



Peti Koin Bermantra: SDGs Instrument "No Poverty" Fisheries Sector in Wajak District

Rizqi Khafiqi Salzabila Rohmah¹, Farida Rahmawati², Maulien Khairina Sari³

¹Universitas Negeri Malang, East Java, Indonesia

²Development Planning Agency at Sub-Nation Level Malang, East Java, Indonesia

³Mugi Mulya community beneficiary, East Java, Indonesia

Email: farida.rahmawati.fe@um.ac.id

Abstract: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are global action plans agreed upon by world leaders to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment as part of efforts to achieve the national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ideas related to the current national development model, based on Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017, concerning achieving sustainable national development goals. In this regard, the regional government of East Java province has made an acceleration policy in dealing with poverty through the Anti-Poverty Program (APP), which is currently renamed the Peti Koin Bermantra. The research was conducted to determine the program's success in dealing with the problem of poverty in the fisheries sector in The Wajak sub-district through the Mugi Mulya business group as a group of beneficiaries. The research was conducted using the Descriptive Qualitative method, primary data from observations and interviews and secondary data from written documents at the Malang Regency Bappeda. Based on the research conducted, it is known that the program's sustainability can increase catfish productivity by increasing daily sales by 450% within six years of first receiving assistance. The income of group members also increased, where it was only around Rp. 20,000 before the assistance per day, and gross profit reached Rp after the assistance. 600,000 per day. Based on this, the sustainability of the program can improve the economy of the productive poor, supporting the Sustainable Development Goals "No Poverty". In the future, it is hoped that the success of the Peti Koin Bermantra program can be felt by various sectors so that it can improve the welfare of the wider community through improvements to the publication of program information itself.

Keywords: Fisheries Sector; Peti Koin Bermantra; SDGs

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INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals are proposed by an open working group formed directly by the UN General Assembly, consisting of 17 goals with 169 sustainable development targets globally (Hák et al., 2016). The Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or SDGs) is a new development agreement that encourages changes toward sustainable development based on human rights and equity to promote social, economic, and environmental development (Weiland et al., 2021). SDGs are implemented with universal, integration, and inclusive principles to ensure "No-one Left Behind".

Based on previous research conducted (Patiung, 2019), to achieve the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, it is necessary to have financing from the government. While still paying attention to all the principles of the SDGs and achieving community welfare. Financing to realise the realisation of SDGs is carried out conventionally and innovatively. Government financing funds come from taxes, excise, non-tax revenues, grants, levies, etc., which will then be distributed through the APBD.

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There are four pillars of the SDGs (Kurtubi, 2018). First Pillar of Social Development, SDGs Social development is the embodiment of quality human rights fairly and equitably and the improvement of the welfare of the entire community. The Second Pillars of Environmental Development, SDGs Environmental development is the achievement of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment to support all life. The Three Pillars of Economic Development, SDGs Economic development is about achieving quality economic growth through sustainable employment and business opportunities, innovation, inclusive industries, adequate infrastructure, clean and affordable energy, and partnership support. The Four Pillars of Development of Law and Governance, SDGs Development of law and governance embodies legal certainty and participatory government that is effective, transparent, and accountable to create security stability and achieve the rule of law.

To succeed in realising the SDGs, the regional government of East Java province launched an anti-poverty program, namely Peti Koin Bermantra. The Peti Koin Bermantra is an Anti-Poverty Program to accelerate poverty alleviation in East Java. The purpose of the program is to empower poor communities in a cluster-based partnership pattern that has been running for 17 years in 17 districts where the program is based in East Java (Bappeda Provinsi Jawa Timur, n.d.). Implementing the Peti Koin Bermantra program is expected to impact the income and purchasing power of people with low incomes and improve welfare (Dinas Komunikasi Dan Informatika Provinsi Jawa Timur, n.d.).

The implementation of the Peti Koin Bermantra program covers various fields of the economic sector, starting from the agricultural sector, the fisheries sector, the farming sector, the forestry sector, the SME sector, etc., where the field of the sector has increased (Peti Koin Bermantra, n.d.). Out of the various sectors covered by Peti Koin Bermantra, the sector that has significant results comes from the fisheries sector, where the sector has succeeded in increasing income and also the amount of production, which has an impact on increasing people's welfare (Rohmah, 2022a). In Wajak District, it was recorded that eight groups had been funded through the Peti Koin Bermantra program in the last eight years. One group that has shown progress through the Peti Koin Bermantra Program is the Mugi Mulya fish cultivator group. It was recorded that the group could sell more than 35 kg of catfish daily, distributing the fish to various distributors such as restaurants, fishing grounds, markets, etc. (BAPPEDA, n.d.).

With many fish production and sales, the Mugi Mulya group has become a leading group that has successfully implemented the Peti Koin Bermantra program in the Wajak sub-district. The most visible impact on the success of the group is an increase in the income of each group member and an increase in the number of existing fish ponds. With these various backgrounds, research was conducted to determine the feasibility of the Peti Koin Bermantra program in dealing with poverty in the Wajak district through the fisheries sector. The discussion in this research will focus on the impact of the Peti Koin Bermantra program on income, production, and the increased economy of members of the Mugi Mulya group to determine the feasibility of implementing the program.

Poverty

Poverty is a common problem often faced by many developing countries worldwide. Social, economic, and cultural are the main factors causing poverty and underdevelopment (Ishatono & Raharjo, 2016). The problem of poverty is multidimensional and is caused by many factors, which are not only the domain of the economic sector but also political, social, cultural, and other social systems (Hubertus, 2012). The concept of poverty is based on time patterns: (a) chronic or hereditary poverty. Such areas are generally areas with critical natural resources or areas of poverty that are isolated (persistent), (b) poverty that follows the pattern of the overall economic cycle (cyclical poverty); (c) seasonal poverty as found in the case of fishermen and food crop farmers (seasonal poverty); (d) poverty due to natural disasters or the impact of a certain policy that causes a decrease in the level of welfare of a community (accidental poverty) (Murdiyana & Mulyana, 2017a).

Most poor people have common knowledge, and many are unskilled labor that leads to the unemployed, resulting in falling into the poverty chain. The chain of poverty and underdevelopment can be broken with an entrepreneurial mentality and high motivation to achieve (Murdiyana & Mulyana, 2017b). The mental formation of individuals can encourage the progress of thinking to motivate them to act to become better individuals and strive for the best for themselves in the future.

Peti Koin Bermantra

To deal with existing poverty problems, the government has created anti-poverty programs to create prosperity for the community. One of the policies made by the regional government of East Java province to overcome poverty is the anti-poverty program aimed at the productive poor. The program has been running for 17 years in 17 districts in East Java, covering various sectors from the agricultural sector, the fisheries sector, the farming sector, the forestry sector, the SME sector, etc. The program, which has been running for 17 years, changed its name to Peti Koin Bermantra on February 26 2022, with a wider concept and more equitable program coverage (App Jatim, n.d.). The Scope of the Program includes:

1. Agricultural Sector.

Indonesia's agricultural sector is still the domain of the community. About 100 million people, or nearly half of Indonesia's population, work in agriculture. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture has taken several steps to encourage small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to become a strong foundation to support the Indonesian

economy (DPMPTSP Kab. Karimun, n.d.). The Malang Regency Government provides support for agricultural machinery to increase farmer productivity. It is hoped that the provision of agricultural machinery can encourage innovation among existing farmers, and it is hoped that the agricultural sector in Malang will change and develop. The main objective of this district government support is to increase farmer productivity, which is expected to improve product quality and wider product distribution, which will impact increasing income. One of the priorities of the Malang Regency Government is the development of sectors with the greatest potential, such as oranges, salak, and apples, which are expected to be able to increase people's productivity and purchasing power (Dinas Pertanian Dan Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Jawa Timur, n.d.).

2. Fisheries Sector

One of the high-potential sectors is the Fisheries Sector which plays a very large role in development in the territory of Indonesia, considering the area of waters that is larger than the land area with very many and diverse fisheries potential (DPMPTSP Kab. Karimun, n.d.). The addition and improvement of fish auction sites on the coast to increase the income of fishermen. In addition, assistance in the form of materials and skills was also provided to selected fish farming groups in Malang Regency to develop their businesses. The APBN funds the development carried out to improve the welfare of the people in the agricultural sector and improves (malangkab-Pusat-opd, 2020).

3. Farming Sector

The Malang farming sector Service is trying to restore the economy of farmers by providing livestock assistance to groups affected by the pandemic. This assistance aims to stabilise the economy of breeders in Malang Regency. The development of human resources for breeders currently aims to maximise livestock productivity to stabilise the economy of the farming sector. It is none other than the impact of the pandemic, which has reduced the purchasing power of farming products by up to 20%. One of the efforts to improve the farming sector is through the 2021 Farming Agribusiness Festival to socialise the importance of improving the quality of animal products so that it has an impact on increasing the availability of animal products (Fizriyani & Assidiq, 2021).

4. Plantations Sector

The plantation sector is one of the sectors that play a very important role in the growth rate of the national economy, especially through its contribution to state revenues (through tax revenues), the provision of employment, and receipts from exports (Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu, 2022). To maximise the potential of the plantation sector in Malang district, a technical implementation unit (UPT) for extension services in Malang district has been established following the Regent Regulation. UPT's mission is to prepare, implement, develop, evaluate and report on activities and the impact of implementing counselling services in the sub-district area. Perform other tasks given by the head of the department, depending on the area of responsibility. The aim is to increase production in the plantation sector in Malang Regency by maximising the existing UPT tasks (Kuntoro Rido A, 2019).

5. Forestry Sector

The local government of Malang district is trying to increase the potential of forestry by establishing a sustainable forest system through social forestry. The system is established in state forest areas or private forests/customary forests through local communities with the aim of environmental welfare and balance. Apart from that, the development of forestry areas is also being increased with the hope that it can benefit the surrounding community (Muslih, n.d.).

6. Cooperation and MSEs Sector

Mapping the Potential of MSEs and Superior Products in Malang Regency is carried out to maximise the potential of MSEs and superior products of the people of Malang Regency. Development Planning Agent leads it at Malang Regency's Sub-Nation Level (BAPPEDA). The provision of support in the form of subsidies from the Malang Regency Government is carried out through the Malang Regency Cooperatives and MSEs service to maximise the productivity of Malang Cooperatives and MSEs. Financial support is expected to stimulate money circulation by increasing people's purchasing power. Improving the quality of human resources is expected to develop and expand business opportunities for small and medium enterprises and cooperatives, as well as be a driving force for the regional economy. One of the efforts made is the establishment of an integrated business service centre (PLTU) which aims to promote and expand the cooperative and small micro business sector in the Malang district (Febrianto, 2020).

Fisheries Sector

The fisheries sector is one sector that shows significant success compared to other sectors. The Mugi Mulya group has succeeded in developing catfish farming due to the help of the Peti Koin Bermantra Program, with the total selling more than 1 ton of fish every month, which has an impact on the income of group members and the economic level of group members. Mugi Mulya is a clear example of the Peti Koin Bermantra program's success in reducing poverty in the Wajak district through business empowerment. This success is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal's (SDGs) No. 1, "No Poverty", as one of the world development agendas agreed

upon by UN member states for the safety of humans and the earth (Ishartono et al., 2016).

Based on the explanation above, this paper aims to determine the feasibility of the Peti Koin Bermantra program in overcoming poverty through the fisheries sector in the Wajak district. The research was conducted based on the results of respondents who came from members of Mugi Mulya as a group of recipients of Peti Koin Bermantra. The feasibility of the Peti Koin Bermantra program presented will relate to the realisation of the "No Poverty" SDGs as one of the global goals for world development.

METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted in the Wajak district using the Mugi Mulya fish farming group as the research sample. The research location was determined based on the successful development of the fishery sector aquaculture business in the Wajak sub-district in increasing fish production and income. This situation aligns with the goal of sustainable development, "No Poverty", through the Peti Koin Bermantra program, which is held to tackle poverty. The research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research produces findings that cannot be achieved using research based on statistical procedures according to (Service, 2009). Meanwhile, according to (Ishtiaq, 2019), all data produced in qualitative research is verbal data presented as descriptive narratives such as recordings, audio, or written notes.

The research used two types of data, primary and secondary data, where the primary data was obtained from observations and interviews with members of the Mugi Mulya group and secondary data was obtained from written documents available at the BAPPEDA Malang and also various electronic files that support the research process. Observations and interviews were in-depth, with the head of the Mugi Mulya group as the main research reference. Secondary data collection through existing documents and various other electronic documents was also carried out to support the research process. Based on the data collection process, a descriptive analysis was carried out to determine the feasibility of the Peti Koin Bermantra program in poverty alleviation through the fisheries sector in the Wajak sub-district, Malang district, East Java.

RESULTS

Peti Koin Bermantra is an economic empowerment program designed by the regional government of East Java province and is intended for productive poor people who work in the agricultural sector. This program empowers the productive poor, especially in rural areas, through a market intermediary approach. The Peti Koin Bermantra was launched on February 26 2022, by the regional secretary of East Java, the Australian Deputy Ambassador, and the head of the East Java Regional Development Planning Agency. Previously Peti Koin Bermantra was called Anti-Poverty Program (APP) and had been running for 17 years in 17 APP location districts spread around East Java Province by implementing a cluster-based partnership pattern. In 2022, four new community groups (Pokja Masyarakat) received assistance from Peti Koin Bermantra Program.

Table 1. Group of Beneficiaries 2022

No.	Pokja Masyarakat	Commodities	Sector
1.	Jago Mina Makmur 2	Catfish	Fishery
2.	Gemah Ripah IV	Persewaan Alsintan	Industry
3.	Kertojoyo	Ternak Kambing	Farming
4.	Jarak Ijo Sukses	Pengolahan Hasil Kentang	Industri and trade

(Bappeda Kab. Malang, 2022)

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Malang Regency, it is reported that there has been a significant decrease in the presentations of poor people at the national, provincial, and district levels in the last five years, from 2016 to 2020. The number of poor people in the Malang district has decreased significantly in the last five years. This situation is inseparable from the role of Peti Koin Bermantra as a poverty alleviation program. The successful implementation of the program is in line with the global development goal without poverty, where the program can reduce the poverty rate to 1.34% in the last five years, with the lowest rate of decline occurring in 2019 when the number of poor people only reached 9.47%.

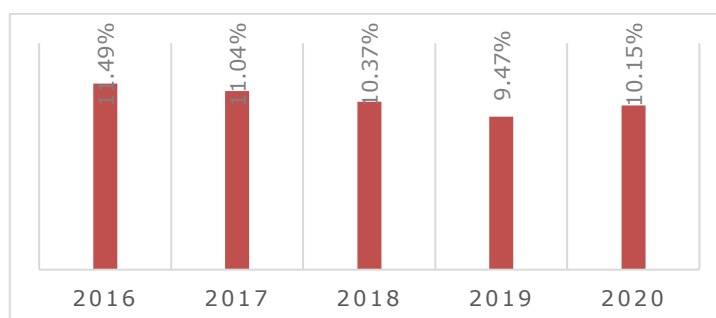


Figure 1. Percentage of poor people within five years (Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), 2020)

"Assistance for the Mantra Coin Chest program is given every year, but assistance is only given to groups that have successfully developed their business so that before assistance is given, a survey will usually be carried out first by the authorised agency" (Rohmah, 2022b). There are several criteria and mechanisms in determining the business groups to be funded, including (Bappeda Kabupaten Malang, 2021):

1. Determination of Location

The selection location of the provincial level for the Peti Koin Bermantra program is carried out in the districts, with the main focus criteria being districts with high poverty rates in East Java, according to DTKS data. At the district level, the selection was prioritised in districts with high poverty rates. The purpose of determining the priority location of such interventions is to determine the location of beneficiaries who are right on target. Here are the followiisMechanism to decide the location of beneficiaries of the Peti Koin Bermantra program.

- a) Based on data, the district's location is determined in coordination with the provincial Peti Koin Bermantra coordinator, Bappeda, and other OPDs.
- b) Districts that do not fall into the priority of poverty are adapted based on the district's financial capabilities.
- c) The location of sub-districts and villages is determined through deliberations between the district Peti Koin Bermantra group, accompanying OPDs, sub-district administrators, and village administrators.

2. Determination of beneficiary

The beneficiaries of the Peti Koin Bermantra program are intended for the productive poor in Decile 1 (Households in the group between the lowest 10-20%) and Decile 2 (Households in the group between the lowest 20-30%). Community groups entitled to apply for benefits fall into the Peti Koin Bermantra coverage sector (fisheries, farming, agriculture, forestry, industry and trade, plantations, cooperatives, and MSEs). Here is the following Mechanism to decide the beneficiaries of the Peti Koin Bermantra program.

- a) The village government selects beneficiaries through a village deliberation mechanism.
- b) Beneficiaries should be selected according to commodity selection criteria using commodity and commercial feasibility studies.
- c) The selection of selected beneficiaries is open to people experiencing poverty who have been subjected to other programs related to the economic development of the Ministry, SOEs, and other development partners.
- d) The selection of beneficiaries is determined by coordinating the district Peti Koin Bermantar working group (Pokmas), related OPDs, sub-district administrators, and village administrators.
- e) Beneficiaries are open to women and groups with disabilities. The process of selecting beneficiaries is directly regulated in Governor Regulation Number 44 of 2021 concerning Budgeting, Implementation, Administration Procedures, Reporting and Accountability, as well as Monitoring and Evaluation of Grants and Income Assistance.
- f) Indirect beneficiaries are people with low incomes at the beneficiary's location and various parties in the business model. As BUMDes / cooperatives, channelling institutions and financial institutions that are in the Pokmas Business value chain as needed

3. Proposal (Preparation and selection)

Preparation of proposals for Peti Koin Bermantra at the district level in the context of holistic and synergistic economic empowerment. The activities carried out adopt market linkage, where proposals for assistance to community groups are part of activities designed to empower the local economy that can potentially have a larger scale and is implemented at the district level. To achieve sustainable outcomes for beneficiaries, the district-level local economic empowerment proposal is designed for implementation for three years, while the grant assistance for community working groups is designed for annual activities. Here are the steps for preparing a proposal to submit the assistance.

- a) Choosing a business to be developed (Commodity Research).
- b) Feasibility Study (Intervention planning, monitoring, and measurement of outcomes, Financing Plan)
- c) Proposal Writing

"The assistance of Peti Koin Bermantra provided business support materials. The assistance was obtained following the proposal submitted. It included fish food, fish breeds, and fish ponds" (Mr Andi, interview August 20, 2022).

Based on the interview results above, it is known that the assistance provided by the relevant agencies for the Peti Koin Bermantra program includes materials such as ponds, breeds, and fish food. Material assistance is provided to avoid misuse of the assistance provided so that it is used as it should be. The group of beneficiaries also received training from relevant agencies to develop businesses to be profitable.

"Our group can distribute more than 35 kg per day to various distributors such as fishing grounds, restaurants, and sold individually" (Mr Imron, interview, August 20 2022).

Mugi Mulya has been a business group that has received Peti Koin Bermantra's assistance since 2017. The

group is chaired by Imron, who also acts as a pioneer in the success of the business group. Since the beginning of receiving assistance, group sales have increased by 450% in the last six years. The initial assistance received by the business group was in the form of a fish development pond, fish breeds, and fish foods. Currently, there are more than 15 catfish ponds that exist in the Mugi Mulya group. This situation impacted the group's sales and income, where Mugi Mulya could distribute more than 35 kg of catfish daily with a gross income of more than Rp. 600,000 per day.

Table 2. Total Daily Productivity and Gross Income Mugi Mulya

Year	Salles per day	Gross Income per day
2017	35	Rp. 770.000
2018	30	Rp. 660.000
2019	25	Rp. 500.000
2020	20	Rp. 400.000
2021	12	Rp. 240.000
2022	8	Rp. 160.000

(Rohmah, 2022c)

DISCUSSION

Wajak District is an area that has the potential for fish farming in Malang District. Mugi Mulya is one of the groups that has successfully developed a fish farming business with the help of Spell Coin Chests. The majority of group members have a low educational background, so many of the group members work odd jobs, which results in a lack of income. The average wage of members is around Rp. 20,000 to Rp. 30,000 per day as a farmer before joining a fish farming group.

It is hoped that groups of recipients of Peti Koin Bermantra will be able to demonstrate business development. In this case, the Mugi Mulya group succeeded in developing a catfish farming business, which originally only had one pond at the beginning of the business. Currently, the total pond in Mugi Mulya is more than 15. The development shown by the Mugi Mulya group is one of the examples of the success of empowerment and efforts made that align with the objectives of the program's sustainability to eradicate poverty.

The impact of the assistance received on the amount of catfish production has increased every year. The beneficiary groups are given convenience in processing and developing their businesses. The increase in the amount of fish production that exists today is still unable to meet consumer needs optimally. In this case, the Mugi Mulya group is trying to get additional fish for sale to various independent fish breeders.

Based on the interview with the group leader Mugi Mulya, the assistance of Peti Koin Bermantra was given as appropriate and used for the benefit of the group. The benefits of increased business through the assistance provided impact increasing fish production and member income. According to the head of the Mugi Mulya fish farming group, Mr Imron, through an interview conducted on August 20, 2022.

The amount of sales generated has a strong impact on the income of group members. The demand for catfish from the Mugi Mulya group continues to increase every harvest season. This situation is certainly the main support for increasing the income of group members, which impacts improving the economy. The increase in catfish production and group income in the last six years can be seen graphically.

The increase in the amount of catfish productivity impacts increasing the income of group members and the economic level of each member of the Mugi Mulya group itself. However, there is still an uneven distribution of members' income. The majority of members' income is still below the UMR of the Malang District, which affects the fulfilment of their living needs.

Table 3. Total UMR

Region Level	UMR
Region	Rp. 3.068.275
City	Rp. 2.999.505

(Herpinto, 2022)

The Peti Koin Bermantra Program positively impacts poverty alleviation in the Wajak sub-district through the fisheries sector. The success of business empowerment has made Wajak a region with superior products in the fisheries sector. This situation is certainly one of the supports for the realisation of SDG "No Poverty" in the Wajak region. In the future, it is hoped that the Peti Koin Bermantra program, aimed at productive poor people, will be better known, and the benefits will be felt more broadly, with a more diverse range of sectors, so that it can support the poverty alleviation process.

CONCLUSION

The Peti Koin Bermantra is a program of the regional government of East Java province as a poverty alleviation

policy. Assistance is given to productive poor groups to develop their businesses. The sector coverage of the implemented program includes [1] Agriculture Sector; [2] Fishery Sector; [3] Farmer Sector; [4] Plantation Sector; [5] Forestry Sector; [6] Cooperative Sector and SMEs. In Malang district, the sector that is growing rapidly is the fisheries sector. Wajak sub-district is one of the areas that shows quite rapid development. Mugi Mulya is a group that has succeeded in developing a catfish farming business and has succeeded in increasing the income and economy of its group members. The assistance received by the Mugi Mulya group is received regularly every year, and the assistance received significantly impacts business empowerment. The achievements of the Mugi Mulya group after receiving the help of Peti Koin Bermantra are:

1. Increasing the number of fish ponds from 2 at the beginning of the business to more than 15 right now.
2. Increased catfish sales by up to 450% each day. Initially, they received sales assistance of around 10 Kg per day and currently around 45 Kg per day.
3. An increase in the income earned where before the assistance, the daily income of group members was around Rp. 20,000 to Rp. 30,000 per day to Rp. 600,000 Per day (Gross Profit).
4. Increasing the economic level of members where household needs can be more fully met.

The success of the Peti Koin Bermantra program has proven to reduce poverty in the last five years in the Malang district. This poverty reduction supports the realisation of SDGs without poverty in Wajak District through the fisheries sector. Through the program implemented, the economic condition of group members has increased, resulting in fulfilling life's needs. Most members of the Mugi Mulya group have been released from the cycle of poverty that previously ensnared them, along with increased income. In the future, it is hoped that the program being implemented can reach a wider range of productive poor people to realise the mission of alleviating poverty.

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