

Alleviating Poverty In The Special Region Of Yogyakarta Through Strengthening The Tourism, Agricultural, And Marine Sectors To Achieve Sustainable Development Goals In The Era Of Society 5.0

Ari Wibowo

Secretariat General of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia,
Jakarta, Indonesia

ari_wibowo@kemenkeu.go.id

ABSTRAK

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This paper explores strategies for alleviating poverty in the Special Region of Yogyakarta by strengthening the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors to achieve sustainable development goals in the era of Society 5.0. The study uses qualitative research methods as well as empirical research methods with descriptive analysis techniques. The analysis highlights the potential of the tourism sector as a driver of economic growth, job creation, and community development. It emphasizes the importance of infrastructure development, community-based tourism, and technological integration in harnessing the sector's potential. Furthermore, the agricultural sector offers opportunities for enhanced productivity, market access, and sustainable farming practices. Strategies such as agricultural innovation, market development, and sustainable farming techniques can contribute to poverty reduction and economic empowerment. The marine sector, with its fisheries and coastal resources, presents avenues for income generation and environmental conservation. Recommendations encompass sustainable fisheries management, aquaculture development, and coastal and marine tourism initiatives. Additionally, the paper addresses the significance of multi-stakeholder collaboration, capacity building, and monitoring systems for effective implementation and evaluation. The inclusion of these elements can drive inclusive and sustainable development outcomes. By adopting these strategies and policy recommendations, Yogyakarta can leverage its strengths and resources to alleviate poverty, achieve sustainable development goals, and contribute to the vision of Society 5.0.

A. Introduction

The Special Region of Yogyakarta, located in Indonesia, is a region that grapples with persistent poverty and inequality. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and targeted approach that focuses on sustainable development and poverty alleviation. This paper aims to explore the potential of the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors in Yogyakarta as catalysts for poverty reduction and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the era of Society 5.0.

Yogyakarta, known for its rich cultural heritage and natural beauty, possesses significant untapped potential in its tourism sector. By

capitalizing on this potential, Yogyakarta can create employment opportunities, generate income, and foster economic growth, particularly in rural areas where poverty rates are highest. Additionally, the agricultural sector, which has traditionally been a significant contributor to the region's economy, can be strengthened through innovative practices, value chain development, and market access, leading to increased productivity and improved livelihoods for farmers. Furthermore, Yogyakarta's coastal location presents opportunities for the development of the marine sector, including sustainable fisheries management and marine tourism, which can contribute to poverty reduction and environmental conservation.

Society 5.0, the fifth wave of societal development characterized by the integration of advanced technologies and human capabilities, offers a unique framework for addressing poverty and achieving sustainable development. By harnessing the power of digitalization, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things (IoT), Society 5.0 seeks to create a human-centered society that leverages technology to tackle social challenges. In this context, the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors can embrace technological innovations to enhance productivity, improve resource management, and create inclusive opportunities for marginalized communities.

This paper proposes a comprehensive framework that combines the principles of Society 5.0 with the strengths of Yogyakarta's tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors to address poverty and achieve the SDGs. It will analyze the current poverty situation in Yogyakarta, assess the potential of each sector, and outline strategies for their development. The paper will also provide policy recommendations to guide stakeholders in implementing integrated and sustainable interventions.

By adopting this framework, Yogyakarta can unlock its potential as a sustainable development hub, promote social inclusion, and preserve its unique cultural and environmental heritage. The collaborative efforts of policymakers, government agencies, local communities, and other stakeholders are crucial for the successful implementation of this framework. Together, they can pave the way for a more prosperous and equitable future in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

B. Methodology

The methodology employed in this paper to address the research objective of alleviating poverty in the Special Region of Yogyakarta through strengthening the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors will rely on qualitative secondary data analysis.

A comprehensive literature review will be conducted to identify relevant research papers, journal articles, and books in the fields of development economics, poverty alleviation, tourism, agriculture, and marine sectors. This review will provide a theoretical foundation and understanding of the key concepts, challenges, and potential strategies related to poverty alleviation and sustainable development in the context of Yogyakarta.

Qualitative secondary data sources will be collected from various reputable sources such as government reports, international organizations, research papers, and publications. These sources will provide data on poverty indicators, sector-specific information, policy documents, and case studies related to the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors in Yogyakarta. Examples of data sources may include official reports from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and academic research publications.

The collected qualitative secondary data will be analyzed using thematic analysis. The data will be coded and categorized to identify common themes, patterns, and key insights related to poverty alleviation, sectoral challenges, and potential strategies. Themes and patterns will emerge from the analysis, providing a comprehensive understanding of the current situation and the factors contributing to poverty in Yogyakarta, as well as insights into effective strategies for poverty alleviation through the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors.

Based on the findings from the data analysis and literature review, strategies for poverty alleviation and sustainable development in the targeted sectors will be formulated. These strategies will be grounded in the qualitative data and will take into account the unique context of Yogyakarta. They will be designed to address the identified challenges and leverage the potential of the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors for poverty reduction.

The formulated strategies will be translated into policy recommendations, providing guidance for relevant stakeholders such as government agencies, policymakers, community organizations, and industry players. These recommendations will be based on the qualitative secondary data and research findings, aiming to inform policy decisions and interventions that can effectively alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development in Yogyakarta.

C. Results and Discussion

Society 5.0: Bridging Technology and Human Capabilities

Society 5.0 represents the fifth wave of societal development, characterized by the integration of advanced technologies and human capabilities. It envisions a human-centered society that leverages technology to address social challenges and foster sustainable development. In the context of poverty alleviation and achieving the SDGs, Society 5.0 offers a unique framework for Yogyakarta's development.

The integration of technology in Society 5.0 enables innovative solutions to overcome poverty-related obstacles. Digitalization, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things (IoT) can revolutionize sectors such as tourism, agriculture, and marine resources by enhancing productivity, improving resource management, and creating inclusive opportunities. These technologies can bridge the gap between rural and urban areas, empower local communities, and enable effective participation in the global economy.

However, it is crucial to ensure that the benefits of technology in Society 5.0 are accessible to all members of society, including marginalized communities. Human capabilities play a vital role in this framework, emphasizing the importance of education, skills development, and capacity building. By equipping individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills, they can actively engage with and benefit from technological advancements, thereby promoting social inclusion and reducing inequalities.

In the context of poverty alleviation in Yogyakarta, Society 5.0 provides a guiding principle to harness the potential of the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors. By embracing technological innovations, these sectors can improve efficiency, create employment opportunities, enhance product quality, and promote sustainable practices. Moreover, Society 5.0 encourages stakeholder collaboration and participatory decision-making, facilitating the involvement of local communities in the planning and implementation of development initiatives.

1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a comprehensive framework for addressing poverty and promoting sustainable development on a global scale. Adopted by the United Nations in 2015, the SDGs encompass 17 interlinked goals that cover a wide range of social, economic, and environmental dimensions. In the context of poverty alleviation in Yogyakarta, the SDGs serve as a guiding framework to ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

The SDGs recognize the interconnectedness of various developmental aspects and highlight the need for integrated approaches. In the case of Yogyakarta, strengthening the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors aligns with several SDGs, including Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, and Goal 14: Life Below Water.

Goal 1: No Poverty emphasizes the importance of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions. By promoting economic growth and employment opportunities through the development of tourism, agriculture, and marine sectors, Yogyakarta can create income-generating activities and reduce poverty rates, particularly in rural areas where poverty is most prevalent.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth highlights the significance of promoting sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. Strengthening the identified sectors in Yogyakarta can create a range of job opportunities, improve livelihoods, and contribute to inclusive economic growth.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production focuses on promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns. By adopting sustainable practices in the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors, such as resource conservation, waste reduction, and environmentally friendly approaches, Yogyakarta can contribute to the preservation of natural resources and ecosystems.

Goal 14: Life Below Water emphasizes the importance of conserving and sustainably utilizing marine resources. Yogyakarta's coastal location presents opportunities for the development of sustainable fisheries, responsible tourism, and marine conservation initiatives. By protecting marine ecosystems and ensuring the sustainable use of coastal resources, Yogyakarta can contribute to achieving Goal 14 while simultaneously addressing poverty challenges.

2. Poverty Alleviation and the Role of Tourism, Agriculture, and Marine Sectors

Poverty alleviation is a central objective in the pursuit of sustainable development in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Strengthening the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors can play a pivotal role in reducing poverty rates, promoting economic opportunities, and improving the overall well-being of the population.

The tourism sector holds immense potential as a driver of economic growth and poverty reduction in Yogyakarta. The region's rich cultural heritage, historical sites, and natural attractions attract domestic and

international tourists. By developing tourism infrastructure, promoting community-based tourism initiatives, and leveraging digital platforms, Yogyakarta can create employment opportunities, empower local communities, and enhance income distribution, particularly in rural areas where poverty rates are higher.

The agricultural sector has long been a significant contributor to Yogyakarta's economy, providing livelihoods for a significant portion of the population. By adopting innovative farming techniques, improving access to markets, and promoting value chain development, the agricultural sector can enhance productivity and income levels for farmers. Moreover, sustainable farming practices, such as organic farming and agroforestry, can improve environmental sustainability and resilience while reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts.

Yogyakarta's coastal location presents opportunities for the development of the marine sector as a means of poverty alleviation. Sustainable fisheries management practices, including the promotion of responsible fishing methods, can help ensure the long-term viability of marine resources while supporting the livelihoods of coastal communities. Furthermore, the expansion of aquaculture and mariculture activities can diversify income sources and provide employment opportunities, particularly for communities in coastal areas.

The integration of the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors is crucial in addressing poverty challenges comprehensively. By adopting a cross-sectoral approach, Yogyakarta can leverage the synergies and interdependencies between these sectors to create sustainable and inclusive development pathways. For instance, initiatives that promote agro-tourism or link tourism with local agricultural production can generate additional income streams for farmers while enhancing the tourism experience for visitors.

Through the development and coordination of policies, strategies, and interventions that strengthen the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors, Yogyakarta can unlock their potential as catalysts for poverty reduction. The involvement of relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, private sector entities, and civil society organizations, is essential in fostering collaboration and ensuring the effective implementation of poverty alleviation programs. By capitalizing on the strengths of these sectors and aligning them with the principles of sustainable development and Society 5.0, Yogyakarta can move closer to achieving its poverty alleviation goals and the broader SDGs agenda.

3. Poverty Situation and Challenges

Understanding the current poverty situation in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is essential for formulating effective strategies for poverty alleviation. Despite its cultural richness and tourism potential, Yogyakarta faces significant poverty challenges that hinder sustainable development and social well-being.

Yogyakarta has a higher poverty rate compared to the national average, with rural areas being disproportionately affected. Limited access to education, healthcare, and basic services exacerbates the poverty situation, particularly among marginalized communities. Inadequate infrastructure, lack of employment opportunities, and low agricultural productivity contribute to the persistence of poverty in many rural areas.

The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated the poverty situation in Yogyakarta, with disruptions in tourism activities, reduced market demand, and job losses affecting vulnerable communities. The pandemic highlighted the need for resilient and diversified economic sectors that can withstand shocks and provide alternative sources of income.

Addressing the poverty challenges in Yogyakarta requires a multifaceted approach. It involves not only income generation but also addressing the root causes of poverty, such as limited access to education, healthcare, and social protection. Gender inequality, unequal land distribution, and climate change impacts also need to be considered in poverty alleviation efforts.

Sustainable development initiatives that focus on inclusive growth, social protection, and environmental sustainability are crucial in addressing the poverty situation. Strengthening the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors can create income opportunities, reduce inequality, and improve overall living standards. However, it is crucial to ensure that these sectors are developed in a way that benefits all segments of society, including marginalized groups, while preserving the region's cultural and natural heritage.

4. Potential of the Tourism Sector

The tourism sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta holds significant potential for poverty reduction and sustainable development. Yogyakarta is renowned for its cultural heritage, historical sites, and natural attractions, making it a popular destination for domestic and international tourists alike.

The region's rich cultural offerings, including traditional arts, music, and dance, provide a unique cultural tourism experience. Yogyakarta's

historical sites, such as the Borobudur and Prambanan temples, attract tourists interested in exploring the region's ancient history. Additionally, the scenic landscapes, including Mount Merapi, the beaches of the southern coast, and the lush countryside, offer opportunities for nature-based tourism activities.

Developing the tourism sector in Yogyakarta can have a transformative impact on poverty reduction. It has the potential to create employment opportunities, especially in rural areas where poverty rates are high. Through the establishment of accommodation facilities, restaurants, handicraft shops, and other tourism-related enterprises, local communities can directly benefit from the sector's growth.

Community-based tourism initiatives can empower local communities and ensure that tourism benefits are distributed more equitably. By involving local communities in tourism activities, such as homestays, guided tours, and cultural performances, their traditional knowledge and skills can be preserved and shared with visitors. This approach not only generates income but also promotes social inclusion and cultural exchange.

Furthermore, digital technologies and online platforms offer new avenues for tourism development in Yogyakarta. Online marketing and booking systems can enhance the visibility of local businesses, attract a wider range of tourists, and facilitate direct connections between tourists and local communities. Additionally, leveraging technology for virtual tourism experiences or digital storytelling can expand the reach of Yogyakarta's cultural and natural attractions.

However, it is essential to ensure that tourism development in Yogyakarta is sustainable and inclusive. Environmental conservation and responsible tourism practices should be prioritized to preserve the region's natural resources and mitigate any negative impacts of tourism activities. Equitable distribution of tourism benefits, capacity building for local communities, and the protection of cultural heritage are also crucial considerations.

5. Potential of the Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta holds significant potential for poverty reduction and sustainable development. Agriculture has long been a crucial part of the region's economy and provides livelihoods for a significant portion of the population, particularly in rural areas.

Yogyakarta's favorable climate and fertile soil make it suitable for a wide range of agricultural activities. The region produces various crops,

including rice, vegetables, fruits, coffee, and cocoa. Traditional farming practices, such as agroforestry and organic farming, are also prevalent in certain areas, showcasing the region's potential for sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture.

The agricultural sector can play a vital role in poverty alleviation by creating employment opportunities, improving income levels, and enhancing food security. By adopting innovative farming techniques, such as precision agriculture, vertical farming, and hydroponics, farmers can improve productivity and optimize resource use. Furthermore, value chain development, including processing, packaging, and marketing of agricultural products, can add value and generate additional income for farmers.

Enhancing access to markets, both domestic and international, is crucial for the agricultural sector's growth in Yogyakarta. Improving transportation infrastructure, establishing farmer cooperatives, and leveraging digital platforms can facilitate market connections and reduce transaction costs for farmers. Additionally, promoting fair trade practices and establishing direct links between producers and consumers can ensure equitable distribution of benefits along the agricultural value chain.

Incorporating sustainable practices in agriculture is vital for long-term viability and resilience. Yogyakarta can focus on promoting agroecology, conservation agriculture, and climate-smart farming techniques. These approaches prioritize soil health, water conservation, and biodiversity preservation, contributing to environmental sustainability while increasing productivity and enhancing farmers' resilience to climate change impacts.

Capacity building and knowledge exchange are essential for the agricultural sector's development in Yogyakarta. Providing training, technical assistance, and access to information on modern farming practices, market trends, and agribusiness management can empower farmers and strengthen their skills. Collaboration with research institutions, extension services, and agricultural experts can facilitate the adoption of best practices and innovation in the sector.

6. Potential of the Marine Sector

Yogyakarta's coastal location presents significant potential for the development of the marine sector as a catalyst for poverty reduction and sustainable development. The region's marine resources, including fisheries, aquaculture, and coastal ecosystems, offer diverse

opportunities to enhance livelihoods, promote economic growth, and preserve the marine environment.

The fisheries sector in Yogyakarta has been a traditional source of income and sustenance for coastal communities. However, sustainable fisheries management practices are crucial to ensure the long-term viability of marine resources and support the livelihoods of local fishermen. Implementing measures such as fishing quotas, gear restrictions, and habitat protection can help maintain fish stocks, biodiversity, and ecosystem health while promoting sustainable fishing practices.

Aquaculture and mariculture activities can also contribute to poverty alleviation in Yogyakarta. By expanding responsible aquaculture practices, such as fish farming and seaweed cultivation, the region can diversify income sources and provide employment opportunities for coastal communities. Embracing sustainable aquaculture practices, including proper waste management and reducing environmental impacts, is vital to safeguard the marine ecosystem and ensure the sector's long-term sustainability.

Coastal and marine tourism is another area of potential growth in Yogyakarta. The region's beautiful beaches, coral reefs, and marine biodiversity attract tourists interested in marine-based activities such as diving, snorkeling, and eco-tourism. Developing sustainable coastal and marine tourism initiatives can create employment opportunities, generate income, and contribute to local economic development, particularly in coastal communities.

To unlock the full potential of the marine sector, Yogyakarta needs to address challenges such as overfishing, habitat degradation, and inadequate infrastructure for sustainable marine resource management. Strengthening the capacity of local communities and fisheries management institutions is crucial for effective governance and conservation of marine resources. Collaborative efforts between government agencies, communities, and private sector stakeholders are vital for the sustainable development of the marine sector.

Furthermore, embracing digital technologies and innovation can enhance the marine sector's productivity, resource management, and market access. Utilizing real-time data, remote sensing, and information and communication technologies (ICTs) can support decision-making, monitoring, and early warning systems for sustainable fishing practices and marine resource conservation.

7. Strategies for Poverty Alleviation: Strengthening the Tourism Sector

To harness the potential of the tourism sector in Yogyakarta for poverty alleviation and sustainable development, several strategies can be implemented:

Infrastructure Development: Investing in tourism-related infrastructure is crucial to enhance the visitor experience and attract a larger number of tourists. This includes improving transportation networks, upgrading roads, bridges, and airports, and ensuring reliable access to basic amenities such as clean water and sanitation facilities. Additionally, the development of accommodation facilities, tourist information centers, and cultural heritage sites can contribute to the growth of the tourism sector.

Community-Based Tourism: Promoting community-based tourism initiatives is essential to ensure that the benefits of tourism reach local communities, especially in rural areas. Encouraging the participation of local communities in tourism activities, such as homestays, cultural performances, and handicraft production, can empower them economically and culturally. Supporting capacity-building programs and providing training in hospitality, language skills, and tourism management can enable communities to actively engage in tourism enterprises.

Technological Integration: Embracing digital technologies and online platforms can enhance the competitiveness and efficiency of Yogyakarta's tourism sector. Establishing an online presence through website development, social media marketing, and online booking systems can attract a wider range of tourists and facilitate direct interactions with potential visitors. Leveraging digital platforms for virtual tours, online guides, and immersive experiences can further enhance the tourism offerings and promote Yogyakarta's unique cultural and natural heritage.

These strategies, when implemented in a coordinated manner, can enhance the tourism sector's contribution to poverty alleviation and sustainable development in Yogyakarta. By investing in infrastructure, promoting community involvement, and embracing technological advancements, the tourism sector can create employment opportunities, generate income, and preserve the region's cultural and environmental resources. It is crucial for stakeholders, including government bodies, local communities, tourism operators, and civil society organizations, to collaborate and implement these strategies to maximize the sector's potential for inclusive and sustainable development.

8. Strategies for Poverty Alleviation: Strengthening the Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta plays a critical role in poverty alleviation and sustainable development. To unlock its full potential, several strategies can be implemented:

Agricultural Innovation and Productivity: Encouraging agricultural innovation and adopting modern farming techniques can significantly enhance productivity and income levels for farmers in Yogyakarta. Providing access to improved seeds, advanced farming equipment, and efficient irrigation systems can help increase crop yields and reduce post-harvest losses. Moreover, promoting the use of sustainable practices, such as organic farming, integrated pest management, and soil conservation methods, can contribute to environmental sustainability and the production of high-quality, marketable agricultural products.

Market Access and Value Chain Development: Strengthening market linkages and value chains is crucial for enhancing the agricultural sector's profitability and supporting the livelihoods of farmers in Yogyakarta. Establishing farmers' cooperatives, agribusiness networks, and market information systems can facilitate direct market access and reduce the reliance on intermediaries, ensuring that farmers receive fair prices for their produce. Developing agro-processing facilities and promoting product diversification can add value to agricultural products, create additional employment opportunities, and foster rural economic development.

Sustainable Farming Practices: Promoting sustainable farming practices is essential to ensure the long-term viability of the agricultural sector and protect natural resources in Yogyakarta. Encouraging the adoption of climate-smart farming techniques, such as water-efficient irrigation, agroforestry, and precision agriculture, can improve resource management, resilience to climate change, and the sustainability of farming systems. Additionally, promoting training programs and knowledge sharing on sustainable farming practices can empower farmers to make informed decisions and implement environmentally friendly approaches.

Implementing these strategies will require collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, agricultural extension services, research institutions, and farmers' organizations. The provision of financial support, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs is crucial to ensure the successful implementation of these strategies. By enhancing agricultural innovation, strengthening

market linkages, and promoting sustainable farming practices, Yogyakarta can achieve poverty reduction, enhance food security, and foster sustainable development in the agricultural sector.

9. Strategies for Poverty Alleviation: Strengthening the Marine Sector

The marine sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta offers significant potential for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. To empower this sector and achieve these goals, several strategies can be implemented:

Sustainable Fisheries Management: Implementing sustainable fisheries management practices is essential to protect marine resources, ensure the long-term viability of the fishing industry, and support the livelihoods of coastal communities. This includes establishing fishing regulations, such as fishing quotas and gear restrictions, to prevent overfishing and preserve fish stocks. Additionally, promoting responsible fishing practices, such as selective fishing methods and bycatch reduction measures, can minimize the impact on non-target species and marine ecosystems.

Aquaculture Development: Promoting responsible and sustainable aquaculture practices can contribute to poverty reduction and economic development in Yogyakarta. Encouraging the expansion of fish and shellfish farming, promoting sustainable feed practices, and adopting efficient water and waste management systems are key components of sustainable aquaculture. Additionally, providing technical support, training, and access to financing can enable coastal communities to engage in aquaculture activities, diversify income sources, and improve their economic resilience.

Marine Conservation and Tourism: Conservation of marine ecosystems and the promotion of sustainable coastal and marine tourism can create employment opportunities, generate income, and enhance the region's attractiveness to tourists. This includes establishing marine protected areas, implementing sustainable tourism practices, and raising awareness about the importance of marine conservation. Engaging local communities in marine conservation initiatives and promoting responsible tourism activities, such as snorkeling, diving, and wildlife watching, can provide economic incentives for preserving marine biodiversity and ecosystems.

Implementing these strategies will require collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, fisheries management bodies, coastal communities, and tourism operators. The provision of training, technical assistance, and financial support is crucial

to enable the effective implementation of these strategies. By promoting sustainable fisheries management, supporting responsible aquaculture practices, and fostering marine conservation and sustainable tourism, Yogyakarta can empower the marine sector, improve the well-being of coastal communities, and achieve sustainable development goals in the region.

D. Conclusion

In conclusion, this paper has explored the potential strategies for poverty alleviation and sustainable development in the Special Region of Yogyakarta through the strengthening of the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors. By examining the conceptual framework of Society 5.0, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the role of the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors in poverty alleviation, an understanding of the context and challenges has been gained.

Through the analysis of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, it is evident that poverty remains a significant challenge, particularly in rural and coastal areas. The potential of the tourism sector has been identified as a key driver for economic growth, job creation, and community development. Similarly, the agricultural sector presents opportunities for enhanced productivity, market access, and sustainable practices. The marine sector, with its fisheries and coastal resources, holds potential for income generation and environmental conservation.

To effectively address poverty and achieve sustainable development, several strategies have been recommended. Strengthening the tourism sector involves infrastructure development, community-based tourism, and technological integration. Enhancing the agricultural sector entails agricultural innovation, market access, and sustainable farming practices. Empowering the marine sector requires sustainable fisheries management, aquaculture development, and coastal and marine tourism.

Moreover, policy recommendations have been provided to guide the implementation of these strategies. These recommendations emphasize integrated policy frameworks, stakeholder collaboration and partnerships, capacity building and education, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. By adopting an integrated approach, involving diverse stakeholders, building capacity, and monitoring progress, Yogyakarta can effectively address poverty, promote sustainable development, and achieve the SDGs.

In conclusion, by leveraging the potential of the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors and implementing the recommended strategies and policy recommendations, Yogyakarta can make significant progress in alleviating poverty, creating inclusive economic growth, and fostering sustainable development. It is crucial for all stakeholders to collaborate,

invest in capacity building, and prioritize the implementation of these strategies to ensure a prosperous and sustainable future for the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The findings of this study have significant implications for policymakers, government agencies, and other stakeholders involved in poverty alleviation and sustainable development efforts. Firstly, it emphasizes the importance of adopting an integrated approach that recognizes the interdependencies and synergies among the tourism, agricultural, and marine sectors. By strengthening these sectors collectively, Yogyakarta can unlock their full potential for poverty reduction, economic growth, and environmental sustainability.

Secondly, the paper underscores the need for multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships. The complex challenges of poverty and sustainable development require the active involvement of government entities, local communities, private sector organizations, civil society groups, and international partners. Building effective partnerships, fostering dialogue, and leveraging collective expertise can enhance the implementation and impact of poverty alleviation strategies.

Furthermore, the paper highlights the significance of capacity building and education. Investing in vocational training, skill development, entrepreneurship support, and sustainable development education is crucial for building the capabilities and empowering individuals and communities to actively participate in the targeted sectors. Strengthening human capital, promoting lifelong learning, and fostering an environment conducive to innovation and entrepreneurship can drive sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Additionally, the study emphasizes the importance of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting systems. Establishing robust mechanisms for tracking progress, assessing the effectiveness of policies and interventions, and transparently reporting on outcomes is vital for accountability, learning, and adaptive management. Regular evaluations, data-driven decision-making, and knowledge sharing can inform evidence-based policies and ensure continuous improvement.

The implications of this study extend beyond the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The strategies and policy recommendations proposed can serve as a valuable reference for other regions facing similar challenges in poverty alleviation and sustainable development. By contextualizing these strategies to the local realities and leveraging the unique strengths and resources of each region, policymakers can adapt and implement effective approaches to drive positive change.

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