Implementation of the Post-Covid 19 Pandemic Extreme Poverty Alleviation Program in Kebumen District

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Abstract. Poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem which from year to year becomes a local, national and even global issue, thus attracting the attention of many parties, especially stakeholders in the Kebumen Regency area. Based on BPS data, the number of ruins in Kebumen Regency in 2021 will increase by 0.24%, giving rise to a new status, namely the status of extreme ruins. The extreme poverty rate in Kebumen Regency reached 7.68%, this is what made Kebumen the first district to be included in the 0% extreme poverty alleviation pilot project from 19 regions in Central Java Province. The analysis of this study uses a poverty trap schematic model and SWOT analysis. The method used is a qualitative descriptive approach. Sources of research data obtained from interviews, observation and documentation. Then the results of the research show that the strategy for overcoming extreme poverty in Kebumen Regency has not been implemented properly. This can be seen from the low quality of human resources, lack of data synchronization, and suboptimal institutional level. Therefore, the formulation of a poverty alleviation strategy is very much in line with the SWOT analysis crisis that needs to be implemented in Kebumen Regency by strengthening coordination and cooperation between stakeholders and the community, updating data regularly, and increasing social protection through targeted community empowerment.

Keywords: Strategy · Extreme Poverty · Covid 19

1 Introduction

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem that from year to year becomes a local, national and even global issue so that it attracts the attention of many parties and becomes one of the main priorities of development issues. Poverty does not only describe economic powerlessness, but is closely related to powerlessness in fulfilling basic rights such as education, employment, health, food needs, housing, clean water, and so on. Even though Indonesia has become a middle-income country and a member of the G20, the world's 20th largest economy, the problem of poverty is still the government's homework. It is undeniable that the problem of poverty in Indonesia every year always increases, even more so at the end of 2020 caused by the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic so that a new term arises, namely extreme poverty which is defined as a condition where people's welfare is below the poverty line - equivalent to USD 1.9 PPP (purchasing power parity).

The problem of poverty is actually also a serious problem in Central Java Province. According to the Circular Letter of the Ministry of State Secretariat Number B-38/KSN/SWP/KK.04.01/02/2022, 212 districts/cities in 25 provinces have been prioritized to accelerate the elimination of extreme poverty by 2022 [1]. Meanwhile, for Central Java Province, there are 19 targeted areas. The previous year, only 5 areas were prioritized. One of the priority areas, namely Kebumen Regency, is the first district to be included in the pilot project of the zero percent extreme poverty alleviation program launched by the central government with a poverty rate of 17.83% in 2021 whose position is above the poverty level of Central and National Java Provinces. This was also accompanied by an increase in the population of Kebumen Regency by 1.83 thousand people so that it rose to 212.92 thousand people in March 2021.

On the other hand, Kebumen Regency also has a high percentage of extreme poverty (above average) and is classified as a district with a high poverty rate (above average). Most of the extreme poor in Kebumen Regency work in the non-agricultural sector. Based on the Kebumen Regency RPJMD document for 2016–2021, the improvement in poverty reduction performance has accelerated quite well until 2019, but in 2020 it decreased due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic. Since the beginning of the policy of limiting community activities during the pandemic, economic activity has decreased Public [1]. Therefore, the central government has designated Kebumen Regency as one of the locations for reducing extreme poverty and accelerating poverty alleviation. Meanwhile, based on the results of data verification and validation, based on the priority status of the components, there are 25 villages in 5 sub-districts and 1,603 target households that have been determined through the Decree of the Regent of Kebumen No. 050/402 of 2021 concerning Locations and Priority Population Data for Reducing Extreme Poverty in Kebumen Regency [1]. For more details, the PKE area of Kebumen Regency is shown in Fig. 1.

Reviewing some existing data that poverty reduction in Kebumen Regency still requires great efforts in achieving poverty reduction so that it is in line with the targets that have been set. The core problem of poverty in Kebumen Regency is caused by
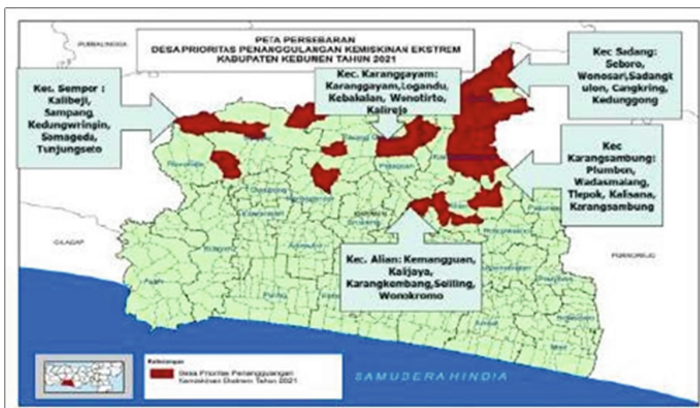

Fig. 1. Distribution map of priority villages for reducing extreme poverty in Kebumen regency in 2021.

the high open unemployment rate of 6.07% in 2020, the low quality of human resources (IPM 69.81), the low mentality and mindset of the community, institutions that have not optimally, and the minimal participation of the public, private sector and the business world in poverty alleviation as well as synchronization, integration of data and poverty reduction programs that are not yet on target. Therefore, the biggest challenge right now is how to make the programs that have been implemented by the government converge and are integrated targeting the same target.

2   Methods

The research method used uses analytical research methods through a qualitative descriptive approach, which is a method for analyzing by describing the data that has been collected without making general conclusions [2]. This is because the purpose of this research is to create a proposed scheme for extreme poverty reduction strategies as a proposal for improvement in Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province which is based on three sources of information, namely activity managers, stakeholders, and the poor themselves (triangulation). In this study, researchers obtained data from primary and secondary data through interviews with both the extreme poor as beneficiaries of poverty alleviation programs, community leaders, and stakeholders who were directly involved in the implementation of poverty reduction strategies in Kebumen Regency. Other supporting data obtained through observation and review of documentation relevant to this subject. The location of this research is in the Kebumen Regency area which is an area with a target of zero percent extreme poverty alleviation in 2024. Meanwhile, the theory used to strengthen this statement uses a poverty trap scheme associated with a SWOT analysis as a proposed extreme poverty reduction scheme [3].

3   Literature Review

3.1   Definition and Characteristics of Poverty

Etymologically, poverty comes from the word "poor" which means having no possessions and being in need. Meanwhile, in general poverty is seen as a condition in which a person or a family is in a state of complete deprivation or inadequacy of living according to certain standards, inability or physical incapacity of humans, absence or lack of access to minimum services, and difficulty or lack of access to basic services. Various aspects of life, especially access in the policy-making process. The Central Bureau of Statistics defines poverty as a condition of economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs. The Central Bureau of Statistics also identifies a person as a very poor family (KSM), if they meet the following characteristics on Table 1.

3.2   Units

Based on the opinion of Chambers [4], which suggests that poverty is an accumulation of various unfavorable conditions that are interrelated with each other, and which make it difficult for people to get out of poverty. These undesirable conditions include physical weakness, vulnerability to shocks, isolation, powerlessness, and poverty itself (Fig. 2).

Table 1. Characteristics of very poor families.

No.	Poverty variable	Poverty characteristics
1.	Residential building floor area	Less than 8m2 per person
2.	Residential floor type	Soil/bamboo/cheap wood/thatch
3.	Residential wall type	Bamboo/thatch/low quality wood/wall without plaster
4.	Toilet facilities	Nothing or riding in another house
5.	Source of household lighting	Not electricity
6.	Source of drinking water	Unprotected wells/springs/rivers/rainwater
7.	Fuel for cooking	Firewood/charcoal/kerosene
8.	Consumption of meat/chicken/milk/week	Once a week
9.	Purchase of new clothes for each household member every month	Never bought/one set
10.	Frequency of eating in a day	Once/twice a day
11.	The ability of the head of the household	Unable to pay
12.	Head of household job	Farmers with a land area of 500 m^2, farm laborers, fishermen, construction workers, plantation workers and other occupations with income below IDR 600,000 per month
13.	The highest education of the head of the household	Not in school/not finished elementary school/finished elementary school
14.	Ownership of movable	Do not have savings/goods

Poverty. This concept or view looks at someone who has an income disability to meet basic needs. This is also applied not only to groups that have no income, but can also apply to groups that have income.

Physical Weakness. Physical weakness is a limitation of income ability or social strength of a person or group of people with poor status causing a very high level of dependence on other parties if solving problems requires more support from other parties.

Vulnerability. A person or group of people is said to be poor because they do not have the ability to cope with unforeseen circumstances where this situation requires a high income allocation to be able to cope with the situation.

Powerlessness. Powerlessness is defined as the low ability of income which will have an impact on the social power of a person or group of people, especially in obtaining justice and equal rights to get a decent life.

Isolation. Isolation is a location factor that causes a person or group of people to be poor. Generally, the so-called poor people live in areas far from the center of economic
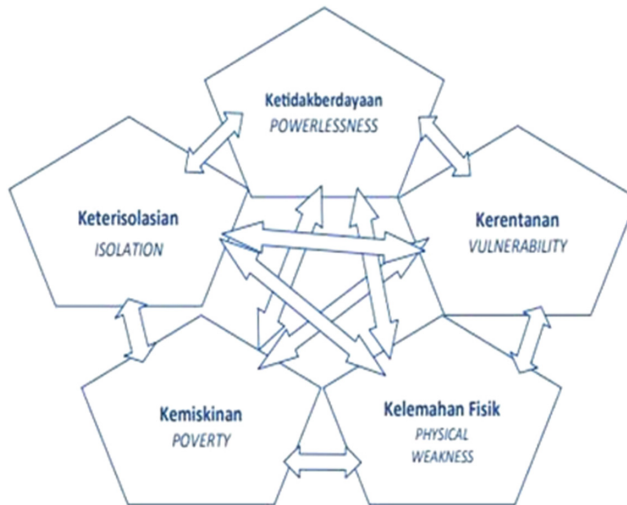
Fig. 2. Poverty trap schematic.

growth. This is because most of the welfare facilities are concentrated in centers of economic growth such as urban areas.

4   Results and Discussion

4.1   Map of Extreme Poverty Problems in Kebumen District

Kebumen Regency is one of the regencies that is the locus of extreme poverty reduction in 7 Provinces and 35 Regencies/Cities with an extreme poverty rate of 7.68% in 2021 or 92,190 residents of the total number of poor people in 2020 of 211,090 according to BPS data. The extreme poverty level of Kebumen Regency is also still above other districts. This is because Kebumen Regency has always been ranked number 1 as the poorest district in Central Java Province. This is the background that Kebumen Regency deserves to be the main priority district in alleviating the problem of extreme poverty [1].

In 2021 Kebumen Regency has determined the location and priority population data for reducing extreme poverty which refers to the Decree of the Kebumen Regent Number 050/402 of 2021 concerning Determination of Districts and Villages as Priority Locations for Reducing Extreme Poverty in Kebumen Regency in 2021. Priority population data for reducing extreme poverty in 2021 as many as 1,603 households. The locus of extreme poverty reduction in Kebumen Regency is detailed in Table 2.

Based on the data above, the location of extreme poverty reduction in 2021 in Kebumen Regency consists of 5 sub- districts including Karangsambung District, Karanggayam District, Sempor District, Alian District, and Sadang District. The results of mapping data on extreme poverty in Kebumen Regency are determined from decile 1 – decile 4 with categories (very poor to vulnerable to poor).

Table 2. District locus for extreme poverty reduction in Kebumen Regency in 2021 [1].

No	Sub district	D 1 (SM)	D 2 (M)	D 3 (HM)	D 4 (RM)	Total	Ruta years 2018	%	P
1	Karangsambung	861	1.275	1.384	2.156	5.676	10.279	55,22%	1
2	Karanggayam	786	1.297	1.605	2.935	6.623	12.797	51,75%	2
3	Sempor	1086	1.719	1.926	3.310	8.041	15.559	51,68%	3
4	Alian	862	1.616	1.824	2.965	7.267	14.133	51,42%	4
5	Sadang	236	490	668	1.137	2.531	4.946	51,17%	5

As for some of the existing data, it can be classified that the map of extreme poverty problems that occur in Kebumen Regency can be classified based on the largest number of poor people who are unable to meet their needs, limited access to basic services, inadequate housing conditions, the presence of dependents with disabilities, incomes of the population who are poor. The relatively low level of drinking water and inadequate sanitation, the vulnerability of the community who are trapped by access to capital, the criteria for providing assistance are not well targeted, and the validity of data regarding the identity of the poor is low.

4.2   Characteristics of Extreme Poverty in Kebumen District

Based on the results of the review described in the previous section, extreme poverty in Kebumen regency can be viewed from several factors, including:

Isolation: Impact of Topography and Accessibility Isolation as a result of difficult topographical. Conditions is the main cause of extreme poverty. It can be seen that in some areas of kebumen regency, it still consists of mountainous, coastal, and mountain coastal areas. This has a major impact on the gap or disparity between regions, both in terms of economic growth, poverty levels, and infrastructure.

First, in terms of the disparity between regions, Kebumen Regency in some areas is quite fertile, so it can be converted as agricultural land, although there are also areas that are less fertile to be cultivated as agricultural land such as those in Sempor, Karanggayam, Karangsambung, Sadang, and Alian Districts. Second, in terms of economic growth, Kebumen Regency is an area with agrarian characteristics where the majority of the population still depends on the agricultural sector as the main source of livelihood. In 2021, the proportion of the population working in the agricultural sector in a broad sense will reach 32.4%, the highest compared to other sectors. Although the agricultural sector is the main employment sector, this sector has not been able to guarantee economic welfare for the population working in this sector.

Third, from the aspect of extreme poor housing conditions in Kebumen Regency, there are still several problems such as residents who do not have houses, sources of lighting or electricity are still limited, households with dirt floors, do not have toilets, and difficulties in accessing proper water which are the main obstacles for the community. Extreme communities to develop economic potential.

Then, from housing conditions (Table 3), it turns out that many extreme poor people in Kebumen Regency still have limited access to housing. Based on the table of extreme poor people in Kebumen Regency, there are still 4.55% of households that do not own a house, 45.24% of extreme poor households in Kebumen Regency who do not enjoy access to proper drinking water, and 4.65% do not have a toilet. This figure is still relatively high, so the government of Kebumen Regency must make a new breakthrough to overcome this problem so that the problem of extreme poverty in Kebumen Regency can be resolved immediately. See Table 4.

In terms of road conditions in Kebumen Regency, it tends to decrease due to changes in standards and data updates, the decline in road quality is also caused by road damage due to construction, climatic conditions and high rainfall, clogged road drainage by garbage causing puddles on the road, as well as logistics vehicles that pass through the road. district roads. For example, various road infrastructure deficiencies that make Karanggayam District have a hilly geographical condition so that it becomes an underdeveloped area.

Table 3. Housing conditions for extremely poor households in Kebumen (percent) [1].

Indicator	Kebumen	central Java	Indonesia
RT does not own a house (%)	4.55	10.5	15.86
RT has no electricity (%)	1.8	0.48	5.35
Ground floor RT (%)	7.29	23.37	14.33
RT does not have toilet (%)	4.65	14.67	21.84
RT does not have access to proper drinking water (%)	45.24	27.12	37.16

Table 4. Access to basic facilities and transportation 2020 (percent) [1].

Characteristics	Kebumen	Central Java	Indonesia
Access to the Village/Sub-district			
Availability of Decent Road	99.35	99.49	87.88
Villages Passed by Good Public Transport	52.17	55.46	46.24
Villages/Sub-districts Own/Use			
Main Drinking Water Source (Packaged/Plumbing)	5.87	41.13	39.33
Strong Cell Phone Signal	88.26	91.28	73.85
4G Signal Quality	80.65	87.69	69.13
Delivery Facilities/Services	21.3	39.77	25.89
Electrification	99.98	99.96	94.71
Street Lighting	98.91	99.66	80.26

Fig. 3. Road conditions in Karanggayam district.

Looking at the road conditions in Karanggayam District, there are still many unpaved roads and if there is heavy rain the road conditions are very difficult to pass and can cause accidents due to slippery and muddy road conditions (Fig. 3).

In terms of telecommunications, Kebumen Regency, especially sub-districts that are classified as extreme poor, also experiences limitations when compared to other regions. In 2019 the percentage of the population of Kebumen Regency who has a cellular phone (HP) is 57.45% and the population who does not have a cellular phone (HP) is 42.55%. Whereas based on table data, the cellular phone signal in Kebumen Regency in 2021 is 88.26 smaller than the signal strength in Central Java Province, while the 4G signal quality in Kebumen Regency is 80.65 which is still far from the signal quality in Central Java Province. It is important that the increase in telecommunications in areas of extreme poverty needs to be improved so that ease of access can be created so as to be able to increase income.

Vulnerability: Difficult to Access Basic Services. Vulnerability caused by difficulty in accessing basic services can hinder the movement of people, goods and services, as well as efforts to provide basic public services, thereby disrupting the distribution of development outcomes and economic growth. One aspect of vulnerability that appears in kebumen regency is the problem of basic services in extreme poverty. Based on the results of interviews and observations in the kebumen regency area, areas with extreme poverty levels have lower levels of education. The causes of the low level of education are: 1) lack of qualified teaching staff; 2) curriculum changes are difficult to implement due to lack of technical guidance; and 3) school teachers (volunteers) have to find additional money because teacher income is low.

Another vulnerability factor that causes the population in Kebumen Regency is the low quality of health. The problem of health quality in Kebumen Regency is caused by the lack of provision of health workers far from ideal, the lack of health support equipment, and the lack of facilities and access to transportation to health facilities. In general, the existing health service facilities are adequate, but the ratio of health resources, facilities or infrastructure for health services when compared to the total population still does not meet the ideal standard.

Powerlessness: Economic and Employment Conditions. The powerlessness of the economic condition in kebumen regency is still dominated by the primary sector, namely the agricultural sector. As the agricultural sector, the average is still traditional and the quality of the majority of human resources is still low. So that it affects the productivity of activities.

Economic Condition. Based on data released by the central statistics agency, kebumen regency's economic growth in 2021 will grow again positively by 3.71%. However, kebumen regency's high economic growth and increasing per capita income have not been fully enjoyed by all levels of the population, especially in extreme poor areas. As is known, that due to the covid 19 pandemic, the economic growth rate of kebumen regency in 2020 experienced a contraction of −1.46%. Meanwhile, the economic growth rate of central java province experienced a contraction of −2.65% and the rate of national economic growth contracted by −2.07%.

Employment Conditions. Employment conditions in kebumen regency are grouped according to extreme poor household members of productive age which have reached 51.61%, while in central java as a whole it is 52.18%. This condition shows that the potential for labor for the extreme poor in kebumen regency is abundant. In addition, the age of the head of the extreme poor household in kebumen regency and central java province based on Table 5 is on average 57 years old, so that age is almost categorized as elderly.

In general, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) of Kebumen Regency in 2019 was 4.75% or decreased by 0.82% compared to 2018. Although it decreased, the trend of TPT during the last five years actually increased where in 2014 the TPT was only 3, 25%. This is because during the period 2017–2021 there was an increase in the number of the workforce but it was not matched by absorption or the availability of adequate employment opportunities. This analysis is reinforced by data on the achievement of increasing labor absorption which in 2021 only reached 39.50%.

Physical Weaknesses: Low Human Resources Quality. The low quality of human resources will affect labor productivity. In general, labor productivity data for kebumen regency is estimated to continue to increase during the 2017–2022 period. It can be seen that in kebumen regency, the level of labor productivity can be ascertained to be much

Table 5. Demographic conditions of extremely poor households, 2020 (percent) [1].

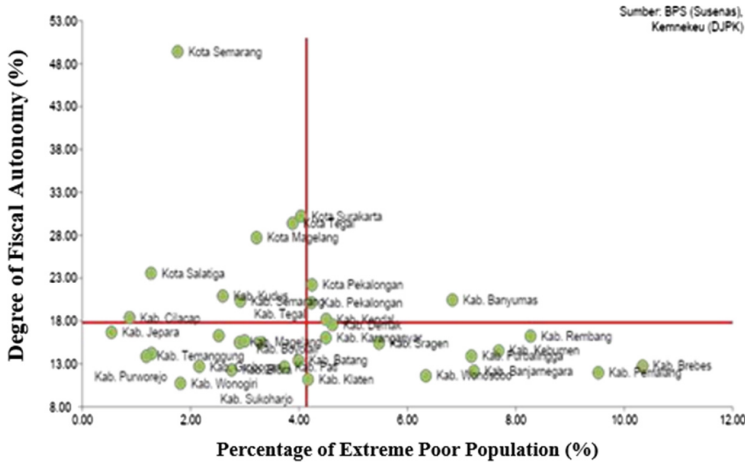| Indicator	Kebumen	Central Java	Indonesia
Age of Head of Household (Years)	57	57	51
Number of Household Members (Persons)	5	4	5
Household Members			
School Age (%)	18.15	15.79	22.04
Productive age (%)	51.61	52.18	54.94
Female Head of Household (%)	9.45	18.21	16.78

Fig. 4. Distribution of districts/cities in Central Java by percentage of poor population and degree of fiscal autonomy.

higher than the average for central and national java provinces. Currently in kebumen regency, the workforce with an elementary education level and below reaches 35.91%.

The next analysis uses the Human Development Index (HDI) which shows that the average HDI of Kebumen Regency in 2021 reaches 93.05, still far below the Central Java average of 92.38 and the national average of 91.27. Districts with high extreme poverty levels such as Alian District, Sempor District, Karanggayam District, Karangsambung District, and Sadang District are some of the areas in Kebumen District with the lowest HDI. In other words, sub- districts with low HDI have high extreme poverty rates. This means that there is a strong relationship between the low quality of human resources and the high rate of extreme poverty in Kebumen Regency.

Material Poverty: Low Investment Entry. According to Fig. 4, kebumen regency is in category 4 (bottom right) so that it can be classified as a district with a high extreme poverty level (above average) and has a low degree of fiscal autonomy (below average) [3].

4.3 SWOT Analysis and Schematic Formulation of Extreme Poverty Reduction Strategies

In tackling the problem of extreme poverty in Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province, it is necessary to formulate a strategy through a SWOT analysis by identifying internal and external factors [3]. Meanwhile, the findings of the analysis are shown in Table 6.

The analysis of the internal strategy factors and external strategic factors that have been mapped is then carried out by giving weights, ratings and scores to each SWOT element that has been determined in the previous stage. The weight is determined from a scale of 1.0 (most important) to a scale of 0.0 (not important), while the rating is determined from a scale of 1 (very small influence) to 4 (very large influence). The score

Table 6. SWOT matrix for reducing extreme poverty.

Internal		
	Strength (S) • The strategic location of Kebumen Regency; • The existence of clear legal rules; • Serious commitment of regional leaders; • The role of creative youth supported by technological advances • The implementation of monitoring, evaluation and facilitation from stakeholders.	Weakness (W) • Limited Human Resources (HR); • Weak communication, coordination, and collaboration between stakeholders; • Extreme poverty reduction planning is still partial; • The unequal distribution of strong TKPK institutions in the regions; • Service standards and procedures are not yet optimal.
External		
Opportunity (O) • Establishing cooperation with the private sector and the business world; • Reducing extreme poverty is a national target; • Implementation of major events; • Continued support from the central government; • The number of outside investors who are interested in investing;	SO Strategy • Strengthening coordination and cooperation between DPOs, the private sector, and the business world in reducing extreme poverty; • Making policies that require investors to employ the people of Kebumen Regency, especially the poor.	WO Strategy • Appropriate and effective policy/program planning • Making SOPs for extreme poverty reduction • Strengthening TKPK institutions as a form of increasing the independence and capacity of the extreme poor
Threat (T) • Low community mindset; • The low accuracy of databases for the poor and vulnerable groups;	ST strategy • Preparation of the APBD program that focuses on	WT Strategy • Improving the quality of human resources who are more technology

is determined by multiplying the weight with the rating. The results of the assessment of internal strategy factors and external strategic factors in reducing extreme poverty in Kebumen Regency are shown in Table 7.

Based on the results of the calculation of the internal strategy factors, the strength score was obtained and the weakness score was. To get the X axis which will be used in the SWOT diagram analysis, then the strength score is reduced with the weakness score so that the X axis is 0.139. See Table 8.

Based on the results of the calculation of the external strategy factor, the opportunity score is equal to and the threat score is equal to. To get the Y axis which will be used in the SWOT diagram analysis, the opportunity score is reduced by the threat score so that the Y axis is -0.52.

From the analysis of the weighting of internal factors and external factors that have been carried out, the coordinates of the points (X = 0.139, Y = -0.52) are obtained. Therefore, the quadrant of extreme poverty reduction in Kebumen Regency can be seen in Fig. 5.

It can be concluded that from the results of the SWOT analysis that has been carried out, it is clear that the strategy for reducing extreme poverty in Kebumen Regency is

Table 7. Analysis of internal strategy factors.

Strengths	Weight (0.0–0.1)	Ratings (1–4)	Score (BXR)
The strategic location of Kebumen Regency which is easily accessible from various alternative roads as well as many tourist destinations can provide benefits to increase regional income;	0.16	4	0.64
The existence of clear legal rules, namely Regional Regulation Number 20 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction in Kebumen Regency;	0.07	2	0.14
The commitment of regional leaders is very serious in tackling the problem of extreme poverty;	0.13	3	0.39
The role of creative youth is supported by technological advances so that they can help increase regional income.	0.031	2	0.062
Monitoring, evaluation and facilitation from stakeholders through superior programs such as 1 Regional Apparatus 1 Assisted Village and Social Welfare Center (Puskesos);	0.109	3	0.327
Total Strength (S)	0.50		1,559
Weaknesses	Weight (0.0–1.0)	Ratings (1–4)	Score (BxR)
Limited Human Resources (HR) of regional administrators;	0.15	4	0.6
Weak communication, coordination, and collaboration between stakeholders;	0.12	3	0.36
Extreme poverty reduction planning is still partial;	0.07	2	0.14
The unequal distribution of strong TKPK institutions in the regions;	0.10	2	0.20
Service standards and procedures are not yet optimal.	0.06	2	0.12
Total Weakness (W)	0.50		1.42
X => S - W = 1.559 – 1.42 = 0.139			

located in quadrant II which supports the diversification strategy. Strategy diversification means that the organization is in a tiered condition but still has to face many tough challenges so it is estimated that the organization's wheels only focus on maintaining the previous strategy, it is assumed that it will be difficult to change it. Therefore, stakeholders are encouraged to immediately improve their various tactical strategies. Meanwhile, the strategic recommendations generated based on the results of the SWOT analysis include:

- Strengthening coordination and cooperation between OPD, the private sector, and the business world in reducing extreme poverty;
- Planning policies/programs that are targeted and effective, accompanied by the preparation of SOP on extreme poverty alleviation;

Table 8. Analysis of external strategy factors.

Opportunities	Weight (0.0–0.1)	Ratings (1–4)	Score (BxR)
The establishment of cooperation with the private sector and the business world for alleviating the problem of extreme poverty;	0.15	3	0.45
Reducing extreme poverty is a national target that must be abolished to 0% by 2024 so that the programs implemented must be right on target (by name by address);	0.075	2	0.15
Organizing major events to boost the economy, such as the Kebumen International Expo;	0.045	2	0.09
Continued support from the central government to the local government of Kebumen Regency Regarding extreme poverty reduction programs;	0.10	3	0.3
The number of outside investors who are interested in investing in Kebumen Regency through the tourism aspect so that it is able to attract the attention of the local community and outside the region.	0.13	2	0.26
Total Opportunity	0.50		1.25
Threats	Weight (0.0–1.0)	Ratings (1–4)	Score (BxR)
The community's mindset is still low in alleviating the problem of extreme poverty;	0.08	3	0.24
The low accuracy of databases for the poor and vulnerable groups;	0.155	4	0.62
Lack of funding sources for extreme poverty reduction interventions;	0.05	3	0.15
Many foreign products enter Kebumen Regency so that they can threaten the wisdom of local products;	0.10	3	0.30
Extreme poverty alleviation focuses on physical development and does not provide socialization and support to the community to improve the social, cultural and economic aspects of the community.	0.115	4	0.46
Total Threat (T)	0.50		1.77
Y => O – T = 1.25 – 1.77 = -0.52			

- Strengthening TKPK institutions as a form of increasing the independence and capacity of the extreme poor;
- Preparation of the APBD program that focuses on poverty reduction in Kebumen Regency with an adequate portion of the budget;
- Program for updating poor population data periodically;
- Improving the quality of human resources who are more technology literate by conducting training, technical guidance, and socialization;
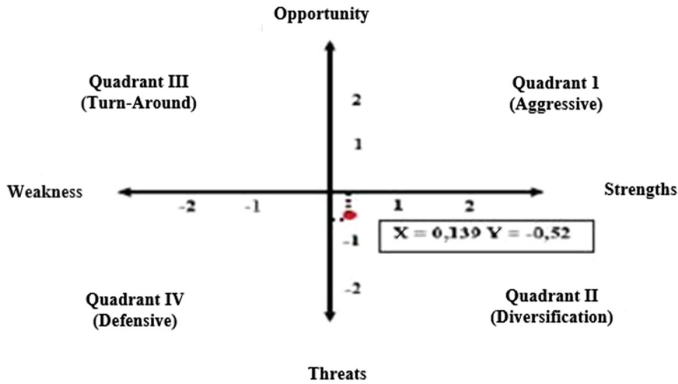- Encouraging an increase in people's purchasing power as an effort for economic growth.

Fig. 5. Results of SWOT cart Cartesian diagram

5   Conclusion

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem from year to year becoming a local, national and even global issue so that it attracts the attention of many parties, especially in the Kebumen Regency area. The problem of extreme poverty that occurs in Kebumen Regency is motivated by the synchronization and integration of poverty data that has not been on target. There have been many complaints about the implementation of the poverty alleviation program that have arisen from local governments, village governments and the people themselves who complain that the data on beneficiaries is not yet on target, even though the government has attempted to re-data collect through updating the system launched by the central government. Facing these problems, the implementation of the extreme poverty alleviation program which was formulated based on an analysis of internal factors and external factors using SWOT analysis can be explained that the implementation program for extreme poverty alleviation after the Covid 19 pandemic, Kebumen Regency is facing various threats that can become weaknesses, but Kebumen Regency is still has the power from the internal aspect to prevent the threat. Then, the implementation of the right program to be implemented in Kebumen Regency is to strengthen cooperation, collaboration and communication between stakeholders, the public and the private sector so that the policy programs and budget issued can be on target.

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