LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : *PROSIDING*

Judul karya ilmiah (paper) : Rural Poverty Characteristics in Kokap Sub-District, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province
Jumlah Penulis : 2 orang
Status Pengusul : E J Isworo, **F H Mardiansjah**
Identitas prosiding :
a. Judul Prosiding : International Conference on Planning towards Sustainability (ICoPS)
b. ISBN/ISSN : 1755-1307
c. Tahun Terbit/tempat pelaksanaan : Vol. 447, Issue 1, No. 012060
d. Penerbit/organiser : IOP Publishing
e. Alamat repository PT/web : https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/447/1/012060/pdf
f. Terindeks di (jika ada) : SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) 2019: 0.175
Scopus 2019: 0.4

Kategori Publikasi Makalah : (beri ✓pada kategori yang tepat)
[V] *Prosiding* Forum Ilmiah Internasional
[ ] *Prosiding* Forum Ilmiah Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal *Prosiding*		Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional [30]	Nasional [ ]	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi paper (10%)	3		2,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	9		7,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	9		7,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding (30%)	9		8,0
Total = (100%)	**30**		25,5
Nilai Pengusul : 40% x 25,5 = 10,2			

Catatan Penilaian paper oleh *Reviewer*:

a. Unsur isi paper cukup dan sudah merujuk kepada petunjuk penulisan paper dari IOP Science tanpa *acknowledgement*. Judul dan isi paper sudah sesuai yang membahas tentang kemiskinan di wilayah perdesaan di Kabupaten Kulonprogo sebagai bagian dari kebijakan pengembangan wilayah.

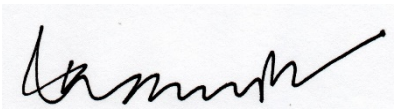
b. Pembahasan cukup mendalam tentang karakteristik dan dimensi kemiskinan yang ada di Kecamatan Kokap, Kabupaten Kulonprogo. Artikel sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis terutama dalam konteks pengembangan perdesaan dan wilayah. Pembahasan hasil didukung oleh 3 sumber pustaka (33%) dari total 9 pustaka yang berupa artikel jurnal dan laporan.

c. Paper didukung oleh 9 pustaka dimana 4 diantaranya merupakan pustaka terbitan 10 tahun terakhir. Alat analisis cukup mutakhir dengan menggunakan kerangka *deprivation trap of poverty* dari data primer.

d. Prosiding terindeks Scopus (IOP Series) dengan SJR 0,175 tersedia online dan open access. Prosiding dilengkapi dengan ISBN, DOI, dan terkategori prosiding internasional.

Semarang, 30-03-2021

Reviewer 1,



Dr.sc.agr. Iwan Rudiarto, ST, MSc.
NIP. 197403271999031002
Departemen PWK FT. Undip

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[V] *Prosiding* Forum Ilmiah Internasional
[ ] *Prosiding* Forum Ilmiah Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal *Prosiding*		Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional [30]	Nasional [ ]	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi paper (10%)	3		2,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	9		7
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	9		6
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding (30%)	9		8
Total = (100%)	**30**		23,5
Nilai Pengusul : 60% x 23,5 = 14,1			

Catatan Penilaian paper oleh Reviewer :

a. Unsur isi paper lengkap, namun tidak terdapat *acknowledgement,* dan sudah merujuk kepada petunjuk penulisan paper dari IOP Science. Judul dan isi paper sudah sesuai, membahas karaketristik kemiskinan di wilayah Kecamatan Kokap.

b. Pembahasan mengenai karakteristik kemiskinan berdasarkan lima variabel terpilih di elaborasi dengan cukup detail, sesuai dengan tujuan penulisan yang tercantum di paper. Tidak ada diskusi literatur berdasara hasil analisis. Artikel sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis kedua terutama dalam konteks perencanaan pengembangan wilayah dan kota. Didukung sembilan pustaka namun hanya sebagian kecil yang berasal dari jurnal.

c. Metode tidak dijelaskan dengan detail. Data yang digunakan dalam analisis adalah data primer menggunakan kuesioner kepada 100 responden secara random. Referensi terbatas, dari sembilan

referensi yang digunakan, hanya dua diantaranya yang berasal dari jurnal dan terbitan ≤ 10 tahun terakhir. Turnitin Similarity Index 3 %.

d. Prosiding terindeks *Scopus* (IOP Series) dengan SJR 0,17 tersedia *online* dan *open access*. Prosiding dilengkapi dengan ISBN, DOI, dan terkategori internasional. Masih terdapat kesalahan minor terkait editorial, editor kurang cermat!

Semarang,

Reviewer 2,

Dr.–Ing.Wiwandari Handayani,ST,MT, MPS
NIP. 197605252000122001
Departemen PWK, FT. Undip

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : *PROSIDING*

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[V] *Prosiding* Forum Ilmiah Internasional
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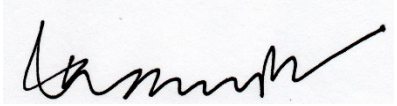
Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-rata
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a.Kelengkapan unsur isi paper (10%)	2,5	2,5	2,5
b.Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	7,5	7	7,25
c.Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	7,5	6	6,75
d.Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding (30%)	8,0	8	8,0
Total = (100%)	25,5	23,5	24,5
Nilai Pengusul : 40% x 24,5 = 9,8			

Semarang,

Reviewer 1,



Dr.sc.agr. Iwan Rudiarto, ST, MSc.
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Departemen PWK FT.Undip

ICoPS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLANNING TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

CERTIFICATE

this certificate is awarded to

Ekannisa Jasmiene Isworo

in recognition of his/her valuable participation as

PRESENTER

in the event of

The 1st International Conference on Planning Towards Sustainability (ICoPS 2019)

Surakarta - Indonesia, 6th-7th November 2019

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IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science • *Open Access* • Volume 447, Issue 1 • 3 March 2020 • Article number 012060 • 1st International Conference on Planning towards Sustainability, ICoPS 2019, 6 November 2019 - 7 November 2019

Rural poverty characteristics in Kokap Sub-District, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province

Isworo E.J. , Mardiansjah F.H.

Save all to author list

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Universitas Diponegoro, Jl. Prof.Soedarto, Tembalang, Kota Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia

Abstract

Indexed keywords

SciVal Topics

Abstract

Rural poverty is still a major problem for regional development in Indonesia. Kecamatan Kokap (district) in Kabupaten Kulon Progo, which is part of the Strategic Region for the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA), is a rural area that has the highest rate of poverty inKulon Progo. In fact, the development of NYIA and its strategic regional development plan will transform conditions and the main activities from a rural setting to more urban and agricultural activities into non-agricultural activities. This study aims to investigate the characteristics of rural poverty in Kokap using the deprivation trap of poverty, a framework that describes rural poverty as a multi dimensional condition. The study uses a quantitative approach and employs interviews directed via questionnaires with poor households in Kokap as the respondents. The sampling technique used is probability sampling with incidental sampling, in addition to descriptive statistical analysis techniques. The results show that rural poverty in Kokap Sub-district is a complex phenomenon that is strongly influenced by the regional conditions where the poor families live. This is a key finding in formulating strategies to prevent poor rural communities to be caught in a poverty trap amid significant changes that will occur in thearea. © Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd.

Indexed keywords

Source details

IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science

Scopus coverage years: from 2010 to Present

ISSN: 1755-1307 E-ISSN: 1755-1315

Subject area: Environmental Science: General Environmental Science

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Earth and Planetary Sciences General Earth and Planetary Sciences	#157/186	15th

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Preface

Preface

We are pleased to publish 76 selected papers from the 225 submitted abstracts and 100 submitted papers in the First International Conference on Planning towards Sustainability (ICoPS) 2019, organized collaboratively by Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia; Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, and King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand on 6-7 November 2019 in Surakarta, Indonesia. The first ICoPS was hosted by the Universitas Sebelas Maret, and is expected to continue in which the three organizing universities will take-turn to host the Conference.

The papers were selected on the basis of academic meritocracy adopting a double-blind peer-review process, editorial assessment as well as plagiarism check. The papers have also been grouped into eight sub-themes, with the following sub-themes and the corresponding number of the papers:

1. Implementing technology in planning: 6 papers
2. Social inclusion in planning 7 papers
3. Sustainable community in planning 11 papers
4. Sustainable human settlements 10 papers
5. Urban heritage 12 papers
6. Urban environmentalism for sustainability 16 papers
7. Sustainable rural-urban economics 8 papers
8. Sustainable urban mobility 6 papers

The Editors uphold, to the best of their efforts, the quality of the papers to meet the standard of the International Proceedings. By this exertion, the papers are expected to have multiplier impacts on the researches and practices in the field of urban and regional planning in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and elsewhere.

We profoundly extend our gratefulness to the publisher, authors, participants, organizers, supporting partners (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Universitas Islam Bandung, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Universitas Merdeka Malang, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Universitas Pasundan, Universitas Esa Unggul, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, and Surakarta Local Government), and the behind-the-scene Conference Management Team for their different roles but synergistic efforts to the tiring but successful organization of the ICoPS.

See you again in the next ICoPS.

Ariva Sugandi Permana, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand
Paramita Rahayu, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia
Hairul Nizam Ismail, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

24 January 2020

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WELCOME TO
THE 1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLANNING TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY (ICOPS)
"SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES IN URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING"

The upcoming 1st ICoPS will be held on 6th – 7th November 2019 in Surakarta, Central Java Province, Indonesia. The conference is hosted by Urban and Regional Planning Program, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS), Surakarta, Indonesia in collaboration with Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Built Environment and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Johor Bahru, Malaysia, and Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL), Bangkok, Thailand.

The aims of the 1st ICoPS is to provide an international forum for exchanges of knowledge and dissemination of information on planning theories and practices with focus on South-east Asia accomplishment in the attempt to support sustainable development goals in the region. The forum is expected to build a platform in urban and regional planning within the broad framework of sustainable development within Southeast Asia context in particular and Asia in general. The conference also seeks to develop international collaboration and network of academics, professionals, practitioners, policy makers and students who share same interests and concerns on the achievement of sustainable development goals through their respective roles and interests.

The conference invites academics, professionals, practitioners, policy makers, students, non-government organizations, community-based organizations, and those associated with urban and regional planning to present and share their result results, experiences, views and opinions.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Basuki Hadimuljono, PhD

Minister of Public Works and Housing of Indonesia

(to be confirmed)

Prof. Dr. M. Maksudur Rahman

Professor, Department of Geography and Environment, Faculty of Earth and Environmental Science, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

F.X. Hadi Rudyatmo

Mayor of Surakarta

Hairul Nizam Ismail, PhD

Associate Professor & Director of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Dr. Gabriele Weichart

Senior Lecturer of the Institut für Kultur- und Sozialanthropologie, University of Vienna, Austria

Paramita Rahayu, PhD

Senior Lecturer of Urban and Regional Planning Program, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

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ICoPS 2019 Committees

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Dean of the Faculty of Built Environment and Surveying Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia
Dean of the Faculty of Engineering King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, Ladkrabang, Thailand

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2020

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Accepted papers received: 28 January 2020
Published online: 03 March 2020

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Changes of city image in Kuala Lumpur

Changes of city image in Kuala Lumpur

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Abstract. Previous studies on destination image have attempted to capture the differences in destination perceive image between the before and after trips. However, not much study has focused on the during-visit perceived image. This is crucial as to how the tourists actually experience the destination is when they actually visit the destination. The study aims to explore the actual image and image changes at each stage perceived by tourists. A total of 384 international tourists participated in the study involving two stages, using questionnaire and VEP techniques in Kuala Lumpur (KL). Volunteer Employed Photographer (VEP) techniques were used in capturing affective elements of the destination. Finding shows that international tourists perceived KL differently before and during visitation. Before visitation, cognitive and affective images of tourists differed according to their demography, information sources, and travel characteristic. Elements of expenditure and food were dominant in the cognitive images while culture, expenditure, and food were dominant in the affective images perceived by tourists before visiting city. Acknowledging the image changes helps in understanding the tourist preferences and loyalty towards the destination.

1. Introduction

Multiple destinations nowadays are becoming more essential than one individual attraction due to the increase in tourism demand for holidays. As a result, when visiting a destination, tourists always seek more diverse experiences. The common things tourist do when travelling is staying at a hotel, going outside to eat and drink, interconnecting with local people, going shopping, and visiting cultural and historic places and attractions. Thus, it can be observed that a trip is not a single product, but consists of different service components, which are often provided by several organisations with multiple objectives [1]. In order to gain overall destination satisfaction, most importantly, the tourists must be satisfied with all the services they receive at the destination [2]. Tourist overall satisfaction is crucial towards determining their future purchase behaviour because tourists with high satisfaction level usually have a higher intention to revisit the destination. This is because destination image not only influences the destination choice during the tourist decision-making process [3], but also influences the post-decision-making behaviour [4]. Post-decision-making behaviour can involve participation (onsite experience), evaluation (satisfaction), and future behavioural intentions (intention to revisit) [5]. Therefore, in tourism research, images are much more important than tangible resources, where Meng et al [6] mentioned that perceptions, rather than reality, are what motivate consumers to act. However, mismatched images promoted for the actual destination experience can affect the tourism economies in the area since tourist satisfaction and expectation greatly influence tourism business. Identifying the factor that influences tourist behaviour and their decision-making process would lead to a vast amount of information being funneled to local authorities to help them promote their tourism

Analyzing the state of high-density areas in Japan after redevelopment projects

Analyzing the state of high-density areas in Japan after redevelopment projects

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Abstract. Japan has many high-density residential areas that are prone to disasters. Therefore, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism has conducted various projects to improve these areas. Housing environment issues have also become a major issue. Consequently, this study considers the activities in the redevelopment project and the issues that emerge afterward in the Setagaya ward (Tokyo), where the high-density area redevelopment was conducted. A result is the increase of young people and households in the area although the number of old people is still increasing. However, in the Setagaya area, a comparison of the population density and the green area ratio in 2011 and 2016 shows that the green area ratio increased although the population density in 2016 was higher than in 2011. This occurred due to the redevelopment of the ruins of the National Children's Hospital into a condominium in 2008 and the efforts to achieve a green rate area ratio of 33% in Setagaya Ward by 2032. Green space has various functions in cities including in disaster prevention. As Japan is prone to disasters, the provision of green space is crucial.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and purpose

High-density areas are widely distributed in the periphery of large cities such as Tokyo and Osaka. They were formed as a result of historical town splits in the Meiji and Taisho periods or without the land readjustment from before the war. These areas were spontaneously formed due to rapid population growth in large cities during the period of economic boom occurring since 1955. In contrast, in local cities, high-density areas are often found in the city center. These typically developed as a downtown area of historic castle town or a post town located on a highway. High-density areas lack public facilities such as roads and parks due to narrow roads, many dead-end streets, densely packed old wooden buildings, and narrow plots. These areas generally have urban characteristics such as many buildings that do not meet building standards. Another feature is the complex relationship of rights related to land and buildings, such as a large number of leased land and houses [1].

High-density areas are redeveloped through projects such as land readjustment and urban redevelopment projects. These projects generally take a long time due to the process of forming agreements with landowners and changes in city planning. However, a survey by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism found that the development of high-density areas has progressed steadily, improving safety and disaster prevention [1]. However, in recent years, high-density areas have faced problems in the living environment such as aging residents and the increase in vacant

Linking engineering approach and local wisdom in water sensitive urban design as an adaptation strategy to climate change

Linking engineering approach and local wisdom in water sensitive urban design as an adaptation strategy to climate change

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Abstract. The impacts of climate change on cities have been clearly identified. Climate change threats the cities on urban infrastructure, urban life and well-being, urban environment and entire urban system. One of the most obvious impacts of climate change on urban system is the presence of more vulnerability of cities on urban floods due to global sea rise. This is particularly valid for coastal cities. While mitigation strategies could not be comprehensively completed in short time, the adaptation strategies could, therefore, be undertaken to complement the overall strategies to minimize the impacts. An engineering approach can be done at micro-level but should not be the only solution among many possible ways out. Urban planning and design, on the other hand, could be implemented at macro-level. Water sensitive urban design aims at minimizing the negative impacts of water-associated delinquencies through city planning and design. This study attempts to juxtapose the possible engineering approaches to cope with the impacts of climate change in the city at individual micro-level buildings as a way of the urban citizens to adapt to climate change impacts. The engineering solutions proposed in this study are discovered from various studies around the world and adjusted to local conditions taking into account locally available technologies for proper suitability and the solutions are therefore technologically possible, locally adaptable and environmentally friendly. The local wisdom on climate change adaptation itself has been observed in Southeast Asian countries.

1. Introduction

It has been well known that one of the impacts of climate change in the urban area is urban flood, due to various causes associated with climate change such as the increase sea level, increase rainfall depth and intensity, or more drought incidents [1]. The adverse impact of the phenomenon in city may be on urban infrastructure, urban life, and well-being, urban environment or urban system as a whole. It can also be simply said that flood hampers city. Urban development, on the other hand, including housing, industry and infrastructure development would also disturb and bring the impacts on water resources [2]. This stalemate hinders urban well-being and there must be an initiative to deal with water-associated climate change impacts. Various strategies to cope with climate change impacts were grouped into adaptation and mitigation strategies [3-5].

Three essential elements of the urban domain, which are closely associated with climate change adaptation strategy, are urban planning, land use planning, and water resources management. If this intersection is used as the basis of minimizing the negative impacts of urban flooding as an adaptation strategy, then water-sensitive urban design would come into picture as a result of the cross-section. The cross-section of urban planning, land use planning, and water resources management form a water sensitive urban design towards climate change adaptation strategy is exhibited in Figure 1.

Measuring the changes of peri-urban areas in Bogor Regency by multivariate analysis

Measuring the changes of peri-urban areas in Bogor Regency by multivariate analysis

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Abstract. Bogor Regency borders several cities on the outskirts of Jakarta and Bogor City. This location explains the rapid developments that Bogor is experiencing. Notably, in line with the development of Jakarta and Bogor, people search for alternative locations to live in this regency. As a consequence,the conversion of land from agricultural into residential areas is taking place at an alarming rate. This is an issue the local government must consider. This research determined the changes inperi-urban areas in Bogor Regency by using multivariate analysis. This method was selected because of the availability of a large data set in Bogor Regency, mainly village potential data (PODES). Multivariate analysis can be used in determiningthe changes of peri-urban areas through factor analysis, principal component analysis, cluster analysis, and the mapping of peri-urban areas usingvillage potential data from 2011 and 2014. The study used 12out of 34 available variables to identify peri-urban areas in Bogor Regency. From a total of434 villages in Bogor Regency 82 villages were categorized as peri-urban in 2011, whereas by 2014, there were 288 peri-urban villages. Consequently, the number of villages categorized as rural decreased from 332 to125. These results indicatedthat the method is successful inshowing the development of a region. As such,itcan be used for drafting policies for rapidly developing areas.

1. Introduction

Currently, the rapid conversion of rural areasinto peri-urban regions is caused by population growth. One of the indications of this is the higher rate of population growth in urban areas; this pattern is also evident in Indonesia. The number of urban dwellers in Indonesia is on the rise as shown by the increasing share of the population living in urban areas and the growing total population in Indonesia. In 1971, the urban share of the population was 17.42%, whereas in 2010 this percentage increased to 42.15%. This condition has resulted in a high demand for residential areas to accommodate the growing population.

The limited amount of land in urban areas forces people to look for alternative areas for living, e.g., the areas surrounding the cities. As a result, these urban areas expand toward their periphery. This phenomenon also leads to the conversion of productive agricultural areas. The continuous conversion of land has created mixed areas in the peri-urban areas around the cities. In fact, areas of this type continue to increase. As Woltjer [1] said, the extension of urban activities has formed peri-urban areas beyond existing administrative boundaries in urban regions. Governments must pay attention to peri-

Rural Poverty Characteristics in Kokap Sub-District, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province

by Fadjar Mardiansjah

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Rural poverty characteristics in Kokap Sub-District, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province

Rural poverty characteristics in Kokap Sub-District, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province

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Abstract. Rural poverty is still a major problem for regional development in Indonesia. *Kecamatan* Kokap (district) in *Kabupaten* Kulon Progo, which is part of the Strategic Region for the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA), is a rural area that has the highest rate of poverty inKulon Progo. In fact, the development of NYIA and its strategic regional development plan will transform conditions and the main activities from a rural setting to more urban and agricultural activities into non-agricultural activities. This study aims to investigate the characteristics of rural poverty in Kokap using the deprivation trap of poverty, a framework that describes rural poverty as a multi dimensional condition. The study uses a quantitative approach and employs interviews directed via questionnaires with poor households in Kokap as the respondents. The sampling technique used is probability sampling with incidental sampling, in addition to descriptive statistical analysis techniques. The results show that rural poverty in Kokap Sub-district is a complex phenomenon that is strongly influenced by the regional conditions where the poor families live. This is a key finding in formulating strategies to prevent poor rural communities to be caught in a poverty trap amid significant changes that will occur in thearea.

1. Introduction

Poverty is still a major issue, especially in the developing world, which is evident in rural poverty. In absolute terms, the number of poor people in Indonesia is still high, namely 25.95 million people, 61.32% of which reside in rural areas [1]. Therefore, rural poverty is a major national development problem in Indonesia today. However, rural poverty does not receive the required attention[2]. This is because the characteristics of rural poverty are less known than urban poverty in research, academic publications, media and policy interventions [3]. This underlines the need to understand the characteristics of rural poverty since most efforts of poverty alleviation have focused on the urban poor. Meanwhile, rural communities are increasingly trapped, isolated and severely neglected [4]. Rural poverty is not merely a simple phenomenon that has a common definition and approach. Poverty itself has many dimensions; as such, it is difficult to explain it through the economic dimension alone, e.g., income and expenditure. Rather, it needs to be understood comprehensively.

Rural poverty is often concentrated in remote areas, like mountains with hard to reach terrain, islands far from urban areas, forested areas, and arid regions with low populations [5]. Intrinsically, poverty is not only a condition of low income and the inability to meet basic needs. It also includes several non-economic conditions such as low access to public services, infrastructure, natural

resources, low education, and malnutrition [6]. Most chronically poor people live in remote rural areas, as they tend to be physically far from the center of economic activity, urban agglomerations, and the center of government and communication [7]. Therefore, rural poverty could be seen as a condition called the "Deprivation Trap", as their situation is very complex and is influenced by several interrelated aspects. Thus, without dealing with these aspects, the rural poor could sink even deeper into the circle of poverty [4]. In other words, the poor must be able to overcome all mutually affecting conditions to escape poverty [6]. The concept of the "Deprivation Trap" seeks to describe the conditions of rural poverty comprehensively. This is through identifying the rural poor communities' experiences in five interrelated dimensions that cause a poverty trap and hinder life opportunities for poor families, i.e., financial weakness, physical weakness, isolation, vulnerability, and powerlessness [4].

DIY Province (Yogyakarta Special Region) is the region with the highest poverty rate (13.1%) on Java Island in 2016. According to the 2016 National Socio-Economic Survey, Kulon Progo Regency has the highest poverty rate (20.3%) from all regencies and cities in DIY. The regional characteristic of Kulon Progo is dominated by rural areas, with most of its population working in the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, Kokap has the highest poverty rate in Kulon Progo. In 2015, 4381 of a total of 9,139 households in the sub-district was considered poor. This number increased to 5101 households in 2017. In the context of the Deprivation Trap, the increasing number of poor households in Kokap could indicate the existence of poverty traps.

Currently, the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA) is developed in Temon Sub-district, Kulon Progo Regency, which borders Kokap. This airport is planned to replace the existing international airport in the City of Yogyakarta. Moreover, the development of the new airport involves the formulation of Airport Strategic Area Development Plans that also cover Kokap area. Based on the 2017 Transit Oriented Development Master Plan for the NYIA Airport Strategic Area, Kokap is planned to be one of the urban areas of Kulon Progo Regency functioning as part of the strategic area besides being a buffer area for the NYIA. Thus, in the near future, the area will experience a significant change from a rural agricultural setting to an urban area.

This paper aims to investigate the poverty characteristics faced by the people in Kokap which will experience rural-urban transformation. This will provide important inputs for the formulation of poverty alleviation strategies in Kokap since the current situation could be considered as an environmental trap for the rural poor. The changing environment could potentially trap Kokap's poor rural farmer since the impact of the new airport development would result in a rural-urban transformation. Whereas, the farmers' current occupational capabilities and skills are incompatible with those needed to survive in urban areas. This means that they face two trapping conditions, i.e., the present poverty trap and future environmental trap. Therefore, this study could provide important insight for poverty alleviation strategies, involving adaptation strategies for the poor which could help them to adjust to significant changes and a new condition in the future.

This paper is organized into several parts. Following the introduction, the paper explains the data and methods used in the research. In this part, the paper elaborates on the characteristics of rural poverty in Kokap based on two types of poverty, i.e., the rural poverty in lowland plains and in hilly areas. This differentiation is relevant since Kokap has two different kinds of areas with different characteristics. Later, the results and discussion will be elaborated into two different approaches, i.e., a partial approach that uses the five dimensions and an integrated approach. The final section of the paper is the conclusion.

2. Data and Methods

2.1 Kokap Sub-district as a case study

This study uses Kokap Sub-district in Kulon Progo Regency of the Yogyakarta Special Province as the case for studying the poverty phenomenon since this sub-district still has a high rate of rural poverty. Specifically, the Kokap area was selected because of the changes it faces in the future as a result of the

development of a new international airport. The sub-district is situated in the center of Java close to the southern coast. It is located approximately 37 km to the west of Yogyakarta City.

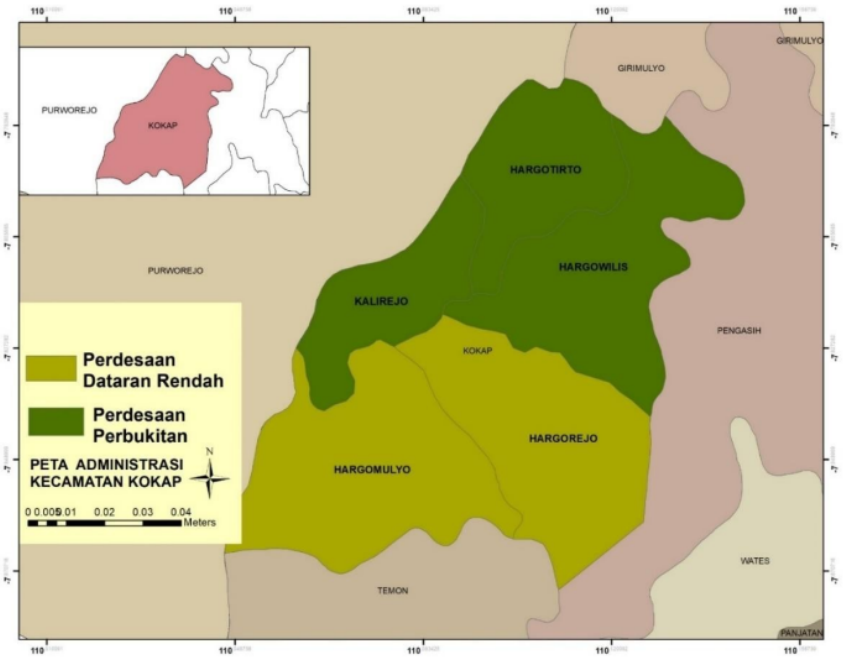

Figure 1. Kokap Sub-District's rural areas type based on physical regional characteristics.

The sub-district has two types of areas, i.e., lowland plains that consist of Hargomulyo Village and Hargorejo Village in the south and hilly area that consist of Kalirejo Village, Hargotirto Village and Hargowilis Village in the north. This research further elaborates on this rural area differentiation in the analysis and the results.

2.2 Methods of data and analysis

The study uses primary data in the form of questionnaires distributed randomly to 100 poor households in five villages within the sub-district. The characteristics of poverty are investigated through five variables based on the Deprivation Trap Theory, namely financial weaknesses, powerlessness, isolation, physical weaknesses, and vulnerability. The characteristics of poverty in Kokap District are described in detail through descriptive statistical analysis with homogeneous research objects, namely households identified by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) as below the poverty line. Based on this data, 4,381 poor households in Kokap are below the poverty line of the Kulon Progo Regency, with the average income of less than IDR312,403 per capita per month in 2015. This study uses random sampling techniques for data collection so each poor household in the population was given the same opportunity to be selected as population samples.

The analysis is carried out separately for the two types of areas (lowland and hilly areas). Two approaches were used to understand the rural poverty characteristics for the two types of poor rural household communities in Kokap Sub-district, i.e., partial approach that is carried out according to the five-dimensional aspects of the Deprivation Trap Theory, and later the analysis is elaborated in an integrated approach.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Analysis of deprivation trap characteristics

Kokap Sub-district, as one of the strategic areas of the NYIA airport, still faces the issue of poverty since it has the highest poverty rate in Kulon Progo Regency. Generally, poverty has only been measured in economic terms, while it is, in fact, a multidimensional phenomenon in which each case has different characteristics. Kokap Sub-district consists of five villages, three of which are located in mountainous areas with steep slopes,namely Hargowilis Village, Kalirejo Village, and Hargotirto Village, whereas two villages are located in lowland areas, namely Hargorejo Village and Hargomulyo Village.

The physical characteristics of Kokap affect the phenomenon of poverty in the area. The characteristics of poverty need to be explained partially based on the characteristics of the region. Partial discussion is intended to obtain a detailed picture of the conditions and to obtain a comprehensive picture of poverty in Kokap. In this section, the characteristics of poverty in the Kokap will be explained based on the physical characteristics of the region, namely the lowland rural areas and the highland rural areas. The explanation of the characteristics of poverty is done through the Deprivation Trap Framework which is divided into five dimensions that form a comprehensive picture of the poverty phenomena, namely Financial Weakness, Vulnerability, Powerlessness, Physical Weakness, and Isolation.

3.1.1. Financial weaknesses. Financial Weaknesses is one of the dimensions in the deprivation trap framework that helps describe the phenomenon of rural poverty. In general, financial weakness is the main dimension that causes a person or household to face poverty. Based on the results of the questionnaire there are differences in the characteristics of the dimensions of financial weaknesses experienced by rural communities in both types of regions. The following is an explanation of the characteristics of financial weaknesses in the two types of areas in the Kokap Sub-district. Poverty is a condition of helplessness, isolation, and loss of dignity by an individual, but the financial weakness is at the core of those conditions[5]. The dimension of Financial Weaknesses is closely related to how poverty is measured. Financial Weaknesses are so closely related to the low-income household that it impacts on their living conditions.

Based on the results of the questionnaire that was evenly distributed to 20 village respondents of each village, it was uncovered that all respondents have an income below the Kulon Progo Regency regional minimum wage of IDR 1,613,200. All respondents in the five villages stated that their total household income is below IDR 1,600,000 per month. In the lowland rural area, 70% of respondents stated that their income is in the range of IDR 800,000 to IDR 1,600,000 per month, while 30% stated that they have an income of under IDR 800,000 per month. In the hilly rural area, 62% of respondents stated that their income is in the range of IDR 800,000 to IDR 1,600,000 per month, whereas 38% stated that their income is below IDR 800,000 per month. Respondents in both types of regions have a similar problem of very low household income.

In the lowlands, financial weakness is caused by the low level of skills of the poor which causes them difficulties to find jobs. This is especially the case for formal sector jobs created by the presence of airport activities in Temon. Respondents had no choice but to work as laborers, either farm laborers or miners. Many of them work only odd jobs. Irregular income and very low wages cause most of the farm laborers to face financial problems. The cause of financial weakness in the hilly villages is the limited capability of the poor to exploit the potentials of the surrounding local economy. Coconut is the main commodity of the hilly rural area of Kokap because of its abundance. However, this abundance of this commodity has not been able to improve the welfare of the poor because of their inability to process the raw materials. The limited capability of the poor to process the coconut products causes them to produce products that have no added value or are valued very low. In addition, these livelihoods are very dependent on the presence of middlemen, seasonal factors, and pests which means that it is unstable.The above conditions cause poor households to experience financial weakness which in turn impacts other dimensions.

Table 1. Financial weakness dimension.

Poverty Characteristic	Lowland rural areas	Hilly rural areas
Financial Weakness	The form of financial weakness in low-lying rural areas is income; the income from both the head of the family and other working family members is insufficient to afford the necessary household expenses for basic needs. Other forms of weaknessesare low wages or salaries and erratic income frequencies.	The form of financial weakness in low-lying rural areas is income; the income from both the head of the family and other working family members is insufficient to afford the necessary household expenses for basic needs. Otherforms of weaknessesarelowwages or salaries and erratic incomefrequencies.
	The underlying cause of financial weakness that occurs in poor households in low-lying rural areas is that the poor are only able to work inthe informal sector even though the development of NYIA creates many job opportunities.	Financial weakness is caused by the limited capability of thepoor to exploit the local economic potential, especially in the agricultural sector due to the limited knowledge and capital necessary for work activities. As such, this sector has not been able to provide economic benefits and improve the welfare of poor households. In addition, jobs in the agricultural sector have very low wages, uncertain income frequencies, and unclear job security.
	The impact of financial weakness is that poor households become very vulnerable to external factors and are unable to meet their health needs, thus impacting on weak physical health. They are dependent on assistance from other parties, namely the government, family, and neighbors.	The impact of financial weakness is that poorhouseholds become very vulnerable to external factors, unable to meet their health needs, thus impacting their weak physical health and be dependent on assistance from other parties, namely the government, family, andneighbors.

The main difference between the two types of areas is the pattern of work that causes their financial weakness. Lowland rural poor households largely work in the non-agricultural sector in odd jobs. Meanwhile, the hilly rural poor households rely more on the agricultural sector for employment. The employment sectors in both types of regions are very vulnerable and affect the welfare of the poor households in Kokap.

*3.1.2. Powerlessness.*Powerlessness is a condition where a person does not have theopportunity to determine their life's path [8]. The spatial characteristics of an area affect the form of poverty that occurs including the form of powerlessness experienced by poor households. In general, helplessness is a condition of the poor who are unable to improve the quality of their own welfare. However, the further investigation uncovers that there are differentcharacteristics ofpowerlessnessthatoccurinlow-lyingandhillyruralareas. The differences in the characteristics of the two types of regions are explained more in-depth in the following section.

The spatial characteristics affect the form of poverty that occurs including the characteristics of powerlessness experienced by poor households. Generally, powerlessness is a condition of the poor who are unable to improve their own welfare. However, further investigation reveals that different forms of powerlessness in low-lying rural areas and hilly rural areas. Poor lowland rural households are powerlessinadapting to the variousdevelopmentsthat occur, especiallytheurbanizationprocess as a result ofairportactivitiesinTemon.Variouspositiveimpactsofurbanization include changes in activities and spatial patterns, and the creation of new employment opportunities cannot be exploited by poor households.

Table 2. Powerlessness dimension

Poverty Characteristic	Lowland rural areas	Hilly rural areas
Powerlessness	The form of the powerlessness of poor households inlow-lying villages is that the poor do not have enough power to deal with various developments that occur. The cause of the powerlessness ofthepoor is the very high family burden due to the very large family size, which further decreases their power to change their livingconditions. The impact of powerlessness is the high dependence of the community on outside assistance including the government, neighboring families, banks,and debts.	The form of the powerlessness of poor households in hilly villages is a very low level of independence which leads them to be unable to change their standard of living. The cause of the condition of the powerlessness of the poor is the very high family burden due to the large family size and the very low level of independence of the poor. The impact of powerlessness is the low level of community independence; the high dependence of the community on external assistance including the government, neighboring families, banks, and debts.

Currently, poor households are mere spectators of the ongoing development. The reason behind this is the large household burdens and the low level of independence of poor households. Besides the large family size, the presence of disabled family members also is a large burden on poor households. Based on data on social welfare problems in Kokap in 2019, 441 poor people were recorded as elderly or disabled in HargorejoVillage and 170 people in Hargomulyo Village. Most disabled people have physical disabilities either from birth or due to work accidents. The existence of the elderly and people with disabilities increases the burden on the head of the family and other family members and may limit the ability to work due to the responsibility to care for them.Based on field findings, almost all poor households have elderly and/or persons with disabilities which are the financial responsibility by the head of the family. The impact of powerlessness is that poor households are financially dependent on outside assistance, especially from the government and fromloans that increasingly trap them in powerlessness.

The powerlessness is faced by hilly rural poor households is the inability to improve their lives independently which causes them to be very dependent on outside help. Poor households in hilly villages have not been able to optimize the use of the agricultural sector as a local economic potential due to the low capacity of human resources and the limited technology used. Thus, this sector does not provide economic benefits that could improve the living standards of workers, most of whom are poor households. This results in low levels of independence of poor households which leads them to be heavily dependent on aid and is trapped in a debt system that exacerbates their helplessness. All respondents stated that they depend on assistance from outside parties to fulfill their basic needs, 51% of respondents depend on the government, 17% depend on relatives or family members and 32 % depend on other parties.

*3.1.3. Isolation.*The spatial characteristics of an area affect the form of isolation experienced by poor households. In general, isolation is a condition of confinement due to environmental and self-capacity factors. Further investigation uncovers that poor households in the two types of areas face very different forms of isolation.

In low-lying rural areas, poor households face difficulties in obtaining businesss pace which leads to their inability to enter the formal sector and take advantage of the impact of urbanization. This means that isolation is caused by the low capacity of human resources which makes it difficult to develop self-capacity and break free from poverty traps. Isolation due to low self-capacity causes them to be under-appreciated and not given the opportunity to obtain business space. Meanwhile, the form of isolation faced by poor households in hilly areas is alienation due to environmental factors, such as difficulties to reach public services and facilities and poor accessibility to employment opportunities.

Table 3. Isolation dimension

Poverty Characteristic	Lowland rural areas	Hilly rural areas
Isolation	The form of isolation in lowland rural areas is the difficulty of obtaining business space which leads to their inability to enter the formal sectorand take advantage of the impact of urbanization.	The form of isolation in rural areas in the lowlands is the limited access to public services and facilities as well as employment opportunities.
	The reason for isolation is the low quality of human resources, which makes it difficult to compete in the formal sector.	The cause of the isolation is its hard-to-reach hilly terrain and the limitations of the poor in reaching the city center.
	Isolation is caused by the low capacity of the human resources which makes it difficult to develop self-capacity and break free from poverty traps.	The impact is suboptimal productivity due to the high cost of mobility and limitations to achieve better job opportunities.

Rural hilly areas have very low accessibility and difficult terrain which prevents poor households from self-development and increases their productivity. Difficult terrains limit poor households from reaching the city center or areas outside of their living environment due to high mobility costs. A result of this is suboptimal productivity due to high mobility costs and the limitations to achieve better job opportunities.

3.1.4. Physical weakness. The spatial characteristics of an area affect the form of powerlessness experienced by poor households. Generally, the dimension of physical weakness in poverty traps is the physical limitation of an individual to earn a living. A weak body limits the ability of a person to move and earn income for the household.

Table 4. Physical Weakness Dimension

Poverty Characteristic	Lowland rural areas	Hilly rural areas
Physical Weakness	The form of physical weakness that occurs in low land rural communities is a history of non-communicable and infectious diseases and the low utilization of drugs to treat diseases.	The form of physical weakness that occurs in communities in hilly villages is a history of non-communicable and infectious diseases and the low utilization of drugs to treat diseases.
	The reason for this is that financial weakness limits the poor's access to health services and not all poor people get health assistance from the government.	The reason for this is that financial weakness limits the poor's access to health services and not all poor people get health assistance from the government.
	The impact of financial weakness is that the productivity of wage earners in the household is often hampered leading to irregular household income.	The impact of financial weakness is that the productivity of wage earners of household income is often hampered leading to irregular household income.

Forms of physical weakness in both types of regions are the presence of disabled communities (persons with disabilities and the elderly) as well as a history of infectious diseases while these households have generally poor health. Based on field findings, the wage earners in poor households have strong physical strength; physical strength is the main capital for earning livelihoods in rural areas. However, the number of disabled groups in poor households is quite large and so far, the disabled members of the household have not been able to productively earn a living due to limited

employment opportunities. In addition, there is a history of infectious and non-infectious diseases in the entire Kokap and not all residents are healthy especially for poorhouseholds.

3.15. Vulnerability. Rural poor people tend to be vulnerable because existing social protection measures have been unable to improve their quality of life [9]. The spatial characteristics of an area affect the form of vulnerability experienced by poor households. In general, the dimension of vulnerability to poverty traps is a condition of poor households' unpreparedness in dealing with certain conditions that they face. Further investigation uncovers that there are differences in the vulnerability characteristics of the two types ofregions.

Table 5. Vulnerability Dimension

Poverty Characteristic	Lowland rural areas	Hilly rural areas
Vulnerability	The form of vulnerability that occurs is theunpreparedness to changes in economic activities, namely a shift fromagricultural to non-agricultural activities even though the change is not significant.	Forms of vulnerability that occur are the poor communities' unpreparedness to external factors such as natural disasters, seasonal changes, and pests.
	The reason for this is that people do not have the competence and capacity to work in the non-agricultural sector, limiting their ability to take advantage of the ongoing urbanization.	The cause is a financial weakness where people's income is insufficient to meet their daily needs, especially in the face of changing conditions.
	The impact is that the community has experienced a decline in income and is threatened by the loss of livelihoods. This leads them to be very dependent on the financial assistance ofothers	The impact is that the poor often experience a lack of income and are highly dependent on the financial assistance of others.

In low-land rural areas, the vulnerability faced by poor households is related to their attitudes towards changes in their economic situations, which were initially dominated by the agricultural sector, slowly transforming to activities in the non-agricultural sector due to urbanization. The unpreparedness is caused by the inability to take advantage of new opportunities that arise, due to their limited capacity to work outside of the agricultural sector. The impact is that poor households begin to experience a decline in income and eventually will be at risk of losing their livelihoods. Whereas, the form of vulnerability experienced by hilly poor households is their unpreparedness in dealing with external conditions including natural disasters, pests, and seasonal changes. The agricultural sector is the main sector that creates employment opportunities for the poor. Jobs in the agricultural sector are very vulnerable to external factors, which often results in a lack of income for its workers, specifically for the poor. The frequent lack of income means that poor households cannot rely solely on their income and are very dependent on outside assistance. This is also because poor households do not have enough savings and assets tosurvive.

3.2. Rural Poverty CharacteristicsAnalysis

The identification of rural characteristics is based on the dimensions of the Deprivation Trap framework. The results are elaborated into a portrait of rural poverty in Kokap, with the characteristics of poverty based on the five interrelated dimensions. The following section is an explanation of the characteristics of rural poverty by the type of region.

3.2.1. Lowland Rural Areas. The five dimensions experienced by the poor people in Kokap are interrelated and cause the poor to be trapped in a cycle of poverty. In the lowland areas including Hargorejo Village and Hargowilis Village, their financial weaknesses cause their powerlessness. The

poor are unable to obtain decent jobs so they depend on government welfare and other parties for their living. Their powerlessness to independently increase their well-being by obtaining decent jobs causes them to be very vulnerable. Further, the ongoing urbanization threatens their current livelihood systems and it is highly likelythat they will lose their jobs. Changes in activities from agricultural to non-agricultural activities also lower their incomes. At the same time,the rural poor are not mentally and financially ready to deal with changes due to their financial weakness.

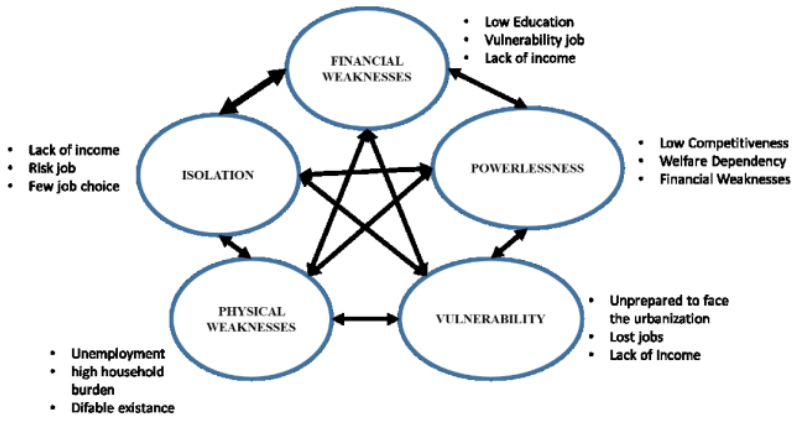

Figure 2. Lowland Rural Poverty Based on theDeprivation Trap Framework

Financial weakness is affected by the physical weaknesses in poor households in the lowlands. These poor households have a very large household burden because of their large family size and family members with disabilities. The very few job choices and high dependence on physical strength cause the vulnerable groups (women and disabled) to be unproductive and only exacerbate the household burden. Vulnerable groups are unable to reach livelihood opportunities in other regions due to their low capacity and ability. This inability causes the poor to face the dimension of isolation. Isolation leaves low-lying rural communities with no choice but to take up any available work in rural areas, which is highly dependent on physical strength and has a high risk of work accidents with very low wages.

3.2.2. Hilly Rural Areas. Similarly, financial weaknesses are the main dimension of poverty; it is characterized by the inability of households to independently meet their basic needs. The main employment of the poor in the hilly villages is as coconut farm laborers. Their low capacity and limited means of production have caused poor people to be unable to produce competitive products with high added value. Thus, the lack of income and irregular income frequency causes poor households to experience a dimension of financial weakness. This dimension impacts the dimension of powerlessness experienced by the poor. A form of powerlessness felt by poor households in hilly areas is the very low level of independence which makes it very difficult for them to change their standard of living. Poor households rely heavily on government assistance and are trapped in loan debts. The dimension of powerlessness is also influenced by the isolation they face.The hilly topography with a very low level of accessibility leaves the poor isolated. Consequently, the poor face limitations in achieving public services and facilities as well as limitations to employment opportunities in urban areas with more diverse types of work. Such isolation causes the poor to become more helpless.

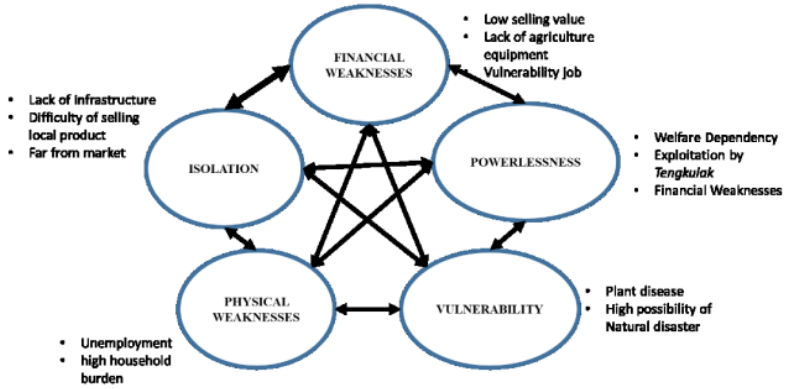

Figure 3. Hilly Rural Poverty Based on the deprivation Trap Framework

In addition, the powerlessness experienced by poor people in this region is a physical weakness due to their financial weaknesses which leads to their inability to adequately meet the nutritional needs of family members. Dimensions of physical weakness in poor households in rural areas are characterized by a large presence of dependent people including the elderly and the disabled. The existence of groups of people with disabilities in poor households increases the burden on households because disabled groups tend to be unproductive. The great burden on poor households exacerbates their helplessness. Poor households in hilly areas also experience a dimension of vulnerability. Forms of vulnerability that occur are their unpreparedness to external factors such as natural disasters, seasonal changes, and the presence of pests. Financial weakness experienced by poor households causes the inability of the community to meet their daily needs, especially in the face of changing conditions. External factors such as the potential for natural disasters, the presence of pests and changing seasons have caused the poor to be very vulnerable and often face conditions of lacking income.

4. Conclusion

Poverty characteristics are explained through the Deprivation Trap Framework by Robert Chamber in 1984 which describes the phenomenon of rural poverty in a multidimensional framework, comprising dimensions of Financial Weakness, Powerlessness, Vulnerability, Physical Weakness and Isolation. Based on the analysis, this study found that poor households in Kokap face five interrelated conditions in the Poverty Framework causing difficulties for poor households to escape poverty. The analysis of rural poverty characteristics uncovered that the characteristics of poverty are greatly influenced by spatial factors. Both types of rural areas have different characteristics of poverty, which affect the different forms of poverty traps experienced. The different poverty characteristics of the two types of rural areas form the basis for the formulation ofadaptation strategies in the face of future environmental changes. That is needed because the phenomenon of poverty between the two types of regions cannot be generalized because it has different forms andneeds.

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