

## Evaluation of the Elderly Protection Program (PAITUA) for Improving Elderly Welfare in Southwest Papua Province

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### ABSTRACT

The Elderly Protection Program – Program Perlindungan Hari Tua (PAITUA) was launched in Southwest Papua Province in 2023 to improve the welfare of the elderly, particularly those in rural and economically vulnerable areas. This qualitative evaluation study assesses the effectiveness of PAITUA in addressing the basic needs of the elderly, including food, healthcare, and daily necessities, using William N. Dunn's six evaluation indicators, which include effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy. The study finds that the monthly financial assistance of Rp250,00 has positively impacted elderly welfare, though it remains inadequate for more complex needs, especially healthcare. While the program's distribution through bank accounts ensures transparency and efficiency, challenges related to financial literacy and limited banking access in remote regions persist. The equity of the program has improved, but geographical barriers continue to hinder full coverage, particularly in mountainous and isolated areas. Furthermore, the program's responsiveness to the needs of elderly individuals and their families has been commendable, though healthcare services and more comprehensive support are required. Administrative barriers, such as missing identification documents, have led to exclusions from the program, highlighting the need for simplified registration processes. This study recommends increasing the assistance amount, improving infrastructure and accessibility in remote areas, and addressing administrative challenges to make PAITUA a more comprehensive and sustainable solution for improving elderly welfare in Southwest Papua.

### ABSTRAK

Program Perlindungan Hari Tua (PAITUA) diluncurkan di Provinsi Papua Barat Daya pada tahun 2023 untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan lansia, terutama mereka yang berada di wilayah pedesaan dan rentan secara ekonomi. Penelitian evaluasi kualitatif ini menilai efektivitas program PAITUA dalam memenuhi kebutuhan dasar lansia, termasuk makanan, layanan kesehatan, dan kebutuhan sehari-hari, dengan menggunakan enam indikator evaluasi William N. Dunn meliputi efektivitas, efisiensi, kecukupan, keadilan, responsivitas, dan akurasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bantuan keuangan bulanan sebesar Rp250.000 memiliki dampak positif terhadap kesejahteraan lansia, meskipun jumlah tersebut masih belum memadai untuk kebutuhan yang lebih kompleks, terutama dalam bidang kesehatan. Sementara penyaluran melalui rekening bank memastikan transparansi dan efisiensi, tantangan terkait literasi keuangan dan keterbatasan akses perbankan di wilayah terpencil masih menjadi kendala. Keadilan program telah meningkat, tetapi hambatan geografis terus menghambat cakupan penuh, terutama di daerah pegunungan dan wilayah

### KEYWORDS:

Program Evaluation; Elderly Protection Program (PAITUA); Financial Assistance

### KATA KUNCI:

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terpencil. Selain itu, responsivitas program terhadap kebutuhan individu lansia dan keluarganya telah mendapat apresiasi, meskipun layanan kesehatan dan dukungan yang lebih komprehensif masih sangat diperlukan. Hambatan administratif, seperti dokumen identitas yang hilang, menyebabkan beberapa orang dikecualikan dari program, menunjukkan perlunya proses pendaftaran yang lebih sederhana. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan peningkatan jumlah bantuan, perbaikan infrastruktur dan aksesibilitas di daerah terpencil, serta penanganan tantangan administratif untuk menjadikan PAITUA solusi yang lebih komprehensif dan berkelanjutan dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan lansia di Papua Barat Daya.

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## INTRODUCTION

The issue of the elderly in Indonesia is gaining more attention along with the increase in the elderly population. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency – Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), the number of elderly people in Indonesia continues to grow, requiring special attention regarding their social and economic well-being. In 2022, the number of elderly people in Indonesia was recorded at 26.84 million or about 9.92% of the total population, and is expected to continue to increase in the coming years (Girsang et al., 2022). In the *Statistics of the Elderly Population Report 2023*, BPS projects that in 2023, the number of elderly people is expected to reach 28.3 million, comprising about 10.07% of the total population (Riana et al., 2023). Meanwhile, by 2045, the proportion of elderly people is projected to increase significantly to 19.9% of the total population (Sari, 2022). The increase in the number of elderly requires special attention to their social and economic welfare, especially in regions with significant challenges, such as Southwest Papua Province.

Southwest Papua Province was established on December 8, 2022, based on Law Number 29 of 2022 concerning the Formation of Southwest Papua Province. As a newly formed province resulting from the expansion of Papua Barat Province, Southwest Papua faces various challenges in regional development, including high poverty rates (Saputra et al., 2024). According to the report published by the Regional Development Planning Agency of Southwest Papua Province (2024), in March 2024, the poverty rate in Southwest Papua Province was recorded at 18.13%. This figure is significantly higher compared to the national poverty rate, which stands at only 9.03%. One of the most vulnerable groups to poverty is the elderly, whose numbers continue to rise as life expectancy increases. With a relatively higher dependency ratio between the productive age population and the elderly, social protection for the elderly in Southwest Papua is crucial to improve their welfare.

The majority of the elderly in this region live in isolated rural areas with limited access to basic services, including health and economic services. The challenging geographical conditions and limited infrastructure make it more difficult to provide social and healthcare services to the elderly (Shakira et al., 2024). In this context, social protection programs are crucial to ensure that the basic needs of the elderly, such as food, healthcare, and daily necessities, are adequately met. Therefore, the government of Southwest Papua Province designed and launched the Elderly Protection Program – Program Perlindungan Hari Tua (PAITUA) as an effort to improve the welfare of the elderly in this region.

Despite the government's efforts through the PAITUA program, there are still significant gaps in addressing the needs of the elderly in Southwest Papua Province. The socio-cultural context of the region, where traditional family structures often play a key role in elderly care, adds complexity to the implementation of formal social protection programs. Many elderly individuals still rely on their families for support, which can strain household resources, particularly in rural areas where economic opportunities are limited. Moreover, the lack of awareness about available government assistance and the geographical isolation of many elderly individuals further hinders the reach of programs like PAITUA. These challenges highlight the need for

targeted strategies to improve access to social protection and ensure the program's effectiveness in addressing the unique needs of elderly populations in remote areas.

The Elderly Protection Program (PAITUA), launched on July 17, 2023, is one of the initiatives aimed at improving the welfare of the elderly in Southwest Papua Province. This program provides financial assistance in the form of cash payments every month to elderly individuals aged 65 and above who are registered as beneficiaries. The funding for this program comes from the Special Autonomy Fund – Dana Otonomi Khusus (Otsus), which is specifically allocated to protect the elderly who are in vulnerable conditions. Each beneficiary receives Rp250,000 per month, with Rp150,000 allocated from the Provincial Regional Budget and Rp100,000 from the District/City Regional Budget (Pemerintah Provinsi Papua Barat Daya, 2024). In this case, the PAITUA program funds are disbursed through the beneficiaries' bank accounts to ensure transparency and efficiency. These funds are expected to help the elderly meet their basic needs, such as food, healthcare, and other daily necessities.

In addition to meeting basic needs, PAITUA also aims to improve the quality of life for the elderly, reduce extreme poverty, and support the improvement of the Human Development Index (HDI) in Southwest Papua Province. In this context, PAITUA is designed to create positive impacts not only for the elderly but also for their families. This cash assistance helps alleviate household financial burdens, particularly in meeting the healthcare needs of the elderly, allowing families to allocate spending for other necessities, such as children's education. The program also supports the acceleration of extreme poverty reduction in Southwest Papua through an affirmative approach tailored to local characteristics (Hermawan, 2023).

However, the implementation of this program is not without challenges, including limited infrastructure, accessibility to remote areas, and constrained fiscal space. Additionally, there are issues such as uneven distribution of program information, low financial literacy among some elderly individuals, and limitations in beneficiary data. Therefore, continuous evaluation of this program is essential to ensure that PAITUA's primary objectives can be achieved and its impact can be felt by all elderly individuals in need across Southwest Papua Province (Pemerintah Provinsi Papua Barat Daya, 2023). Based on these conditions, I have chosen the title of the research "Evaluation of the Elderly Protection Program (PAITUA) for Improving Elderly Welfare in Southwest Papua Province" to examine the effectiveness of this program in improving the welfare of the elderly and to evaluate the challenges faced in its implementation.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to assess the effectiveness of the Elderly Protection Program (PAITUA) in Southwest Papua Province. The evaluation is based on six indicators developed by William N. Dunn: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy, which guide the analysis of the program's impact on the welfare of the elderly (Rantung, 2024). Data collection involves semi-structured interviews with program beneficiaries, local government officials, and community leaders from districts such as Sorong City, Raja Ampat, Maybrat, and Tambrau. This approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of the program's implementation and the challenges faced by various stakeholders. The study uses purposive sampling to select participants who are directly involved in or impacted by the PAITUA program. Additionally, secondary data analysis includes reports from the Southwest Papua Provincial Government and local authorities detailing the program's distribution, budget allocation, and beneficiary reach. Regional documents related to program eligibility criteria, challenges in registration, and financial distribution systems are also examined to provide a comprehensive view of the program's strengths and weaknesses.

Triangulation techniques are employed, as suggested by Sugiyono, combining observations, interviews, and document analysis to ensure data accuracy and consistency (Abdussamad, 2022). Data analysis follows the methodology developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, focusing on three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Fiantika et al., 2022). The thematic coding approach allows for the

identification of key patterns and recurring themes within the six evaluation indicators, providing insights into how the PAITUA program addresses the needs of the elderly, identifies areas for improvement, and offers actionable recommendations for enhancing the program's effectiveness. The findings aim to inform future policy decisions and improve the accessibility, efficiency, and overall impact of the PAITUA program in Southwest Papua Province.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Eligibility Requirements for PAITUA Program Beneficiaries

According to the Draft Governor's Regulation of Southwest Papua Province on Amendments to the Governor's Regulation of Southwest Papua Province Number 21 of 2023 regarding the Elderly Protection Program (PAITUA), the eligibility criteria for PAITUA program beneficiaries include several requirements designed to ensure that the assistance is targeted and effective. First, beneficiaries must be residents registered in Southwest Papua Province, which can be proven by an ID Card – Kartu Tanda Penduduk (KTP) or Family Card – Kartu Keluarga (KK). Second, beneficiaries must reside within the territory of Southwest Papua Province to ensure that the assistance reaches those who truly need it. Third, beneficiaries must be ages 65 (sixty-five) years or older, indicating that they have entered old age and have passed their productive years, thus requiring social and economic support to meet their basic needs (Rancangan Peraturan Gubernur Papua Barat Daya Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Gubernur Papua Barat Daya Nomor 21 Tahun 2023 Tentang Program Perlindungan Hari Tua, 2023).

Additionally, PAITUA program beneficiaries are excluded if they are retirees from the Civil Service – Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PNS), members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces – Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI), or retirees from the Indonesian National Police – Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (POLRI), as they already receive financial support through their pensions. The district/city governments also have the authority to add specific eligibility criteria based on local conditions, with approval from the Provincial Government. The amount of assistance provided to each beneficiary is Rp250,000 per month, consisting of two components: Rp150,000 from the Provincial Regional Budget and Rp100,000 from the District/City Regional Budget. This assistance is distributed through financial institutions or banks, ensuring transparency and efficiency in its distribution. The goal of this assistance is to help meet the basic needs of the elderly, such as food, health, and daily necessities. However, given the rising cost of living, this amount is still considered limited, leading to discussions about revisiting the assistance amount to address broader needs, especially concerning health care costs, which are often a significant challenge for the elderly in the region.

### PAITUA Evaluation Based on William N. Dunn's Theory

The Elderly Protection Program (PAITUA) is a strategic initiative to improve the welfare of the elderly in Southwest Papua Province, particularly in reducing extreme poverty. According to the *2024 Budget Year PAITUA Assistance Distribution Coverage Report*, the program has successfully reached 24,759 beneficiaries with a total budget of Rp72.274 billion (Ramdan, 2024). A cash assistance of Rp250,000 per month is provided to elderly individuals aged 65 and above, aimed at reducing their economic burden and improving their quality of life. The evaluation of this program, using six indicators from William N. Dunn's theory (effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy), shows positive results, although there are some aspects that still require improvement.

**Table 1.1. 2024 Budget Year PAITUA Assistance Distribution Coverage Report**

No.	Regency/City	Number of Beneficiaries		Total
		Elderly Men	Elderly Women	
1	Sorong Regency	3,210	2,556	5,766
2	Sorong City	6,569	6,166	12,735
3	South Sorong Regency	758	718	1,476
4	Maybrat Regency	977	929	1,906
5	Tambrau Regency	450	396	846
6	Raja Ampat Regency	1,109	921	2,030
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,073</b>	<b>11,686</b>	<b>24,759</b>

Source: Regional Development Planning Agency of Southwest Papua Province, 2024

### 1. Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the PAITUA program is measured based on how well the program has achieved its goal of improving the welfare of the elderly in Southwest Papua Province. The evaluation shows that the financial assistance of Rp250,000 per month has made a positive contribution to the elderly, helping them meet basic needs such as food and daily necessities. However, this amount is not sufficient to address more complex needs, particularly in the area of healthcare. According to data from the *2024 Budget Year PAITUA Assistance Distribution Coverage Report*, the assistance has been distributed evenly across all districts/cities, with Sorong City having the highest number of beneficiaries (12,735 people). Distribution through banking institutions, such as Bank BRI, ensures accurate and transparent targeting. The assistance is considered very helpful for purchasing food and daily necessities, making life feel lighter for the beneficiaries (Interview with a beneficiary in South Sorong, December 24, 2024). This shows that while the assistance is effective in meeting the basic needs of the elderly, increasing the amount of assistance would better support the fulfillment of other needs, such as healthcare, which remains a major challenge for the elderly in the area (Loen et al., 2024). By adjusting the assistance amount to a higher level, the program could have a more significant impact on the quality of life for the elderly.

### 2. Efficiency

The efficiency of the PAITUA program can be assessed based on how effective the fund distribution mechanism is and how resources are utilized. Distribution through bank accounts provides high efficiency in aid distribution because it reduces the potential for misuse of funds and increases transparency. However, while this system is highly efficient in most areas, challenges still exist regarding financial literacy and banking accessibility in rural regions. For example, in Raja Ampat Regency, although 2,030 elderly individuals have received assistance, access to banking facilities remains a barrier (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Papua Barat Daya, 2024). The distribution system through banks is considered good, but it often requires assistance for elderly individuals unfamiliar with using ATMs (Interview with the district head of Raja Ampat, December 24, 2024). Some reports suggest that while the banking system is quite efficient, challenges related to financial literacy and the limited banking infrastructure in remote areas still need to be addressed (Ayustia et al., 2023). Therefore, improving financial literacy among the elderly and providing technical assistance to help them access funds is essential to ensure that all beneficiaries can receive assistance easily and on time.

### 3. Adequacy

The adequacy of the PAITUA program is measured by how well the assistance provided meets the basic needs of the elderly. The PAITUA program provides Rp250,000 per month, which is sufficient for certain basic needs, such as food and daily necessities. However, given the rising cost of living and limited access in remote areas, this amount is considered inadequate. Some elderly individuals have expressed that while the assistance helps them meet food needs, there are still difficulties in meeting other more urgent needs, such as healthcare or transportation costs (Ulandari et al., 2024). In Sorong City, which has the

highest number of beneficiaries (12,735 people), some elderly individuals face difficulties paying for medications and healthcare services. For instance, one beneficiary in Sorong City noted that while the assistance is enough for food, if there are other costs like medication, they have to ask their children for help (Interview in Sorong City, December 24, 2024). This statement shows that while the Rp250,000 assistance is sufficient for basic needs, it is not adequate to cover higher costs such as healthcare and transportation. Therefore, revising the fund allocation and increasing the assistance amount should be considered to improve the adequacy of this program for the elderly.

#### **4. Equity**

Equity in the PAITUA program has become a crucial issue in Southwest Papua Province, given the significant challenges in reaching elderly individuals in remote areas due to limited beneficiary data and difficult geographic conditions. However, the government's efforts in gradually collecting data have yielded better results compared to the early stages of program implementation. Nevertheless, remote areas, such as Maybrat Regency, still face challenges in data collection and aid distribution (Gainau et al., 2023). As stated by village officials in Maybrat Regency, despite continuous efforts to register all elderly individuals, reaching the remote mountainous areas remains difficult (Interview on December 24, 2024).

This statement highlights that while equity in the PAITUA program has shown progress, a more comprehensive data collection system and additional efforts to reach remote areas are still necessary. Moreover, providing transportation facilities and adequate infrastructure is key to ensuring more equitable distribution of aid across the region, especially in the hard-to-reach mountainous areas.

#### **5. Responsiveness**

The responsiveness of the PAITUA program reflects how well the program adapts to the needs and aspirations of the elderly. This program not only provides direct benefits to the elderly but also has a positive impact on their families by easing the financial burden on households. With beneficiaries spread across various regencies, the program has successfully reached areas with high poverty levels, such as Maybrat Regency (1,906 beneficiaries) and Tambrau Regency (846 beneficiaries) (Banafanu, 2023). As stated by a family member of a beneficiary in Tambrau Regency, the assistance helps them meet the needs of their elderly parents without having to reduce spending for children (Interview on December 24, 2024). Although the program is responsive to the basic needs of the elderly and their families, future considerations should include specific needs, such as healthcare services for elderly individuals with disabilities and improved accessibility for the elderly in remote areas. A more holistic approach to addressing the various needs of the elderly will further strengthen the positive impact of PAITUA on the welfare of the elderly in Southwest Papua.

#### **6. Accuracy**

The accuracy of the PAITUA program is measured by how well its targeting aligns with the needs of vulnerable elderly populations. The program's targeting has been fairly effective, as priority is given to elderly individuals who genuinely need assistance, particularly those in economically disadvantaged conditions. However, challenges still exist in its implementation, such as eligible elderly individuals not being registered as beneficiaries due to administrative barriers or incomplete documentation (Supar, 2024). For instance, in the Fakfak Regency, some eligible elderly individuals were not included in the list because they lacked an ID Card (KTP) or other necessary identification documents (Melani & Lareken, 2022).

The program also faces challenges in reaching remote areas with difficult access, leading to delays in the registration and distribution processes. To improve targeting accuracy, the government should simplify administrative processes, such as allowing the use of alternative documentation or implementing community-based data collection. Assistance for prospective beneficiaries facing documentation barriers should also be strengthened through collaboration with village officials and local community organizations. By adopting these measures, the PAITUA program can ensure that aid is not only accurately targeted but also more inclusive, reaching all elderly individuals in need, including those in remote areas or facing administrative challenges. This will enhance public trust in the program and support its primary goal of improving the welfare of the elderly.

The evaluation of the PAITUA program in Southwest Papua Province, using William N. Dunn's theory, reveals that the program has had a positive impact on improving the welfare of the elderly, particularly in meeting basic needs such as food and daily necessities. Based on six evaluation indicators, the program is effective and efficient in its implementation, with fairly equitable distribution of aid through banking mechanisms. However, challenges persist in terms of adequacy, equity, and accuracy, particularly regarding the limited amount of assistance, geographical barriers, and administrative issues that prevent eligible elderly individuals from being registered. The program's responsiveness to the basic needs of the elderly is commendable, but improving healthcare services and accessibility in remote areas remains a key concern moving forward. By enhancing data collection, administrative processes, and funding allocations, the PAITUA program holds the potential to become a more comprehensive solution for sustainably improving the welfare of the elderly.

### **Supporting and Hindering Factors for the Success of PAITUA**

The supporting factors for the success of the PAITUA program can be seen in the effectiveness, efficiency, responsiveness, and equity that continue to be improved. From the effectiveness perspective, this program has made a tangible impact on the welfare of the elderly in Southwest Papua Province. The cash assistance of Rp250,000 per month helps the elderly meet basic needs such as food and daily necessities, which in turn alleviates the economic burden on families. Although the amount of assistance is still limited, the presence of this program has provided a sense of security for economically vulnerable seniors. The program's efficiency is also a key supporting factor. Distribution through bank accounts ensures that the assistance is distributed transparently and reduces the risk of fund mismanagement. This system allows the government to monitor budget usage more effectively, thereby enhancing the program's accountability.

Moreover, the program's responsiveness to community needs is another supporting factor. The assistance not only directly helps the elderly but also provides positive impacts on their families by lightening the financial burden of the household. The program has reached areas with high poverty rates, such as Maybrat and Tambrau, which shows the government's effort to respond to urgent needs in the most needy regions. In terms of equity, although geographical challenges persist, the government has demonstrated a commitment to continuously improve the data collection and distribution systems. The equitable distribution of aid across all districts/cities, including remote areas, demonstrates a positive step in addressing access disparities and ensuring more equal benefits from the program.

However, the success of the PAITUA program is also faced with several hindering factors that need to be addressed in order to enhance its impact. One of the main challenges is the adequacy of the assistance amount. While Rp250,000 per month is sufficient for food needs, it is not enough to meet more complex needs, such as health services and transportation costs. The elderly in some areas have expressed that they still need to ask for family assistance for other important needs, especially for medications and medical check-ups. This factor indicates the need for a revision of the funding allocation to better match the living needs of the elderly, especially in areas with higher living costs.

Geographical challenges also pose a significant barrier to the program's equity. Southwest Papua Province has difficult-to-reach geographical conditions, particularly in mountainous and remote rural areas. These obstacles slow down the beneficiary data collection and aid distribution process, meaning that some eligible elderly people have not yet received the benefits. Limited transportation infrastructure adds to the difficulty of reaching these areas. This issue could be addressed by providing adequate transportation facilities and strengthening coordination with local village officials in Southwest Papua Province to reach the elderly living in hard-to-access locations.

Administrative obstacles also hinder the accuracy of the PAITUA program in reaching those elderly individuals who are most in need. Some elderly people cannot be registered as beneficiaries because they do not have identification documents such as a KTP (ID Card). For example, in Fakfak Regency, there are elderly individuals who meet the program criteria but fail to receive assistance due to a lack of administrative documents. Additionally, low financial literacy among the elderly, particularly in rural areas, also presents a challenge in utilizing the assistance distributed through banks. Elderly individuals who are not accustomed to using ATMs or bank accounts often require technical assistance to access their aid.

To address these hindering factors, the government could take strategic steps such as increasing the assistance amount to cover broader needs, simplifying the administrative process by allowing alternative documents, and improving financial literacy among the elderly through training and technical assistance. The government should also strengthen transportation infrastructure and banking facilities in remote areas to ensure that the program reaches all elderly people in need. With improvements in these various aspects, the PAITUA program can become a more comprehensive solution to sustainably and thoroughly improve the welfare of the elderly while reducing extreme poverty levels in Southwest Papua Province.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the evaluation of the Elderly Protection Program – Program Perlindungan Hari Tua (PAITUA) in Southwest Papua Province, it is clear that while the program has made positive strides in improving the welfare of the elderly, it faces several challenges that require attention for greater effectiveness and sustainability. The financial assistance of Rp250,000 per month has been instrumental in helping elderly individuals meet basic needs such as food and daily necessities. However, this amount is insufficient to cover more complex needs, particularly healthcare, highlighting the need for increased funding to address these gaps. In terms of efficiency, the distribution of aid through banking systems has proven effective and transparent, although issues related to financial literacy and access to banking services in remote areas remain significant challenges. The program has made progress in ensuring equity, with efforts to improve data collection and aid distribution in hard-to-reach areas, but further efforts are needed to ensure complete coverage, especially in geographically isolated regions. The responsiveness of the program to the needs of the elderly and their families has been positive, reducing economic burdens and improving quality of life. However, more comprehensive support, including addressing healthcare needs, is necessary to fully meet the elderly's diverse requirements. The accuracy of the targeting process is largely effective, but administrative barriers and documentation issues continue to exclude some eligible individuals from receiving assistance. To enhance the program's impact, it is recommended that the government increase the amount of assistance provided, address geographical and administrative barriers, improve financial literacy among the elderly, and strengthen the infrastructure for better access to services. With these improvements, PAITUA has the potential to be a more comprehensive and sustainable solution, significantly contributing to the reduction of extreme poverty and the enhancement of elderly welfare in Southwest Papua Province.

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