Indonesia’s current government shows strong support towards rural development and poverty eradication across the country. Since President Joko Widodo and Vice President Jusuf Kalla took office back in 2014, they established what is called the Nawa Cita, which is a set of nine priority agendas for an Indonesia that is politically sovereign, economically independent, and personality in culture. Among the agendas, one stands out showing its support towards rural development and poverty eradication. This particular agenda aims to build Indonesia starting from the outskirts by strengthening regions and villages within a framework of a unitary state under the asymmetric decentralisation policy. The policy itself is intended to protect Indonesia’s national interests in border areas, strengthen Indonesia’s economic competitiveness globally, and to assist areas with inadequate governance capacity in providing public services.

The 2014 Village Law (UU Desa) also paved the way for Indonesia’s last mile. There are approximately 74,000 villages in Indonesia and since the law was enacted, each village have the right to receive an annual village fund (approx. IDR 1 billion) to implement public projects with the terms that they prepare a Mid-Term Village Development Plan (RPJMDes) and Village Administration Plan of Action (RKPDes). Villages are also regarded as autonomous legal entities. Under one national budget, the Village Law combines operating budgets and assets for village level programmes and introduce new planning and budgeting procedures (per-five year planning and yearly budgeting). There is also village governance called the musyawarah desa or village consultative meeting. The law also distinguishes desa (village) and desa adat (indigenous village). The government prioritises the 3T category (Tertinggal, Terpencil, Terdepan) or Backward, Remote, and Frontier villages.
Empowered by Nawa Cita and UU Desa, various national and international stakeholders and development actors working in the country are further supported in the implementation of their programmes today. There are numerous flagship programmes and some highlights are as follows:

1) **TNP2K** – *Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan* (National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction)
   A. Cluster I
      - **Program Keluarga Harapan** (PKH) – Family Hope Programme
      - **Program Bantuan Operasional Sekolah** (BOS) – School Operational Assistance Programme
      - **Program Jaminan Kesehatan** (JKN) - Health Insurance Programme
      - **Program Indonesia Pintar melalui Kartu Indonesia Pintar** (KIP) – Smart Indonesian Card
      - **Program Bantuan Siswa Miskin** (BSM) – Poor Student Assistance
      - **Program Beras Bersubsidi Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah (Raskin)** – Low Income Community Subsidised Rice Programme (now gradually changed to Food Vouchers)
   B. Cluster II
      - **PNPM Mandiri** - National Program for Community Empowerment
   C. Cluster III
      - **Program Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR)** – People’s Business Credit Programme

2) **Indeks Desa Membangun (IDM)**
   A. Jaring Komunitas Wiradesa (JKWD) – Wiradesa Community Network
   B. Lumbung Ekonomi Desa (LED) – Village Economic Growth
   C. Lingkar Budaya Desa (LBD) – Village Cultural Circle

3) **Dana Desa** (Village Development Fund)

4) **PEKKA** (The Female Headed Family Empowerment Programme)
Indonesia is a part of the G20 nations, yet rural development and poverty eradication is still homework to finish. However, throughout the past decade, Indonesia has made significant progress in tackling these issues. As of September 2016, the number of poor (people with per capita expenditure per month below the Poverty Line) in Indonesia reached 27.76 million people (10.70%) decreased by 0.25 million people compared to March 2016, which amounted to 28.01 million people (10.86%). The percentage of poor people in rural areas dropped from 17.67 million people (14.11%) in March 2016 to 17.28 million people (13.96%) in September 2016. Nevertheless, many work needs to be done and the government is on the right track keeping open arms to various stakeholders form various sectors to cooperate together in developing rural landscapes and eradicating poverty along the way.