

The Role of the Transnational NGO Oxfam in Poverty Alleviation in Indonesia

Bernicha Hermi Eka Putri¹

bernichaeka@gmail.com

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Abstract

Poverty remains one of the development challenges facing Indonesia today. Poverty is not only related to low income levels but also includes limited access to education, health services, employment, and other economic resources. To address these issues, the government cannot work alone but requires support from various non-state actors, including transnational non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This study aims to analyze Oxfam's role in poverty alleviation in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach through a literature review sourced from books, scientific journals, official reports, and relevant documents. The results show that Oxfam contributes to poverty alleviation through community economic empowerment programs, strengthening food security, empowering women, humanitarian assistance, and policy advocacy. One form of this contribution is seen through programs to empower women and strengthen community livelihoods in vulnerable areas, such as East Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi, which aim to increase economic independence and community resilience to various social and economic risks. In addition, Oxfam also supports post-disaster community recovery by providing humanitarian assistance and strengthening local community capacity. Although program implementation still faces various challenges, such as limited funding, coordination between stakeholders, and program sustainability, Oxfam continues to make significant contributions to poverty alleviation efforts and to realizing inclusive and sustainable development in Indonesia.

Keywords: Oxfam, transnational NGO, poverty alleviation, food security, women's empowerment.

¹ Student of Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, UIN Sunan Ampel University, Surabaya.

Introduction

Poverty remains a major social, economic, and development challenge in many countries, including Indonesia, because it is closely related to limited access to resources and opportunities required to achieve a decent standard of living (Spicker, 2007; Sen, 1999). Poverty should therefore not be understood merely as a condition of low income, but also as a multidimensional deprivation involving access to education, health, food, housing, employment, and other essential capabilities (Sen, 1999; World Bank, 2019). From the capability perspective, poverty represents the deprivation of substantive freedoms that prevent individuals from fully developing their human potential and participating in social and economic life (Sen, 1999; Nussbaum, 2000). Such conditions have broader implications for social inclusion, human development, and the resilience of communities facing economic and social change (UNDP, 2023; Spicker, 2007). In Indonesia, poverty remains a significant development concern, as reflected in the national poverty profile published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2025). Government interventions to address poverty have included social protection, economic development, improved access to public services, and community-oriented development policies (World Bank, 2019; BPS, 2025). Nevertheless, the complexity of poverty indicates that government intervention alone is insufficient and requires collaboration among governments, civil society organisations, international institutions, and other development actors (OECD, 2009; Edwards, 1999).

The characteristics of poverty in Indonesia vary according to geographical, social, and economic contexts, particularly between rural and urban communities (BPS, 2025; Chambers, 1983). Rural poverty is frequently associated with limited access to markets, infrastructure, services, technology, and productive resources, which can constrain the ability of communities to improve their livelihoods (Chambers, 1983; FAO, 2021). At the same time, urban poverty is influenced by factors such as unequal access to economic opportunities, social exclusion, and disparities in income and living conditions (World Bank, 2019; Spicker, 2007). These variations indicate that poverty is multidimensional and requires approaches that recognise the specific conditions and vulnerabilities of different communities (Chambers, 1983; Sen, 1999). Moreover, global economic pressures, food insecurity, disasters, and climate-related risks can disproportionately affect vulnerable populations with limited resources and coping capacities (FAO, 2023; IFRC, 2022; UNOCHA, 2024). Consequently, poverty alleviation should extend beyond income generation to include the strengthening of social, economic, food, and community resilience (FAO, 2021; UNDP, 2023).

The transformation of global governance has also increased the importance of non-state actors in addressing transnational development problems (Scholte, 2005; Risse, 2017). Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), in particular, have developed significant roles in areas such as poverty reduction, humanitarian assistance, human rights, environmental protection, and sustainable development (Davies, 2014; OECD, 2009). Transnational NGOs operate across national borders and are connected through international networks that enable them to mobilise knowledge, financial resources, advocacy strategies, and partnerships in different contexts (Keck & Sikkink, 1998; Davies, 2014). Their

transnational character enables them to connect global development agendas with local needs and interests through partnerships with communities, governments, and other organisations (Risse, 2017; Hulme & Edwards, 1997). The flexibility and proximity of NGOs to local communities may also enable them to respond to particular social problems that are not always adequately addressed through conventional bureaucratic mechanisms (Fowler, 1997; Lewis, 2007).

The role of NGOs in development is not limited to the provision of material or humanitarian assistance but also encompasses community empowerment, advocacy, capacity building, and institutional strengthening (Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002). NGOs can function as facilitators, advocates, development partners, and intermediaries connecting marginalised communities with broader policy and institutional networks (Lewis, 2007; OECD, 2009). Through participatory approaches, development organisations seek to position communities as active subjects rather than passive recipients of development programmes (Friedmann, 1992; Chambers, 1983). Community participation and empowerment are particularly important because sustainable poverty reduction depends not only on external assistance but also on the capacity of communities to manage resources, access opportunities, and influence decisions affecting their lives (Narayan, 2002; Sen, 1999). In addition, NGOs can engage in policy advocacy and transnational campaigns to promote greater attention to the interests of vulnerable and marginalised groups (Keck & Sikkink, 1998; Jordan & van Tuijl, 2006).

One of the transnational NGOs with a longstanding commitment to poverty reduction, social justice, and inequality is Oxfam (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). Oxfam operates through international and local networks that address development, humanitarian assistance, gender equality, food security, and social and economic inequality (Oxfam International, 2020). Its transnational framework emphasises the importance of addressing the structural causes of poverty and inequality through partnerships, advocacy, and community-based programmes (Oxfam International, 2020; Davies, 2014). In Indonesia, Oxfam has implemented programmes and partnerships related to livelihood improvement, food security, gender equality, resilience, humanitarian action, and policy advocacy (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). These activities indicate that Oxfam's approach to poverty alleviation extends beyond short-term assistance towards longer-term efforts to strengthen community capacities and promote social justice (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; Oxfam International, 2020).

Oxfam's approach is closely related to the broader concept of empowerment in development, which emphasises the ability of individuals and communities to improve their own conditions and exercise greater control over resources and decision-making processes (Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002). Programmes involving training, livelihood development, improved market access, and organisational strengthening can contribute to greater community capacity and economic independence when implemented through participatory processes (Chambers, 1983; Narayan, 2002). The emphasis on women's empowerment is also consistent with development perspectives that recognise gender inequality as an important structural dimension of poverty (Boserup, 1970; Kabeer, 1994; Nussbaum, 2000). Oxfam's focus on gender equality and social justice is reflected in its strategic framework and organisational programmes implemented in

different contexts, including Indonesia (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). Therefore, examining Oxfam provides an opportunity to understand how a transnational NGO combines community empowerment, gender equality, humanitarian action, food security, and policy advocacy within its broader poverty alleviation agenda (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024).

The theoretical perspective of transnational NGOs provides a relevant framework for analysing Oxfam's role in poverty alleviation because transnational organisations can mobilise resources, create advocacy networks, influence policy processes, and connect local actors with international institutions (Keck & Sikkink, 1998; Risse, 2017). Transnational NGO networks can facilitate the circulation of knowledge, resources, and strategies across borders while simultaneously strengthening local participation and advocacy (Davies, 2014; Keck & Sikkink, 1998). At the same time, the effectiveness of NGOs is influenced by their relationships with governments, donors, local organisations, and communities, making collaboration and accountability important dimensions of development practice (Hulme & Edwards, 1997; Jordan & van Tuijl, 2006). The analysis of Oxfam therefore needs to consider not only its programmes but also the partnerships and institutional relationships through which those programmes are implemented (Lewis, 2007; OECD, 2009).

Previous studies have demonstrated that NGOs can contribute to community empowerment through training, mentoring, organisational development, and improved access to resources and services (Narayan, 2002; Chambers, 1983). The literature also indicates that NGO interventions can complement governmental efforts by reaching vulnerable groups and facilitating access to development opportunities that may otherwise remain limited (OECD, 2009; Fowler, 1997). Transnational NGOs can further contribute to sustainable development by mobilising international resources, knowledge, advocacy networks, and partnerships in developing-country contexts (Davies, 2014; Risse, 2017). However, the relationship between NGOs, governments, donors, and local communities can also generate challenges concerning accountability, institutional dependence, and the effectiveness of development interventions (Hulme & Edwards, 1997; Jordan & van Tuijl, 2006). These debates demonstrate the importance of examining specific organisations and their concrete strategies rather than treating NGOs as a homogeneous category (Lewis, 2007; Fowler, 1997).

This study seeks to address this gap by specifically examining Oxfam's role in poverty alleviation in Indonesia through the framework of the Oxfam Strategic Framework 2020–2030 (Oxfam International, 2020). The study focuses on how Oxfam's strategies are translated into programmes concerning economic empowerment, food security, gender equality, humanitarian assistance, and policy advocacy in Indonesia (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). This focus enables the research to connect the broader literature on transnational NGOs with the empirical context of poverty alleviation and community development in Indonesia (Davies, 2014; Risse, 2017). The study is also expected to contribute to international relations scholarship by highlighting the role of non-state actors in addressing transnational development challenges and shaping local development processes (Scholte, 2005; Keck & Sikkink, 1998).

Practically, the study may provide insights for governments, civil society organisations, and development institutions seeking to strengthen collaborative approaches to poverty reduction and inclusive development (OECD, 2009; Oxfam International, 2020). Based on the theoretical discussion, previous studies, and research focus, this study examines the role of Oxfam as a transnational NGO in poverty alleviation in Indonesia, the programmes implemented by Oxfam to support poverty reduction, and the contribution of these programmes to community welfare and development outcomes (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; Oxfam International, 2020).

Methods

This study employs a qualitative method with a descriptive approach to examine the role of Oxfam as a transnational NGO in poverty alleviation in Indonesia. The qualitative approach is used to understand social processes, institutional relationships, and the roles of non-state actors in development contexts, while the descriptive approach is applied to systematically describe Oxfam's programmes, strategies, partnerships, and contributions to poverty reduction (Lewis, 2007; Davies, 2014; OECD, 2009). The study relies on secondary data obtained through literature and documentary studies, including books, scientific journal articles, research reports, official Oxfam publications, government reports, international organisation documents, and other relevant sources. Official documents, particularly the *Oxfam International Strategic Framework 2020–2030* and *Oxfam Indonesia Annual Report 2023*, are used to identify Oxfam's strategic priorities and programme activities, while other institutional reports provide contextual information on poverty, food security, disasters, humanitarian issues, and development in Indonesia (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; BPS, 2025; BNPB, 2024; FAO, 2023; UNOCHA, 2024). Data collection was conducted through documentation and literature review by identifying, classifying, and reviewing literature concerning transnational NGOs, poverty, empowerment, development, and Oxfam's activities. The literature review also draws on perspectives concerning NGO empowerment, advocacy, resource mobilisation, and partnerships with governments and local communities (Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002; Keck & Sikkink, 1998; OECD, 2009).

Data analysis involved three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction consisted of selecting and organising information relevant to Oxfam's role, programmes, strategies, and contributions to poverty alleviation, followed by systematic presentation of the selected evidence in descriptive categories to facilitate interpretation and comparison. Conclusions were subsequently drawn from the interpretation of the organised evidence to identify Oxfam's role as a transnational NGO in poverty alleviation in Indonesia. The analysis specifically considers Oxfam's programmes in economic empowerment, gender equality, food security, humanitarian assistance, and policy advocacy as interconnected dimensions of its development strategy (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). This methodological approach is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of Oxfam's contribution to community empowerment and poverty reduction, consistent with development perspectives emphasising participation, capabilities, access to

resources, and community agency (Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002; Sen, 1999), while also highlighting the broader role of transnational NGOs and other non-state actors in international development (Scholte, 2005; Risse, 2017).

Result and Discussion

Poverty has broad economic, social, and welfare consequences, making poverty alleviation a responsibility that involves not only governments but also non-state actors such as transnational NGOs (Sen, 1999; OECD, 2009). Oxfam represents one of these non-state actors through its engagement in community empowerment and development programmes in Indonesia (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; Oxfam International, 2020). Based on the findings of this study, Oxfam's role in poverty alleviation extends beyond providing assistance by promoting sustainable changes through community capacity building, economic resilience, and the protection of vulnerable groups (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). This orientation is consistent with the empowerment approach, which emphasises strengthening people's capabilities and their capacity to control resources and improve their livelihoods (Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002). One of Oxfam's roles in poverty alleviation in Indonesia is community economic empowerment, which is important because poverty is closely associated with limited access to employment, productive resources, markets, and economic opportunities (Sen, 1999; Spicker, 2007). Economic empowerment seeks to increase people's capacity to generate sustainable livelihoods rather than relying exclusively on short-term assistance (Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002). Through its programmes, Oxfam seeks to strengthen community skills and capabilities so that beneficiaries can develop independent sources of income and improve their economic resilience (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; Oxfam International, 2020). This approach reflects the broader development principle that poverty reduction requires strengthening individual and community capabilities rather than simply increasing material assistance (Sen, 1999; Narayan, 2002).

In implementing economic empowerment, Oxfam supports activities such as skills development, business capacity building, and the strengthening of economic management capabilities, while also working with local organisations and community groups (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). Such collaboration is consistent with the development approach of placing local communities at the centre of development processes and recognising the importance of local knowledge and institutional capacity (Chambers, 1983; Friedmann, 1992). Community participation is important because different regions have distinct social, economic, and geographical conditions that require context-specific development approaches (Chambers, 1983). Oxfam's emphasis on strengthening local capacity therefore reflects the principle that sustainable development is more likely to emerge when communities actively participate in managing their own resources and development processes (Narayan, 2002; Chambers, 1983). Oxfam's economic empowerment programmes also seek to help communities identify and utilise resources available within their local environments (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). This approach corresponds with empowerment perspectives that emphasise the transformation of existing community assets into productive capabilities and livelihood opportunities

(Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002). Expanding access to information, business networks, markets, and productive opportunities is particularly important because disadvantaged groups often experience structural limitations in accessing economic resources (Sen, 1999; World Bank, 2019). Improved access to such resources can strengthen household income-generating capacity and contribute to broader improvements in welfare (World Bank, 2019; Sen, 1999). The broader significance of economic empowerment lies in its potential to improve not only household income but also access to other dimensions of human well-being, including education, health, and social participation (Sen, 1999; Nussbaum, 2000). Economic growth within communities can also generate wider opportunities and strengthen local livelihoods when accompanied by inclusive development mechanisms (World Bank, 2019). The findings therefore indicate that Oxfam's economic empowerment activities reflect a shift from a charity-oriented approach towards a capacity-building and empowerment-oriented approach to poverty alleviation (Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002).

In addition to economic empowerment, Oxfam contributes to poverty alleviation through programmes related to food security and women's empowerment, both of which are important dimensions of multidimensional poverty and human development (FAO, 2023; Nussbaum, 2000). Food security is particularly important because poverty can constrain people's ability to consistently obtain sufficient, safe, and nutritious food (FAO, 2021; FAO, 2023). Food insecurity can subsequently affect health, productivity, and the overall resilience of vulnerable households (FAO, 2023). Oxfam's emphasis on strengthening community capacity to meet food needs is therefore consistent with broader development strategies that seek to enhance sustainable livelihoods and resilience among vulnerable populations (Oxfam International, 2020; FAO, 2021). Oxfam's programmes encourage communities to use agricultural, livestock, and other local resources more effectively in order to strengthen household food security (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; Oxfam International, 2020). Strengthening community capacity to manage local resources is consistent with participatory rural development approaches that place local communities at the centre of livelihood improvement and resource management (Chambers, 1983). Such strategies are particularly relevant in areas where agricultural livelihoods are vulnerable to environmental and climatic pressures (FAO, 2021; BNPB, 2024). In this context, food security programmes can function not only as mechanisms for meeting immediate nutritional needs but also as instruments for strengthening longer-term community resilience (FAO, 2021; FAO, 2023).

The findings concerning Oxfam's activities in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) are also relevant to the broader relationship between poverty, climate vulnerability, agriculture, and food security (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; FAO, 2021). Communities exposed to climate-related risks can experience greater livelihood insecurity because environmental shocks may reduce agricultural productivity and household income (FAO, 2021; IFRC, 2022). Oxfam's efforts to strengthen resource management, livelihoods, and community capacities therefore correspond with resilience-oriented approaches to development in vulnerable areas (Oxfam International, 2020; FAO, 2021). The use of more sustainable agricultural practices is likewise consistent with the need to strengthen food systems against environmental and climate-related risks (FAO, 2023). Women's

empowerment constitutes another important dimension of Oxfam's poverty alleviation strategy because gender inequality can restrict women's access to education, employment, productive resources, and decision-making opportunities (Boserup, 1970; Kabeer, 1994). These restrictions can increase women's vulnerability to poverty and limit their contribution to household and community development (Kabeer, 1994; Nussbaum, 2000). Oxfam's programmes seek to strengthen women's knowledge, skills, participation, and economic capacities as part of broader efforts to promote gender equality and social justice (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). Women's participation in productive activities can increase household economic capacity while simultaneously strengthening women's agency and decision-making power (Boserup, 1970; Nussbaum, 2000). From a capability perspective, expanding women's access to resources and opportunities is an important component of reducing multidimensional poverty and promoting substantive freedom (Sen, 1999; Nussbaum, 2000).

The findings suggest that Oxfam's food security and women's empowerment programmes represent interconnected strategies because both seek to strengthen household resilience, expand opportunities, and increase community capacity (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). Gender equality is particularly important for sustainable poverty reduction because unequal access to resources and opportunities can reproduce poverty across households and communities (Kabeer, 1994; UNDP, 2022). Accordingly, Oxfam's approach demonstrates that poverty alleviation extends beyond income generation and includes food security, gender equality, participation, and access to productive resources (Sen, 1999; FAO, 2023). Poverty alleviation cannot be separated from humanitarian vulnerability because disasters and emergencies can destroy livelihoods, assets, housing, and access to basic services and thereby increase the risk of impoverishment (IFRC, 2022; UNOCHA, 2024). Indonesia's exposure to floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and other hazards makes disaster vulnerability an important factor in development and poverty dynamics (BNPB, 2024; IFRC, 2022). Communities affected by disasters may experience disruptions to employment, income, food security, and access to essential services, particularly when they already have limited economic resources (IFRC, 2022; UNOCHA, 2024). Oxfam's humanitarian assistance therefore forms an important component of its broader efforts to protect vulnerable populations and support recovery (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; Oxfam International, 2020).

Oxfam's humanitarian interventions include support related to basic needs, water, sanitation, and assistance for communities affected by emergencies (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). Access to clean water and sanitation is fundamental to health, human dignity, and community resilience during humanitarian crises (UNOCHA, 2024). Humanitarian assistance can also reduce the immediate socioeconomic consequences of disasters while providing a foundation for subsequent recovery processes (IFRC, 2022; UNOCHA, 2024). Oxfam's post-emergency support is particularly relevant because recovery should involve restoring livelihoods and strengthening community capacity rather than focusing exclusively on immediate relief (Oxfam International, 2020; IFRC, 2022). In addition to humanitarian assistance, Oxfam engages in policy advocacy directed

towards poverty, inequality, and the interests of vulnerable groups (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). Advocacy is a recognised function of NGOs because civil society organisations can represent marginalised interests, influence policy debates, and connect local concerns with broader political and institutional networks (Keck & Sikkink, 1998; Jordan & van Tuijl, 2006). Transnational advocacy networks can facilitate the circulation of information, ideas, and political demands across borders, allowing NGOs to influence policy processes beyond the local level (Keck & Sikkink, 1998). Oxfam's advocacy role therefore demonstrates that transnational NGOs can operate not only as service providers but also as actors seeking structural changes in policies and institutions (Davies, 2014; Risse, 2017). The findings indicate that humanitarian assistance and policy advocacy complement one another by addressing both the immediate effects and the structural dimensions of poverty and vulnerability (Oxfam International, 2020). More inclusive policies can improve access to education, healthcare, employment, and social protection, while humanitarian intervention protects vulnerable populations during periods of crisis (Sen, 1999; UNDP, 2023). This combination illustrates the multidimensional character of poverty alleviation and the need for interventions that operate at both community and policy levels (Spicker, 2007; OECD, 2009).

The various programmes examined in this study demonstrate Oxfam's role as a transnational NGO that combines international networks with locally oriented development interventions (Oxfam International, 2020; Davies, 2014). Transnational NGOs can mobilise resources, knowledge, expertise, and advocacy networks across national borders while establishing partnerships with local actors and institutions (Keck & Sikkink, 1998; Risse, 2017). Oxfam's ability to connect international frameworks with local community needs illustrates the bridging function often performed by transnational civil society organisations (Davies, 2014; OECD, 2009). This function is particularly important in development settings where local organisations and communities may require access to international resources, knowledge, and networks (Edwards, 1999; OECD, 2009). As a transnational NGO, Oxfam also operates through partnerships with governments, civil society organisations, local communities, and other institutional actors (Oxfam Indonesia, 2024; Oxfam International, 2020). Collaboration is important in development because NGOs rarely operate independently and their effectiveness is influenced by relationships with states, donors, communities, and partner organisations (Hulme & Edwards, 1997; Lewis, 2007). Partnership-based approaches can improve programme relevance by incorporating local knowledge and strengthening coordination among actors involved in development processes (OECD, 2009; Fowler, 1997). Such collaboration can also expand the reach and sustainability of poverty alleviation initiatives (Edwards, 1999; OECD, 2009).

From the perspective of transnational NGO theory, NGOs may perform multiple functions as service providers, facilitators, advocates, network builders, and agents of social change (Davies, 2014; Risse, 2017). Oxfam's economic empowerment, food security, women's empowerment, humanitarian, and advocacy programmes reflect these multiple roles (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). These activities suggest that Oxfam seeks not only to mitigate the consequences of poverty but also to strengthen the capabilities,

opportunities, and institutional conditions necessary for longer-term poverty reduction (Friedmann, 1992; Sen, 1999). The involvement of Oxfam also demonstrates the importance of multi-actor approaches to poverty alleviation because complex development problems cannot always be addressed effectively by governments acting alone (OECD, 2009; Edwards, 1999). Transnational NGOs can provide additional resources, expertise, networks, and advocacy capacities that complement public-sector interventions (Davies, 2014; Fowler, 1997). Cooperation between governments and NGOs can therefore contribute to more integrated approaches to development and social welfare when roles and responsibilities are effectively coordinated (Hulme & Edwards, 1997; OECD, 2009). Nevertheless, the implementation of Oxfam's programmes faces challenges arising from Indonesia's geographical diversity and the varied social and economic conditions of local communities (Chambers, 1983; Lewis, 2007). Contextual differences require NGO interventions to be adapted to local needs rather than implemented through uniform approaches (Fowler, 1997; Chambers, 1983). Limited resources, organisational capacity, partnership coordination, and the need to maintain programme effectiveness also represent recurring challenges in NGO development practice (Lewis, 2007; Hulme & Edwards, 1997). Another important challenge concerns the sustainability of programme benefits after external intervention ends, since long-term development requires communities to possess the capacity to continue activities independently (Friedmann, 1992; Narayan, 2002).

For this reason, Oxfam's emphasis on community capacity building is particularly significant because sustainable development depends on strengthening local agency and reducing long-term dependence on external assistance (Narayan, 2002; Friedmann, 1992). The findings indicate that Oxfam's programmes combine short-term support with longer-term empowerment, thereby seeking to strengthen community resilience and independence (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). Overall, Oxfam contributes to poverty alleviation in Indonesia through an integrated approach encompassing economic empowerment, food security, women's empowerment, humanitarian assistance, and policy advocacy (Oxfam International, 2020; Oxfam Indonesia, 2024). This confirms the broader role of transnational NGOs as development actors that connect local communities with international resources, knowledge, networks, and advocacy processes (Davies, 2014; Keck & Sikkink, 1998; Risse, 2017). Thus, Oxfam functions not only as a humanitarian organisation but also as a transnational development actor contributing to poverty reduction, social empowerment, and community welfare in Indonesia (Oxfam International, 2020; OECD, 2009).

Conclusion

As a transnational NGO, Oxfam plays a crucial role in supporting poverty alleviation efforts in Indonesia. This role is realized through various programs

focused on community economic empowerment, food security, women's empowerment, humanitarian assistance, and policy advocacy. These programs demonstrate that poverty alleviation is not solely achieved through aid, but also through efforts to increase community capacity so they can improve their well-being independently and sustainably. Through its economic empowerment programs, Oxfam helps communities improve their skills, expand business opportunities, and strengthen their ability to manage their resources. Furthermore, its food security programs help communities meet their food needs and improve their quality of life. Oxfam also focuses on women's empowerment through various activities aimed at increasing women's participation and capacity in the economic and social sectors. In addition, the humanitarian assistance provided to disaster-affected communities demonstrates Oxfam's commitment to assisting vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, policy advocacy activities are conducted to encourage the creation of policies that better address the interests of the poor and vulnerable groups. Through these efforts, Oxfam not only contributes to reducing the impact of poverty but also supports more sustainable social change. Overall, Oxfam's various programs demonstrate their contribution to improving public welfare and reducing poverty in Indonesia. This demonstrates the crucial role of collaboration between NGOs, the government, and communities in realizing more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development.

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