

# Analisis collaborative governance dalam usaha penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kota Depok: studi kasus program BPSU E-Warong Kube PKH, Kota Depok, Jawa Barat = Collaborative governance analysis on poverty eradication strategy in Depok City: case study of BPSU E-Warong Kube PKH Program, Depok City, West Java

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## Abstrak

Isu kemiskinan masih menjadi tantangan berbagai pemerintah di dunia, salah satunya di Indonesia dimana angka kemiskinan tergolong tinggi. Berangkat dari penerapan Sustainable Development Goal SDG terdapat arah penekanan kemitraan dalam usaha penanggulangan kemiskinan. Sehingga, atas arahan Presiden RI mengenai Sistem Keuangan Inklusif, diterapkan aspek penyaluran bantuan sosial menjadi non tunai. Oleh karena itu, Kementerian Sosial RI mensinergikan ketiga program unggulan bantuan sosialnya yakni: PKH, KUBE, dan BPNT melalui Program Bantuan Pengembangan Sarana Usaha Elektronik Warung Gotong Royong Kelompok Usaha Bersama Program Keluarga Harapan Program BPSU E-Warong KUBE PKH. Dasar hukum daripada program tersebut diatur di dalam Permensos RI No. 25 Tahun 2016 yang menekankan kemitraan di dalam pelaksanaannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan unsur-unsur collaborative governance melalui kemitraan yang dilakukan dalam Program BPSU E-Warong KUBE PKH di Kota Depok sebagai usaha penanggulangan kemiskinan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori utama model collaborative governance oleh Ansell dan Gash 2008 yang terdiri dari empat dimensi yakni starting condition, institutional design, collaborative process dan facilitative dialogue. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan post-positivist dimana teori collaborative governance dijadikan dasar analisis temuan penelitian. Data yang diperoleh berasal dari wawancara dan studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa unsur-unsur collaborative governance melalui program memiliki pemenuhan dimensi yang berbeda dimana dalam penerapannya terdapat dimensi facilitative leadership yang terlaksana dan beberapa indikator lain di dalam dimensi yang berbeda. Faktor determinan yang dimiliki program dalam kesuksesan pencapaian kolaborasi adalah faktor waktu.

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Poverty issue is still a problem in many countries, one of them in Indonesia, where the poverty rate still categorized as high. Based on the implementation of Sustainable Developments Goal SDG, there is an emphasize in the partnerships as a poverty alleviation effort. Based on President RIs direction on Inclusive Financial System, one of the main aspects is the delivery of non cash social assistance. Therefore, Social Ministry as one of the main stakeholders in poverty eradication, synergize its three programs PKH, KUBE, and BPNT through Program Bantuan Pengembangan Sarana Usaha Elektronik Warung Gotong Royong Kelompok Usaha Bersama Program Keluarga Harapan BPSU E Warong KUBE PKH. The legal basis of this program is regulated in Permensos RI No. 25 Tahun 2016 which points out partnerships in its implementation. This research purpose is to describe collaborative governance elements through partnership which is being done from BPSU E Warong KUBE PKH Program in Depok City as a poverty eradication strategy. This research uses the main theory of collaborative governance model by Ansell and Gash 2008, that includes the four dimensions of starting condition, institutional design, collaborative process dan

facilitative dialogue. This research uses post positivist approach in which collaborative governance theory is made as the basis of research finding analysis. The data was collected through interviews literature studies. The research results show that the implementation of the program have collaborative governance elements as a dimension, which is facilitative leadership and several other indicators although not make up into a dimension. Moreover, the determinant factors that this program have for collaboration to succeed is time.