

Tata Kelola Kolaboratif dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Kabupaten Pinrang = Collaborative Governance through Pinrangs Alleviation Program

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20481758&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Dalam rezim SDGs, pendekatan yang ditujukan untuk memberantas kemiskinan adalah collaborative partnership. Diskursus ini mengemuka karena kemiskinan merupakan isu multisektoral yang dinamis dan kompleks. Pemetaan solusinya pun merujuk pada pelibatan berbagai jenjang organisasi, multidisiplin, dan lintas yurisdiksi. Penelitian ini akan meninjau penerapan dan hal yang berpengaruh pada tata kelola kolaboratif dalam penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Pinrang dengan menggunakan pendekatan *postpositivism*. Selain itu, semangat reformasi birokrasi dan inovasi sektor publik juga merupakan cerminan dari penerapan tata kelola kolaboratif pada level pemerintahan lokal, khususnya di Kabupaten Pinrang. Pada 2016, sebagai momentum reformasi birokrasi, Pemerintah Pinrang membentuk OPD yang *concern* dalam menanggulangi kemiskinan melalui kerangka kolaboratif antar jenjang pemerintahan dan pihak non pemerintah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembangunan *trust* dan *mutual understanding* mengalami *stunting* kolaborasi sehingga kinerja kolaborasi tidak mampu mengentaskan kemiskinan di angka 6 persen pada tahun 2018.

in SDGs regime, collaborative partnership used to reduce poverty. The rise of collaborative governance discourse is just because an involvement of the multiple stakeholders in multiple organizations across multiple jurisdictions who has its own understanding of the problem and solution differently. In this paper, we examine the implementation of collaborative governance and its affected in Pinrangs poverty alleviation by using *postpositivism* approach. Since 2016, local government initiated The Poverty Reduction Department (Bagian Penanggulangan Kemiskinan) as a special board for eradicating poverty by an integrative framework for collaborative governance. This board intended to assist on the Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (TKPKD), to integrate a number of poverty alleviation programme, and also to merge the database differences between The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and TKPKD. However, while BPK has an important role to play, there are many conditions and settings that bother for driving progressively cyclical or iterative interactions between multiple stakeholders. In addition, the Pinrang poverty rate was increased in 2016 period. BPS announced that the number of people living below the poverty line was 256.054 in 2017 or 8,5 percent of the total population. This study argues that a lack of trust and mutual understanding shape the prospects for and challenges of initiating and sustaining collaborative governance in Pinrangs poverty alleviation programme.