

ABSTRACT

ACTOR COLLABORATION MODEL FOR EXTREME POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

By

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Extreme poverty is a complex social problem that requires a collaborative approach across actors. This study aims to formulate a policy strategy for extreme poverty reduction at the local government level, emphasizing the synergy of stakeholder roles.

The study was conducted in South Lampung Regency using mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative) using the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework, stakeholder analysis, SWOT analysis, and the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM).

The results indicate that the collaborative structure remains hierarchical and predominantly top-down, driven by government agencies such as the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), the Social Affairs Agency, and the Community Empowerment and Development Agency (PMD). Relationships between actors are more coordinative than collaborative, with obstacles such as low trust, minimal two-way communication, and unequal roles and influence.

Based on the SWOT and QSPM analysis, strategy SO1 was selected as the best strategy with the highest score (TAS 7.10). This strategy proposes the integration of central policies and CSR programs into regional development priorities through public-private collaborative forums. These findings are expected to contribute to strengthening collaborative governance models in the regions.

Keywords: actor collaboration, extreme poverty, local governance, collaborative governance, IAD model, QSPM

ABSTRAK

MODEL KOLABORASI AKTOR PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN EKSTREM DI PEMERINTAH LOKAL

Oleh

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Kemiskinan ekstrem merupakan masalah sosial yang kompleks dan membutuhkan pendekatan kolaboratif lintas aktor. Penelitian ini bertujuan merumuskan strategi kebijakan penanggulangan kemiskinan ekstrem di tingkat pemerintah daerah, dengan menekankan sinergi peran para pemangku kepentingan. Penelitian dilakukan di Kabupaten Lampung Selatan dengan metode campuran (kualitatif dan kuantitatif) menggunakan kerangka *Institutional Analysis and Development* (IAD), analisis pemangku kepentingan, SWOT, dan *Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix* (QSPM).

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa struktur kolaborasi masih bersifat hierarkis dan dominan top-down oleh instansi pemerintah seperti Bappeda, Dinas Sosial, dan Dinas PMD. Hubungan antaraktor lebih bersifat koordinatif daripada kolaboratif, dengan hambatan seperti rendahnya kepercayaan, minimnya komunikasi dua arah, serta ketimpangan peran dan pengaruh.

Dari analisis SWOT dan QSPM, strategi SO1 terpilih sebagai strategi terbaik dengan skor tertinggi (TAS 7,10). Strategi ini mengusulkan integrasi kebijakan pusat dan program CSR ke dalam prioritas pembangunan daerah melalui forum kolaboratif publik-swasta. Temuan ini diharapkan memberi kontribusi pada penguatan model tata kelola kolaboratif di daerah.

Kata Kunci: kolaborasi aktor, kemiskinan ekstrem, pemerintah lokal, tata kelola kolaboratif, model IAD, QSPM