

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi strategi penanggulangan kemiskinan ekstrem dalam agenda Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Ekstrem (PPKE) di Kabupaten Banyumas selama pandemi Covid-19 tahun 2021-2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data primer dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam. Penelitian ini juga didukung oleh data sekunder meliputi dokumen pemerintah, jurnal, media online, dan website pemerintah. Penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan dua teori utama yaitu teori evaluasi Evert Vedung dan teori lesson drawing Rose Richard. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam menanggulangi kemiskinan ekstrem, Pemerintah Banyumas fokus pada strategi meminimalisir kantong kemiskinan melalui program bansos RTSTLH. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa program ini tidak efektif karena tidak menjawab masalah kemiskinan dan tidak memberikan dampak secara langsung terhadap peningkatan ekonomi warga miskin penerima program, meskipun memberikan perbaikan kualitas hidup dengan pemenuhan layanan dasar berupa rumah huni yang layak. Di samping itu, evaluasi ini juga menemukan efek samping (*side effect*) lain diantaranya yaitu; (1) Terdapat kerugian material yang dialami penerima dalam pelaksanaan bansos karena belum berjalan baiknya sosialisasi dalam pelaksanaan program ini, baik kepada pemerintah desa sebagai pelaksana di tingkat lokal maupun kepada warga miskin sebagai penerima; (2) Program ini cenderung berorientasi pada keberhasilan statistik karena pilihan program cenderung mempertimbangkan perhitungan statistik survei BPS dalam perhitungan tingkat kemiskinan ekstrem dan terdapat ketidakjelasan definisi kantong kemiskinan (sebagai pilihan strategi berupa meminimalisir kantong kemiskinan) sehingga berpengaruh pada ketepatan distribusi bantuan dan kriteria pelaksanaan program yang terlalu formal dan mengesampingkan substansial. Sedangkan, penanganan pandemi Covid-19 selama penanggulangan kemiskinan ekstrem di Kabupaten Banyumas cenderung kurang efektif karena tingkat kematian atau *Case Fatality Rate* (CFR) Covid-19 dari tahun 2020-2022 cenderung tinggi. Dengan demikian dalam evaluasi ini, pelaksana kebijakan dalam penanggulangan kemiskinan ekstrem perlu memperhatikan sisi substansial dalam prosedur pelaksanaan program seperti mengutamakan sinergitas data sebagai salah satu elemen penting dalam ketepatan distribusi dan mengupayakan agenda program kemiskinan yang dapat menjawab akar masalah kemiskinan.

Kata kunci: Evaluasi, Kemiskinan Ekstrem, Bansos, RTSTLH, Covid-19

ABSTRACT

This research aims to evaluate strategies for overcoming extreme poverty in the Acceleration of Extreme Poverty Reduction (PPKE) agenda in Banyumas Regency during the 2021-2022 Covid-19 pandemic. This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Primary data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews. This research is also supported by secondary data including government documents, journals, online media and government websites. This research was analyzed using two main theories, namely Evert Vedung's evaluation theory and Rose Richard's lesson drawing theory. The results of this research show that in tackling extreme poverty, the Banyumas Government is focusing on strategies to minimize pockets of poverty through the RTSTLH social assistance program. This research found that this program was ineffective because it did not address the problem of poverty and did not have a direct impact on improving the economy of poor people who received the program, even though it provided improvements in the quality of life by providing basic services in the form of decent housing. Apart from that, this evaluation also found other side effects, including; (1) There are material losses experienced by recipients in the implementation of social assistance because socialization in the implementation of this program has not gone well, both to the village government as implementer at the local level and to poor residents as recipients; (2) This program tends to be oriented towards statistical success because program choices tend to take into account statistical calculations from BPS surveys in calculating the level of extreme poverty and there is a lack of clarity in the definition of pockets of poverty (as a strategic choice in the form of minimizing pockets of poverty) thus affecting the accuracy of aid distribution and the criteria for program implementation. too formal and overrides the substantial. Meanwhile, the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic during the eradication of extreme poverty in Banyumas Regency tends to be less effective because the death rate or Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of Covid-19 from 2020-2022 tends to be high. Thus, in this evaluation, policy implementers in overcoming extreme poverty need to pay attention to substantial aspects in program implementation procedures, such as prioritizing data synergy as an important element in accurate distribution and pursuing a poverty program agenda that can answer the root of the problem of poverty.

Keywords: Evaluation, Extreme Poverty, Social Assistance, RTSTLH, Covid-19