

Abstrak

Kolaborasi lintas sektor antara sektor publik dan organisasi nonpemerintah merupakan kunci penting dalam mewujudkan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB), tetapi penelitian *collaborative governance* untuk TPB di Indonesia masih terbatas. Menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, penelitian ini menganalisis *collaborative governance* dalam Program Kemaslahatan BPKH melalui wawancara semi terstruktur dengan informan dari representasi BPKH dan Mitra Kemaslahatan, serta analisis dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kolaborasi dipengaruhi kondisi awal, desain institusional, dan kepemimpinan fasilitatif. Proses kolaboratif mencakup lima tahapan: dialog tatap muka intensif namun keputusan didominasi BPKH, pembangunan kepercayaan melalui keterbukaan informasi dan penerapan *governance* oleh Mitra, komitmen dari konsistensi pendanaan dan kepatuhan regulasi, pemahaman bersama program dan TPB, serta hasil sementara hingga 2023 dengan kontribusi terhadap 14 TPB dan menjangkau 1 juta penerima manfaat serta termotivasinya mitra untuk terus berpartisipasi. Meskipun mencapai hasil positif, kolaborasi ini menghadapi tantangan berupa ketidakseimbangan kekuasaan, kurangnya transparansi SOP *reward-punishment*, dan sistem informasi yang belum terintegrasi. Ini menunjukkan bahwa, meski berjalan, tata kelola memerlukan perbaikan. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan penguatan tata kelola melalui panduan TPB, sistem informasi, mekanisme pengambilan keputusan yang lebih deliberatif, dan kejelasan SOP guna mencapai keberhasilan kolaborasi yang lebih utuh dan berkelanjutan untuk TPB.

Kata Kunci: *collaborative governance*, tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (TPB), kolaborasi lintas sektor, sosial-keagamaan, Program Kemaslahatan, BPKH

Abstract

Cross-sector collaboration between the public sector and non-governmental organizations is a key factor in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), yet research on collaborative governance for SDGs in Indonesia remains limited. Using a qualitative descriptive method, this study analyzes collaborative governance in the BPKH Benefit Program through semi-structured interviews with representatives from BPKH and Benefit Partners, as well as document analysis. The findings indicate that collaboration is influenced by initial conditions, institutional design, and facilitative leadership. The collaborative process involves five stages: intensive face-to-face dialogue (although decisions are dominated by BPKH), trust-building through information transparency and governance implementation by partners, commitment from funding consistency and regulatory compliance, shared understanding of the program and SDGs, and intermediate outcomes up to 2023, contributing to 14 SDGs, reaching 1 million beneficiaries, and motivating partners to continue participating. Despite achieving positive results, this collaboration faces challenges including an imbalance of power, a lack of transparency in reward-punishment SOPs, and an unintegrated information system. This indicates that, while ongoing, the governance requires improvement. This study recommends strengthening governance through SDG guidelines, integrated information systems, more deliberative decision-making mechanisms, and clarification of SOPs to achieve more complete and sustainable collaborative success for the SDGs.

Keywords: collaborative governance, sustainable development goals (SDGs), cross-sector collaboration, social religion, Kemaslahatan Program , BPKH