

PKH merupakan bentuk program bantuan perlindungan sosial yang ideal, telah dimulai sebagai kegiatan uji coba sejak tahun 2007, dan mulai tahun 2012 basis data yang digunakan adalah basis data PPLS 2011 yang bertujuan untuk memperbaiki sasaran penerima bantuan PKH. Data PPLS merupakan hasil pendataan oleh BPS selama kurun waktu Juli 2011 hingga awal Desember 2011.

Kabupaten klaten mengadopsi program PKH sejak 2013, namun setelah divalidasi dari sejumlah 37.000 data awal penerima PKH setelah divalidasi hanya tinggal sekitar 25.000 saja, meskipun mencakup data yang sangat besar ternyata data ini dirahasiakan oleh pemda, bahkan kecamatan dan kelurahan tidak diberitahu jumlah penerima dan jumlah bayar untuk warganya yang menerima bantuan PKH, kejadian ini spontan menimbulkan gesekan gesekan di masyarakat secara luas, khususnya kecamatan klaten utara. Dari permasalahan tersebut peneliti mencoba menjawab pertanyaan *“Bagaimana pelaksanaan tahap Monitoring dan Evaluasi pada pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) di wilayah Kecamatan Klaten Utara Kabupaten Klaten selama 2013-2014?”* dengan metode studi kasus. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaiman proses monitoring dan evaluasi program PKH kecamatan Klaten Utara.

Hasil penelitian lapangan menunjukkan bahwa program PKH sering terhambat, karena rendahnya koordinasi antar instansi juga birokrasi yang terlibat. Minimnya informasi mengenai program PKH juga membuat birokrasi tidak supportif, program PKH yang harusnya saling berkomplementer dengan program pemberdayaan lain justru ditemukan dilapangan sering bersifat saling meniadakan. kontrol informal dari media massa dan LSM atau akademisi juga sangat minim kaitannya untuk mengawal program PKH guna mencapai tujuan percepatan penanggulangan kemiskinan.

Kata Kunci : *Program Keluarga Harapan, Birokrasi, money*

ABSTRACT

CCT (Conditional Cash Transfer) was a form of ideal social protection assistance program and had been started as pilot activities since 2007. Starting 2012 the beneficiaries were taken from the 2011 PPLS database that aimed to improve the target of PKH. PPLS database itself was the result of the BPS data collection during the period of July 2011 until early December 2011.

The regency of Klaten adopted CCT program since 2013. After being validated, there was a significant shrinkage from the number of 37,000 initial PKH beneficiaries candidate to only about 25,000 valid beneficiaries. Although it covered a very large data, it was kept a secret from public by The Ministry of Social, even districts and villages heads were not allowed to receive the official data of beneficiaries and the amount paid to each family. This incident raised spontaneous friction in society at large, especially the North Klaten districts. Encountered this problem, the researcher were trying to answer the question "How is the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation phase of the CCT program in North Klaten district during 2013-2014?" with case study method. The aim of this study was to understand the process of monitoring and evaluation of CCT program in North Klaten districts

The results of field study showed that CCT program are often hindered, due to the lack of coordination among pertinent institutions and bureaucrats involved. Lack of information about CCT program also created unsupportive bureaucracy. CCT program should worked complementarily with the other empowerment programs, but the actual fact found in field suggested that those programs often negated each other. Informal control from the mass media and NGOs or academics were also insufficient to oversee the CCT program in order to meet the goal of accelerating poverty reduction.

Keywords : *Program Keluarga Harapan, Family Hope Program, CCT, monitoring, evaluation, bureaucracy*