

ABSTRAK

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KERJA SAMA ANTARA UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) DAN INDONESIA DALAM MEMBERANTAS KEMISKINAN (2020–2024)

(xiv + 89 halaman; 7 grafik, 3 lampiran)

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, UNDP, Indonesia, Kerja Sama Internasional, Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan

Kemiskinan masih menjadi tantangan besar yang dihadapi oleh banyak negara, termasuk Indonesia. Walau berbagai upaya pengentasan kemiskinan terus dilakukan, pandemi COVID-19 yang melanda dunia telah memperburuk situasi dan menyebabkan krisis ekonomi yang menyebabkan meningkatnya angka kemiskinan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori liberalisme institusional dengan konsep seperti interdependensi kompleks, rezim internasional, dan kemiskinan. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif yang mengandalkan data dari studi kepustakaan dan analisis dokumen terkait. Kerja sama antara pemerintah Indonesia dan United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) pada periode 2020–2024 berfokus pada upaya pengentasan kemiskinan melalui program-program seperti RESTORE Project, Youth Co. Lab, Pembangunan Desa, integrasi TPB dalam perencanaan pembangunan nasional melalui RPJMN 2020–2024 bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan sosial-ekonomi, penurunan garis kemiskinan, serta peningkatan akses terhadap layanan dasar seperti pendidikan, kesehatan, dan infrastruktur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi antara UNDP dan Indonesia memberikan dampak positif terhadap pengurangan kemiskinan dan pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) No. 1. Program-program tersebut berhasil mengurangi kemiskinan ekstrem, meningkatkan akses masyarakat terhadap layanan dasar, dan berdampak pada eradikasi kemiskinan serta pencapaian TPB secara keseluruhan. Walaupun begitu, tetap ada tantangan tersendiri dalam memastikan keberlanjutan dan pemerataan manfaat di seluruh lapisan masyarakat. Oleh karena itu, keberhasilan kerja sama ini memerlukan penguatan pemantauan, evaluasi, dan kapasitas lokal untuk memastikan dampak jangka panjang.

Referensi: 8 buku (1989–2023) + 24 Artikel Jurnal + 12 Dokumen Resmi Pemerintah dan Institusi + 16 Sumber Daring

ABSTRACT

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THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) AND INDONESIA IN ERADICATING POVERTY DURING (2020-2024)

(xiv + 89 pages; 7 graphics, 3 appendices)

Keywords: Poverty, UNDP, Indonesia, International Cooperation, Sustainable Development Goals

Poverty remains a major challenge faced by many countries, including Indonesia. Despite ongoing efforts to eradicate poverty, the COVID-19 pandemic that affected the world has worsened the situation, leading to an economic crisis that increased poverty rates. The author employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method, relying on data from literature studies and document analysis. The cooperation between the Indonesian government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) during the 2020-2024 period focuses on poverty alleviation through programs such as the RESTORE Project, Youth Co. Lab, Village Development, and the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national development planning through the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). These efforts aim to improve socio-economic welfare, reduce the poverty line, and increase access to basic services such as education, health, and infrastructure. This research uses institutional liberalism theory, with concepts such as complex interdependence, international regimes, and poverty. The results of the study show that the collaboration between UNDP and Indonesia has had a positive impact on poverty reduction and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 1. These programs have successfully reduced extreme poverty, improved access to basic services for the public, and contributed to the eradication of poverty and the overall achievement of SDGs. However, challenges remain in ensuring sustainability and equitable distribution of benefits across all layers of society. Therefore, the success of this cooperation requires strengthening monitoring, evaluation, and local capacity to ensure long-term impact.

References: 8 books (1989–2023) + 24 Journal Articles + 12 Official Documents + 16 Online Sources