

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of drug trafficking and abuse has posed a serious threat to public health and safety, especially in urban areas such as Jambi City. This study aims to analyze Collaborative Governance in the Prevention, Eradication and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics Program (P4GN) by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Jambi Province. The research method used is qualitative descriptive, with data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study indicate that collaboration between BNN and other stakeholders, such as traditional institutions, local governments, and communities, plays an important role in the effectiveness of the P4GN program. Despite challenges such as budget constraints and resource imbalances, this collaboration has succeeded in creating synergy in drug prevention and eradication efforts. Success factors include trust between actors, facilitative leadership, and shared understanding, while failures are caused by coordination barriers and limited funds. This study suggests increasing human resource capacity, budget efficiency, and improving the coordination system to strengthen Collaborative Governance in the P4GN program in Jambi Province.

Keywords: *Collaborative Governance, prevention, eradication and illicit trafficking of narcotics (P4GN).*

INTISARI

Fenomena peredaran dan penyalahgunaan narkoba telah menimbulkan ancaman serius terhadap kesehatan dan keselamatan masyarakat, terutama di wilayah perkotaan seperti Kota Jambi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis *Collaborative Governance* dalam Program Pencegahan Pemberantasan dan Peredaran Gelap Narkoba (P4GN) oleh Badan Narkoba Nasional (BNN) Provinsi Jambi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif, dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi antara BNN dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya, seperti lembaga adat, pemerintah daerah, dan masyarakat, berperan penting dalam efektivitas program P4GN. Meskipun terdapat tantangan seperti keterbatasan anggaran dan ketimpangan sumber daya, kolaborasi ini berhasil menciptakan sinergi dalam upaya pencegahan dan pemberantasan narkoba. Faktor-faktor keberhasilan mencakup kepercayaan antar aktor, kepemimpinan fasilitatif, dan pemahaman bersama, sementara kegagalan disebabkan oleh hambatan koordinasi dan keterbatasan dana. Penelitian ini menyarankan peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, efisiensi anggaran, serta perbaikan sistem koordinasi untuk memperkuat *Collaborative Governance* dalam program P4GN di Provinsi Jambi.

Kata Kunci: *Collaborative Governance, pencegahan, pemberantasan, dan peredaran gelap narkoba (P4GN).*