

Pencegahan HIV AIDS melalui collaborative governance antara pemerintah, Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat, dan masyarakat di Provinsi DKI Jakarta = HIV AIDS prevention through collaborative governance between government, Non Government Organization, and communities in DKI Jakarta Province

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK Tesis ini membahas mengenai upaya Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta dalam melakukan pencegahan HIV AIDS sebagai masalah multisektor melalui Komisi Penanggulangan AIDS Provinsi dengan menggunakan pendekatan collaborative governance yang melibatkan Pemerintah, Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat, dan Masyarakat. Upaya kolaborasi sudah dilakukan, namun, dari tahun ke tahun jumlah kasus HIV AIDS di Provinsi DKI Jakarta terus mengalami peningkatan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis proses kolaborasi dan hal-hal yang mempengaruhi dinamika kolaborasi pencegahan HIV AIDS di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Teori yang digunakan adalah Collaborative Governance Regimes (CGR) dari Emerson dan Nabatchi (2015). Pelaksanaan proses kolaborasi pencegahan HIV AIDS di Provinsi DKI Jakarta dilihat melalui tiga dimensi yaitu keterlibatan berprinsip, motivasi bersama, dan kapasitas melakukan aksi bersama. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan Post Positivist dengan metode pengumpulan data kualitatif menggunakan wawancara dan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi pencegahan HIV AIDS sudah terbangun melalui keterlibatan pemerintah, LSM, dan masyarakat namun terdapat kendala dalam membangun keterlibatan berprinsip dan motivasi bersama antar aktor sehingga menghambat kinerja kolaborasi. Selain itu, aspek pemimpin kolaborasi dalam hal ini Komisi Penanggulangan AIDS memegang peranan penting yang mempengaruhi dalam mendorong dinamika kolaborasi pencegahan HIV AIDS.

ABSTRACT This thesis discusses the efforts of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in preventing HIV AIDS as a multisector problem through the Provincial AIDS Commission using a collaborative governance approach involving the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Community. Collaborative efforts have been made, however, from year to year the number of HIV AIDS cases in DKI Jakarta Province continues to increase. This research was conducted to analyze the collaborative process and the things that influence the collaboration dynamics of HIV AIDS prevention in DKI Jakarta Province. The theory used is Collaborative Governance Regimes (CGR) from Emerson and Nabatchi (2015). The implementation of the collaborative HIV prevention process in DKI Jakarta Province is seen through three dimensions, namely principled engagement, shared motivation, and capacity for joint actions. The researcher used the Post positivist approach with qualitative data collection methods using interviews and literature. The results show that the collaborative process of HIV AIDS prevention has been built through the involvement of government, NGOs, and the community but there are obstacles in building principled engagement and shared motivation among actors that hamper collaboration performance. In addition, the leader's aspect of collaboration in this case is important in encouraging the collaboration dynamics of HIV AIDS prevention.