

## Collaborative governance dalam penurunan angka kematian ibu di Kota Depok = Collaborative governance in reducing maternal mortality rate in Depok City

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### Abstrak

Kota Depok menjadi lokus kegiatan penurunan angka kematian ibu dan angka kematian bayi dikarenakan masih tingginya angka kematian ibu dan angka kematian bayi. Pembahasan tentang penurunan angka kematian ibu juga diatur pada tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Berdasarkan realisasi kinerja dari program serta kegiatan yang mendukung penurunan angka kematian ibu, diperlukan adanya optimalisasi pada Program Perencanaan Persalinan dan Pencegahan Komplikasi (P4K). Melalui P4K dapat dilakukan peningkatan pelayanan bagi kesehatan ibu hamil dan bayi baru lahir melalui peningkatan peran aktif dari berbagai aktor. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisa pada proses collaborative governance dimensi system context pada penurunan angka kematian ibu dalam implementasi SDg's di Kota Depok. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian post-positivist dan merupakan penelitian deskriptif. Data yang didapat dari penelitian ini dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dan melalui studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dalam penurunan angka kematian ibu di Kota Depok yang dilihat dari konsep system context Emerson & Nabatchi (2015) memiliki kesesuaian. Indikator dari system context terpenuhi, namun masih terdapat hambatan, seperti: kendala pada pendataan, kurangnya sosialisasi, kendala pemantauan ibu hamil, dan penghapusan anggaran tim pengawas. Selain itu, regulasi antar aktor yang berkolaborasi juga belum terintegrasi. Masih terdapat masyarakat yang menggunakan layanan dukun untuk bersalin dan masih ditemukan kehamilan beresiko yang disebabkan faktor ekonomi.

.....Depok city become one of locus of activities in reducing maternal mortality and infant mortality rates due to the high of number maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate. Discussions on reducing maternal mortality are also regulated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDg's). Based on the performance of programs and activities that support the reduction of maternal mortality, it is necessary to optimize the Maternity Planning and Complications Prevention (P4K) Program. Through P4K, it is possible to improve services for the health of pregnant women and newborns by increasing the active role of various actor. The purpose of this research is to analyze the process of collaborative governance in system context dimension for reducing maternal mortality rate in the implementation of SDg's in Depok City. This research is a qualitative research and using post-positivist. The data from this research is obtain from collecting through in depth interviews and from study literature. The results showed that the decrease in maternal mortality in Depok City which was seen from the concept of the Emerson & Nabatchi (2015) system context was compatible. The indicators from the system context was fulfilled, but there are obstacles, such as: constraints on data collection, lack of socialization, obstacles to monitoring pregnant women, and the abolishment of the budget for the supervisory team. In addition, regulations between collaborating actors are also not integrated. There are still people who use the services of traditional birth attendants and there are still risky pregnancies that are caused by economic factors.