

Collaborative Governance dalam Pengelolaan Sampah di Kota Depok = Collaborative Governance in Waste Management in Depok City

Ilham Andriansyah Alghifari, author

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan penerapan collaborative governance dalam pengelolaan sampah di Kota Depok, Jawa Barat. Dalam menggambarkan penerapan collaborative governance tersebut, teori yang digunakan adalah teori governance, teori collaborative governance, dan teori pengelolaan sampah. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan post-positivist dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam sebagai data primer dan studi literatur sebagai data sekunder dalam menggambarkan bagaimana penerapan collaborative governance dalam realitas lapangan yakni pengelolaan sampah di Kota Depok. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penerapan collaborative governance dalam pengelolaan sampah di Kota Depok telah memenuhi empat dimensi berdasarkan teori “A Model of Collaborative Governance” menurut Ansell dan Gash (2007). Keempat dimensi tersebut yaitu starting conditions, facilitative leadership, institutional design, dan collaborative process. Dalam dimensi starting conditions tidak semua aktor memiliki kemampuan dan sumber daya dalam mewujudkan pengelolaan sampah yang baik, terdapat konflik dalam melakukan kolaborasi, dan terdapat insentif (motivasi) dalam berkolaborasi. Dalam dimensi facilitative leadership terdapat berbagai pemimpin yang mempromosikan partisipasi yang luas dan aktif, memastikan luas pengaruh dan kontrol, dan memperluas ruang lingkup proses. Dalam dimensi institutional design terdapat kebijakan-kebijakan yang jelas dan konsisten yang mengatur pelaksanaan kolaborasi dalam pengelolaan sampah serta terdapat transparansi proses. Terakhir, dalam dimensi collaborative process terdapat dialog tatap muka yang melibatkan pemangku kepentingan melalui musrenbang, terdapat rasa saling percaya antar para pemangku kepentingan dalam pelaksanaan kolaborasi, terdapat komitmen dan pemahaman bersama antar para pemangku kepentingan dalam pelaksanaan kolaborasi, terdapat adanya keberhasilan sementara yang dicapai antara sebelum dan sesudah adanya kolaborasi. Namun walaupun begitu, penerapan collaborative governance dalam pengelolaan sampah di Kota Depok dapat disimpulkan belum maksimal karena pihak pemerintah yang cenderung mendominasi pelaksanaan program pengelolaan sampah atau belum sepenuhnya melibatkan setiap pemangku kepentingan nonpemerintah yang berkolaborasi, dalam program pengelolaan sampah. Peneliti memberikan rekomendasi seperti (1) pemerintah melibatkan stakeholders secara penuh dalam pelaksanaan kolaborasi; (2) pembuatan kebijakan baru atau revisi kebijakan lama agar penerapan kolaborasi dapat lebih maksimal; (3) pemerintah memberikan full support untuk bank sampah; (4) pemerintah memperbanyak tim sosialisasi pengelolaan sampah; (5) menjadikan setiap RT/RW sebagai tim sosialisasi; (6) pemerintah lebih banyak melakukan kerjasama dengan badan usaha; dan (7) sektor swasta lebih peduli dengan isu lingkungan.

.....This study aims to describe the implementation of collaborative governance in waste management in Depok City, West Java. In describing the implementation of collaborative governance, the theories used are governance theory, collaborative governance theory, and waste management theory. The approach used in this study is a post-positivist approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews as

primary data and literature studies as secondary data in describing how collaborative governance is implemented in the field, namely waste management in Depok City. The result of this study indicates that the implementation of collaborative governance in waste management in Depok City has fulfilled four dimensions based on the theory of "A Model of Collaborative Governance" according to Ansell and Gash (2007). The four dimensions are the starting conditions, facilitative leadership, institutional design, and collaborative process. In the starting conditions dimension, not all actors have the ability and resources to implement good waste management, there are conflicts in collaborating, and there are incentives (motivations) in collaborating. In the facilitative leadership dimension there are various leaders who promote broad and active participation, ensure broad influence and control, and broaden the scope of the process. In the institutional design dimension, there are clear and consistent policies that regulate the implementation of collaboration in waste management and there is process transparency. Lastly, in the collaborative process dimension there is a face-to-face dialogue involving stakeholders through the musrenbang, there is mutual trust between stakeholders in the implementation of collaboration, there is mutual commitment and understanding between stakeholders in the implementation of collaboration, there are temporary successes achieved between before and after the collaboration. and after collaboration. However, it can be concluded that the implementation of collaborative governance in waste management in Depok City is not optimal because the government parties tend to dominate the implementation of waste management programs or have not fully involved any collaborating non-government stakeholders in the waste management program. Researcher provides recommendations such as (1) the government fully involves stakeholders in the implementation of collaboration; (2) make new policies or revising old policies so that the implementation of collaboration can be optimized; (3) the government provides full support for waste banks; (4) the government increases the socialization team for waste management; (5) make each RT/RW as a socialization team; (6) the government collaborates more with private sectors; and (7) the private sectors are more concerned with environmental issues.