

Tata Kelola Kolaboratif sebagai Upaya Penjaminan Ketersediaan Air Bersih dalam Kebijakan Kota Layak Anak di Daerah Khusus Jakarta

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Akses terhadap air bersih merupakan salah satu prasyarat penting dalam mewujudkan lingkungan sehat dan mendukung pemenuhan hak anak. Meskipun Provinsi Daerah Khusus Jakarta telah memperoleh predikat Provinsi Layak Anak dan terus meningkatkan cakupan layanan air bersih, masih terdapat kesenjangan akses serta tantangan dalam pemanfaatan layanan oleh masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tata kelola penyediaan air bersih di Provinsi Daerah Khusus Jakarta melalui perspektif collaborative governance dalam upaya mewujudkan lingkungan sehat sesuai kerangka kebijakan Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak (KLA). Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain deskriptif analitik. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam semi-terstruktur terhadap 12 informan yang terdiri atas aktor pemerintah, sektor swasta, dan masyarakat, serta telaah dokumen. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan kerangka Collaborative Governance Ansell dan Gash. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi penyediaan air bersih didukung oleh adanya riwayat kerja sama antaraktor, kebutuhan bersama dalam mengatasi permasalahan air bersih, serta pembagian peran yang relatif jelas antar pemangku kepentingan. Keberlangsungan kolaborasi dipertahankan melalui forum koordinasi, komunikasi rutin, dan mekanisme akuntabilitas yang membantu menyelaraskan berbagai prioritas organisasi. Kolaborasi tersebut berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan penyediaan air bersih dan mendukung pencapaian indikator lingkungan sehat dalam kebijakan KLA. Namun demikian, masih ditemukan kesenjangan akses layanan, penggunaan sumber air alternatif oleh sebagian masyarakat, serta keterbatasan pemahaman mengenai keterkaitan air bersih, sanitasi, kesehatan anak, dan kebijakan KLA. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa collaborative governance berperan penting dalam mendukung penyediaan air bersih dan lingkungan sehat bagi anak, namun efektivitasnya juga dipengaruhi oleh penerimaan layanan dan pemahaman masyarakat sebagai penerima manfaat.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">

Access to clean water is a fundamental prerequisite for creating a healthy environment and supporting the fulfillment of children's rights. Although the Special Region of Jakarta has been recognized as a Child-Friendly Province and continues to expand its clean water service coverage, disparities in access and challenges in service utilization remain. This study aims to analyze the governance of clean water provision in the Special Region of Jakarta through a collaborative governance perspective as an effort to support a healthy environment within the framework of the Child-Friendly City (CFC) policy. This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive analytical design. Data were collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews with 12 informants representing government institutions, the private sector, and community members, complemented by document review. The analysis was guided by Ansell and Gash's Collaborative Governance framework. The findings indicate that collaboration in clean water provision is supported by a history of inter-organizational cooperation, a shared need to address complex water-related challenges, and a relatively clear distribution of roles among stakeholders. The sustainability of collaboration is maintained through coordination forums, routine communication, and accountability mechanisms that help align differing organizational priorities.

The collaboration has contributed to improving clean water provision and supporting the achievement of healthy environment indicators within the Child-Friendly City policy. However, challenges remain, including disparities in service access, continued reliance on bottled and refill drinking water by some communities despite the availability of piped water services, and limited public understanding of the relationship between clean water, sanitation, children's health, and the Child-Friendly City policy. This study concludes that collaborative governance plays an important role in supporting clean water provision and fostering a healthy environment for children in Jakarta. Nevertheless, its effectiveness depends not only on inter-organizational collaboration but also on public acceptance of services and community awareness regarding clean water, sanitation, and children's health.</div>