

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE DALAM PENCEGAHAN HIV/AIDS DI KOTA TANJUNGPINANG TAHUN 2024

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ABSTRAK

Kasus HIV/AIDS di Kota Tanjungpinang masih menunjukkan dinamika yang memerlukan perhatian serius. Berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan Kota Tanjungpinang, pada periode 2022 hingga awal 2025 tercatat sebanyak 368 kasus HIV/AIDS dengan mayoritas penderita merupakan laki-laki. Meskipun berbagai upaya pencegahan telah dilaksanakan melalui skrining HIV, layanan *Voluntary Counseling and Testing* (VCT), edukasi, dan pendampingan kelompok berisiko, penularan HIV masih terus terjadi. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pencegahan HIV/AIDS tidak dapat dilakukan oleh satu instansi saja, melainkan memerlukan kolaborasi antara pemerintah, dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan *collaborative governance* dalam pencegahan HIV/AIDS di Kota Tanjungpinang. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi. Informan penelitian terdiri atas Dinas Kesehatan Kota Tanjungpinang, Dinas Sosial Kota Tanjungpinang, Yayasan Kompak, PKBI Kepulauan Riau, serta kelompok dampingan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori *Collaborative Governance* Ansell dan Gash yang terdiri atas lima indikator, yaitu *starting conditions*, *facilitative leadership*, *institutional design*, *collaborative process*, dan *intermediate outcomes*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan *collaborative governance* dalam pencegahan HIV/AIDS di Kota Tanjungpinang telah berjalan cukup baik. Kolaborasi terbentuk karena adanya kebutuhan bersama dalam menekan penyebaran HIV/AIDS meskipun masih menghadapi keterbatasan sumber daya dan stigma terhadap Orang dengan HIV/AIDS (ODHA). Selain itu, koordinasi dan komunikasi antaraktor telah berjalan dengan baik, didukung oleh regulasi, pembagian peran yang jelas, serta proses kolaboratif yang ditandai dengan adanya kepercayaan, komitmen, dan pemahaman bersama. Kolaborasi tersebut juga memberikan hasil berupa meningkatnya akses layanan kesehatan, perluasan jangkauan edukasi, serta meningkatnya kesadaran masyarakat untuk melakukan deteksi dini HIV. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pelaksanaan *collaborative governance* dalam pencegahan HIV/AIDS di Kota Tanjungpinang telah berjalan cukup baik, namun masih diperlukan penguatan sumber daya, peningkatan edukasi kepada masyarakat, serta pengurangan stigma terhadap ODHA agar pelaksanaan program pencegahan HIV/AIDS dapat berlangsung lebih optimal dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: *Collaborative Governance*, Pencegahan HIV/AIDS, Ansell dan Gash, Kota Tanjungpinang.

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN TANJUNGPINANG CITY IN 2024

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ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS cases in Tanjungpinang City still show dynamics that require serious attention. Based on data from the Tanjungpinang City Health Office, in the period 2022 to early 2025, there were 368 cases of HIV/AIDS with the majority of sufferers being men. Although various prevention efforts have been implemented through HIV screening, Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services, education, and assistance for at-risk groups, HIV transmission still continues to occur. This condition shows that HIV/AIDS prevention cannot be carried out by one agency alone, but requires collaboration between the government and non-governmental organizations. This study aims to analyze the implementation of collaborative governance in HIV/AIDS prevention in Tanjungpinang City. The research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques are carried out through interviews and documentation. The research informants consisted of the Tanjungpinang City Health Office, the Tanjungpinang City Social Service, the Kompak Foundation, the Riau Islands PKBI, and the assistance group. This study uses Ansell and Gash's Collaborative Governance theory which consists of five indicators, namely starting conditions, facilitative leadership, institutional design, collaborative process, and intermediate outcomes. The results of the study show that the implementation of collaborative governance in HIV/AIDS prevention in Tanjungpinang City has gone quite well. The collaboration was formed because of a common need to suppress the spread of HIV/AIDS even though it still faces limited resources and stigma against People with HIV/AIDS (ODHA). In addition, coordination and communication between actors have been running well, supported by regulations, clear division of roles, and collaborative processes characterized by trust, commitment, and mutual understanding. The collaboration also provides results in the form of increased access to health services, expanded education reach, and increased public awareness to carry out early detection of HIV. This study concludes that the implementation of collaborative governance in HIV/AIDS prevention in Tanjungpinang City has gone quite well, but it is still necessary to strengthen resources, increase education to the community, and reduce stigma against ODHA so that the implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention programs can take place more optimally and sustainably.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, HIV/AIDS Prevention, Ansell and Gash, Tanjungpinang City.