

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE DALAM PENANGANAN KASUS HIV/AIDS DI KOTA TANJUNGPINANG

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ABSTRAK

Penanganan *HIV/AIDS* di Kota Tanjungpinang membutuhkan kolaborasi antara pemerintah, fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, organisasi masyarakat, dan ODHIV karena persoalan ini tidak hanya berkaitan dengan aspek medis, tetapi juga stigma, diskriminasi, akses layanan, kepatuhan pengobatan, serta dukungan psikososial. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan penerapan *collaborative governance* dan mengidentifikasi faktor pendukung serta penghambat kolaborasi antaraktor dalam penanganan kasus *HIV/AIDS* di Kota Tanjungpinang. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi terhadap delapan informan yang mewakili Dinas Kesehatan Kota Tanjungpinang, Rumkital dr. Midiyato Suratani, PKBI Kepulauan Riau, Yayasan Kompak, dan ODHIV. Data dianalisis melalui pengumpulan, reduksi, penyajian, serta penarikan dan verifikasi kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *collaborative governance* telah berjalan cukup baik melalui dialog tatap muka, pembangunan kepercayaan, komitmen terhadap proses, pemahaman bersama, dan hasil sementara. Kolaborasi tampak dalam forum koordinasi, pembagian peran, Perjanjian Kerja Sama, penjangkauan kelompok rentan, rujukan, pengobatan ARV, pendampingan sebaya, dan dukungan psikososial. Faktor pendukung meliputi kejelasan peran, komunikasi antaraktor, forum koordinasi, SOP, Perjanjian Kerja Sama, jaringan layanan, serta kedekatan organisasi komunitas dengan kelompok sasaran. Faktor penghambat meliputi keterbatasan anggaran, logistik, reagen, tenaga kesehatan terlatih, gangguan sistem informasi, hambatan BPJS, belum optimalnya tindak lanjut masukan komunitas, serta stigma dan diskriminasi. Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa kolaborasi telah terbentuk, tetapi masih memerlukan penguatan kelembagaan, sumber daya, tindak lanjut keputusan bersama, dan keberlanjutan kerja sama lintas sektor.

Kata Kunci: *Collaborative governance*; *HIV/AIDS*; kolaborasi lintas sektor; ODHIV; Kota Tanjungpinang.

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN HANDLING HIV/AIDS CASES IN TANJUNGPINANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

The handling of HIV/AIDS in Tanjungpinang City requires collaboration among government institutions, health service facilities, civil society organizations, and people living with HIV because the issue involves not only medical aspects but also stigma, discrimination, access to services, treatment adherence, and psychosocial support. This study aims to describe the implementation of collaborative governance and identify the supporting and inhibiting factors of inter-actor collaboration in handling HIV/AIDS cases in Tanjungpinang City. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach with purposive sampling. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation involving eight informants representing the Tanjungpinang City Health Office, dr. Midiyato Suratani Naval Hospital, the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association of the Riau Islands, Kompak Foundation, and people living with HIV. Data were analyzed through data collection, reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification. The findings indicate that collaborative governance has been implemented fairly well through face-to-face dialogue, Trust Building, commitment to the process, Shared Understanding, and intermediate outcomes. Collaboration is reflected in coordination forums, role distribution, cooperation agreements, outreach to vulnerable groups, referrals, Antiretroviral treatment, peer assistance, and psychosocial support. Supporting factors include clear roles, inter-actor communication, coordination forums, standard operating procedures, cooperation agreements, service networks, and the proximity of community organizations to target groups. Inhibiting factors include limited budgets, logistics, reagents, and trained health personnel; information system disruptions; health insurance administrative barriers; insufficient follow-up to community input; and persistent stigma and discrimination. The study concludes that collaboration has been established but still requires stronger institutional arrangements, adequate resources, follow-up on joint decisions, and sustainable cross-sector cooperation.

Keywords: Collaborative governance; HIV/AIDS; cross-sector collaboration; people living with HIV; Tanjungpinang City.