

ANALISIS KEBIJAKAN PENANGANAN BANJIR SEBAGAI BENTUK ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM KOTA TANJUNGPINANG

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebijakan adaptasi perubahan iklim dan penanganan banjir di Kota Tanjungpinang berdasarkan struktur masalah, monitoring dan evaluasi kebijakan, serta tata kelola yang ditinjau dari aspek aktor, sumber daya, dan koordinasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, kemudian diolah dengan bantuan NVivo 12. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Analisis Kebijakan Publik William N. Dunn yang meliputi struktur masalah, monitoring, dan evaluasi, serta teori Urban Climate Governance dari Vanesa Castán Broto dan Harriet Bulkeley yang mencakup aktor, sumber daya, dan koordinasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pemerintah Kota Tanjungpinang telah melaksanakan kebijakan adaptasi perubahan iklim dan penanganan banjir melalui pembangunan dan pemeliharaan drainase, normalisasi saluran air, penyusunan dokumen adaptasi, sistem peringatan dini, serta koordinasi lintas organisasi perangkat daerah. Struktur masalah menunjukkan bahwa banjir dipengaruhi oleh curah hujan tinggi, banjir rob, perubahan tata guna lahan, sedimentasi saluran, dan perkembangan kawasan perkotaan. Meskipun monitoring dan evaluasi telah dilakukan, implementasi kebijakan masih menghadapi kendala berupa keterbatasan sumber daya, kapasitas drainase, integrasi data, dan koordinasi antarinstansi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan koordinasi, optimalisasi sumber daya, dan peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat agar kebijakan adaptasi perubahan iklim dan penanganan banjir dapat dilaksanakan secara lebih efektif dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Kebijakan, Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim, Penanganan Banjir, Urban Climate Governance.

ANALYSIS OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT POLICIES AS A FORM OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE CITY OF TANJUNGPINANG

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze climate change adaptation and flood management policies in the city of Tanjungpinang based on problem structure, policy monitoring and evaluation, and governance as viewed from the perspectives of actors, resources, and coordination. This study employs a qualitative approach using the case study method. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, then analyzed using NVivo 12. This study applies William N. Dunn's Public Policy Analysis theory which encompasses problem structure, monitoring, and evaluation as well as the Urban Climate Governance theory by Vanesa Castán Broto and Harriet Bulkeley, which covers actors, resources, and coordination. The results indicate that the Tanjungpinang City Government has implemented climate change adaptation and flood management policies through the construction and maintenance of drainage systems, channel normalization, the development of adaptation documents, early warning systems, and coordination across local government agencies. The problem structure reveals that flooding is influenced by heavy rainfall, tidal flooding, land-use changes, channel sedimentation, and urban development. Although monitoring and evaluation have been conducted, policy implementation still faces challenges in the form of limited resources, drainage capacity, data integration, and interagency coordination. Therefore, strengthening coordination, optimizing resources, and increasing community participation are necessary so that climate change adaptation and flood management policies can be implemented more effectively and sustainably.

Keywords: Policy Analysis, Flood Management, Climate Change Adaptation, Urban Climate Governance.