

INTISARI

Indonesia merupakan negara endemis dengue dengan jumlah kasus yang masih tinggi mencapai 143 ribu kasus pada tahun 2022 dengan 1.236 kematian. Pemanfaatan bakteri Wolbachia merupakan salah satu inovasi baru yang menjanjikan dalam pengendalian dengue. Proyek World Mosquito Program Yogyakarta (WMP-Yogya), yang dilaksanakan melalui kolaborasi Penta Helix dengan melibatkan aktor academics, business, government, community, serta medias (ABGCM), berhasil menurunkan kejadian dengue sebesar 77,1% dan mengurangi admisi rawat inap karena dengue sebesar 86,2% di Kota Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisis proses kolaborasi, serta cara mempertahankan dan melanjutkan sustainability dari kolaborasi Penta Helix dalam keberhasilan riset inovasi sosial pengendalian dengue melalui nyamuk Aedes Aegypti ber-Wolbachia di Kota Yogyakarta. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan data primer yang diperoleh melalui hasil observasi lapangan dan wawancara luring serta daring terhadap tiga puluh empat (34) responden dari lima aktor Penta Helix. Data sekunder diperoleh dari analisis dokumen kerja sama, laporan akhir, buku, publikasi ilmiah, peraturan, serta media sosial dan situs web resmi proyek riset WMP-Yogya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses kolaborasi antara aktor Penta Helix telah berjalan optimal, namun terdapat beberapa tantangan yang perlu diperhatikan. Tantangan tersebut antara lain design kolaborasi dan exit strategy kolaborasi Penta Helix yang tidak dirancang secara komprehensif sejak awal, ketidakseimbangan dalam pembagian kewenangan atas pendaftaran hasil penelitian dan Hak Kekayaan Intelektual (HAKI), serta kendala regulasi terkait mekanisme rekrutmen sumber daya manusia dalam manajemen proyek WMP-Yogya. Sustainability proses kolaborasi Penta Helix didorong oleh beberapa faktor kunci, diantaranya kemampuan bertahan dan beradaptasi dalam jangka waktu panjang, saling ketergantungan sumber daya diantara aktor Penta helix, kesesuaian tujuan bersama, manajemen konflik yang efektif, saling membangun kepercayaan serta adanya kepemimpinan kolaboratif yang mengarahkan seluruh proses dengan baik. Terdapat sustainability kelanjutan proyek riset WMP-Yogya melalui implementasi teknologi Wolbachia di Kabupaten Sleman dan Bantul, pelaksanaan pilot project penaggulangan dengue dengan metode Wolbachia di lima Kota di Indonesia oleh Kementerian Kesehatan, serta pemantauan pasca-penelitian terkait penggunaan Wolbachia untuk eliminasi dengue oleh Pusat Kedokteran Tropis FK-KMK UGM di Kota Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: Sustainability, Kolaborasi, Penta Helix, Dengue, Wolbachia

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a dengue-endemic country with a high number of cases, reaching 143 thousand cases in 2022 with 1,236 deaths. Utilizing Wolbachia bacteria is one of the promising innovations in dengue control. The World Mosquito Program Yogyakarta (WMP-Yogya) project, which was implemented through Penta collaboration Helix involving academicians, businesses, government, community, and media (ABGCM), succeeded in reducing dengue incidence by 77.1% and reducing dengue-related hospital admissions by 86.2% in CityYogyakarta.

This study aims to analyze the collaboration process and how to maintain and continue the sustainability of Penta collaboration Helix in the success of dengue control social innovation research through Aedes mosquitoes Wolbachia-infected Aegypti in CityYogyakarta. The research method was qualitative, with primary data obtained through field observations, offline interviews, and online interviews with thirty-four (34) respondents from five Penta actorsHelix. Secondary data were obtained from the analysis of collaboration documents, final reports, books, scientific publications, regulations, social media, and the official website of the WMP- Yogya research project.

The results show that the collaboration process between Penta actors Helix has run optimally, but several challenges must be considered. These challenges include the collaboration and design exit strategy of Penta collaboration Helix that was not comprehensively designed from the beginning, the imbalance in the distribution of authority over the registration of research results and Intellectual Property Rights (HAKI), and regulatory constraints related to the mechanism for recruiting human resources in the WMP-Yogya project management. The sustainability of the Penta collaboration process is Helix driven by several key factors, including the ability to survive and adapt in the long term, interdependence of resources among Penta actorsHelix, compatibility of common goals, effective conflict management, mutual trust and collaborative leadership that directs the entire process well. There is sustainability in the continuation of the WMP-Yogya through the implementation of a technology research project for Wolbachia in Sleman and Bantul regencies, the implementation of a pilot dengue method control using post-research monitoring related to the use of Wolbachia in five cities in Indonesia by the Ministry of Health, and Wolbachia for dengue elimination by the Center for Tropical Medicine FK-KMK UGM in Yogyakarta City.

Keywords: *Sustainability, Collaboration, Penta Helix, Dengue, Wolbachia*