

ABSTRAK

Urgensi untuk mentransformasi kebijakan publik berbasis bukti menjadi semakin populer, terutama di sektor energi berkelanjutan. Hal ini didorong oleh tantangan kelangkaan energi dan perubahan iklim mendorong negara-negara melakukan transisi energi guna mencapai netralitas karbon. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis peran *Organizational Information Capacities* (OIC) dalam mendorong kebijakan transisi energi di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY). Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif studi kasus, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan pemerintah, akademisi, NGO, masyarakat, analisis dokumen, dan observasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan bantuan MAXQDA 2020 secara tematik berdasarkan empat dimensi OIC: *research supply*, *research demand*, budaya, dan jejaring. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan OIC di organisasi perangkat daerah DIY masih lemah. Pada aspek *research supply*, ketersediaan data energi terbarukan cukup terbatas, dengan fragmentasi antar-OPD serta minimnya integrasi basis data. Dari sisi *research demand*, pemanfaatan hasil riset dalam proses kebijakan masih minim. Budaya organisasi relatif terbuka terhadap penggunaan data, namun praktiknya masih administratif. Pada dimensi jejaring, kolaborasi dengan aktor eksternal (akademisi, swasta, dan NGO) telah terbentuk, tetapi belum optimal. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa OIC berperan penting dalam memperkuat kebijakan transisi energi, namun implementasinya di DIY terhambat oleh faktor struktural, regulatif, dan kultural. Penguatan kapasitas informasi organisasi sangat penting untuk mendukung pencapaian target bauran energi berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: *Organizational Information Capacities, Kebijakan Berbasis Bukti, Kebijakan Transisi Energi Berkelanjutan*

ABSTRACT

The urgency to transform evidence-based public policy is becoming increasingly popular, especially in the sustainable energy sector. This is driven by the challenges of energy scarcity and climate change, which are pushing countries to transition to energy sources that will enable them to achieve carbon neutrality. This study aims to analyze the role of Organizational Information Capacities (OIC) in promoting energy transition policies in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). Using a qualitative case study approach, data was collected through semi-structured interviews with government officials, academics, NGOs, and community members, as well as document analysis and observation. The data was then analyzed using MAXQDA 2020 thematically based on four dimensions of OIC: research supply, research demand, culture, and networks. The results show that the implementation of OIC in regional organizations in DIY is still weak. In terms of research supply, the availability of renewable energy data is quite limited, with fragmentation between regional government agencies and a lack of database integration. In terms of research demand, the utilization of research results in the policy process is still minimal. The organizational culture is relatively open to the use of data, but in practice it is still administrative. In terms of networking, collaboration with external actors (academics, the private sector, and NGOs) has been established, but it is not yet optimal. This study concludes that OIC plays an important role in strengthening energy transition policies, but its implementation in DIY is hampered by structural, regulatory, and cultural factors. Strengthening organizational information capacity is essential to support the achievement of sustainable energy mix targets.

Keywords: *Organizational Information Capacities, Evidence-Based Policy, Sustainable Energy Transition Policy*