

ASBTRAK

Tesis ini menganalisis babak baru tata kelola air di Jakarta pasca swastanisasi (periode 1998-2023) serta dinamika yang terjadi melalui pendekatan *Water Governance* dan teori analisis kebijakan Dunn (1998). Kegagalan kerjasama pemerintah-swasta (PPP) dalam *framework Asian Development Bank* (2002) menciptakan ketidaksetaraan hak atas air. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif yang bersifat historis, menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara, dokumentasi, dan observasi lapangan. Adapun temuan utama dalam penelitian ini yaitu: 1) Kegagalan PPP-swastanisasi dalam mengatasi ketimpangan distribusi air disebabkan oleh melemahnya aspek krusial kelembagaan yaitu pada pembagian risiko, profit kontrol, dan peralihan fungsi kekuasaan dalam pengelolaan air, 2) meskipun kebaruaran kebijakan pasca-swastanisasi telah meningkatkan cakupan layanan seperti: Skema *Bundling* bersama PT. Moya Indonesia (periode 2023-2048), Tarif Air Baru, dan Mitigasi Kartu Air Sehat (KAS), diperlukan respon dan evaluasi kebijakan yaitu dalam aspek *top-down* (Peraturan PAM Jaya kepada masyarakat) agar dapat mengurangi ketidaksetaraan hak atas air, khususnya bagi masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah (MBR), 3) Kontrak kerja sama Skema *Bundling* justru melahirkan dilema terhadap bentuk privatisasi baru dikarenakan minimnya keterbukaan dalam masa pra-kualifikasi mitra swasta yang dipilih, 4) perubahan tata kelola air dapat mengubah definisi hak atas air pada praktik kepentingan profitabilitas menjadi menguatkan prinsip sosial, dan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Hal ini dilakukan dengan cara penguatan peran multi-aktor politik dan kelembagaan pada pengelolaan sumber daya air.

Kata Kunci: Kebaruaran Kebijakan, Tata Kelola SD Air, Analisis Kebijakan, DKI

Jakarta

ABSTRACT

This thesis analyzes the new chapter of water governance in Jakarta after privatization (period 1998-2023) and the dynamics that occur through the Water Governance approach and Dunn's (1998) policy analysis theory. The failure of public-private partnerships (PPP) within the Asian Development Bank (2002) framework creates inequality in water rights. This study uses a qualitative-descriptive historical method, using data collection techniques in the form of interviews, documentation, and field observations. The main findings in this study are: 1) The failure of PPP-privatization in addressing the inequality of water distribution is caused by the weakening of crucial institutional aspects, namely risk sharing, profit control, and the transfer of power functions in water management, 2) although the renewal of post-privatization policies has increased the scope of services such as: Bundling Scheme with PT. Moya Indonesia (2023-2048 period), New Water Tariffs, and Healthy Water Card (KAS) Mitigation, policy responses and evaluations are needed, namely in the top-down aspect (PAM Jaya Regulations to the community) in order to reduce inequality in water rights, especially for low-income communities (MBR), 3) The Bundling Scheme cooperation contract actually creates a dilemma regarding new forms of privatization due to the lack of transparency in the pre-qualification period of the selected private partners, 4) changes in water governance can change the definition of water rights in the practice of profitability interests to strengthen social principles and environmental sustainability. This is done by strengthening the role of multi-political and institutional actors in water resource management.

Keywords: Novel policy reforms, water governance, policy analysis, Jakarta Capital City