

PEMBANGUNAN MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
Studi kasus "Program Eksploitasi Air Gua Plawan"
Desa Giricahyo, Purwosari, Gunung Kidul, DIY

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INTISARI

Membangun air komunitas bukan lah pekerjaan tunggal, namun multi-dimensi (social, politik, ekonomi dan lingkungan). Oleh karena itu, diperlukan usaha kolektif dari multi-Stakeholder. Namun, kolaborasi multi-Stakeholder dengan beragam karakteristik sering kali menyebabkan multi-konflik. Terlebih bila kolaborasi tersebut gagal mengakomodasi keanekaragaman tersebut. Padahal, kolaborasi itu sendiri bertujuan agar program berjalan secara efektif dan efisien, sehingga investasi membawa hasil sesuai harapan dan berkelanjutan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui rincian kegiatan dalam Program Eksploitasi Air Gua Plawan dengan Energi Terbarukan, (2) mengidentifikasi kelompok stakeholder yang berperan di dalamnya, (3) mengetahui mekanisme kolaborasi yang diterapkan dan (4) mengidentifikasi kelebihan dan kekurangan program sebagai konsekuensi dari penerapan pendekatan pembangunan multi-stakeholder. Sebagai penelitian kualitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, pengkajian data sekunder, FGD dan wawancara mendalam. Informan ditentukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling* yang terus berkembang hingga informasi yang diperoleh mencapai titik jenuh. Selanjutnya, semua data yang terkumpul divalidasi melalui teknik triangulasi dan dianalisa dengan pendekatan induktif untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian.

Penelitian menemukan bahwa kegiatan pembangunan dalam program ini meliputi multi-aspek, yakni; finansial, teknis, manajerial, riset, gerakan lokal dan publikasi. Keenam aspek tersebut dikerjakan dengan kolaborasi keenam elemen aktor pembangunan, yakni; pemerintah, swasta, lembaga swadaya masyarakat, perguruan tinggi, masyarakat lokal dan media massa. Kolaborasi tersebut berawal dari kesamaan tujuan yang diikuti kesepakatan untuk mencapainya secara bersama. Selanjutnya kolaborasi antar Stakeholder dibina melalui mekanisme ikatan komitmen dan koordinasi. Sebagai pendekatan pembangunan ternyata "pembangunan multi-stakeholder" juga membawa beberapa kelebihan sekaligus juga kekurangan.

Kata Kunci: Pembangunan air komunitas, multi-Stakeholder, Kolaborasi



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MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DEVELOPMENT

*Case Study "The Program of Under Ground Water of Plawan Cave Exploitation
With Renewable Energy"*

At Giricahyo Village, Purwosari, Gunung Kidul, Special Province of Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Building a community water is in fact not a single job, but the multi-dimensional (social, political, economic and environmental). Therefore, collective effort is needed from the multi-stakeholder. However, multi-stakeholder collaboration with diverse characteristics often leads to multi-conflict, especially if collaboration fails to accommodate diversity. In fact, the collaboration itself is intended to make the program run effectively and efficiently, so that the investment brings results as expected and sustainable.

This study aims to (1) determine the details of the activities in the Program of Under Ground Water of Plawan Cave Exploitation with Renewable Energy, (2) identify stakeholder groups that play a role in it, (3) identify mechanisms for collaboration that is applied and (4) identify the advantages and disadvantages of the program as the consequence of the approach of "multi-stakeholder" that is applied. As a qualitative study, data were collected through observation, secondary data review, FGDs and in-depth interview. The informant is determined by purposeful sampling technique that continues to grow until the information obtained to reach a saturation point. Furthermore, all data collected validated through triangulation technique and analyzed with an inductive approach to answer the research question.

The study found that development activities in this program include multi-aspect, namely, financial, technical, managerial, research, local movements and publications. The six aspects are done with the collaboration of the six elements of development actors, namely: government, private sector, nongovernmental organizations, universities, local communities and mass media. Collaboration was started with common goals that followed a deal to achieve it together. Further collaboration between stakeholders was fostered through the bond of commitment and coordination mechanisms. As an approach to development, "development of multi-stakeholder" also brings some advantages as well as disadvantages.

Keywords: community water development, multi-stakeholder, Collaboration