Community Governance dan Peran Modal Sosial dalam Praktik Urban Food Sharing: Studi pada Warung
Gratis Pugeran
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INTISARI

Tingginya pemborosan pangan di kawasan perkotaan, di mana sepertiga pangan dunia terbuang sebelum dikonsumsi, serta tingginya ketimpangan sosial-ekonomi di Kota Yogyakarta mendorong lahirnya inisiatif urban food sharing berbasis komunitas seperti Warung Gratis Pugeran (WGP). Penelitian ini bertujuan memahami tata kelola berbasis komunitas serta peran modal sosial dalam menjaga keberlanjutan praktik urban food sharing di WGP. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus, melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi, yang dianalisis menggunakan konsep community governance dari Armstrong et al., (2004) & Totikidis et al., (2005) serta modal sosial dari Putnam (1993;2000). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa tata kelola di WGP dijalankan secara informal namun fungsional, bertumpu pada figur kepemimpinan tunggal sebagai simpul penghubung antardimensi. Keberlangsungan WGP diperkuat oleh internalisasi nilai-nilai religius yang membangun kepercayaan, solidaritas, dan komitmen para relawan serta donatur dalam berbagi pangan sebagai bentuk ibadah dan tanggung jawab sosial. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa keberlangsungan WGP selama hampir satu dekade bukan ditentukan oleh kelengkapan struktur organisasi formal, melainkan oleh modal sosial yang bekerja sebagai substitusi fungsional atas mekanisme birokratis seperti akuntabilitas, kontrak kerja sama, dan pendanaan institusional. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa tata kelola komunitas informal mampu menopang keberlanjutan kolektif tanpa bergantung pada pelembagaan formal.

Kata kunci: tata kelola berbasis komunitas, modal sosial, berbagi makanan perkotaan.

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ABSTRACT

High levels of food waste in urban areas, where approximately one-third of the world's food is lost or wasted before consumption, combined with persistent socio-economic inequality in Yogyakarta City, have contributed to the emergence of community-based *urban food sharing* initiatives such as Warung Gratis Pugeran (WGP). This study aims to examine *community governance* and the role of social capital in sustaining *urban food sharing* practices at WGP. A qualitative case study approach was employed, with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The data were analyzed using the *community governance* framework developed by Armstrong et al. (2004) and Totikidis et al. (2005), alongside Putnam's (1993; 2000) theory of social capital. The findings reveal that governance at WGP operates through an informal yet functional system, centered on a single leadership figure who serves as the connecting node across multiple governance dimensions. The sustainability of WGP is further reinforced by the internalization of religious values that foster trust, solidarity, and the commitment of volunteers and donors to share food as an expression of worship and social responsibility. This study concludes that WGP's sustainability over nearly a decade has been driven not by a formal organizational structure, but by social capital, which functions as a substitute for formal bureaucratic mechanisms such as accountability systems, contractual agreements, and institutional funding. These findings demonstrate that informal community governance, strengthened by social capital and religious values, can effectively sustain collective action without relying on formal institutionalization.

Keywords: *community governance*, social capital, *urban food sharing.*