INTISARI

Kota Bengkulu merupakan ibukota Provinsi Bengkulu yang secara geografis terletak di pesisir pantai. Kelurahan Bajak, Kecamatan Teluk Segara merupakan salah satu prioritas penanganan permukiman kumuh dengan luasan kumuh sebesar 10,22 Ha yang kemudian di verifikasi menjadi 3,88 Ha. Permasalahan utamanya adalah kondisi sanitasi yang buruk, aksesibilitas yang masih kurang, kepadatan bangunan tinggi, ketidakteraturan bangunan dan lahan yang tidak sesuai dengan peruntukannya. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut pemerintah daerah melakukan kebijakan sesuai arahan dari pemerintah pusat bahwa pelaksanaan program peningkatan kualitas permukiman kumuh di Kota Bengkulu dilaksanakan dengan kolaboratif. Pada tahun 2016 – 2018 ada Program *Neighborhood Upgrading Slum Project Phase* 2 (NUSP-2), Program Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat (Sanimas) *Islamic Development Bank* (IDB) dan didukung program dari Pemerintah Daerah yang dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Bajak. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengevaluasi proses kolaborasi dan pelaksanaanya, mengevaluasi hasil pelaksanaan program kolaboratif peningkatan kualitas permukiman kumuh di Kelurahan Bajak serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deduktif kualitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik sampling yang digunakan *purposive sampling*, validitas data menggunakan data triangulasi.

Hasilnya adalah proses dan pelaksanaaan program kolaboratif peningkatan kualitas permukiman kumuh di Kelurahan Bajak, Kecamatan Teluk Segara, Kota Bengkulu berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan berjalan secara sinergis dan harmonis. Pelaksanaan kolaborasi yang di laksanakan di Kelurahan Bajak dengan prinsip-prinsip yang telah di tetapkan oleh Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat melalui Surat Edaran Dirjen Ciptakarya (SE DJCK) No 40 Tahun 2016 sejalan dengan teori kolaborasi. Berdasarkan hasil evaluasi dinilai sangat efektif dibuktikan dengan hasil pelaksaaan kegiatan yang menghasilkan pengurangan kumuh di Kelurahan Bajak menjadi 0,57 Ha pada tahun 2018. Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan program kolaboratif di Kelurahan Bajak yaitu tujuan atau misi, motivasi dan komitmen, struktur dan pemerintahan, kekuasaan, komunikasi, kepercayaan dan partisipasi masyarakat. Rekomendasi dari penelitian ini adalah mengoptimalkan program kolaboratif tidak hanya pada tahap perencanaan dan pelaksanaan saja, tetapi pada tahap pengendalian dan pencegahan, sehingga kawasan permukiman kumuh di Kelurahan Bajak tidak lagi menjadi kumuh, tetapi menjadi kelurahan yang layak huni, produktif dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: *Kelurahan Bajak; Kecamtan Teluk Segara; Kota Bengkulu; Permukiman Kumuh; Program Kolaboratif*

ABSTRACT

Bengkulu City is the capital of Bengkulu province which is geographically located on the coast. Bajak Village, Teluk Segara Sub-district is one of priority locations for slum upgrading on the coast with a slum area of 10.22 Ha, which is then verified to be 3.88 Ha. The main problems are poor sanitation conditions, many damaged neighbourhood roads, irregular buildings and their location are not in accordance with their land function. To solve those problems, the local government implemented a policy according to the direction of central government that implementation of the program for slum upgrading in the city of Bengkulu was carried out collaboratively. In 2016 - 2018 there were Neighborhood Upgrading Slum Project Phase 2 (NUSP-2) Program, Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Community-Based Sanitation Program (Sanimas) and supported by a program from Local Government implemented at Bajak Village. It is hoped that through collaboration, the problem of slums in Bajak Village can be solved. The objectives of this study are to evaluate the collaboration process and its implementation, evaluate the results of collaborative program implementation in slum upgrading at Bajak Village, Teluk Segara Sub-District, Bengkulu City, and the factors that influence it. This is a qualitative deductive research that data collected through interviews and documentation. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, the validity of the data using triangulation data.

The result is the process and implementation of a collaborative program in slum upgrading at Bajak Village run in synergy and harmony. The collaboration implementation carried out at Bajak Village with the principles set by Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing through the Circular of the Director General of Housing and Settlement (SE DJCK) No. 40 of 2016 is in line with collaboration theory and is considered quite effective seen from the implementation of activities that reduce Slum area in at Bajak Village becomes 0.57 Ha in 2018. The link between the collaborative process that runs in synergy resulting in implementation of collaborative programs at Bajak Village becomes effective. Several factors that influenced were the collaboration goal or mission, collaboration motivation and commitment, collaborative structure and governance, power in collaboration, communication and trust. In other hand, factor of participation of the Bajak community significantly support and contribute to the success of the program and activities. The recommendation of this study is to optimize collaborative programs not only at the planning and implementation stages, but at the control and prevention stage, so that slum areas in the Bajak Village are no longer slums, but become habitable, productive and sustainable urban villages.

Keywords: Bajak Village;Teluk Segara Sub-District, Bengkulu City; Slums; Collaborative Program