

EVALUASI PELAKSANAAN UPAYA PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN UPAYA PEMANTAUAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP (UKL-UPL) RUMAH SAKIT DAERAH KALABAH I DI KABUPATEN ALOR

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Intisari

Peningkatan pembangunan Rumah Sakit Daerah (RSD) Kalabahi memberikan dampak positif bagi kesehatan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat Kabupaten Alor. Dalam Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 101 Tahun 2014, limbah rumah sakit dikategorikan sebagai limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun. Salah satu instrumen untuk mencegah pencemaran lingkungan adalah UKL-UPL. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas pelaksanaan UKL-UPL RSD Kalabahi, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya dan strategi pengoptimalannya. Jenis penelitian ini adalah evaluasi dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa UKL-UPL RSD Kalabahi belum berhasil diimplementasikan secara optimal dikarenakan ketidaktaatan RSD Kalabahi dalam memenuhi kewajibannya karena anggapan bahwa UKL-UPL adalah syarat pelengkap akreditasi, tugas dan wewenang pembinaan dan pengawasan DLH hanya berjalan di tahap kepemilikan UKL-UPL sedangkan pelaksanaannya belum pernah diawasi, keterlibatan masyarakat terdampak hanya bersifat pasif melalui pengaduan dampak lingkungan. Faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan UKL-UPL RSD Kalabahi yaitu faktor internal berupa pelaksanaan tupoksi pengelolaan lingkungan dari RSD Kalabahi dan faktor eksternal yaitu tekanan publik berupa petisi masyarakat. Faktor yang menyebabkan belum optimalnya yaitu minimnya pengetahuan, belum memadainya dukungan alokasi sumber daya, belum berjalan secara baiknya koordinasi dan komunikasi, kurangnya akses masyarakat dan kepatuhan. Strategi untuk mengoptimalkan yaitu sosialisasi UKL-UPL, penetapan sebagai program prioritas, penetapan anggaran minimum pembinaan dan pengawasan, peningkatan anggaran pengelolaan lingkungan, peningkatan sarana-prasarana pengawasan, operasionalisasi UPT. Laboratorium Lingkungan, pengalihan pengelolaan limbah padat medis pada UPT. Persampahan DLH, perbaikan manajemen aparatur, penunjukan wakil masyarakat, peningkatan kemitraan dan pengembangan akses informasi, penertiban pelaporan, kolaborasi strategi dan penguatan motivasi.

Kata Kunci: Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, Masyarakat Terkena Dampak, Rumah Sakit, UKL-UPL.

EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT EFFORTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING EFFORTS (UKL-UPL) OF KALABAHİ REGIONAL HOSPITAL IN ALOR DISTRICT

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Abstract

Increased development and services of the Kalabahi Regional Hospital have a positive impact on the health and welfare of the community. In Government Regulation No. 101/2014 hospital waste is categorized as hazardous and toxic waste and that if it is not managed properly it can cause environmental pollution. One of the instruments to prevent environmental pollution is the UKL-UPL, which implements participatory principles. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the UKL-UPL of Kalabahi Regional Hospital, the factors that influence it and its optimization strategy. This type of research is categorized as an evaluation that examines aspects of compliance with social situations, compared to environmental theories and regulations using qualitative methods and descriptive analysis. The results showed that the UKL-UPL of Kalabahi Regional Hospital had not been successfully implemented with regard to its aims. It did not use a participatory approach even though the three actors had roles that influenced each other. The implementation did not run optimally due to the failure of Kalabahi Regional Hospital in guiding and fulfilling its obligations. This was partially due to the assumption that UKL-UPL is a complementary requirement for accreditation. The duties and authority of DLH guidance and supervision only run at the ownership stage of the UKL-UPL, while the implementation has never been monitored. The involvement of affected communities is only passive through complaints on environmental impacts. Factors that influence the implementation of the UKL-UPL are internal factors that involve environmental management duties from Kalabahi Regional Hospital and external factors, namely public pressure that contains community petitions. The factors that cause it not optimal are the lack of knowledge, the inadequate support for resource allocation, the lack of coordination and communication, the lack of community access and the lack of proper compliance. Strategies for optimization are the socialization of regulations on environmental protection and management through UKL-UPL, stipulation of priority programs, setting minimum budgets for guidance and supervision, increasing environmental management budgets, improving infrastructure, operationalization of the Technical Service Unit Of The Environmental Laboratory, transfer of medical solid waste management to The Technical Service Unit of DLH waste management, improvement of apparatus management, the appointment of community representatives, enhancing partnerships and developing access to information, controlling reporting, collaborating on strategies and strengthening participant motivation.

Keywords: *Environmental Agency, Affected Communities, Hospital, UKL-UPL.*