

ABSTRAK

TANGGUNG JAWAB PEMERINTAH KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG DALAM PENANGGULANGAN BAJIR BERBASIS *COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE*

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tanggung jawab Pemerintah Kota Bandar Lampung dalam penanggulangan banjir melalui pendekatan *collaborative governance*, serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mendukung dan menghambat penerapannya dalam rangka mewujudkan tata kelola bencana yang partisipatif, akuntabel, dan berkelanjutan.

Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif-empiris dengan pendekatan konseptual, perundang undangan dan studi kasus dengan pengumpulan data primer melalui wawancara dengan narasumber dari BPBD, OPD terkait, serta pemangku kepentingan lain di Kota Bandar Lampung.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun kerangka hukum dan komitmen normatif telah memadai, implementasi tanggung jawab pemerintah masih bersifat sektoral dan reaktif. Penerapan *collaborative governance* belum efektif karena kolaborasi bersifat insidental, tidak terlembagakan, dan minim partisipasi bermakna dari aktor non-negara. Faktor pendukung meliputi regulasi yang progresif, kepemimpinan responsif, dan modal sosial lokal; sementara hambatan utama mencakup fragmentasi kewenangan, ketiadaan master plan drainase, serta partisipasi publik yang transaksional dan rendahnya kepercayaan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Tanggung jawab pemerintah daerah, *Collaborative Governance*, Penanggulangan banjir.

ABSTRACT

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY GOVERNMENT IN FLOOD MANAGEMENT BASED ON COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE

By

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This study aims to analyze the responsibility of the Bandar Lampung City Government in flood management through a collaborative governance approach, and to identify factors that support and hinder its implementation in order to realize participatory, accountable, and sustainable disaster management.

The method used is normative-empirical legal research using a conceptual approach, legislation, and case studies. Primary data were collected through interviews with informants from the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), relevant regional government agencies (OPD), and other stakeholders in Bandar Lampung City.

The results indicate that although the legal framework and normative commitments are adequate, the implementation of government responsibility remains sectoral and reactive. The implementation of collaborative governance has not been effective because collaboration is incidental, non-institutionalized, and lacks meaningful participation from non-state actors. Supporting factors include progressive regulations, responsive leadership, and local social capital. Meanwhile, major obstacles include fragmented authority, the lack of a drainage master plan, transactional public participation, and low public trust.

Keywords: *Local government responsibility, collaborative governance, flood mitigation.*