

ABSTRAK

Penataan pedagang kaki lima (PKL) merupakan salah satu tantangan besar dalam pengelolaan ruang kota, terutama di wilayah yang sedang berkembang seperti Kabupaten Aceh Utara. Keberadaan PKL di Simpang Rangkaya Kecamatan Tanah Luas menjadi isu strategis karena berada di jalur pipa gas PT. Pema Global Energi (PGE), yang secara regulatif dilarang untuk didirikan bangunan demi alasan keselamatan publik. Pemerintah Kabupaten Aceh Utara melalui pendekatan *collaborative governance* mencoba menyelesaikan permasalahan ini dengan melibatkan berbagai aktor seperti perusahaan swasta (PT. PGE), organisasi masyarakat sipil, dan PKL itu sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana proses *collaborative governance* dilaksanakan dalam penataan PKL serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang menjadi penghambat dalam implementasinya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan telaah dokumen kebijakan serta berita terkait. Teori utama yang digunakan adalah model *collaborative governance* dari Ansell dan Gash, dialog tatap muka (*face-to-face dialogue*), pembangunan kepercayaan (*trust-building*), komitmen terhadap proses, pemahaman bersama (*shared understanding*), dan hasil antara (*intermediate outcomes*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *collaborative governance* di Simpang Rangkaya belum mencapai tingkat efektivitas yang diharapkan. Pemerintah Kabupaten Aceh Utara dan PT. PGE telah melakukan Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), sosialisasi, dan penyediaan lahan alternatif seluas 8.000 m² di kawasan SP A1. Namun, banyak PKL menolak relokasi dengan alasan lokasi yang jauh, berisiko banjir, dan tidak strategis secara ekonomi. Proses dialog belum berlangsung secara inklusif dan berkelanjutan. Tidak ada fasilitator netral yang mampu menjembatani komunikasi antar aktor, sehingga inisiatif kolaboratif masih bersifat simbolik. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kolaborasi yang dijalankan oleh Pemerintah Kabupaten Aceh Utara bersama PT. PGE masih bersifat parsial dan belum mampu menciptakan tata kelola yang benar-benar partisipatif dan berkeadilan. Keberhasilan *collaborative governance* mensyaratkan adanya penguatan kapasitas dialog lintas aktor, kehadiran fasilitator independen, dan desain kebijakan yang lebih inklusif dan responsif.

Kata Kunci: *Collaborative Governance*, Pedagang Kaki Lima Simpang Rangkaya, Kolaborasi Ansell Dan Gash

ABSTRACT

The management of street vendors (PKL) is one of the major challenges in urban spatial governance, especially in developing regions such as North Aceh Regency. The presence of PKL in Simpang Rangkaya, Tanah Luas Subdistrict, has become a strategic issue because the area is located on a gas pipeline route owned by PT. Pema Global Energi (PGE), where construction is strictly prohibited for public safety reasons. The North Aceh Regency Government, through a collaborative governance approach, seeks to address this issue by involving multiple stakeholders including private companies (PT. PGE), civil society organizations, and the street vendors themselves. This study aims to analyze the process of collaborative governance in the management of PKL and to identify the inhibiting factors in its implementation. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and analysis of policy documents and related news. The main theory used is the collaborative governance model developed by Ansell and Gash, which emphasizes face-to-face dialogue, trust-building, commitment to the process, shared understanding, and intermediate outcomes. The findings show that the collaborative governance process in Simpang Rangkaya has not yet reached the expected level of effectiveness. The North Aceh Regency Government and PT. PGE have carried out a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), conducted socialization activities, and provided an alternative land area of 8,000 m² in the SP A1 zone. However, many street vendors refuse relocation due to the site's distance, flood risk, and lack of economic potential. The dialogue process has not been inclusive or sustainable. There is also no neutral facilitator to bridge communication between actors, making collaborative initiatives remain symbolic. This study concludes that the collaboration carried out by the North Aceh Regency Government and PT. PGE is still partial and has not yet resulted in a truly participatory and equitable governance structure. The success of collaborative governance requires the strengthening of cross-actor dialogue capacity, the presence of independent facilitators, and a more inclusive and responsive policy design.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Simpang Rangkaya Street Vendors, Ansell and Gash Collaboration