

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan proses *collaborative governance* dalam implementasi kebijakan pengelolaan sampah sistem *zero waste* di Kabupaten Sampang, berdasar Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah. Undang-undang tersebut mengamanatkan adanya sinergi antara pemerintah, masyarakat dan swasta. Berdasar dokumen Strategi Sanitasi Kabupaten (SSK) Sampang periode 2018-2022, menunjukkan bahwa masih belum optimalnya keterlibatan masyarakat dan swasta dalam pengelolaan sampah. Untuk menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini digunakan teori implementasi kebijakan dari Edward (1980) yang dielaborasi dengan teori *collaborative governance* dari Donahue dan Zeckhauser (2011).

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif. Fokus dari penelitian ini adalah kebijakan pengelolaan sampah dengan sistem *zero waste* di Kabupaten Sampang. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Informan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah sepuluh orang yang terdiri dari empat orang dari instansi pemerintah, empat orang dari masyarakat dan dua orang dari swasta.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *collaborative governance* masih didominasi oleh peran pemerintah. Dominasi tersebut terdapat pada semua aspek yaitu *collaboration for productivity*, *collaboration for information*, *collaboration for resources* dan *collaboration for legitimacy*. Dalam penelitian ini keterlibatan masyarakat dan swasta belum optimal namun keduanya masih memiliki peran. Masyarakat berperan dalam *collaboration for productivity* dan *resources* sedangkan pihak swasta hanya berperan pada *collaboration for resources*.

Kata kunci: *Collaborative governance, implementasi kebijakan, pengelolaan sampah, zero waste*

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to analyze and describe the process of collaborative governance in implementing zero waste waste management system policy in Sampang Regency, based on Law Number 18 Year 2008 concerning Waste Management. This law mandates a synergy between the government, the public and the private sector. Based on the Sampang District Sanitation Strategy (SSK) document for the 2018-2022 period, it showed that community and private involvement in waste management has not been optimal. To answer the problem formulation in this research, Edward (1980) used policy implementation theory that was elaborated with the collaborative governance theory from Donahue and Zeckhauser (2011).

The research method used was a qualitative method with a descriptive type. The focus of this research was a waste management policy with a zero waste system in Sampang Regency. The data collection technique was conducted by interview, observation, and documentation. There were ten informants in this research consisting of four people from government agencies, four people from the community and two from the private sector.

The result of the research showed that collaborative governance has been still dominated by government's role. This dominance was found in all aspects, namely collaboration for productivity, collaboration for information, collaboration for resources and collaboration for legitimacy. In this research, the involvement of the public and the private sector was not optimal, but both still played a role. The community plays a role in collaboration for productivity and resources, while the private sector only plays a role in collaboration for resources.

Keywords: Collaborative governance, implementation of policy, waste management, zero waste.