

ABSTRAK

MUH ADJIE SYAHRIANSYAH AMIR. Collaborative Governance Dalam Pengelolaan sampah di Polewali Mandar (dibimbing oleh Hj. Fatmawati dan Handam)

Penelitian ini bertujuan Collaborative Governance dalam pengelolaan sampah di Polewali mandar. Di Kabupaten Polewali Mandar, masalah sampah telah mencapai titik kritis dengan volume sampah mencapai 60 ton per hari. Masalah ini diperparah oleh kekurangan anggaran daerah dan sejarah konflik antara pemerintah dan masyarakat terkait lokasi Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat bagaimana Collaborative Governance digunakan dalam pengelolaan sampah, serta bagaimana pemerintah dan masyarakat berpartisipasi dalam menangani masalah ini.

Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Teori kepemimpinan kolaboratif model Ansell dan Gash mencakup proses kolaboratif, kondisi awal, desain institusional, dan kepemimpinan fasilitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui dokumentasi, observasi lapangan, dan wawancara mendalam dengan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (DLHK), pengelola bank sampah, dan masyarakat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Collaborative Governance masih perlu dikembangkan di Polewali Mandar. Karena defisit anggaran dan kehancuran kepercayaan masyarakat setelah penutupan TPA Binuang, kekurangan sumber daya mengganggu awal kerja sama. Terlepas dari itu, proses kerja sama mulai terbentuk melalui percakapan langsung dan program Bank Sampah Sipamandaq yang memberikan insentif finansial. Meskipun pemerintah berfungsi sebagai regulator dan fasilitator, pelaksanaannya belum optimal karena kendala infrastruktur. Kelompok tertentu menunjukkan peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat, tetapi ini tidak terjadi secara umum. Singkatnya, tata kelola kolaboratif berhasil, tetapi untuk mencapai pengelolaan sampah yang berkelanjutan, diperlukan pembangunan kepercayaan dan dukungan anggaran.

Kata kunci: *Collaborative Governance, Pengelolaan sampah, Polewali Mandar, Partisipasi Masyarakat*

ABSTRACT

MUH ADJIE SYAHRIANSYAH AMIR. Collaborative Governance in Waste Management in Polewali Mandar (Supervised by Hj. Fatmawati dan Handam)

This study aims to examine collaborative governance in waste management in Polewali Mandar. In Polewali Mandar Regency, the waste problem has reached a critical point, with waste volume reaching 60 tons per day. This problem is exacerbated by regional budget shortfalls and a history of conflict between the government and the community regarding the location of the Final Disposal Site (TPA). The purpose of this study is to examine how collaborative governance is used in waste management and how the government and community participate in addressing this issue.

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method. The Ansell and Gash model of collaborative leadership encompasses collaborative processes, initial conditions, institutional design, and facilitative leadership. Data were collected through documentation, field observations, and in-depth interviews with the Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK), waste bank managers, and the community.

The research findings indicate that collaborative governance still needs to be developed in Polewali Mandar. Due to budget deficits and the breakdown of community trust following the closure of the Binuang landfill, a lack of resources hampered the initial collaboration. Despite this, the collaborative process began to take shape through direct conversations and the Sipamandaq Waste Bank program, which provides financial incentives. Although the government functions as a regulator and facilitator, implementation has not been optimal due to infrastructure constraints. Certain groups have demonstrated increased community participation, but this is not universal. In short, collaborative governance is successful, but achieving sustainable waste management requires trust-building and budgetary support.

Keywords: *Collaborative Governace, Waste Managemen, Polewali Mandar, Community Participation*