

ABSTRAK

Pengelolaan sampah di Kabupaten Ciamis menghadapi problematika serius yang melampaui isu teknis semata, menjadi ancaman multidimensional terhadap kualitas hidup masyarakat, kesehatan publik, dan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Timbulan sampah harian mencapai 574,68 ton, didorong oleh pertumbuhan populasi, pola konsumsi berubah, serta infrastruktur terbatas seperti armada pengangkut usang dan TPA mendekati overload, sementara partisipasi masyarakat rendah dengan praktik pembakaran atau pembuangan liar yang mencapai 70,5% di tingkat nasional. Tantangan ini diperparah oleh kapasitas institusional pemerintah daerah yang lemah, koordinasi antar-stakeholder minim, dan kesenjangan antara regulasi nasional dengan kebutuhan lokal, sehingga menimbulkan pencemaran air tanah, emisi gas metana, serta risiko penyakit seperti diare dan kanker akibat limbah plastik.

Penelitian ini mengadopsi kerangka Model Implementasi Kebijakan Van Meter dan Van Horn (1975) yang menganalisis enam variabel utama: standar-tujuan kebijakan, sumber daya, komunikasi antarorganisasi, karakteristik agen pelaksana, kondisi sosial-ekonomi-politik, serta disposisi implementor. Pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan metode studi kasus diterapkan di Kabupaten Ciamis, melibatkan wawancara mendalam dengan informan purposive (implementor utama DLH, DPRD, Satpol PP, masyarakat, dan stakeholder), observasi non-partisipan di TPS/TPA, serta studi dokumentasi. Analisis data interaktif Miles-Huberman digunakan untuk kondensasi, penyajian, dan verifikasi temuan melalui triangulasi.

Temuan analisis menunjukkan implementasi Perda No. 2 Tahun 2018 berjalan baik secara keseluruhan, tercermin dari pengelolaan terpadu via pemilahan di sumber, 280+ bank sampah, serta TPS 3R yang membawa Ciamis dinobatkan sebagai kota terbersih se-ASEAN, didukung kejelasan standar, sumber daya APBD, koordinasi DLH-DPRD, dan disposisi positif pimpinan. Namun, tantangan persisten meliputi kesenjangan armada/infrastruktur, kesadaran masyarakat rendah di wilayah pedesaan, serta dinamika politik seperti resistensi informal dan inkonsistensi penegakan hukum. Urgensi Perda ini tinggi sebagai kepastian hukum lokal pasca-UU No. 18/2008, mendorong ekonomi sirkular, perlindungan lingkungan, dan perpanjangan umur TPA.

Kata kunci: implementasi kebijakan, pengelolaan sampah, Perda No. 2 Tahun 2018, Kabupaten Ciamis, Van Meter dan Van Horn.

ABSTRACT

Waste management in Ciamis Regency faces serious challenges that go beyond mere technical issues, becoming a multidimensional threat to the community's quality of life, public health, and environmental sustainability. Daily waste generation reaches 574.68 tons, driven by population growth, changing consumption patterns, and limited infrastructure such as outdated transportation vehicles and landfills nearing overload. Public participation is low, with burning or illegal dumping reaching 70.5% nationally. These challenges are exacerbated by weak institutional capacity in local governments, minimal coordination between stakeholders, and a gap between national regulations and local needs, leading to groundwater pollution, methane gas emissions, and the risk of diseases such as diarrhea and cancer from plastic waste.

This study adopts the Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) Policy Implementation Model framework, which analyzes six key variables: policy standards and objectives, resources, interorganizational communication, implementing agency characteristics, socio-economic-political conditions, and implementer disposition. A descriptive qualitative approach using a case study method was applied in Ciamis Regency, involving in-depth interviews with purposive informants (key implementers from the Environment Agency (DLH), the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), the community, and stakeholders), non-participant observation at the waste disposal sites (TPS/TPA), and documentation studies. Miles-Huberman interactive data analysis was used to condense, present, and verify the findings through triangulation.

The analysis findings indicate that the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018 has been progressing well overall, as reflected in integrated management through source sorting, over 280 waste banks, and the 3R waste disposal sites (TPS), which led to Ciamis being named the cleanest city in ASEAN. This is supported by clear standards, regional budget resources, coordination between the Environment Agency (DLH) and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), and a positive leadership disposition. However, persistent challenges include a shortage of vehicles/infrastructure, low public awareness in rural areas, and political dynamics such as informal resistance and inconsistent law enforcement. This Regional Regulation is highly urgent to provide local legal certainty following the enactment of Law No. 18/2008, promoting a circular economy, environmental protection, and extending the lifespan of landfills.

Keywords: *policy implementation, waste management, Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2018, Ciamis Regency, Van Meter and Van Horn.*