

INTISARI

Kabupaten Cilacap menghadapi peningkatan volume sampah dan keterbatasan lahan TPA. Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut, dibangun fasilitas *Refuse Derived Fuel* (RDF) pertama di Indonesia tepatnya di Kabupaten Cilacap yang dapat mengubah sampah menjadi bahan bakar alternatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis persepsi masyarakat terhadap RDF *Plant* dalam konteks pembangunan berkelanjutan. Metode yang digunakan adalah *mixed methods* melalui kuesioner, observasi, dan wawancara, dengan fokus pada aspek sosial, lingkungan, dan ekonomi. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat umumnya memiliki persepsi positif, khususnya terhadap aspek lingkungan. Namun, polusi bau masih menjadi keluhan. Penerimaan sosial tergolong baik, meskipun partisipasi masyarakat masih terbatas. Manfaat ekonomi lebih dirasakan oleh kelompok yang terlibat langsung seperti pekerja, pemulung, dan masyarakat sekitar RDF *Plant*, namun belum merata ke kelompok lainnya yang tidak terlibat secara langsung seperti RT, RW, Lurah/Perangkat Desa, dan komunitas masyarakat. Penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya pelibatan masyarakat dan pemerataan distribusi manfaat agar program dalam pengolahan sampah RDF berjalan secara berkelanjutan di berbagai dimensi.

Kata kunci: *Refuse Derived Fuel* (RDF), persepsi masyarakat, pembangunan berkelanjutan, Pengolahan sampah.

ABSTRACT

Cilacap Regency is facing an increase in waste volume and limited landfill capacity. To address this issue, the first Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) facility in Indonesia was established in Cilacap Regency, which transforms waste into alternative fuel. This study aims to analyze community perceptions of the RDF Plant in the context of sustainable development. The research employed a mixed-methods approach through questionnaires, observations, and interviews, focusing on social, environmental, and economic aspects. The results indicate that the community generally has a positive perception, particularly regarding the environmental aspect. However, odor pollution remains a major concern. Social acceptance is relatively good, although community participation is still limited. Economic benefits are more strongly felt by groups directly involved, such as workers, scavengers, and local residents around the RDF Plant, while other groups not directly involved—such as neighborhood associations (RT, RW), village officials, and community organizations—have not yet experienced these benefits equally. This study emphasizes the importance of community engagement and equitable distribution of benefits to ensure that the RDF waste management program can operate sustainably across multiple dimensions.

Keywords: *Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), community perception, sustainable development, waste management.*