

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis dinamika praktik *collaborative governance* dan penerapan *circular economy* dalam pengelolaan sampah berbasis desa melalui studi kasus TPS Go-Sari yang berada di bawah naungan BUMKAL Guvosari, Kabupaten Bantul. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh krisis pengelolaan sampah pasca penutupan TPA Piyungan yang mendorong desa untuk membangun tata kelola alternatif yang tidak hanya berorientasi pada solusi teknis, tetapi juga pada penguatan kolaborasi antaraktor lokal.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan metode studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi terhadap pemerintah desa, BUMKAL, pengelola TPS, *dukuh*, tokoh masyarakat, PKK, Karang Taruna, warga, serta pihak CSR. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan kerangka *collaborative governance* Ansell dan Gash (2008) yang meliputi *starting conditions*, *institutional design*, *facilitative leadership*, dan *collaborative process*, serta diperkaya dengan konsep metagovernance dan *circular economy*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberhasilan *collaborative governance* di TPS Go-Sari tercermin dari beberapa capaian yang saling terkait, meliputi kualitas proses kolaboratif, penguatan kelembagaan desa, kepemimpinan fasilitatif, serta dukungan kebijakan aktor lokal seperti *dukuh* dalam mengoordinasikan kepatuhan warga di tingkat wilayah. Penerapan *circular economy* melalui pemilahan sampah, pengolahan sampah organik, dan daur ulang material menjadi indikator kinerja penting yang merefleksikan efektivitas kolaborasi secara praktis. Namun demikian, *circular economy* bukan satu-satunya outcome, karena praktik kolaboratif ini juga menghasilkan peningkatan legitimasi kebijakan, keberlanjutan kerja sama, serta perubahan norma dan partisipasi sosial warga. Integrasi antara capaian tata kelola dan hasil ekonomi-sirkular tersebut menjadi fondasi dalam mendorong Guvosari menuju desa zero waste.

Kata kunci: *collaborative governance*, *circular economy*, aktor lokal, pengelolaan sampah, desa zero waste.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the dynamics of *collaborative governance* and the implementation of a *circular economy* in village-based waste management through a case study of TPS Go-Sari under BUMKal Guvosari, Bantul Regency. The research is motivated by the waste management crisis following the closure of the Piyungan landfill, which prompted the village to develop alternative governance focused on both technical solutions and collaboration among local actors.

A descriptive qualitative case study approach was applied. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation involving the village government, BUMKal, TPS management, *dukuh* (hamlet leaders), community leaders, PKK, Karang Taruna, village residents, and CSR partners. Analysis used Ansell and Gash's (2008) *collaborative governance* framework covering *starting conditions, institutional design, facilitative leadership, and collaborative processes* and was enriched with metagovernance and *circular economy* concepts.

Findings show that TPS Go-Sari's *collaborative governance* success is reflected in interrelated outcomes: quality collaborative processes, strengthened village institutions, facilitative leadership, and local policy support by *dukuh* coordinating residents' compliance. The implementation of a *circular economy* through waste segregation, organic waste processing, and material recycling serves as a practical indicator of collaboration effectiveness. Beyond technical outcomes, the practice enhances policy legitimacy, cooperation sustainability, and shifts in social norms and community participation. The integration of governance achievements and circular economic outcomes provides a foundation for advancing Guvosari toward a zero-waste village.

Keywords: collaborative governance, circular economy, local actors, waste management, zero-waste village.