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Pengelolaan Sampah Di RW 5 Mangkuyudan Kota Yogyakarta Ditinjau Melalui Konsep Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (ISWM)
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INTISARI

Permasalahan sampah perkotaan umumnya disebabkan oleh pengelolaan sampah yang masih berfokus pada satu tempat pemrosesan akhir. Hal ini seperti yang terjadi di Kota Yogyakarta, dimana kondisi tersebut selanjutnya dapat memicu berbagai permasalahan sosial, ekonomi, kesehatan hingga lingkungan.Oleh karena itu, diperlukan desentralisasi pengelolaan sampah yang melibatkan peran aktif masyarakat mengingat permasalahan sampah merupakan isu yang kompleks dan harus ditangani secara menyeluruh mulai dari hulu hingga hilir. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, penelitian ini mengambil lokus di RW 5 Mangkuyudan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan pengelolaan sampah di tingkat masyarakat melalui pendekatan integrated sustainable waste management (ISWM). Konsep *integrated sustainable waste management* (ISWM) digunakan sebagai dasar dalam penelitian ini karena mampu memahami pengelolaan sampah secara menyeluruh pada tingkat rumah tangga (*premise level*) dan lingkungan permukiman (*neighbourhood level*). Pendekatan ini digunakan untuk menganalisis pengelolaan sampah melalui tiga indikator utama yakni pemetaan pemangku kepentingan, analisis proses pengelolaan sampah serta identifikasi enam aspek pengelolaan sampah. Aspek tersebut antara lain aspek lingkungan dan kesehatan, sosial dan budaya, kelembagaan dan organisasi, ekonomi dan finansial, teknis dan kinerja serta hukum dan kebijakan. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus intrinsik. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif, studi literatur dan studi dokumentasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan sampah di RW 5 Mangkuyudan telah melibatkan baik aktor internal dan eskternal yang dilaksanakan melalui kegiatan pemilahan, pengolahan, pemanfaatan kembali serta kegiatan ramah lingkungan lainnya. Pengelolaan sampah telah menerapkan konsep *integrated sustainable waste management* (ISWM). Integrasi program tercermin dari aspek teknis, kolaborasi antaraktor, ekonomi dan finansial serta hukum dan kebijakan. Sementara itu, pengelolaan sampah yang berkelanjutan tercermin dari segi lingkungan dan pengurangan sumber daya tak terbarukan, kesehatan, sosial dan kelembagaan serta teknis pengelolaan. Prinsip pengelolaan sampah lain dari ISWM seperti kesetaraan, efektivitas, efisiensi dan keadilan juga telah terlaksana dalam kegiatannya. Pengelolaan sampah ini memberikan berbagai manfaat antara lain seperti terciptanya layanan pengelolaan sampah kota yang terkoordinasi, meningkatnya kontribusi aktif masyarakat dalam pengelolaan sampah, berkontribusi pada kesehatan, munculnya manfaat ekonomi bagi kelompok masyarakat pengelola sampah, pengurus pengelola sampah dan masyarakat sendiri, serta manfaat disektor pertanian dan pariwisata. Integrasi dan keberlanjutan program pengelolaan sampah ini dipengaruhi beberapa faktor seperti kepemimpinan sosial yang baik, kontrol sosial, keterbukaan masyarakat dan kolaborasi antaraktor. Meskipun demikian, masih terdapat beberapa hal yang perlu diperbaiki antara lain seperti optimalisasi penggunaan sarana, optimalisasi komersialisasi produk olahan sayur dan daur ulang, optimalisasi penggunaan pot daur ulang, optimalisasi penggunaan alat pelindung diri saat bersentuhan langsung dengan sampah, serta optimalisasi penggunaan wadah ramah lingkunagn secara menyeluruh. Selanjutnya, ketertiban teknis pengelolaan sampah sesuai aturan, pengawasan sosial, penguatan kelembagaan dan peningkatan partisipasi juga harus lebih ditingkatkan. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa aspek-aspek dalam ISWM di RW 5 Mangkuyudan saling memengrahui baik dalam mendukung atau menghambat pengelolaan sampah.

Kata Kunci: Pengelolaan Sampah, Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (ISWM)

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ABSTRACT

Urban waste problems are generally caused by waste management that remains focused on a single final processing site. This is the case in the city of Yogyakarta, where such conditions can subsequently trigger various social, economic, health, and environmental problems. Therefore, decentralized waste management that involves the active participation of the community is necessary, given that waste management is a complex issue that must be addressed comprehensively from upstream to downstream. Based on this, this study is conducted in RW 5 Mangkuyudan to analyze the implementation of waste management at the community level through the integrated sustainable waste management (ISWM) approach. The concept of integrated sustainable waste management (ISWM) is used as the basis for this study because it provides a comprehensive understanding of waste management at the premise level and neighbourhood levels. This approach was used to analyze waste management through three main indicators: stakeholder mapping, analysis of the waste management process, and identification of six aspects of waste management. These aspects include environmental and health, social and cultural, institutional and organizational, economic and financial, technical and performance, and legal and policy aspects. This study employed a qualitative research design using an intrinsic case study approach. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, literature review, and document analysis.

The research findings show that waste management in RW 5 Mangkuyudan has involved both internal and external actors through activities such as sorting, processing, recycling, and other environmentally friendly practices. The waste management system has implemented the concept of integrated sustainable waste management (ISWM). The integration of the program is reflected in technical aspects, collaboration among actors, economic and financial considerations, as well as legal and policy frameworks. Meanwhile, sustainable waste management is reflected in environmental aspects and the reduction of non-renewable resource use, as well as in health, social, institutional, and technical management aspects. Other waste management principles of ISWM such as equity, effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness have also been implemented in these activities. This waste management approach provides various benefits, including the creation of coordinated urban waste management services, increased active community participation in waste management, contributions to public health, economic benefits for waste management groups, waste management administrators, and the community itself, as well as benefits in the agriculture and tourism sectors. The integration and sustainability of this waste management program are influenced by several factors, such as strong social leadership, social control, community openness, and collaboration among stakeholders. Nevertheless, there are still several areas that need improvement, including optimizing the use of facilities, optimizing the commercialization of processed vegetable products and recycling, optimizing the use of recycled pots, optimizing the use of self defense equipment during direct contact with waste, and optimizing the use of environmentally friendly containers across the board. Furthermore, technical compliance with waste management regulations, social control, institutional strengthening, and increased participation must also be further enhanced. The research findings also indicate that the various aspects of ISWM in RW 5 Mangkuyudan influence one another, either supporting or hindering waste management.

Keywords: Waste Management, Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (ISWM)