

## Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan implementasi kebijakan penanggulangan penambangan pasir di wilayah pesisir Kabupaten Fakfak dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi implementasinya. Penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus penambangan pasir ilegal di pantai dan perairan pulau Panjang dan Pulau Ega Kabupaten Fakfak dengan menerapkan pendekatan kualitatif dan dibangun dengan teori implementasi kebijakan publik dan model implementasi kebijakan publik menurut Ripley dan Franklin, George C. Edward III dan teori Van Meter dan Van Horn (Faktor Kondisi Ekonomi, Sosial, Politik), serta Faktor Budaya. Data diperoleh dari hasil wawancara mendalam kepada 22 orang informan dari unsur pemerintah Kabupaten Fakfak, TNI/Polri, anggota legislatif, organisasi masyarakat, pelaku usaha penambangan pasir, pengelola pasir impor, konsumen pasir yang dilakukan sejak bulan November 2020 - Maret 2021. Selain itu data yang digunakan juga bersumber dari hasil observasi dan studi dokumen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada umumnya kebijakan penanggulangan penambangan pasir di wilayah pesisir Kabupaten Fakfak belum terimplementasi secara optimal, walaupun secara khusus berhasil meminimalisir kegiatan eksploitasi penambangan pasir di pantai dan perairan Pulau Panjang dan Pulau Ega. Dimensi kepatuhan pelaksana kebijakan dan lancarnya rutinitas fungsi sudah cukup baik, sedangkan kinerja dan dampak implementasi kebijakan secara keseluruhan belum tercapai secara optimal. Faktor Komunikasi, Sumber daya, Disposisi Pelaksana, Struktur Birokrasi, Kondisi Ekonomi, Sosial, Politik dan faktor Budaya yang mempengaruhi implementasi kebijakan teridentifikasi sebagai faktor pendorong dan penghambat implementasi kebijakan penanggulangan penambangan pasir di pantai dan perairan pulau Panjang dan pulau Ega.

Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlunya pendampingan dan penguatan proses implementasi kebijakan melalui peningkatan kapasitas, komitmen, kepatuhan dan kesamaan persepsi antara pemerintah dan masyarakat serta berbagai pihak terkait dan yang berkepentingan. Faktor penghambat implementasi kebijakan harus diminimalisir dengan cara meningkatkan sinergisitas semua pihak baik pemerintah sebagai pembuat dan pelaksana kebijakan maupun kelompok sasaran kebijakan.

**Kata kunci:** Implementasi Kebijakan, Penanggulangan, Penambangan Pasir Ilegal, Wilayah Pesisir Kabupaten Fakfak, Pulau Panjang dan Pulau Ega

## Abstract

This research aims to describe the implementation of sand mining countermeasures in the coastal area of Fakfak Regency and analyze the factors that influence its implementation. This research is a case study of illegal sand mining on the coast and waters of Panjang Island and Ega Island, Fakfak Regency by applying a qualitative approach and built with the theory of public policy implementation and public policy implementation models according to Ripley and Franklin, George C. Edward III and Van Meter theory and Van Horn (Factors of Economic, Social, Political Conditions), and Cultural Factors. Data were obtained from in-depth interviews with 22 informants from elements of the Fakfak Regency government, TNI/Polri, members of the legislature, community organizations, sand mining business players, imported sand managers, sand consumers conducted from November 2020 - March 2021. In addition, The data used are also sourced from the results of observations and document studies.

The results of the study indicate that in general, the policy of overcoming sand mining in the coastal area of Fakfak Regency has not been implemented optimally, but in particular it succeeded in minimizing the exploitation of sand mining on the beaches and waters of Panjang Island and Ega Island. The dimensions of compliance with policy implementers and the smooth functioning of routine functions are quite good, while the overall performance and impact of policy implementation have not been achieved optimally. Communication factors, Resources, Implementing Disposition, Bureaucratic Structure, Economic, Social, Political and Cultural factors that influence policy implementation are identified as the driving and hindering factors for the implementation of sand mining countermeasures on the coast and waters of Panjang Island and Ega Island.

This research recommends the need for assistance and strengthening of the policy implementation process through capacity building, commitment, compliance and shared perceptions between the government and the community as well as various related and interested parties. The inhibiting factors for policy implementation must be minimized by increasing the synergy of all parties, both the government as policy makers and implementers as well as policy target groups.

**Keywords:** Policy Implementation, Countermeasures, Illegal Sand Mining, Coastal Areas of Fakfak Regency, Panjang Island and Ega Island