

## ABSTRAK

### ***EVIDENCE BASED POLICY* PENANGANAN SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA DI KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga di delapan kelurahan Kota Bandar Lampung melalui evaluasi kondisi empiris, disparitas kinerja, faktor pengaruh, peran *stakeholder*, serta perumusan model kebijakan berbasis *Evidence-Based Policy* (EBP). Menggunakan pendekatan *mixed methods sequential explanatory*, data dihimpun melalui wawancara, observasi, dan survei, lalu dianalisis dengan *stakeholder mapping* serta *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP) dengan validasi FGD dan metode Delphi. Hasilnya menunjukkan heterogenitas pengelolaan dan disparitas kinerja antarwilayah yang dipengaruhi oleh kapasitas lembaga, sarana prasarana, keterlibatan masyarakat, kualitas operasional, serta intensitas edukasi. Pola relasi bertransformasi menuju *collaborative governance* melalui peran bank sampah dan kader lingkungan. Skenario C (regulasi, insentif, dan edukasi) menjadi preferensi utama model kebijakan. Penelitian ini menghasilkan model EBP kontekstual yang mengintegrasikan kapasitas lokal, data mikro, dan instrumen kolaboratif. Secara teoretis, studi ini mensinergikan *Green Development Theory*, Ekonomi Sirkular, dan kerangka OECD-PINE pada skala mikro. Model ini memberikan kerangka strategis bagi otoritas lokal untuk mewujudkan tata kelola sampah yang partisipatif, berbasis data, dan berkelanjutan.

**Kata kunci:** *evidence-based policy*, pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga, *collaborative governance*, *analytical hierarchy process*, kebijakan lingkungan

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***EVIDENCE BASED POLICY ON HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY***

***By***

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This research analyzes household waste management across eight sub-districts in Bandar Lampung by evaluating empirical conditions, performance disparities, influential factors, stakeholder roles, and the formulation of Evidence-Based Policy (EBP) models. Using a sequential explanatory mixed-methods approach, data were gathered through interviews, observations, and surveys, then analyzed using stakeholder mapping and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), validated via FGDs and the Delphi method. The results reveal heterogeneous management conditions and significant performance disparities driven by institutional capacity, infrastructure, community engagement, operational quality, and educational intensity. Relationship patterns are transforming toward collaborative governance through the active roles of waste banks and environmental cadres. Scenario C (regulation, incentives, and education) emerged as the preferred policy model. This study produces a contextual EBP model integrating local capacity, micro-data, and collaborative instruments. Theoretically, it synergizes Green Development Theory, Circular Economy, and the OECD-PINE framework at a micro-scale. This model provides a strategic framework for local authorities to achieve participatory, data-driven, and sustainable waste governance at the grassroots level.

***Keywords:*** *evidence-based policy, household waste management, collaborative governance, analytical hierarchy process, environmental policy*