

ABSTRAK

KOLABORASI DALAM PENGELOLAAN *FOOD LOSS* DAN *FOOD WASTE* OLEH KOMUNITAS RUANG PANGAN DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Food Loss and Waste (FLW) merupakan permasalahan global yang berdampak signifikan yang menyumbang sekitar 8-10% dari emisi gas rumah kaca global. Kurangnya pengelolaan sampah yang baik dan terstruktur menjadi penyebab tingginya timbulan sampah khususnya di Provinsi Lampung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis praktik tata kelola Komunitas Ruang Pangan pada pengelolaan FLW di Provinsi Lampung dan kendala yang dihadapi dalam pengelolaan FLW di Provinsi Lampung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan teori *collaborative governance* Anshel and Gash. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tata kelola Komunitas Ruang Pangan dengan pendekatan teori *collaborative governance* jika dikaitkan dengan pendekatan Thomson and Perry masih pada tahap kooperasi karena meskipun elemen-elemen kolaborasi terpenuhi, prosesnya masih bersifat otonom dimana tiap aktor tetap beroperasi dalam lingkup peran masing-masing tanpa integrasi struktural yang mendalam, serta masih terdapat aktor yang lebih dominan dalam pengelolaan FLW. Kendala yang dihadapi Komunitas Ruang Pangan yaitu rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat akan pentingnya pengelolaan FLW mengingat dampaknya yang cukup krusial sehingga diperlukan regulasi serta program yang tepat.

Kata kunci: Kooperasi, *Food Loss and Waste*, Komunitas, Ruang Pangan, Pengelolaan pangan

ABSTRACT

COLABORATION IN FOOD LOSS AND FOOD WASTE MANAGEMENT BY THE RUANG PANGAN COMMUNITY IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Food Loss and Waste (FLW) is a significant global issue, contributing approximately 8-10% of global greenhouse gas emissions. The lack of well-structured and effective waste management systems is one of the causes of high waste generation, particularly in Lampung Province. This study aims to analyze the governance practices of the Ruang Pangan Community in managing FLW in Lampung Province, as well as the obstacles encountered in the process. This research employs a descriptive qualitative method using Ansell and Gash's collaborative governance theory approach. The results indicate that the governance of the Ruang Pangan Community, when examined through the lens of Thomson and Perry's collaborative approach, remains at the cooperation stage. Although the elements of collaboration are fulfilled, the process is still autonomous, where each actor operates within their respective roles without deep structural integration, and there are still dominant actors in the FLW management process. The primary obstacles faced by the Ruang Pangan Community include low public awareness regarding the importance of FLW management, despite its critical impacts. Therefore, appropriate regulations and programs are urgently needed to address this issue effectively.

Keywords: Cooperative, Food Loss and Waste, Community, Ruang Pangan, Food Management