

ABSTRAK

KERJA SAMA KOTA SURABAYA DAN KITAKYUSHU DALAM PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DILIHAT DARI CAPAIAN SDGS NOMOR 11 POIN 6

Oleh

AULA DINA HIDAYAH

Kota Surabaya menghadapi berbagai masalah lingkungan terutama dalam pengelolaan sampah. Sebagai kota yang berkomitmen terhadap pencapaian SDGs, Surabaya berupaya mengatasi masalah lingkungan dan sampah lewat kerja sama *Sister City* dengan Kota Kitakyushu dari Jepang. Meski telah melakukan kerja sama *Sister City* selama 13, jumlah timbunan sampah Kota Surabaya masih tertinggi nomor empat se-Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hasil kerja sama Kota Surabaya dan Kitakyushu dalam program pengelolaan sampah dilihat dari capaian SDGs nomor 11 poin 6.

Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep *Sister City* dan *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Konsep *Sister City* digunakan untuk menganalisis tujuan, bidang, aktor, serta mekanisme dalam kerja sama. Adapun konsep SDGs dipilih karena adanya keselarasan antara tujuan-tujuan kerja sama dengan target SDGs khususnya SDGs nomor 11 poin ke-6. Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah kualitatif deskriptif untuk menjelaskan gambaran umum kerja sama *sister city* Surabaya dan Kitakyushu dalam program pengelolaan sampah Kota Surabaya, menjelaskan program pengelolaan sampah dalam kerja sama Kota Surabaya dan Kitakyushu tahun 2012 – 2024, serta menganalisis hasil kerja sama Kota Surabaya dan Kitakyushu dalam program pengelolaan sampah dilihat dari capaian SDGs 11 poin 6.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Surabaya dan Kitakyushu telah melaksanakan berbagai upaya untuk mengurangi jumlah sampah kota. Namun, perhatian khusus pada kualitas udara yang juga terdapat dalam indikator SDGs 11.6 belum tercapai karena fokus kerja sama ini masih pada pengelolaan limbah dan sampah.

Kata Kunci: *Sustainable Development Goals*, kerja sama, *Sister City*.

ABSTRACT

COOPERATION BETWEEN SURABAYA AND KITAKYUSHU IN WASTE MANAGEMENT VIEWED BY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGS NUMBER 11 POINT 6

By

AULA DINA HIDAYAH

The city of Surabaya faced various environmental problems, particularly in waste management. As a city committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Surabaya endeavored to address environmental and waste issues through a Sister City partnership with Kitakyushu City from Japan. Although the Sister City cooperation had been in place for 13 years, Surabaya's waste generation volume remained the fourth highest in Indonesia. This study aimed to examine the outcomes of the cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu in waste management programs, viewed from the achievement of SDG number 11, target 6. The study employed the concepts of Sister City and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Sister City concept was used to analyze the objectives, sectors, actors, and mechanisms involved in the cooperation. Meanwhile, the SDGs concept was chosen due to the alignment between the cooperation goals and the SDG targets, particularly SDG number 11, target 6. The research method applied was descriptive qualitative, intended to describe the general overview of the Sister City cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu in Surabaya's waste management programs, to explain the waste management programs implemented during the cooperation from 2012 to 2024, and to analyze the results of the cooperation in relation to the achievement of SDG 11, target 6. The findings showed that Surabaya and Kitakyushu had carried out various efforts to reduce the amount of urban waste. However, special attention to air quality, which is also included in the SDGs 11.6 indicator, had not been achieved because the focus of this cooperation was still on waste and garbage management.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, cooperation, Sister City.