

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan sampah di Kecamatan Muara Satu, Kota Lhokseumawe, masih menjadi isu lingkungan yang memerlukan perhatian serius. Keberadaan tempat pembuangan sampah liar di sekitar permukiman menunjukkan bahwa tata kelola pengelolaan sampah belum terlaksana secara optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tata kelola pengelolaan sampah yang dilaksanakan oleh Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Lhokseumawe berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip *good governance*, yaitu partisipasi, penegakan hukum, transparansi, responsivitas, dan akuntabilitas, serta mengidentifikasi kendala yang dihadapi dalam pelaksanaannya. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tata kelola pengelolaan sampah di Kecamatan Muara Satu belum berjalan secara optimal. Partisipasi masyarakat masih rendah, penegakan hukum belum efektif, transparansi informasi anggaran belum terpenuhi, responsivitas terhadap permasalahan sampah masih lambat, dan akuntabilitas masih berorientasi secara vertikal. Selain itu, terdapat kendala struktural berupa keterbatasan sarana, prasarana, sumber daya manusia, dan pengawasan, serta kendala kultural berupa rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat terhadap pengelolaan sampah. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan tata kelola melalui peningkatan koordinasi antarlembaga, penyediaan infrastruktur yang memadai, penegakan hukum yang konsisten, serta pemberdayaan masyarakat agar pengelolaan sampah dapat berlangsung secara efektif dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: *tata kelola, pengelolaan sampah, good governance, partisipasi masyarakat, Kecamatan Muara Satu.*

ABSTRACT

Waste management in Muara Satu District, Lhokseumawe City, remains a significant environmental issue that requires serious attention. The existence of illegal dumping sites near residential areas indicates that waste management governance has not been implemented optimally. This study aims to analyze the waste management governance implemented by the Lhokseumawe Environmental Agency based on the principles of good governance, namely participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, and accountability, as well as to identify the obstacles encountered in its implementation. This research employed a qualitative approach using a descriptive method. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, then analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings reveal that waste management governance in Muara Satu District has not yet been implemented optimally. Community participation remains low, law enforcement is ineffective, transparency regarding budget information is insufficient, institutional responsiveness to waste-related problems is slow, and accountability is predominantly vertical in nature. In addition, the study identified structural constraints, including limited facilities, infrastructure, human resources, and supervision, as well as cultural constraints reflected in the low level of public awareness regarding proper waste management. Therefore, strengthening governance through better institutional coordination, adequate infrastructure, consistent law enforcement, and greater community empowerment is essential to achieve effective and sustainable waste management.

Keywords: *governance, waste management, good governance, community participation, Muara Satu District.*