

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah di Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Lhokseumawe. Volume sampah di Kota Lhokseumawe terus meningkat dengan potensi timbunan rata-rata 133,325 ton per hari, sementara Tempat Pembuangan Akhir (TPA) Alue Lim yang beroperasi sejak 1996 berkapasitas sekitar 89,33 ton per hari masih menerapkan sistem *open dumping* dan pola konvensional kumpul-angkut-buang, meskipun kebijakan pengelolaan sampah berbasis 3R (*reduce, reuse, recycle*) telah diatur melalui Qanun Kota Lhokseumawe Nomor 9 Tahun 2015. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah di Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Lhokseumawe serta faktor penghambat optimalisasinya. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif; dengan teknik observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, serta dianalisis melalui teori implementasi kebijakan George C. Edward III. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan telah dilakukan melalui sosialisasi, pembentukan Kelompok Sadar Lingkungan (*Pokdarling*), pengelolaan TPA Alue Lim, serta pengembangan TPS 3R. Dari aspek sumber daya, DLHK memiliki SDM yang memadai, namun masih terkendala keterbatasan armada pengangkut, kerusakan sarana dan prasarana, serta belum optimalnya fasilitas pengolahan sampah. Sosialisasi yang dilakukan juga belum menjangkau masyarakat secara menyeluruh sehingga pemahaman dan partisipasi masyarakat dalam memilah sampah masih rendah. Faktor penghambat implementasi kebijakan meliputi rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat, penolakan terhadap penempatan *bin container*, keterbatasan armada, belum optimalnya TPS 3R dan sistem pengolahan di TPA. Dengan demikian, implementasi kebijakan pengelolaan sampah berbasis 3R di Kota Lhokseumawe belum optimal dan memerlukan penguatan sarana, sosialisasi, serta partisipasi masyarakat untuk mendukung pengelolaan sampah yang berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Implementasi Kebijakan; Pengelolaan Sampah, 3R, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup; Kota Lhokseumawe

ABSTRACT

This study examines the implementation of the waste management policy by the Environmental Agency of Lhokseumawe City. The volume of waste in Lhokseumawe continues to increase, with an average waste generation of 133.325 tons per day. Meanwhile, the Alue Lim Final Disposal Site (TPA), which has been operating since 1996 with a capacity of approximately 89.33 tons per day, still applies an open dumping system and the conventional collect–transport–dispose method, despite the enactment of the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)-based waste management policy under Qanun of Lhokseumawe City Number 9 of 2015. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the waste management policy by the Environmental Agency of Lhokseumawe City and to identify the factors that hinder its optimization. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, and were analyzed using George C. Edward III's policy implementation theory. The findings reveal that the waste management policy has been implemented through public outreach and education, the establishment of Environmental Awareness Groups (Kelompok Sadar Lingkungan or Pokdarling), the management of the Alue Lim Final Disposal Site (TPA), and the development of 3R Waste Processing Facilities (TPS 3R). In terms of resources, the Environmental Agency has adequate human resources; however, the implementation remains constrained by the limited number of waste collection vehicles, damaged facilities and infrastructure, and the suboptimal operation of waste processing facilities. Furthermore, public outreach has not reached all members of the community, resulting in limited public understanding and participation in waste segregation at the source. The main obstacles to policy implementation include low public awareness, community resistance to the placement of waste container bins, limited waste collection vehicles, and the suboptimal performance of TPS 3R facilities and the waste management system at the Final Disposal Site (TPA). Therefore, the implementation of the 3R-based waste management policy in Lhokseumawe City has not yet been optimal and requires improvements in infrastructure, public outreach, and community participation to achieve sustainable waste management.

Keywords: *Policy Implementation; Waste Management; 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle); Environmental Agency; Lhokseumawe City.*