

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengevaluasi efektivitas Program Kompensasi Dampak Negatif (KDN) di Tempat Pengelolaan Sampah Terpadu (TPST) Piyungan terhadap kualitas hidup warga sekitar. Program KDN dirancang untuk mengurangi dampak negatif dari keberadaan TPST, seperti pencemaran lingkungan dan masalah sosial-ekonomi yang memengaruhi kesehatan, ekonomi, serta kesejahteraan sosial warga. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Outcome Harvesting* dengan jenis penelitian yang digunakan ialah kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti hendak melihat perubahan keadaan kelompok sasaran sebelum dan sesudah program Kompensasi Dampak Negatif (KDN) bagi warga yang tinggal disekitar lokasi TPST Piyungan diimplementasikan. Indikator efektivitas sebagai fokus utama, mencakup aspek Penanganan Masalah Kesehatan, Penanganan Masalah lingkungan, Penanganan Masalah Bencana dan Penanganan Masalah Sosial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun program KDN memberikan dampak positif, seperti peningkatan akses layanan kesehatan dan upaya mitigasi pencemaran, implementasinya masih terkendala distribusi bantuan yang tidak merata dan kurangnya partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengambilan keputusan. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan monitoring yang lebih transparan, pelibatan aktif masyarakat, dan pengelolaan yang lebih terpadu untuk meningkatkan efektivitas program dan mendukung pembangunan berkelanjutan di kawasan TPST Piyungan.

Kata Kunci : *Evaluasi kebijakan, kompensasi dampak negatif, TPST Piyungan, kualitas hidup, pencemaran lingkungan.*

ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the effectiveness of the Negative Impact Compensation Program (NIC) at the Piyungan Integrated Waste Management Site on the quality of life of local residents. The NIC program is designed to reduce the negative impacts of the existence of TPST, such as environmental pollution and socio-economic problems that affect the health, economy, and social welfare of residents. This research uses the *Outcome Harvesting* method with the type of research used is descriptive qualitative. The researcher wants to see changes in the condition of the target group before and after the Negative Impact Compensation (NIC) program for residents living around the TPST Piyungan location is implemented. The effectiveness indicator as the main focus, includes aspects of Handling Health Problems, Handling Environmental Problems, Handling Disaster Problems and Handling Social Problems. The results showed that although the NIC program had a positive impact, such as increasing access to health services and pollution mitigation efforts, its implementation was still constrained by the uneven distribution of assistance and the lack of community participation in decision making. This research recommends more transparent monitoring, active community involvement, and more integrated management to improve program effectiveness and support sustainable development in the TPST Piyungan area.

Keywords: *Policy evaluation, negative impact compensation, TPST Piyungan, quality of life, environmental pollution.*