

ABSTRACT

Slum settlements are one of the main issues in urban development, particularly in the aspects of waste management and access to clean water. The purpose of this research is to analyze the management of slum settlements in Barabaraya Village with a focus on two main aspects: waste management and access to clean water. This research uses a qualitative approach, which collects data through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The research shows that waste management in Barabaraya Village has not been carried out optimally and routinely. This is due to low community participation, lack of resources, and insufficient coordination between the subdistrict and related agencies. Then, the issue of access to clean water remains a problem due to the lack of infrastructure and insufficient attention from the relevant authorities. From the four governance indicators of transparency, participation, accountability, and coordination, it was found that community participation and inter-agency coordination are the weakest factors in the management process. The conclusion of this study is that the governance of slum settlements in Barabaraya Village still requires comprehensive improvements, both in terms of policy, planning, and implementation that are more inclusive and coordinated, so that waste management and the provision of clean water can run effectively and sustainably.

Keywords: Governance, Waste Management, Clean Water