

Power Relations in Waste Management Policy in Jakarta Provincial Government: Case Study of Waste Bank Management Policy in North Rawa Badak Urban Village

Bianca Ananda Safira¹, Deni Angela¹

¹Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta

*Corresponding Author: Bianca Ananda Safira

E-mail: biancaas@upnvj.ac.id



Article Info

Article history:

Received 11 May 2024

Received in revised form 4 June 2024

Accepted 13 June 2024

Keywords:

Policy Implementation

Power Relations

Waste Bank

Waste Management

Abstract

This study aims to examine the implementation of waste management policies through waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, using Merilee S. Grindle's Policy Implementation theory as a framework. Additionally, it aims to identify the key actors and power relations involved in the policy's execution and to outline the factors affecting policy implementation, utilizing the model proposed by Ripley and Franklin. This study employs a qualitative research method, gathering data through literature review, interviews, and observation. The subjects of this study included North Jakarta Environmental Agency, the North Rawa Badak Urban Village Waste Bank, environmental expert and academic, and Karang Taruna North Rawa Badak Urban Village. The study's findings indicate that the implementation of waste management policies through waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village has not aligned with the expected standards of smooth functioning, level of compliance, performance, operational effectiveness, and expected impact. Consequently, the waste bank has not achieved optimal results and has not been successful in its implementation.

Introduction

Waste management remains a significant environmental challenge, particularly in major cities across Indonesia. The rise in waste production is attributed to the increasingly consumptive lifestyles of the population, driven by higher income levels and population growth (Soemarwoto, 2001). Ineffective waste management can negatively impact environmental conditions, leading to issues such as floods and health problems. The situation will deteriorate if the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government implements unsuitable strategies. Given the complexity of the waste issues in DKI Jakarta, poor waste management can also hinder the capacity of TPST Bantargebang to function effectively as a final disposal site.

The rate of waste production is escalating rapidly, but the current waste management system cannot keep pace with this growth before the waste reaches the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Management Site (TPST), which handles DKI Jakarta's waste. Currently, the TPST Bantargebang's storage capacity, which is 21,879,000 m³, has been exceeded, reaching 22,387,370 m³ (Walhi Jakarta, 2022). To tackle the urgent capacity issue at TPST Bantargebang, the DKI Jakarta Province has issued a Regional Policy and Strategy (Jakstrada), mandating an immediate update to the waste management system. The new targets aim for a 30% reduction in waste and 70% effective waste management, emphasizing waste management from the source, including utilizing and reducing waste before it reaches the landfill (Moh, 2017; Kollikkathara et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2021).

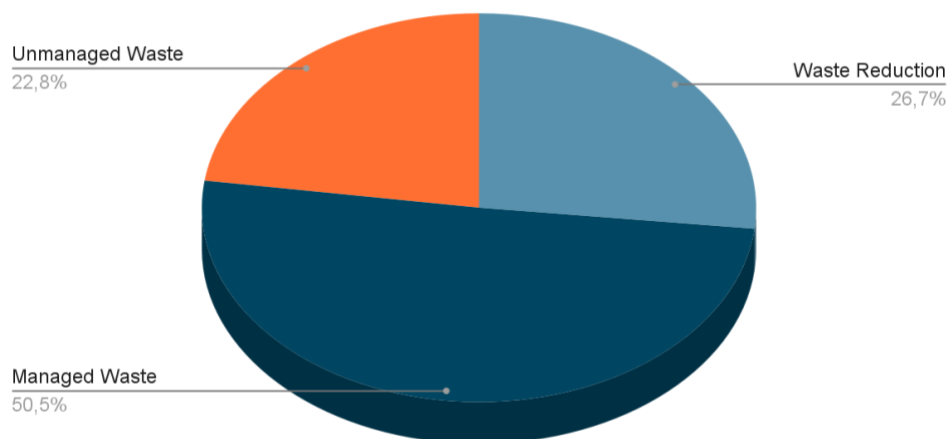


Figure 1. National Waste Management in 2023

Source: National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN), Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's National Waste Management Information System, waste management details include a 26.7% reduction and 50.5% processing of total waste. However, 22.8% of waste remains unmanaged. DKI Jakarta generates a total of 3.11 million tons of waste, with the majority being inadequately managed. Specifically, North Jakarta contributes 494.45 thousand tons of waste annually.

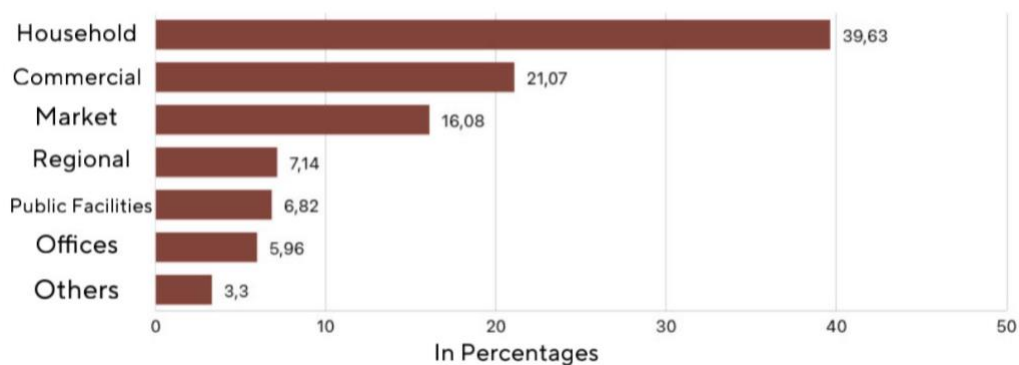


Figure 2. Composition of National Waste Generation by Source in 2022

Source: National Waste Management Information System, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Databoks.

As per the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) data from 2022 shown in the provided chart, waste sources in Jakarta are categorized as follows: household waste accounts for 39.63%, followed by commerce at 21.07%, markets at 16.08%, regional areas at 7.14%, public facilities at 6.82%, offices at 5.96%, and others at 3.30%. With the variety of waste types generated in DKI Jakarta, community engagement is essential to address the waste issue through eco-friendly practices, such as waste recycling and reducing waste production at the source.

The primary legislation concerning waste management is Law No. 18 of 2008, enforced by the Department of Environment on behalf of the government. Essentially, this law governs nationwide household waste management. Its primary aim is to shift the waste management paradigm from simple collection, transportation, and disposal towards prioritizing source reduction and resource recycling. Another significant policy governing waste management guidelines and implementation is Minister of Environment Regulation (Permen LH) Number 13 of 2012, which outlines the procedures for implementing reduction, recycling, and reuse through waste banks. This regulation plays a crucial role in addressing the waste issue in DKI Jakarta, underscoring its importance and significance (Dewi, 2023).

The Jakarta Environmental Agency (DLH) emphasizes community engagement, promoting behaviors aimed at minimizing waste generation, encouraging reuse, and fostering recycling to decrease household and similar waste (Rimantho et al., 2023; Supriansyah et al., 2022). Through initiatives like the Barokah Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, the waste bank program seeks to diminish waste production by recycling and managing waste directly at its source, thereby adding economic value and reducing the volume of household and similar waste destined for landfills (Slomski et al., 2020). This self-sustaining program not only contributes to environmental cleanliness but also provides economic advantages for the residents of North Rawa Badak Urban Village.

Barokah Waste Bank applies the principles of reduce, recycle, and reuse (3R) as an alternative to the conventional approach of collecting, transporting, and disposing of waste (Sabihi et al., 2021). The adoption of the 3Rs concept offers a holistic solution to address the environmental, health, and economic challenges arising from the continuous rise in waste generation. Since its inception in 2016, the Barokah Waste Bank program has been operational. Established with funds from the local community, the waste bank aims to conduct waste sorting at the source (Fatmawati et al., 2022). Previously, household waste was directly disposed of in temporary landfills, but now it undergoes sorting, enabling participating residents to generate income from their waste.

In the execution of waste management via waste banks, various actors engage in the Barokah Waste Bank Program to enforce measures for waste reduction and management. These actors encompass the legislative, bureaucratic, judicial, advocacy groups, and local community organizations, which may originate from governmental as well as community domains (Solahuddin, 2010). In the waste management policy through waste banks facilitated by North Rawa Badak Urban Village, the engaged actors exhibit a social network bond shaped by ecological concerns. This network comprises individuals with a consciousness about waste management. The participants in implementing waste management via the Barokah Waste Bank encompass various entities such as the North Jakarta Environmental Agency and North Rawa Badak Urban Village acting as government bureaucracy, residents of the urban village both as customers and non-customers of the waste bank, and karang taruna serving as a non-governmental organization (NGO) (Wiatiet al., 2022).

In the execution phase, discrepancies persist in adhering to policies at Barokah Waste Bank concerning waste bank operations as outlined in Regulation of the Minister of Environment (Permen LH) Number 13 of 2012 and the execution of recycling, reusing, and waste reduction via waste banks. These discrepancies primarily revolve around the funding aspect of routine operations. The allocation of budgets or financial resources for waste bank infrastructure and operational necessities remains insufficient, thereby impeding the sustained functioning of Barokah Waste Bank. Effective management and administration of Barokah Waste Bank are paramount for the continuity of the waste bank management framework. It is imperative to ensure that personnel receive regular monthly compensation or incentives.

Furthermore, the compliance of Barokah Waste Bank with the requisite physical building infrastructure standards is lacking. Moreover, the seamless delivery of Barokah Waste Bank services to the community within the coverage area of North Rawa Badak Urban Village, particularly concerning waste sorting, collection, and savings services, remains inadequate. Another challenge arises from insufficient community engagement and participation, along with hurdles in augmenting the number of actively engaged customers in waste management initiatives via waste banks. Despite its operation, Barokah Waste Bank has yet to exhibit notable performance in terms of waste volume managed. In addition, inadequate socialization efforts by implementers contribute to low community involvement in waste management, particularly in urban settings (Verawati& Tuti, 2020).

The anticipation was for the waste bank's establishment to lead to a decrease in existing waste generation. However, despite its initiation, Barokah Waste Bank has yet to demonstrate a tangible reduction in waste generation within the North Rawa Badak Urban Village community. The decision to research waste management policies in North Rawa Badak Urban Village was motivated by several compelling factors, one being the continued accumulation of waste at the North Rawa Badak Urban Village Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) despite the establishment of Barokah Waste Bank, suggesting that the waste management policy through the waste bank has not been effectively executed.

Based on the above description, this research aims to delve deeper and more comprehensively into the issue by focusing on the question: How are the power relations between the actors involved in implementing waste management policies through the Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, Koja District, North Jakarta?

Methods

This study employs a qualitative methodology with an explanatory research design. The choice of qualitative method is deliberate as it allows researchers to delve deeply into groups or events to comprehensively describe, understand, and elucidate the problem at hand. The selection of explanatory research is driven by the aim to elucidate the mechanisms behind social phenomena. The author has delineated the research focus by selecting various entities to gather data. Information from the North Jakarta Environmental Agency offers insights from the governmental standpoint on environmental matters. Additionally, data is sourced from the North Rawa Badak Urban Village Waste Bank Coordinator, providing firsthand perspectives on the waste bank program's operations. Karang Taruna North Rawa Badak Urban Village, representing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) overseeing the waste bank program, contributes to the research data. Furthermore, inputs from environmental expert and academic, such as Prof. Ir. Prabang Setyono, S.SI., M.SI., of Sebelas Maret University, enrich the dataset. By incorporating diverse viewpoints, the author aims to ensure a balanced representation of research data, avoiding partiality towards any particular party. The author has chosen to focus on the research site concerning several problems encountered in implementing waste management policies via waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village. Data gathering involved thorough through in-depth interviews and documentation studies. The data analysis method employed follows an interactive model outlined by Miles and Huberman, encompassing data condensation, presentation, and inference drawing.

Results and Discussion

Analysis of Actor Roles and Power Relations in The Implementation of Waste Management Policies in North Rawa Badak Urban Village

Merilee S. Grindle (1980), as cited in Subarsono (2021), defines policy implementation as "a political and administrative process." Grindle asserts that the effectiveness of implementation

is influenced by both the policy's content and the context in which it is executed. The fundamental concept is that once a policy is developed, the next step is its implementation. Success depends on the policy's implementability, which encompasses: the interests impacted by the policy, the nature of the benefits to be achieved, the extent of desired change, the stance of the policymakers, the entities responsible for executing the program, and the resources allocated. The implementation context involves the power relations, interests, and strategies of the involved actors, the attributes of institutions and authorities, and the levels of compliance and responsiveness. During the implementation stage, various actors are involved, originating from both government and community sectors, including the bureaucracy, legislature, judiciary, pressure groups, and community organizations (Anderson, 1979; Lester and Stewart, 2000, as cited in Solahuddin K, 2009: 100). In the context of waste management policy implementation through waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, the actors involved encompass the bureaucracy, community groups, and private entities. These actors have distinct implementation goals that may differ from those of other participants.

The actors involved in waste management in North Rawa Badak Urban Village include the urban village government, where the waste bank is situated, the North Jakarta Environmental Agency representing the government bureaucracy, private sector participants like Pertamina Patra Niaga implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, and Karang Taruna North Rawa Badak Urban Village, a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). These various actors have diverse interests in the waste management programs implemented through waste banks, encompassing social, economic, and ecological dimensions, each wielding different degrees of power. Variations in power and interests among stakeholders may incite conflicts in waste management within North Rawa Badak Urban Village, as each party endeavors to leverage their power to serve their own interests (Noor et al., 2023).

The stakeholders impacted by the waste management policy via waste banks, as outlined in Grindle's model, are the North Rawa Badak Urban Village government and the North Jakarta Environmental Agency. These entities are the primary authorities responsible for policy implementation and oversight. Their pragmatic objective, as authorized actors, is to execute existing policies pertaining to waste management operations, including collection and sorting. For the government, integrated waste management represents an opportunity to enhance the cleanliness and orderliness of the North Rawa Badak Urban Village area. This approach has the potential to attract investment from private companies, thereby influencing other enterprises to invest in the region. The arrival of these new companies will generate employment opportunities and boost Regional Original Revenue (PAD). The responsibility for implementing the government regulation on waste management lies with the government bureaucracy. Karang taruna's role is to shift community attitudes towards waste management and offer collective waste processing solutions through waste banks. Concurrently, the private sector is tasked with facilitating cooperative processes to acquire company licenses from the local government.

According to the Grindle model, the benefits derived are pertinent to the North Jakarta Environmental Agency (Sudin LH) and the North Rawa Badak Urban Village government. These include establishing an integrated waste management system facilitated by well-coordinated waste banks, spanning from upstream to downstream. Such a system fosters a healthy and clean environment. Additionally, it yields economic advantages for individuals and communities, particularly through the production and sale of compost from processed waste. Meanwhile, the private sector contributes to diminishing the volume of waste reaching landfills.

In accordance with Grindle's model, the envisioned level of change in waste management through waste banks for the North Jakarta Environmental Agency (Sudin LH) and the North Rawa Badak Urban Village government entails the active engagement of diverse stakeholders and widespread participation in effective waste management practices, spanning from waste generation at the community level to its disposal at the landfill. These stakeholders encompass local residents, who are the primary waste producers, as well as entities interested in waste processing. Karang taruna aims to engage all residents in waste management activities, including waste processing within their neighborhoods. This concerted effort is instrumental in curbing waste generation at waste collection points (TPS) and minimizing the volume of waste destined for landfills.

According to the Grindle model, the implementation of waste management policies via waste banks involves the government bureaucracy, tasked with enforcing laws and regulations concerning waste management, specifically for the North Jakarta Environmental Agency (Sudin LH) and the North Rawa Badak Urban Village government. This includes activities such as waste management oversight by officers from the North Jakarta Environmental Agency collaborating with the management of the North Rawa Badak Urban Village Waste Bank, alongside various stakeholders, in initiatives such as road cleaning protocols, establishment of Integrated Waste Management Sites (TPST), and waste disposal management at the Final Disposal Site (TPA). Community groups participate through janitorial activities facilitated by North Rawa Badak Urban Village, supported by government-provided facilities and infrastructure. Meanwhile, the private sector engages in social initiatives through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, which may involve providing assistance such as composter tools, press tools, and plastic shredding machines to aid waste management efforts at the Barokah Waste Bank.

In waste management through waste banks, as per the Grindle model, the North Jakarta Environmental Agency (Sudin LH) utilizes various resources including human, facilities, infrastructure, and financial resources. On the other hand, karang taruna, functioning as a community group in waste management, relies on human resources serving as supervisors of the Barokah Waste Bank and waste bank administrators from North Rawa Badak Urban Village. Their primary responsibility involves actively engaging in waste processing activities and regularly conducting meetings in North Rawa Badak Urban Village office to educate local residents about waste management. As for the private sector, their resources are predominantly sourced through company procurement.

According to Grindle's model, the authority of actors engaged in waste management via waste banks, such as the North Jakarta Environmental Agency (Sudin LH) and the North Rawa Badak Urban Village government, lies in ensuring the implementation of effective and environmentally sustainable waste management practices while enhancing public awareness in waste management. Furthermore, the delegation of waste management authority from the department to the urban village adheres to relevant regulations, involving coordination among Regional Work Units (SKPD). For karang taruna, their role encompasses receiving accurate and environmentally sound information from the government and regularly disseminating it to local residents. Additionally, karang taruna assumes the responsibility of leading the community in environmental protection efforts and waste management initiatives within the neighborhood.

In waste management through waste banks, as per Grindle's model, the interests of actors like the North Jakarta Environmental Agency (Sudin LH) and the North Rawa Badak Urban Village government lie in enhancing the involvement of waste management stakeholders such as the community and the private sector throughout the waste management continuum.

This approach aims to minimize waste generation from households to the urban village level by encouraging proper waste handling practices among community members. Meanwhile, Karang taruna, functioning as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), seeks to mobilize community participation in environmental conservation and waste management endeavors, while also overseeing the operations of the waste bank. Uphoff & Buck (2006) suggest that NGOs possess the capacity to influence governmental actions to ensure effective program implementation or to support community organizations in strengthening their negotiating positions. Information dissemination and socialization occur through regular urban village office meetings, inviting community members to actively engage in waste management initiatives within their local environment. As for the private sector, their interest in waste management revolves around fulfilling agreements with the government by providing facilities and infrastructure for waste banks, facilitating the acquisition of various permits necessary for company operations.

In accordance with Grindle's model, the approach of the North Jakarta Environmental Agency (Sudin LH) and the North Rawa Badak Urban Village government towards waste management via waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village entails maximizing community involvement and participation in waste reduction and handling practices starting from the waste source. This involves government-led awareness campaigns targeting all stakeholders engaged in waste management, along with the provision of necessary infrastructure support for waste management activities at Barokah Waste Bank. Karang taruna's approach involves adhering to government directives to actively engage in waste management at waste banks, while also ensuring the active involvement of all community members through regular participation in waste management activities and oversight of waste bank operations via attendance at scheduled meetings related to waste bank operations in North Rawa Badak Urban Village. Meanwhile, the private sector's strategy involves fulfilling corporate responsibilities, particularly through participation in waste management initiatives under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program.

In waste management through waste banks, as per Grindle's model, the attributes of institutions and authorities are exemplified by the dedication demonstrated by the North Jakarta Environmental Agency and North Rawa Badak Urban Village in orchestrating waste management efforts. The success of implementation and the engagement of various stakeholders in waste management serve as indicators of this commitment. The government endeavors to fulfill its responsibilities and adhere to waste management laws and regulations. The private sector's commitment to waste management involves reducing waste within the urban village through participation in the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program, in alignment with agreed-upon collaborations with local authorities. Karang taruna's commitment is evident in the community's waste disposal practices, alongside their utilization of regular urban village meetings to disseminate guidance and information regarding waste processing and management to residents.

In accordance with Grindle's model, the observance and adaptability of actors involved in waste management through waste banks are demonstrated by the private sector's compliance. This can be assessed by evaluating Pertamina Patra Niaga's adherence to its rights and responsibilities outlined in its cooperation agreement with the government. As stipulated in the contract, Pertamina Patra Niaga's rights encompass active participation in waste bank initiatives via Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) endeavors, along with the creation of employment opportunities for local communities surrounding North Rawa Badak Urban Village. The government bureaucracy's adherence and adaptability in waste management are evident in its consistent implementation of waste management laws and regulations within

North Rawa Badak Urban Village. Meanwhile, karang taruna's compliance and adaptability in waste management involve executing government recommendations to oversee operations and engage the community in waste management activities. This includes encouraging waste reduction and proper handling practices through waste banks, aiming to diminish waste accumulation at Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) and decrease the volume of waste transported to the Final Processing Site (TPA).

Implementation of Waste Management Policy Through Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village

The effective enactment of waste management policies via waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village was scrutinized using Ripley and Franklin's theoretical framework. In their book "Policy Implementation and Bureaucracy," Ripley & Franklin (1986) expound upon three pivotal components essential for successful implementation. They emphasize the significance of adherence to relevant regulations, the seamless execution of routine operations, and the achievement of intended performance outcomes. The degree of implementation success is assessed based on the level of compliance exhibited by implementers with the specific mandates outlined in Minister of Environment Regulation (Permen LH) Number 13 of 2012. This regulation provides guidelines for executing waste reduction, reuse, and recycling initiatives through waste banks. The level of compliance among waste bank implementers with the provisions set forth in Minister of Environment Regulation (Permen LH) Number 13 of 2012 predominantly governs the implementability level, which in turn influences the efficacy of waste bank implementation. The evaluation encompasses various factors, including adherence to construction standards for waste bank facilities, efficient management practices within waste banks, institutionalization and legal compliance, as well as remuneration or incentive structures for waste bank administrators.

The necessity of infrastructure, particularly physical buildings for waste banks, holds significant importance. This is because waste banks lacking proper structures often resort to utilizing people's residences or yards for waste collection and sorting purposes. Examination of the Barokah Waste Bank, the focal point of the study in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, reveals non-compliance with building requirements. Field findings indicate that waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village still rely on dilapidated houses with substandard conditions, posing potential environmental disturbances in the vicinity. It is imperative for waste bank administrators in North Rawa Badak Urban Village to ensure the provision of physical waste bank buildings meeting construction standards. This responsibility lies with waste bank administrators in the urban village, overseeing the waste bank service area, and should be pursued through allocation of funds from the urban village budget.

Moreover, the presence of waste bank administrators or managers is essential to meet waste bank management criteria. As outlined in Appendix I of Minister of Environment Regulation No. 13 of 2012, waste bank implementers must adhere to specific standards for waste bank management systems. These standards include attending waste bank training sessions, employing a minimum of five daily administrators, and conducting monthly monitoring and evaluation activities, at least once per month.

“In this waste bank, there are seven administrators, with myself serving as the chairman. The supervisor is the urban village head, and under her jurisdiction are members of karang taruna, administrators from RW 03, and also PKK administrators. Additionally, I hold the role of coordinator for the urban village waste bank and serve as the secretary for RW 09.” (Information gathered by the

author from Mr. Muhtar, the chairman of Barokah Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, March 2024).

According to the research findings, the necessary feasibility level for a successful waste bank implementation aligns with the stipulations of waste bank management. Furthermore, the mandated monthly monitoring and evaluation have been consistently conducted as part of the routine procedures.

“Every week, a meeting is held at the sub-district to discuss waste management through waste banks. The meeting includes the head of urban village, head of sub-district, and Kasatpel from the sub-district. Coordination involves various units, including Bina Marga and PPSU, to evaluate waste handling down to the RW level.” (Interview with Mr. Edy Mulyanto, Head of the North Jakarta Environmental Agency, March 2024).

According to the interviews, weekly meetings at the sub-district level include consistent monitoring. However, the requirement for waste bank administrators to receive training is contingent upon external factors, such as the availability of training sessions provided by the North Jakarta Environmental Agency.

“Karang taruna are actively engaged in the waste bank program on a regular basis. Our involvement includes contributing one sack of organic waste to the Barokah Waste Bank every three months, with the resulting funds being deposited into our treasury. For oversight, karang taruna attends meetings at the urban village and coordinates with the head of Barokah Waste Bank and other PPSU members according to our picket schedule.” (Interview with Ms. Nurul Ilmia, Secretary of Karang Taruna North Rawa Badak Urban Village, March 2024).

Karang Taruna North Rawa Badak Urban Village's involvement in the Barokah Waste Bank aligns with the necessary feasibility standards for effective waste bank management. Their activities typically include cleaning the environment, weighing the collected waste, and sorting it. Monthly monitoring and evaluation are conducted regularly. Karang taruna supervises operations by attending urban village meetings, coordinating with the head of Barokah Waste Bank and other PPSU members, and participating during scheduled picket times to stay informed about waste bank activities.

Institutional support is crucial for the continued development of waste banks. Research findings indicate that the legal aspects of implementation, which are vital for the success of waste banks, are optimal. This success is attributed to the urban village head's issuance of a Decree (SK) establishing and managing the waste bank.

“In North Rawa Badak Urban Village, establishing a waste bank is mandatory due to regulatory requirements and directives from the governor to create waste banks in each urban village and RW. To implement these waste management directives, guidance is provided by the urban village head through RT, RW, and the Urban Village Consultative Body (LMK), following a hierarchical structure.” (Information gathered by the author from Mr. Edy Mulyanto, Head of the North Jakarta Environmental Agency, March 2024).

Another requirement in the waste bank management system is that administrators must receive a regular monthly salary or incentive. This is crucial because the sustainability of the waste bank relies on its capacity to fund operational activities, including compensating its employees.

“Last year, our budget was nearly 200 billion, with almost 60% allocated to waste management. This includes the substantial salaries for PJLP due to the large number of personnel, as well as the management of TPS and waste collection sites. Additionally, payments were made to officers from the North Jakarta Environmental Agency and the urban village.” (Interview with Mr. Edy Mulyanto, Head of the North Jakarta Environmental Agency, March 2024).

Based on the level of implementability that determines the success of waste bank implementation, it is determined by the effectiveness of payroll or incentives. This shows that waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village have been able to pay adequate wages to their administrators.

The success of waste bank implementation in North Rawa Badak Urban Village hinges on how effectively payroll or incentives are employed. This indicates that the administrators of these waste banks are receiving satisfactory remuneration.

According to Ripley & Franklin (1986) theory, the success of waste bank implementation relies on the seamless execution of routine tasks without encountering hindrances. These routine functions encompass waste bank services, financial support, and community outreach efforts. Financial support pertains to the provision of funds for waste bank operations and the maintenance of its facilities and infrastructure. Presently, there is a lack of financial backing allocated for the day-to-day operations of the waste bank, neither from the North Jakarta Environmental Agency nor from the urban village hosting the waste bank.

“We lack funds, so we rely on revenue generated from waste sales, which we also use for charitable purposes and operational expenses. Subsequently, we convert it into a community dining facility, sourcing our resources from this venture.” (Information gathered by the author from Mr. Muhtar, the chairman of Barokah Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, March 2024).

The sustainability of waste bank operations hinges on the board's adeptness in managing the balance between revenue generated from waste sales and the expenses associated with running the facility. Additionally, the infrastructure and facilities of the waste bank are acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) support from Pertamina Patra Niaga. Despite this assistance, the waste bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village continues to operate at a loss, primarily due to the absence of financial aid from pertinent agencies such as the Environmental Agency or higher-level authorities. Moreover, the waste bank does not receive any financial backing from the urban village where it operates.

“Pertamina Patra Niaga provided aid for our shredder, and they also supplied the press tools. Additionally, state-owned enterprises like Bank Pegadaian, BRI Bank, and BNI Bank typically offer support through their Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, often focusing on waste management assistance.” (Interview with Mr. Muhtar, the chairman of Barokah Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, March 2024).

This fact highlights that the current funding for the waste bank remains inadequate and suboptimal, posing an ongoing challenge to the operational sustainability of Barokah Waste Bank. The waste bank's ability to independently secure funding for its operations and its aspiration to evolve into a professional entity are still largely unmet.

Waste bank socialization is an initiative designed to increase community awareness and understanding of waste banks, aiming to encourage widespread participation and volunteerism as customers within the urban village. This effort involves collaboration

between waste bank administrators, karang taruna (a non-governmental organization), the government, and the community. However, the socialization efforts by various stakeholders in North Rawa Badak Urban Village have not been fully effective and have not maximized their potential in expanding the customer base and increasing the number of waste bank administrators.

“The residents of North Rawa Badak Urban Village have a low level of awareness about waste issues. They are unwilling to sort waste at home, opting instead to discard it without separation. Therefore, it is crucial to educate the community through RT and RW administrators, urban village officials, and karang taruna, encouraging them to participate in waste sorting. Without such invitations, it is challenging for the community to take initiative on their own. Despite efforts to communicate the importance of household waste management, participation remains inconsistent, with some residents complying and others not.” (Interview with Mr. Muhtar, the chairman of Barokah Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, March 2024).

According to an interview with the chairman of Barokah Waste Bank, resident participation in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, both in becoming waste bank customers and in sorting waste at the source, remains insufficient. This indicates a need for more effective socialization. Efforts by the urban village government to assist waste bank administrators in community outreach to increase customer numbers have also been suboptimal. Despite the waste bank's good service, its sustainability heavily relies on community support and participation, particularly from customers. Without this, the waste bank's operations will face challenges.

The waste bank service in the urban village where it is located offers three basic services: waste collection, sorting, and saving. However, according to data obtained by the author, these services in North Rawa Badak Urban Village are not functioning effectively. The waste bank's operations, particularly in collection, sorting, and saving, need improvement. Support and assistance from the North Rawa Badak Urban Village government and the North Jakarta Environment Agency are essential to provide the necessary facilities and infrastructure. Currently, the urban village has only six garbage carts and one garbage truck. To enhance waste bank services, additional support from relevant parties, especially the urban village government, is crucial to ensure the sustainability of waste bank activities in the area.

Policy Implementation Analysis of The Minister of Environment Regulation (Permen LH) Number 13 of 2012 Through Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village

Policy implementation is a dynamic process that involves executing political decisions through laws, regulations, and activity programs, engaging not only the implementing agencies but also the community (Hiplunudin, 2017). The author observes that the waste issue in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, analyzed through Grindle's theory, shows that the policy impact on the community has not been fully realized. This is because residents remain largely indifferent to waste and waste management. Additionally, community participation as customers and administrators of the Barokah Waste Bank is still significantly below target. There has been little observable change in the community's behavior, as waste generation from littering continues.

Grindle emphasizes that the effectiveness of public policy implementation relies on its level of feasibility, encompassing both the policy's content and its contextual factors. Regarding the waste issue in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, it's evident that the policy's content hasn't been fully realized, with limited observable changes and insufficient community

involvement in the waste bank program. Successful policy implementation necessitates adequate support resources to ensure proper execution. However, the facilities and infrastructure at the Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village are still lacking. Examining the policy's context, particularly regarding compliance levels and the implementers' response, notably in implementing waste management policies through waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, it's apparent that the community, as implementers, hasn't fully complied with or responded to the policies in place.

The enforcement of Minister of Environment Regulation (Permen LH) Number 13 of 2012, outlining guidelines for the implementation of reduce, reuse, and recycle through waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, should align with existing policies. However, this alignment has not been achieved as the community lacks awareness of the policies in place. Despite the involvement of various political actors from the local government bureaucracy, there are challenges hindering policy implementation. Grindle's perspective highlights that policy implementation is designed to enhance community welfare and address crucial issues. Nevertheless, implementing policies is complex, with some individuals accepting while others oppose, resulting in violations of existing policies.

Factors Inhibiting Actors in Implementing Waste Management Policies Through Waste Bank in North Rawa Badak Urban Village

The primary obstacle faced by actors involved in waste management policy implementation, particularly within government bureaucracy, is the insufficient budget allocated for waste management processes. This limitation hinders the effective execution of the waste bank program in North Rawa Badak Urban Village, as there are insufficient funds for waste management activities through the waste bank. Community groups such as scavengers and collectors, who rely on income generated from waste processing at the Barokah Waste Bank, encounter operational challenges due to uncertain sales of processed waste products. Consequently, government-led waste management initiatives, such as facility procurement and equipment modernization, remain constrained, with limited resources obtained primarily through private sector assistance.

For community groups, challenges associated with implementing environmental waste management initiatives include reluctance among certain individuals to adopt waste management practices advocated by karang taruna and the government. Community engagement in waste sorting remains limited, with persistent issues regarding public awareness and motivation, as some individuals are still disinclined to separate waste at home due to perceived inconvenience. Moreover, material considerations persist among residents, particularly in urban areas, contributing to low community involvement in waste management efforts. This issue is particularly evident among middle and upper-income households who already subscribe to waste collection services, leading to their reluctance to manage household waste independently. Consequently, this policy marginalizes local residents' access to waste collection facilities and services within the urban village, exacerbating social and economic disparities within the community.

Conclusion

According to the author's research, the implementation of waste management policies through waste banks in North Rawa Badak Urban Village is still not fully effective. This conclusion stems from an evaluation of Barokah Waste Bank implementers' adherence to waste management policies, the regularity of waste bank operations, and the overall performance and impact of waste banks. There remains a necessity for a systematic evaluation of policy implementation to objectively assess the effectiveness of implemented

programs and their societal impact. Although Minister of Environment Regulation (Permen LH) Number 13 of 2012 has been established to govern waste management, its efficacy remains incomplete, evidenced by ongoing waste generation in North Rawa Badak Urban Village. Despite governmental efforts and support from bureaucratic structures at both central and regional levels, existing regulations require further enhancement. A systematic evaluation of Minister of Environment Regulation (Permen LH) Number 13 of 2012's implementation in North Rawa Badak Urban Village reveals the necessity to revise suboptimal waste management regulations, focusing on current programs. This revision aims to achieve positive community impact and desired objectives, ensuring local acceptance of rules and facilities.

Acknowledgment

In closing, as the author, I, Bianca Ananda Safira, would like to express my gratitude to all those who provided help and support in completing this research.

References

- Dewi, M. (2023). Policy Dynamics and Their Effect on Food Supply Chains in DKI Jakarta: Implications for Food Security. *Journal of Digitainability, Realism & Mastery (DREAM)*, 2(04), 55-61. <https://doi.org/10.56982/dream.v2i04.122>
- Fatmawati, F., Mustari, N., Haerana, H., Niswaty, R., & Abdillah, A. (2022). Waste bank policy implementation through collaborative approach: comparative study—Makassar and Bantaeng, Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 14(13), 7974.
- Hiplunudin, A. (2017). Kebijakan, birokrasi, dan pelayanan publik. *Yogyakarta: Calpulis*.
- Kollikkathara, N., Feng, H., & Stern, E. (2009). A purview of waste management evolution: Special emphasis on USA. *Waste management*, 29(2), 974-985.
- Moh, Y. (2017). Solid waste management transformation and future challenges of source separation and recycling practice in Malaysia. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 116, 1-14.
- Noor, M., Suaedi, F., & Mardiyanta, A. (2023). Strengths and Interests Between Actors in Collaborative Governance: Review of the Riverside Settlement Revitalization Policy in Banjarmasin City. *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Administrasi Publik)*, 27(2), 93-106.
- Rimantho, D., Hidayah, N. Y., Sundari, A. S., Chaerani, L., Hatta, M., Ariyanti, D., & Suryatman, T. H. (2023). Understanding Of The Behavior Of Solid Waste Management In The Context Of Waste Hierarchy: A Case Study Of Bogor District, West Of Java—Indonesia. *Remittances Review*, 8(4).
- Ripley, R. B., & Franklin, G. A. (1986). Policy implementation and bureaucracy. (*No Title*).
- Sabihi, S. B., Husain, W., & Wantu, S. M. (2021). The Effectiveness Of The 3r (Reduce, Reuse, And Recycle) Program Implemented Through Waste Banks In Empowering The Community Economy In Gorontalo (A Case Study of Parent Waste Bank in Wongkaditi Timur Kota Utara Gorontalo). *Public Policy Journal*, 1(2). <http://dx.doi.org/10.37905/ppj.v1i2.481>
- Slomski, V. G., Silva Lima, I. C., Slomski, V., & Slavov, T. (2020). Pathways to urban sustainability: An investigation of the economic potential of untreated household solid waste (HSW) in the city of Saõ Paulo. *Sustainability*, 12(13), 5249.
- Soemarwoto, O. (2001). *Ekologi, lingkunganhidup dan pembangunan*. Jakarta: Djembatan.

- Subarsono. (2021). *Analisis Kebijakan Publik*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- Supriansyah, M., Syafari, M. R., & Nur, M. A. (2022). Community empowerment through waste bank program in Mandar Sari kelurahan Banjar regency. *International Journal Political, Law, and Social Science*, 3(1).
- Uphoff, N., & Buck, L. (2006). Strengthening rural local institutional capacities for sustainable livelihoods and equitable development.
- Verawati, S., & Tuti, R. W. D. (2020). Policy Implementation of Solid Waste Management in South Jakarta. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik (Public Administration Journal)*, 10(2), 118-126. <https://doi.org/10.31289/jap.v10i2.3107>
- Walhi Jakarta. (2022). *Tinjauan Pengelolaan Sampah Jakarta Hari Peduli Sampah Nasional 2022*. Siaran Pers Walhi Jakarta.
- Wiati, C. B., Dharmawan, I. W. S., Sakuntaladewi, N., Ekawati, S., Wahyuni, T., Maharani, R., ... & Khadka, C. (2022). Challenges to and strategies for the climate village program plus: A lesson learned from Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 14(9), 5530. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14095530>
- Zhang, J., Qin, Q., Li, G., & Tseng, C. H. (2021). Sustainable municipal waste management strategies through life cycle assessment method: A review. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 287, 112238.