Implementation of Waste Bank Management Policy in Tasikmalaya City

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Abstract

The Waste Bank serves as both a platform to address community issues and a facility for waste management based on the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R). It's utilized by local governments for educational purposes, fostering behavioral changes in waste management, and promoting circular economy practices. Managed jointly by the community, businesses, and the government, it's a collaborative effort aimed at tackling waste issues. A qualitative study analyzing waste bank management policies in Tasikmalaya City reveals a successful implementation driven by robust cooperation between the government and the community in waste management endeavors. Even though there are still obstacles such as the lack of clear regulations and inadequate waste processing methods, the Waste Bank has succeeded in changing people's view of waste into something that has economic value. To be more effective, regulations, waste processing and utilization of existing facilities need to be improved. Factors such as resource availability, community participation, technological development, characteristics of Waste Bank users, economic, social, political factors and government support influence the implementation of Waste Banks. Even though there are still obstacles such as lack of resources and public understanding, with technological development, behavioral changes, government support and good strategies, waste banks have great potential to manage waste more efficiently and provide great economic and environmental benefits for the City of Tasikmalaya.

***Keywords**: Implementation, Policy, Management, Waste Bank, Government, Tasikmalaya City.*

A. INTRODUCTION

The increase in population is a reflection of people's aspirations to improve their quality of life (Subekti, 2010). Many rural residents migrate to cities in the hope of finding better economic opportunities. However, the impact is felt in urban areas, where residential areas are increasingly dense and land is increasingly limited (Ashari & Mahmud, 2018). Rice fields and empty land, which were previously a source of life and sustainability, have now changed their function to housing, warehouses or industry to meet the needs of urbanization developments. This raises debates about how to maintain a balance between sustainable urban development and protection of natural resources (Prihatin, 2015).

One of the environmental problems that is increasingly worrying along with the increase in population or visitors to an area is the problem of waste (Tanpuyak et al, 2016). As highlighted by Nadjih, Saputro, and Madani (2020), the increase in the amount of waste continues to increase along with their population growth. This is also confirmed by research by Budiman et al (2022) which shows that the increase in waste goes hand in hand with the increase in population. Therefore, the existence and

handling of waste is an urgent issue that needs further attention. Baskoro and Kurniawan (2021) also emphasize the importance of handling waste as part of efforts to maintain a better environment. Thus, waste management is not only the responsibility of the government, but also a joint task of all components of society to create a cleaner and more sustainable environment (Ferdiansyah & Arsiyah, 2014).

Indonesia, as a country that pays attention to environmental issues, has a waste management policy and system that is regulated through statutory regulations (Bustomi et al, 2022). According to Law Number 18 of 2008 on waste management, waste is described as the outcome of daily human activities or natural processes in solid form (Arifin, 2018). The processing of waste is conducted in a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable manner, encompassing measures to minimize and manage waste efficiently. Waste management in Indonesia encompasses not only technical procedures but also managerial aspects, financing, regulation, as well as the involvement of the private sector and the community as the main waste producers (Nainggolan et al, 2023). This shows Indonesia's commitment to maintaining environmental sustainability by involving all relevant stakeholders in the holistic waste management process.

Active community participation is very important in overcoming the waste problem by adopting pro-environmental behavior, such as waste reduction and recycling practices (Sahreza, 2018). Community involvement at every level in the decision-making process is key to realizing good governance. Through active community participation, waste and natural resource management activities can become part of co-management efforts, where community voices are heard and responsive actions from the government can be implemented (Sulistiyorini et al, 2015). One real form of community-based waste management is through the establishment of waste banks, where the community can actively contribute to the process of collecting, sorting and reusing waste, creating a cleaner and more sustainable environment (Dewanti et al, 2020).

The waste bank is an innovative community program that utilizes the economic value of waste. However, environmental problems still often occur due to a lack of effective waste management (Saputro et al, 2016). To overcome this, it is necessary to change people's attitudes towards household waste management, which aims to reduce the amount of waste at the source. One effective approach is through community involvement in community-based waste bank projects (Manalu & Purba, 2020). As stated by Kristina (2014), waste bank adaptation in each community is very dependent on the active participation of residents, which will also determine the sustainability of the waste bank program.

Purwanti & Haryono (2015) emphasized the significance of community engagement in waste management, particularly through the establishment of waste banks, as a means for local governments to empower communities. The implementation of waste banks encourages the public to adopt responsible waste management practices on a communal level, aiming to reduce the volume of waste destined for final disposal sites (TPA). This plays a vital role in environmental

protection by mitigating the adverse effects of poorly managed waste heaps, which contribute to environmental pollution (Abdussamad et al., 2022). Beyond its role as a waste management initiative, the waste bank serves as a platform for enhancing environmental awareness and accountability within communities. By fostering community participation, it is envisioned that waste management efforts will become more active, leading to a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable environment (Dharma et al, 2023).

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, under the central government, has embarked on enhancing the Waste Bank program by fostering collaborative partnerships with city and district governments (Sukadaruyati & Andini, 2021). This collaboration is evident in the formulation of various action plans outlined in Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 14 of 2021 concerning Waste Management (Amalia, 2017). These action plans encompass setting standards for primary waste banks, bolstering waste bank capacities, providing support to waste banks, recognizing achievements through awards, facilitating partnerships, updating databases, and developing relevant applications (Mokodompis et al., 2019). Through this regulatory framework, both the central and regional governments, in conjunction with the community, bear the responsibility for waste management, including household waste and similar materials. While local governments are entrusted with the establishment of waste banks, it is imperative that these waste banks demonstrate effective waste management practices, including the provision of adequate infrastructure and the implementation of sound governance principles (Dongoran et al, 2018).

The city of Tasikmalaya, with an area of 184.2 km2 and a population of 725,255 people in 2022, faces serious challenges in managing its waste. Even though there are plans available, the actual conditions of waste management in this area often do not match the existing plans (Sahupala, 2020). According to research by Haerani (2019), Tasikmalaya City produces quite a high amount of waste, which is reflected in data on the increase in waste generation from year to year. The high volume of waste and limitations in handling it have caused various problems, including the existence of illegal landfills which damage the city's aesthetics and cause unpleasant odors. Apart from that, improper placement of waste containers that have exceeded their capacity causes waste to be scattered around the containers, while landfill space is increasingly limited. Waste management facilities and infrastructure are also starting to experience damage, and the public often complains about delays in waste transportation to the Tasikmalaya City Environmental Service (Haerani, 2019).

The implementation of Waste Bank management in Tasikmalaya City still faces a number of various obstacles. Starting from low awareness and willingness of the community to reduce waste to the availability of adequate facilities and places. Even though the government has made empowerment efforts through the establishment of a Waste Bank as a way to reduce waste entering final disposal sites (TPA), the challenges are still large. Currently, there are 50 waste banks actively operating in Tasikmalaya City. Even though the number is significant, it has not reached the

expected target, namely having one waste bank in every sub-district. This shows the need for increased efforts and coordination between the government and the community to achieve the goal of more effective and sustainable waste management in Tasikmalaya City.

Given the observed trends in waste bank development within Tasikmalaya City, researchers underscore the significance of scholarly endeavors aimed at exploring the implementation of waste bank management policies. Additionally, understanding the factors influencing policy execution is deemed crucial. This research aims to furnish a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities inherent in implementing waste bank management policies at the local level, as well as the determinants of its success. By conducting this research, it is envisaged that effective strategies can be discerned to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of waste bank management in Tasikmalaya City. Ultimately, this will contribute tangibly to endeavors aimed at preserving environmental cleanliness, reducing landfill waste volume, and fostering active community engagement in sustainable development initiatives.

B. METHOD

This research seeks to thoroughly explore and elucidate the implementation of waste bank management policies in Tasikmalaya City, alongside identifying the factors influencing its execution. To achieve this goal, a qualitative descriptive approach is adopted. This method was selected because of its capacity to facilitate a profound and exhaustive comprehension of phenomena occurring in the field (Yulianah, 2022), enabling an accurate depiction of waste bank policy implementation at the local level. Data collection entailed direct observation, interviews with various stakeholders, and document analysis pertaining to waste management policies. Subsequently, the collected data will be analyzed employing an interactive model devised by Miles and Huberman (1994), encompassing data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing phases. Through this methodological framework, the research endeavors to furnish a comprehensive portrayal of waste bank policy implementation in Tasikmalaya City, thus contributing significantly to the understanding and formulation of more effective waste management policies at the local level.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of Waste Bank Management Policy in Tasikmalaya City

The Tasikmalaya City Government has implemented various measures to address the waste issue within its jurisdiction, including waste processing initiatives through waste banks. There's a gradual shift in community behavior towards waste sorting at the source, aimed at reducing the volume of waste destined for the Ciangir Waste Disposal Site (TPS) and Final Disposal Site (TPA). The Waste Bank serves as a system for collecting sorted waste with economic value, which is then sold to waste collectors. Conceptually, its management mirrors that of a banking system, wherein

individuals deposit their waste and receive a waste savings book as proof of deposit. This phenomenon has emerged in response to public concerns regarding the environmental repercussions of escalating volumes of organic and inorganic waste. The presence of Waste Banks is anticipated to reshape societal perceptions of waste, transforming it into a source of economic value, and contributing positively to enhanced waste management efforts (Safitri et al., 2022).

The Waste Bank concept has significantly benefited Indonesia's waste management system, aiding in reducing the influx of waste into final disposal sites (TPA). Moreover, it fosters a harmonious relationship between the community and the government. Through active engagement in waste management, individuals develop a heightened awareness of the significance of upholding a clean, orderly, aesthetically pleasing, and healthy environment (Hakim, 2019). This innovative approach also shifts the perception of waste, emphasizing its economic value, thereby promoting creativity and fostering community self-reliance in waste management. The Waste Bank initiative not only enables communities to earn extra income through waste collection but also promotes the reduction of plastic usage and fosters adoption of more eco-friendly practices. The partnership between the community and the government in implementing Waste Banks signifies tangible progress toward achieving a clean, healthy, and waste-free environment. This collaborative effort establishes an ecosystem conducive to sustainable development, wherein the community actively participates in environmental cleanliness while the government offers requisite support and facilitation (Sutiawati et al., 2021).

In Tasikmalaya City, the implementation of waste management through the Waste Bank lacks specific regulatory support derived from Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation (Permen LHK) Number 14 of 2021. This deficiency arises because there are no Regional Regulations (Perda) or Mayor Regulations specifically addressing waste management via Waste Banks. Tasikmalaya City, for instance, primarily relies on Tasikmalaya City Regional Regulation (PERDA) Number 7 of 2012, which broadly governs waste management within the area. This PERDA encompasses various aspects of waste management, including waste reduction and handling. Waste reduction activities entail measures like waste accumulation limitation, recycling, and reuse, while waste handling encompasses sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal. Nonetheless, there is a lack of detailed provisions specifically addressing waste management at the Waste Bank, resulting in the absence of operational guidelines and technical directives necessary for Waste Bank management implementation. Consequently, the implementation of Waste Banks often encounters challenges due to the ambiguity surrounding procedures and technical guidelines essential for their operation.

Waste management by the Waste Bank in Tasikmalaya City has not reached the optimal level in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation (Permen LHK) Number 14 of 2021. One of the reasons is the lack of specific regulations governing the implementation of the Waste Bank in Tasikmalaya City. Currently, the waste management system at the

Tasikmalaya City Main Waste Bank is still limited to manual separation by sorting staff without the help of machines to separate mixed waste into its types. This approach is considered less effective and efficient because it requires quite a long time in the management process. Therefore, there is a need for adjustments and improvements in the waste management system at the Tasikmalaya City Waste Bank so that it can meet the standards set by Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 14 of 2021 and increase efficiency and effectiveness in overall waste management.

Despite the presence of a waste bank in Tasikmalaya City aimed at reducing waste sent to the Ciangir Final Disposal Site (TPA), the volume of waste entering the landfill continues to rise. Currently, 70% of the total waste comprises organic waste, with the remaining 30% being inorganic waste. While the waste bank primarily targets the management of inorganic waste, which represents only 30% of the total waste, not all of this inorganic waste can be processed through the recycling system at the waste bank. Consequently, while the waste bank has contributed to a reduction in waste sent to the Ciangir landfill, its impact on waste management and reduction at the landfill remains relatively insignificant. This challenge underscores the need for more effective waste reduction efforts, whether through waste banks or alternative approaches. Expanding the scope of waste management at waste banks to encompass a broader range of waste types is crucial. Additionally, there is a pressing need for enhanced public education regarding the importance of waste sorting at the source, as well as the adoption of recycling and waste reduction practices.

The implementation of Waste Bank management in Tasikmalaya City has fostered substantial coordination between waste handling and other waste processing systems within the city. For instance, the Waste Management UPT of the Tasikmalaya City Environmental Service is tasked with processing organic waste, whereas the Tasikmalaya City Waste Bank focuses on sorting, collecting, and processing inorganic waste. At the Waste Bank, the sorting process involves segregating various types of waste that are suitable for reuse and recycling, such as plastic, paper, metal, glass, rubber, among others. This sorting activity typically takes place at each warehouse owned by the Tasikmalaya City Main Waste Bank.

The waste collection system leading to the main waste bank encompasses several stages, some of which may involve community participation. Collection activities entail picking up waste directly from individual customers or receiving it at the Main Waste Bank office. The scheduling of pickups is coordinated between the unit waste bank and the main waste bank. However, concerning waste processing, the Main Waste Bank in Tasikmalaya City has yet to achieve its full capacity. Even though waste has been sorted efficiently, the waste processing process does not yet include methods such as composting, material recycling and energy recycling. The Main Waste Bank is currently more focused on sorting waste and selling it back to dealers, while organic waste processing is controlled by the waste processing unit under the Tasikmalaya City Environmental Service. Therefore, additional efforts are needed to increase the effectiveness of waste processing at the Main Waste Bank so that it can

reach its full potential in reducing environmental impacts and generating greater economic benefits.

In terms of facilities, the Tasikmalaya City Main Waste Bank is considered to have adequate facilities and infrastructure to support waste management. This Waste Bank is equipped with an administrative office, storage warehouse and operational vehicles used in the waste collection and distribution process. The location of the Main Waste Bank was also carefully chosen so that it is easily accessible to the public. With a large location and adequate waste management capacity, the Tasikmalaya City Main Waste Bank has the potential to become an efficient and effective waste processing center. However, even though the facilities they have are quite complete, field observations show that the Main Waste Bank is still not utilizing them optimally, especially in terms of the use of inorganic waste processing equipment. This raises questions about the effectiveness of waste management carried out by the Main Waste Bank. The potential for utilization of facilities that have not been optimized gives rise to opportunities to improve the performance of the Main Waste Bank in waste management. To increase the effectiveness of waste management, strategic steps are needed, such as optimizing the use of existing facilities, increasing operational capacity, and increasing the skills of relevant staff in using waste processing equipment.

The Tasikmalaya City Main Waste Bank operates under the Tasikmalaya City Environmental Service Waste Management UPT and plays a crucial role in waste management within the region, with three primary functions underscored in fulfilling its responsibilities. Firstly, it serves to provide information and educational services to the community regarding effective waste management practices, aiming to bolster public awareness and engagement in sustainable waste management efforts. Secondly, it assumes a marketing function, tasked with promoting recycled products derived from successfully processed waste, thereby enhancing economic opportunities for the community and stakeholders involved. Lastly, the Main Waste Bank is entrusted with financial management duties, encompassing the receipt and disbursement of funds in its operations, including payments to waste collectors and maintenance of facilities. Consequently, the Tasikmalaya City Main Waste Bank assumes an integrated and strategic role in advancing sustainable waste management initiatives within the city.

2. Factors influencing the implementation of waste bank management in Tasikmalaya City

Factors influencing the implementation of waste management policies in the city of Tasikmalaya can be illustrated from the results of the analysis as follows:

a. Resource Availability

Analysis of resource support illustrates deficiencies in Human Resources (HR) and problems related to the use of waste processing facilities in Tasikmalaya City. It was found that the lack of skills and adequate human resources in waste management is one of the main obstacles to the operational effectiveness of waste banks. Apart from

that, the available waste processing facilities are also not utilized optimally, causing a lack of efficiency in the processing process. The results of this analysis highlight the need to increase training and human resource development as well as improve waste processing facility infrastructure in order to improve the performance and operational efficiency of waste banks in Tasikmalaya City.

Furthermore, the analysis also highlights the imbalance between available financing and the performance produced by waste banks. Even though there is an allocation of funds for waste management, the operational performance of waste banks has not yet reached optimal levels. The lack of effectiveness in the use of these funds raises concerns about the overall efficiency of waste management. This raises attention to the need for better financial management and appropriate additional budget allocation to support waste bank operations. Limited resources, both in terms of human resources and budget allocation, are the main factors hindering the expansion and increase in operational capacity of waste banks in Tasikmalaya City. Without an increase in adequate resource support, efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management will be hampered. Therefore, a comprehensive and well-planned strategy is needed to overcome these challenges in order to achieve the goal of sustainable waste management in Tasikmalaya City.

b. Community Participation and Behavior Change

The lack of public understanding about waste banks creates challenges in implementing this program, which is partly caused by the lack of socialization carried out by those implementing the program to the community. Inadequate socialization can result in low levels of community participation in sorting waste, hampering the waste collection process by officers on duty. Even though communities as waste producers are expected to manage their waste, practice shows that changing this behavior is still difficult. In this context, it is hoped that the role of the waste bank program can be a solution to increase community participation in waste management, by providing incentives or economic benefits for those involved.

Participation and changes in community behavior in sorting household waste are considered important factors that will influence the performance of implementing the waste bank program. It is hoped that this program can be a trigger for changes in people's behavior in managing waste, especially by providing facilities and incentives that enable them to sort and process waste more effectively. With the existence of a waste bank, it is hoped that the community will be more motivated to be involved in waste management and increase their level of participation. In evaluating the performance of implementing the waste bank program, it is necessary to pay attention to the extent to which changes in community behavior have occurred in waste management. The target presence of waste banks in residential areas can be an indicator of success in influencing community behavior in this matter. Apart from that, evaluations also need to consider other factors that can influence program performance, such as supporting policies and regulations, availability of supporting facilities and facilities, as well as cooperation between the government, non-

governmental organizations and the private sector in supporting community-based waste management programs.

c. Technology development in waste management at the Waste Bank

The application of technology and innovation in waste management, especially through the use of applications for monitoring and collecting waste, is an important step that can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of waste banks in managing waste. Through a special application, waste banks can carry out real-time monitoring of the waste collection process, allowing them to identify areas that require further treatment more quickly and efficiently. Apart from that, the application can also be used to track the amount and type of waste collected, making data recording and reporting easier, and enabling waste banks to optimize more efficient waste collection routes. Thus, the application of this technology can help waste banks to increase productivity and reduce the time and costs required in the waste management process.

Apart from that, the use of technology can also expand the reach and increase accessibility for the community to participate in the waste bank program. Through an application that can be accessed via mobile devices, the public can easily report or register as waste bank members, as well as monitor program developments and the benefits they gain from participating in the program. This can help increase public awareness and participation in waste management, as well as strengthen their involvement in efforts to create a cleaner and healthier environment. Thus, the application of technology and innovation in waste management through the use of applications can be an effective strategy to improve the performance and positive impact of the waste bank program in an effort to manage waste sustainably.

d. Characteristics of Waste Bank Users

The implementers of the Bandung City Main Waste Bank show characteristics that highlight formal engagement through work contracts, which provide a legal basis for their involvement in waste management. However, there are problems that arise regarding the status of organizations that are not yet completely clear, which can affect their efficiency and independence in carrying out operational tasks. This lack of clarity can impact the ability of implementers to make decisions independently and be responsive to changes in situations or needs in the field. Thus, this can hinder flexibility and adaptability in dealing with the dynamics that occur in their work environment.

Even though there are challenges related to organizational status, discipline in implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is still well maintained. This reflects the commitment of the Main Waste Bank implementers to carry out their duties to the standards that have been set, even though there are obstacles related to organizational status. By maintaining discipline in implementing SOPs, implementers can ensure that waste bank operational processes continue to run with consistency and accuracy, thereby minimizing risks and increasing efficiency in waste management. Although there are challenges related to organizational status and efficiency, it is important to note that the implementers of the Bandung City Main

Waste Bank have demonstrated high commitment to their duties. Even though they are hampered by structural problems, they still strive to make maximum contributions to waste management efforts in their city.

e. Social, Economic and Political Factors

The waste bank program has brought about significant positive impacts on society from economic, social, and political standpoints. Economically, it offers an avenue for augmenting community income through the sale of sorted and processed waste. Participation in waste banks enables individuals to collect and segregate valuable materials like plastic, paper, or metal for sale, thereby generating additional revenue while simultaneously reducing the volume of waste sent to final disposal sites (TPA), thus benefiting the environment.

From a social perspective, the waste bank program contributes to raising environmental awareness within communities. Through active engagement in waste sorting and recycling practices, participants are encouraged to minimize the waste of recyclable materials. Furthermore, the socialization and educational initiatives conducted by waste banks play a pivotal role in enhancing public understanding of environmental conservation and waste management. Consequently, the waste bank program not only offers economic advantages but also fosters a heightened societal consciousness and commitment to environmental stewardship.

However, although the waste bank program has had a significant positive impact, the lack of political regulatory support can become an obstacle in the operation of waste banks and limit their ability to develop further. Without clear regulations and adequate support from the government, waste banks may have difficulty carrying out their operational activities efficiently and effectively. Therefore, it is important for the government to provide greater support and create supportive regulations for the waste bank program, so that this program can continue to develop and provide greater benefits for society and the environment.

f. Support from the government

The presence of the government is an important aspect in supporting the sustainability of the waste bank program. This support can take various forms, from providing facilities, budget allocation, to outreach to the community. Even though this activity may not require a large amount of money, the government's presence as a form of concern for waste banks has a significant impact. With the presence of government support, waste banks can operate more smoothly and effectively, and gain the necessary legitimacy in society. For the community, the presence of the government is also a form of assistance in socializing the waste bank program. In many cases, socialization activities carried out by the government are often more easily accepted and trusted by the public compared to socialization carried out by private or non-government parties.

Therefore, the presence of the government in supporting waste banks not only provides a moral boost, but also provides strong legitimacy to the program in the eyes of the public. This can help accelerate community acceptance and participation in the waste bank program, so that program objectives can be achieved more effectively.

Thus, the government's presence in supporting waste banks is not only a symbolic form, but also has a real impact in increasing the effectiveness and sustainability of the program. Through government support, waste banks can continue to develop and provide greater benefits to society and the environment. Therefore, it is important for the government to continue to provide adequate attention and support to waste bank programs in order to create a cleaner, healthier and more sustainable environment for the entire community.

D. CONCLUSION

The implementation of Waste Bank management policies in Tasikmalaya City signifies significant collaborative efforts between the government and the community to address waste issues through an integrated approach. Despite encountering challenges such as the absence of specific regulations and suboptimal waste processing at the Main Waste Bank, the Waste Bank concept has effectively shifted societal perceptions, recognizing waste as a source of economic value. Active community involvement in waste management, coupled with the strategic functions of the Main Waste Bank in providing information services, marketing recycled products, and financial management, has yielded positive outcomes in reducing the volume of waste entering final disposal sites. To increase effectiveness, further steps are needed to improve regulations, optimize waste processing, and utilize existing facilities to achieve the goal of more sustainable waste management in Tasikmalaya City. The implementation of Waste Bank management in Tasikmalaya City is influenced by various factors including availability of resources, participation and changes in community behavior, technological development in waste management, characteristics of Waste Bank users, economic, social and political factors, as well as support from the government. Lack of adequate human resources and infrastructure, low level of community participation and understanding, and lack of political regulatory support are the main challenges in waste bank operations. However, with efforts to develop technology, change community behavior, government support, and implement planned strategies, waste banks have the potential to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management, providing significant economic and environmental benefits for the people of Tasikmalaya City.

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