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JUDUL : The Legal Institutional Model of Community Based Waste Management to Reinforce Multi Stakeholder Collaboration in Indonesia

PENULIS : Kadar Pamuji, Slame Rosyadi, **Abdul Aziz Nasihuddin**

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Abstract

Community participation is a strategic environmental law issue. The policy and legal basis for community participation in waste management in Indonesia are regulated in Law No. 18/2008 on Waste Management and Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. Moreover, the President Decision No. 97/2012 regulated the National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste. However, the problem of household waste remains unsolved. Handling waste responsibility completely given to the community is not a simple policy, especially when associated with a low public awareness level of environmental sanitation. In addition, inadequate research has focused on legal institutions related to the implementation of community-based household waste management. Banyumas Regency has recently established a pattern of community-based waste management. The problem is related to the community's potentials and challenges in managing the household waste in Kutasari Village and appropriate form of legal institution to accommodate the community in managing the household waste. The results showed that the commitment of Kutasari Village Government in handling waste was reflected in the Environmental Sanitation Working Program by planning the construction of waste recycling bin and waste sorting warehouses, developing integrated waste management, constructing compost production houses, and forming teams/workers/volunteers to handle the village waste management. This research resulted in two conclusions. The first emphasized the legal status of waste management agency, while the second reinforced the cooperation between waste management elements in the village.

Keywords

community participation, legal institutional model, multi-stakeholder collaboration, waste management

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Dr. Thawatchai Suvanpanich
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Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

It is a good paper analyzing the problems of community-based waste management. However, paper proposes two aspects in developing community-based waste management. One seems to be an attempt to increase knowledge to the people in the community. The other is to set up a legal institution for increasing collaboration in the Village. It'd be better if the writer can illustrate that how intertwined of those two aspects. Additionally, in some points of paper, the writer mentioned about law and the effectiveness of the law but there is lack of details in this issue. Another point worth raising is that the paper proposes to have a communication forum set up as a legal institution. However, this institution must have some binding power.

Without any detail in the power of this legal institution, it will lead to some ambiguity of the writer's proposal.

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author

the author should point out the finding of the research more clearly. The topic of the legal institution model of community-based waste management must be revised as recommended in the attached file.

Reviewer: 3

Comments to the Author

This article briefly identifies the problem of waste management in Indonesia especially in a community by taking Kutagari village as a case study. It examines the lack of improper and insufficient methods to handle this problem. For examples, an overlapping authority, lacking of community involvement and impractical and ineffective laws for waste management. This article is well-structured and easy for the reader to follow. References are cited in proper academic way which is good for further references. Though this article is rather short, it provides literature review to support the writer's arguments which is an interesting starting point for further study in this area. The writer also provides recommendations by concluding that encouraging community involvement and formulating a community forum would be a good way to deal with waste management problem.

Section Editor's Comments to Author:

Section Editor: 1

Confidential Comments to the Author:
(There are no comments.)



The Legal Institutional Model of Community-Based Waste Management to Reinforce Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration in Indonesia

Abstract

The policy and legal basis for waste management in Indonesia are regulated in Law Number 18 of 2008 regarding Waste Management and Law Number 32 of 2009 regarding Environmental Protection and Management. ^{Moreover?} Also, the Presidential Decree No. 97/2012 ^{regulated} the National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste. However, the problem of household waste remains unsolved. Recently, Banyumas Regency has established a pattern of community-based waste management. Putting the responsibility of handling waste completely to the community is not a simple policy, especially if it is associated with a low level of public awareness of environmental sanitation. The problem is related to the community's potentials and challenges in managing the household waste in Kutasari Village, and the appropriate form of legal institution to accommodate the community in managing the household waste. The study results showed that the commitment of Kutasari Village Government in handling waste was reflected in the Environmental Sanitation Working Program by planning the construction of waste recycling bin and garbage sorting warehouses, developing integrated waste management, constructing compost production houses, forming teams/workers/volunteers to handle the village waste management, forming Community Self-Help Group (KSM), known as ASRI KSM and forming a village waste bank, known as the "Inyong" Village Waste Bank.

Keywords: Community, Waste Management, Multi-Stakeholder, Collaboration

Introduction

The increasing volume of waste receives the government's attention to legally regulate waste. However, the evidence shows that a legal approach is not always an effective solution to prevent the environmental damage of waste (Abdel-Shafy & Mansour, 2018). In Indonesia, based on the source of the 2018 waste pile, households was the largest contributor (62%) followed by traditional markets (13%), business centers (7%), offices (5%), areas (4%), public facilities (3%), and the remaining (6%) came from others (Tempo, March 6, 2020). This situation points out that Indonesia environmental laws such as Law Number 18 of 2008 regarding Waste Management, Law Number 32 of 2009 regarding Environmental Protection

and Management, and Presidential Decree No. 97/2012 regarding National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste have not significantly contributed to the problem of waste solution.

The ineffectiveness of environmental laws regulating household waste is mainly caused by weak law enforcement and unclear waste management measures (Carisma, 2009; Mmereki et al., 2016). In addition, the capacity of administrators who are responsible for waste management is also found to be insufficient to reduce the negative impacts of unmanaged waste. The unclear division of responsibilities between local and local government agencies in waste management is also one of the reasons for weak environmental law enforcement (Mmereki et al., 2016).

Household waste management also remains a big challenge at village level. Several studies show that waste is not well managed in rural areas (Rachman et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2018; Ferronato & Torretta, 2019). Some of the obstacles to waste management found in rural areas are (1) inadequate waste management facilities, (2) insufficient knowledge of the residents, and (3) lack of community culture regarding environmental cleanliness. As a result, the waste problem is not only found in urban areas, but also rural areas.

The volume of waste in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, which is disposed of into the environment and has the potential to cause pollution, is still quite large. This unmanaged waste reaches around 200 tons per day. Based on the results of a survey by the Environment Agency (DLH), each person in Banyumas produces around 0.3 kg of waste per day. If calculated based on the population in Banyumas which reaches two million, Banyumas residents will produce 600 tons of waste per day. However, from the 600 tons of waste generated, DLH can only transport about 270 tons of waste to the final disposal site (TPA) per day. Apart from being transported to the TPA, it is estimated that the waste that enters the recycling industry or collectors through waste banks / TPST / the community directly reaches 60 tons per day and is processed into compost around 30 tons per day. The remaining 200 tons are still wasted into the environment (Republika, 2018).

Problem Statement

Relying on waste management by the government is no longer considered effective in overcoming the waste problem. Alternatively, waste regulations should consider community participation in waste management. Several studies have documented the importance of community participation in waste management (Amarachi, Christopher, Ijeoma, 2016; Youngquist, 2015; Zakianis et al., 2018; Ma, Hipel, & Hanson, 2017). However, only

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even though

1 inadequate number of research focusing on legal institutions regarding community-based
2 household waste management has been undertaken; even though the existence of this legal
3 institution is very important to open space for public participation in waste management. A
4 study conducted by Aryantie and Hidayat (2019) found that areas that do not have a strong
5 legal institution in waste management tend to generate low public participation. Thus, the
6 objectives of this paper are (1) to identify the potential and challenges of the community in
7 managing household waste, and (2) to formulate a legal institutional model in community-
8 based household waste management. The argument is that the existence of a community-based
9 legal institution will provide space for public participation in environmental management. With
10 the existence of legal institutions, collaboration between the community and the government
11 will be well developed in overcoming various challenges in waste management.
12

13 **Literature Review**

14 15 *Concept of Community-Based Waste Management* 16

17 Community-based waste management is an involvement of community participation
18 and local culture in decision making and implementation to overcome the problems of waste
19 in their environment (Gafur et al., 2017). By involving the community in waste management,
20 public knowledge and awareness of the environment will be better. Local culture provides
21 knowledge and traditional institutions as a source of social cohesion (Vasconcellos & Sobrinho,
22 2014). The role of local culture in community-based waste management is to unite community
23 feelings and local identities. Evidence has shown that waste management based on local culture
24 can encourage pro-environmental behavior (Crociana, Agovino, & Sacco, 2015; Mehra, 2017;
25 Roberts & Okereke, 2017). Thus, the involvement of local knowledge and culture is needed to
26 strengthen community-based waste management.

27 According to Muller et al. (2002), there are two models of community-based household
28 waste management:

29 (1) Door-to-door waste collection. The door-to-door waste collection model is a
30 collaboration between local government and the community. In this case, the government
31 facilitates waste collection containers, then the community uses them to dispose of the waste at the
32 container provided. When the container is full of rubbish, the government then transports the trash
33 and dumps it in the designated place.

(2) Waste management committee. The waste management committee model is a waste management system that is driven by a waste management committee to collect household waste. In this model, households are motivated to collect and sort waste.

The Legal Institutional Approach to Community-Waste Management

According to Viet et al. (2009), a legal approach in waste management is applied to reduce the negative impacts of modernization and industrialization. Increased waste production is one of the negative effects of modernization and industrialization. With a legal approach, it is hoped that the behavior of industry and society can create incentives and discrimination for environmental protection. However, a number of regulations involving several agencies responsible for waste management failed to make waste management efficient and effective. Instead, what happens is an overlapping of authority. Therefore, they suggest the need for collaboration between government and society in increasing the effectiveness of the waste management system.

The experience of a legal approach in Indonesia also shows the ineffectiveness of Law No. 18/2008 which gives too large role to local governments, but limits the community participation in waste management (Nizar et al., 2018). Some of the challenges faced in implementing the waste law are low budget allocation, low public awareness, lack of infrastructure support, and no policy support specifically regulating alternative waste management systems.

With the implementation of the law which is biased towards the role of the government, greater involvement of the community in waste management is an alternative. Besides, the reality of waste problem that develops rapidly, and dynamically, is increasingly varied and complex, so without community involvement it will be difficult for the government itself to deal with the waste problem. Strengthening community participation requires a legal institutional framework that ensures stakeholder collaboration to improve the effectiveness of the waste management system (Awuah-Gyawu, Larbi, & Addai, 2018; Nasrulhaq, 2015).

Methodology

This research approach used legal research and qualitative research with a case study approach. The research location was in Kutasari Village, Baturraden District, Banyumas Regency. The choice of research location was based on the consideration that Kutasari Village faced legal institutional problems in household waste management. Selection of informants

1 using purposive sampling technique. Purposive technique is to select informants who meet the
2 required criteria, or are unique from something to be researched (Harrison, 2007: 26). The
3 research informants were representatives of the Village Government, BPD, Karang Taruna,
4 waste bank managers, community leaders from various groups from each subvillage in Kutasari
5 Village.

6 This research uses data collection techniques with a combination of interviews, FGD,
7 document study, and observation. Processing and analysis of the research data were carried out
8 through the development of analytic categories and data coding. In the analytic category stage,
9 the researcher carried out a conformity study with the aims and objectives of the study. Data
10 coding is done critically (Silbergh, 1994: 173-175).

12 Results and Discussion

14 *The potential and challenges of the community in managing household waste*

16 The waste potential to damage the environment will continue to exist because the
17 amount of waste will always increase along with the increase amount of household waste.
18 Kutasari Village is the one that has the potential to manage waste. The waste management unit
19 in Kutasari Village consists of various elements including elements of community, community
20 self-help groups and village government. These various elements still manage waste
21 independently without collaboration or linkage between one another.

22 Waste administrators from the people of Kutasari Village are in subvillage 1 and
23 subvillage 3. The administrators in subvillage 1 are Rawan, Udin and Puri Langen, while in
24 subvillage 3 are Darto, Dilam, Slamet, Katam, Karsan, and Watim. There are only 2 (two)
25 garbage administrators in the form of groups in Kutasari Village, namely the Nyong Garbage
26 Bank in subvillage 1 and KSM ASRI in subvillage 2.

27 The waste handling activities carried out by the community in Kutasari Village have
28 significantly reduced the volume of waste. However, by looking at the model or method as well
29 as the quantity and quality of handling carried out, it still leaves problems that require serious,
30 planned and sustainable handling.

31 The Village Government as the administrators and policy maker has compiled a
32 strategic plan to deal with waste, namely:

- 33 1. Forming a waste task force to educate the public.

2. Forming a Disaster Risk Reduction Volunteer Team, which will later provide education to the community through real actions such as cleaning rivers, days cleanup-day campaign.

3. Creating a waste management business unit through a BUMDes (Village-owned Enterprise) that is supported with adequate facilities and infrastructure such as waste management house, waste burner, and chopper machine.

The aforementioned policies have not been running optimally. There are plans that have not been realized, namely forming a waste task force. The non-optimal implementation of waste management program in Kutasari village shows that the problem of handling waste is a complex problem and requires careful management planning involving all elements of society.

The waste collection community that already exists in Kutasari Village, both independently and in groups, is actually an embryo of the potential waste management that can be grown and be developed. Optimization really requires the participation or involvement of all stakeholders in the village such as RT, RW and other community organizations in the village.

According to the existence of waste administrators in Kutasari Village, the village has the potential to form a household waste management community by combining every existing element. The waste management community can be created in the form of a village owned business (BUMDes) unit, so that there is a basis for implementing waste management which should be coordinated properly. In addition, various KSMs (non-governmental groups) from the village law (Perdes) on waste management can be formed to create environmental management performance in the aspect of cleanliness in general.

The village government must issue regulations regarding the household waste management community in the form of BUMDes and KSM business units, so that waste management can be coordinated well. The policy is conducted to regulate waste administrators to run in an organized manner without violating the interests of each.

Public Role in Waste Management

Waste management not only requires the role of the village government, but also the role of the community. The current paradigm of waste management has changed. It used to be the government's concern, but now, it becomes the business of waste-producing communities. The role of the government is to supervise and provide sanctions for the violators.

Waste affairs that have become the business of waste-producing communities require people to change their mindset to care more about the environment. There are still some people who

teaching people in the community to have responsibility for waste disposal properly by.

1 throw garbage improperly, and some who burn garbage in their yard. Good and moral waste
2 management can be carried out by the community by:

- 3 1. ~~disposing~~ ^{dropping} garbage into its place
- 4 2. ~~disposing~~ ^{dropping} garbage into the corresponding garbage cans
- 5 3. saving instead of throwing
- 6 4. not burning garbage
- 7 5. not throwing garbage into the river / onto roads / other public places
- 8 6. ~~Reducing~~ ^{reducing} waste production
- 9 7. recycling the ~~possibly~~ ^{recycled} garbage.

10 The waste management in Kutasari Village is done properly because there are waste
11 administrators from various elements, namely individual waste administrators, KSM, waste
12 banks and village governments. The problem with waste management in Kutasari Village is
13 the difference in interests of waste administrators which makes them not synergize one another.
14 The vested interest of each waste administrator is to manage waste to earn income. The vested
15 interest of the KSM is managing the waste for the benefit of the group. The Village Government
16 itself has just issued a Perdes on the Environment and has not issued a village law regarding
17 the group that carries out all waste management activities. In addition, waste administrators in
18 Kutasari Village only carry out collection and transportation activities in waste management
19 activities. The existing KSM only carries out collection and transportation, as well as disposal
20 which they do outside the village. Village communities who participate as members of KSM
21 are few and this indicates a lack of community participation

22 The Legal Institution of Communitie-Based Waste Management

The researcher should point out

① Model

② Stake holders

③ Roles of stakeholders and how to
collaborate among the community.

④ local law / policies

⑤ Challenges or problems

25 Initially, the waste management is used to be the government concern. This can be seen
26 from the direction of Law No. 18 of 2008 regarding Waste Management, Article 9 paragraph
27 (1) states that in carrying out waste management, the District Government has the authority to
28 determine policies and strategies for waste management based on national and provincial
29 policies. Government Regulation Directive No. 81 of 2012 regarding Management of
30 Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste in Article 4 paragraph (3) District
31 Government formulates and establishes policies and strategies for district waste management
32 based on national and provincial policies. Article 8 paragraph (1) states that it is stipulated by
33 a regent regulation.

34 The current waste paradigm has changed, waste becomes the business of the waste-
35 producing community, while the government monitors and provides sanctions for violators.

1 Presidential Regulation No. 97 of 2017 regarding Policies and National Strategies for
2 Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste in Article 1 states that Regional
3 Policies and Strategies for Management of Household Waste are policy directions and
4 strategies in reducing and handling household waste and integrated and sustainable local level
5 household waste.

6 The Kutasari Village Government has made policies in carrying out governance related
7 to waste management. ^{which} ~~The policy made~~ is Village Regulation Number 4 of 2016 regarding
8 Environmental Cleanliness. ~~This policy~~ has not completely regulated every solid waste activity
9 in Kutasari Village. ^{However, this}

10 Kutasari Village has potential in waste management. There are several waste
11 administrators in Kutasari Village, namely Inyong waste bank, ASRI KSM and several
12 individual waste administrators. This potential has made the village government make a policy
13 that covers all waste management activities.

14 Village government policies can be made in the form of a Village Head Decree
15 regarding household waste management, which regulates:

- 16 1. Coordination mechanism between stakeholders with waste management;
- 17 2. The rights and obligations of stakeholders including the rights and obligations of the
18 village government and the commitment of the village government regarding waste
19 management policies in the village.

20 The potency of Kutasari Village is owned by the existing waste administrators. ~~With this,~~
21 besides making a Village Head Decree, another thing that the village can do is to form a special
22 team to monitor the technical implementation of waste in the village. A special team can be
23 ^{established} ~~formed~~ by forming a village owned enterprise (BUMDes) business unit or forming a non-
24 governmental organization that carries out solid waste activities.

25 The role of the village government in management activities is very important, ~~with the~~
26 ~~commitment that the village government has to make policies that regulate solid waste~~ ^{relating to} ~~management.~~
27 ~~activities.~~ Related policies make the Village Head Decree regarding household waste
28 management and the formation of a special team to monitor the implementation of technical
29 waste in the village can be a policy that creates a village that is independent of waste.

30 Establishing a means to communicate between waste administrators such as the Village
31 Government, Neighbourhood, Community Association, Community Self-Help Groups,
32 Village Community Institutions and independent waste pickers, in the form of a
33 Communication Forum is an institution that needs to be realized.

34 The Communication Forum for Hygiene Management Administrators in the village will
35 become a forum that can be used as a communication bridge between existing elements. This

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The legal institutional model of community-based waste management to reinforce multi-stakeholder collaboration in Indonesia

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Abstract

Community participation is a strategic environmental law issue. The policy and legal basis for community participation in waste management in Indonesia are regulated in Law No. 18/2008 on Waste Management and Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. Moreover, the President Decision No. 97/2012 regulated the National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste. However, the problem of household waste remains unsolved. Handling waste responsibility completely given to the community is not a simple policy, especially when associated with a low public awareness level of environmental sanitation. In addition, inadequate research has focused on legal institutions related to the implementation of community-based household waste management. Banyumas Regency has recently established a pattern of community-based waste management. The problem is related to the community's potentials and challenges in managing the household waste in Kutasari Village and appropriate form of legal institution to accommodate the community in managing the household waste. The results showed that the commitment of Kutasari Village Government in handling waste was reflected in the Environmental Sanitation Working Program by planning the construction of waste recycling bin and waste sorting warehouses, developing integrated waste management, constructing compost production houses, and forming teams/workers/volunteers to handle the village waste management. This research resulted in two conclusions. The first emphasized the legal status of waste management agency, while the second reinforced the cooperation between waste management elements in the village.

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Introduction

The increasing volume of waste has received attention from the government to reconsider the law regarding waste management. The evidence shows that a legal approach is not always an effective solution to prevent the environmental damage of waste (Abdel-Shafy & Mansour, 2018). In Indonesia, based on the source of 2018 waste pile, households were the largest waste contributor (62%) followed by traditional market (13%), business center (7%), office (5%), area (4%), public facility (3%), and others (6%) (Tempo, 2020). This situation points out that the Indonesian environmental laws, such as Law No. 18/2008 on Waste Management, Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, and President Decision No. 97/2012 on National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste have not significantly contributed to the problem of waste solution.

The ineffectiveness of environmental laws regulating household waste is mainly caused by weak law enforcement and unclear waste management measures (Carisma, 2009; Mmereki et al., 2016). In addition, the capacity of administrators responsible for waste management has also been insufficient to reduce the negative impacts of unmanaged waste. The unclear division of responsibilities between the local government agencies in waste management is also one reason for weak environmental law enforcement (Mmereki et al., 2016).

Household waste management also remains a big challenge at village level. Several studies show that waste is not well managed in rural areas (Rachman et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2018; Ferronato & Torretta, 2019). Some obstacles to waste management found in the rural areas are: (1) inadequate waste management facilities; (2) insufficient knowledge of residents; and (3) lack of community culture on environmental cleanliness. As a result, the waste problem is not only found in urban but also in rural areas.

The volume of waste in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, is still quite large. This unmanaged waste has reached around 200 tons per day. Based on the survey results by the Environment Agency (DLH), each person in Banyumas Regency produces around 0.3 kg of waste per day. If calculated based on the population in Banyumas Regency reaching two million, Banyumas residents will produce 600 tons of waste per day. However, DLH can only transport about 270 tons of waste to the final

disposal site (TPA) per day. Apart from being transported to the TPA, it is estimated that the waste entering the recycling industry or collectors through the waste banks/TPST/the community directly reaches 60 tons per day, and around 30 tons per day are processed into compost. The remaining 200 tons are still waste in the environment (Republika, 2018).

Problem Statement

Relying on waste management done by the government is considered no longer effective in overcoming the waste problem (Hamudy & Mujaeni, 2021). Alternatively, waste regulations should consider the community participation in handling the waste management. Several studies have documented the importance of community participation in waste management (Amarachi et al., 2016; Ma et al., 2017; Youngquist et al., 2015; Zakianis et al., 2018). However, inadequate research has focused on legal institutions related to community-based household waste management even though the existence of such legal institution is greatly important to open space for public participation in waste management. Research conducted by Aryantie and Hidayat (2019) found that areas that do not have a strong legal institution in waste management tend to generate low public participation. Thus, the objectives of this research were: (1) to identify the potential and challenges of community in managing household waste; and (2) to formulate a legal institutional model in community-based household waste management. The argument is that the existence of a community-based legal institution will provide space for public participation in environmental management. With the existence of legal institutions, collaboration between the community and the government will be well developed in overcoming various challenges in waste management.

Literature Review

Concept of Community-Based Waste Management

Community-based waste management is an involvement of community participation and local culture in decision making and implementation to overcome the problems of waste in their environment (Gafur et al., 2017). By involving the community in waste management, public knowledge, and awareness of environment will be better. Local culture provides

knowledge and traditional institutions as a source of social cohesion (Vasconcellos & Sobrinho, 2014). The role of local culture in the community-based waste management is to unite the community feelings and local identities. Evidence has shown that waste management based on local culture can encourage pro-environmental behavior (Crociata et al., 2015; Mehra, 2017; Roberts & Okereke, 2017). Thus, the involvement of local knowledge and culture is needed to strengthen the community-based waste management.

According to Muller et al. (2002), there are two models of community-based household waste management:

1. Door-to-door waste collection. The door-to-door waste collection model is a collaboration between the local government and the community. In this case, the government facilitates the waste collection containers, then the community uses them to dispose of the waste at the containers provided. When the containers are full of rubbish, the government then transports the trash and dumps it in the designated place.

2. Waste management committee. The waste management committee model is a waste management system driven by a waste management committee to collect the household waste. In this model, households are motivated to collect and sort the waste.

The Legal Institutional Approach to Community-Waste Management

According to Viêt et al. (2009), a legal approach in waste management is applied to reduce the negative impacts of modernization and industrialization. The increased waste production is one negative effect of modernization and industrialization. With a legal approach, it is expected that the behavior of industry and society can create incentives and discrimination for environmental protection. However, a number of regulations involving several agencies responsible for waste management failed to make waste management efficient and effective. However, what has happened is an overlapping authority. Therefore, they suggest that the collaboration between government and society is greatly required to increase the effectiveness of waste management system.

The experience of a legal approach in Indonesia also shows the ineffectiveness of Law No. 18/2008 having too excessive role for the local governments, but limits the community participation in waste management (Nizar et al., 2018). Some challenges faced in implementing the waste law are low budget allocation,

low public awareness, lack of infrastructure support, and no policy support, specifically regulating the alternative waste management systems.

With the ineffective implementation of the environmental law, greater involvement of the community in waste management is an alternative. Besides, the reality of the waste problem developing rapidly and dynamically is increasingly various and complex, so without the community involvement, it will be difficult for the government to deal with the waste problem. Strengthening community participation requires a legal institutional framework to ensure stakeholder collaboration to improve the effectiveness of the waste management system (Awuah-Gyawu et al., 2018; Nasrulhaq, 2015).

Methodology

This research used both legal and qualitative study with a case study approach in Kutasari Village, Baturraden District, Banyumas Regency, Indonesia. The selected research location was selected based on the consideration that Kutasari Village faced the legal institutional problems in the household waste management.

The selection of informants was conducted using a purposive sampling technique. Purposive technique is to select informants meeting the required criteria, or unique from something to find (Harrison, 2007). The research informants were the representatives of village government, village council, youth leaders, waste bank managers, Self-help Groups (SHGs), and community leaders from various groups of each subvillage in Kutasari Village.

In-depth interviews were conducted to select ten informants representing the village government (1 actor), village council (1 actor), youth leaders (2 actors), waste bank manager (1 actor), SHGs (2 actors), and community leaders (3 actors). The focus of these in-depth interviews was related to the potentials and challenges of community in managing the household waste, and proper formulation of a legal institutional model in the community-based household waste management. To completely provide the facts, this study combined the in-depth interviews with observatory research, focus group discussion, and document studies.

Processing and analyzing the research data were conducted through the development of analytic categories and data coding. In the analytical category stage, the researcher performed a conformity study related to the

research aims and objectives. Data coding was critically performed (Silberg, 2001, pp. 173–175). This study used a source triangulation technique, involving data examined from multiple sources to establish the mutually reinforcing confirmation and ensure the data validity.

Results

The Potentials and Challenges of Community in Managing the Household Waste

The waste potential to damage the environment will continue to exist because the amount of waste will increase along with the increasing amount of household waste. Kutasari is one of the villages which has the potential to manage the waste. The waste management unit in Kutasari Village consists of various elements including the elements of community, SHGs, and village government. These various elements still manage the waste independently without collaboration or linkage between one and the other. Based on our observation, we found some individual actors collect the household waste from some neighborhood units and take fees from the community. We also found some actors managing the waste in the form of organizational units such as waste bank and *kelompok swadaya masyarakat* (KSM). However, they work independently for managing the waste.

Independent waste administrators from the people of Kutasari Village are found in subvillage 1 and subvillage 3. The administrators in subvillage 1 are Rawan, Udin, and Puri Langen, while those in subvillage 3 are Darto, Dilam, Slamet, Katam, Karsan, and Watim. However, there are only 2 (two) waste administrators in the form of self-help groups in Kutasari Village: Inyong Waste Bank in subvillage 1 and ASRI SHG (*Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat/KSM*) in subvillage 2.

The waste handling activities performed by the community in Kutasari Village have significantly reduced the volume of waste. However, by looking at the model or method as well as the quantity and quality of handling, it still leaves problems requiring serious, planned, and sustainable handling.

The Village Government as the administrator and policy maker has compiled a strategic plan to deal with the waste by the following steps:

1. Forming a waste task force to educate the public.
2. Forming a Disaster Risk Reduction Volunteer Team, later providing education to the community through real actions, such as cleaning rivers, cleanup-day campaign.

3. Creating a waste management business unit through *BUMDes* (Village-owned Enterprise) supported with adequate facilities and infrastructure, such as waste management house, waste burner, and chopper machine.

The mentioned policy units have not been optimally running. There are plans which have not been realized, such as forming a waste task force. The non-optimal implementation of waste management program in Kutasari village shows that the problem of handling waste is a complex problem and requires careful management planning involving all elements of society.

The waste collection community already existing in Kutasari Village, both independently and in groups, is actually an initial step of potential community based-waste management to be possibly grown and developed. Optimization really requires the participation or involvement of all stakeholders in the village, such as Neighborhood Unit (RT), Community Unit (RW), and other community organizations in the village.

According to waste administrators in Kutasari Village, the village has the potential to form a household waste management community by combining each existing element. The waste management community can be created in the form of a village-owned enterprise (*BUMDes*) unit so that there is a basis for implementing the waste management which should be properly coordinated. In addition, various SHGs from the village law (*Perdes*) on waste management can be formed to create the environmental management performance generally in the cleanliness aspect.

The village government must issue the regulations on the household waste management community in the form of Village-Owned Enterprise (*BUMDes*) and SHGs units, so that waste management can be well coordinated. The legal policy is conducted to regulate the waste administrators to run in an organized manner without violating each party's interests.

Public Role in Waste Management

Waste management not only requires the role of village government, but also the role of community. The current paradigm of waste management has changed. It used to be the government's concern, but presently has become the business of waste-producing communities. The role of government is to supervise and provide sanctions for the violators.

Waste affairs that have already become the business of waste-producing communities require people to change their mindset to be aware more related to the

environment. There are people improperly throwing and burning the waste in their yard. Recently, current waste management paradigm teaches people in the community to have responsibility for waste disposal properly by:

1. dropping the waste into its place.
2. dropping the waste into the corresponding waste baskets
3. saving instead of throwing.
4. not burning the waste.
5. not throwing the waste into the river / onto roads / other public places.
6. reducing waste production.
7. recycling the possibly-recycled waste.

The waste management in Kutasari Village has been properly made because there are waste administrators from various elements, including individual waste administrators, SHGs, waste banks, and village governments. The problem with waste management in Kutasari Village is related to the interest differences of waste administrators which makes them not synergize one another. The vested interest of each waste administrator is to manage the waste to earn income. The vested interest of SHGs is managing the waste for the benefit of the group. The Village Government itself has just issued a village regulation (Perdes) on the environment and has not issued a village law related to the group performing all waste management activities. In addition, waste administrators in Kutasari Village only perform the collection and transportation activities in waste management activities. The existing SHGs only collect, transport, and dispose the waste outside the village. The village communities participating as the members of SHGs are few and this indicates that the community participation is still low.

Community empowerment is one important factor supporting the implementation of independent waste village. Waste independent village can be realized if the community supports the waste sorting from its source. With the community itself as a waste producer, it will be easier for the waste to be sorted from its source. The smallest part of community is the Neighborhood Unit (RT). There are 2 (two) types of waste consisting of household waste and household-like waste. The household waste type will be sorted by the household. When you can empower the Neighborhood Unit (RT) as waste sorting, waste monitoring and periodic reports can be well performed.

Waste is not only generated by activities from households, but also by the community activities, such as shops, food stalls, schools, offices, hotels / inns, health

centers / hospitals, and others. Apart from the household, it would be better for the village to also monitor the community activities possibly increasing the participation of village community.

This periodic report is very useful in calculating the volume of waste generated by the households and community activities. The report is given to waste administrators or non-governmental organizations performing all waste management activities. Thus, the existing SHGs can coordinate with the waste administrators in managing the waste.

The purpose of the periodic report is that people are aware of the importance of sorting waste and can learn to sort the samples from their sources. The sorting expected to be performed by the community is sorting the household waste divided into organic, inorganic, hazardous, and other waste. This goal must be built by the community's commitment to socialize the importance of sorting waste from its sources.

The Legal Institution Model of Community-Based Waste Management

The waste management initially used to be the government's concern. This can be seen from the direction of Law No. 18/2008 on Waste Management, Article 9 paragraph (1) stating that in performing the waste management, the Regency Government of Banyumas has the authority to determine the policies and strategies for waste management based on the national and provincial policies. Government Regulation Directive No. 81/2012 on the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste in Article 4 paragraph (3) states that the Regency Government has formulated and established the policies and strategies for the Regency waste management based on the national and provincial policies. In addition, Article 8 paragraph (1) is stipulated based on the Regent regulation.

The current waste paradigm has changed. Waste becomes a business of waste-producing community, while the government monitors and provides sanctions for the violators. The President Regulation No. 97/2017 on Policies and National Strategies for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste in Article 1 stating that Regional Policies and Strategies for Management of Household Waste are policy directions and strategies in reducing and handling the household waste and the integrated and sustainable local level household waste.

The Kutasari Village Government has made policies in performing the governance related to the waste management which is the Village Regulation No. 4/2016 on Environmental Cleanliness. This policy has not completely regulated every solid waste activity in Kutasari Village.

Kutasari Village has the potential community participation in waste management. There are several waste administrators in Kutasari Village, namely, *Inyong* waste bank, ASRI SHG and several individual waste administrators. However, this potential has made the village government issue a policy covering all waste management activities.

Village government policies can be made in the form of Village Head Decision on household waste management to regulate:

1. Coordination mechanism between stakeholders and waste management;
2. Rights and obligations of stakeholders including those of village government and commitment of village government related to waste management policies in the village.

The potential of Kutasari Village is owned by the existing waste administrators. Besides making a Village Head Decision, the village also form a special team to monitor the technical implementation of waste in the village. A special team can be created by forming a village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) business unit or a non-governmental organization concerning the solid waste activities.

The role of village government in the management activities is greatly important. The village government issue the policies to regulate the solid waste activities. Thus, the village head decision on the household waste management and special team formation to monitor the implementation of technical waste management in the village can be a policy to encourage the village to become more independent in handling the household waste management.

It is necessary to realize a form of communication forum among the waste administrators, such as Village Government, Neighborhood Unit (RT), Community Unit (RW), SHGs, Village Community Institutions, and independent waste-concerning managing organizations.

The Communication Forum for Hygiene Management Administrators in the village can be used as a communication bridge among the existing elements. This forum will later become a means for the deliberation in adopting a planned, coordinated and institutionalized technical policy for waste management

in Kutasari Village. Thus, the Communication Forum for waste activists in Kutasari village can run effectively and have the basis to perform its functions in the form of Village Head Decision.

The structure of Communication Forum is led by the Chairperson, under the secretariat led by a secretary. The Communication Forum members consist of elements taken from the village government, independent actors, Self-help Group (KSM), Waste Bank, representatives of Community Unit (RW) and Neighborhood Unit (RT) elements, as well as the representatives of village youth organizations. The members' position is equal because the forum is a place for its members to express their opinions in performing their activities. The activities performed by this forum are the responsibility of the Village Head as the person in charge and supervisor of the forum. Based on in-depth interviews and FGD results, the elements or components involved in the Household Waste Management Communication Forum in Kutasari Village are presented in [Figure 1](#) as follows:

Due to the existence of a legal institution known as the Waste Care Communication Forum, the coordination through this formal institution will increase and unite the waste management knowledge from different communities. The related legal institution is the Waste-care Community Communication Forum formed through the Kutasari Village Head Decision No. 11b/2018, on 7 March 2018. Based on the results of in-depth interviews and FGDs, the working mechanism of the related communication forum suggested by the informant is as follows:

1. Stakeholders in handling the household waste consist of: Village Government, Individual Community Groups, neighborhood unit (RT), Community Unit (RW), Village Community Organization, Family Resilience Agency (PKK), (Family Resilience Cadres (Dasa Wisma), Village Development Cadres, SHGs of Waste, Waste Bank, and other communities.

1.1 The elements considered as the Communication Forum members of the household waste management in Kutasari Village consist of: village government, independent waste management, SHGs, Waste Bank, representatives of Neighborhood Unit, representatives of Village Youth Organization (Karang Taruna), representatives of Village Development Cadres.

1.2 Individually, the community can contribute directly to the implementation of household waste handling, independent waste management in their respective homes by sorting and eliminating the waste. Due to the activities in handling the household waste

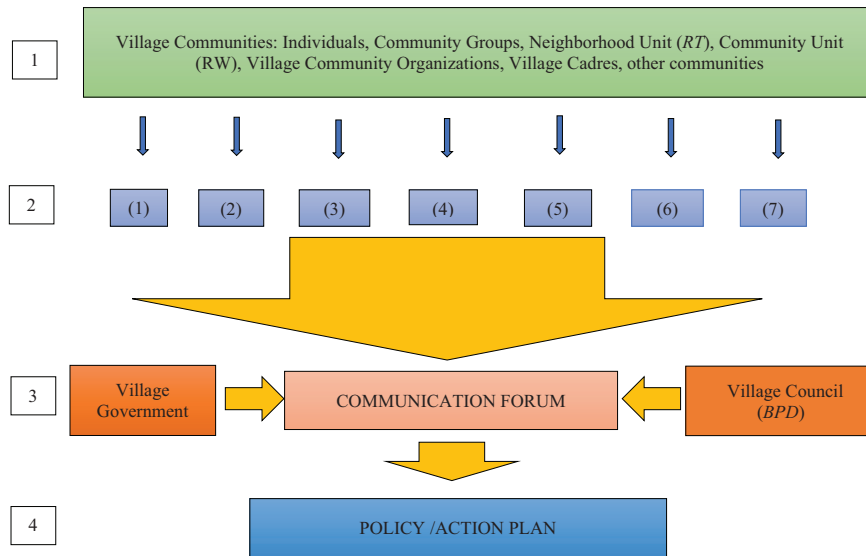


Figure 1 Solid waste management communication forum workflow chart

technicalities in one village area, individuals can provide suggestions and inputs through the Neighborhood Unit institutions represented in the Forum or certain community groups, such as Family Resilience Agency (PKK) and Village Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) as well as Village development cadres or village officials.

1.3 The Village Government as a government organizer has its representatives in the Communication Forum. Village officials obliged to become the Communication Forum members are the Sub village Head (Kadus) plus 1 (one) another officer based on their main duties in the village government. Village officials as the Communication Forum members act as the communication bridge between the forum and the village government and between the community and the Forum.

1.4 The communities as the members of organizations or groups in the village, such as the Village Youth Organization (Karang Taruna), Family Resilience Agency (PKK), family resilience cadres as the village development activists or other groups, institutionally can provide advice through group representatives in the Communication Forum. The consequence is that these groups must actively absorb the group members' aspirations or from the community. This mechanism will shorten the distance between the community and group representatives in the Forum.

2. The policy formulation coordination of household waste management through the following processes:

2.1 The results of aspirations accommodated by each element member of Communication Forum will then be discussed in the forum.

2.2 The Chair of Communication Forum schedules an incidental meeting to discuss any input or problem.

2.3 At this meeting, all members must attend or at least every representative element be present in the meeting.

2.4 For specific discussions related to the village policies, the forum meeting may invite the Village Government and/or the village council (BPD).

2.5 In the event that the Communication Forum scheduled a meeting related to the imposition of obligations to the community, either in the form of charging, in the form of money or other obligations, the Chair of Communication Forum must invite the Village Government and Village Council (BPD).

3. Village government and Village Council (BPD) as the village governance organizers process the discussion results made by the Communication Forum

3.1 The Village Government as the organizer and person in charge of the village government has the authority to occasionally hold the Communication Forum meetings to request information related to the Communication Forum activities.

3.2 The Communication Forum is obliged to formulate the provisions or procedures to hold meetings.

4. Determination and dissemination of policies / action plans.

4.1 The Communication Forum meeting results can be in the form of a policy or action plan related to the household waste management technicalities.

4.2 The meeting results must be held by all forum members.

4.3 The resulting policy must be informed to all members of Kutasari Village community through a mechanism determined by the Forum.

Discussion

This research shows that the community has participated in waste management. There is a concern from the community to reduce the potential of environmental pollution due to the existing waste. This study found that community participation in protecting the environment is the result of local knowledge and culture greatly concerning environmental hygiene. The waste management in this research location is conducted properly since there are waste administrators from various elements, such as individual waste administrators, SHG, waste banks, and village governments. Moreover, waste problems have become interesting businesses managed by the community organizations to change the community's logical thinking to be more aware of their own environment. This finding supports the study conducted by Crociata et al. (2015), Mehra (2017), and Roberts and Okereke (2017).

However, public participation in waste management still faces various challenges including: (1) waste management is still partial; (2) waste administrators do not cooperate with each other; and (3) there is no institution integrating more effective waste management patterns. Our research findings indicate that various community-based waste management patterns are not supported by a legal institutional framework encouraging collaboration among the waste administrators. Consequently, these separate the social elements to continuously well manage the waste without any coordination or interaction. The poor implementation of a waste management program in this research location demonstrated that waste management is a complicated issue which should have a good management planning related to all social aspects. In fact, the stakeholders' collaboration has a positive influence on waste management sustainability (Awuah-Gyawu, et al., 2018; Nasrulhaq, 2015).

This study also found a legal institutional model for waste management in the form of communication forum. The absence of collaboration among waste

administrators at the community level has resulted in various problems, such as the practice of burning waste causing air pollution, random disposal of waste by the those who are not yet the customers of waste services, the absence of landfills which are far from the residential areas, and lack of education on waste management at the community level. This problem has been long without effective handling, either from the village government or the stakeholders. The formation related to the communication forum is expected to become an institution functioning as a medium to bridge various interests and arising conflicts as a result of the implementation of waste management patterns.

This communication forum institution has the legal force binding the stakeholders under the control of village government. This is consistent with a study conducted by Awuah-Gyawu et al. (2018) mentioning the importance of government to control and administer its role to encourage the stakeholders to collaborate. With the formal authority owned by the government, the communication forum will have strong legitimacy to produce various solutions for the waste management sustainability.

Conclusion

This study concludes that community-based waste management at the village level has developed and resulted in various management patterns. The community concern and awareness for managing the waste proves that the community has the local knowledge and culture supporting environmental protection. However, the differences in waste management patterns still cause waste management problems. Even though there are laws regarding the village regulations governing the waste management, the managed waste still results in environmental pollutions. Therefore, this study formulates a legal institutional model for waste management in the form of a waste management communication forum. This model is formulated through the stakeholders' agreement to become a medium to exchange ideas and produce the joint solutions to the waste management problems. Thus, this study contributes to a better understanding on the implementation of laws governing waste management.

Recommendation

This study suggested that waste management communication forum model should be strengthened by the village regulations to have a strong legitimacy. To encourage the stakeholders' collaboration, the village government is expected to act as a facilitator integrating different interests. For the sake of future studies, it is suggested that the studies should focus on the capacity of legal institutions in influencing the effectiveness of community-based waste management.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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The Legal Institutional Model of Community Based Waste Management to Reinforce Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration in Indonesia

Abstract

Community participation is a strategic environmental law issue. The policy and legal basis for community participation in waste management in Indonesia are regulated in Law No. 18 Year 2008 on Waste Management and Law No. 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. Moreover, the President Decision No. 97 Year 2012 regulated the National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste. However, the problem of household waste remains unsolved. Handling waste responsibility completely given to the community is not a simple policy, especially when associated with a low public awareness level of environmental sanitation. In addition, only inadequate number of research focused on legal institutions related to the undertaken community-based household waste management. Banyumas Regency has recently established a pattern of community-based waste management. The problem is related to the community's potentials and challenges in managing the household waste in Kutasari Village and appropriate form of legal institution to accommodate the community in managing the household waste. The results showed that the commitment of Kutasari Village Government in handling waste was reflected in the Environmental Sanitation Working Program by planning the construction of waste recycling bin and waste sorting warehouses, developing the integrated waste management, constructing the compost production houses, and forming teams/workers/volunteers to handle the village waste management. This research resulted in two conclusions. The first emphasized on the legal status of waste management agency, while the second reinforced the cooperation between waste management elements in the village.

Keywords: Community, Waste Management, Multi-Stakeholder, Collaboration

Introduction

The increasing volume of waste has received the attention from the government to reconsider law on waste management. The evidence shows that a legal approach is not always an effective solution to prevent the environmental damage of waste (Abdel-Shafy & Mansour, 2018). In Indonesia, based on the source of 2018 waste pile, household was the largest contributor (62%) followed by traditional market (13%), business center (7%), office (5%), area (4%), public facility (3%), and others (5%) (Tempo, March 6, 2020). This situation points out that the Indonesian environmental laws, such as Law No. 18 Year 2008 on Waste Management, Law No. 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, and President Decision No. 97 Year 2012 on National Policy and Strategy for the Management of

1 **Household Waste and Household-like Waste** have not significantly contributed to the problem
2 of waste solution.

3 The ineffectiveness of environmental laws regulating household waste is mainly caused
4 by the weak law enforcement and unclear waste management measures (Carisma, 2009;
5 Mmereki *et al.*, 2016). In addition, the capacity of administrators responsible for waste
6 management is also found insufficient to reduce the negative impacts of unmanaged waste. The
7 unclear division of responsibilities between the local government agencies in waste
8 management is also one reason for weak environmental law enforcement (Mmereki *et al.*,
9 2016).

10 Household waste management also remains a big challenge at village level. Several
11 studies show that waste is not well managed in the rural areas (Rachman *et al.*, 2016; Wang *et al.*,
12 2018; Ferronato & Torretta, 2019). Some obstacles to waste management found in the rural
13 areas are (1) inadequate waste management facilities, (2) insufficient knowledge of residents,
14 and (3) lack of community culture on the environmental cleanliness. As a result, the waste
15 problem is not only found in both urban and rural areas.

16 The volume of waste in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, disposed of into the
17 environment with the potential to cause pollution, is still quite large. This unmanaged waste
18 has reached around 300 tons per day. Based on the survey results by the Environment Agency
19 (DLH), each person in Banyumas produces around 0.3 kg of waste per day. If calculated based
20 on the population in Banyumas reaching two million, Banyumas residents will produce 600
21 tons of waste per day. Thus, DLH can only transport about 270 tons of waste to the final
22 disposal site (TPA) per day. Apart from being transported to the TPA, it is estimated that the
23 waste entering the recycling industry or collectors through the waste banks/TPST/the
24 community directly reaches 60 tons per day and is processed into compost around 30 tons per
25 day. The remaining 300 tons are still wasted to the environment (Republika, 2018).

26 27 *Problem Statement*

28 The waste management handled by the government is considered no longer effective in
29 overcoming the waste problem. Alternatively, waste regulations should consider the
30 community participation in handling the waste management. Several studies have documented
31 the importance of community participation in waste management (Amarachi, Christopher,
32 Ijeoma, 2016; Youngquist, 2015; Zaidanis *et al.*, 2018; and Ma, Hipei, & Hanson, 2017).
33 However, only inadequate number of research focused on legal institutions related to the
34 community-based household waste management has been undertaken, even though the

existence of this legal institution is greatly important to open space for public participation in waste management. Research conducted by Aryantie and Hidayat (2019) found that areas that do not have a strong legal institution in waste management tend to generate low public participation. Thus, the objectives of this research are (1) to identify the potential and challenges of community in managing the household waste, and (2) to formulate a legal institutional model in community-based household waste management. The argument is that the existence of a community-based legal institution will provide space for public participation in environmental management. With the existence of legal institutions, collaboration between the community and the government will be well developed in overcoming various challenges in waste management.

Literature Review

Concept of Community-Based Waste Management

Community-based waste management is an involvement of community participation and local culture in decision making and implementation to overcome the problems of waste in their environment (Gafur *et al.*, 2017). By involving the community in waste management, public knowledge, and awareness of environment will be better. Local culture provides knowledge and traditional institutions as a source of social cohesion (Vasconcellos & Sobrinho, 2014). The role of local culture in the community-based waste management is to unite the community feelings and local identities. Evidence has shown that waste management based on local culture can encourage pro-environmental behavior (Crociani, Agovino, & Sacco, 2015; Mehra, 2017; Roberts & Okereke, 2017). Thus, the involvement of local knowledge and culture is needed to strengthen the community-based waste management.

According to Muller *et al.* (2002), there are two models of community-based household waste management:

(1) **Door-to-door waste collection.** The door-to-door waste collection model is a collaboration between the local government and the community. In this case, the government facilitates the waste collection containers, then the community uses them to dispose of waste at the containers provided. When the containers are full of rubbish, the government then transports the trash and dumps it in the designated place.

(2) **Waste management committee.** The waste management committee model is a waste management system driven by a waste management committee to collect the household waste. In this model, households are motivated to collect and sort the waste.

Legal Institutional Approach to Community-Waste Management

According to Viet *et al.* (2009), a legal approach in waste management is applied to reduce the negative impacts of modernization and industrialization. The increased waste production is one negative effect of modernization and industrialization. With a legal approach, it is expected that the behavior of industry and society can create incentives and discrimination for environmental protection. However, a number of regulations involving several agencies responsible for waste management failed to make waste management efficient and effective. However, what has happened is an overlapping authority. Therefore, they suggest that the collaboration between government and society is greatly required to increase the effectiveness of waste management system.

The experience of a legal approach in Indonesia also shows the ineffectiveness of Law No. 18 year 2008 has too excessive role to the local governments, but limits the community participation in waste management (Nizar *et al.*, 2018). Some challenges faced in implementing the waste law are low budget allocation, low public awareness, lack of infrastructure support, and no policy support, specifically regulating the alternative waste management systems.

With the implementation of law biased towards the role of government, greater involvement of community in waste management is an alternative. Besides, the reality of waste problem developing rapidly and dynamically, is increasingly various and complex, so without the community involvement, it will be difficult for the government to deal with the waste problem. Strengthening the community participation requires a legal institutional framework ensuring the stakeholder collaboration to improve the effectiveness of waste management system (Awuah-Gyawu, Larbi, & Addai, 2018; Nasrudhaq, 2015).

Methodology

This research used both legal and qualitative study with a case study approach. The research location was in Kutasari Village, Baturraden District, Banyumas Regency, Indonesia. The research location was selected based on the consideration that Kutasari Village faced the legal institutional problems in the household waste management.

The selection of informants was conducted using a purposive sampling technique. Purposive technique is to select informants meeting the required criteria, or unique from something to find (Harrison, 2007: 26). The research informants were the representatives of village governments, village councils, youth leaders, waste bank managers, Self-Assisting Groups, and community leaders from various groups of each subvillage in Kutasari Village.

Indepth-interviews were conducted to select ten informants representing the village government (1 actor), village council (1 actor), youth leaders (2 actors), waste bank manager (1 actor), Self-Assisting Groups (2 actors), and community leaders (3 actors). The focus of these indepth-interviews was related to the potentials and challenges of community in managing the household waste, and proper formulation of a legal institutional model in the community-based household waste management. To completely provide the facts, this study combined the in-depth interviews with observatory research, focus group discussion, and document studies.

Processing and analyzing the research data were conducted through the development of analytic categories and data coding. In the analytical category stage, the researcher performed a conformity study related to the research aims and objectives. Data coding was critically performed (Silbergh, 1994: 173-175). This study used a source triangulation technique, involving data examined from multiple sources to establish the mutually reinforcing confirmation and ensure the data validity.

Results and Discussion

The potentials and challenges of community in managing the household waste

The waste potential to damage the environment will continue to exist because the amount of waste will always increase along with the increasing amount of household waste. Kutasari is a village which has the potential to manage the waste. The waste management unit in Kutasari Village consists of various elements including the elements of community, community Self-Assisting Groups, and village government. These various elements still manage the waste independently without collaboration or linkage between one and the other.

Waste administrators from the people of Kutasari Village are in subvillage 1 and subvillage 3. The administrators in subvillage 1 are Rawan, Udin, and Puri Langen, while those in subvillage 3 are Datto, Dilan, Slamet, Katam, Karsan, and Warim. However, there are only 2 (two) waste administrators in the form of groups in Kutasari Village. Inyang Wastewaste Bank in subvillage 1 and ASRI Self-Assisting Group (KSM) in subvillage 2.

The waste handling activities performed by the community in Kutasari Village have significantly reduced the volume of waste. However, by looking at the model or method as well as the quantity and quality of handling, it still leaves problems requiring serious, planned, and sustainable handling.

The Village Government as the administrator and policy maker has compiled a strategic plan to deal with the waste:

- 1 1. Forming a waste task force to educate the public.
- 2 2. Forming a Disaster Risk Reduction Volunteer Team, later providing education to the
- 3 community through real actions, such as cleaning rivers, cleanup-day campaign.
- 4 3. Creating a waste management business unit through *BUMDes* (Village-owned Enterprise)
- 5 supported with adequate facilities and infrastructure, such as waste management house,
- 6 waste burner, and chopper machine.

7 The aforementioned policies have not been optimally running. There are plans which
8 have not been realized, such as forming a waste task force. The non-optimal implementation
9 of waste management program in Kutasari village shows that the problem of handling waste is
10 a complex problem and requires careful management planning involving all elements of
11 society.

12 The waste collection community already existing in Kutasari Village, both
13 independently and in groups, is actually an embryo of potential waste management to be
14 possibly grown and developed. Optimization really requires the participation or involvement
15 of all stakeholders in the village, such as Neighborhood Unit (*RT*), Community Unit (*RW*), and
16 other community organizations in the village.

17 With the existence of waste administrators in Kutasari Village, the village has the
18 potential to form a household waste management community by combining each existing
19 element. The waste management community can be created in the form of a village-owned
20 enterprise (*BUMDes*) unit, so that there is a basis for implementing the waste management
21 which should be properly coordinated. In addition, various KSMs (Self-Assisting Groups) from
22 the village law (*Perdes*) on waste management can be formed to create the environmental
23 management performance generally in the cleanliness aspect.

24 The village government must issue the regulations on the household waste management
25 community in the form of Village-Owned Enterprise (*BUMDes*) and Self-Assisting Group
26 (*KSM*) units, so that waste management can be well coordinated. The policy is conducted to
27 regulate the waste administrators to run in an organized manner without violating each party's
28 interests.

30 *Public Role in Waste Management*

31 Waste management not only requires the role of village government, but also the role
32 of community. The current paradigm of waste management has changed. It used to be the
33 government's concern, but now, it becomes the business of waste-producing communities. The
34 role of government is to supervise and provide sanctions for the violators.

1 Waste affairs that have already become the business of waste-producing communities
2 require people to change their mindset to be aware more related to the environment. There are
3 still people improperly throwing the waste, and burning the waste in their yard. Good and moral
4 waste management can be performed by the community by:

- 5 1. Disposing the waste into its place.
- 6 2. Disposing the waste into the corresponding waste baskets
- 7 3. Saving instead of throwing.
- 8 4. Not burning the waste,
- 9 5. Not throwing the waste into the river / onto roads / other public places.
- 10 6. Reducing waste production.
- 11 7. Recycling the possibly-recycled waste.

12 The waste management in Kutasari Village has been properly made because there are
13 waste administrators from various elements, including individual waste administrators, Self-
14 Assisting Group (*KSM*), waste banks, and village governments. The problem with waste
15 management in Kutasari Village is related to the interest differences of waste administrators
16 which makes them not synergize one another. The vested interest of each waste administrator
17 is to manage the waste to earn income. The vested interest of Self-Assisting Group (*KSM*) is
18 managing the waste for the benefit of the group. The Village Government itself has just issued
19 a village regulation (*Perdes*) on the Environment and has not issued a village law related to the
20 group performing all waste management activities. In addition, waste administrators in
21 Kutasari Village only perform the collection and transportation activities in waste management
22 activities. The existing Self-Assisting Group (*KSM*) only collects, transport and disposes the
23 waste outside the village. The village communities participating as the members of Self-
24 Assisting Group (*KSM*) are few and this indicates that the community participation is still low.

25 Community empowerment is one important factor supporting the implementation of
26 independent waste village. Waste independent village can be realized if the community
27 supports the waste sorting from its source. The community itself as a waste producer, it will be
28 easier for the waste to be sorted from its source. The smallest part of community is the
29 *Neighbourhood Unit (RT)*. There are 2 (two) types of waste consisting **of household waste and**
30 **household-like waste**. The **household waste** type will be sorted by the household. When you
31 can empower the Neighborhood Unit (*RT*) as waste sorting, waste monitoring and periodic
32 reports can be well performed.

33 Waste is not only generated by activities from households, but also by the community activities,
34 such as shops, food stalls, schools, offices, hotels / inns, health centers / hospitals, and others.

1 Apart from the household, it would be better for the village to also monitor the community
2 activities possibly increase the participation of village community.

3 This periodic report is very useful in calculating the volume of waste generated by the
4 households and community activities. The report is given to waste the administrators or non-
5 governmental organizations performing all waste management activities. Thus, the existing
6 Self-Assisting Groups (KSMs) can coordinate with the waste administrators in managing the
7 waste.

8 The purpose of periodic report is that people are aware of the importance of sorting
9 waste and can learn to sort the samples from their sources. The sorting expected to be
10 performed by the community is sorting the household waste divided into organic, inorganic,
11 hazardous, and other waste. This goal must be built by the community's commitment to
12 socialize the importance of sorting waste from its sources.

13 14 *The Legal Institution of Community-Based Waste Management*

15 The waste management is initially used to be the government concern. This can be seen
16 from the direction of Law No. 18 Year 2008 on Waste Management, Article 9 paragraph (1)
17 stating that in performing the waste management, the Regency Government of Banyumas has
18 the authority to determine the policies and strategies for waste management based on the
19 national and provincial policies. Government Regulation Directive No. 81 Year 2012 on the
20 Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste in Article 4 paragraph (3) that
21 the Regency Government has formulated and established the policies and strategies for the
22 Regency waste management based on the national and provincial policies. In addition, the
23 Article 8 paragraph (1) is stipulated based on the Regent regulation.

24 The current waste paradigm has changed. Waste as a business of waste-producing
25 community while the government monitors and provides sanctions for the violators. The
26 President Regulation No. 97 Year 2017 on Policies and National Strategies for the Management
27 of Household Waste and Household-like Waste in Article 1 stating that Regional Policies and
28 Strategies for Management of Household Waste are policy directions and strategies in reducing
29 and handling the household waste and the integrated and sustainable local level household
30 waste.

31 The Kutasari Village Government has made policies in performing the governance
32 related to the waste management. The policy made is due to the Village Regulation Number 4
33 Year 2016 on Environmental Cleanliness. This policy has not been completely regulated every
34 solid waste activity in Kutasari Village.

1 Kutasari Village has the potential community participation in waste management.
2 There are several waste administrators in Kutasari Village, known as *hyong* waste bank, ASRI
3 Self-Assisting Group (*KSM*) and several individual waste administrators. This potential has
4 made the village government issue a policy covering all waste management activities.

5 Village government policies can be made in the form of Village Head Decision on
6 household waste management to regulate:

- 7 1. Coordination mechanism between stakeholders and waste management;
- 8 2. Rights and obligations of stakeholders including those of village government and
9 commitment of village government related to waste management policies in the village.

10 The potential of Kutasari Village is owned by the existing waste administrators. Besides
11 making a Village Head Decision, the village also form a special team to monitor the technical
12 implementation of waste in the village. A special team can be created by forming a village-
13 owned enterprise (*BUMDes*) business unit or a non-governmental organization concerning on
14 the solid waste activities.

15 The role of village government in the management activities is greatly important due to
16 the commitment of village government to issue the policies to regulate the solid waste
17 activities. Thus, the Village Head Decision on the household waste management and special
18 team formation to monitor the implementation of technical waste management in the village
19 can be a policy to encourage the village to become more independent in handling the household
20 waste management.

21 It is necessary to realize a a form of communication forum among the waste
22 administrators, such as Village Government, Neighborhood Unit (*RT*), Community Unit (*RW*),
23 Community Self-Assisting Groups, Village Community Institutions, and independent waste-
24 concerning managing organizations.

25 The Communication Forum for Hygiene Management Administrators in the village can
26 be used as a communication bridge among the existing elements. This forum will later become
27 a means for the deliberation in adopting a planned, coordinated and institutionalized technical
28 policy for waste management in Kutasari Village. Thus, the Communication Forum for waste
29 activists in Kutasari village can run effectively and have the basis to perform its functions in
30 the form of Village Head Decision.

31 The structure of Communication Forum is led by the Chairperson, under the secretariat
32 led by a secretary. The Communication Forum members consist of elements taken from the
33 village government, independent actors, Self-Assisting Group (*KSM*), Waste Bank,
34 representatives of Community Unit (*RW*) and Neighborhood Unit (*RT*) elements, as well as the

representatives of village youth organizations. The members' position is equal because the forum is a place for its members to express their opinions in performing their activities. The activities performed by this forum are the responsibility of Village Head as the person in charge and supervisor of the forum. Based on in-depth interviews and FGD results, the elements or components involved in the Household Waste Management Communication Forum in Kutasari Village are as follows:

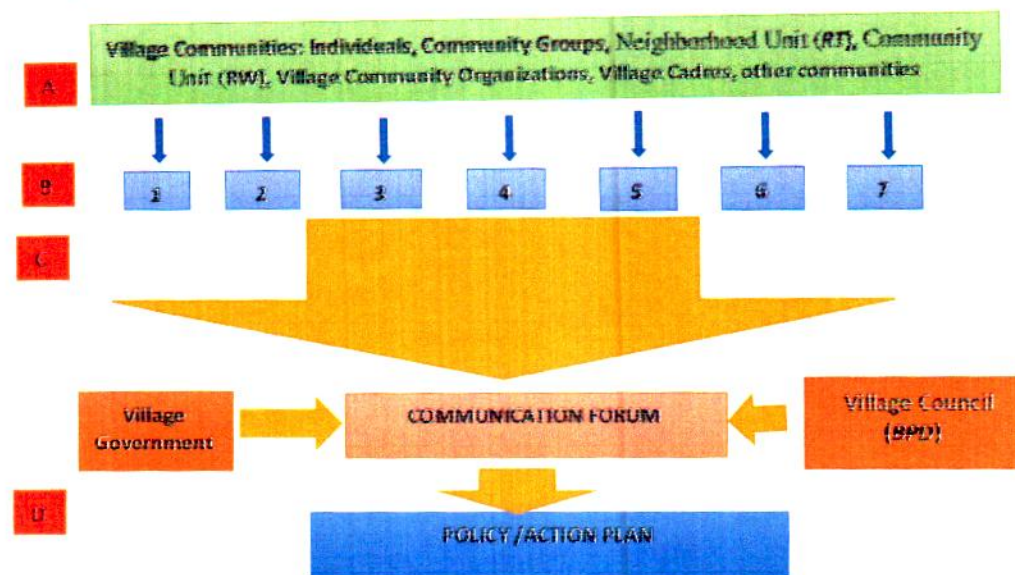


Figure 2: Solid Waste Management Communication Forum Workflow Chart

Due to the existence of a legal institution known as the Waste Care Communication Forum, the coordination through this formal institution will increase and unite the waste management knowledge from different communities. The related legal institution is the Waste-care Community Communication Forum formed through the Kutasari Village Head Decision No. 116 Year 2018, on 7 March 2018. Based on the results of in-depth interviews and FGDs, the working mechanism of the related communication forum suggested by the informant is as follows:

A.	<p>Stakeholders in handling the household waste consist of: Village Government, Individual Community Groups, neighborhood unit (<i>RT</i>), Community Unit (<i>RW</i>), Village Community Organization, Family Resilience Agency (<i>PKK</i>), (Family Resilience Cadres (<i>Dasa Wisma</i>), Village Development Cadres, Self-Assisting Groups (<i>KSM</i>) of Waste, Waste Bank, and other communities.</p>
B.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The elements considered as the Communication Forum members of the household waste management in Kutawati Village consist of: village government, independent waste management, Self-Assisting Group (<i>KSM</i>), Waste Bank, representatives of Neighborhood Unit, representatives of Village Youth Organization (<i>Karang Taruna</i>), representatives of Village Development Cadres. 2. Individually, the community can contribute directly to the implementation of household waste handling, independent waste management in their respective homes by sorting and destroying the activities in handling the household waste technicalities in one village area in which individuals can provide suggestions and inputs through the Neighborhood Unit institutions represented in the Forum or certain community groups, such as Family Resilience Agency (<i>PKK</i>) and Village Youth Organization (<i>Karang Taruna</i>) as well as Village development cadres or village officials. 3. The Village Government as a government organizer has its representatives in the Communication Forum. Village officials obliged to become the Communication Forum members are the Sub village Head (<i>Keludus</i>) plus 1 (one) another officer based on their main duties in the village government. Village officials as the Communication Forum members act as the communication bridge between the forum and the village government and between the community and the Forum. 4. The communities as the members of organizations or groups in the village, such as the Village Youth Organization (<i>Karang Taruna</i>), Family Resilience Agency (<i>PKK</i>), family resilience cadres as the village development activists or other groups, institutionally can provide advice through group representatives in the Communication Forum. The consequence is that these groups must actively absorb the group members' aspirations or from the community. This mechanism will shorten the distance between the community and group representatives in the Forum.
C.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The results of aspirations accommodated by each element are the Communication Forum members to become the materials for the forum discussion. 2. The Chair of Communication Forum schedules a incidental meeting to discuss any input or problem. 3. At this meeting, all members must attend or at least every representative element is presented in the meeting.

	<p>4. For specific discussions related to the village policies, the forum meeting may invite the Village Government and/or the village council (BPD).</p> <p>5. In the event that the Communication Forum scheduled a meeting related to the imposition of obligations to the community, either in the form of charging in the form of money or other obligations, the Chair of Communication Forum must invite the Village Government and Village Council (BPD).</p> <p>6. The Village Government as the organizer and person in charge of the village government has the authority to occasionally hold the Communication Forum meetings to request information related to the Communication Forum activities.</p> <p>7. The Communication Forum is obliged to formulate the provisions or procedures to hold meetings.</p>
D.	<p>1. The Communication Forum meeting results can be in the form of a policy or action plan related to the household waste management technicalities.</p> <p>2. The meeting results must be held by all forum members.</p> <p>3. The resulting policy must be informed to all members of Kutasari Village community through a mechanism determined by the Forum.</p>

Discussion

This research shows that the community has participated in waste management. There is a concern from the community to reduce the potential of environmental pollution due to the existing waste. This study found that community participation in protecting the environment is the result of local knowledge and culture highly concerning on the environmental hygiene. The waste management in this research location is conducted properly since there are waste administrators from various elements, such as individual waste administrators, Self-Assisting Group (ASM), waste banks, and village governments. Moreover, waste problems have become interesting businesses managed by the community organizations to change the community's logical thinking to be more aware on their own environment. This finding supports the study conducted by Crociata *et al.* (2015), Mehra (2017), and Roberts & Okereke (2017).

However, public participation in waste management still faces various challenges including (1) waste management is still partial, (2) waste administrators do not cooperate each other, and (3) there is no institution integrating more effective waste management patterns. Our research findings indicate that various community-based waste management patterns are not supported by a legal institutional framework encouraging collaboration among the waste administrators. Consequently, these separate the social elements to continuously well manage

1 the waste without any coordination or interaction. The poor implementation of a waste
2 management program in this research location demonstrated that waste management is a
3 complicated issue which should have a good management planning related to all social aspects.

4 In fact, the stakeholders' collaboration has a positive influence on waste management
5 sustainability (Awuah-Gyawu, Larbi, & Addai, 2018; Nasrullah, 2015).

6 This study also found that a legal institutional model for waste management in the form
7 of communication forum. The absence of collaboration among waste administrators at the
8 community level has resulted in various problems, such as the practice of burning waste
9 causing air pollution, random disposal of waste by the those who are not yet the customers of
10 waste services, the absence of landfills which are far from the residential areas, and lack of
11 education on waste management at the community level. This problem has been long without
12 effective handling, either from the village government or the stakeholders. The formation
13 related to the communication forum is expected to become an institution functioning as a
14 medium to bridge various interests and arising conflicts as a result of the implementation of
15 waste management patterns.

16 This communication forum institution has the legal force binding the stakeholders
17 under the control of village government. This is consistent with a study conducted by Awuah-
18 Gyawu (2018) mentioning the importance of government to control and administer its role to
19 encourage the stakeholders to collaborate. With the formal authority owned by the government,
20 the communication forum will have strong legitimacy to produce various solutions for the
21 waste management sustainability.

22 Conclusion

23 This study concludes that **community-based waste management at the village level** has
24 developed and resulted in various management patterns. The community concern and
25 awareness for managing the waste proves that the community has the local knowledge and
26 culture supporting the environmental protection. However, the differences in waste
27 management patterns still cause waste management problems. Even though there are laws
28 regarding the village regulations governing the waste management, the managed waste still
29 results in the environmental pollutions. Therefore, this study formulates a legal institutional
30 model for waste management in the form of a waste management communication forum. This
31 model is formulated through the stakeholders' agreement to become a medium to exchange
32 ideas and produce the joint solutions to the waste management problems. Thus, this study

contributes to a better understanding on the implementation of laws governing the waste management.

Recommendation

This study suggested that waste management communication forum model should be strengthened by the village regulations to have a strong legitimacy. To encourage the stakeholders' collaboration, the village government is expected to act as a facilitator integrating different interests. For the sake of future studies, it is suggested that the studies should focus on the capacity of legal institutions in influencing the effectiveness of community-based waste management.

Conflict of Interest

There is **no conflict of interest**.

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