

Implementation of the Mobile Waste Bank Program (BAGIAK) (Study on the Governance of the BAGIAK Program at the Main Waste Bank Office in Banyuwangi Regency)

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Abstract. The active mobile waste bank (BAGIAK) is an effort to collect the proceeds from sorting inorganic waste from the community in the form of waste savings that can be taken in the form of money. The lack of employees in the field of waste transportation and the lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure at Banyuwangi's main waste bank are important concerns in efforts to manage sustainable waste. Objective: To find out and describe the achievements of the Implementation of the Giat Keliling (BAGIAK) Waste Bank Program (Study on the Management of the BAGIAK Program at the Banyuwangi Regency Main Waste Bank Office. The research method is qualitative and is a type of descriptive research. This implementation is focused on the ideas of George C. Edward III in Winarno 1) Communication, 2) Resources, 3) Disposition, and 4) Bureaucratic Structure. Research results: First, communication about the socialization of the program has not reached all levels of society. This shows that education about the benefits of the program still needs to be improved. Second, resources, number of fleets and number of employees available are still limited. This causes the actively traveling waste bank officers to have to work harder and spend more time. Third, Disposition, employees have shown good performance in carrying out their duties and have commitment and dedication to carry out them. Each level and section in the organizational structure has clear duties and responsibilities, so that there is no overlapping of work and is well organized. This is because the structure is in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

Keywords: Implementation, BAGIAK, Banyuwangi Main Waste Bank Office

1. Introduction

Waste remains a pervasive issue in society that has yet to be comprehensively addressed and is inseparable from human life [1]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), waste is defined as anything that is discarded and originates from human activities rather than occurring naturally, which includes items not used, not wanted, or not liked. The presence of waste has significant negative impacts when management is inadequate. Poorly managed waste disposal sites attract various pests such as insects, flies, rats, or other animals that can spread diseases [2].

Effective waste management is expected to mitigate the problems caused by waste on the environment and public health. The Indonesian Government, through Republic of Indonesia Law Number 18 Year 2008 concerning Waste Management, Article 22 paragraph (1), outlines waste handling activities from sorting, collection, transportation, processing, to final disposal. Based on Banyuwangi Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2022 concerning Household Waste and Similar Household Waste Management, comprehensive and integrated waste management from source to disposal is necessary to achieve a clean and healthy Banyuwangi, free from the negative impacts of waste on health and the environment.

The initial goal of the Waste Bank (Bank Sampah) is to realize a green and clean Banyuwangi and raise public awareness about the importance of sustainable waste management. Facilities at the Banyuwangi Waste Bank include customer service offices, locations for exchanging waste for money, and areas for sorting organic and non-organic waste. Additionally, there are machines for shredding waste, facilities for managing organic compost, and spaces for recycling crafts from recycled materials or practicing the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)

principles. The Banyuwangi Waste Bank has evolved with innovations such as the Mobile Waste Bank (Bank Sampah Giat Keliling or BAGIAK), launched in 2021.

The Mobile Waste Bank (BAGIAK) initiative collects inorganic waste from households, enabling them to save and withdraw money based on their waste deposits. This program operates in several districts including Rogojampi, Kabat, Banyuwangi, Glagah, Giri, Kalipuro, and Wongsorejo. The BAGIAK innovation facilitates community participation in waste management, offering financial benefits for waste saving, thereby improving waste management and enhancing environmental cleanliness. Despite these innovations, challenges such as insufficient personnel for waste collection and inadequate infrastructure at the Banyuwangi Waste Bank headquarters remain critical concerns for sustainable waste management. Staff shortages affect the operational efficiency of waste banks, while limited infrastructure hampers effective waste management processes.

Through the Waste Bank, Banyuwangi residents are encouraged to separate organic and non-organic waste, promoting individual and community efforts to convert waste into useful materials. Effective waste management benefits communities by reducing environmental pollution and enabling the reuse of waste materials for more valuable purposes [3]. Based on the aforementioned background and issues, the author is interested in researching the topic titled: 'Implementation of the Mobile Waste Bank (BAGIAK) Program (A Study on the Governance of the BAGIAK Program at the Central Waste Bank Office, Banyuwangi Regency).

2. Method

This research employs a qualitative method and is of the descriptive research type. According to [4], descriptive method is used to describe or analyze research findings without making broader conclusions. The focus of this research is to understand and describe the achievement of the implementation of the Mobile Waste Bank (BAGIAK) Program at the Central Waste Bank Office, Banyuwangi Regency. This implementation is focused on several aspects, in line with George C. Edward III's ideas in [5], namely 1) Communication, 2) Resources, 3) Disposition, and 4) Bureaucratic Structure. The data collection techniques used include observation, interviews, and documentation. The researcher chooses to use purposive sampling technique in determining informants.

3. Result and Discussion

Based on the research conducted, the implementation of the Mobile Waste Bank (BAGIAK) Program at the Central Waste Bank Office, Banyuwangi Regency, as reviewed through Edward III's theory in [5], consisting of four aspects—communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure—yielded the following results:

1. Communication

Communication serves as a tool to convey directives and information from policy makers to those authorized and responsible for implementing policies. It is crucial to ensure clear direction in policy delivery [6]. Effective communication between program implementers and target groups ensures that program objectives and targets are well-socialized, thereby avoiding misunderstandings.

Effective communication channels contribute to effective implementation [7]. Often, miscommunication occurs due to bureaucratic layers. The personnel of the Banyuwangi Regency Waste Bank have cooperated well to implement the BAGIAK program. The Department of Environment through the Waste Bank Director provides instructions to ensure the program runs smoothly. Waste bank officers also conduct community outreach regarding the BAGIAK program to encourage participation in waste management and increase income through waste sales. Social media is also used for program outreach, though many in the community remain unaware of BAGIAK, indicating that outreach has not reached all segments of society.

Information about the BAGIAK program is conveyed clearly and comprehensibly to the public, evident from the use of simple language in socialization and education materials. The BAGIAK program is consistently implemented as planned, with scheduled socializations every three months, orderly waste collection schedules, and customer service at the waste bank.

2. Resources

Effective implementation requires adequate resources [8]. Resources include sufficient staff with necessary skills, information, authority, and facilities to ensure policy execution as expected. Adequate human and financial resources are crucial for policy implementation [9].

The Banyuwangi Regency Environment Department has trained central waste bank officers to manage the BAGIAK program, providing them with knowledge and skills in waste management and community service. They have provided waste collection points, waste sorting equipment, scales, waste transport fleets, and waste storage facilities. However, the limited number of fleets and available personnel necessitates harder work and more time, potentially hindering the smooth operation of the BAGIAK program.

The BAGIAK program requires adequate infrastructure and human resources. Staff shortages to cover all service areas can reduce service quality and community participation in the program.

3. Disposition

Disposition, according to George C. Edward III, refers to the attitudes of policy implementers. Disposition reflects characteristics closely tied to program or policy implementation, such as honesty and commitment. The leaders of the Central Waste Bank demonstrate high commitment to the success of the BAGIAK program, evidenced by their full support for the program.

Officers have participated in training organized by the Banyuwangi Regency Environment Department on waste management, community service, and communication strategies. They show interest in learning, commitment, and dedication in implementing the BAGIAK program, such as collecting waste from the community, providing education on waste management, and responding to community inquiries.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structure is crucial in policy implementation, encompassing mechanisms and organizational structures for execution. Program implementation mechanisms are typically defined through Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and are easily understood by program stakeholders [10]. Each level and section within the organizational structure has clear duties and responsibilities to prevent overlaps.

An organizational structure that facilitates effective communication between leaders and implementers ensures information and instructions are communicated clearly and promptly. Evaluation of the organizational structure is necessary to ensure it meets current needs and conditions. Leaders need to listen to feedback from staff to enhance the effectiveness of the organizational structure. The bureaucratic structure of the Banyuwangi Regency Waste Bank is well-organized, in accordance with SOPs.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion related to the research on the Implementation of the Giat Keliling Waste Bank Programme (BAGIAK) at the Banyuwangi Regency Main Waste Bank Office, the researcher concluded the following: First, communication. The Parent Waste Bank has created a social media account to socialise the Giat Keliling Waste Bank program and educate about waste management. Nonetheless, there are still many people who do not know about this programme, indicating that the socialisation has not reached all levels of society. It is important to increase education about the benefits of this programme so that the community will better understand and be encouraged to join the programme. Secondly Resources. The Environmental Agency of Banyuwangi Regency has trained waste bank officers to run the mobile waste bank programme. However, the number of fleets and staff available is still limited. This results in officers having to work harder and spend more time in running the programme. It is important to note that the Mobile Waste Bank programme does not only require adequate facilities and infrastructure, but also sufficient human resources, given that there is still a shortage of manpower to cover the entire service area. Third Disposition. The Environmental Agency conducts monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of scheduling and waste collection. This aims to ensure the programme runs according to plan with effective routes and schedules that can be met. The employees have shown good performance with high commitment and dedication in running the Giat Keliling Waste Bank programme. Fourth, Bureaucratic Structure. Each level and section in the organisational structure of the Parent Waste Bank of Banyuwangi Regency has clear duties and responsibilities, so there is no overlap of work. This organisational structure enables effective communication between leaders and implementers, so that information and instructions can be conveyed clearly and on time. The implementation of this programme is supported by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that cover the process of selecting, depositing, collecting waste, weighing, and recording. Based on this study, the researcher recommends that the Parent Waste Bank of Banyuwangi Regency increase the intensity of socialisation of the Giat Keliling Waste Bank program to the community. In addition, it is necessary to increase the number of employees and infrastructure facilities at the Waste Bank to ensure the sustainability of the Giat Keliling Waste Bank programme.

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