

## Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management Policies in Padang Panjang City

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### Abstract

This study aims to find out, describe the direction and implementation of the Padang Panjang City Government policy in environmental protection and management. Based on Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, each region must develop a plan for regional environmental protection and management (RPPLH) through Regional Regulations and supported by various environmental policies that must be implemented to improve environmental quality in Padang Panjang City. In the implementation of the public policy process is a very strategic stage, because the success and failure of a policy depends on how the policy can be realized and meet the expected outcomes, this study will also recognize the supporting and inhibiting factors of the implementation of the Padang Panjang City government policy in the environmental field. The method used in this study is a qualitative method using a descriptive approach to describe specifically and in-depth about the implementation of environmental policies carried out by the Padang Panjang City Government starting from the processes and factors that influence it. Data collection techniques using in-depth interviews, observation and documentation studies in order to get comprehensive information as data in describing the phenomena that occur in the research location. The research findings illustrate that there are four factors that influence the implementation of environmental protection and management policies in Padang Panjang City, namely (1) communication factors, (2) resource factors, (3) disposition factors and (4) bureaucratic structure factors. Of the four factors, there are two effective factors, namely communication and bureaucratic structure, and two factors that are not yet effective, namely the disposition factors and bureaucratic structure factors.

**Keywords:** *implementation of environmental policy, protection, management*

### Introduction

The Government of the City of Padang Panjang through the Department of Housing, Settlement and Environment (DPPLH) is a leading sector in realizing sustainable development goals (SDGs) agreed by the States in the UN resolution as a world agenda where Indonesia is one of the countries involved. Sustainable development is a development process that is principled to meet current needs without compromising the fulfillment of the needs of future generations through environmentally oriented development programs. Through the environmental management function, the DPPLH has compiled technical policies and carried out a study program on environmental impacts, an environmental law development and enforcement program, an capacity building program for institutions and people with an environmental perspective aimed at maintaining the environmental quality of the city of Padang Panjang. There are four priority issues as the main issues that have rolled since 2013 until now and are considered as issues that affect the environmental quality of the city of Padang Panjang namely: (1) Compliance with environmental management provisions, (2) Water pollution, (3) Management garbage, (4) Limited land. (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Padang Panjang, 2016).

In the Padang Panjang Municipal Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) there are four targets the Government wants to achieve to improve environmental quality. The following table can be seen in

detail the Padang Panjang area development program in the field of environmental protection and management.

Tabel.1. Regional Development Program for Environment Padang Panjang.

NO	Target	Strategy	Policy direction	Performance indicators (Outcome)
1	The maintenance of the proportion of green space to the area, be not less than 10%	1. Development of Green Open Space 2. implement Greening	1. The addition of Green Open Space 2. implementing afforestation	1. Increasing the percentage of green open space 2. Implementation of the New Tree planting
2	Reducing Waste Generation	Implement the 3R waste management education	3R waste management education program	Reduced volume of waste that goes to landfill
3	Implementation of environmental and natural resource management	Improving the environmental impact control	Control of pollution and environmental damage	Increasing the percentage of buildings / houses along Batang Aia Bakarek-Karek and skelter hiatus that has a septic tank
4	Increased water catchment area	Developing a water catchment system	The addition of a water catchment area	The increasing number of local government buildings are equipped with biopori / infiltration wells

Source: RPJMD Padang Panjang Year 2013-2018

RPJMD policy directions above do not entirely be realized optimally, at least this assumption can be observed from a wide range of environmental conditions and the impact of various policies that have been applied. DPRD Padang Panjang Member of Justice Faction Nations, Mr. Abrar highlights the problem of garbage in the city of Padang Panjang, in the news media, she delivered a critically about the waste management have not been implemented to the fullest. He says there is a problem at this stage of collection and transport so that the city still appear dirty and poorly groomed. (Antara Sumbar, 2013)

In addition to the problem of waste, Padang Panjang also faced the issue of reduction of water catchment areas that have an impact on the flood that is quite large, Daily Newspapers Singgalang on December 21, 2017 in its message calling a number of strategic areas of Padang Panjang contained in several villages paralyzed (Harian Umum Independen Singgalang, 2017), In an interview to residents of Padang District depths tail Mother East Long Ardiati that the flooding that occurred this is a disaster shocked and panicked city residents. Mother Ardiati added to explain that the main cause of flooding according to him is in addition to the heavy rainfall this great flood also disebabkan by the lack of government attention to the condition of culverts narrowed and inadequate that it can not accommodate the water so much, then added again with clogged drains due to household waste being dumped indiscriminately by people who are not responsible.

Managing and protecting the environment requires the support of the community, participation and a sense of community responsibility for programs of environmental initiated by the government should

be in synergy with the public interest, while today there is indifference from citizens even show the attitude of indifference, for example, is shown in the program berbasis waste management community, or the programs that are to invite or urge people to participate in multiply biopori for water uptake menanggulangi land crisis in the city of Padang Panjang.

Based on the description on the background of the above problems, it can be formulated in the form of research issues the following research questions: How is policy implementation and management of environmental protection in the city of Padang Panjang?

## Method

This study uses qualitative research methods with descriptive approaches (Lexy J. Moleong, 2017). The location of the study is the city of Padang Panjang in the Department of Housing, Settlement, and the Environment. Researchers collect data by conducting in-depth interviews, observation and documentation techniques. The determination of research informants was carried out purposively using snowball sampling techniques.

The researcher also collected data through documentation techniques, namely by collecting several archives of communication activities, regulations and policies produced by the government as well as decisions issued. The data analysis method used was a triangulation method that aimed to validate the data found in research or based on theoretical studies. the technique of selecting informants in this study was carried out using a purposive method.

## Results and Discussion

The form of public policy can be seen in a variety of legal products made by the government with specific aims to address various problems experienced by the community. Regarding environmental issues, the Padang Panjang city government has established several legal or policy products aimed at improving environmental quality, the following table illustrates some of these policies:

Tabel.2. Policy in the Field of Environmental Management of the City of Padang Panjang

NO	Types of Legal Products	Number and Date	About
1	Local regulation	2 of 2013	Spatial Planning for Padang Panjang City
2	Local regulation	8 of 2013	Management of Household and Trash A Kind of Household Trash
3	Local regulation	4 of 2013	Buildings
4	Local regulation	2 of 2014	No-Smoking Region and Non-Smoking Region
5	Regulation of Mayor	6 of 2010	Main Duties and Functions of the Office of the Environment
6	Regulation of Mayor	14 of 2011	Forest Rehabilitation, Protection and Utilization
7	Regulation of Mayor	372 of 2006	Determination of Minang Kabau Village as the Padang Panjang City Forest Area
8	Regulation of Mayor	271 of 2010	Establishment of the Koto Katik Forest as the Padang Panjang City Forest Area
9	Regulation of Mayor	244 of 2014	Establishment of Padang Panjang City Environmental Impact Assessment Commission

Source: Department of Housing, Settlement and Environmental Areas of Padang Panjang City

In the table above there are 9 types of environmental management policies in the city of Padang Panjang, but of the 9 policies there are a number of policies that regulate the same problem, for example the non-smoking area, then this means that the last policy has legal force, then there are several the rules governing the institutions or organizing organizations for environmental management which in this case are the DPPLH of the city of Padang Panjang, and the final group are decisions relating to the imposition of environmental sanctions on activities which have been violated in violation of environmental regulations.

From the aforementioned policies there are several environmental management policies that are the focus of attention of this study which will be analyzed for their implementation, namely the policy on household waste management and household-like waste, the policy of no-smoking and non-smoking areas, rehabilitation policies, protection and utilization of forests, policies related to green open space such as the determination of the Minangkabau village as a forest area of the city of Padang Panjang. Some of these policies will be described in general and together using the model of policy implementation formulated by Geogre C. Edwars III.

The factors used as analysis tools for the implementation of management and protection policies in the city of Padang Panjang include communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. The results that can be drawn from each factor are as follows:

**a. Communication Factor**

According to Geogre C. Edwards III there are 3 indicators that must be considered if you want to see policy communication can be effective, namely channeling, clarity and consistency. In distribution indicators, several policies on environmental management and protection in Padang Panjang City are carried out in several ways, according to the Secretary of the DPPLH of Padang Panjang City, Erwina Agreni, all policies both formulated by the DPRD through legislative functions as well as decisions and decisions made by the Mayor are communicated internally institutional through various instrument of implementing instructions that will be implemented, so that all policies can be understood by all stakeholders. In addition it is communicated through formal meetings, such as periodic programmed socialization activities. All environmental management policies in the city of Padang Panjang are known by almost all staff in the DPPLH.

The distribution media used to communicate environmental management policies carried out by DPPLH are public media such as billboards that are managed by the government of Kota Panjang Panjang, where the City of Padang Panjang now has many billboards that are designed as beautiful as possible in various strategic and attractive city corners. public attention. It is in this media that appeals, notices, advertisements, motivations, content or contents of the policy are informatively disseminated to the public.

Clarity and consistency of communication are other indicators that will support policy communication. There is no point in a good distribution instrument if the information to be conveyed is unclear and inconsistent. Still according to information from Ms. Erwina Agreni, related to clarity, it can also be seen how the guidelines for the implementation of its policies, so far the DPPLH as an executor can interpret policies according to the intentions formulated by the formulator. Likewise with consistency, that the various policies that exist so far article by article are consistently interrelated, according to the Secretary of the Office of the DPPLH this policy of Management and life protection does not overlap with each other.

The Head of the Division of Environmental Management Mr. Ridwan explained that in the aspect of communication of environmental policies to the community DPPLH maximized socialization activities to the community, which had been carried out including the socialization of clean river programs, socialization of waste management, socialization of composers in waste management, socialization of making biopori absorption holes and wells absorption, socialization of environmental permits and environmental quality, socialization of environmental management through various videotron media, radio shows, distribution of leaflets and brochures.

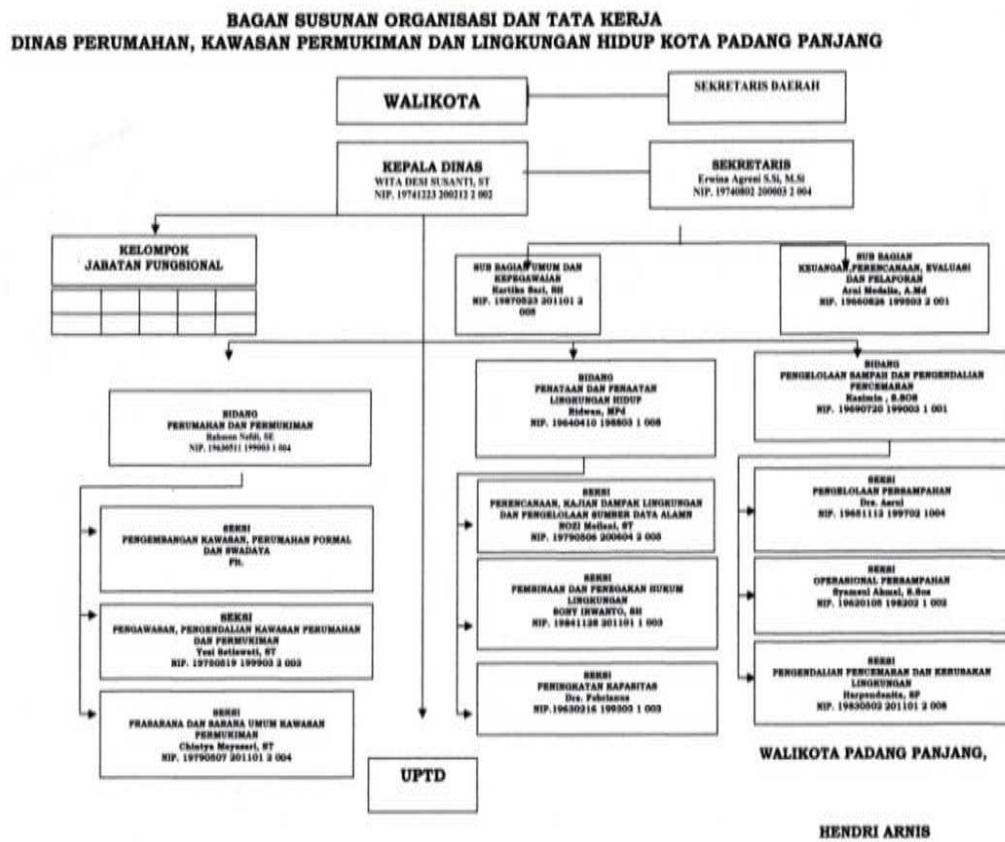
However, when confirmed to the community there were some community groups who openly admitted that they did not know about the implementation of the policy or even the government's programs, for example the composer program in waste management, Mr. Defrial Anwar, one of the residents interviewed explained that there were several programs This government is not evenly known by the community, but some of the main policies that the public knows.

**b. Resource Factor**

**1. Human Resources**

Edwars explained that this human resource includes staff or personnel who will be tasked with implementing the policy, in this case the quality of staff takes precedence over the number of staff. This means that qualified human resources will be more likely to be able to implement policies properly.

Figure 1. Chart of Organizational Structure, Work Procedure and Personnel of DPPLH Padang Panjang City



Source: Department of Housing, Settlement and Environmental Areas of Padang Panjang City

In the picture above based on work procedures that refer to the duties and functions that have been arranged there are 16 people who occupy structural positions along with some staff, in addition to personnel in structural positions there are also staff in functional groups and personnel who lead several UPTDs under DPPLH Kota Padang Long. In terms of numbers compared to the institutional workload in terms of administration, it can be concluded that the proportion of staff needs is sufficient. Likewise with the quality of staff which can be seen from the level of education that on average has an S1 education qualification and some even have a Masters.

From the informant's information and observations made by researchers, it can be concluded that the DPPLH of Padang Panjang City experienced a shortage of personnel in the field of waste

management, namely cleaning officers who are directly responsible in all kelurahans in Padang Panjang City, thus impacting on the cleanliness of the city from garbage.

## 2. Funds

From the research findings that can be seen in the Padang Panjang DPPLH document the budgeted funds from the total regional income and expenditure budget Padang Panjang city (APBD) in 2016 were only 6.6% or around Rp. 708,883,834,833.98 which is distributed to several sectors which can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Amount of APBD Budget for the Environmental Sector

No.	Description	Budget Amount (Rp)	Percentage
1	APBD in 2016	708.883.834.833,98	100
2	Environmental management agency	3.173.917.000,00	0,5
3	Other sectors' APBD related to the environment	30.893.398.550,00	4,4
4	Regional Budget for Cleaning Management	12.240.633.700,00	1,7

Source: Department of Housing, Settlement and Environmental Areas of Padang Panjang City

The amount of the above budget is still very limited, according to the Secretary of the PPLH Service the fund is not sufficient to be distributed, especially in the context of implementing a waste management program whose target is to reduce the volume of waste to the final landfill (TPA). A very large target of achievement makes this policy must be supported by funds that must also be large.

### c. Disposition Factor

Dispositions are trends reflected in the behavior of policy implementers which will have consequences for the effectiveness of the implementation of environmental management and protection policies in the city of Padang Panjang. The indicator is the honesty and commitment of the executor. Based on the results of the study, the researchers' commitment and honesty aspects were observed in the process of implementing several environmental management programs. Waste management, for example whether monitored by the implementers of indisciplinary behavior, neglect of work behavior, no empathy, or not providing proper services to the community.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Indra Madi, residents who live in the district of West Padang Panjang District said that they were still not satisfied with cleaning services carried out by janitors, in household waste collection, for example, not carried out routinely or according to a set schedule, so residents often dispose of their rubbish independently, then in the collection of rubbish it is often covered with leftover rubbish that is still surrendering, at least the janitors pay less attention in detail in the process of transporting rubbish.

Another thing related to commitment is related to how often implementers do not obey the rules that have been determined in the applicable regulations, including in the implementation of the tasks and functions of each field and section. Based on the results of the study can be known and concluded through the performance report, the implementers are considered to be quite committed to carrying out their respective duties. So it can be concluded that in this aspect of disposition some implementers have not shown a positive tendency so that they are smooth in implementing these policies. Another example is the policy of a no-smoking area, there are still many visible that employees actually violate the rules by smoking in places or areas that have been declared to be free from cigarette smoke such as schools, places of worship and even where they work.

### d. Bureaucratic Structure Factor

The bureaucratic structure is the implementing organization of environmental management policies in the city of Padang Panjang, spearheading that is expected to carry out government functions in the aspect of providing optimal services in terms of environmental management in order to realize improved environmental quality. Therefore, bureaucracy also determines the success of a policy implementation. The structure and function of the bureaucracy is an indicator in explaining the role of the bureaucracy in policy.

Structure is the anatomy or building that forms an organization and ends in how work procedures, work procedures and work systems are carried out. The greater the structure of a bureaucracy, the broader the scope of work completion will be. In implementing environmental protection and management policies in the city of Padang Panjang DPPLH is not the only institution, although DPPLH is the leading sector. DPPLH must collaborate with several agencies in the city of Padang Panjang namely the Public Works and Public Housing Agency (PUPR) and the Padang Panjang City Health Office.

The Department of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) in this connection is the main agency in implementing the program to expand the amount of green open space (RTH). The expansion of green space is one of the government programs in the environmental management policy category. This green open space planning must of course be adjusted to the regional spatial planning and layout plan that has been formulated by DPUPR. In this program DPPLH is only as a supporting agency.

Therefore, based on the findings of this study it can be explained that structurally there are many cross-departmental organizations that implement several environmental management policies. On one hand, if this can be well coordinated, the existing environmental programs can certainly be harmonized and facilitate the implementation of policies. But on the contrary if what happens is a misunderstanding of coordination, of course environmental management policies whose implementation is spread to several agencies or bureaucracy will easily cause program confusion due to overlapping of the implementation of tasks and functions.

## Conclusions

From the description of the findings and the discussion above it can be concluded that implemantasi protection policy and environmental management in Padang Panjang described as follows:

1. There are 9 policies in various forms is a legal product in the field of environmental management are grouped into three aspects: policy governing the implementing institutions, policies governing law enforcement environment, and policies that lead to the implementation of government programs in environmental management in order materialized environmental quality improvement.
2. There are four factors that influence the implementation of policies, namely, faktor komunikasi, resource factor, factor disposition, and factor structure of the bureaucracy.
3. Of the four factors there are two factors that are effective enough that the communication factor and factor structure of the bureaucracy, both these factors could support the implementation of good policies. However there are two other factors that have not been effective and many become penyebab of barriers and obstacles in the implementation of programs and policies that factors such as staff resources and funds are still very limited. The last factor is the factor of disposition is a tendency implementers in performing their duties and honest yet the consistency of melaksana tasks.

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