



Collaborative Governance Waste Management in Bandung Regency

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Abstract. The crucial issues regarding the realization of good governance. is Collaborative Governance which increases the involvement of the public sector with the private sector and this problem is caused by lack of cooperation between stakeholders in overcoming waste management problems, has not created a unit to work together in achieving common goals and has not utilized the resources they have in waste management. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. The informants are all interested parties, both government officials and other stakeholders. Through a qualitative approach, analysis is used by collecting, processing, analyzing, interpreting in depth and comprehensively. Based on the results of this study, it can be stated that Collaborative Governance is analyzed through mobilization of shared principles, shared motivation and capacity for collective action in Collaborative Governance waste management in Bandung Regency, has not been fully realized effectively. This means that Collaborative Governance in waste management of the three activities has not been carried out in a comprehensive, routine and formalistic manner. The findings in this study are 1) Community Doubt. 2) Facilities and infrastructure, 3) Professional Staff, become obstacles in the implementation of Collaborative Governance in waste management. Efforts that must be made are providing assistance with sorting bins at the household level and providing transportation to recycling sites, strengthening community skills and capabilities and integrating waste banks with the informal sector, namely small to large collectors, as players in the recycling business.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance · Waste Management · Bandung

1 Introduction

The policy on waste management is directed at “Increasing urban waste management efforts by placing environmental protection as one of the policy determining factors” (Perpres RI Number 5 of 2003 concerning RPJMN 2004–2009). Then, in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, that Waste management is an activity related to waste reduction and handling. Efforts to reduce waste, namely by limiting waste to minimize waste products, reuse in the form of direct reuse of waste and/or recycling in the form of reuse of waste after going through the process. Whereas in waste handling as regulated in the Bandung Regency Government Regional Regulation Number 21 of 2009 concerning Waste Management, which includes activities:

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1. Segregation in the form of grouping and segregating waste according to the type, amount and/or nature of the waste.
2. Collection in the form of taking and transferring waste from waste sources to Temporary Shelters (TPS).
3. Transportation in the form of bringing waste from sources and or from TPS.
4. Processing in the form of changing the characteristics, composition and amount of waste.
5. Final processing of waste in the form of safely returning waste and/or residue from previous processing to environmental media.

Bandung Regency as an area bordering the Provincial Capital, like other cities in Indonesia, faces the problem of waste management. The issue of population density and the environment are two important things related to sustainable development. Sustainable development is based on community welfare and justice in the short, medium and long term with a balance of economic growth, social dynamics and environmental preservation. Until now, even though there have been policies related to waste, in reality the waste problem in Bandung Regency is still a sectoral problem and has not become a development priority.

As a result of waste that is not managed properly, the volume of landfill waste in the last few years in Bandung Regency has increased every day. Unfortunately, however, the increasing volume of waste generated is not matched by the volume of waste that can be handled/transported to the TPA every day, while the remainder that is left untreated will become a source of other social problems.

Waste management is an activity related to controlling waste piles, sorting, collecting, transferring from transport, processing waste disposal in a way that refers to the best principles regarding aesthetic health and other environmental considerations, and also responsive to people's behavior. The target of waste management is to increase waste management efforts and public awareness or concern for creating a clean and healthy environment. Recycling waste management is an effective or good way, provided that the waste used is waste that can be recycled, has high economic value, does not use oil-coated paper or plastic. In connection with the research that the author conducted, that the waste management policy is based on Bandung Regency Regional Regulation Number 21 of 2009 concerning Waste Management, and Regency Head Decree Number 25 of 2010 concerning Implementation Guidelines for Regional Regulation Number 21 of 2009, in this case the research is more directed at how activities waste management by the local government, so as to have a positive impact on the cleanliness and comfort of the environment.

In relation to Collaborative Governance, these problems can be seen from the following indications: First, the lack of cooperation between stakeholders in overcoming waste management problems. Second, there has not been the creation of a unit to work together in achieving common goals. Third, they have not utilized the resources they have. Judging from the role of government organizations, one of the weaknesses in waste management is that the Environmental Service, which should be the regulator, also becomes the operator. The overlapping of these functions makes solid waste management less focused. Environmental services besides functioning as a waste manager (operator), it also functions as a regulator, supervisor, and supervisor. As a regulator

environmental services in charge of making regulation which must be carried out by the waste manager, as well as supervise the implementation of these regulations.

While function environmental services as a coach, is to improve the ability of operators through training and activities involving the community to get feedback on waste management services. These functions and roles become ineffective when there is still a high role of the government which is too dominant, but unable to cover all such complex problems.

From the point of view of policy implementation, the Environmental Service, that the success of waste management is very dependent on the ability of implementing organizations, especially related agencies in carrying out their duties, functions and authorities. Normatively, after the arrangement of regional apparatus organizations, Collaborative governance in waste management, should be getting better. However, in reality, after several years of operation, this regional apparatus organization has not been able to carry out its duties and functions as expected.

Issues related to Collaborative governance in waste management, it should not only be understood as a technical issue, but also regarding aspects of stakeholders' understanding, attitude and behavior. One of the indications of this can be seen from the frequent accumulation of waste in TPS. This is because in waste management by officers in Bandung Regency they are still limited to the conventional approach, where waste is removed as quickly and as far as possible from its source, without seeing that waste is actually a resource and raw material because it still contains material and energy, so that waste management is to produce productive materials such as energy sources, organic fertilizers and other productive materials are still very limited.

Ansell and Gash [1] which states that in general collaborative governance emerges adaptively or deliberately created consciously for the following reasons: (1) complexity and interdependence between institutions, (2) conflicts between latent interest groups and difficult to suppress, and (3) efforts to find new ways to gain political legitimacy from a policy. Ansell and Gash [1] then stated that in general it can be explained that collaborative governance is a process that involves various relevant stakeholders to promote the interests of each agency in achieving common goals. In fact, he considers that collaborative governance is a government requirement to formalize the involvement of parties outside the government in a forum. According to him, collaborative coverage is:

“A governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets.”(an arrangement that provides for one or more public agencies directly engaging with non-public stakeholders in a formal, consensus oriented, deliberative collective decision making process that aims to create or implement public policy or manage programs or public assets.

Based on the definition above, several key words can be formulated which emphasize the six characteristics of collaborative governance, including: (1) that the forum is initiated or implemented by public institutions or actors in public institutions; (2) participants in the forum also include non-public actors; (3) participants are directly involved in making and making decisions and decisions do not have to refer to public actors; (4) the forum is formally organized and meetings are held jointly; (5) the forum aims to make

decisions based on mutual agreement or in other words this forum is consensus-oriented; and (6) collaboration focused on public policy and public service management.

This definition can be interpreted that the forum exists in a formal relationship so that it is mentioned only around cooperation between public institutions, public actors and non-public actors. In contrast to the definition of collaborative governance explained by Agrawal and Lemos in Balogh et al. [2] that collaborative governance is not only limited to stakeholders consisting of government and non-government but also formed by the existence of “multipart net governance” which includes the private sector, society and civil society and is built on the synergy of the roles of stakeholders in the preparation of hybrid plans such as public-private and private-social cooperation.

A similar definition is conveyed by Balogh [2] that collaborative governance is a process and structure in the management and formulation of public policies that constructively involve actors from various levels, both at the level of government and or public agencies, private institutions, and civil society in order to achieve public goals that cannot be achieved if carried out by only one party.

Meanwhile, Kumorotomo [3] define collaborative governance as a collective and egalitarian process in which each participant has substance authority in decision-making and each stakeholder has the same opportunity to reflect on their aspirations in the process. This concept becomes a rule that is even written that each collaborating party has the same position and opportunity in the process of making and implementing public policies. In line with the above understanding, Dwiyanto [4] explains in detail that in collaborative partnerships there is a deli-very of vision, goals, and strategies, as well as activities between parties. They do stand each other,

2 Methods

The research method used in this study is a case study with a qualitative approach. A case study is a method for understanding individuals that is carried out in an integrative and comprehensive manner in order to obtain a deep understanding of the individual and the problems it faces with the aim of solving the problem and obtaining good self-development.

Analysis in qualitative research tends to be carried out in a descriptive analysis and meaning is essential. Then the data is analyzed to get a solution to the problem. Qualitative research is a research that is used to reveal problems in the work life of an organization, both government organizations and private organizations, so that it can be used as a policy to be implemented for the common good. Qualitative research emerged because there was a paradigm shift in looking at a reality/phenomenon/symptom. In this paradigm, social reality is seen as something that is holistic/whole, complex, dynamic, and full of meaning. Such a paradigm is called the positivism paradigm, which in viewing phenomena is more singular, static, and concrete. The post positivist paradigm is a naturalistic qualitative research whose process is inductive, the data obtained is qualitative data, which still needs to be interpreted so that its meaning can be understood.

This qualitative research is often called the naturalistic research method because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural setting); Also known as the ethnographic method, because initially this method was more widely used for research in the

field of cultural anthropology; referred to as qualitative, because the data collected and analyzed are more qualitative in nature.

According to Creswell in Sugiyono [5], qualitative methods are divided into five types, namely Phenomenological, Grounded Theory, Ethnography, Case Studies, Narrative Research:

Phenomenological, is a qualitative research, in which researchers collect data with participant observation to find out the essential phenomena of participants in their life experiences. Grounded theory, is a type of qualitative method, where researchers can draw generalizations (what is observed inductively), abstract theories about processes, actions or interactions based on the views of the participants being studied. Ethnography is a type of qualitative research, in which researchers study group culture under natural conditions through observation and interviews.

Cases are a type of qualitative research, where the researcher conducts in-depth exploration of programs, events, processes, activities, towards one or more people, a case is related by time and activity and the researcher collects data and in continuous time.

Narrative research is a type of qualitative research, in which the researcher conducts a study of one individual or better to obtain historical data compiled into a narrative and chronological report. According to Saldana in Sugiyono [5] qualitative research is the umbrella for various naturalistic research in social life. Data or information in the form of text from interviews, field notes, documents, visual materials such as artifacts, photographs, videos, data from the internet, documents of human life experiences were analyzed qualitatively (non-quantitatively).

The researcher chose to use a qualitative method considering that this research aims to reveal what happened in empirical reality and this research is more about observing and exploring the behavior of the object to be studied. Qualitative research is conducted to determine a thorough and in-depth description of the research object under study, by departing from an existing phenomenon, this research also does not depart from a theory to be tested for truth, but theory is used as an approach to research problems.

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Qualitative research, which becomes a research instrument is the researcher himself, therefore the researcher as an instrument must also be validated to what extent the qualitative researcher is ready to conduct research and then the researcher goes directly to the field, Nasution in Sugiyono [5] states:

“Qualitative research, there is no other choice but to make humans the main research instrument. The reason is that, things don’t have a definite shape yet. Problems, research focus, research procedures, hypotheses used, even the expected results, all of which cannot be determined with certainty and clarity beforehand. Everything still needs to be developed throughout the research. In this uncertain

and unclear situation, there is no other choice and only the researcher himself as the only tool that can achieve it.”

Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. Without knowing data collection techniques, researchers will not get data that meets the established data standards. Data collection can be done in various settings, various sources, and various ways. When viewed from the settings, data can be collected in natural settings, in laboratories with experimental methods, at homes with various respondents, at seminars, discussions, on other streets. When viewed from the data source, data collection can use primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors, and secondary sources are data sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people, media such as e-mail, WhatsApp, etc., or written documents. Furthermore, when viewed from the point of view of methods or techniques of data collection, it can be done by observation (observation), interviews (interviews), documentation and a combination of the four or can be called triangulation.

2.1 Observation

Nasution in Sugiyono [5] states that observation is the basis of all knowledge. Scientists can only work based on data, namely facts about the real world obtained through observation. The data is collected and with the help of various sophisticated tools, so that objects that are very small or very far away can be observed clearly.

According to Patton in [5], it is stated that the benefits of observation are as follows:

1. By observing in the field researchers will be better able to understand the context of data in all social situations.
2. With observation, direct experience will be obtained.
3. With observation, researchers can see things that are lacking or not observed by others.
4. With observation, researchers can find things that would not be revealed by respondents.
5. With observation, researchers can find things that are beyond the perception of respondents.
6. Through observations in the field researchers not only collect rich data, but also obtain personal impressions, and feel the atmosphere of the social situation being studied.

Observation is an application of research that uses sight, observing various social phenomena or phenomena that occur in the object of research. In making observations, researchers are required to focus on what is being researched, because social phenomena or social symptoms change quickly and also quickly disappear when there are new problems.

2.2 Interview

Interviews are used as a data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find problems that must be examined, but also if the researcher

wants to know things from respondents in more depth. This data collection technique is based on self-reports or at least on personal knowledge and beliefs.

Satinback in Sugiyono [5] argues that: “*interviewing provides the researcher a means to gain a deeper understanding of how the participant interprets a situation or phenomenon than can be gained through observation alone*”. So with interviews, researchers will find out more in-depth things about participants in interpreting situations and phenomena that occur, where this cannot be found through observation.

2.3 Data Collection Techniques with Documents

Documents are records of past events. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, monumental works of a person. Documents in the form of writing, for example diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, policies and many more. Documents in the form of images such as photographs, live images, sketches and others. Documents in the form of works, for example works of art which can be in the form of pictures, sculptures, films and others. Document study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. Research results from observations or interviews will be more credible or trustworthy if they are supported by the documents that have been obtained.

2.4 Triangulation

In Sugiyono [5], triangulation is defined as a data collection technique which is a combination of various data collection techniques and existing data sources. If the researcher collects data by triangulation, the researcher actually collects data which simultaneously tests the credibility of the data, namely checking the credibility of the data using various data collection techniques and various data sources.

Triangulation technique means that researchers use different data collection techniques to obtain data from the same source. Researchers used participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation for the same data source simultaneously. Source triangulation means to get data from different sources using the same technique.

3 Discussion

3.1 Implementation of Waste Management by the Bandung Regency Environmental Service (DLH)

Movement of Shared Principles (Principled Engagement). Waste management is one of the most important things in the implementation of waste management carried out by the Bandung regency environmental service, policy implementers must understand the applicable waste management. Understanding of waste management will support how the activities are carried out. In understanding waste management, all elements of employees have a full understanding of the mechanism from the initial planning to implementation in the field. Field execution, not only the office staff but also the community must understand the waste management, so that the process of cooperation can be carried out between the office and the community.

The large number of people who understand Waste Management can ease the Office's work, besides that the Village is also an assistant in implementing the Waste Management, so that several Villages in Bandung Regency have implemented Waste Management and included it in the points in the local Village Regulations. The community's understanding of Waste Management begins with socialization carried out by the Government Service. This socialization will open up people's understanding of Waste Management by the government in an area, especially Bandung Regency.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the author, Waste Management will be carried out if the Aparatur or the Waste Management implementers understand how Waste Management is carried out by the community as the executor of Waste Management and the maker of the Waste Management. Implementation and waste management makers must understand how it is implemented.

Shared Motivation. Waste Management carried out by the implementer of Waste Management namely Employees at the Environmental Service, anyone involved in implementing the Waste Management so that Waste Management can be achieved effectively and efficiently, involvement will create collaboration between various parties to complete an activity carried out by the executors, not only activities carried out by the Department of the Environment. The planning stage to implementation is carried out by the Service, the rest of which will provide assistance such as plant seeds, even though basically the Office already exists, it's just that the need for plant seeds will become a reference for Waste Management to run well, the community that helps in the waste management process will be very enthusiastic, this is because the Department and the community work together to preserve the environment in which they live.

The implementation of Waste Management must be in accordance with the duties and functions of the implementing sector, if there is no compatibility with the tasks and functions, it is certain that the Waste Management will not work, because the implementation of Waste Management is not carried out by experts, the duties and functions will produce appropriate procedures with the performance of employees of the Department of the Environment.

The process of implementing Waste Management runs effectively and efficiently, in the implementation of Waste Management towards the goals to be achieved, so that in implementing Waste Management it does not waste time, effort and excessive thoughts, this will minimize mistakes made. Right on target means that Waste Management runs in every region and Waste Management is in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management maker.

Capacity to Perform Joint Action

Waste management that is carried out certainly requires time for implementation, timely related to processing time. Every Waste Management that is carried out must be timely in its implementation from planning to implementation time in the field Waste Management must be in accordance with the stipulated time.

The Government and the Service are making every effort to complete the Waste Management so that it is completed in a timely manner, the implementation which takes a long time related to the amount of waste that has accumulated will take quite a long time, for implementation which takes quite a long time, the Service delegates authority

to the person in charge of the field, this is done so that everyone is able to work together to improve the environment, with this cooperation the Office does not need to bother planning further activities, the person in charge will carry out their duties properly, and then the Service officer will carry out monitoring whether the tree has been planted or not.

Waste Management is a government work program, in fact every Waste Management that is carried out and delegated to the Service is for the welfare of the people, the Environment Service aims to preserve the environment through the Waste Management program, so that the Service carries out a plan to carry out the Waste Management. Changes in the environment will have a good impact on the health of the community, because the environment will be congested and the air will be polluted, the photosynthetic activities of the trees will make the air fresh and clean. Increasing residential land to be clean and beautiful has a positive impact that Waste Management is going according to what was planned by the Government.

Based on the results of the interviews, Waste Management from a plan will have a big impact, what can be seen from the results of the implementation of Waste Management, is it beneficial to the community or not and what are the benefits felt by the community, according to the results of the interview that waste management has a significant impact extraordinary, of course the community will benefit from what they have done, and the performance of the Environmental Service has been going according to the set plan.

Obstacles Experienced by the Implementation of Waste Management by the Bandung Regency Environmental Service (DLH). Research conducted by the authors found several findings when carrying out field research, with observations and interviews as well as from the documents obtained, Waste Management carried out by the Department of the Environment does not always go smoothly. The policies that are formulated sometimes do not go according to what is aspired to. There are several problems experienced by the institution that will hamper the implementation of Waste Management. According to the results of interviews and observations, there are several obstacles experienced by the Environmental Service. The following are the obstacles that occur:

1. The maintenance of trees when they have been planted is not running optimally, and the planting that is done is not in accordance with environmental conditions.
2. The community is more concerned with maintenance money and ignores these funds to take care of the trees that have been planted.

Delay in tree planting, such as forgetting to bring planting tools (such as hoes, shovels and other tools).

Efforts Made by the Government to Approach the Community Regarding Waste Management by the Bandung Regency Environmental Service (DLH). The efforts of the Environmental Service in implementing Waste Management activities are as follows:

1. Involve community leaders to provide direction to the community that the budget provided is not for personal consumption but to protect the environment, and the Office holds discussions with the community.

2. Requesting community assistance to prepare tools, so that the implementation of activities can take place without waiting for tools from the Office.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

Waste Management Collaboration carried out by the Bandung Regency Environmental Service has been implemented which will be concluded by the author as follows:

1. Waste Management, all elements of employees fully understand the mechanism from the initial planning to implementation in the field, Service employees are not only required to understand the program, but must carry out the planning stages to the field execution stage, not only Service employees but the community must also understand Waste Management, so that the collaboration process can be carried out between the Office and the Community.
2. The process of implementing Waste Management runs effectively and efficiently, in implementing the program towards the goals to be achieved, so that in implementing the program it does not waste time, energy and excessive thoughts, this will minimize mistakes made. Right on target means that the program runs in every region and the program is in accordance with the provisions of the program maker.
3. The agency delegates authority to the person in charge of the field, this is done so that everyone is able to work together to improve the environment, with this collaboration the agency does not have to bother planning further activities, the person in charge will carry out their duties properly.
4. The Department of the Environment aims to preserve the environment through Waste Management, it certainly has goals and objectives to provide good benefits to the community. The objectives set are the beginning of the program planning previously set by the Environmental Service.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the results of research conducted by the author in Bandung Regency Environmental Service regarding Waste Management. Then the authors provide suggestions as follows:

1. The level of socialization by the Environmental Service both through social media and by holding discussions with the Village Government, because some people still don't understand about waste management.
2. Hold training on the importance of managing waste for the community, so that the community can be independent in preserving the environment around where they live, such as some time there have been Ecovillage activities and other activities that are able to open people's insights about the environment.
3. Form environmental conservation cadres to ensure that the environment in which you live in the area can be maintained.
4. Continue the waste management activity program with other activities such as planting trees so that it is not only environmental sustainability but also public health can be guaranteed.

Establish cooperation with related parties, so that the terraced land of the house can be planted with trees, so that Bandung Regency becomes a beautiful settlement, for example when building residential or residential areas.

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