



# Implementation of Waste Policy in Reducing Ocean Pollution

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**Abstract.** The increase in the volume of waste that occurred in Balung Anyar Village, Lekok District, Pasuruan Regency made Project STOP a program that contains how to dispose of, sort and process waste, aiming to reduce the volume of waste by disposing of it and increasing public awareness. The purpose of this study is to describe the implementation of Project STOP in Balung Anyar Village. This article uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. The focus of this research refers to the theory of George Edward III which has indicators including communication, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structures. The results of this study show that the communication dimensions of transmission and consistency have been implemented well, but there are obstacles to the dimensions of clarity; resources that are in accordance with providing facilities and infrastructure to support the work of employees and there are constraints on the budget; implementing a disposition in the appointment of all employees of TPST3R BUMDESMA and the tendency of community attitudes and the difficulty of providing incentives due to lack of funds; and the bureaucratic structure that can be seen through the preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in order to help employee performance and the division of authority to the community and employees which is carried out quite well. Based on this, TPST3R BUMDESMA as a policy implementer needs to evaluate communication and information and understanding for the community, as well as solutions related to constraints on the budget.

**Keywords:** Implementation of policies, Environmental policies, Sustainable development, Waste treatment, Marine pollution

## 1 Introduction

The problem of environmental pollution due to the lack of waste management is a problem that in some areas has not been resolved and is a burden and a serious problem in almost all district/city governments. The problem arises because waste (especially waste sourced from households) is not handled properly. Low public awareness, limited landfill land, and limited ability of local governments in terms of financing are supporting factors that result in the increasingly complex waste problem [1].

One of the causes of the lack of public concern for the environment which is still being done today is to throw garbage out of place, so that this kind of thing many parties are harmed by each other [2]. The culture of littering and the absence of sorting of the

types of garbage that are thrown away raises various environmental problems, one of which is marine pollution. The definition of marine pollution refers to Government Regulation No. 19 of 1999 concerning Control of Pollution and/or Destruction of the sea is the entry or inclusion of living things, energy substances, and/or other components into the marine environment by human activities so that their quality drops to a certain level which causes the marine environment to no longer be in accordance with quality standards and/or their functions.

One of the common marine pollutants is garbage. Based on the results of temporary calculations from the Coordination Team of the National Secretariat for Marine Debris Handling, the total waste entering the sea in 2020 is estimated to reach 521,540 tons, of which around 12,785 tons come from activities at sea [3]. This will have a bad impact on the environment and humans in the future so it has brought the attention of many worlds to overcome this. Hermawan, Damar and Hariyadi [4] and Febriani [5] have explained the negative impacts in social, economic, and ecological terms of marine pollution so that the government has begun to make efforts to handle waste periodically according to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2020, currently, there are 21 provinces and 353 regencies/cities that have established Regional Policy and Strategy documents (JAKSTRADA) in waste management in accordance with the mandate of Presidential Regulation Number 97 of 2017 with 100 percent waste management target by 2025 [6]. One of the policies organized by the private sector is Project STOP (Stop Ocean Plastic).

Project STOP (Stop Ocean Plastic) is a strategic partner of Siegwerk, an initiative of Borealis and SYSTEMIQ, which designs, implements and measures circular economy solutions for plastic pollution in the Southeast Asian region's oceans. The project was launched in 2017 and has worked with various partners in the industrial and government sectors. Project STOP aims to prevent 25,000 tonnes of plastic waste that can pollute the environment each year and create a full 1,000 jobs for communities so that the region's circular economy can improve. This increase in waste every year can have an impact on public health, income, and environmental pollution [7].

Project STOP has four main objectives: zero percent waste leakage into the environment, create a circular waste management system, promote economic sustainability, and benefit local communities through the creation of new jobs, as well as reduce the impact of poorly managed waste management [8].

Project STOP is currently promoted to support three cities in Indonesia with high leakage rates of marine plastic, namely: Muncar, a location with coastal fishing communities in Banyuwangi; Pasuruan, a coastal city located on Java, the fourth largest island in Indonesia (and only 70 km from the Siegwerk mixing center in Surabaya); and Jembrana, located on the northwest coast of Bali. In 2020, Project STOP was focused on Lekok and Nguling Subdistricts as one of the areas that have the longest coastline in the Pasuruan Regency [7].

One of the successes of Project STOP can be seen from the implementation in the Muncar area, Banyuwangi from 2017 to 2020, many achievements have been achieved by Project STOP starting from (1) being able to sort out 14 types of plastic, 5 types of paper, scrap metal, and glass; (2) improvement of TPST facilities so as to increase waste

processing to half the Muncar population; (3) prevent 91.9 tonnes of waste of which 22.5 tonnes of plastic waste enters the Muncar neighborhood by socializing the introduction of door-to-door policies on Project STOP; (4) reduce more than 70 tonnes of waste from local beaches of which 25% is plastic waste; (5) the system design of Project STOP became a benchmark for 12 international solid waste experts [9]. This project also realizes the objectives of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2018 concerning Handling of Marine Debris.

Other successes that have been achieved include changes in the behavior of the people of Muncar by being willing to collect waste, separate it based on type, and pay levy or dues. However, from this research there is some data that is less detailed, regarding the waste management mechanism, how to encourage people to no longer throw rubbish carelessly or in the water, how much fees each resident gives and what the fees are for, etc. Therefore, this research was conducted to analyze more deeply the implementation of the Project STOP policy, especially in Pasuruan Regency, Balung Anyar Village, Lekok District especially Pasuruan being the second city of implementing this policy.

Most of the Project STOP policies are implemented by the society of Balung Anyar Village, the local government, and several private companies, such as SYSTEMIQ and CSR from PT Nestle. In this study, researchers focused on analyzing how the implementation mechanism works and what successes and goals have been achieved from this policy. Thus, a suitable theory for analyzing this policy is the theory of George C. Edward III, because the success or failure of the implementation of this policy is highly dependent on the community and local government, especially DLH as the executor, which is directly or indirectly influenced by 4 indicators from the theory George C. Edward III.

## 2 Methods

This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe, explain, and answer in more detail the problems to be studied by studying as much as possible an individual, a group, or an event [10]. This method is used to describe and analyze how far the implementation of this policy has gone, so that the researchers can find the right solution for this policy.

The focus of this research is the policy implementation theory of George C. Edward III [11] which has 4 indicators including communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Edward III named his public policy implementation model with the terms direct and indirect impact on implementation [12]. In the approach applied by Edward III, there are four variables that greatly determine the success of the implementation of a policy, namely:

1. Communication, namely the goals and objectives of the policy can be properly socialized so as to avoid distortions in policies and projects. This is shown by providing socialization about waste management to the community, providing garbage cans, and increasing public awareness of the importance of protecting

the environment. In this article, researchers focus on the dimensions of transmission, clarity, and consistency.

2. Resources, that is, emphasizing that every policy must be supported by adequate resources, both human resources, financial resources, and facility resources. Project STOP is supported by the community in its participation in managing waste and allocating funds obtained from the Pasuruan Regency Environmental Agency (DLH) and PT. Nestle.
3. Disposition, that is, emphasizing the characteristics closely to the implementor of the policy or program. The characteristics of the implementor are: (1) Commitment which can be seen from the consistency of policy implementation from the beginning to the present, and (2) Democratic which can be seen from the active participation of the community in supporting the success of project STOP policies.
4. The bureaucratic structure, emphasizes that the bureaucratic structure becomes important in the implementation of policies. This aspect of the bureaucratic structure includes two important things; the first is the waste management mechanism and the second is the management structure of project STOP implementers.

In the process, this study collects data from primary and secondary data sources through:

- a. Observation, by observing the waste management mechanism in the village, the obstacles faced when implementing the policy, and seeing how this policy can be accepted by the community, and also the success obtained from the policy.
- b. Interviews, selection of informants who are in the positions of directors, managers, and employees of TPST3R BUMDESMA to obtain more valid data and then we selected 5 citizens as informants because the authors wanted to find information from two different perspectives, both as policymakers and recipients of the policy.
- c. Documentation, data obtained from Project STOP documents related to the implementation of waste management, activity reports, photos of activities, and recordings of interviews.

The data analysis technique used is an interactive model. According to Miles & Huberman [13] the interactive model is the result of data collection through interviews with several speakers; data reduction by sorting data and summarizing data to stay in line with the research focus; presentation of data by analyzing the data obtained so that it can be presented in the discussion; and drawing conclusions supported by related evidence so that it can answer the researcher's problem formulation.

### 3 Results and Discussion

The focus of this research is the implementation of the Project STOP policy in Balung Anyar Village. Lekok Subdistrict, Pasuruan Regency. Balung Anyar Village is located in Lekok District, Pasuruan Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. The total population of Balung Anyar village is 3143 households and 11,675 people consisting of 5,738 men and 5,937 women. The main livelihood of the society in Balung Anyar Village is fishermen and cattle. In addition, a small part of the society in the village also work as teachers, traders, entrepreneurs/ entrepreneurs, building workers/coolies, farmers, private employees/factories, civil servants (PNS), TNI, and POLRI [14].

Project STOP (Stop Ocean Plastic) is a program that prevents leakage of waste into the sea, so Project STOP is building a Reuse, Reduce, Recycle (TPST3R) Integrated Waste Treatment Plant facility to overcome the avoidance of this plastic waste being wasted into the sea. Project STOP has been implemented in various regions, one of which is carried out in Balung Anyar Village, Lekok District, Pasuruan Regency is a project carried out to overcome the volume of waste in several regions in Indonesia with several stages ranging from the distribution of two trash cans for each head of family in Balung Anyar Village which is then transported once a week by TPST3R officers and usually for garbage collection, 70 % falls into the category of residues (non-recyclable waste) and is given to DLH, while 30% can be managed for sale, this is also a manifestation of Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Waste Management in Pasuruan Regency. Thus, the purpose of Project STOP in Balung Anyar Village, Lekok District is to become a beautiful, clean village, and the community is prosperous. In addition, this project also absorbs labor to reduce the number of unemployed where the workers come from society of Lekok District.

Based on the Project STOP policy, the company swiftly implemented the policies and rules that have been in effect since 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2020 until now, with the aim of reducing marine pollution in Balung Anyar Village, Lekok District, Pasuruan Regency. Based on these data that are associated with the theory of policy implementation by George Edward III with the following indicators:

#### 3.1 Communication

According to Edward III [15] there are indicators that can be used in measuring the success of communication variables, namely:

**Dimensi Transmisi.** In Project STOP, information related to the policy mechanisms conveyed to the community in Balung Anyar village has been done very well because the delivery related to this policy has been evenly distributed. In a recording dated November 29, 2021, Mr. Muhammad Suaibi as Director of TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri said that they have optimally provided efforts to convey information effectively and efficiently so that it can be well received by the public. He also explained that the initial socialization was carried out through many channels ranging from meetings that were held directly face-to-face with the Lekok District Village Heads Association (AKD), Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) as well as with community leaders and of course to the community directly by providing details about

how the Project STOP policy would be implemented, so that the provision of information provided was related to the mechanism of Waste processing can be accepted by all levels of society in Balung Anyar Village.

Further coordination was provided by the TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri which was carried out once a week at the Lekok District Office to the Lekok District Village Heads Association (AKD) regarding contributions paid by society, education related to the type of waste and the importance of protecting the environment and waste data that entered the TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri for a week. In addition, TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri also continues to socialize to the society in Lekok District with a direct approach that is carried out every day by hawlers when picking up waste.

In addition, the provision of information is also carried out through social media, namely Facebook, Instagram, and Tik-Tok to promote project STOP. The target of conveying information through social media is to be able to publish to the community to always care about the environment, and is expected to expand its reach in providing information related to project STOP policies, so as to inspire other villages.

Through the recording, Mr. Mohammad Suabi also explained that TPT3R has provided socialization related to policy information to all society through meetings conducted together with each village head and community leaders so that in the future they can advance and awaken the society of Balung Anyar Village. The importance of the participation of leaders and community leaders in providing socialization to the society of Balung Anyar Village, because in an area, it is certainly inseparable from the role of leaders and community leaders in providing information that will be disseminated to all society of Balung Anyar Village.

**Dimensions of Clarity.** Mr. Muhammad Suabi as director has provided information related to Project STOP's policy clearly and in detail, which this Project aims to ensure that people in Balung Anyar Village comply with the policy to dispose of waste in the trash cans that has been provided by BUMDESMA in accordance with the types of organic and inorganic waste. Based on this, he has forwarded information clearly to the people of Balung Anyar Village with socialization and also a direct approach to the society. However, not all society responded to the policy, this is because there are obstacles encountered in the field. Regarding the submission of this information by Mr. Luthfi as supervisor of the TPST3R Collection BUMDESMA Lekok Asri explained the obstacles faced by their party, namely there were some society who responded incorrectly to information related to this policy by considering political interference from certain parties. Mr. Luthfi added that these obstacles can occur due to different understandings of each community, resulting in people being reluctant to participate in Project STOP. Therefore, Mr. Mohamad Suabi explained that he and his team always provide information and awareness to the society of Balung Anyar Village so that the community can clearly receive information and increase public awareness to pay dues and dispose of waste in a place provided by BUMDESMA where later the waste and contribution money can be used to prosper the economy of Balung Anyar Village.

**Consistency Dimension.** Based on information from interviews that have been conducted, Muhammad Suabi as Director of TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri has provided socialization, awareness, and education consistently. The socialization carried out by BUMDESMA Lekok Asri aims to attract society to participate in this Project. This participation is divided into two, namely active participation which includes disposing of waste and sorting organic and inorganic waste, and passive participation in paying dues or levies. The number of households actively participating in Project STOP in October was 7,756 households, but this number is volatile or subject to change. Thus, TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri is currently only focusing on how the community wants to participate in this Project, especially for those who have not joined, and also maintains that society can consistently actively participate in Project STOP. This change in view changes the behavior of the community, especially in waste disposal, where the impact brings changes related to the decreasing volume of waste, which can be seen from the increase in the number of daily garbage collections from 14 tons to 28 tons and also a decrease in the amount of waste on the coast of Lekok District.

**Resource.** According to Edward III the resource has 3 parts as follows:

*Human Resources.* Human resources at BUMDESMA have a total of 42 workers, of which all workers come from all villages in Lekok District, with the following details:

**Table 1.** Data on workers of TPST3R BUMDESMA.

Units/Divisions	Number of Employees
Director of Bumdesma	1
Operations Manager	1
SPV Collection	1
Finance	1
Administration	1
Sorters	11
Warehouse	2
Tosa Drivers and Hawlers	18
Security	2
Feeder	2
Technician	1
Loader	1

Each employee has their own duties, sorters have the task of sorting waste according to the type specified, ranging from pp film, metallic sachets, color crackles, red and white crackles, mica, omplong, iron, dry pet, and so on. After sorting is carried out, the plastic sealer is in charge of taking the results of the selection, for further pressing on the garbage. Every day, the amount of waste from each employee and also the team per work line will be calculated, then the weight of the final result of the waste that has been pressed will be calculated. Fifteen (15) minutes before returning home, each

worker is required to clean their respective work decks, while for Saturdays, a cleanup of the TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri work area as a whole is carried out. For non-recyclable waste (residues) will be purified and will be sent to the central city landfill in Rembang, Bangil.

In a recording, Mr. Muhammad Suaibi on November 29, 2021, explained that during the Project there has been no reduction in the number of employees because BUMDESMA wants to ensure that in the existing challenges, the project is able to survive and can still run the flow properly even with the obstacles to contributions and the lack of awareness of society in disposing of waste in its place.

*Budget Resources.* The budget for policy implementation will have an effect because if the budget or incentives from policymakers are not available or lacking, the implementation of the policy can be delayed, not optimal, or even not carried out optimally. On November 27, 2021, Director of TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri explained that the budget obtained so far came from SYSTEMIQ, a levy or contribution of society of IDR 30,000.00/month/house for urban areas and IDR 15,000.00/month/house for areas with a small/medium population (rural) with a system of 2 times taken in a week, output sales money, as well as the realization of village funds to pay at least two employees. The income earned by TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri is used for operational expenses every month including production costs, machine maintenance, job support equipment, facility development, providing salaries to employees, and gasoline costs for tossa.

In the last year, the income obtained from the sale of output was 91,665 tons with a yield of IDR 247,501,730.00, while in October 2021 the society' contribution money amounted to IDR 22,000,000.00 which is still far from the target, as well as compost processing from organic waste that has not been realized because the foundation for chopping tools is not up to standard so that it has not been able to provide income. Because of this, TPST3R BUMDESMA had difficulty covering operational funds issued during October as much as IDR 110,000,000.00. Therefore, the remaining shortage of operational funds is borne by SYSTEMIQ but only until November 2021, henceforth TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri is expected to be independent in managing their operational budget, by maximizing at least 75% of the contribution money from society, estimated sales target of at least 60 kg for each sorter in a day, and improving the realization of compost management which is now being developed.

*Facilities.* Work facilities in an institution are important to be considered by the management of the institution that will establish an institution. The preparation of a good product system will not be implemented effectively if it is not supported by satisfactory work facilities within the institution. The TPST3R BUMDESMA office in Balung Anyar Village (Fig. 1.) has a variety of office furniture, so place the furniture using all existing room gaps such as, filing cabinets, filing cabinets, document shelves, guest desks, workbenches, computers, laptops, printers, and Air Conditioners (AC). As for the factory area (Fig. 2.), the placement of factory work tools has been well structured according to the employee's workflow, starting from the waste weighing area, feeding area for collecting waste, picking area (Fig. 3.) for sorting waste, seka



sorter area for sorting plastic cup bracelets, press area to press the sorted waste, compost area to manage organic waste into compost, and a parking lot for tossa transporting garbage and a warehouse for storage of compressed products.



**Fig. 1.** Office space.



**Fi. 2.** Factory area.



**Fig. 3.** Picking area.

BUMDESMA Lekok Asri has provided adequate facilities to all its employees, related to the facilities that have been provided by TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri to employees are as follows:

- a) Providing handwashing and soap before the entrance of the office
- b) Providing masks, boots, gloves, vests, helmets, and aprons to all employees in the factory area, providing hand sanitizers in every corner of the room
- c) Bathroom, rest room, locker room, and prayer room for the employees

With the facilities that have been given to these employees, of course, they can improve performance to the maximum and the company's targets can be achieved properly.

**Disposition.** In the disposition itself there are 2 aspects which include:

*Appointment of Executor.* The disposition or attitude of the implementer will create obvious obstacles to the implementation of the policy if the existing employees do not carry out the policies desired by the higher officials. In the appointment of policy implementers at TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri, the election of directors as leaders

are elected by the Inter-Village Coordinating Board (BKAD) which is adjusted to the predetermined requirements.

*Incentives.* Director of TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri explained that the limited funds to implement the policy is one of the reasons for the difficulty of providing material incentives to employees because the income of TPST3R BUMDESMA has decreased from the specified target so that TPST3R BUMDESMA does not implement an overtime system for its employees. However, TPST3R BUMDESMA sometimes also provides incentives in the form of one cardboard coffee sachet and ready-to-drink coffee in packaging from PT Nestle to employees as well as applying for assistance related to providing incentives to the Pasuruan Regency DLH with the aim of being able to assist in providing incentives to employees.

Meanwhile, other incentives are in the form of education and training. On November 11, 2021, Mr. Mashuri as the manager said that the provision of incentives in the form of education to society includes how to sort organic and inorganic waste, as well as information related to the payment of these contributions was carried out in order to increase public awareness considering that there were some society who had not followed the policy. Meanwhile, training for employees includes knowledge about types of waste, waste sorting, operation of press machines and scales as well as sorter wipe training. So the provision of education through the programs created is very necessary to encourage the successful implementation of the Project STOP policy.

### **Bureaucratic Structure.**

*Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).* The operational implementation standards applied by TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri take points from Government Regulation Number 11 of 2021 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises. From this, an order is formed (Fig. 4.) in implementing Project STOP which contains; first, the division of schedules on each howlers in garbage picking up; secondly, every morning the workers gather to conduct a briefing with the manager and director before work; third, every employee must use complete PPE such as masks, gloves, shoes, aprons, vests, and helmets because it is part of occupational health and safety (K3) which is very important when working; fourth, obey the signs of safety and danger instructions; fifth, keep the work area and joint facilities clean; sixth, take care of and store the working equipment well; seventh, it is forbidden to smoke in any place; eighth, it is forbidden to consume alcohol and drugs; ninth, wear a mask and wash your hands; tenth, park the vehicle in the available area.



Fig. 4. Code of Conduct

*Fragmentation.* Project STOP is a program designed by SYSTEMIQ that aims to extract garbage into the ocean. SYSTEMIQ itself is a form of company that accommodates all the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) of large companies in the world such as Borealis, PT Nestle, and many more. The role of SYSTEMIQ itself is as a forum for programs, waste processing system designers, and fund providers for TPST3R BUMDESMA. Of course, to implement Project STOP, SYSTEMIQ also collaborates with DLH in implementing Project STOP in several regions in Indonesia, especially Pasuruan Regency, where this program is implemented in Nguling and Lekok Districts, Project STOP also collaborates with leading sectors of the Pasuruan district government in environmental affairs. DLH's contribution to the Project is (1) taking residue every day, (2) helping BUMDESMA by providing incentives to an existing workforce of 15 people.

TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri has the authority to ensure that all communities can carry out policies to protect the environment and be consistent in their implementation so that the policy runs well and makes the performance of TPST3R BUMDESMA a success. Director of TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri explained that he always ensures that his employees work effectively in accordance with applicable company policies and always examines how the community is developing in implementing Project STOP so that the performance target of TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri can be achieved without any obstacles.

In a recording on November 11, 2021, Mr. Mashuri as the manager explained that the obstacles in question lie in community participation which is related to the awareness of all individuals about environmental cleanliness and how the consistency of the community in paying dues, as well as constraints on employees where the target set for each employee is 60 kg per employee in a week, but the realization at TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri is only 55 kg. If the employee cannot meet the target within three months, it will be called and given two weeks of training time, if it still does not meet the target, it will be dismissed.

## 4 Conclusion

### 4.1 Summary

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the implementation of the Project STOP policy in Balung Anyar Village, Lekok District, Pasuruan Regency had a good impact on handling and preventing plastic waste leakage in the sea. It can be said that the implementation of the Project STOP policy in Balung Anyar Village, Lekok District has been successfully carried out properly in accordance with the objectives of Project STOP to create a beautiful, clean environment, and the community is prosperous and prosperous, in addition to that this Project also absorbs workers to reduce the number of unemployed where the workers come from the society of Lekok District and Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Waste Management in Pasuruan Regency can be realized well, but not all society respond to the policy, this is because there are obstacles encountered in the field. However, in this study, several obstacles were also found, including:

1. Communication, there are obstacles on the clarity of understanding of information where there are some citizens who incorrectly respond to information related to this policy by considering political interference from certain parties.
2. Resources, there are constraints in the existing budget resources are still far from the operational targets expected by TPST3R BUMDESMA and adequate facility/equipment resources have a positive impact on employees at TPST3R BUMDESMA because they will feel that their needs in carrying out performance have been met.
3. Disposition, there are constraints on the problem of limited funds which is the main cause of the difficulty of providing incentives to employees.
4. Bureaucratic Structure, there are obstacles in the form of waste sorting targets that are difficult for employees to achieve, while in the community there is a lack of consistency in disposing of waste in its place and according to its type and paying contributions.

### 4.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the advice that researchers can give to TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri as an implementor of Project STOP is :

1. Based on communication indicators, it is hoped that TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri can continue to be consistent in providing information directly to the public through hawlers.
2. Based on the indicator of budget resources in order to meet the target, it is hoped that the TPST3R BUMDESMA Lekok Asri will be able to accelerate the realization of composting in order to increase opinions.
3. Based on disposition indicators to increase incentives to employees, it is hoped that TPST3R BUMDESMA will establish cooperation between institutions in the same field so that they can seek financial assistance.

4. In order to increase community consistency in running Project STOP, innovative steps are needed, such as holding a Clean Village Competition between villages in Lekok District and a Craft Competition by utilizing waste for recycling.

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