# Policy advocacy in waste management through TPS3R in Abiansemal Village, Badung Regency, Bali Province

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## Article Info

## ABSTRACT

Waste management based on the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (TPS3R) Waste Management Site is one of the strategic efforts implemented at the village level, such as in Abiansemal Village, Badung Regency, Bali Province. This study analyzes the challenges and opportunities in implementing TPS3R-based waste management policies using the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF). The ACF identifies advocacy coalitions of actors with similar interests, beliefs, and values in driving policy change. The study results show various problems in the management of TPS3R, including a lack of public awareness, limited infrastructure and facilities, lack of sustainable funding, and weak institutions. External factors, such as regulatory changes and global pressures, affect policy effectiveness. ACF's analysis reveals that multi-stakeholder collaboration, including government, private sector, and community, is essential to achieve the sustainability of these programs. The solutions offered include increasing public awareness, strengthening infrastructure, adopting community-based business models, building institutional capacity, and coordination between stakeholders. With effective implementation, TPS3R can become a model for sustainable waste management at the village level, supporting the achievement of environmental targets and sustainable development.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), waste is something that is not used, not used, disliked, or something that is thrown away, comes from human activities, and does not occur by itself.[1]. Based on its nature, waste is categorized into three categories: 1) Organic waste, which is readily decomposed waste from food scraps, vegetables, dry leaves, and so on. 2) Inorganic waste, which is difficult to decompose, such as plastic food wrapping containers, paper, plastic toys, bottles, drinking glasses, etc. Inorganic waste can usually be used as commercial waste or waste that can be sold to

be recycled into new products. 3) Residual waste, which is waste that is difficult to recycle due to limitations in technology, cost, human resources, and natural resources. What is included in the residual waste is plastic sachet, plastic laminate, tape, and so on [2].

Waste has a very detrimental impact on humans and the lives of other living things. The disturbance of other creatures certainly relates to the disruption of human life [3]. There are several negative impacts due to waste if not handled seriously by various parties, including the impact on Health. Garbage can be a breeding ground for organisms that can cause multiple diseases and poison animals and plants consumed by humans. Waste also has an impact on the environment. Waste can cause the death or extinction of flora and fauna and cause damage to natural elements such as coral reefs, soil, waters, and ozone layers. On the other hand, waste also impacts the socio-economy [4]. Garbage can cause foul odors and lousy scenery and harm tourism, such as floods.

Based on data from The Economist Intelligence Unit in 2017, Indonesia is the second country to produce the most waste in the world after China. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHR) said that Indonesia's total waste is 68.5 million tons. On average, every resident in Indonesia contributes 300 kg of waste per year. Most of the waste donated in Indonesia does not come from supermarkets or traditional markets. Still, it comes from households that are inseparable from each individual's habits, such as exceeding the food that will not be spent, making large portions, etc [5]. The cause of the waste problem in Indonesia has not been solved. The Indonesian people lack awareness about disposing of garbage in its place. This is because Indonesian people still do not understand the dangers that can arise from waste. So, it is not uncommon for people to throw their household waste carelessly because there is no willingness to dispose of garbage in the place or container that has been provided [6].

The role of the government is not functioning, meaning that the government needs to think about providing temporary dumps (TPS) and distributing them to community settlement locations [7]. The lack of activity of garbage trucks plays a significant role in reducing waste from TPS, whether found in garbage collection tubs, garbage cans, or garbage hung on available garbage collection poles. The polling station is very far from the location of the population, which triggers the laziness of the community in disposing of garbage. There is still little public knowledge about recycling waste. A lazy culture that triggers a lack of concern for the environment. Until now, the waste problem in Indonesia has not been solved comprehensively. This is because certain areas in Indonesia still need supervision regarding waste handling by the central government [8]. Based on regional autonomy, namely the delegation of authority from the central government to local governments, it is hoped that local governments can handle problems in each region.

The waste problem is a crucial aspect currently faced in the province of Bali. Often, news appears related to piles of garbage and garbage shipments that occur at tourist attractions, especially on the beach [9]. This situation has become viral news and information because Bali, as an international-scale tourist object, has become in the spotlight, and there is harsh criticism of waste management. This phenomenon has been going on for quite a long time and has occurred until now; besides that, it is further strengthened by the occurrence of floods and waterlogging when it rains [10]. This certainly needs to be a serious concern for the local government in Bali. Bali Province also faces the same problem in dealing with this waste problem. According to the results of the 2018 Village Potential Survey (Podes) by BPS, it was noted that in Bali Province, only about 37 percent or as many as 266 villages/sub-districts out of a total of 716 villages/sub-districts have environmental conservation activities. Only about 22 percent, or 156 villages/sub-districts out of 716 villages/sub-

districts, have waste processing/recycling activities. BPS and the City Hygiene Service in Indonesia noted that in the last two years, the amount of inorganic waste (which includes plastic waste) in Denpasar City increased by 60 percent from 616.25 cubic meters in 2016 to 982.97 cubic meters in 2017 [11].

Bali is one of Indonesia's provinces and one of the tourist destination centers. The waste problem in Bali has eliminated Bali, an icon of Indonesian tourism, from the world tourism ranking. In 2021, according to Trip Advisor, Bali is still at the peak of the Traveler Choice Award [12]. However, this year, Bali was eliminated from the top 10 destination choices of world tourists and was defeated by London, which in 2020 was the winner and was eliminated in 2021 [13]. The waste problem in Bali certainly makes the Bali Provincial Government not only stay silent. Various policies have been produced to reduce waste accumulation in Bali, ranging from integrated waste management and paid plastic bag policies to the construction of waste management sites in every district/city in Bali. However, this policy is considered to have a significant impact on waste management in Bali. Of course, various factors cause these various policies not to run well. First is the ability to implement the policy, for example, the paid plastic bag policy, which only applies in supermarkets and malls. At the same time, stores still provide plastic bags in the market [14]. Then, the construction of the polling station caused disasters such as the fire at the polling station in Suwung, Denpasar City. Second, there is a lack of public awareness of household waste management. This is a considerable challenge to public awareness of household waste management.

One of the policies that is trying to be implemented and is expected to impact waste management is the source-based waste management policy in each village through TPS3R. The Bali Provincial Government issued the policy concerning Source-Based Waste Management through Bali Governor Regulation Number 47 of 2019. This regulation stipulates that every household must manage source-based waste, namely reducing, sorting, processing, and utilizing waste according to their abilities and creativity. Governor's Regulation Number 47 of 2019 Number 47 of 2019 is followed up with the Decree of the Governor of Bali Number 381/03-P/HK/2021 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Source-Based Waste Management in Villages/Villages and Customary Villages. The regulation allows village governments to manage waste through TPS3R and use village funds allocated through the central government.

One village government that poses waste management through TPS3R is Abiansemal Village, Badung Regency. For the waste problem in Badung Regency itself, it can be said that the waste problem is quite crucial where the data on the amount of waste managed at 66.85% consists of a reduction of 11.18%, handling of 55.67% and 33.15% has not been handled (Environment and Hygiene Agency 2020). This is a trigger for the Abiansemal village government in building TPS3R, which was conveyed by Ida Bagus Bisma Wiratma, SH., as the Abiansemal Perbekel, Abiansemal District, Badung Regency, said that the preparation of land for the construction of TPS3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle Waste Processing Place) has been prepared from land owned by the local customary village. Then, three land options can be used: Juwet Banjar, Aseman Banjar, and Latusari Banjar; the budget ceiling has been prepared in the APBdes.

Challenges faced in TPS3R-based waste management policies in Abiansemal village. First, the lack of socialization in the development of TPS3R causes pros and cons in the village community, such as air pollution issues, health, and so on. Second, it is related to the TPS3R management team later because there is still a lack of operational personnel and understanding in managing TPS3R. Third, there is still a lack of intensity in the socialization of TPS3R waste management policies to the community, especially in sorting waste. Therefore, based on the findings and background the author described earlier, we use the policy advocacy

theory as a theoretical basis for analyzing these findings. Policy advocacy is a process that involves trying to influence public policy or decisions taken by power holders (government, legislature, or other institutions) for the benefit of a particular community or a specific issue. In theory, policy advocacy encompasses a variety of approaches, strategies, and techniques used by individuals, groups, or organizations to drive policy change, defend a particular policy, or stop policies that are considered detrimental.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Analysis of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) in the Electrical Energy Waste Management Program (PSEL) in Makassar City [15]. This article examines the interaction of policy actors involved in the Electrical Energy Waste Management (PSEL) program in Makassar City using the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) analysis framework. Based on qualitative research, this article describes the interaction of policy actors formally and informally in the PSEL program in Makassar City. It looks at the potential impact on the policy. The results show that the actors involved in the PSEL policy are divided into two: state actors, including city governments and local parliaments that have decisions to implement the program, and non-state actors, consisting of companies and civil society. These policy actors interact with each other and seek to engage different interests, creating dependence patterns.

Advocacy for Child Identity Card Policy for Children Under 17 Years Old in Banyuasin Regency [16]. This study examines how the Population and Civil Registration Office of Banyuasin Regency advocates the Child Identity Card program. The qualitative descriptive design is based on the results of documentation, observation, and in-depth interviews with key informants. The results of the study show that of the six advocacy steps, there are still four advocacy steps that have not been carried out optimally, namely in the

strategic step of the ball-rolling system that is not maximized, related to apparent certainty from the Banyuasin Regency Disdukcapil Office. At the evaluation stage of the Regency Level Disaster Management Agency, Banyuasin Regency has not been able to meet all the socialization needs of Child Identity Cards.

Actor-Network in Policy Change Efforts: The Case of Policy Advocacy in Rejecting Environmental Permits for Hazardous and Toxic Waste Treatment [17]. This study aims to analyze the role of the Lakardowo Mandiri Women's Movement, which uses existing network resources to reject the environmental permit policy for treating hazardous and toxic waste given by the Mojokerto Regency Government to the company PT. Putra Blessing Ibu Abadi in Lakardowo village, Jetis District, Mojokerto Regency. The approach used in this study is the actor networking theory by Michael Callon. The method used in this study is of a qualitative type that stands on an interpretive paradigm. The number of informants in this study amounted to four women involved in the network in rejecting the environmental permit policy.

Based on the three previous studies, the value of novelty in this paper can be conveyed that no journal still analyzes TPS3R waste management from the perspective of public policy advocacy. Theoretically, limited studies still use the advocacy coalition framework based on Sabatier's thinking. Even if there is, the study examines the focus and locus different from the author's writing.

## 3. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative method follows a research procedure that produces descriptive data in written words from the observed behavior [18]. This research is directed at describing the research object holistically (comprehensively). This research focuses on the policies carried out by the Abiansemal village government and recommends rural development policy

strategies to the Abiansemal village government, Badung Regency, Bali Province, to strengthen its status as an independent village.

The data collection technique from this study is through Interview, which is a data collection technique through direct questions and answers where the interviewer is physically confronted with the interviewee. The interview method used in this study is an in-depth interview method based on a list of interviews made/prepared in advance (interview guide). In-depth interviews in a study aimed to collect information about societal phenomena [19]. In addition, data collection uses document studies, namely analyzing documents or written data related to this research. The location of the study was carried out on several resource persons at the level of the Abiansemal Village Government itself.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To analyze the data and findings of this study, the researcher used the advocacy coalition framework (ACF) theory of Paul A. Sabatier and Hank C Jenkins-Smith. ACF focuses on how policies are influenced by the dynamics of an advocacy coalition consisting of various actors who share similar beliefs, values, and policy goals. There are several main components of ACF. First is the Policy Subsystem. ACF focuses its analysis on specific policy subsystems, which are policy areas involving actors interested in a particular issue. Examples: environmental, health, or education policies. Second, Belief Systems. Actors in the policy subsystem are grouped into coalitions based on their shared beliefs, which consist of deep core beliefs, which are fundamental values that are difficult to change, such as ideological or ethical views. Policy Core Beliefs: Principles directly related to policy objectives in an area. Secondary Beliefs: More specific and technical beliefs, such as the details of policy implementation [20][21].

The third component is Advocacy Coalitions. The advocacy coalition comprises individuals and organizations with similar policy core beliefs. They work together to influence policies according to their beliefs—fourth, external factors. External factors, such as economic, political, or technological changes, can influence policy subsystems and force coalitions to adjust their strategies. Fifth, policy changes [22]. Policy changes occur due to Policy Learning, in which the Coalition uses evidence and experience to adjust strategies. Then External Shocks: Major changes in the political or economic environment. Also, Negotiations: Interactions between coalitions can result in policy compromises [23].

In this paper, the author views the importance of the main characteristics of ACF: Long-Term Approach: Focus on policy changes that last for a decade or more. Diverse Actors: Involving government and non-government actors, including bureaucrats, NGOs, academics, media, and community groups. Focus on Conflict and Cooperation: Observing how actors with different beliefs interact in policy subsystems.

Suppose you look at and analyze the conditions in the field in advocating for TPS3R-based waste management policies in Abiansemal Village. In that case, there are several findings based on interviews and observations. First, social problems are caused by the lack of public awareness. Many village people do not understand the importance of 3R-based waste management and still view waste as the government's responsibility. This causes a lack of community participation in sorting and managing waste. In addition, burning or littering is still a common practice, making it difficult to change people's mindsets and behaviors. The second finding is the problem of facilities and infrastructure. Lack of Infrastructure and Facilities Many TPS3Rs do not have adequate facilities, such as transportation, to transport waste. This hampers TPS3R operations. Limited TPS3R Capacity TPS3R is often unable to handle large volumes of waste due to limited land or equipment, so waste accumulates. Inefficient Management Waste management in TPS3R is often not optimal due to insufficient skilled labor or unstandardized methods.

The third finding in waste management in Abiansemal village is financial problems. Like the lack of funding, the funds available for the construction and operation of TPS3R are often limited. This impacts the ability to purchase tools, repair facilities, or pay the workforce. There is no sustainable financing scheme. Most TPS3R relies on initial aid funds but does not have a long-term financing plan, such as waste management revenue or village government support. Lack of Economic Incentives for the Community There is no clear incentive to encourage the community to sort waste or contribute to TPS3R operations.

The fourth finding is an institutional problem. This is like the lack of manager capacity. TPS3R managers often do not have adequate training or experience to run operations effectively. In addition, there is Weak Coordination. Coordination between village governments, districts, and communities is usually poorly established, resulting in overlapping responsibilities. The author then analyzed the findings using the ACF approach, which can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Analysis of Findings using the Advocacy Coalition Framework

| | Government Coalition | External Coalition |
|---|---|---|
| Alliance Member Elements | <ul><li>The central and regional governments, especially Badung Regency.</li><li>Abiansemal Village Government</li><li>Traditional Villages in Abiansemal</li></ul> | <ul><li>Community groups, such as waste management communities and waste banks.</li><li>The private sector, such as recycling companies or landfill managers.</li><li>environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs).</li><li>Academics and the media.</li></ul> |
| Core Beliefs of the Policy | There is a source-based waste management policy; TPS3R has been built in Abiansemal village. | The capacity of the landfill is increasingly limited. |
| Secondary Organizational belief | <ul><li>There is assistance from the local government in the construction of TPS3R;</li><li>Technical details, such as the most effective type of waste management technology or the location of TPS3R.</li></ul> | <ul><li>Regulatory Changes: A ban on single-use plastics could affect coalition dynamics.</li><li>Global pressure: Such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target for sustainable waste management.</li><li>Social and Cultural Change: Public awareness of the importance of reducing waste.</li></ul> |
| Other Resources Elements | The existence of village funds that can assist in the operation of the TPS3R waste management policy in Abiansemal village; | <ul><li>The role of social media in educating the public in waste management;</li><li>The role of educational institutions in educating especially students or students in waste management;</li></ul> |

*Source: Data Analysis*

Based on the data in the table above, the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) can analyze waste management as a complex policy issue involving various actors with different interests, values, and beliefs. ACF helps understand how advocacy coalitions influence waste management policy and how policy changes can occur.

Waste Management Policy Subsystem: Waste management is a policy subsystem that involves various issues, such as waste reduction, recycling, waste treatment, and waste disposal regulations.

This subsystem includes actors. Actors in waste management can be differentiated based on their beliefs, which can influence their approach to policy. Deep Core Beliefs: Fundamental beliefs, such as the importance of environmental sustainability or a preference for a market-based approach. Policy Core Beliefs: Focus on policy strategies, such as whether the priority is reducing waste at source (reduce) or increasing the capacity of waste treatment technology. Secondary Beliefs: Technical details, such as the most effective waste management technology or the landfill's location.

Furthermore, it is essential to Advocate Coalitions. In this subsystem, advocacy coalitions are formed based on shared policy beliefs. Like the Pro-Environment Coalition: Encourage policies prioritizing waste reduction, recycling, and using renewable energy from waste. Pro-Technology Modernization Coalition: Support technology-based waste management such as incinerators or other waste treatment technologies. This can be done by involving the private sector. Socio-Economic Coalition: Prioritizing economic benefits and community empowerment, such as developing waste banks or informal recycling industries. This can be done by involving Bumdes or waste banks so the community benefits from the waste they sort or process later. The profit can be in the money and compost generated from TPS3R waste management.

The Existence of External Factors Affecting Waste Management. This comes when Regulatory Changes: For example, a ban on single-use plastics could affect coalition dynamics. Global pressure: Such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target for sustainable waste management. Social and Cultural Change: Public awareness of the importance of reducing waste. Then, we will examine the aspect of policy change in waste management. The ACF explains that policy change can occur through Coalitions learning from data and experience, such as the effectiveness of waste banks or incinerators. Then, External Shocks: Events such as the

environmental crisis due to waste can force the government to adopt new policies. Also, coalitions can be negotiated between coalitions supporting recycling and waste treatment technology.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In general, policy advocacy in TPS3R waste management in Abiansemal village still needs to be improved, especially in the core belief of the policy aspect. This means understanding and educating the community about the importance of waste management. The role of the village government also needs to be optimized by synergizing with other elements in Abiansemal village. The solutions that are trying to be offered in waste management in Abiansemal village are:

1. Raising Awareness and Education. Through campaigns and training, educate the public about the importance of 3R waste management. It also involves community leaders to encourage behavior change.
2. Strengthening Infrastructure and Facilities. Provide adequate equipment assistance, such as composters and shredders. Also, an efficient waste transportation system should be developed, including sustainable funding.
3. Adopt community-based business models, such as the sale of compost or recycled products.
4. Institutional Development. Provide training to TPS3R managers to increase their capacity. Then, build a strong coordination and supervision mechanism.
5. Multi-stakeholder collaboration. Encourage cooperation between the government, NGOs, the private sector, and the community to support the sustainability of TPS3R.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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