

The role of waste banks in realizing good environmental governance in Bandarlampung City

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of implementing the Waste Bank as an indicator of achieving the principles of Good Environmental Governance in Bandarlampung City in order to increase public awareness regarding the importance of a healthy environment.

Research methodology: This study employs a normative method using a descriptive analysis approach. Secondary data were acquired through meticulous literature review and subjected to qualitative analysis. Rigorous literature selection ensured data validity. The outcomes of the analysis served as the basis for accurate conclusions within the research.

Results: The research results show that the role of waste banks as an indicator of the principles of good environmental governance in Bandarlampung is not yet effective. Therefore, law enforcement is needed, which covers three aspects: structure, substance, and community culture.

Limitations: The population growth in Indonesia, especially in urban areas, is dynamic. This causes a high population, which results in the accumulation of rubbish in people's lives.

Contributions: Ineffective waste management is the basic reason for the Bandarlampung City Government to collaborate with Bandarlampung City Cleaning Service to socialize the role of waste banks. This socialization activity is an effort to enable people to carry out 3M activities (Draining, Covering and Burying) and use waste as a business opportunity.

Keywords: *Good Environmental Governance Principle, Law Enforcement, Waste Banks*

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1. Introduction

A serious problem that must be addressed immediately is waste. The waste problem has implications for several social, economic, cultural, and health aspects (Prawira, 2014). Factors that cause waste to become difficult to handle include ineffective governance, a lack of synergy between stakeholders, a community culture that considers littering to be a normal thing, and legal sanctions that do not provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators who litter.

Rubbish is one of the major problems experienced by large cities in Indonesia. Waste can be interpreted as a consequence of human activities. It is undeniable that trash will always be present during life activities still goes on. Every year, you can be sure that the volume of waste will always increase along with the pattern of consumerism in society. The Ministry of Environment records the average population of Indonesia produces approximately 2.5 liters of waste per day or 625 million liter of the total population. This condition continues to increase according to environmental conditions. According to

Statistics, the amount of waste that appears throughout Indonesia reaches 38.5 million tons per year, with the dominant waste being on Java Island (21.2 million tons per year).

Regulations related to the environment in Indonesia include the space in which the Republic of Indonesia exercises sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction. In this case, the Indonesian environment is a natural condition with a strategic role of high value as a place where the Indonesian people and nation carry out national and state life in all aspects. Therefore, environmental management aims to develop a system with integration as its main characteristic (Akib, Triono, Tisnanta, Hukum, & Medlimo, 2023; Suharto Suharto, Sigalingging, Ngaliiman, & Nasikah, 2022; S Suharto, Suyanto, & Suwanto, 2022).

In practice, this orientation or goal has not been able to be applied holistically, considering that environmental pollution and environmental destruction are phenomena in society that can now be easily found, such as throwing rubbish into rivers, illegal logging of forests, and throwing away hazardous and toxic waste without processing first (A.D. Kartika & Medlimo, 2022). This phenomenon has resulted in environmental disputes. Environmental disputes, namely disputes between two or more parties arising from activities that have potential and/or impact on the environment.

Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and Government Regulations Number 81 of 2012 mandates the need for a fundamental paradigm shift in waste management, namely from collect-transport-dispose, which has become a focus on waste reduction and waste handling. A solid waste management paradigm in the final approach is the time to abandon it and replace it with a new paradigm. This paradigm considers waste as a resource that has economic value and can be utilized, for example, for energy, compost, fertilizer, and industrial raw materials. Waste management can be performed comprehensively using this approach. Starting from the upstream, that is, products that have the potential to become waste yet generated. Continuing downstream, namely at the product phase, has been used, so it becomes waste, which is then returned to the media environment safely (Sari et al., 2022; S Suharto, 2023; Syarif & Riza, 2022; Syarif, Rumengan, & Gunawan, 2021).

Waste reduction activities aim to: all levels of society, both government and the world business, as well as the wider community; carry out activities to limit waste generation, recycling, and reusing waste, better known as Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R) through smart, efficient, and programmed efforts. Nevertheless, this 3R still faces major obstacles, namely low public awareness of sorting rubbish.

As a solution to overcome this issue, the Ministry of the Environment Life has made efforts to develop Bank Rubbish. This activity is social engineering in nature, which teaches people to sort out waste while raising awareness communities in waste processing. We hope that this will reduce the amount of waste transported to landfills. Bank development: This waste is the initial momentum in fostering the collective awareness of society to start sorting, recycling, and utilizing rubbish. This is important because there is waste sales value, and an insightful waste management environment can become Indonesia's new culture.

The role of the Waste Bank becomes important with the issuance of Government Regulation (PP) Number 81 2012 concerning Home Waste Management Staircases and Household Waste Ladder. The PP regulates obligations producers to carry out 3R activities on how to produce products that use packaging that is easily decomposed by natural processes, which creates as little waste as possible; using available production raw materials recycled and reused; and/or interesting returning waste from products and product packaging to be recycled and reused; with a Waste Bank, producers can collaborate with the Waste Bank exists in order to process waste from products produced in accordance with the mandate of the PP.

The aims and ideals of Indonesian state law are abstractly embodied in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, hereinafter referred to as the 1945 Constitution, namely "to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's blood." This statement is a constitutional principle of the state's obligations and the government's duty to protect all human resources in the Indonesian environment,

for the welfare of all Indonesian people and mankind, including protecting natural resources. This is the basis for the state's obligation to protect every citizen to protect all aspects related to the constitutional rights of the Indonesian people.

The 1945 Constitution emphasizes the management of natural wealth, including natural resources (hereinafter referred to as natural resources), for the greatest prosperity of the people, which must be preserved continuously from each generation in a sustainable manner. This correlates with human rights, especially constitutional rights, as citizens. Environmental management and protection are part of the concept of Indonesian people's welfare. Referring to this conception, sustainable development must be oriented towards a government policy to carry out development programs without destroying the environment and existing natural resources to ensure the justice and welfare of the people. Referring to these conditions, this research examines the role of waste banks in realizing good environmental governance in Bandarlampung.

1.1 Problem Formulation

Based on this background description, the problem formulation in this study is as follows.

1. Why can't the role of waste banks as an indicator of achieving Good Environmental?
2. Is governance in Bandarlampung City effectively implemented?
3. What efforts can be made to ensure that the role of waste banks as an indicator of achieving Good Environmental Governance in Bandarlampung City can be carried out effectively?

1.2 Purpose of study

The aim of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of implementing the Waste Bank as an indicator of achieving the principles of Good Environmental Governance in Bandarlampung City in order to increase public awareness regarding the importance of a healthy environment.

2. Methodology

This study employs a normative method using a descriptive analysis approach. Secondary data were acquired through meticulous literature review and subjected to qualitative analysis. Rigorous literature selection ensured data validity. The outcomes of the analysis serve as a cornerstone for accurate conclusions within the research (Marzuki, 2010).

3. Results and discussion

The public must be fully aware of waste management. Efforts that can be made to increase public awareness include effective law enforcement so that it can provide a deterrent effect for any party who violates it. Law enforcement plays a role in generalizing community relations towards the values contained in the rules or views of values based on attitudes and actions to realize social technology and maintain social control.

Enforcement of environmental laws ensures that people comply with existing rules and regulations. Therefore, the regulation of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management can be used as an instrument so that people can maintain the environmental conditions in their respective regions. If society can maintain its environmental conditions, it will automatically have a healthy living environment (Khan & Sultana, 2021; Parella, 2022; Yahya & Yani, 2023).

The Bandarlampung City Regional Government has implemented the 3R concept, namely, reuse, reuse, and recycle. First, the reduced concept can encourage people to reduce the use of goods that can produce waste. Second, the concept of reuse means that people can reuse items that have been thrown away by avoiding disposable items or items that are used once and then thrown away because this can lead to an extension of the usage time of the item before the item becomes waste. Third is the recycling concept, in which people can recycle waste, the waste that is thrown away must be selected first, so that each part of the waste can be recycled optimally, rather than throwing the waste directly into the waste disposal system where it is already mixed and cannot be recycled again (Alim, Triono, & Yudhi, 2023).

Apart from that, with the 3R concept, it is not only ordinary people who must be aware of the importance of implementing the 3R concept, but every industry in Bandarlampung City is obliged to redesign its products to make the recycling process easier. The principles mentioned apply to all types and streams of waste. In addition, this classification makes it easier for scavengers and recyclers to identify waste that can or is still suitable for recycling. In practice, if waste disposal is mixed, it can cause damage and reduce the value of materials that can still be reused. As an illustration, there are organic materials that can contaminate or come into contact with materials that are still suitable for recycling; therefore, the toxins contained in this organic waste can damage the usefulness of both types of waste.

This waste problem is, of course, related to the implementation of the principles of Good Environmental Governance, namely, principles that synergize the roles of the Central Government and Regional Governments in supporting the creation of a healthy living environment. In addition, this principle is oriented towards creating sustainable development. Several elements contained in the Principles of Good Environmental Governance can be used as references for the government and society to manage waste through waste banks. This is to consistently enforce environmental laws, both preventively and repressively. Furthermore, the Principles of Good Environmental Governance are a concrete step for the Regional Government of Bandarlampung City in presenting an environmentally friendly city as well as a manifestation of the welfare of its people.

Waste management is part of hygiene management. The meaning of clean does not simply mean the absence of waste but also means meaning leading to an aesthetic review. There are three things that are of primary concern and must be carefully considered in waste management, namely, identifying system conditions for existing waste management, good definition and correctness in terms of waste management, and pattern coaching and development policies. Waste management involves all activities that have been conducted to deal with waste generated until final disposal. Generally, waste management activities include waste generation control, waste collection, transportation, processing, and disposal.

Handling waste is not easy; however, it is complex because it includes technical, economic, and sociopolitical aspects. Waste management is an effort to organize or manage waste from the processes of containing, collecting, transferring, transportation, processing, and disposal. The waste management system is a waste management process that covers five aspects. These five aspects are closely related to each other to form one unit, so efforts to improve waste management must include various systems. These are aspects of institutions, financing, regulations, participation society, and operational techniques.

According to SK SNI T-13-1990-F, the urban waste management system is basically considered a subsystem of components that support each other, interact with each other, and are interconnected with each other. These five aspects is an initial prerequisite for management waste management can be carried out well. One aspect is closely related to the other and supports each other. Institutions function as movers and implementers, so that the entire system can operate well. Financing that includes budget and sources of funds can support operational needs.

Meanwhile, the community is the producer waste, which plays a role in reducing waste generation and providing funds. And that no less important is regulatory support which becomes the legal rule so that the system can be implemented achieve its targets effectively. Endorsement Law Number 18 of 2008, concerning Waste Management, is the main step in implementing waste management, especially in the regulatory aspect.

Community-based waste management as a waste management approach is based on active community participation (Prianto, 2011). The government and other institutions are the only motivators and facilitators. Environmental management requires the existence of facilities and the implementation of community-based efforts as an empowerment strategy and increasing access to important resources, especially land, infrastructure, and services.

Community-based waste management is important because these activities are carried out by community members themselves. They made decisions related to their lives. This would be more appropriate if tailored to the local needs, priorities, and capacities. A waste management program society often fails because of the low levels of household participation.

If waste management is not considered a necessity, it will have an impact on participation and low willingness to pay (Waluyo & Candrakirana, 2012). Community-based waste management can continue if changes occur in the behavior of residents who manage their waste independently, accompanied by an organized women-centered society at the community level, one of which is the unit of the Citizens Association.

The 3R waste management approach opens new perspectives and insights for society in managing waste. Trash is no longer considered useless; however, through the 3R approach, waste can be used to add value. Therefore, community involvement in recycling activities is necessary, both as a producer and member waste-producing community.

Waste will have economic value if it is traded in sufficient quantities or further processed as economic goods, either as raw materials (recycled) or as trade commodities. If the community as a waste producer takes part in waste management (e.g., 3R), accommodating and marketing the waste requires a receptacle. This is where the importance of banks can be seen as a means for society to save and improve socioeconomically, all at once empowering communities in management rubbish.

The waste Bank is a place to save waste that has been sorted according to the type of waste. How banks work Trash in general is almost the same as banks' others: there are customers, bookkeeping, and management. If in a bank what customers generally deposit is money, will, but in the Waste Bank, what is deposited is waste that has economic value. Waste banks should be managed by people who are creative and innovative and have an ownership entrepreneurial spirit to improve community income.

The bank working system waste is carried out on a household basis, with rewards for those who succeed in sorting and depositing rubbish. The Waste Bank concept generally adopts the concept of management banks. Apart from being a means to carry out greening movements, waste management can also be a means of education about saving for the community and children. child. The Waste Bank method also empowers people to care for cleanliness.

The national strategy for handling policy waste through the 3R program involves reducing waste, waste handling, waste utilization, increasing management capacity, and collaborative development. Meanwhile, Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management states that home waste management steps consist of reducing waste and waste handling. Waste reduction includes limiting waste generation, waste recycling, and reuse of rubbish.

The Ministry of the Environment has developed a Waste Bank concept in various provinces. Statistical progress in the construction of a Waste Bank in Indonesia in February 2012 showed that 471 Waste Banks have been running. The number of savers was 47,125, and the total managed waste was 755,600 kg/month, with the value of money turnover being IDR 1,648,320,000.00. In May 2012, these statistics increased to 886 Waste Banks, with as many as 84, 623 savers, and the amount of waste managed at 2,001,788 kg/month and produces money amounting to IDR 3,182,281,000.00 per month.

As of 2013, 1,443 Waste Banks were established in 56 cities and spread across 19 provinces. More than two million kilograms of rubbish per month is successfully processed in the presence of a Waste Bank. As savers, society also obtains economic benefits directly. Several waste reduction activities have been developed in Indonesia as a project 3R pilot project in several provinces. The Ministry of Public Works built approximately 525 3R waste processing facilities in the period 2010-2014.

The Waste Bank exists because of its existing community concerns about the environment, which is increasingly filled with waste, both organic and inorganic. The greater the amount of rubbish, the more

problems that will be created. Therefore, it is necessary to process waste into useful materials. Waste management with This Waste Bank system is expected to help the government deal with waste and improve the community's economy.

The main objective of establishing a Waste Bank in Indonesia is to help handle waste processing (Mulyanto, 2021). The next goal is to make people aware that the environment is healthy, neat, and clean. A Waste Bank was also established to turn trash into something more useful in society, for example, crafts and fertilizers that have economic value. The waste bank is a place to collect various kinds of waste that has been separated according to its type to be deposited in environmental work workshops, and the results of the deposited garbage will be saved and can be picked up or disbursed within a certain period of time, adopting banking principles, and becoming a depositor trash will get a savings book.

The Waste Bank has several benefits for humans and the environment, such as creating a cleaner environment, making people aware of the importance of cleanliness, and creating waste as an economic good. Other Bank Benefits Waste for society can add to people's income because of their time exchange the rubbish they will get rewards in the form of money collected in the account they have.

The public can take it at any time money in their savings when their savings are finished accumulated a lot. Rewards given to savers are not only in the form of money, but also in the form of staple foods such as sugar, soap, oil, and rice; purchasing telephone credits gemgam, electricity, payment for clean water services, school fees, ownership credit goods, and health insurance (Ananda Dwi Kartika, Septiana, Ariani, Kasmawati, & Nurhasanah, 2022). Garbage deposited on the bank waste is divided into several types, such as organic waste, such as scraped vegetables or cooking leftovers, or inorganic waste such as plastic, iron, and others. The waste Bank determines the purchase price of each type of rubbish.

Waste that can still be recycled, such as organic materials, can be used as a compost or biogas. Meanwhile, non-organic materials are recycled into various items of furniture, such as bags and sandals. There are several Waste Banks with their own processing equipment, such as composters and plastic pellet makers, so they can sell recycled goods at a higher price. Nevertheless, there is also a Waste Bank that functions only as a supplier for collectors. They work together with collectors who regularly pick up the economic value of rubbish for recycling.

The idea of developing a Waste Bank in The city of Bandarlampung emerged from the “Gemah Ripah” in Badegan, Bantul, which was founded by Mr. Bambang Suwerda. The idea was then studied and reviewed by the DKP for possible implementation in Bandarlampung City. Implementation was achieved using a strategy adapted to the characteristics of the city community poor. Initially, the city government established the Environmental Cadre Association (ECA) by the DKP in December 2010. This association has helped to conduct this outreach about the environment in the community, especially in terms of waste management. The socialization carried out is still limited to appeals and awareness and has not yet reached the implementation stage overall. Environmental cadres have introduced the 3R method to sort rubbish into the society. In one year First, 16,000 cadres were collected.

Next, the city government and cadres' environment established a BSB in the form of a functional cooperative of environmental cadres. By forming a cooperative and having an AD/ART, institutions are more focused on social missions. The number of personnel BSB is 21, consisting of five people from the DKP and 16 people from the community, with a management period of three years.

To determine the extent of the benefits and waste profits from the existence of BSB, the DKP formed a team to conduct an assessment of the community in April 2011. This team also actively participated in work meetings on national waste banks, such as in Yogyakarta City, and had an internship in the city of Surabaya for three days. Based on surveys and work visits, the BSB agreed that 77 types of waste must be accepted. By knowing and learn the technical aspects of several banks Previous trash, then on August 12th 2011 Bandarlampung Waste Bank was officially established.

BSB is a community institution in the form of a cooperative, with a notarial deed in its name Yudo Sigit Riswanto, SH, Number 9 of 2011, dated August 12, 2011, and ratified by the Mayor Bandar Lampung Number 518/18/35.73.112/2011 dated August 16, 2011. It was then inaugurated by the Ministry of the Environment on November 15, 2011. The institutional form of the BSB is appropriate with the applicable rules, even though the Regulations Minister of Environment Number 13 of 2012 regarding Guidelines for Implementing Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle through the new waste bank issued by the government on August 7, 2012. This institution was formed based on the concerns of Bandar Lampung City DKP (as the responsible regional agency responsible for the waste problem), Cadre Bandar Lampung City Environment, and Mobilization Team Family Welfare Development (PKK) Bandar Lampung City. Together, they immediately go out to the community to invite, foster, and develop social awareness of the environment, especially in waste management and greening.

The BSB was founded in collaboration with the Bandar Lampung City Government and CSR from PT. PLN Lampung Distribution. BSB is expected to be a forum for developing, training, accompanying, as well as purchasing and marketing the results of waste management activities from upstream (source), in the context of reducing waste at TPS/TPA; community economic empowerment, utilizing waste with 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle); and changes in community behavior towards a clean Bandar Lampung City environment, cool, and useful. The organizational structure of BSB is as follows: BSB consists of scattered units in society, government agencies, individuals, and schools. As of April 2013, there were 282 Community BSB Units (active 90%), 169 BSB School Units (active 60%), 24 institutions (active), 434 individuals (active) and stalls/collectors 5 units.¹³ Meanwhile, total the number of customers as of July 2013 was + 22,000 customers.

From this BSB activity, the amount of waste The average BSB taken per day is ± 2.5 tonnes (± 2 tons from BSB customers and ± 0.5 tons from stalls/collector). Average total number of transactions per day \pm Rp. 4 million. Currently, sales receipt waste from shredded/ground rubbish, which is not enumerated, is ± 150 million, with a profit of ± 30 million per month (interview with BSB Director, May 30, 2013).

Nevertheless, these advantages are still smaller than the expenses that must be borne by the BSB for its operationalization. The BSB hopes to receive regular assistance from the government to cover operational costs. If Operational costs can be handled by the fund regional government, BSB estimates that it can provide PAD to the Bandar Lampung City Government +Rp. 250 million per year. However, it is not possible for the APBD to provide assistance regularly to the BSB, because the form BSB's institution is cooperative. If referring to Law no. 17 of 2012 concerning Cooperatives, APBN or APBD may be given to cooperatives as capital in the form of loans (Article 66 paragraph (2)).

If the BSB becomes a Regional Company, It possible to use the APBD budget wisely routine in the form of capital participation. However, this is not recommended because according to the Regulations Minister of Environment No. 13 of 2012 regarding Guidelines for Implementing Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle through the Waste Bank, institutional waste banks can only take the form of cooperatives or foundations.

From the financing aspect, one problem experienced by BSB, namely value waste rupiah, which is still low and partial people only judge from an economic perspective, so there are still few class communities in the upper middle class economy who are customers of the Waste Bank. Based on data in BSB, almost 80% of BSB units in community groups come from social groups with lower socioeconomic status. In the upper middle-class group, it is still difficult to carry out bank activities for garbage in groups or form units. They are more likely to do so and bring rubbish directly to the BSB by using their vehicles.

Another problem is related to fluctuating waste prices following the price market. Prices are determined by requests for raw materials from waste by companies both domestically and abroad. Price fluctuations are also due to the large number of waste imports that have entered Indonesian territory. Meanwhile, unhealthy competition occurs between lapaks because the lapak is doing business purely; otherwise, it

is a trash bank having a minimum position that must be the same as stalls/collectors in purchasing rubbish – no purely business activity.

Customers who understand the price of waste often compare the prices of rubbish at the bank with prices in surrounding stalls. If the purchase price at the stall is higher, the customer chooses to sell it to the stall rather than to the Waste Bank. This condition is one of the obstacles to BSB because prices must be set according to benchmarks at stall prices. Information about valuable waste and economics is still kept confidential by some large stalls/collectors. Certain types of waste have a high value and are sometimes equated to waste that has a low value. For example, blowing is performed using plastic paper. In fact, the Waste Bank is considered a new competitor by stall businessmen. Therefore, The Waste Bank must have a new segment that is not the same as the stalls (Medlimo, 2022).

From a policy/legal perspective, the Govt The Bandar Lampung City Region issued regulations Bandarlampung City Region Number 10 of 2010 concerning waste management (Soerjono, 1983). This shows the Bandarlampung City Government's firm commitment to manage waste according to correct rules. As previously stated, The BSB institution is in the form of a cooperative. By law, a BSB has a deed, SIUP, TDP, HO, and Industrial Business Permit (IUD).

The BSB has also moderately pioneered the formation of a community of stalls with the hope that ethics will be formed in business. The community of stalls is a vehicle to arrange for the BSB to cooperate more professionally with collectors. In this case, the BSB can be both a producer and a consumer for these stalls. There are formal rules, such as a cooperation agreement, or at least a memorandum of understanding, between BSB and lapak-lapak is a good step, so that mutually beneficial cooperation can be carried out (Achmadi & Narbuko, 2015).

In carrying out its activities, the BSB creates internal rules, including

1. Requirements for becoming a BSB customer; registration mechanism to become a group/built units;
2. Statement of commitment to becoming a member of the BSB
3. Deposit mechanism;
4. Savings management
5. Scheduling and picking up trash from fostered group; And
6. Recording of waste purchase transactions and working mechanism of the BSB unit with BSB. These rules are made by the BSB and disseminated to customers and built units/groups.

Another interesting thing to learn from Bandarlampung City is that the participation society is very high in waste management (Nopyandri, 2011). The volume of waste handled by the Bandarlampung City government has reached 607 tons per day. Approximately 420 tons were transported to the Bakung TPA, and the remaining 186 tons were managed by the community.¹⁵ This means that more than 30% of the stockpile Waste in Bandarlampung City is managed through program-community-based programs.

The Waste Bank is one of the programs for community empowerment in the waste sector. The Bandarlampung Waste Bank was initially initiated by DKP Bandarlampung City and then grew into an independent institution, as assessed by The Ministry of the Environment, which has been successful in mobilizing the community to participate in waste management in Bandarlampung City.

BSB has individual customers, fostered groups, and suppliers/stalls with different requirements (Utami, 2013). Customer: The fostered group consists of two forms: school and community groups. For community groups, it is necessary to form a unit management consisting of a Chairman, Secretary, and treasurer; have members with a minimum group of 17 members or 20 members, including resident administrators in one region; have a commitment to collect, sort, and sell (saving) waste to BSB; and the rubbish is picked up on site and given limits, for example, a minimum of 50 kg per take.

Meanwhile, for group building, which is a school, the requirements are the same, except that the minimum number of members is 37 (five classes) or 40, including the administrator. In addition, it is

hoped that each group/built unit has the following facilities and infrastructure: scales, master book for recording the amount of waste and nominal savings from members group, note for proof of purchase transaction waste deposited by group members, savings book to record financial transactions, good members deposit waste based on notes as well as withdrawal of savings, means of transportation (carts) if needed to transport rubbish if distance from the warehouse to the waste collection location by remote BSB, and a warehouse for collecting, sorting, and diverting waste from members before collection by BSB. Meanwhile, for supplier/shop customers, the conditions are as follows: commitment to cooperate and provide and sell waste with special specifications to the BSB.

The management of the target group, namely the chairman, secretary, and treasurer, has duties and different responsibilities. Chairman Responsible for unit/group activities and coordinating all group members. The secretary is responsible for carrying out the process of weighing and recording notes, and administering group activities. The treasurer is responsible for recording waste purchase transactions in the member's main book and savings as well as saving and making payments on junk purchases and withdrawals of member savings groups. Nevertheless, in activities, everything should be weighed, and sorted administrators are involved and help each other in addition to their duties.

These fostered groups became BSB units. As of April 2013, BSB customers reached $\pm 21,000$ (+2% of Malang's population totaling +82,000 people), consisting of 282 community BSB units (90% active), 169 school BSB units (60% active), 24 agencies (active), 434 individuals (active), and five stall/collector units (interview with BSB Director, May 30, 2013). With so many people becoming BSB customers and actively involved in it, citizen participation in management trash is good enough. The BSB unit located at the school is one thing that can be done to become a model for sector participation education in waste management. BSB empowers all elements of society at the family level (father/mother, children) up to RT/RW in managing household waste. Public awareness has emerged regarding sorting things out of waste, recycling inorganic waste into craft items (recycled products), and processing organic waste into compost.

Furthermore, the BSB complements waste management activities in the Zero Village Waste so that waste management activities as well as its people. The Zero Waste Village is a green village in Bandarlampung City, which has been able to do so by minimizing the waste produced by carrying out 3R and developing the BSB unit. In the Zero Waste village, the waste is inorganically sorted through the BSB management mechanism as a BSB unit customer with a saving-type environment. Apart from that, inorganic waste is also processed back to being a marketing craft some of which are carried out through BSB (Presentation Mayor of Bandarlampung entitled "Management Environment and Waste in Bandarlampung City" at Adipura Kencana 2013.)

BSB can act as a dropping point for manufacturers for products and product packaging, whose useful life has expired. Some responsibility for government waste management is also the responsibility of the business actor. By applying this pattern, the volume of waste disposed in landfills is expected to be reduced. Aspects of waste management when implemented optimally at BSB will help with the management of rubbish in Bandarlampung City. Applying 3R principles as close as possible to the source of the waste, it is hoped that this will solve the waste problem in an integrated and comprehensive manner, so that the goal of Indonesian Waste Management policy can be implemented well.

5. Conclusion

Various regulations regarding waste management in Indonesia have not been able to enforce environmental laws effectively. Programs that can be implemented by the central and regional governments are through waste networks and waste banks. With this program, it can be a means of managing waste more effectively; in this case, waste is no longer a frightening specter or an effort to achieve Good Environmental Governance in Bandarlampung City.

Bandar Lampung City's regional government plays an important role in fulfilling people's rights to environmental cleanliness through sustainable waste management. The local government, through the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service, is responsible for supervising the entire waste handling

process, including the sorting, collecting, transporting, processing, and final waste processing stages. However, waste management is currently limited to only one sub-district, namely the Teluk Betung Barat Sub-district. Even though the Environmental Service has played a good role in monitoring, budget limitations and lack of public awareness are obstacles to achieving the fulfillment of the right to environmental cleanliness through waste management in Bandar Lampung City. By implementing these steps, it is hoped that the City of Bandar Lampung can make significant progress in achieving fulfillment of the community's right to environmental cleanliness through better and more sustainable waste management.

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