

A Juridical Study on the Role of Waste Bank in Domestic Waste Management in Banyumas Regency

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Abstract

Community based waste management (PSBM) is a waste management approach based on community's needs and demand and is planned, carried out (if possible), controlled and evaluated jointly by the community. An increase in population is always followed with increasing volume of waste, which requires change in the waste management especially from the old paradigm (collect – transport – dispose of) to the new paradigm of 3R concept (reduce, reuse, recycle). The 3R waste management pattern is implemented through waste bank empowerment by involving all elements of the community. Law Number 18 Year 2008 on Waste Management and Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 13 Year 2021 on the Guidelines on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Implementation through Waste Bank has opened the opportunity for public participation in waste management. All this times the Government of Banyumas Regency has applied waste management technical policies several times, but there is no express legal policy about the existence of Waste Bank. The Government of Banyumas Regency currently still prioritizes big scale waste management through a hangar system. The potential of Waste Bank as one waste conscious group and as an alternative whose role can be optimized especially in community-based waste reduction management has not got attention.

Keywords: role; waste bank; domestic waste.

Abstrak

Pengelolaan sampah berbasis masyarakat (PSBM) adalah suatu pendekatan pengelolaan sampah berdasarkan kebutuhan dan permintaan masyarakat dan direncanakan, dilaksanakan (apabila memungkinkan), dikendalikan dan dievaluasi bersama oleh masyarakat. Pertambahan jumlah penduduk selalu diikuti dengan peningkatan volume sampah, yang memerlukan perubahan dalam pengelolaan sampah terutama dari paradigma lama (kumpulkan – angkut – buang) ke paradigma baru konsep 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle). Pola pengelolaan sampah 3R dilaksanakan melalui pemberdayaan bank sampah dengan melibatkan seluruh elemen masyarakat. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah dan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Nomor 13 Tahun 2021 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Reduce, Reuse, dan Recycle Melalui Bank Sampah telah membuka peluang partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan sampah. Selama ini Pemerintah Kabupaten Banyumas telah beberapa kali menerapkan kebijakan teknis pengelolaan sampah, namun belum ada kebijakan hukum yang tegas tentang keberadaan Bank Sampah. Pemerintah Kabupaten Banyumas saat ini masih memprioritaskan pengelolaan sampah skala besar melalui sistem hanggar. Potensi Bank Sampah sebagai salah satu kelompok sadar sampah dan sebagai alternatif yang perannya dapat dioptimalkan khususnya dalam pengelolaan pengurangan sampah berbasis masyarakat belum mendapat perhatian.

Kata kunci: peran; bank sampah; limbah domestik.

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Introduction

Waste bank is a system that is an innovation of 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) based waste management, where the effort is made to change the paradigm that waste that pre-

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viously did not have any benefit is taken for its benefits, to save and produce (benefit). The new paradigm of 3R based waste management placed the community as the main actor, thus it is also known as the Community based Waste Management (PSBM).

Community based waste management (PSBM) is a waste management approach based on community's need and demand that is planned, executed (if possible), controlled and evaluated jointly by the community. It is community based if: (i) decision is entirely in community's control; (ii) operation and maintenance responsibility is in community's hand pursuant to agreement. IN short, PSBM is a waste handling system that is planned, arranged, operated, managed and owned by the community. In this definition, the main actor in the waste management is the community. The government and other institutions serve as motivator and facilitator (Wahyono, 2013).

The consequence of PSBM application is it needs 3 (three) supporting elements, namely: (1) local government's commitment, (2) community participation, and (3) business world involvement. If the pillars of PSBM can work in good synergy, waste bank's role and contribution in PSBM will be bigger and more real, which will finally support the environment management program in Banyumas Regency entirely. Waste bank's role optimization in reducing waste generation from waste producer or waste handling from upstream will greatly supports achieving target of waste reduction as stated in Regulation of Banyumas Regent No 45 Year 2018 on Local Strategy Policy (Jakstrada), it sets waste reduction target of 30% and waste handling up to 70% until 2025.

Waste problem covers 3 parts, namely downstream, process and upstream parts. In downstream part, waste disposal keeps increasing. In process part, there is resource limitation, both from community and government. In upstream part, it lacks of system optimization applied to final processing (Daq and Suryadharma, 2020). Waste management from upstream policy has formally been carried out by the Government of Banyumas Regency through waste management with a hangar system. Hangar System Waste Management is an innovative effort of waste handling in Banyumas Regency. Hangar system waste management is how to manage waste selected during waste management transition period. This is a transition from old paradigm waste management to new paradigm waste management. Old paradigm waste management is that waste management is Government of Banyumas Regency's sole and full responsibility. The new paradigm waste management is where waste management is no longer the government's tasks only, but also the task of all people who produce waste (Trisanti et.al., 2020).

Practically, it is not impossible that the hangar system as a new innovation of waste management in Banyumas Regency faces constraints and hindrance, since in observation waste management with a hangar system is a top-down policy with full facilities from Local Government. There is transfer of responsibility for waste management that is previously that of Local Government through the Department of Environment to that of KSM as the one to manage the hangar with a paid model. This means that from waste producing community's perspective, there is no change in the paradigm of waste disposal, that they keep the understanding that their waste will be taken by waste collector.

Waste bank as an alternative community-based waste management philosophically has the same purpose as hangar, that is to emphasize waste management from upstream, but with a different performance model given that waste bank's work mechanism highly depends on the administrators who build waste bank with their own will. Therefore, the existence of waste bank is an alternative solution to supporting the existence of hangar in Banyumas Regency. Waste bank's success will reduce hangar's burdensome responsibility.

Suyanto (2015) in research in 2015 states that the existence of Waste Bank is one of the real actions of the green community in support of realization of Purwokerto Green City. Green community as an environmental group is expected to be a reform agent to realize Purwokerto Green City, should be appreciated and supported. In quantity, the existence of waste bank in Banyumas Regency is quite noticeable, as proven with many emerging waste banks. From the data obtained by DLH, there are 101 active waste banks in 2020 in Banyumas Regency, both established by the community and by Local Government/Institution, including:

1. 1 Master waste bank, established by DLH
2. 7 Waste Banks established by Government Institution (Community Health Center)
3. 3 waste banks established by Market
4. 90 waste banks established by the community

The waste banks in Banyumas Regency are generally of local scope (RT/RW) with not really big capacity, thus by calculation the waste reduction is only about 2% - 3% of waste reduction in Banyumas Regency with potential waste generation of 600 Ton/Day. According Purwono (a staff of the department of Environment of Banyumas Regency), the waste bank has generally helped educate the community in managing their waste and is also an environmentally social movement. In view of total waste generated daily, the contribution of waste bank in reducing waste generation in Banyumas Regency is still very low and this is certainly a separate problem that needs solution so that waste bank will have bigger contribution.

Waste bank growth and development greatly depends on the commitment of three elements that support waste bank, namely local government, community and business sector. The synergy of the three elements that support waste bank will ensure the continuation and smooth operation of waste bank, but the appearance of waste bank greatly requires local government's commitment. It is local government's obligation to pay attention to the existence of waste bank, since waste bank exists in the community as a form of community's concern about waste management and waste bank is a medium of education for the community so that they will care about the environment, especially environmental pollution because of waste. Although by quantity waste bank's contribution is still low in solving waste in Banyumas Regency, but when the time comes there will be more and more waste banks appearing, and it is not impossible that the existence of waste bank will greatly contribute to waste management.

The change in waste paradigm in the community from that waste is deemed as useless leftover that must be disposed of to a chance to gain benefit will support the existence of waste bank. This change in paradigm will support its growth more. Business sector's commitment is greatly needed in developing waste bank, especially related to: 1) Capital; 2) Product Marketing, or 3) Cooperation. Capital is a classical problem that is always faced by a small-scale business unit in a community built by the community. Obtaining business capital in the form of loan from a financial institution always faces constraints related to requirements and business solvability. In case capital has been solved, business sector is greatly needed especially related to product marketing. Waste bank products vary depending on the types of activity carried out, be it in the form of reduce, reuse or recycle. Besides needed in capital and marketing, business sector is also needed to develop the quality of human resource in the form of training in/giving managerial or technical skill.

Of all the existing 101 waste banks in Banyumas Regency in the record, 90 waste banks were built by the community. This phenomenon shows that the community is generally concerned about and willing to contribute to waste bank. Waste banks are ideally built in the community since they are the effort to educate them in environmental management, especially waste. In addition, waste bank establishment by the community will be in line with government's effort to implement the community-based waste management (PSBM) program.

The Government of Banyumas Regency has great interest in all activities leading to environmental management efforts and it is local government's responsibility to grow and develop all activities and programs in the community which may support environmental management, especially in dealing with domestic waste problems. Considering that waste bank activities are focused on dealing with domestic waste, it is only appropriate for the Local Government of Banyumas Regency to be concerned about and committed to guide and develop waste bank business. The Government of Banyumas Regency's commitment is greatly needed in terms of regulation, funding and guidance and supervision.

Research Problems

Waste management from upstream policy has been formally be carried out by the Government of Banyumas Regency through waste management in the source through the 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) system. In this system, the community is introduced to new thinking pattern from waste being deemed as useless leftover that must be disposed of to a chance to gain benefit. This new pattern will support the existence of waste bank.

Waste bank's contribution to reducing waste generation is still small, while there is no waste bank regulation to confirm the legal position of waste bank in Banyumas Regency. Until now, the Government of Banyumas Regency has not issued regulation that specifically regulates waste bank. Regulation as the form of legal policy for waste bank is actually greatly needed to strengthen the existence of waste bank, strengthen community participation and confirm the need for cooperation with business players or

business sector. The problem is; “what is the model of legal policy to improve waste bank’s role in community-based waste management (a study in Banyumas Regency)/?”.

Research Method

This research used qualitative research and legal approach. Legal research is an activity of systematically organizing the existing legal materials in response to given legal issue. More specifically, the legal approach to use was the statue approach and conceptual approach, review of laws and regulations related to waste management. Qualitative research would, meanwhile, be used to disclose the social meaning and research subject’s experience of waste bank and community based domestic waste management.

This research used an action research strategy in line with the research’s problem and long-term objective, that is institutionalization of Waste Bank’s Role as a legal community of community-based waste management. The research location was in Banyumas Regency, that was chosen under the consideration that Banyumas Regency faced problems related to community involvement in dealing with waste, especially domestic waste.

The informant was selected through a purposive sampling technique. Purposive technique means selecting informant who meets the required criteria, or who is unique out of what is studied. The research informant was OPD, in this case, the Legal Division of the Local Secretariat of Banyumas Regency and Departments/Institutions that dealt with waste, especially domestic waste. This collected the data through interview, FGD, document study, and observation. The observation was carried out to help complete the data and information obtained, supporting the qualitative description of potential problems related to domestic waste management legal policy.

Discussion

Domestic Waste Management Phenomena

In line with the growth of the population and the implementation of development program in all fields that always carry both positive and negative impacts, what is certain is that population growth and development rate will affect the environment. In this regard, the government launched a sustainable development program. The government is obliged to manage the environment, covering environment arrangement, utilization, maintenance, recovery, supervision, and policies in the scope of Indonesian environment. Therefore, the government serves as the controller of the environmental management activities. The government is the body that creates rules in the form of institution focusing on sustainable and continuous management (Herlina, 2015).

Article 1 number (3) Law Number 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management states that sustainable development is the basic and planned effort that combines environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategy to ensure environmental integrity and the safety, welfare, and life quality of current and

future generations. Keep the environment preserved in the rapid development is not something simple. Law enforcement efforts in this case are greatly needed. In environmental law enforcement, there are rules to regulate environmental governance, where this covers all aspects, aiming to regulate all human actions to protect the environment from any damage and pollution for the welfare and sustainability of generations to come (Nisa & Suharno, 2020).

The Indonesian environment as an ecosystem consists of various regions, each as a sub-system covering social, cultural, economic, and physical aspects with different styles from each other, and with different environmental carrying capacity. Guidance and development based on environmental carrying capacity condition will increase sub-system's harmony and balance, which will also increase the sub-system's survivability and finally affect ecosystem's overall survivability.

The frequently highlighted environmental problem is environmental damage or pollution, and one of the sources of environmental damage and pollution is waste. Waste is the source of environmental damage and pollution since the community is generally of the opinion that waste is leftover of activities that needs to be disposed of, something that is not liked and the source of disease, blocking water drain, and source of pollution. Waste is an item or material that is no longer used by humans thus it needs to be disposed of. The stigma in the community related to waste is that any waste is disgusting, dirty, and others, thus it needs to be burned or disposed of appropriately (Mulasari A., 2016). The other perception is that waste issue is basically the government's responsibility, and such understanding has rooted quite deeply in people's mind. The people's understanding of waste, especially domestic waste/waste derived from leftover of household activities, that waste is the (local) government's sole responsibility cannot be blamed entirely given that all this times the people are spoiled by the environment and by the government related to waste issues.

The community is used to disposing of waste around their residence by making trash pit, burning and even disposing of waste in the water or water channel. The urban community has done it well so far that there is governmental institution that deals with waste issue by regularly taking and transporting waste to be disposed of in Landfill managed by the government. Such facilitation felt by the community then leads to an understanding that waste is not a problem.

The current waste management mechanism in Banyumas Regency is: community collects waste in trash bin made available individually to be taken by trash collector. For rural areas, waste is collected by trash collector and taken to Temporary Waste Disposal (TPS) and the waste will periodically be taken by government's trash trucks to Landfill (TPA), while for urban areas, waste is directly taken by government's trash truck to TPA.

Domestic Waste Management Norm

The increasing population and changes in community consumption pattern towards instant and very complex fulfillment of necessity leads to increase in the volume, types,

and characteristics of increasingly varied wastes. There is no more land around the house to dispose of waste to since it has been occupied by houses, and burning waste also becomes difficult, while disposing of waste to the river also becomes difficult because of prohibition from disposing of waste to the river or water channel. At the end, the community expects and depends on the government to solve domestic waste issue through a paid waste disposal mechanism. In 2008 the Government issued Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 Year 2008 on Waste Management. Article 19 Law Year 2008 on Waste states that the management of domestic waste and similar wastes consists of waste reduction and waste handling.

Waste handling as referred to the article includes the following activities: a. limiting waste generation; b. waste recycling; and/or c. reuse of waste. The provisions of waste handling, meanwhile, include the following activities: a. sorting in the form of classification and separation of waste by waste type, amount, and/or characteristic; b. collection in the form of waste collection and movement from source of waste to temporary waste collection site or integrated waste processing site; c. transportation in the form of bringing waste from source and/or from place of temporary waste collection or from integrated waste processing site to final processing site; d. processing in the form of altering waste characteristics, composition, and amount; and/or e. waste final processing in the form of returning waste and/or residue of previous processing outcome to environmental media safely.

The mandate in Law of Waste in 2008 is to introduce a waste management system using 3R system, namely Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. The waste management policy through 3R system involves the community as the one to produce waste or from upstream policy. Putting community as waste producer as waste handler is surely is not easy to do. The concept of 3R waste management is no longer strange for the community. This concept is quite suitable to apply to developing countries because of limited technology, thus the community should be empowered as the actor that produces waste. In reality, however, 3R application in daily life is still far from expectation. The Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R) principle serving as the spearhead in handling waste in community environment is only like a meaningless slogan (Widiarti, 2012).

As Sahil has said, putting the responsibility of waste handling completely to the community is no simple policy, especially when associated with the community's low level of awareness of environmental hygiene. This is in line with what is said by Sahil that some factors affecting waste management deemed to hinder the system are population dissemination and density, social-economy and physical characteristics of environment, attitudes, behaviors and cultures in the community (Sahil, 2016). As the implementation of the policy set forth in Law of Waste Year 2008, in 2012 the State Minister of Environment issued Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 13 Year 2012 on the Guidelines on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Implementation through Waste Bank (PermenLH 2012). It is in this PermenLH that the existence of waste bank as one instrument of community-based waste handling is formally introduced.

Permen LH 2012 is issued under some considerations: first, waste management has so far not applied the reduce, reuse, and recycle principles, causing negative impacts on community health and environment; and second, waste management needs to be carried out comprehensively and in an integrated manner from upstream to downstream so as to give economic and health benefits to the community, and safe for the environment and can change community behaviors.

Just like other regencies in Indonesia, Banyumas Regency has high commitment to waste management effort. The mandate on waste management as set forth in some laws and regulation is followed up by the Government of Banyumas Regency. The Government of Banyumas Regency's serious effort in handling waste problem is proven with the issuance of some policies of waste handling from Local Regulation as a general regulation, Regent Regulation to Regent Decision, as the technical implementation of a policy. The regulation of waste in Banyumas Regency is as follows:

1. Local Regulation of Banyumas Regency Number 6 Year 2012 on Waste Management (Local Gazette Year 2012, Number 3 Seri E).
2. Regulation of Banyumas Regent Number 11 Year 2016 on the Guidelines on the Implementation of Adibuana Bhakti Program. His regulation was issued to realize healthy people of Banyumas Regency, sustainable living environment, and encourage community participation in waste management and make waste a resource.
3. Regulation of Banyumas Regent Number 45 Year 2018 on the Policy and Strategy of Banyumas Regency in the Management of Domestic Waste and Similar Wastes.
4. Regulation of Banyumas Regent Number 54 Year 2018 on General Guidelines on Assisting Duties in the Management of Domestic Waste and Similar Wastes for Villages in the Territory of Banyumas Regency.
5. Regent Circular Letter Number 660.1/7776/2018, containing policy in waste management that initially used the collect, transport, and dispose of to TPA (landfill) pattern, to a waste management from the source pattern. Through this pattern, the community is asked to sort the waste they produce on their own, use usable waste, and destroy remaining non-usable waste. Those who cannot process their waste, meanwhile, are asked to cooperate with KSM (Community Self-Reliance group) that manages hangar at TPST (Integrated Waste Management Site). Through this pattern change, the Regency Government has no longer administered waste, since it has been handed over to KSM. Similarly, TPA that is so far managed by the Government of Banyumas Regency through the Department of Environment does no longer exist.

Although Government of Banyumas Regency is stated as seriously handling waste, but so far there is no local legal product that specifically regulates policies related to waste bank. The Government of Banyumas Regency in 2016 issued Regulation of Banyumas Regent Number 11 Year 2016 on the Guidelines on the Implementation of Adibuana Bhakti Program. The Adibuana Bhakti program is intended to be an instrument to assess the performance of District Heads, especially in realizing healthy community, sustainable

environment, and encouraging community participation in waste management and making waste as resource.

Article 4 Regent Regulation Year 2016 states that one of the monitoring points in determining the winner of competition in environment field is Waste Bank. Even if it is not the only indicator if winning in environmental field, but it is clearly written that the existence of waste bank is something to pay attention to.

Commitment to Developing Waste Bank's Role

Regardless of the pros and cons of the hangar system in Banyumas Regency, emphasizing on community-based waste management pattern is a policy that needs to be developed. Waste bank as one alternative of community-based waste management is an alternative solution in support of the existence of hangar in Banyumas Regency. The success in waste bank will reduce hangar's burdensome responsibility.

The development of waste bank in Banyumas Regency is quite rapid as can be observed from the number of waste banks. There are over 1000 waste banks recorded in the Department of Environment of Banyumas Regency until now distributed throughout the territory of Banyumas Regency. Some of these waste banks are managed by government institution, but the others are managed by private sector and generally independently managed by the community. Various innovations in the management arise, and some waste banks managed by the community are made an environmental management campaign center, some serve as the community's lowest economic center in an RT/RW scope, and some as the form of community social aid known as waste donation movement (<https://www.kompasiana.com/purwono16407>, retrieved on 21 July 2021).

From the real condition in Banyumas Regency, quantitatively the amount of waste bank is abundant, thus it is necessary to pay attention to how to develop the role of waste banks so that they will contribute to community-based waste management (PSBM). Referring to Regulation of the State Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2012 on the Guidelines on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Implementation through Waste Bank, the effort to develop waste bank related to the Local Regency Government, the community and business sector based on the provisions of Article 7 paragraph (3), paragraph (4), and paragraph (5) is as follows:

- (3) 3R activity implementation through waste bank by governor or regent/mayor as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c and letter d includes:
 - a. increasing the number of waste banks;
 - b. technical guidance and aid;
 - c. training;
 - d. waste bank monitoring and evaluation; and
 - e. help market 3R activity products.
- (4) 3R activity implementation through waste bank by the community as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e includes:
 - a. waste sorting;
 - b. waste collection;
 - c. delivery to waste bank; and

- d. increasing the number of waste banks.
- (5) Integration of waste bank with EPR application as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c is implemented in accordance with Appendix III as an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation.

Referring to the mandate in PermenLH Number 13 Year 2012 above, the alternative thinking that needs to be developed in improving the role of waste bank in community-based waste management includes: Confirmation of Local Government's commitment, Community Participation and Business Sector involvement.

Confirmation of Local Government's Commitment.

Local government's commitment in supporting waste bank's role is an important factor. Local government's commitment in this case covers many sectors, including:

1. Policy/regulation commitment
2. Funding commitment
3. Facilitation commitment and
4. Guidance commitment

The government's form of attention related to the existence of waste bank can be viewed from the extent local government issues policy in the form of local government, regent regulation and other technical policies. Local government's express policy is greatly needed in strengthening the existence of waste bank both in institutional and technical operation perspectives.

Policies issued by local government will be the guidelines on the direction of waste bank development. As a policy issued by local government, it will bind all governmental instrumentalities at all levels, including binding all community members individually or as institution. In this regard, for comprehensive regulation of waste bank, local government needs to stipulate local regulation that specifically regulates waste bank along with other technical regulations. Local regulation on waste bank along with other technical regulations will strengthen the existence of waste bank, that will support achieving purpose of Community based Waste Management (PSBM).

Confirmation of the existence of waste bank in Banyumas Regency until now is only stated in Regulation of Banyumas Regent Number 45 Year 2018 on Banyumas Regency's Policy and Strategy in the Management of Domestic Waste and Similar Wastes, and it is not stated in an article, but only in its appendix, serving as a supporting institution or activity for achieving the purpose of waste management strategy. The next very important commitment in strengthening the existence of waste bank is local government's funding commitment. Local budget must contain special budget allocation to waste bank development. Local government's form of funding commitment to waste bank development can be allocated to waste bank building aid, technical operation aid for waste bank and waste bank management training aid.

The other important commitment of local government is facilitation commitment. Local government performs facilitation as facilitator, giving education and technical

facilitation. Local government's role as facilitator is particularly in case waste bank will develop business, either through cooperation between waste banks or capital aid from financial institution. Local government's existence in this case is very important, that is to mediate waste bank's shortcoming or inability in establishing communication with other parties. Facilitation in establishing cooperation between waste bank and with financial institution as partner will be ensured when local government intervenes in it.

The other form of facilitation highly expected from local government is training and educating waste bank administrators. Facilitation in the form of education for waste bank administrators is basically to help waste bank formulate problems and solve them, giving socialization, consultancy and giving information. Besides, facilitation is directed to developing administrator's attitude and behavior in managing waste bank. This effort can be carried out through transfer of knowledge and technology to the administrators. Government's role as facilitator is greatly needed in a program that will be implemented, especially in growing, developing and guiding trash bin intensively and purposefully. Local government's facilitation is focused on changing waste bank administrators' behavior so that they will be self-reliant and creative in waste bank management.

As an institution that performs administration, it is important to perform guiding. Therefore, local government's commitment to guiding waste bank is greatly needed. Guidance is an effort that is performed in a planned, directed, orderly and responsible manner in growing, guiding, developing the existing knowledge and skills so that they will be effective and efficient. In other words, the meaning of guiding activity is an effort to improve the quality and quantity. Referring to Permen LH Number 13 Year 2012, the obligation that local government must do in guiding waste bank includes giving training; monitoring and evaluating waste bank; and helping market waste bank activity's product.

Community Participation Commitment

Government programs in all fields, including environmental management is intended to realize community's welfare, thus community occupies an important position. Development is declared a success if its outcome brings the community to welfare, thus every government's community participation program greatly supports achieving the predetermined purpose.

According to Conyers (1994: 154), there are three main reasons why community participation is greatly needed in development:

1. Community participation is an instrument to obtain information of local community's condition, needs and attitude, without which development program and projects will be a failure.
2. Community will believe in a development project or program if they feel they are involved in preparing and planning it, since they will be aware more of the project's details and will have the sense of belonging to the project.
3. There is an assumption that it is a democratic right when community is involved in their own community development. We can say that the community has the right to

give suggestions in determining the type of development that will be implemented in their area. In this approach, the community is the main subject of the whole development process, from planning stage to development control stage. The assumption on which this idea is based is that the community is believed to be the one that knows and understand needs, mindset, valuing system, behavior, customs and practice of themselves and their environment the best.

According to Moeljarto (1995: 48), there are some main reasons why community participation is important, as follows:

1. Community is the main focus and final destination of the development; thus, participation is the logical consequence of such proposition. Considering the community is the subject of development is very important in community humanization. Humanization process will in turn be capable of driving the community to participate actively in development process. A development that is focused and whose main source is the community will be capable of changing the community's role from as passive recipient to as community members that are capable of participating in the development actively.
2. Participation raises the sense of self-value and increases status and dignity. Development is basically human development. Development is basically human development, thus a development that overlooks the human (participation) aspect is clearly not beneficial, since it will cause community's passive attitude in the process, implementation and receipt of development outcome.
3. Participation is a cycle of feedback of information flow of the attitude, aspiration, needs and regional condition without which it will not be disclosed.
4. Participation expands development project acceptance zone (area). the community will believe development programs more when they are involved in all activities, including participation, planning, implementation processes and enjoying the result, since they will find it more satisfying to know the details of program/project and will have the sense of belonging to the program/project.
5. Participation provided an environment conducive to actualization of human potential and human growth.
6. Participation is deemed as the reflection of individual's democratic rights to be involved in their development. In this context, the community has the right to give suggestions in determining the type of development to be implemented in their area.
7. Participation is an effective way to develop community's ability in managing development program to meet the uniqueness of an area, thus community participation is very important in relation to the social and cultural issues that are the unique characteristics of each area.

The series of opinions above shows the importance of community participation in every activity program at all levels including in government program in this case environmental management program which expressly states community-based waste management, this bears the meaning and consequence of community as the basis of

program. The existence of waste bank on one hand serves as one of the pillars in community-based waste management that needs community participation and on the other hand is the form of community participation. Waste Bank, besides its necessity to have facilities and infrastructures as well as human resource, also needs customers. Becoming customer of a waste bank is certainly not a simple task since a customer of waste bank should basically understand the waste management patterns, one of which is to sort waste.

The concrete form of community participation in waste management through waste bank is willingness to be a customer of a waste bank. Assuming that the more the people willing to be customer of waste bank, the more the waste is sorted from the source, the more the waste is handled from the upstream or waste producer is. Considering that involving the community in waste bank activity is not an easy task, it is local government's responsibility to formulate a policy in order to optimize it. The formulated policy of community participation and socialization measure will be the guidelines for the community to participate actively.

Confirmation of Business Sector's Commitment

Business sector's commitment is greatly needed in waste bank development. Some matters are highly expected from business sector involvement, such as related to: 1) Capital; 2) Product marketing, or 3) Cooperation. As an institution/business unit/business group, capital is very important in operating the business. When business sector's commitment has been established related to capital, product marketing and development cooperation, the continuation of waste bank's business activities will be ensured.

Business sector's commitment brings big consequence for waste bank administrator. The commitment given requires waste bank administrator to continuously improve their work performance and professionalism. Management should be carried out under a healthy business management principle by prioritizing accountability and transparency. In terms of government's commitment, when community participation commitment and business sector involvement commitment have been established, the other important things are guidance for and supervision over waste bank management.

Guidance and supervision bear the meaning of the existence of guidance and supervision activities. As per the mandate in Regulation of the State Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2012 on the Guidelines on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Implementation through Waste Bank, Article 7 paragraph (3) states that: The implementation of 3R activities through waste bank by governor or regent/mayor as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c and letter d includes: increasing the number of waste banks; facilitation and technical aid; waste bank training; monitoring and evaluation; and helping market the products of 3R activities. For success of guidance for and supervision over waste bank activities, guidelines are needed. Therefore, local government must formulate a local policy related to waste bank guidance and management.

Conclusion

1. Waste bank is one of the alternatives of community-based waste management which may potentially become an alternative solution in support of waste handling policy in Banyumas Regency. The success of waste bank will reduce the burden of handling domestic waste which is normatively Local Government's responsibility.
2. The role of waste bank in community-based waste management is noticeable, but there is no legal rule that expressly regulates Waste Bank. The existence of Trash Bin can actually be improved when it is supported with clear legal rule. Until now, the provisions on Waste Bank in Banyumas Regency are only based on Regulation of the State Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2012 on the Guidelines on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle Implementation through Waste Bank. Therefore, local government should formulate a legal rule as a local policy related to waste bank guidance and management.
3. Government's commitment to strengthening the legal status of Waste Bank has been established, the next important measure is then to guide and supervise the waste bank management, which will eventually support achieving the purpose of Community based Waste Management (PSBM).

Suggestions

For comprehensive a waste bank regulation, local government needs to immediately confirm its commitment by stipulating legal rules that specifically regulate waste bank along with other technical regulations.

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