



Analysis of Waste Management Policy at The Sejahtera Waste Bank in Sumenep Regency for Realizing The SDGs Goals As a Sustainable City and Responsible Consumption

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This research aims to evaluate the waste management policy at the Sejahtera Waste Bank in Sumenep Regency. **Method:** used is descriptive qualitative research, which is analyzed using policy evaluation measurements consisting of four indicators: input indicators, process indicators, output indicators, and outcome indicators. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that the evaluation of the waste management policy at the Sejahtera Waste Bank in Sumenep Regency plays a significant role in reducing waste volume, increasing public awareness of waste management, and providing economic benefits. However, the effectiveness of the program is still hindered by low community participation, limited facilities, and a lack of support from the newly established village government and private sectors. **Novelty:** The researcher provides recommendations that can be implemented to enhance the effectiveness of the waste management program through the Sejahtera Waste Bank in Sumenep Regency, including: (1) Increasing socialization and education by conducting socialization programs, (2) Seeking collaboration with companies through Corporate Social Responsibility programs, (3) Developing strategically located and easily accessible waste bank sites, (4) Involving the younger generation in waste bank management through cadre programs, (5) Improving infrastructure and facilities by providing adequate resources.

INTRODUCTION

Waste is an important issue faced by many countries, including Indonesia. One of the factors that can create greenhouse gas emissions is waste. Waste not only poses a problem for aesthetics but can also be a cause of declining environmental quality. The rapid growth of population and economy has led to an increase in the volume of waste generated, which can have adverse effects on the environment and health. Poorly managed waste can lead to problems such as environmental pollution, the spread of diseases, and ecosystem damage, ultimately affecting the quality of life of the community.

The population growth rate in Indonesia tends to increase every year. With the rising growth rate, the number of people also increases, leading to an increase in activities being carried out. The high level of activity among the population increases waste in Indonesia, making it a significant issue. The Minister of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) stated that waste accumulation in Indonesia in 2020 reached 67.8 million tons, and this number is likely to continue growing each year (Tiara, 2020).

Waste management is regulated by the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 18 of 2008. It is explained that the increase in population and changes in consumption patterns lead to an increase in the volume, types, and characteristics of waste, making it more diverse. Therefore, the national waste problem needs to be managed comprehensively

(Republic of Indonesia Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management, 2008). Effective waste management requires clear legal frameworks, well-defined responsibilities, and adequate authority for government, local governments, as well as the community and business sectors so that waste management can be carried out effectively and efficiently.

The increasing volume of waste necessitates the adoption of effective waste management methods to reduce the amount of waste generated. One of the waste management concepts used in various regions in Indonesia is the waste bank. A waste bank is an organization that operates a community-based waste collection system where the community is educated to sort and collect household waste that has economic value, such as plastics, metals, and paper. This waste is then collected at the waste bank and can be exchanged for money or recorded in a savings book. The waste bank aims not only to reduce the volume of waste but also to raise community awareness about waste management and provide benefits as an additional economic resource.

The regulatory policy regarding waste banks is outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2021 on Waste Management at Waste Banks. Article 1, paragraph 6 states that a Waste Bank is a facility for managing waste based on the 3R principles (reduce, reuse, and recycle), serving as an educational tool, promoting behavioral change in waste management, and implementing a Circular Economy, which is established and managed by the community, business entities, and/or local governments. Local governments and the community share a joint responsibility in waste management; therefore, local governments can establish waste banks (Kemenlhk, 2021).

A waste bank is a place for sorting and collecting recyclable waste that can be reused and has economic value. According to Rozak (2014), a waste bank is a facility where customers deposit their waste, essentially serving as a bank for saving waste. The community deposits waste at the waste bank, sorted by type. Those who deposit at the waste bank also receive a type of savings book used to record the amount of waste deposited, along with the monetary value of the waste they have saved. Withdrawals from the waste bank can be made in the form of Rupiah (money).

The increasing daily volume of waste in Sumenep Regency has caused the landfill (TPA) to become overloaded. As a result, the accumulation of waste has become higher, and the high daily volume of waste has also led to a reduction in landfill space. Based on field observations at the TPA in Sumenep Regency, the amount of waste collected ranges from 26 to 28 tons daily, consisting of three types of waste: plastic waste, agricultural waste, and non-organic waste. The increase in food and beverage packaging waste is a sign of the growing consumerism culture in Sumenep Regency. Therefore, the increasing amount of waste requires greater participation from local governments, the private sector, and the community to manage waste effectively and in an environmentally friendly manner.

Sumenep Regency faces significant challenges in waste management, particularly due to the community's limited understanding of waste sorting and recycling. The local

government of Sumenep Regency, in collaboration with the Environmental Agency, has established a community-based waste management program known as the waste bank. The waste bank not only provides economic value to the community but also has the potential to reduce the waste burden that local governments must handle daily. The waste management policy at the waste bank implements the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) by KLHK Regulation No. 14 of 2021 on Waste Management at Waste Banks. The Sejahtera Waste Bank has been operating in Sumenep Regency since 2013. In implementing the waste bank, evaluation is necessary to determine the extent to which the existing policies within the waste bank program have achieved the desired goals.

The phenomenon of low community participation is evidenced by the fact that the Sejahtera Waste Bank currently has only 60 customers (Safitri & Abidin, 2021). When combined with the population of Kalimo'ok Village, which is 5,010 people, the number of customers at the Sejahtera Waste Bank accounts for only 1.2% of the total population in Kalimo'ok Village, indicating that community participation in the success of the Sejahtera Waste Bank program remains very low. Various obstacles that can hinder the effectiveness of waste bank activities include limited supporting facilities and a lack of coordination among stakeholders. Therefore, the researcher aims to conduct a more in-depth study on the evaluation of waste management policies through the Sejahtera Waste Bank in Sumenep Regency. The primary objective of this research is to identify the constraints and opportunities in implementing the waste bank program policy and to provide recommendations that can enhance the effectiveness of waste management programs in Sumenep Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative study. According to Sugiyono, qualitative research methods are often referred to as naturalistic research methods because the research is conducted in natural conditions (Sugiyono, 2020). This type of research is descriptive, focusing on the processes of identification, analysis, and evaluation of public policies to assess and ensure the extent of their success, obstacles, challenges, and effectiveness. It is based on participant observation and in-depth interviews. The location of this research is at the Sejahtera waste bank in Sumenep Regency.

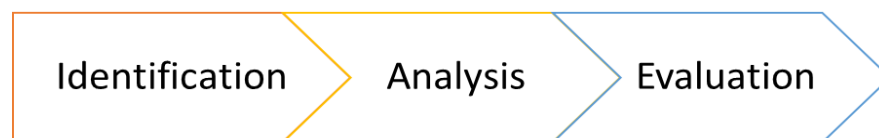


Figure 1. Research flow

The primary focus of this research is to evaluate waste management policies through the waste bank, based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2021 concerning Waste Management at Waste Banks, which is then implemented at the Sejahtera Waste Bank in Sumenep Regency. To

understand the extent to which this policy is implemented, an evaluation of the policy's implementation is required. The evaluation measurement used in this research consists of four indicators: input indicators, process indicators, output indicators, and outcome indicators (Badjuri, 2002).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of waste management policies at sejahtera waste bank on input indicators

Input indicators include evaluation measurements that focus on the resource aspects that drive and support the implementation of policies. From the interview results, it was found that the management of Sejahtera Waste Bank has currently reached its maximum potential. This can be evidenced by the cohesion and synergy among the managers of Sejahtera Waste Bank, which has been recognized as a model waste bank in Sumenep Regency. Input indicators encompass human resources (HR), materials, infrastructure, and other supporting aspects.

The human resources participating in the success of the Sejahtera Waste Bank program include the management of Sejahtera Waste Bank, village communities as waste bank customers, village government, the environmental agency of Sumenep Regency, and private entrepreneurs who collaborate in the waste bank program policy. All parties involved in the waste bank program have their respective roles, functions, and responsibilities according to their positions. The activities and contributions of all stakeholders in Sejahtera Waste Bank can foster a strong sense of family, unity, and harmony, allowing the bank to remain active to this day. The current age of the waste bank managers has entered a non-productive phase, thus necessitating the training of younger members as an effort to continue implementing the waste bank policy.

In terms of material resources, Sejahtera Waste Bank has a good budget source. This is evident from the active participation of customers in saving recyclable waste at the waste bank, the successful sale of waste to collectors, and the sale of handicrafts made by waste bank members at exhibitions, competitions, and other events. The infrastructure aspects owned by Sejahtera Waste Bank are pretty good. Currently, Sejahtera Waste Bank has several buildings used as operational spaces for running its programs, including a waste storage area, an office for meetings and gatherings, a greenhouse, and several awards for achievements attained by Sejahtera Waste Bank. Additionally, based on the researcher's observations at Sejahtera Waste Bank, several results from recycling activities conducted with the community, including manual hanging scales and price tables for goods, were noted. However, some facilities that are still unavailable at Sejahtera Waste Bank include a motorbike, a computer, and digital scales.

In terms of other supporting aspects, Sejahtera Waste Bank also collaborates with scrap collectors regarding waste management at the waste bank. This collaboration is also conducted with UD. Rizky Jaya, a subsidiary of UD. Haikal Jaya. However, this collaboration is currently limited to waste collectors and has not yet been extended to other private-sector partnerships. Collaboration with scrap collectors is indeed

necessary so that the implementation of waste management at Sejahtera Waste Bank can proceed according to planning and be targeted effectively.

Evaluation of waste management policies at sejahtera waste bank on process indicators

Process indicators refer to evaluation measurements that focus on the direct services provided. Process indicators encompass aspects of the effectiveness and efficiency of the methods used in implementing public policies. The service processes at the waste bank are pretty good. The services provided to customers are operating optimally, as evidenced by the large number of customers participating in savings at the waste bank. Additionally, the management of the waste bank is actively involved in maintaining the operational schedule and ensuring cleanliness at the waste bank location.

The basic regulation governing the waste bank policy is the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2021 concerning Waste Management at Waste Banks. Article 1, paragraph 6 explains that a Waste Bank is a facility for managing waste based on the 3R principles (reduce, reuse, and recycle), serving as an educational tool, promoting behavioral change in waste management, and implementing a Circular Economy, which is established and managed by the community, business entities, and/or local governments. The waste bank does not yet have specific regulations related to the implementation process, and Bank Sampah Sejahtera also has no Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). However, existing basic regulations govern the processes carried out, and waste management is conducted in a manner that firmly adheres to the 3R principles.

The institutional structure, leadership, facilitators, and customer service at the Waste Bank are functioning according to existing policies. The leadership process is directly coordinated by the Chairperson of Sejahtera Waste Bank, who mentors the Village Environmental Cadres. In reviewing the development and management processes of Sejahtera Waste Bank, an expert consultant from the Environmental Agency of Sumenep Regency, who is also part of the internal team, is involved. Face-to-face dialogues are conducted through discussions or meetings with environmental cadres to address the challenges faced by the waste bank they manage, sharing information about updates on the waste bank according to the job descriptions of each manager. Regular meetings are held by Sejahtera Waste Bank, with face-to-face meetings and dialogues occurring every month on the 6th. Meetings for village management are held monthly on the 3rd, and the PKK RW 02 meeting takes place regularly on the 4th of each month.

Communication between the previous village government and the waste bank has also been good; however, the current village government is new. Therefore, the waste bank has not yet approached the new village government, as each period has different regulations. Thus, Sejahtera Waste Bank needs to re-establish an approach with the new village government. Building commitment among stakeholders in waste management at Sejahtera Waste Bank is also a crucial part of achieving the waste bank policy targets. The commitment established with scrap collectors includes agreements on pricing,

types of waste, and delivery times that have been mutually agreed upon by both parties. The process of depositing waste from the waste bank to the scrap collectors occurs when the storage at Sejahtera Waste Bank is whole, and the type of waste deposited is also dry waste.

Evaluation of waste management policies at sejahtera waste bank on output indicators

Output indicators refer to evaluation measurements that focus on the results obtained from implementing systems in public policies. The synergy, enthusiasm, and cooperation among actors in waste management at Sejahtera Waste Bank, which remains active to this day, have yielded results and achievements, including visits from the Chairperson of the TP PKK of Sumenep Regency along with her members. Bank Sampah Sejahtera is currently recognized as a model waste bank in Sumenep Regency and frequently receives visits from other waste banks in the region for surveys, experience sharing, and exchanging tips to keep the waste bank active.

Each member of the management at Sejahtera Waste Bank also has a strong sense of responsibility towards their respective duties. All members of the waste bank management are actively participating in the waste bank programs. The active involvement of each member fosters a strong sense of family, unity, and harmony, allowing Sejahtera Waste Bank to remain active to this day. Additionally, Sejahtera Waste Bank has demonstrated good management through synergy with several institutions in Kalimo'ok Village, such as the PKK Driving Team.

However, in terms of community participation, it has not been evenly distributed among customers, contributing to the waste bank program. The participation of community members as customers at Sejahtera Waste Bank mainly comes from those living close to the waste bank location. The success of the waste bank management policy from the aspect of community participation is not very active. Therefore, activities that motivate the community to manage waste and deposit it at the waste bank are needed. Support from the village government is also necessary to conduct socialization about the importance of community participation in contributing to waste management policies at the waste bank.

Evaluation of waste management policies at sejahtera waste bank on outcome indicators

Outcome Indicators (Impact) refer to evaluation measurements that focus on the question of how the impacts or benefits can be directly received by the communities involved in public policy. The "Sejahtera Waste Bank" has remained active until now and can operate independently. For synergy, the Environmental Agency serves as the facilitator at the district level, while the village government acts as the facilitator at the village level. The relationship with the private sector (waste collectors) has only been established in the last five years. The district should have a central waste bank, where

branches of waste banks in each village in Sumenep District can deposit their waste. However, the central waste bank in Sumenep District is not yet available.

Meanwhile, the village government provides assistance in the form of a building for an office constructed using village budget funds. The success of the Waste Bank is also achieved through cooperation and synergy among all stakeholders in the waste management process at the Sejahtera Waste Bank. The facts discovered collectively through the waste management process at the waste bank indicate that, from an economic perspective, it can help increase the community's income. From a social perspective, relationships among community members have become closer, fostering familial bonds among residents. From an environmental perspective, the area has become cleaner and more beautiful, and recyclable waste can be utilized by the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle. The community has also gained new knowledge about how to manage waste independently, turning it into waste with economic value.

Factors hindering waste management policy at the sejahtera waste bank regarding budget indicators, human resources, and community awareness

According to the research findings on budget indicators, the funding obtained by the Sejahtera waste bank is solely sourced from the sale of waste to scrap collectors and the sale of handicrafts. The Sejahtera waste bank has never received assistance or collaboration with CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), which can hinder the management process of the waste bank policies. Collaboration with CSR is necessary not only to secure funding but also to establish relationships that facilitate the successful implementation of the waste bank program. Additionally, the new village government has not contributed any budget to the waste bank; they have only provided suggestions and input to the waste bank management to remain active in managing the Sejahtera waste bank.

In terms of human resources indicators, there is a need for the regeneration of the waste bank management or the recruitment of new managers to ensure the waste bank can continue to operate effectively. According to the research findings, the current management is already of advanced age or not productive. Therefore, its management remains traditional and does not keep up with technological advancements in line with current developments. The distribution of job descriptions among the waste bank management members is good, as evidenced by the activity and understanding of each manager in carrying out their tasks at the waste bank. However, since this waste bank operates on a voluntary social basis and does not provide salaries, the existing managers are mostly older. The lack of contribution from young people in managing the waste bank may hinder its future success.

In terms of community awareness indicators, the community members participating in the waste bank program are only those who live close to the waste bank location. Therefore, community awareness of participation remains low, and awareness of waste management is also still low. The low level of community participation is caused by the

less strategic location of the waste bank, which is not situated in the center of the village. Additionally, there is a lack of socialization about the waste bank program and education on waste management. Thus, there is a need for intensive socialization among the entire village community and the role of the village government in encouraging the community to participate in managing the waste bank policies as an effort to reduce waste that can be recycled into economically valuable materials.

Recommendations

Recommendations that can be made to improve the effectiveness of the waste management program through the Sejahtera Waste Bank in Sumenep Regency include:

1. **Enhancing Socialization and Education:** Conduct regular socialization programs to introduce the benefits and mechanisms of the waste bank to the broader community, promoting awareness and understanding. Continuous education is necessary to raise awareness of the importance of waste management and encourage active community participation. Socialization can be carried out by members of the waste bank management as well as the village government, ensuring that the information received by the community is trustworthy and widely disseminated.
2. **Seeking Collaboration with Companies:** Establish partnerships through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs to secure funding support and expand your network. This can help meet the needs for facilities and funding.
3. **Developing Strategic Locations for Waste Banks:** Place waste banks in strategic and easily accessible locations for the community, which can increase the number of participants coming from various areas in the village.
4. **Involving the Younger Generation:** Engage young people in the management of the waste bank through training or care programs. Recruiting and training younger, more productive management personnel will help ensure the sustainability of the waste bank program.
5. **Improving Infrastructure and Facilities:** Provide adequate infrastructure, including motor vehicles for waste transportation, computers for digital record-keeping, and digital scales, to support more efficient operations.
6. **Socializing the Role of the Village Government:** Strengthen communication between the waste bank management and the village government, especially with the new village government, to ensure policy and budget support from local authorities.

By implementing these recommendations, the Sejahtera Waste Bank can overcome existing challenges and become more effective in running community-based waste management programs, leading to more optimal waste bank management. Through the evaluation of waste management policies at the Sejahtera Waste Bank, several existing challenges can be identified, and recommendations can be provided to support efforts in maintaining community existence and sustaining the waste bank program.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding: The evaluation of waste management policies at the Sejahtera Waste Bank in Sumenep Regency shows that this program plays a crucial role in reducing waste volume, increasing community awareness of waste management, and providing economic benefits. However, the program's effectiveness is still hindered by low community participation, limited facilities, and a lack of support from the new village government and private sectors. **Implication:** Strategies for enhancing socialization, collaboration with CSR, and management regeneration are necessary to ensure the program operates more optimally and in line with current developments. Overall, the Sejahtera Waste Bank has made a positive contribution to the environment and the community; however, ongoing efforts are necessary to address existing challenges and ensure the sustainability of the program. **Limitation:** The community members who are participants in the waste bank program are only those who live around the waste bank location, and their level of awareness is not yet high enough to maximize the program. **Future Research:** The recommendations provided are expected to enhance the program's effectiveness, particularly in terms of community participation, facility availability, and collaboration with private entities. Through sustained efforts and synergy among various stakeholders, waste management based on the principles of 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) can contribute to creating a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable environment in Sumenep Regency.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Sugiana Desi Safitri: Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation; Formal Analysis, Resources, Data Curation, Project Administration, and Writing - Original Draft. All authors have read and approved the final version of this manuscript.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare no known financial conflicts of interest or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this manuscript.

DECLARATION OF ETHICS

The authors declare that the research and writing of this manuscript adhere to ethical standards of research and publication, in accordance with scientific principles, and are free from plagiarism.

DECLARATION OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

The authors declare that generative artificial intelligence (Gen AI) and other AI-assisted tools were used judiciously, not excessively, during the research and preparation of this manuscript. Specifically, ChatGPT was used for brainstorming; Grammarly for grammar and style correction. All AI-generated materials have been reviewed to strengthen data accuracy, completeness, and compliance with ethical and scientific standards. The authors are fully responsible for the final content of the manuscript.

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