

## Factors Influencing The Implementation Of Waste Management Policies By The Yogyakarta City Environmental Service

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<b>Keywords:</b> Implementation, Policy, Management, Waste	Waste is a problem that cannot be ignored by the government, because waste arises as a result of human activity. The more human activity, the more waste produced. The implementation of waste management certainly varies in each region of Indonesia. This research was conducted at the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service using a qualitative descriptive method. The theory used is the theory of policy implementation according to Edward III, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. The data collection techniques used are interviews, observation and documentation. The technical data analysis carried out is data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions and data verification. The research results show that the implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has not been carried out optimally, characterized by a lack of communication and community support, a lack of staff and facilities for waste management. The supporting factor is having clear technical instructions in implementing waste management policies. Staff who are experts in their fields, organizational structure that complies with regulations. The inhibiting factors are the lack of awareness and support from the community, funds, number of workers, facilities and infrastructure. Efforts made include outreach regarding waste management, proposing to increase the number of waste workers, requesting assistance for facilities and infrastructure, budgeting funds according to the waste management needs of the City of Yogyakarta. Researchers suggest that the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service should carry out comprehensive outreach to increase public awareness, create more mature strategies in requesting assistance for infrastructure, allocate funds optimally to meet waste management needs and improve monitoring of waste management conditions.
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### INTRODUCTION

The problem of cleanliness, including waste, is a complex problem faced by many countries, including Indonesia. Waste production continues to increase in direct proportion to population growth, changes in consumption patterns and people's lifestyles (Kahfi, 2017). Population growth and the diversity of basic and secondary needs of society will

significantly increase the amount of waste both from the consumption process and the results of activities carried out. Waste is defined as unwanted leftover material that is then thrown away after a process ends (Kahfi, 2017). The waste problem is increasingly complex due to the imbalance between the waste produced, the transportation process and its management.

Based on data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in 2022, information was obtained that from 202 districts/cities throughout Indonesia there were national waste piles reaching 21.1 million tons. Furthermore, 65.71% (13.9 million tons) of the total waste could be managed, while the remaining 34.29% (7.2 million tons) ) waste has not been managed properly Deputy 5 (2023).

MenuData from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) recorded 35.83 million tonnes of waste throughout 2022. This data entry was carried out by 147 districts/cities in Indonesia. BeThe following is presented in the table of Indonesia's Annual Waste Generation Amount.

**Tabl 1.** Total annual waste generation in Indonesia for 2019-2022

NO	Year	Mark/Tons
1	2019	28,725,366,3
2	2020	29,005,278.37
3	2021	29,446,146.21
4	2022	35,833,450.64

Source:Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in 2022

From the attached data, each year the volume of waste generation increases with the latest amount being 35.83 million tons of waste in 2022.The volume of waste generation increased by 21.7% compared to the previous year, becoming the highest level in the last four years.The following table shows the amount of waste production in DIY for 2019–2022.



**Figure 1.** Total DIY Waste Production in 2019–2022

Source: BappedaDIY, 2022

In the data above, it can be seen that the volume of waste in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is increasing every year, except in 2021, where the volume of waste production

fell to 1.1 million tons of waste due to several waste programs carried out by the Yogyakarta Provincial Environmental Service running quite optimally. However, in 2022 the volume of waste again rose to 1.2 million tons due to the closure of the Piyungan TPA.

The city of Yogyakarta does not have a final disposal site (TPA), transporting waste to Piyungan TPA in Bantul Regency. Piyungan TPA uses the sanitary landfill method with an area of 12 Ha. Piyungan TPA accommodates waste from 3 districts/cities, namely Sleman Regency, Bantul Regency and Yogyakarta City with a Piyungan TPA capacity of around 2,700,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

Another problem felt by the community around Piyungan TPA is environmental pollution. Liquid waste that contaminates residents' wells. Apart from the environment, the roads are also damaged and have potholes due to the fact that approximately 160 trucks carrying rubbish are passed every day. The closure of the Piyungan TPA has given rise to another problem, namely the accumulation of rubbish at several Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS) which exceeds the volume limit. Several TPS locations located on the side of the road have disrupted the activities of road users, such as dirty roads, which spoil the view and have an unpleasant smell. Not only that, plastic waste has piled up and overflowed onto the roadside at the TPS Jalan Ki Mangunsarkono, Gunungketur Village, District. Pakualaman, Yogyakarta City, poses a serious threat to road users. This pile of plastic waste not only disturbs the aesthetics of the environment, but also has the potential to endanger the safety of road users.

Based on the background of the waste problems that occur in the city of Yogyakarta, from the high amount of waste generation to problems in waste management, namely the problems of waste collection, waste transportation to the problems of water pollution that have been described, the aim of this research is: To find out and describe how implementation of policies regarding waste management by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. To find out and describe what are the obstacles and supports in implementing waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. To find out and describe the efforts of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service in overcoming the waste problem in Yogyakarta City.

## METHODS

On this research, the approach used is a qualitative approach with a descriptive type in obtaining and presenting what is obtained maximally and comprehensively. This research is descriptive in nature because it provides a comprehensive and in-depth picture of the implementation of waste management policies in the City of Yogyakarta which is expected to have a clear picture of the core problems in implementing these policies. This type of qualitative descriptive research analyzes the data obtained in the form of sentences, pictures and is not expressed in the form of statistical figures, but explains it by providing an explanation or description of the situation being researched in narrative form.

This research uses two types of research for the data sources used, namely: Primary data is data collected and obtained directly through the data source. In this research, the author obtained primary data directly through interviews and direct observation. This

secondary data can be obtained from physical books directly or indirectly, namely from a collection of documents, journals and previous research.

This research will focus on two uses of sampling techniques, the first technique is purposive sampling. a method for ensuring research illustrations with certain considerations aimed at making the information obtained later more representative. The second technique used is the accidental sampling technique by targeting people found at that location. The purpose of this sampling is to obtain a description of an observed unit included in the sample obtained through the specified technique.

According to (Sugiyono, 2013) in qualitative research the research tool is the researcher himself, where the researcher is used as the key instrument in qualitative research. The researcher will be the instrument in the research to find the focus of the research and the informant as the data source. In this research the author used data collection techniques by means of interviews, field observations, and documentation. Qualitative data is analyzed through three processes, namely: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Communication in the Implementation of Waste Management Policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service

Communication is a process of transferring information from one thing to another. The information obtained from communication will result in determining the good or bad impact on the implementation of an activity. Therefore, the communication aspect is one of the factors that influences an organization in implementing policies in order to know whether the implementation of the policy is successful or not. Communication has indicators for the success of a policy that has been established, namely:

#### Transmission

Transmission can be a reference for implementing waste management policies by looking at the form of activities, how the activities are conveyed, and the media used in conveying waste management policies.

##### a. Forms of activity

Activities in waste management in the City of Yogyakarta are a form of implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. Several activities that have been carried out by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service in implementing waste management are part of the support from the government in the process of implementing waste policy in the City of Yogyakarta.

Based on the observations that have been made, researchers can conclude that several forms of activities carried out by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service are handling the waste problem by selecting and recycling which involves the community. Apart from that, it provides facilities and infrastructure for waste management at TPA/TPST/SPA.

##### b. Delivery Method

Based on interviews, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has carried out the delivery well by paying attention to the direction of the delivery in a tiered manner, namely

from employees related to waste management at the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service (internal) to the community as waste generators (external).

The communication that has been carried out by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service is expected to provide information to employees in carrying out the waste management process and review the success of implementing the waste management policy. As with delivery to employees, it is hoped that delivery to the community will be able to carry out waste management activities or programs in accordance with established policies.

#### **Clarityn**

The communication carried out by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has the aim of disseminating information related to the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 concerning Waste Management.

##### **a. Can be understood**

Based on the results of interviews with informants, it can be seen that the clarity of information in the communication of waste management policies is not yet fully known and understood by the public. Based on the researcher's interview with Mrs. Nanis, a resident in Jetis District on Saturday, 13 January 2024, he stated that:

I don't know about waste management policies, I don't even know if there are any, I think wherever there is a pile of rubbish there will be a rubbish truck that will pick it up and clean it up.

Judging from Mrs. Nani's explanation, of course it could give rise to a lot of illegal TPS if you only hoped for a trash truck to transport the trash wherever the trash was.

##### **b. Executable**

The success of the information conveyed is seen from the reception of the information. Likewise in terms of delivering policies. Based on the research results, it can be seen that the community has not been able to implement the policies that have been implemented by the Government, so that the implementation of waste management policies is not running optimally.

#### **Consistenti**

The consistency carried out by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service is carried out through coordination meetings to communicate the objectives of existing waste management policies in the City of Yogyakarta.

##### **a. Continuityn**

The results of the interviews prove that the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service continuously conveys waste management policies by providing writing that can be read by the public as policy implementers in collaboration with the Yogyakarta City PP Satpol in order to safeguard people who throw rubbish outside of operational hours and dispose of rubbish carelessly.

#### **Resources in the Implementation of Waste Management Policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service**

Sourcer resources are very important in implementing waste management policies to ensure that policies can be implemented effectively and successfully achieve the desired

goals. If the resources available are not good then the implementation of waste management policies will hinder the implementation of these policies and will not be implemented optimally. Resources can be various things, namely:

**Staf**

- a. Jnumber ofStaff

**Table 2** Tenaga WorkFieldEnvironmental ServiceYogyakarta City

No	Workan	Jnumber (people)
1.	Garbage Transporter Worker	136
2.	WorkCleaningTrash on the side of the road	88
3.	DPU worker	21
4.	TPS workers	30
Total		275

Source: Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, 2023

Based on the table above, the number of workers in the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service is 275 people.From the results of the research interviews above, it can be concluded that the number of staff in the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, especially in the waste sector, is still relatively low. However, so far it can be maximized with the existing number in the hope that it can be increased according to waste management workforce needs.

- b. Staff Capabilities

To fulfill these requirements, they have been equipped with relevant knowledge and skills through education and training. Such as leadership and management training for staff development, field visits to waste management facilities or waste management projects, work safety and health training, waste management technical training. This is expected to improve the quality of implementation of waste management policies in the City of Yogyakarta.

Data analysis shows that officials in the Environmental Service, especially in the Waste Sector, have a high educational background. Furthermore, officials and field workers in the Waste Sector are given waste management training. The following is data on training attended by workers in the waste sector of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service:

**Table 3** Waste Management Training

No	Trainingn
1.	Bimtek in the Environmental Sector regarding Waste Management and Environmental Insight in accordance with law number 18 of 2008
2.	Biopore training
3.	Waste bank application training for independent waste facilitators
4.	Training regarding the waste management master plan
5.	Introduction to waste management tools and the TPS3R system
6.	Law enforcement training

Source: Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, 2023

Based on the data in the table, it proves that employees and field workers in the waste sector have the relevant knowledge about waste management. The results of the interviews

show that the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has demonstrated good commitment in implementing waste management policies, especially in terms of developing staff capacity. This is proven by the training they have attended previously.

### Informationi

The effectiveness of the delivery of waste management information by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service is measured based on the receipt of this information by employees and field workers. Then this information is conveyed by Yogyakarta City Environmental Service officials to the community. If the community has not completely accepted the waste management policy, then it can be said that effectiveness has not been achieved.

#### a. Behavior in waste management

The Yogyakarta City Environmental Service conveys information regarding waste management to waste workers so that they can manage Yogyakarta City's waste optimally. This statement is supported by the results of observations made by researchers that there are still many people in Yogyakarta City who do not sort waste based on the type of waste before disposing of it. Community behavior in disposing of waste is proven by the presence of organic waste mixed with non-organic waste.

### Authorityn

KehandednessPengWaste management by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service refers to the authority or rights possessed by the Environmental Service to formulate, implement and supervise and evaluate the implementation of waste management policies in the Yogyakarta City area.

#### a. MeexecuteAuthority

Yogyakarta City Mayor Regulation Number 104 of 2021 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Main Duties and Functions and Work Procedures for the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service explains bahwa Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has the authority to ensure that waste management activities are carried out in accordance with applicable legal provisions and based on the authority that has been granted by the local government. This helps ensure that waste management is carried out in an orderly, efficient and in accordance with environmental needs and priorities in the City of Yogyakarta.

### Facilitiess

#### a. Facilities and infrastructure

Based on interviews, it can be proven that the existing waste management support tools are sufficient to implement waste management policies. This is proven by data on existing waste infrastructure and infrastructure facilities at the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service which is presented as follows:

**Table 4** Facilities and Infrastructure

No	Facilitiess	Number of units)
1.	Garbage Cart	40
2.	Wheeled vehicles3trash	36
3.	BinCompactor	108

4.	DumpTruck	40
5.	ContainerTrash	7
6.	LandasanContainer	4
7.	TransferDepo	14
8.	Permanent TPS	24
9.	T.PA	1
10.	Roadsweeper	2
11.	Meorganic synchopper	4
12.	Mesinpencacahpaper	2
13.	Meautomatic sorting (Gibrik)	3

Source: Yogyakarta City Environmental Service,

From the data above, the facilities are quite adequate, but the number of landfill infrastructure is only 1, which is an obstacle in implementing the waste management policy in the city of Yogyakarta and is still not implemented optimally. Even though there are adequate facilities in the form of cleanliness support tools, there will be infrastructure that is inadequate, namely the lack of waste disposal area.

b. Funds

The funds budgeted for developing waste management performance amount to Rp. 3,437,624,129 in 2023. However, with this large amount, it turns out that it cannot meet the budget for waste management.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that the resources owned by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, staff and infrastructure are not yet adequate, so that the successful implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has not been achieved optimally.

**Disposition in the Implementation of Waste Management Policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service**

The success in implementing the waste management policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service can be assessed from the response and disposition of policy actors and the community. The level of compliance and support provided by them is an important indicator in assessing the extent to which the policy is implemented seriously and effectively is successfully implemented and can make adjustments or improvements necessary to better achieve policy objectives. Several key factors that can support the successful implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environment Agency:

**Implementer's Attitude**

The attitude of the implementer in the form of good response and support greatly influences the successful implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service.

a. Respon

The contribution of Yogyakarta City Environmental Service employees in creating a clean and beautiful environment in Yogyakarta City has not been maximal, as explained by the Head of the Waste Management Section of the Environmental Service. The results of

interviews show that the performance of field workers is still not optimal due to negligence on the part of field officers in transporting waste.

b. Support

The main key to successful implementation of waste management policies in the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service depends on the synergy between policy implementers and the community. Based on observations, the trash in the TPS is still scattered on the side of the road. This is in accordance with interviews conducted by researchers with the Head of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. From the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the attitude of policy implementers is still negligent in transporting waste, resulting in a lot of waste piling up and not being managed. This is made worse by the lack of discipline in the community who throws waste not in the places provided.

### **Bureaucratici**

Civil servants (PNS) and government officials in a bureaucratic environment are important aspects that can influence the successful implementation of a policy. The appointment of appropriate bureaucrats is the main driving force for policy implementation.

a. Bureaucratic Appointments

Based on the results of interviews, it shows that the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has carried out a selective and qualified process of appointing bureaucrats in the technical department. Based on field observations, employees in the waste sector generally have relevant educational backgrounds, namely bachelor's degrees in environmental engineering and master's degrees, with a good understanding of environmental management and its technical aspects.

### **Intentionf**

The Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has implemented incentives which are divided into two main types of incentives, namely financial and non-financial incentives. Financial incentives are in the form of incentive funds received by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, while non-financial incentives are in the form of awards given to employees or the public who demonstrate extraordinary performance in implementing policies.

a. Incentive Fund

The incentive funds obtained by the City of Yogyakarta have currently been budgeted according to the statement of the Head of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. Based on this statement, it can be concluded that incentive funds already exist specifically for employees or waste field workers. This incentive has a positive influence on the performance of ASN and field workers. maximal.

b. Award

Awards given to policy implementers will certainly influence enthusiasm in maximizing the implementation of these policies. The awarding of awards in Yogyakarta City to the community has been carried out. Based on statements from several informants from the community, not everyone has enjoyed the benefits of the award from the

Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. This is in accordance with the results of an interview with Mrs Waluyo on Friday 12 January 2024 that:

So far, we housewives have not been given any awards for keeping the rubbish around the complex clean, even though the role of mothers in utilizing plastic waste to make it economically valuable deserves to be appreciated and even awarded so that we can maximize our crafts.

### **Bureaucratic Structure in the Implementation of Waste Management Policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service**

The successful implementation of waste management policies in the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service is influenced by an ideal bureaucratic structure which can be described in clear and structured Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Fragmentation.

#### **Standard Operational Procedures (SOP)**

SOPs in the bureaucratic structure refer to Standard Operating Procedures, namely a set of written guidelines and procedures established by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service as a guide for consistent and efficient operational activities. SOPs in the Waste sector include waste management procedures, which start at the stages of collection, transportation, processing and disposal of waste. These SOPs ensure that each step in the waste management cycle is carried out in accordance with the predetermined direction. The following is an overview of the SOP in the Waste Sector at the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service.

##### **a. Mekanisme**

Based on the research conducted, the policy mechanism implemented by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has been running well, as indicated by every series of waste management carried out by officers and workers of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service which is based on SOPs.

#### **Fragmentation**

The Waste Sector in the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service with its organizational structure carries out work fragmentation in waste management proportionally according to their competence and expertise. This division of work is supported by the existence of an organizational structure which is based on Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 104 of 2021 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Yogya City Environmental Service karta. The Yogyakarta City Environmental Service provides an understanding of fragmentation to employees by installing an organizational structure in a place that is easily visible to its employees so that it is hoped that it can help employees understand their duties and their responsibilities better.

##### **a. Division of work**

Based on the results of the interview, it can be clearly illustrated that the implementation of fragmentation carried out by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has gone well, as indicated by the technical division of labor in the field for waste management by waste workers. Based on indicators of policy mechanisms and division of

labor, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has gone well. This is proven by the Operator's operational standards (SOP) and good Fragmentation.

### **Supporting Factors for the Implementation of Waste Management Policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service**

Supporting factors are things that drive the success of a policy. In implementing the waste management policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, there are several supporting factors for waste management, namely:

#### **The Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has technical guidance on the implementation of waste management policies**

Technical instructions function as documents that contain technical steps that must be carried out in the field in order to implement waste management policies. The waste management techniques carried out are:

- a. Garbage collection from Waste Reduction Sites
- b. Waste separation is based on organic, inorganic and B3 waste
- c. Waste processing at the Recycling Center (PDU)
- d. Transporting waste to the final processing site (TPA)
- e. Mendaurecycling waste into new products
- f. Processing recycled waste into new products and raw materials

#### **Mehave staff who are experts in their fields**

The success of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service in implementing waste management policies cannot be separated from the presence of staff who are competent in their fields, thereby facilitating the waste management process. Based on interviews with researchers at the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, it was found that the employees there have skills that are in accordance with their duties and responsibilities, which were obtained through previous education and training. Therefore, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service do not experience technical difficulties in implementing waste management policies.

#### **Mehave an Organizational Structure that can support the placement of qualified bureaucrats in intellectual and managerial terms, in accordance with Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 104 of 2021 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Main Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service**

The Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has built an organizational structure that is in accordance with applicable regulations to support an effective division of labor in implementing policies, especially waste management policies. This organizational structure also serves as a guideline for employees in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in accordance with their positions. The organizational structure of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service allows the implementation of waste management activities efficiently, in accordance with the duties and functions of each employee, so that overlapping responsibilities are avoided. Based on the research results, the organizational structure in Yogyakarta is proven to facilitate waste management activities because it accommodates a group of waste workers working in the field who are responsible for the field. Next, there are Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) that are clear and targeted.

This is one of the supporting factors for the implementation of waste management policies, because it allows for optimal use of time and harmonizes understanding of the implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service.

### **Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Waste Management Policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service**

In implementing policies, challenges will often arise that hinder the implementation process. Likewise, in the implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. Challenges in implementing this policy were identified through research involving interviews, observations and documentation at the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. There were obstacles encountered in implementing the waste management policy by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, namely:

#### **Stillh lack of public awareness and support regarding waste management policies**

Community support in the form of awareness and participation is the key to successful implementation of waste management policies. Based on research results, it shows that the community still does not show adequate concern, such as ignorance about waste management, violation of waste disposal hours, and the habit of throwing waste carelessly. This will hamper the implementation of waste management carried out by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. The lack of community participation in waste management in Yogyakarta City is a challenge for the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. Efforts such as installing prohibitory signs and making educational videos have not been able to increase public awareness, so waste management is still not running optimally.

#### **Lack of waste management funds**

Funds are an important factor in implementing waste management by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service because the availability of facilities can be met with adequate funds. Based on the results of research conducted, it shows that the funds for waste management in Yogyakarta City are quite large. However, there are still deficiencies in the provision of facilities. This is caused by budget limitations, resulting in delays in implementing waste management policies.

#### **Lack of waste field workers**

The number of workers that is proportional to the work carried out is an important thing that must be considered so that a job is easy to complete. Based on the results of research that has been carried out, the number of workers in the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service is still relatively less than the human resources requirements for implementing waste management. Based on interviews conducted by researchers, at least more waste officers need to be added. Of the 275 people who work as waste officers compared to the population of Yogyakarta City of 449,890 people, this is certainly not comparable to the existing waste officers. The lack of waste management personnel in Yogyakarta City hampers the smooth implementation. If the number of waste management workers is not sufficient, then waste management will not run optimally. Waste management policies are hampered because they are unable to carry out the process of

sorting, collecting, transporting and utilizing waste effectively. Therefore, the mismatch between the number of workers and the volume of waste produced is an obstacle to the continued implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service.

#### **Terlimited landfill**

Based on research results, the facilities and infrastructure owned by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service are not sufficient to carry out the process of implementing waste management policies. The obstacle encountered was that the use of land as a Final Processing Site (TPA) which was previously at the Piyungan TPA was moved to the Piyungan TPA because the Piyungan TPA had been closed by the Yogyakarta Provincial Government. The land at the Piyungan TPA had an area of 3,500 meters, while the previous TPA had an area of 13 ha. Of course, this greatly affected the waste disposal process.

#### **DinaThe living environment of the city of Yogyakarta has not been optimal in providing appreciation to the community**

Appreciation or appreciation to the community for implementing waste management policies is a form of pride and gratitude from the city government to the community for caring about environmental conditions. By giving awards, the community will certainly be more enthusiastic about managing the waste around them. However, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has not yet thoroughly given awards to the people in Yogyakarta City.

#### **Efforts to overcome obstacles to the implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service**

Efforts are all efforts or actions carried out to achieve a certain goal or result. The Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has made various efforts to implement waste management policies so that they run effectively and efficiently. Based on the results of interviews and observations conducted by researchers, the following efforts have been made by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service to overcome these obstacles:

#### **Mecarry out an outreach program regarding Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 concerning Waste Management.**

The efforts of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service to maximize the effectiveness of waste management policies are realized through providing information and education to the public about how to manage waste properly. Based on interviews and observations, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has put up banners or billboards on the side of the road and around rivers to encourage people not to throw rubbish, especially on rivers. Apart from inviting people not to throw rubbish on billboards, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service also invites the public to manage waste properly by sorting it before throwing it away. Not only through banners, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service also active on social media such as making educational videos about waste management. With the socialization carried out by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, it is hoped that the information spread can be easily understood by the public and spread comprehensively.

### **MeProposing an increase in the number of workers in the waste department**

In order to maximize waste management performance, the Environmental Service is actively making proposals for the recruitment of field workers or waste officers in the field to meet adequate personnel standards.

### **Meask for help with facilities and infrastructure**

To provide adequate facilities and infrastructure, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service asked the Provincial Government for assistance with waste management facilities and infrastructure. This was explained by the Head of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. Based on the interview, development assistance was budgeted from a DAK allocation of IDR 5 billion for the construction of a TPST in Mrican Subdistrict. Some of the assistance provided is an effort by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service to maximize the implementation of waste management policies, so that waste can be processed quickly, precisely and maximally, and produce economic and environmental benefits.

### **Mebudget funds according to the waste management needs of the City of Yogyakarta**

Based on research results, waste management in Yogyakarta City is hampered by a lack of facilities and infrastructure, one of which is a waste transport fleet. This is caused by an insufficient budget to meet the needs of a waste transport fleet. In order to realize optimal waste management in the City of Yogyakarta, the Environmental Service is committed to allocating a budget that is in line with needs.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis of data obtained from interviews, observations and documentation related to the implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service, it is concluded as follows: The implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has not been implemented optimally, marked by communication indicators that have not gone well because there are still people who do not know about waste management or even know about waste management policies in Yogyakarta City, and neither do resource indicators running optimally due to a lack of staff which is far from what is needed in managing waste, then the failure of the disposition indicators is characterized by a lack of support from the community who still throw away rubbish carelessly and dispose of rubbish outside operational hours for waste disposal. Supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of waste management policies by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service a. Supporting Factors for the Implementation of the Waste Management Policy by the Yoyakarta City Environmental Service. The Yogyakarta City Environmental Service has formulated clear technical instructions to guide the implementation of the waste management policy. Has employees and workers who are experts in their respective fields. Having an Organizational Structure that can support the placement of bureaucrats who are competent in intellectual and managerial matters, in accordance with the Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 104 of 2021 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Main Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Waste Management Policies by the Yogyakarta

City Environmental Service. There is still a lack of public awareness and support from the community for the implementation of waste management policies in the city of Yogyakarta. Lack of waste management facilities for landfill. There is still a shortage of waste field workers. The provision of awards to the community is not optimal. Efforts to overcome obstacles in the implementation of waste management by the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service. Psocialization program regarding Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation number 10 of 2012 concerning Waste Management. Proposing to increase the number of waste management workers. Request assistance with facilities and infrastructure. Budgeting funds according to needs to manage waste in the City of Yogyakarta. Based on the results of the research, researchers recommend several suggestions and input to the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service to increase the effectiveness of waste management policy implementation. Increasing the effectiveness of waste management policy implementation can be achieved through comprehensive socialization involving all stakeholders, from the highest to the lowest level, as well as environmental activists, to encourage active community participation in waste management. For To overcome the limitations of waste management facilities, the Environmental Service needs to develop a more comprehensive strategy in applying for assistance to the government. One strategy is to include a detailed master plan if it is possible for the government to provide assistance in building these facilities. To increase public compliance with waste management regulations, the Yogyakarta City Environmental Service needs to install educational banners in locations prone to violations, strengthen supervision in these areas, and tighten sanctions for violators.

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