

Study on the Implementation of Waste Management Policies in Probolinggo Regency

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Abstract: This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of waste management policies at the Final Processing Site based on Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 in Probolinggo Regency, as well as to describe and analyze the factors facilitating and impeding the implementation of waste management policies at the Final Processing Site. This investigation employed a qualitative methodology based on Probolinggo Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012. The results indicated that the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 concerning Trash Management at the Environmental Service of Probolinggo Regency was successful, particularly regarding waste processing at the Final Processing Site. The execution of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 concerning Waste Management in the Probolinggo Regency is driven by the availability of competent human resources, the application of good SOPs, and the use of functional waste processing devices. Inhibiting factors include the lack of public awareness regarding waste management, budgetary limits, and the requirement for the modernization of waste processing devices. The execution of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 concerning Waste Management in the Probolinggo Regency is driven by the availability of competent human resources, the application of good SOPs, and the use of functional waste processing devices. Inhibiting factors include the lack of public awareness regarding waste management, budgetary limits, and the requirement for the modernization of waste processing devices. The execution of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 concerning Waste Management in the Probolinggo Regency is driven by the availability of competent human resources, the application of good SOPs, and the use of functional waste processing devices. Inhibiting factors include the lack of public awareness regarding waste management, budgetary limits, and the requirement for the modernization of waste processing devices.

Keywords: Policy implementation, Waste Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

The trash crisis in Indonesia appears to have no end in sight. In addition to harming the environment, the waste problem now undermines the goal of zero emissions. According to data provided in April 2020 by the Indonesia National Plastic Action Partnership, Indonesia's waste accumulates annually to the tune of 67.2 million tons, of which 9%, or around 620 thousand tons, enter rivers, lakes, and oceans. Furthermore, it is anticipated that Indonesia generates up to 85,000 tons of rubbish daily, with the amount of waste expected to increase to 150,000 tons per day by 2025. All the essential legislative laws are in place for trash management, but three issues remain unaddressed. Government priorities in particular: Ensure waste reduction at the source. Waste management should begin upstream, with the producers, by enforcing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which

requires producers to switch from single-use to refillable packaging. All packaging must be recyclable or free of dangerous substances. This is because using hazardous and poisonous elements in products endangers the health of individuals and vulnerable communities and undermines the concept of a circular economy. Removing thermal technology signifies that the government is more concerned with waste issues to remove thermal technology (waste-burning technologies such as waste-to-energy, pyrolysis, incinerator, PSEL, and RDF) and replace it with environmentally friendly technologies derived from the NDC and waste sector policies. To effectively manage household garbage, it is necessary to intensify composting, sanitary landfills, and controlled landfills. The necessary action is to promote the composting of household garbage. Using this strategy, the amount of waste can be decreased.

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Probolinggo Regency has been unable to handle its waste management difficulties, similar to the nation's waste management issues. In the first quarter of 2021, the volume of garbage in Probolinggo Regency surged substantially. It is estimated that the increase in waste results from many people purchasing online (online). Until the end of March, this rise caused approximately 4,500 tons of garbage to be transported to the Seboro Final Processing Site in Krejengan District, Probolinggo Regency. This quantity grew by approximately 500 tons from the previous year's first quarter. Even now, it is estimated that approximately 52 tons of trash are hauled daily to the Final Processing Site.

For this reason, the Probolinggo Regency Government is implementing an operational management system that includes storage, temporary collection, transfer, final transportation, processing, and an effective Final Processing Site that considers environmental health considerations in order to reduce the resulting problems. The Final Processing Site in a series of waste management systems. The final waste processing system comprises the following stages: waste unloading from transport vehicles, waste spreading and levelling with bulldozers, waste compaction with bulldozers, and waste covering with soil.

A sanitary landfill system is an excellent technique for final waste handling (controlled backfill system). The controlled landfill system includes a methane gas protection system and a leachate protection system. In addition, the regulated waste dump system incorporates gas flow into the atmosphere via coral and gas pipelines. However, efforts to improve the functioning of the Probolinggo Final Processing Site so that it meets the standards for sanitary landfills are still a long way off. Numerous Final Processing Site have been planned with a sanitary landfill system, but when they are operational, they revert to open dumping. This is caused by a lack of awareness of uniformity in landfill management implementation. There is a need for more education in the operation of SOPs so that they are not only focused on limiting waste accumulation but also on waste utilization management. In addition to biogas, the Final Processing Site recycles organic waste into compost as part of its organic waste management practices.

The objectives of this study are to describe and analyze the implementation of policies based on Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 concerning waste management in Seboro, Krejengan District, and Probolinggo Regency, as well as to describe and analyze factors supporting and impeding the implementation of such policies. This research is anticipated to contribute to the advancement of the field of Public Administration, particularly in terms of public

policy, particularly the issue of managing the final waste processing site in the Probolinggo Regency.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Public Policy Theories

Carl J. Federick, as cited by Leo Agustino (2008), defines policy as a series of actions/activities proposed by an individual, group, or government in a specific environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for the implementation of the proposed policy in order to achieve a particular goal. This opinion also demonstrates that the policy combining behaviour with a goal and objective is an integral aspect of the policy definition since the policy must demonstrate what is actually done as opposed to what is advocated in some activities on a subject. Thomas R. articulates the boundaries of public policy)". Then, according to Holwet and M. Ramesh (Subarsono, 2005), the public policy process consists of five phases: agenda setting, policy formulation, policy making, policy execution, and policy evaluation. Moreover, a policy must comprise 3 (three) aspects: Identification of the aims to be attained, tactics or strategies of various steps to attain the desired objectives, and Provision of various inputs to enable the actual implementation of the tactics or strategies.

2.2 Public Policy Administration

According to Anderson (Fadillah Putra, 2003), there are four angles from which policy implementation can be examined. Who is involved in the policy's implementation, or who implements the policy, Compliance with guidelines and the consequences of policy execution. On the other hand, according to Van Meter and Van Horn (Agostino, 2006), policy implementation describes the actions made by individuals, public workers, government or private entities to attain their objectives. It exists within political decisions. The execution of public policy includes numerous models based on the perspective of the model developer, including the ninth model, which George Edwards III created (1980). According to Tachjan (2006) and the paradigm of George Edwards III (1980: 10-11), the success of public policy implementation is impacted by Communication; Resources; Attitudes; and Bureaucratic Structure.

2.3 Theory of Management in Waste Management

Buchholz (1993), splits environmental management philosophy into two categories: traditional management and ecocentrism. The existence of a worldwide moral crisis among humanity, which misleads us about our position on humans, nature, and the environment, is the primary cause of the planet's destruction. Traditional management is characterized by a focus on economic benefits and profit maximization. Traditional management is an anthropocentric management style. The notions of ecocentric and biocentric perspectives enable ecocentric management. Ecocentrism Biocentrism opposes anthropocentrism

with idealism. Biocentrism assumes that all living things share ethics and values, not only humans. Because the continuation of biocentrism is ecosystem-centric or deep ecology and regards all ecosystem groups (living and non-living) as having worth, ethics encompasses a broader scope than biocentrism. Traditional and ecocentric management vary fundamentally in how they see and utilize the role of the environment in meeting human needs.

2.4 SOP concept

Clearly, SOPs can be understood as a series of procedures that must be performed in order to achieve the desired outcomes. This will become a roadmap for employees' actions in the future. In the meantime, some specialists have a view on the definition of SOP itself. According to Sailendra, SOPs are guidelines used to ensure the smooth operation of a firm or organization's operational activities. SOPs have multiple functions in and of themselves. At the very least, this SOP is a work standard that all parties must adhere to.

2.5 Garbage Concept

Garbage management encompasses all actions taken from the moment waste is generated until its final disposal. Garbage management activities generally consist of regulating waste mounds, collecting waste, transferring and transporting the waste, processing waste, and final disposal (Sejati, 2009). In addition, according to Law No. 18 of 2008 on waste management, waste reduction consists of reducing the production of waste (R1), reusing waste (R2), and recycling waste (R3). Specifically, the waste management system is a process consisting of five (five) aspects/components that interact with one another to achieve the purpose (Dept. Public Works, SNI 19-2454-2002). The five areas include operational and technical factors, organizational and management aspects, legal and regulatory aspects, funding aspects, and features of community participation.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Methodology

In this work, the author employs qualitative research methodologies, which Creswell (Raco, 2010)

describes as a strategy or search to investigate and comprehend a central phenomenon. In order to comprehend the central phenomenon, the researcher conducted interviews with research participants by posing general and rather broad questions. Then, the information supplied by participants was gathered; information these are typically words or text. Consequently, the purpose of this qualitative descriptive study was to describe the issues associated with the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 on Waste Management in Probolinggo Regency.

3.2 Investigate Sites

This study was conducted in Probolinggo Regency, specifically in the Final Processing Site. Seboro Krejengan District, which has four routine waste management activities, including sorting, recycling with composting, maggot cultivation, and garbage disposal at the landfill site.

3.3 Research Emphasis

This study focuses on the primary challenges of policy implementation and trash management based on Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 Concerning Waste Management in Probolinggo Regency, using the following indicators: Implementation of home waste management policies in Probolinggo Regency by Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012, with the following indicators: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Internal determinants include human resources and legal foundation. External includes participation from the private sector. Internals consist of Socialization and Facilities; External includes Community involvement.

3.4 Informant And Data Analysis Technique

Staff environmental service life, Garbage Transport Officers, Waste Final Processing Officers, and Residents surrounding Seboro Final Processing Site were important informants for this study. Miles and Huberman devised the data analysis technique used in the qualitative research of this study. Conclusions can be formed from qualitative research analysis procedures such as interview transcripts, data condensation, data presentation, and data analysis outcomes.

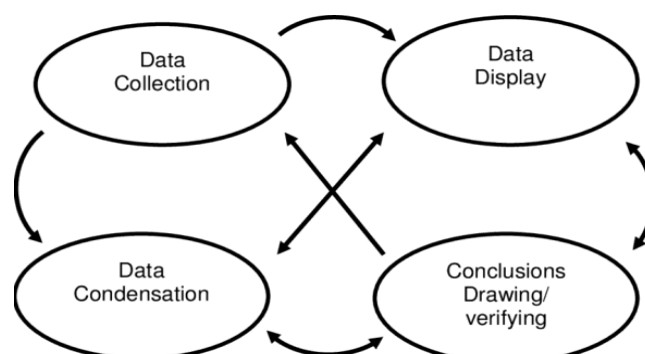


Figure 1: Data Analysis Model Miles and Huberman are seen

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Waste Management research at the Final Processing Site (Study on Policy Implementation Based on Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 Regarding Waste Management) was effectively conducted. Despite the numerous hurdles posed by the covid-19 epidemic, research can be conducted in stages, and the scheduling of informants can be modified. Implementation of home waste management regulations in Probolinggo Regency based on Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012, with indicators: Communication; In the context of implementing the waste management strategy, the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service is attempting to develop an intensive and integrated communication system between the regional and central governments. This is done to maintain the intensity of communication between each government component to ensure waste management integration. Specifically, the head of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Agency, Drs. Dwijoko Nurjayadi, MM, stated: "...we use a variety of effective communication methods and strategies, such as coordinating progress on work programs, especially in waste management, in a monthly meeting forum... the rest is done via phone or e-mail..." (Interview at the Probolinggo District Environmental Office on April 22, 2022) "...we utilize a number of effective communication methods and techniques, including the coordination of progress on work projects, particularly in waste management, through monthly meetings... the remainder of our communication is done via telephone or texts..." (Interview at the Probolinggo District Environmental Office on April 22, 2022) "...we utilize a number of communication methods and tactics that are deemed effective, including the coordination of progress on work projects, particularly in trash management, through monthly meeting forums..." The remainder of our business is conducted via telephone or messages..." (Interview at the Probolinggo District Environmental Office on April 22, 2022)

In addition, the field supervisor of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service stated that the field staff's communication method tends to be adaptable. Mr Yusup, S.Sos noted, "...the purpose of our communication is not only to deliver services but also to accept reports of difficulties at Final Processing Site Seboro." Especially if waste management at the Seboro Final Processing Site needs a prompt response and subsequent action... We then converse through telephone or Whatsapp... (Interview at the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service Office on April 22, 2022).

Mr Busriyanto, a Probolinggo District Environmental Service Field Officer, concurred with the statement above. He stated, "...the communication system that we use at the Probolinggo District Environmental Service is two-way, namely direct

communication... meaning that we report directly to the field supervisor of the Environmental Service of Probolinggo Regency on the development of waste management in Final Processing Site Seboro, as well as having discussions and receiving follow-up instructions. Second, we also converse via WhatsApp and the phone directly..." (Interview at Final Processing SiteSeboro, Probolinggo Regency, on April 25, 2022).

Furthermore, Mr Wahid Hasyim, the Garbage Transport Officer, and Mr Deka Winarta, the Final Processing Officer, stated that the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service's communication system was highly functional and adaptable. Instead, it made coordination within the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service easier. If we are compelled to implement a closed communication system, I believe it will be particularly tough for those who work in the field, given that we spend more time in the field than in the office. Moreover, we are, in fact, on duty in the field. Therefore we believe we will only concentrate on our jobs and responsibilities if something goes wrong.

In addition, Mr Sasi and Ms Asiyah, as neighbours of the Seboro Final Processing Site, believe that: "...so far, we have felt close to the Environmental Service officers; he permitted us to participate in waste processing at the Seboro Final Processing Site. In addition, we were educated on the regulations we must follow if we approach the Seboro Final Processing Site region..." (Interview at Final Processing SiteSeboro, Probolinggo Regency, on April 25, 2022). In resource management, the Department of the Environment Regency Probolinggo has provided a budget for waste management approved by the Government Regency Probolinggo. The funding is derived from the General Allocation Fund (DAU) in Rp.153,650.000 for all waste management work programs and activities in Probolinggo Regency. On a second level, in the management of human resources (HR), the Department of the Environment refers to the Duties and Functions of the Environmental Service Regency Probolinggo, which was established based on the Probolinggo Regency Regulation Number 6 of 2016 Concerning the Formation and Composition of the Regional Apparatus, and the Probolinggo Regent's Regulation Number 76 Concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedural Guidelines.

Then, Mr Drs. Dwijoko Nurjayadi, MM, the head of the Environmental Agency of Probolinggo Regency, stated: "...for this year, we have developed a work program that focuses heavily on the utilization of trash as a result of waste processing. This work program is, of course, supported by professionals in trash management at the Waste Final Processing Site..." (Interview at the Probolinggo District Environmental Office on April 22, 2022). The work program is a result of Plt's Tuesday (March 22) visit. Regent of

Probolinggo Drs. HA Timbul Prihanjoko to PT. POMI-Paiton Energy. This trip was undertaken to investigate the possibility of cooperation in using non-hazardous and toxic industrial waste (B3) Fly Ash and Bottom Ash (FABA) as well as using renewable energy. As a result of this meeting, the Probolinggo Regency Government and PT. POMI-Paiton Energy has established several crucial points for its cooperation plan. The cooperation plan entails the Provision of building materials in the form of pavers and bricks produced by PT. POMI-Paiton Energy and the usage of FABA waste as raw material for government road projects.

MrCung Hariyanto, S.Sos, as Field Supervisor of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service, added, "...from the human resources side, we are continuously allowed to improve our knowledge and competence, yes through training, technical guidance or direction... the rest we are constrained in terms of resources, facilities, and infrastructure.. we need additional tools and machines to improve our performance." (Interview at the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service Office on April 22, 2022) By this statement, Mr Ahmad Imam Darmawan, a field officer for the Probolinggo Environmental Service, stated: "...I believe that in DLH, the resources that require improvement are in the facilities and infrastructure section... some several tools and facilities need to be upgraded, added, or altered.

On the other hand, Mr Arip Susilo, the Garbage Transport Officer, and Mr Bambang Mulyadi, the Final Processing Officer, stated: "...so far, we consider that the DLH environment in Probolinggo Regency has sufficient workforce or employees. Perhaps we need additional waste processing equipment. This trash processing system must be able to process a variety of waste types so that it can be utilized to its full potential. If there is a problem with vehicles, we hope that the number of garbage trucks can be increased so that they can operate as quickly as possible..." (Interview at Final Processing SiteSeboro, Probolinggo Regency, on April 25, 2022)

Waste in the Probolinggo Regency continues to be a problem as household waste production continues to climb to 200 tons. The Environmental Office of the Probolinggo Regency responded with a work program on household garbage management. Delay in processing will result in waste accumulation. Garbage officers deliver waste to each temporary disposal site regularly. Mr Drs. Dwijoko Nurjayadi, MM, the head of the Environmental Agency of Probolinggo Regency, stated that the waste management officials in Probolinggo Regency were highly responsive. In addition to collecting and transporting the waste, it is necessary to acquire knowledge about waste management processing to make waste more useful.

Since 2014, PT Paiton Energy and PT Paiton Operation & Maintenance Indonesia (POMI) have implemented integrated waste management to address the local government's garbage problem. As part of ProKlim, this program is a collaboration between the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Office and Situbondo Regency Environmental Office. The company and government support the creation of a trash bank in every village in the Probolinggo and Situbondo Regencies. Paiton Energy and the government currently support 15 active trash banks in Probolinggo and Situbondo Regencies. It is hoped that the waste banks in these two regions will continue to expand in terms of number, turnover, and waste reduction. In particular, he stated, "This activity educates the Proklim community about eco-bricks and waste banks. This is anticipated to be a real-world example of the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation, which can simultaneously improve the welfare of people and reduce climate-related disaster risk. In principle, eco-bricking is not the only objective for solving plastic problems; rather, it is more important to change people's perspectives. Thus, avoiding environmental damage caused by plastic is an individual responsibility..." (Interview at the Probolinggo District Environmental Office on April 22, 2022)

Mr Yusup, S.Sos, the Field Supervisor of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Services, states alternatively: "...The transportation of garbage from TPS to Final Processing Sitehas been scheduled." Nonetheless, the officers continued to inspect the TPS that was passing by. This is done to prevent the accumulation of trash and make the job of garbage collectors easier..." (Interview at the Probolinggo District Environmental Office on April 22, 2022) By this remark, Mr Busriyanto, the Probolinggo District Environmental Service Field Officer, noted that from January to April, 6,871 tons of waste were transferred to the Seboro Final Processing Sitein the Krejengan District. In January, as much as 2,368 tons of rubbish were transported; in February, as much as 1,456 tons of waste; in March, as much as 1,635 tons of waste; and in April, as much as 1,412 tons of waste. He stated, "We are attempting to transfer garbage on a frequent and recurring basis so that we can continue to monitor TPS-TPS for any unusual accumulations." However, the primary source of garbage in the Seboro Final Processing Siteis a domestic waste. According to our monitoring, if estimated monthly, the amount of household waste we transport from TPS to Final Processing Sitecan approach 1,400 tons. In addition, the increase in the garbage over long holidays can exceed 200 tons..." (Interview at Final Processing SiteSeboro, Probolinggo Regency, on April 25, 2022).

Mr Wahid Hasyim as the Garbage Transport Officer and Mr Dian Pujiono as the Final Processing Officer of the Seboro Final Processing Site Probolinggo Regency disclosed that: "...Final Processing Site Seboro

has four routine activities for waste management, including sorting, recycling with composting and maggot cultivation, as well as landfilling waste at the landfill site. Currently, the Seboro Final Processing Site is engaged in sorting and processing waste in order to limit the amount of waste that will be stockpiled. Nonetheless, because of the daily growth in garbage creation and landfilling activities, the Seboro Final Processing Site is becoming increasingly clogged and is nearing the end of its usable life. According to estimations in the Detailed Engineering Design (DED), the Seboro Final Processing Site is only expected to be in use until 2023." (Interview at Final Processing Site Seboro, Probolinggo Regency, on April 25, 2022) On the other hand, Mr Sasi and Mrs Asiyah stated the following regarding waste management activities at the Seboro Final Processing Site, Krejengan District, Probolinggo Regency: "... we see that the Seboro Final Processing Site officers are always busy with waste processing, but we do not understand the specifics..." (Interview at Final Processing Site Seboro, Probolinggo Regency, on April 25, 2022).

Implementing the bureaucratic structure within the Environmental Service of the Probolinggo Regency pertains to the primary duties and responsibilities. The duties and functions of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service have been determined based on the Probolinggo Regent's Regulation Number 76 of 2016 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of the Environmental Agency and the Probolinggo Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2016 concerning the Formation and composition of the regional apparatus. Drs. Dwijoko Nurjayadi, MM, the head of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service, stated: "...essentially all Regional Apparatus Organizations follow government programs in organizational structure and field implementation. Each Regional Apparatus Organization has a strategy that ensures waste management activities are carried out effectively, optimally, and in Compliance with environmental sanitation..." (Interview at the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service Office on April 22, 2022).

Then, the Field Supervisor of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service, Mr Cung Hariyanto, S.Sos, said the same thing: "...we try to implement bureaucratic rules as they should be stated in the regulations that serve as our guide... We apply several things with a command system, while others use a coordination system... We adjust the field's conditions and requirements... So far, our leadership is not overly rigid, allowing the bureaucracy to operate with greater flexibility and agility..." (Interview at the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service Office on April 22, 2022) Mr Ahmad Imam Darmawan, Field Officer of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service, concurred with the opinion expressed previously, stating, "... for us field personnel, this necessary

bureaucracy can provide direction and solutions when we face problems and obstacles. Our direct supervisor is the field supervisor, so we communicate with him frequently... To date, we have only been directed and assigned to fulfil our duties and responsibilities... If there is a change in policy or the waste management system, we receive directives from the organization's leadership. (Interview on April 25, 2022 at Final Processing Site Seboro, Probolinggo Regency).

In addition, Mr Arip Susilo, the Seboro Final Processing Site Garbage Transport Officer, and Mr Deka Winarta, the Final Waste Processing Officer, described the bureaucratic structure of the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service. His opinion was as follows: "... we focus on our responsibilities as field personnel for the Seboro Final Processing Site. Therefore, we strive to be responsible when transporting garbage from TPS to Final Processing Site Seboro, and then treat waste according to the established flow..." (Interview at Final Processing Site Seboro, Probolinggo Regency, on April 25, 2022).

By referencing the explanation and submission of opinions regarding waste management at the Final Processing Site Seboro, Krejengan District, Probolinggo Regency, several factors become strengths and support the implementation of waste management regulations at the final processing site can be communicated. Mr Drs. Dwijoko Nurjayadi, MM, Head of the Environmental Agency of Probolinggo Regency, stated: "... we continue to strive to optimize the waste management program, particularly in the Waste Handling sub-activities by conducting Sorting, Collection, Transporting, Processing, and Final Processing of Waste at the Final Processing Site/TPST/SPA Regency/Municipality where there is waste management. Garbage deposited in landfills... We are aided in its implementation by human resources who are professionals in their respective sectors, and we will continue to provide a budget to support its implementation. In addition, many significant businesses, community groups, and environmental activists in the Probolinggo region strongly support environmental conservation, including participation in landfill management. The CSR program encourages the acquisition of items such as organic chopping machines, Final Processing Site signs, and strong community relations between Final Processing Site officers and the surrounding community..." (Interview on April 22, 2022, at the Environmental Service Office of the Probolinggo Regency), involving engagement in landfill management. The CSR program encourages the acquisition of items such as organic chopping machines, Final Processing Site signs, and strong community relations between Final Processing Site officers and the surrounding community... (Interview on April 22, 2022, at the Environmental Service Office of the Probolinggo Regency), involving engagement in landfill management. The CSR program encourages the

acquisition of items such as organic chopping machines, Final Processing Site signs, and strong community relations between Final Processing Site officers and the surrounding community... (Interview at the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service Office on April 22, 2022).

In addition, Mr Yusup, S.Sos, the Field Supervisor of the Probolinggo District Environmental Service, stated: "... The Probolinggo District Environmental Service executes its work program with a solid and applicable legal foundation. Consequently, all waste management activities adhere to the standard operating procedure. In addition, at the waste processing stage, officers are assisted by a relatively new waste processing machine to facilitate waste management..." (Interview at the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service Office on April 22, 2022). Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 50 of 2018 regarding Probolinggo Regent Policies and Strategies in the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste.

In addition to discussing the motivating factors for implementing Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 on Waste Management in the Probolinggo Regency, several impeding factors are also discussed. Mr Drs. Dwijoko Nurjayadi, MM, the head of the Environmental Agency of Probolinggo Regency, stated: "... all employees of the Environmental Service of Probolinggo Regency have the same rights and opportunities to improve their competence through training, technical guidance, or participation in socialization activities. Thus, we expect all Environmental Service personnel to have the requisite insight and knowledge and robust information networks and partnerships. However, the person in charge of activities frequently demands the presence of personnel who currently have jobs in the office, preventing certain field employees from acquiring the most recent information and knowledge. In addition, there are times when we receive information about training, technical guidance, or socialization too close to the date of the event, so we assign it to employees who have more free time because DLH employees do their jobs in the field more frequently. (Interview on April 22, 2022, at the Environmental Service Office of the Probolinggo Regency).

Mr Busriyanto, in his capacity as Field Officer for the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service at the Seboro Final Processing Site, stated: "Regarding the efforts to manage waste in Probolinggo Regency, which are piling up, the main obstacle that we have not been able to overcome is the lack of public awareness regarding waste sorting. Carry out independent management so that Final Processing Site officers must take over completely. In addition, the community generates waste daily, necessitating routine Final Processing Site monitoring of the TPS - TPS. Not to

mention the number of garbage trucks that have been unable to function optimally to facilitate the transport of waste from TPS to Final Processing Site Seboro.

Based on the results of the conducted study analysis, it can be shown that the Environmental Service of Probolinggo Regency has established two types of communication systems: direct and online. Monthly coordination meetings are held to facilitate direct communication. In addition, direct communication is utilized to address linked issues to acquire ideal answers and follow-up actions. The investigation results indicate that broadly speaking, the Environmental Service of Probolinggo Regency refers to the following resources: The term "financial resources" refers to a budget designed expressly to assist waste management initiatives in Probolinggo Regency. The budget is comprised of Rp. 153,650.000- from the Probolinggo Regency General Allocation Fund (DAU). Human Resources; The Environmental Office of Probolinggo Regency is supported by competent and knowledgeable personnel in their respective fields, allowing for optimal waste management implementation. Technically, the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service employs field supervisors, field officers, trash transport officers, and waste processing officers who focus on waste management.

According to the research findings, all Environmental Service personnel in Probolinggo Regency have adopted Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 on Waste Management in Probolinggo Regency. According to the Probolinggo Regent Regulation Number 76 of 2016 on the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of the Environmental Service, this is indicated by the waste management implementing officers by their primary duties and functions. Consequently, all waste management activities can function adequately, referring to the flow of waste processing.

The analysis results indicate that most OPD agencies adhere to government programs in terms of organizational structure and field implementation. All strategies are implemented to make waste management operations effective, efficient, and conducive to environmental health. Therefore, the Environmental Service of Probolinggo Regency is committed to optimizing the waste management program, particularly in the Waste Handling sub-activities by sorting, collecting, transporting, processing, and finalizing waste at the Final Processing Site /TPST/SPA in the Regency/City, which includes waste management at the Final Processing Site . This is accomplished by coordinating and communicating with authorized waste management personnel within the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service. In addition, numerous significant businesses, community organizations, and environmental activists in the Probolinggo region passionately promote environmental conservation,

including participation in landfill management. The CSR program promotes the Provision of items such as organic chopping machines, Final Processing Site signs, and good socialization for Final Processing Site personnel, thereby forgiving the local community.

After assessing the execution of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2012 concerning Waste Management in Probolinggo Regency, the next step is to analyze the variables that are the drivers and impediments of such implementation. Based on the results of statistical analysis, it has been determined that Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2012 concerning Waste Management in Probolinggo Regency is influenced by the following factors: The elements influencing Waste Management in Probolinggo Regency consist of Human resources (employees) capable of waste processors, the Environmental Service of Probolinggo Regency has implemented SOPs by waste management standards; Among the factors impeding Waste Management in Probolinggo Regency are the daily waste production by the populace, the lack of public awareness regarding waste, which forces the government to assume full responsibility despite budgetary constraints, and the lack of optimal facilities and infrastructure.

5. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data and discussing the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 on Waste Management in Probolinggo Regency, a number of research findings can be obtained. The previous chapter described the findings, from which the following conclusion can be drawn: Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2012 governs Waste Management at the Probolinggo Regency Environmental Service, particularly waste processing at the Final Processing Site. The execution of Regulation Region 3 of 2012 Concerning Waste Management in the Probolinggo Regency is driven by the availability of competent human resources, appropriate SOPs, and functional waste processing devices. While the impeding element is the daily growth in garbage production, Considering the ever-increasing amount of waste, the Probolinggo Regency Government should propose a more significant budget for waste management. Thus, waste management facilities and infrastructure can be maximized by acquiring more trucks and modernizing waste processing equipment.

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