Stakeholders Collaboration Model

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Stakeholders Collaboration Model in Integrated Waste Management in Gresik District, East Java

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ABSTRACT

The right choice to solve problems that require quick action and requires the participation of many parties requires stakeholder collaboration. Collaboration is a bridge that can turn potential conflicts of interest between stakeholders into a very profitable development potential. Garbage is a big and complicated problem because it involves the lives of many people, including its management and processing. For this reason, the Gresik Regency Environmental Service (DLH) tried a way to realize its vision with collaboration between stakeholders. The purpose of this study was to map the driving and inhibiting factors in integrated waste management. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive approach where the data sources are obtained from secondary, literature studies, interviews, and field visits. Informants of the Head of the Department of Cleanliness and the Environment and the staff, the public and the private sector. The research focus is on mapping the driving and inhibiting factors in integrated waste management. The results showed that the driving and inhibiting factors originating from the systemic conditions of the Gresik Regency Government were not running proportionally in overcoming the problem of waste management.

Keywords: Collaboration, local government, waste management

Introduction

Collaboration is the process of working together to generate ideas or ideas and solve problems together towards a common vision. As a development actor, the government does not stand alone, but there is the involvement of the community and the private sector from planning to implementation of development. The community and the private sector not only participate but also collaborate and there is a clear division of roles. Collaboration between stakeholders is cooperation by involving government organizations and non-governmental organizations in the formal decision-making process, oriented to consensus deliberation. The collaboration itself is regulated in Government Regulation Number 28 of 2018 concerning Regional Cooperation. Article 1 Paragraph 2 states that the market, clean water management, and others, including waste services.

Collaboration is one way for the wishes of the stakeholders involved in the implementation of development and also responding to the financial limitations of the government which cannot follow the development of the community for good government performance, responding to the goal of obtaining resources so that the implementation of development is following the expectations of these stakeholders (Panjaitan et al., 2019). Collaboration in the public sector can be done as an effort to produce public goods and services to fulfill the rights and needs of the

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public, where the parties involved have the same goals (Rini et al., 2019). The purpose of public sector collaboration is to improve services for the community. Collaborative governance according to (Duan et al., 2020) is a process in which stakeholders are involved and bound to place the interests of each agency to achieve common goals. Ansell and Gash (2008) define collaborative governance as "A governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets."

One of the management related to the Gresik Regency Government with waste services, among others, has not been optimal in managing waste in an integrated manner as regulated in Gresik Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Gresik Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Waste. Based on the process, waste originating from households, markets, industries, and others is transported to the Final Processing Site (TPA) without going through a sorting and handling process first. In addition, the waste management carried out so far has not been by the mandate of Law no. 18 of 2018 concerning Waste Management, because the process of sorting and handling has not been carried out and is not environmentally sound, so it can hurt public health.

At this time the amount of waste in East Java is proportional to the level of human consumption of goods and materials used daily, waste management cannot be separated from the management of people's lifestyles. Until now, in urban areas, the problem of waste has not been resolved properly. The limited number of temporary disposal sites (TPS) makes people more arbitrarily dispose of waste. This realistic condition is one of the causes of many people who throw garbage carelessly. Gresik Regency has 1 (one) waste final disposal site (TPA), namely Ngipik TPA which is located in the central part of Gresik, precisely in Ngipik Village, Gresik District, with an area of 6 ha with a capacity of 400 m3/day. With the increasing pile of garbage in Gresik Regency and the expansion of the waste service area, the pile of garbage that goes to the Ngipik TPA is increasing. The amount of waste that enters the Ngipik TPA in 2020 is 2 (two) times the initial capacity of the Ngipik TPA which reached more than 800 m3/day. Meanwhile, the remaining land area for the disposal zone is only +1 ha. The Ngipik TPA is estimated to be overloaded if there is no reduction in the amount of incoming waste and the waste processing process.

The results of Pratiwi's research (2016) on "Decision Support System for Determining the Best Location for Temporary Waste Disposal using the Brown Gibson Method" show that an application of a Decision Support System (SPK) to determine the feasibility zone for the location of a landfill, the method is used to support decision making to done more quickly and accurately by going through the calculation of the existing criteria. The method used in this research is quantitative, namely, the transportation method which can help make decisions to determine the optimal location from several alternative locations for final waste disposal based on quantitative criteria considered (Fachrial et al., 2017).

Based on the description above, it is clear that integrated waste management is needed to overcome the waste problem. The discourse of cooperation between local governments, the community, and the private sector in the form of waste management has been initiated in 2002 by the Gresik Regency Government, to overcome waste problems in the regional context. Integrated waste management which is coordinated and facilitated by the Gresik Regency Government is expected to be mutually beneficial for all parties related to the concept of regional waste problem solutions. However, in reality, some of the collaborations between the local government, the public, and the private sector are often not optimal, because the paradigm of good governance has not changed, so a transparent and mutually beneficial collaboration format and the formula are needed.

This research is to get an overview of solutions for collaboration between local governments, communities, and the private sector in the context of integrated waste management. Based on this

background, this research formulates the problem of how to map the driving and inhibiting factors in integrated waste management.

Material and Methods

The research location is in Gersik Regency. The research analysis unit is the head of the environment and sanitation department, the head of the Gresik Regency Cooperation Division, the private sector, and the community. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. This research was conducted to assess the collaboration between various parties in integrated waste management. The data collection process used in the study was carried out to obtain accurate data through In Depth Interviews to analyze the needs of researchers in formulating concepts and theories of government collaboration model formats in integrated waste management. Meanwhile, the Focus Group Discussion was used to collect data from various experts: the Head of the Environmental Service and his staff, the public and relevant private institutions, which were carried out through in-depth interviews.

Furthermore, the data and information obtained will be analyzed using descriptive data analysis according to Huberman et al. (2014) that qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and takes place continuously until complete so that the data is saturated. The steps of data analysis are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data Collection, data collection is carried out by observation, in-depth interviews, and the combined documentation of the three (triangulation); Data condensation means simplifying, summarizing selecting, and selecting the main things, focusing on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns. Filtering the data obtained in the field is filtered and the important core is taken. Data that has been simplified and condensed will provide a clearer picture, make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection, and look for it when needed; Data display is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between flowchart categories and the like making it easier to understand and plan further work based on what is understood and understood and Conclusion Drawing (Verification), the conclusion will not come until the data collection ends, depending on the size of the notes. the field, it's coding, the storage and search methods used, the attractiveness of the researcher, and other boundaries. that can be found. The stages in data analysis techniques can be described as follows:

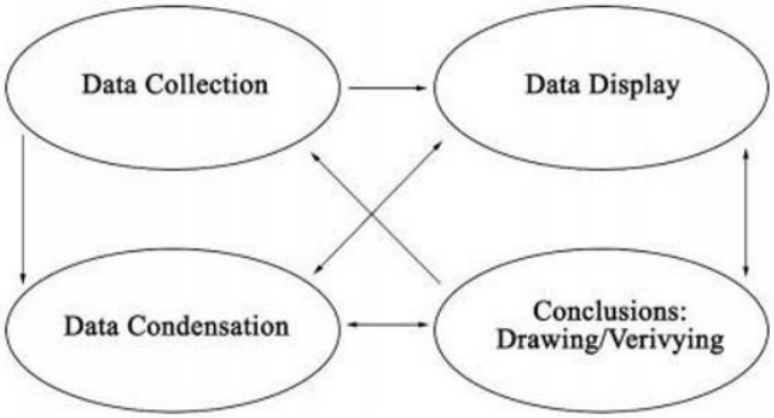

Figure 1. Components in data analysis (interactive model) Source: (Milles, 2014)

Results and Discussion

Overview of Gresik

Gresik Regency is located in the northwest of Surabaya City which is the capital of East Java Province with an area of 1,191.25 km2. Administratively, Gresik Regency is divided into 18 sub-districts consisting of 330 villages and 26 sub-districts. While geographically, Gresik Regency is located between 1120 to 1130 East Longitude and 70 to 80 South Latitude is a lowland with a height of 2 to 12 meters above sea level, except for Panceng District which has a height of 25 meters above sea level. Gresik Regency is bordered to the north by the Java Sea, to the east by the Madura Strait and Surabaya City, to the south by Sidoarjo Regency and Mojokerto Regency, and to the west by Lamongan Regency.

Its vision is "Realizing an Independent, Prosperous, Competitive and Progressive New Gresik based on Akhlakul karimah" the Mission: 1) create clean, accountable governance and realize innovative and collaborative leadership, 2) build competitive infrastructure for the prosperity of villages and manage the city, 3) realizing balanced economic independence between sectors and regions, 4) building superior Gresik people who are intelligent, independent, healthy, and have good morals and 5) improve social welfare by creating jobs, and ensuring the fulfillment of the basic needs of the Gresik people. The population density in Gresik Regency in 2019 reached 1,089 people/km2 with an average population per household of 3-4 people. The population density in 18 sub-districts is quite diverse with the highest population density being in Gresik sub-district with a density of 14,882 people/km2 and the lowest in Tambak sub-district of 413 people/km2. Meanwhile, the number of families in 2019 was 389,072 families.

The main task and function of the Gresik Regency Environmental Service are to assist the Regent in carrying out government affairs in the field of the environment, management of cleanliness, landscaping, and decoration. Its functions are: 1) Coordinating the formulation of policies on environmental affairs, management of cleanliness, landscaping and decoration, 2) Coordinating the implementation of policies on environmental affairs, management of cleanliness, landscaping and decoration, 3) Coordinating the implementation of administrative services in the field of environment, management of cleanliness, landscaping and decoration, 4) Coordination of control over the implementation of policies on environmental affairs, management of cleanliness, landscaping and decoration, 5) Provision of technical recommendations in the environmental field and administrative sanctions, 6) Coordination of guidance and facilitation of the implementation of environmental affairs, management of cleanliness, landscaping and decoration, 7) Coordinate the implementation of evaluation and reporting of the implementation of affairs in the environmental field, management of cleanliness, gardening and decoration, 8) Implementation of other official duties assigned by the Regent in accordance with his field of duty. While the Hygiene Management Sector are: 1) Cleanliness Operational Section, 2) Waste Infrastructure Facilities Section and 3) Waste Management Section.

Research result

To find out the informant's assessment of the Collaborative Model in Integrated Waste Management in Gresik Regency, East Java, researchers have conducted in-depth interviews, namely: Mapping the driving and inhibiting factors in integrated waste management by conducting interviews involving several informants who are considered to know and understand the problems studied. The informants involved in this study consisted of the head of the environmental department, the head of the Gresik Regency Cooperation Section, and the public and the private sector.

The results of the study indicate that the mapping of the driving factors which include: a) the effectiveness of formal figures (Bupati), b) the role of the mass media, and c) decisive action from the legal apparatus is up to now, various strategies have been taken by the government and stakeholders. The process of public awareness with the 3R campaign has been going on for years in various cities/districts, the mass media has played a good role, especially in direct public issues.

Kalua is related to firm action from the legal apparatus, there is a fine but at the implementation level, it has not been carried out. Garbage that is not managed properly, the community will feel the most impact. Reducing waste from the source, especially household waste and the like, cannot run without the involvement of the family and its members.

Likewise, efforts to handle waste, land, levies/fees, community institutions, and other supports such as community contributions from community leaders, mass media, and firm actions from law enforcement officers greatly affect the sustainability of waste management. The driving factor for the sustainability of community-based waste management. According to Setyoadi (2018), there are 6 aspects of sustainable integrated waste management, namely; technical, environmental, economic/financial, socio-cultural, institutional/institutional, and regulations/policies. The three principles of sustainability in integrated waste management include being economically profitable, ecologically accountable (environmentally friendly), and socially and culturally acceptable to social systems and systems.

While the results of the research on inhibiting factors include: a) funding sources, b) monitoring from the local government or related agencies and c) opening of new landfills, showing that financial sources to support waste management are still inadequate, monitoring is carried out by routine inspections, especially related to the existence of illegal waste, as well as there are still obstacles from the community regarding the refusal to open a landfill. Facilities and infrastructure for waste management, and transportation of waste services are important so that all can be processed properly, this is as visualized in table 1.

Table 1. Waste service transport data in 2020

No	Armada	Total
1	ARM Roll 6 M^2	22
2	ARM Roll 10 M^2	1
3	ARM Roll 2 M^2	2
4	Truck Compactor	1
5	Dump Truk	3
6	Road Sweaper	1
7	Pick up	2
	Total	32

Source: DLH Gresik Regency, 2021

Conclusion

Collaborative collaboration in integrated waste management in Gresik Regency has not been carried out optimally and completely until it reaches the Final Disposal Site. The driving and inhibiting factors originating in systemic conditions from the Gresik Regency Government have not been carried out proportionally in overcoming the problem of waste management.

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