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Evaluation of Environmental Policy Implementation in Bandar Lampung City: Case Study of Green Open Space and Waste Problems

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Abstract

Currently, there are instruments developed by the central government, namely fiscal transfers to regions and village funds which actually provide opportunities for regions to be able to solve environmental problems more optimally. However, this concept has not yet provided an optimal contribution to environmental conservation. At the same time, the preservation of biodiversity and the environment is an effort to achieve the SDGs targets in Indonesia, especially in Lampung Province. The purpose of this study is to describe the urgency of the ecological aspect as a consideration for strengthening fiscal transfers to the regions. The research method used is descriptive qualitative

by searching for information related to ecological-based fiscal transfer policies. The results of the study indicate the urgency of an ecologically based fiscal transfer policy. First, strengthening the capacity of local governments in preserving ecological functions in an effort to realize sustainable development. Second, support the government's strategic program in low-carbon development. Third, improve the welfare of the people living around and within forest areas, who have been marginalized by economic growth-oriented development. Fourth, strengthen the function of fiscal policy and governance that is oriented towards environmental preservation.

Keywords: Fiscal Transfer Policy, Environment, Sustainable Development

Introduction

Environmental problems are problems that still frequently occur in regions and big cities in Indonesia. Environmental problems or ecological conditions require very professional handling and management by the government and society. However, in fact, on the contrary, environmental conditions have now become a very complicated and serious problem. Because ecological conditions that no longer allow many impacts and factors can occur, such as gaps, damage to natural disasters and so on. This is proven by the Indonesian Environmental Index which was ranked 112th out of 178 countries in 2014, although in 2020 it experienced an increase (Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry).

Environmental issues, which were previously considered marginal and often taken for granted, have now become issues of great concern. An international environmental conference in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972, with the theme "One Earth", with the aim of drawing the attention of large industrial countries to the problem of the environmental crisis caused by their industrial activities (2010:20). The increase and rapid growth of the urban population has an impact on the increase and amount of public consumption, be it residences, houses, public facilities or even the conversion of land for other purposes.

Indonesia's development policy still does not prioritize natural capital. Realizing the importance of managing the environment to preserve the capacity of the environment in a harmonious and balanced way to support sustainable development. it is necessary to increase the utilization of natural resources and environmental potential by transforming exchange, restoring and saving their use through implementation. Using technology that supports the environment and its exploitation as optimal as possible for the welfare of society, while maintaining environmental balance, supporting sustainable development, paying attention to the economic interests and cultural values of local communities. And also, regional planning and activities are regulated by law (2021:2).

The Bandar Lampung City Government, in responding to these issues, issued regulations in the form of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. However, this policy has not been able to answer environmental problems in Bandar Lampung. As the capital of Lampung Province, Bandar Lampung City has certainly not

escaped the special attention of many groups, especially regarding environmental issues, receiving appreciation from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the dirtiest city in 2021 since 2019 with Medan, Manado and Sorong Regency. (<https://galamedia.mind-rakyat.com> Accessed on February 8 2022).

The above statement can be explained that environmental

problems in the city of Bandar Lampung continue to be in the public spotlight. With the title given by the Ministry of the Environment, it is not surprising that environmental problems are still a problem and homework that is received every year by the local city government. The following are environmental problems in the city of Bandar Lampung:

Table 1: Environmental Problems in Bandar Lampung City

S. No	Environmental Issues
1.	Bandar Lampung City's Green Open Space (RTH) is currently 11.08%, it needs to be increased again, it is not in accordance with Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Green Open Space Arrangement which requires 30% availability of the city area.
2.	There is still a lack of green open space in the city of Bandar Lampung
3.	The increasing transformation of usable land into built-up land.
4.	The availability of raw water is increasingly low and unable to keep up with population growth.
5.	Unawareness and lack of contribution from the community in terms of sanitation and environmental health.
6.	Increased air pollution due to the development of transportation and industry, as well as river and land pollution caused by industrial and household waste.
7.	Lack of supervision of businesses or activities that have the potential to create environmental pollution.
8.	Poor drainage systems cause flooding when it rains
9.	Infrastructure and facilities for managing waste are still inefficient.
10.	The use of open disposal systems in the management of final disposal sites (TPA) has a negative impact on the environmental conditions around the landfill.

Source: 2021 LKIP Government Agency Work Report, Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service

Table 2: Data on environmental damage phenomena in Bandar Lampung City in 2019

S. No	Problem	Condition Description
1.	Rubbish	Waste in Bandar Lampung City reached 800 to 1,000 tons per day in 2019. The main source of waste is upstream, except for the Bakung TPA which still uses an open dumping or limited landfill system. Waste management and supporting infrastructure are also still minimal.
2.	Green Open Space (RTH)	In the last 5 years, green open space in Bandar Lampung City has not increased, in fact it has tended to decrease. Green open space in Bandar Lampung City is only 11.08% full. At least we are still 20% away from the ideal figure. This is due to changes in function or even disappearance of places that were originally green open spaces and then changed their function to commercial and office buildings, tourism, stone and land mining.
3.	Air pollution	Crowded vehicles and industrial fumes are causal factors. Based on Walhi's observations during 2019, the average air quality in Bandar Lampung City reached an unhealthy level with a value of 113.
4.	River Quality	There are at least 23 rivers in Bandar Lampung that have experienced a serious decline in condition and quality. This is caused by shallowing and narrowing of rivers, as well as inadequate river management, which results in significant amounts of waste in rivers and city beaches.
5.	Hill Condition	Bandar Lampung has 33 hills. A number of them have suffered serious or even severe damage. This is of course caused by changes in land use to mining, residential and tourist destinations. There are only 2 hills left.

Source: <https://kumparan.com> Edition 17 January 2020 at 17:10)

The data above shows that quite a few environmental problems have occurred in the city of Bandar Lampung. Mining activities, land conversion and river and coastal pollution in Bandar Lampung City are the answers. It is not uncommon for massive development without considering the sustainability of ecological conditions to also be a factor in the lack of Green Open Space. One of the factors that threatens the natural environment for N.H.T. Siahaan is the presence of development aimed at meeting the needs of society and the state. The presence of development does not necessarily contribute to the severe ecosystem damage currently occurring, if the development model is considered to have a relationship that does not conflict with environmental problems (2004: 56).

On the contrary, this is of particular concern to the Bandar Lampung City government. In 2021, the issue of building permits for the Living Mall in Rajabasa District raised pros and cons from the community. The construction of the Mega Mall has resulted in the loss of water catchment areas, which in turn has resulted in increasingly massive flooding in the area even now. Moreover, the construction of the mall preceded the wishes of the Regional Regulation which had been stipulated and became the city's spatial planning

regulations. (<https://www.teraslampung.com>). In this case, many people have suffered losses. Not just nature, but humans. This, of course, further worsens the situation and environmental conditions in Bandar Lampung City.

Some of these problems raise the question of whether the policies that have been implemented so far have taken the above matters into account. Policy is a decision taken with the aim of dealing with problems that arise in the implementation of specific activities carried out by government bodies in the context of government administration. Dunn said policy research understands the decisions taken by the government when facing a public problem. The policy analysis process is a series of activities in the policy implementation process (2021:244).

The practice of ecocide in destroying the environment which has been witnessed by many people's eyes is a form of neglect of spatial planning and the environment which has become a fact that, there will be and have been bad practices of stakeholders. Of course, it is hoped that the concept of sustainable development will facilitate the resolution of existing environmental problems. Sustainable development is a development model that has a significant relationship with natural harmony or environmental ecosystems. Keraf

believes that the sustainable development model has been accepted as a political development program for all countries in the world. (2018:149).

If natural damage continues to be allowed, it will play a role in creating economic inequality. Because economic growth needs to be in harmony with environmental preservation, and also needs to take into account the local wisdom that exists in society. Development that integrates local wisdom will run in line with environmental conservation efforts. Therefore, it is important for the Bandar Lampung City Government and the Lampung Provincial Government to make efforts to improve the development model in a more sustainable and professional direction.

Based on the background above and seeing the complexity of problems regarding environmental management and protection, it is necessary to conduct research with the title "Evaluation of Environmental Policy in Bandar Lampung City with a Case Study of Green Open Space and Waste Problems".

Literature Review

Several previous studies can be used as a reference for researchers to compare previous studies with those that will be studied next. Agung Prasetya Mayangkara, ST's research is entitled "Evaluation of Waste Management Policies at Gunung Panggung TPA, Tuban Regency." The aim is to assess waste management policies. This research shows that the use of a controlled landfill system in the management of the Gunung Panggung Landfill does not meet appropriate public policy standards. The lack of human resources managing the landfill, the limited size of the budget expressed as the low budget for waste management and tax revenues illustrate that the Gunung Panggung landfill management policy has not yet reached the level of effectiveness required as a public policy, and also shows that the level of public awareness is still low. It can be seen that only 3% of people pay waste tax, and only 22.67% have the desire to reduce waste at the source. This shows that the waste management policy at the Gunung Panggung TPA is not responsive enough according to the required criteria.

Next is research on Evaluation of Mining Environmental Management Policies on Obi Island, North Maluku Province by Zulkifli Zam Zam and I Made Putrawan with a focus on Evaluation of Mining Environmental Management Policies. The research results explain that mining activities on Obi Island have resulted in a decline in environmental quality due to the lack of government unity in managing and protecting the environment, especially in mining areas. and the UKL/UPL implementation documents are not yet optimal and do not have B3 waste management standards. Because of this, local regional governments have not been able to implement effective and efficient environmental policies within the legal framework.

Apart from that, there is research related to the evaluation of Dumai City Government policies in overcoming the problem of environmental pollution in the Dumai Branch of the Port of Indonesia area by authors Mutia Alvena Sari and Asdaf Dumai City. Research that focuses on evaluating environmental pollution control policies. Analysis according to assessment theory. According to Bridgman & Davis, which includes aspects such as input, process, output and results, it can be seen that the environmental pollution control policy at the Dumai Branch of the Indonesian Port has not been maximized efficiently because There is still a

problem with one part. indicator. indicators, especially order entry indicators. Conclusion: This obstacle is a lack of human resources and infrastructure both in terms of numbers and capabilities. In this context, steps are needed to overcome this issue, such as increasing the number and quality of resources that support the Dumai City Environmental Service.

Method

Research on the Implementation of Bandar Lampung City government policies regarding Environmental Management and Protection. This type of research uses descriptive research using a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research with a scientific basis to explain phenomena that occur and is carried out using many available methods (Moleong, 2014: 5). Qualitative research is also defined as a type of evaluation whose results are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation and aims to reveal symptoms holistically and contextually through data collection using researchers as the main instrument (Eko, 2015: 8).

The researcher decided to apply a qualitative approach because analyzing actual phenomena requires the use of data obtained through interview methods. In addition, studying executive and legislative conflicts requires field data that cannot be calculated statistically or numerically. Using qualitative research methods, researchers will examine and analyze the Bandar Lampung City Government's approach to policy management and environmental protection.

The types of data required in this research are primary data and secondary data. The type of primary data is obtained from interviews. This type of secondary data is obtained from observation and documentation. The main source of data in qualitative research is information obtained from the words and actions of informants through interviews, while additional data such as documents and other information is used as a complement. Data sources are objects, things, people, or places that researchers can use as benchmarks for conducting data analysis.

The author focuses the informants on the stakeholders at the top of the Bandar Lampung City government, consisting of the Mayor, the Investment and Licensing Agency, the Environmental Service. From the Legislative circle there is Commission II DPRD Bandar Lampung City, where this commission is a colleague and partner in the problems that researchers are working on. From among the intermediaries there are the Indonesian Forum for the Environment, Policy Observers, Environmental Observers and the Community. The reason the author chose the information above is because it requires authentic and in-depth data to make it easier for researchers to conduct research. The method for analyzing data applied in this research is the process of reduction, data visualization (data presentation), and drawing conclusions (verification).

Results

In relation to environmental problems in Bandar Lampung, according to the main duties and functions attached to the Environmental Service. The main role of the Environmental Service is to carry out certain regional government tasks in the process of developing and implementing local and regional environmental policies. The five biggest environmental problems in the city of Bandar Lampung:

1. River
Rehabilitating and normalizing all rivers in Bandar Lampung City
2. Hill.
Maintaining the remaining existing hills and making regulations relating to efforts to maintain and regulate the use of hills in the City of Bandar Lampung.
3. Green open space
Maintaining the quality and maintaining existing green open spaces with various schemes, whether borne by business actors or initiatives by the Bandar Lampung City Government.
4. Rubbish
Building a waste management system, preparing human resources, and preparing waste infrastructure and facilities down to the site level.
5. Coastal
Increasing the function of the coastal area of Bandar Lampung City so that sea conditions return to normal and removing rubbish from the coast.

Effectiveness

Efficiency essentially comes from the word "effective," which indicates the successful achievement of predetermined goals. Efficiency is often referred to as "utility yield." This is always related to the comparison between the desired results and the actual results achieved. Effective are the results and impacts achieved while this policy is implemented. A policy can be considered effective or not depending on whether the policy objectives are achieved or not. There are several environmental policies issued by the Bandar Lampung City Government, namely as follows:

Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Regional Spatial Planning for 2021-2041. With the formation of three Regional Regulations that discuss environmental problems, in this case the environment in Bandar Lampung, this is a form of attention from the Bandar Lampung City Government in responding to environmental problems that exist in Bandar Lampung. This Effectiveness indicator will see whether the Regional Regulation is implemented well in accordance with the objectives to be achieved.

Regarding the regulatory process in Commission III of the Bandar Lampung City DPRD which collaborates with partners on environmental issues in Bandar Lampung City, Hadi Tabrani said that:

"In addition to its supervisory function, Commission III, together with related Regional Apparatus Organizations such as the housing and urban services department and the environmental service, carries out several agendas to support environmental interests in the City of Bandar Lampung. "The agenda is to jointly create and revise several regional regulations regarding waste management in recent years."

The results of the researcher's interview with the Executive Function of the Bandar Lampung Regional Planning and Development Agency stated that:

"For rth and waste it is not specific. "Perhaps operationally it is in the relevant department, in this case the environmental department is executing the

program."

The task of the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service is to carry out specific regional government tasks related to planning and implementing environmental policies in the region. Talking about environmental issues, of course the environmental department's business is sanitation, waste and environmental issues. Based on the results of the interview, Bappeda's role here is to prepare a working group to think about this problem. Regarding programs regarding the environment, Bappeda has these programs, but Bappeda is only coordinating and facilitating, the programs themselves are not very specific about discussing waste and green space. From 2016 to 2021 the working group only discussed the national program for cities without slums. In 2021 until now there has only been much discussion about sanitation programs.

The increasingly worrying environmental conditions in Bandar Lampung should be a priority and receive special attention from the Bandar Lampung City Government which has implemented several regulations related to environmental issues, including regulations regarding waste management, environmental protection and management, and regional spatial planning. However, there is no priority program or policy for environmental issues. Sources from the Regional Planning and Development Agency said that:

"Regarding the open house and the waste problem, there was no discussion by the working group and Bappeda could not force the departments to make programs or policies. Because the technical problem lies with them (the environmental service). Maybe the steps in terms of maintenance or handling still exist, from an operational and selection perspective. However, a superior program or policy that is a priority for this problem does not yet exist. This could be due to several factors such as budget, etc."

Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 for the City of Bandar Lampung which regulates regional spatial planning for 2021-2041 aims to provide clearer direction in the development of the City of Bandar Lampung. In its implementation, the Indonesian government legitimizes policies related to regional land use planning in each regional government. It is hoped that they can turn them into regional regulations which can become the basis for regulating urban development with the aim of improving better environmental management for the population.

Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation (PERDA) Number 4 of 2021 The spirit of change needed to green the City of Bandar Lampung aims to protect the city from potential ecological disasters and to make the city sustainable and resilient in facing climate change that may occur in the next few decades. This does not contribute to increasing enthusiasm. Efforts to add vegetation in Bandar Lampung City and protect the city from ecological disasters still lack serious attention in the preparation of this regional regulation. In fact, problems such as waste management, green open spaces, sedimentation and changes in river losses, damage to hills and mountains, and the decline in the function of water catchment areas as potential sources of disasters in Bandar Lampung City have not been the main focus in planning this regional regulation. (walhilampung.or.id, 2022).

According to information provided by the Bandar Lampung City Regional Development Planning Agency, there is a need for allocation of Green Open Space (RTH) in the city until 2030 amounting to 3,731.01 hectares. This allocation is divided into 1,682.50 hectares for private RTH and 2,048.51 hectares for public RTH. Therefore, in accordance with Law Number 26 of 2007 regarding land use plans, the proportion of green open space in a city is a minimum of 30% of the area, with the definition that 20% of green open space is used for public purposes and 10% for private green open space. The action taken by the Bandar Lampung City Government to meet this need is to provide development permits by requiring the availability of green open space of 10% of the total area of the building to be built, this of course ensures that green open space remains fulfilled in accordance with government recommendations. The Head of Control and Settlement Division of the Bandar Lampung Housing and Settlement Service stated that: "The Perkim Service in its business of providing permits for warehousing and hotel housing requires the availability of 10% of the total area of the building to be built, this is of course so that our home area remains fulfilled in accordance with government recommendations. 30% of the city area. "Of course, in handing over the permits, our team gave instructions that the regulations must be that there must be an open house, which has become a joint decision."

However, in fact there are still too many private parties with this right, third parties as builders who have not fulfilled their RTH obligations. In the field, there is a lot of conflict of interest regarding the implementation of green open space. People who are said to have large capital and can influence the system. In general, the land that has been developed to date is 9,920 ha or around 54.65% of the total area of Bandar Lampung City, while the land that has not been developed is around 8,230.89 ha or 45.35%.

Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 is considered ineffective because there is a provision in article 22 paragraph 2 which states, "In protected forest areas as described in paragraph (1), there is a proposal to change the designation of protected forest areas into residential areas (space wait) covering an area of around 2 hectares in accordance with legal regulations in the forestry sector". This change in land function shows that there will be a reduction in green open space in Bandar Lampung.

It is considered less successful because many problems related to waste have not been handled adequately. The increase in population in Bandar Lampung City contributes to increased public consumption, which in turn results in an increase in waste volume. Kota Lampungpro.co (2022). The volume of household waste in Bandar Lampung every day in 2022 will increase compared to the previous year. The amount of waste from Bandar Lampung entering the Bakung landfill has now reached 1,000 tons per day, an increase from 850 tons per day last year, and 60% of the waste is inorganic waste, plastic waste dominates, and 40% is organic waste.

The limited land area for the Bakung landfill is 14.2 hectares, which is expected to be able to receive 230 tons of waste per day which ends up piling up in rubbish piles every day. The current waste collection model in Bandar Lampung City is still carried out directly, namely by taking rubbish from every house, and then throwing the rubbish directly into the Bakung Final Disposal Site (TPA) without involving other management processes, such as open

dumping. The unresolved waste problem lies in the poor waste management system.

Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 which regulates regional spatial planning for the period 2021 to 2041 can be said to be less effective or its objectives have not been successful. Increasingly worrying environmental problems indicate that the effectiveness of this regional regulation is not yet optimal. The government does not provide a specific program to alleviate environmental problems in the city of Bandar Lampung. A source from WahanaEnvironment said: "For example, in the Wayhalim area, next to Pkor Wayhalim. There is land that has become a city government asset. But why is it that in this new regional regulation (Regional RTRW 2021), the designation has been changed, to building permits and the HGU has even been issued. "In fact, it is one of the green areas in the middle of the city belonging to the city government, the only one remaining large in size and has the potential to be utilized."

Efficiency

Efficiency refers to the amount of effort required. In order to achieve a certain level of effectiveness, efficiency is required, which is often related to economic rationality. Efficiency involves the relationship between efforts and is often measured in terms of monetary costs. Efficiency is often measured by calculating the cost per unit of a particular product or service. Efficiency in this research reviews matters related to expenditure or financial planning issued by the government to implement policies related to the environment. In terms of budget, the three regional regulations which are the policies of the Bandar Lampung City Government in environmental matters are supported by the Bandar Lampung City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

The Environmental Service also explained that there is no special program to deal with Green Open Space and waste problems. This does not mean that the Environmental Service does not pay attention to these problems, but rather that the limited budget allocation cannot be met. Referring to the Strategic Plan Document (Renstra) and the budget allocation for the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service, it is increasing every year. However, the level of budget absorption (comparison of implementation between budget and realization) gradually fell from year to year. This is due to the unaffordability of many aspects of regional finance that affect the region's ability to finance regional expenditure.

From the Housing and Settlement Department of Bandar Lampung City, it appears that the lack of budget is an obstacle to solving environmental problems in Bandar Lampung City. The efforts that must be made by the Bandar Lampung City Government to overcome the problems according to the table above are by providing a budget and human resources, apart from that, supervision by the City Government is needed regarding the budgeting that has been provided. The Bandar Lampung City Housing and Settlement Service in the 2022 Fiscal Year formulated 7 (seven) programs worth IDR. 13,714,205,049 which is described in 13 (Thirteen) Activities and 29 (Twenty-Nine) Sub-Activities, one of the activities is: Spatial Planning Implementation Program with a budget of Rp. 2,065,998,394 supported by 1 (one) activity and 3 (three) sub-activities, namely: Strategic decision-making function

Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) and Detailed Regency/City Spatial Planning (RRTR). Rp. 2,065,998,394 (1) Entry of support, evaluation, Suggestion and Analysis material and Determination of Regency/City RRTR Rp. 1,775,000,000 (2) under policy determination in the regional plan implementation process amounting to Rp. 75,000,000 (3) sub-activities Interaction of policies and laws in the field of spatial planning Rp. 215,998,394 On the other hand, for waste management problems, according to data obtained by researchers from the Department of the Environment, the waste management program's target achievement at the end of the planning year is Rp. 45,576,164,690 with five work indicators. Meanwhile, the Procurement of Waste Management Facilities and Infrastructure program is 24,729,765,210 with performance indicators for the availability of waste management facilities and infrastructure.

Regarding the waste problem, it is very important for local government expenditure to have limits on waste management. In fact, almost all regions depend on it and the APBD for waste management. Based on the data obtained, 90% of the waste management funds received from the APBD, only 10% come from the APBD compensation, although 70% of waste management costs must be covered by levies, while the remaining 30% comes from the APBD. For waste management in cities In general, the annual demand is between 20 and 38 billion. So if you calculate it, each person needs 1,000,000 IDR 8,000/person/month (<https://pu.go.id>, 2014)) Garbage levies are of course still an obstacle for local governments. Not all local governments have succeeded in collecting taxes on waste and using them to manage waste. If there is a budget problem, just building a landfill in a city with a population of 250,000 people requires an investment of around IDR 23 billion per year with an operating profit (OM) of IDR 3 billion. These funds are intended for land acquisition, provision of heavy equipment, construction and operation of final disposal sites (TPA), and providing workers' salaries.

Adequacy

We can say that public policy is said to be perfect with indicators of the goals achieved being considered satisfactory in various respects. Quality control is measured by the level of availability of Human Resources (HR) and complementary resources for environmental problems in the city of Bandar Lampung. Money is urgently needed and the application of green spaces to create the infrastructure and resources necessary for the management, provision and development of green open spaces. Supporting the Policy regarding Green Open Space in Bandar Lampung City comes from the central/provincial government and Regional Work Units (SKPD). This budget is intended as project funds, and the regional SKPD budget is used to maintain Green Open Space. However, funding, development and maintenance of green open spaces has significant limitations. Likewise, the budget allocation provided by the Bandar Lampung city government for this purpose is also limited to marketing/procurement activities and implementation (Aldino and Suharno, 2022).

Environmental Service Service Performance Achievements 2016-2020 There are performance indicators that are not 100% of the set objectives. Performance indicators that do not meet the objectives are the water quality index (IKA) and waste management. The problem is that the water

quality index value and the role of waste management services in the 2016-2020 period are as follows: 1. The quality of river water in the city of Bandar Lampung is even higher.

caused by a lack of public awareness regarding waste water management, whether residential, commercial and/or recreational; 2. There is no awareness of participation in waste management; 3. Inadequate waste management facilities and infrastructure. There are still many problems in managing waste in Bandar Lampung City, such as the lack of waste management infrastructure from the grass roots level to the Final Processing Site (TPA) level, facilities and infrastructure for transporting and processing waste as well as a lack of human resources in the waste sector. management and treatment in Bandar City, Lampung. Apart from that, the existence of a waste bank is also a crucial solution because waste management in urban areas can also be a tool to empower the community, improve the economic sector, and inspire creativity. (Kumparan.com, 2020).

Equalization

Public policy that achieves equality refers to providing justice and achieving the given policy targets. The ranking is measured based on the accuracy of policy implementation. The Bandar Lampung Region does not support any group. The correct distribution procedure can be shown from the technical aspect of the size and breadth of life management and protection services in Bandar Lampung. In this case, researchers analyzed the green open space and waste problems.

The city of Bandar Lampung still has quite a large amount of green open space (open land). Most of the city area, around 51% of its total area, cannot be considered part of the existing city green open space (RTH) area due to limited resources (private or public). have not been able to identify it. 55 Types In Bandar Lampung City, the public Green Open Space (RTH) currently available is mountainous and hilly areas covering around 1,664.16 hectares, or around 67% of the city's total land area. In general, hills, mountains and forest areas play a significant role in providing green open space in this city. The identification results also show that public parks in Bandar Lampung City have a limited area.

On the other hand, the coverage of waste management services is also one of the assessment criteria for assessing the success of waste management services in Bandar Lampung City, which is based on the establishment of the Bakung Technical Implementation Unit TPA by the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service, which is regulated in Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation Number 88 of 2016 concerning the organizational structure, duties and work procedures of the Bakung TPA Technical Implementation Unit in Bandar Lampung City. Department of the Environment. TPA Bakung serves the waste management area in the Bandar Lampung urban area which is spread across 20 sub-regions covering 126 villages/kelurahan, 287 RWs and 2,775 RTs, which will be distributed to the TPA and collected at 62 TPS in the city of Bandar Lampung (BPS, 2020). Population growth causes an increasing amount of household waste to be transported to landfills several times a day to landfill (Manurung and Santoso, 2019).

The Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service Technical Implementation Agency for Waste Management

was established based on Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation Number 81 of 2016 concerning the Functions, Activities and Procedures of the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service, Waste Technical Service. The Technical Implementation and Waste Management Service has twenty (20) units located in Bandar Lampung City. In Bandar Lampung City, currently there are three waste banks managed by the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service, namely Kemiling Waste Bank, Way Halim Waste Bank, and Sukarame Waste Bank. However, of the three waste banks, only the Kemiling Waste Bank is actively operating. Currently, the Kemiling Waste Bank has developed into a 3R Waste Management Site (TPS 3R). Activities carried out at TPS 3R Kemiling involve the process of sorting waste collected by SOKLI officers or the community itself, with the aim of reselling it to collectors and producing compost (Ajrina *et al*, 2020). There are only 3 waste banks and only 1 is functioning, indicating that there is no equality in waste management. The role of waste banks in efforts to handle waste and maintain environmental cleanliness in their area. The establishment of a waste bank forum is also aimed at increasing efforts to manage waste independently in society.

Responsiveness

Responsiveness to public policy, this can be understood as a response to a program. This means the response of public policy objectives to policy implementation. The policy on the environment in Bandar Lampung has received a good response, but there is still a lack of responsiveness from the Bandar Lampung City Government regarding unresolved environmental problems.

The warning given by the Department of Human Settlements and Housing regarding violations committed due to non-fulfillment of green open space is a good response to the problem of green open space, however, it is necessary to give strict sanctions to these violators so that green open space is maintained in Bandar Lampung. If there is no follow-up action against the perpetrators who violate the green open space during this development, then the problem of green open space in Bandar Lampung will not be resolved, and there will be fewer green open spaces and the minimum standard of 30% green open space set by the Central Government will not be met.

Based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, there are several articles that regulate the obligations of the government and regional governments in ensuring efficient and environmentally friendly waste management. Article 5 emphasizes their obligation to supervise effective and environmentally friendly waste management. Article 6 emphasizes their responsibility in raising public awareness about waste management. On the other hand, Article 12 (paragraph 1) mandates that every individual must reduce and dispose of their waste in an environmentally friendly manner. This research creates performance indicators that can describe the extent to which the community participates in waste management. One indicator that can be used to measure the level of public awareness of waste management is the low level of participation in paying waste tax. This index can provide an idea of the extent to which local governments can increase public awareness to play an active role in waste management in the region.

Quoted from the November 2022 edition of m.lampost.co "The completion rate for waste collection at the Bandar Lampung Environmental Service (DLH) has only reached 55.36%. This ratio is around IDR 7.483 billion compared to the target in the APBD." Meanwhile, the City Government is targeting a cleanliness levy of Rp. 13.5 M. The levy is collected through the waste management service managed by UPT Cleanliness. The target for levies as PAD for the Bandar Lampung City Government was not successful in reaching the target, only reaching 60%. The low level of community willingness to pay for urban waste management services shows that community participation in waste management is still very low.

The lack of public awareness regarding waste management and minimization cannot actually be separated from the problem of still not being optimal and the role of local government in encouraging and socializing the community's function in waste management. However, the largest proportion of waste disposed of at the Bakung landfill is organic waste originating from household waste. This description explains the importance of community participation in waste management, especially in waste management and minimization, considering the limited services provided by the Bandar Lampung City Government.

Accuracy

In this context, policy success can be assessed based on the achievement of relevant policy objectives, the benefits felt by the target group, and the impact of changes that are in line with the policy mission. The correct policy regarding environmental management and protection in Bandar Lampung is assessed by whether the policy provides benefits to the people of Bandar Lampung city. Government policies regarding environmental issues in Bandar Lampung have had a positive impact, but their implementation has not been optimal.

Government policy through the establishment of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning which regulates the proportion of green open space for City areas, namely 30% of the area. This is not in accordance with Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Regional Spatial Planning for 2021-2041, in one of the articles, namely article 22, there is a conversion of land which was previously a protected forest into a residential area. This change in land use has resulted in a reduction in green open space in Bandar Lampung and does not carry out what has been given in Law Number 26 of 2007.

Regarding waste issues, the key to the final technical goal of waste management lies in the criteria for assessing the correctness of selecting a waste management system at the final disposal site. Based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management at Final Disposal Sites (TPA), it is directed towards a Sanitary Landfill system. The law also explains that local governments must close the last waste dumps that still use the open dumping system. Research results from Ajrina *et al* (2020) Until now, Bakung TPA still uses an open loading and unloading system. The Bakung landfill system is expected to transition to a more environmentally friendly system by using a sanitary landfill system.

Based on the results of researchers' observations at the Bakung Landfill in Bandar Lampung, it can be seen that the condition of the waste is piling up in an open system (open dumping). This system is not very environmentally friendly and can cause health impacts which are certainly dangerous. Apart from that, the researcher also interviewed an officer at the Bakung TPA who stated that: "Yes, there are still many people here who throw away B3 waste from hospitals and health centers who just throw it away without processing it first." The explanation from the officer at the Bakung TPA shows that this is very contradictory. with the words of article 1 paragraph 27 in the Bandar Lampung Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020. The B3 waste should be processed so that it does not have a dangerous impact on health. Meanwhile, article 1 paragraph 40 of the Bandar Lampung Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 states that "every person who produces B3 waste is obliged to process the B3 waste they produce".

As is the function of the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service, it is an institution that has responsibility for monitoring environmental issues, managing waste management, as well as maintaining and maintaining waste-related infrastructure. Therefore, this task is one of the tasks that must be carried out by the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service, therefore it is necessary to study its role so that its duties can be optimal in waste processing and in line with the tasks of maintaining and protecting the environment. Improving the quality of a healthy environment, in accordance with the vision of the City of Bandar Lampung, reflects Bandar Lampung City Mission Number 7, which aims to maintain and improve the quality of the living environment at the city level so that it becomes a healthy, comfortable, clean and pleasant place for residents and the urban ecosystem.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion from the Policy Evaluation in Bandar Lampung City, the researcher made the following conclusions: 1) Effectiveness, this indicator has not been successful, because there are still many environmental problems such as green open space in Bandar Lampung whose percentage is still 11.08%, far from the actual proportion. has been determined by the Government. The waste problem in Bandar Lampung has not yet been resolved, the volume of waste is increasing in line with the increase in population in Bandar Lampung City and has resulted in the Bakung TPA already exceeding its capacity to accommodate waste; 2) Efficiency, this indicator is not yet efficient. This is due to the limited budget for purchasing land for green open space problems, while for the waste problem the same thing is experienced, namely limited budget for waste management; 3) Adequacy, in this indicator, lack of human resources results in inadequate waste management, and in RTH also a lack of supervision of perpetrators who violate development permits; 4) Responsiveness, success in this indicator can be seen from the formation of several regional regulations related to environmental issues issued by the Bandar Lampung City Government. For the issue of green open space, the Bandar Lampung City Government in 2023 plans to add additional green open space. Meanwhile, for waste problems, the level of public awareness regarding household waste management; 5) Alignment, this indicator is for green open space problems related to the distribution of public green

open spaces in Bandar Lampung City, which are not all in every sub-district in Bandar Lampung City and for waste management problems, the waste banks owned by the Bandar Lampung City Government are not evenly distributed; 6) Accuracy, this indicator is successful because the Bandar Lampung City Government policy in implementing regional regulations related to environmental issues is the right thing, but its implementation has not been optimal.

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