

**Collaborative Analysis of the Bengkulu City Regional Government in Overcoming Waste at the Tourism Object**



**Analisis Kolaborasi Pemerintah Daerah Kota Bengkulu dalam mengatasi Sampah di Objek Pariwisata**

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p><b>Keywords</b>  <i>Waste Policy;                      Collaboration;                      Environment;                      Tourism Object;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>                      The efforts of the Bengkulu City Regional Government in dealing with waste have been quite good by issuing various regional regulations and mayoral regulations, but in the field trash still piles up here and there, this is the background to the research because waste is not managed properly at the Jakat beach tourism object. This study aims to analyze how the collaboration of the Bengkulu city government in dealing with waste in tourism objects. This research method was carried out using a qualitative approach with case studies that focused on what kind of collaboration the Bengkulu city government had in dealing with waste at the Jakat Beach tourism object. Data was collected through in-depth interviews and discussions with the Bengkulu City Regional Government's State Civil Apparatus (ASN), micro-entrepreneurs who are active in the Jakat Beach tourism object. There were 6 informants who came from 3 stakeholders, namely micro entrepreneurs, communities and local government. The results of the study show that the collaboration carried out by the Bengkulu City Government in dealing with waste has not been optimal, it has been confirmed that the Bengkulu City Regional Government does not yet have a legal/written collaboration with any party to deal with waste at the Jakat Beach tourist attraction</p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>  <i>Kebijakan Persampahan;                      Kolaborasi;                      Lingkungan;                      Objek Pariwisata;</i></p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                      Upaya Pemerintah Daerah Kota Bengkulu dalam mengatasi sampah cukup baik dengan menerbitkan berbagai peraturan daerah dan peraturan walikota, namun di lapangan sampah masih menumpuk di sana sini, ini yang melatarbelakangi penelitian karena sampah tidak dikelola dengan baik di objek pariwisata Pantai Jakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimanakah kolaborasi pemerintah daerah kota Bengkulu dalam mengatasi sampah di objek pariwisata Pantai Jakat. Metode penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kasus yang berfokus pada seperti apa kolaborasi pemerintah daerah kota Bengkulu dalam mengatasi persampahan di objek pariwisata Pantai Jakat. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dan diskusi dengan Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN) Pemerintah Daerah</p>

	<p>Kota Bengkulu, pelaku usaha mikro yang beraktivitas di objek pariwisata Pantai Jakat. Ada 6 informan yang berasal dari 3 stakeholder yakni pelaku usaha mikro, masyarakat dan pemerintah daerah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi yang dilakukan oleh Pemerintah kota Bengkulu dalam mengatasi sampah belum optimal, kolaborasi telah dilakukan bersama PERBANUSA dan ECOENZYM hanya bersifat spontan, namun Pemerintah Daerah kota Bengkulu belum memiliki kolaborasi secara legal/tertulis yang berkelanjutan dengan pihak manapun untuk mengatasi sampah di objek wisata Pantai Jakat.</p>
<p><b>Article History</b>                  Send 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022                  Review 19<sup>th</sup> December 2022                  Accepted 4<sup>th</sup> January 2023</p>	<p>Copyright ©2022 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a>                  This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                  Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p> 

## Introduction

Waste is a crucial problem for all countries, especially developing countries with large populations. All countries have their own methods and techniques for dealing with the waste generated by their residents. It takes qualified management and resources to address waste management in cities (López et al., 2018). (Ming, Bui, Tseng, Lim, & Tan, 2020). In Indonesia, waste is a problem in every region, a sharing meeting between the Ministry of Environment (KLH) and the People's Representative Council (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) explained that Indonesia produces 68.5 tons of waste per year, in 2022 there will be an increase of 70 tons, there is 24% of the waste that is not managed properly (Anonymous, 2022b). Other data also shows that 34.83% of waste is not managed properly per year (Anonymous, 2022a). This data shows that there is some waste that has not been managed properly.

Several studies related to waste that are not managed properly will have an impact on the environment, health and social communities around tourist objects (Hupponen, Havukainen, & Horttanainen, 2023; Incekara, 2022). Domestic studies also discuss the impact of waste that is not managed properly, which has been carried out by many researchers. Garbage that is left unchecked will pollute the environment, and have an adverse social and health impact on the people living around the waste (Hasibuan, 2016; Mahyudin, 2017). Over time and sustainable development, the waste management process is growing and adapting to climate change (Hupponen et al., 2023).

Good waste management requires collaboration with various relevant stakeholders. Studies related to collaboration can complete waste management projects properly carried out by (Dayana, 2021). In order to optimize waste management, collaboration is carried out between waste banks and the community (Gunanti, Permana, & Gama, 2021). Waste management can be carried out well if it is carried out with the management of the Triple Helix sector, namely the public (government), private sector and universities can do it in collaboration (Anuardo, Espuny, Carolina, & Costa, 2022). That is, by collaborating with various stakeholders, all problems can lighten the burden and achieve organizational goals (Carmela, Brunetta, Bimbo, & Kostoula, 2021; Jäger & Piscicelli, 2021; McAfee, Reinhold, Alleway, & Connell, 2021; Morse & Stephens, 2012; Muhyi & Chan, 2017; Rosyadi, Kusuma, Fitrah, Haryanto, & Adawiyah, 2020; Van Hoof & Thiell, 2014; Yuniningsi, Darmi, & Sulandari, 2019).

Policies to overcome the waste problem, the government has made various efforts, including regulations. The Central Government has issued Law (UU) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. Waste management needs to be

carried out in a comprehensive, integrated manner from upstream to downstream. A Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation (Permen LHK) Number 14 of 2021 concerning Waste Management in Garbage Banks has been issued. Bengkulu Province has issued Bengkulu Governor Regulation Number 19 of 2019 concerning Bengkulu Province Policies and Strategies in Household Waste Management. Meanwhile, the Bengkulu city government has issued Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 2 of 2011 concerning Waste Management.

The commitment of the Regional Government of the City of Bengkulu to dealing with waste has been strengthened by the issuance of Regulation (Perwal) Number 8 of 2018 concerning the Formation of a Regional Garbage Technical Implementation Unit, then for optimal waste management the Mayor has issued Mayor Regulation Number 37 of 2019 concerning Bengkulu City Policies and Strategies in Waste management. This regulation was issued in order that waste management can be carried out properly starting from waste reduction and waste handling.

Waste reduction in accordance with the regulations above emphasizes that waste management is carried out by limiting waste accumulation, waste recycling and reuse. Meanwhile, waste handling is carried out by sorting, collecting, transporting, processing and final processing. This regulation applies to all regions. Including the tourist area. Bengkulu City is a coastal area, has the potential object of coastal tourism. The potential for beach tourism objects in the city of Bengkulu ranges from 14 regional points, one of the areas visited by many tourists is Jakat Beach.

Jakat Beach in the city of Bengkulu has a clean white sand structure, sloping, which is the destination for people to bathe and have fun while waiting for the sun to set. Jakat Beach is a tourist destination for the people of Bengkulu in particular, the location of Jakat Beach is only 1 km from the city center. Communities who are active around Jakat Beach can generate waste, for example micro-business actors and tourist visitors.

The phenomenon in the field shows that the waste at the Jakat Beach tourism object has not been managed properly, it can be seen that garbage in several locations is still piling up. This was confirmed by various news reports in the media, including medcom.id giving the title of lack of attention, the Jakat Bengkulu beach was filled with trash (Ansyori, 2014). Antara inews.id reported that the accumulation of garbage at the Jakat Beach tourist attraction was also reported by Antara inews.id which was entitled Bengkulu Jakat beach polluted by household waste (Pranoto, 2021). Coastal areas are very identical to tourism areas, so stakeholder participation is needed so that building tourist objects can protect the environment in a sustainable manner (Ming et al., 2020).

Based on the description of the phenomenon above, the efforts made by the Bengkulu city government to deal with waste at the Jakat Beach tourist attraction have not been optimal. Therefore, it is important for the regional government of the city of Bengkulu to collaborate with various stakeholders. The parties involved are those who are active in the coastal area of Jakarta, including community micro business actors as tourist visitors. This study discusses how the collaboration of the Bengkulu City Regional Government to Overcome waste at the Jakat Beach Tourism Object.

## Method

This study discusses and analyzes how the Regional Government collaborates in dealing with waste at the Jakat Beach tourist attraction. By studying and identifying sources of waste in the research object locations, then identifying whether local governments have collaborated in overcoming waste. This study uses a qualitative approach, which describes naturally, with factual conditions related to local government collaboration in dealing with waste at the Jakat Beach tourist attraction. This research is a case study that observes the behavior of stakeholders, namely the regional government of the city of Bengkulu as a catalyst as well as implementing policies, micro business actors who sell at Jakat beach tourism objects and the visiting community. There were 6 informants, the characteristics of the informants consisted of 3 elements, namely 1) 2 elements of the regional government of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN); 2) 2 people from micro business actors; 3) 2 tourist visitors, read table 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Informants

Nu	Informant	Age	Information
#1	Female	50 years	Micro entrepreneurs
#2	Female	42 years	Micro entrepreneurs
#3	Male	40 years	State Civil Apparatus
#4	Male	38 years	State Civil Apparatus
#5	Female	39 years	Tourist visitor
#6	Male	30 years	Tourist visitor

The technique of determining informants by means of a purposive side, ASN who have an understanding regarding waste reduction and waste management, micro business actors are those who have been in business for 10 years and over, while tourist visitors are site-specific, visitors who become informants are visitors who meet at the time of research done. Sources of research data come from primary data, namely, observation and in-depth interviews. In addition, secondary data comes from previous research, print and online media, social media, reports and regulations. Data were analyzed through data condensation, data reduction, data

display and data verification. In testing the validity of the data, both primary data and secondary data, the writer checks continuously until the data is stable. Preposition results are carried out by conducting interviews with sources at different times.

## Result and Discussion

This section will present two parts, the first part will discuss the existing research object, namely discussing the factual conditions of Jakat Beach. The second part will briefly discuss how collaboration with other parties is an effort by the Bengkulu City government to deal with waste in tourist objects.

### The existing Jakat Beach tourist attraction

Jakat Beach is a leading tourist destination for the people of Bengkulu province, this is due to its easily accessible geographical location, the distance between the city center and Jakat Beach is around 1 km. Jakat Beach has a beautiful charm, white sand, has a sloping beach structure, so that many people who travel do activities like playing sand/water, bathing, playing jet skis, banana boats, floats made of tires. Beautified by the beautiful beach atmosphere directly facing the Indian Ocean while enjoying the sunset, people can rejoice while taking pictures enjoying the culinary prepared by micro-entrepreneurs. The beauty and atmosphere of the beach can be seen in Figure 1.



Figure 1 . The atmosphere of the people who are having fun on the Jakat beach  
Source: mildaini.com & medcom.id

Figure 1 shows the activity of tourists/visitors to the coast of Jakarta who enjoy enjoying the natural beauty of the beach, while playing in the sand, bathing and enjoying the sunset. However, in some coastal areas there is a garbage problem which has not been able to be resolved to this day. Waste still piles up here and there and is still a source of environmental problems at the Jakat Beach tourist attraction, the condition of the waste is shown in figure 2.



Figure 2. Waste on the Jakat beach that disturbs the view  
Source: Research Results, 2022

Figure 2 shows that trash is still scattered in several areas of the Jakat beach tourism object. Based on the results of interviews with micro-entrepreneurs as quoted below.

Some of this waste comes from the sea, consisting of twigs, plastic, household waste and so on, still piling up in front of the shop where we sell it. There are no cleaning staff to handle it specifically, for example picking up trash every day. In the past, the city government once cleaned the beach every Friday, but in the last 1 year it hasn't been around (#2, Wr, 42 years).

As a trader, I prepare my own trash bins, but generally speaking, sacks are also the problem, the problem is that the transportation is not done every day. Sometimes I lose when I bring my trash home, sometimes I put it on the beach where there is lots of grass (#1, An, 50 years).

The statements of the informants above, information is obtained that currently there are no programs or other parties collaborating in terms of waste management at Jakat Beach. This has an impact on waste that cannot be handled properly. Apart from that, because there is no definite schedule for waste transportation, it causes business actors to place waste in the wrong place.

### **Collaboration Analysis of the Bengkulu City Government in Overcoming Waste**

Humans as social beings have the instinct and desire to always be together and help one another, work together and form an organization to achieve common goals. This paradigm is currently called collaboration. Collaboration is cooperation, helping each other, sharing experiences to achieve common goals. In the context of this research, how is the collaboration of the Bengkulu city government in dealing with waste at the Jakat Beach tourism object. Bengkulu city government should always collaborate with various related parties so that waste can be handled properly.

Based on data in the field, currently there is no collaboration for handling waste in general, especially in special areas such as the Jakat Beach tourism object which does not yet have written collaboration from the private sector, NGOs, PTs or between OPDs. This was confirmed based on excerpts from an interview with informant #4, Jh, 40 years.

...DLH has not yet collaborated with private companies, NGOs, PTs in writing/officially, we have carried out activities with environmental activists with PERBANUSA and ECOENZYM. but for the specific location of tourism objects it has not been done. Because in 2018 the authority to manage the surrounding Long coastal area was taken over by the province (#4, Jh, 38<sup>years</sup>).

The information above illustrates that there is no special treatment for waste management in tourism objects, the same as in other regions. However, it is best if the tourism object area is free of waste, therefore policies that accommodate the reduction of waste piles at the source need to be implemented. The regional government of Bengkulu city should be committed to implementing the regulations that have been made. The findings in the field show that the leaders of the provincial government and the city government show their respective sectoral egos so that the impact on waste management is not optimal. They do not show the same passion and vision and mission in dealing with waste which is a source of environmental pollution. In addition, the lack of participation of micro-entrepreneurs and visitors in reducing waste is an inhibiting factor for not optimal waste management at the Jakat beach tourism object. Micro-entrepreneurs think that waste reduction and management is the responsibility of the government, they argue that they have contributed to environmental hygiene.

Waste is a crucial problem for all countries, every day humans produce waste, this is triggered by increased human activity and an increase in population, thus the volume of waste is also increasing. The government has attempted to resolve the waste problem by making several regulations. The highest regulation is Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. To implement this law, local governments must issue derivative regulations so that the law can be implemented.

The Provincial and Municipal Governments of Bengkulu have also issued regulations as instruments for waste management (described in the introduction). For optimal waste management, it is important to carry out various strategies and strengthening in the form of collaboration as an effort to overcome waste problems. Studies related to the importance of collaboration in strengthening shared tasks and achieving vision and mission (Darmi, Mujtahid, & Rosidin, 2021). Because of this, collaboration in waste management is important for optimal implementation of the laws and regulations that have been issued.



The natural coastal area is a potential area that should be managed optimally. Management of coastal areas to become tourist objects will increase development, but for optimal management it is better to collaborate with various parties, this is in line with research results (Darmi, 2017; Yuniningsi et al., 2019).

Bengkulu city government as the leading sector in waste handling and reduction is important to collaborate, committed to related actors. The Bengkulu city government has made efforts as reflected in the issuance of regulations on waste handling, but at the operational and technical level there is no management strategy or standard pattern which has an impact on waste handling that is not optimal. Based on the results of research in the field, the collaborative pattern of waste handling can be resolved if adopting governance as shown in Figure 3 below:

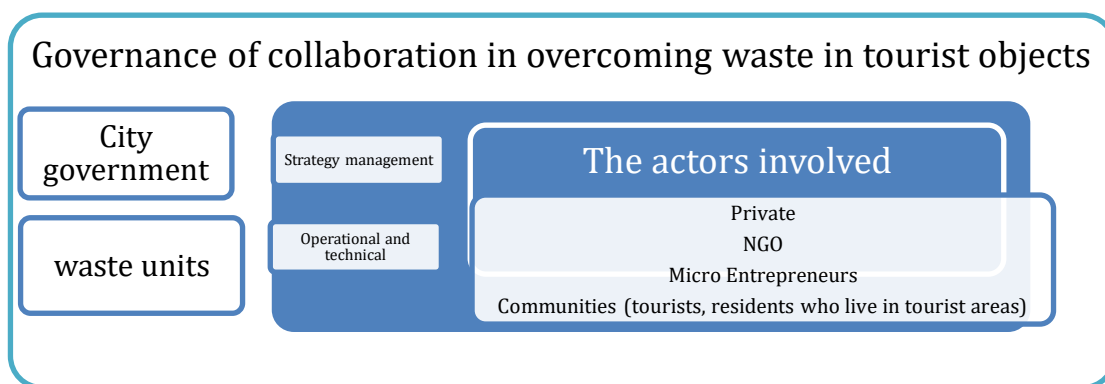


Figure 3. Management patterns of collaborative waste management

Source: research results, 2022

The role of the Bengkulu city government in dealing with waste is very large, these roles include; 1) regulators who make regulations related to solid waste; 2) Facilitative Leadership which emphasizes the ability of leaders to collaborate and empower communities and their environment; 3) provide allocation of sources of financing; 4) as an initiator who initiates activities related to waste reduction and handling. The waste unit as a technical implementer in waste handling should carry out a management strategy that is integrated with the actors involved, including the private sector, NGOs, micro business actors who are active in tourist attractions and the community, both visitors and the community around the tourist attraction.

## Conclusion

The implementation of waste management policies is a problem for all local governments, including the regional government of the city of Bengkulu. At present, in general, the condition of waste management in the city of Bengkulu has not been carried out optimally, this has impacted on the Jakat Beach tourism object area. Jakat Beach as the flagship of tourism

in the city of Bengkulu is not yet free from waste. This is one of the factors due to the lack of collaboration with various parties, which has an impact on the lack of participation of micro-business actors and tourist visitors in reducing waste. The unavailability of waste banks in the Jakat Beach area, the unscheduled transport of waste to the TPA. The solution is that it is important to collaborate between related parties to the people who live in tourism object areas, the private sector, NGOs, environmental activists and universities. This collaboration is carried out in the framework of mutual assistance (gotong royong), sharing knowledge so that Jakat Beach is free of waste for the sake of the beauty of the environment and the sustainability of tourism development in the future.

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