

The Implementation of Ternate Mayor's Policy in Handling Household Waste in Kota Baru Village

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ABSTRACT

The results of this study use an emerging qualitative investigative approach, data collection in a sensitive natural environment in people and research sites, and inductive and deductive data analysis and establish patterns or themes to study this problem. The data collected after analysis is then described so that it is easily understood by others. This study is intended to provide an illustration, elaborate and interpret related existing circumstances. The research location consists of three elements, namely place, actors and activities. The location of this research is in Kota Baru Village, Central Ternate District, Ternate City. The primary data in this study was sourced from officials within DLH Ternate City, Lurah, Kota Baru Village officials, and the community. The collection of data and information in this study uses various ways and techniques derived from various sources, both human and non-human.

INTRODUCTION

One of the tasks of the government in carrying out environmentally sound waste management is to ensure the implementation of good and environmentally sound waste management. The duties of the Government and local governments include growing and increasing public awareness in waste management and conducting research, development of waste reduction and handling technology (Untu, 2020). Strategies in waste management and green open space are still considered not optimal. This is the impact of the inconsistency of local governments in handling waste and green open spaces in urban areas, lack of community participation and local government policies that have not been supportive in handling environmental problems and external obstacles such as lack of human resources in the field of environment and forestry, and weak environmental supervision and control so that it causes a lot of environmental damage (Yakin, 2021). This is reinforced by the results of research by Anshory et al. (2020) that there is a positive correlation between the level of community participation and the reduction in the amount of waste generation in urban villages.

However, waste handling in certain villages shows positive results because communication includes transmission is quite well implemented, Resources include staff with a sufficient number of officers, authority is good enough with orders, Disposition includes good enough officer attitude, bureaucratic rules are good enough, Bureaucratic Structure which includes SOPs is good enough and fragmentation is good enough (Barkatullah & Ridayani, 2023). However, there is also often a disposition of incompatibility between the implementation of programs in the Environmental Office and those in the Village (Takaluhude et al., 2022). The waste policy planned by stakeholders must control waste conflicts because the volume of waste is increasing along with the increase in population quantity and high population mobility (Fauzan, 2021). A clean city must be free from wild waste and the smell of garbage that can disturb the environment of residents (Baskoro & Kurniawan, 2021). The strategies include through Environmental Sanitation with waste recycling and waste sorting warehouses, the development of integrated waste management, the construction of compost production houses, and the formation of teams/workers/volunteers to handle village waste management (Pamuji et al., 2023).

Waste management needs a multi-stakeholder corporate social responsibility collaboration strategy in waste handling (Harlyandra & Kafaa2021). This strategy needs to be through communication between implementors, policy givers and target groups, and socialization to the community (Umar et al., 2020). The initial stage is through planning aspects, including the availability of data on the volume of community waste, data on facilities and infrastructure, the fleet owned, and data on its officers/task force (resources) (Saparuddin et al., 2021). Waste management also requires General Guidelines for City Without Slums which is proven through the implementation of programs ranging from preparation, planning, implementation, to sustainability. Several inhibiting factors in program implementation such as technical obstacles during program implementation

and lack of public awareness related to waste problems (Rachma & Widowati, 2020).

Studies of waste in Ternate City can also be found in some of the results of previous studies. Ternate City has become a garbage emergency city. The results of Akbar & Warouw's (2014) research found that waste management in Ternate City, especially Bastiong Talangame Village and several other villages is not good enough, because the culture of community attitudes and behavior has not been aware of cleanliness, generation and characteristics of waste, as well as inadequate waste collection, transportation, management and final disposal facilities. Sahil, et al., (2016) concluded that waste management in Ternate City is not good enough, several factors that influence the waste management system in Dufa-Dufa Village are still experiencing problems, namely the culture of community attitudes and behavior, landfills and waste characteristics, as well as waste collection, transportation, management and final disposal facilities. The behavior of the community throwing garbage on the coast of Kasturian Village and the limited landfill (TPS) have become habits that can have a negative impact on health (Purwaningsih & Ishak, 2016).

Another opinion (Sumadayo, 2021) also corroborates the results of his assessment that Ternate City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2013 concerning Waste Management has not been effective. The Ternate City Government has not maximally provided support for the implementation of Regional Regulations because the provision of infrastructure and services has not been optimal. The lack of socialization resulted in very low community participation and the Regional Regulation did not have coercive power because it did not have strict sanctions. Other authors, Magdalena, et al., (2019); Basri, et al., (2021) offer waste banks in accordance with the Regulation of the State Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of *Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle* Through Waste Banks, becoming one of the alternatives to overcome waste problems in Ternate City.

To overcome this, Irwansyah and Mufidah (2023) offer waste management through educational strategies about waste and its management in schools and all education in Ternate City. This educational activity is expected to be able to provide knowledge and understanding to the academic community regarding the management and utilization of waste into goods that have use value. This education consists of 3 stages, namely the provision of waste material and its management, craft training from inorganic waste and the last stage is activity evaluation.

Usman and Can (2021) offer the need for the Ternate City Government to form a waste task force in each village, whose task is to patrol every time, make daily reports and check dead times, the need for mutual supervision between residents, so that they no longer throw garbage at dead times, the Environmental Office also builds cooperation with universities in Ternate City This collaboration is also an effort to encourage campuses to make waste management innovations. Nagu & Latif (2021) suggest that the Ternate City Government should take guidance and counseling steps, to increase public

awareness and participation in waste management by utilizing community gathering media at the location of East Makassar village which seems kumah.

Hasriyadi & Sumaryati (2020) propose that all waste management of hospitals and clinics in Ternate City can guarantee and protect the community from the dangers of environmental pollution sourced from waste because hospital waste has the potential to pollute the environment. This step can be done through medical waste management from the collection stage to the final disposal/destruction stage.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Edward III's Policy Implementation Concept

According to George Edward III in Widodo (2010: 96) there are 4 factors that affect the success or failure of policy implementation, including factors (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition and (4) bureaucratic structure. Communication is defined as "the process of delivering communicator information to communicants consisting of dimensions of transmission, clarity and consistency (Widodo, 2010: 97). Second, Edward III in Widodo (2010: 98) stated that resources have an important role in policy implementation which includes human resources, budget resources, and equipment resources and authority resources. *Third*, Edward III in Widodo (2010: 104) stated about the disposition or attitude of implementing policies seriously so that what is the purpose of the policy can be realized, effective and efficient. Some factors include the appointment of bureaucracy and adequate incentives. Fourth, namely the bureaucratic structure by Edward III in Widodo (2010: 106) states that "policy implementation may still be ineffective due to the inefficiency of the bureaucratic structure". This bureaucratic structure according to Edward III in Widodo (2010: 106) covers aspects such as bureaucratic structure, division of authority, relationships between organizational units and so on, namely the existence of "Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) and fragmentation", internal demands for certainty of time, resources and the need for uniformity in complex and broad work organizations.

Household Waste Concept

According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO) waste is something that is not used, not used, disliked or something that is thrown away that comes from human activities and does not occur by itself (Chandra, 2006). Azrul Azwar (1990) In his book Introduction to Environmental Health Science (1990), Azwar mentioned that the definition of waste is part of something that is not used, disliked or something that must be disposed of which generally comes from activities carried out by humans (including industrial activities) but not biological because human waste is not included in it. Karden Eddy Sontang Manik (2003) Quoted from the book Environmental Management (2003), Manik defines waste as an object that is not used or desired and must be disposed of produced by human activities.

Based on the description of the opinions of these experts, it can be said that waste is the result of human activities that are discarded because they are no longer useful or unwanted by the owner. Thus waste contains the following principles: The existence of a solid object or non-solid material The existence of

a direct or indirect relationship with the object is no longer useful or no longer desired by the owner Is the residue of human activities. The concept of Waste is regulated in the Law, Government Regulations, and related Ministry Regulations. The rules are hierarchically, namely Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Similar Waste of Household Waste, Presidential Regulation Number 97 of 2017 concerning National Policy and Strategy for Management of Household Waste and Similar Waste of Household Waste, and Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.10 / MENLHK / SETJEN / PLB.0 / 4/2018 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Regional Policies and Strategies for Household Waste Management and Similar Household Waste.

According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, it is explained that waste is waste is the rest of human daily activities and / or natural processes in solid form. Furthermore, other definitions explain, Specific waste is waste that due to its nature, concentration, and/or volume requires special management, where the source of waste is the origin of waste generation. More focused on the locus of this study, household waste is waste derived from daily activities in the household that does not include feces and specific waste. Waste of a type of household waste is household waste originating from commercial areas, industrial supervision, special areas, social facilities, public facilities, and/or other facilities. Waste management is systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable which includes reducing and handling waste based on the source of waste from which waste is generated.

Of course, waste comes from households, but the materials are sourced from producers such as business actors who produce goods that use packaging, distribute goods that use packaging and come from imports, or sell goods using containers that cannot or are difficult to decompose by natural processes. Temporary shelters, hereinafter abbreviated as TPS, are places before waste is transported to integrated recycling, processing, and waste processing sites. A waste processing site with the 3R principle (reduce, reuse, recycle) called TPS 3R which functions as a place for collection, sorting, reuse, and recycling on an area scale.

An integrated waste processing site is a TPST place with its functions of collection, sorting, reuse, recycling, processing, and final processing in the landfill by returning waste to environmental media. The district/city government formulates and establishes policies and strategies in waste management consisting of (1) the direction of waste reduction and handling policies; and (2) waste reduction and handling programs with targets for reducing waste generation and prioritization of waste types gradually, and waste handling targets for each certain period of time. The waste management master plan contains several main aspects, namely a. limiting waste generation; b. waste recycling; c. waste reuse; d. waste sorting; e. garbage collection; f. transportation of garbage; g. waste processing; h. final processing of garbage; and i. funding.

METHODOLOGY

The results of this study use an emerging qualitative investigative approach, data collection in a sensitive natural environment in people and research sites, and inductive and deductive data analysis and establish patterns or themes to study this problem (Creswell, 2013: 45). Creswell uses rigorous data collection procedures, adequately summarizes in a variety of tabular forms—data forms and details, and spends considerable time in the field. Qualitative data collection such as the use of photos to obtain responses, sounds, visual materials, or digital text messages in a qualitative approach, makes researchers the main instrument (*key instrument*) in data collection, as well as in this study (Moleong, 2013: 89)

The data collected after analysis is then described so that it is easily understood by others. This study is intended to provide an illustration, elaborate and interpret related existing circumstances (Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono (2020: 7). Moleong (2013: 9) states: In qualitative research, researchers alone or with the help of others are the main data collection tools. Only humans as tools can relate to respondents or other objects, and only humans are able to understand the relationship between realities on the ground. Researchers analyze the data using several levels of abstraction specific to general abstraction levels. Researchers present research in stages or compile an analysis from the specific to the general. Codes and themes obtained from the data may indicate the ideas being analyzed in relation to exploration.

The research location consists of three elements, namely place, actors and activities. The location of this research is in Kota Baru Village, Central Ternate District, Ternate City. The purpose of this study is to answer questions about the implementation of the Perwali policy on Household Waste Management Strategy in Kota Baru Village in 2023. This qualitative research data source can be obtained from oral and written information, interviews, observations and valid and reliable official documents. Primary data obtained from interviews of key informants. Secondary data as data obtained from second sources, especially through online media and official documents.

The primary data in this study was sourced from officials within DLH Ternate City, Lurah, Kota Baru Village officials, and the community. The collection of data and information in this study uses various ways and techniques derived from various sources, both human and non-human. Sugiono (2008) suggests that when viewed in terms of data collection methods or techniques can be done by observation (observation), *Interview* (interview), questionnaire (questionnaire), documentation and a combination of the four. The author uses data and information collection techniques that are covered by in-depth interview studies and documentation studies. Moleong (2013) states that an interview is a conversation carried out with a specific purpose. Researchers use documentation studies to dig, review, and study written sources in the form of activity reports, news release clippings, and state (government) documents.

This study uses data analysis techniques consisting of three lines of activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing / verification (Milles and Huberman, 2007). From the chart above, it can be explained that there are 7 (seven) main types of activities

and data analysis is an interactive cyclical process. The steps are as follows: 1) determine the location of the study; 2) gain access and establish good relations; 3) Intentional sampling; 4) Collecting data; 5) record information; 6) solve problems; and, 7) store data. In this study, the data were in the form of interview transcripts, documents. Moleong (2013: 277) states: Writing is done by first collecting notes from each category. The stages that have been carried out by reducing data on all materials obtained from the data collection process, carry out Display Data The results of reduction in the form of descriptions are in accordance with the aspects of the study. The presentation of this data is intended to make it easier for the author to interpret the data and take the last step is to draw conclusions and verify based on an understanding of the data that has been successfully collected.

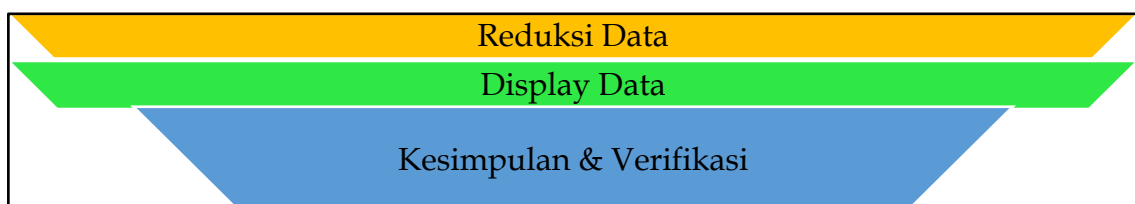


Figure 1. Stages of the Research Data Analysis Process

RESEARCH RESULT

Communication

The findings of the Communication model in the Implementation of Ternate Mayor Regulation number 19 of 2018 concerning regional policies and strategies in handling household waste and similar types of household waste in Ternate City have not fully run well. The delivery of information about waste handling has not been thoroughly conveyed to the community. The community does not understand and know that there is a waste processing policy. Just what kind of process it is is not yet at all known. Communication between stakeholders is also not just socialization. Communication can be in contact with the help of facilities for Kota Baru village in handling waste.

The source of garbage comes from the kitchen. As actors in waste production, housewives are actually the most numerous and must get education about proper waste processing. Because housewives are more in touch with shopping for daily necessities, cook in the kitchen and collect food scraps. When compared to Edward III's concept of communication, the dimension of clarity about waste handling has not been thoroughly explained to the public. That is, a local regulation law is ideally explained in a more efficient form. This is the task of the City Government in socialization through associations of social gathering women, as well as PKK in the village. In addition, there has been no consistency in waste handling communication between institutions that have direct authority.

The communication transmission dimension states that public policies on waste handling are not only conveyed to policy implementors such as DLH official devices, sub-districts and villages, but also conveyed to policy target groups such as the people of Kota Baru, especially housewives, and other

parties such as traders who have a lot of plastic material residues directly or indirectly.

So far, the socialization of the Environmental Agency (DLH) to urban villages in the Development of Recycling and Reuse Activities for Household Waste and Similar Household Waste has only reached the village apparatus, while at the community level it has not been carried out because recycling and reusing household waste requires technological and industrial readiness, budget and skills. The implementation of organic waste processing for households through communication between DLH has not been effective in the village. Moreover, the sorting of Household Waste and Similar Household waste through the waste bank unit in RT has not been running with. There is only the collection of waste that has been mixed with all forms of inorganic and organic waste materials in one large plastic bag package. Average Establishment and application provides 5 types of bins.

Resources

There are two findings of resources that have an important role in the implementation of the regulation of the Mayor of Ternate Number 19 of 2018. About regional policies and strategies in handling household waste and similar types of household waste in Ternate City in policy implementation. Budget resources, and equipment resources and authority resources.

First, human resources for waste management in Kota Baru Village do not exist at all. This can be overcome by the way the City Government needs to recruit contract employees or the formation of candidates for the State Civil Apparatus by proposing many employees with undergraduate backgrounds in Environmental Engineering, or Environmental Health. The availability of this energy aims to be a source of knowledge and skills, and then there needs to be a transformation of waste handling by involving the transfer of technology to people who are more involved in households. Second, the availability of waste handling budget resources is still limited, while waste has become a serious problem in Kota Baru Village. With the limited budget of the Ternate City Government in Kelurahan, the quality of waste handling services has not been effective and efficient. In addition, there are also small salary incentives and other benefits provided by the Ternate City Government to waste transport officers, and there are no waste cleaning customer fees given to officers.

Third, Resources Waste handling equipment has not met the standards. On average, officers are not provided with anti-bacterial clothing, because it is very vulnerable to the health of waste haulers. In various major cities in developed countries, clothing standards have been implemented equipped with gloves, helmets, boots and masks. In fact, all the officers are acting as they are, without all the equipment needed to keep them from inhaling the smell of the garbage being transported.

Fourth, the authority resources in the sub-district office to provide these facilities have not been delegated, including budgets and other incentives. The village only submitted reports a few times after the rainy season. Along the dead river, garbage is piled up from highland settlers from other villages such as garbage shipments from the river that passes through Takoma, Kampung Pisang, Maliaro, and Tongole villages. The authority given to Kelurahan is still

limited, based on the Tupoksi and the division of duties of the village apparatus under it. Waste handling is attached to the authority of the Environmental Agency, while sub-districts and sub-districts are only a refutation of the tupoksi.

The availability of 4 units of waste transport fleet since 2022 in Kota Baru Village is still lacking. By total population 2998 people, 594 households and 290 houses, The average household waste production is between 1.6 tons per day. Accurate data is actually much larger, especially on market days, namely Wednesday and Saturday. Waste production increased by 3 tons / day. The availability of 4 waste transportation resources was obtained from the assistance of the Ternate City Government. The price of 1 unit of 3-wheeled garbage transportation is worth Rp. 50,000,000 (Fifty million rupiah). The source of garbage transportation is actually still lacking. Ideally a total of 6 to serve 290 homes takes a long time, with the position of the main highway and more narrow alleys and alleys. Operators work in the first shift from 6 to 10 am, and the second shift from 3 to 6 pm, and are disposed of at the Takoma trans depot of Central Ternate District. Meanwhile, the system supervision process has been prepared by four officers who conduct garbage patrols to monitor waste in Transdepo.

The waste handling strategy in accordance with the Ternate City Regional Regulation has actually not worked well in Kota Baru sub-district. The contributing factor is that the community is only limited to collecting at polling stations, with limited resources and knowledge they have, so it cannot be processed and sorted. The application of this Regional Regulation is more effective in collection, transportation and final processing, while waste processing in the form of separating and sorting between plastic waste, scrap metal, (inorganic), and food scraps, grass leaves (organic) are often mixed in one packaging of plastic bag bags.

Table 1. Total Landfill in Central Ternate District

No	Neighborhoods	Population	Garbage Generation		Total Waste	
			Heavy	Volume	Heavy	Volume
			(kg/org /hr)	(kg/org /hr)	(Kg/Org/hr)	(Kg/Org/hr)
1	Maliaro	7.596	0,33	3,44	2.507	26.130
2	Banana Village	2.587	0,33	3,44	854	8.899
3	Takoma	2.502	0,33	3,44	826	8.607
4	New Town	4.976	0,33	3,44	1.642	17.117
5	Muhajirin	2.185	0,33	3,44	721	7.516
6	King's Land	1.457	0,33	3,44	481	5.012
7	Stadium	2.133	0,33	3,44	704	7.338
8	Marikurubu	5.983	0,33	3,44	1.974	20.582

9	Tongole	1.444	0,33	3,44	453	4.812
10	Moya	1.821	0,33	3,44	601	6.264
11	Salahuddin	5.443	0,33	3,44	1.796	18.724
12	Santiong	4.257	0,33	3,44	1.405	14.644
13	Kalumpang	4.646	0,33	3,44	1.533	15.982
14	Gamalama	4.409	0,33	3,44	1.455	15.167
15	Makassar East	5.265	0,33	3,44	1.737	18.112
16	Makassar West	5.052	0,33	3,44	1.667	17.379
		61.756	Total		20.356	212.285

Source: DLH Ternate City Statistical Data 2023

The table corroborates the results of previous studies that Central Ternate District has very large household waste and is spread across 16 villages with a total population of 61,756 people, a total waste of 1,642 tons per day. The author chose Kota Baru Village with a population of 4,976 people, and the total weight of waste generated from households is 1,642 kg / day. The location of Kota Baru Village is very strategic because it is in the middle of the crowd, and the economic activity of Markets, Shops, and Ports and small Jetties Speedboats, Culinary Centers of fast food along the Beach, so it is more dynamic for the author to interact with various daily activities that have an impact on household waste production.

Disposition

The disposition as "the will, desire and tendency of the policy practitioners of Kota Baru Village in implementing the Regional policy strategy in Handling Household Waste and Similar Household Waste in the village has not all been achieved. The implementation of Ternate Mayor Regulation number 19 of 2018 concerning regional policies and strategies in handling household waste and similar types of household waste in Ternate City has not been effective and efficient, all because the readiness of implementers at various levels is not fully available. At the City leadership level, the waste handling budget is still limited to providing transportation transportation, fleets of officers, and TRANSDEPO in a few urban villages.

Implementors such as the Mayor, Sub-district and Sub-district must understand the substance of the Mayor's regulation policy with the will and political will in implementing and implementing the policy. The disposition of the implementation of household waste handling policies has not been optimal because the DLH Kadis is not a Bachelor or Master of Environmental Engineering specialization, and all levels at least have special expertise in waste handling. The current Head of Waste and Waste Management B3, Environmental Service (DLH) Ternate, North Maluku, Asmal Lahiaro is an alumnus of Bachelor of Government Science. At the Central Ternate sub-district level, the sub-district apparatus in charge of waste problems must also be

people who understand and have knowledge about the process and stages of waste handling. At the Kota Baru village level, technically there must be employees who have the capacity to control and report at any time if there are obstacles in waste transportation. The disposition of waste handling in this village needs to be the appointment and selection of village equipment that cares and has a dedication to serving the interests of the residents of Kota Baru.

To be able to move everything, it is necessary to change incentives about the waste dues of each house. Simply put, if every month pay 10,000 rupiah to fleet officers. This fee does not include salary. Villages can also allocate their budget for empowerment in the environmental sector to procure several Sementera Waste Disposal Sites (TPS) in each Rukun Tetangg (RT), multiplying TPS is good with the aim of avoiding accumulation at just one polling station. It is also regulated that, RT cannot dispose of garbage at other RT polling stations. And prohibit outside the village from throwing garbage in Kota Baru. So that it can be measured how many tons of waste are collected every day, week and month. In fact, so far the waste fee has been paid together with the payment of water at the counter of the Regional Water Supply Company (PDAM) Ternate City. With the amount of incentives given to fleet officers, it will be a driving factor to run their tugsa well.

The biggest problem with the waste problem is the low public awareness in disposing of waste in the drainage flow of waterways, as well as on the streets. When it rains heavily, garbage sent from the highlands is carried by floods to villages located on the coast, for example Gamalama Village, Kotab Baru Village, and Soa Sio Village, and Mangga Dua Village. Rainy weather factors cause the amount of garbage to increase. The Mayor of Ternate, M Tauhid Soleman with his disposition fully supports waste handling, by ordering that waste handling is not only carried out by DLH, but a number of regional apparatus organizations (OPD) to jointly overcome waste problems. This Hierarchical Disposition Model of the Mayor of Ternate is very helpful in cleaning up garbage in several locations such as the estuary of Kali Mati in Soa Sio Village, North Ternate and the coasts of Kota Baru Village and Mangga Dua Village.

The hierarchical disposition of the Mayor of Ternate is very effective in moving a number of OPDs to transport waste scattered at polling stations and roadsides in the Ternate City area. OPD involvement includes ASN of the Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP), BPBD, Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR), Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), Ake Gaale drinking water Regional Company, Industry and Trade Office and Transportation Office. This disposition was carried out to overcome the weak performance of cleaners from DLH Ternate City.

Bureaucratic Structure

The results showed that bureaucratic structures in handling waste already exist from DLH, sub-districts and sub-districts. It is observed that DLH Ternate City has an instrument in handling waste problems in accordance with the Ternate Mayor Regulation. The instrument is part of DLH's tupoksi and several waste handling programs. However, in the midst of facing a lack of

complex and complicated public awareness in disposing of waste in its place, DLH's bureaucratic, sub-district and functional functions put forward breakthroughs without having to wait for the instructions of the Mayor of Ternate. Hierarchical conditions often create a bureaucratic model that stings focused on the officials above it. DLH Ternate City ideally has the ability to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate daily, weekly and monthly, per semester and per year. Of course, there is a need for common views between leadership levels with a number of specific problems in each village.

The Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for waste handling has actually been regulated in Ternate Mayor Regulation Number 19 of 2018. It has explained the bureaucratic structure that has authority in handling waste such as mechanisms, systems and procedures for implementing policies, distribution of main duties, functions and authorities, and the responsibilities of the DLH Kadis of Ternate City, Districts and Villages. But this rule has not been synchronized clearly and definitively. As a result, not all stages can run, for example, not all communities sort waste types into 5 types. All unused waste is considered garbage collected in one plastic bag package, then transported. The processing and final processing is not carried out in the village but at the landfill center (landfill) at the Takoma Village processing site in West Ternate District.

Bureaucratic support is needed in handling waste in Kota Baru sub-district. Some top down strengthening is carried out through support, strengthening and commitment to Urban Planning and Waste, Ternate City DPRD in providing a budget for reducing Household Waste and Similar Household Waste. This has been done through increasing the capacity of leadership, institutions, and human resources in an effort to reduce Household Waste and Similar Household Waste.

In addition, information media for waste reduction in each RT and RW was formed, as well as community involvement in Kota Baru village through communication, information, and education. In fact, the most important thing is, the coordination of the village to ask for the support and commitment of all shops, kiosks, and traders who have clearly produced plastic waste in order to donate plastic bags, trash cans and the implementation of obligations for entrepreneurs and traders to help reduce Household Waste and Similar Household Waste.

Kota Baru Village is responsible for implementing waste reduction policies, while the highest vertical structure of the Mayor of Ternate is responsible for the acquisition of land, facilities, and infrastructure for managing household waste and similar types of household waste. Meanwhile, the New City Subdistrict and all its devices are given the responsibility of directly supervising and collecting information data on the achievements of reducing and handling Household Waste and Similar Waste.

Support and Barriers

Based on 2023 data sourced from the Environment Office (DLH) of Ternate City, the most waste production in Ternate City is in the Gamalama Market, Bastiong Market, Dufa-Dufa Market and Ternate New Town Market. The average total waste production in the most crowded area can reach

between 5-15 tons per day. In fact, the number always increases compared to the 2022 data.

Obstacles are fatigue factors and limited manpower that is able to transport waste in a day 3-4 times between morning, afternoon, evening and night. The support factor is the preparedness of the 24-hour waste task force, while the obstacles are the limited number of waste transport personnel, there is no adequate information and education to the community, there is no collective awareness of consumers so they do not understand about household waste and how to separate it so that it is better identified in accordance with the rules. As a basic problem in Kelurahan, including in Kota Baru, education is carried out on the level of community consumption to be followed by the level of understanding of waste management to be organized.

Another obstacle is that there is no team cohesiveness based on resources, budget, bureaucratic structure and communication between DLH Offices, Sub-districts and Villages, including Kota Baru Village. This obstacle can be seen in the unification of waste handling programs in their respective environments. DLH's coordination with sub-districts and sub-districts is still incomplete. Waste handling requires cooperation, collaboration and hard work of all parties so that the Ternate City Government is currently trying to carry out participatory waste handling involving the active role of the community.

The waste problem in Kota Baru and other sub-districts can generally be solved by involving the community in a participatory manner, followed by waste retribution management which is ideally handled directly by the Kelurahan, no longer in PDAM. However, until now there has been no effort to disposition redistribution from BUMD PDAM to Kelurahan. Therefore, DLH, he continued, will propose that the management of waste retribution so far in PDAM will be transferred to Kelurahan to increase regional revenue.

The delegation of authority in waste management to the village was followed by the formation of a village waste retribution team located up to the RT / RW level. This is so that Kelurahan functions its role more in handling waste, especially being part of the inhabited environment, knowing more about household waste production. In addition, not all residents of Kota Baru Village subscribe to PDAM water so they are not subject to waste retribution, even some of them use well water or pump water because freshwater basins are easier to obtain just by digging 1 meter of soil.

The achievement indicators specified in the Mayor's Regulation have not been fully achieved. For example, the amount of decrease in the amount of generation of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste per capita has not been achieved. Similarly, the magnitude of the increase in the amount of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste that is recycled at the Waste Source has not been achieved, and the magnitude of the increase in the amount of Household Waste and Similar Household Waste that is reused at the Waste Source is all obtained because its application has not been carried out in the community.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the Communication model in the Implementation of Ternate Mayor Regulation number 19 of 2018 concerning regional policies and strategies in handling household waste and similar types of household waste in Ternate City have not fully run well. The delivery of information about waste handling has not been thoroughly conveyed to the community. The dimension of clarity regarding waste handling has not been thoroughly explained to the community, there has been no consistency in communication on waste handling between institutions that have direct authority, the dimension of communication transmission on waste handling from implementors of the DLH office has not been fully conveyed to policy target groups such as the people of Kota Baru, especially housewives in handling waste.

Resources for the implementation of Ternate Mayor Regulation Number 19 of 2018 concerning regional policies and strategies in handling household waste and similar types of household waste in Ternate City are still hampered by the availability of budget resources, and equipment resources and authority resources at the village level. Waste management human resources need employees with a bachelor's background in Environmental Engineering, or Environmental Health (Kesling) who understand waste flow and management.

The disposition in the implementation of Ternate Mayor Regulation number 19 of 2018 concerning regional policies and strategies in handling household waste and similar types of household waste in Ternate City has not been effective and efficient, all because the readiness of implementers at various levels is not fully available. At the City leadership level, the waste handling budget is still limited to providing transportation transportation, fleets of officers, and TRANSDEPO in a few urban villages.

Bureaucratic structures in handling waste already exist from DLH, sub-districts and sub-districts, already have waste handling instruments in accordance with the Ternate Mayor Regulation. The instrument is part of DLH's tupoksi and several waste handling programs. However, in the midst of facing a lack of complex and complicated public awareness in disposing of waste in its place, DLH's bureaucratic, sub-district and functional functions put forward breakthroughs without having to wait for the instructions of the Mayor of Ternate. Hierarchical conditions often create a bureaucratic model that stings focused on the officials above it. DLH Ternate City ideally has the ability to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate daily, weekly and monthly, per semester and per year.

Obstacles fatigue factors and limited manpower that is able to transport waste in a day 3-4 times between morning, afternoon, evening and night. The support factor is the preparedness of the 24-hour waste task force, while the obstacles are the limited number of waste transport personnel, there is no adequate information and education to the community, there is no collective awareness of consumers so they do not understand about household waste and how to separate it so that it is better identified in accordance with the rules.

Recommendation: Ideally, in the Communication Implementation of Ternate Mayor Regulation number 19 of 2018 concerning regional policies and strategies in handling household waste and similar types of household waste in Ternate City is carried out continuously and scheduled. There must be clarity

on complete waste handling to the community, consistency in waste handling communication between institutions that have direct authority, and the dimension of communication transmission about waste handling to target groups is prioritized.

The Ternate City Government is obliged to increase resource needs in handling household waste and similar types of household waste in Ternate City in Kota Baru Village, both budget resources, and equipment resources and authority resources at the village level, including providing waste handling human resources with employees who have an Environmental Engineering or Environmental Health (Kesling) educational background who understand waste flow and management. The seriousness of the attitude or disposition of the implementer or implementer of handling household waste and similar types of household waste at the City leadership level, the waste handling budget still needs to be enlarged in its budget volume, including increasing the provision of transportation transportation, officer fleets, and TRANSDEPO in each village.

Strengthening and streamlining the function of the bureaucratic structure of DLH, Central Ternate District and Kota Baru Village by strengthening capacity, waste handling instruments in accordance with the Ternate Mayor Regulation. Strengthening DLH, sub-district and sub-district areas with several waste handling programs must also be followed by public awareness. Expand and innovate in handling waste problems through planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation daily, weekly and monthly, per semester and per year. To overcome and reduce the barriers of fatigue and limited manpower, the City Government can increase volunteers or cadres who love the environment who are able to transport waste in a day 3-4 times between morning, afternoon, evening and night. The support factor is the preparedness of the 24-hour waste task force, while the obstacles are the limited number of waste transport personnel, there is no adequate information and education to the community, there is no collective awareness of consumers so they do not understand about household waste and how to separate it so that it is better identified in accordance with the rules.

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