CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The population growth in Indonesia is very rapid. The rate of population growth still reaches 1,49 percent or about four million per year which brings Indonesia in fourth with the largest population in the world (bkkbn.go.id, 2016). Problems caused by population growth even more, one of the problems that has been closely related to Indonesia is waste. The problems of waste such as, household waste, industrial waste, commercial and public facility waste every year are getting worse. In addition to population growth, industrial development, urbanization and modernization lead to an increase in demand for food and other secondary needs that result in the increase of waste generated every day. Waste is potentially very damaging to the environment and human health. Based on statistical data, total volume of waste produced in Indonesia reaches 187,2 tons per year (pikiran-rakyat.com, 2017). The amount of waste transported per year gives an idea of the readiness of each region in handling the waste produced.

Magelang is one of the regencies facing this waste problem. The number of potential nature and heritage tourism located in Magelang regency, such as Borobudur temple, Ketep Pass and other attract local and foreign tourists to visit these places. It creates positive impacts to the local economy and people around the sights but this also can make negative impact to the surrounding environment namely waste multiply. Based on data from Central Bureau of Statistics Magelang

Regency in 2012-2015, the total population spread in 21 sub districts in 2015 has reached 1 million people.

Table 1.1 Total Population of Magelang Regency Year 2012-2015

Year	Household	Population
2015	347.127	1.245.496
2014	341.780	1.233.695
2013	336.432	1.221.681
2012	331.085	1.219.371

(Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Magelang Regency, 2015)

The data from Central Bureau of Statistics shows that every year the population of Magelang Regency has been increasing. In 2013 the total population of Magelang regency reaches 1.221.681 people, an increase of 12.014 people from the total population in 2014 which is 1.233.695 inhabitants. Despite the decreasing number of population growth in 2014-2015 by 11.801 people from the total 1.245.496 people, yet the total population in 2015 increase.

Population growth that is incompatible with environmental sustainability can lead to socio-economic problems. This is because of the various needs of human life. In addition, population growth will increase the volume of waste generated each day.

In general, the handling process of waste are sorting, collecting, transporting, and processing waste. Meanwhile, reduce, reuse, and recycling are great ways to reduce waste. Waste management has been regulated by the government in Act Number 18 Year 2008 on Waste Management. The law states

that not only governments and local governments are obliged to manage waste but also communities, especially business actors and waste producers, has a responsibility to create a clean and healthy environment by reducing and managing waste. However, local governments have the authority to establish waste management policies and strategies in accordance with national and provincial policies as mentioned in Article 9 of Act Number 18 of 2008 on Waste Management.

The government has implemented several strategies to overcome the waste problem, one of which namely Waste Bank. Waste bank is generally formed in neighborhoods with 1.000 inhabitants and is usually run by underprivileged citizens who want to increase their income. The customer brings all his non-organic waste to the bank that is treated like a savings account. Transactions are recorded in a savings book given to a customer or alternatively recorded in a book kept by a bank. Many banks also accept organic waste, meanwhile others encourage household composting. A waste bank sells goods that are saved to collectors for reuse or recycling. Saved waste is converted into withdrawn cash if necessary after a 15% cut to finance the bank's operations.

Waste bank system was introduced firstly in 2006 in Thailand as a breakthrough in 'saving waste'. Meanwhile, the first waste bank in Indonesia was established in 2008 in Badegan Village, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. In February 2012, there were recorded 471 banks, and at the end of June 2012, it increased up to 728 waste banks with a turnover of 31,2 million rupiahs per month. According to the Ministry of Environment, in June 2013

Indonesia had 1.195 waste banks in 58 districts and cities with 106.000 workers. Many companies make waste banks as part of their social corporate responsibility. In 2014, the Ministry of Environment set a target to develop waste banks in 250 cities across Indonesia with 25 waste banks in each city there will be 6.250 waste banks in total (Ministry of Environment, 2013).

In Magelang Regency, the waste bank has been established since 2015. The reason behind the creation of this waste bank is due to the fact that in 2015, the United Nations (UN) states that Magelang Regency tell into the category of 'emergency waste'. The volume of waste is 453 tons per day and still increasing every year in which 70 percent of the total waste in the Regional Landfill comes from household activities (nationalgeographic.grid.id, 2016). The amount of waste that collected becomes a challenge for Magelang Regency in order to manage the waste properly. Good waste management will create a positive impact on the environment.

Waste Bank program that planned by Magelang regional government regarding waste, is processing household waste management into organic fertilizer, counseling, as well as waste management or recycling training. This program not only can solve the waste problem in each region, but also can improve the quality of society and also the income of the community. In addition, the community in this case also be able to participate to reduce or overcome the problem of waste.

Approximately 3 years after this program has been implemented, the publication of the implementation of Waste Bank in Magelang Regency is aggressively carried out by the Regency Government in an effort to socialize this Waste Bank program to the wider community. Based on last news published by Wawasan News online version in February 2018 in the order to celebrate the 34th year of Mungkid, the Magelang Regional Government held a Waste Bank Competition Level Magelang Regency. 21 groups of Waste Bank spread over 21 districts in Magelang Regency joined this competition (wawasan.co, 2018).

In Magelang Regency, there are two Waste Bank locations which are used as references for Waste Banks in other sub-districts. Lestari Waste Bank, Dusun Cecelan, Soroyudan Village, Tegalrejo sub-district is a good example of self-managed waste management by society as evidenced by their many innovations in organic waste management. There are 4 innovations made including recycling child diaper waste, transforming a village land that was used to dispose of waste into a secretariat for independent waste management activities, making miniature biogas, banana weevils that can be used for organic fertilizer and liquid fertilizer organic (beritamagelang.id, 2018).

Another waste bank which becomes a good reference is Sekar Gendis Waste Bank. This waste bank has also produced a lot of innovation in the form of the use of waste bank applications which are, establishing waste bank distributions, paying Land and Building Taxes (PBB) from waste, buying credit using waste and recycling online shop product (Environmental Office of Magelang Regency, 2018).

Although the regional government held a large-scale socialization by holding a competition as previously explained, in 2018 there was no significant reduction in the volume of waste. The National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) still shows the total volume of Magelang Regency waste of 575,40 tons/day, where the amount of unmanaged waste are 510.40 tons/day during the 2017-2018 period (sipsn.menlhk.go.id, 2018). This shows that from 2015 to 2018 the volume of waste has not been reduced even though in the vulnerable time the waste bank program has been implemented. However, the data has not shown a decrease in the amount of waste volume and the volume of waste that is not accommodated in the regional Magelang landfill is still in massive number.

Another problem is because in several sub-districts in Magelang Regency, still have lacks awareness of the importance of environmental cleanliness. Most of the people still burn waste around the home environment even though the smoke, especially plastic waste smoke, is one of the triggers of cancer, this happens for example in Bringin Village, Srumbung District, Magelang District. Even though there is a waste bank in the village, the residents prefer to burn waste instead of depositing the waste into the waste bank (rumahzakat.org, 2018).

Serious waste problem also occurs in some areas of Borobudur, in which the volume of waste is increasing. Landfill is provided in the irrigation section or ditch area of PT. Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, yet the general public make it as an opportunity to dispose waste which has exacerbated the view (krjogja.com, 2018).

Another problem that still often occurs in some villages is the habit of people throwing waste into the river, which is located close to residential areas, causing the river to almost overflow during the rainy season, as happened in Bligo Village (republika.co.id, 2017). It shows that the waste has not been properly accommodated in the waste bank, this also raises the question of the effectiveness of waste banks in Magelang Regency.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, the explanation concerning the condition in Magelang Regency and problems related to Waste Bank, then the research question in the study is how the evaluation of Waste Bank Program in Magelang Regency?

1.3 Research Objectives

According to the formulation of the problems that have been stated before, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To know the evaluation of Waste Bank Program in Magelang regency.

2. To know the impact of the evaluation of Waste Bank Program in Magelang regency.

1.4 Benefits of Research

This research is expected to contribute both theoretically and practically, as describe below:

1. Theoretical benefits

This research can be used as a basis material information and input for researchers of research that has the same relevant objects, especially in the public policy evaluation in Governmental Science study.

2. Practical benefits

a. For the researchers, this research is as a proof of existing theories and their implementation.

b. For the Local Government, this research is expected to help the Government as a reference material to evaluate the performance the policy.

c. For the society, this research is expected to help surrounding community in developing the program and increase people income.

1.5 Literature Review

The literature review, it will show previous studies that have similarities with the research topic to be conducted. This literature review will be briefly explained in the detail information from previous research as a basis for comparison. The following are some of the previous studies which can be seen in table 1.2:

Table 1.2

No.	Name	Research Tittle	Research Method	Research Result
1.	Dyah Retno Wijayanti, Sri Suryani (2015)	Waste bank as community-based environmental governance: a lesson learned from Surabaya	Descriptive-analytics	This paper discusses an implementation of waste bank as community-based environmental governance. Waste bank as a business is owned by people who consider waste as a valuable economic commodity and savings, has instruments that involving community in waste management. In Surabaya, waste bank grows rapidly and has supported community's livelihood and encourage people's self-reliance in environmental management.
2.	Wichitra Singhinnusorn, Kidanun Donlakorn, Warapon Kaehanin (2017)	Household recycling behaviours and attitudes toward waste bank project: Mahasarakham municipality	Comparative study	This study investigated factors influencing household recycling behaviour and the possibility of household participation in a community-based recycling bank project. The research examines two communities in Mahasarakham municipality, where there are

			differences in conditions and waste recycling management. The study demonstrated that demographic attributes and socio-economic factors play a little role in waste separation and recycling behaviour at household level.
3.	Hasfarm D. Purba, Christia Meidiana, and Dimas W. Adrianto (2014)	Waste management scenario through community based waste bank: A case study of Kepanjen district, Malang regency, Indonesia	Qualitative approaches through deep interview with relate stakeholders	The population growth in Kepanjen District leads to the waste volume increase. Due to the fact that the landfill in this area is approaching its maximum capacity, the local government needs to find out other alternatives to treat the waste. This article proposes one sort of solutions to prolong the landfill's age through waste minimization involving community participation. Therefore, waste reduction through waste bank has been initiated in Kepanjen District.
4.	Nur Indrianti (2016)	Community-based solid waste bank model for sustainable education	Qualitative approaches	This paper deals with community-based solid waste bank development at the Quran education park (*Taman Pendidikan Al-Qura*n, TPA) named Miftahul Jannah located in the Sonosari settlements, Tegaltirto village, Berbah subdistrict, Sleman regency, Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia. The result of the study shows that MJ-SWB can achieve economic, social, and environmental objectives. This proves that MJ-SWB is able to financially support the learning process of TPA Mifhathul Jannah in a sustainable manner.
5.	Jitti	Promoting a community-	Qualitative	Yala is a city of some 80,000 people in southern

	Mongkolchaiarunya (2005)	based solid-waste management initiative in local government: Yala municipality, Thailand	approaches	Thailand, and is well known for tidiness and clean conditions. However, it has experienced problems in waste disposal and has sought ways of addressing these through alternative techniques, including recycling. A package of new practices was introduced, one of which ("Garbage for Eggs") is described here. The project succeeded initially in promoting clearance of a backlog of discarded items, especially glass, thus improving the environment of the communities; but the quantities brought for exchange then reduced steadily over a year of monitoring, to much lower levels.
6.	Yeny Dhokhikah, Yulinah Trihadiningrum, Sony Sunaryo (2015)	Community participation in house hold solid waste reduction in Surabaya, Indonesia	Quantitative approach through distributed questionnaires	The goal of this study was to examine the community participation in household solid waste (HSW) reduction and the influencing factors in eastern Surabaya. The research was conducted in three districts, namely Sukolilo, Rungkut, and Tenggilis Mejoyo. Results of this study showed that average HSW generation rate in eastern Surabaya was 0.33 kg/capita/day. The HSW composition was dominated by food waste (64.19%), followed by plastics (10.79%), paper (9.24%) and used diapers (6.97%). The socio-economic characteristics had less influence than the supporting factors on sorting, recycling and composting activities.

7.	Slamet Raharjo, Toru Matsumoto, Taufiq Ihsan, Indriyani Rachman, Luciana Gustin (2017)	Community-based solid waste bank program for municipal solid waste management improvement in Indonesia: a case study of Padang City	Qualitative approaches using SWOT analysis	Indonesia has a regulation *UU No. 18/2008* which changes the paradigm from waste dumping to recycling. The purpose of this study is to understand the achievement and obstacles of community-based waste recycling through the solid waste bank (SW bank) program and its potency to improve the local MSW management in Indonesia. This development scenario may result in the increase of recycling amount of SW bank activity to 6 % of the total MSW generation in 2028.

Based on the several studies carried out above which are being references in this study, some have the same aspects as the research that will be conducted. However, in practice it has a considerable difference from the studies above. Previous studies focuse on community empowerment, meanwhile this research focuses more on evaluating government policies.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is a literature review related to theory that is discussed in the research. In conducting a research, it requires theory as basis of research before collecting data. To support this study, the writer used several theories that are related to the subject. The following study theories that will be discussed in this research are:

1.6.1 Policy Evaluation

1.6.1.1 Definition of Policy Evaluation

Evaluations are usually aimed at assessing the extent to which the effectiveness of public policy is accountable to its constituents. The extent to which goals are achieved and to see how far the gap between expectations and reality is. According to Anderson in Winarno (2008: 166), in general evaluation of the policy can be said as an activity related to estimation or assessment of the policy that includes the substance, implementation and impact of implementation of the policy.

According to Lester and Stewart (Winarno, 2008: 166) policy evaluation can be differentiated into two different tasks, the first task is to determine the consequences of a policy by describing its impact. Meanwhile the second task is to assess the success or failure of a policy based on predefined standards or criteria. Evaluation of the policy is a matter of fact in the form of

measurement and assessment of both the implementation phase of the policy and the outcome or impact of the work of a particular policy or program, thus determining the steps that can be taken in the future.

1.6.1.2 Types of Policy Evaluation

James Anderson in Winarno (2008: 229) divides the policy evaluation into three types, each type of evaluation introduced based on the evaluator's understanding of the evaluation, as follows:

a. The first type

The policy evaluation is understood as functional activity. When a policy evaluation is understood as a functional activity, policy evaluation is seen as an activity as important as the policy itself.

b. The second type

An evaluation type that focuses on the workings of certain policies or programs. This type of evaluation is more about something about honesty or efficiency in implementing the program.

c. The third type

This type of systematic policy evaluation is objectively looks at the policy programs undertaken to measure its impact on society and see how far the stated objectives have been achieved.

Based on these three types, the most appropriate type of research in this study is the second type, the type of policy evaluation that focuses on the workings of certain policies or programs, in which the researcher wants to see the extent of the implementation of Waste Bank, by finding out whether the policy is run efficiently in overcoming the waste problem in Magelang regency or not.

According to Edi Suharto (2008: 61), the goal of public social policy, in the context of social development, is a tool, mechanism, and system that can direct and translate development goals. Social policy is always oriented towards the achievement of social goals. This social goal contains two interrelated understandings, namely solving social problems and meeting social needs.

According to Edi Suharto (2008: 86), the models commonly used in public policy analysis are:

a. The Prospective Model. It is a policy form that directs its review to the policy consequences before a policy is implemented. This model can also be called a predictive model

b. The Retrospective Model. The model is a policy analysis carried out on the policy consequences after the policy is implemented. This model is usually called evaluative model, because it involves

many approaches to the evaluation of the impact of the current or implemented policy

c. Integrative model. It is described as a model of combination between the two models above. This model is often referred to as a comprehensive model or holistic model, because the analysis is done against the consequences of the policy consequences that may arise, both before and after a policy is operated.

1.6.1.3 Dimensions of Policy Evaluation

The impact of the policy has several dimensions and all must be considered in discussing the evaluation. According to Winarno (2008: 171-174) there are at least five dimensions that must be discussed in calculating the impact of a policy. These dimensions include:

a. The impact of policies on public issues and the impact of policies on the people involved

b. The policy may have an impact on circumstances or groups outside the policy objectives or objectives

c. The policy may have an impact on both the present and the future

d. Evaluation also concerns another element that is the direct costs incurred to finance public policy programs

e. Indirect costs borne by society or some members of society due to public policy.

According to Subarsono (2012: 122) the impact is a further result on the community as a consequence of the policy implemented. A simple policy evaluation by William Dunn in Agustino (2008: 187), deals with the production of information on the values or benefits of policy outcomes. When it is valuable for assessment of problem solving, it contributes to goals and objectives for evaluators, specifically, and other users in general. This is said to be useful if the policy evaluation function is well met. One of the policy evaluation functions is to provide valid and reliable information on policy performance.

1.6.1.4 Functions of Public Policy Evaluation

Evaluation runs a number of key functions in policy analysis. According to William N. Dunn evaluation function (Dunn, 2005: 609 and 610), namely:

1. Evaluation provides valid and reliable information on the performance of the policy, for example how far the need for value and opportunity has been achieved through public action. In this case, the evaluation reveals how far a particular goal, objective and target has been achieved.

2. Evaluations contribute to clarification and criticism of the values underlying the selection of objectives and targets. Values are clarified by identifying and operating goals and targets. Values are also criticized by asking systematically the merit of goals and

targets in relation to the intended problem. In questioning the appropriateness of objectives and targets, the analysis can test alternative sources of value (interest groups, civil servants, client groups), as well as their basis in various forms of rationality (technical, economic, legal, social and substantive)

3. Evaluations contribute to the application of other methods of policy analysis, including problem formulation and recommendations. Information about inadequate policy performance may contribute to the reformulation of policy issues, for example by showing that goals and targets need to be redefined. Evaluations can also contribute to new policy alternatives definitions or policy revisions by showing that previously preempted policy alternatives need to be removed and replaced with others.

1.6.1.5 Policy Impact Evaluation Criteria

Evaluating the impact of a program or public policy required a criterion to measure the success of the program or public policy. Regarding the performance of policies in generating information there are some criteria for evaluation of the impact of public policy described as follows:

a. Effectiveness

According to Winarno (2008: 184):

> Effectiveness comes from the word effective that contains the sense of achieving success in achieving the goals that

have been set. Effectiveness is also called usage. Effectiveness is always related to the relationship between expected results and actual results achieved.

Based on the opinion above, that if the achievement of goals achieved something that targeted then the effectiveness is great. If after the implementation of public policy activities, it is not able to solve the problems faced by society, it can be said that a policy activity has failed, but sometimes a public policy result is not directly effective in the short term, but after a certain process.

Effectiveness is the relationship between output with the goal. The greater the contribution of output to the achievement of objectives, the more effective the organization, program or activity. In terms of understanding the effectiveness of the business, it can be interpreted that the effectiveness is how far it can reach the goal at the right time in the implementation of basic tasks, the quality of products produced and development. Effectiveness is the message power to influence or the level of ability of messages to affect.

In relation to the above matters, the effectiveness measure is a standard for compliance with the goals and objectives to be achieved and showing at the extent of the organization, program/activity performs its functions optimally.

b. Efficiency

According to Winarno (2008: 185):

> Efficiency relates to the amount of effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness. Efficiency which is a synonym of economic rationality, is a relationship between effectiveness and effort, the latter generally measured from the monetary cost. Efficiency is usually determined through the cost per product or service unit calculation. Policies that achieve the highest effectiveness at the smallest cost are called efficient

If the objective to be achieved by a public policy is very simple meanwhile the costs incurred through the policy process is too large compared to the results achieved. It means that the policy activity has been wasted and not feasible to be implemented.

c. Adequacy

According to Winarno (2008: 186):

> Adequacy in public policy can be said that the goals achieved have been felt sufficient in many ways. Adequacy relates to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies a need, value, or opportunity that fosters a problem. Adequacy is still related to effectiveness by measuring or predicting how far the alternatives can satisfy the need, value or opportunity in solving the problem.

Based on the opinion above, it can be explained that adequacy is something that is still related to effectiveness where satisfaction becomes a measure in solving problems. This means that before a policy product is validated and implemented there must be an analysis of the conformity of the method to be implemented with the objectives to be achieved.

d. Alignment

According to Winarno (2008: 187):

> Flattening in public policy can be said to have meaning with justice given and obtained public policy goals. The criteria of equity are closely related to legal and social rationality and refer to the distribution of effects and effort between different groups in society. A policy of oriented smoothing is a policy whose outcome or business is fairly distributed. A particular program may be effective, efficient, and sufficient if the costs are equitably distributed.

According to Winarno (2008: 188), how far a policy can maximize social welfare can be searched in several ways, namely:

1. Maximize the well-being of the individual. Analysts can strive to maximize the well-being of individuals simultaneously. This requires that a single transitive preference rating be constructed on the value of all individuals.

2. Protect minimum welfare. Analysts in this sense seek to improve the welfare of some people and at the same time protect the position of the people who are harmed. This approach is based on the Pareto criterion which states that a social state is said to be better than the other if at least one person is benefited or harmed.

3. Maximize clean welfare. The analysis seeks to improve the welfare of the net but assumes that the resulting yield can be used to replace the missing part. This approach is based on the Kaldor-Hicks criterion: A social state is better than the other if there is a net gain in efficiency and if those who earn can replace the losers.

For the practical purposes of criteria that do not require that the losers actually obtain this compensation, ignore the issue of flattening.

4. Maximizing redistributive well-being. In the stage, analysts seek to maximize redistributive benefits for selected groups, for example those who are racially depressed, poor or sick. One of the redistributive criteria formulated by the philosopher John Rawls: A social situation is said to be better than the other if it results in the attainment of the welfare of the disadvantaged members of society.

e. Responsiveness

According to Winarno (2008: 189):

> Responsiveness in public policy can be interpreted as a response of an activity. Which means the response of public policy goals to the implementation of a policy. Responsiveness with regard to how far the policy can satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of certain community groups. The success of the policy can be seen through the response of the community responding to the implementation after first predicting the impact that will occur if the policy will be implemented, as well as the community response after the policy impact has begun to be felt in the form of support/rejection.

> Responsiveness criteria is important because an analysis that can satisfy all other criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity) still fails if it has not responded to the actual needs of the group that should benefit from the policy. Therefore, responsiveness criteria reflect the real needs, preferences, and

values of a particular group against the criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, and alignment.

f. Accuracy

According to Winarno (2008: 184):

> Accuracy refers to the value or price of the program objectives and to the strong assumptions underlying those goals. The criteria used to select a number of alternatives for recommendation by assessing whether the results of the recommended alternatives are a viable objective option. The eligibility criterion is associated with substantive rationality, since this criterion concerns the substance of purpose rather than the means or instrument for realizing that goal.

Based on the description above, what is meant by the evaluation of the policy impact referred to in this study is an assessment of the implementation of policies that have been imposed by the organization or government, by evaluating the aspects of policy impacts. It includes effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness and the accuracy of the implementation of the policy in terms of community aspects as the policy target.

1.6.2 Waste Bank

1.6.2.1 Waste and Management

Before discussing more about waste bank, it is better to understand in advance what waste is and how to manage it. Because the focus of waste bank is waste. Therefore, by knowing

what is waste and how its management ones will be able to have better understanding about waste bank.

Waste has a lot of meaning within the limits of science. But in principle, waste is a waste material or discharged from the source of human and natural activities that do not have economic value. The form of waste can be in the material phase, that are solid, liquid, and gas (Tim Penulis PS, 2008).

In Indonesia, about 60-70% of the volume of waste generated is wet with moisture content between 65-75%. Most waste sources come from traditional markets and settlements. Traditional market waste, such as vegetable and fruit, can produce almost 95% of organic waste. Meanwhile, waste in residential areas is much more diverse. However, at least 75% of the total waste including organic waste and the rest is inorganic waste (Subarna, 2014).

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 Year 2008 on Waste Management, it is mentioned that Waste Management is organized based on responsibility, sustainable principle, benefit principle, fairness principle, consciousness principle, principles of togetherness, safety principle, security principle, and economic value principle. Waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste as a resource. Recycling all waste and returning it to a

community or community economy is a very promising alternative, both for the creation of a waste-free environment and for the improvement of the people's economy. Recycling also reduces the pressure on natural resources. Rather than continue to struggle with increasing amounts of waste, minimizing waste seems to be a priority.

In general, the principles that can be applied in waste management include 3R principles, namely:

a. Reduce

This pattern seeks to prevent the waste from being formed by minimizing the goods or materials used. Reduction is done not only in the amount, but also prevent the use of goods containing hazardous chemicals and not easily decompose.

b. Reuse

Reuse includes selecting items that can be used again, avoiding disposable use, prolonging the life of goods through direct maintenance and reuse of goods, and cultivating waste repeatedly.

c. Recycle

Useless items are recycled by using waste into other goods and processing unused items into new items. This effort requires producer intervention in practice. However, some waste can be

recycled directly by the community such as composting and brick making. Briquettes are examples of its products.

Well-managed waste will always spin and not be allowed to mount in one location. The approach used in the concept of waste management plan is to improve the waste management system that can fulfill the demands in the management of community-based solid waste. According to Aboejoewono (in Aisah, 2013), the need for urban waste management policies set in cities in Indonesia cover 5 activities:

a. Implementation of appropriate technology

The technology used to solve this waste problem is an appropriate combination that includes composting technology, plastic handling technology and recycling paper making technology.

b. Community participation in waste management

Community participation in waste management is an important aspect in an integrated waste management system. Community involvement in waste management is one of the technical factors to overcome the increasingly complex waste problem.

c. The need for mechanical profit in waste management.

Solutions to overcome this waste can be done by increasing the efficiency of all waste management programs that start on a

wider scale again. For example, through waste segregation activities, starting from the source that can be done by household scale or housing.

d. Optimization of waste landfill.

Basically the disposal pattern that is done with the Final Disposal (TPA) system is no longer relevant to the increasingly narrow city land. Because if this is maintained, it will make the city into a sea of waste because the waste will increase in number. The ideal way to solve the waste in the city is to throw away the waste while utilizing it so that in addition to cleaning the environment, it also produces new uses.

e. Institutional integrated waste management system.

In the waste management plan, it needs to be a better method of waste processing and increases the participation of related institutions in improving efficiency and effectiveness of waste management.

Integrated waste management aims to minimize or reduce the waste transported to the final processing. Waste management that rely solely on the waste-hauling process leaves many problems and constraints, including the availability of land for its final disposal.

1.6.2.2 Definition of Waste Bank

According to the Regulation of the State Minister for Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2012 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Waste Banks, Article 1 states that Waste Banks are recycling and/or reusable waste collection and recycling economy collection.

Meanwhile the waste bank according to Unilever (2014) is a collective waste management system that collectively encourages the community to participate actively in it. This system will accommodate, sort and distribute the economic value of waste to the market so that the society gets economic benefit from saving the waste.

Waste Bank was founded in the area of Yogyakarta, and has now been adopted in cities all over Indonesia. The goal, of course, is to collect the waste storage community around, and make the waste into money. However, the amount of waste been collected is not proportional to the money received. If the waste gathered is much, do not expect the receiving money is as much as the deposited waste. However, still from the waste the coffers of dollars can be collected.

From the results of the scales, waste bank determines how much money can be given. Its performance is similar to the general

bank. Society made savings book and money is not given directly to the savers, but first put in a savings book. The waste bank functions not only piling up the waste, but also channeling the waste obtained as needed. For example, household wet waste consisting of vegetables, collected to be used as compost. Meanwhile the waste of the bottle, cans and paper will be split again. Usually dry waste is used as goods produced from the recycled and all form of handicrafts. For example, flower vases made from tins, bags of knitted straws, shaped cigarettes made formed ashtrays, and much more. All such management is left to the local community, from society and back to society. The idea of a waste bank is unique. It turns out the bank is not only engaged in the money, but also againsts the discarded objects. The idea to name it a waste bank makes the image of collecting used goods to be different. It is so prospective and cool. It should also be taken into account of it contribution which has a major impact on the economy. In the way waste actually can bring in money for surrounding community.

Waste bank is one of 3R implementation strategy in waste management at community level. Through the waste bank, it is finally found an innovative solution to "force" the community to sort waste. By equalizing the waste with money or savings that can be saved, people are finally educated to appreciate the waste

according to the type and value so they want to sort out the waste. (Ministry of Environment RI, 2013).

1.6.2.3 Purpose and Benefit of Waste Bank

The purpose of the construction of Waste Bank is actually not the waste bank itself. The main objective of the establishment of a waste bank is to help handling waste processing in Indonesia. The purpose of the further waste bank is to awake the public awareness to a healthy, neat and clean environment. Waste banks are also established to turn waste into something more useful in society, for example making it into handicrafts and fertilizers that have economic value.

Waste banks have several benefits for humans and the environment, such as making the environment cleaner, awakening the public awareness to the importance of cleanliness, and making waste into economic goods. The benefit of the waste bank for the community is to increase the income of the community because when they exchange their waste they will get reward in the form of money collected in their own account. The public can at any time take money on the savings when the savings collected is much. The rewards given to savers are not just money but also staple foods such as sugar, soap, rice oil, free schools fee, and health insurance.

Waste Bank can also be a solution to achieve a clean and comfortable settlement for its citizens. Decides being disciplined in

managing waste, residents get additional income from the waste they collect. It seems that such thoughts were captured by the Ministry of the Environment. So the government targets to build waste bank in 250 cities all over Indonesia 2017.

1.6.2.4 Establishment and Development of Waste Bank

Unilever Indonesia (2014) mentions the stages that are usually passed in the establishment of the waste bank to develop, as described below:

a. Socialization

Initial socialization was conducted to provide introduction and basic knowledge about waste bank to the community. Discourse delivered among others about waste banks as a national program, understanding of waste bank, waste management channel and waste bank system. Explanations should highlight the various positive sides of the waste bank system.

b. Technical training

After the residents agreed to implement the waste bank system, it is necessary to hold further meetings. The objective is to provide a detailed explanation of the standardization of the waste bank system, the working mechanism and the advantages of the waste bank system. So that citizens become more prepared when they have to sort waste into deposits to waste bank. This forum can also be utilized for deliberation on the name of waste bank,

management, office location and weighing place, collectors to schedule waste deposit.

c. Implementation of the waste bank system

Implementation of waste bank is done on the agreed day. The board is ready for administration and weighing equipment. Customers come to the waste bank office and weigh location by bringing the sorted waste. The customer will get the money saved in the form of savings in accordance with the value of the deposited waste.

d. Monitoring and evaluation

Various challenges may arise during the implementation of the waste bank. Community organizations should continue to provide assistance during the system. So it can help citizens to solve problems more quickly. Evaluation is done for better implementation of waste bank.

e. Development

The waste bank system could be floating into a savings and loans unit, a food business unit, a cooperative and a venture capital loan. The expansion of this waste bank function can be tailored to the needs of the community. For example, if most citizens are entrepreneurs, the development of waste banks leads for a business capital loan unit. One of the forms of assistance from community

organizations in this process, among others, is the handling of cooperative legal entities.

1.6.2.5 Waste Bank Requirements

Waste bank requirements have been regulated in the Regulation of the State Minister for Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Waste Banks, namely:

a. Construction of Waste Bank

Article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 year 2012 tells Guidelines for Implementing Reduce, Reuse and Recycle through the Waste Bank. The requirements of the waste bank include construction requirements for waste bank buildings namely building area, floor, ventilation, mechanical (AC, fan, exhauster), roof, ceiling, doors, service rooms, scales, lighting and waste bank environment which can be seen in table 1.3:

Table 1.3 Construction at Waste Bank

No	Component	Specs
1	Floor	a. strong / intact b. clean c. meeting floor and wall are curved d. water proof e. flat f. not slippery g. not skewed

		h. the floor area of waste bank is less or equal to 40 (forty) m2
2	Wall	a. strong b. flat c. clean d. light colored e. dry
3	Ventilation	
	Combined ventilation (nature and mechanical)	a. natural ventilation, ventilation holes of at least 15% x the floor area b. mechanical ventilation (fan, AC, exhauster)
	Natural ventilation	a. ventilation holes at least 15% x the floor area
4	Roof	a. free of insects and rats b. not leaking c. strong
5	Ceiling	a. high ceiling of at least 2.7 m from the floor b. strong c. light colored d. easy to clean
6.	Waste Bank door	a. can prevent the entry of insects and rats b. strong c. opening outwards
7	Waste Bank environment	
	Fence	a. safe from accident risk b. strong
	Yard	a. clean b. not dusty or muddy c. available covered bins
	Garden	a. beautiful and neat b. there is a protective tree
	Parking	a. separate from the treatment room b. neat c. clean
8	Drainage around waste bank	a. there are absorption/*Biopore* wells b. water flows smoothly
9	Space saver service	a. there is a waste sorting room b. there are tables, chairs, scales, cabinets, fire extinguishers c. there is a waste bank instrument

		d. free of insects and rats
		e. odorless (especially H2S or NH3)
		f. coruscation 100-200 lux
		g. room temperature 22°C - 24°C (if the waste bank with AC) or room temperature (without AC)

(Source: Regulation of the State Minister for Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 year 2012 on Guidelines for Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Waste Bank)

b. Standard of Waste Bank management

Based on Attachment I to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 202, the waste bank management standard consists of the name and address of the waste bank as well as the components of the waste bank consisting of waste savers, implementers of waste banks, collector/recycling industries and waste management in the waste bank. The standard of waste bank management can be seen in table 1.4 below:

Table 1.4 Standard of Waste Bank Management

No	Component	Sub Component
1	Waste depositors	a. Bank Guarantee counseling shall be conducted at least 1 (one) time in 3 (three) months b. each saver is given 3 (three) containers/disposable bin c. savers receive account books and savings account numbers d. has been sorting waste e. has made efforts to reduce waste
2	Waste Bank Manager	a. using personal protective equipment (APD) while serving the waste depositors b. washing hands with soap before and after serving the waste

		depositors
		c. director of the lowest Waste Bank is Senior High School / equal
		d. has attended the Waste Bank training
		e. conduct monitoring and evaluation (MONEV) at least once every 1 (one) month by conducting a management meeting of Waste Bank
		f. number of daily managers of at least 5 (five) persons
		g. managers get salary / intensive every month
3	Collectors/waste buyers/recycling industry	a. not burning waste
		b. has a script of cooperation / MOU with Waste Bank as a partner in waste management
		c. able to maintain environmental hygiene such as the absence of mosquito larvae in the garbage can / bottle
		d. has business license
4	Waste management in Waste Bank	a. a decent waste tube is picked up by the biggest sweeper once a month
		b. waste worthy of creations recycled by craftsmen built by Waste Bank
		c. appropriate compostable waste managed RT scale and / or communal scale
		d. waste which is proper to dispose (residue) is taken officer of PU 2 (two) times in 1 (one) week
		e. the coverage of the Waste Bank service area shall be at least 1 (one) headman
		f. waste transported to landfill is reduced by 30-40% per month
		g. the number of savers increased by an average of 5-10 savers per month
		h. replication of local Waste Bank to other areas
5	The role of Waste	a. as a facilitator in the

	Bank executor	construction and implementation of Waste Bank b. providing "waste buyer " data for Waste Bank c. providing data "industry recycling" d. provides rewards for Waste Bank note: The facilitator is the person who facilitates the development and implementation of the Waste Bank, among others: 1) assist in facilitating fundraising corporate social responsibility (CSR); 2) Provision of infrastructure, facilities and infrastructure for the establishment of a Waste Bank; 3) handling of Waste Bank business licenses; 4) assist in marketing waste recycling products (compost, craft).

(Source: Regulation of the State Minister for Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 year 2012 on Guidelines for Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Waste Bank)

1.6.2.6 Waste Bank Implementation

Implementation of waste banks that have been set by Regulation of the State Minister for Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Waste Bank is as follows:

a. Working hours

Unlike conventional banks, waste bank work hours are entirely depended on the agreement of the waste bank administrator

and the community as savers. The number of working days of waste bank in a week is dependent, can be 2 days, 3 days, 5 days, or 7 days depend on the time available of waste bank managers who usually have the main job.

b. Withdrawal of savings

Everyone can save the waste in the waste bank. Any saved waste will be weighed and priced according to the market prices. The money can be directly taken by the savers or recorded in the bank account prepared by the bank. Based on the experience so far, it is better to save the savings not directly cashed but saved and recorded in the account book, and can only be taken the fastest in 3 (three) months. This is important in the effort to raise sufficient funds to capitalize and prevent consumptive culture.

c. Loaning money

In addition to saving waste, in practice, waste bank can also lend money to savers with profit sharing system and must be returned within a certain period.

d. Saving book

Any waste that is saved, weighed, and priced according to the market price of waste is recorded in the account book (savings account) as a written proof of the amount of waste and the amount of money each saver has. In each account book is listed columns credit, debit, and balance that record every transaction ever done.

To facilitate the administrative system, the account book of each RT or RW can be distinguished by color.

e. Waste collection service

As part of the service, waste banks can provide transportation to pick up waste from village to village throughout the service area. Depositors simply call the waste bank and put the waste in front of the house, the waste bank officer will weigh, record, and transport the waste.

f. Types of savings

In practice, waste bank managers can implement two types of savings, individual savings and collective savings. Individual savings consist of: ordinary savings, educational savings, Eid savings, and social savings. Ordinary savings can be withdrawn after 3 months, education savings can be withdrawn each new academic year or each payment of education development contribution (SPP), meanwhile the Eid savings can be taken a week before Eid. Collective savings are usually intended for group purposes such as gathering activities, recitation and administrators of the mosque.

g. Type of waste

The types of waste that can be saved in waste bank are grouped into:

1) paper, including newspapers, magazines, cardboard, and duplex;

2) plastics, for example clear plastic, plastic bottles, and other hard plastic.

3) metal, such as iron, aluminum, and tin.

However, waste banks can accept other types of waste from savers as long as they have economic value.

h. Pricing

Determining the price of each type of waste is based on an agreement of the waste bank management. The price of each type of waste is fluctuating depending on the market price. Pricing includes:

1) For individuals who sell waste directly and expect cash, the set price is a fluctuating price at market prices;

2) For savers who sell collectively and deliberately to save, the price given is a stable price independent of the market and usually above the market price. This method is taken to motivate people to sort, collect, and save the waste. This is also a cross-subsidy strategy for the bank's operational costs.

i. Waste conditions

Savers are encouraged to save the waste in a clean and intact condition because the price of waste in a clean and intact state has a higher economic value. Sales of plastics in the form of plastic ores have higher economic value because the price of plastic

in the form of plastic ores can be worth 3 (three) times higher than in the original form.

j. Minimum weight

To make the waste scales more efficient and recording in the account book easier, it is necessary to apply minimum weight conditions to save the waste, for example 1 kg for each type of waste. Therefore, savers are encouraged to first store their waste savings at home before reaching minimum weight requirements.

k. Waste container

In order for the waste segregation process to run well, savers are advised to bring 3 (three) large groups of waste into 3 (three) different bags including:

1) first bag for plastic;

2) second bag for paper; and

3) third bag for metal.

l. Profit-sharing system

The size of the waste-sharing system depends on the result of the meeting of the waste bank management. The result of the big decision for the results is then socialized to all savers. The current commonly used profit sharing rate is 85:15, 85% for savers and 15% for waste bank operators. The 15% allocation for waste banks is used for bank operations such as account bookkeeping,

photocopying, stationery purchases, and purchasing equipment for waste bank operations.

m. Employee wages

Not all waste banks can pay the wages of their employees because some waste banks are run voluntarily. However, if waste bank management is run properly and professionally, waste bank managers can get a decent wage.

1.6.2.7 Waste Bank System Mechanism

Waste-based waste management provides many benefits for the community. Benefits of environmental hygiene, health, to the economy, along with the waste bank's work mechanism based on the Waste Bank System Handbook & 10 Success Stories (Unilever, 2014):

a. Separation of household waste bank

The customer must sort the waste before it is deposited into the waste bank. Segregation of waste depends on the agreement when the establishment of a waste bank. For example, based on organic and inorganic waste. Usually inorganic waste is then separated again by type of material: plastic, paper, glass, and others. Waste grouping will facilitate the process of waste distribution. It will be submitted to the manufacture of compost, plastic factory or home industry. With the waste bank system, the community has indirectly helped reducing the pile of waste in

landfills. Because most of the waste that has been sorted and sent to the bank will be reused, the waste which is separated and disposed to landfill is only waste that doesn't have economic value and Toxic Hazardous Material waste (B3).

b. Waste deposits to the bank

The time of deposit of waste has usually been agreed upon beforehand. For example, two days a week on Wednesday and Saturday. This scheduling is meant to equalize the time of the masses to deposit and transport to the collectors. Therefore, the waste does not accumulate in the location of the waste bank.

c. Weighing

The waste that has been deposited into the bank is then weighed. Heavy waste that can be deposited has been specified on previous discussion, for example, it must be at least one kilogram.

d. Recording

The officer will record the type and weight of the waste after weighing. The results of these measurements are then converted into rupiah value which is then written in the passbook. In the waste bank system, savings can usually be taken every three months. The savings of waste bank can be modified into several types: holiday savings, educational savings and social savings to be channeled through community institutions. At this stage, customers will feel the benefits of the waste bank system. By setting aside a

little energy to choose the waste, people will benefit from the savings. With the conventional waste management system, people have to spend money, and pay dustman to manage their waste.

e. Transportation

The waste bank cooperate with the appointed collector. After the waste is collected, weighed and recorded, it is then directly transported to the next waste management. Therefore, the waste does not accumulate in the location of the waste bank. The waste bank can be a floating source of raw materials to become a household industry around the bank location. It means that, waste management can be done by the community who also become bank customers. Thus, people can get a double profit from the waste bank system that is savings and profit from the sale of recycled material products.

1.6.3 Strategy

1.6.3.1 Definition Strategy

The word strategy is etymologically derived from the Greek *strategos* or *streteus* with the plural word strategy. *Strategos* itself has a generalship or something done by the war generals in making plans to win the war (Salusu, 2006: 84). The use of the word *Strategos* can be interpreted as planning and destruction of enemies by means of effective means based on the means they have (Brecker in Heene et al., 2010: 53). The first strategy definition

proposed by Jauch & Glueck (in Akdon, 2011: 13) mentions that Strategy is a unified, comprehensive and integrated plan that links the benefits of organizational strategy with environmental challenges and is designed to ensure that the organization's main objectives can be achieved through proper implementation by the organization.

Moreover, the strategy according to Salusu (2006: 101) is an art using the skills and resources of an organization to achieve its goals through an effective relationship with the environment in the most favorable conditions. Essentially, the strategy is very important for every executive, manager, head or chairman, director, senior and junior officer, high, middle and low official. This must be observed because the strategy is implemented by everyone at every level.

Based on the above explanation it can be concluded that strategy is to develop an organization's plan to ensure that the objectives to be achieved can be achieved properly and implemented effectively. The strategy created is expected to be adapted to the internal or external environment of the organization. Strategy that is able to adjust between the ability and the resources of the organization with its environment can certainly be able to achieve the goals to be achieved.

1.6.3.2 Levels of Strategy

Referring to the view of Higgins (Salusu, 2006: 101) describes the existence of four levels of strategy. The whole is called Master Strategy, namely:

1. Enterprise Strategy

This strategy is concerned with community responses. Every organization has a relationship with the community. Society is a group that is outside the organization that can not be controlled. In an uncontrolled society, there are governments and various other groups such as pressure groups, political groups and other social groups. Therefore, in the enterprise strategy, there is a relationship between the organization and the outside community, as far as the interaction will be done so that it can benefit the organization. The strategy also shows that the organization really works and strives to provide a good service to the demands and needs of the community.

2. Corporate Strategy

This strategy is related to the mission of the organization, so it is often called Grand Strategy which covers the field that is cultivated by an organization. How the mission is run is also important, it requires strategic decisions and strategic planning that should also be prepared by every organization.

3. Business Strategy

Strategies at this level describe how to seize the market in the community. How to put the organization in the hearts of the rulers, entrepreneurs, donors and so on. All of it is meant to be able to obtain strategic benefits that at the same time able to support the development of organization to a better level.

4. Functional Strategy

This strategy is a support strategy and to support the success of other strategies. There are three types of functional strategies:

a. The functional economic strategy includes the functions that enable the organization to live as a healthy economic unity, including those related to finance, marketing, resources, research and development.

b. The functional strategy of management includes management functions that are planning, organizing, implementing, controlling, staffing, leading, motivating, communicating, decision making, representing, and integrating.

c. The strategy of the issue which its main function is to control the environment, both known environmental situations and unknown or ever-changing situations.

The strategic levels are a unified whole and are a signal to every ultimate decision maker that managing an organization

should not be viewed from an administrative neutrality point but should also consider organizational integrity from an economic point.

1.6.3.3 Types of Strategy

Each organization must have a strategy to achieve organizational goals that have been established. The type of strategy used in an organization is not the same. There are several strategies used in an organization to achieve organizational goals that have been established. According to Kooten in Salusu (2006: 104-105), the types of strategies include:

1. Corporate Strategy

This strategy is concerned with the formulation of new mission, goals, values, and new strategic initiatives. Limitations are needed, i.e. on what to do and for whom.

2. Program Strategy

This strategy is more concerned with the strategic implications of a particular program. Approximately what the impact would be if a particular program was launched or introduced.

3. Resource Support Strategy

This resource strategy focuses on maximizing the essential resources available to improve the quality of the organization's

performance. The resources can be energy, finance, technology, and so on.

4. Institusional Strategy

The focus of an institutional strategy is to develop an organizational capacity to implement strategic initiatives. In relation to this research, the type of strategy is the program strategy. It is because the program strategy prioritizes the impact of an activity which is introduced and done. Program strategy put forward the benefits of an activity that will be done.

Therefore, the strategy includes how the organization starts the stages of introducing its programs to the community with the form of socialization. Therefore, the impact of the famous organization is that people know, understand better, and want to participate in every activity undertaken by organization.

1.7 Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition in this study is to explain various theories that have been proposed by the experts above. In order to be understood clearly, the conceptual definition of this study is:

a. Policy Evaluation. It is an activity designed by the government through various stages by assessing the success and failure of a policy that aims to find out the achievement of the program objectives that have been implemented. The factors that influence the success of the program are effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy.

b. Waste Bank. It is the concept of solid waste collection and sorted and has a management like a bank but what is saved is waste. Savings citizens are also called customers who have a savings book and can borrow money which will later be returned with waste worth of borrowed money. Waste that is saved, weighed and given a price with a number of money will later be sold at the factory that has worked together. Whereas plastic packaging is purchased by local PKK mothers to be recycled into craft items.

c. Strategy is defined as action that is increasing and continuous, and carried out based on the perspective of what is expected in the future. Thus, the strategy almost always starts from what can happen and does not start from what happened.

1.8 Operational Definition

Regarding the performance of policies in generating information, the criteria for evaluation of the impact of public policy are as follows:

a. Effectiveness

The effectiveness indicator in this study serves to measure the extent to which the achievement of the target between the success of the output and the goal of the waste bank program. The effectiveness is expected to create process improvement so that it becomes better.

b. Efficiency

Efficiency indicators in this study are used to measure the optimization of resources in the waste bank program.

c. Adequacy

Adequacy indicator in this research is employed to measure how far the success rate in satisfying the needs or opportunities in solving the problems that occur.

d. Alignment

The alignment indicator in this study is purposed to measure the extent to which the distribution of the waste bank program distribution is carried out.

e. Responsiveness

The responsiveness indicator in this study is to measure how fast the waste bank manager responds to every response from the community and the problems that exist.

f. Accuracy

The accuracy indicator in this study serves to measure how far the accuracy of each alternative program is recommended according to the objectives to be achieved.

Based on the description above, the evaluation of the impact of the policy referred to in this study is an assessment of the implementation of the policies that have been applied by evaluating the aspects of the policy impact including, effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness and accuracy in the implementation of waste bank programs.

1.9 Research Method

1.9.1 Types of Research

This research entitled *The Evaluation of Government Strategy in Waste Management (A Case Study of Waste Bank in Magelang Regency)* using qualitative method. Employing this method is expected to generate a conclusion of a materialize analysis, because this study wants to find out how the government strategy can manage the waste. The qualitative descriptive study reveals the facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables and circumstances that occur when the study is carried out and serves. Qualitative descriptive research interprets and discloses data pertinent to the current situation, attitudes and views that occur in society, the contradictions of two states or more, relationships between variables, differences between facts, influence on a condition, and others. The problems examined and investigated by qualitative descriptive research refers to quantitative studies, comparative studies, and can also be a correlational study of one element along with other elements.

Qualitative method is employed in this study because it presents directly the relationship of the researchers and respondent. In addition, it is more deeply with the sharpening of shared influences and the patterns of value faced (Moleong, 2010). It is necessary to get more in-depth information through interviews with respondent who are directly related to the implementation of policy evaluation, therefore it can answer all the variables in this study.

1.9.2 Research Location

The research location of this study is Environmental Office of Magelang Regency, Waste Bank community in Dusun Cecelan and Sekar Gendis Waste Bank. The reason for choosing those three places is because the UN has stated that Magelang Regency tell into category of 'emergency waste' regency in 2015. In addition, Environmental Office of Magelang Regency has the information of waste bank program and also the waste bank community in those two places. The research is proposed to identify the Magelang Local Government handle this problem through Waste Bank Program.

1.9.3 Data Resources

In the collection of data, then the researcher obtains data in accordance with several data sources as follows:

a. Primary Data is data source that provides data. In this research the primary data obtained in a straight line from the results of information and genuine that are collected individually by an organization.

b. Secondary Data is data that support primary data. It is obtained from literature and documents as well as data from the researcher.

1.9.4 Data Collection Technique

a. Interview

According to Sugiyono (2012: 137-138) the interview is used as a data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary

study to find problems that must be examined. Moreover, it is proposed to know things from respondents that are more in depth which the number of respondents is small, and data collection techniques things based on reports about themselves or self-reports or at least in the knowledge of funds to know personal beliefs.

Researchers in this case conduct interviews or dialogue with the Environmental Office. The interview done by the researcher is a structured interview and unstructured. Unstructured interview is free interviews where researcher do not use interview guidelines that have been systematically arranged and completed for data collection. Guidelines used is only an outline of the questions asked. This unstructured interview is used by the writer to a key person. In this technique, researchers interviewed some informants, as follows:

1. Head of Air Pollution, Solid Waste and Toxic Hazardous Material Control Section (B3) of Environmental Office of Magelang Regency to collect information related to the implementation of waste bank in Magelang regency.

2. Head of Lead Waste Group of Dusun Cecelan, Soroyudan Village, Tegalrejo Sub-district, Magelang Regency to get information related to the management carried out in the area, since Waste Bank Lestari becomes a good example of self-managed waste management managed by society.

3. Head of Main Sekar Gendis Waste Bank Magelang Regency to obtain information related to the implementation of waste bank in Magelang regency.

4. Society around the Sekar Gendis Waste Bank and Lestari Waste Bank.

b. Documentation

Documentation is a process that is carried out systematically from collecting to managing data that produces documents. The documentation itself aims to obtain the required documents in the form of information and matters that prove the existence of an activity that is documented (Sugiyono, 2012).

Documents in this research are data related to waste bank policy that is Regulation of State Minister of Environment Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2012 about Guidance of Implementation of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle through Waste Bank, and Instruction of Regent Number 1 Year 2017 about Formation of Waste Bank in Village and Sub-district of Magelang Regency.

Regulation of the State Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2012 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle through Waste Banks aims at being guidelines and procedures in the implementation of waste bank programs. Meanwhile, Instruction of Regent Number 1 Year 2017 on the Formation of Waste Banks in the Village and Village of Magelang Regency tells

about the Regent's instructions in order to socialize to the community in the village to create a waste bank in the surrounding area.

There are 516 waste banks in Magelang Regency (Environmental Office of Magelang Regency, 2018). Environmental Office of Magelang Regency provides data in the form of profiles of each waste bank in 21 sub-districts in Magelang Regency.

1.9.5 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data so that the theme and formulation of work hypothesis found are like suggested by data. Using the interpretation of the data from the collection such data is processed into qualitative data and using an interactive strategy put forward by Miles and Huberman. In principle, qualitative data analysis is done with equation of data collection process. Analysis technique is performed using the data analysis techniques proposed by Miles and Huberman (in Saldana, 2014) through the following stages:

a. Data Collection Process

Data collection is done by plunging into the field. In this study data collection is obtained from all objective record and objective data in accordance with the results of observation, interviews and documentation in the field.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selection, centralization, attention, extracting and transforming crude data from the field. This process takes

place during the study, from beginning until the end of the research. At the beginning, for example; it is through conceptual framework, problems, approaches, and gathering data. During the data collection, for example the researcher creates a summary and code, finds the code, searches for themes, writes memos, and others. Reduction is part of analysis, and it is not separate. Its function is to sharpen, classify, direct, discard, and organize so that interpretation can be drawn. From this reduction, the researchers looking for the valid data.

c. Presentation of Data

It is a set of organized information that gives the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. Presentation forms include narrative texts, matrices, graphs, networks, and charts. The goal is to makes it easy to read and draw conclusions. Therefore, the data should be arranged nicely. The presentation of data is also a part of the analysis, even including data reduction. In this process the researchers categorize similar things into category or group 1, group 2, group 3 and so on. Each group exhibits typology which is in accordance with the formulation of the problem. Each typology consists of sub-sub typology that may be sequences, or priorities of events. In this stage the researchers also perform systematic display of data in order to make it easier to understand interactions between parts of it. In this process, the data is classified based on core themes.

d. Draw A Conclusion or Verification

Conclusion is only a part of one activity of the configuration. It is on verification during the study. Those meanings emerging from the data must be tested in accordance with the truth and suitability so the validity is guaranteed. In this stage, the researcher makes the formulation of a proposition related to the principle of logic, lifts it as a finding research, then proceeds with a review over and over against existing data in which a grouping of data has been formed, and the proposition has been formulated. Furtherstep is reporting the complete research with the findings in which different from the existing findings.