Encouraging the Sustainability of Waste Bank Management in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Through the Empowerment of Bugel Kulon Progo Village Youth

Riza Fatma Arifa¹,*, Ratu Matahari², Dedik Sulistiawan³

¹ BKKBN Representative for the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia
²,³ Faculty of Public Health, Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO
IAKMI IPHJI use only:
Received date : 2 August 2020
Revised date : 20 September 2020
Accepted date : 24 October 2020

Keywords:
- waste bank
- philanthropy
- pandemics
- community empowerment

ABSTRACT

Some media outlets in the Special Region of Yogyakarta reported garbage emergencies in its headline throughout March 2019. Following this phenomenon, some areas revived the management of waste banks to provide economic benefits and encourage healthy behavior of the community, one of Bugel Village, Kulon Progo Regency. Although in the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, the management of the waste bank in Pedukuhan IV Bugel Village continued, with the youth as the spearhead. This study aims to describe the role of youth in creating the sustainability of waste bank management in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of this study show that the application of the concept of philanthropy and youth leadership in society affects the sustainability of community waste banks. The integration of waste banks with other activities involving cross-sectors such as youth posyandu is also an opportunity to convey information about waste management from a health perspective so as to encourage youth and the community to be more concerned about public health.

INTRODUCTION

Garbage is the result of the activities of living beings that have no benefit. Garbage will have an impact on the environment if not managed properly [1]. Data recorded by the Environment Agency (BLH) of the City of Yogyakarta in 2013 stated that the amount of waste in DIY transported to the final landfills (TPA) is the City of Yogyakarta (34.9%), Sleman (13.2%), Kulon Progo (7.2%), Gunungkidul (5.4%), and Bantul (2.0%) [2]. All household activities produce garbage. The problem of household waste is not only in urban areas but also in rural areas. Because there is no systematic waste management, it makes people accustomed to burning garbage to reduce household waste. The consequences of such waste management behavior can pose new problems for health and the environment. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta pursued various waste management policies such as waste service and empowered the public to manage waste independently through waste banks. Garbage bank is a container to select and collect waste and processed into products of economic value and there is an economic system similar to the bank (there are tellers and bank customers) [4]. The community is expected to participate by independently managing household waste at the RT / RW level by optimizing the function of the waste bank.

Based on data from DLH Kulon Progo Regency at the end of 2019 shows data that there are 76 waste banks and increased to 81 waste banks until September 2020 which is...
distributed in 38 villages in 11 households [5]. Public perception related to management to reduce waste is by burning even though the waste that is considered to have no selling value can actually still be processed into goods of economic value [6]. However, changing the behavior of the community to care and be responsible for this garbage also has its problems. The time line of some media in the Special Region of Yogyakarta reported garbage emergencies in its headlines throughout March 2019 [7,8]. Following this phenomenon, several areas revived the management of garbage banks to provide economic benefits and encourage healthy behavior of the community, one of them is Bugel Village, Kulon Progo Regency.

Padukuhan IV Bugel Village is located about five kilometers east of the newly inaugurated Yogyakarta International Airport in 2020. This area is included in the master plan of aerotropolis area development or buffer area that can be developed for various economic activities around the airport [9]. In Padukuhan IV Bugel Village consists of 82 households or about 332 residents scattered in four neighboring pillars (RT). Based on the field study that has been done, it is known that in Bugel Hamlet has a fairly active youth organization. The role of village youth is assessed actively with various youth activities. This resource is an added value for Bugel Hamlet in an effort to manage the amount of garbage. Youth as an agent of change is expected to be a community that is able to create a clean and healthy environmental conditions with a good waste management system [4].

The Covid-19 pandemic condition demands the community to adopt a Clean and Healthy Living Pattern (PHBS). PHBS is an effort to empower oneself to consciously want and be able to apply clean and healthy living behavior and play an active role in mobilizing health behavior in society. Waste management is one of the indicators of PHBS [10]. Garbage banks are also one of the waste management solutions with a community development approach. Dusun Bugel itself has three garbage banks, but only one is active in Padukuhan IV, while the other two garbage banks in Padukuhan IX and X suffered losses from the recycling business due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

Based on this, this research aims to explain the role of youth in creating the sustainability of waste bank management in the era of Covid-19 pandemic in Bugel Hamlet, Kulon Progo Regency.

METHOD

This study is a qualitative research with a case study approach. The key informants of this study are waste bank managers, youth groups, and community leaders. The research location is in the Waste Bank Pedukuhan IV Bugel Village, Kulon Progo. The research was conducted in August to September 2020. The process of data collection was done with in-depth interviews (indepth interviews) and observations. The process of data analysis is done using a thematic approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The youth in this study were the youths who joined the teenager coral in the Padukuhan IV area of Bugel Village. According to the informant, the criteria for the youth of Karang Taruna is a citizen who is not married even though he is over 30 years old. However, those involved in waste bank management activities are only young men and women who are still in high school age, are in college or already working but who are under 30 years old.

The establishment of a garbage bank in this hamlet is an initiative of the youths themselves who are then encouraged by community leaders or Pak Dukuh. As a facilitator in the community, Mr. Hamlet provides a place as a center for the activities of this garbage bank. The place is used as a garbage collection place and a separate garbage storage place before being sold or taken by collectors. According to information from Mr. Hamlet, he supports this activity because in order for the teenager to stay active and the youths can participate or "socialize" with the community. With a garbage bank, the teenager can finance his own activities. In addition, the presence of a garbage bank is expected to make the environment in settlement IV more clean and healthy.
garbage bank, the community's habit here is to burn garbage without being sorted first, but after there is this garbage bank, the community chooses between organic and inorganic waste. Inorganic waste that has a selling value is deposited in the garbage bank, then waste that is no longer valuable and other organic waste is burned or disposed of in the yard around the house.

Garbage collection by the youths was done for the first time in September 2019. Before the youths took the garbage collection, the youths socialized through leaflets distributed to residents. This leaflet contains a list of garbage or items that can be put in a sack. In addition to leaflets, residents are also given sacks where each house has one sack. For the next time the garbage collection by the youth will usually be announced through the message Whatsapss Group residents. This is in accordance with the explanation of the chairman of the garbage bank:

"Karang Taruna gives leaflets and sacks / buffalo to the residents. sack written by KT ... ooo this is a teenager coral garden gae filling things that have not been needed by the residents. ng this flyer has written things that can be put into this sack this time .... such as bottles, cardboard etc. ng keterange ono written taking sacks at the end of each month. but what is the date ... basically last week. a day or 2 days before taking the sack, the secretary of the garbage bank has announced through a group of residents that tomorrow Sunday we will play pick up the sack."

In addition, the way they socialize, the mechanism and division of tasks for garbage collection are discussed so as to create a sense of concern for this activity, as narrated by the informant:

"This is someone who did not come. Maybe some work, some have business. but this is really gold ... yes, thank God, the young people here, although not all of them, but most of you are aware ... I mean, I like the show sometimes this week, I already know how to help. I don't want to be small tonight...he'll tell his group later. Right, each RT has its own PJ. So those who cannot attend on Sunday, Saturday night or that afternoon he took"

They even actively provide feedback to residents, such as the treatment procedure on the garbage collected should be in a dry state. After several times of taking this garbage, finally the residents became aware and the practice of garbage selection in accordance with the expectations of the waste bank manager. Although in one bag of garbage is still mixed but already in a dry state.

The concept of this garbage bank is the activity of philanthropy or citizens donating their garbage so that the sorting of garbage based on its type is still done by the youth. According to information from the chairman of the waste bank from the sale of recycled waste is used for teenage coral activities, social community and operational management of the waste bank.

"Like cardboard, bottles, cans become one. so that later the young man just took it and then came here where the hamlet was divided. if we ask the kayak residents to bother to choose the cans alone, the bottles alone ... it looks like they need more sacks, that's the first. Then we seem to have a problem ... this looks like this is your stuff even though it has a selling value. This is like we have asked for help. we also convey that the sales proceeds will go to the teenager coral cash. although later some will be plotted alone. karang taruna 50%, 20% risma (mosque teenagers), 20% social, 10% managers. manager in the sense of all these teenage reefs (while pointing to his friends)."

"If the item is ... when the clay is in front of it, there is the inscription "scavengers are prohibited from entering" (the sign on the entrance to the village means) it is also from there. Alhamdulillah ... this is not like people umug yo mas ... then the speaker of the mosque, then the carpet of the mosque, that's it. I don't know what else tomorrow ..."
Based on observations during the garbage collection activities in August, the youths applied the covid health protocol although not as strict as using masks, before and after the garbage washing activities using soap. The most difficult thing to implement in this activity is to keep the distance, because after the garbage collection activity they rest sitting in a circle in the front yard of one of the residents’ houses then while discussing and enjoying traditional snacks such as tempeh benguk, gethuk, bakwan vegetables and a glass of tea. According to them because they feel quite healthy and rarely interact outside the village. This activity is one of their places to socialize and socialize. In addition, this activity is also a teen posyandu activity. Monitoring adolescent weight and adolescent health was also noted. The recording is done by one of the members of the teenager coral, each teenager weighs in and reports to his friend who records. Sometimes there are health workers who provide counseling and distribute iron pills to teenage girls. Officers from health centers and health cadres shared the pills and explained how to take them as a prevention against anemia in adolescents. The pill consists of four tablets in which the pill is taken weekly for a month. According to information from health cadres, the distribution of these pills is usually done in schools. However, due to the pandemic and school policy from home, the distribution of pills is done through health cadres. These teen posyandu activities are very helpful for health cadres in distributing pills and monitoring the health of teenagers.

Results

The survival of the waste bank Pedukuhan IV Bugel Village, Kulon Progo is encouraged by the role and youth in encouraging the community to donate their garbage. The business process run by the youth with a clear concept is one of the keys to its success. The concept of philanthropy such as garbage alms like this also exists in many places in Indonesia such as in Kota Batu [11], hamlet Pleret Bantul [12], Moyudan Sleman [13] and Semarang [14]. The strategy of approaching community empowerment through garbage donation is in accordance with the characteristics of the community. The majority of Muslims are Muslims, where with charity their intention is to get a reward from God. This method is simple to apply and does not require much cost and energy, just sort the inorganic waste that has a selling value and collect it in a sack. This activity does not differentiate between able and less able citizens because all can do it and in life, human beings can not get rid of garbage. Donate garbage by purifying the proceeds from the sale of garbage that has been sorted for community social activities to the waste bank manager or teenager.

The proceeds from the garbage bank are used for community activities, 50% teenagers, 20% risma (mosque teenagers), 20% social, 10% administrators. Garbage bank management is also successfully done so that donors or the community can also monitor this activity. Some studies also state that an important factor in the sustainability of this waste bank is management [14 - 16]. For social and religious activities, the youths use the proceeds from the sale of garbage to buy equipment in the mosque such as mosque speakers and carpets. In addition, to make the environment look beautiful, the youths planted flowers and trees along the entrance to hamlet IV. Thus, garbage donation can be directly beneficial to the community. In addition, the environment becomes healthier and cleaner. (reference on waste management).

The role of the youth leader in mobilizing other youths also plays an important role. The ability to communicate, collaborate, stimulate discussion, and share a particular role in managing the busyness of some other young people, as well as the implementation of health protocols during the pandemic are the driving factors. The results of this study are in line with research in the village of Suralaga Lombok Barat [17] and in Bantul [18] where young people play an active role as actors in the behavior of waste disposal behavior. Another supporting factor is the role of community leaders. Community leaders here such as hamlets who are also village officials can be said to be representatives of the government. This finding is also in line with previous studies where the role of government is very important in the sustainability of a program,
especially the garbage bank program [3,16,17].

Another interesting finding from this study is the integration of waste bank management with adolescent posyandu as a form of cross-sector collaboration. This shows that there are opportunities for socialization or the success of programs, especially health programs for adolescents can be through the existing containers in the community so that integration and collaboration across sectors to achieve development goals can be achieved.

CONCLUSIONS

The application of the concept of philanthropy and youth leadership in society affects the sustainability of community waste banks. The integration of waste banks with other activities involving cross-sectors such as youth posyandu is also an opportunity to convey information about waste management from a health perspective so as to encourage youth and the community to be more concerned about public health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Bugel Village Government, Dukuh IV Bugel Village, Karang Taruna and BKKBN DIY Representatives.

REFERENCES

2019;11(1):74–86.
