

Integrated Waste Management Policy Based on Community Participation in Sanur Kauh Village

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ABSTRACT

The waste problem is one of the main challenges in sustainable development, particularly in urban areas and tourism areas such as Badung Regency. The ever-increasing volume of waste, coupled with limited land and processing facilities, drives the need for a more comprehensive and participatory waste management policy. This study aims to analyze the implementation of an integrated waste management policy in Badung Regency, focusing on the effectiveness of upstream to downstream program implementation and the roles of policy implementers. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies. The research location focused on Darmasaba Village, Abiansemal District, which is one of the pilot areas for source-based waste management. The results show that the implementation of the waste management policy in Badung Regency has shown progress, particularly through the "One Waste Data" program and the construction of an Integrated Waste Processing Facility (TPST)

INTRODUCTION

Background

The waste problem has been a persistent and unresolved issue in many regions across Indonesia. There is an unlimited supply of waste. Indonesia is not the only country dealing with this problem, as waste is ubiquitous. With population growth, shifts in purchasing habits, and lifestyle changes, waste production continues to rise. The increasing volume of waste, as well as the types and characteristics of waste, is a key issue of concern. The second issue relates to the paradigm of community waste management and the existence of waste management regulations. High levels of product consumption and a lack of public understanding of the value of waste management contribute to the increasing volume of waste.

Bali, as a world-renowned tourist destination, cannot ignore the ongoing waste problem. Bali's popularity as a tourist destination could plummet if the waste problem is not properly addressed, particularly concerning plastic waste, which is non-biodegradable and environmentally damaging (voaindonesia, 2022). According to data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), Bali generated 1.02 million tons of waste throughout 2022. This represents a 12.22% increase compared to 2021, making Bali the eighth-highest waste-producing province in Indonesia. In 2022, Denpasar generated the most waste in Bali, at 316,130 tons, or 30.78% of the province's total waste generation. Gianyar Regency came in second with 196,690 tons of waste generated, followed by Buleleng Regency with 143,280 tons, Badung Regency with 119,470 tons, and Karangasem Regency with 113,711 tons. Jembrana Regency generated 59,470 tons of waste, Bangli Regency with 40,830 tons, and Klungkung Regency with the least, at 37,640 tons.

Waste management is a major environmental management challenge in many areas, including Sanur Kauh Village, one of Bali's main tourist destinations. The increase in tourist numbers and economic activity has led to an increase in waste volume, which, if not managed properly, can negatively impact the environment, public health, and the tourism sector.

Denpasar, a center of industry and tourism, with Sanur Village as one of its main tourist destinations, inevitably faces a waste problem. This is particularly true of plastic waste from tourists, hotels, and restaurants in the surrounding area. According to Indonesian media, Sanur Kauh Village produces 3 tons of waste per day, both from the village itself and tourism activities. Most of this waste is disposed of in an overloaded landfill. This leads to waste accumulation and environmental pollution. Lack of public awareness of the importance of proper waste management is a major contributing factor to this problem.

Furthermore, the waste management infrastructure and facilities in Sanur Kauh Village still need improvement.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background that has been explained, the problem formulation in this research is:

1. How is the implementation of integrated waste management policies based on community participation in Sanur Kauh Village?
2. What factors are obstacles in implementing this policy?
3. How is the integrated waste management policy evaluated and what is its impact?

Research Purposes

1. Analyzing the implementation of integrated waste management policies based on community participation in Sanur Kauh Village.
2. To find out what factors hinder the implementation of integrated waste management policies in Sanur Kauh Village.
3. Analyze policy evaluation and its impact on the residents of Sanur Kauh Village.

Benefits of Research

The results of this research are expected to provide the following benefits:

1. Theoretical Uses

The results of this research are expected to add to scientific studies and become a reference regarding environmental policies based on community participation.

2. Practical Uses

- a) Village governments can improve the effectiveness of their waste management and implement more effective policies.
- b) Increasing public awareness regarding independent and sustainable waste processing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy Theory

All government activities are inextricably linked to decisions made. Decisions made and future decisions that affect the public interest are referred to as public policy. The actual implementation of these policies, whether in the form of goods or services accessible to the public, is called public service. Public policy and service are two aspects of government implementation, which are essential for the government's functions.

Anderson (in Hill and Hupe 2002) understands policy as a series of actions taken by an actor or actors related to the problems faced. Policy is related to action. Friedrich defines policy as an action that leads to a goal proposed by an individual, group, or government in a particular environment in relation to the

existence of obstacles while seeking opportunities to achieve the desired goal or target (Widodo 2007).

The power held by the state cannot be maintained solely through force, but requires policy (Parsons 2005). The state is the legitimate holder of power, but it will not be effective without public policy. The state is the legitimate holder of power, and because public policy is essentially state policy, public policy is defined as an action taken by the holder of power to ensure that the goals formulated and agreed upon by the public are achieved.

Policy objectives can be political, economic, social, or legal. From a political perspective, public policy is established to distribute and allocate values, in the form of goods and services, to all members of society. From a power perspective, public policy is created to ensure the government maintains its monopoly over society and ensures that government or state power is accepted and recognized by the public.

Integrated Waste Management Concept

According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (UUPS), waste is defined as the solid residue of daily human activities and/or natural processes. Waste, which is the residue of human activities, must be managed to prevent environmental pollution and health problems. Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and continuous activity that includes waste reduction and handling. Waste reduction as defined in the UUPS includes activities such as limiting waste generation, recycling, and reusing waste.

An Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWFA) is a facility that collects, sorts, and transforms waste into products that are economically and ecologically useful. In general, urban waste management involves three stages: collection, transportation, and final disposal. Alfiandra (2009) describes the stages of waste management as follows:

1. Collection
2. Transportation
3. Final disposal

The Department of Public Works (2007) explains that the 3R principles can be described as follows.

1. The first principle is waste reduction, which is an effort to reduce waste generation in the source environment, and can even be done before the waste is even generated. Every source can reduce waste by changing their consumer lifestyle, changing habits from wasteful and producing a lot of waste to thrifty/efficient habits that produce less waste.
2. The second principle is reuse, which means reusing materials to prevent them from becoming waste (without processing), such as using double-

sided paper, reusing used beverage bottles for water, and so on. Thus, reuse can extend the useful life of goods through direct maintenance and reuse of the goods.

3. The third principle is recycling, which means recycling a useless material into another material or new item after undergoing a processing process. Some waste can be recycled directly by the community using simple technology and tools, such as processing scraps of fabric into blankets, dishcloths, doormats, and so on, or kitchen waste in the form of food scraps into compost.

Implementation of Integrated Waste Management Policies Based on Community Participation

In the context of waste management, community participation can take the form of sorting organic and inorganic waste in the container process, or through making compost on a family scale and reducing the use of items that are not easily biodegradable (Yolarita 2011).

According to Candra (2012), the concept of participation can be measured through the planning stage, the implementation stage, and the utilization stage. When linked to waste management, community participation in waste management is not only seen from the community's involvement in the waste management implementation process, but also participation as members of organizations related to waste issues that play a role in planning a good waste management system.

Community participation can be divided into two groups: direct participation and indirect participation. Direct participation includes reducing the use of non-biodegradable materials, sorting waste, transferring waste from sources to temporary storage sites, reusing waste, and cleaning activities such as community service in the neighborhood. Indirect participation includes paying waste fees, participating in waste management counseling/training, and providing suggestions/criticism to neighborhood associations (RT/RW) regarding the community waste management system (Yuliastuti et al., 2013).

The concept of community-based waste management itself must be accompanied by community empowerment. Community empowerment, in this case, means empowering people to have the power to manage waste and turn it into something useful and marketable. As Edi Suharto put it, empowerment refers to people's abilities to meet basic needs, increase income, and participate in the development process (Edi Suharto, 2009).

Factors That Hinder Policy Implementation

Community participation in waste management is inseparable from individual characteristics and the influence of the individual's external environment. Various factors influence community participation in waste management, including the following:

1. Level of education
2. Knowledge
3. Perception
4. Income
5. Role of Government / Community Leaders
6. Facilities and infrastructure

Policy Evaluation and Impact

In general, the term evaluation is equated with appraisal, rating, and assessment. Specifically, evaluation is related to the production of information regarding the value or benefits of policy outcomes (Dunn 2003). Each policy evaluation has certain characteristics that can be used as a benchmark for an analyst to evaluate a policy. The characteristics of policy evaluation include (1) its aim is to find strategic matters, to improve policy performance, (2) the evaluator is able to distance himself from policy makers, implementers, and policy targets, (3) the procedure can be methodologically justified, (4) it is carried out without hostility or hatred, (5) it covers the formulation, implementation, environment, and performance of the policy (Nugroho 2009).

Dunn (2003) notes that policy evaluation has several characteristics that distinguish it from other policy analysis methods. First, a value focus. Evaluation is an attempt to determine the social utility or usefulness of a policy or program. Because the appropriateness of policy goals and objectives can always be questioned, evaluation is also concerned with procedures for evaluating policy goals and objectives. Second, the fact-value interdependence. Evaluation demands depend on facts and values. To ensure that a policy or program has achieved its highest performance, it is necessary not only to have valuable policy outcomes for a number of individuals, groups, or communities; but also to be supported by evidence that the policy is actually a consequence of actions taken to solve a particular problem. Third, a present-and-past orientation. Evaluative demands differ from advocacy demands. Evaluation is directed more at present and past outcomes than future outcomes.

Circular Economy Theory

The world is currently experiencing a crisis of ecological awareness. The influence of consumerism has led people on earth to consume indiscriminately. Naturally, this has ultimately been seized as a business opportunity by producers seeking maximum profits. Earth's destruction is also inevitable, with recent extreme weather changes frequently affecting life on Earth due to human indiscipline in managing consumption.

In contrast to the linear economic model, the circular economic concept does not adopt a straight model but is more circular through the 3R principle (Reduction, Reuse and Recycling) so that if in a linear economy the final process

of the production process ends in disposal, but in the circular economic model it is designed from product, use, end of life, remanufacture (Valavanidis, 2018).

A sustainable future is part of the ideals of Sustainable Development. The existence of a circular economy is also related to Green Economics, as these concepts emerged as an antithesis to conventional economic concepts, namely the neoclassical economic system, with its various theoretical weaknesses. Some of these weaknesses include market failure, public goods, and externalities. Furthermore, they are related to the neglect of social problems and social inequality that occur within a liberal economic system. Therefore, a circular economy is essentially an economic model that can address and not ignore economic, social, and environmental issues in a balanced manner. If we look closely, the issues related to the circular economy have a close connection with Sustainable Development (Corona et al., 2019).

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

This research uses a qualitative approach to deeply understand the social phenomena that are the focus of the study. A qualitative approach was chosen because it can holistically explore the meanings, perceptions, and experiences of research subjects, as well as reveal the social context underlying a problem. Creswell (2014) said pQualitative research is a process of inquiry that understands human or social problems based on creating a holistic picture formed with words, reporting the detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting.

Data Source

Source The data used in this study consists of:

- a) Primary data sources, namely in the form of observation data and direct interviews from first persons/sources such as village officials, community leaders, business actors, and residents involved in waste management.
- b) Secondary data sources, namely from people or second sources such as; taken from library materials in the form of books, papers, archives, documents, articles, notes, and so on that are related to this research such as village policy documents and waste statistics reports.

Data Collection Technique

Technique Which used to collect data in this study include:

1. Observation

Using observation techniques to obtain information on the implementation of waste management policies. In this study, the researcher used active participant observation to facilitate access to the data needed for the study. The researcher visited the location of the observed community activities,

recorded and documented to obtain information on integrated waste management in Sanur Kauh Village.

2. Interview

The interview technique used is an open-ended interview. This interview is conducted to obtain supporting data for the research on matters related to the problem being studied. Using this interview technique, questions and answers will be conducted with the Village Head, traditional community leaders, and community members participating in integrated waste management to obtain data or clarify matters empirically in the field.

3. Documentation Study

Documentation is a data collection technique used to gather data on specific items or variables, including notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, lengger (a traditional handwritten manuscript), agendas, and so on (Abdussamad, 2022). The data sought through this technique include waste management data, village demographics, and existing written policies.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the systematic search and organization of observations, interviews, and other findings to enhance the researcher's understanding of the case under study and to present these findings to others (Muhadjir 2000). In this study, the author conducted a qualitative data analysis by organizing the collected data, then classifying the data according to the research problem. The results of this classification were then analyzed and presented in this study.

In this study, the author conducted data analysis using the Miles & Huberman (1992) method, namely:

- a) Conducting data reduction. Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, focusing on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data that emerges from written field notes. Data reduction continues throughout a qualitative research project.
- b) Data presentation. Miles & Huberman define a presentation as a collection of organized information that allows for drawing conclusions and taking action. They believe that better presentations are a key tool for valid qualitative analysis, including various types of matrices, graphs, networks, and charts.
- c) Drawing conclusions. Drawing conclusions, according to Miles & Huberman, is only one part of the overall configuration. Conclusions are also verified during the course of the research. This verification may be as brief as a second thought that crosses the analyst's (researcher's) mind while writing, a review of field notes, or it may be as thorough and

laborious as peer review and exchange to develop intersubjective agreement, or extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Sanur Kaja Village

Sanur Kauh Village is a tourism-focused village for both local and international tourists, offering numerous attractions and facilities. The total area of Sanur Kauh Village is 386.0 hectares, mostly residential with a few dry fields and rice paddies. It is located within the South Denpasar District, Denpasar City.

Sanur Kauh Village is located in the lowlands with an altitude of 0-10 M above sea level which is part of the South Bali region, which borders Sanur Kaja Village to the north, the Badung Strait / Indonesian Ocean to the south, the Renon Village and Sidakarya Village to the west, and the Sanur Village to the east.

Sanur Kauh Village has a tropical maritime climate influenced by monsoon winds and has a dry season and a rainy season interspersed with transitional seasons. The average temperature in Sanur Kauh Village is 19-34 degrees Celsius with an average annual rainfall ranging between 2000-3000 MM. Geographically, Sanur Kauh Village is located at 8° 35¹ 31" to 8° 44¹ 49" South Latitude and between 115° 00¹ 23" to 115° 16¹ 27" East Longitude.

Land use in Sanur Kauh Village consists of rice paddies, dry land, and forest land. The rice paddies, which are technically irrigated land, cover an area of 116.6 hectares. The dry land land use in Sanur Kauh Village is divided into two, namely: dry fields covering an area of 52.6 hectares and residential areas covering an area of 195 hectares with a total dry land area of 247.6 hectares. The forest land, which is mangrove forest, covers an area of 7 hectares.

Waste Management Policy

The Waste Management Law was created to address environmental and health problems arising from uncontrolled waste management. Along with population growth and economic activity, waste volume continues to increase, while public awareness of its management is often low. Without clear regulations, waste can pollute land, water, and air, threaten ecosystems, and cause various diseases. Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management aims to create an integrated and sustainable waste management system, involving the government, businesses, and the community. Furthermore, this regulation encourages the implementation of the reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R) principle and producer responsibility in managing product packaging.

Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2011 concerning Waste Management regulates procedures for integrated waste management in Bali based on the principles of reduce, reuse, recycle (3R) and shared responsibility between the government, community, and business actors. This regulation

requires waste sorting (organic, inorganic, and B3), prohibits indiscriminate waste disposal (including into rivers/seas), and regulates producer responsibility (Extended Producer Responsibility / EPR) in managing product packaging. In addition, this regulation encourages the development of waste banks, environmentally friendly waste processing technologies, and administrative sanctions for violators, including fines and revocation of business licenses. Special emphasis is also given to the management of Bali-specific waste such as ritual waste (canang sari) through a local wisdom approach.

In Sanur Kauh Village itself there are regulations governing waste processing, namely Sanur Kauh Village Regulation (Perdes) Number 2 of 2020 concerning Waste Management. Sanur Kauh Village Regulation Number 2 of 2020 is the local legal basis that regulates the procedures for participatory and sustainable waste management at the village level. This regulation emphasizes the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) by requiring every household and business actor to sort waste into organic, inorganic, and B3, and process organic waste into compost or biogas. The regulation also regulates the establishment of a Village Waste Bank as a center for collecting and recycling economically valuable waste, and strictly prohibits littering, including into the sea or rivers. Sanctions for violators include warnings, administrative fines, or community service such as cleaning the environment. In addition, this regulation encourages collaboration between the village government, BUMDes, traditional institutions, and the community in the "Clean Sanur Kauh" program, with the support of simple technologies such as biodigesters for organic waste.

Edward III's Model Policy

George Edward III (1980) emphasized that the primary problem with public administration is a lack of attention to implementation. He stated that without effective implementation, policymakers' decisions will not be carried out successfully. Furthermore, Edward III named his policy implementation model "direct and indirect impact on implementation." This research focuses on four variables proposed by George Edward III: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucracy.

1. Communication

In implementing this policy, communication is carried out in two directions: internal and external. Internal communication is carried out by policy implementers within the Village Government. Based on Village Regulation Number 2 of 2020, waste management activities are carried out by the Village, Village-Owned Enterprises, or licensed independent waste management parties that collect and process waste from the waste source to the TPS (Recycling Sites), whether TPS3R, TPSS, or the Final Processing Site (TPA).

2. Resource

Waste Management Resources in Sanur Kauh Village are managed. The village maintains an integrated and professional environment by utilizing various existing assets. The village has a dedicated sanitation team consisting of 15 permanent officers working in three daily shifts, supported by 50 trained environmental cadres and 10 pecalang (traditional officers) tasked with monitoring violations. To enhance technical capacity, the village also partners with two environmental consultants from Udayana University who provide regular assistance.

3. Disposition

Disposition of waste management policy in Sanur Kauh Village demonstrates a holistic commitment from all stakeholders. The village government implements a multi-layered oversight system through a Village Head Decree that sets annual performance targets, complemented by an integrated e-monitoring mechanism with the Regency Environmental Agency (DLH). A strict reward and punishment system is implemented, with officers with performance above 90% receiving bonuses, while violators of SOPs are subject to incentive cuts.

4. Bureaucracy

The bureaucratic structure of waste management in Sanur Kauh Village, Denpasar, Bali, involves various parties, including the village government, traditional villages, and community groups. At the traditional village level, the Bendesa Adat (village head) plays a key role in establishing waste management policies based on tradition and local wisdom. Meanwhile, the Kelian Tempek (village/hamlet head) is responsible for coordinating cleanliness activities at the banjar level. Indigenous youth (Sekaa Teruna) also actively participate in cleanliness drives and waste sorting education..

Circular Economy Theory

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation, a non-governmental organization (NGO) that advocates for a circular economy, states that a circular economy has three fundamental principles. First, eliminating waste and pollution. Second, maintaining the value of an item so that it can continue to be used as a product or as a raw material. Maintaining the value of an item so that it can continue to circulate can be done through two cycles: the technical cycle and the biological cycle. Through the technical cycle, a product will continue to be reused, reproduced, and recycled. Meanwhile, the biological cycle, namely raw materials that can be returned to nature, will be returned to nature through organic systems such as composting. Third, natural regeneration, which is meant by natural regeneration in a circular economy is expected to be more pro-nature economic system than a linear economic system. As mentioned earlier, a circular economy

aims to improve environmental quality through the effectiveness and efficiency of raw material use.

Sanur Kauh Village has become a pioneer in implementing circular economy principles through various innovative waste management initiatives. A circular economy focused on waste reduction and resource reuse is implemented comprehensively, from the household level to the village level. Communities actively separate organic and inorganic waste, with organic waste processed into compost through the "Village Compost" program, while inorganic waste is collected through the Sanur Kauh Waste Bank for recycling or sale. An incentive system in the form of a waste savings account has successfully encouraged community participation in this program.

Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Waste Management Policies

There are both inhibiting and supporting factors in the implementation of this waste management policy. These two factors are closely related and play a crucial role in the implementation of waste management policies. In the context of Sanur Kauh Village, there are various factors that drive and challenge the implementation of waste management policies. The following describes the supporting and inhibiting factors that influence the effectiveness of this policy in the area.

1. Supporting factors
 - a. Commitment of the Sanur Kauh Village Government
 - b. Collaboration with the private sector and NGOs
 - c. Active role of society
2. Inhibiting Factors
 - a. Low awareness and participation of some communities
 - b. Limitations of waste management infrastructure and technology
 - c. Waste shipments and tourism impacts
 - d. Limited village budget
 - e. Weak enforcement of rules.

Evaluation and Impact of Waste Management Policy in Sanur Kauh Village

Policy evaluation is a systematic process for assessing the impact of a public policy or program on its intended objectives. It involves examining whether the policy is achieving its targets and identifying potential obstacles during implementation. The evaluation of the Waste Management Policy in Sanur Kauh Village shows significant progress but still faces several challenges.

Overall, programs such as waste sorting, waste banks, and composting have successfully increased community participation in waste management. Data shows a 30% reduction in the volume of waste disposed of at the Suwung Landfill thanks to the implementation of an organic waste processing system at the village level. Collaboration with environmental NGOs and the private sector

has also strengthened management capacity through the provision of basic infrastructure and training programs.

However, an in-depth evaluation revealed several weaknesses in the implementation of this policy. Program coverage was uneven, with densely populated residential areas and tourist areas showing better results than rural outlying areas. The management system remained dependent on external funding, making the program's sustainability vulnerable to changes in sponsor policies. Furthermore, although village regulations (*awig-awig*) were in place, their enforcement was inconsistent, resulting in persistent violations in waste disposal.

The implementation of the waste management policy has had a significant positive impact on Sanur Kauh Village. Environmentally, the beach and main tourist area are now cleaner, with less plastic waste polluting the coastal ecosystem. The economic aspect has also been boosted through the waste bank program, which has provided additional income for approximately 200 families. Equally important are the social impacts, including growing environmental awareness and the emergence of community groups actively involved in environmental cleanup activities.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on research on the Integrated Waste Management Policy Based on Community Participation in Sanur Kauh Village, it can be concluded that the implementation of the policy has shown significant progress through Village Regulation No. 2 of 2020, with 60% of households participating in waste sorting and a 30% reduction in waste volume going to the landfill. Programs such as the Village Waste Bank, composting, and collaboration with Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and traditional institutions (*pecalang*) have contributed to this success.

Supporting factors include village government commitment, inter-agency collaboration, and local wisdom. Meanwhile, the main inhibiting factors are the lack of facilities (TPST, biodigester equipment), a lack of trained human resources, and inconsistent community participation, particularly in densely populated and tourist areas.

Policy evaluations show positive impacts on environmental cleanliness and the community economy (through recycling), but still require strengthening infrastructure, ongoing education, and increased budgets for large-scale waste processing technologies.

Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the authors can offer several recommendations for implementing waste management policies in Sanur Kauh

Village. The village and district governments need to increase budget allocations for the construction of waste treatment facilities (TPST) and waste processing technologies such as shredders and village-scale biodigesters. They should also strengthen community outreach and training on waste sorting, and provide economic incentives for active waste banks and households that consistently sort their waste.

Communities and local stakeholders must optimize the role of village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) and traditional groups in monitoring and education, including implementing customary sanctions for violations, and developing partnerships with the tourism sector to manage tourist waste. On the innovation side, digital applications are needed to monitor community participation and waste collection, as well as partnerships with universities and NGOs to develop solutions based on local wisdom, such as canang sari processing.

Ongoing evaluation through regular monitoring by a dedicated village team and documentation of best practices are also crucial to ensure the program's sustainability and replication of success in other villages across Bali. With this comprehensive implementation, Sanur Kauh Village can become a model for sustainable, community-based waste management.

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