

The Influence of Law on the Success of Zero Waste Program in Bali (Case Study of Waste Management at Pamanku Lestari Kuta Waste Bank)

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Abstract

Bali is experiencing an increase in waste, mainly due to the growth in the number of tourists. The waste problem can have several negative impacts on the environment. Although the government has implemented various policies and regulations to reduce waste, their implementation is often hampered, either due to a lack of public awareness or unclear law enforcement. Pamanku Lestari Waste Bank is present as one of the community initiatives that supports Bali's vision of becoming a waste-free island. The purpose of this study is to analyze the extent to which regulations and laws related to waste management influence the success of the zero waste program in Bali. The method used is a qualitative approach with in-depth interview techniques with waste bank managers, community members, and related parties such as local governments as well as secondary data analysis from applicable policy documents. The discussion of the study shows that strong legal implementation and support from the local community play a significant role in the success of the zero waste program. However, challenges remain, especially in terms of consistent enforcement of regulations and guidance to the community regarding the correct way to manage waste. Pamanku Lestari Waste Bank has proven to be an effective model in increasing public environmental awareness, but clear and consistent policy support from the government is needed so that similar programs can be expanded. This research contributes to understanding the relationship between law and the effectiveness of community-based zero waste initiatives in Bali, as well as the importance of collaboration between government and communities to achieve environmental sustainability

I. Introduction

Bali, as one of the main international tourist destinations, is facing a significant surge in solid waste due to the rapid increase in tourist visits and business activities in the tourism sector (Gede Agus Kurniawan et al., 2024). According to the Bali Provincial Environmental Agency, the volume of waste in Bali reaches more than 1.6 million tons per year, of which more than half is still handled through conventional methods that end up in landfills (Adnyana et al., 2023). This limited waste management has caused serious impacts on the environment, including pollution of the sea, rivers, and tourist areas that are the attractions of Bali (Dharmawan, Samsithawrati, et al., 2023). This condition has encouraged the Bali regional government to formulate and implement a zero waste policy as an effort to reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills.

The zero waste program in Bali is an initiative that focuses on the principles of waste reduction, recycling, and reusing materials that still have utility value. This effort is realized through strengthening community-based waste management institutions such as the Pamanku Lestari Waste Bank in Kuta. This Waste Bank plays an important role in creating a waste management system that involves direct community participation, where residents are encouraged to sort and deposit waste that has economic value for recycling. This waste bank system invites the community to play an active role in creating a cleaner environment while providing financial incentives for those who contribute to the waste management program. However, the success of this program is highly dependent on the implementation of firm and effective policies and regulations. The Bali government has issued various regulations that support zero waste efforts, including Governor Regulation No. 97 of 2018 concerning the Limitation of Single-Use Plastic Waste Generation which prohibits the use of single-use plastic in various business sectors and public places (Putri, 2019).

This policy aims to reduce the amount of plastic waste which is one of the biggest contributors to environmental pollution in Bali. However, the implementation of this regulation in the field has encountered various obstacles, both from the side of business actors and the general public. Some business actors feel that this policy increases operational costs because they have to switch to more expensive plastic substitutes, while the public still tends to be less disciplined in complying with waste sorting policies. Over time, the presence of Pamanku Lestari Kuta Waste Bank provides a more practical alternative for the community to manage their waste more responsibly. This waste bank also helps the public understand that waste, if managed well, can provide economic value and is no longer considered waste that must be thrown away (EFFENDI et al., 2023).

On the other hand, the influence of law on the success of Pamanku Lestari Waste Bank is also closely related to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management which emphasizes the importance of a community-based approach

in waste management, including the important role of waste banks in supporting the zero waste concept. This law provides a legal basis for Waste Banks to operate and facilitate community involvement in waste management. However, research shows that despite the legal framework being in place, implementation on the ground still faces significant challenges. One of the main obstacles is the low level of legal awareness among the community, where many residents are not yet aware of or understand their obligations in supporting the zero waste policy. This factor is often caused by the low level of public understanding of the importance of their role in protecting the environment and how waste banks can help them to be more active in waste management (Prawisudawati et al., 2024).

In addition to challenges from the community, weak supervision and law enforcement are also obstacles to the success of the Pamanku Lestari Kuta Waste Bank. The local government still often finds it difficult to ensure that every citizen and business actor complies with regulations related to restrictions on the use of single-use plastics and the obligation to sort waste at the household level. As a result, much of the waste that has been sorted at the waste bank ends up being mixed back in the landfill due to the lack of infrastructure and supporting facilities to recycle the collected waste. This often affects public trust in the effectiveness of Pamanku Lestari Waste Bank and the zero waste policy in general, considering that their efforts in sorting and depositing waste at the waste bank do not seem to produce real results if the waste is ultimately not managed properly at the landfill (Devi & Idrus, 2023).

On the regulatory side, the Bali Government has also issued policies related to incentives for parties that support the zero waste program, but its implementation is still less than optimal. Financial support and economic incentives for communities that actively participate in the waste bank program are expected to encourage greater participation in waste management. However, limited budgets and lack of support from the private sector are often obstacles in providing adequate incentives. In addition, Pamanku Lestari Waste Bank also faces challenges in terms of limited infrastructure and human resources trained in waste management. Supporting facilities such as modern recycling centers and waste sorting facilities are still very minimal, making it difficult for the waste bank to maximize the recycling process (Sutama, 2023).

The zero waste program in Bali also seeks to involve various parties, including the tourism sector and the creative industry, in supporting waste reduction. As one of the most impacted sectors, the tourism industry has a major stake in maintaining environmental cleanliness, as Bali's tourism image is highly dependent on its clean and sustainable natural attractions. Bank Sampah Pamanku Lestari in Kuta is working with several local tourism industry players to create an integrated waste management system, where tourists are also invited to participate in zero waste efforts during their visit to Bali (Devi & Idrus, 2023).

However, the success of this collaboration requires stronger regulatory support and strict supervision from the government, because even though several parties have shown a commitment to supporting the zero waste program, without strict law enforcement, this initiative will find it difficult to run consistently.

In addition, the lack of good coordination between the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is another background that also affects the effectiveness of the zero waste program in Bali. Several NGOs in Bali have shown concern for the waste problem and have contributed to supporting the success of the Pamanku Lestari Kuta Waste Bank by conducting environmental campaigns and providing education to the community. However, without optimal synergy with the government, programs initiated by NGOs often do not have a significant impact. In this case, the government needs to prioritize a collaborative approach with NGOs and local communities to create more comprehensive waste management efforts, including in terms of infrastructure development and program funding (Achmad, 2024).

Thus, the background of the zero waste program in Bali, especially in the context of waste management at Bank Sampah Pamanku Lestari Kuta, involves many legal aspects, regulatory support, and complex implementation challenges. The success of this program is highly dependent on the active role of the community, government support, and the involvement of the private sector and communities in building awareness of the importance of sustainable waste management. Without good coordination, strict implementation of regulations, and provision of adequate infrastructure, the challenges in waste management in Bali will still be difficult to overcome. The zero waste policy requires a joint commitment from all parties to be able to truly realize a Balinese environment that is free of waste and provides benefits to the community and the tourism industry which is the backbone of the Balinese economy.

2. Research Method

The research method used in this legal research is an empirical method, namely research conducted focusing on social facts. The data obtained in this study came from literature studies on laws and regulations, interviews and field observations. This research was conducted at the Pamanku Lestari Kuta Waste Bank, Badung Regency, Bali. Primary data was obtained through direct interviews with the managers of the Pamanku Lestari Kuta Waste Bank, because they are the parties who play a role in waste bank activities and sorting recyclable waste from the Community. Since this study concerned on people's living relationship in the society thus, reseach method for empirical legal can be categorized as a sociological legal research (Kurniawan & Sudharma, 2021). While secondary data is obtained through other legal sources related to policies in waste management. Primary and secondary data are described using sentences that explain the data and analyzed using qualitative methods. Based on the data analysis, conclusions are drawn using the inductive reasoning/thinking method.

3. Results and Discussion

The Role of Law in Supporting the Implementation of the Zero Waste Concept

Article 2 number 2 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management states: Environmental protection and management are systematic and integrated efforts made to preserve environmental functions and prevent environmental pollution and/or damage, which include planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement. Environmental protection and management are closely related to waste management. Effective waste management contributes directly to environmental protection by reducing the negative impacts of waste on the ecosystem.

Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates the right of every individual to obtain a healthy and good living environment. Based on these provisions, the government and regional governments are required to provide public services in waste management. Thus, legally, the government and regional governments have the authority and responsibility in waste management, although they can partner with business entities in its implementation. Policies and laws regarding waste management are designed to regulate and encourage sustainable waste management, with a focus on reduction, recycling, and recovery, as follows:

- a. Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management
- b. Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste
- c. Government Regulation Number 27 of 2020 concerning Management of Plastic Waste
- d. Presidential Regulation Number 97 of 2017 concerning National Policy and Strategy for Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste
- e. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.75/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/9/2019 concerning Management of Plastic Waste
- f. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.16/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/2/2021 concerning Procedures for Implementing Waste Management in the Regions

To address the significant waste problem caused by the growth of tourists and population. Bali has several regulations on waste management, as follows:

- a. Bali Provincial Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Plastic Waste Management
- b. Badung Regency Regulation Number 24 of 2018 concerning Waste Management
- c. Denpasar City Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Waste Management
- d. Gianyar Regency Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning Waste Management

- e. Tabanan Regency Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Waste Management.
- f. Bali Provincial Governor Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning Source-Based Waste Management

However, awareness of waste management and the concept of zero waste among the public is still limited. Despite efforts by the government and various organizations, the implementation of policies related to waste management often faces challenges, including lack of effective law enforcement and coordination.

The implementation of the zero waste concept in Bali refers to a sustainable approach that focuses on reducing waste production and waste management through the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). In supporting the implementation of zero waste, the role of law is very important to provide a regulatory basis, legal framework, and policies that can ensure that the community, government, and private sector work together effectively to reduce the impact of waste on the environment. Waste management in Bali has become a serious concern considering that Bali is a global tourist destination that is vulnerable to the negative impacts of waste accumulation, both on land and at sea.

One of the important policies that supports the implementation of zero waste in Bali is Bali Governor Regulation No. 97 of 2018 concerning the Limitation of Single-Use Plastic Waste Generation. This regulation prohibits the use of single-use plastic bags in shopping centers, supermarkets, and modern stores, as well as in other public facilities. This initiative aims to reduce the community's dependence on plastic, which is widely recognized as a major source of pollution. Bali is an area that relies on the tourism sector, and plastic waste has the potential to damage the marine ecosystem that is the island's main attraction. By limiting the use of single-use plastic, the Bali government shows a strong commitment to supporting the principle of zero waste. Through the implementation of this regulation, there are indications of a decrease in plastic waste in several areas, which helps create public awareness to switch to more environmentally friendly alternatives (Adhi et al., 2021).

Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management is the main legal basis that strengthens the implementation of zero waste throughout Indonesia, including Bali. This law stipulates that waste management must be carried out comprehensively from its source to the final stage of processing. Through this law, regional governments are given the authority to regulate and implement waste management policies that are in accordance with the characteristics and needs of their respective regions. In Bali, this policy has been translated into local regulations that regulate community-based waste management, including supporting the establishment of waste banks and integrated waste processing facilities. This regulation creates a structure that directs community participation to be directly involved in waste management and builds a culture of environmental care (Irawati et al., 2024).

In supporting the success of the zero waste program, consistent law enforcement is an important aspect. One of the obstacles faced in the implementation

of environmental regulations is weak law enforcement which results in violations that often occur in the field. The local government in Bali must ensure that the regulations that have been issued do not just become documents without implementation (Dharmawan, Kasih, et al., 2023). This includes strict supervision of violations, especially in terms of littering and the use of single-use plastics that are still found in several locations. In this context, law enforcement agencies such as Satpol PP have a significant role in ensuring community and business sector compliance with zero waste regulations. Strict law enforcement can be a factor in shaping community compliance with applicable regulations and encourage them to be more aware of independent waste management (Yoga, 2023).

In addition to formal regulations, the role of the government in initiating and strengthening public awareness of the zero waste concept also plays an important role in achieving sustainability goals in Bali. One form of legal support that is oriented towards community empowerment is the policy of waste management based on traditional villages. Bali as an island with strong cultural characteristics has traditional villages as a basis for decision making and local wisdom (Dewi et al., 2022). The provincial government adopted this approach by involving traditional villages in managing waste through a customary law system that aligns regulations with traditional Balinese values. This includes regulations on the prohibition of littering, waste separation, and recycling efforts carried out by local communities. By using the customary village structure as a means of management, the regulations implemented become more easily accepted and obeyed by local communities (Irawati et al., 2024).

Government partnerships with the private sector also play a key role in supporting the zero waste concept. The local government in Bali has issued a policy requiring tourism businesses such as hotels, restaurants, and shopping centers to manage their waste in accordance with the zero waste principle. As part of the implementation of the regulation, several businesses are required to have waste sorting facilities, recycling, and minimizing the use of single-use products. This policy encourages businesses to adopt environmentally friendly practices that not only support the sustainability of Bali's environment but also improve the positive image of tourism in the eyes of visitors. Several tourism companies have even taken the initiative to get involved in waste reduction campaigns and educate visitors about the importance of protecting the environment. This policy reflects the synergy between the government and the business sector that support each other in achieving the goal of zero waste (Kristina et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, the influence of law on the successful implementation of the zero waste concept in Bali is also influenced by the active involvement of the community. The government, through regulations and educational programs, encourages community participation in waste management by providing waste bank facilities and programs in various regions. Waste banks provide an opportunity for the community to manage their waste by sorting and collecting recyclable waste, which can then be exchanged for economic incentives. Through regulations that support the

establishment of waste banks, the Bali government not only introduces a structured waste management system, but also provides incentives for the community to play an active role in reducing waste. The waste bank program has shown positive results in reducing plastic waste and household waste and increasing public awareness of waste management (Prawisudawati et al., 2024).

In addition to local government efforts, there is also support from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that play a role in socializing the concept of zero waste. Many NGOs work together with the government and local communities to implement educational programs on the importance of waste management. In a legal context, regulations that support partnerships between the government, NGOs, and communities are essential to ensure that these collaborative efforts can run smoothly. NGOs such as Bye Bye Plastic Bags and the R.O.L.E Foundation have played a major role in public campaigns, teaching recycling skills, and engaging young people in efforts to reduce plastic use. With policies that support cross-sector collaboration, efforts to achieve zero waste in Bali become more coordinated and sustainable (Wijayanti et al., 2019).

In addition to regulations governing the behavior of society and the business sector, there are also government efforts to adjust existing policies to ensure long-term effectiveness. The Bali government realizes that regulations that have been implemented must always be evaluated to remain relevant to current developments (Dharmawan, Sarjana, et al., 2023). As global awareness of climate change and environmental conservation increases, the local government continues to conduct studies to strengthen policies that support zero waste. This evaluation process includes monitoring the impact of plastic restriction policies, the effectiveness of waste banks, and community participation in zero waste programs. With this evaluative approach, it is hoped that the regulations implemented can continue to support the long-term goal of achieving a waste-free Bali environment (Yulistiar & Manggalou, 2023).

With a strong legal framework, strict regulatory enforcement, and cross-sector collaboration, the role of law in supporting the zero waste concept in Bali covers various comprehensive and sustainable aspects. The implementation of zero waste in Bali is a good example of a combination of formal regulations, customary law, and active community participation supported by government policies. Although challenges remain, especially in terms of law enforcement and public education, these ongoing efforts show that Bali has great potential to become a waste-free island, which is in line with the principle of zero waste.

Implementation of Zero Waste Principle Law in Bali

Bali, known as the Island of the Gods, not only attracts tourists with its natural beauty and culture, but also faces serious challenges in waste management (Dharmawan, Sarjana, et al., 2023). With the growth of tourist numbers reaching more than 6 million people per year, the waste problem is becoming more urgent (Dharmawan et al., 2024). To overcome this problem, the implementation of the Zero

Waste principle is crucial. The Zero Waste concept not only focuses on waste reduction, but also includes sustainable resource management. In this context, the implementation of laws that support the Zero Waste principle in Bali is very important to maintain environmental sustainability and improve the quality of life of the community.

The implementation of the zero waste concept plays a role in maintaining environmental cleanliness and increasing the attractiveness of tourist destinations, while supporting the sustainability of the tourism industry. Zero Waste is a philosophy for a waste-free lifestyle. This concept challenges people to evaluate, renew a lifestyle that does not produce waste, and take into account that what is consumed can affect and even have a bad effect on the environment. There is a zero waste 5R concept (Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Rot) which is a guideline for realizing a waste-free society so that it can create less waste and use natural resources wisely.

The Zero Waste principle emphasizes reducing, reusing, recycling, and composting. This approach seeks to minimize the amount of waste produced and maximize the use of existing resources. In Bali, the government has initiated various policies to support the implementation of this principle. One important step is the Governor Regulation Number 97 of 2018 concerning the Limitation of Single-Use Plastic Waste Generation. This regulation aims to reduce the use of plastic in various sectors, including tourist attractions, restaurants, and hotels, by requiring business actors to switch to more environmentally friendly alternatives.

Through this regulation, business actors are encouraged to replace single-use plastic products with biodegradable or reusable materials. For example, many hotels and restaurants in Bali have now adopted a policy of reducing plastic use by replacing more sustainable packaging and cutlery (Pertama et al., 2022). In addition, the government also organizes educational campaigns to raise public awareness about the importance of reducing plastic waste and implementing the Zero Waste principle.

However, challenges in implementing the Zero Waste principle still exist, especially related to the lack of public awareness. Despite initiatives from the government and non-governmental organizations, many individuals still do not fully understand the importance of good waste management (Suasih et al., 2024). Therefore, there needs to be a continuous effort to increase public awareness through more intensive campaigns and in-depth education programs. Workshops, seminars, and training activities can be effective means to educate the public about Zero Waste practices.

Zero waste not only focuses on reducing the use of materials that create waste and disposable items, but also highlights the importance of efforts to reprocess waste into reusable materials. This approach is included in the concept of recycling, where waste can be converted into products that have new value or even processed into compost that has benefits. In using a zero waste lifestyle, Johnson in his book entitled "Zero Waste Home" compiles the 5R principles as follows:

(Widiatmoko et al., 2024)

- a. Refuse (Refuse): Refuse is the main principle in implementing a zero waste lifestyle. This involves refusing to use single-use plastics and unnecessary items. Refusing luxury goods and free offers is considered an extraordinary step in implementing a zero waste lifestyle. In addition, refusing here also includes efforts to prevent waste from being generated before the item is used. In other words, we must actively seek alternatives to goods or packaging that can replace single-use plastic.
- b. Reduce (Reduce): After the refuse stage, the next step is to reduce, which is to take action to reduce both the use of single-use items and limit the purchase or consumption of unnecessary items. In this context, reduction refers to efforts to minimize the use of single-use items and reduce the consumption of items that are difficult to decompose naturally.
- c. Reuse (Reuse): Reusing unused items is an option that can be done to slow down the accumulation of waste in landfills (TPA).
- d. Recycle: Recycling, in addition to reusing used items, is also an effective way to prevent waste from accumulating in landfills (TPA) quickly. The recycling process is usually carried out by individuals or groups by changing the shape and function of an item. For example, plastic bags can be turned into wallets, sandals, carpets, or other items. If recycling is carried out by factories or companies, these used items are usually processed into new products with lower quality.
- e. Rotting: Rotting, a process that usually occurs in organic waste such as vegetables and fruits, is a crucial stage in waste management. Transforming organic waste into compost, which can be used as fertilizer, is one significant solution to reduce the accumulation of food waste in landfills (TPA).

Balinese culture has several aspects that support the concept of zero waste, rooted in local traditions and practices that naturally focus on sustainability and wise resource management. In the province of Bali, several local agencies have adopted the zero waste cities program. This initiative is supported by the Regulation of the Governor of Bali Province Number 47 of 2019 concerning Source-Based Waste Management, which is also the basis for the zero waste cities program promoted by the Yayasan Pusat Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup (PPLH Bali). The zero waste cities program at PPLH Bali is implemented through a waste processing system that focuses on its source.

There is a gap between the ideal principles and the reality of current waste management. Although the zero waste principle promotes waste reduction and recycling, many areas still face challenges in effective implementation. For example, waste management infrastructure in Bali, including recycling facilities and landfills (TPA), is often inadequate. For example, the Suwung TPA is full to capacity and poorly

managed. In addition, compliance with waste management regulations and policies is expected. However, there are often challenges in law enforcement and compliance, such as a lack of effective sanctions or weak supervision. The success of a zero waste program depends heavily on consistent implementation and law enforcement. Without supervision and strict action against violations, the effectiveness of the program can be hampered.

The authors conclude that the zero waste program aims to create a more efficient waste management system, reduce environmental impacts, and improve the quality of life for residents and visitors. Although the law has a significant role in the success of the zero waste program in Bali, its effectiveness depends on a combination of strict law enforcement, government support and active community participation.

4. Conclusion

The Zero Waste program in Bali, especially through waste management at Bank Sampah Pamanku Lestari Kuta, shows that the law has a significant influence on the success of this initiative. The implementation of supporting regulations, such as the Waste Management Law, provides a strong legal basis to encourage the community and various parties to be actively involved in waste reduction. Bank Sampah Pamanku Lestari, the implementation of Zero Waste principles has succeeded in increasing public awareness of the importance of waste sorting and management, as well as promoting a culture of recycling. This program not only creates a positive impact on the environment but also provides economic benefits to the community through income from recycling.

However, challenges in consistent legal implementation and weak regulatory enforcement remain obstacles. Without strong support from the government and related institutions, the success of this program can be hampered. Therefore, collaboration between the government, community, and private sector is essential to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the Zero Waste program.

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