

Youth Participation as Non-State Actors in Supporting Urban Waste Management Through Student Waste Bank

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ABSTRACT

The 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) as a waste management strategy should be implemented and become a habit for all levels of society. Because if this is not get used to it immediately, it will have an impact on more and more waste going to the Final Processing Site. One of these problems occurs in Pontianak City. The waste that enters the Batu Layang Final Processing Site reaches 285 tons per day in period I of 2022. This is due to the lack of massive implementation of the 3R program and waste sorting through the Waste Bank. This problem is not only the responsibility of state actors but also non-state actors, one of which is the younger generation. This research was conducted to analyze the participation of youth as non-state actors to overcome waste management problems through the Student Waste Bank program. The method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The data in this study were collected from literature studies and documentation studies. The results of this study found that efforts to preserve a sustainable environment have been pursued by the younger generation through the Student Waste Bank as carried out by students and alumni of Universitas Tanjungpura which has been synergistically initiated since 2021 until now. The recommendations from this research are for the government, academia, and institutions to work together synergistically to support the cultivation of 3R and the optimal use of the Waste Bank by the community.

INTRODUCTION

When hearing the word 'environment' most people tend to think of forests, oceans, and climate change. While none of these thoughts are wrong, the overall definition of the environment is much broader. The environment refers to all ecological units that naturally exist on earth in the form of land, water, soil, forests, sunlight, minerals, living organisms, and others (Pant, Verma, & Surya, 2020; Zhan, 2024). The composition of the environment can then be divided into two components, namely biotic and abiotic. The biotic component consists of living things or organisms and the abiotic component consists of things around it such as energy, chemicals, and so on.

Currently, the state of the environment on our earth is in a very apprehensive condition. Environmental damage continues to occur due to the irresponsible use of natural resources and ignoring environmental ethics. The current condition of our environment can be seen from the pollution that occurs everywhere, including air, soil, and water pollution. Deforestation, acid rain, and illegal logging, not to mention the problems of animals and plants that are victims of development without environmental value. Disasters also appear, such as floods due to deforestation that is cleared for development, landslides that occur due to illegal logging, river water pollution caused by industrial waste disposal, and so on.

Apart from that, the issue that is still a scourge for Indonesia is waste management. An environment that is polluted due to waste that is not managed properly can be the cause of a decrease in environmental quality. In addition, what must be considered is that efforts to preserve the environment in this waste issue are not only the responsibility of one party but are the responsibility of all parties including the government, private sector, and the community.

The problem of waste that is not managed properly not only has become an international problem (Eka, Regina, Rasha, Agnes, Nur, & Nuraisyah, 2023), but also become a national problem (Reza, Romadlon, Pratama, & Sabrina, 2022). Especially after the tragedy of the landslide in the waste pile at the Leuwigajah Final Processing Site, Cimahi City, West Java, due to heavy rains on the piles of garbage that were so mountainous on February 21, 2005. Over 147 people lost their lives, several people were declared missing, and 2 villages were lost due to being buried in an avalanche of rubbish (Larasati, Hariyanto, & Mahmud, 2022). The government then set February 21 as National Waste Awareness Day as a reminder to all of us that the problem of waste is not something that can be dismissed lightly.

The strategy adopted to deal with the city's waste problem requires synergy from various actors ranging from the central government, regional governments, policymakers, academia, the private sector, the media, to the community (Karnawijaya, Rokhaniyah, & Hadiningrum, 2022). The city is the result of creation, taste, intention, and the most complicated work of humans in the history of civilization. So many problems keep cropping up, due to the conflicting interests of various parties whose backgrounds, visions, missions, and motivations differ from one another. Cities in Indonesia are synonymous with various urban problems. These problems include population problems

(Anita, Simanjuntak, & Meilani, 2023), traffic congestion problems, settlement problems, employment problems, to environmental problems such as waste that is not managed properly which is a characteristic of cities.

In addition, efforts are needed that are more comprehensive and integrated from upstream to downstream which need to be carried out to provide benefits to the community so that community participation is needed, especially in changing their behavior so that they care more about and have a culture of the environment. This has been stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. Based on these regulations, one of the collaborations that can be carried out between actors in waste management efforts is through the establishment of the Waste Bank Program.

The Waste Bank Program is a strategy to implement 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) in waste management at the community level. Waste Bank operational mechanisms are where customers have savings like conventional bank mechanisms in general, but what is saved in this case is segregated waste that has economic value (Patriani, Zhan, Afhiani, Apriyani, Padilah, Suhamsyah, Gusvira, & Fitri, 2023). Reduce is to reduce the potential for waste generation, reuse is to reuse goods before they are simply thrown away as trash, and recycle is to recycle goods that cannot be reused into goods that have new benefits, for example, recycling paper, making crafts, etc.

Through the Waste Bank program, people are accustomed to appreciating waste according to its type and value (Fadilah, 2018) so people will feel at a loss if they just throw their waste directly into the Temporary Shelter or to the Final Processing Site because they already know that waste also has a price or value. economical. It is hoped that the community's perspective on waste will change from the notion that waste is a useless item to change to an understanding of the community's economy (Masduqie, Syarifudin, & Yudha, 2021).

This has a positive impact not only on a cleaner environment from waste pollution but also creates employment opportunities and improves the people's economic standard. Waste banks are generally managed by mature people with support from the government and the private sector. But there are also Waste Banks that have been established in schools and colleges where of course the administrators are children and youth. This is very important to be promoted as an effort to familiarize youth involvement in environmental responsibility.

Youth have the potential to play an active and real role in efforts to control environmental pollution including waste management. In order to improve behavior and attitudes and encourage the most effective participation of youth in waste management, the government must strengthen the practice of sorting waste at all educational levels (Debrah, Vidal, & Dinis, 2021). The important role of the younger generation in supporting environmental and forestry preservation makes the younger generation a potential asset as an environmental agent. This is in line with what was disclosed by Ade Palguna as Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Human Resources

Extension and Development Agency. He explained that the number of young people in Indonesia is currently increasing every year. Referring to the understanding of youth from the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth that youth are Indonesian citizens who are in the age range of 16-30 years, then in 2014 the number of youth in Indonesia was recorded at 61.83 million people and it is projected that it will increase in 2025 to reach 69.4 million people (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, 2022). Therefore, the role of youth in supporting environmental preservation efforts on the issue of waste management is the topic that the authors examine in this study.

Previous studies related to this research are the first to discuss about waste treatment facility's impact on youth participation in household waste management with a case study in Paulan Village, Central Java. According to this study, intensive campaigns that include monthly or bimonthly socialization and incentives are required to maximize youth participation in household waste management. In addition, adults' guidance is required to encourage the younger generation to participate in household waste management and make greater contributions to the community (Naldi, 2023). Meanwhile, the novelty of the research conducted by researchers this time is to analyze youth participation from the point of view of their role as non-state actors through the Student Waste Bank in an effort to manage waste, which is one of the environmental issues that still overshadows the people of Pontianak City.

In other earlier studies that are pertinent to the current study, the relationship between young people's knowledge and their aptitude for managing a garbage bank in Muaro Jambi Regency is examined. The findings of this study revealed a strong correlation between young people's perceptions of and attitudes toward the management of the Waste Bank. As a result, it is advised that the state work in concert with various parties who have management responsibilities for the Waste Bank, particularly in facilitating the participation of young people, in order to support raising public awareness of the need for a cleaner environment (Erris, Ariyani, & Harahap, 2022). The novelty of this research compared to this research lies in the provision of case studies, namely at the higher education level through the Student Waste Bank.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze youth participation as non-state actors in overcoming waste management problems through the Student Waste Bank program. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide benefits for the waste management sector, especially in Pontianak City, namely the government through the Environmental Service in collaboration with students as non-state actors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Promoting environmental sustainability is a major task for the youth. Young people's distinct viewpoints can contribute to constructive community change. Youth have the power to significantly impact the creation of a more sustainable future through actions such as resource conservation, waste reduction, and policy advocacy. Youth can encourage others to take action and

contribute to the creation of a more sustainable world through their leadership and actions.

According to the Director of Koinpack Indonesia, Bintang Ekananda, youth engagement can be interpreted as the actions of young people who innovate for the surrounding environment. In achieving success, youth engagement is influenced by two things, including stakeholders and youth factors themselves. In detail, there are at least three best practices that involve youth in solving environmental problems, namely carrying out youth voice movements, youth service, and youth governance (Khofsoh, 2021).

First, youth voice is a powerful step in developing youth engagement. Because youth voices can have a significant impact on change, especially environmental change. For example, the action to reject the use of single-use plastic bags has now become a regulation in several regions in Indonesia. Second, youth service places more emphasis on real action on environmental problems. The actions taken by young people vary greatly depending on the environmental problems that occur. For example, the formation of a community which is one of the main doors of youth service. Third, youth governance directs young people to have a leadership spirit. This is in line with the desires of the millennial generation and generation Z who tend to be interested in working in the entrepreneurial sector. Both generations are more interested in work that suits their life goals and is not bound by time. So, youth governance requires strong leadership and decision-making qualities.

A sustainable future requires encouraging young people to be environmentally conscious. All of us will have a more resilient and greener future if we empower young people to be leaders and change-makers (Kumar, 2023). In order to increase public awareness of environmental issues, young activists are essential. They educate their peers and communities about climate change, biodiversity loss, and sustainable practices through educational initiatives and advocacy campaigns.

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted using descriptive research methods and a qualitative approach that focused on one issue, namely the role of youth as non-state actors in environmental management through the Student Waste Bank program which was then analyzed to identify youth-based environmental models. In the descriptive research method with a qualitative approach, the main instrument is the researcher himself whose job is to collect data while determining the overall research process. The primary tool in a descriptive research method using a qualitative approach is the researcher, whose responsibility it is to gather data and establish the overall research procedure. Qualitative research focuses on emotions, concepts, or experiences. Data collection, which is frequently done in narrative form, has as one of its main goals the discovery of insights that can lead to testable hypotheses (Ugwu & Eze, 2023).

The authors also examine and analyze the issues brought up using data gathered from a variety of sources, including journal articles, news articles from

the media, books, and other pertinent sources via the internet, as well as data from documentation studies. To come up with research findings, the gathered and categorized data is then interpreted. After that, the data from the literature and documentation studies were validated using the source triangulation method.

Since many of the waste banks operated by students in Pontianak City are solely owned by Universitas Tanjungpura, the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura is unique in that it is managed by Universitas Tanjungpura students. In accordance with the goals of this study, other tertiary institutions are expected to benefit from this research by creating Student Waste Bank units in their regions and analyzing youth participation as non-state actors in resolving waste management issues through the Student Waste Bank program.

RESULTS

Youth is one of the important actors in the implementation of the state process as part of society. Physically, youth is a phase experienced by humans with the characteristics of its development, namely experiencing growth and psychologically experiencing emotional formation. At that time, youth became the generation that had the duty as successors to continue the baton of movement and development that had been carried out by previous generations.

History has shown that youth is one of the pillars that plays an important role in the journey of national and state life so the progress of a country is more or less determined by the thoughts and active contributions of the nation's youth. Various events that have taken place in Indonesia have all had a role in it, such as in the process of independence of the Republic of Indonesia. Likewise to this day. In the context of social life, youth is a potential identity in the structure of society as heirs to the ideals of the nation's struggle and human resources for national development, because youth as the hope of the nation can be interpreted that whoever controls youth, he also controls the future.

The important role of youth is based on several factors. First, the idealism held by the younger generation is still firmly held. This has a positive impact, namely that the thoughts and movements carried out by youth are not easily provoked by interests outside of their idealism. Second, young people dare to voice and move to pursue their ideas by not abandoning the principle of openness to various inputs. Third, the spirit of youth is full of enthusiasm so the desire to serve the country is very strong. Fourth, youth is a phase in the brain to continue to develop both intellectually and emotionally. This is what supports youth to innovate, be creative, and continue to adapt. Lastly, as a young generation,

Youth can be categorized as non-state actors. Youth is an invaluable asset for a country. The progress of a country depends on its youth because they are agents of change. Behind every development, there is a younger generation who pioneered and followed the evolution of civilization. The potential of youth as non-state actors in their efforts to support state development.

The first potential is dynamics and creativity. Through critical analysis skills and the support of ideals that are firmly held without leaving the facts of reality, youth can find ideas for solutions by continuing to update and evaluate the shortcomings of solutions that have been carried out by previous generations. The second potential, dare to take risks. All actions taken must have an impact, both positive and negative, so it is natural to cause pros and cons. The attitude of youth who are brave in taking risks makes change possible because they keep moving and not just standing still. However, youth are also looking for efforts to minimize the risks that arise using the knowledge and experience they have and through intergenerational synergies. The third potential is that young people have a strong fighting spirit and optimism so that they continue to make changes and do not stop immediately when they encounter obstacles or even failures. The last potential, namely the ability of these youths to understand and master the use of technology. In the current era of globalization, technology continues to develop digitally and modernly. This is used by youth to support the changes they are fighting for (Mertayasa, 2020).

Likewise in handling environmental issues. Youth involvement in it starts from defining environmental problems, identifying their causes, and finding solutions, to implementing and evaluating the solutions that have been decided. In 2022, the role of youth in handling global-scale environmental issues as non-state actors is also further strengthened by accommodating youth through Youth-20 (Y20) Pre-Summit activities held in Palembang, West Nusa Tenggara, Balikpapan, and Manokwari as well as events main event Y20 held in Jakarta and Bandung. In this activity, four main priority areas were discussed including those related to a Sustainable and Livable Planet as a topic that represents the issue of handling damage to the environment.

Young people are challenged to have deeper discussions regarding environmental issues that overshadow human life and then find solutions and policies that are in line with Sustainable Development Goals. The state's hope for its young generation is that young people will continue to have a burning passion and are always full of creative and innovative ideas so that they can help make changes through ideas that often arise. Youth, as agents of change with a myriad of innovative ideas, can mediate existing environmental issues. Not to forget, to tackle environmental problems and the climate crisis, all elements must be put together to produce a synergistic and well-integrated collaboration.

The Waste Bank is a program that aims to be a solution to the waste problem which until now has not been properly addressed at the source. The implementation of this program refers to Law Number 18 of 2018 concerning Waste Management and Government Regulation No 14 of 2021 concerning Waste Management in Waste Bank. The institutional system of the Waste Bank can be in the form of associations, cooperatives, or the form of foundations.

Additionally, the Waste Bank seeks to change people's perceptions of waste, showing them that it can actually have economic value and promoting the culture of waste sorting. These objectives also benefit the community's environment by making it cleaner and lowering the amount of waste sent to the

Final Processing Site. The Waste Bank program has benefits including reducing waste in the community, increasing people's income and income, creating a clean and healthy environment, increasing the sense of community cooperation, and increasing public awareness of the importance of protecting and preserving the environment (Syaharuddin, Hidayanti, & Mutiani, 2020); (Azizah & Wulandari, 2023).

The grouping of types of waste that can be stored in the Waste Bank includes (1) types of paper (newspapers, magazines, cardboard, and duplex), (2) plastic (clear plastic, plastic bottles, and other hard plastics), and (3) metal (iron, aluminum, copper, and tin). In addition to these types of waste, the waste bank can also accept other types of waste that have economic value from customers. Apart from that, customers also need to pay attention to several things when depositing their waste for savings in the Waste Bank. First, the condition of the waste deposited by the customer to the Waste Bank is as clean as possible so that the economic value is not reduced. Second, customers deposit their waste savings after reaching the minimum weight requirement for waste, for example when one kg of waste has been collected. This is intended to make a recording in the savings book easier and more efficient. Third, customers deposit their segregated waste savings by separating it into different bags or containers according to the three types of waste distribution previously mentioned.

Furthermore, the Waste Bank has an organizational structure in its management consisting of a chairman or director, secretary, treasurer, teller in charge of serving customers who will deposit or withdraw savings, technical implementers or sections, and members. The mechanism for saving at the Waste Bank starts with customers sorting waste from the source or what is in their respective homes. The sorted waste is then collected to be submitted to the Waste Bank and weighed. After being weighed, the data is recorded and the waste is stored by the Waste Bank officers for further processing, either sold to collectors/buyers of the waste/recycling industry or forwarded to the Main Waste Bank and then the distribution of the results is carried out.

Collectors or so on who work with the Waste Bank also have conditions, namely not managing waste by burning, already have a memorandum of agreement regarding partnership cooperation, committed to keeping the environment clean, and already have a business license. The process that takes place in the management of the Waste Bank is carried out by implementing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which is a mechanical design that becomes a strategy for integrating environmental financing in the production process to sell an item to suit the market. The chart of the Waste Bank management process with the EPR principle can be seen as follows.

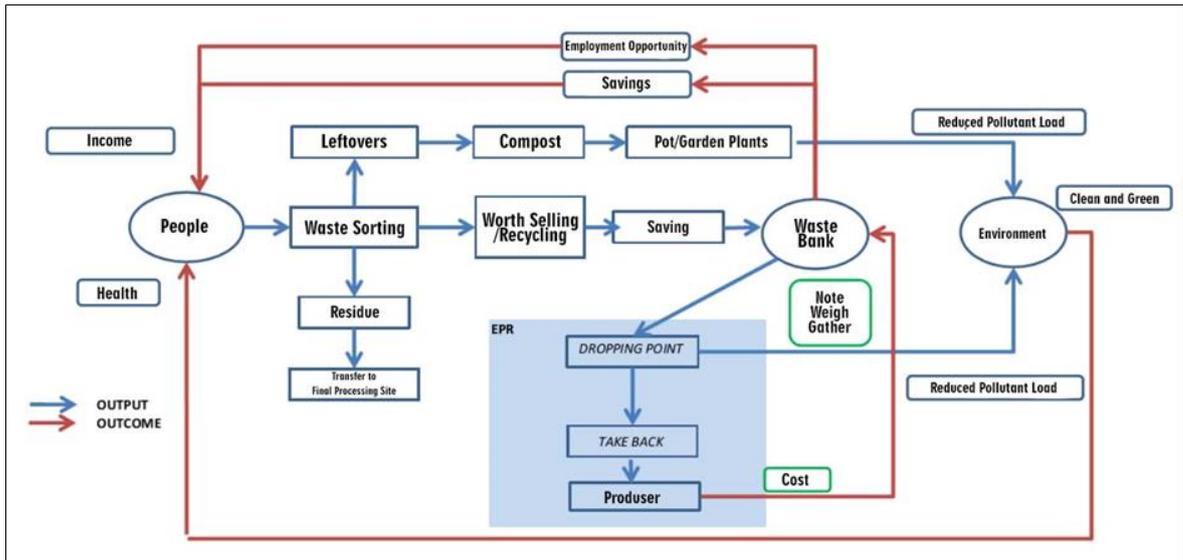


Figure 1. Waste Bank Management Process with EPR Principles (Peraturan Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Reduce, Reuse, Dan Recycle Melalui Bank Sampah, 2012)

Furthermore, 3R activities through the Waste Bank are carried out by state actors and non-state actors. State actors in this case are ministers, governors, mayors, or regents. Then the non-state actor in this case is the community. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle through Waste Bank, the implementation carried out by these state actors in implementing 3R activities through this Waste Bank is through maximizing the procurement of Waste Bank, facilitating assistance and technical assistance or guidance, facilitating training, conducting monitoring and evaluation of the Waste Bank, as well as assisting in marketing activities resulting from 3R activities carried out by the Waste Bank.

The implementation was carried out by non-state actors, namely the wider community in implementing 3R activities through the Waste Bank, namely sorting waste, collecting waste, submitting waste to the Waste Bank for further management, and increasing the number of Waste Bank units in the community. A good first step toward creating a healthy and clean environment is community, business, and government cooperation in waste management. This process will raise awareness of a clean and healthy environment for all actors in addition to increasing self-awareness of the significance of protecting the environment through waste management that adds economic value to residents (Fatmawati, Mustari, Haerana, Niswaty, & Abdillah, 2022).

The Waste Bank in carrying out its operations is guided by management procedures, namely (a) collecting the waste obtained and distributing it to collectors or other parties no later than once a month, (b) waste that has to recycle value or recycling can be done by craftsmen who are fostered by Waste Bank, (c) if receiving organic waste suitable for composting, communal scale

management is carried out, (d) residue or segregated waste from customers is set aside to be transported by waste transport officers for a duration of twice a week, (e) Waste Bank can include an area of at least one sub-district or more than five hundred households, (f) the Waste Bank is committed to participating in reducing the volume of waste that goes to the Final Processing Site so that it reduces by 30-40% per month, (g) The Waste Bank targets an increase of 5-10 customers per month, and (h) the Waste Bank targets the addition of Waste Bank units around its area.

Apart from that, Waste Bank has different working hours than conventional banks in general (Rachman, Komalasari, & Hutagalung 2021). Daily and weekly working hours at the Waste Bank are regulated according to an agreement between the management and the customer. The savings withdrawal system is also not immediately provided when customers save their waste. Managers can set conditions for customers to withdraw nominal savings that have been collected by the provisions made, for example at least once every three months or at least IDR 50,000 has been collected, and so on. The goal, apart from rounding up the minimum nominal that customers can withdraw, is also to familiarize customers with not being consumptive.

The Waste Bank also does not only provide facilities for saving. Waste Bank can also seek to provide transportation to transport waste from customers' homes so that it can make it easier for customers to save their waste. Meanwhile regarding employee wages, basically the management of the Waste Bank is a voluntary program. However, if the Waste Bank wants wages for its employees, it can be taken from the profit sharing of the Waste Bank's operational activities. Therefore, capacity building for managers is urgently needed so that managers can manage in a more managed and professional manner.

DISCUSSION

Research conducted by the author in exploring more deeply the role of youth in environmental issues, and waste management through the Student Waste Bank, especially the Student Waste Bank at Universitas Tanjungpura. Waste is the result of the residue of human daily activities or comes from processes that occur in nature in solid form. Waste can be classified into various types such as organic (easily decomposed waste usually comes from living things), inorganic (waste that does not easily decompose), and toxic and hazardous materials.

Garbage that is not managed properly can cause various losses to the environment such as water pollution, soil pollution, and air pollution, causing serious impacts on the environment such as floods, landslides, acid rain, and can also threaten human health such as the presence of microplastics in the human body as a result of indiscriminate disposal of plastic waste.

In Pontianak City, waste management has been carried out by various components including handling by the government through the Environment Agency and reduction by the community. Based on data obtained from the Pontianak City Environmental Service, around 285 tons of waste entered the Batu Laying Final Processing Site per day in the period I of 2022. In addition,

the amount of waste generated by the population of Pontianak City in 2019 can be seen in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Waste Generation Data with the Population of Pontianak City in 2019

No	Subdistrict	Total Population	Number of Temporary Shelters	Garbage Capacity / Liter
1.	North Pontianak	143,984 people	10 units	395,956
2.	West Pontianak	150,150 people	30 units	412,913
3.	East Pontianak	104,279 people	9 units	286,767
4.	South Pontianak	93,014 people	9 units	255,789
5.	Pontianak City	126,600 people	29 units	348,150
6.	Southeast Pontianak	49,026 people	6 units	134,822
Total			93 units	1,834,396

Source: Satu Data Pontianak, 2020

Pontianak City has a target for waste management by the government of 70% and reduction of waste by the community by 30% in 2025 by the target of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia namely "Indonesia Clean Garbage 2025". To support this target, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates the implementation of the Pontianak City Policy and Strategy in the Management of Waste and Household-like Waste in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.10/Menlhk/Setjen/PLB .0/4/2018 on April 21, 2018, Concerning Guidelines for Formulating Regional Policies and Strategies for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste.

In its implementation, the government has made efforts to provide waste management facilities and infrastructure such as waste transportation which is carried out every before 6 a.m. by officers from the Pontianak City Environmental Service, utilizing Temporary Shelters which currently number 93 units, providing Integrated Waste Treatment Sites and 3R Waste Processing Sites, as well as the availability of Waste Bank spread across all sub-districts in Pontianak City. Pontianak City recorded 75.94% in waste management in 2021 and 22.66% in waste reduction. While efforts to reduce waste are carried out by the community by reducing or limiting waste production,

The Final Processing Site located in Batu Layang Village, North Pontianak District, Pontianak City has a total area of 28 hectares with a combined operating system of open dumping and sanitary landfill. The Batu Layang landfill in Pontianak City still needs a lot of improvement, including the problem of bad smell. Due to this problem, the Pontianak City Environmental Service, especially the Integrated Service Unit of Batu Layang Final Processing Site, issued an innovation related to Moving Plant Collection or Koleksi Taman

Berpindah (Komanda). This innovation began in 2020 with a backfill process followed by the planting of several endemic plants as cover vegetation for the existing hilly lands from tidied-up piles of trash. The types of plants planted include shrubs, dates, family medicinal plants, and endemic trees, to provide seedlings that can be utilized by the community. This innovation aims not only as a medium for absorbing odors generated by garbage but also as a support for environmental education facilities or facilities.

Based on the researcher's analysis of the facts in the field, it was found that the factors influencing the increase in the volume of waste generation in Pontianak City include (1) population growth, (2) changes in people's consumption patterns, for example during Eid or fruit season, (3) management that has not been optimally integrated and (4) lack of public awareness to minimize activities that have the potential to generate waste and (5) lack of understanding of the community regarding the culture of sorting waste so that the waste that has been produced does not 100% go to Final Processing Site but can be sorted whichever can still be of economic value and so on. The condition of the Batu Layang Final Processing Site in Pontianak City can be seen in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Batu Layang Final Processing Site in Pontianak City



Source: Researcher documentation, 2023

The Pontianak City Government through the Pontianak City Environmental Service not only issued innovations related to the appearance of unpleasant odors at the Final Processing Site but also took the form of reducing the amount of landfill waste in the Final Processing Site. One way that the Pontianak City Environment Service has done this is by establishing a Waste Bank in the community. The establishment of a Waste Bank in the community aims to invite people to care more and have an environmental culture by sorting waste from its source and handing over sorted waste that still has economic value to the nearest Waste Bank.

In 2022 Pontianak City already has 23 units of Waste Bank that are recorded at the Pontianak City Environmental Service, one of which is the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura. The Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura was established on February 11 2021 and was ratified through the Decree of Bansir Laut Sub-District Head of Pontianak Tenggara Number 14 of 2021 concerning the Formation of Management of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura on March 23, 2021. The Waste Bank carries out its operational activities at the secretariat located in Rusunawa Professor Dr. H. Hadari Nawawi. Currently, the Student Waste Bank of

Universitas Tanjungpura has collaborated with 24 West Kalimantan Regional Apparatus Organizations.

The establishment of the Waste Bank was sparked from the awareness of students who are youth as non-state actors in seeing the potential problems that exist in the Universitas Tanjungpura area, namely the problem of waste that has not been managed properly in the campus environment. Initially, the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura was part of the Universitas Tanjungpura Student Activity Unit Caring for a Clean Green Environment or Peduli Lingkungan Hidup Hijau Bersih (PLH Hiber) as part of one of its programs. Along with the need for Waste Bank in tertiary institutions which is in line with Universitas Tanjungpura Chancellor Regulation Number 06 of 2019 Concerning Guidelines for Management of Universitas Tanjungpura Environmentally Friendly Campuses (Green Campus), the program then stood alone as a permanent institution.

The collaboration carried out by the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura is not only carried out between the management and the rectorate, but also receives support and cooperation from various campus external parties such as the Pontianak City Environmental Service as the main supervisor, Bansir Laut Village, to several 24 Organizational Devices West Kalimantan Regional Offices, such as the Governor's Office, Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of West Kalimantan Province, Office of Manpower and Transmigration of West Kalimantan Province, Soedarso Regional General Hospital, and so on. Documentation of the legal collaboration can be seen in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. The Signing of the Joint Commitment between the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura and Regional Apparatus Organizations throughout West Kalimantan

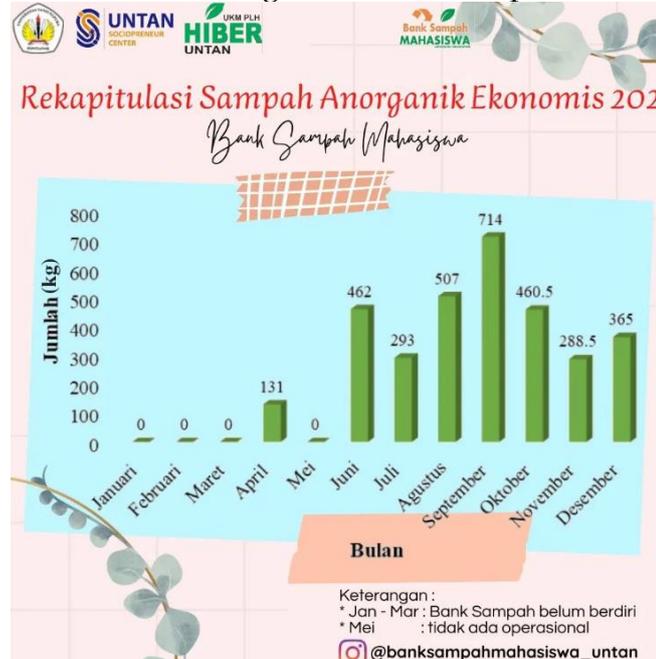


Source: Researcher Documentation, 2022

The type of waste received by the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura is in the form of inorganic waste such as cardboard, paper, plastic bottles, iron, aluminum, and so on. In the first year of 2021, the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura managed to collect 3,221 kg of inorganic waste. The waste comes from various sources such as offices, pharmacies,

students, lecturers, the public, and other sources. This number also means that the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura has succeeded in contributing to reducing the volume of waste entering the Batu Layang Final Processing Site by 3,221 kg in 2021 (Bank Sampah Mahasiswa Universitas Tanjungpura, 2022). Figure 4 below shows the Economic Inorganic Waste Recapitalization in 2021.

Figure 4. Economic Inorganic Waste Recapitalization in 2021



Source: Bank Sampah Mahasiswa Universitas Tanjungpura, 2022

Waste management carried out by the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura includes economic inorganic waste management, starting from education at the basic level or the source, recruiting customers, transporting, weighing, recording sorted waste to distribution to collectors or the Pontianak City Main Waste Bank with how to sort waste according to its type. Economical inorganic waste originating from customers is then converted into cash, savings, internet quota or pulses based on the amount of waste saved or submitted. In addition to managing economic waste, the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura also carries out entrepreneurial activities or programs through socialpreneurs that support improving student skills based on segregated waste management (Meidiana & Widyasari, 2021).

The presence of this Student Waste Bank is also one of the criteria within the framework of the requirements for a city to obtain an Adipura assessment (Ibrahim, 2022) which is an award given by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia to appreciate cities in Indonesia that are successful in cleanliness, shade, as well as optimal in carrying out environmental management.

The role of various actors in waste issues has its power in influencing government policies so as not to ignore this very crucial issue in supporting the state to make changes (Nasiritousi, Hjerpe, & Linnér, 2016). According to the

UNFCCC, non-state actors can help to support and accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which can help to mitigate the risks posed by climate crises such as this waste management problem. Because non-state actors are a diverse group, each has a unique set of skills to contribute to the fulfillment of national commitments. These resources include the ability to represent public opinion, information and expertise, network access, decision-making processes access, and material resources access. Non-state actors frequently use their diverse expertise to influence the national agenda, propose solutions, provide information as experts, influence the policy-making process, raise public awareness, implement policies, evaluate policies, represent public opinion, and represent marginalized voices of society (Sarwabhaswara & Cerelia, 2021). Youth as non-state actor has a role in this effort through the Student Waste Bank program, especially at the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura.

Researchers found that youth involvement in waste management efforts was explained in three dimensions, namely (1) objectives; (2) structure; and (3) quality. The goal dimension is seen to be able to distinguish programs that focus on actions that address environmental problems by being directly involved with the environment (for example cleaning the environment from the litter that is disposed of carelessly) from those that try to educate and influence other people (for example socialization that is carried out informally to peers and formally on community members) to contribute to more social. The second dimension is the structure which is seen through the definition of young environmental leaders as those who show the four characteristics of having a positive attitude towards the environment, positive environmental behavior, initiator in leadership, as well as involvement in various areas of concrete action. The next dimension is quality which focuses on building a culture of sustainability, namely community-based action, joint leadership, guidance, empowerment, and building environmental knowledge and skills.

From the discussion based on the evidence found in the field, the researchers argue that youth participation as the manager of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura has fulfilled the aspect of involvement in all dimensions of activities. In the first dimension, the management of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura has been directly involved in carrying out waste management efforts in Pontianak City, especially the Universitas Tanjungpura area through the establishment of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura. Second Dimension, the manager of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura is an active student or alumni of Universitas Tanjungpura with the youth age category, namely 16-30 years. The third dimension is that the management of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura has been heavily involved in the environmental education process both at the school level and with the general public.

Besides that, the participation of youth as non-state actors in supporting urban waste management through the Student Waste Bank can also be seen from their involvement process. According to researchers, based on the results of discussions and evidence found in the field, the Student Waste Bank of

Universitas Tanjungpura has carried out and carried out a socialization or technical guidance program that is useful for increasing the capacity of the Waste Bank management itself, or the Waste Bank conducting education to increase one's capacity in the neighborhood.

The Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura also provides flexibility for its management to increase the capacity of their environment through formal or non-formal education and also provides breadth for anyone who wants to learn or understand about the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura as students make the main object of research in their final college assignment. The Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura has a duration of permanent operation, which is open every Saturday and Sunday from 10.00–13.00 WIB. The selection of the operational time was based on the results of discussions by all administrators by considering the obligations of the administrators who still have learning responsibilities.

The operational implementation of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura is greatly influenced by the triggering factors and supporting factors both from within and outside the management of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura. The triggering and external supporting factors for the establishment of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura were the discovery of potentials and problems related to waste management in the Universitas Tanjungpura area which was not yet good and internal factors came from the establishment of a work program by the General Chairperson of the Caring Student Activity Unit Green Clean Environment or Peduli Lingkungan Hidup Hijau Bersih (PLH Hiber) Universitas Tanjungpura as the initiator in the establishment of the Student Waste Bank of Universitas Tanjungpura.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Waste Bank is a banking concept that saves waste, with the aim of not only increasing user community incentives but also as an effort to overcome waste management problems. The 3R culture (reduce, reuse, and recycle) must be socialized and adopted by all levels of society. Because if you don't get used to it immediately, it will affect the increasing volume of waste sent to the Final Processing Site. The waste sent to the Batu Layang Final Processing Site in Pontianak City alone reached 285 tons per day in the period I of 2022. This problem is the responsibility of both state and non-state actors, one of which is youth.

Environmental issues such as the waste problem are very important for youth to address. Starting with the encouragement of anxiety about the problem, the figure of the next generation of the nation began to move to research environmental damage. In addition, they are also actively looking for solution ideas as actions to overcome these problems. Youth engagement can be interpreted as youth actions that innovate for the surrounding environment. In achieving success in youth engagement, it is influenced by two things, including the stakeholders and the youth factor itself.

Based on the findings of this study, efforts to preserve a sustainable environment are carried out by youth through the Student Waste Bank, as

carried out by students and alumni of Universitas Tanjungpura as administrators who have succeeded in supporting the waste reduction in Pontianak City. It is hoped that the participation of youth as non-state actors can be one of the massive efforts to overcome the problem of waste management in Pontianak City. There are many things we can do or change in our everyday lives as humans to help us care more about the environment. Increasing environmental awareness and taking the time to consider the consequences of certain actions is one of the ways that youth can participate to our country, the earth, and the environment as a whole.

This research provides general benefits, namely to stakeholders in the waste management sector and specific benefits, namely to the government, academics, institutions, and the younger generation to collaborate with each other. The limitation of this research lies in the object and location of the study which is centered on the Universitas Tanjungpura Student Waste Bank in Pontianak City, West Kalimantan Province. It is hoped that in the future there will be research that creates a model that supports optimizing the synergy of the Student Waste Bank and related stakeholders regarding sustainable waste management.

FURTHER STUDY

This research still has limitations so further research on the topic still needs to be carried out "Youth Participation as Non-State Actors in Supporting Urban Waste Management Through Student Waste Bank."

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