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# Implementation of Yogyakarta city government circular number 660/6123 / SE / 2022: zero inorganic waste movement in terms of the health and economic sectors

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**ABSTRACT**
The Yogyakarta city government continues to intensify the socialization of the zero inorganic waste movement which will be implemented from January 2023. The move was made to reduce the volume of waste thrown into landfills as they are in near-full condition. To carry out its responsibilities and as a form of concern for the environment, the Yogyakarta city government and the Yogyakarta city community are obliged to carry out the zero inorganic waste movement. This research is a descriptive qualitative conducted in the environment of the Department of Environment and community surrounding totaling 8 people. Data collection through observation and in-depth interviews, while data analysis using data reduction is processed and then narrated and drawn conclusions. The results showed that most people have begun to understand and conduct waste sorting as a result of the socialization carried out by the government will be zero inorganic waste. It's just that there are some houses that sometimes still don't want to sort out their own garbage before being thrown away. This is seen from the results of interviews that have been conducted in the environment around the city of Yogyakarta. The biased conclusion is that most of the people in the city of Yogyakarta have begun to sort garbage as seen from the observations that have been made. The environment looks clean and tidy in most areas.

**Keywords:**
Municipal government, circular, inorganic waste, the health and economic sectors, zero waste

## INTRODUCTION

New Year, new policies, new habits. Yogyakarta city government is trying to do this to its citizens. The new year is a good time to reflect on old habits and change them to an eco-friendly culture. Entering 2023, the mayor of Yogyakarta gave a surprise to his citizens by issuing circular number 660/6123/SE / 2022 concerning the ban on garbage disposal. Officially, residents of Yogyakarta are prohibited from disposing of their inorganic waste starting from January 1, 2023. this is also supported by the actions of officers in the field who always urge residents not to fulfill TPS. The type of waste that is passed is only the type of organic waste, while the rest must be sorted and processed independently. The launch of this policy has actually been predicted even since the end of 2022. The government has many complaints to its citizens about the ban and the sanctions that will haunt. This is also shared by the members of the media. Reported from Solopos.com, sanctions for violation of these rules may be subject to a maximum fine of 3 months until the fine reaches Rp 500,000. However, the imposition of sanctions will only be implemented starting in April. Department of Environment Yogyakarta will continue to monitor the passage of the new regulation for the first 3 Months (January-March) , as conveyed through Harianjogja (Lindungihutan.com, 2023).

The Yogyakarta city government continues to intensify the socialization of the zero inorganic waste movement which will be implemented from January 2023. The movement was strengthened by the Circular Letter (CL) of the mayor of Yogyakarta

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number 660/6123/SE/2022 concerning the zero inorganic waste movement. The move was made to reduce the volume of waste thrown into landfills as they are almost full. CL Mayor of Yogyakarta on the zero organic waste movement based on the Yogyakarta city regional regulation Number 10 of 2012 on waste management as amended by Yogyakarta city Regulation Number 1 of 2022, it is regulated that local governments, communities and business actors have the responsibility to manage waste arising from their daily activities. To carry out its responsibilities and as a form of concern for the environment, the Yogyakarta city government and the Yogyakarta city community are obliged to carry out the zero inorganic waste movement. Every head of the regional apparatus, heads of government offices, principals, universities, business actors and citizens of the city of Yogyakarta must carry out waste management including reduction and management (DLH, 2023).

Referring to the Circular Letter Mayor of Yogyakarta, which was published on December 12, 2022, waste handling is done by sorting, collecting and distributing. Every household is obliged to carry out sorting of organic and inorganic waste. Inorganic waste from sorting is preferred to be taken to the waste bank of each region. Then the waste bank brings inorganic waste to the waste collectors. In addition, in the mayor'S Circular Letter it is mentioned, the garbage depot / temporary landfill is only for the placement of organic waste. Inorganic waste is prohibited from being disposed of in a temporary waste depot/landfill. Regional officials formed a task force to conduct strict supervision and strict implementation of the handling of inorganic waste. Municipal police and Related Agencies are given the authority to take action/deal with violations of the provisions. Meanwhile, the technical life of the Piyungan landfill is until 2023. While the volume of waste from the city of Yogyakarta brought to landfill Piyungan about 260 tons/day. For this reason, there is a need for waste reduction, one of which is the approach of zero inorganic waste in Yogyakarta. This is a movement that must be carried out by various components in the framework of the zero inorganic waste movement in the city of Yogyakarta. Technical socialization related to the zero inorganic waste movement will soon be carried out in regional communities. The Yogyakarta city Environment Office also provides socialization to various elements related to waste sorting and management. During this time, Department of Environment Yogyakarta city has also prepared waste bank managers in the community to support the zero inorganic waste movement in the city of Yogyakarta (Pemkot Yogyakarta, 2022).


**Figure** 1. Image of the socialization of waste sorting by the city government

Source: https://warta.jogjakota.go.id/detail/index/25121

The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of the Circular Letter of the mayor of Yogyakarta number 660/6123/SE/2022 concerning the zero inorganic waste movement can reduce the amount of plastic waste in the city of Yogyakarta.

## METHOD

This type of research is a qualitative descriptive research with the number of informants approved through a Focus Group Discussion of 8 people including officers of the Yogyakarta city Environment Office, the surrounding community, as well as landfill officers in Piyungan. Data collection using observations, interviews and documentation by collecting data on household activities related to aspects of zero waste itself. The presentation of the interview results is descriptive and narrated in accordance with the actual situation in the field.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study took a theoretical study of the concept of zero waste and literature review From the city of Yogyakarta. Beginning to see the activities of the community around the Department of Environment by adjusting aspects of the concept of zero waste. Then dissect the literature from the circular of the city government to see the application of environmental improvements made by the surrounding community. The results of data processing and analysis are as follows:

| Zero Waste Aspect | Existing condition and potential of Yogyakarta city Environment Office | Based On The Concept Of Zero Waste : |
|---|---|---|
| *Avoiding*<br>Garbage cleanup to reduce environmental impact and maintenance costs | Some RT have been cleaning up household waste that has the potential to be reused as well as working with garbage banks for some garbage that can be collected as an economic aspect so as to create a sustainable environment. But in some areas there is still accumulation of garbage.<br><br>Potential for zero waste:<br>a. Application of the concept is not only the scope of RT but the scope of the region<br>b. Providing effective and efficient waste collection containers both inside and outside the home with the division of waste types both organic (wet) and inorganic (dry)<br>c. Improve environmental conditions more comfortable and environmentally friendly. | 1. The provision of waste collection containers is not only within the scope of RT but also for the scope of RW so that it can be integrated in the management process.<br>2. Placement of containers that are strategic and balanced so as not to cause excessive odor in some points of placement.<br>3. Improve the environment more healthy and comfortable environmentally friendly.with the availability of good garbage disposal |
| Reducing | Minimize waste by separating | 1. Separation of waste bins for |

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| Zero Waste Aspect | Existing condition and potential of Yogyakarta city Environment Office | Based On The Concept Of Zero Waste : |
|---|---|---|
| Minimizing the waste produced is a basic step in avoiding excess waste in an environment. | organic and inorganic waste to facilitate processing. This stage is done in conjunction with the avoiding stage. Because so that residents have a perspective of separation from the beginning so that they can reduce environmental impacts. | organic and inorganic waste of individual and communal scope.<br>2. Greening the area supports shaping the perspective of citizens in order to reduce household waste.<br>3. Greening can be done on every corner of the house or alley space available in the village environment. |
| *Reusing*<br>Reuse of materials that can still be used and imagine other uses for materials that would normally be thrown away. | waste management both by recycling has been done through organic and non-organic waste. Here is an example of waste management that occurs in the village : | |
| *Recycling*<br>*Recycling of these materials*<br>*it is useless to be a new and usable material come back.* | Organic Waste (Recycling)<br>a. a. Composting is a technique for managing organic waste<br>  <br>b. Dish Soap. In addition to being processed into fertilizer, organic waste can also be processed into soap.<br>  <br>c. Wastewater utilization (filtration)<br>  <br>Source: author documentation (2023) | 1. The provision of a more integrative waste management container, for example by providing a workshop space in an environmentally based Village area.<br>2. Implementation of ideas and innovations activities and improvement of zero waste-based villages have been carried out in both villages but there are differences in the scope of the system that occurs in them. |

| Zero Waste Aspect | Existing condition and potential of Yogyakarta city Environment Office | Based On The Concept Of Zero Waste : |
|---|---|---|
| 4) Landfill, used when all other possibilities are unusable. Waste is placed in a safe disposal and away from residents ' settlements that can have a negative impact on society. But this garbage dump is dangerous for climate change. | | |
| Based on observations and data collection dlakukan for the landfill is not applied to dense residential areas. This is because of the lack of availability of land owned and the range is quite close to the homes of the villagers themselves | | |

Based on the analysis that has been done before, there are some differences in the application of Environmental Management in kampung settlements. But both regions have implemented the concept of zero waste integratively. As for the direction of the concept of zero waste that can be proposed to the village around the Yogyakarta city Environment Office directly, namely, as follows :

a. Provision of garbage cans in each Alley area. This is one of the application of the principle of avoiding (waste collection) and reducing (waste sorting) in the concept of zero waste. Sorting is also done both between organic and inorganic waste, making it easier for waste management for the next stage. In addition, there is also a vertical garden to cover the clothesline of residents in the front area of the House.
b. In addition to the provision of trash cans in the scope of RT, it is also necessary to re-provision of temporary waste banks that facilitate the scope of RW. This aims to facilitate access to waste collection points in the built environment, so that they can be directly managed to be selected and processed at the next stage.
c. The next stage in the application of the concept of zero waste management is recycling (waste recycling). Villagers have conducted the process of household waste management, but there is no place that can facilitate residents to do it together. Therefore, there is a RW hall that can be used as an alternative to become a creative home residents. With the existence of the creative house is expected to increase community participation and productivity of residents in environmental improvement efforts in the village area.
d. The process of Household Waste Management in the village environment can certainly be supported by area monitoring. This is useful to provide a display and evidence of the existence of Business residents have been trying to do environmental improvement efforts. This greening is also inseparable from the use of existing waste with the management process of organic waste (wet) which is used as compost as nutrients from plants that have beautified and added to the comfort of this village. in addition, the utilization of purified and filtered wastewater to be used as irrigation for these plants.
e. In addition to waste management, improvements in the physical environment are also applied in utilizing existing land to make it more useful as a public area that can be shared by the local community. Utilization of land that is not useful, dirty and unorganized into a useful area, clean and tidy.

## Discussion

This research delves into a comprehensive analysis of waste management practices in Yogyakarta, centering on the concept of zero waste. Initially, the study incorporates a theoretical framework and a literature review to provide a foundational understanding. Subsequently, an empirical evaluation was conducted to assess the current state of waste management in the city. Noteworthy positive practices include some residential areas actively participating in waste cleanup and collaboration with garbage banks for economic and sustainable environmental gains. However, challenges persist, particularly in areas facing issues of garbage accumulation. The study also highlights positive efforts in waste reduction through the separation of organic and inorganic waste, along with the implementation of greening initiatives to shape citizens' perspectives and minimize household waste.

The findings reveal recycling practices, encompassing both organic and non-organic waste, with examples such as composting, transforming organic waste into soap, and wastewater utilization. Despite these efforts, landfill usage is identified as a last resort, posing climate change concerns. In dense residential areas, landfill application is limited due to the lack of available land. To strengthen these practices, the study puts forth recommendations, including expanding the zero waste concept beyond residential areas, strategically placing waste containers, establishing community-level recycling facilities, implementing monitoring mechanisms, and optimizing land utilization for public spaces. These recommendations aim to foster more effective and sustainable waste management practices in Yogyakarta, aligning with the overarching goal of achieving a zero waste environment.

In conclusion, the research underscores the integrative implementation of the zero waste concept in Yogyakarta, despite variations in environmental management practices between villages. The recommendations, ranging from extending the zero waste scope to strategic waste container placement and the establishment of recycling facilities, present actionable steps toward more sustainable waste management practices. Ultimately, the study contributes valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders to enhance the overall environmental quality of Yogyakarta.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the comparative studies conducted around the Yogyakarta city Environment Office underscore the significance of implementing the concept of zero waste in creating environmentally sustainable villages. The key components of achieving zero waste involve avoiding waste generation through effective garbage collection, reducing waste through sorting mechanisms, and recycling waste materials, distinguishing between inorganic and organic waste. Furthermore, the potential of the zero waste process extends beyond mere waste management; it serves as an opportunity for residents to engage in productive activities, transforming waste into goods with market value and thereby boosting the income of villagers.

The identified activity containers, such as creative houses, garbage banks, and garbage bins, emerge as crucial means for residents to congregate and participate in various production, processing, counseling, or training activities. These initiatives are not only essential at the individual household level but also at the community level, with the potential for implementation within the framework of

Resident Welfare (RW/ *Rukun Warga*) units comprising multiple Resident Units (RT/ *RUkun Tetangga*).

Moreover, the positive impacts of implementing the zero waste concept extend beyond waste management. The improvements observed contribute to a cleaner, more aesthetically pleasing, comfortable, and sustainable environment. This reinforces the idea that zero waste practices not only address immediate waste-related concerns but also contribute significantly to the overall well-being and sustainability of the community.

As a recommendation, it is crucial to further promote and scale up the zero waste initiatives, emphasizing community engagement, awareness, and participation. Collaborative efforts with local authorities, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of these programs. Additionally, continuous education and training programs on waste management and zero waste practices will empower residents to actively contribute to the success of the initiatives, fostering a long-term commitment to environmental sustainability.

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