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**THE ROLE OF UCLG ASPAC IN MANAGING  
WASTE IN DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE IN 2016 - 2019:  
OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES**

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**Abstract:** Waste has become a global issue that worries the world because of increasing waste production due to increasing population and higher living standards. Areas that have activities and densely populated certainly cannot avoid this disaster, even it makes difficult for local governments to solve this problem. UCLG ASPAC in this case acts as an international organization whose aim to realize sustainable development in the urban areas of Asia Pacific countries that can help to deal with waste. This study uses the theory of the role of inter-governmental organizations (IGO) according to Clive J. Archer. The results of this research analysis of the role of UCLG ASPAC can be assumed to be instruments, arenas, and independent actors in handling waste in Jakarta. And can strengthen aspects of regulative, normative, cognitive culture together with the Pemprov DKI Jakarta to work together to solve the waste problem that has not been completed.

**Keywords:** role, international government organization, local governments, waste management,

## Introduction

Environmental issues become a hot issue in every international forum and become a vital international agenda for countries and other international actors in carrying out cooperation because phenomena from the environment such as environmental disasters can have a chain reaction effect and become a global disaster. The focus of the problem in global environmental issues are global warming, pollution, floods, storms, drought, rising sea levels, as well as the disposal of waste originating from human activities. Basically, rubbish is material or object that is disposed of or intended to be disposed of or required to be disposed of as a result of human activities or natural processes that have no economic value that requires handling to clean it. However, waste must be a cause for concern for the world because the volume of waste production will continue to increase along with increasing population and living standards. This is because every activity carried out by humans will definitely produce garbage or waste that is proportional to the level of consumption that is used daily (Sejati, 2009).

Jakarta, a metropolitan city and capital of the Republic of Indonesia, has been named the 9th most populous city in Indonesia and the world according to the World Economic Forum (WEF). With a population of around 10.5 million, Jakarta is the center of all economic, government and other vital activities. Therefore, Jakarta must handle a waste volume of 7,000 cubic tons per day and produce 2.3 million tons of waste annually. As many as 90-220 tons of garbage every day are removed by the DKI Jakarta Sanitation Department from every place such as rivers, reservoirs, setu, lakes, and others. According to the Governor of DKI Jakarta Anies Baswedan, this waste production is dominated by 54% by organic waste and 14% by plastic waste (Tirto, 2018).

Under these conditions, Jakarta also has to face another polemic because the Bantargebang TPST (Integrity Dump Area) as Jakarta's main landfill will be overloaded by 2021. The TPST, which has been operating since 1986, has an area of 110 hectares already full of garbage with a status of around 82% or around 90.2 ha has been used to accumulate waste reaching 30-40 meters high and the remaining around 18% is a means for roads to offices, Lindi processing installations and driveways. With this fact, if waste production continues to increase accompanied by poor handling, Jakarta will certainly experience catastrophic disasters.

Therefore, Jakarta must have an appropriate waste management concept that can also increase the seriousness of the community as the main actor in the collection of waste in order to be able to sort waste so that waste has economic value that can be used. According to Mulyadin et al (2018, p. 180), poor waste management is caused by an increase in the number of residents accompanied by socio-economic and cultural conditions that are lacking

in awareness of waste management. Nevertheless, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has taken various ways to carry out waste management. One of them is through the Intermediate Treatment Facility (ITF) technology which is estimated to be able to reduce waste production by around 7,824 tons / day. This technology is claimed to be able to minimize 2,200 tons of waste per day (Tirto.id, 2018).

However, ITF technology has big consequences because it uses incinerator technology that has the potential to worsen air quality. As it has been explained by ICEL that the ITF is the main source of fine particle emissions in Europe (DetikNews, 2020). Incinerator emissions monitoring data in Europe are the main source of fine particle emissions, which is likely to worsen air conditions in Jakarta. For this reason, Jakarta needs other methods and other technologies that are able to minimize the possibility of long-term consequences that can be generated from the ITF or other manual methods. As performed by other regions, namely Surabaya, Jambi and Malang.

In particular, Surabaya, the highest waste production city in Indonesia in 2016, can reduce waste production from 9,710.61 tons per day to 2,600 tons per day (Katadata, 2019). Jakarta can learn and exchange information with other cities in Indonesia and other countries, and it is also possible to collaborate with international organizations that have a waste management program that has cooperated with the central government. In accordance with the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regulation No. 3 Year (2019), local governments can collaborate with international organizations that have collaborated in the form of commitments such as Letter of Intent (LoI) and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Central Government which is corrected by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia and Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Home Affairs.

One of the international organizations is an international intergovernmental organization, the United Cities Local Government Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC). UCLG ASPAC and the Ministry of Home Affairs have collaborated since 2010 until now by extending the MoU on June 5, 2017 in order to establish harmonious cooperation to improve the capacity and performance of local governments in good local governance. UCLG ASPAC should be able to play a role as an appropriate international organization if the DKI Provincial Government wants to work together in synergy to solve the waste problem in Jakarta.

Therefore, this research aims to find out the role of UCLG ASPAC as an international organization for the Local Government in supporting sustainable development in cities, especially Jakarta, which focuses on the problem of waste management in 2016-2019. In addition, it is also intended to analyze and identify factors that could be opportunities and challenges of cooperation between the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and UCLG ASPAC in 2016-2019.

## Literature Review

### ***Theories of the Role of International Governmental Organizations (IGOs)***

Clive Archer in his book *International Organizations* (3rd Edition) states that:

*"International organizations are formal (bureaucratic) structures that are formed continuously through agreements between members (government and or non-government) of two or more sovereign states with the aim of pursuing the common interests of membership. International organizations have a formal system with rules and objectives, administration, constitution, resources, symbols, secretariat and so on. " (2001, p. 35)*

In carrying out its functions, international organizations are ensured to have an organizational structure that plays certain roles because international organizations are a source of legitimacy, agenda-setting, and a forum for members to carry out international activities in order to determine the behavior of the actors involved. In addition, international organizations also play a role in solving problems by offering solutions and convincing others to accept them as part of changing the international system. International organizations can also strengthen aspects of regulative, normative, and cognitive culture together with the Government to work together to solve the problem of waste that has not been completed.

The role of international organizations can be divided into three categories according to the Clive Archer, namely as (A) Instruments. International organizations are used as a tool by their members to achieve certain goals based on their multilateral scale foreign policy; (B) Arena. International organizations are used as arenas for member countries to solve problems that are difficult to deal with either domestic problems or domestic problems in other countries so that they can be solved internationally and (C) Independent Actors. International organizations are independent actors who are able to make their own decisions without being influenced by outside forces.

Considering the role of international organizations above, it can be concluded that it is very difficult to imagine the international world without the presence of international organizations. This is because IGO and NGOs play a major role in international activities. Member states who are accustomed to playing the role of diplomacy traditionally have also gained efficiencies in communicating or making relations with other countries which in the end will further their shared interests through international organizations. Therefore, by using this research method it is hoped that researchers can find out the hidden meanings that occur, understand the social interactions that exist between UCLG ASPAC with Jakarta and the community, develop theories, ascertain truths and examine historical development.

## Methods

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative research. This type of descriptive research has the characteristics of making it possible to document systematically about program implementation so that it can be used as a basis for inductive theory development. This type is also able to describe the process from time to time naturally without being engineered, so as to reveal a reasonable relationship between researchers and speakers. According to Arikunto, quoted from Prabowo and Heriyanto (2013, p. 5), descriptive research is collecting data based on factors that support the object of research, then analyzing these factors to look for its role.

### **Regional Characteristics, Demographics and Economy of DKI Jakarta Province**

DKI Jakarta as the Capital of the Republic of Indonesia is a busy and fast-growing megapolitan city so it is called The Big Durian in the international world because of its resemblance to the city of New York. Jakarta is a city at the level of the Province so that the city of Jakarta is the center of all centers of activity in Indonesia. The Jakarta metropolitan area (Jabodetabek) is the largest metropolitan area in Southeast Asia and even second in the world. Jakarta has a geographical area of 7,660 km<sup>2</sup> with a land area of 662 km<sup>2</sup> (including 110 islands spread over the Thousand Islands) and a sea area of 6,998 km<sup>2</sup>). Jakarta is a lowland with an average height of  $\pm 7$  meters above sea level and is located at position 6o 12 'latitude and 106o 48'BT. Most of the characteristics of the region are below the surface of the tide which results in some areas of Jakarta being prone to inundation, both because of high rainfall and because of the high tide (rob).

However, in the last few decades, the physical development of the DKI Jakarta region has been marked by the increasing extent of land developed. The development of developed land takes place rapidly along with population growth and activities. This tendency indicates that land availability is an important issue for the development of DKI Jakarta Province. This is marked by the construction of office buildings, economic and social facilities and other urban infrastructure that makes the allocation of land itself reaches 15.68%. Meanwhile, the largest proportion of land use on land used for settlements was 48.41%. All of this is a logical consequence of Jakarta's progress and development. This can be seen from the following picture:

**Picture 1. Map of Land Use in DKI Jakarta Province in 2019.**



*Source: (DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, 2015)*

Then from the demographic conditions, based on data from the Jakarta Population and Civil Service Office, the population of DKI Jakarta in 2019 reached 11,063,324 people, this number includes foreigners as many as 4,380 people (Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta Province, 2020). Thus, DKI Jakarta Province has the highest population density compared to other provinces in Indonesia, with a population density of 16,704 thousand inhabitants / Km<sup>2</sup>. By looking at the average population density, it can be determined that districts have densities above and below the average that are intended to calculate the amount of waste generated. Because of that, in one day the city of Jakarta could produce garbage generation of 7,911 tons / per day (Jakarta Berketahanan, 2019)

As a metropolitan city. DKI Jakarta Province's economy in 2009 grew by 10.51 percent, this figure is higher compared to the situation last year with a growth rate of 6.22 percent. Sectors that showed high growth in that period were the transportation and communication sector (15.90 percent), the electricity and gas sector (15.29 percent, and the building and construction sector (14.38 percent). While in 2017, growth DKI Jakarta's economy although slowing down was recorded at 6.2% and in 2018 Quarter II it was recorded at 5.63% (Bank Indonesia, 2018).

## **Waste Management Indicator in Jakarta**

### ***Regulatory Aspects***

In accordance with the 2017-2020 DKI Jakarta Provincial Waste Management Plan (RIPS) (DKI Jakarta Provincial Sanitation Office, 2017), in identifying waste management conditions, there are several aspects that are interconnected and sustainable so it needs to be considered as follows:

**Figure 2. Scheme of Waste Management System**

Source: (DKI Jakarta Provincial Sanitary Office, 2017)

Regulatory Aspects, namely Regulations related to waste management in DKI Jakarta, which are still in the process (draft) or are final, such as Regional Regulations and Governor's Decree. Among others, Law Number 18 Year 2008 concerning Waste Management; Law Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest; Government Regulation Number 81 Year 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Similar Household Trash; Provincial Regulation of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 3 of 2013 concerning Waste Management and other regulations relating to procedures for handling waste. However, some regulations still overlap and are difficult to apply to the public due to the many regulations that apply and the lack of socialization in this regard. Then, several legal products are prepared without the involvement of other stakeholders and the practice of law enforcement is not optimal by the legal apparatuses authorized to apply sanctions in accordance with existing regulations. This is what makes people underestimate the legal products that have been made.

At the provincial level, there has not been any regulation specifically for regionally managing waste management and clear feasibility studies such as what is good handling of waste, and there are no regulations regarding accountability for producers who have produced goods that will become waste.

### ***Institutional Aspects***

In this aspect, there are several sub-institutions that have roles in waste management, namely as follows: (1) DKI Jakarta Sanitation Department, (2) Neighborhood, (3) Hamlet, (4) urban village; and (5) Regional LPS. In some areas, it can be found that the practice of waste segregation still occurs in the neighboring, Hamlet, and urban village sectors. So, in the transportation process, the waste is still mixed and cannot be programmed in the form of 3R. Then, in terms of institutions, especially the DKI Jakarta Sanitation Office, it was still found to lack coordination with other City Government Sanitation Services, which bordered

administration with Jakarta, especially Bekasi, causing some commotion and miscommunication.

### ***Funding Aspects***

This aspect includes the estimated costs of short-term (annual), medium-term (five-year) and long-term waste management activities, including the calculation of the amount of waste processing tipping fees. In 2014 the total budget for cleanliness management in DKI Jakarta Province reached 2.1 trillion, which was allocated through DPA SKPD Dinas, Suku Dinas and UPT of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Sanitation Office. On the other hand, fees for waste retribution are still difficult to be accommodated from the community so that funding is still dependent on the regional budget. Then, there is no collaboration with the private sector that intends to invest to help manage waste, even though many companies that produce waste must also take responsibility.

### ***Community / Social Cultural Participation Aspects***

Examining aspects of community participation and socio-culture as mandated in Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management such as (1) Provision of garbage bins in his house, sorting out trash, disposing of trash in its place, paying dues, maintaining environmental cleanliness with regular community service, and others; (2) Willingness to reduce their respective waste production, recycle, sort out before disposal and make compost; (3) There is a significant relationship between the socio-economic level and the willingness and form of participation in waste management.

### ***Technical and Operational Aspects***

Aspects which include the selection of waste processing technology based on environmental aspects are as follows: (1) Sorting or Reserving; (2) Collection; (3) Transportation; (4) Heavy Equipment Vehicles; (5) Processing; and (6) Final Processing

## **Volume of Trash in Jakarta**

Based on the scale of waste that is annually carried out by DLH of DKI Jakarta Province, the volume of waste in 2016 amounted to 7,099 thousand tons / day, in 2017 amounted to 6715.8 thousand tons / day, then in 2018 it experienced a rapid increase to 7496.6 thousand tons / day and in 2019 decreased by 6754.7 thousand tons / day.

On the other hand, according to the amount of garbage transported in DKI Jakarta, in 2016 the volume of waste transported was only 84.75% / day with 3,233.77 cubic meters of organic waste being transported, whereas for inorganic only 2,748.90 cubic meters and B3 of 33.63 cubic meters. Meanwhile, in 2017 the volume of garbage transported increased by 86.91% / day with the condition that 53.75% of waste was organic waste and 10.54% was plastic waste. In 2018 it was 87.6% and decreased in 2019 by 82.94%.

**Picture 9. Average Number of Trash to TPST in 2019**



Source: (DKI Jakarta Provincial Environment Agency, 2020)

According to the law. No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management also regional regulation No. 3 of 2013 concerning Waste Management, states that Waste is no longer a trivial issue that can be ignored but rather a national problem that requires comprehensive management from upstream to downstream so that it can provide benefits to the economy, health, and security for the environment and can change people's behavior which is the cause. The main reason is the pile of garbage. Therefore, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government is required to work with the community to sort and manage waste so that waste generation can be reduced before being disposed of in TPST or TPA.

In implementing its strategy, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Sanitation Office then established the vision of "New Jakarta, a Clean Modern City with Clean Cultured Communities and Excellent Public Service" in line with the vision of the Governor of DKI Jakarta and the laws that apply to its activities such as reducing waste that can be conducted through the 3R method, namely limiting waste generation (reduce), reuse of waste (reuse) and recycling of waste (recycle). And, the handling of waste includes sorting through waste grouping activities in waste containers which are divided into 3 (three) types of waste, namely organic, inorganic, and dangerous. Then, the collection uses 4 (four) patterns namely direct individual patterns, indirect individual patterns, direct communal patterns, and indirect communal patterns. Meanwhile, for transportation, it will increase the number of garbage trucks and heavy equipment vehicles.

In terms of processing, the strategy is the development of an Intermediate Treatment Facility (ITF) technology that serves to reduce the generation of waste that would be taken to the Bantargebang TPST. In accordance with the plan, ITF construction will be carried out in 4 (four) locations, namely ITF Sunter, ITF Cakung - Cilincing, ITF Marunda, and ITF Duri Kosambi, which on average have the capacity to process 1000-1500 / ton waste days. (DKI Jakarta Provincial Sanitation Office, 2017). However, this strategy has been criticized by NGOs and urban planning observers. This is because, ITF technology uses incinerators that have pollution output underground and into the air. ITF development is considered as an ideal project for Jakarta which is facing a crisis of air quality.

As for the final processing aspect, the strategy is optimizing Bantargebang TPST which is Jakarta's only landfill. This optimization activity is carried out because more than 80% of the land area has been used for garbage disposal from Jakarta alone and the remaining 18% is the location of TPST infrastructure. Every day, Bantargebang TPST receives almost 1,000-1,200 trucks every day and these trucks carry around 6,500-7,000 tons / day of garbage to the TPST to the mountain until now. The Bantargebang TPST is projected to continue to receive waste until it reaches 2023, but currently it is estimated that it will only last until 2021 due to the acceptable garbage capacity of only 49 million tons, while currently it has reached 39 million tons. Therefore, in the master plan optimization efforts are planned such as IPAS Development, weigh bridges and posts, roads above the Bantargebang TPST Zone, retaining walls at Bantargebang TPST, posts and fire trucks, hydrant networks, plastic recycling, plastic recycling laboratories, sorting laboratories plant, the National Waste Study Center Building, Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) facilities, technology-based waste treatment facilities and a plan to build a Waste to Energy (WTE) facility in Bantargebang (DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, 2017).

## **DKI Jakarta Province Inter-Governmental Relationship in Waste Management in DKI Jakarta Province**

### ***The Government of Bekasi***

In managing waste in Jakarta, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government needs cooperation related to waste management because the location of the Bantargebang TPA or TPST which is the only TPA for Jakarta is located in Ciketing Udik Kelurahan, Cikiwul Kelurahan and Sumur Batu Kelurahan, Bantargebang District, Bekasi City. Bantargebang TPA has been operated since 1989 based on the Decree of the Governor of West Java Number 593.82 / SK / 282.P / AGK / DA / 86 dated January 25, 1986 jo. Number 593.82 / SK.116.P / AGK / DA / 26-1987. And if according to this decree, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government is also given authority in terms of the management and utilization of the Bantargebang TPA to collect and process Jakarta municipal waste for 15 years using the sanitary landfill system. Therefore, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government enters into a cooperation contract with the Bekasi City Government and the private sector.

However, in a number of conditions it was often found that many MoU cooperation agreements between the Bekasi City Government and the DKI Provincial Government were violated. In 2018, it was reported that there were many repression or stops of Jakarta's garbage trucks, whether they were going home or hauling garbage to the Bantargebang TPST. In some ways, this suppression, according to Bekasi City Kadishub Yayan Yuliana, is because many DKI garbage trucks violate the DKI MoU agreement with Bekasi City. Then, the issue of grants to the Bekasi City Government as a cooperation agreement related to the disposal of rubbish from Jakarta to the choked up integrated waste processing site was not paid by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government (DetikNews, 2018).

However, relations between the regions of DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and Bekasi City Government were not only bad that year. This chaos has been going on for a long time precisely in 2001. The initial chaos began with the prohibition of garbage disposal at the Bantargebang landfill by the Bekasi City Government. Disturbances such as inoculation were not new, in 2015 there were disruptions in transporting rubbish from the capital to the Bantargebang landfill which resulted in the accumulation of garbage in several corners of the capital, even in 2017 the trucks were pelted with stones on the road.

### **Sister City Collaboration with Cities Worldwide**

In Law No. 23 of 2014, it was stated that the Regional Government can collaborate with other cities or regions throughout the world by understanding that it does not exceed the authority of the Central Government. Therefore, Jakarta also utilizes various collaborations both for information exchange, technology exchange, and other issues. Moreover, Jakarta has wider opportunities as the capital city of the country so that the cities that they want to collaborate with are not as slower as cities in other Indonesian provinces, Jakarta can work together with other countries' capitals and other cities.

According to the DKI Jakarta Provincial KDH & KLN Bureau in a book entitled DKI Jakarta Provincial Overseas Cooperation (2018) there are about 21 cities that have conducted Sister City collaboration with Jakarta through annual, biennial and incidental programs in implementing various program activities. This collaboration was later agreed to be followed up in various fields of cooperation based on the text of the agreement. Of the 21 cities that have collaborated, only a few cities have agreed cooperation in the field of waste management. These cities include Beijing with the participation of two DKI Jakarta Provincial DLH employees participating in training in the field of environment and solid waste management. Then, cooperation with Berlin in the placement of experts as well as the process of buying and selling modern facilities and infrastructure for supporting waste reduction such as the purchase of 2,640 trash cans (BBC News Indonesia, 2018). Other collaboration is with Hanoi, Istanbul, Pyongyang and Rotterdam.

### **Opportunities & Challenges**

Through various program activities that have been carried out by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, especially the Sanitation Office and the Office of the Environment, various opportunities such as the performance of waste reduction in DKI Jakarta Province in 2013-2017 have increased as shown below to 13 percent in 2017. Increased achievements This happens because the change in waste management patterns that previously relied on the private sector (private sector) to become self-management in 2015. Therefore, the percentage of waste management continues to increase until 2017. From the data, it can be seen that there are so many opportunities that Jakarta has dealing with waste namely Waste Reduction through the 3R program in order to convert waste into goods that have economic value by

involving the participation of the community, private sector, universities so that it can be implemented through socialization, workshops and information through electronic media with the use of technology i Smart City. Then, a variety of technologies are available to be applied in environmentally friendly Jakarta. As alternative technologies used are waste to energy (WTE), methaneization, composting or other technologies that can reduce waste by minimizing negative impacts

As the capital, various opportunities can be used by Jakarta to collaborate with major cities in the world that can deal with waste problems. Then, the large amount of Regional budget that is owned by Jakarta as the center of the economy and the support of the central government is more active because it is located in Jakarta. Now, the issue of waste has become a global issue, therefore Jakarta can take advantage of various international assistance in terms of technical and operational aspects as well as funding opportunities to improve waste management. However, with these various opportunities, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government still has various significant challenges or constraints, such as an increase in population so that it can affect the need for clean water and sanitation, coupled with the low awareness of the community in disposing garbage in its place, sorting out trash and also still many people do not comply with the garbage disposal schedule that has been determined at the TPS.

Moreover, the TPS ratio is still limited due to not getting a good, new land, and also partly not owned by the DKI Jakarta Province DLH so that it experiences constraints in utilization. As well as the lack of garbage banks that are scattered in the districts and villages. In addition, ITF technology or other environmentally friendly technologies have not yet been implemented that can minimize landfill waste at Bantargebang TPST while waste production continues to increase. Weak law enforcement in the field of environment, especially rubbish as well as inconsistencies and overlap of laws and regulations at the central and regional levels, causing conditions of mutual understanding between cities as happened between the Bekasi City Government and the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. There has not been any attempt to make international cooperation or the use of international assistance by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. And the most important thing is the lack of participation of producers / companies as producers of goods that will become waste to be responsible for assisting the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in suppressing production levels and handling waste generation.

## **THE ROLE OF UCLG ASPAC IN MANAGING 2016-2019 WASTE**

### ***Profile UCLG ASPAC***

Since its inception, the relationship between the United Cities Local Governments Asia - Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) and the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta has had a close relationship. This was marked by the enactment of the Governor of the Jakarta KDKI who is also the Chairperson of the All-Indonesian Inter-City Cooperation Agency (KBS-AKSI) namely Wiyogo Atmodarminto as President of IULA ASPAC for the first time and the appointment of the city of Jakarta as the Office of the IULA-ASPAC Secretariat (Public Relations of DKI Jakarta DPRD , 1992). The International Union Local Authorities (IULA - ASPAC) formed on September 6, 1989 in Perth, Australia at the 29th World Congress of IULA is the forerunner of the UCLG ASPAC which transitioned on April 14, 2004 in Taipei.

Then, after the transition, Jakarta was also used as the Secretariat Office for UCLG ASPAC and this made Jakarta will always be appointed as Co-President representing the Southeast Asia region as it is now where Anies Baswedan as Governor of DKI Jakarta Province is one of 8 Co-Presidents UCLG ASPAC. For representatives of DKI Jakarta Province, the focal point is the Regional Head Bureau and Overseas Cooperation of the Regional Secretariat of DKI Jakarta Province by paying a membership fee of EUR 2,600 annually.

UCLG ASPAC was formed to understand that local government is the main foundation of society and the level of government that is closer to the community so that it has a vital role as a force for sustainable development and meeting the needs of the community based on the essential value of democracy that cannot be fulfilled by the state with centralized management. UCLG ASPAC was formed to emphasize that the more regional governments that unite at the national, regional and world levels, the more empowering they are to voice the needs of the communities they serve by ensuring more effective and democratic public policies through international cooperation between cities and decentralized cooperation. , partnerships, twinning, international city cooperation, twin city relations, and mutual assistance through capacity building programs and cities as well as inter-city solidarity initiatives.

According to the DKI Jakarta Provincial Overseas Cooperation Book (2018, pp. 96-98), the cooperation that has been done between UCLG ASPAC - DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and its benefits are felt by DKI Jakarta, namely (1) Synchronization of 17 Goals in SDGs with regional development programs in Jakarta. (2) Promotion of Jakarta in the RPTRA video, (3) Sustainable Urban Mobility, (4) Rejuvenation of the Old City with Local

Culture, and (5) Jakarta received an award as the 15 best cities to innovate in city development in the 2nd and 3rd Guangzhou Awards 2014 and 3rd Guangzhou award in Guangzhou, China and also received a grant from the Global Public Space Program allocated for RPTRA in Jatinegara.

However, there are no programs or activities that are directly implemented by UCLG ASPAC regarding waste handling in Jakarta. This is because in some mapping trials it cannot be applied in DKI Jakarta. As you know, UCLG ASPAC has a Zero Waste program which is then projected into a waste to energy project in collaboration with UN-ESCAP and Waste Concern Bangladesh, the IRRC project. In the project, the target for pilot cities is small towns and cities that are poor in infrastructure and economy so that they cannot afford to adopt large technology that costs a lot. Therefore, this project was only implemented in Malang Regency and Jambi City.

However, based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Indonesia and UCLG ASPAC, it can be seen that UCLG ASPAC can collaborate in addition to implementing the program. In Article 7 on Program Direction, the cooperation undertaken includes: (1) providing experts in the form of technical assistance so as to assist in the preparation of regional strategies, (2) capacity building programs in the form of training, workshops, seminars and conferences; (3) distribution of grant assets / goods; (4) documentation, promotion and exchange of knowledge and expertise from local development practices; and (5) liaising or channeling international cooperation for regional governments in the Asia Pacific and the World (2017, p. 3). So, it can be seen the role of UCLG ASPAC indirectly to help handling waste in Jakarta in 2016 - 2019. as follows:

### **Performing the role as an Instrument**

Based on the theory of role, UCLG ASPAC can act as an instrument or tool by its members to achieve certain goals in this case if it is applied to Jakarta, the role of UCLG ASPAC can be seen when Jakarta wants to compile the RPJMD or the priority of the intended area. In the interview, UCLG ASPAC also stated that they were involved in mapping the issues that were the key problems that continue to be experienced by Jakarta and other potentialities. The technical assistance provided is also expected to be the chosen priority so that it is immediately planned in the RPJMD. The technical assistance can be in the form of proposals or program initiatives related to waste management that will be launched by UCLG ASPAC. As during the process of implementing the IRRC program, UCLG ASPAC has also submitted proposals or initiatives for Jakarta to implement the program, but it cannot be done because of the limited land available. This can be seen from the difficulty of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in creating a new Trash Bank or TPS in Jakarta. Then, some programs also cannot be implemented in Jakarta because the focus of Jakarta's resilience

strategy or Jakarta's top priority in dealing with waste is to destroy the accumulation of waste that has been mounting in Bantargebang TPST first.

Another thing is UCLG ASPAC can be the third role or Grant Manager for the implementation of SDGs which can be seen from the 100 Resilient Cities (100RC) program which is then applied in Jakarta so that it becomes Jakarta-Friendly. Based on the results of interviews with Jakarta Berketahanan, UCLG ASPAC has a role as the fund manager of the Rockefeller Foundation and management of the 100RC program implementation. Thus, in the process of selecting staff, salary, project costs, etc. are the responsibility of UCLG ASPAC. This is because the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government cannot receive grant funds directly from the Rockefeller Foundation, thus requiring other institutions to manage the funds. Therefore, UCLG ASPAC was appointed as the third Party Grantee in early September 2017.

In every preparation of the Jakarta city resilience strategy, UCLG ASPAC will participate to provide input into regional priorities. As it was done on May 8, 2018, UCLG ASPAC also joined Jakarta Respectives and the Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta for Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Regional Secretary of Jakarta to discuss plans for the construction of a park whose concept is a resilient park. During the meeting, it was found that the role of UCLG ASPAC as the manager of a grant from UN-Habitat to realize a park in Jakarta as well as the party that ensured the agenda for the realization of the plan.

### **Running the Role as an Arena**

Clearly, UCLG ASPAC can be the organizer or partner in organizing workshops, webinars, training and conferences. Like the activities that UCLG ASPAC can carry out, namely to encourage cities to be independent, alert, and inclusive. As from 2016 - 2019, there are several capacity building programs that Jakarta has participated in, such as participation in the UCLG ASPAC Annual Congress starting from The 6th UCLG ASPAC Congress, which talks about the Regional Dialogue on Environmental Ranking, Leadership in the New Urban Agenda, Localization SDGs, Urban Innovation, Public Spaces, and increasing City Resilience on 5-8 September 2016 in Jeollabukdo, South Korea. Then, the 7th UCLG ASPAC Congress with the theme "Innovation Driven Development for Sustainable Cities" on 13-15 September 2018 in Surabaya, Indonesia, which was even attended by Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan. In the congress, Anies even stated that this congress must be utilized as a venue for exchanging ideas between regional heads across countries so that it becomes a forum for shopping for ideas to follow up to their respective levels (INews East Java, 2018).

The entire congress also included environmental issues, especially related to waste management and handling as a strategic issue that needed to be made a priority in the formulation of regional policy directions. then, several workshops or seminars related to

waste management or related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. And on the agenda, UCLG ASPAC can help the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government to exchange information or even reach agreements with other cities related to waste management.

### **Performing the Role as an Independent Actor**

In some ways, the role of UCLG ASPAC when becoming an independent actor can be seen when they want to incorporate various global issues in the direction of policy and regional priorities, especially Jakarta. As in the proposal submission or mapping process, at that time UCLG ASPAC will include its agenda so that it can be in accordance with the interests of the organization. Such a process of internalizing innovative ideas to involve producers to be responsible with the waste that is the result of their production.

This can be seen through their activity programs or how they handle regional government. Based on the results of the interviews, UCLG ASPAC does not want to be categorized as an organization that is used to carry out the interests of an area, but rather to help, encourage, support, facilitate local governments to move independently, readily, and with confidence. So, in that condition the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government also followed the directions and decisions of UCLG ASPAC. This can also be seen by including the agenda that became the decision of UCLG ASPAC as a strategic issue in workshops, seminars, or congresses held.

### **Opportunities & Challenges**

As an international organization that has members of the Regional Government, UCLG ASPAC has many opportunities to carry out its various vision and mission and duties. First, UCLG ASPAC is an international organization for city government that is recognized in the world even by the United Nations itself. Therefore, UCLG ASPAC also has official cooperation agreements with countries such as the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Indonesian Ministry of Home Affairs (KEMENDAGRI). So, in its implementation, UCLG ASPAC is fully supported by the Central Government in order to be able to move optimally to connect the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government with other local Governments in Indonesia and abroad. Second, environmental issues are often difficult to translate into political policy, in this case UCLG ASPAC has experts who can help Jakarta to project these solutions into development planning.

Third, through any expert, UCLG ASPAC can provide direct assistance to map the conditions, potential and constraints in Jakarta so that they can find the tools or technology needed to handle waste through urban analysis and provide these tools through their partners so that they are more effective and efficient. Fourth, with the existence of the UCLG ASPAC secretariat in Jakarta, this is an opportunity to maximize cooperation. Fifth, with many partners, UCLG ASPAC can also link DKI Provincial Government with financial institutions

that can help with funding for a large-scale project or waste management program. Finally, UCLG ASPAC also holds regional-scale events that can even become world-class with UCLG World. Therefore, this arena can be utilized by Jakarta as a place to discuss with other Regional Governments throughout the world, promote their performance, and reach new collaborative agreements at the multilateral level.

Each region has different priorities and problems. Therefore, in implementing its program, UCLG ASPAC always implements a mapping process aimed at knowing the condition of the area, the capabilities or capacities of the area, the potential and obstacles that will be obtained as well as the impacts that will be received by the region. The entire mapping process was not only carried out by UCLG ASPAC but also experts prepared to map clearly, especially environmental issues that are sometimes difficult to translate into political policy. Therefore, there are several challenges and obstacles held by UCLG ASPAC to play a role in handling waste in Jakarta. First, the Government tends to think about solving problems from the downstream first. Therefore, UCLG ASPAC often finds it difficult to internalize ideas that can be used as direction for urban development. Second, there is a mismatch of programs that are carried out with urban conditions such as land availability, top development priorities, and others.

Third, there is a conflict between the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and Bekasi City Government due to Bantargebang TPST which makes the two regions often experience miscommunication. Fourth, the increase in waste production that still cannot be controlled properly due to the lack of involvement of the public, private sector, universities to play a role in reducing waste. Fifth, the lack of responsibility of producers as producers of goods that can become waste, especially plastic materials, to help the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government recycle or alleviate such waste; and. Finally, ITF technology has not been implemented as a technology that is considered appropriate to solve the problem of a growing pile of garbage. This is due to the rejection of various groups, especially activists and environmental NGOs such as WALHI, C40, ICLEI, and so on

## **Conclusion**

The issue of limited land availability and differences in priorities are an urgency for Jakarta. Even in handling waste, Jakarta plans to implement 3 strategies such as Reducing Waste from Sources through the Recycle, Reuse, Reduce (3R) Program, Optimization of Bantargebang, and Application of Intermediate Treatment Facility (ITF) as contained in the 2017-2022 RPJMD. this is also caused by the tendency of the mindset of the government to choose to deal with problems in the downstream compared to the upstream. Therefore, the factors that cause waste to be a heavy pressure for Jakarta for many years are still factors that continue to be a challenge in the 2017-2022 DKI Jakarta RPJMD.

Therefore, waste production in Jakarta, despite a decline, is still around 6,000-7,000 thousand tons / day. This will adversely affect the only landfill owned by Jakarta, Bantargebang TPST which has reached a capacity of 39 million tons of waste with the remaining land ready for 10 million tons only. It can be ascertained that Bantargebang TPST will not be able to hold the garbage transported for the next 3 years, so that Jakarta will then experience a waste disaster that will pile up on the streets, houses or other sources and invite other environmental disasters.

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