

**WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY AT BANTAR GEBANG  
LANDFILL, INDONESIA: CHALLENGES, HEALTH IMPACTS,  
AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT**

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Keywords:	waste management, community participation, public policy implementation, environmental impact, waste hierarchy theory
Abstract:	<p>This study evaluates the effectiveness of waste management in Bekasi City, Indonesia, using the Waste management hierarchy theory, Community participation theory, and Van Meter and Van Horn's public policy implementation model. A qualitative approach is employed through a phenomenological study and in-depth interviews with stakeholders, including central and local government officials, the Waste Management Agency, and experts. This study reveals that waste management in Bekasi heavily relies on final disposal methods and needs more focus on reduction and recycling. Waste piles reaching 20 meters may contaminate rivers and community drinking wells and serve as breeding grounds for disease vectors such as mosquitoes, flies, and rats, which can transmit infectious diseases like dengue fever, malaria, cholera, and leptospirosis. The findings also indicate that this situation is caused by low public awareness, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of waste collection trucks and resources. Fragmented government coordination and low community participation exacerbate these issues, increasing pollution and health risks, including infections and diseases. This research highlights that ineffective waste management in Bekasi is due to low community participation and inadequate infrastructure. Applying relevant theories shows that reliance on disposal methods increases health risks. Learning from prosperous cities like Tokyo and Stockholm, Bekasi must enhance public education and governance for better outcomes. This study is limited by its qualitative approach, which may affect the generalizability of the results to broader contexts. Additionally, limitations in the number of participants and the variation in their backgrounds may influence the depth and scope of the findings</p>

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# WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY AT BANTAR GEBANG LANDFILL, INDONESIA: CHALLENGES, HEALTH IMPACTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

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**ABSTRACT:** This study evaluates the effectiveness of waste management in Bekasi City, Indonesia, using the Waste management hierarchy theory, Community participation theory, and Van Meter and Van Horn's public policy implementation model. A qualitative approach is employed through a phenomenological study and in-depth interviews with stakeholders, including central and local government officials, the Waste Management Agency, and experts. This study reveals that waste management in Bekasi heavily relies on final disposal methods and needs more focus on reduction and recycling. Waste piles reaching 20 meters may contaminate rivers and community drinking wells and serve as breeding grounds for disease vectors such as mosquitoes, flies, and rats, which can transmit infectious diseases like dengue fever, malaria, cholera, and leptospirosis. The findings also indicate that this situation is caused by low public awareness, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of waste collection trucks and resources. Fragmented government coordination and low community participation exacerbate these issues, increasing pollution and health risks, including infections and diseases. This research highlights that ineffective waste management in Bekasi is due to low community participation and inadequate infrastructure. Applying relevant theories shows that reliance on disposal methods increases health risks. Learning from prosperous cities like Tokyo and Stockholm, Bekasi must enhance public education and governance for better outcomes. This study is limited by its qualitative approach, which may affect the generalizability of the results to broader contexts. Additionally, limitations in the number of participants and the variation in their backgrounds may influence the depth and scope of the findings.

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