

The Efficacy of Collaborative Governance in Waste Management: Evidence from Bandung Village, Kebumen Regency, Central Java

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Abstract

The Central Java Province contains five significant slums focus, contains Sukoharjo Regency, Wonosobo Regency, Banjarnegara Regency, Brebes Regency, and Kebumen Regency. Kebumen Regency is one among the regions with a notable slum area. This community service aims to identify strategies to enhance the efficacy of the district village legislator (BPD) and village administration in waste management via village regulation, focusing on a case study of Bandung Village, Kebumen Regency. This community service utilizes direct counseling as its methodology. The community service outcomes indicate that the BPD and the Village Government in Bandung Village, Kebumen, collaborate effectively in waste control through the formulation of Village Regulations. The BPD formulates legislation and oversees the community, whereas the Village Government administers technical implementation and engagement. Participatory procedures, the establishment of waste banks, and the principles of transparency and accountability are essential for the efficacy of sustainable waste management in this context.

KEYWORDS *Village Government, Waste Management, Village Regulation, Bandung Regency*

Introduction

Village ordinances (*perdes*) are crucial for fostering efficient government within the framework of local development.¹ The village ordinances may be established by the village government or the Village Consultative Council (BPD). To establish a *perdes*, the draft *perdes* offered by the village government requires approval from the BPD, and conversely, the draft *perdes* proposed by the BPD necessitates approval from the village head. Consequently, both local governmental bodies responsible for advancing social, economic, and cultural development in their respective villages must address the trash problem arising from slum housing.

A significant developmental challenge faced by the Indonesian local government is slum housing. Slum area is a region predominantly occupied

¹ Sudarmayan, *Perencanaan Dan Pengembangan SDM Untuk Meningkatkan Kompetensi, Kinerja Dan Produktifitas Kerja* (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2017): 37.

by impoverished individuals. Slums can engender issues. Slum neighborhoods constitute an issue encountered by nearly all locations in Indonesia. Research undertaken by universities and experts identified various elements contributing to the emergence of slum regions, including a significant proliferation of informal structures erected by individuals who typically lack the financial means to reside in adequate neighborhoods due to their relatively low socioeconomic status.² Buildings lack legal status, resulting in dense and irregular development that fails to comply with technical standards. Additionally, this is attributable to structures that lack appropriateness and do not possess drainage infrastructure and utilities.³ Moreover, slum regions are a consequence of ineffective housing development, particularly in urban locales.⁴ This is particularly applicable to sanitation and drainage.⁵ In the aforementioned situation, the waste issue necessitates ongoing management. Issues frequently encountered in waste management pertain to the lifestyle and conduct of society. The community's lifestyle and habits significantly contribute to the accumulation of rubbish mounds. This lifestyle may exacerbate the responsibilities of local and village governments in maintaining cleanliness. Conversely, the management of sanitation by municipal and village authorities has not been executed optimally, owing to constraints in budgetary allocations, transportation resources, and human capital.

Alongside the governmental issues, residents of slum areas encounter several challenges, including insufficient housing and infrastructure, recurrent flooding, an unpleasant atmosphere, and a scarcity of clean water.

² B. D. Ramdani and R. Haryanto, "Preferensi Masyarakat Terhadap Penataan Kawasan Permukiman Nelayan Kumuh Di Desa Karau, Kacamatan Koba, Kabupaten Bangka Tengah," , Vol. 2, No. 3, Pp. , 2013., " *J. Tek. PWK* 2, no. 3 (2013): 568.

³ N. Amri, "Karakteristik Lingkungan Permukiman Kumuh Tepian Sungai Kecamatan Kolaka, Sulawesi Tenggara," *J. Jupiter* 12, no. 1 (2013): 10.

⁴ Donny Wahyu Wijaya, "Perencanaan Penanganan Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh (Studi Penentuan Kawasan Prioritas Untuk Peningkatan Kualitas Infrastruktur Pada Kawasan Pemukiman Kumuh Di Kota Malang)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik* 2, no. 1 (June 1, 2016): 7.

⁵ Andi Annisa Amalia, "Karakteristik Hunian Permukiman Kumuh Kampung Sapiria Kelurahan Lembo Kota Makassar," *Nature: National Academic Journal of Architecture* 5, no. 1 (June 29, 2018): 17.

Moreover, the challenges encountered by the Housing, Settlement, and Transportation Agency of Kebumen Regency in addressing slum areas include: (1) Insufficient funding for managing slum areas, including drainage and sanitation in various villages identified as slums, (2) legislative issues pertaining to slum area management, and (3) effective and timely administration in problem analysis and slum area intervention. This research is urgent as local government indicates that Kebumen Regency is one of the regions with significant slum areas focus.⁶ Central Java also have another four slums area, contains Sukoharjo Regency, Wonosobo Regency, Banjarnegara Regency, and Brebes Regency.⁷ The Kebumen Regent Decree No. 663/385 of 2020 identifies 343.27 hectares of slum areas within Kebumen, distributed across 17 settlements. To date, the Kebumen Regency government has addressed around thirty hectares of slum areas, indicating a substantial remaining area that requires intervention in terms of execution.

Comparable community service was performed by Carrisa, as documented in the Journal of Communication and Public Administration, Vol. 12 (1), in 2025. This study is to evaluate the efficacy of the Kota Tanpa Kumuh (KOTAKU) Program in addressing slum conditions in Pontianak City. The initiative is founded on Law No. 1 of 2011 about Housing and Settlements and the Pontianak Mayor Decree No. 1063/D-PRKP/2020. This research used a descriptive qualitative technique to evaluate the program's efficacy through Richard Matland's policy implementation theory, encompassing the elements of appropriate policy, suitable implementer, correct target, and conducive environment. The findings indicate that the KOTAKU Program has been successful in diminishing slum

⁶ Disperkimhub Publication Team, "Kolaborasi Pentahelix Penanganan Kawasan Kumuh Di Kebumen," Disperkimhub.kebumenkab.go.id, 2023, <https://disperkimhub.kebumenkab.go.id/index.php/web/post/484/kolaborasi-pentahelix-penanganan-kawasan-kumuh-di-kebumen>.

⁷ Tari Oktaviani, "4 Kota/Kabupaten Ini Ternyata Dianggap Terkumuh Se-Jawa Tengah," Viva.co.id Publication Team, n.d., <https://jateng.viva.co.id/jateng/3035-4-kotakabupaten-ini-ternyata-dianggap-terkumuh-se-jawa-tengah>.

areas via fundamental infrastructure enhancements and flood mitigation efforts. The appropriate policy component indicates alignment with local requirements, while the suitable implementer underscores the collaboration with DPRKP, the Community Self-Help Agency (BKM), and other stakeholders.⁸

Comparable community work has also been conducted by Izzatusholekha, as documented in *SWATANTRA: Journal of Regional Autonomy and Community Development* Vol. 21 (1). This study analyzes slum settlements in South Tangerang City, which continue to provide a substantial challenge to the city's development. The South Tangerang City Government has prioritized preventive measures and the physical transformation of slum settlements as the central focus of its management initiatives. The local laws promulgated by the city administration, specifically South Tangerang City Regulation No. 3 of 2014 concerning Housing and Settlements, continue to encounter numerous problems in their execution. The service results indicate that the Settlement Policy reflects the interests shared between the government and the community. The resultant advantage is to diminish the slum area to a moderate extent. The intended transformation occurs via two distinct patterns: physical and behavioral changes. Coordination is an endeavor undertaken by multiple entities to disseminate information and reach consensus on policy. Resources are affected by two key factors: financial resources and human resources. Additionally, within the Implementation Environment, the Power, Interests, and Programs of Actors encompass the city without slums (KOTAKU) initiative, a strategic endeavor by the Directorate General of Human Settlements of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing aimed at expediting the resolution of slum conditions in urban locales. As of now, the accomplishments derived from the Kotaku program in South Tangerang City encompass enhancements in environmental drainage, road

⁸ I Carrisa, S., Sukamto, S., & Arisdiyoto, "Efektivitas Program Kota Tanpa Kumuh Dalam Menangani Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh Di Kota Pontianak," *Professional: Jurnal Komunikasi Dan Administrasi Publik* 12, no. 1 (2025): 271.

upgrades in various urban villages, and the reorganization of highly congested slum structures in several urban villages.⁹

Comparable services have also been conducted by Mukharomah, as reported in *Socius: Journal of Social Science Research* Vol. 1 (1) in 2024. This service addresses the execution of slum upgrading in Gorontalo City through the utilization of indicators, the administration of the policy process, and the management of inter-organizational interactions both internally and outside. The qualitative analysis indicates that the policy has been effectively implemented in alignment with the stipulations of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 19 of 2017 regarding the prevention and enhancement of slum housing and slums. This law mandates Daarul Huda to address the issues of slum housing and slums in Gorontalo City, with the objective of enhancing the quality of life for residents and alleviating poverty. The government has implemented a policy for managing slum areas that emphasizes collaboration and coordination with many pertinent entities, including province and local governments, sub-districts, and villages. The objective of this program is to sustainably enhance residential neighborhoods and prevent the emergence of slum conditions. Nevertheless, challenges must be confronted, including complications in executing the development plan resulting from insufficient cooperation and synergy among government departments and stakeholders. Development plans are frequently impeded by insufficient resources, encompassing budget limitations and restricted infrastructural availability.¹⁰

None of the services addressed the Policy Implementation Model for Managing Slum Areas via Drainage Development in Kebumen District. Based on the conditions, the primary issues of this research are: (1) What is

⁹ Izzatusholekha Izzatusholekha, Rahmat Salam, and Muhamad Furqon, "Kebijakan Penataan Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Kota Tangerang Selatan No. 3 Tahun 2014," *Swatantra* 21, no. 1 (January 9, 2023): 73.

¹⁰ S Mukharomah, A Aneta, and R Isa, "Implementasi Kebijakan Penanganan Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh Di Kota Gorontalo," *Socius: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Sosial* 1, no. 10 (2024): 58.

the function of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government in waste management through the formulation of village regulations? What measures are being implemented to enhance the involvement of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government in waste management through the formulation of village ordinances in Bandung Village, Kebumen Regency? The aims and advantages of this research are to ascertain the initiatives to enhance the function of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government in waste management through the formulation of Village Regulations in Bandung Village, Kebumen Regency. The urgency of this service lies in the fact that, from a developmental standpoint, villages play a pivotal role in bridging the divide between urban and rural areas. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, approximately 43.3% of Indonesia's population resides in rural areas, with a poverty rate of 12.2%, surpassing the urban rate of 7.5%. Consequently, village development seeks not just to enhance physical infrastructure but also to empower communities by fortifying the local economy, education, and health.¹¹

Methods

The method used in the implementation of this service is in the form of one-way counseling activities by the Semarang State University service team, the subject presented in this counseling is an explanation of Implementation Model for Addressing Slum Areas through Drainage Development in Kebumen District. The results of knowledge measurement are grouped into 3 categories, namely: good (76%-100%), fair (56%-75%), and poor ($\leq 55\%$).¹² The composition of this service team consists of Martitah, Slamet Sumarto, Pujiono, Arif Hidayat, Laga Sugiarto, Tegar Islami Putra, and Triska Rahmatul Aini.

¹¹ Agus Tohawi, "Analisis Peran Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Desa Di Indonesia," *Islamic Law: Jurnal Siyasa* 10, no. 1 (2025): 99.

¹² S Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013).

Results and Discussion

The role of the village consultative council and the village government in waste management

The advancement of the village relies on the efficacy of three entities: the Village government, the Village Consultative Council, and the Community Empowerment Agency.¹³ The operational framework of the Village Council (BPD) encompasses a range of tasks and responsibilities aimed at facilitating community involvement in decision-making and the supervision of village governance. The BPD acts as a representative of the village community in decision-making and oversees the administration of the village government.¹⁴ The Village Consultative Council is a representative body at the village level, tasked with discussing and reaching consensus on the Draft Village Regulation in collaboration with the Village Head, as stipulated in Article 55 of Law Number 6 of 2014 regarding Villages:

- a. Engage in dialogue and reach consensus on the Draft Village Regulation with the Village Head.
- b. Facilitate and articulate the ambitions of the Village community.
- c. Overseeing the performance of the Village Head

The BPD holds an equivalent status to the village government (Village Head); in other words, the BPD collaborates with the Village Head to enhance the welfare of the village community, thereby establishing a system of checks and balances in the administration of village governance.¹⁵ The

¹³ Muhammad Ilham Razak, La Ode Husen, and Agussalim A. Gadjong, "Implementasi Fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Penyelesaian Pemerintah Desa," *Journal of Lex Theory (JLT)* 1, no. 2 (2022): 677.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Supriyadi Jaya Abadi, "Peranan Badan Permusyawaratan Desa(BPD) Dalam Proses Legislasi Peraturan Desa Batu Belerang Kecamatan Sinjai Borong Kabupaten Sinjai, Skripsi" (Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, 2018): 47.

legislative function serves as a strategic mechanism employed by authorities to align with the evolving values inside society.¹⁶

The primary duty of the Village Consultative Council pertains to legislation, wherein the BPD deliberates and consents to Draft Village Regulations. This is delineated in Article 31, subsection a, which states: "The BPD is tasked with deliberating and reaching consensus on Draft Village Regulations with the Village Head."

The BPD, in collaboration with the Village Head, is responsible for organizing BPD deliberations and facilitating Village deliberations. This is in accordance with Article 32, letters e and f, of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 110 of 2016 regarding Village Consultative Bodies. Furthermore, the BPD possesses the secondary function of assimilating the aspirations of the Village community, as delineated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 110/2016 Article 31 letter b, which states: "The BPD has the function of accommodating and channeling the aspirations of the village community."

The BPD is obligated to investigate, accommodate, and direct community ambitions in accordance with Article 32 letters a, b, c, and d of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 110/2016. This function compels the Village Council to engage actively, enhancing its responsiveness to the conditions and needs of the community. The community's objectives must be considered as a policy direction for village management. Village Regulations are developed through a democratic and participatory process, involving the engagement of the village community in the writing phase. Village communities possess the right to submit or offer input to the Village Head and Village Consultative Council during the formulation of Village Regulations. The third role pertains to the oversight conducted by the Village Consultative Council about the enforcement of established Village Regulations. In the event of a breach of the established Village Regulations,

¹⁶ Nurul Rezky Fitriana, Sulsalman Moita, and Aryuni Salpiana Jabar, "Strategi Penguatan Fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Pembangunan (Studi," *Jurnal Kesejahteraan Dan Pelayanan Sosial* 2, no. 1 (2021): 58.

the Village Consultative Council is mandated to issue a reminder and address the infraction in accordance with its jurisdiction.¹⁷

Furthermore, the BPD possesses a supervision role regarding the performance of the Village Head. This is delineated in Article 31, letter c, of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 110/2016. Additionally, it is elucidated in Article 46, paragraph (1). Moreover, Article 46 paragraph (3) delineates that the supervisory framework executed by the BPD regarding the Village Head's performance encompasses two components: monitoring and evaluation. Article 52, paragraph (2), mandates that monitoring and evaluation encompasses the design, execution, and reporting of village administration activities. The outcomes of assessing the Village Head's performance will thereafter be incorporated into the BPD's performance report. Concurrently, regarding its responsibilities, the execution of the supervisory duty pertains to overseeing the performance of the Village Head as delineated in Article 32 letter j of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 110/2016. Several constraints impede the BPD in executing its tasks, including limited personnel resources, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, insufficient community outreach, and minimal public participation in expressing goals through the BPD. Particularly in waste management, Bandung Village, Kebumen Regency still refers to Regional Regulation of Kebumen Regency Number 13 of 2023 concerning Waste Management.

Formulation of Village Regulations

a. Legislative Initiatives

Initiatives to enhance the function of the Village Consultative Council and Village Government in Waste Management by formulating Village Regulations. The initial legislative initiative should involve engaging specialists and collaborators in the training of developing local regulations. Conduct specialized training sessions and Forum Group

¹⁷ Fahmi Syaogi Jufrie and Iwan Haryanto, "Peran Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Des (Studi Kasus Desa Labuhan Sumbawa)," *Jurnal Hukum Perjuangan* 1, no. 1 (2022): 69.

Discussions (FGDs) to replicate the formulation of village ordinances utilizing village case studies, supplemented with technical papers and legal drafting templates. Community service activities can be conducted using two methodological approaches: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Technology Transfer (TT). The initial model is executed by socialization and observation of waste management issues, alongside the socio-cultural and economic circumstances of the community. The subsequent model was executed in a workshop format, engaging the community actively in the development of strategies for home garbage management. The workshop yielded significant insights for the content of the *perdes*, specifically regarding the regulatory scope encompassing the responsibilities and powers of the village government, the establishment of waste bank managers, waste management, oversight and guidance, collaboration and partnerships, community engagement, financing, incentives, and concluding provisions. Alongside ideals pertaining to accountability, sustainability, justice, solidarity, participation, and economic worth. By providing explicit guidance on the authority and legislative process of the BPD, the community can engage more actively in drafting village regulations, support inclusive decision-making, and enhance awareness of relevant laws and village regulations.¹⁸

The subsequent initiative to enhance the function of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government in Waste Management via the establishment of Village Regulations involves the creation of a zoning and time-based waste management regulation (disposal schedule, waste classification, TPS location), which will delineate the specific responsibilities of RT/RW, residents, and technical

¹⁸ Firda Afiana Maghfiroh, Sri Astutik, and Noenik Soekorini, "Kajian Hukum Tentang Kewenangan Legislatif Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Desa Istiadat Desa ." Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Yang Sebelumnya Bernama Badan Perwakilan Desa (BAPERDES) Terbentuk Setelah Reformasi . Badan Permusyawara," *Konsensus : Jurnal Ilmu Pertahanan, Hukum Dan Ilmu Komunikasi* 2, no. 2 (2025): 51.

implementers. This implementation is executed on both organic and inorganic types of cans.¹⁹ The legislative function of the BPD may differ based on applicable legislation in a region; nonetheless, it generally involves the formulation of village ordinances pertaining to order, spatial planning, asset management, election procedures for village heads, and other pertinent regulations.²⁰

b. Facilitating and Directing Community Aspirations

The efficacy of the BPD in addressing community aspirations in village development is characterized by its capacity to receive, manage, and respond to community input, ideas, and ambitions pertaining to village advancement.²¹ The village development aligns precisely with the community's needs and aspirations.²²

Efforts to accommodate and channel community aspirations to enhance the role of the Village Consultative Council and Village Government in waste management involve gathering residents' input on waste through village forums and developing village regulations tailored to local needs. The operational mechanism of the BPD resembles that of the Regional People's Representative Council at the district or provincial level, albeit on a reduced scale.²³ The BPD must remain attuned to community occurrences to receive guidance from the village head, who serves as the governmental leader in rural areas. The community can express their opinions on trash management strategies, advocate waste

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Rodriques Servatius et al., "Sosialisasi Fungsi Legislasi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (Bpd) Di Desa Pledo Kecamatan Witihamu Kabupaten Flores Timur," *Jurnal Kreativitas Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 8 (2025): 1125.

²¹ Fatma Utuli, Saleh Al Hamid, and Udin Hamim, "Analisis Kinerja BPD Dalam Menampung Aspirasi Masyarakat Pada Pembangunan Di Desa Ombulodata Kabupaten Gorontalo Utara," *INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research* 4, no. 3 (2024): 6635.

²² Gusta Rahmadi Syapwi et al., "Peranan Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Menampung Dan Menyalurkan Aspirasi Masyarakat Di Desa Pulau Busuk Jaya Kecamatan Inuman Kabupaten Kuantan Singingi," *Jurnal Mahasiswa Pemerintahan* 1, no. 1 (2024): 65.

²³ M Yuliananingsih, Fety Novianty, and Nia Gusniarti, "Menampung Dan Menyalurkan Aspirasi Masyarakat Desa Sagu Kecamatan Galing Kabupaten Sambas," *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan* 8, no. 1 (2024): 208.

management initiatives that empower local citizens, and offer input for program enhancement. In terms of access, the community is not only engaged in decision-making via forums but also actively participates as a topic in waste management initiatives. The BPD is anticipated to articulate the community's objectives in executing both physical and non-physical village development activities that align with the Village Head's policies and are grounded in their responsibilities and functions.²⁴ The community received immediate advantages through enhanced money from waste management activities and possessed the capability to assess the waste management program. Subsequently, in the realm of control, the introduction of a waste card serves as a decision-making tool for the actions undertaken. The community demonstrates its capacity to conduct critical evaluations of waste management operations performed.²⁵ The community can regulate the allocation of benefits from the waste management program by advocating for the empowerment of local residents and fostering entrepreneurship.²⁶ The collaboration process encompassed several critical stages: in-person dialogue to establish relationships and ascertain each party's expectations, trust-building to enable the program, commitment to the process through tangible actions, and a mutual understanding of the significance of each party's role. The procedure yielded outcomes including heightened community awareness, the establishment of a trash bank organization, and a decrease in residual garbage, while certain elements continue to encounter obstacles.²⁷ The institution's success hinges on inclusive

²⁴ Suriadi, Muhammad Amir, And Bahtiar, "Pelaksanaan Fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Implementation Of The Functions Of The Village Consultant Board In The Implementation OF," *Publica: Jurnal Administrasi Pembangunan Dan Kebijakan Publik* 15, no. 1 (2024): 210.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Muhammad Noor Faiz Husaini Pratama, "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah (Studi Kasus Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat Berkah Maju Bersama Di Desa Rempoah, Kabupaten Banyumas)" (Gajah Mada University, 2024).

²⁷ Adinda Eine Azalia, "Kolaborasi Pemerintah Desa Dan Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Di Desa Panggunharjo" (Gajah Mada University, 2024).

involvement, transparency, accountability, and robust institutional and leadership capabilities.²⁸

c. Oversight Function

Supervisory initiatives aimed at enhancing the functions of the Village Consultative Council and the Village Government in Waste Management involve the formulation of Village Regulations, which include the compilation of an Annual Report on the Execution of Waste Regulations. This report is presented during the *Musdes* and submitted to the sub-district government. The local Consultative Council (BPD) is responsible for supervising all actions executed by the implementers of local ordinances. The BPD supervises the execution of village ordinances by overseeing all acts undertaken by the village head, village secretary, and other village officials. The oversight of the Village Budget (APBDes) is reflected in the Village Head's accountability report at the conclusion of each fiscal year. BPD upholds standards by clear and equitable communication in executing its supervisory responsibilities.²⁹ The Village Head's decisions, aimed at facilitating the enforcement of Village Regulations, are subject to BPD oversight. This supervisory process entails examining both the decision-making process and its content, ensuring the appropriateness of the decision's content as a framework for the formulation of the Village Financial Revenue and Expenditure Budget Plan (RAPBDes), and monitoring the execution of the decision to avert fraudulent activities.³⁰

The oversight conducted by the BPD include overseeing all income and expenditures of the village treasury, routinely auditing self-help

²⁸ Weni Hartanti et al., "Analisis Efektivitas Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (Bpd) Dalam Mengakomodasi Aspirasi Masyarakat Pendahuluan Metode," *Baseline: Jurnal Mahasiswa Magister Manajemen* 2, no. 1 (2025): 133.

²⁹ Qotrunnada Windu Kurnia and Muhammad Agus Muljanto, "Analisis Peran Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) Dalam Melaksanakan Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa Di Desa Kwatu Kecamatan Mojoanyar Kabupaten Mojokerto," *Future Academia* 3, no. 2 (2025): 562.

³⁰ Ahmad Rosandi Sakir and Humairah Almahdali, "Peran Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Di Desa Massenrengpulu Kecamatan Lamuru Kabupaten Bone," *Jurnal Administrasi Karya Dharma* 3, no. 1 (2024): 27.

money allocated for public infrastructure or village development, and supervising the Village Head's Decree.³¹ The BPD supervises the village head's performance regarding the services provided by the village government organizers to ensure optimal operation and the establishment of Good Governance.³² The efficacy of village councils in Indonesia regarding development planning is evidenced by enhanced community engagement, superior quality of village planning, efficient monitoring of village head performance, augmented accountability and transparency, and the advancement of villages.³³

Conclusion

The functions of the Village Consultative Council (BPD) and the Village Government in waste management, facilitated by the formulation of Village Regulations in Bandung Village, Kebumen Regency, demonstrate a synergistic and complementary collaboration. The BPD operates as a legislative council, articulating ambitions and overseeing the village government's operations, whilst the Village Government is tasked with technical execution, promoting community engagement, and reporting on the implementation of *perdes*. The partnership between the two is crucial for developing effective, inclusive, and locally tailored waste management to achieve a clean and sustainable village environment. Maximizing the involvement of the BPD and the Village Government in waste management in Bandung Village, Kebumen Regency, can be achieved through a

³¹ Tarsim and Erga Yuhandra, "Dalam Menjalankan Fungsi Pengawasan Terhadap Pemerintah the Implementation of Authority of Village Consultative Agency in Running Control Functions on Village Government (Study in Kuningan," *Unifikasi : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 05, no. 6 (2018): 13.

³² Dinto Solin, Ida L Pasaribu, and Torus M. Sianturi, "Kinerja Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) Dalam Menjalankan Tugas Dan Fungsinya Di Desa Sihikkit Kecamatan Onan Ganjang Kabupaten Humbang Hasundutan tahun 2022/2023," *Civics Publika - Jurnal Pendidikan Pancasila & Kewarganegaraan* 3, no. 1 (2024): 3.

³³ Salma Eka Atminingsih and Hendra Sukmana, "Peran Badan Permusyawaratan Desa Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Di Desa Tambak Kalisogo Kecamatan Jabon Kabupaten Sidoarjo," *Jurnal Noken: Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 9, no. 1 (2023): 271.

collaborative strategy grounded in community engagement. After The functions of the Village Consultative Council (BPD) and the Village Government in waste management, facilitated by the formulation of Village Regulations in Bandung Village, Kebumen Regency, demonstrate a synergistic and complementary collaboration with one-way counselling activities., by formulating inclusive Village Regulations the BPD and Village Government can consolidate elements of legislation, ambition incorporation, and oversight into a singular policy framework. Active community engagement in village forums, the creation of waste banks, and the application of openness and accountability principles in policy execution are essential for the efficacy of village-based waste management. This demonstrates that legislation developed collaboratively from the grassroots level can address environmental issues more efficiently and sustainably.

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