

# EVALUATING THE ROLE OF THE USAID IN COMMUNITY BASED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (CBSWM) PROGRAM (An Analysis on the Perspective of Program Implementation and Its Impact)

**Retnayu Prasetyanti**

*Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Science,  
University of 17 Agustus 1945, Jakarta  
Email: retnayu.prasetyanti@uta45jakarta.ac.id*

## **Abstract**

*The existence of international actor has become hot issue in this globalization world. Community Based Solid Waste Management (CBSWM) program is one of the commitment of The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in helping Indonesian government reducing the environmental problems, particularly the problem of waste. Just like another program that is needed to be evaluated and improved, CBSWM also has big attention from public community. The real role of USAID in CBSWM raised a lot of question relates to the success of the program. Many people said agree to the effective role of USAID, and so does the program of CBSWM. The core point to understand the role of USAID is consisted to two urgent questions about the perspective of the program implementation and also the impact that community felt. These two perspectives are the main measurement tool to assess the role of USAID and its key learning of success. While in this research, the quantitative approach the researcher used is Analysis of Variance (ANOVA); it is a technique to test a similarity of mean of the variable in the same time. After that, the analysis of the role of USAID in CBSWM will be derived in theoretical explanation on the sound governance and community empowerment perspective. From this result, the role of USAID was really good in the process of implementation and given good impact to the environmental condition, activity and facility. The failure on the aspect of community welfare does not make a complex problem since the main purpose of the program is in the context of environment. The success of CBSWM program not only comes from the serious role of USAID, it needs community and government total support. Local government and community need to hold a closer partnership to maximize the result USAID has achieved and to*

*make a better condition of community welfare. A good quality life of community will determine a good condition of environment.*

**Keywords:** *Globalization, International Actor, USAID, Sound Governance, Community Empowerment*

### **Abstrak**

*Eksistensi aktor internasional menjadi isu yang menarik dalam dunia global. Program masyarakat berbasis manajemen sampah rumah tangga (CBSWM) adalah salah satu bukti komitmen Lembaga Donor Amerika Serikat untuk Pembangunan Internasional (USAID) dalam membantu pemerintah Indonesia mengatasi permasalahan lingkungan, khususnya permasalahan sampah. Seperti program-program lainnya, program ini juga membutuhkan evaluasi dan improvisasi, CBSMW juga mendapatkan perhatian besar dari masyarakat atau publik. Peran nyata USAID dalam program CBSWM memunculkan banyak pertanyaan terkait dengan kesuksesan dari program tersebut. Banyak orang menyatakan sepakat tentang efektifitas peran USAID dan program CBSWM. Poin utama untuk memahami peran USAID terdiri dari dua pertanyaan penting tentang perspektif implementasi program dan juga dampaknya terhadap kepentingan masyarakat. Dua perspektif tersebut adalah dua alat penilaian utama untuk menilai peran USAID dan kunci sukses pembelajarannya. Adapun jenis penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kuantitatif dan peneliti menggunakan analisis variasi (ANOVA) dimana teknik ini membandingkan kesamaan atau ketidaksamaan antar variabel dalam waktu yang bersamaan. Setelah itu, analisis dari peran USAID dalam program CBSWM akan ditunjukkan pada eksplanasi teoritis dengan perspektif sound governance dan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Dari hasil penelitian ini, menunjukkan bahwa USAID memberikan peran yang sangat baik dalam proses implementasi dan memberikan dampak yang baik terhadap kondisi lingkungan, aktivitas lingkungan, dan fasilitas lingkungan. Kegagalan pada aspek kesejahteraan tidak mengakibatkan permasalahan yang kompleks pada tujuan utama dari program ini dalam konteks lingkungan. Kesuksesan program CBSWM tidak hanya karena peran serius dari USAID, tetapi juga membutuhkan dukungan penuh dari masyarakat dan pemerintah. Untuk selanjutnya, pemerintah daerah dan masyarakat membutuhkan adanya kemitraan yang erat untuk memaksimalkan hasil dari USAID yang telah tercapai dan untuk menciptakan kondisi kesejahteraan*

*masyarakat yang lebih baik. Kualitas hidup masyarakat yang baik dinilai dari kondisi lingkungan yang baik.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Globalisasi, Aktor Internasional, USAID, Sound Governance, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*

## INTRODUCTION

Modern era brought huge impacts, the world was connected. There is another dimension to the process of governance. In today's world, the local and global are inextricably linked. Action on one cannot ignore the influence of another. A new way of governance has been created. Community, private sector, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), mass media, pressure group, and political party, are also become player of this new governance.<sup>1</sup> In another hand, public believes that the mutual relationship of government, private, and community is the appropriate concept that can explain how good service could be achieved. In this global world; especially Indonesia, the triad relationship has tried to solve many problems in people life, and one of them is environmental problem. Islam teaches us to live in harmony with nature.

Allah reminds people not to destroy nature in order to satisfy one's own desires. Many verses in the Qur'an and hadith that tells of the environment. As described in the Holy Quran Surat Al-Araf: 56, which means: And do not make mischief on earth after (Allah) to fix that. Moreover, Allah says that: And look at what Allah has given to you (happiness) in the Hereafter, and do not forget the wordly happiness (ni'mat) and do good (to others) as Allah has done good to you, and do not harm humans and the their rights and do not rampant in the earth to make mischief (QS. Al-Syu'ara: 183).

Further, Philip Kristanto also explicitly explained that, "environment directly affects the quality of our individual and collective life, as

---

<sup>1</sup> Yeremias T. Keban, *Enam Dimensi Strategis Administrasi Publik: Konsep, Teori dan Isu* [The Six Stategic Dimensions of Public Administration: Concepts, Theories and Issues], (Yogyakarta: Gava Media, 2008).

well as the political and economic choices we make". For more details explanation, one of the famous environmental problems is waste which is mostly reflected by community daily habit. Here, Philip Kristanto explained how waste problem has changed to be an important issue in community life: While the era was rapidly developed, the necessities of human were also increased. The growth of human necessities is also always followed by the environmental degradation. And the recent worst environmental problem is solid waste.<sup>2</sup>

World Health Organization (WHO) defined solid waste as the term 'solid waste' is used to include all non liquid wastes generated by human activity and a range of solid waste material resulting from the disaster, such as: general domestic garbage such as food waste, ash and packaging materials; human feces disposed of in garbage; emergency waste such as plastic water bottles and packaging from other emergency supplies; rubble resulting from the disaster; mud and slurry deposited by the natural disaster; and fallen trees and rocks obstructing transport and communications.<sup>3</sup>

Later on, for the sake of erasing solid waste problem and keeping the environmental sustainability, government has implemented many policies including environmental program based community empowerment approach. Indonesia is one of developing countries which has implemented community empowerment concept in addressing solid waste problem. In the other word, community empowerment will tell how solid waste problem can be solved by triad relationship. However, much is preached in theory, little is accomplished or realized in practice. J.W. Ife said that the number of community awareness and knowledge in development is low and it made them weakly participated.<sup>4</sup> Unfortunately, it does not only because of the community problems; government also gives the significant influence. Government was not successfully covering all waste problems by its own. The triad mutual partnership of government, private, and community was also challenged by many bottlenecks.

---

<sup>2</sup> Philip Kristanto, *Ekologi Industri* [Ecological Industry], (Surabaya: UK Petra, 2002).

<sup>3</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), *Solid Waste Management*, Retrieved on November 21, 2011 from [www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health).

<sup>4</sup> J.W. Ife, *Community Development: Creating Community Alternatives-vision Analysis and Practice*, (Melbourne: Longman, 1995).

Concern on the globalization and international influence, many global pressures and actors come, not only as a donor, but also as a field actor.<sup>5</sup> They play also in many companies, projects, and government's program; including community empowerment program of solid waste management. Then, A. Farazmand in his book of *Sound Governance: Policy and Administrative Innovations* clearly stated that the role of state should be completed by the role of global actor which is brought by the concept of sound governance.<sup>6</sup>

By the time of globalization running, the inclusiveness of international development agency has been spreading in many community empowerment programs across Indonesia since years ago; it is The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).<sup>7</sup> USAID held pilot project of solid waste management which is well known as Community Based Solid Waste Management (CBSWM). CBSWM is a part of environmental developing activities which emphasizes on solid waste management. This program was in *RW 6 Kelurahan Wonokromo*, Surabaya and has been implemented in 2005-2006 (end up in the beginning of 2007). In this journal of research, the writer will make a comparison between USAID's program in *RW 6 Kelurahan Wonokromo*, Surabaya and local government supporting program in *RW7 Kelurahan Lowokwaru*, Malang. And of course, this comparing research will be continued with further explanation of USAID's role in CBSWM program.

Based on the consideration above, the formulated problems are:

1. How does the role of The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Community Based Solid Waste Management (CBSWM) on the perspective of program implementation?
2. How does the role of The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Community Based Solid Waste Management (CBSWM) on the perspective of program impact?

---

<sup>5</sup> Fadillah Putra, *Senjakala Good Governance* [The Twilight of Good Governance], (Malang: Averros Press, 2008).

<sup>6</sup> Ali Farazmand, *Sound Governance: Policy and Administrative Innovations*, (Westport: Praeger, 2004).

<sup>7</sup> United States Agency for International Development (USAID), *The USAID – Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership*, Retrieved on July 1, 2011 from [www.indonesia.usaid.gov](http://www.indonesia.usaid.gov).

3. What are the driving and inhibitory factors that The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) faced in the implementation of Community Based Solid Waste Management (CBSWM) program?

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research is designed to measure the influence of the role of USAID in CBSWM. And in this research, the method used to evaluate the role of is Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Essentially, ANOVA can be used to test and assess the hypotheses with two or more variables.<sup>8</sup> Assumptions of ANOVA are:

$H_1$  : There would be a positive impact between the role of USAID and the perspective of program implementation (X1).

$H_0$  : There would not be a positive impact between the role of USAID and the perspective of program implementation (X1).

Then, in the perspective of program impact, the assumptions are:

$H1$  : There would be a positive impact between the role of USAID and the perspective of program impact (X2).

$H0$  : There would not be a positive impact between the role of USAID and the perspective of program impact (X2).

The variables of research are divided into two perspectives:

1. The perspective of program implementation (X1), which are; process (X1.1), cognition and values (X1.2), organization and institution (X1.3), management and performance (X1.4) and also ethics (X1.5).
2. The perspective of program impact (X2) (community welfare and environment), which are, economy (household revenue) (X2.1), education (X2.2), health (X2.3), residence (X2.4), and environmental preservation (X2.5).

In this research, the population is communities in *RW 6 Kelurahan Wonokromo* and *RW 7 Kelurahan Lowokwaru* who are the subject of waste management program. *RW 6 Kelurahan Wonokromo* has 1200

---

<sup>8</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif* [Research Methods of Qualitative and Quantitative], (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008).

household leader, consists of 14 *Rukun Tetangga (RT)*. While RW 7 Lowokwaru has 1030 household leader, consist of 15 *RT*. To decide the number of sample, researcher used the mathematical calculation which is formed by Slovin in Sinurat (2011):  $n = \frac{N}{N (\epsilon)^2 + 1}$ ,  $n = 92$ .

So, the number of sample that will be assed is 92 people (for the both sites).

## RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Globalization is a multi-dimensional process. Globalization identifies that there now exist a multiplicity of linkages and interconnections that transcend the nation-state which make up the modern world system.<sup>9</sup> Globalization cannot be separated with the international actor like USAID. This is part of a Sound Governance implementation in the real world. According Ali Farazmand, innovation is keys to sound governance, and innovation in policy and administration is central to sound governance as well. Without policy and administrative innovations, governance falls into decay and ineffectiveness, loses capacity to govern, and becomes a target of criticism and failure.<sup>10</sup> In this case, sound governance which conducted by USAID aimed to community empowerment through Community Based Solid Waste Management (CBSWM) program. Community empowerment consists of two concepts, community and empowerment. Communities may be local, national, international or even global in nature and may have either specific or broad interests.<sup>11</sup> Most definitions of empowerment give the term a positive value (improves peoples circumstances) and embody the notion that it must come from within an individual or group and cannot be given to an individual or group.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> James W. McAuley, *An Introduction to Politics, State, and Society*, (London: Sage Publication. 2003).

<sup>10</sup> Ali Farazmand, *Sound Governance: Policy and Administrative Innovations*, (Westport: Praeger, 2004).

<sup>11</sup> Glenn Laverack, *Health Promotion Practice: Building Empowered Communities*, (London: Open University Press, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> Glenn Laverack et al, *Community Empowerment with Case Studies from the South-East Asia Region*, 7<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on Health Promotion, "Promoting Health and Development: Closing the Implementation Gap", (Nairobi, Kenya, October 26-30, 2009).

Theoretical framework reveals some theories to provide a supporting qualitative analysis. The determining theories are community empowerment. The theory of community empowerment mainly talks about community empowerment model that inspires the scenario development of gender based solid waste management. Based on the formulated problems, the result of analysis and hypothesis testing that have been done in the previous chapter, the analysis of this research is:

The role of USAID in the perspective of program implementation was really good. It can be seen from the result of ANOVA that shown a significant improvement of the five variable measurements in the program implementation perspective. The significant influence in the variable of Process (X1.1), Cognition and Values (X1.2), Organization and Institution (X1.3), Management and Performance (X1.4), and Ethics (X1.5) incredibly proven that USAID has a really good role. The reasons behind the success of USAID here are the support from local government and the ability of USAID as an organization. By considering this fact, the researcher agreed that USAID has really good management, strategy, and credibility in managing a program.

The role of USAID in the perspective of program impact was not good, especially in the points of Economy/ Household Revenue (X2.1), Education (X2.2), Health (X3.3), and Residence (X2.4). While in the point of Environmental Preservation variable (X2.5), USAID could show a good result even though not significant, so far, the role of USAID was only good in the impact of environmental preservation, and the environmental preservation was also successfully improved although not really significant. By seeing this result, the researcher agreed that USAID has a commitment of totality in helping local government of Surabaya solve solid waste problem in *RW6 Kelurahan Wonokromo*, USAID is also committed to the target of CBSWM particularly in the way how to keep environment clean.

There are two influenced factors that affect the role of USAID in the implementation of CBSWM. The driving factors relate to the commitment of political leader; a local government of Surabaya who has supported well the implementation of CBSWM and the ability of USAID as an organization; financial ability, technical ability and networking abil-



ity. While the inhibitory factors that mostly caused imperfect result come from the community side. It is about the nature of low income and low educated community who generally ignore the environmental condition.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusions from this research are:

1. From the perspective of program implementation, the local government of Surabaya should learn the key success of USAID. The variable of Process (X1.1), Cognition and Values (X1.2), Organization and Institution (X1.3), Management and Performance (X1.4), and Ethics (X1.5), and variable of Environmental Preservation (X2.5) that have been successfully accomplished by USAID must be a good example for local government to continue developing community in managing waste and maintaining environmental sustainability.
2. From the perspective of program impact, Economy/ Household Revenue (X2.1), Education (X2.2), Health (X3.3), and Residence (X2.4), USAID need more specific empowerment program to obtain those variables. Further, local government and USAID need to make a future partnership planning program in economic sector to improve the economic condition of *Kelurahan Wonokromo* community. Some of the communities there also live in improper economic condition; this is one of big reasons why they ignore the responsibility in keeping the environmental condition. By improving the condition of community welfare, hopefully, the environmental preservation awareness that is less of attention will be growing up.
3. The attainment and failure of USAID will be fixed by a good cooperation among stakeholders. The need to admit the existence of the fourth actor or the international actor is important in this global world. It is impossible to reject all the forces of global world. The existence of international actor is such a help if the government can utilize it in a proper way. The USAID existence will be more helpful and completed by the support from the NGOs and academic practitioner. A jointly work of university student will be very good; university student could be a field worker who helps community, NGOs will be a watch dog who will also control the program.

In a short, the role of USAID was really good, but the main point of the success story behind the CBSWM program is not only the big role of USAID. The collaboration and partnership among stakeholders are the keys of success. USAID is only a facilitator.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Ali Farazmand, *Sound Governance: Policy and Administrative Innovations*, Westport: Praeger, 2004.

Fadillah Putra, *Senjakala Good Governance* [The Twilight of Good Governance], Malang: Averros Press, 2008.

Glenn Laverack, *Health Promotion Practice: Building Empowered Communities*, London: Open University Press, 2007.

Glenn Laverack et al, *Community Empowerment with Case Studies from the South-East Asia Region*, 7<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on Health Promotion, "Promoting Health and Development: Closing the Implementation Gap", Nairobi, Kenya, October 26-30, 2009.

J.W. Ife, *Community Development: Creating Community Alternatives-vision Analysis and Practice*, Melbourne: Longman, 1995.

James W. McAuley, *An Introduction to Politics, State, and Society*, London: Sage Publication. 2003.

Philip Kristanto, *Ekologi Industri* [Ecological Industry], Surabaya: UK Petra, 2002.

Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif* [Research Methods of Qualitative and Quantitative], Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID), *The USAID – Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership*, Retrieved on July 1, 2011 from [www.indonesia.usaid.gov](http://www.indonesia.usaid.gov).

World Health Organization (WHO), *Solid Waste Management*, Retrieved on November 21, 2011 from [www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health).

Yeremias T. Keban, *Enam Dimensi Strategis Administrasi Publik: Konsep, Teori dan Isu* [The Six Strategic Dimensions of Public Administration: Concepts, Theories and Issues], Yogyakarta: Gava Media, 2008.