

Abstract

The closure of Piyungan Landfill in 2023 marked a critical disruption in the waste management system of Yogyakarta Special Region, forcing local governments to rapidly transition from a centralized landfill-dependent model to decentralized waste processing. While existing studies on waste governance in Indonesia largely emphasize technical solutions and long-term environmental outcomes, limited attention has been paid to how policy capacity at the local implementation level shapes the execution of waste management policies during abrupt system breakdowns. This study addresses the gap in existing literature by evaluating the short-term implementation of **the post-Piyungan landfill closure decentralized waste management policy in Sleman Regency**. The policy evaluated in this research refers not only to formal written regulations, but also to executive and administrative directives issued after the landfill closure, including Governor's Decree No. 658/11898/2023 on waste handling arrangements and Sleman Regency's operational directives to expand and optimize TPST and TPS3R facilities. These directives collectively mandated a transition from regional landfill dependence toward decentralized local waste processing. Using a qualitative implementation evaluation, this study adapts the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework by Khandker et al. (2010), operationalized through Bamberger et al.'s (2010) process-chain approach. The analysis focuses on three stages of implementation allocation, inputs, and outputs drawing on document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and field observations. Key policy actors examined include the UPTD Sleman, TPST Donokerto operators, TPS3R managers, and community stakeholders. The findings reveal that implementation challenges stem not merely from technical limitations, but from structural and coordination gaps across governance levels. Policy mandates for decentralization were not matched by adequate budget allocation, infrastructure readiness, or institutional capacity. Coordination between provincial directives and local execution remained fragmented, while community-based facilities were largely confined to waste collection and limited recycling due to regulatory uncertainty and resource constraints. As a result, early outputs fell short of policy targets despite strong political urgency.

This study contributes to policy implementation evaluation and environmental governance literature by demonstrating how decentralized waste policies unfold under crisis conditions. It highlights the importance of evaluating **process-level dynamics**, rather than outcomes



Evaluating Decentralized Waste Management Policy Implementation in Sleman Regency after the Closure of Piyungan Landfill

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alone, to understand why well-intentioned policies struggle during transitional periods. The findings offer practical insights for strengthening local policy implementation and intergovernmental coordination in post-landfill-closure contexts.