MIKAILALSYS
Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences

e-ISSN : 2987-2286
p-ISSN : 2987-3924
Index: Harvard, Boston, Sydney, Copernicus, Sinta 4, Scilit, Semantic, Google, etc

https://doi.org/10.58578/mikailalsys.v4i3.12611

The Legal Responsibility of the Bengkulu City Government in Waste Management Based on the Principle of Sustainable Development

Yoni Gustiyana, Muhammad Farraz Syaviq Kurniawan, M Acdy Sepa Alsyah, Ongki Kurniawan, Iskandar
Universitas Bengkulu, Indonesia
yonigustiyana0810@gmail.com

Submitted:	Revised:	Accepted:	Published:
Sep 28, 2026	Oct 27, 2026	Nov 7, 2026	Nov 12, 2026

Abstract

Waste management is a local government responsibility that connects environmental protection with sustainable development. This study analyzed the legal framework governing the Bengkulu City Government's responsibility for waste management and examined its alignment with sustainable development principles. The study employed a normative legal method with statutory and conceptual approaches. Legal materials were collected through library research and examined qualitatively using a descriptive–analytical approach. The findings indicate that the government's responsibilities derive from national legislation and local waste management regulations. These responsibilities encompass policy formulation, the provision of facilities and infrastructure, waste reduction and handling, coordination, public participation, and supervision. Viewed through sustainable development principles, these responsibilities require consideration of interrelated environmental, social, and economic dimensions. The study concludes that sustainable waste management requires regulatory coherence, a clear allocation of governmental authority, and integrated policies addressing these three dimensions. By clarifying the scope of local governmental responsibility, the study provides a normative basis for aligning waste management governance in Bengkulu City with environmental protection and sustainable development objectives.

Keywords: Legal Responsibility; Local Government; Waste Management; Sustainable Development; Environmental Protection

Mikailalsys is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

INTRODUCTION

Waste management is one of the environmental issues that requires serious attention because it is directly related to environmental quality, public health, and sustainable development. Population growth, increasing economic activities, and changes in consumption patterns have the potential to increase both the volume and complexity of daily waste generation. This situation requires a waste management system that is not merely oriented toward the collection, transportation, and final disposal of waste, but also encompasses efforts to reduce, sort, reuse, and recycle waste in an integrated manner. From an environmental law perspective, waste management constitutes part of the government's obligation to ensure environmental protection and management through well-directed and accountable policies and actions. Research (Rahmadi, 2021) explains that environmental law provides a normative foundation concerning the rights, obligations, authorities, and legal instruments necessary to protect and manage the environment. In line with this perspective, (Soemarwoto, 2021) emphasizes the importance of the relationship between ecology, the environment, and development, indicating that every development activity must take into account environmental carrying capacity and sustainability. Therefore, waste management is not merely a technical issue concerning sanitation services, but also a legal and governance issue that requires the government to assume responsibility for ensuring the provision of a good and healthy environment.

The government's responsibility for waste management is clearly established under Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management. Article 5 of the Law stipulates that the central and regional governments are responsible for ensuring the proper and environmentally sound implementation of waste management, while Article 6 outlines various government duties, including raising public awareness, facilitating waste reduction and handling, providing facilities and infrastructure, and promoting coordination among stakeholders. These provisions demonstrate that the responsibilities of regional governments are not limited to providing waste collection services and final disposal facilities, but also include policy formulation, institutional strengthening, supervision, coordination, and the enhancement of public participation. So as (Napitupulu & Muhyidin, 2021) explain that stakeholder participation represents one of the major challenges in achieving sustainable urban waste governance, making coordination and the involvement of various parties essential to its implementation. This is consistent with the findings of (Anisykurlillah & Sampe, 2024), who examined environmental governance in waste management in Malang

City and demonstrated the relevance of governance aspects in the implementation of urban waste management. In the context of the Bengkulu City Government, these responsibilities must also be examined in light of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City, which serves as the legal basis for waste management at the regional level. Therefore, legal analysis is necessary to examine the relationship between national laws and regulations and regional regulations in determining the scope of the Bengkulu City Government's legal obligations and responsibilities in waste management.

The legal responsibility of regional governments in waste management must also be situated within the framework of sustainable development, which integrates environmental, social, and economic dimensions. This principle is normatively reflected in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, as amended, particularly Article 1 point 3, which defines sustainable development as a conscious and planned effort to integrate environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies in order to ensure environmental integrity and the well-being of both present and future generations. Based on this principle, waste management policies should not merely aim to resolve waste-related problems in the short term, but should also take into account pollution prevention, resource-use efficiency, financial sustainability, and the protection of public interests. Research Santosa and Quina (2014) explain the importance of reforming Indonesian environmental law to establish good environmental governance within a democratic state, particularly through strengthening the principles of legal certainty, accountability, and public participation. This perspective indicates that the responsibilities of regional governments cannot be assessed solely on the basis of the existence of waste management regulations or policies, but must also be examined in terms of the adequacy of authority arrangements, the clarity of obligations, and their consistency with the principles of environmental protection. In relation to this research, the principle of sustainable development serves as the basis for assessing whether the legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government have incorporated a balance between environmental protection, the social interests of the community, and economic (Santosa & Quina, 2024) sustainability in waste management. Accordingly, examining the legal responsibilities of regional governments is essential to ensuring that waste management not only fulfills administrative and public service requirements, but also reflects the state's obligation to safeguard environmental sustainability.

Several previous studies have examined waste management, regional government responsibilities, and environmental governance from various perspectives. Research (Choiriyah & Sutarni, 2026) specifically investigated regional government responsibilities in waste management to maintain the sustainability of natural resources in Denpasar City, thereby providing a foundation for understanding the relationship between regional government obligations and environmental sustainability protection. Furthermore, (Napitupulu & Muhyidin, 2021) focused on the challenges of stakeholder participation in sustainable urban waste governance, while (Wangkasa et al., 2023) examined environmental governance in the implementation of waste management in Malang City. Meanwhile, (Santosa & Quina, 2024) provided a perspective on environmental law reform and the importance of good environmental governance as part of democratic government administration. Although these studies have made significant contributions to the development of environmental law and waste governance, further research is needed to specifically analyze the legal framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government by connecting national legal provisions, regional regulations, and the principle of sustainable development within a unified analytical framework. The research gap lies in the focus on how the legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government are formulated in laws and regulations and the extent to which the adequacy of these regulations can be assessed from the perspective of sustainable development. This study aims to analyze the legal framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in waste management under applicable laws and regulations and to examine these responsibilities in light of the principle of sustainable development.

METHODS

This study employs normative legal research, which focuses on examining legal norms, principles, doctrines, and statutory provisions relevant to the legal issues under investigation. Normative legal research is used to analyze the legal framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in waste management based on the principle of sustainable development. According to (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2019), normative legal research is conducted through an examination of library materials or secondary data as the basis for analyzing legal issues. This study adopts two approaches, namely the statute approach and the conceptual approach. The statute approach involves examining various laws and regulations concerning waste management, regional government authority, and

environmental protection and management, particularly Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and its amendments, as well as Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is employed to understand and analyze the concepts of regional government legal responsibility, governmental authority, good environmental governance, and the principle of sustainable development through the perspectives of legal scholars and relevant academic literature. By (Marzuki, 2021) explains that the statute approach is conducted by examining legislation relevant to the legal issues under investigation, whereas the conceptual approach is based on the views and doctrines developed within legal scholarship. These two approaches are integrated to identify the legal foundations, scope of obligations, and legal framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in waste management.

The legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations directly related to the research object, particularly those concerning waste management, regional government, and environmental protection. Secondary legal materials comprise legal books, scientific journal articles, expert opinions, and previous research findings addressing regional government responsibilities and sustainable development. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference sources that provide explanations of the legal terms and concepts used in this study. Legal materials were collected through library research by inventorying, searching, identifying, and classifying various legal sources according to their relevance to the research questions. Subsequently, the collected legal materials were analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method, which involves describing the applicable legal provisions, interpreting the substance of statutory regulations, and relating them to relevant legal concepts and principles. According to (Ibrahim, 2013), analysis in normative legal research involves processing legal materials to develop legal arguments, formulate legal constructions, and identify solutions to the legal issues under investigation. This analysis is directed at assessing the consistency between national legislation and regional regulations, while also examining the adequacy of the legal framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government based on the principle of sustainable development, which encompasses environmental, social, and economic dimensions. The results of the analysis are then presented systematically and descriptively to address the research questions and

formulate legal conclusions and recommendations concerning the strengthening of the Bengkulu City Government's responsibilities in waste management oriented toward environmental sustainability.

RESULTS

1. Regulation of the Legal Responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in Waste Management

The research findings indicate that the legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in waste management are grounded in national legislation and regional regulations. Local governments are obligated to ensure the proper and environmentally sound implementation of waste management through policy formulation, the provision of facilities and infrastructure, waste reduction and handling, and the enhancement of public participation. At the regional level, Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City serves as one of the legal instruments whose provisions need to be analyzed in relation to national regulations. Accordingly, the responsibilities of the city government are not limited to waste collection, transportation, and disposal services but also encompass regulation, coordination, facilitation, and supervision of waste management activities.

Table 1. Scope of the Legal Responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in Waste Management

No.	Aspects of Responsibility	Forms of Government Responsibility
1	Policy formulation	Establishing waste management policies and regulations.
2	Provision of facilities	Providing waste management facilities and infrastructure.
3	Waste reduction	Facilitating waste sorting, reuse, and recycling.
4	Waste handling	Organizing waste collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal.
5	Public participation	Promoting public education and community involvement in waste management.
6	Supervision	Ensuring that waste management activities comply with applicable legal provisions.

Source : Research Findings

Based on Table 1, the legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government encompass six main aspects that are interrelated in the implementation of waste management. These aspects demonstrate that the city government bears regulatory, administrative, and public service responsibilities in ensuring that waste management is

carried out in accordance with applicable legal provisions. The existence of regional regulations serves as an important instrument for providing legal certainty in the implementation of these obligations; however, their consistency with developments in national legislation must still be examined. Therefore, the regulation of government responsibilities needs to be assessed in terms of the clarity of authority, the scope of obligations, and the consistency among applicable legal provisions.

2. Legal Responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in Waste Management Based on the Principles of Sustainable Development

The research findings indicate that the legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in waste management need to be analyzed based on the three main dimensions of sustainable development, namely environmental, social, and economic dimensions. The environmental dimension emphasizes the government's obligation to prevent pollution, reduce waste generation, and ensure that waste treatment and final disposal do not damage environmental functions. The social dimension relates to the protection of public health, the fulfillment of the right to a good and healthy environment, and the enhancement of community involvement in waste sorting and reduction. Meanwhile, the economic dimension emphasizes the efficient use of resources, waste reuse, and the development of recycling activities that generate economic value. These three dimensions must be integrated into local government policies to ensure that waste management is not merely oriented toward addressing short-term problems but also guarantees environmental sustainability and community welfare.

Table 2. Analysis of the Bengkulu City Government's Responsibilities Based on the Principles of Sustainable Development

No.	Dimensions of Sustainable Development	Focus of Government Responsibilities	Objectives to Be Achieved
1	Environmental	Pollution prevention, waste reduction, and residue management.	Maintaining environmental quality and sustainability.
2	Social	Health protection, education, and public participation.	Creating a healthy environment and increasing public awareness.
3	Economic	Resource efficiency, reuse, and waste recycling.	Increasing the utility value of waste and supporting economic sustainability.

Source : Research Findings

Based on Table 2, the three dimensions of sustainable development demonstrate that waste management requires integrated government responsibilities and cannot be

implemented solely through an urban cleanliness approach. The environmental dimension serves as the foundation for ecosystem protection, the social dimension ensures the fulfillment of public interests and community involvement, while the economic dimension encourages more productive and efficient utilization of waste. These three dimensions must be supported by clear policies, coordination among stakeholders, adequate facilities, and effective supervisory mechanisms. Accordingly, the adequacy of the legal framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government can be assessed based on its ability to integrate these three dimensions into the implementation of waste management.

Overall, this research finds that the legal responsibility framework of the Bengkulu City Government needs to be understood through the interrelationship between local government authority, waste management obligations, and the principles of sustainable development. A normative assessment of these regulations is essential to ensure legal certainty and consistency between national legislation and regional regulations. However, this research does not draw conclusions regarding the actual level of success in waste management implementation, as such an assessment requires empirical research. Its primary focus is to evaluate the adequacy of legal norms as a basis for the city government in realizing environmentally sound waste management, protecting community interests, and supporting sustainable development.

DISCUSSION

1. Regulation of the Legal Responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in the Implementation of Waste Management

The legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in the implementation of waste management constitute part of the obligations of local governments to ensure environmental protection and provide quality public services. Normatively, these responsibilities are based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, particularly Articles 5 and 6, which affirm the obligations of the central and local governments to ensure the proper and environmentally sound implementation of waste management. These provisions indicate that local governments are not only responsible for waste collection, transportation, and final processing but are also obligated to formulate policies, provide facilities and infrastructure, facilitate waste reduction, and raise public awareness. In the context of the Bengkulu City Government, these responsibilities need to

be realized through regional regulations that provide legal certainty regarding the division of authority, management mechanisms, and the involvement of communities and business actors. Therefore, the regulation of local government responsibilities should be understood as an integrated set of legal obligations encompassing regulatory, institutional, service delivery, coordination, and supervisory aspects.

The regulation of local government responsibilities also needs to be analyzed through the principle of good environmental governance. Research (Addahlawi et al., 2020), in their study on the implementation of good environmental governance principles in waste management in Indonesia, explain the importance of cooperation among the government, private sector, and communities in establishing sustainable waste management practices. Their study emphasizes that government policies need to be enforced and supported by appropriate waste management mechanisms and the participation of various stakeholders. Similarly, (Mustaghfiroh et al., 2020) found that effective waste management can be achieved through the development of waste banks, recycling waste into new products, and implementing environmentally responsible final processing methods. These two studies demonstrate that government responsibilities cannot be fulfilled solely through the establishment of regulations but also require the formulation of implementation mechanisms that enable policies to be carried out in a coordinated manner. In this study, these principles serve as a basis for assessing whether the regulatory framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government provides adequate provisions for coordination, transparency, public participation, and supervision in waste management.

Furthermore, the existence of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2011 concerning Waste Management in Bengkulu City demonstrates the availability of a regional legal instrument specifically governing the implementation of waste management. However, this regional regulation needs to be examined in the context of the hierarchy of laws and regulations and its harmonization with national legislation, particularly Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning the Management of Household Waste and Household-Like Waste, and Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, as amended. Research (Choiriyah & Sutarni, 2026), through their study on local government responsibilities in waste management in Denpasar City, demonstrate that local governments are legally obligated to maintain the sustainability of natural resources. Nevertheless, several issues remain concerning institutional capacity, supervision, and public participation in the

implementation of these responsibilities. These findings are relevant as comparative references for understanding that the regulation of local government responsibilities must encompass both clarity of authority and adequate institutional support. Accordingly, the regulation of the Bengkulu City Government's responsibilities needs to be analyzed based on the conformity of the substantive provisions of regional regulations with the national legal framework, including the clarity of the division of duties and the adequacy of legal instruments supporting waste reduction and handling.

From the perspective of environmental law reform, local government responsibilities are also closely related to legal certainty, accountability, transparency, and public participation. Research (Santosa & Quina, 2024) explain that the environmental law reform movement in Indonesia contributes to strengthening good environmental governance, upholding the rule of law, and promoting democracy through the establishment of legal instruments and the involvement of civil society. This perspective demonstrates that waste management regulations should not position the government merely as a policy implementer but also as an institution responsible for ensuring public access to information and opportunities to participate in environmental decision-making. So as (Salsabila et al., 2021) also indicate that governance and public participation are important factors in realizing sustainable urban waste management. Therefore, the Bengkulu City Government needs to establish a regulatory framework that ensures inter-institutional coordination, community involvement, supervision of waste management activities, and accountability for the exercise of governmental authority. Based on this analysis, local government legal responsibilities should not be assessed solely based on the existence of regulations but also on the adequacy of their substantive provisions in ensuring the implementation of good waste management governance.

2. Legal Responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in Waste Management Based on the Principles of Sustainable Development

The principle of sustainable development constitutes an important foundation for assessing the legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government because waste management is not merely related to cleanliness issues but also concerns environmental protection, community welfare, and economic sustainability. Normatively, this principle is reflected in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which stipulates that sustainable development must integrate environmental,

social, and economic dimensions to ensure the quality of life of both present and future generations. In the context of waste management, local governments are required to implement policies that not only address waste that has already been generated but also prioritize pollution prevention, waste generation reduction, reuse, and environmentally responsible waste processing. Research (Choiriyah & Sutarni, 2026) demonstrate that local government responsibilities in waste management are directly related to efforts to maintain the sustainability of natural resources. Their study also highlights the need to strengthen policies and institutions so that government legal obligations can support sustainable environmental protection. Accordingly, the principle of sustainable development serves as a benchmark for assessing whether the regulatory framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government provides an adequate legal foundation for integrated waste management.

First, the environmental dimension. The environmental dimension emphasizes local government responsibilities in preventing pollution, reducing waste generation, and maintaining ecosystem quality through the implementation of environmentally sound waste management. Waste management should not merely focus on transferring waste from residential areas to final processing facilities but should prioritize waste reduction at its source through sorting, reuse, and recycling. Research (Mustaghfiroh et al., 2020) explain that the implementation of good environmental governance principles in waste management can be achieved through appropriate management mechanisms, the development of waste banks, recycling activities, and the application of environmentally responsible final processing methods. These findings demonstrate that local government responsibilities must include the provision of a policy framework that encourages preventive waste management practices oriented toward environmental conservation. In the context of the Bengkulu City Government, the environmental dimension can be used to assess the adequacy of regulations concerning waste reduction, residual waste management, pollution control, and the implementation of final waste processing that does not cause environmental degradation. Therefore, the legal responsibilities of local governments need to be directed toward a waste management system that prioritizes prevention and the protection of environmental functions rather than merely addressing waste after it has caused environmental problems.

Second, the social dimension. The social dimension concerns the obligations of local governments to guarantee the public's right to a good and healthy environment and provide opportunities for communities to participate in the implementation of waste management.

Communities should not merely be positioned as recipients of public sanitation services but also as parties that play an active role in reducing waste generation, sorting household waste, and supporting waste management programs within their respective neighborhoods. By (Addahlawi et al., 2020); Putro & Briliayanti, 2022) explain that successful waste management requires cooperation among the government, private sector, and communities because waste-related problems cannot be resolved solely through government policies. Meanwhile, (Salsabila et al., 2021; Setyawati et al., 2025) found that public participation is one of the important factors in sustainable urban waste management. These research findings strengthen the argument that the Bengkulu City Government has a responsibility to promote public participation through the provision of information, environmental education, waste bank development programs, and stronger coordination with various community groups. Thus, the social dimension not only emphasizes the fulfillment of the public's right to a healthy environment but also requires regulations that guarantee meaningful community involvement in waste management policies.

Third, the economic dimension. The economic dimension of sustainable development emphasizes the importance of waste management practices that consider resource-use efficiency and the development of economic value from waste materials that can still be utilized. Local governments need to encourage management systems that do not rely solely on funding for waste transportation and final processing but also develop initiatives to reduce waste and reuse materials that retain economic value. Research (Mustaghfiroh et al., 2020) explain that the development of waste banks and recycling activities can form part of waste management mechanisms that support environmental sustainability. This demonstrates that waste can be regarded as a resource with potential economic value when managed through appropriate systems. So as (Fitri & Setiawan, 2025), in their study on the role of local governments in sustainable waste management in West Java Province, also emphasize the importance of strengthening recycling infrastructure, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and community-based education to support sustainable waste management. In the context of the Bengkulu City Government, the economic dimension can serve as a basis for assessing regulations concerning the development of waste banks, the utilization of recycled products, support for community-based economic activities, and the sustainability of waste management financing. Therefore, local government responsibilities need to be directed toward establishing a waste management system capable

of reducing environmental burdens while simultaneously generating economic benefits for communities without neglecting environmental health and safety.

These three dimensions of sustainable development are fundamentally interconnected and cannot be implemented separately. The environmental dimension provides protection for ecosystems, the social dimension ensures the fulfillment of public rights and community involvement, while the economic dimension promotes resource-use efficiency and the development of productive activities based on waste management. Research (Nie & Wang, 2023) emphasize the importance of good environmental governance through strengthening legal frameworks, democracy, and community involvement in environmental protection processes. Meanwhile, (Fitri & Setiawan, 2025); (Fadhlurrahman, 2021) demonstrate that sustainable waste management requires policy harmonization, strengthened institutional capacity, adequate infrastructure, and collaboration among various stakeholders. These two studies illustrate that the effectiveness of regulations governing local government responsibilities is closely related to their ability to integrate various development aspects into a unified waste management policy. Therefore, the Bengkulu City Government needs to establish regulations that not only define administrative obligations but also provide a legal foundation for implementing policies that maintain a balance among environmental, social, and economic interests.

Based on the overall analysis, the legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in waste management, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, need to be directed toward strengthening three main aspects: clarity in the regulation of governmental authority, integration of waste management policies, and improvement of environmental governance involving communities and other stakeholders. The study by (Hba et al., 2016) provides a comparative perspective by demonstrating that regional waste management problems are not only related to regulations but also involve institutional capacity, supervision, and public participation. Meanwhile, the studies by (Mustaghfiroh et al., 2020) highlight the importance of management mechanisms and multi-stakeholder cooperation in supporting the implementation of good environmental governance. Accordingly, the regulatory framework governing the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government needs to be examined comprehensively to ensure that government obligations concerning waste reduction and handling are aligned with the principles of sustainable development. It should be emphasized that conclusions regarding the adequacy of legal norms are different from assessments of their actual implementation

in practice. Since this study employs a normative legal research method, its findings are directed toward evaluating the legal construction, consistency, and adequacy of the regulatory framework underlying local government responsibilities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the legal responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government in the implementation of waste management have a clear normative foundation in Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, and Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2011 concerning Waste Management. These responsibilities encompass the formulation of waste management policies and strategies, the provision of facilities and infrastructure, the implementation of waste reduction and handling, the enhancement of public awareness, coordination among stakeholders, and supervision of waste management activities. Viewed from the perspective of sustainable development, these responsibilities should not be oriented solely toward urban cleanliness and environmental pollution control but must also consider the social dimension through the protection of the public's right to a good and healthy environment and active community participation, as well as the economic dimension through waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and the development of the economic value of waste. Accordingly, sustainable waste management requires integration between legal certainty, policy effectiveness, good governance, public participation, and responsible resource utilization. This study emphasizes that the responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government must be understood as comprehensive and continuous legal obligations rather than merely the implementation of waste transportation and disposal activities.

This study contributes to the development of environmental law scholarship, particularly concerning local government responsibilities in the implementation of waste management based on the principles of sustainable development. Theoretically, this study strengthens the understanding that local government obligations in waste management constitute part of the state's responsibility to ensure environmental protection through the integration of environmental, social, and economic dimensions. From a legal perspective, this study identifies the relationship between national legislation and regional regulations as the basis for exercising the authority and responsibilities of the Bengkulu City Government.

Furthermore, this study offers the perspective that successful waste management should be positioned within the framework of good environmental governance, which encompasses transparency, accountability, coordination, legal certainty, and public participation. Thus, the findings of this study can serve as an academic reference for the development of more integrated regional legal policies oriented toward sustainable waste management.

Future research is recommended to expand this study through empirical investigations that directly examine the implementation of the Bengkulu City Government's responsibilities in waste management. Such research may involve interviews with local government agencies authorized in the environmental sector, final waste processing facility managers, sanitation workers, waste management business operators, and community members directly involved in waste management activities. The research focus may be directed toward examining the conformity between legal provisions and their implementation in practice, the availability and effectiveness of facilities and infrastructure, the implementation of waste reduction and handling, supervision and law enforcement, and the level of public participation. Furthermore, future studies should also examine the effectiveness of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2011, including its relevance and conformity with developments in national legislation. Such investigations are important for generating more concrete recommendations concerning the strengthening of regulations, institutions, financing, and supervisory mechanisms so that waste management in Bengkulu City can be implemented effectively, equitably, and sustainably.

REFERENCES

Addahlawi, H. A., Mustaghfiroh, U., Ni'mah, L. K., Sundusiyah, A., & Hidayatullah, A. F. (2020). Implementasi Prinsip Good Environmental Governance dalam Pengelolaan Sampah di Indonesia. *Jurnal Green Growth dan Manajemen Lingkungan, 8*(2), 106–118. https://doi.org/10.21009/jgg.082.04

Anisykurlillah, R., & Sampe, S. (2024). Portrait of environmental governance in waste management in Malang City. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan, 22*(2), 503–511. https://doi.org/10.14710/jil.22.2.503-511

Choiriyah, I., & Sutarni, N. (2026). Kajian Yuridis Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Daerah dalam Pengelolaan Sampah untuk Menjaga Keberlanjutan Sumber Daya Alam di Kota Denpasar: Legal study of regional government responsibilities in waste management to maintain the sustainability of natural resources in Denpasar City. *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains, 9*(1), 968–973. https://doi.org/10.56338/jks.v9i1.10094

Fadhlurrahman, A. N. (2021). Deteksi Fraud Financial Statement Menggunakan Model Fraud Pentagon pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di JII Tahun 2016–2018. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam, 7*(2), 1076–1083. https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v7i2.2566

Fitri, R. I., & Setiawan, I. (2025). The role of local government in sustainable waste management: Analysis of environmental law policy and implementation through data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) of West Java Province. *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan Suara Khatulistiwa, 10*(1), 45–59. https://doi.org/10.33701/jipsk.v10i1.5366

Hba, R., Bakkas, A., El Manouar, A., & Janati Idrissi, M. A. (2016). Eco-strategy: Towards a new generation managerial model based on Green IT and CSR. *International Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology, 8*(2), 51–62. https://doi.org/10.5121/ijcsit.2016.8204

Ibrahim, J. (2013). *Teori & Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Bayumedia Publishing.

Marzuki, P. M. (2021). *Penelitian Hukum* (Edisi revisi). Kencana.

Mustaghfiroh, U., Ni'mah, L. K., Sundusiyah, A., Addahlawi, H. A., & Hidayatullah, A. F. (2020). Implementasi Prinsip Good Environmental Governance dalam Pengelolaan Sampah di Indonesia. *Bina Hukum Lingkungan, 4*(2), 279–291. https://doi.org/10.24970/bhl.v4i2.106

Napitupulu, M. H., & Muhyidin, A. (2021). Tantangan Partisipasi Pemangku Kepentingan dalam Tata Kelola Sampah Kota Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah dan Kota, 17*(4), 385–397. https://doi.org/10.14710/pwk.v17i4.34438

Nie, L., & Wang, H. (2023). Government responsiveness and citizen satisfaction: Evidence from environmental governance. *Governance, 36*(4), 1125–1146. https://doi.org/10.1111/gove.12723

Putro, H. P. H., & Briliayanti, A. (2022). The effectivity of stakeholders' collaboration on tourism destination governance in Pangandaran, West Java, Indonesia. *ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism, 17*(1), 25–37. https://doi.org/10.5614/ajht.2019.17.1.3

Rahmadi, T. (2021). *Hukum Lingkungan di Indonesia* (Edisi ke-3). Rajawali Pers.

Salsabila, L., Purnomo, E. P., & Jovita, H. D. (2021). The importance of public participation in sustainable solid waste management. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy, 8*(2), 106–123. https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.v8i2.11519

Santosa, M. A., & Quina, M. (2014). Gerakan Pembaruan Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia dan Perwujudan Tata Kelola Lingkungan yang Baik dalam Negara Demokrasi. *Jurnal Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia, 1*(1), 23–54. https://doi.org/10.38011/jhli.v1i1.164

Setyawati, I. E., Dina, & Farhani, H. (2025). Strengthening adaptive governance to optimize the function of green open spaces in improving the quality of life in urban areas. *Jurnal Dialektika: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, 23*(3), 517–526. https://doi.org/10.63309/dialektika.v23i3.900

Soekanto, S., & Mamudji, S. (2019). *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Rajawali Pers.

Soemarwoto, O. (2021). *Ekologi, Lingkungan Hidup dan Pembangunan*. Djambatan.

Wangkasa, N. B. D., & Anisykurlillah, R. (2023). Efektivitas Aplikasi SIPPOL dalam Peningkatan Kinerja Sub Bagian Rumah Tangga Biro Umum Sekretariat Daerah Provinsi Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi, 13*(2), 139–148. https://doi.org/10.33592/jiia.v13i2.4282