

A Juridical Review of the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 on Waste Management in Jambi Province

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the implementation of Jambi Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 on Waste Management from a juridical perspective and to assess its effectiveness in achieving sustainable waste governance. The research employs a normative juridical approach by examining legal frameworks, documents, and secondary data related to the implementation of the regulation. Findings reveal that although the regulation comprehensively delineates the responsibilities of local governments, communities, and business actors, its implementation remains hampered by weak institutional coordination, limited infrastructure, and low public legal awareness. Therefore, improving inter-agency coordination, providing adequate waste management facilities, and enforcing legal sanctions consistently are crucial steps toward achieving effective and sustainable waste management.

Keywords:

Juridical Review, Implementation, Regional Regulation, Waste Management, Jambi Province

INTRODUCTION

Waste management has become a persistent national issue and a major challenge for local governments across Indonesia. Population growth, urbanization, and increased economic activity continuously contribute to a rise in waste generation, resulting in environmental degradation, including soil, water, and air pollution, as well as health and urban quality concerns (Pambudi, 2023).

At the national level, the Law Number 18 of 2008 on Waste Management establishes the legal foundation for waste governance, shifting the traditional *collect–transport–dispose* model to a sustainable *reduce, reuse, recycle (3R)* framework. This was reinforced by Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 on the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste, which provides technical guidance for waste reduction and handling (Sedawa, 2024).

Within the framework of Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Governance, local governments are granted substantial autonomy to manage environmental affairs, including waste management (Seprina, 2025). In this context, the Government of Jambi Province enacted Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 on Waste Management as a legal instrument to ensure sustainable, equitable, and environmentally sound waste governance.

Nevertheless, implementation of the regulation remains suboptimal. Challenges include low community awareness of waste sorting, insufficient waste management infrastructure, and weak enforcement mechanisms (Fajar, Yahya, & Syahrier, 2024). Consequently, this study investigates the juridical foundation, implementation effectiveness, and challenges in the application of this regional regulation.

METHOD

This study employs a normative juridical approach, focusing on the analysis of legal norms contained in positive law. The research examines Jambi Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020, Law Number 18 of 2008, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012, and Law Number 23 of 2014 as primary legal materials.

Secondary legal materials include academic literature, previous studies, journal articles, and institutional reports related to environmental law and waste management (Dirawati, 2025). The collected data were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method, aiming to evaluate the alignment between legal norms and their real-world implementation to determine the regulation's effectiveness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Normative Provisions of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020

Normatively, Jambi Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 aligns with Indonesia's national legal framework on waste management. It establishes shared responsibilities among local governments, communities, and business entities (Syahril, 2023).

The regulation contains several key components:

- a. **Waste reduction**, through limitation, recycling, and reuse.
- b. **Waste handling**, including segregation, collection, transport, processing, and final disposal.
- c. **Guidance and supervision**, carried out by local authorities.
- d. **Administrative sanctions**, including written warnings, fines, and termination of activities for violators (Aeni, Shesa, & Habiburrahman, 2023).

These provisions reflect fundamental principles of environmental law—particularly sustainability, participation, and ecological justice—making the regulation a comprehensive legal basis for local waste management.

2. Effectiveness of Implementation

Despite the comprehensive legal framework, the implementation of this regulation remains far from optimal. Institutional coordination between the Environmental Agency of Jambi Province (DLH) and local governments is weak, resulting in overlapping duties and inconsistent enforcement. Furthermore, waste facilities—such as landfills, collection vehicles, and recycling stations—are insufficient, especially in suburban and rural areas (DLH Jambi, 2023).

Public awareness also remains low. Although the regulation mandates waste segregation at the source, most citizens do not practice it consistently (Hardova, 2024). According to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, five interrelated factors influence a law's success: the substance of the law, law enforcement agencies, supporting facilities, community compliance, and the prevailing legal culture (Mawaddah & Haris, 2022).

Applied to this case:

- a. **Legal substance** is adequate but lacks detailed implementation guidelines.
- b. **Law enforcement institutions** face capacity and resource constraints.
- c. **Infrastructure** is insufficient for integrated waste handling.
- d. **Community participation** is weak.
- e. **Legal culture**—the societal values supporting compliance—is underdeveloped (Herdianto, 2024).

Discussion

The analysis demonstrates that the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 remains partial and inconsistent. The primary obstacles include weak institutional capacity, limited human and financial resources, and inadequate infrastructure (Rini, 2025).

Furthermore, policy inconsistencies between the provincial and district levels hinder effective coordination, particularly in monitoring and budgeting. As a result, many waste management practices still rely on the outdated *open dumping* system, which contradicts the 3R principle and contributes to environmental degradation (DLH Jambi, 2023).

To optimize implementation, several strategies are essential:

- a. **Institutional strengthening**, by establishing clear coordination mechanisms among provincial, district, and municipal agencies.
- b. **Capacity building**, through professional training in environmental and legal management.
- c. **Infrastructure modernization**, including investment in environmentally friendly waste processing technologies.
- d. **Public participation**, by promoting education and awareness programs on waste segregation and legal compliance.
- e. **Consistent law enforcement**, accompanied by incentives for individuals and companies that adhere to waste management regulations (Harahap, 2024).

Through these approaches, the regulation can function more effectively and support the broader agenda of sustainable and participatory environmental governance (*green governance*).

CONCLUSION

In juridical terms, Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2020 on Waste Management in Jambi Province is consistent with Indonesia's national legislative framework, embodying principles of sustainability and shared responsibility among government, citizens, and business sectors. However, its effectiveness is constrained by weak institutional coordination, limited infrastructure, and low public compliance.

Despite these challenges, the regulation represents a crucial step toward establishing a sustainable legal foundation for regional environmental governance. Strengthening institutional synergy and fostering community engagement are key to improving the law's practical outcomes.

Recommendations

- a. Strengthen coordination among provincial, district, and municipal environmental agencies to ensure coherent policy implementation.
- b. Increase the capacity of human resources and allocate sufficient budgets for waste management activities.
- c. Develop and maintain adequate, environmentally friendly waste management infrastructure.
- d. Promote public awareness and environmental education programs to build a culture of compliance.
- e. Enforce consistent and fair legal sanctions while recognizing and rewarding compliant individuals and organizations.

These measures are necessary to enhance the juridical and practical effectiveness of the regulation and to promote sustainable waste governance in Jambi Province.

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