

Policy Integration for Sustainable Waste Management: Correlating Local Regulations, Development Planning, and the SDGs Framework

Hasti Putri Liawati¹, Didik Irawansah¹, Ridwan¹, Fajrin Hardinandar²

¹ Department of Law, Faculty of Law and Business, Bima City, Indonesia

² Department of Economics, NDHU: National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan, Province of China

E-mail: hastiputriliawati28086@gmail.com



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ABSTRACT

Sustainable waste management in river basins is often hampered by sectoral egos and overlapping mandates. Despite various regulatory efforts, the intersection between legal norms, regional planning, and global sustainability targets remains poorly coordinated. Purpose: This study aimed to analyze the integration of waste management policies by correlating local regulations, development planning frameworks, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a focus on how the instruments could be harmonized to improve environmental outcomes. Methods: The analysis used a normative juridical method combined with public policy analysis, focusing on the assessment of legal norms, regulatory hierarchy, and regional development planning documents, with Bima City Regulation No. 3 of 2018 as a case study. Results: The results showed that current waste policies were fragmented and lacked effective integration. Although local regulations provided legal legitimacy for waste management, the policies were poorly synchronized with development planning instruments and specific SDG targets. Key structural gaps included weak enforcement mechanisms, deficient institutional coordination, and the absence of a legal framework for a circular economy. Conclusion: The lack of policy integration severely hindered the effectiveness of sustainable waste management initiatives. Suggestion: This study suggested strengthening regulatory correlation, integrating watershed-based management directly into development planning, and legally embedding circular economy principles. Contribution: The analysis further contributed to environmental governance by developing a novel interdisciplinary, integrative policy framework that bridged the gap between regulatory hierarchies, spatial planning, and sustainability objectives, offering a scalable model for river basin protection in developing jurisdictions.

Introduction

The Padolo River Basin in Bima City is critical to environmental sustainability and socioeconomic activity, but it is now facing waste management issues¹. These include inappropriate trash disposal into rivers, insufficient waste management infrastructure, and poor public adherence to environmental standards, which all contribute to diminishing water quality and increased hazards of floods and illness². Waste management in river basins is inextricably intertwined with public policy and environmental governance. Policies that do

¹ Missiliana Riasnugrahani et al., "A Dual Pathway for Understanding the Relation between Wellbeing and Resilience," *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* 11, no. 1 (2024): 1-15, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03440-4>.

² Desi Eka Putri and Okviani Syafti, "Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Di Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) Air Dingin Kecamatan Koto Tangah Kota Padang Menggunakan Pendekatan Community Based Development," *Geosfera: Jurnal Penelitian Geografi (GeoJPG)* Vol. 4, no. 2 (2025): 430-437.

not adhere to the principles of sustainable development would provide ineffective short-term solutions³. Globally, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a framework for integrating environmental, social, and institutional factors, with a focus on clean water (SDG 6), sustainable cities (SDG 11), sustainable consumption (SDG 12), and climate action (SDG 13)⁴. Bima has waste management and environmental protection rules locally, although the efficiency in the Padolo river basin and connection with SDG objectives have not been investigated. The disparity between policy and practice presents substantial barriers to establishing sustainable waste management in river ecosystems⁵.

Waste management in rivers is inextricably connected to public policy and environmental governance. Sectoral waste management strategies that have not been connected with sustainable development principles are inclined to provide ineffective short-term solutions⁶. Globally, the SDGs provide a comprehensive normative and operational framework for integrating environmental, social, and institutional aspects into waste management, with a focus on clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), sustainable cities (SDG 11), sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12), and climate action (SDG 13)⁷. The city of Bima has a variety of legislation and planning papers in place to oversee waste management and environmental protection⁸. However, the effectiveness of these measures in addressing specific concerns in the Padolo watershed, as well as the correlation with SDG objectives, has not been extensively investigated. The disconnect between normative policies and the implementation in the field is a fundamental impediment to achieving sustainable river trash management. Based on the backdrop, the purpose of this study is to examine waste management strategies in Bima City's Padolo Watershed through the lens of the SDGs. The primary objective is to assess the appropriateness of existing policies with SDG principles and objectives, as well as to suggest methods for enhancing river waste management policies geared toward sustainable development.

Research Methods

This study used a normative juridical method combined with public policy analysis to evaluate waste management in the Padolo watershed via an examination of relevant legal norms and policy documents. The method was selected because the study focused on the substance of the policy, the regulatory structure, and the correlation with the objectives of

³ Enis Tasia, "Implementasi Tata Kelola Badan Usaha Milik Desa Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals Desa (Studi Kasus : Bumdes Bahtera Mandiri Di Desa Jenggala)," *Jurnal Risma* 3, no. 3 (2023): 105–117.

⁴ Yoga Dwiyanto Taufan Herdansyah Akbar, "Upaya Mencapai SDGs Poin Keenam (Air Bersih Dan Sanitasi Layak): Program Citarum Harum 2018 – 2022 Di Kabupaten Bandung," *Jurnal Academia Praja* 7, no. 2 (2024): 199–216.

⁵ Wali Kota Bima, *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah Kota Bima Tahun 2025 Pemerintah Kota Bima*, 2025; Joko Widodo Afifah Hadiyatullah, Bambang Kusbandrijo, "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kota Bima (Studi Kasus Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Bima)," *Afifah Hadiyatullah, Bambang Kusbandrijo, Joko Widodo* 5, no. 6 (2025).

⁶ Ridwan Taufik Firmanto, "Policy On Spatial Planning And Regional Development Based On Sustainable Development In Bima City," *The Indonesian Journal of Legal Thought (IJLETH)* 2, no. 1 (2022): 26–34; Afifah Hadiyatullah, Bambang Kusbandrijo, "Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Di Kota Bima (Studi Kasus Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Bima)."

⁷ Badan Pusat Statistik, "Kajian Indikator Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)," *Kajian Indikator Lintas Sektor* (2014): 1–162.

⁸ Taufik Firmanto et al., "Policy On Spatial Planning And Regional Development Based On Sustainable Development In Bima," *The Indonesian Journal of Legal Thought (IJLETH)* 2, no. 1 (2022): 26–34.

the SDGs⁹. The data sources included both primary and secondary legal texts. Primary legal materials included waste management and environmental protection laws and regulations, such as Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management¹⁰, relevant government and ministerial regulations, as well as Bima City regional regulations and development planning documents relevant to Padolo watershed management¹¹. Secondary legal materials comprised of reports from environmental authorities, regional policy papers, and scientific publications on waste management and sustainable development. Furthermore, data gathering strategies included documentation studies, which included assessing and inventorying the substance of policies directly or indirectly connected to waste management in river basins. The obtained data were then evaluated using policy content analysis, which included mapping the correlation of regional policy objectives, strategies, and instruments to key SDGs indicators and targets. The results were presented in a descriptive-analytical format to determine the amount of SDGs integration in the Padolo watershed waste management policy.

Results and Discussion

The results showed that Bima City had a legal framework and fundamental policies in place for waste management and environmental protection, as evidenced by municipal legislation and development planning papers¹². These policies comprised the ideas of waste reduction, treatment, and reuse, as well as acknowledging the duty of local governments and communities to keep the environment clean, particularly rivers. In the Padolo River Basin, waste management rules remained broad in scope and did not particularly control river ecosystem-based waste management systems¹³. Mapping of SDG indicators showed that some regional policies correlated with SDGs 11 and 12, significantly those relating to urban waste management and waste reduction. However, policy integration with SDG 6 objectives which prioritized river water quality conservation remained limited in terms of waste and residential sewage pollution management.

The analysis outlined deficiencies in the coordination between environmental and waste management agencies, leading to reactive waste in the Padolo watershed rather than preventive measures. Community engagement in waste management is minimal, with an absence of education and incentive programs. Bima City Regulation Number 3 of 2018 emphasized the shared responsibility in waste management, advocating for a systematic method comprising sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal, in correlation with national waste management laws and sustainable development principles.

⁹ Elis Viranda, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Sebagai Upaya Penerapan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Di Kecamatan Mulyorejo Kota Surabaya," *PRAJA Observer: Jurnal Penelitian Administrasi Publik* 4, no. 04 (2024): 188–198.

¹⁰ Kresensia Angelica Hardi, Dr. Ni Made Jaya Senastri, and Dr. Made Wiryani, "Environmental Law Enforcement Regulations Regarding Producer Obligations in Waste Management in Indonesia," *Journal of Law Theory and Law Enforcement* 3, no. January (2024): 44–58.

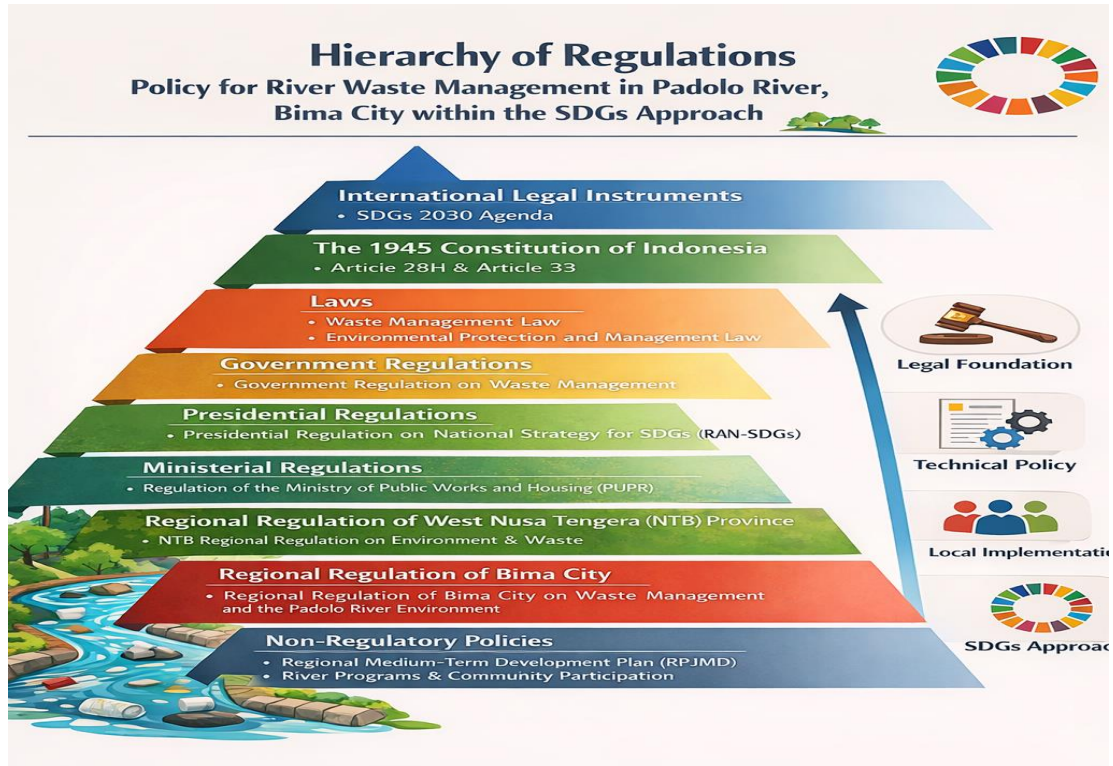
¹¹ Muhammad Aziz Rizal Sutisna, "Waste Handling and Environmental Monitoring Strategi Pengelolaan Sampah Kota Terintegrasi Menuju Zero Waste," *Waste Handling and Environmental Monitoring (WHEM)* 1, no. 1 (2024): 41–50.

¹² Endang Sri Sumanti, Didik Dwi Prasetya, and Syaad Patmanthara, "Integration of Social, Organizational, and Technological Factors to Improve the Effectiveness of Environmental Policies in Waste Management in Bima City," *Emerging Information Science and Technology* 6, no. 2 (2025): 63–72.

¹³ Bima, *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah Kota Bima Tahun 2025 Pemerintah Kota Bima*.

This integrated methodology aimed to mitigate environmental pollution in the Padolo Watershed.¹⁴

Figure 1. Hierarchy of Regulations on Waste Management Policy for the Padolo River in Bima City in the SDGs Framework



From an environmental law perspective, Article 8's regulation on waste management emphasized the preventive principle by mandating source waste separation. This measure aimed to minimize waste directed towards rivers and processing sites. However, the study showed that there was a lack of effective monitoring and sanctions, leading to suboptimal implementation at the community level in the Padolo watershed, as outlined in Bima City Regulation No. 3 of 2018.

From a business law perspective, Article 8 presented opportunities for the growth of economically viable waste management ventures, including waste banks and recycling industries¹⁵. However, it lacked specific regulations regarding the roles of business actors, licensing, and economic incentives, leading to legal uncertainty for potential participants in Bima City. Article 8 also emphasized the local government's role in waste services, but did not adequately promote public-private partnerships. These were essential for effective waste management and pollution reduction in the Padolo watershed.

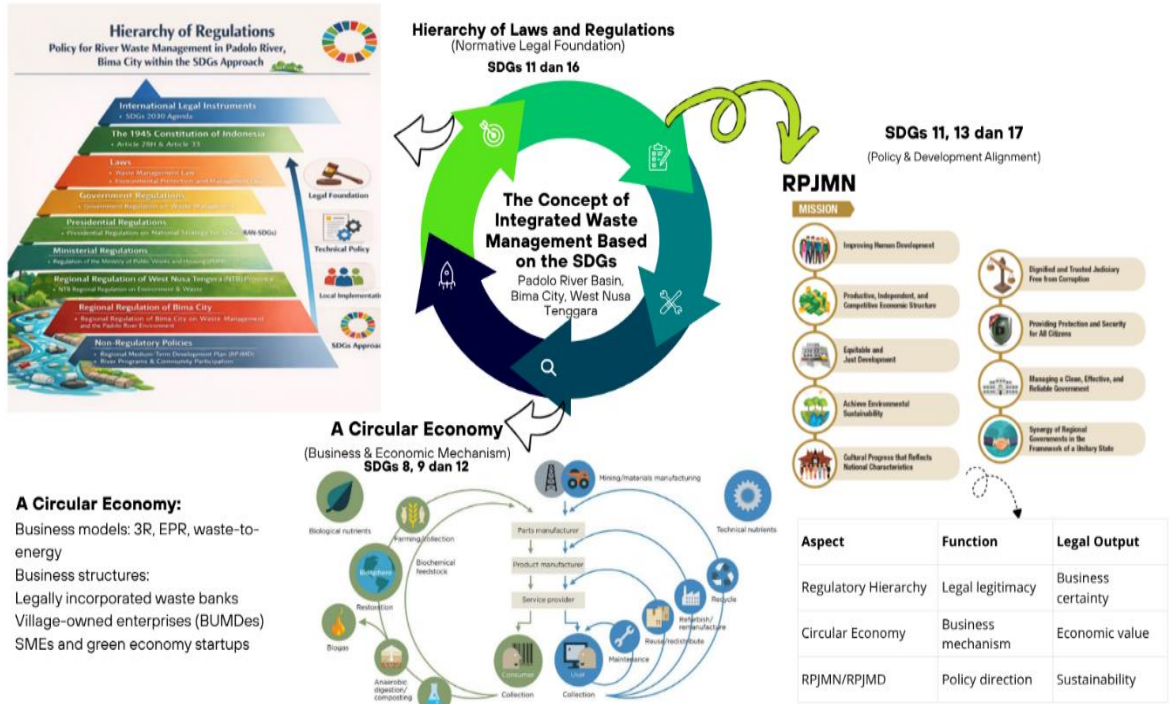
Article 8 was pertinent to SDGs 11 and 12 but lacked an explicit connection to water quality targets in SDG 6. Policy enhancement was necessary for waste management to serve as a strategic tool supporting SDGs and protecting river ecosystems. An integrated waste

¹⁴ Elis Viranda, Rachmawatii Novaria, and Adi Soesiantoro, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah Sebagai Upaya Penerapan SDGs Di Kecamatan Mulyorejo Kota Surabaya," *PRAJA Observer: Jurnal Penelitian Administrasi Publik* 4, no. 04 (2024): 188–189.

¹⁵ Fahmi Rafika Perdana, "Pemberdayaan Berbasis Partisipasi Masyarakat Melalui Program Kampung Ramah Anak Di Badran Kota Yogyakarta," *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran Dan Dakwah Pembangunan* (Al-Jamiah Research Centre, 2019).

management concept based on the SDGs was developed, incorporating legal, governmental, and circular economy aspects into a comprehensive strategy. The following was an integrated waste management concept based on the SDGs that was developed into a comprehensive strategy integrating legal aspects, government policies, and circular economy mechanisms.

Figure 2. The Concept of SDG-Based Integrated Waste Management that Integrates Legal, Government Policy, and Circular Economy Aspects



Waste management required a solid regulatory hierarchy to maintain legal and operational clarity in the field. The concept of integrated waste management in the Padolo River Basin (DAS) combined normative and technical aspects by synchronizing tiered regulations such as the 2030 SDGs, Articles 28H and 33 of the 1945 Constitution, and Kota Bima Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 to ensure legal certainty and operational legitimacy for stakeholders.

The execution of this plan was aimed at complying with the 2020-2024 RPJMN policy, which promoted low-carbon development, environmental quality improvement, and digital transformation to maximize urban waste management efficiency. The circular economy architecture was used as the primary business mechanism, with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) model¹⁶ and waste-to-energy conversion.¹⁷ This reinforced the role of local economic institutions such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)¹⁸ and legal Waste

¹⁶ Natalia A. Tarazona et al., "Opportunities and Challenges for Integrating the Development of Sustainable Polymer Materials within an International Circular (Bio)Economy Concept," *MRS Energy and Sustainability* 9, no. 1 (2022): 28–34.

¹⁷ Prabang Setyono Syafrudin et al., "Review on Waste-to-Energy towards Circular Economy Using Life Cycle Assessment," *Sustainable Futures* 10 (2025).

¹⁸ Yana Karyana, "Inovasi Pemberdayaan BUMDes Sebagai Simpul Penggerak Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa," *POPULIKA* (Universitas Widya Mataram, 2023).

Banks¹⁹ in managing the biological and technical nutrient cycles in a sustainable manner. The concept which focused on conserving aquatic ecosystems intended to convert environmental burdens into resilient economic value while attaining upstream-downstream ecological sustainability in connection with global sustainable development standards.

Table.

Integration of Waste Management in the Padolo River Basin Based on SDGs

Regulation	Main Contents	Policy Focus	Implication
Global & National (SDGs 2030, 1945 Constitution)	Constitutional mandate for a healthy environment and global targets.	Holistic Sustainability: Protection of upstream and downstream ecosystems (SDGs 14 & 15).	Providing the highest legal legitimacy for regional policies.
Local Implementation (Bima City Regulation No. 3/2018)	Operational rules for sorting, transportation, and pollution sanctions	Territorial Compliance: Law enforcement in sensitive areas such as the Padolo watershed.	Creating business certainty for waste managers and green investors.
Business Mechanism (Circular Economy)	Implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Waste-to-Energy Processing.	Economic Value: Transforming waste into assets through BUMDes & Waste Banks.	Increasing village revenue and local economic welfare independently.
Digital Transformation (Smart Waste Management)	Digitization of waste volume monitoring and Bank Sampah balance payment system.	Data Efficiency: Real-time and transparent validation of waste reduction data.	Facilitating accurate and scientific monitoring of RPJMD target achievement.
Strategic Partnership (Pentahelix Collaboration)	Collaboration between the Government, Academics, Private Sector, Community, and Media.	Resource Synergy: Mobilization of CSR funds and technology transfer from the industrial sector.	Accelerate infrastructure development without relying entirely on the regional budget.
Sociocultural (Community Engagement)	Education programs based on local wisdom and river community participation.	Behavioral Change: Waste sorting culture starting from the household level (the main source).	Ensuring the sustainability of the system through a sense of ownership among residents.

The study showed that waste management policies in the Padolo watershed, Bima City, struggled to meet SDGs due to inadequate river basin-specific policies. Although a regulatory framework existed, it failed to effectively address environmental issues and integrate SDG 6, undermining water quality and urban sustainability. To improve these policies, a collaborative, ecosystem-based governance method was necessary. This further emphasized

¹⁹ Sulastris Sulastris et al., "Peningkatan Pendapatan Masyarakat Melalui Bank Sampah Di Kelurahan Karang Anyar, Kecamatan Gandus, Kota Palembang," *Sricommerce: Journal of Sriwijaya Community Services* 4, no. 1 (2023): 25–32; Erni Amriani Asmin et al., "Sistem Manajemen Bank Sampah : Peran Bank Sampah Sebagai Solusi Berkelanjutan Bagi Ekonomi Sirkular," *Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat* 4, no. 1 (2024): 146–155; Affan Rizqillah Aulia and Tantan Hermansah, "Peran Bank Sampah Tri Alam Lestari Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Lingkungan," *Jurnal Komunitas Online* 3, no. 2 (2023): 117–144; Imam Nugroho, Eko Priyo Purnomo, and Tiara Khairunnisa, "Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Pengelolaan Bank Sampah Untuk Mendukung Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Di Kabupaten Pringsewu," *Journal of Governance Innovation* 7, no. 1 (2025): 392–409.

community participation with measurable SDG indicators and positioning waste management as a strategic tool for local sustainable development.

Article 8 of Bima City Regulation Number 3 of 2018 further outlined the procedures for waste management, including sorting, collection, and processing, which were critical for effective management in the pollution-prone Padolo Watershed Area. This regulation correlated with sustainable waste management principles from Law No. 18 of 2008 and aimed to prevent river pollution through early waste sorting. However, the study found that the article lacked specific mechanisms for waste control in river areas, leading to a general and less effective application not address the ecological needs of the watershed. Although Article 8 related to the SDGs 11 and 12, it inadequately supported SDGs 6 concerning river water quality, showing a policy gap that threatened the protection of urban water resources. These results showed that Article 8 of Bima City Regulation Number 3 of 2018 offered a foundational but insufficient framework for sustainable waste management in the Padolo watershed. There was a need for policy enhancement through more detailed regulations that focused on watershed-based waste management, incorporating SDGs principles and sustainable business laws for effective environmental protection and local economic development.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study examined waste management policies in the Padolo watershed of Bima City, which were inadequate for meeting SDGs due to ineffective regulations. Although Bima City Regulation Number 3 of 2018 outlined waste management procedures, it lacked specific mechanisms for river area waste control and failed to support SDG 6 related to water quality. The regulation permitted the preventive principle of waste separation, but suffered from poor monitoring and a lack of sanctions. Economically, the framework allowed for waste management ventures but did not clarify roles or encourage public-private partnerships. The study called for enhanced policies that integrated a detailed watershed-based management, correlating with SDG principles to improve environmental protection and economic development. An integrated waste management concept was proposed, emphasizing legal clarity, government cooperation, and circular economy aspects to support sustainable practices and ecological sustainability in the region.

Suggestion

The local government had enhanced the implementation of Local Regulation No. 3 of 2018 by incorporating water quality protection targets connected with SDGs 6, 11, and 12. The aim was to transform waste management from administrative procedures into strategic tools for achieving SDGs and protecting river ecosystems. Focused on the Padolo River Basin, the method advocated for an integrated waste management concept rooted in SDG principles, emphasizing legal integration, policy harmonization, economic incentives, and community participation in waste reuse. This strategy aimed to improve waste management effectiveness, prevent pollution, and foster sustainable development in Bima.

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