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Regulation of The Duties and Authority of The Local Government Regarding The Provision of Final Waste Processing Sites in South Tangerang City

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Abstract. *Waste management is a public service issue directly related to public health, environmental quality, and the fulfillment of the right to a good and healthy environment. This article analyzes the regulation of the duties and authorities of the South Tangerang City Government in providing waste management facilities and infrastructure, especially the Final Processing Site (TPA), and explains the issue of dependence on the Cipeucang TPA as the only final processing facility listed in the South Tangerang City Waste Management Master Plan for 2025–2035. The study uses a normative juridical method with a legislative approach and a conceptual approach. The main legal materials include Law Number 18 of 2008, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012, South Tangerang City Regulation Number 3 of 2013 as amended by Regulation Number 13 of 2019, and the mayor's regulation regarding waste management and master planning. The results of the study indicate that the regional government's obligations do not stop at transportation and disposal, but include policies, provision of facilities, waste reduction and handling, financing, guidance, supervision, and cooperation. The presence of one landfill is linked to facility development options, limited land, increased waste generation, and suboptimal residue processing. The presence of one landfill does not in itself prove a violation of the law, but it does pose a risk to the sustainability of services if not balanced by waste reduction at the source, intermediate facilities, material recovery technology, and interregional cooperation.*

Keywords: *Authority; Cipeucang; Government; Management; Services.*

1. Introduction

Urban waste is a management issue that cannot be solved solely through collection, transportation, and disposal. Population growth, economic activity, changing consumption patterns, and the increasing use of single-use products are driving an increase in the volume and diversity of waste. When management emphasizes final disposal, the environmental burden is concentrated on downstream facilities and land requirements increase. Therefore, a

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waste management system needs to be built as a series of services from source to final processing. (World Bank, 2018)

Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management shifted the paradigm of waste management from a collect-transport-dispose approach to a comprehensive and integrated approach. Waste is viewed as a resource that can be utilized, while residue must be processed safely for humans and the environment. The law places the central and regional governments in charge of ensuring proper waste management. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, arts. 3, 5, and 6)

South Tangerang City faces a relevant challenge to examine because the 2025–2035 Waste Management Master Plan lists the Cipeucang Landfill as the sole final processing facility serving seven sub-districts. The document depicts an effective land area of approximately five hectares that has been fully utilized and a waste volume of approximately 427 tons per day, according to the data presented. This data indicates a system dependent on a single facility with limited development space (South Tangerang City Government, 2025a).

This issue cannot simply be viewed as a technical issue regarding landfill locations. The legal issue is how the obligation to provide facilities and infrastructure is divided, what standards must be met, and the extent to which regional policies are able to anticipate long-term capacity needs. This article discusses normative regulations and their implications, not conducting a technical audit or alleging violations without proof. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, arts. 5, 6, and 9)

From the perspective of environmental law and government administration, waste management is part of the state's obligation to protect environmental quality while ensuring the provision of public services. The availability of waste management facilities and infrastructure is directly related to the effectiveness of waste reduction and management policies. Limited capacity at final processing facilities has the potential to increase pressure on transportation systems, extend handling times, and increase the risk of pollution if not balanced with adequate management. Therefore, the provision of waste management infrastructure must be understood as part of fulfilling local government's legal obligations, not merely as a decision to build physical facilities. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, arts. 5–6; Republic of Indonesia, 2009)

The legal framework for waste management in Indonesia also requires integration between waste reduction and waste handling. Reduction encompasses limiting waste generation, recycling, and reuse, while handling encompasses sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal. Both approaches need to be implemented sustainably to control the load entering final disposal sites. Therefore, the existence of landfills (TPA) is inseparable from the effectiveness of waste management at the household, residential, commercial, and intermediate processing levels. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, arts. 19–22)

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In addition to Law Number 18 of 2008, regulations regarding waste management need to be read together with implementing regulations and provisions regarding environmental protection.Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning the Management of Household Waste and Household-Like Waste, for example, provides a framework for implementing waste management, encompassing reduction and handling activities. Meanwhile, Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management forms part of a broader legal framework for preventing environmental pollution and damage. Reading these various provisions is necessary to assess the relationship between waste management service obligations, environmental protection standards, and infrastructure development policies at the regional level. (Republic of Indonesia, 2012; Republic of Indonesia, 2009)

In the context of local government, waste management issues are also related to development planning, budgeting, inter-agency coordination, and community participation. Local governments are required not only to provide facilities but also to formulate policies that take into account projected waste generation, land availability, processing capacity, and community service needs. At the same time, successful waste management cannot be solely the responsibility of the government. The role of the community and businesses in reducing waste generation and improving waste sorting at source is a crucial element in building a sustainable system. However, such participation does not eliminate the government's responsibility to ensure the availability of an adequate service system. (Republic of Indonesia, 2014; Republic of Indonesia, 2008)

The condition of the Cipeucang Landfill is crucial to this discussion because the limited capacity of the final processing facility indicates the need for an evaluation of the integration of South Tangerang City's waste management policies. This evaluation is not limited to the need for additional capacity but also encompasses the effectiveness of waste reduction at source, the development of processing facilities, institutional strengthening, and the certainty of long-term financing. An approach that relies solely on expanding or replacing the final processing site risks failing to fundamentally address the problem if the growth in waste generation and dependence on final disposal persists. (South Tangerang City Government, 2025a)

However, limited capacity at a facility does not in itself prove that a local government has violated the law. Assessment of legal compliance must be based on an examination of applicable regulations, planning documents, implementation of government obligations, relevant technical standards, and evidence of actual conditions on the ground. Distinguishing between policy issues, implementation constraints, and legal violations is necessary to ensure the analysis remains objective and avoids drawing conclusions beyond the available data. Therefore, a normative legal approach is relevant for identifying legal obligations and examining their implications for waste management policy in South Tangerang City.

Based on the above description, this article aims to analyze the legal regulations regarding the provision of waste management facilities and infrastructure, the position and responsibilities of local governments in their implementation, and the implications of the limited capacity of the Cipeucang Landfill for long-term waste management planning in South Tangerang City. The

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discussion focuses on the relationship between legal norms, regional policies, and the need for sustainable waste management services. This article is expected to contribute to the development of environmental law and government administration studies, particularly in understanding the importance of synchronizing regulations, infrastructure planning, and the implementation of local government obligations in urban waste management.

1.1 Problem Formulation and Objectives

Based on this background, this article answers three questions. First, what are the duties and authorities of local governments in providing waste management facilities and infrastructure according to Law Number 18 of 2008 and its implementing regulations? Second, how is waste management regulated in South Tangerang City through regional regulations and mayoral regulations? Third, what factors explain the presence of one landfill in South Tangerang City, and what are the legal implications for the sustainability of public services? (Republic of Indonesia, 2008; Republic of Indonesia, 2012; South Tangerang City Government, 2013, as amended in 2019)

The research objectives are to outline the legal framework for local government authority, analyze the alignment of regional policy directions with integrated waste management principles, and formulate policy recommendations to strengthen facility provision. Focusing on a single landfill does not imply that all waste management activities occur solely at that location. Temporary storage facilities, waste processing facilities based on the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle (TPS 3R), waste banks, sorting facilities, and other processing facilities are distinct parts of the management chain.

Academically, this study is expected to add to the discussion of local government law regarding the provision of environmental infrastructure. Practically, the analysis can be used as a reference for local governments, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), waste managers, communities, and businesses to assess facility needs and policy priorities. Recommendations focus on preventing generation, reducing waste at source, processing waste before it reaches landfills, capacity planning, and cross-regional collaboration when local capacity is insufficient.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a normative juridical method, namely research that examines positive legal norms, legal principles, and the relationship between regulations governing waste management. The legislative approach is carried out by examining Law Number 18 of 2008, Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012, South Tangerang City Regulation Number 3 of 2013 as amended by Regulation Number 13 of 2019, Mayor Regulation Number 50 of 2017 as amended by Mayor Regulation Number 74 of 2025, and Mayor Regulation Number 71 of 2025 concerning the Waste Management Master Plan for 2025–2035.

A conceptual approach was used to explain the concepts of government authority, public services, environmental management, and local government responsibilities. Primary legal

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materials consisted of legislation and official planning documents. Secondary materials included environmental law and waste management literature, while factual information regarding facility conditions was drawn from regional master plan documents. Official sources from the Jakarta Development Planning Agency (JDIH) and the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) regulatory database were used to verify the identity, status, and subject matter of the regulations. (Faure, 2017)

The analysis was conducted qualitatively through three stages: an inventory of norms; an interpretation of the relationship between normative obligations and regional policy directions; and an assessment of the implications of reliance on a single final processing facility. This study did not utilize interviews, field measurements, or technical compliance audits. Therefore, conclusions regarding landfill conditions are limited to data contained in official planning documents and are not intended to directly verify current operational conditions.

Regulations should be read based on their hierarchy and scope. Laws provide a general framework of obligations; government regulations outline implementation; regional regulations establish regional arrangements; while mayoral regulations and master plan documents provide operational details and planning direction. More technical regulations should not be interpreted as abrogating obligations established by higher-level regulations.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Law Number 18 of 2008

Law Number 18 of 2008 serves as the primary basis for waste management. This law differentiates between waste reduction and waste handling. Reduction encompasses limiting waste generation, recycling, and reuse. Handling encompasses sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final processing. This distinction is important because the provision of landfills (TPA) only fulfills the downstream portion of the government's overall obligations.

Article 5 emphasizes that the central and regional governments are responsible for ensuring proper and environmentally sound waste management in accordance with the objectives of the law. Article 6 outlines the duties of the central and regional governments, including fostering public awareness, conducting research and development, facilitating and developing the benefits of waste processing, implementing management and facilitating the provision of infrastructure and facilities, promoting the benefits of waste processing, and coordinating between institutions and regions. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, arts. 5–6)

Article 9 grants district/city governments authority to manage waste within their jurisdictions. This authority includes establishing waste management policies and strategies, implementing waste management in accordance with norms and standards, fostering and supervising the

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performance of other parties, determining the locations of temporary storage facilities, integrated waste processing facilities, and final waste processing facilities, and conducting regular monitoring and evaluation. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, art. 9)

Thus, the city government's authority extends beyond simply selecting a location. This authority encompasses the responsibility to plan systems, provide or facilitate facilities, guarantee services, oversee implementation, and ensure management meets environmental standards. Location selection must be linked to spatial planning, environmental suitability, service needs, and social acceptance by the affected community.

Implementing Regulations and Division of Affairs

Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 regulates the management of household waste and household-like waste. This regulation clarifies the implementation of reduction and handling, the role of local governments, and the obligations of producers and the community. The management system must encourage sorting at source and develop processing facilities, so that waste entering the landfill should be residual and cannot be reused properly. (Republic of Indonesia, 2012)

Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government is also relevant because it divides environmental governance between the central, provincial, and district/city governments. This division of authority must be read in conjunction with the specific provisions of the Waste Management Law. City governments are responsible for services within their jurisdiction, while issues that span across districts/cities may require coordination and involvement from the provincial or central government, based on applicable regulations. (Republic of Indonesia, 2014)

Presidential Regulation Number 97 of 2017 concerning the National Policy and Strategy for the Management of Household Waste and Household-Like Waste provides national policy direction for reducing and managing waste in a measurable manner. National targets need to be translated into regional policies and strategies, budget planning, service indicators, and an evaluable reporting system. (Republic of Indonesia, 2017)

In the context of infrastructure, providing facilities is not limited to the construction of landfills. Local governments need to consider facilities for sorting, collection, transportation, organic processing, recycling, residue management, leachate control, gas management, heavy equipment, weighbridges, road access, and environmental monitoring. Technology selection must be tailored to waste characteristics, fiscal capacity, operational readiness, and environmental impact.

Authority must be exercised based on the principles of legality, accountability, prudence, transparency, and sustainability. Decisions to build facilities must be accompanied by technical and financial planning for the facility's lifetime, not just the initial construction costs. With this approach, the law serves as both an instrument for preventing environmental risks and a basis for accountability in public services.

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3.2. SETTINGS IN SOUTH TANGERANG CITY

South Tangerang City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2013 and its Amendments

South Tangerang City Regulation Number 3 of 2013 concerning Waste Management is a local regulatory framework that contains the principles and objectives, duties and authorities of the local government, the rights and obligations of the community and business actors, the implementation of management, financing, cooperation, community roles, supervision, and sanctions. This regulation was later amended by Regulation Number 13 of 2019. These changes demonstrate the need to strengthen city resilience, maintain public health and environmental quality, turn waste into a resource, and reduce waste volume with the support of environmentally friendly technology. (South Tangerang City Government, 2013, as amended in 2019)

Substantively, regional regulations should be read as an elaboration of the obligations stipulated in Law No. 18 of 2008. Regulations provide the basis for local service delivery, guidance, supervision, cooperation, financing, and community and business involvement. Therefore, policy assessment should not stop at the existence of regulations, but rather examine the implementation and consistency of programs aimed at reducing and managing waste.

Mayor's Regulation on Waste Management

South Tangerang Mayor Regulation Number 50 of 2017 concerning Waste Management is an implementing regulation that was later amended through Mayor Regulation Number 74 of 2025. This provision needs to be read in the applicable version, taking into account the changes stipulated at the end of 2025. For final legal writing, authors need to cite specific articles from the authentic text of the regulation, not just the abstract or metadata summary. (South Tangerang City Government, 2017, as amended in 2025)

Waste Management Master Plan 2025–2035

Mayoral Regulation No. 71 of 2025 establishes the 2025–2035 Waste Management Master Plan. The master plan document is an important source for understanding existing conditions and the direction of facility development. In the final processing facilities section, the document lists the Cipeucang Landfill as the only landfill in South Tangerang City, with service coverage across all sub-districts. Therefore, the claim of a single landfill is based on official regional planning documents, not merely media reports. (South Tangerang City Government, 2025a)

The master plan also identifies the need for facility upgrades, including heavy equipment and the development of sanitary landfill cells. The plan demonstrates that the local government has identified the need for infrastructure strengthening. However, the existence of the plan does not automatically mean that all planned facilities have been built or are operational; implementation remains dependent on technical, budgeting, permitting, and oversight stages.

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3.3. DUTIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PROVIDING FACILITIES

The duties of local governments in providing waste management facilities and infrastructure can be grouped into regulatory, planning, service provision, supervision, financing, and collaboration. Regulatory duties are carried out through the development of regulations and policies that align with national norms. Local governments need to ensure that the division of roles between agencies, sub-districts, urban villages, operators, communities, and businesses is understood and implemented. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, arts. 5, 6, and 9)

Planning tasks include mapping waste generation, projecting population growth and economic activity, selecting technology, determining facility locations, analyzing land requirements, and developing medium- and long-term investment plans. Planning requires separating waste that can be prevented, reused, recycled, and processed, and waste that requires final processing. Without such projections, landfill construction risks delays or insufficient capacity to meet needs.

Service provision can be accomplished through facility construction, procurement, direct operation, the assignment of service agencies or operators, or through legitimate partnerships. Regardless of the institutional model, local governments must ensure service standards and accountability. Outsourcing operational tasks to third parties does not eliminate the government's obligation to monitor and ensure service availability to the public.

Required facilities include temporary shelters, transportation facilities, sorting and processing facilities, 3R waste disposal sites (TPS), integrated waste processing facilities, composting facilities, material recovery facilities, and landfills that meet technical requirements. Supporting infrastructure includes access roads, drainage, leachate control, groundwater and surface water monitoring, heavy equipment, weighbridges, and a waste volume recording system.

Oversight is a crucial task because waste facilities can produce odors, leachate, gas, traffic disruptions, and health impacts if not managed properly. The government needs to ensure volume measurement and recording, environmental quality inspections, equipment maintenance, worker safety, and a complaint mechanism. Monitoring results need to be reported openly and followed up with improvements.

Financing must account for both capital expenditures and recurring operational costs, such as labor, fuel, maintenance, leachate treatment, environmental testing, and site closure and restoration. Budgeting that focuses solely on physical construction without addressing operational costs will reduce the facility's long-term functionality.

Concentration of services at the Cipeucang Landfill

The 2025–2035 Waste Management Master Plan lists the Cipeucang Landfill as the sole final processing facility in South Tangerang City. Its service coverage includes Setu, Serpong, Pamulang, Ciputat, East Ciputat, Pondok Aren, and North Serpong. This means the city's final

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processing functions are concentrated in a single location. This does not mean the city has only one waste management facility; various intermediate facilities can function at the collection, sorting, or processing stages before the residue is transported to the landfill. (South Tangerang City Government, 2025a)

Land limitations and service life

The master plan document states that the effective landfill area is approximately five hectares, and all of it has been utilized. The landfill began optimization in 2012, and the document indicates a ten-year service life. This figure should be understood as the data included in the master plan document, not an independent technical assessment of the actual remaining service life. Land limitations limit the scope for increasing capacity without expansion, cell development, or reducing incoming residue. (South Tangerang City Government, 2025a)

Waste generation is greater than the facility capacity

The master plan document records a daily volume of waste entering the landfill. Official reports and reports from the end of 2025 also indicate capacity pressures and a disparity between municipal waste generation and the landfill's capacity. Figures vary between sources due to the period, calculation method, or whether they refer to total generation, transported waste, or waste entering the landfill. Therefore, these figures should not be compared without clarifying their definitions. (South Tangerang City Government, 2025a)

Spatial planning decisions, costs, and social acceptance

The construction of a new landfill requires suitable land, spatial planning, environmental assessments, transportation access, investment, and acceptance by the surrounding community. An inappropriate location can lead to social conflict and environmental risks. The planning and construction process also takes time. These factors may explain the slow pace of the addition of final processing sites, but they do not excuse the government's obligation to plan an adequate system.

Management model that still needs strengthening upstream

Dependence on a single landfill also impacts the amount of waste that must be disposed of. If sorting, composting, recycling, and material recovery fail to significantly reduce waste, the burden on the final facility will remain high. Therefore, the solution is not simply to increase landfill space; the government needs to develop a simultaneous upstream-downstream system.

3.4. LEGAL ANALYSIS AND IMPLICATIONS OF PUBLIC SERVICES

The existence of a single landfill needs to be analyzed by distinguishing the authority to determine the location from the obligation to guarantee the service system. Law Number 18 of 2008 grants district/city governments the authority to determine the location of certain facilities, but the authority to determine the location is not the same as mandating that each

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city must have more than one landfill. There is no basis to conclude that the presence of one landfill is in itself a violation of the law. The legal criterion is whether the local government has adequately carried out its duties, met technical and environmental standards, and guaranteed sustainable services. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, art. 9)

While the number of facilities does not automatically determine legality, reliance on a single location can increase service risks. Operational disruptions, temporary closures, equipment failures, overcapacity, or environmental issues at that location can impact the entire city system. Therefore, the government needs to have contingency plans in place, including emissions reduction, alternative treatment facilities, residue diversion mechanisms, and appropriate interregional cooperation.

From an administrative law perspective, government decisions regarding waste management facilities must be based on legitimate authority, proper procedures, appropriate objectives, and accountable considerations. Planning that ignores projected volumes, facility lifespans, or impacts on residents can raise accountability issues. Conversely, fiscal or land limitations do not necessarily prove negligence; assessments must be based on data, actions taken, alternatives considered, and the implementation of plans. (Hadjon et al., 2011)

The right to a good and healthy environment in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution strengthens the state's obligation to prevent the impact of waste management on health and the environment. Landfill management must prevent water, land, and air pollution, while protecting the surrounding community. The government needs to disclose information regarding waste volume, capacity, environmental monitoring results, facility improvement plans, and complaint mechanisms. (Republic of Indonesia, 1945, art. 28H(1); Republic of Indonesia, 2009)

Regional regulations should be implemented through measurable indicators: the percentage of waste reduction at source, the level of collection services, the amount of waste sorted and processed, the proportion of residuals going to landfill, environmental monitoring compliance, and operational sustainability. These indicators are more informative than simply counting the number of facilities, as the ultimate goal is safe, affordable, and sustainable services.

3.5. POLICY DIRECTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First, the South Tangerang City Government needs to translate the 2025–2035 Waste Management Master Plan into an annual program with measurable targets, timelines, land requirements, responsible parties, and funding sources. Each facility development plan should be published, along with preparation status, environmental documents, and operational targets. Transparency allows the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) and the public to assess the alignment between plans and implementation. (South Tangerang City Government, 2025a)

Second, waste reduction at source must be a primary strategy to extend the service life of landfills. The government can strengthen waste sorting at households, markets, schools,

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offices, commercial areas, and residential areas. Waste banks, community-scale composting, 3R waste disposal sites (TPS), and material recovery facilities need to be organized as part of a citywide system with operational standards, mentoring, and markets for processed materials. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, arts. 19–22; Republic of Indonesia, 2012)

Third, the Cipeucang Landfill needs to be supported by infrastructure improvements based on technical and environmental studies. Priorities could include restoring the weighbridge, maintaining heavy equipment, controlling leachate, monitoring environmental quality, developing sanitary landfill cells to meet standards, and improving waste volume and composition data systems. Plans for technologies such as RDF or energy recovery must be subject to feasibility studies, ensuring buyers of processed products, ensuring energy requirements, emissions, operating costs, and residual risks; technologies should not be selected simply because they are considered modern. (South Tangerang City Government, 2025a)

Fourth, the government needs to develop capacity scenarios. The first scenario involves optimizing existing facilities and reducing residues. The second scenario involves building or expanding intermediate processing and residue processing facilities. The third scenario involves interregional cooperation for emergencies or long-term needs, with cost-sharing, environmental standards, capacity assurance, and clear oversight mechanisms. (Republic of Indonesia, 2014)

Fifth, the role of producers and businesses needs to be strengthened in accordance with the principle of responsible waste reduction. Commercial areas, offices, trade centers, and large-scale housing estates need to be encouraged to manage their waste in accordance with regulations. The government must also develop a measurable system of incentives and disincentives, accompanied by consistent enforcement. (Republic of Indonesia, 2012)

Sixth, monitoring needs to be data-based and based on public participation. Regular publication of information on waste generation, transported waste, landfill capacity, leachate test results, complaints, and project progress can reduce uncertainty. Participatory mechanisms for local residents should be implemented from the planning stage, not only after conflicts arise. These steps make waste policies more accountable and help prevent recurring emergencies. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008; Republic of Indonesia, 2014)

3.6. ACCOUNTABILITY INSTRUMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

To objectively assess legal obligations, local governments need to link norms to measurable performance indicators. The first indicator is the coverage of collection and transportation services, including areas not yet routinely served. The second indicator is the proportion of waste sorted, recycled, composted, or recovered through intermediate facilities. The third indicator is the amount of residuals sent to landfill compared to total waste generation. This data helps assess whether reduction strategies are effectively reducing pressure on final facilities. (World Bank, 2018)

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The next indicators relate to facility condition and safety: availability of heavy equipment, reliability of weighbridges, maintenance of drainage and leachate treatment systems, compliance with environmental quality monitoring, and records of operational disruptions. The government needs to differentiate between input, output, and outcome indicators. Budget and fleet size are inputs; tonnage of waste transported or processed is output; while reduced residue, reduced pollution, and increased citizen satisfaction are outcomes.

Accountability requires the publication of data with consistent definitions. Figures for waste generation, collected waste, processed waste, and landfill waste should not be interchanged. Differences in definitions can lead to erroneous conclusions about service capacity or performance. Periodic reports should include the measurement period, recording method, coverage area, and explanations for changes in the data.

From an administrative law perspective, such documentation supports transparency, DPRD oversight, internal audits, and public participation. When service disruptions occur, the government can demonstrate the basis for decisions, the alternatives considered, and corrective measures. Thus, accountability is not merely a reporting obligation, but a mechanism for preventing risks and continuously improving service quality.

3.7. INTER-REGIONAL COOPERATION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Dependence on a single landfill makes interregional cooperation crucial as part of risk management, particularly when facility capacity is insufficient or operations are disrupted. Cooperation must be structured on a sound legal basis, with agreements between the parties, certainty about receiving capacity, cost sharing, transport responsibilities, residue acceptance standards, and dispute resolution mechanisms. Cooperation should not simply shift environmental impacts to another region without oversight and transparency. (Republic of Indonesia, 2014)

Risk management can begin by developing a list of scenarios, such as temporary landfill closure, equipment failure, extreme weather, road access disruptions, or seasonal increases in waste generation. For each scenario, triggers, responsible officials, alternative facilities, communication channels to the public, and reporting procedures should be identified. The contingency plan should also ensure that waste is not diverted to locations that do not meet environmental standards or disposed of through prohibited open dumping practices.

In the long term, policy options could include developing residue processing facilities, expanding technically feasible capacity, strengthening source processing, and regional cooperation. The selection of options should utilize a cost analysis over the life of the project, not just construction costs. Considerations should also include land requirements, community acceptance, emissions, secondary residue management, operator capacity, and market certainty for recovered materials.

Collaboration with the private sector can foster investment and innovation, but contracts must establish service standards, performance indicators, audit mechanisms, risk sharing, and

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remediation obligations in the event of pollution. Local governments must retain regulatory and oversight functions. With a multi-layered strategy-prevention, treatment, final capacity, and emergency planning-cities can mitigate the vulnerabilities that arise from the concentration of services in a single location.

4. Conclusion

The duties and authorities of local governments in providing waste management facilities and infrastructure stem primarily from Law No. 18 of 2008, which must be read in conjunction with Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 and local government regulations. These responsibilities include policy development, planning, facilitation and provision of facilities, service implementation, guidance, supervision, financing, and coordination and cooperation. The provision of landfills (TPA) is one component of a broader system and does not replace the obligation to reduce and process waste at source. (Republic of Indonesia, 2008, arts. 5, 6, and 9) In South Tangerang City, Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2013, as amended by Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2019, serves as the basis for regional regulations. Mayoral Regulation No. 50 of 2017, as amended by Mayoral Regulation No. 74 of 2025, regulates implementation aspects, while Mayoral Regulation No. 71 of 2025 establishes the 2025–2035 waste management master plan. The master plan document lists the Cipeucang Landfill as the sole final processing facility serving all sub-districts. This situation can be explained by the concentration of services in one location, limited effective landfill space, increased waste generation, the need for investment and site assessments, and the need to improve waste management before it becomes residue. However, the mere existence of a single landfill does not in itself prove a violation of the law, as the provisions under review cannot be interpreted as an absolute obligation for every city to have more than one landfill. The legal issues lie in the adequacy of the system, compliance with standards, continuity of service, and accountable implementation of the plan. The South Tangerang City Government needs to integrate waste reduction at source, strengthening intermediate facilities, improving landfill operational standards, long-term capacity planning, data transparency, and interregional cooperation. Policy implementation must be accompanied by performance indicators and regular evaluations. With this approach, waste management infrastructure can be directed towards protecting public health, maintaining environmental quality, and ensuring sustainable public services.

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Editorial note: Before submitting to a journal or lecturer, please complete the author's identity, match the article citation with the authentic regulatory text, and adjust the citation format to the publisher's template. Data on landfill conditions in the article refers to the 2025–2035 master plan document and should be clearly dated if updated.

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