

## Implementation of Samarinda Mayor Regulation Number 18 of 2022 Concerning Supervision and Application Of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City (Case Study in Samarinda City District)

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Policy Implementation, Waste Management, Administrative Sanctions, Samarinda Mayoral Regulation</p>	<p>This study was conducted to examine the implementation of Samarinda Mayor Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning Supervision and Implementation of Administrative Sanctions in Waste Management in Samarinda City, with a focus on the Samarinda City District. The background to this policy is increasingly complex environmental problems, particularly the high volume of waste and the low level of public participation and awareness of the importance of orderly waste management. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques such as observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The focus of the analysis uses the policy implementation theory by G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli, which includes four main indicators: environmental conditions, inter-organizational relationships, organizational resources, and the characteristics and capabilities of implementing agents. The data analysis technique uses the interactive model by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, which involves the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of this policy has generally been running, but is still not optimal. In terms of environmental conditions, it was found that public awareness of disposing of waste in the appropriate place and at the appropriate time is still low. Coordination between implementing agencies, such as the Environmental Agency, sub-districts, urban villages, and neighborhood associations (RT/RW) has not been optimal. Resources, both human resources and supporting facilities such as transportation facilities and temporary disposal sites, remain limited. Meanwhile, policy implementers in the field are deemed not fully prepared, both in terms of policy understanding, technical skills, and ability to address community resistance. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the successful implementation of this Mayoral Regulation is largely determined by the synergy between institutional strengthening, capacity building of implementers, resource availability, and the development of environmental awareness and a culture of order among the community.</p>
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## INTRODUCTION

The current state of waste management in urban Indonesia is far from ideal, facing various challenges ranging from financial constraints, socio-cultural barriers, to technological limitations. This makes waste management a major issue in densely populated metropolitan areas (Padilah, 2013). Waste poses significant risks due to its impact on the decline in people's living standards, environmental hygiene, and pollution. According to Wijaya et al. (2022), waste management is crucial due to its diversity and social impacts. The composition and characteristics of waste are influenced by people's consumption habits, therefore, waste management, as a national issue, must consider environmental factors proportionally, effectively, and efficiently for the sake of public health and environmental sustainability.

Samarinda, with an area of 783 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 861,878 in 2023, is the most populous city in Kalimantan and the capital of East Kalimantan Province. Population growth of 1.26% per year increases public consumption, resulting in increased waste production, exacerbated by changing consumption patterns such as excessive use of plastic and packaging. Data from the Samarinda City Environmental Agency shows that waste production in the city continues to increase over time. This problem not only causes environmental pollution but also threatens public health, as stipulated in Article 1, paragraph 1 of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management.

Samarinda Kota District, as part of Samarinda City, still faces significant challenges in waste management. Initial observations indicate that waste collection is not timely, temporary disposal facilities (TPS) are minimal, and public awareness of separating organic and inorganic waste is low. This results in ineffective recycling processes, resulting in a large amount of waste piling up in the surrounding environment. The main problems lie in the lack of infrastructure and modern technology, as well as weak supervision and law enforcement against waste management violations. According to Wecipto in Padilah (2023), effective law enforcement through the imposition of sanctions, both criminal, civil, and administrative, is essential to address these violations.

The author's initial observations included documentation of waste-impacted areas in Samarinda Kota District, from industrial waste to household waste scattered along the streets. The observations demonstrate the need for strict supervision and the effective implementation of administrative sanctions to encourage public compliance. According to Padilah (2023), the purpose of imposing administrative sanctions is to enforce the law, impose penalties, create a deterrent effect, and prevent deterrence. These sanctions include light, moderate, and severe sanctions, as well as forms of state administrative law such as *bestursdwang* (removal of a permit), revocation of a decision, administrative fines, and coercive fees.

The policy regarding the supervision and implementation of administrative sanctions in Samarinda has been outlined in Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022. This regulation requires all parties, including the public, traders, and business owners, to comply with waste management regulations. Administrative sanctions imposed include written warnings, fines, temporary suspension of public services, and revocation of business licenses. This regulation

aims to prevent violations, protect environmental quality, and public health. However, observations indicate that the supervision and implementation of administrative sanctions are not yet optimal, resulting in a gap between the intended practice (*das sollen*) and the reality on the ground (*das sein*). This situation prompted the author to examine the implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning the supervision and implementation of administrative sanctions for waste management in Samarinda City District, with the hope that this research will serve as a useful reference for various parties.

Based on the problem formulation that has been formulated above, the objectives of this study are: (1) To describe and analyze the Implementation of Samarinda Mayor Regulation Number 18 of 2022 Concerning Supervision and Implementation of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City (Case Study in Samarinda City District). (2) To describe and analyze the inhibiting factors in the Implementation of Samarinda Mayor Regulation Number 18 of 2022 Concerning Supervision and Implementation of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City (Case Study in Samarinda City District).

## METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach, aiming to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subjects, including their behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, and other related aspects. According to Moleong (2014: 6), qualitative research is achieved by utilizing linguistic and descriptive forms within the context of known natural phenomena, and employing various scientific methods. This research is qualitatively descriptive, aiming to gain knowledge about one or more variables without comparing or relating them to one another, as explained by Sugiyono (2019: 11). The success of the research depends on a solid understanding of the methods, procedures, locations, data sources, and analysis, ensuring that the results are valid and in accordance with scientific conventions.

In the context of this research, the focus is on the implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning the supervision and application of administrative sanctions for waste management. The implementation of this regulation aims to achieve effective and efficient waste management through supervision involving various parties, including the government, the community, and relevant organizations. Supervision is carried out through guidance and enforcement, while administrative sanctions for violators can take the form of verbal warnings, written warnings, fines, or coercive action. It is hoped that the implementation of this Mayoral Regulation will increase public compliance, maintain cleanliness and health, and protect the environment.

The research focus was determined by prioritizing data relevance and freshness to avoid data duplication. Sugiyono (2019: 207) emphasized that priority, timeliness, and certainty of problem resolution must be guidelines in qualitative research. The indicators used to assess the implementation of this Mayoral Regulation refer to the theory of G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli regarding public policy implementation, which includes several variables determining implementation performance, namely environmental

conditions, inter-organizational relationships, organizational resources, and the characteristics and capabilities of implementing parties.

The data sources for this research consist of primary and secondary data. According to Arikunto (2018: 130), information on research variables can be collected through observation, interviews, or document studies. Primary data was obtained from key informants, namely the Head of the Samarinda City Environmental Agency, the Head of the Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Division, the Head of the Environmental Compliance and Capacity Building Division, sub-district waste managers, and sub-district or village officials. Secondary data, according to Uma Sekaran (2011), was obtained from existing sources such as archives, government documents, newspapers, industry analyses, websites, and publications from the Samarinda City Environmental Agency.

Data collection techniques used observation, interviews, and documentation, as explained by Moleong (2014). Observations were conducted methodically to record the phenomena under investigation with high objectivity and reliability. Interviews were conducted face-to-face using an interview guide to facilitate the data collection process. Documentation included data collection from written documents, photographs, or relevant monumental works as a basis for information.

In data analysis, this study employed an interactive model according to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 30-33), which includes four main stages: data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data collection involved a series of processing steps such as transcription of field notes, correction of recordings, and photo documentation. Data condensation was carried out through the selection, focusing, simplifying, and abstraction of data from field notes, transcripts, and documents. Data presentation aims to organize and present information so that more in-depth contextual analysis can be conducted. Conclusions are drawn by identifying patterns, regularities, and relationships within the data, thus gaining a comprehensive understanding of the research phenomenon.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Results

The results of this study are based on primary data obtained through in-depth interviews with three key informants: the Head of the Samarinda City Environmental Agency, the Head of the Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Division of the Samarinda City Environmental Agency, and the Sub-district Head of Samarinda City. All three played a crucial role in the implementation of Samarinda Mayor Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning Supervision and Implementation of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City.

## **Implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning Supervision and Implementation of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City (Case Study in Samarinda City).**

The implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning Supervision and Implementation of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City (Case Study in Samarinda City) is a strategic effort by the local government to address waste issues in urban areas. Samarinda City District, as the research location, implemented this regulation through a series of integrated monitoring mechanisms involving the Environmental Agency and the Samarinda City District, which routinely monitored locations prone to littering. Administrative sanctions served as the primary means of disciplining the community, with violators subject to fines ranging from Rp 200,000 to strict action such as revoking business licenses. In addition to a repressive approach, the program also prioritized education through intensive outreach programs involving the community in disseminating information about the importance of proper waste management. Implementation in Samarinda City District focused primarily on addressing common problems such as high waste volumes in densely populated areas, illegal dumping practices, and low community participation in waste sorting at the source. The program's success is expected to not only create a more orderly waste management system but also build collective awareness among residents about maintaining a clean environment, particularly in strategic areas that serve as centers of government and economic activity in Samarinda City.

### **Environmental Conditions**

The implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning waste management in Samarinda City District is significantly influenced by environmental conditions, which encompass not only physical facilities such as waste disposal sites (TPS) and collection vehicles, but also public behavior and awareness. Despite the availability of waste management facilities and a regular collection system, many residents still litter or dispose of waste outside designated schedules. This suggests that the primary obstacle lies not in the availability of facilities, but in the community's lack of discipline and collective awareness of environmental protection.

Interviews with various relevant parties, such as the Head of the Environmental Agency, the Head of the Waste Management Division, and field officers, revealed that the Mayoral Regulation provides a strong legal basis for enforcing sanctions and supervision, and facilitates enforcement. However, changes in public behavior are slow and uneven. Several responses indicate that despite increased compliance, some residents still litter, thus suboptimal policy implementation. Education, outreach, and direct outreach to the community are the government's primary efforts to raise awareness, but the results have been limited. From the researcher's perspective, this environmental condition indicates that low public awareness reflects a weak, ingrained culture of environmental order. Therefore, the successful implementation of the Mayoral Regulation depends heavily on more innovative and persuasive educational strategies, which are not merely one-way but also involve emotional aspects, environmental pride, and incentives. Transforming the culture of proper waste

disposal is key to realizing a clean, healthy, and orderly environment, so that the Mayoral Regulation can be effective in the long term.

### **Inter-Organizational Relations**

In the implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022, inter-organizational relations are crucial for ensuring the effectiveness of waste management policies. Implementation of this policy requires the involvement of various parties, including the Environmental Agency (DLH), sub-districts, urban villages, neighborhood associations (RT/RW), and community groups. Interviews indicate that coordination mechanisms are in place, including regular meetings, direct communication between field officers and the DLH, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for handling public reports. Sub-district involvement plays a strategic role as a liaison and facilitator, encouraging community participation through mutual cooperation activities, outreach, and environmental education, while community groups also support monitoring and reporting violations.

However, existing coordination remains operational and incidental, resulting in delayed or uneven waste management responses. Miscommunication between agencies and overlapping authorities present obstacles, especially when reports must navigate multiple bureaucratic stages before being acted upon. The involvement of the private sector and NGOs is also limited, despite the potential for synergy with external parties to accelerate waste management and strengthen oversight. Researchers assess that effective inter-organizational relationships require more than just a formal structure; there must be a culture of synergy, flexible communication between levels, and a strong collaborative spirit. If coordination is carried out in a participatory manner, rather than merely normative, obstacles to policy implementation can be minimized, the monitoring process is accelerated, and rule enforcement becomes more consistent. Therefore, the success of the Mayoral Regulation (Perwali) depends heavily on the quality of cooperation and communication between organizations, in addition to the community's readiness to support the policy.

### **Organizational Resources for Program Implementation**

The implementation of Perwali No. 18 of 2022 in Samarinda City is significantly influenced by the availability of resources, including human resources, budget, and facilities and infrastructure. Observations and interviews indicate that several implementing agencies face limitations in personnel, transportation vehicles, polling stations (TPS), and other supporting facilities, resulting in high workloads and suboptimal field supervision, particularly in densely populated or hard-to-reach areas. To address this, the government is maximizing existing resources through the use of technology, such as online reporting systems, and involving the community, volunteers, and neighborhood communities in maintaining cleanliness and reporting violations. At the sub-district level, limited personnel and facilities are addressed through collaboration between urban village and community units through routine activities such as mutual cooperation (gotong royong) and waste management outreach, maintaining community participation despite limited resources. Obstacles still arise, such as unequal access to technology, a lack of fleets and waste disposal sites (TPS), and increased waste volumes during certain seasons. Meanwhile, the available budget must be

divided among various environmental programs, resulting in waste management not always receiving full priority. Researchers assess that limited resources are a classic challenge in public policy implementation, but they can be overcome through collaborative innovation, community participation, private sector support, and needs-based budget planning to make the implementation of the Mayoral Regulation more effective and sustainable.

### **Characteristics and Capabilities of Implementers**

The implementation of Mayoral Regulation No. 18 of 2022 in Samarinda Kota District relies heavily on the implementing agencies as the spearheads who directly interact with the community to conduct supervision, reprimands, and impose sanctions. The implementing agencies consist of Environmental Agency (DLH) officers, sub-district and urban village officials, and sanitation workers, each with different but interrelated duties and responsibilities. Their characteristics, capabilities, and readiness significantly influence the effectiveness of policy implementation. Mr. Akhmad, the representative of the Head of the Samarinda City Environmental Agency, stated that the Environmental Agency regularly provides training to ensure officers understand the contents of the Mayoral Regulation, enforcement procedures, and how to interact with residents in a humane manner. This ensures that actions in the field are not limited to warnings or sanctions but also provide education and solutions. A similar opinion was expressed by Mr. Zainal from Plb3, who emphasized the importance of understanding procedures, professionalism, performance evaluation, and disseminating regulations through various media to avoid shock to residents when policies are implemented.

Ms. Wardiyati from the sub-district office added that although the implementers had received training, their ability to deal with the community still needed to be strengthened, especially when residents were unfamiliar with the Mayoral Regulation and easily rejected or became angry when reprimanded. Humanistic strategies, good communication, and a persuasive approach proved effective in gaining community acceptance. Mr. Bobby Sanjaya and Ms. Wargenti's views indicated that the implementers' enthusiasm was high, but limited technical knowledge and a lack of regular training made some hesitant to enforce the regulations, particularly regarding administrative sanctions. Mr. Erwin from the Environmental Compliance and Capacity Building Division emphasized that despite the implementers' enthusiasm, their ability to apply sanctions and address social conflict still needed to be improved through ongoing training that focused not only on operational techniques but also on communication and social approaches.

Interviews revealed that the characteristics and abilities of implementers significantly determine the relationship between regulations and field reality. The Environmental Agency (DLH) is striving to strengthen their capacity through training that emphasizes policy understanding, communication skills, and a humanistic approach. Challenges faced include a lack of experience in handling community resistance and the psychological pressures faced when imposing sanctions. According to researchers, the successful implementation of the Mayoral Regulation is greatly influenced by implementing officers who are adaptive, communicative, and solution-oriented. Training needs to be directed not only at regulatory

aspects but also at empathy skills, conflict management, and community-based advocacy strategies so that policies can be implemented effectively, accepted by the community, and remain humane.

### **Factors Hindering the Implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 Concerning Supervision and Enforcement of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City (Case Study in Samarinda City District)**

The implementation of Mayoral Regulation No. 18 of 2022 in Samarinda City District faces various technical and social obstacles. Mr. Akhmad, Representative of the Head of the Samarinda City Environmental Agency, stated that limited human resources (HR) and low community participation are the main obstacles. Many residents do not understand or care about the importance of waste management programs, resulting in less than optimal community support (Interview, May 19, 2025). Mr. Zainal from the Hazardous and Toxic Waste Division expressed a similar sentiment, emphasizing that limited manpower and the vast area to be monitored make monitoring difficult, especially if the community is uncooperative. Consequently, repeated outreach campaigns are necessary in the same locations (Interview, May 19, 2025).

Ms. Wardiyati, a representative of the Samarinda City Sub-district Head, added that officers often face resistance from the community, including anger or rejection when reprimanded, resulting in high psychological stress in the field (Interview, May 22, 2025). Mr. Erwin from the Environmental Compliance and Capacity Building Division explained that other obstacles include inadequate facilities and infrastructure, such as fleets and waste disposal sites (TPS), as well as suboptimal coordination between agencies. Limited budgets also prevent the focus of waste management from being fully met (Interview, September 18, 2025).

Mr. Bobby Sanjaya and Ms. Wargenti emphasized that public awareness, limited fleets and waste disposal sites (TPS), a limited number of officers, and inter-agency coordination are factors contributing to uneven field supervision and less than optimal policy implementation, despite officers' continued efforts to carry out their duties (Interview, September 17, 2025).

Overall, the research indicates that the obstacles to the implementation of this Mayoral Regulation are a combination of structural and cultural factors, including limited human resources, infrastructure, inter-agency coordination, and low public participation and awareness. The researchers assess that the necessary solutions must be multidimensional, including ongoing training for officers to better prepare them for community resistance, providing incentives for neighborhood units (RT/RW) that actively support supervision, involving local communities in education, and evaluating and improving the inter-agency coordination system to ensure a faster and more targeted response to violations. Without addressing these obstacles, the sustainability of waste management policies in Samarinda City will remain vulnerable and ineffective.

## Discussion

### Environmental Conditions

Environmental conditions significantly influence the success of policy implementation. According to G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli in Subarsono (2022:101), the environment encompasses social, cultural, and economic aspects, as well as the active role of the community as beneficiaries of policies. In the context of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation No. 18 of 2022, Samarinda City District faces challenges related to waste culture, collective awareness, and the availability of public facilities.

Interviews indicate that littering remains widespread, especially in densely populated areas. This is due to low public awareness and a lack of understanding of the long-term impacts on health and the environment, despite the government providing waste collection stations (TPS) and waste collection schedules. Culturally, some residents consider littering not a serious offense, necessitating an educational approach through community leaders, religious institutions, and youth groups to further instill the value of cleanliness, beyond administrative regulations.

Community participation in environmental activities, such as community service, is also uneven; some neighborhood units (RTs) are active, while others are rarely involved. This highlights the need to strengthen the community's social conditions through ongoing communication and a humanistic approach from policy implementers.

Researchers emphasize that environmental change in Samarinda City District cannot be achieved through law enforcement alone; it must be accompanied by the development of a new culture that makes cleanliness part of residents' social identity. The recommendation is to integrate government regulations and cultural approaches to more effectively foster public awareness.

### Inter-Organizational Relations

The success of policy implementation is greatly influenced by inter-organizational cooperation. According to G. Shabbir Cheema and Rondinelli in Astuti (2023), strong coordinating relationships between implementers are key to policy success. In the context of Mayoral Regulation No. 18 of 2022, waste management requires coordination between the Environmental Agency (DLH), sub-district heads, village heads, neighborhood associations (RT/RW), and community organizations, as each party has an interconnected role.

However, in practice, inter-organizational relations are not fully synergistic. Despite formal coordination, such as regular meetings, technical implementation is still hampered by slow communication and overlapping authority. For example, when residents violate regulations, some parties are confused about whether to report them to the DLH, the sub-district, or the village head first. This situation indicates the absence of a comprehensively disseminated integrated Standard Operating Procedure (SOP); SOPs that are only known at the agency or sub-district level leave implementers at the lowest level without a clear reference point. As a result, violations are not strictly enforced, and the public lacks confidence in the effectiveness of the regulations.

Furthermore, inter-organizational relations are also influenced by the personal attitudes of implementers. In some areas, program success is determined more by good relationships between officers and residents than by formal coordination systems. This confirms that formal institutions are not functioning optimally and still rely on individual initiative.

Researchers recommend that relevant institutions strengthen cross-sector coordination through joint standard operating procedures (SOPs), the use of communication technologies such as digital coordination groups, and the establishment of regular inter-organizational communication forums. This ensures that all implementers have a shared understanding of how to implement waste management policies.

### **Organizational Resources**

The success of policy implementation is highly dependent on the availability of organizational resources. According to G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli in Safitri et al. (2005), resources include human resources (HR) such as implementing personnel, as well as non-human resources such as budgets, equipment, facilities, and supporting infrastructure. Without adequate resource support, the implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 cannot run optimally.

The research results show that implementing agencies in Samarinda City District face limitations, particularly in terms of workforce and supporting equipment. The Department of Environment (DLH) has limited sanitation personnel covering large areas, while at the sub-district level, the human resources tasked with monitoring and educating the public often overlap with other tasks, thus limiting their focus on waste management.

Furthermore, budget constraints are a significant obstacle. Operational supervision and education departments lack sufficient funds for outreach materials, banners, or extensive communication media. Facilities such as waste collection vehicles and temporary disposal sites (TPS) are also unavailable or in poor condition in some areas, hampering the smooth operation of daily waste management.

Researchers assess that this situation requires serious attention, including increasing the dedicated budget, recruiting or involving environmental volunteers, and training human resources so that field implementers' duties extend beyond administrative duties to include social aspects. Collaboration with the private sector can also be an alternative to address the lack of local government facilities and logistics.

### **Characteristics and Capabilities of Implementing Agents**

According to Cheema and Rondinelli in Pane (2023), the characteristics and capabilities of implementing agents are crucial elements in the success of policy implementation. These factors include bureaucratic structure, work norms, internal relationships between implementers, and the individual's personal capacity to carry out tasks effectively. The success of public policy depends heavily on the implementing agents' understanding of the policy and their ability to carry out professional functions.

In the implementation of Mayoral Regulation No. 18 of 2022 in Samarinda City District, implementing agents come from the Environmental Agency (DLH), sub-districts, and other relevant parties. Interviews indicate that some implementers understand the substance of the

policy, but others do not fully understand the oversight mechanisms and stages of administrative sanctions, resulting in uneven capacity and understanding. Complex bureaucratic structures and overlapping authorities create lengthy coordination channels, and reports of violations are often slow to respond. Implementing agents also face social challenges, including citizen resistance and a lack of support from community leaders, as well as pressure and conflict when enforcing regulations within their own communities.

Researchers recommend increasing the capacity of implementers through regular training, both in technical aspects such as data management and violation reporting, and soft skills such as effective communication, conflict mediation, and social negotiation. Moral support and protection from the government are also crucial for implementers to feel safe and confident. With competent implementing agents and systematic support, policy implementation will be more focused, effective, and sustainable.

Factors Hindering the Implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 Concerning Supervision and Enforcement of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City (Case Study in Samarinda City District)

#### **Low Public Awareness**

Low public awareness is a major obstacle to the implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning waste management. Observations and interviews show that many residents still litter, including in areas with posted restrictions or outside of the collection schedule. This indicates that public behavior is not aligned with the objectives of city government policy.

The public's limited understanding of the substance and purpose of the regulation contributes to low compliance. Many residents are unaware that disposing of waste inappropriately is an administrative violation that can be subject to sanctions. Public awareness campaigns have not yet reached all levels of society, especially in densely populated areas and lower-middle-class communities. Some residents even admitted to being unaware of the formal regulations, having only heard about them through word of mouth.

Opposition also emerged from residents who felt excluded from policy formulation or burdened by the new regulations, particularly because they were not accompanied by significant improvements in sanitation facilities or services. Researchers emphasized the need for a participatory and educational approach from the government, with community-based communication strategies delivered through community or religious leaders, to collectively build a culture of environmental order.

#### **Unequal Readiness of Implementers**

The quality and readiness of implementers in the field are critical factors in the successful implementation of Mayoral Regulation No. 18 of 2022. Researchers found that not all officers at the sub-district and village levels have sufficient understanding and skills to optimally monitor and apply administrative sanctions. Some officers admitted to not understanding the detailed technical procedures, resulting in confusion and inconsistency in actions in the field. A lack of follow-up training is a major contributing factor. Although

training was conducted at the beginning of the policy, not all officers had the opportunity to participate. Furthermore, the lack of regular evaluations of implementers' performance makes it difficult to monitor their effectiveness, which impacts public trust in the government's assertiveness.

In addition to technical aspects, psychological factors also pose a barrier. Some officers are reluctant to reprimand violators for fear of social conflict, personal closeness, or pressure from residents, resulting in violations often being overlooked. Researchers emphasize the need for additional training not only on technical aspects, but also on persuasive communication, conflict mediation, and public service ethics to ensure implementers have the confidence and interpersonal skills to deal effectively with the public. 3. Lack of an Effective Reporting Mechanism

One crucial aspect of policy oversight is the availability of a reporting mechanism accessible to the public. Researchers noted that, to date, there is no structured and effective reporting system for waste management in Samarinda City District. The lack of a hotline, reporting app, or complaint post makes it difficult for the public to submit formal complaints. As a result, some violations go undetected because oversight relies solely on a limited number of field officers. Some residents who care about the environment are also reluctant to report violations because they feel their concerns will not be followed up. Some have even submitted verbal complaints to neighborhood association (RT) or sub-district officials without receiving a clear response.

Researchers emphasize that in the implementation of public policies involving public participation, a reporting mechanism is a crucial instrument for ensuring residents feel involved and valued. Without this system, policies are one-way and less responsive to field dynamics. Therefore, researchers recommend that the city government, through the Environmental Agency (DLH) or sub-district, provide reporting channels that are easily accessible, quickly responded to, and integrated with a clear follow-up system. This will improve oversight and strengthen public participation in maintaining a clean environment.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the implementation of Samarinda Mayoral Regulation Number 18 of 2022 concerning the Supervision and Implementation of Administrative Sanctions for Waste Management in Samarinda City District has been underway, but its implementation has not yet reached an optimal level. Formally, this policy has a clear regulatory framework, institutional support, and objectives to be achieved, but the reality on the ground shows that many aspects still need to be improved so that the policy's effectiveness is truly felt by the community. From an environmental perspective, the biggest challenge lies in the low public awareness of disposing of waste in the designated places and at the designated times. Many residents still litter despite the availability of facilities and regulations. Education and outreach conducted by the government and related parties have begun to bring positive changes, but their distribution is not evenly distributed and has not been able to reach all levels of society. Therefore, environmental culture transformation still requires time and more creative and

inclusive strategies. From an inter-organizational perspective, policy implementation still faces obstacles in the form of weak coordination between implementing agencies. Working relationships between the Environmental Agency, sub-districts, urban villages, and neighborhood associations (RT/RW) have not been implemented in an integrated and consistent manner. Unstructured communication leads to differences in understanding and implementation in the field, and the lack of a regular coordination forum hinders optimal policy evaluation, resulting in inconsistent enforcement of sanctions and weak oversight. From an organizational resource perspective, limited resources are a major obstacle because the number of cleaning staff and field supervisors is not commensurate with the volume of waste and the area to be handled. Supporting facilities, such as waste collection vehicles and Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS), remain limited and unevenly distributed, while the available budget is inadequate to fully support the program, including providing physical facilities, outreach activities, and capacity building for implementers. As a result, policy implementation is not as effective as expected. From the perspective of the characteristics and capabilities of implementing agents, the study found that some officers still do not fully understand the procedures for applying administrative sanctions. The lack of regular training and guidance makes officers hesitant to take action against violators, particularly due to concerns about causing social conflict, resulting in inconsistent policy implementation and potentially weakening the government's image. In addition to these four factors, the study also identified an additional obstacle in the form of an unavailability of effective reporting and complaint mechanisms. Communities struggle to submit complaints or report violations because there are no easily accessible official channels. Potential violations often go unaddressed, reducing public trust in the policy's effectiveness. Overall, the research results show that Samarinda Mayor Regulation Number 18 of 2022 is a strategic step in improving the waste management system and building a culture of environmental order in Samarinda City, but the success of its implementation is highly dependent on increasing public awareness, strengthening inter-agency coordination, providing adequate resources, increasing the capacity of implementing agents, and providing a transparent and accountable reporting system.

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