

Review on Economic valuation of solid waste management in Bandar Lampung, Lampung

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Abstract : *The characteristics of solid waste in Bandar Lampung have not been identified yet. Then the management of solid waste is still looking for the best model and its policy. The contribution from women in the municipal solid waste management has not been adequate mainly due to its policy which has not been suitable for women. Therefore, the women have not had bargaining position in the environmental management. The research project will contribute to the household solid waste management, which directly involving mothers or women to have a role in the determining what products should be used in the daily business which environmentally friendly.*

Keywords: solid waste, management, gender, municipal, environment

Introduction

Gender aspect

Women will be involved directly in the household solid waste management by separating the solid waste by its characteristics. The solid waste can be categorized into two types, the organic waste and anorganic waste. The organic waste can be easily dissociated naturally. The anorganic solid waste is difficult to disarray. The most appropriate handling of anorganic waste is 3 R (reduce, reuse, and recycle). The mothers or women can be guided to choose the environmentally friendly products, especially for the household products. The mothers themselves are generally wise to choose the safety products provided that they are informed beforehand.

Policy context.

Government initiatives in solid waste management has issued the regulation known as UU-18/2008 about Solid Waste management emphasize on the first priority that everybody should reduce the waste as much as you can. The residual of solid waste from the waste reducing process treated by certain treatment and throw into landfill. In accordance to the government regulation of UU-18/2008 the reducing of solid waste include: reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Research objectives.

1. General Objective: To find the characteristics of solid waste in Bandar Lampung. To find the role of mothers or women in handling of solid waste for the Bandar Lampung.
- .2 To set the willingness to pay using contingent valuation method.

Literature reviews. In developing countries, the unbecoming solid waste management was mainly due to insufficient land resources for waste disposal and the identification of an appropriate solid waste management program (Jin et.al., 2006). In Malaysia the downside of excessively generated solid waste was the results of incompetency of solid waste services due to weaknesses in the institutional, financial, and technical aspects Nik Nor Rahimah Nik Ab Rahim et.al.(2012) had the willingness to pay for Integrated Solid Waste Management in Kota Bharu, Kelantan by applying contingent valuation method.

Research Methods. The contingent valuation method will be employed. Dichotomous choice contingent valuation method (DC-CVM) will be employed in the study to estimate the communities WTP towards Integrated Solid waste management in Bandar Lampung. The study will be carried out covering whole districts (at least 5 districts) under the management of SOKLI (Satuan Organisasi Kebersihan Lingkungan). These areas include Tanjung Karang Barat, Tanjung Karang Timur, Teluk Betung, Kemiling, Kupang Teba, Panjang. The initial development

of the DC-CVM method in the study required data collection process through questionnaire survey. In this study the payment from the communities to SOKLI was calculated for monthly basis. The elicitation method selected for this CVM study was single bounded, dichotomous choice. In this format, each respondent was presented with contingent valuation scenario that offers future government policy. The respondent will be told that the government will impose the stated cost for the policy execution. A random assigned price was offered and response regarding WTP for that amount was recorded. Therefore, in the study the respondent will be asked about their WTP for the given price to implement Municipal Solid waste management in Bandar Lampung. They have to choose either Yes or NO. The questionnaire was designed into four sections. The first section of general question. The second is the most vital part covering contingent valuation scenario. The third, covered question on attitude and perception. The fourth, designed to attain information regarding the respondent socioeconomic background.

Willingness to pay estimation: There are three approaches developed to estimate WTP from DC-CV data initiated by Bishop and Heberlein (1979), Hanemann (1984), and Cameron (1988). In our research these three approaches will be conducted and compared. **Statistical analysis:** The collected data from questionnaire survey was scrutinized for incorporated analysis in which to include descriptive and economic valuation analysis, which implicated in determining the WTP estimation.

Expected outputs and dissemination.

The potential topic for the journal style is “Economic valuation of Solid waste management of SOKLI in Bandar Lampung, Lampung.” For the policy paper is “The involvement of women in reducing the Solid Waste. Evidence from Bandar Lampung, Lampung.”

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