Preferensi rumah tangga terhadap layanan manajemen sampah ramah lingkungan tps 3r studi kasus kecamatan cempaka putih = Household preferences for ecological solid waste management services tps 3r case study cempaka putih sub district

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Abstrak

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Pertumbuhan penduduk, pertumbuhan ekonomi dan urbanisasi di kota- kota besar di negara berkembang seperti Jakarta menyebabkan timbulan/generasi sampah semakin meningkat. Sementara itu kapasitas TPA semakin menurun. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut diperlukan upaya pengurangan sampah sejak dari sumbernya. TPS 3R dapat mengurangi volume sampah yang diangkut dan dibuang ke TPA melalui pengomposan dan daur ulang pada skala kawasan. Namun demikian TPS 3R sangat mengandalkan peran serta masyarakat dalam bentuk retribusi sampah dan pemilahan sampah sejak dari sumbernya. Metode Choice Modeling (CM) dan Contingent Valuation (CV) digunakan untuk mengetahui WTP masyarakat atas beragam pilihan layanan sampah berbasis 3R. CM digunakan untuk mengestimasi harga implisit tiap atribut layanan seperti aroma TPS, pemilahan dan frekuensi pengumpulan sampah. Hasil CM menunjukkan pemilahan sampah dari sumber masih merupakan beban bagi rumah tangga sedangkan aroma TPS yang semakin tidak bau dan pemilahan sampah di TPS menambah utilitas rumah tangga. Secara keseluruhan rumah tangga ternyata memberikan penilaian yang cukup tinggi pada layanan manajemen sampah berbasis 3R. Dengan membandingkan potensi pendapatan dengan biaya layanan manajemen sampah tiap skenario, ditemukan bahwa tingkat cost recovery layanan manajemen sampah ramah lingkungan/TPS 3R lebih tinggi dibandingkan layanan konvensional. Dengan adanya tingkat cost recovery yang lebih tinggi dan sejumlah eksternalitas positif yang dapat diperoleh, tidak ada alasan bagi pemda untuk tidak mendukung layanan manajemen sampah berbasis 3R.
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ABSTRACT
Population,economic growth and urbanization in big cities in developing countries like Jakarta cause proliferating growth in solid waste generation. Meanwhile landfill capacity is diminishing. To overcome this problem, efforts to reduce waste from the source are needed. Solid waste intermediate treatment facilities based on 3R principles (TPS 3R) can reduce waste which must be transported and disposed through communal composting and recycling. However TPS 3R relies on community participation in the form of waste retribution and at-source-wastesorting. Choice Modelling (CM) and Contingent Valuation (CV) are used to elicit

consumers? willingness to pay (WTP) for different service options. The CM especially aims to estimate the implicit price for each service attribute such as the TPS odour, at source waste sorting and collection frequency. CM results indicate at-source-waste-sorting is still a burden for households while the diminishing bad odour and waste sorting in TPS add household utilities. Overall household turned out to give a fairly high valuation on 3R-based solid waste management services. By comparing the potential service fee revenue with its operational cost in each scenario, it was found that the cost recovery rate of ecological solid waste management service/TPS 3R is higher than the conventional one. With higher cost recovery rate and a number of positive externalities that can be obtained, there is no reason for the government not to support 3R-based solid waste management service/TPS 3R.;Population,economic growth and urbanization in big cities in developing countries like Jakarta cause proliferating growth in solid waste generation. Meanwhile landfill capacity is diminishing. To overcome this problem, efforts to reduce waste from the source are needed. Solid waste intermediate treatment facilities based on 3R principles (TPS 3R) can reduce waste which must be transported and disposed through communal composting and recycling. However TPS 3R relies on community participation in the form of waste retribution and at-source-wastesorting. Choice Modelling (CM) and Contingent Valuation (CV) are used to elicit

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