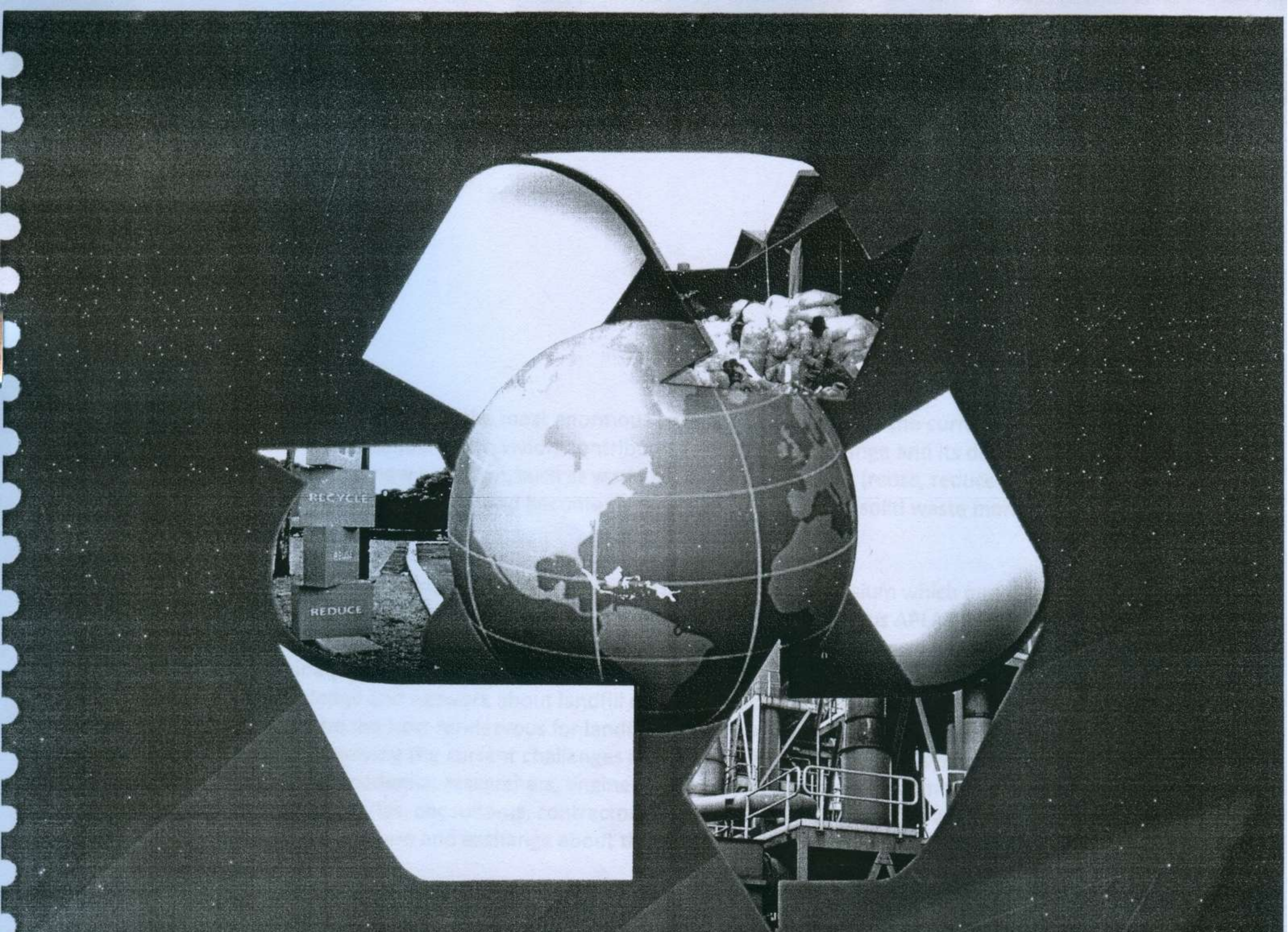

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Evaluation of Cilowong Landfill in Serang City

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Abstract

The emergence of environmental pollution round the landfill because unfulfilled technical requirements according with national standards. (Policy and National Strategy for Waste Management Systems, Department of Public Works 2006). Cilowong landfilling Kota Serang has operated since1995. The beginning system that will do is control landfill, but in fact is done open dumping. Cilowong landfill area of agriculture (rice fields) and the plantation of tree and shrubs located on the edge of a cliff.Waste transported to TPA for 180.34 Cilowong m3/day (TPA UPDT Cilowong, 2010). In 2009 occurred the garbage land slide that covered the land around ± 7 pesawahan Ha and leachate from the waste that has polluted the environment. With these facts it is necessary to evaluate the performance of TPA Cilowong. Methods of research conducted by survey method.Data processed using primary and secondary data. Data were analyzed by descriptive analysis. The research results concluded that: (1) An increase in waste that goes to landfill annually (2)handling the garbage does not fit the criteria for landfill control system planned at the beginning, (3)Facilities support buildings do not meet the criteria for landfill and control and fill drainage systems are not optimally, (4)physically, the region has not been worthy of being the location of final waste processing. Advice can be given, among others. (1)The imposition ofwaste entering into TPA so it can match the capacity, (2) Optimizing return the existing drainage system at the landfill for leachate distribution (3) rehabilitation remainder of ±5.3 ha of land which has been covered by the land slide swaste by using technologies.

Keywords: landfill, leachate, rehabilitation.

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Policy and Guidelines Vis-À-Vis Their Implementation and Compliance: The Key Factor for Sustainability in Solid Waste Management

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Abstract

This has given rise to environmental management problems especially related to water supply, sanitation and infrastructure to synchronize with the growth of urban sprawl. Despite the provision of primary amenities by local governments, management of municipal solid waste is given a lower priority in most urban management agenda of developing countries. Though countries have adopted the Agenda 21, adequate steps are not being taken to achieve sustainability in solid waste management (SWM). One of the key measures for improving the SWM scenario is by legislating appropriate policies with guidelines to augment them. Thus sustainability could then be achieved to ensure compliance to policies for reducing environmental degradation. This paper highlights how stringent policies in solid waste management can help developing countries to move towards sustainable systems. It also highlights the Indonesian scenario where despite sustainable policies at the national level, lack of adequate guidelines at the lower administrative levels has led to inattention towards management of waste and variation in patterns of management. In addition to the appropriate guidelines, there is a lack of technical capacity as well as the need to prioritize SWM into the mainstream of a local government. Policy makers need to be aware through capacity building and legal provisions on the importance of sustainable SWM. The community served by SWM systems should also comply with the legal provisions. Only then can sustainability be achieved in SWM with enhanced resource recovery and measure towards the achievement of Agenda 21.

Keywords: Agenda 21, institutional aspects, policies and guidelines, SWM, sustainability.