

ABSTRACT

The influence of urbanization is population density in a city, with uncontrolled density will cause several problems including garbage problems. Population density in Bandung City is 14888 people / km², is the city with the highest population density in West Java. The amount of waste produced by the city of Bandung in a day is 1494 tons, 60% of the waste comes from households, which can be transported to landfill only 80% of the total waste.

The waste problem must be resolved immediately by starting waste management with the concept of *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle* (3R) which is commonly applied in a city that uses the green city concept. The city of Bandung was chosen to represent Indonesia to realize green city by the International Economic Cooperation and Development Organization (OECD). One of the dimensions of green city is *green waste* containing the determination of waste reduction targets, strategies to improve the quality and coverage of cleaning services, the provision of facilities and infrastructure, the role of the community, regional cooperation the use of green technology and the development of waste processing infrastructure. Based on the literature review conducted by the author, until now there are no standard variabels and indikators that can be used to measure solid waste *green waste* from households.

The method used in this study is an explorative qualitative method. The purpose of this research is to find out what variabels and indikators are appropriate to measure the level of *green waste* in the city of Bandung. The steps taken to answer the research objectives are first, conducting literature studies, conducting interviews with resource persons by applying the quadrature helix concept, namely Government, Academicity, Business Player and Citizens with a total of 16 people.

Based on the literature study, this study found 5 variabels and 21 indikators to measure *green waste*. From the results of interviews and analytical sentiments there are 3 indikators that have an agreed average value of narasumberts of less than 60%, namely indikators of Quality of *Recycled* organic materials, Integration of community and informal recycling sectors and the Adequacy of national framework. So that the indikator is not used in this study. This study also found 4 new indikators with an agreed average value of 87.5%, an indikator of decreasing the amount of waste per person, a unit of recycling operation, a degree of communication, collaboration for Recycling Program and a degree of Performance monitoring. Thus this study proposes a model for measuring *green waste* with 5 variabels and 22 indikators. The five variabels are environment control, financial sustainability, operational management, public participation and awareness and institutional and policy framework.

This study produced a model containing variabels and indikators to measure *green waste* as part of a green city in the city of Bandung, but not yet tested and measured the index of *green waste*. Thus, further research is recommended to test and measure the *green waste* index by using the model produced in this study.

Keyword: *Sustainability, Solid Waste Management, Green City, Green waste, Reduce Reuse, Recycle (3R)*