

**FAKTOR DETERMINAN DALAM PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN  
*WASTE-TO-ENERGY* DI INDONESIA**

**(Studi Kasus di TPPAS Regional Lulut Nambo, Kabupaten Bogor)**

**TESIS**

Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Syarat Memperoleh Gelar Magister Manajemen  
Program Studi Manajemen



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**FAKTOR DETERMINAN DALAM PEMBANGUNAN  
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Magister Manajemen pada Program Studi Magister Manajemen  
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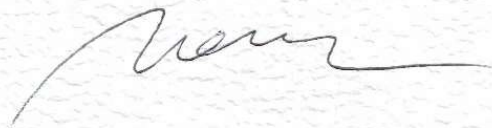
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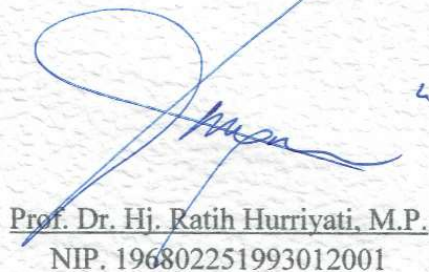


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## PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN ISI TESIS

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa tesis dengan judul “**Faktor Determinan Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan *Waste-To-Energy* di Indonesia (Studi Kasus di TPPAS Regional Lulut Nambo, Kabupaten Bogor)**” beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya sendiri dan tidak melakukan penjiplakan atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan yang berlaku dalam masyarakat keilmuan.

Atas pernyataan ini, saya siap menanggung risiko ataupun sanksi yang dijatuhkan kepada saya apabila kemudian adanya pelanggaran terhadap etika keilmuan dalam karya saya ini, atau ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian tesis ini.

Bandung, Februari 2020

Yang Membuat Pernyataan

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## ABSTRAK

Nurina Khoirunisa Nusantari (1706527). **Faktor Determinan Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan *Waste-To-Energy* di Indonesia (Studi Kasus di TPPAS Regional Lulut Nambo, Kabupaten Bogor)** dibawah bimbingan :

Dr. H. Mokh. Adib Sultan, ST., MT dan Dr. Chairul Furqon, S.Sos., M.M

*Waste-to-energy* mulai dilirik di Indonesia dalam menangani sampah yang menumpuk. Sampah dapat diolah menjadi energi lainnya seperti *Refuse Derived Fuel* (RDF) yang merupakan bahan bakar alternatif pengganti batu bara. Salah satu proyek *waste-to-energy* dengan menggunakan teknologi *mechanical biology treatment* (MBT) yang mengolah sampah menjadi RDF akan dibangun di Nambo. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui indikator yang menjadi faktor penentu dalam pembangunan *waste-to-energy* yang berkelanjutan di Indonesia.

Metode yang digunakan ialah metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Penelitian ini akan menyajikan dengan jelas suatu uraian deskriptif secara faktual, sistematis dan cermat. Data yang digunakan merupakan data primer yang diperoleh melalui wawancara dan observasi dan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari dokumen dan arsip. Pada penelitian ini kombinasi PESTEL-SWOT digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi isu internal dan eksternal yang digunakan sebagai indikator keberlanjutan secara menyeluruh serta AHP digunakan untuk mengevaluasi dan kuantifikasi indikator keberlanjutan yang dibentuk sebagai faktor prioritas.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan aspek sosial sebagai aspek dengan tingkat kepentingan tertinggi (20,6%). Kemudian indikator utama yang menjadi faktor penentu pembangunan berkelanjutan *waste-to-energy* di Indonesia yaitu pengoperasiannya tidak akan menimbulkan bau, dan mempengaruhi kesehatan dalam pengoperasiannya (+0,0168), nilai biaya manfaat sosial yang tinggi dari pelaksanaan proyek (+0,0164), memperpanjang umur landfill (+0,0157), membuka lapangan pekerjaan (+0,0145) dan timbulan sampah yang meningkat akibat dari jumlah penduduk yang meningkat (+0,144).

Kata kunci : PESTEL, SWOT, AHP, *waste-to-energy*

## ABSTRACT

Nurina Khoirunisa Nusantari (1706527). **Faktor Determinan Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Waste-To-Energy di Indonesia (Studi Kasus di TPPAS Regional Lulut Nambo, Kabupaten Bogor)** *this thesis was guider by:*

Dr. H. Mokh. Adib Sultan, ST., MT *and* Dr. Chairul Furqon, S.Sos., M.M

Waste-to-energy is starting to be looked at Indonesia in handling waste generation. Waste can be processed into other energy such as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) which is an alternative fuel for coal. One of the waste-to-energy projects using mechanical biology treatment (MBT) technology that processes waste into RDF will be built in Nambo. This study aims to find indicators that are determine sustainable factors in sustainable waste-to-energy development in Indonesia.

The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive research approach. This research will present clearly description factually, systematically and carefully. The data used are primary data obtained through interviews and observations and secondary data obtained from documents and archives. In this study the PESTEL-SWOT combination is used to identify internal and external issues that are used as indicators of overall sustainability and AHP is used to evaluate and quantify sustainability indicators that are formed as priority factors.

The results showed social aspects as aspects with the highest level of importance (20.6%). Then the main indicators that determine the sustainable development of waste-to-energy in Indonesia are that the operation will not cause odor, and affect health in its operation (+0.0168), the high value of social benefit costs from project implementation (+0.0164 ), extending the life of landfills (+0.0157), opening up jobs (+0.0145) and increasing waste generation resulting from an increase in population (+0.144).

Keywords : PESTEL, SWOT, AHP, *waste-to-energy*

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