

Provincial government use regionalization of landfill as part of solution. The government believes that it could improve availability of budgeting by cooperation among local(s), provincial and central government, SWM technology (thermal and/or non-thermal), public and private partnership and implementing Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R) concept.

In the waste management of West Java (**Figure 5**), municipality or regency has authority to manage solid waste management from the source to the final treatment and disposal site. Meanwhile, Provincial government's authority is to manage regional solid waste management at the final treatment and disposal site. In this case, provincial government acts as cross-boundary cooperation.

So far, West Java lacks in research about waste management. There is no record regarding cooperation between government and education institutions to combat waste problem in West Java. Even though some actions were already made, but there is no evidence about the evaluation of the data.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the Indonesia Ministry of Environmental Central Bureau of statistics data, there are four regions that contribute more waste, such as Ciamis regency, Sukabumi Regency, Bandung city, and West Bandung city consecutively. Mostly, about 56% type of waste is food and leftovers. The problem of municipal solid waste in West Java requires a complex solution. Some regions have their own policy in this case. Furthermore, all stakeholders must take responsibility through the process of reducing waste in West Java.

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