

Nomor Poster : 1  
 Judul : Assessing e Willingness of Food Stall to Participate in Food Waste Handling  
 Penulis : Meti Ekayani, Desi Wulansari, Cika Manupada  
 Keterangan : Pernah dipresentasikan pada The 2nd Joint Seminar on Agricultural, Resource, and Environmental Economics (JSAREE)  
 Email : meti@apps.ipb.ac.id  
 Kategori SDGs :





## ASSESSING THE WILLINGNESS OF FOOD STALL TO PARTICIPATE IN FOOD WASTE HANDLING



The 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Seminar on Agricultural, Resource, and Environmental Economics, (JSAREE ). Kuala Lumpur, October 21, 2019

Authors: Meti Ekayani<sup>1</sup>, Desi Wulansari<sup>2</sup>, Cika Manupada<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Resources and Environmental Economy, IPB University Bogor Indonesia  
<sup>2</sup>Environmental Resource Management Graduate Study Program, IPB University Bogor Indonesia

---

### ABSTRACT

Food waste has become a global problem. Indonesia is the second largest producer of food waste. The amount of food waste depends on the behavior of producers and consumers. Food stall as producer is responsible for managing their waste such as willingness to sort and pay for waste management. The purpose of this study is to determine the amount of food waste and it's loss of values and to examine the willingness of food stall to participate in waste management. The method used is SNI 19-3964-1994, food weighing, and Contingent Valuation Methods (CVM). The results showed that the composition of the largest food waste was rice and vegetables, where the largest producers of food waste had the lowest Willingness to Pay (WTP).



---

### BACKGROUND

The problem of food waste is one of the targets discussed in the 12th goal of SDGs, which is to realize sustainable consumption and production patterns. SDGs apply to all countries in the world, included Indonesia. However, the rethe Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU) in 2016 considered that Indonesia in the second world's largest producer of food waste. Food waste is resulted from various sources, one of those is food stalls. According to the Polluter Pays Principle concept, food stalls should be responsible for managing their waste, through waste management activities and/or fees contribution.



---

### METHODS

- Procedure, time of data collection, and calculation of food waste refers to SNI 19-3964-1994 (BSN 1994).
- Food weighing method for valuing of food waste loss, which is converted in raw conditions using the conversion factor named *faktor konversi Masak Mentah* (FKMM) (Kemenkes 2014).
- The participation of food stall is obtained through in-depth interview.
- Willingness to Pay (WTP) of food stalls are obtained using the Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) approach.



---

Table 1 Food Stall Samples

No.	Food stall types	Population (N)	Sample (n)
1	Warung Padang	4	1
2	Warung Sunda	15	5
3	Warung Teggal	14	4
4	A La Carte	19	6
Total		52	16



---

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge BIMAK of IPB University and Head of the Babakan Village for for supporting this research.

### RESULTS

Figure 1 Participation Type of Food Stalls in Waste Management


Figure 2 Composition of Food Waste

Figure 3 Amount, Loss Value of Food Waste, and WTP for Food Waste Handling

---

### CONCLUSION

The composition of the largest food waste is rice (60%) and vegetables (35%). The amount of food waste from food stalls is 6,383 kg/year with a loss value of USD 3,371.97/year. The participation of food stall producers in the food waste handling is 76%, consists of the activity of waste sorting, retribution paying, and both. Not all food stalls are aware with their produced waste. The food stalls with highest food waste are having the lowest willingness to pay for food waste handling.



---

### REFERENCES

Anriany D, Martianto D. 2013. Estimasi sisa nasi konsumen di beberapa jenis rumah makan di Kota Bogor. *Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan*. 8 (1): 33-38.

[BSN] Badan Standardisasi Nasional. 1994. Metode pengambilan dan pengukuran contoh timbulan dan komposisi sampah perkotaan SNI 19-3964-1994. Jakarta (ID): BSN.

[EIU] Economist intelligent unit. 2016. Global food security index. [internet]. [diunduh pada 2018 Mei 28]; Tersedia pada : <https://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/>.

[KEMENKESRI] Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan. 2014. Pedoman Konversi Berat Matang Mentah, Berat Dapat Dimakan (BDD) dan Resep Makanan Siap Saji dan Jajanan. Jakarta (ID): Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia

