

## ABSTRACT

### **THE ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CASE STUDY ON WAHANA LINGKUNGAN HIDUP LAMPUNG'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF WATER FRONT CITY YEAR 2009 BANDAR LAMPUNG)**

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Indeed the concept of good governance is the manifestation of the concept of participatory development. Good governance as a new paradigm in development to position more transparent space of participation in the development process. The quality of governance will be achieved when the quality of interactions that occur between governance component of the state, the private sector and civil society organization can be realized. Non Government Organization (NGO) as one of a strong civil society part has an important contribution in building social interaction, economic, and political, including community groups invited to participate in development.

This research aims to describe and analyze the role of WALHI NGO in the Environmental Impact Assessment on Water Front City development in Bandar Lampung Coastal and constraints that it faces. The method used is descriptive type with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used in this study by observation, interview and documentation.

Based on the research, role of WALHI in Water Front City's development in Bandar Lampung, as one member of the appraisal commission Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for construction of Water Front City in Bandar Lampung. The role includes the overall rate of the process of Environmental Impact Assessment on the construction of Water Front City in Bandar Lampung; and role in providing input as a basic consideration in decisions TOR agreements and Environmental Impact Analysis decisions of the environmental feasibility of any planned restructuring activities planned coastal city of Bandar Lampung. WALHI's role in the development of Water Front City in Bandar Lampung maximalized caused by external factors, they are lack of government responsiveness to accommodate suggestions and feedback voiced by WALHI as a material consideration in decision making, the absence of process of direct observation to monitor the condition of environment around the construction site, and the lack of time to discuss Amdal that has been determined makes valuation about the condition of the development environment is less comprehensive and maximum. While for the internal factor is lack of WALHI's human resources in dealing with various environmental problems including the construction of Water Front City, limited time for WALHI in monitoring the development of environmental Water Front City in Bandar Lampung.

This research recommends that (1) Government should be more transparent in accepting advice and input from NGOs WALHI as a basis for a decision. (2) In Amdal discussion, monitoring activities directly of all members of the appraisal commission to the construction site is needed so that the results of decisions can be adapted to the environment and development. (3) In implementing the government should pay more attention for building regulations so that the environmentally sound development objectives can be achieved. (4) NGO WALHI need to add its member by doing recruitment so it will be able to reach environmental problems throughout Lampung especially for Water front-City Development in Bandar Lampung. (5) NGO WALHI needs to do training activities to enhance the capacity of WALHI's members. (6) WALHI's management should monitor environmental conditions more intensive and accompany the communities are affected around the Water Front City's development in Bandar Lampung.

**Keywords: WALHI NGO, Participatory Development, Environment Development Insight.**