

2024 Global Methane Forum

Mobilizing Methane Action

18-21 March 2024, Geneva, Switzerland

INDONESIA'S FIRST EVER POLICY TO BAN ORGANIC WASTE IN LANDFILLS

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Organic Waste Ban and the Effect for Indonesia



Photo by Raisan Al Farisi/ANTARA FOTO

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38 landfills burned throughout June-October 2023, this is the distribution in various regions in Indonesia

Elsa P. Lumbantoruan - Saturday, 11 November 2023 | 13:10 WIB



West Java (13)
Center of Java (6)
East Java (6)
Bali (4)
Banten (2)
North Sumatra (1)
South Sumatra (1)
Lampung (1)
East Kalimantan (1)
South Sulawesi (1)
North Sulawesi (1)
East Nusa Tenggara (1)

Source: @aliansizerowaste.id

Ban Organic Waste to Landfill (Sarimukti Landfill in West Java Province, Indonesia)

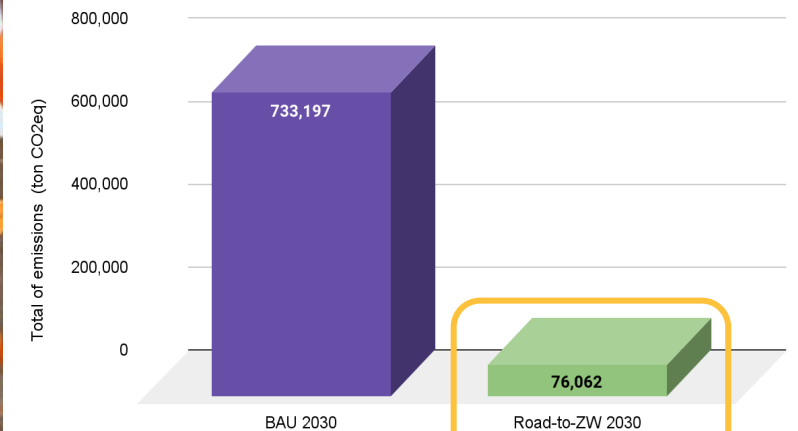
- Effective start on January 1, 2024
- First policy in Indonesia

Can reduce 228,855 tons of organic waste per year from Bandung (reducing GHG Emissions by 575,428 tonnes CO_{2eq} from the landfill).

Can contribute more than **75%** of the set target of West Java Province

The reduction in GHG emissions for the city of Bandung alone **CAN** reached almost 2% of the NDC.

Total Emission (BAU 2030 vs Road-to-ZW 2030)



Zero Waste Cities: People Powered Sustainable System



Door-to-Door Collection
(waste segregation at source)



Decentralized composting/digesting
for organic waste



Urban Farming



Safe handling of recyclables and residuals

ZWC model has been running since 2014 in Metro Bandung

In collaboration with



bjbs
bandung juara
bebas sampah



Aliansi
Zero Waste
Indonesia



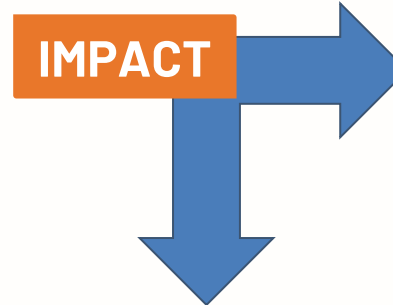
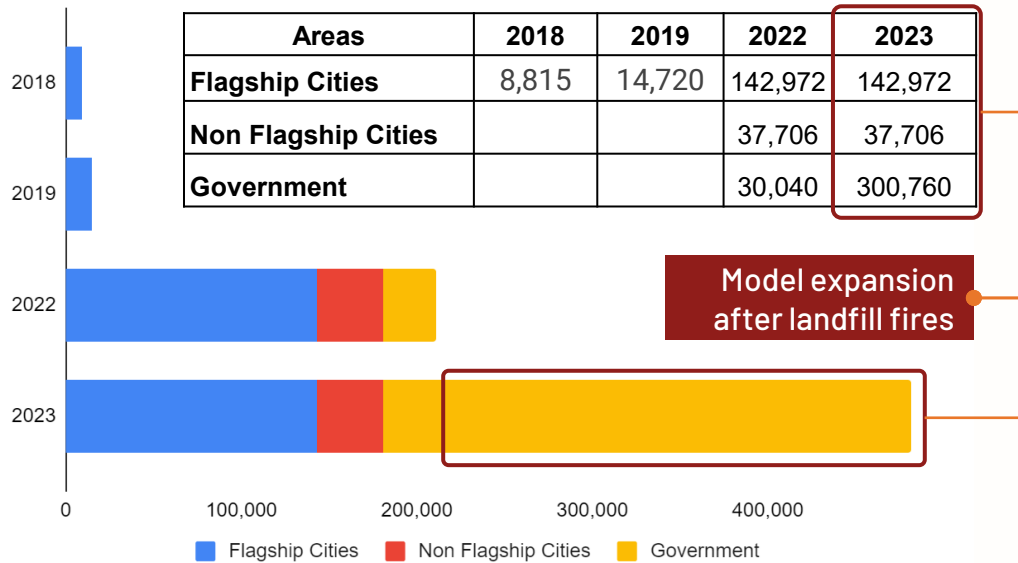
ecoton
Ecological Observations and Wetlands Conservation



DPLH
Departemen Perencanaan, Pengembangan Wilayah dan Lingkungan Hidup

ZWC Model Building and Scaling Up

ZWC Model Expansion (population)



In total, these zero waste models have the potential to reduce organic waste sent to landfill by 6,500 tons per year.

Other Benefits:

- **Reducing river pollution** caused by the landfill leachate, (River that pass through Sarimukti landfill is a water source for more than 6,000 people).
- **Strengthening local economy**
- **Improve soil quality:** absorb carbon better, withstand floods and droughts, and reduce the need for irrigation and tillage.

Job Potential

Jobs/1000 ton	BAU	Incinerator	ZWC
Total	2,879	3,137	5,591
Collection	1,536	1,536	3,402
composting/ recycling	0	0	1,627
Landfilling (Transport and Disposal)	614	858	231
Others	729	742	320

Why the Metro-Bandung area is relatively ready for our campaign:

1

Long-term engagement with municipal and provincial governments since 2013

2

Local regulations already cover segregated collection and processing of organic waste in both residential and commercial areas

3

The government has adopted YPBB segregated collection and decentralised composting procedures for residential areas, YPBB is now focusing on commercial areas

4

YPBB is assisting the provincial government to issue policies to ban organic waste in landfill and negotiating them with municipal governments

5

Civil society and academics have been organized in the Bandung Zero Waste Forum since 2014



West Java Province Conflicting Policies



Incinerator
2000
tonnes per day
Fixed amount for 30 Years

- **Incinerators are capital intensive systems** so only large companies can be involved.
- **It is the most expensive and inflexible system** that locks in cities in a put-or-pay contract for.
- **Burning waste release toxic gas and ash containing persistent organic pollutants**, such as dioxin, furan etc.



Road-to-Zero
Waste
846
tonnes per day
residual waste to landfill in 2030 from 4 cities/regencies in Metro Bandung only by processing organic waste

- A zero waste system has the potential to reduce carbon emissions by **90% compared to a mixed waste system.**
- With the landfill system, **the government can create incentives for efforts to implement zero waste which opens up economic space for waste pickers and other regenerative and participatory economic sectors.**
- **The potential for air pollution is much lower than incinerators and by banning organic waste from landfills, water pollution can be reduced significantly at a much cheaper cost.**



Our Recommendations to Move Forward

The political momentum in West Java should be harnessed to drive national systemic change

1

Working with local organizations to drive long-term, inclusive and just systemic change:

Local organizations have been working for the long term and therefore have deep relationships with local governments and communities. This is a very precious capital.

2

Invest in high-impact organic waste treatment based on the organic waste hierarchy that will require separated waste collection and handling

Avoid solution which will lock the respective jurisdictions to a high and inflexible GHG-intensive infrastructures and hinders action on methane reduction and prevention from the waste sector.

Thank You!

YPBB - 2024