

3R's Implementation as a mainstreaming to minimizing of waste in Bandung Municipality







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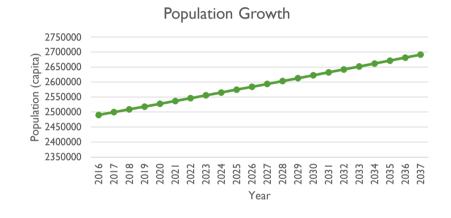
15 th Asia Pacipic Eco Bussiness Forum Kawasaki – Japan 2019

General Environmental Issues of Bandung City - Indonesia

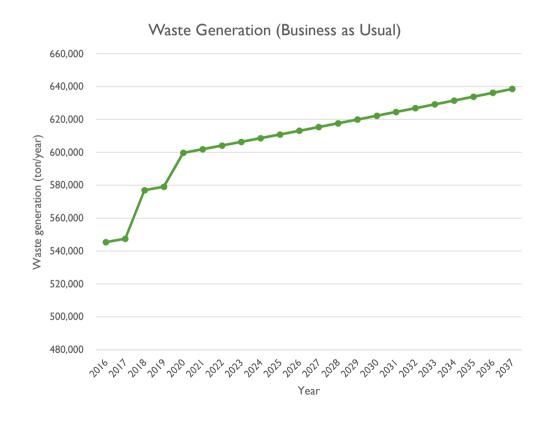


Amount of waste generation increased year by year, caused by:

- Population growth
- Waste generation rate per capita







SWM performance:

- Majority of waste transported to regional landfill as final disposal site (FDS): 81% → Bandung's dependence on FDS is very high
- Reduce of waste by 3R program (both community and informal sector): I 4% → The budget for this is still very minimal even though the reduction target base on new regulation is 30%
- Unmanaged waste : 5% → It's potentially to polluting of the environment





BAU = Business As Usual

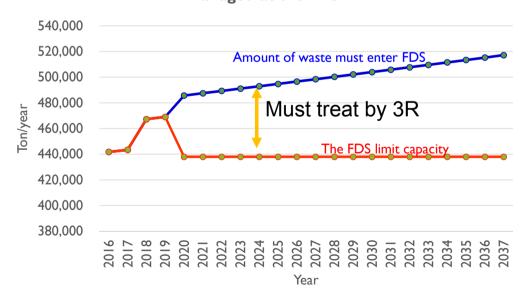
If BAU scenario not change for the future:

- Cost of SWM very high because tipping fee (cost for FDS) will be increase from IDR 50.000/ton to IDR 386.000/ton (increase 7 times);
- The potential for pollution and environmental risk increases especially surounding of FDS area

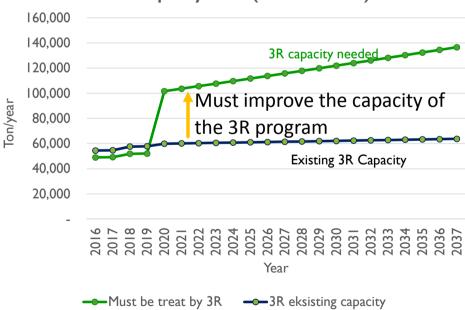
Limitation on FDS by regional management authority:

- BPSR as the regional authority of FDS management has been limited the amount of waste which enter to FDS, i.e. 1200 ton/day or 438.000 ton/year → in year 2020 there are 101.720 ton/year (114 ton/day) must be reduce at source
- The curent capacity of 3R (community & informal sector) is 59.969 ton per year → so it still lacks in capacity which is around 41.775 ton/year

Comparison between waste that must enter the FPS and the limit on the amount of waste that can be managed at the FPS



Comparison between waste must treat by 3R and trend capacity of 3R (BAU scenario)



Public awareness

The main problem is how to change the community mindset:

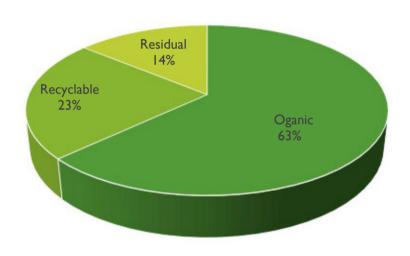
- There are still many people who think that garbage is only thrown away
- There are still many people who think that the river is a garbage dump
- A more effective community empowerment program is needed
- Government commitment to ensure all garbage is collected from sources



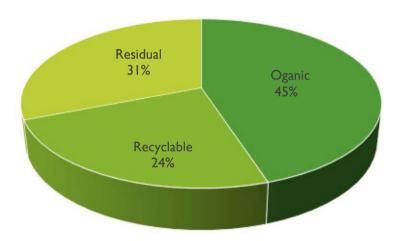
Existing of Bandung City SWM

Waste Compostition

BASE ON RESEARCH 2004



BASE ON RESEARCH 2016



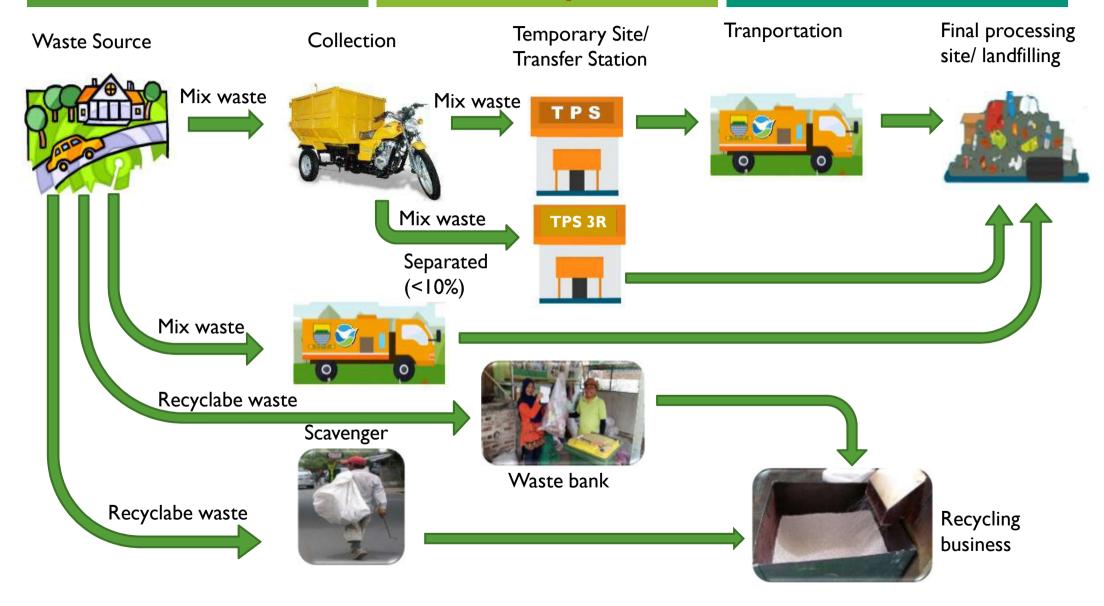
Composition of waste has change:

- Composition of organic waste drops from 63% to 43%;
- Composition of residual and hazardous waste rises from 14% to 31%.

This phenomena indicated that:

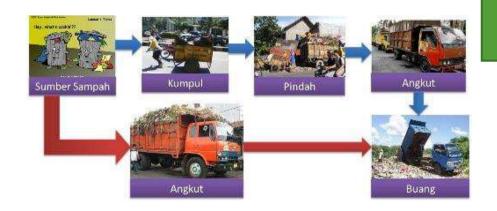
- More and more people are using disposable materials

Existing of Bandung City SWM: Operational mechanism



CHANGE PARADIGM FROM END OF PIPETO 3R

END OF PIPE TREATMENT/ CENTRALIZATION SYSTEM



RECUCE-REUSE-RECYCLE (3R)/ DECENTRALIZATION SYSTEM

TPS 3R / MRF



WASTE BANK









DRAFT REGULATION ON WASTE MANAGEMENT IN BANDUNG CITY, REPLACEMENT OF PERDA NO.09 OF 2011 CHAPTER III
WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY
Article 8

The waste management policy as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter a, contains at least:

- 1. waste management based on the principle of sustainable development carried out through:
 - a. efficient use of materials in the production and consumption system in the area of the City;
 - b. decentralized waste management;
 - c. disaggregated waste handling;
 - d. prioritizing waste management for material recycling; and
 - e. minimize the use of toxic materials in the process of material production and consumption.
- institutional strengthening for the implementation of overall waste management from upstream to downstream in accordance with the principles of sustainable development; and
- 3. integrated community involvement in every aspect of waste management.



SDG Target, 100% Service Coverage by 2019

Efficiency on transporting budget with reducing volume

Source waste separation to get organic waste for treatment

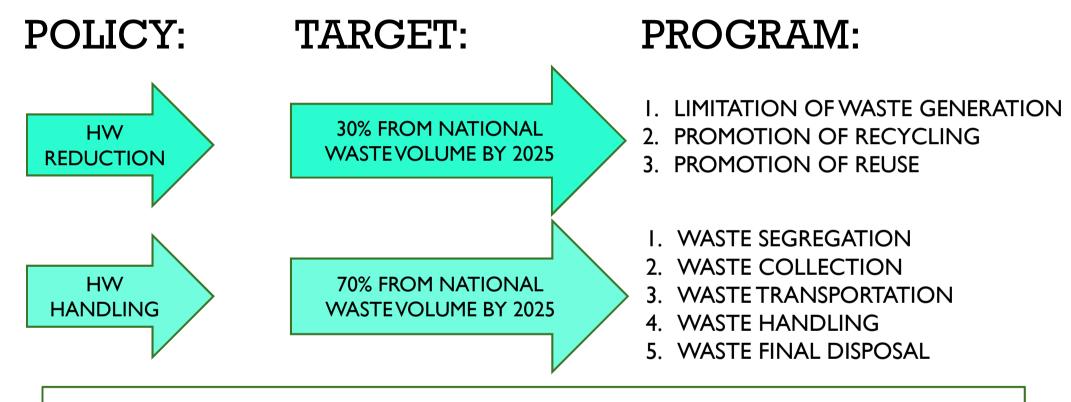
Build organic waste treatment facilities

Developing market of valuable material

Building a recycling center for low value material (waste)

Stipulate local regulation to reduce hazardous waste

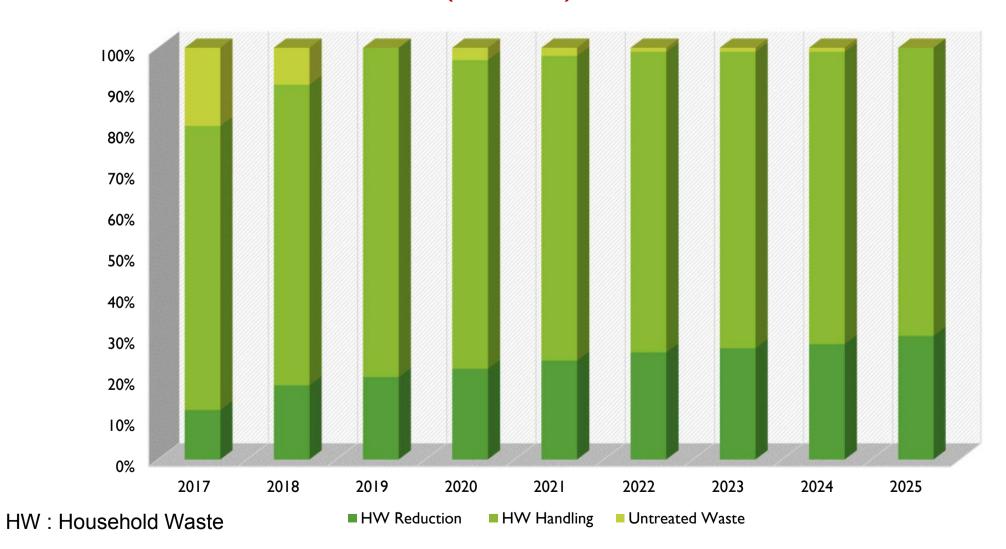
JAKSTRANAS: PERPRES NO. 97/2017



JAKSTRANAS PARADIGM **IS WASTE REDUCTION AT SOURCE**, SHOWING A FIRM DETERMINATION FOR **IMPROVING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION** THROUGH SHIFTING OF BEHAVIOR AND CULTURE AS **COMMUNITY MOVEMENT**

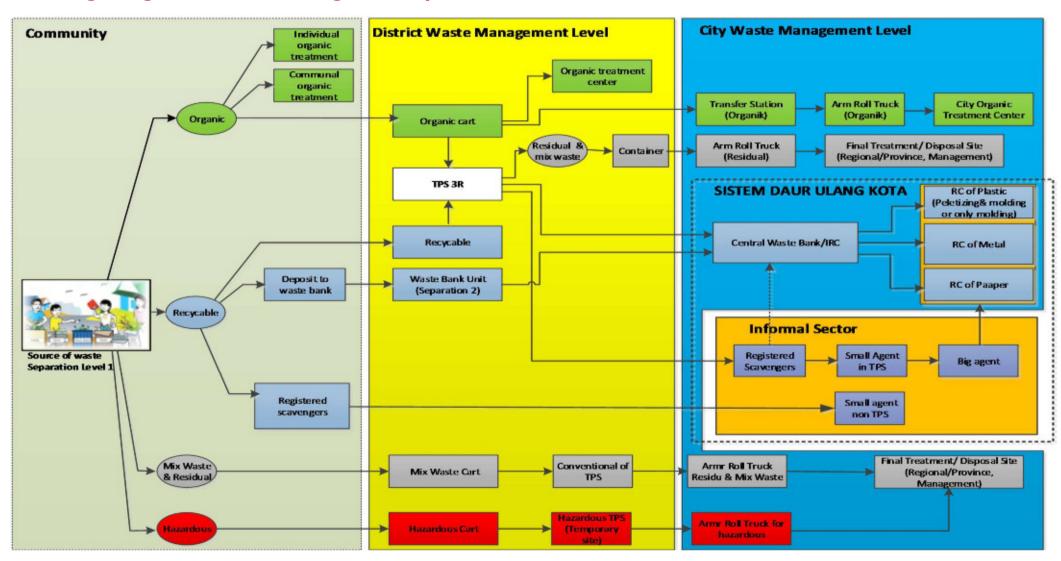
HW: Household Waste

WASTE REDUCTION AND TARGET (2017-2025)





Bandung Integrated Waste Management System



Prevent waste generation at the source, avoid using disposable packaging









Bandung City has made local regulation no. 17 of 2012 concerning reducing the use of plastic bags



LEMBARAN DAERAH

MOTA BANDUNG

TAHUN: 2012



NOMOR: 17

PERATURAN DABBAH HOTA BANDUNG NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2012

PENGURANGAN PENGGUNAAN KANTONG PLASTEK

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

WALINOTA BAND ING.

- Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka menumbuhkembangkan kesadaran manyarakat untuk mewujudkan lingkungan yang bersih dan sebat, dipedukan partisipasi berbagai pihak untuk menjaga dan meningkatkan kelestarian lingkungan;
 - b. bahwa penggunaan kantong plastik telah menjadi permasalahan terhadap lingkungan, sehingga perlu dilakukan upaya pencegahan terhadap dampak negatif dari kantong plastik secara komprebensif dan terpadu dari bulu agar memberkan rasa aman, berah dan sehat bagi lingkungan.
 - c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimakasa dalam huruf a dan huruf b, perlu membentuk Perahian Daerah tentang Penguran pan Penggunaan Kantong Phatik;

Mengingst : 1. Parel 18 syst (6) Undang-Undang Dawar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1940;

2. Undang-Undang ...

Tretment at the source, both individual and communal



Donate to the scavenger for recyclable waste



Deposit to the garbage bank for recyclable waste



Upcycle product



Communal organic treatment



Tretment at TPS 3R





Recyclable treatment









Organic treatment



