

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND 3Rs POLICY AND PRACTICES IN INDONESIA

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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT NATIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGY TARGET 2018–2025

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Waste generation (mil tons)	66.5	67.1	67.8	68.5	69.2	69.9	70.6	70.8
Waste reduction target (mil tons)	12	13.4	14	16.4	17.99	18.9	19.7	20.9
	(18%)	(20%)	(22%)	(24%)	(26%)	(27%)	(28%)	(30%)
Waste handling target (mil tons)	48.5	50.3	50.8	50.7	50.5	50.3	50.1	49.9
	(73%)	(75%)	(75%)	(74%)	(73%)	(72%)	(71%)	(70%)

NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (SWM) TARGET IN NATIONAL POLICY & STRATEGY

30% REDUCTION BY 2025

INDICATORS:

- DECREASING WASTE GENERATION PER CAPITA
- 2. REDUCING WASTE AT SOURCE (WASTE HIEARCHY)
- 3. REDUCING WASTE LEAKAGE TO ENVIRONMENT

70% HANDLING BY 2025

INDICATORS:

- INCREASING WASTE TO BE TREATED (RECYCLING, COMPOSTING, BIOGAS, THERMAL RECOVERY, RDF, ETC)
- 2. REDUCING WASTE TO BE LANDFILLED

REDUCED
MARINE
PLASTIC 70%
BY 2025



WASTE REDUCTION AND WASTE HANDLING IN INDONESIA





WASTE MANAGEMENT APPROACH



1. Less Waste (eco-living)

Basic principle:

Waste problem can be solve through behavior and culture changing

Basic values:

- Behavior Change
- Reduction, prevention or limitation of waste

This concept is now becoming very popular especially among young generations including millennials; it's starting to become a lifestyle Targets on the less waste approach:

(1) single use plastic bags / plastic bags, (2) cutlery & plastic straws (food utensils & plastic straws, (3) Styrofoam, Phasing-Down in 2030



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11. Kota Denpasar

12. Kota Pontianak

LIST OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT HAVE LAUNCHED THE REGULATION ON SINGLE-USE PLASTIC RESTRICTION

- 1. Provinsi DKI Jakarta
- 2. Provinsi Bali

1.	Kota Padang	15. Kota Balikpapan	29. Kabupaten Nunukan
2.	Kota Bukittinggi	16. Kota Samarinda	30. Kabupaten Tanah Laut
3.	Kota Jambi	17. Kota Bontang	31. Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu
4.	Kota Bogor	18. Kota Bau-Bau	32. Kabupaten Banjar
5.	Kota Depok	19. Kota Jayapura	33. Kabupaten Tapin
6.	Kota Bekasi	20. Kabupaten Barito Kuala	34. Kabupaten Siak
7.	Kota Sukabumi	21. Kabupaten Purwakarta	35. Kabupaten Polewali Mandar
8.	Kota Bandung	22. Kabupaten Bogor	36. Kabupaten Biak Numfor
9.	Kota Semarang	23. Kabupaten Lebak	37. Kabupaten Merauke
10	. Kota Probolinggo	24. Kabupaten Tulungagung	

13. Kota Banjarmasin 27. Kabupaten Badung

25. Kabupaten Pati

26. Kabupaten Banyumas

14. Kota Banjarbaru 28. Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara

2. Circular Economy

Basic Concept:

Waste problem will be solved if we see waste as a new resource, and the economy can grow well

Basic Value:

- Behavior Change (Sorting out Waste)
- Recycling Technology (Recycle or Reuse)

Circular Economy is an ideal concept as Indonesia still needs robust economic growth in our efforts to become a developed country



- Developing Circular Economy Ecosystem through:
 - Recycling Industry
 - Waste Bank
 - Recycling Center (MRF, ITF)
 - Informal Sector (scavengers)
 - Social Entrepreneurs, etc





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Number of waste banks 11,330 8,434 8,036 5,244 4,280 3,075 1,172 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Tahun

WASTE BANK IN INDONESIA





Enabling environment to support Circular Economy

- Fiscal incentives (recycling industry, domestic scrap/waste raw material, recycle contain, etc)
- Scrap Import Policy (Paper, plastic, Metal, Rubber, Glass, and fabric) Reduction Policy or phasing down imported scrap, will increase the value of domestic waste to become the raw material for industries.
- EPR Policy (extended producer responsibility)
- Standardized recycling products, followed by policy that promotes the use of recycling content.

3. Service and Technology Approach

Basic Concept:

This concept is actually a more advanced concept of 'collect, transport, dump' in waste management practices, where waste problems can be resolved through services by the local government and a technological approach, without the need to encourage behavior change.

Basic Value:

- Use of technology (landfill, WtE, RDF, etc)
- 100% waste management service fulfillment by the local government

This concept requires high cost, mostly only high-income countries are capable to implement this practice.

Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Dec 2018

2025

- Waste Management Capacity 32 %
 - Reduction 3%
 - Handling 29%
- Reduction of plastic waste into the ocean 0.25-0.59 million ton/year
- Index of Unawareness 0.72
- Percentage of society that perform waste segregation 11%
- Recycling rate 11-13%
- Cities that apply 'waste to electrical energy' practice: 0 city
- Local governments that apply single-use plastic restriction: 1 province, 19 cities

- Waste Management Capacity 100%
 - Reduction 30%
 - Handling 70%
- Reduction of plastic waste into the ocean 0.075-0.18 million ton/year
- Index of Unawareness 0.30
- Percentage of society that perform waste segregation 50%
- Recycling rate 50%
- Cities that apply 'waste to electrical energy' practice: 12 cities
- Local governments that apply single-use plastic restriction: 17 provinces, 257 cities

THANK YOU TERIMA KASIH