

# »» Project Information

Implemented by:



## Emissions and cities – Indonesia

### Waste-management and mitigation in cities

Currently, waste disposal accounts for around 3 % of global greenhouse gas emissions. Ongoing urbanisation, associated with increased personal consumption, will further increase the sheer amount of waste over the next few years. This will also cause higher emissions of greenhouse gases which are harmful to the climate. Climate change strategies must, therefore, also incorporate the waste disposal sector, especially in places where the capacities are still inadequate for environmentally and climate-friendly waste treatment. In view of this situation, decisive action is unavoidable and harbours great opportunities at the same time. Indonesia has recognised just how important the issue really is and has incorporated waste disposal in its national climate change strategy. KfW is supporting the country in its efforts to dispose waste in towns and cities in a climate-friendly and sustainable manner.

### Context

In Indonesia, each year the urban population is growing at three times the rate of the rural population, and this trend is set to continue over the next few decades. At the same time, the country is already responsible for around 5 % of global greenhouse gases.

In Indonesia, waste is – to a large extent – disposed of in a disorderly fashion. Out of the country’s 400 landfill sites, up until now only a few have been operated as controlled landfill sites (no official figures are available), and higher standards have not been applied anywhere in Indonesia. Instead, uncontrolled waste disposal not only leads to greenhouse gas emissions, but also to

pollution of the ground water, rivers, air and soil. Even urban waste management is still deficient in a number of ways – including intransparent waste collection fee systems, as well as the fact that waste is disposed of in open rubbish dumps.

### Project approach

On behalf of the Federal Government, KfW is supporting better waste treatment in Indonesia with a loan for EUR 75 million and is therefore also contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gases that are harmful to the climate. Indeed, KfW is promoting a number of measures in various towns and cities, such

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project name</b>          | Emissions reduction programme in towns and cities • waste management.                |
| <b>Commissioned by</b>       | Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).                     |
| <b>Country/region</b>        | Indonesia.   |
| <b>Lead executing agency</b> | Ministry of Public Works and Housing.<br>Town and city cleaning authorities.<br>GIZ. |





Informal waste collectors live in the rubbish dump in Sidoarjo, Indonesia.  
Source: KfW Development Bank / Clara Winkler-Tomety

as the construction of landfill sites in line with modern standards, the establishment of sorting and composting plants or the provision of equipment. Urban cleaning authorities are receiving support with their work too. KfW therefore wants to make extensive improvements to the so-called municipal waste management systems.

In parallel to this, the municipalities involved will close all the hitherto open landfill sites. At the same time, the areas will be professionally covered over so as to prevent further damage to the environment. The fact that new landfill sites are being carefully selected before any construction measures are started guarantees that the negative impact on both the climate and the environment will be kept to a minimum in future. In this regard, KfW is also cooperating with the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit" (GIZ), which is advising Indonesian towns and cities with a view to developing advanced climate action plans. The close cooperation between KfW and GIZ demonstrates the extent of German development cooperation to the local population.

### Impact

The programme is reducing the emission of greenhouse gases that are harmful to the climate by means of sustainable waste disposal and treatment. The defined target is the halving of greenhouse gases from the waste sector in every participating town and city. Composting of organic waste and gas being collected in the landfill bodies is also contributing to this. This not only preserves the environment, but also reduces health risks for the population. The quality of both

ground water and surface water is being preserved, while air pollution levels are dropping. Waste sorting activities are also reducing the amount of waste per capita and are consequently preserving the soils and the landscape too. Both humans and the environment are benefiting from the project in equal measure. With the help of KfW, Indonesia's action plans in the field of waste management are being implemented and sustainable plant operation is being guaranteed. It is vital that all of the waste collected is sent to the new plants (landfill site plus sorting/composting plant). The fact that local players are being strengthened guarantees that the measures will be sustainable in the future. Correspondingly, the responsible urban cleaning authorities are in a better position to combat the sheer amount of waste, which is growing in absolute terms (primarily as a result of ongoing population growth). At the same time, the population is learning to handle waste more consciously and in a sustainable manner as a result of educational measures. Sustainable waste management is therefore being anchored within the population and practised on a daily basis. The poor are also benefiting from the measures. They primarily benefit from improved sanitary conditions and lower health risks in relation to air, soil and ground water quality. In this regard, informal waste collectors deserve special mention in particular. They often live in rubbish dumps and earn their living with what they find there. Their life is to improve substantially in future. They will be integrated in formal living conditions by means of them being involved in running new plants and therefore being provided with basic supplies.



#### Contact

KfW Group  
KfW Development Bank  
Urban Development and Transport Competence Centre  
Palmengartenstrasse 5-9  
60325 Frankfurt Germany  
Phone +49 69 7431 -8567  
[julia.kubny@kfw.de](mailto:julia.kubny@kfw.de)

KfW Office Jakarta  
Menara BCA 46th floor  
Jalan M. H. Thamrin No. 1  
10310 Jakarta  
Indonesia  
[kfw.jakarta@kfw.de](mailto:kfw.jakarta@kfw.de)