


# North-South-South Cooperation for Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) in Asia



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Regional Workshop of the CCAC-  
MWMI, 23-24 Feb 2014 in Surabaya



# Presentation outline

- Introduction
- Practical application of North-South-South Cooperation in MSWM in Asia
- Key lessons learned

# Why MSWM is a matter?

- It is the major public health and environmental concern in the developing cities, including GHG emissions (ADB 2013).
- It is the largest single budget allocation (estimated about 40% of the municipality's operating budget) and also one of the largest employers in the developing cities (ADB 2004).
- It is directly associated with the city's efforts in accelerating the economic growth and urbanization. The richer we get, the more we discharged (World Bank 2012).



Inayawan landfill in Cebu City, Apr/2010



Uncollected waste dumped in Makassar City, Aug/2012



Uncollected waste dumped in Colombo, Apr/2011

It is the mirror of the municipal service delivery and good governance in the city.



Situation of MSWM in Surabaya City in 2001 and 2006 (Photo: Surabaya City, 2012)

# Historical Development of International Cooperation

Stage	Type of partnership	Resource distribution
1 <sup>st</sup> stage (since late 1940s)	North-South Cooperation (NSC)	Developed country/city to developing country/city
2 <sup>nd</sup> stage (since 1960s)	South-South Cooperation (SSC)	Developing country/city to developing country/city
3 <sup>rd</sup> stage (since 1990s)	North-South-South Cooperation (NSSC) or Triangular Cooperation	Developing country/city to developing country/city in partnership with developed country/city

**Source:** Briefing paper. Trilateral Development Cooperation: An Emerging Trend. CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment. No. 1/2005

# Development of a model community (Kampong Rungkut Lor) under the technical cooperation of Kitakyushu City and Pusdakota in Surabaya City

Educated women to start H/H business from recycling materials



Educated residents to separate waste at source and use of Takakura compost bin



Educated residents to start organic farming at H/H and community



Model community for community based SWM (200 H/H)



Collected H/H waste separately



Rest sell in Market



Organic waste treated at composting center

# Up-scaling the model project by the Surabaya City Government

Successful model

Appreciation and up-scaling by the City Government

Pusdakota's community-based SWM and composting method

Surabaya City in collaboration with the PKK (women's group), other NGOs, private company and the media

## Strategic actions



Recruit environmental cadres for awareness rising



Distribution of Takakura baskets



Establish compost facility



Surabaya Green and Clean programme

Other communities

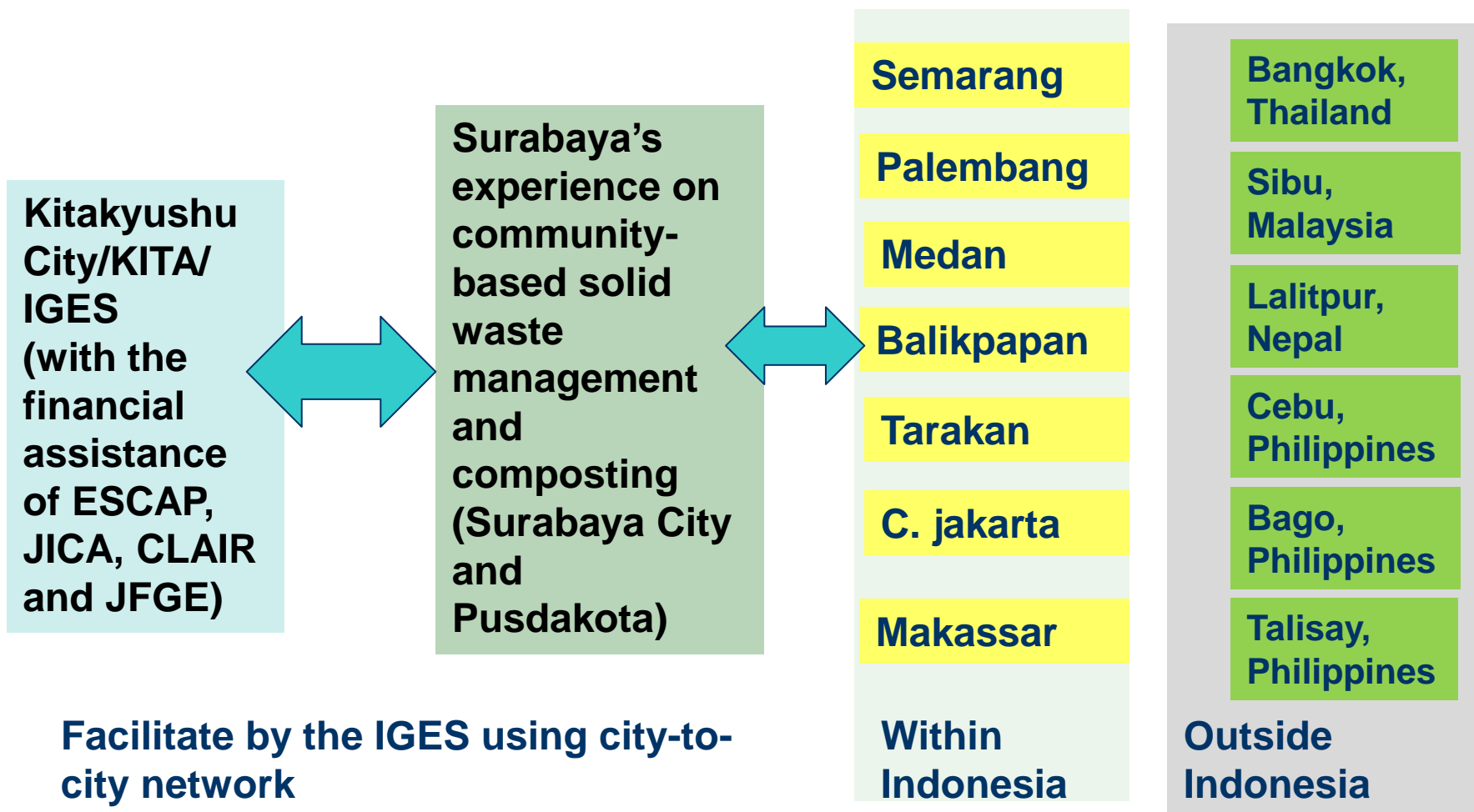
Community groups

Community groups

Community groups

Community groups

# From Surabaya to other cities in Asia





# Expansion of Surabaya's experience in other Asian Cities



● Nonthaburi



● Sibiu



● Kampar



● Central Jakarta



● Palembang



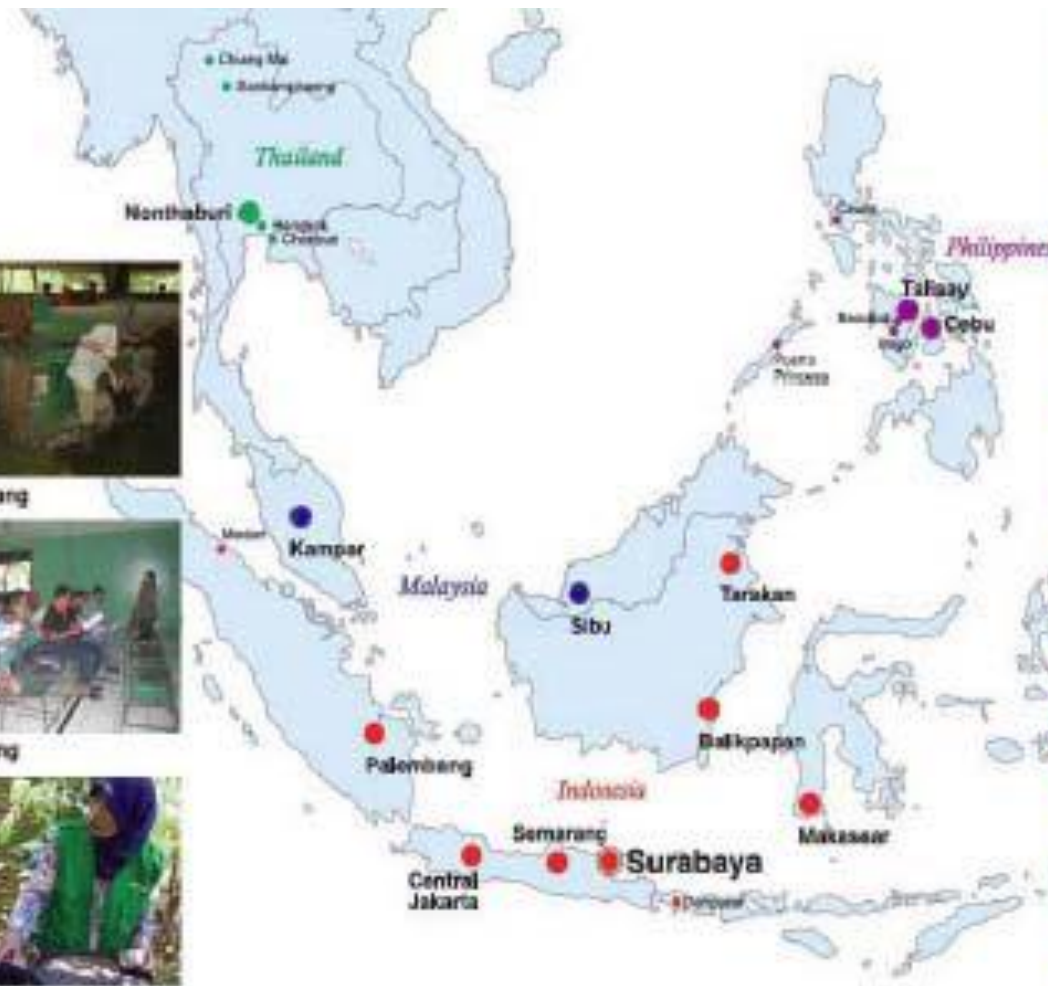
● Semarang



● Makassar



● Makassar



● Tarlac



● Cebu



● Tarakan



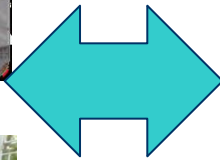
● Balikpapan

. Source: JICA and IGES, 2012

# The replicated cities introduce to nearby cities: A case of Cebu City



**Application of CBSW and Composting in Cebu City**



**Introducing to other nearby cities in the Philippines**



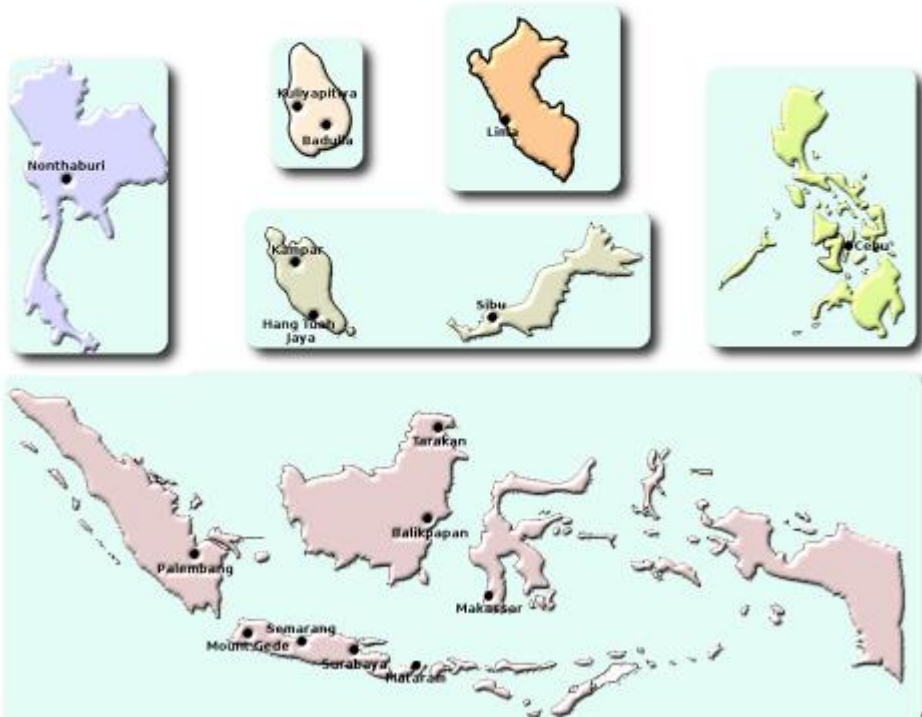
# KitaQ System Composting Network further assist the replication of Surabaya model (<http://kitaq-compost.net/>)

## KitaQ System Composting

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The KitaQ System Composting Network is a group of cities committed to waste reduction through composting following the KitaQ System Composting. They are supported in these efforts by Kitakyushu City and the Kitakyushu Urban Centre, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies who host an annual KitaQ System Composting Seminar in Kitakyushu in cooperation with the Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society and JICA Kyushu to review progress, update skills and share experiences. Membership of the network is open to interested cities in the Asian region who are willing to submit an achievable waste reduction strategy using the KitaQ System Composting. Cities also receive access to waste reduction experts and opportunities to attend related workshops and seminars in the region. It is hoped that over time the remit of the network can be expanded to cover a full range of environmental sustainability issues and support.

### KitaQ Composting System Network Map



# Key lessons learned

- The initial cooperation between Kitakyushu City and Puskakota in Surabaya helps to establish an effective model for MSWM which is appropriate for developing countries.
- The model is very simple, low-cost, effective and easy to replicate. Technology and policies are more relevant than from a developed country.
- However, the help from developed countries is often necessary through facilitator because developing countries sometimes have significant expertise and experience in certain areas, while lacking the capabilities to transfer these with their own resources

# Key lessons learned

- Kitakyushu City in partnership with IGES, KITA and other development partners facilitate scaling up through the exchange of know-how, the transfer of resources and the strengthening of capacity.
- By means of North-South-South development cooperation ‘intermediate technology’ and ‘intermediate policy’ can be introduced together with developing countries and replication can be facilitated through city-to-city cooperation.