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).
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Type of partnership</th>
<th>Resource distribution</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1(^{st}) stage (since late 1940s)</td>
<td>North-South Cooperation (NSC)</td>
<td>Developed country/city to developing country/city</td>
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<tr>
<td>2(^{nd}) stage (since 1960s)</td>
<td>South-South Cooperation (SSC)</td>
<td>Developing country/city to developing country/city</td>
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<tr>
<td>3(^{rd}) stage (since 1990s)</td>
<td>North-South-South Cooperation (NSSC) or Triangular Cooperation</td>
<td>Developing country/city to developing country/city in partnership with developed country/city</td>
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**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 residents to separate waste at source and use of Takakura compost bin

Collected H/H waste separately

Organic waste treated at composting center

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

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

Educated women to start H/H business from recycling materials

Rest sell in Market
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

Surabaya’s experience on community-based solid waste management and composting (Surabaya City and Pusdakota)

Facilitate by the IGES using city-to-city network

Within Indonesia
- Makassar
- Tarakan
- Balikpapan
- Medan
- Palembang

Outside Indonesia
- Bangkok, Thailand
- Sibu, Malaysia
- Lalitpur, Nepal
- Cebu, Philippines
- Bago, Philippines
- Talisay, Philippines

Kitakyushu City/KITA/IGES (with the financial assistance of ESCAP, JICA, CLAIR and JFGE)
Expansion of Surabaya’s experience in other Asian Cities

. 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/)
Key lessons learned

- The initial cooperation between Kitakyushu City and Pusdakota 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.