

Solid Waste Management Issues in Indonesia

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Background

- The fast growing urban areas has created huge tension to urban managers in serving the cities.
- Solid waste management is one of the big issues in managing urban areas, particularly metropolitan cities (> 1 million population: Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Semarang, Makassar, Medan and Palembang, and big cities (500,000-1,000,000 population: Padang, Banadar Lampung, Bogor, Solo, Malang)
- The daily solid waste of 80,235 ton of 384 cities has been disposed in the dump site (4.2%), burned (37.6%), threw to the river (4.9%) and unmanaged (53.3%).

SWM Systems

- 4 of 7 metropolitan cities (Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang and Surabaya) employ controlled landfill system, meanwhile the other 3 of 7 (Medan, Palembang and Makassar) still using open dumping system.
- 2 of 5 big cities (Padang and Malang) employ controlled landfill, whereas 3 of 5 big cities (Bandar Lampung, Bogor and Solo) still using open dumping system.

SWM Problems

Most of SWM problems related with:

1. Technical Aspect (production rate, composition and content, the change from time to time)
2. Institutional Aspect (regulatory, oversight, implementing and supervisory institutions)
3. Finance and Management Aspect (capacity and willingness to pay the retribution, management capacity)

SWM Needs

The future needs perception are:

1. Environmental friendly SWM process
2. Affordable investment cost
3. Low-cost operation and maintenance
4. If producing compost should be competitive to chemical fertilizer.
5. Using labor-intensive system that involves scavengers