

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
and the City Government of Surabaya, Indonesia

The Kitakyushu Initiative International Workshop
on Community-based Waste Management and Supporting National Measures
Surabaya, Indonesia
27 - 28 August 2008

Summary of the Workshop Note by Secretariat

The Kitakyushu Initiative International Workshop on Community-based Waste Management and Supporting National Measures was held in Surabaya City, Indonesia, from 27 to 28 August 2008, with participation of around 65 representatives of the selected member cities of the Kitakyushu Initiative Network from Indonesia as well as other AP counties, other cities from Indonesia with exemplar practices on waste management, national government, associations and supporting agencies, private sectors companies, academics from Indonesia, and environmental officials and practitioners groups from the host city Surabaya, in addition to the co-organizers UNESCAP and IGES.

The major conclusions and recommendations derived from the workshop discussion, at both formal and informal sessions, as well as during the study tours, included the following.

I. Surabaya's success presented and reviewed.

1. It was presented in the sessions that Surabaya has been recorded significant progress in improving solid waste management. Multi-stakeholder approach has been identified as a major driver in Surabaya's progress. Amongst others, importance of involvement of, and coordination amongst key stakeholders, in particular including Women's Group, Community-based activities, Environmental Cadre system, the private sector and Media, were highlighted. A range of awareness-raising events were identified as a key for successful partnership.
2. The discussion amongst the participants and study tour of the city illustrated several background factors which contributed to the success of Surabaya. Such factors included:
 - a) High aspiration for a clean and green city
 - b) Demonstrated social and environmental benefits in reducing waste generation at the city level as well as costs associated with its management.
 - c) High demand for low-cost fertilizing agents for public parks and gardens,
 - d) Existing local networks, including the ones mentioned in paragraph 1.

In order to appropriately assess the benefit of innovative solid waste management policies and programmes, specific attention was drawn to the importance of regularized monitoring of impacts, including cost-benefit analysis of relevant actions and surveys on marketing of recycled products.

3. A range of co-benefits were also identified, e.g. well-being of city residents, community empowerment, women's group empowerment, education and environmental awareness raising.

II. In-country replication of Surabaya's successful policies and practices

4. The presentations confirmed that in-country replication of Surabaya's successful policies and practices on solid waste management were already under way in Indonesia, in particular through NGO Networks. It was acknowledged that effective approach to the transfer of relevant knowledge, skills and expertise, e.g. training-the-trainers approach, were fully engaged in replication efforts.
5. Willingness of other cities for replication of Surabaya's successful policies and practices on solid waste management was expressed.
6. While the importance of enhanced role played by the central government and other national organizations in replicating Surabaya's experience to other Indonesian cities was emphasized, views of three government organizations, namely BAPENNAS, Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Public Works, together with their ongoing programmes, have been presented and welcomed by the Meeting. It was confirmed that policy direction of Surabaya's approach is highly compatible with the current and emerging policies of the Indonesian Government, e.g. 3R strategy as well as paradigm shift from end-of-pipe to intervention at source level with emphasis on the resource efficiency perspective.
7. In promoting national replication of Surabaya's experience, the meeting acknowledged several important tasks to be conducted by the relevant parties, which included appropriate documentation (in local language) of commended policies and practices, developing the quality standard for the compost for facilitating its broader marketing, building the incentive / disincentive programmes, and strengthening links with policy measures in areas beyond solid waste management , e.g. upstream interventions such as promotion of sustainable consumption, development of eco-friendly products through life-cycle analysis.
8. KI Secretariat was requested to explore possibilities of further involvement of these ministries, as well as other national and supporting organizations, who participated in the present workshop, through bilateral communications.

III. Regional replication of Surabaya's successful policies and practices

9. The presentations confirmed that the regional replication of Surabaya's successful policies and practices on solid waste management was also under way, as catalyzed by earlier events of the Kitakyushu Initiative and Kitakyushu City. The commitments made by the cities which participated in the fourth network meeting also provided additional motivations for such replication. Apart from Surabaya's success, other cities also presented their achievements in solid waste management through community-based approach as references.
10. It was highlighted that the different background factors in individual cities, including those mentioned in paragraph 2, had crucial impacts on the successfulness of the replication actions in those cities, including in such aspects as enhancement of the awareness of relevant stakeholders, as well as their participation and partnerships. The participants noted the important role by the KI Network Secretariat in further facilitating the exchange of experience and knowledge gained by the Network participants, and providing analysis on the applicability / replicability of the selected programmes and practices.

IV. Linking CDM with Municipal Solid Waste Management

11. The Workshop recognized that linking CDM with municipal solid waste management, as a typical co-benefit approach, is an emerging practice in improving financial feasibility of the municipal solid waste management. It was highlighted that the relevant technologies and methodologies to reduce GHG emission through improved solid waste management were readily available on a commercial basis. It was highlighted that the expertise to secure the project approval by UNFCCC/ CDM Executive Board was also available although the high transaction cost still constituted one of the main barriers to such an effort.
12. In order to promote the further application of CDM in municipal solid waste management in a greater number of cities in the region, a number of opportunities of technical assistance were provided by bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies. One such effort by UN included the ESCAP publication of Guide to Clean Development Mechanism Projects related to Municipal Solid Waste Management, which was being translated to Indonesian language by the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia.
13. On the other hand, it was also highlighted that running a compost centre is economically self-sustainable even without CDM application as long as initial capital for the building and a shredder were provided and market for the produced compost were secured. If reduction in waste management cost and social and environmental benefits were taken into account, the business model will be more economically sound. In that sense, economic impact of composting activities was reconfirmed among the participants.

V. Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility

14. Cases of enhanced partnership with the private sector in implementing municipal solid waste management as well as other environmental

management were presented. Building such partnership, in particular with emphasis on their Corporate Social Responsibility was recognized as effective measure to raise public awareness and promote behavioral changes in cost efficient manner, as well as to attract financial contribution to support sustainable development actions at the local level.

15. The participants shared the view that such exchanges of information on different cities' experience in application of Corporate Social Responsibility in concreted terms in municipal solid waste management should be continued and expanded. The KI Network Secretariat (IGES) presented its plan to hold a thematic workshop specifically focused on this topic in a coming year.

VI. Future Activities under the Kitakyushu Initiative

16. The KI Network Secretariat (IGES) shared with participants its preliminary plan on the future activities under the Kitakyushu Initiative towards its completion in 2010, including the monitoring of the progress in implementation of the Commitments made by member cities during the Fourth Network Meeting (KIN4) in June 2007. It was also announced that the Secretariat would soon circulate the questionnaires to collect the feedback from the participating cities to further develop the activity plan.

17. The participants expressed their appreciation to the host city Surabaya for successful organization of the Workshop and warm hospitality.