



ADIPURA KENCANA

The Way to Achieve Sustainable Cities in Indonesia

インドネシアにおける持続可能な都市の達成方法
(アディプura・ケンカナ)

by:

Masnellyarti Hilman

**Deputy Minister for Hazardous Substances,
Hazardous Wastes and Solid Wastes Management
Ministry of Environment Republic of Indonesia**

July 2012

Kiara Condong, Bandung, West Java Indonesia - 2009

キアラコンドン、バンドン、西ジャバ州、インドネシア(2009)



We acknowledge that with the world's population projected to exceed nine billion by 2050 with an estimated two thirds living in cities we need to increase our efforts to achieve sustainable development and in particular, the eradication of poverty and hunger and preventable diseases

BACKGROUND 背景

- ❖ Outcome of Rio+20: (1) Article 21 and (2) Framework for Action and follow up article 134-137 Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements
- ❖ Presidential instruction concerning National Action for Clean Indonesia 2013
- ❖ Report of the Indonesian Minister of Environment to the Vice President concerning National Action for Clean Indonesia 2013
- ❖ Regulation of the Indonesian Minister of Environment Number 7/2011 on Program Implementation Guideline of ADIPURA
- ❖ Environmental cleanliness especially domestic waste (solid and liquid) is still lacking particularly :
 - Facility and city's infrastructure (road, market, school, office space, residential, shopping center, river and etc).
 - Transport facility (bus terminal/paratransit, airport, seaport, railway station)
 - Facility for domestic waste processing (temporary disposal, final disposal, sewage system, waste water processing facility, communal water processing facility and public toilet)



PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES 目的と目標

❖ PURPOSE

To build clean, healthy, beautiful, liveable and sustainable cities

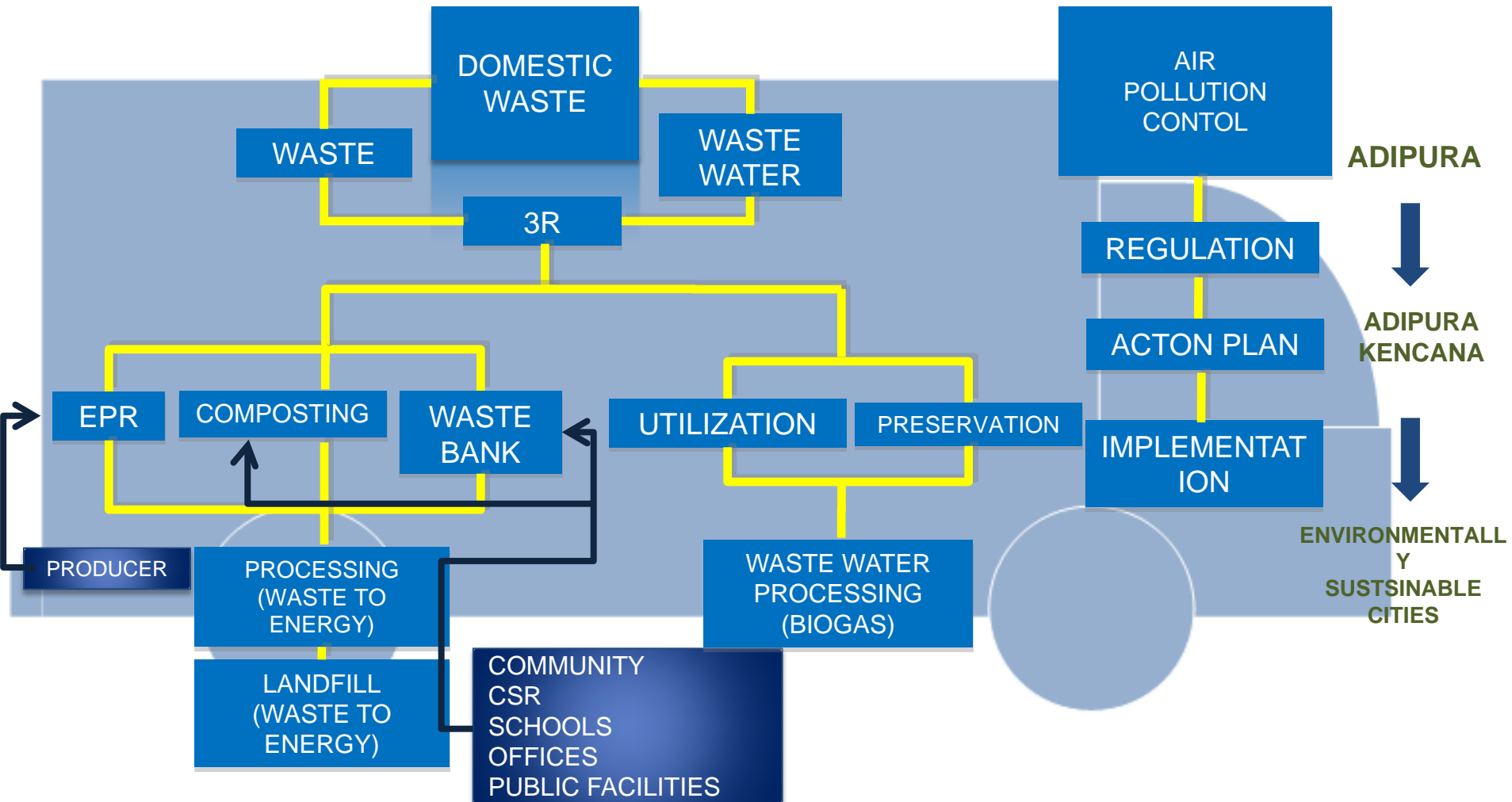
❖ Objective

- To improve performance of national and local governments in environmental management, particularly waste processing and waste water processing, social and economic aspect for sustainable cities
- To build effective commitment and cooperation among governments and communities and also with the private sectors.
- To improve awareness and disciplines of the community in environmental management, improvement of social and economic aspect



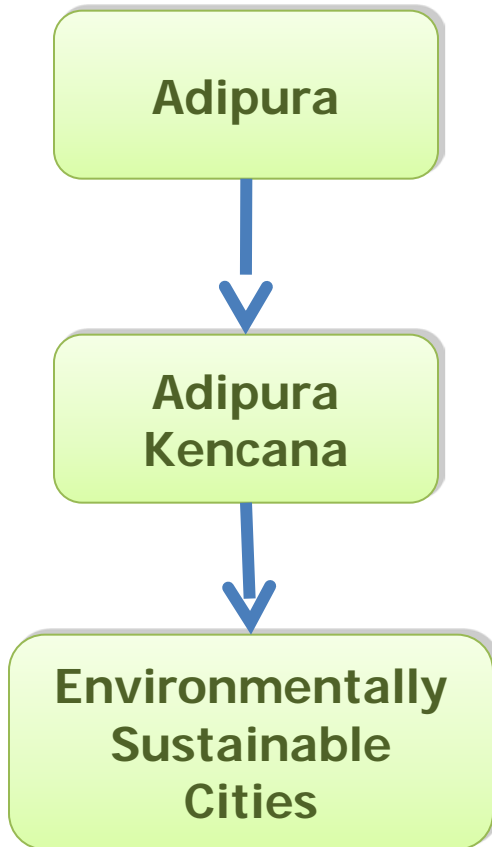
MECHANISM OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES INDONESIA

インドネシアの持続可能な都市に係るメカニズム



ADIPURA KENCANA PROGRAMME

アディプura・ケンカナ・プログラム



- ❖ Waste management
- ❖ Green space
- ❖ Water pollution control
- ❖ Air pollution control
- ❖ Waste management with minimum capacity 7% from total waste dumped
- ❖ Management of green space: 20% from total administration area → KEHATI parks
- ❖ Conservation and improvement of water quality (biopore holes, and reservation well) waste water processing facility
- ❖ New and renewable energy and energy efficiency
- ❖ Environmentally sound mass public transport
- ❖ Public and private sector participation
- ❖ Development and innovation of technologies
- ❖ Adaptation and mitigation of climate change
- ❖ Social, education and health
- ❖ Economic growth and Green Economy

Impacts from the implementation ADIPURA アディプラの実施による影響

Reduction of waste entering final disposal
minimum 7% per year

Addition of green spaces

Reduction of epidemics

Building public economy through 3R activities



CONCLUSION 結論

- 1. Adipura Kencana encourages cities to Sustainable Cities**
- 2. Adipura Kencana is a device to disseminate Sustainable Cities approach in Indonesia**
- 3. In 2011-2012 there were 6 candidates of Adipura Kencana Award recipients:**
 - Surabaya, East Java (Metropolitan City)**
 - Palembang, South Sumatera (Metropolitan City)**
 - Balikpapan, East Kalimantan (Big City)**
 - Malang, East Java (Big City)**
 - Tulungagung, East java (Medium City)**
 - Probolinggo, East Java (Medium City),****but only two cities of Surabaya and Tulungagung who received the Adipura Kencana Award from the President of the Republic of Indonesia**
- 4. Today, many mayors visited Surabaya and Tulungagung to increase their efforts to achieve Adipura Kencana Award**

**ADIPURA KENCANA AWARD FOR
SURABAYA CITY**

2011-2012

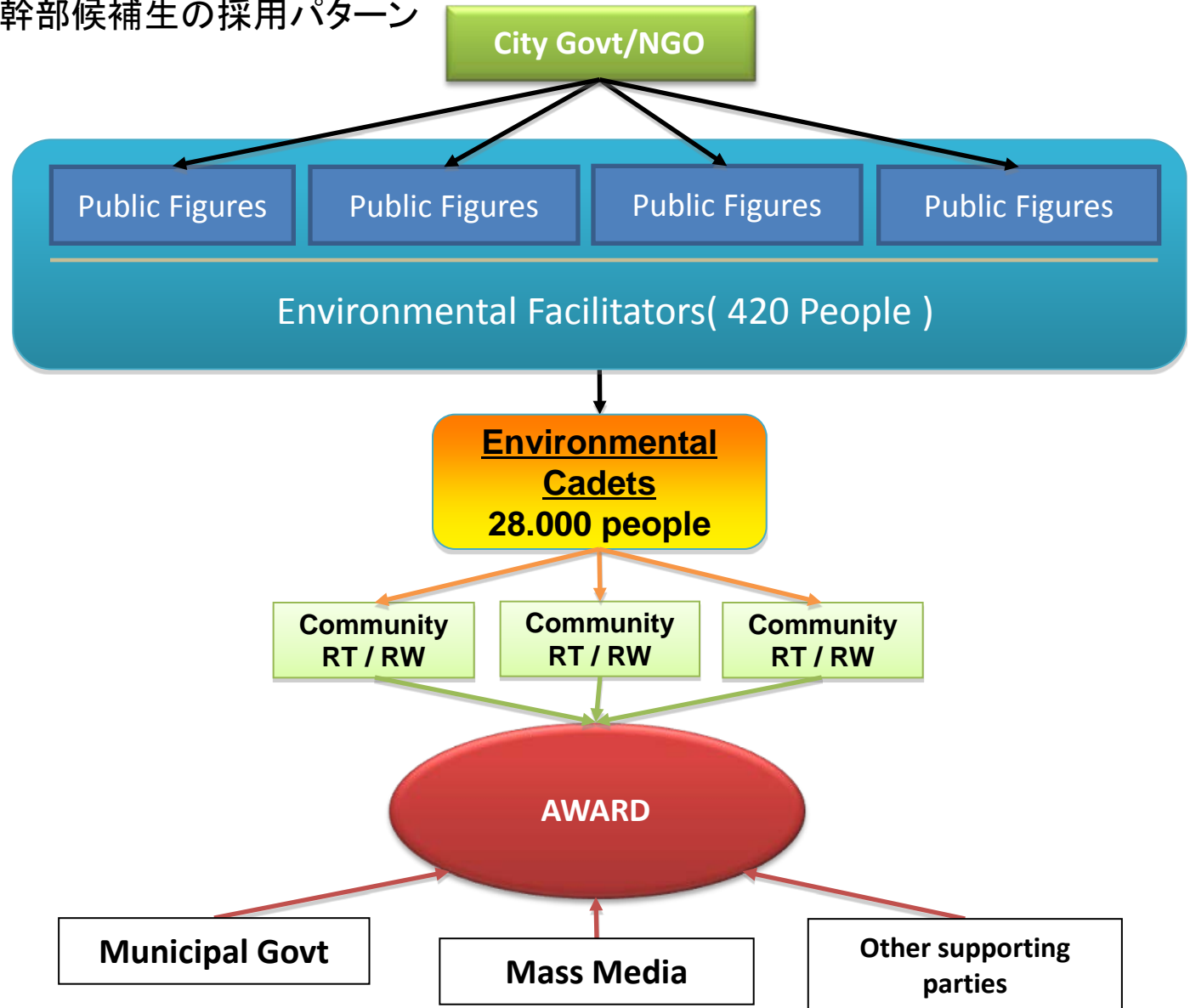
アディプura・ケンカナ賞、スバラヤ市、2011-2012

Kelurahan GUNDIH rw x



RECRUITMENT PATTERN OF ENVIRONMENTAL CADETS IN SURABAYA CITY

スバラヤ市における環境幹部候補生の採用パターン



Waste BANK 廃棄物バンク



- House hold solid waste system is starting by investing the segregated waste to waste bank which is established by community (e.g ; paper, packaging, tin, magazine and other plastic materials)
- One of solution for waste management.
- The objective of Waste Bank as an integrated solution to reduce waste generation from sources.

Garbage = Money



Building of Waste Bank



The people who has managed their inorganic waste will get additional daily income (shopping, children allowances, etc)

Scheme of Waste Bank 廃棄物バンク計画

Waste Segration by Community



People deposit waste to Waste Bank

Serviced by Waste Bank officer

Recording, weighing, and putting garbage into the Bank's locker



Selling of garbage to recycling companies

Report to bank account holder

Putting the income to community's bank account by Waste Bank officer



WASTE BANK IN SURABAYA スバラヤ氏の廃棄物バンク

Example of Waste Bank in Kota Surabaya

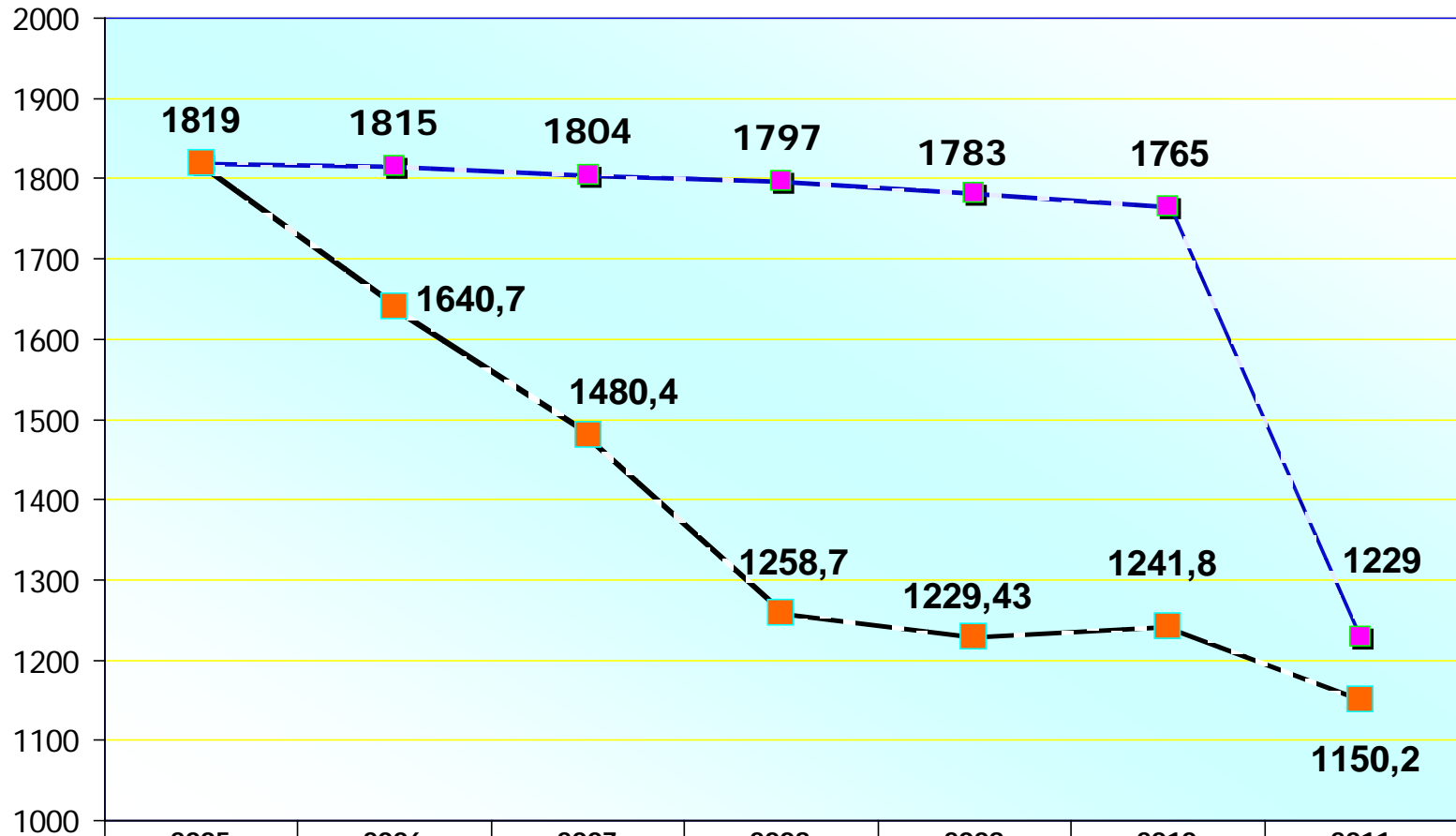
Name	Number of Costumers	Value (in IDR)
1. Bank Sampah Bina Mandiri	± 600	± 30.000.000,00 / Month
2. Bank Sampah Rukun Karya	± 168	± 2.000.000,00 / Month
3. Kelurahan Jeruk, Kecamatan Lakarsantri	± 151	± 1.018.000,00 / Month
4. Kelurahan Gading, Kecamatan Tambaksari	± 120	± 1.812.500,00 / Month
5. Kelurahan Bulak Banteng, Kecamatan Kenjeran	± 45	± 1.049.000,00 / Month

There are 100 active waste banks



Volume of Waste Entering Benowo Final Disposal Facility

ベノフォ埋立地の廃棄物量

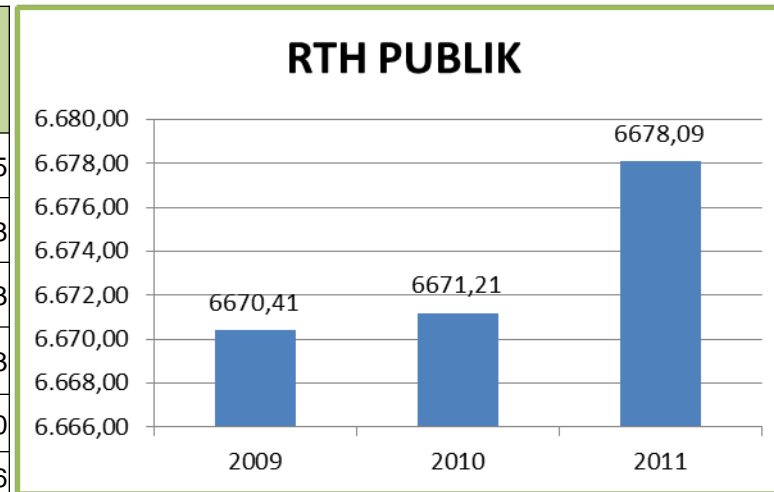


Target	1819	1815	1804	1797	1783	1765	1229
Realisasi	1819	1640,7	1480,4	1258,7	1229,43	1241,8	1150,2

DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN SPACE IN SURABAYA

スバラヤ市における緑化区域の発展

NO	TYPE OF PUBLIC GREEN SPACE (RTH)	Area (Ha) 2009	Area (Ha) 2010	Area (Ha) 2011
1	RTH Cemetary	178,45	178,45	178,45
2	RTH Sport Facility	220,68	220,68	220,68
3	RTH Lake, Reservoir	144,33	144,33	144,33
4	RTH Public Facility and Social Facility	108,15	108,15	113,93
5	RTH Conversation Area	4.115,90	4.115,90	4.115,90
6	RTH Forest	41,16	41,16	41,16
7	RTH Parks and Green Belt	1.861,74	1.862,54	1.863,64
RTH total		6.670,41	6.671,21	6.678,09
Total Area of Surabaya City		33048,00	33.048,00	33.048,00
Prosentase luas RTH Terhadap luas kota (%)		20,18	20,19	20,21



ITS CITY FOREST



TAMAN MUNDU



TPU KEPUTIH



TAMAN BUNGKUL

MUNDU Park



KALI MAS River



Jln Keputran



Jln Ngagel

Communal Waste Water Processing Facility

各自自治体の排水処理施設



Banyu Urip RW 8



Tanjungsari



Barata Jaya



Dupak



Banyu Urip RW 8

BIOGAS バイオガス



Pemanfaatan Energi Alternatif Biogas di Kota Surabaya terbagi menjadi 2 (dua) :

1. Pemerintah Kota Surabaya (TPA Benowo)
2. Masyarakat (5 RW)



ECO CAMPUS 2011 エコ・キャンパス2011





Sollar Cell Traffic Light

Graha Pangeran
ASEAN CENTER for ENERGY Awards 2002



Green Building



Graha Wonokoyo
ASEAN CENTER for ENERGY Awards 2006



ESA SAMPOERNA CENTER

EMISSION SPOT CHECK 排出スポット・チェック





Monorail Plan



Visualisasi Monorail Jl. Hr Muhammad (patung Kuda)



**Thank You
Terima Kasih**

