

01. The capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta produces every day 25.600 m³ of city wastes, comprises of 34.9% non-organics, and 65.1% organics. About 17% or 3.100 m³ are used for composting. The amount of wastes is increasing each year as the number of population in the city is continue to increase. There is an effort to convert city wastes to produce electricity at Bojong village, Bogor, one hour drive toward South of Jakarta. Due to some problems in social approach in the early stage of the project, the operation of the power generation from wastes has been postponed due to strong opposition from local community .
02. Effort by the community to increase awareness on wastes management and handling can be heard from various radio programs stationed in Jakarta city. They are currently using a popular motto such as “Green cities and green communities of GCGC” .The giant retailing store Carrefour, has initiated a program to buy non-organic and organic wastes from the costumers. In return the costumers are given vouchers /coupons which can be used later for shopping in Carrefour chains store.
03. At present there are more than 98 groups or individuals including the NGOs in Jakarta and Bandung city vicinity who is active in compost making from city wastes. In Bogor alone there is one private company, PT Galuga located at Galuga village, 33 km from Bogor city who manage a big composting business. In addition a Waste Society of Indonesia has been established recently.
04. Awareness in recycling organic wastes has been increasing in the estate plantations such as in Oil Palm and sugar cane plantations. Plantation wastes has been used either as fertilizer through composting or used as fuels in boilers. Such activities can be found in PT Rajawali, a sugar cane plantation located about two hour drives to Eastward of Jakarta.
05. Since early October this year, due to the high world oil prices the government was compelled to reduce oil subsidy which has created protests from the people. This action had resulted in an increase in domestic oil prices significantly including kerosene, the basic fuels for lighting and cooking of the low income society. The price of kerosene, for example, has increased from 700 IDR to 2000 IDR, but in remote areas the price can reach more than 3000 IDR. In order to solve the problem the government is currently working to issue a Presidential Decree to promote alternative energy. This effort will provide more opportunity for energy generation both for power and heat from city wastes and other organic materials to compete with those generated with the still subsidized power generation using oil.