

CLIMATE AND CLEAN AIR COALITION TO REDUCE SHORT LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

What is the Coalition?

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition is the only global effort that unites governments, civil society and private sector, committed to improving air quality and protecting the climate in next few decades by reducing short-lived climate pollutants across sectors.

Complementary to mitigating CO₂ emissions, the Coalition acts as a catalyst to create, implement and share immediate solutions addressing near-term climate change to improve people's lives rapidly, and to ensure sustainable development for future generations.

Starting in February 2011 with 6 Countries and 1 International Organisation, the coalition has rapidly expanded to 49 Countries, 44 NGOs, 16 International Organisations (as of September 2015).

The Municipal Solid Waste Management Initiative is one of 11 initiatives currently being undertaken by the coalition.

Short Lived Climate Pollutants from the Solid Waste Management Sector

Methane (gas)

- Landfill gas comprises ~50% methane and ~50% CO₂
- Global warming potential of 25 (100-year time horizon), relative to CO₂
- Anthropogenic – formed as a result of management of waste from humans

Black Carbon (fine particles in aerosol form)

- Most strongly light-absorbing component of particulate matter
- Formed by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, biofuels, and biomass
- Emissions patterns and trends vary significantly across regions, countries and sources
- An aerosol (not a greenhouse gas)

How Cities Participate in the MSW Initiative

- Undertake City Waste Assessments
- Quantify SLCP emissions and identify suitable sustainable alternatives for waste management – Emissions Quantification Tool
- Develop Work Plans
- Attend training and capacity building workshops targeting specific waste related themes
- Participate in city-to-city collaboration
- Obtain technical and financial analysis support in developing sustainable waste management projects
- Get access to resources and information on best practices on the CCAC MSW Initiative Knowledge Platform
- Get access to a world-wide network of experts

IGES's Contribution to CCAC MSWI

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan has been active for nearly 20 years in the Asia-Pacific region, acting as a change agent towards an environmentally sustainable society. Building on its previous work in solid waste management across the ASEAN region, IGES with the assistance of Kitakyushu City, Japan is engaged in assisting six cities in the region towards improving their waste management practices and thereby reducing SLCPs.



BATTAMBANG, CAMBODIA

Location	Battambang Province	Status	Rapid City Assessment Complete
Population	200,000		City Action Plan Complete
			Work Plan In Progress

Battambang is an agricultural city located in the northwest of Cambodia and an important rice producer. Under the Work Plan Battambang will now undertake activities towards the promotion of waste separation at source; improving final waste disposal site; integrating preservation of urban heritage and municipal solid waste management; and improving accountability of SLCP emissions from MSW management.

CEBU CITY, PHILIPPINES

Location	Cebu Province	Status	Rapid City Assessment Complete
Population	870,000		City Action Plan Complete
			Work Plan In Progress

Cebu City's economy is based on trade and services focused on its bustling port. Under the Work Plan Cebu City is improving waste separation at source; undertaking improvements to material recovery and composting facilities; improvements of the final disposal site; and improving the institutional framework for cooperation amongst stakeholders. Cebu City will also be undertaking a study tour to Kitakyushu City, Japan.



PHITSANULOK, THAILAND

Location	Phitsanulok Province	Status	Rapid City Assessment Complete
Population	170,000		City Action Plan Complete
			Work Plan In Progress

Phitsanulok is located in the centre of Thailand with a product and services economy. Under the Work Plan the city will undertake a range of activities from mainstreaming 3Rs and community based waste management to increasing organic waste separation as well as improving the accounting system of SLCP emissions from MSW management; and developing a plan to establish a learning centre for SLCP emissions reduction.

SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Location	East Java Province	Status	Rapid City Assessment Complete
Population	3,100,000		City Action Plan Complete
			Work Plan In Progress

Surabaya is the second largest city in Indonesia and a major port. The economy is primarily trade and services with a large manufacturing sector. Under the Work Plan Surabaya is focusing on improving and scaling up community-based SWM and 3R programmes; improvement of temporary disposal sites into intermediate waste recycling facilities; promotion of composting; and improvement of the landfill.



RAYONG AND MAP TA PHUT, THAILAND

Location	Rayong Province	Population	55,000 (Rayong City); 5,000 (Map Ta Phut)
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Rayong and Map Ta Phut are located in the southeast of the country. Rayong City is known as a fishing town and is the main producer of Thailand's fish sauce. Map Ta Phut is well known as the host of Thailand's largest industrial estate. Rayong and Map Ta Phut are currently collaborating with Kitakyushu City to improve the cities' industrial waste management. Under CCAC MSWI the cities will look to further improve their municipal solid waste management with the assistance of Kitakyushu City and IGES.

EMISSIONS QUANTIFICATION CALCULATOR

IGES has developed an emissions quantification calculator which will allow cities and national governments to measure and monitor progress in reducing GHGs and SLCPs through their actions in the waste sector, using a common methodology. The tool has been designed to assist public authorities in conducting a rapid assessment of emissions, thereby supporting decision making on the identification of alternative waste management options. It provides step-by-step guidance on how to enter data, monitor and report on mitigation efforts over time to guide the implementation of climate-friendly waste management practices and approaches.