

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER
REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: PROCEEDING

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **Perceived Stigma as a Risk Factor for Delay in Seeking Treatment of Leprosy Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study in Tuban Regency**

Nama semua penulis : Zulfah Fitria Fajriahadun Ni'mah, Nissa Kusariana, Praba Ginandjar

Status Pengusul (coret yang tidak perlu) : Penulis Utama / Penulis Anggota (Presenter)

Status Proceeding:

- Nama Proceeding/ Seminar : The 5th International Conference on Energy, Environment, Epidemiology and Information System (ICENIS 2020)
- Edisi (bulan, tahun) : 12 - 13 August 2020 / di Semarang, Indonesia
- ISSN/ ISBN : 2267-1242
- DOI : <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202020212016>

Alamat WEB Proceeding : https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/abs/2020/62/e3sconf_icenis2020_12016/e3sconf_icenis2020_12016.html

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 Internasional Terindeks pada SCOPUS, IEEE Elrplore, SPIEi
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 Nasional

Dipresentasikan dengan Poster dan dimuat dalam prosiding yang dipublikasikan (beri tanda V yang sesuai)

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Dipresentasikan tapi tidak dimuat dalam prosiding yang dipublikasikan (beri tanda V yang sesuai)

Seminar Internasional
 Nasional

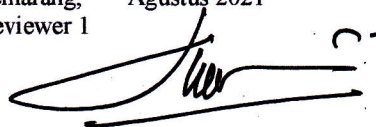
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No	Komponen yang dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Artikel Internasional Terindeks pada SCOPUS SJR 0,203	Nilai yang didapat artikel
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b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	9	6.6
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	9	6.6
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding (30%)	9	6.6
	Nilai Total	30	22
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: $40\% \times 22 = 8.8 / 3 = 2.93$		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Artikel memuat title, abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion.
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan bahwa stigma yang ada pada pasien lepra adalah sebagai factor risiko terjadinya kelambatan mencari pengobatan bagi penderita lepra.
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Sebagian besar data/informasi yang diacu untuk penulisan artikel ini adalah dari referensi terbitan kurang dari 10 tahun terakhir.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding	Prosiding internasional ber-ISBN, terindeks Scopus, ada bukti prosiding dan sertifikat sebagai presentan.

Semarang, Agustus 2021
 Reviewer 1



dr. M. Sakundarno Adi, M.Sc,PhD
 NIP. 196401101990011001
 Unit kerja : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat UNDIP
 Jabatan : Lektor Kepala

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Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

No	Komponen yang dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Artikel Internasional Terindeks pada SCOPUS SJR 0,203	Nilai yang didapat artikel
a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10 %)	3	2,5
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	9	7
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	9	6,6
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding (30%)	9	6,6
	Nilai Total	30	22,7
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: $40\% \times 22,7 = 9,08 / 3 = 3,03$		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Terdapat judul, abstrak, background, methods, result, discussion dan conclusion
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Ruang lingkup penelitian ini Stigma sebagai faktor risiko keterlambatan pencarian pengobatan pada pasien Lepra di Kabupaten Tuban
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Sumber referensi penelitian telah menggunakan referensi yang terbaru
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding	Unsur lengkap, Prosiding internasional ber-ISBN dan terindeks Scopus

Semarang, 25 Agustus 2021
 Reviewer 2

Dr. drg. Henry Setyawan S. MS
 NIP. 196301161989031001
 Unit kerja : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat UNDIP
 Jabatan : Lektor



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES



Certificate of Appreciation

Number : 1784/UN7.5.12.2/TU/2020

This certificate is presented to
Nissa Kusariana, SKM, M.Si
In gratitude for the outstanding contribution as
Presenter

5th International Conference on Energy, Environment, Epidemiology and Information System
(5th ICENIS 2020)

**“Emphasizing Environment and Human Security Toward Global
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) 2030”**

Organized by School of Postgraduate Studies Diponegoro University
Semarang - Indonesia on August 12th - 13th, 2020



Dr. B.B. Sularto, S.H., M.Hum.
Dean




Prof. Dr. Hadiyanto, ST., M.Sc.
Conference Chairman

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Perceived Stigma as a Risk Factor for Delay in Seeking Treatment of Leprosy Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study in Tuban Regency

Fitria Fajriahadun Ni'Mah Z., Kusariana N., Ginandjar P. ✉

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Department of Epidemiology and Tropical Disease, Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

14

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Abstract

Tuban Regency is a leprosy endemic area. Leprosy prevalence in 2018 was 1.5 per 10,000 population with 177 new cases, about 87% of new leprosy cases are MB type and 11% have grade II disability. The high number of MB type and grade II disability leads to the low awareness of treatment-seeking behavior, as early as immediately after symptoms appear. This study aimed to prove that perceived stigma is a risk factor for delay in seeking treatment for leprosy patients. Cross-sectional study design was used in this study and the subject consisted of 112 leprosy patients, selected by proportional random sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. This study showed most of the subjects ranged from 15-60 years, more than half were male, most had low levels of education with low income. Most subjects suffered from the MB type of leprosy. More than half experienced delays in seeking treatment and did not experience disabilities. The variables such as knowledge, attitude, perceived susceptibility and severity of leprosy, and perceived stigma associated with the delay in seeking treatment, and only perceived stigma was proven as a risk factor for delay in seeking treatment

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General Energy	#49/65	25th
Environmental Science	#175/220	20th
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Aims & scope

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**5th International Conference on Energy, Environment,
Epidemiology and Information System (5th ICENIS) 2020**

Organized by

**School of Postgraduate Studies
Universitas Diponegoro**

12-13th August 2020

Preface

The 5th International Conference on Energy, Environment, Epidemiology and Information System 2020 (5th ICENIS 2020) has been organized by the School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia with the support by World Class University (WCU) Program. The conference was held on August 12th-13th 2020 in Semarang, Indonesia by using Online Conference System. The aim of the conference was to distribute research outcomes on multidisciplinary research area on energy, environment, health and epidemiology and information system.

The 5th ICENIS 2020 have presented 10(ten) international honorable keynote speakers from representative institutions and continents: i) Prof. Elco van Burg, Vrije University Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ii) Prof Peter Gell, Federation University, Australia., iii) Prof. Jerry Miller, Western Carolina University, USA; iv) Prof. Shabbir Gheewalla, Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment (JGSEE), Kingmookut University, Thailand; v) Assoc. Prof. Zainul Zakaria, Chemical Engineering Department, UTM Malaysia; (vi) Dr Yurdi Yasmi; Regional representative of IIRRI for Southeast Asia, Cambodia; (vii) Dr Nuki Agya Utama, Executive Director of Asean Energy research; (viii) Patrick van Schijndel, TU Delft, The Netherlands, (ix) Barokah Sri Utami, Former President Director of PT Phapros, Indonesia, and (x) Dr Liew Kian heng from Strategics Singapore. Pursuing the international network of researchers and industrial applications, this event also has been attended by overseas colleagues to share their best research works as well as local academia and practitioners. Over 320 representatives from various institutions participated in this event, involving more than 340 abstracts submitted. After a rigorous selection process, the Scientific & Editorial Board of 5th ICENIS 2020 made selection of 300 articles to be published in E3S Web of Conferences, an open-access proceedings in environment, energy and earth sciences, managed by EDP Sciences, and indexed on Scopus, Scimago, Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science (CPCI-S) of Clarivate Analytics's Web of Science, DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals). The Proceedings of 5th ICENIS 2020 consists of selected articles from Kazakhstan, Libya, Netherlands, Thailand, Malaysia. The published papers have passed all necessary improvement requirements in accordance to the Web of Conferences standard, reviewer's comments, SI, similarity tests by Turnitin program.

We would like to express our gratitude to the official committee, scientific & editorial boards, organizing partners. A very special thanks to Universitas Diponegoro for financially supporting this conference especially for financing indexing of proceeding in E3S. Finally, we would like to briefly acknowledge all presenters and attendees for their efforts sharing the beautiful ideas and useful research outcomes to inspire further research and collaborations. Although, this time the conference has been successfully conducted via webinar, but the number of participants showed a great increases and we do hope that this also will be the same for the coming 6th ICENIS 2021.

See you again in the next year conference 5th ICENIS 2021

The chairman

Prof. Hadiyanto

SCIENTIFIC and EDITORIAL BOARD

1. Prof. Tri Retnaningsih Soeprobowati (Graduate Program of Environmental Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia)
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15. Dr Maryono (Graduate Program of Environmental Science, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia)

The School Of Postgraduate Studies,
Diponegoro University

5th
**ICENIS
2020**



Online
International
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*Emphasizing Environment And Human
Security Towards Global Sustainable
Development Goals (SDGs) 2030*

Topic

Energy

- Energy management and policy
- Energy planning and Education
- Energy conservation and efficiency
- Energy conversion technology
- Renewable energy
- Nonrenewable energy / Fossil energy
- Culture and Environmental Development in Coastal Community

Environment

- Environmental Conservation
- Environmental Policy, Planning and Education
- Environmental Technology
- Environmental Health and Toxicology
- Environmental Epidemiology
- Pollution Control
- Waste Management
- Green Infrastructure and Resilience

Epidemiology

- Epidemiology related to disease and health event prevention and control
- Managerial epidemiology
- Environmental epidemiology
- Occupational epidemiology
- Nutritional epidemiology
- Behavioral epidemiology

Information system

- Business Intelligence
- Supply Chain Information Systems
- Industrial Information Systems
- Decision Support Systems
- Smart Information Systems
- Health, Safety and Environment Information Systems

Keynote speaker



PROF. PETER GELL
Professor Of Environmental Management, Federation University, Australia



DR. NUKI AGYA UTAMA
Executive Director ASEAN Center For Energy



DR. YURDI YASMI
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Regional Representative For Southeast Asia, Phillipine



DR. LIEW KIAN HENG
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PROF. ELCO VAN BURG
School Of Business And Economics At Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands



DR. IR. PATRICK VAN SCHIJNDEL
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven (TUE), Netherlands



DR. ZAINUL AKMAR ZAKARIA
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PROF. DR. JERRY MILLER
Department of Geosciences and Natural Resources, Western Carolina University



PROF. HADIYANTO
School Of Postgraduates Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia



PROF. DR. SHABBIR H. GHEEWALA
Joint Graduate School Of Environment And Energy (JGSEE), King Mokut University, Thailand

Organizing committee:

Prof. Dr. Hadiyanto, M.Sc. (Chairman)
Dr. Thomas Trihadi Futranto, S.T., M.Eng. (Co Chairman)
Dr. drg. Dwi Surtiningsih, M.Kes. (Program)
Dr. Budi Warsto, S.S.L., M.St. (Publication)

Submission & Registration

<http://www.icenis.org>

Publication

All accepted papers will be published in Scopus Indexed Proceeding E3S Web of Conferences and selected papers will be published in International Journal of Renewable Energy Development (Scopus indexed) and HAYATI Journal of Biosciences (Scopus Q3)



Contact

+62 24 8440 608 (Office)
+62 813 2647 7628 (Prof. Hadiyanto)
+62 812 2811 8006 (Silvia Nur Safa ah, S.E.)
+62 813 9085 6514 (Eko Pujiyanto)
Email : icenis (at) live.undip.ac.id

Conference Fees

	Before June 30 th , 2020	After June 30 th , 2020
Presenter		
Indonesian Presenter	IDR 30000000/2000000/ paper	IDR 30000000/2000000/ paper
International Presenter	USD 4000/ paper	USD 4000/ paper
Student presenter	IDR 20000000/1000000/ paper	IDR 20000000/1000000/ paper
Participant (Non Presenter)		
Indonesian Participant	IDR 10000000	IDR 10000000
International Participant	USD 1000/2020	USD 1000/2020

* The fee has been adjusted as per recommendation being the current situation of Indonesia Covid-19

* All amount for the second paper IDR 10000000

* They author may submit maximum of 5th article, two article as first author and the remaining two article as co-author

	Early Birds a	Batch a
FULL PAPER SUBMISSION	Before May 30 th , 2020	Before June 30 th , 2020
ACCEPTANCE NOTIFICATION	On June 30 th , 2020	On July 30 th , 2020
FINAL MANUSCRIPT	Before June 30 th , 2020	Before July 30 th , 2020
DAILY REGISTRATION PAYMENT	Before June 30 th , 2020	Before July 30 th , 2020

<http://www.icenis.org>

The Organizing Committee

This conference has been organized by School of postgraduate studies, Universitas Diponegoro Semarang. The school currently coordinating 6 graduate multidisciplinary programs i.e Master program of environmental science, master program of energy, master program of epidemiology, master program of information system, doctoral program of environmental sciences, and doctorate program of Information system. The total students is currently 350 students among these 6 programs.

The website: <https://pasca.undip.ac.id>

Website of conference: <https://icenis.undip.ac.id>

The committee of 5th ICENIS 2020

Chairman : Prof. Hadiyanto, MSc

Vice chairman : Dr Thomas Putranto Triadi

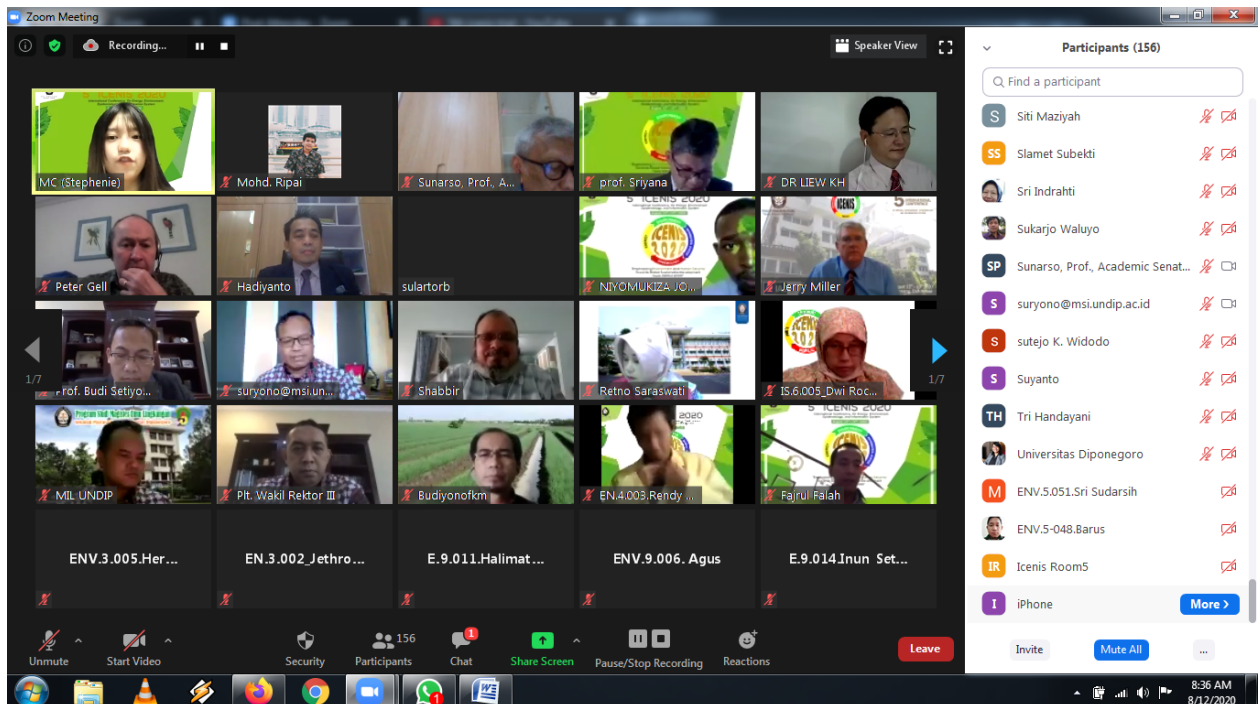
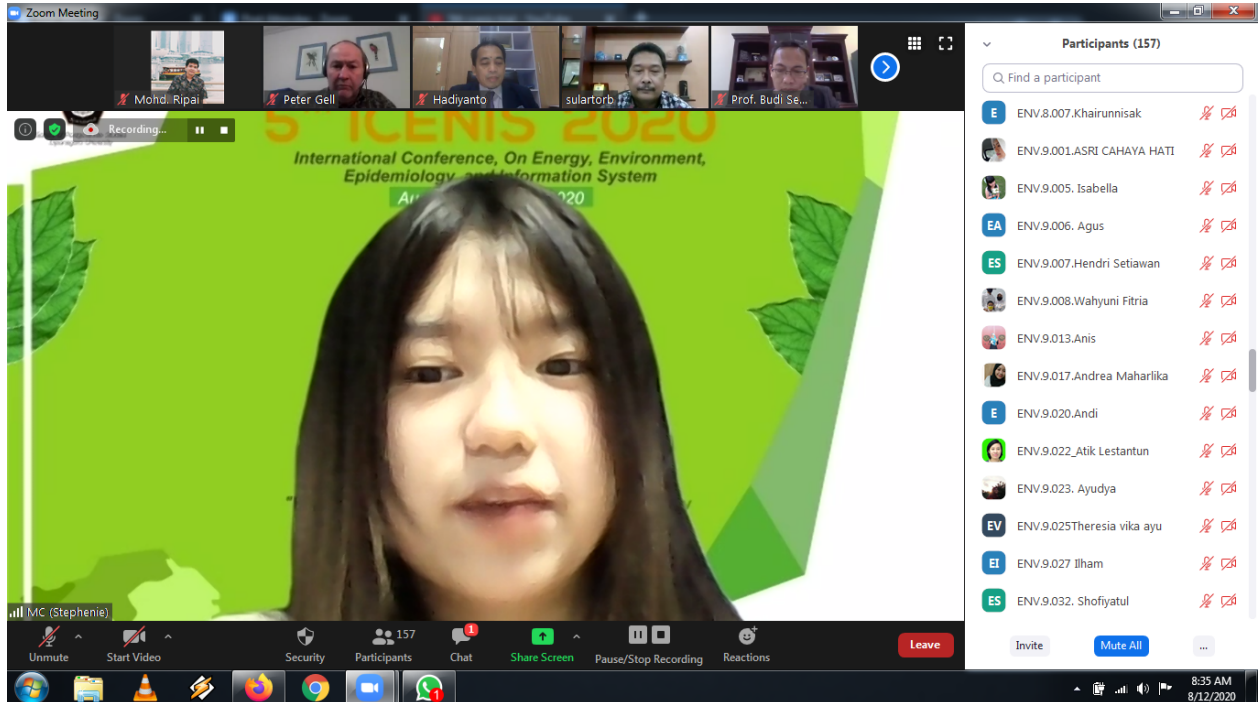
Programs : Dr Fuad Muhammad

Publications : Dr Budi Warsito

Supporting : Yunis, Alwi, Doni, Silvia, Fitri Handayani, Eko, Emma, Imma, Hastomo, Hamim, Rohmad, Gito, Joko, Lila

Some pictures from the conference

Opening Ceremony





2. The Chairman report



3. The remarks form Dean of School of Postgraduate Studies



4. Opening Remarks by The vice Rector, Prof. Budi Setiyono



Participants

The image shows a Zoom meeting window with a grid of 20 participants. The participants are arranged in a 4x5 grid. The names of the participants are: MC (Stephanie), Mohd. Ripai, Sunarso, Prof., A..., prof. Srijana, DR. LIEW KH, Peter Gell, Hadiyanto, E.9.036.Poniman -, Jerry Miller, IWR1 UNDP Budi Se..., suryono@msiun..., Shabbir, Retno Saraswati, MILI UNDP, Budiyanofkm, sulartorb, Tri Soeprobawati, Sudharso P. Hadi, Yurdi Yasmi (IRRI), Sudarmo Sudarmo, Plt. Wakil Rektor III, Dwi Wulandari, ENV.4.005 Arum ..., inv.5-050.Nurhay..., and Nilawati. The Zoom control bar at the bottom includes buttons for Unmute, Start Video, Security, Participants (175), Chat, Share Screen, Pause/Stop Recording, Reactions, and Leave. The system tray at the bottom right shows the time as 8:52 AM on 8/12/2020.

Keynote speaker Session I (Chaired by Prof. Sudharto P Hadi)



A profile slide for Prof. Sudharto P. Hadi. It features the Diponegoro University logo on the left. The name 'SUDHARTO P. HADI' is displayed in large white letters on a dark brown background. Below the name, it states 'Professor in Environmental Management, Diponegoro University'. The slide is divided into sections: 'Education' (listing a doctorate from Diponegoro University in 1979, a Master's from York University in 1988, and a PhD from the University of British Columbia in 1993), 'Working Experiences' (listing roles as Lecturer, Deputy State Minister, Rector, and Vice Chairman), and 'Research focuses' (listing Environmental Management, Private Sector, and Social Impact Assessment). An email address 'sudhartophadi@yahoo.com' is provided. The slide also includes a small video thumbnail of Prof. Hadi and a '5th ICENIS 2020' logo at the bottom right. The Zoom interface from the previous image is visible at the top and bottom of this slide.

Keynote 1: Prof. Elco

The image shows two screenshots of a Zoom meeting. The top screenshot displays a presentation slide for Prof. dr.ir. Elco van Burg, a professor at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. The slide includes his name, title, email (Elco.van.burg@vu.nl), education (BSc, BEd, MSc, MA, PhD), working experiences, and research focuses. The bottom screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "FAITH AND DEVELOPMENT" with the subtitle "THE ROLE OF LOCAL RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN COMMUNITY CHANGE IN PAPUA". The slide also features the name "PROF. DR. IR. ELCO VAN BURG" and the VU logo with the tagline "LOOKING FURTHER".

Zoom Meeting | You are viewing ICENIS 2020's screen | View Options

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VU VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM | Prof.dr.ir. Elco van Burg

Professor of Organizational Theory, School of Business and Economics, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Education.
BSc- Industrial Engineering and Management Science, TU Eindhoven (2004)
BEd- Theology, CGO (2007)
MSc- Industrial Engineering and Management Science, TU Eindhoven (2006)
MA- Theology, Utrecht University (2010)
PhD- Management, TU Eindhoven (2010)

Working Experiences

- Assistant professor, TU Eindhoven (2009-2011)
- Assistant professor, School of Business and Economics, VU Amsterdam (2011-2013)
- Associate professor, School of Business and Economics, VU Amsterdam (2013-2020)
- Organizational consultant and trainer, Lentera Papua, Papua, Indonesia (2014-2020)
- Financial consultant, Cenderawasih Air, Papua, Indonesia (2017-2020)

Email: Elco.van.burg@vu.nl

Research focuses

- Organizational theory
- Social network theory
- Qualitative research
- Entrepreneurship

Unmute | Start Video | Security | Participants | Chat | Share Screen | Pause/Stop Recording | Reactions | Leave

Zoom Meeting | You are viewing Elco van Burg's screen | View Options

Recording... | 170

FAITH AND DEVELOPMENT

THE ROLE OF LOCAL RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN COMMUNITY CHANGE IN PAPUA

PROF. DR. IR. ELCO VAN BURG
VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM

VU VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM | LOOKING FURTHER

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10:51 AM 8/12/2020

2. Keynote 2 (Prof. Jerry Miller)

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Mohd. Ripai | sulartorb | Sudharto P. Hadi | Jerry Miller | Sunarso, Prof.... | ENV.3.005.Her...

Recording... | LIVE | on Custom Live Streaming Service



Jerry R. Miller

Professor of Environmental Science

Education.
Bsc- Geology, Southern Illinois University (1982)
Msc- Geology, University of New Mexico (1985)
PhD- Geology, Southern Illinois University (1999)

Working Experiences

- Illinois State Geological Survey (1984-1986)
- Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV (1990-1996)
- Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis (1996-1999)
- Western Carolina University (1999-Present)

Research focuses

- Water & Sediment Quality
- Hydrology
- Fluvial (river) Geomorphology
- River Restoration

Email:
jmiller@wcu.edu



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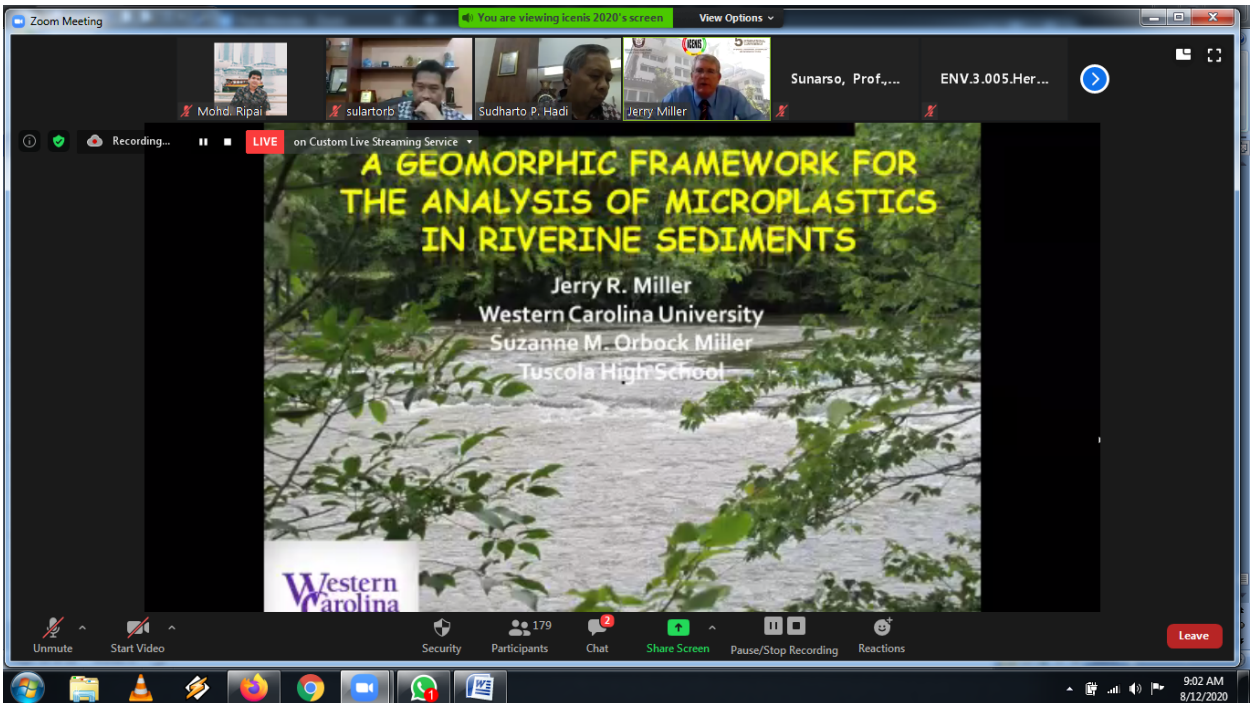
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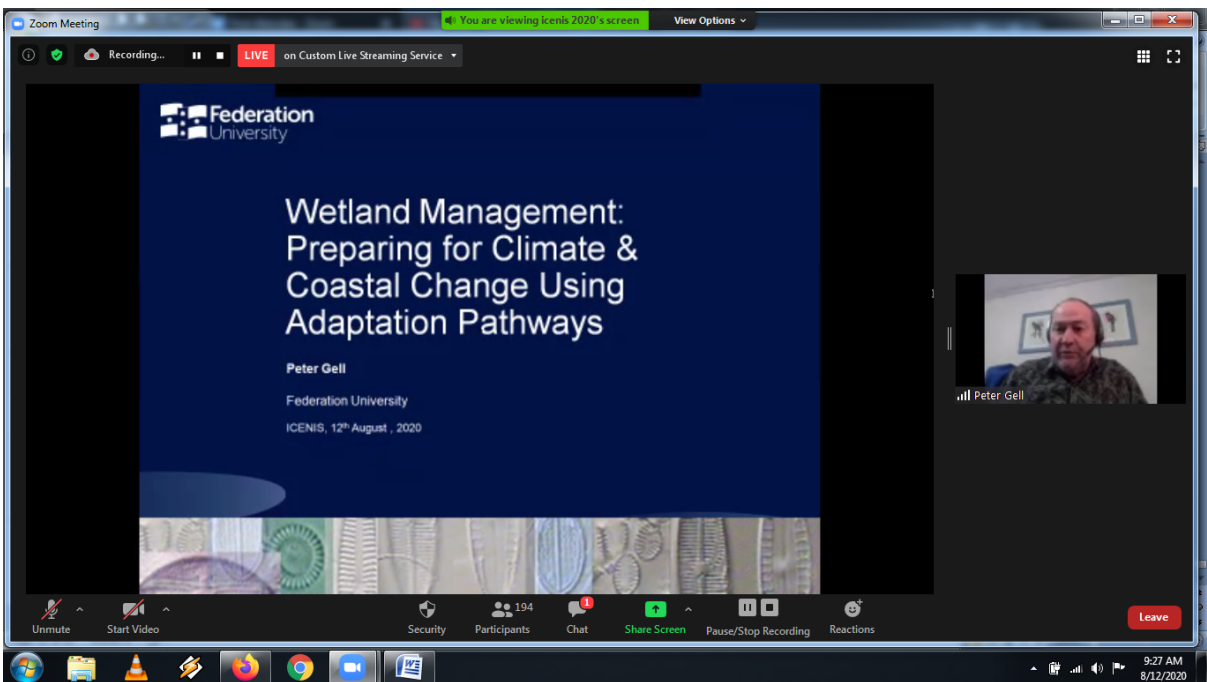
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Diversity in Sciences, Unity in Impact

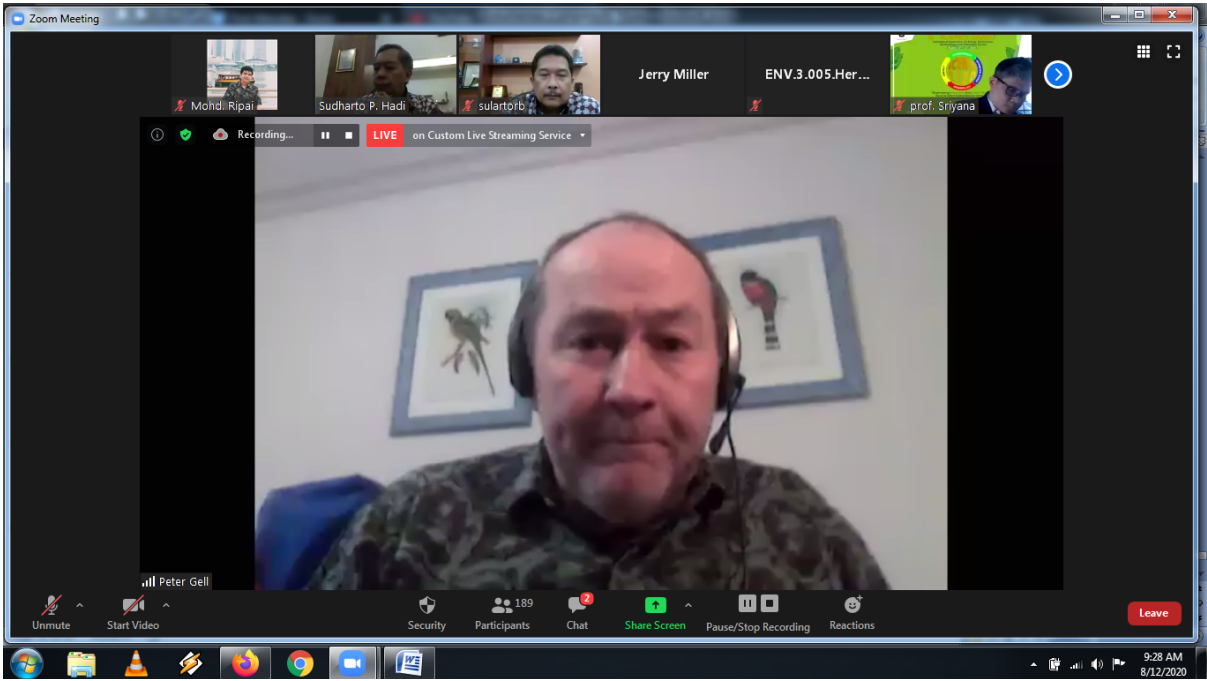
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9:02 AM 8/12/2020



3. Keynote 3 (Prof. Peter Gell)





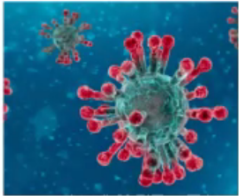
Keynote 5 (Dr Yurdi Yasmi)

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COVID-19 worsens the SDG2 challenge – why?

- Economic recession and negative growth
- Restrictions of people's movement impacts agriculture activities
- Difficulties in getting agriculture inputs e.g. seeds, fertilizer, equipment
- Difficulties in bringing products to markets or consumers



Yurdi Yasmi (IRRI)

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10:06 AM 8/12/2020

Keynote 6(Dr Liew Kian Heng)

Zoom Meeting

Mohd. Ripai | Sudharto P. Hadi | Yurdi Yasmi (... | Peter Gell | ENV.5-031 Mah... | prof. Sriyana



DR. LIEW KH

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10:18 AM 8/12/2020

Example for Parallel Session
ROOM 1



Zoom Meeting

Recording

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- EP.6-005 Mahda Pramesti R
- EP.6-007. Lintang Dian Saraswati
- ER EP.6-008. Rath Indraswari
- G Gltb55e-msa
- ID Irma Damayanti
- IB IS.5-003 Budi Sulistiyo
- R IS.6-007.Wingghayarie Patra Ga...
- JU Jati Utomo Dwi Hat...
- LA lala arastya
- M. Aried Rahman H...
- PW Plt. Wakil Rektor III
- RP Ratna Purwaningsih
- S sulartorb

EN_1002_Suyito

Evaluating the impact of technological adoption policy for rural coastal communities

Yudithia1, Edison2, Dwi Kristanti3, Tri Samnuzalsari4, Suyito5, and Wayu Eko Yudiantmaja2*

1. Secretary Office of the Regional House of Representatives of Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia
2. Department of Public Administration, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji, Indonesia
3. Department of Public Administration, Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia
4. Department of Sociology, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji, Indonesia
5. Faculty of Applied Social Sciences, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), Malaysia

1:03 PM 8/12/2020

ROOM 2

Zoom Meeting

You are viewing EN.4-002.Moh Nurhadi's screen

Recording

METHODOLOGY DESIGN

Literature Review

Municipal Waste Generation

Classification & Composition of Waste

Scenario 1 Without recycling

Scenario 2 Low Recycling rate

Scenario 3 High recycling rate

Caloric Value Analysis

Non-recycle waste potential for RDF

$$Eh = \sum_{i=1}^n LHV_i \cdot m \cdot f_i \cdot q \quad (1)$$

Where Eh is heat energy potential from all type of waste, LHV_i (Low Heating Value) is calorific value of waste type i (kcal/kg) while $m \cdot f_i$ is fraction of waste type i (without unit). The value q indicates total weight of waste.

The material recovery of plastic and paper according to scenario 2 and 3 will reduce the heat energy potential (Eh). The amount of calorie deduction is equal to the fraction of recycling. The heat energy of recycled fraction could be calculated using equation (2):

$$Ehr = \sum_{i=1}^n LHV_i \cdot m \cdot f_i \cdot r \cdot r_i \cdot q \quad (2)$$

Where Ehr is heat energy from recycle waste taken while r is ratio of recycling. Value of r for scenario two is 0.25 (25%) while scenario 3 is 0.5 (50%) for PET, HDPE, and paper. LHV_i is heat energy from a wet waste that influenced by its moisture. LHV could be determined from HHV (High Heat Value) with the following equation:

$$LHV = HHV \cdot (1 - w) - 584.85w \quad (3)$$

Where HHV is heat energy of a dry waste in kcal/kg, while w is water content and 584.85 is a heat constant in vaporizing water at temperature of 25°C [40]. Heat energy of non-recycled waste (Ehm) is accounted by deducting overall heat energy of waste (Eh) by heat energy of recycling waste (Ehr) through the equation below:

$$Ehm = Eh - Ehr \quad (4)$$

EN.4-002.Moh Nurhadi

1:07 PM 8/12/2020

Zoom Meeting

Recording

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graph TD
    A[Literature Review] --> B[Municipal Waste Generation]
    B --> C[Classification & Composition of Waste]
    C --> D1[Scenario 1  
Without recycling]
    C --> D2[Scenario 2  
Low Recycling rate]
    C --> D3[Scenario 3  
High recycling rate]
    D1 --> E[Calorific Value Analysis]
    D2 --> E
    D3 --> E
    E --> F[Non-recycle waste potential for RDF]
        
```

METHODOLOGY DESIGN

$$Eh = \sum_{i=1}^n LHV_i \cdot mfi \cdot q \quad (1)$$

Where Eh is heat energy potential from all type of waste, LHV_i (Low Heating Value) is calorific value of waste type i (kcal/kg) while mfi is fraction of waste type i (without unit). The value q indicates total weight of waste.

The material recovery of plastic and paper according to scenario 2 and 3 will reduce the heat energy potential (Eh). The amount of calorific deduction is equal to the fraction of recycling. The heat energy of recycled fraction could be calculated using equation (2):

$$Ehr = \sum_{i=1}^n LHV_i \cdot mfi \cdot rr \cdot q \quad (2)$$

Where Ehr is heat energy from recycle waste taken while rr is ratio of recycling. Value of rr for scenario two is 0.25 (25%) while scenario 3 is 0.5 (50%) for PET, HDPE, and paper. LHV_i is heat energy from a wet waste that influenced by its moisture. LHV could be determined from HHV (High Heat Value) with the following equation:

$$LHV = HHV \cdot (1-w) - 584,85w \quad (3)$$

Where HHV is heat energy of a dry waste in kcal/kg, while w is water content and 584,85 is a heat constant in vaporizing water at temperature of 25°C [40].

Heat energy of non-recycled waste (Ehm) is accounted by deducting overall heat energy of waste (Eh) by heat energy of recycling waste (Ehr) through the equation below:

$$Ehm = Eh - Ehr \quad (4)$$

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Zoom Meeting

Fuad (Moderator)

EN.5.009 .Pratiwi

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Participants 12 Chat Share Screen Record Reactions

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Recording

Estimating GHG Emission L from Oil and Gas Offs Production Facility

Satya Pinem¹, Mahavani Karuniasa¹, and Chairil Abdini¹
¹School of Environmental Science, Universitas Indonesia, Salemba 4 Jakarta, Indonesia
Corresponding author: satya.dharma@ui.ac.id

Slide 3 of 10 Indonesian

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Recording

Background

- ❑ Indonesia's Third National Communication on GHG emission (2017) predicted [redacted] sector (O&G and coal industry) will become the highest GHG contributor for 2030
- ❑ Indonesia's GHG emission reported thru Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was estimated by Tier-1 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) method, while the O&G company adopts the American Petroleum Institute (API) Compendium method
- ❑ This leads to asynchronous GHG emission contribution of O&G industry to national GHG emission
- ❑ Consistent and accurate GHG inventory is critical to determine the status and trend of GHG emission changes, improve accountability as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of the reduction strategy

4

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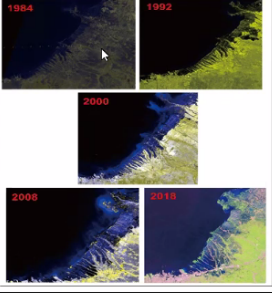
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Recording Gallery View

DATA AND STUDY LOCATION Cont'd....

- Data used in this research was obtained from Landsat satellite imagery recorded on 23 February 1984, 28 June 1992, 23 April 2000, 24 April 2008, and a drone captured on 5 June 2018.
- The overlay from Landsat images and RGB overhead images were corrected through radiometric and geometric check
- They were then integrated with the administrative limit from Morosari district in Demak regency and the border of Semarang City (Tanjung Mas).



ENV. 1-003, (Niyomukiza & Sriyana)

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Recording Gallery View

Analytical Technique

The processing method of the Landsat images consists of several steps as listed below;

- The initial stage of data development is conducted through correlation with the standard procedure issued by the data supplier.
- Early development began by synchronizing the spatial resolution between Landsat-4 MSS and Landsat series TM.ETM+.
- Images were analyzed and then geometrical and radiometric corrections were made.
- The development of RGB (Red Green Blue) composite for each imaging acquisition.
- Digitizing the fourth RGB image as an analogy by digitalizing it on screen.
- Analysis and calculation are done through the process of digitizing of each year's image so that it is possible to find out the changes both from accretion and abrasion.

ENV. 1-003, (Niyomukiza & Sriyana)

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Recording

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the coastline length calculation resulted from digitation, the border area length between Semarang – Demak (Tanjung Mas, Terboyo Wetan, Terboyo Kulon, and Trimulyo village) and Demak Regency (villages along the coast in Demak Regency) are as follows;

Table 1. Coastline Length and Rate of coastline changes

Year	Coastline length (Km)	Rate of coastline changes (Km/year)
1984	48.2	-
1992	57.9	1.2
2000	63.7	0.7
2008	73.5	1.2
2018	92.6	2.1

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1:15 PM 8/12/2020

ROOM 5

Zoom Meeting | Recording

Icenis Room5


Participants:

- ENV.1-010 Muhammad J...
- Mohd. Ripai (Docume...
- Haryono Huboyo
- YUNA SNSD
- ENV.1-013 (Yum...
- ajje
- ENV.06-002.Tozan Ajie
- ENV.6-001.Nurakhmi
- ENV.1-009.Ahm...
- Haryono Huboyo
- ENV.1.011 Raffi D Cahyo
- IS.1-007.Chashif Syadzali
- ENV 1.015 Novi...
- ENV.4-012 T. Listyani R...
- ENV.7.002.Nani Hariha...
- ENV 1-014

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Recording



ICENIS 2020

The Influence of Land Use To River Water Quality Level by Using The Water Quality Index Of National Sanitation Foundation (WQI-NSF) Method (Case Study: Klampok River, Semarang District)

Winardi D Nugraha, Mohammad Rafif D Cahyo, and Nurandani Hardyanti
Environmental Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Diponegoro University, Semarang, 50275, Indonesia

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Recording

Introduction

The increasing rate of population growth has resulted in various environmental degradations.

Land use change is a form of environmental degradation which is defined as a form of human intervention on land in order to meet the needs of life both material and spiritual (Arsyad 2006).

Activities on the Klampok River have the potential to cause the river to experience a decrease in water quality due to agricultural, industrial, and residential activities as well as the influence of land use changes.

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Recording

Methodology

Sampling Location

This study was conducted in the Jragung watershed, in the Klampok Sub-watershed, Semarang Regency, Central Java.

Water sampling is carried out at 4 sampling points that have been determined based on the condition of the distribution of sub-watersheds, land use, topography, river physical condition, and administrative boundaries.

Water sampling at the sampling location for each segment was carried out on rainy season on March 4th, 2020.

No	Sampling Point	Coordinates
1.	Sampling Point 1 Located in Jatijajar Village, Bergas Sub-district	7° 12' 26" S and 110° 25' 26" E
2.	Sampling Point 2 Located in Kedung Mbelon, the border between Jatijajar-Derekan, Bergas Sub-district	7° 11' 59.41" S and 110° 25' 58.82" E
3.	Sampling Point 3 Located in Ngenpon Village, Bergas Sub-district	7° 11' 33.72" S and 110° 26' 1.50" E
4.	Sampling Point 4 Located in Pringapus Village, Pringapus Sub-district	7° 11' 37.99" S and 110° 27' 56.00" E

Participants (18)

Find a participant

- Mohd. Ripai (Documentati... (Me) [M] [V] [A]
- Icenis Room5 (Host) [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.1.011 Raffi D Cahyo [M] [V] [A]
- ENV 1.015_Novie Susanto [M] [V] [A]
- ENV 1-014 [M] [V] [A]
- ajjo [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.06-002.Tozan Ajie [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.1-009.Ahmad Cahyadi [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.1-010 Muhammad Ilham F... [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.1-013 (Yumima Sinyo) [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.4-012 T. Listyani R.A. [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.6-001.Nurakhmi [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.7.002.Nani Harihastuti [M] [V] [A]
- ENV.7.003.Sri Djuwani Ekowati [M] [V] [A]
- Haryono Huboyo [M] [V] [A]

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Recording

Methodology

Sampling Location

This study was conducted in the Jragung watershed, in the Klampok Sub-watershed, Semarang Regency, Central Java.

Water sampling is carried out at 4 sampling points that have been determined based on the condition of the distribution of sub-watersheds, land use, topography, river physical condition, and administrative boundaries.

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3.	Sampling Point 3 Located in Ngenpon Village, Bergas Sub-district	7° 11' 33.72" S and 110° 26' 1.50" E
4.	Sampling Point 4 Located in Pringapus Village, Pringapus Sub-district	7° 11' 37.99" S and 110° 27' 56.00" E

Participants (18)

Find a participant

- ENV.1.011 Raffi D Cahyo [M] [V] [A]
- Mohd. Ripai [M] [V] [A]
- Haryono Huboyo [M] [V] [A]
- Icenis Room5 [M] [V] [A]

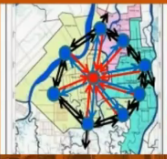
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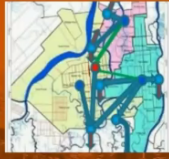
ROOM 6

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Expectation



Reality

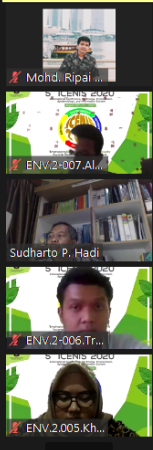


The growth of the KTM Telang downtown area is expected to provide a positive breakthrough for the economic growth of the surrounding area or the region region behind it (hinterland), through the acculturation of the sector or subsector base as a driving force for the regional economy and economic linkages between regions

Problem Identification

- Infrastructure Development at the KTM Center has no significant impact on the economic growth of the hinterland region
- There is no influence of activities in the hinterland on the development and economic growth at the KTM center (the amount of leakage and there is no product added value)
- Rivers and canals that used to be a means of transportation, now become a barrier because of high costs.

Icenis Room6



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A Geomorphic Framework for the Analysis of Microplastics in Riverine Sediments 01002

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Barokah Sri Utami and Pradip Iramdhan Aliyansah

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A Geomorphic Framework for the Analysis of Microplastics in Riverine Sediments

Jerry Miller^{1,} and Suzanne M. Orbock Miller²*

¹Department of Geosciences & Natural Resources, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, USA

²Tuscola High School, Waynesville, NC, USA

Abstract. The wide-spread use and persistence of plastics in the environment have placed them on the list of significant emerging pollutants. In contrast to marine environments, the analysis of plastic debris, including microplastics (particles <5 mm in maximum diameter), in freshwater systems is limited, and even fewer studies have examined microplastics in riverine sediments. Nonetheless, it has become clear that microplastics are now a ubiquitous component of riverine ecosystems and their distribution is dependent on anthropogenic inputs and the physical and chemical processes that control their transport, transformation, and deposition along the drainage network. In many ways, the transport and fate of microplastics will parallel that of other particulate matter that has been extensively studied for at least the last 50 years. Here, we briefly explore the application of a geomorphic approach to the assessment of sediment-contaminated rivers to the microplastic problem, and argue that future studies can significantly benefit by incorporating the principles of this approach into their analyses.

1 Introduction

The ability to mold synthetic polymers (plastics) into an infinite variety of shapes, combined with their versatile nature in terms of weight, strength, durability, melting point, and chemical reactivity have made them virtually indispensable in modern manufacturing. There are about 20 distinct groups of plastics that are extensively used in everything from cosmetic products and cleansers to clothing, to plumbing, to packaging and ropes, among a host of other products. The development of synthetic polymers began in the late 1800s [1], but it was not until the 1950s that plastics were produced on an industrial scale. Since then, plastic production has increased exponentially, reaching 359 million metric tons [2], and is expected to increase significantly in the coming years [3].

Unfortunately, plastics released to the environment represent a significant emerging pollutant found in atmospheric, terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems. Microplastics (MPs), in particular, have received considerable attention as a global pollutant. While the definition of what constitutes a MP is a topic of debate, the most widely used definition is any plastic item measuring <5 mm in its maximum (long) dimension, a size that can be

* Corresponding author: jmiller@email.wcu.edu

Wetland management: preparing for climate and coastal change using adaptation pathways

Peter Gell^{a,b,1}

^aSchool of Sciences, Psychology and Sport, Federation University [Australia](#),

^bDiponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract. Freshwater ecosystems are among the most threatened in the world. The list of threatened species in freshwater ecosystems is greater than that in terrestrial or marine systems and freshwater vertebrates are particularly at risk. Freshwater wetlands have evolved in coastal zones protected from tidal influence by barrier dune systems. Similarly, estuaries have supported zones of low salinity diluted by flows from land, but water resource development has limited these flows and driven ecological change in estuarine systems. These historical uses of river flows, and the impacts of catchment development on water quality and yields, have combined to threaten coastal wetland ecosystems. They are now under increasing threat through climate change driven alterations to hydroclimatic conditions, as well as rising sea levels which risk inundation of low lying coastal regions, including wetlands. Coastal freshwater systems offer considerable ecosystem services to human systems and host significant biodiversity assets. These have been subjected to increased risk through catchment and coastal development, but are now acutely threatened through changed river flows and elevated sea levels that result from climate change. Managing these systems requires an adaptation pathways approach that accommodates human needs, and society's obligations to global biodiversity.

1 Introduction

Freshwater ecosystems have been identified as being exposed to great risk, owing to factors such as pollutants and river regulation, for many decades. Dudgeon and others [1] identified the five major threats to aquatic biodiversity (Table 1). There are many more species at risk in freshwater systems than in either terrestrial or marine settings, and this is particularly the case for freshwater vertebrates [2]. More recently Reid et al. [3] recognised these major threats as being persistent, and identified twelve emerging risks to freshwater biodiversity systems (Table 1) including the risk of synergistic effects whereby one or more risks interact to create unexpected challenges for management. The challenge for freshwater management still lies very much in the sphere of the legacy effects of past land clearance, waterway modification and human water consumption however global warming will lead to critical impact associated with changing climates as well as rising sea levels. This will ensure the

¹ Corresponding author: p.gell@federation.edu.au

Oil palm and banana root colonization potential of locally isolated nitrogen-fixing and phosphate-solubilizing bacteria

Then Kek Hoe¹, Mohamad Roji Sarmidi², Sharifah Shahrul Rabiah Syed Alwee¹, and Zainul Akmar Zakaria^{2*}

¹ Felda Global Ventures Research & Development, Level 14, Menara Felda, Platinum Park, No. 11, Persiaran KLCC, 50088 Kuala Lumpur, [Malaysia](#),

² School of Chemical and Energy Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia

Keywords: oil palm; banana; root; bacteria; electron microscopy

Abstract. Oil palm and banana are the biggest commodity crop and the second largest fruit crop planted in Malaysia. Both oil palm and banana are highly nutrient-demanding crops that requires a large amount of fertilizer input. This presents an opportunity to find alternative source of nutrient that is much cheaper than the imported inorganic fertilizer. Currently, the most feasible alternative to the inorganic fertilizer is the recycling of the organic-rich oil palm empty fruit bunch (EFB) to produce EFB compost as well as the incorporation of nitrogen-fixing bacteria (NFB) and phosphate-solubilising bacteria (PSB) to the EFB compost to increase the supply of nitrogen and phosphorous to the plant at different stages of growth. Hence, the objective of this study was to isolate, screen and identify indigenous bacterium, from the root surroundings of oil palm and banana plant, with highest nitrogen-fixing and phosphate-solubilizing properties. Three NFB and PSB strains (*Enterobacter cloaceae* KU886016, *Burkholderia cepacia* KU925862, *Serratia marcescens* KU925861), were successfully isolated and formulated as biofertilizer for evaluation on oil palm and banana seedlings. *Enterobacter cloaceae* KU886016 showed higher root colonization ability compared to *Burkholderia cepacia* KU925862 and *Serratia marcescens* KU925861, as shown from the FESEM analysis. This finding is important as a direct indication on the suitability of using these bacteria in field application as biofertilizer. Long-term expectation is for this finding to be able to assist in reducing the dependency on imported inorganic fertilizers, reducing operational cost as well as promoting sustainable soil health.

* Corresponding author: zainulakmar@utm.my

Trends in domestic energy use reduction and private renewable energy production

Patrick van Schijndel*

TU Eindhoven, Innovation Sciences, The Netherlands, VanSchijndel Consultancy, Portugal

Abstract. Domestic energy use can be directly influenced by personal choices. These choices include the selection of equipment (efficiency), mode of equipment use, consumer behaviour but also by self-production of electricity, space heating and/or cooling. Intelligent meters showing the actual use of electricity give insight in domestic energy use and is crucial in decreasing domestic energy use. However, households need better access to knowledge and experiences of experts to understand the potential choices to decrease their use of energy. Housing and equipment ‘labelling’ can give some support with these choices, but need to be more uniform and clear. Households controlling their own usage of energy and home production of electricity can make substantial savings on their energy bills. The paper describes experiences in practical situations using long term scientific and professional experiences.

Keywords: Domestic Energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy

1 Introduction

Domestic energy use in the (western) world consists in a large part of heating energy (winter season, applicable e.g. for USA/Canada/most parts of Europe, Asia, including Russia, China, Japan etc.), roughly 2 third. Then for 1 third, a mix of energy for hot tap water, lighting, cooking, and domestic appliances. The higher the income of the household, the more energy is used, which is a global trend. Many energy agencies expect that globally the use of domestic energy will just continue to increase due to the growing income trends in developing countries and that this can lead to energy and resource scarcities and climate affects. Developed countries, on the other hand, have shown a slight decrease in per capita energy use [1]. Besides fossil fuels used in heating (natural gas, fuel oil) also biomass and electricity are showing increasing trends for heating (heat pumps) but also in mobility (electrical cars, charged at home). This paper describes several trends with respect to:

- A. *Possibilities to decrease of domestic energy use*
- B. *Possibilities to increase production of renewable energy and use by private households*

Results in this paper comes from personal practical experiments and knowledge by the author

* Corresponding author: patrick@abcs-ict.nl

Every Drop of Water Footprint Counts For Humanity

Liew Kian Heng^{1*} and Liew Yuqiang²

¹ LiEW STRATEGiCS, 25 Bukit Batok Crescent, 04-04 Singapore 658066

² LiEW ENZYMiCS, 123 Bukit Merah Lane 1, 04-118, Singapore 150123

Abstract. Since 2002, Water Footprint concept was developed by Hoekstra as an indicator of water use behind all the goods and services consumed by one individual or the individuals of a country, more new concepts and definition evolved to ‘The water footprint is a measure of humanity’s appropriation of fresh water in volumes of water consumed and/or polluted’. Water Footprint answers how earth’s limited freshwater resources are being consumed or wasted through pollution or by misuse, abuse and disuse. At the highest level of United Nations, there are Sustainable Development Goals 2030 to achieve development programmes such as ‘Leaving No One Behind’. From nations to corporations, reduce Water Footprint contributes to sustainability and in shrinking the Carbon Footprint to conserve energy with less wastages, less wastefulness at all levels. Less Water Footprint, Less Carbon Footprint and Less Global Warming. Every individual as a stakeholder can realise and practise stringently the concept of Every Drop Counts. Developed countries like Singapore consumed more water and yet with widespread education, study found that ‘Saving water less of a concern for younger residents’. The author and co-author provide mentorship/internship to Universities and Polytechnic to learn ‘Every drop Counts’ from concept of Water Footprint. The mentees/interns were driven on learning by listening and undertaking hands-on-real-life measuring individual Water Footprint at their 3-month internship venue called The Living Lab. They collected and used every drop of water drips from the taps in the Living Lab to imbue the true meaning of Every Drop Counts for life-long. Every individual, home, corporation as well as every country when practises water-saving for proper use contribute to humanity. The youngsters and the educated must listen, learn, contribute and secure mother earth’s environment.

1 Introduction

The poem, [1] *Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner* has this part stanza,

*Water, water, every where,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, every where,
Nor any drop to drink.*

* Corresponding author: liew@strategics.com.sg

Life Cycle Thinking for Sustainable Consumption and Production towards a Circular Economy

Shabbir H. Gheewala ^{1,2*}

¹The Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, 126 Prachauthit, Bangmod, Tungkru, Bangkok 10140, **Thailand**

²Center of Excellence on Energy Technology and Environment, PERDO, Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract. The current model of a linear economy with end-of-pipe waste treatment is not sustainable. Cleaner production helps reduce resource use and emissions, but is still not an optimal solution without considering a life cycle perspective. Life cycle-based tools such as life cycle assessment and life cycle costing are useful for identifying optimal environmental and economic options for product systems. SDG 12 dealing with responsible consumption and production is key for sustainability. Developing of a circular economy requires life cycle thinking and life cycle-based tools for assessment. All these issues are discussed along with illustrative examples.

1 Introduction

Every activity is associated with some consequences; the desired objective of the activity usually leading to some benefit to society but also with some undesired outcomes which are unplanned, but inevitable. In practice, thermodynamics does not allow us to break even and we will end up losing some utility whenever there is an activity or transformation. Activities in nature must also follow this law, but a decrease in entropy is powered by energy from the sun. Activities in nature are part of ecosystems, large and small, which are very delicately but efficiently balanced in a way that there is no waste per se. All elements/substances move in cycles which is, for example, easily evident in the hydrological cycle which represents the cyclic movement of water on earth. There are many such biogeochemical cycles for nitrogen, sulphur and so on. Industrial activities, on the other hand, have largely been developed in a linear format – so called take, make, use and dispose (Figure 1). We take valuable resources from nature, transform them to products which are then used and finally go back to nature in the form of waste – solid, liquid or gaseous. The loop is not “closed”. Hence, every activity must somehow lead to some form of pollution being produced.

* Corresponding author: shabbir_g@jgsee.kmutt.ac.th; shabbirg@hotmail.com

Faith and development: The role of local religious organization in community change in Papua

*Elco van Burg**

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, School of Business and Economics, De Boelelaan 1105, 1081HV
Amsterdam

Abstract. Religious organizations have an important role in development aid. For a long time, this role was not acknowledged by the main players in the development arena, but this has changed over the last few decades. Yet, this role is not without tensions, as in particular western donors hold secular perspectives on development and find it hard to deal with organizations that want to provide help as well as spread their religion. In this study, I review the literature on faith-based organizations (FBOs) and present a case-study of how churches in rural areas of Indonesia's Papua province fulfill key roles in local development. To come to a fruitful cooperation between large development organizations and such indigenous churches, an important condition is that the role of religion in daily life of these Papuans needs to be acknowledged.

1 Introduction

In 1998, the World Bank's president James Wolfensohn started the World Faiths Development Dialogue (WFDD) as an independent think-tank and established a 'Directorate on Faith' within the World Bank. Both initiatives targeted to facilitate the cooperation between development donors such as the World Bank and faith-based organizations (FBOs). Soon, these initiatives received broad criticism, as many were afraid this would blur the boundaries between church and state [1]. Despite these criticisms, the World Bank has initiated – or exemplified – a trend towards involving FBOs more in the development agenda. At the same time, the criticism around the role of FBOs remains the same: blurring church-state boundaries, only linked to one faith-group, evangelism, et cetera. In this study, I will first review the role of faith-based organizations in local development and next present a case study of how churches help in developing local communities the Papua province in Indonesia.

2 Development aid and religion

For a long time, FBOs did not get much attention in development aid policies and studies. The main opinion was that development aid policy should focus on economic aspects:

* Corresponding author: j.c.van.burg@vu.nl