



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

Dwi Sutiningsih

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. R.B. Sularto, S.H., M.Hum.

Dean



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

Conference Chairman

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

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **Case Overview of Patients under Surveillance of COVID-19 in Central Java Province, Indonesia**

Nama semua penulis : **Dwi Sutiningsih, Aufiena Nur Ayu Merzistya, Yulianto Prabowo, Aris Sugiharto and Mufti Agung Wibowo**

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

Status Proceeding:

- Nama Proceeding/ Seminar : The 5th International Conference on Energy, Environmental and Information System (ICENIS 2020)
- Edisi (bulan, tahun) : Agustus 2020
- ISSN/ ISBN : 2267-1242
- DOI : <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202020212013>
- Alamat WEB Proceeding : https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/abs/2020/62/e3sconf_icenis2020_12013/e3sconf_icenis2020_12013.html

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Seminar ☒ Internasional Terindeks Scimago SJR dan Scopus **SJR 0,166**
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Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

No	Komponen yang dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Artikel Prosiding Internasional Terindeks Scimago SJR dan Scopus SJR 0,166	Nilai yang didapat artikel
a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10 %)	3	2
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	9	8
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	9	7
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding (30%)	9	8
	Nilai Total	30	25
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: $60\% \times 25 = 15$		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Kelengkapan isi artikel sudah sesuai dengan pedoman the proceeding icenis 2020
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Artikel tentang surveilans covid 19 sudah sesuai pedoman proceeding icenis 2020
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Metode ditulis cukup baik. Ada 19 artikel yg direvisi
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding	Artikel ini termasuk dalam prosiding internasional terindex scopus

Semarang,
 Reviewer 1

Dr. Yuliani Setyaningsih, SKM, M.Kes
 NIP. 197107141995032001

Unit kerja : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat UNDIP
 Jabatan : Lektor Kepala

LEMBAR
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- ISSN/ ISBN : **2267-1242**
- DOI : **<https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202020212013>**
- Alamat WEB Proceeding : **https://www.e3s-conferences.org/articles/e3sconf/abs/2020/62/e3sconf_icenis2020_12013/e3sconf_icenis2020_12013.html**

Dipresentasikan secara Oral dan dimuat dalam prosiding yang dipublikasikan (beri tanda V yang sesuai)

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Seminar ☐ Internasional
☐ Nasional

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

Seminar ☐ Internasional
☐ Nasional

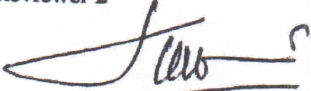
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a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10 %)	3	2
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	9	6
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	9	6
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding (30%)	9	6
	Nilai Total	30	20
Nilai yang didapat pengusul: 60% X =			

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Didapati judul, abstrak, pendahuluan, metode, hasil, pembahasan, kesimpulan.
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Penelitian ini pada intinya menggambarkan karakteristik pasien COVID-19 yang tercatat dalam program surveilan Covid-19 di Provinsi Jawa Tengah.
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Semua data/informasi yang diacu untuk penulisan artikel ini adalah dari referensi terbitan kurang dari 10 tahun terakhir.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding	Penerbit mempunyai nomor e-ISSN, terindeks di Scopus, pengusul tidak mempunyai sertifikat sebagai penyaji oral..

Semarang, April 2021
 Reviewer 2


 dr. M. Sakundarno Adi, M.Sc, Ph.D
 NIP. 196401101990011001

Unit kerja : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat UNDIP
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E3S Web of Conferences
Volume 202, 10 November 2020, Article number 12013
5th International Conference on Energy, Environmental and Information System, ICENIS 2020;
Semarang; Indonesia; 12 August 2020 through 13 August 2020; Code 164805

Case Overview of Patients under Surveillance of COVID-19 in Central Java Province, Indonesia (Conference Paper) (Open Access)

Sutiningsih, D.^a, Nur Ayu Merzistya, A.^a, Prabowo, Y.^b, Sugiharto, A.^b, Agung Wibowo, M.^b

^aMaster of Epidemiology, Postgraduate School, Imam Barjo No. 5, Semarang, Indonesia

^bDepartment of Health, Central Java Province, Piere Tendean No. 24, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

View references (34)

Central Java reported 1,541 cases of Patients Under Surveillance until April 14th, 2020. It is expected to increase everyday. However, reports about the epidemiological characteristics of Patients Under Surveillance cases are still limited. This study aims to describe Patients Under Surveillance case of COVID-19. The study used quantitative descriptive design, whereas many as 1,541 cases were described based on the characteristics, contact history, history of transit, and the symptoms. The data are obtained from the Department of Health, Central Java and processed with descriptive statistical data analysis. Results showed from 1,541 cases as much as 59.9% were male and 43% aged 19-44 years. As many as 154 death cases were dominated by men (61.6%) and elderly 60 years (38.3%). The highest IR was Semarang (16.85/100,000 population). Symptoms that often found were cough, fever, dyspnea (8.3%), and 3.96% asymptomatic. The history of contact with the traveling person (4.7%). The most visited city was Jakarta (7.5%). It is concluded that cases in Central Java spread across 35 cities with a high number of cases and mortality. It is necessary to conduct a detailed Patients Under Surveillance case reports to monitor the spread of the virus that can be prevented in advance. © The Authors, published by EDP Sciences, 2020.

SciVal Topic Prominence ⓘ

Topic: Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus | Coronavirus Infections | Hajj

Prominence percentile: 98.344



Author keywords

COVID-19 Descriptive Patients under Surveillance PDP

Indexed keywords

Engineering controlled terms:

Information systems Information use Viruses

Engineering uncontrolled terms

Case reports Central Java Province Department of healths Indonesia Jakarta Statistical data analysis

Engineering main heading:

Monitoring

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Clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in Saudi Arabia: A national retrospective study

Alsofayan, Y.M. , Althunayyan, S.M. , Khan, A.A. (2020) *Journal of Infection and Public Health*

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OK



**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), King Mongkut University, Thailand; v) Assoc. Prof. Zainul Zakaria, Chemical Engineering Department, UTM Malaysia; (vi) Dr Yurdi Yasmi; Regional representative of IRRI 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

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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.

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The committee of 5th ICENIS 2020

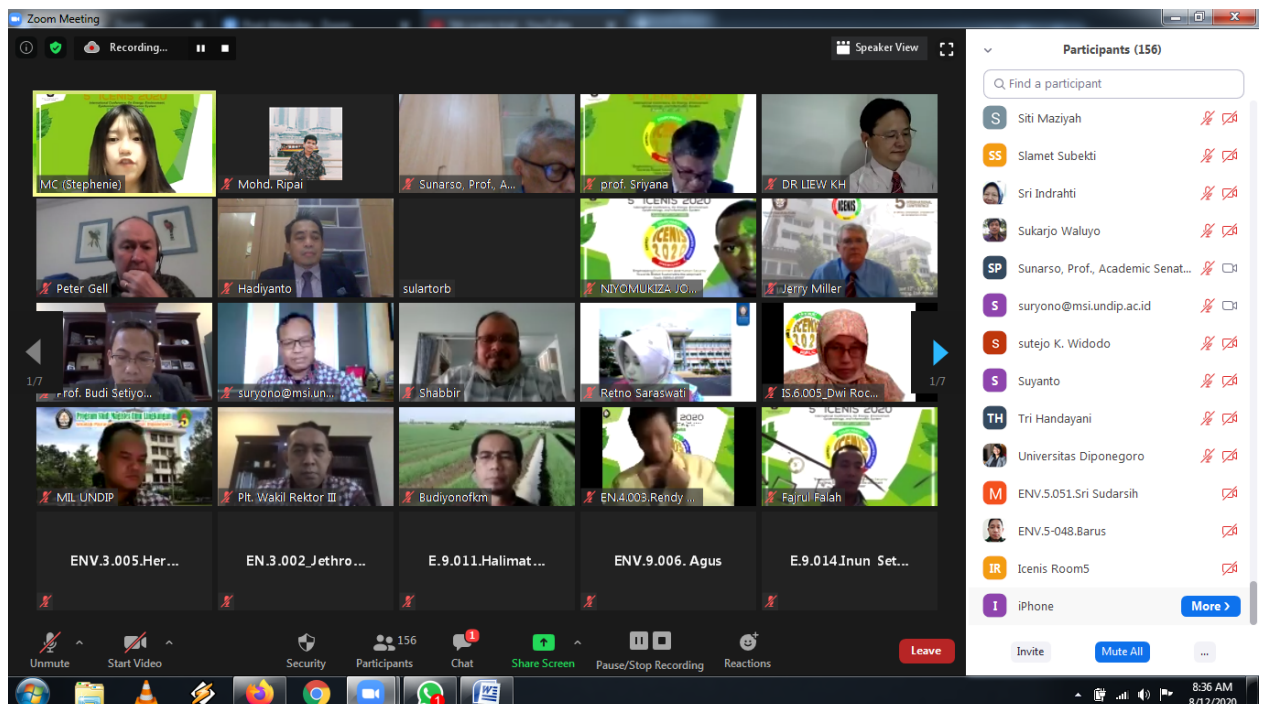
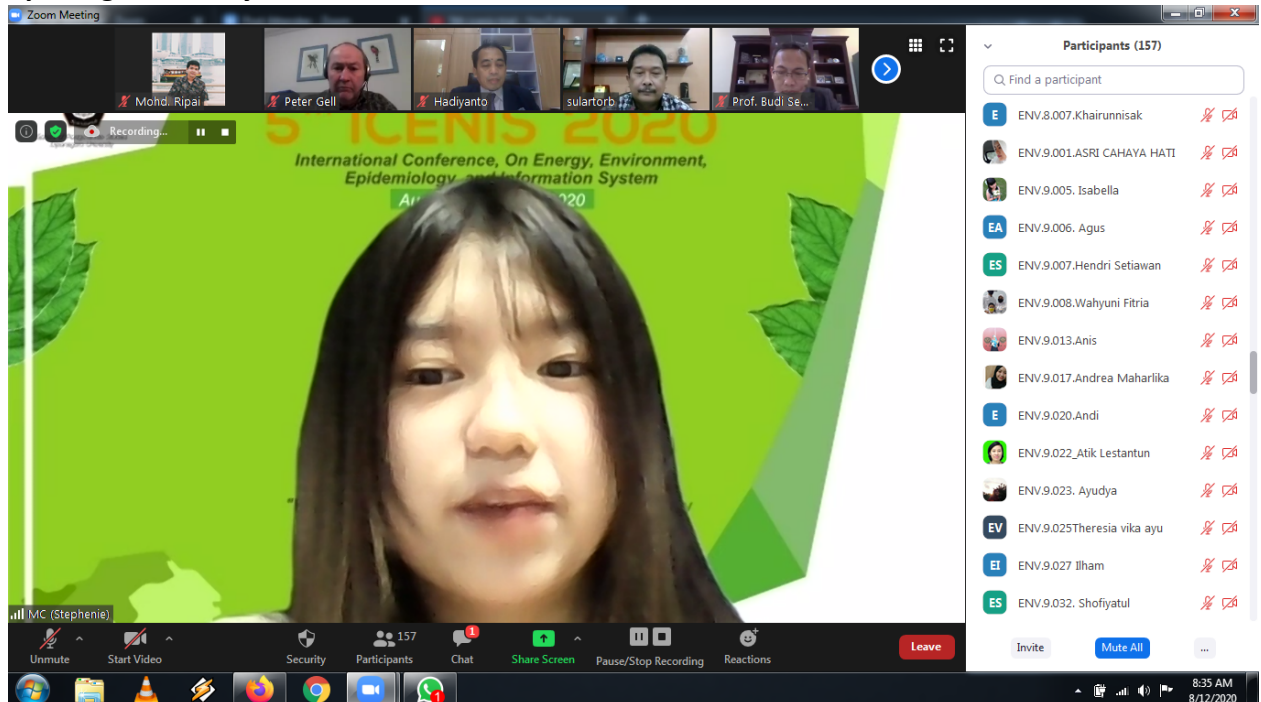
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Vice chairman : Dr Thomas Putranto Triadi

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



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





SUDHARTO P. HADI

Professor in Environmental Management, Diponegoro University

Education.

Drs, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia (1979)

Master in Environmental Studies (MES), Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Toronto, Canada (1988)

PhD, School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada (1993).

Working Experiences

- Lecturer, Diponegoro University (1980-
- Deputy, State Ministry for Environment (2000-2002)
- Rector, Diponegoro University (2010-2015)
- Vice Chairman, National Research Council (2015-

Research focuses

- Environmental Management
- Private Sector
- Social Impact Assessment

Email: sudhartophadi@yahoo.com



5th ICENIS 2020

Keynote 1: Prof. Elco

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. The top bar indicates "You are viewing Icenis 2020's screen". The main content area displays a presentation slide for Prof. dr. ir. Elco van Burg, Professor of Organizational Theory at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. The slide includes his education, working experiences, and research focuses. The bottom of the slide features the VU logo and the text "LOOKING FURTHER". The Zoom interface shows 181 participants and a "Leave" button. The system clock indicates 9:00 AM on 8/12/2020.

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

Participants: Mondri Ripai, MC (Stephen..., sulartorb, Sudharto P. Hadi, Sunarso, Prof.,..., WRI UNIP Bu...

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Slide Content:

VU | **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

Slide Title: FAITH AND DEVELOPMENT

Slide Content: THE ROLE OF LOCAL RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN COMMUNITY CHANGE IN PAPUA

Speaker: PROF.DR.IR. ELCO VAN BURG, VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM

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Participants: 170

System Clock: 10:51 AM 8/12/2020

2. Keynote 2 (Prof. Jerry Miller)


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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)

Email:

jmillerr@wcu.edu

Research focuses

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

5th ICENIS 2020

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9:01 AM 8/12/2020

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School of Postgraduate Studies
Diversity in Sciences, Unity in Impact

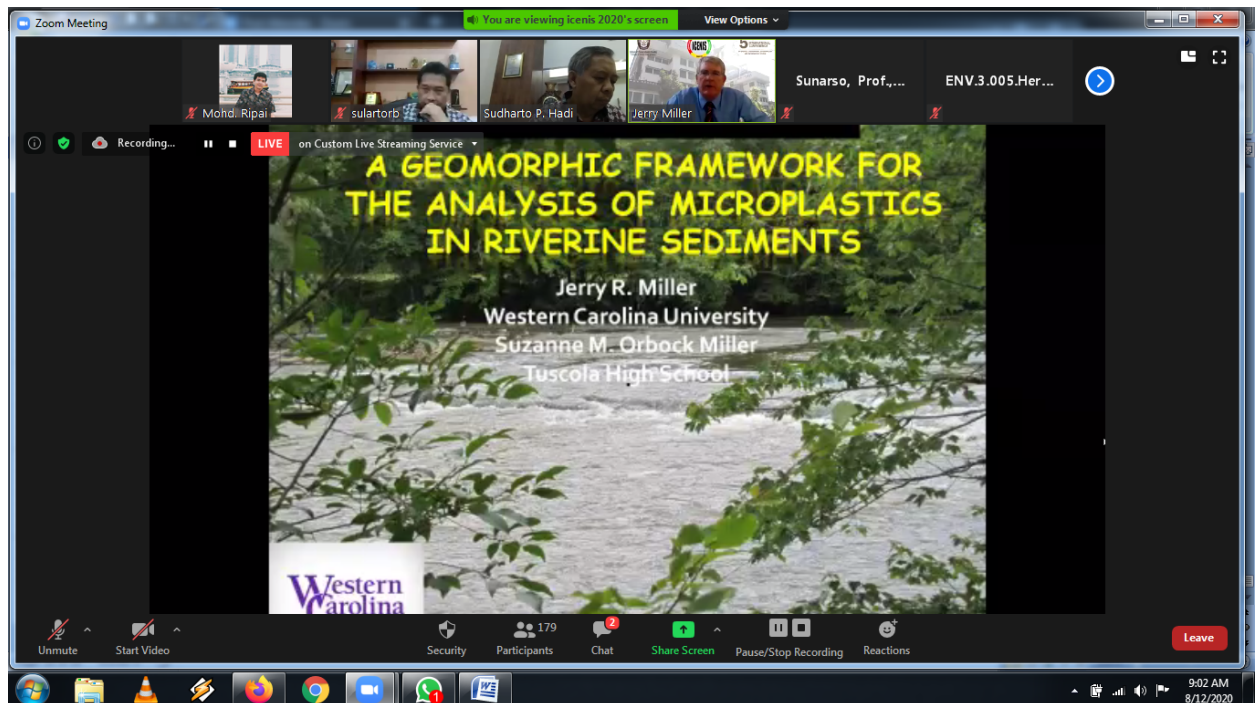
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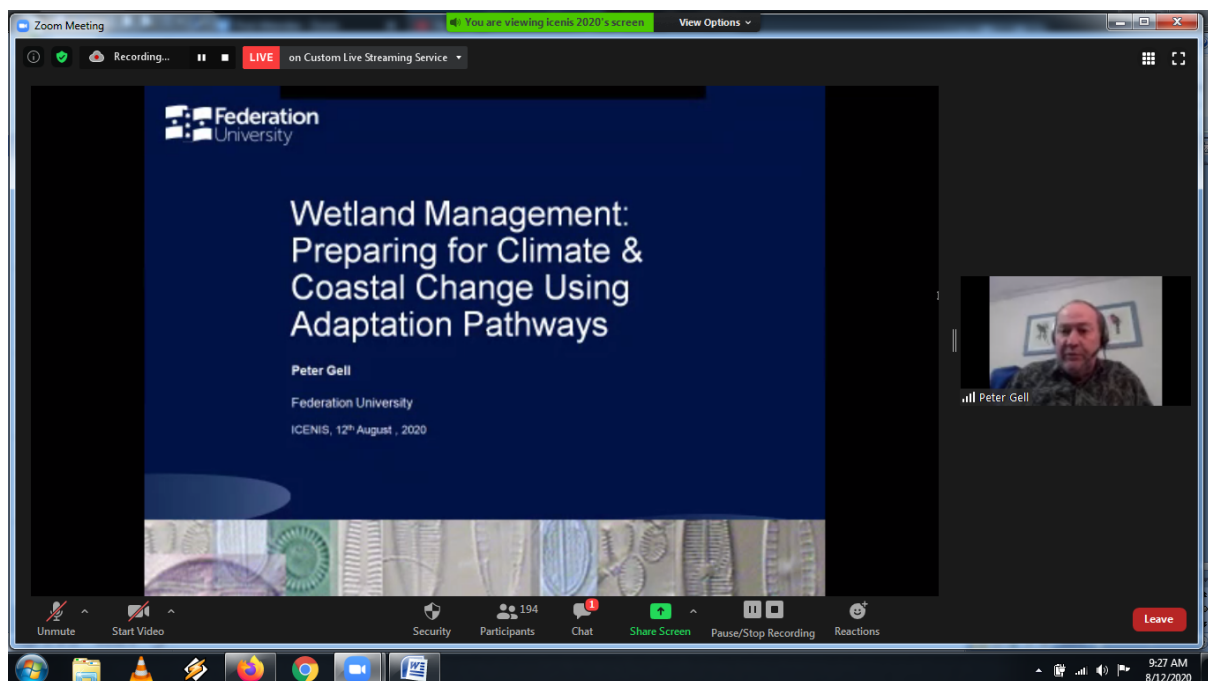
Jerry Miller

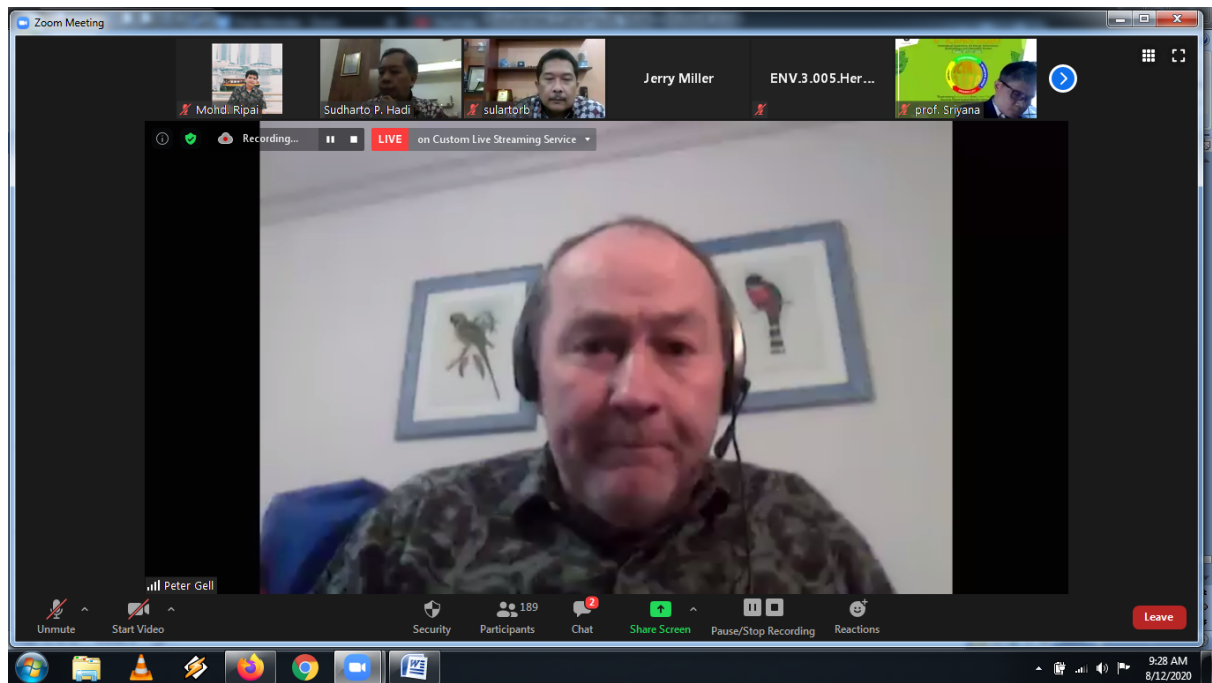
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3. Keynote 3 (Prof. Peter Gell)





Keynote 5 (Dr Yurdi Yasmi)

Zoom Meeting

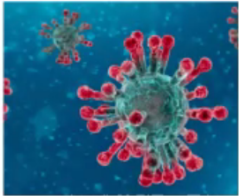
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COVID-19 worsens the SDG2 challenge – why?

- 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

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Peter Gell ENV.5-031 Mah... prof. Sriyana

DR LIEW KH

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Example for Parallel Session ROOM 1



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Find a participant

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EP.6-007 Lintang Dian Saraswati

EP.6-008 Rath Indraswari

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M. Aried Rahman H...

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S sularorb

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Evaluating the impact of technological adoption policy for rural coastal communities

Yudithia1, Edison2, Dwi Kristanti3, Tri Samnuzalsari4, Suyito5, and Wayu Eko Yudiatmaja2*

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METHODOLOGY DESIGN

Where E_h 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 (E_h). The amount of calorie deduction is equal to the fraction of recycling. The heat energy of recycled fraction could be calculated using equation (2):

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

Where E_{hr} 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 (E_{hm}) is accounted by deducting overall heat energy of waste (E_h) by heat energy of recycling waste (E_{hr}) through the equation below:

$$E_{hm} = E_h - E_{hr} \quad (4)$$

Scenario 1 Without recycling

Scenario 2 Low Recycling rate

Scenario 3 High recycling rate

Calorific Value Analysis

Non-recycle waste potential for RDF

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graph TD
    A[Literature Review] --> B[Municipal Waste Generation]
    B --> C[Classification & Composition of Waste]
    C --> D1[Scenario 1<br/>Without recycling]
    C --> D2[Scenario 2<br/>Low Recycling rate]
    C --> D3[Scenario 3<br/>High recycling rate]
    D1 --> E[Calorific Value Analysis]
    D2 --> E
    D3 --> E
    E --> F[Non-recycle waste<br/>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 calorie deduction is equal to the fraction of recycling. The heat energy of recycled fraction could be calculated using equation (2):

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

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 (E_{hn}) is accounted by deducting overall heat energy of waste (Eh) by heat energy of recycling waste (Ehr) through the equation below:

$$E_{hn} = Eh - Ehr \quad (4)$$

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Estimating GHG Emission L from Oil and Gas Offs Production Facility

Satya Pinem¹, Mahavani Karunissa¹, and Chaitri Abdini¹
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 Corresponding author: satya.dharma@ui.ac.id

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Background 4

- 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

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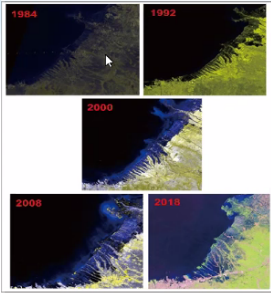
ROOM 4

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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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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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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;

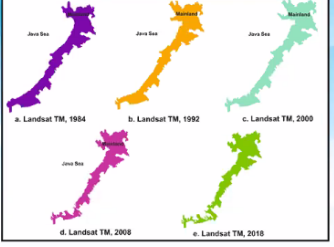


Table 1. Coastline Length and Rate of coastline changes

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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ENV.1-009.Ahm... Haryono Huboyo ENV.06-002.Tozan Ajie ENV.6-001.Nurakhmi


ENV.1-015 Novi... ENV.4-012 T. Listyani R... ENV.1.011 Rafif D Cahyo IS.1-007.Chashif Syadzali

ENV.7.002.Nani Hariha... ENV 1-014

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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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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)

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- Icenis Room5 (Host)
- ENV.1.011 Raffi D Cahyo
- ENV 1.015_Novie Susanto
- ENV 1-014
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- ENV.1-010 Muhammad Ilham F...
- ENV.1-013 (Yumima Sinyo)
- ENV.4-012 T. Listyani R.A.
- ENV.6-001.Nurakhmi
- ENV.7.002.Nani Hariastuti
- ENV.7.003.Sri Djuwani Ekowati
- Haryono Huboyo

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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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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

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- Mohd. Ripai
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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Expectation

The growth of the KTM Taling 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.

Reality

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/cause of high costs.

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

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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.

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A Geomorphic Framework for the Analysis of Microplastics in Riverine Sediments

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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

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

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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:

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Using FHE in a binary ring Encryption and Decryption with BLE Nano kit microcontroller

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¹Faculty of Information Technology, Al-Farabi Kazakh national university, Almaty, **Kazakhstan**

²Faculty of Information Technology, Al-Farabi Kazakh national university, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Abstract. An integrated circuit (IC) that can be programmed to perform a series of functions to control a range of electronic devices is a microcontroller. What makes the microcontroller special is that it is programmable. In this article, we're going to try to rely on the mbed platform, the most common open source microcontroller development platform; we use completely homomorphic encryption in a binary number ring to ensure the data protection feature. Let us compare the time it takes to perform encryption and decryption on a Visual Studio C ++ and a Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Nano kit microcontroller. Experimental results show that the device can complete a fully homomorphic encryption in a binary number ring in 64.2 microseconds, which is reasonable in a real application scenario and illustrates the feasibility of implementing a more complex cryptographic system using a microcontroller.

1. Introduction

Microcontroller can be easily adopted in various applications with a variety of peripherals due to its merits of small size, simple architecture. One kind of microcontroller with an open source platform is the BLE Nano Kit [1-2]. The smallest BLE production board on the market is the BLE Nano.

In short, due to its low cost, cross-OS scalability, open source and easy use features, BLE Nano Kit has a wide developing future [3-4]. As a consequence, on this framework, different multifunctional applications can be created. The aim of a scientific article is to perform on the microcontroller of the BLE Nano Kit on a Windows block cipher and modern cryptographic algorithms on the mbed platform and Visual Studio C++, such as completely homomorphic encryption in a binary number ring. The execution time of various algorithms in the microcontroller and the personal computer is then compared.

As follows, the rest of the paper is organized. In Section 2, we summarize the key features and applicability of a binary number ring for both block cipher and completely homomorphic encryption. We present the running time of various algorithms in our microcontroller and PC (personal computer) and problems in Section 3, as well as address the adoption of the strategy. Finally, we are reporting the final findings of the paper in Section 4.

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