IB-5

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## Strategy of Landfilled Waste Reduction by a Distributed Material Recycling Facility System in Surabaya, Indonesia

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## METHODOLOGY

Scenario Setting Scenario 0: Existing condition Scenario 1: Merged TSs Scenario 2: Upgraded TSs Scenario 3: Distributed MRF System Transportation Analysis QGIS 2.18.20 'Las Palmas' with built-in extension of GRASS GIS GHG Emission Analysis GHG Calculator for Solid Waste ver. II-2013

## Figure 1. Waste Flow in Surabaya City, Indonesia.

**Objective:** to propose a new realistic, reasonable, and cost-effective strategy with **small-sized distributed MRFs**, with improved transportation efficiency, to achieve a **30% reduction of landfilled waste** and to contribute to GHG emissions reduction, focusing on Surabaya as the case study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Figure 2. Scenario 1: Existing Condition

Table 1. Evaluation Results.				
Details	S0	<b>S1</b>	S2	S3
TS (unit)	197	194	149	173
MRF (unit)	2	2	50	26
Composting Site (unit)	24	24	44	44
lnvestment (bil. IDR/y)	2.9	2.9	13.7	9.4
Total Cost (bil. IDR/y)	74.5	74.4	76.9	59.2
MSW Reduction (ton/y)	19,111	19,111	140,746	141,964
GHG Emission	329,932	329,929	233,590	234,756



## CONCLUSION

The distributed MRF system is a realistic and reasonable solution to reduce landfilled waste by 30% and reduce GHG emissions at a promising level.

- 2.2 times more revenue
- 27% less tipping cost
- 10% less transportation cost than the present condition.

