







Norway

Kort om meg

- 13 år i Innovasjon Norge (Storbritannia, Sør-Korea, Indonesia og Norge)
- Nesten 20 år i utlandet (USA, Storbritannia, Tyskland, Egypt, Portugal, Sør-Korea, Indonesia)
- Utdannet økonom, sivilingeniør og statsviter
- Bakgrunn fra Forsvaret
- Vokst opp i en Rotary-familie, men mange utvekslingsstudenter innom

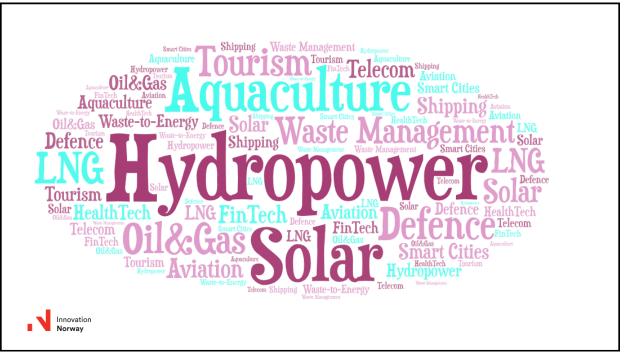












7

Prosjekter i Sørøst Asia

- 2 av 3 nordiske HPOer er i SEA: Helse og ny hovedstad i Indonesia (Nusantara)
- HPO innen sirkulærøkonomi i Singapore (og SEA)
- Det er stor fokus på energi i hele regionen og det har ikke blitt mindre de siste par ukene slik energimarkedet har beveget seg
- Avfallshåndtering og resirkulering er store mulighetsområder
- Shipping og akvakultur

















Waste condition in Indonesia

- Indonesia faces an unprecedented challenge of dealing with the impacts of underfunded municipal solid waste management systems, growing marine litter and plastic waste.
- The country generates the highest amount of MSW in the ASEAN region at 65 million tons/ year, based on World Bank's What a Waste report in 2018.
- Plastic constitutes around 25,000 tons per day of which at least 20 percent is believed to end up in rivers and coastal waters.
- Indonesia was ranked the world's second most significant contributor of plastic pollution in the ocean (480,000 to 1.29 million tons per year).



River waste collection

- DKI Jakarta was found to be one of the few cities that actively measures the volume of waste extracted from its waterways.
- Waste from waterways is extracted using waste catchers or barriers such as bar screens, trap nets, bamboo stick traps or/and standard excavator.
- In cities that do not have trash rack infrastructure installed in their waterways, the waste is collected manually by boat, but the volume and composition is not recorded.



15

Waste to Energy

- Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 35/2018 on accelerating environmentally friendly waste-to-energy power plants stipulates 12 cities in Indonesia (Jakarta, Tangerang, South Tangerang, Bekasi, Bandung, Semarang, Surakarta, Surabaya, Makassar, Denpasar, Palembang and Manado) should develop waste-to-energy power plants soon.
- The Government will also develop waste incinerators having minimal CO2 in regions producing waste below 150 tons per day. These incinerators will be located far from settlement areas.
- Bantargebang Landfill WtE a pilot project using a thermal process waste-processing technology with a capacity to process 100 tons of garbage daily and produce 750 kWh of electricity.
- ITF Sunter a JV between Jakpro and Fortum. The facility is expected to transform 2,200 tons of waste into 25 megawatts of electricity



