

Potential of Eco-Efficiency Application to Small-To-Medium Industry of Tofu Cluster in Pesalakan, Adiwerna Village, Adiwerna District, Tegal Regency

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Abstract. Tofu is a highly popular food in Indonesia. Its production process also has a high risk of environmental pollution. There were many and high capacity of tofu makers in the tofu clusters of Pesalakan, Adiwerna Village, Adiwerna District, Tegal Regency. Due to its high pollution risk, this industry needed an eco-efficiency analysis. Using cleaner production practices the good eco-efficiency potential might be achieved, so that the environmental quality can be improved. This study collected data from informal interviews, field observation, and production process calculation. The cleaner production practices by boiling water in a cover pan by energy source resulted in the following efficiency rates: sawdust 31-37 % energy efficiency and 27-30 % time efficiency; and husk energy 35-57 % energy efficiency and 20.7-20.9 % time efficiency. The highest annual eco-efficiency rate for profit was Rp1,194,251.01/ton of CO₂ equivalent/year, while the lowest rate was Rp 472,804.89/ton CO₂/year. The small industry could never manage to practice the eco-efficiency without support from government and community.

Keywords: Cleaner production; eco-efficiency; small-to-medium enterprise.

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I. Introduction

Industrial activities result in either positive or negative impacts. The positive ones include improving economic activities, which contributed to community welfare. Whereas, the negatives one include air, water and land pollution, which created inconvenience. The more negative impacts of tofu industry have motivated large manufactures to decide to apply cleaner-production in their environmental technology (van Berkel, 2006) [1]. The cleaner-production practices have become among important preventive and sustainable strategies for processes, goods, and services towards improving efficiency and reducing risks on human and environment (van Berkel, 2006) [1]. The most common preventive practices include product modification, which, in line with cleaner production development, gives rise to eco-efficiency. Eco-efficiency is a key concept that can help industries, individuals, government, and organisations to be more sustainable (Verfaillie & Bidwell, 2000) [2]. This concept is how efficient we make use of environmental resources to fulfill human needs (OECD, 1998) [3].

Small-to-medium enterprises (SMEs) are among economic pillars in Indonesia. In 2001 there were 49.8 millions of SMEs (Ministry of Environment, 2009) [4]. This figure increased by 21.06% in 2016, soaring the figure up to 60.29 millions (Kompas, Wednesday, 17 February 2016) [5]. One of the popular SMEs in Indonesia is tofu industry. In 1990 the country recorded 25,870 units, but there were only 63 of them (0.24%) were large-to-medium. In other words, the small-to-medium units dominated the contest (Center for Environmental Impact Prevention, 1994, in Amir Husin, 2008) [6]. As a household-scale industry, tofu processing has a high potential of disturbing the environmental carrying capacity. Pollutions derived from the tofu industry include wastewater that contain BOD, COD, sulfide and pH, as well as exhaust emission (Pusat Produksi Bersih Nasional, 2006) [7]. The pollution risk of the tofu industry from clusters becomes higher when the waste disposal process is poorly managed.

Tofu products are resulted by manufacturing process, an activity process classified as the dirty economic sector (Blackman, 2006) [8]. In terms of agricultural industry, it is classified into light pollution (Zeng et al., 2011) [9]. However, several studies prove that the pollution from small industries in the dirty economic sector are more intensive than their large counterparts (Kent, 1991; Blackman, 2006) [8]. Tofu industry in Tegal Regency is categorised as household industry. There were approximately 1,200 tofu makers in several industrial

clusters. One of the clusters was located in Pesalakan, Adiwerna Village, Adiwerna District, Tegal Regency. As of 2018, the cluster had 229 tofu industrial units. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia, in co-operation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit-GTZ of Germany, made an effort to improve economic and environmental performance nearby these SMEs by an eco-efficiency programme, which promoted cleaner production. The cleaner production application in the SMEs took place by a mentoring strategy. One of the target of the programme was SMEs in Pesalakan, Adiwerna Village, Adiwerna District, Tegal Regency (Anonim, 2009) [4]. The tofu industry in Pesalakan had been practiced more than twenty years by traditional technology and poor business administration. The efficiency potential in the cleaner production application was reduction of carbondioxide pollution and increasing economic benefit. But, the local tofu makers did not sustain their cleaner production practices and retained the traditional production pattern.

II. Theoretical Background

There are seven key elements to develop eco-efficiency, i.e. : (1) material use reduction; (2) energy use reduction; (3) pollution reduction; (4) material recycling extension; (5) maximising renewable natural resources; (6) prolonging product use; and (7) increasing service intensity (Verfaillie & Bidwell, 2000) [2]. The eco-efficiency concept is a combination of economic and ecological efficiencies, which is formulated as "value of goods or services divided by environmental impact." There are reasons for choosing the eco-efficiency operation measurement, i.e.: (a) tracing and documenting its performance; (b) identifying cost saving and benefit; (c) identifying and prioritising opportunities to develop (Holliday., Schmidheiny, & Watts, 2002 [10]; Lysrstedt, 2005 [11]); (d) utilisation of key instruments for change to estimate environmental cost and energy use as well as natural resources use (de Andraca & McCready, 1994 [12]; Lysrstedt, 2005 [11]).

Three aspects can be identified as eco-efficiency indicators, as follows: (1) product/service value, with product volume, result with monetary rates (sales, benefit, etc.), and product/service functional aspects as parameters; (2) environmental influence in the making/providing goods or services process, with energy consumption, material consumption, and natural resources consumption (such as water), greenhouse gas emission, ozone depleting emission, and non-product output as parameters; and (3) environmental influence adjacent to products/services, with recyclability, reusability, durability, safety/risk, package waste, energy consumption in product/service use, emission during use and disposal of product/service (loss of land, water, and air disturbance in the use and disposal/dumping of product/service), environmental impact due to product and service use itself as parameters (Verfaillie & Bidwell, 2000) [2]. For different businesses, some service indicators can also be measured by different parameters; and simple indicators is possibly insignificant for particular businesses. The Non-Product Output (NPO) parameter is widely used in developing the eco-efficiency application in Indonesia. The NPO itself has a great potential to increase the efficiency because generally the cost to produce the NPO is 10-30 per cent.

Results from eco-efficiency studies prove different figures. Gossling et al. (2005) [13] report that tourism SMEs in Rockey Mountain National Park, Amsterdam, and France prove low eco-efficiency rate of the tourism SMEs. Vine et al. (2010) [14] find that (a) SMEs in Venezuela understand the environmental regulation but do not think it as an external force like customers demand towards environmental-friendly product or institutional force; (b) eco-economy adoption has not been acceptable as a driving force to improve competitiveness to be adopted as an environmental strategy to help reduce the cost and prevent sanction and negative image of the business; (c) eco-efficiency practices to be applied include recycle and reuse, in particular on packing materials, but they have not applied the other practices; and (d) food and chemical industries have a high eco-efficiency index, and plastic and lumber industries have a low eco-economic index. Iwata and Okada (2011) [15] in their study on cost performance of the Japanese companies find the followings: (a) waste management do not have significant impact on financial performance; and (b) greenhouse gas emission reduction in the long-term significantly help improve the companies' financial performance.

In developing countries, at micro-, small-, and medium-scales running the dirty sector it is likely that economic consideration becomes the priority than environmental impact consideration. Some studies have made effort to answer the question of "pressure" on the SMEs in developing countries to obey the regulation in environmental sector will increase unemployment and poverty rates. Dasgupta (1997, in Blackman, 2006) [8] finds that in the mid-90s India, the government suddenly and "dramatically" applied regulations in environmental sectors towards small industrial clusters running the dirty sector. This effort increase unemployment and poverty in urban areas. Frijin and van Villet (1999, in Blackman, 2006) [8] also finds that the environmental standard for the small industries should have been loosened to obtain equality between local workers and environment. On the other hand, Tendler (2002, in Blackman, 2006) [8] argues that some case studies suggest that the SMEs will be able to answer the challenges from new regulations, including environmental regulations, without suffering significant economic loss. Tendler adds that restructuring new regulations is a good process to open possibility to the SMEs to become more efficient, high quality in product, and coping with new markets.

SMEs can not be let alone in overcoming the environmental problems due to their activities. They have limitations, which make them difficult to prevent and to overcome the environmental pollutions. These limitations are time-based (Gombault & Verstege, 1993) [16] and resource-, knowledge-, and skill-based (Gombault & Verstege, 1993 [16]; Hillary, 2000 [17]; Vernon, 2003 [18]. Difficulties become more apparent when the SMEs do not trust the use of regulations to improve their environmental performance (Hillary, 2000) [17]. The Netherlands have a long history of the cleaner production by a time-consuming and well-prepared process. The central and local governments play an active role as partners for the SMEs in the cleaner production application. There are two important roles played by both levels of government, i.e.: (a) regulating role, which deals with regulation setting and enforcement and business licensing; and (b) stimulating role, which relates to motivation boost, advice, and support to the SMEs (Gombault & Verstege, 1999) [16].

III. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Samples

Samples were selected by a purposive method on the following considerations: production capacity, operation continuity, use of communal wastewater management installation facility, and experience in eco-efficiency education. The samples consisted of 6 (six) tofu industries; three using husk energy and 3 using sawdust energy; two with 24-40 kg of soybeans/day production capacity, two with 40-80 kg of soybeans/day production capacity, and two with >80 kg of soybeans/day production capacity.

Table. 1. Number of Samples

Sample	Soybean Capacity (Kg/Day)	Energy
1.	24	Husk
2.	72	Husk
3.	105	Husk
4.	30	Sawdust
5.	77	Sawdust
6.	90	Sawdust

3.2 Research Variables

This study consisted of three research variables, i.e.: (1) cleaner production practices; and (2) eco-efficiency, which was examined from sub-variables of product value with such parameters as tofu volume, sales rate, environmental impact of tofu processing, energy consumption, soybean raw material consumption, water consumption, and non-product output.

3.3 Technique of data collection and data analysis

The data were collected by interviews, field observation, and measurement, and were subject to descriptive analysis. Using these data, the following formula applied to calculating the eco-efficiency (Verfaillie & Bidwell, 2000) [2]. :

$$Ecoefficiency = \frac{\text{product or service value}}{\text{Environmental Influence}} \quad (1)$$

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1. Samples of cleaner production practices in the study

Cleaner production practices the Pesalakan tofu clusters performed during the mentoring for the eco-efficiency replication in 2008 were as follows: boiling to prevent crater, accelerate the boiling point by covering the pan during the process, use kettle for cooking. To support the cleaner production, efforts such as better management of fuel, improvement of production room, and maintenance of production equipments took place.

Of the six research samples, two units had applied the cleaner production by improving boiling method with covered pan to accelerate the boiling point (sample No.5) and to remove crater and to insert the dough into the pan after the water was boiled (samples No.4 and No.5).

The efficiency that could be obtained by boiling the water in the covered pan using sawdust energy was 31-37 % with time efficiency of 27-30%, whereas using husk energy was 35-37% with time efficiency of 207-29%. The crater volume was 0.33-1.14 per cent of the production capacity. Even though small in percentage, the craters would cause the tofus to smell burned. The tofu unit owners knew the potential of environmental pollution from their activities during the eco-efficiency replication program. During this they were mentored so that their activities were always under control.

The boiling method went back to the traditional process because most workers were more convenient and efficient in doing their jobs with it.

4.2. Eco-efficiency rate

4.2.1. Economic performance to achieve

The economic performance to be achieved was reflected by benefit earned and loss suffered by the business units. Of the six samples, all earned the benefit range of 9-29%. The highest percentage of benefit was earned by sample No.4 with the highest production capacity, i.e. 35,280 kg soybeans/year. Whereas, sample No.2 had the lowest rate (24,192 kg soybeans/year), ranked fourth in capacity rate.

Table. 2. Annual Business Benefit/Loss per of the SMEs

Sam-ple	Sales (Thousand Rp)	Cost (Rp)	Benefit (Rp)	% Benefit
1	108,763,2	82,367,864.26	26,395,335.74	24.27
2	336,060	304,081,368.35	31,978,631.65	9.52
3	518,300	449,316,153.06	68,983,846.94	13.31
4	174,040	122,425,990.85	51,614,009.15	29.66
5	381,100	362,228,073.66	54,871,926.34	14.40
6	499,640	390,848,235.81	108,791,764.19	21.77

The NPO cost percentage, or “non-associated” costs to the end-year production, but to the side-product and waste ranged 10-18%.

Table. 3. The NPO Percentage against Annual Direct Production Cost of the Research Samples

Sam-ple	Annual Production Capacity (Kg)	NPO Cost (Rp)	Direct Production Cost (Rp)	Percentage of NPO Cost against Total Annual Direct Production Cost (%)
1	8,064	15,169,443.12	82,740,867.76	18.33
2	10,080	18,224,713.87	115,873,990.13	15.28
3	24,192	33,826,702.57	284,318,057.18	11.90
4	25,872	34,717,226.06	316,148,073.67	10.98
5	30,240	45,298,133.07	369,008,235.81	12.28
6	35,280	54,169,561.54	416,870,939.08	12.99

Source: analysis result, 2018

Knowledge about NPO cost in the production became important because the potential of efficiency effort could affect the economic and environmental performance from the NPO cost. The higher the NPO cost, the worse the business; the lower the NPO cost, the better the business. The highest percentage of NPO cost belonged by sample No.1, whereas the lowest to sample No.4; both had lower capacity rates than the other samples. Samples with the lowest NPO cost percentaged practiced cleaner production (placing tofu dough when the water began to boil so no craters were developed); whereas sample No.5, albeit practicing cleaner production (cooking in covered pan and pouring the dough after the water were boiled) had the third lowest NPO cost percentage. From the NPO cost percentage, each process of the whole production process, the highest percentage took place during boiling, filtering, and coloring processes. Therefore, the potential of the efficiency lied in these three processes.

Table. 4. Annual NPO Cost Percentage against Production Process Stage of the SMEs

Process Stage	Sample-1	Sample-2	Sample-3	Sample-4	Sample-5	Sample-6
Dipping	0.99	1.06	1.42	1.35	1.35	2.45
Washing	0.95	0.94	1.12	1.31	1.31	2.30
Milling	10.83	0.77	0.99	1.11	1.11	2.08
Boiling	34.10	50.71	56.17	48.53	48.53	42.26
Filtering	25.14	24.29	18.33	27.31	27.31	34.19
Coagulat-ing	4.06	5.32	5.86	7.32	7.32	7.12
Packing, pressing	2.23	0.41	0.40	0.54	0.54	0.52
Ngocet	4.16	2.27	4.25	3.10	3.10	2.30
Coloring	17.54	14.23	11.46	9.43	9.43	6.78
Salting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sources: Calculation Result, 2018

4.2.2. Environmental performance to achieve

The environmental performance was reflected by the eco-efficiency rate to be achieved. This eco-efficiency calculation was based on business benefit and CO₂ emission of fuel consumption. The lowest CO₂ emission

happened to sample No.4 with less production capacity rate than other four samples and no-crater boiling method.

With reference to the emission factor of 1 kg of husks 1.2 kg of CO₂ equivalent (www.scribd.com/doc/3085035/Chemical Analysis of Rice-Husk -Ash) and the emission factor of 1 kg of wood is 3,113 kg CO₂ equivalent (Perry: Chemical Engineering Hand Book) is the same as the wood emission factor. And based on the use of SME electricity, it can be calculated emissions of electricity usage in production. Every 1 kWh of electricity emits 0.891 kg of CO₂ (Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 3783/21 / 600.5 / 2008). Then the CO₂ emissions of the fuel used in the study sample are as follows.

Table. 5. CO₂ Emission (in ton/year)

Sample	CO ₂ emission from fuel consumption	CO ₂ emission from electricity consumption	Total of CO ₂ emission
1	21.773	0.329	22.102
2	66.528	1.108	67.636
3	86.486	1.677	88.163
4	52.298	0.494	52.792
5	100.413	1.168	101.581
6	143.821	1.537	145.358

Source: Analysis Result, 2018

Whereas, sample No.5 with the fifth production rate and the eco-efficiency practice in its production emitted the second highest CO₂. In this case, the eco-efficiency practice was not evidenced in the CO₂ emission from the production process. Results obtained from the observation of the NPO parameter in the six samples found idle source in the production process. The idle source is energy burning during the waiting time of a process from one phase to another. In the samples No.2 and No.5 there were sometimes waiting times from one cooking process to another, which needed 5-8 minutes when the fuel burns.

Table. 6. Eco-efficiency Rate of SMEs

Sam ple	Annual Operation Benefit (Rp)	Total CO ₂ emission (ton/year)	Eco-efficiency rate (Rp/ton CO ₂)
1	26,395,335.74	22.102	1,194,251.01
2	31,978,631.65	67.636	472,804.89
3	68,983,846.94	88.163	782,458.06
4	51,614,009.15	52.792	977,686.19
5	54,871,926.34	101.581	540,179.03
6	108,791,764.19	145.358	748,440.16

Source: Analysis Result, 2018

The highest eco-efficiency rate of the samples was obtained by sample No.1. This sample was a small capacity unit (24 kg soybeans/day) with four time cooking periods using two workforces. Whereas, sample No.2 had the worst eco-efficiency rate. This sample had capacity rate of 77 kg soybeans/day with five workforces, but had a quite high idle source. The delay of the filtering process was due to unfinished tofu packing process, while the boiling continued. The observation found that the samples lacked packing skilled workforces; and the work tables were designed for two persons.

The reduction of energy use was an important thing to develop the eco-efficiency for the tofu small industries in Pesalakan Clusters to reduce pollution. Some factors that determined the successful eco-efficiency practice included leadership, vision, culture, and managerial facilities and infrastructures (van Berkel, 2006) [1]. On-time work system for the tofu makers were unlikely evidenced even though the business owners knew the potential pollution; they prioritised how get the things done. Limited time (Gombault & Versteeg, 1993) [16], limited resources, knowledge, and skill (Gombault & Versteeg, 1993 [16]; Hillary, 2000 [17]; Vernon, 2003 [18]) became characteristics of the tofu industry in Pesalakan. Poor business administration created difficulty in tracing the performance due to the absence of business documentation; so that no identification and opportunities to develop the business efficiency. Of the six samples, one unit ran without intensive involvement of the owner during the production process. Poor monitoring function was due to over-trust towards the production output to the skillful workers; however, this might have not been overlooked because the core managerial functions include monitoring; i.e. operational monitoring (Prasetya & Liastuti, 2009) [19] and quality monitorig (Heizer & Render, 2014) [20].

V. Conclusion and Recommendation

NPO cost for tofu industry in Pesalakan ranged 10-18 per cent of the total production cost; quite significant for efficiency. The cleaner production practices that could be applied included energy reduction through water boiling in covered pan and crater removing through the tofu raw materials dough into the water when the water began to boil. Such practices would give significant efficiency when performed. SMEs could not be let alone in coping with environmental problems. Government and community had to play their roles to improve the environmental performance of the SMEs.

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