

INVEST Coop-Indonesia

Canada 



Co-operative Development
Foundation of Canada

SINCE 1947



The Project:

Cooperative Solution for Small Producers

- ▶ Indonesia is the 2nd largest seafood producer in the world (FAO, 2014)
 - ▶ 70% from aquaculture
- ▶ Seaweed, Milkfish, and Shrimp (SMS) key in South Sulawesi
- ▶ Targeting Women and Men Small Aquaculture Producers (WMSAP)
 - ▶ Four regencies: Takalar, Jenponto, North Luwu, Bantaeng

Inputs and Technical Assistance Provided to:

- ▶ Farmers (WMSAP)
 - ▶ Increase quality and quantity
 - ▶ Access to Markets
 - ▶ Financial Services
- ▶ Co-operatives
 - ▶ New and Existing Groups
 - ▶ Strengthen Business and Services
- ▶ Enablers
 - ▶ Government
 - ▶ Private Companies

Kevin Smith - CDF Volunteer: Environmental Sustainability Officer

My Background

- ▶ B.A. Anthropology (MUN), Certified Horticulturist (NCSU), Advanced Diploma: Sustainable Aquaculture (MI)
- ▶ Wetland and River Conservation
 - ▶ Freshwater habitat restoration
- ▶ Community Outreach and Development
 - ▶ Watershed cleaning and beautification

My Responsibilities

- ▶ Promote sustainable farming
 - ▶ Alternative floats
 - ▶ Best Aquaculture Practices
- ▶ Production cost monitoring
 - ▶ Input cost assessment
 - ▶ Profitability
- ▶ Waste management initiatives
 - ▶ Youth engagement
 - ▶ Government assistance/cooperation

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Increasing Wealth and Food Security
through the Integrated Co-operative
Business Model

INVEST Co-op Indonesia

Lokakarya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Berkelanjutan dan Inisiasi Pengelolaan Sampah

Kabupaten Jeneponto, 11 Juli 2019





What is the biggest environmental challenge facing humans today?

HINTS:

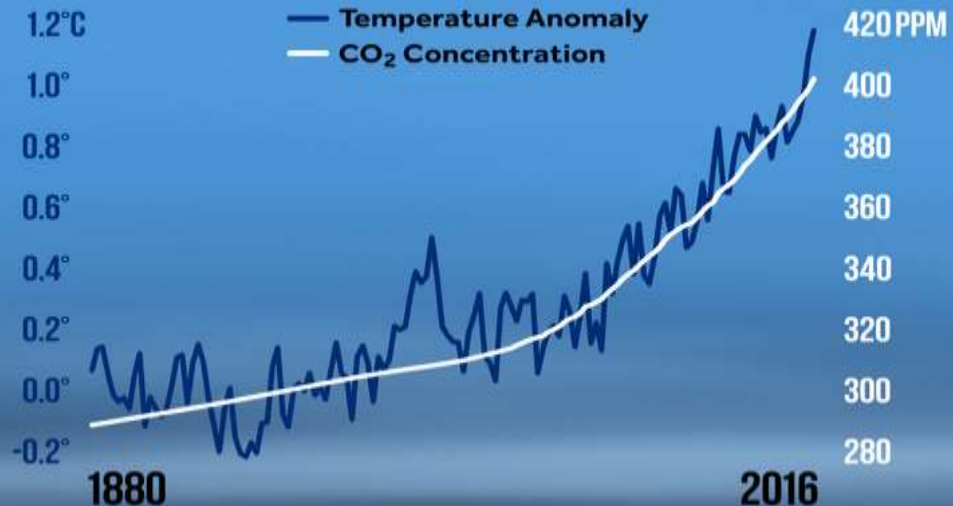
- We are all part of the planet, part of the global ecosystem, and everything we do, can have a beneficial or a negative impact on the global ecosystem
- Are we moving towards a precipice of no return, where our food, our environment, and our lives will become unlivable?

What is the biggest environmental challenge facing humans today?

ANSWER:

Climate change as a result of our carbon economy, and this includes waste production

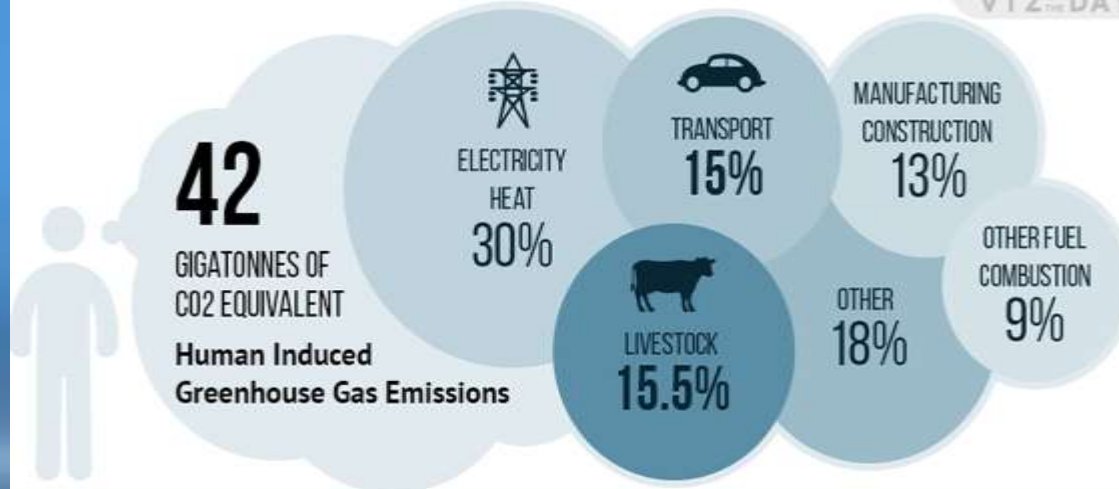
Global Temperature and Carbon Dioxide



Global temperature data averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1881-1910). Source: NASA GISS, NOAA NCEI, ESRL

CLIMATE CENTRAL

Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Sectors



knoema

Sources: FAO, EDGAR, World Resources Institute

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It is climate change and impacts on our food systems, our living conditions, our future on the planet



Waste Management is an Important Aspect of Climate Change Impacts

As humans, we waste a lot, and much of our waste impacts the environment.

Think about food waste, consumer waste, use of carbon economy, to name a few.

It seems the more we have for our comforts, the more we waste!

Examples of solid waste management approaches - packaging / plastics - 3 Rs



Beach cleanups, recycling, and alternate packaging are all being done, including laws for plastics pollution. Is it enough?

Solutions for solids waste management come from our YOUTH



There are no easy solutions for each society, only when we work together can we find solutions for all!

The 4 R's - Examples

- Beach cleaning action (reduce - video)
- Use recycled or reusable bags - do not accept plastic bags
- Reusable food containers e.g., lunch boxes
- Tumblers for water and large water bottles (reduce)



Beach cleaning and awareness activities



- Community awareness increased by some, reducing plastics
- Some collection of garbage by DINAS environment, but not all committed in regencies
- Need new approach, using 4 R's

The 4 R's - Examples

- Eco-floats examples of reducing plastics
- Waste bank for recycling plastic



Alternative Floats (ecofloats)

- **Goal: reduce the amount of plastics in the environment. Replace cheap, degradable floats, with cost-effective, durable floats with improved practices**
- **Literally millions of plastic bottles end up on the shoreline and in the ocean each year**



Waste Banks Commitment

- Where do plastics go?
- There can economic incentive (2000+ IDR/kg)



Who wants to be a climate hero?

- What can you do to be a climate hero?
- Remind your neighbours and family
- Develop waste bank with community leaders and government
- Be vocal in your community and follow up with local government!

Next Steps

- **Can we get commitment from DINAS and Villages to support environmental stewardship in local communities making efforts?**
 - Plastic waste banks?
 - Support for recycling?
 - Alternative packaging?
- **Plan to have additional community awareness sessions 8-12 July to engage broader community on the 3R's + 1 R**
 - Youth participation
 - Government support

Environmentalism in Canada and Western Literature

- ▶ Precontact and Indigenous peoples
- ▶ Early European exploration
 - ▶ Samuel de Champlain (1567). Explorer and colonist.
 - ▶ Catharine Parr Traill (1802). Pioneer writer and botanist.
- ▶ Environmental movements divided into 4 waves:
 - ▶ Conservation
 - ▶ Pollution
 - ▶ Organization
 - ▶ Climate change



The First Wave: 1800's- early 1900's

Focus: Conservation

- ▶ Heavily influenced by the forestry industry, who saw a risk for the decline of the “unlimited” resources they relied on.
- ▶ Also influenced by American conservation efforts
 - ▶ President Theodore Roosevelt and the North American Conservation Conference in 1909
 - ▶ Formation of National Parks and conservation areas
- ▶ Writings such as Walden (1854) by Henry David Thoreau and A Sand County Almanac (1949) by Aldo Leopold of key significance
- ▶ The writings of Canadian environmentalist Archibald Belaney (Grey Owl) in the 1930's helped popularize Canadian conservation movements

Second Wave: 1960's-70's

Focus: Pollution

- ▶ Environmentalism was no longer just for naturalists, and began to move into the cities
 - ▶ The message of conservation spread by authors such as Jacques Cousteau
- ▶ Formation of Greenpeace in British Columbia (1971)
- ▶ Concerns about air, water, and hazardous pollution grew as people began to feel the effects (acid rain)
- ▶ Canada began to become more involved with international environmental issues
 - ▶ 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment
 - ▶ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
 - ▶ International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Third Wave: 1980's-1990's

Focus: Organizations

- ▶ Global concerns for protecting and preserving the environment
- ▶ An increased willingness to work with cooperations and government to try to solve large problems
- ▶ A larger role of NGO's began
- ▶ Multipart agreements began to show progress in reaching environmentalist goals
 - ▶ British Columbia: The Great Bear Forest gained protection from overlogging through agreements made between the Canadian government, logging industry, and First Nations groups. A larger role of NGO's began
- ▶ Formation of Canadian Green Party (1983)

Fourth Wave: 2000's - Present

Focus: Climate Change

- ▶ Climate change emerged as the most critical environmental issue threatening the preservation of vulnerable ecosystems and long term human survival
- ▶ Kyoto Protocol (UN action on climate change) ratified in 2002, including Canada but excluding the United States
- ▶ Challenges: Canada later withdrew from the agreement under the leadership of conservative government.
 - ▶ Reduced funding for environmental research and projects
 - ▶ Relaxing of laws regarding environmental assessment in industrial development
 - ▶ “Environmentalism has failed” - David Suzuki (Economy over Environment)
 - ▶ Blue Dot Campaign: Seeks to include the right to a clean environment as part of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Current Efforts

- ▶ Renewed environmental focus under current government, but many challenges still persist
- ▶ Paris Agreement signed by Canada in 2016
- ▶ Regulation to ban single use plastics taking effect
- ▶ North American waste often exported to South-East Asia
 - ▶ Highlights the complexity of the recycling value chain
 - ▶ North Americans often assume that because they recycle there are no negative impacts
 - ▶ They don't consider what happens once their waste enters a "Blue Bin"

Ecocriticism in Literature

- ▶ Works of Antiquity: Humans live close to nature. Nature is to be feared and respected, but also conquered. Natural events are ascribed supernatural original.
 - ▶ Stories of flood and famine being associated with the wrath of Gods
- ▶ Works of Colonialism: The hero often fights against nature to bring civilization and reap from a great bounty.
 - ▶ Stories of the settlement of the New World (Pioneers, Cowboys and Indians)
- ▶ Works of Romanticism: Influenced by the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions. Increased urbanization. A sense of loss by being removed from nature.
 - ▶ Stories of squalid urban life (Oliver Twist, 1839). The city is polluted and corrupt, but pastoral life promises something pure, innocent, and romantic
- ▶ Works of Dystopia: Present a grim future based on our past and current patterns of living within the environment.
 - ▶ Science fiction works such as Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep (1968) by Philip K. Dick