

# Recycling

## Table of Contents

<b>Buddhists Shanghai</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Christian</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Alexandria and all Africa</i>	3
<i>Armenian Church</i>	4
<i>Presbyterian Church of Cameroon</i>	4
<i>Church of England</i>	4
<i>Church of South India</i>	5
<i>Jesuits</i>	5
<i>New Psalmist Baptist Church</i>	5
<i>Quakers</i>	6
<i>Lutheran Church of Tanzania</i>	6
<b>Daoist</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Hindu</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Muslim</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Shinto</b>	<b>10</b>

## Buddhists Shanghai

---

Buddhism's teachings about simple living and cherishing your blessings, are very similar to the concept of "green consumption" valued by the modern environmental movement. In our daily lives, for example, this involves actively promoting the idea of not using disposable fast-food containers (popular throughout China), reducing use of chemical detergents, sorting and recycling waste, promoting pollution-free diets and food sourcing; mobilising followers and monks into activities such as recycling, beach clean-ups, mountain clean-ups, tree planting and water conservation; calling people to start with small personal actions such as saving water as they wash, saving electricity, and not wasting food. All of these would also bring benefit to public welfare.

\*\*\*

### d) **Reducing pollution;**

- \*sorting monastery waste for recycling

- \*Reducing plastic bags and Styrofoam cups and plates in the Monastery's kitchen and other areas. For example, in the Jade Buddha monastery, there are many activities - weekly lectures on Buddhism, open days for pilgrims twice a month; annual Forum week of "wakening up the public life", an annual charity week by "wakening up group", many Buddhist festivals, arts exhibitions etc - and the monastery needs to provide hundreds of thousands of dining services. This uses huge amounts of disposable tableware and causes serious environmental problems. Therefore the monastery pledges to improve this, with a target of reducing disposable tableware by 10% every year.

- \*making the best use of monastery's vehicles, including carpooling. This would both save energy and reduce harmful gas emissions.

### e). **Recycling and improving household goods:**

- \*Used Batteries should be recycled and not be thrown away casually as they contain toxic substances

- \*Recycled paper should be used in the office. Both sides of the paper should be used to print documents... and finally office paper should be sent for recycling

- \*Less bottled water should be consumed. Empty plastic bottle should be recycled.

## Christian

---

### ***Alexandria and all Africa***

Each Metropolitan Archdiocese and Diocese is requested to undertake planning the implementation of projects on a local parish level and a wider diocesan level. Examples of these are:

On a parish level:

- Projects of recycling of paper, glass, metals and chemical waste that can be used as fertilizer...

\*\*\*

- f) For every effort to have substantial results, it has to have the parish as its centre. With the initiatives of the parishes or the Holy Archdioceses, projects of collection of goods for recycling can begin (paper, glass objects, aluminum, etc.) and exemplary use can be made of recycled material which is environmentally friendly. The parish can also play a leading part in reforestations, tree planting in the cities, in the cleaning of specific places and in other activities that contribute actively to the protection of the natural environment. They can also react against ecological disasters or to those activities which contribute, in one way or another, to the polluting and destroying of the natural environment.

\*\*\*

- i) The Patriarchate of Alexandria calls upon all in Africa to appeal to the Assemblies of the United Nations for the Environment and Development (UNEP).

This appeal should request:

- (i) Following on the words of the Lord, “do unto others as you would have them do unto you” (7) no product or industrial material is to be exported and no waste be discarded if its country of origin itself would not accept it on its own domain.

\*\*\*

The Department of the Patriarchate of Alexandria and all Africa for the Environment and Refugees, will work in co-operation with other powers, Governmental, Ecclesiastical, Religious and Non – Governmental, to work for the implementation of important measures, which will aspire to the respect and protection of the Environment, such as the following:

- The advancement of environmentally friendly products, such as for example, recycled paper, with the corresponding effort of avoiding chemical products that are forbidden internationally.

## ***Armenian Church***

**The idea of using recycled paper in church administration:** This has also discussed because, unfortunately, stationary suppliers in Armenia do not currently sell recycled paper. That said, for the first time attempts are being made to reduce wasteful use of paper by printing on both sides of the paper etc. Furthermore, the use of electronic communication devices can be extended, which will contribute to resource saving. It is planned to organise the collection of waste paper and return it to the local companies who undertake paper recycling for cardboard production.

## ***Presbyterian Church of Cameroon***

1.4 Identify and partner with organizations in the North / South involved with waste recycling

\*\*\*

### **FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PCC 7 YEAR ACTION PLAN**

Waste and Waste Management

- Construction of Incinerators
- Waste Recycling

## ***Church of England***

5. Waste disposal and recycling are among topics to be taken into the expanding *Shrinking the Footprint* campaign. *StF* will collaborate with regional groups of dioceses, and partners in government at several levels, in order to promote the recycling of waste from churches. This is currently classified as „non-domestic waste“, for which, unlike domestic waste, there appear to be no financial incentives from the UK government for recycling. The onus is on the customer. A large proportion of non-domestic waste is comprised of industrial and construction waste; both of these include much hazardous material. Churches with extension or reordering projects should realise that the waste generated by a single project could likely exceed all the other waste from the same church for a period of years – and include consideration of this aspect at project planning stage. Local authorities are currently in process of updating their waste management plans. This would be an excellent moment not only to press for change towards a more proactive regime, in which recycling would be incentivised, but also to promote local cooperative schemes in which churches play their full part in the common responsibility of all of us to see that we „reduce, re-use and recycle“ all our waste, both personally and in our churches. „*Stewarding the Earth's Resources*“, an extremely useful bulletin on all matters concerning waste and recycling, is issued regularly by the Rev Jon Hale.

## ***Church of South India***

- **Waste Management education in schools**, with pupils designing posters, writing essays, producing a drama, and making other presentations to the adults about recycling. Study the economics, environmental considerations, and long-range consequences of recycling for developing a sustainable society. As a hallmark of operation should be the phrase "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle."

\*\*\*

\* **Recycling and living more simply:** The two gospel words, "Saving" and "Restoring" have very practical implications for our use of the earth's resources. Begin saving and recycling, newspapers. Donate money to an environmental organisation or to an international ministry among the poor. Use recycled paper for Christmas cards and gift wrap. Respect the environment in the gifts you select. Look for ways of saving energy (and money) in your home. When purchasing appliances, look for low-energy, high-efficiency models. Conduct a thorough audit of the energy use in your church buildings and programs. Look for ways that energy can be saved. Turn off lights, fans, and air conditioners when not in use.

## ***Jesuits***

."Green groups." have started among scholastics (Jesuits in training) in Rome and Paris, in order to encourage thinking about sustainable development, creation and ecology and to make sure that rubbish is properly sorted and recycled in their communities.

\*\*\*

### **4. Lifestyles**

Our social centres and NGOs will be the first to commit publicly to recycle all their paper, reduce their carbon footprint, derive 35% of their energy from renewable resources, offset their air travel by planting trees and replace their fleet of cars with energy-efficient ones, within a given timeframe

## ***New Psalmist Baptist Church***

### **4. Lifestyles**

New Psalmist has committed to engaging its congregations in assessing the consequences and rewards of daily choices. We support local efforts of reducing, reusing, and recycling. In addition to encouraging these positive changes in behavior, expose them to information that explains the residual impacts both locally and globally.

**Goal:** A congregation making wise choices, based upon knowledge of the use of natural resources.

**Activities:**

In just two years, the congregation has recycled 46.2 tons of paper. This activity continues, and has resulted in enough funding to assist students in a local Baltimore school, with further plans to expand into the areas of plastics and other recyclable material.

Our Evangelism ministry has discovered way to creatively spread the gospel and preserve the environment. Their *Recycle the Blessing* campaign is a program where we ask the church community be a blessing to someone who may not know God by donating their old, used CD's and DVD's to the Evangelism Ministry. As the Ministry performs outreach in the communities, they give persons CD's and DVD's. This outreach methodology reduces paper production of tracts and Bibles and reduces the churches overall carbon footprint.

### ***Quakers***

Friends House, which contains the central offices of the Britain Yearly Meeting, a restaurant, café and meeting space for hire, will build on its recent 'Good Egg Award' for using only free-range eggs by gradually implementing a strict food policy for its catering and restaurant services. This includes total food recycling by the end of 2009...

### ***Lutheran Church of Tanzania***

**Situation**

1. Careless disposition of waste

**What to be done**

1. Sensitize communities against careless disposal of litter especially plastics
2. To the extent possible, desist carrying away material which as waste, is difficult to dispose of in a civilized manner.
3. Discourage consumption of packed, processed foods and promote fresh foods. The former carry packaging waste while a lot of the latter can be bought in organic baskets.

## Daoist

---

...we will restore and repair religious and environment-related facilities on land that is owned and used by Daoist temples so as not to destroy the existing surroundings. From 2010 to 2012 we will draw up an overall action plan and from 2013 to 2017 we will promote the experiences we have learned all across the country. The environmental facilities include: ritual facilities, education facilities, living facilities, recycling facilities and environment-related media facilities.

\*\*\*

### **Fourth: Living daily life with environment awareness and action**

We call further for a Daoist simple life. Daoists should select their daily timetable and their food according to natural principles. Their lifestyle should be environmentally friendly. They should also practice traditional Daoist life-nourishing exercises. “Environmentally friendly” and “energy saving” should be the standards for Daoist temples’ energy choices. Temples should also establish structures that will help to reprocess and recycle used items and waste. Temples capable of doing so should set up sewage cleaning systems. From 2011 onwards we will promote these experiences.

## Hindu

---

### Energy Efficiency Pack and Building Survey Pack

As the Hindu diaspora increases, so too does its number of places of worship. It is important, therefore, that these buildings are constructed and maintained in an environmentally-friendly manner.

To achieve this, an Energy Efficiency Pack will be created. Researched and developed by a core group, the Pack will help temples of all sizes to reduce their carbon footprint. The Pack will give information ranging from the importance of and financial incentives for energy efficient light bulbs to recommended suppliers of solar panels. Added to this, a Building survey pack will also be created.

This pack, developed by the same group, will contain guidelines and standards for the construction of new buildings. it will provide information on how to make best use of current technologies and standards. We believe that if care of the environment is central to the construction of a new temple, the same level of care can remain during the life of the temple and its community.

An interim version of both packs will be developed within the first year and finalised in the second. The effectiveness of the packs will be monitored and updated with

changes in best practice. the updated packs will subsequently be released in year four and year seven.

## **Jewish**

---

Traditional Jewish communities have always been compactly organized. The prohibition against traveling and walking more than 2000 amot (about 1000 meters) beyond the city limits on Shabbat makes it essential for observant Jews to live within walking distance of key institutions: school, synagogue, mikveh (ritual bath) etc. This is a powerful model for the New Urbanism which seeks to build compact, green, walkable cities to reduce suburban sprawl and emissions from transport.

\*\*\*

### **What We Have: Jewish Assets**

Jewish communities around the world own and operate a large network of buildings, campuses, business and institutions outside of Israel. Within Israel, we are responsible for the planning and management of cities, forests, and a system of agriculture. The Jewish communities also manage and invest significant sums of money for charities and investment funds. Together, the facilities and investment funds represent some of the Jewish Assets addressed in this plan.

Cities are the physical assets that have the greatest environmental impact worldwide. According to some studies, urban design and architecture can determine up to 70% of a country's greenhouse gas, deriving from the key components of buildings, electricity use and transport systems.

It is estimated that by 2050, 80% of the world's population will live in cities. Building high density, low impact, climate- friendly urban environments is therefore of crucial importance for averting climate change and fostering sustainability.

As a Jewish country that is home to cutting-edge building and energy technologies, Israel has the potential to develop world-leading green cities that can set a global standard for sustainability. Furthermore, Jewish tradition contains profound wisdom about urban planning that can inform this process. for example the biblical requirement (Numbers 35: 1-5) that cities be surrounded by green belts (which inspired the garden suburb movement in the 1920's.)

Jerusalem, in particular, presents an extraordinary opportunity. As a city that is holy to three major world religions with more than 3 billion adherents, the symbolic significance of Jerusalem is huge. Establishing Jerusalem as a model green city is a feasible goal that could have a huge impact on sustainable urban planning world wide.



\*\*\*

## Where We Are: What is Going on in The Jewish Community Now

With the support of programs like the Jewish Greening Fellowship, Jewish agencies are taking the lead in modeling meaningful Jewish responses to global climate change. Twenty JCCs and camps in the New York region are undergoing energy audits of their facilities, instituting green teams, implementing energy efficiency upgrades, greening their operations and providing innovative programs for their constituents to teach them what they can do to make a difference.

The city of Jerusalem, under the leadership of Mayor Nir Barkat and Deputy Mayor Naomi Tsur, has placed greening the city at the top of its list of priorities. There are plans for developing five new urban parks, an extensive light railway system (under construction), major development of green roofs, a proliferation of urban gardens, and integration of environmental concerns into the education system at all levels.

Arad, a city in the Negev desert also presents an immense opportunity. Arad is the future home to Israel's largest solar energy park offering the potential to supply a portion of clean energy needed to power a medium to large scale eco-city. It is the second largest municipal landsite in Israel, most of which is undeveloped. With incentives in the form of government subsidies for developing the Negev, some of the cleanest air in the world it has become a focus for plans to build a model eco-city with planning, energy, water and transport systems that can serve as a template for building sustainable cities in a variety of different environments and climates worldwide.

\*\*\*

Jewish buildings improve energy efficiency, buy renewable energy wherever possible, and offset the remaining footprint.

\*\*\*

While Israel has enacted legally binding criterion for insulation in construction, compliance is notoriously inadequate. A voluntary green building standard should be toughened and made mandatory for all new buildings. Existing homes need be redesigned, with small grants and tax credits provided to expedite the transition. Energy efficiency standards need to be adopted and enforced for all household appliances with awards granted to public institutions and municipalities who show particularly conspicuous success. Municipalities and other public institutions should be required to submit detailed plans of progress.

\*\*\*

In Jerusalem:

1. Jerusalem will be recognized as a world-leading green city by 2015.

2. Jerusalem's Jewish, Christian and Muslim residents will work together to develop the next stage of the city's green development program.

In Arad:

1. Building a team of city designers, water transport, land use and energy experts around the Arad "Desert Greens" project.
2. Developing a plan and detailed designs with the goal of begin construction of the Arad eco- city by September 2015.

## Muslim

---

" Promote compact development and transit/pedestrian development and other "smart growth" measures to encourage local communities to consider the energy impacts of development and infrastructure construction.

## Shinto

---

Introduction

This indigenous Japanese faith has approximately 90 million members with 81,000 Shinto shrines throughout the country. These shrines are built largely of wood and form the heart of the villages and local communities of Japan. Often the only extensive areas where trees and greenery flourish in Japanese cities and towns are around holy shrines.

Shintos see themselves as protected by creation. It is the forests and not the buildings that mark the true shrines of Shintoism. The deities are invited to these forests, where they and their environment are protected by the local community, which in turn is protected by the deities. The Shinto plan reflects this theology.

\*\*\*

In 2014, the Executive Group will meet in Japan for the Ise Event where an agreed International Religious Forestry Standard will be launched at the most sacred event in Japanese religious and social life: the rebuilding of the Grand Shrines at Ise. The Jinja Honcho will host all the major forest owning religions at the grand ceremony for the rebuilding of the Great Shrines of Ise.

The Ise Grand Shrines are unique because, in addition to some 5,500 hectares of sacred forest, they are also surrounded by a vast area of forest covering the nearby mountains. These were created to meet the needs of the shrines for timber – with most shrines being replaced every 20-25 years – and a farm to provide food to feed staff and provide offerings to the kami.

Together, they comprise a total ecosystem, linking the forests with the river-system, all the way to the sea. It therefore represents the most explicit and advanced example of the Shinto approach to Nature in general, and forest management in particular.