Australian Province of the Society of Jesus:  
Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group

Public Report on Reconciliation with Creation Survey of Australian Jesuit Communities and Works  
01st March 2018
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Summary

In August 2017, the Australian Jesuit Province: Reconciliation with Creation (RwC) Advisory Group emailed a survey to 53 Jesuit communities and works. Over the next three months, 32 responses were received (60%). All respondents were offered the opportunity of a follow-up phone interview to clarify details in the returned survey and in the context of the Jesuit community or work.

This survey asked similar questions to a 2010 RwC survey conducted within the Province. In both surveys, most achievements were in: environmental education and reducing water use. In 2010, there seems to have been more activity in facilitating ecological conversion than was reported in 2017. In 2017, more activity was reported in: reducing energy use in buildings; reducing waste; reducing impacts from transport; sustainable food; sustainable economic and cultural activities and sustainable building construction/refurbishment. From both surveys, we see that many Jesuit works have been actively working to improve their environmental sustainability for many years – some even before the 2010 survey.

The 2017 survey also asked what RwC activities Jesuit communities/works have committed to completing over the next five years (2018-23). The greatest number of RwC commitments are in: reducing waste; reducing energy use within buildings; offsetting the impact of flights; and using ethical suppliers. The survey returns showed a low level of commitment to: environmental education; facilitating ecological conversion and sustainable land use.

Twenty (63%) respondents requested assistance with RwC activities. In order of popularity, the activities in which Jesuit communities and works have requested assistance are: ecological conversion, employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers, divestment, reducing water and reducing energy use. There were also a high number of requests for assistance in areas that were not areas of high achievement - sustainable transport, buildings, reporting on progress, and liturgy/prayer to facilitate ecological conversion. Only seven respondents offered to assist others with RwC issues.

The report offers some explanations for the survey results and of the difficulties that Jesuit communities and works have experienced in addressing RwC issues.

The report states that the Province can simultaneously address RwC and other priorities.

Recommendations:

- Jesuit communities and works could quickly and easily improve their environmental impact e.g., installing ceiling insulation; use E10 and biofuels; only buying recycled paper and only buying electricity from renewable sources.

- The Province RwC Advisory Group to address the top 31 of respondents’ requests for assistance over the next two years through: the provision of information; linking Jesuit communities/works with tertiary education institutions for student/pro bono assistance and arranging for prayer/liturgy suggestions from Centres of Ignatian Spirituality.
Context

The overwhelming scientific analysis states that human activity is having disastrous impacts on ecosystems and that this requires remedial action across the world. ¹

The Second Vatican Council called the Church to be attentive to “the signs of the times” i.e. God’s revelation in our world and time. The Council saw the Church as being so “in the world” that we share with the rest of humanity the “joys and the hopes, the griefs and the anxieties of (humanity) especially those who are poor or in any way afflicted.”² In light of this call, it is right that the Church today addresses environmental issues thoroughly and with priority.

The Jesuits recognised the importance of environmental issues in 2008 with Decree 3 of General Congregation (GC) 35 which encouraged Jesuits to: “establish right relationships with God, with one another, and with creation”.³

In 2010, when the Australian Province conducted a survey it found that many Jesuit works were already deeply engaged in environmental sustainability. The report⁴ on that survey contained the following actions:

- The Provincial of the Australian Jesuits: Delegate for Social Ministry, to coordinate action in our Province and to act as a link with JCAP on the environment.
- All the works of the Province to consider the environment in a special way in their planning and activities.
- Each of our works to nominate one contact person in their ministry to promote environmental initiatives.
- All the works of the Province to share expertise and help each other with environmental issues.

Over the subsequent years, these actions have been addressed by individuals and works but often with fluctuating attention.

The importance of environmental issues was increased by Pope Francis’ 2015 Encyclical letter: Laudato si’ On Care for our Common Home⁵. In that Encyclical, the Pope presented a deeper and broader way of being Christian. Two key concepts in the Encyclical are the interconnectedness of all creation and integral ecology.

⁴ Reconciliation with Creation (RwC) in the Australian Province: A Survey of Environmental Activities (as of 25th October, 2010)
It must be said that some committed and prayerful Christians, with the excuse of realism and pragmatism, tend to ridicule expressions of concern for the environment. Others are passive; they choose not to change their habits and thus become inconsistent. So what they all need is an “ecological conversion”, whereby the effects of their encounter with Jesus Christ become evident in their relationship with the world around them. Living our vocation to be protectors of God’s handiwork is essential to a life of virtue; it is not an optional or a secondary aspect of our Christian experience.

Laudato si’#217

Also in 2015, the countries of the world, through the United Nations, adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals to end poverty and protect the planet. The Sustainable Development Goals built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals and addressed all forms of poverty (including environmental). These goals will only be achieved if business, civil society and individuals join governments in action.6

The most recent Jesuit GC36 reinforced the message of GC35 and of Laudato si’ in calling Jesuits and their co-workers to respond to three calls: (1) reconciliation with God; (2) reconciliation within humanity; and (3) reconciliation with the creation.7

As part of the Australian Province’s engagement with environmental issues the Provincial updated the RwC Advisory Group terms of reference on 16/2/17 (Appendix 1). Since then the RwC Advisory Group has developed a work plan reflecting both the 2011 Jesuit document ‘Healing a Broken World’8 and the priorities of RwC articulated within the Jesuit Conference Asia Pacific.

On 05/6/17, the Provincial of the Australian Jesuits, Brian McCoy SJ, announced the Province will: (a) divest from fossil fuels, and (b) commit to offsetting its Greenhouse Gas emissions from air travel with donations to the Flights for Forests initiative9.

At their 26/7/17 meeting, the RwC Advisory Group decided to replicate the 2010 survey of Australian Jesuit communities and works. The RwC Advisory Group hoped that the survey would be the means by which the Province provided some direction and priorities for the RwC Advisory Group.

On 31/07/17 the Provincial of the Australian Jesuits, Brian McCoy SJ, called the Province to prioritise the needs of Indigenous Australians and Asylum Seekers/Refugees.10 Limitations of time, energy and resources mean that some RwC activities might be delayed in some communities/works while priority is given to these new priorities. It might also be possible to simultaneously address these priorities and RwC.

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9 http://jesuit.org.au/reconciling-creation-province/
10 http://jesuit.org.au/the-bookends-project/
Survey Methodology

On 15 August 2017, Anastasia Moore, Project Officer for Social Ministry with the Australian Province of the Society of Jesus emailed a total of 53 Australian Jesuit communities, works and affiliated works a survey on environmental sustainability.

The survey questionnaire (Appendix 2) was designed by the Australian Jesuit Province RwC Advisory Group. Current members of the Province Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group are: Jim Barber, Jennifer Gardiner, Lawrie Hallinan, Peter Hosking SJ, Sue Martin, Michael Gill, Iain Radvan SJ, Carolyn Ryan and Bronwyn Lay.

The 2017 survey sought to gather information that could be compared with responses to the 2010 survey.

The 2010 survey asked three open questions:
1. *identify some key environmental initiatives currently being undertaken*;
2. *consider what would help your ministry take further steps in environmental awareness and sustainable operations*; and
3. *suggest ways those in your ministry may be able to help others in this area*.

The 2017 survey listed 44 possible RwC activities and asked respondents to tick as many responses as applied to their Jesuit community or work (there were also spaces for respondents to add options not already listed). The response options provided were:
1. *We have been or are now doing*
2. *We are committed to doing in next 5 yrs.*
3. *We want more info or support*
4. *We can help others with this*

The RwC Advisory Group believed that the 2010 and 2017 surveys were sufficiently similar to allow comparison. The 2010 question 1 relates to the 2017 question 1, the 2010 question 2 relates to the 2017 question 3 and the 2010 question 3 with the 2017 question 4. The 2017 question 2 about future plans was not asked in 2010. The 2017 format, with its list of options, was adopted as it was hoped it would be both educative and that it might help respondents recall the range of actions they have undertaken.

On the designated return date of 01/09/17, only 12 of the 53 surveys had been returned. On 18/09/17 an email was sent to those who had yet responded inviting them to do so as soon as possible.

It is unclear how many surveys were distributed in 2010. It is therefore impossible to compare return rates of the 2010 and 2017 surveys. It seems that while works were surveyed in 2010, Jesuit communities were not surveyed. The 2017 survey achieved responses from 60% of those sent the survey (see Table 1).
Table 1. RwC Survey Returns for each category of Jesuit community/work 2010 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2010 surveys returned</th>
<th>2017 surveys distributed</th>
<th>2017 surveys returned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education facilities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Jesuit works (mainly social ministries)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parishes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesuit communities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignatian spirituality centres/services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total survey returns</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As completed survey forms were returned, RwC Advisory Group member, Lawrie Hallinan, phoned the contact person named on the form. When he could speak with that person, he obtained more detailed information regarding the survey responses and the context of the community/work. Lawrie then summarised the survey return and his record of additional details from the subsequent phone call. He then emailed the summary to each respondent and invited them to make any further clarifications and/or corrections.

Lawrie Hallinan drafted a report on the survey on which the members of the RwC Advisory Group made comments and suggestions. The analysis and recommendations contained in this report are the result of, and have the approval of, all members of the RwC Advisory Group.

The full report details the efforts (or not) of the responding Jesuit communities/works. Given that some of these Jesuit communities/works are very small the data in full report could be used to identify individuals. This more general report allows the focus to stay on the data and on the sustainability activities without the distraction of identifying participants.
Survey Results

1. Sustainability activities completed

The table and graph below shows the number of completed RwC activities by type across Jesuit communities and works. The greatest level of activity was in: reducing waste; reducing energy use within buildings; economic and cultural (predominantly using local trades/suppliers) and reducing water use. Very little achievement was recorded in facilitating ecological conversion and in building construction and refurbishment.

Table 2. RwC activities reported in 2017 as having been addressed by each category of Jesuit community/work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Spirituality Centre/Service</th>
<th>Social &amp; Other Works</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Jesuit Community</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental education</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological conversion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy use in buildings</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Cultural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building construction and refurbishment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: employs sustainability officer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: offset emissions by planting trees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 1. Completed/current Jesuit community/work RwC activity in 2017 survey
1.a. Centres of Ignatian Spirituality: Sustainability Activities Completed

Two of the Centres of Ignatian Spirituality that responded to the survey are in properties owned by the Jesuit Province. The other two are in leased premises. Some of these buildings are very large with significant energy use, e.g. one spends about $30,000 p.a. on electricity and about $25,000 p.a. on natural gas (heating some rooms and hot water).

The sites owned by the Province have undertaken refurbishments, such as:
- installing rooftop solar photovoltaic panels (solar panels);
- replacing inefficient wall heaters with inverter split system units;
- maintaining an onsite vegetable garden (which supplies some produce for the meals which almost always include a vegetarian option);
- installing rainwater tanks for watering of gardens;
- installing more efficient lights, taps, shower heads, toilets and hot water system; and
- replacing exotic plants with native plants.

Across the Centres of Ignatian Spirituality that responded to the survey the range of sustainability efforts included:
- engaging Indigenous people in the development of an Indigenous garden and in an opening ceremony workshop;
- offering a diversity of retreats and other spiritual experiences to facilitate ecological conversion;
- taking all green waste to the City Council resource centre for composting;
- eliminating the provision of bottled water.
- prioritising “reduce, reuse and recycle” options to minimise waste going to landfill;
- participating in local environmental improvement initiatives;
- using their induction process to ensure that all staff/volunteers are educated on the Centre’s commitment to the environment and the corresponding behaviours expected of all staff/volunteers;
- buying sustainable cleaning products from the supermarket e.g., Earthchoice;
- eliminating the provision of fly spray;
- supplying fair trade tea and coffee; and
- making a conscious effort to turn off heaters and lights when these are not needed.

1.b. Jesuit Community: Sustainability Activities Completed

Across the Jesuit Communities that responded to the survey the range of sustainability efforts included:
- educating themselves about environmental issues mainly through reading relevant articles;
- using prayers of petition during the Eucharist as their main means of ecological conversion;
✓ installing: LED lights; more efficient wall mounted heaters to replace electric column heaters; a more efficient hot water system; more efficient air conditioners (as old ones need replacing)
✓ installing sensor lights in corridors etc. to eliminate the need for people to remember to switch off lights;
✓ closing over some wall vents and reduced draughts around doors;
✓ making full use of the property’s recycling bins and collecting batteries which they take to a recycling drop-off point;
✓ composting organic waste;
✓ maintaining a small citrus and vegetable garden;
✓ using a rainwater tank to water the garden;
✓ replacing exotic plants with native plants;
✓ buying detergents and other products from the supermarket that are labelled as “good for the environment”;
✓ ensuring that the cleaning contract specifies that sustainable products and processes be used;
✓ buying fruit and vegetables that are Australian grown;
✓ reducing red meat use by increasing the number of vegetarian and fish meals;
✓ using E10 petrol;
✓ purchasing offsets from the airline when air travel is booked;
✓ installing rooftop solar panels;
✓ purchasing electricity from renewable sources;
✓ ensuring the residence has insulation in its roof space; and
✓ participating in the local Landcare group - assisting with tree planting and bush regeneration.

1.c. Jesuit Education: Sustainability Activities Completed

Across the Jesuit Education facilities that responded to the survey the range of sustainability efforts included:
✓ engaging a consultant to produce a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan;
✓ employing a Sustainability Officer;
✓ providing education on environmental issues;
✓ installing low energy LED lights;
✓ installing low flow taps/showers/toilets;
✓ replacing inefficient heating with split systems;
✓ ensuring a high number of meals are vegetarian;
✓ Technological and Applied Studies (TAS) department using produce from the college herb and vegetable garden;
✓ installing solar panels;
✓ buying their electricity from renewable sources;
✓ using sustainable cleaning products/processes;
✓ using recycling bins;
✓ using only recycled paper;
✓ reducing wastage from paper and printing by ensuring all student handouts are in electronic form;
✓ using a compost/worm farm for organic waste;
✓ purchasing offsets for flights;
✓ promoting walking and cycling to school for the students who live close by;
✓ using local suppliers for food and other goods/services;
✓ involving local Indigenous people NAIDOC week and in the Human Society and its Environment (HSIE) subject;
✓ installing rainwater tanks for use in toilet flushing and garden watering;
✓ employing/using contractors who ensure employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers;
✓ measuring/reporting on their environmental impact;
✓ improving insulation/draught proofing;
✓ landscaping improvements to capture and purify stormwater/runoff;
✓ using sustainable materials in all new buildings and refurbishments;
✓ replacing exotic plants with native plants; and
✓ participating in local environmental improvement initiatives, e.g., annual Clean-up Australia Day and an annual tree planting day in addition to assisting at various times with a local Landcare group.

1.d. Jesuit Parish: Sustainability Activities Completed

Across the Jesuit parishes that responded to the survey the range of sustainability efforts included:
✓ educating parishioners via: presentations on *Laudato si*; publishing the *Laudato si* text in the parish bulletin over two years, adding articles/items on environmental issues to parish bulletin (especially those that show the interrelatedness of social, economic and environmental issues), presenting at an Archdiocesan workshop on *Laudato si*, selling summary copies of *Laudato si* within the parish, placing an insert in the bulletin inviting parishioners to have a more positive impact on the environment;
✓ facilitating ecological conversion via: prayers in liturgy, promoting external ecological liturgies/retreats, providing liturgies on *Laudato si* around the time of its launch, holding a combined Anglican/Catholic prayer service on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, using one the prayers from *Laudato si* within each Sunday Mass, celebrating a Mass for Creation;
✓ a couple of parishes have a community vegetable garden/peace garden;
✓ installing solar panels to generate electricity;
✓ installing a solar hot water system;
✓ ensuring that parish buildings have roof space insulation;
✓ making full use of the city council recycling bin;
✓ using E10 fuel;
✓ buying offsets from the airline for any air travel;
✓ buying locally produced food;
✓ using local suppliers/trades;
✓ installing a rainwater tank which is used to water the garden/flush toilets;

✓ installing more water efficient taps/toilets/showers;
✓ replacing inefficient light globes;
✓ as appliances wear out, they are replaced with more energy efficient models;
✓ where appropriate they print items on the blank side of used paper;
✓ buying the “greener” detergent options available from the supermarket e.g. Earthchoice;
✓ supplying fair trade and other ethical products when available from the local supermarket.
✓ engaging with Traditional Owners and other Indigenous people about land use and environmental issues; and
✓ replacing exotic plants with vegetation native to the local area.

1.e. Other Jesuit Works: Sustainability Activities Completed

Across the Jesuit social and other works that responded to the survey the range of sustainability efforts included:
✓ providing many articles educating people on environmental issues and spiritual articles/prayers aimed at facilitating ecological conversion;
✓ engaging University student input on policy, waste audits and developing a sustainability plan;
✓ providing leadership for, and administrative support to, the international Jesuit Governance of Natural and Mineral Resources Network;
✓ undertaking an environmental audit with assistance from Cityswitch (a no-cost service which supports commercial office tenants to improve office energy and waste efficiency);
✓ installing solar panels to produce electricity;
✓ buying electricity from renewable sources;
✓ conducting a lighting audit which enabled them to reduce the number of lights and to install more efficient LED lights;
✓ purchasing more energy efficient appliances when existing ones wear out;
✓ using Skype (e-meetings) as a way of reducing the need for airline flights to interstate/international meetings;
✓ making use of recycling program which also includes collecting old mobile phones and batteries and taking these to recycling points.;
✓ ensuring their supply chain has only ethical suppliers;
✓ ensuring that major fundraising events, mulch/compost all organic waste for garden reuse and use bamboo plates and cups instead of plastic alternatives.
✓ installing more energy efficient lights; appliances; heating/ventilation/air conditioning; and hot water.
✓ using rainwater tanks for irrigation and flushing toilets.
✓ eliminating their use of bottled water;
✓ using sustainable cleaning products/processes
✓ using E10/biofuels in cars.
✓ offsetting air travel with donations to Flights for Forests
✓ buying/leasing more fuel efficient cars;
✓ providing vegetarian food at functions;
✓ ensuring a local Elder provides a Welcome to Country at their major events;
✓ developing a Reconciliation Action Plan to guide their engagement with Indigenous people;
✓ ensuring that their investments are in companies with a significant business involvement that makes a positive impact on society/environment; and
✓ participating in community tree planting activities.
2. Comparing the completed Sustainability Activities in the 2010 survey and the 2017 survey

The 2010 survey responses have been converted into the same categories as found in the 2017 survey using the descriptions of activities provided in the 2010 survey responses. Table 2 and Chart 3 below, show the 2010 and 2017 responses as a percentage of the total possible responses in each category in each survey. This methodology removes the distortion of the different number of respondents in each survey.

In both surveys most achievements were in: environmental education and reducing water use. In 2010 there seems to have been more activity in facilitating ecological conversion than was reported in 2017. In 2017, more activity was reported in: reducing energy use in buildings, reducing waste; reducing impacts from transport; sustainable food; sustainable economic and cultural activities and sustainable building construction and refurbishment.

Table 3. Percentage of RwC activities reported as having been addressed in 2010 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>% 2017 total</th>
<th>% 2010 Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental education</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological conversion</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy use in buildings</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Cultural</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building construction and refurbishment</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 2. Jesuit Community and Works RwC Activities expressed as a percentage of respondents in 2010 and 2017 surveys
3. Future Sustainability Activity Commitments

Table 4 and graph 3 below show the number of RwC activities by type that Jesuit communities/works have committed to completing over the next five years (2018-23). The greatest number of RwC activity commitments are in: reducing waste; reducing energy use within buildings; offset impact of flights; and use ethical suppliers. The survey returns showed a low level of commitment to: environmental education; facilitating ecological conversion and sustainable land use.

Table 4. RwC activities planned for completion between 2018-2023 as reported in 2017 by each category of Jesuit community/work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Spirituality Centre/Service</th>
<th>Social &amp; Other Works</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Jesuit Community</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental education</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological conversion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy use in buildings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Cultural</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building construction/refurbishment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 3. 2017 survey responses of RwC activities that Jesuit communities/works plan to complete before 2023
3.a. Centres of Ignatian Spirituality: Future Sustainability Activity Commitments

The range of future sustainability projects across the Centres of Ignatian Spirituality that responded to the survey included:
- increasing environmental education;
- facilitating ecological conversion via liturgy/retreats;
- installing solar panels;
- improving the efficiency of the hot water service;
- installing insulation in the roof space;
- purchasing appliances that are more energy efficient when current appliances need replacing;
- recycling;
- offsetting emissions from flights and cars;
- using more sustainable food;
- using more sustainable cleaning products/processes;
- eliminating the provision of bottled water;
- ensuring that goods are from ethical suppliers;
- installing rainwater tanks for the garden;
- installing more water efficient taps etc.;
- landscaping to better use stormwater; and
- participating in a local environmental restoration initiative.

3.b. Jesuit Community: Future Sustainability Activity Commitments

The range of future sustainability projects across the Jesuit Communities that responded to the survey included:
- installing solar panels;
- buying their electricity from renewable sources;
- installing a solar hot water system;
- installing rainwater tanks;
- using only recycled paper; and
- buying more efficient cars.

3.c. Jesuit Education: Future Sustainability Activity Commitments

The range of future sustainability projects across the Jesuit Education facilities that responded to the survey included:
- doing more to facilitate ecological conversion;
- engaging a consultant to develop a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan;
- installing solar panels;
- buying electricity from renewable energy sources;
- installing a more energy efficient hot water system;
- improving building insulation/draught-proofing;
- installing tinting on windows where shading from eaves is insufficient.
✓ requiring more sustainable cleaning products/processes from their contracted cleaner;
✓ continuing to use rechargeable batteries;
✓ reducing use of/reusing materials;
✓ using only recycled paper;
✓ investigating further recycling options including for coffee cups
✓ eliminating the provision of bottled water;
✓ using local suppliers/trades;
✓ ensuring that any building/refurbishment is of the highest possible level of sustainability;
✓ investigating the suitability of current taps to ensure they are delivering expected water efficiency
✓ ensuring pollutant and particulate run-off is negligible;
✓ modifying landscape to capture, use and clean storm water;
✓ continuing to offer vegetarian meal options;
✓ expanding their vegetable garden and to raise money from the sale of produce to enable the further expansion of the garden.
✓ using locally grown food;
✓ using organic and fair trade food and investigating the feasibility of implementing a student request for fair trade products in the school;
✓ swapping fossil fuel investments for investments in companies that have a significant positive impact on society or the environment; and
✓ engaging with Traditional Owners and other Indigenous people about land use and environmental issues.


The range of future sustainability projects across the Jesuit Parishes that responded to the survey included:
✓ continuing to educate parishioners about environmental issues;
✓ continuing to facilitate parishioner ecological conversion;
✓ engaging a consultant to assist them develop a comprehensive sustainability plan;
✓ measuring/reporting their environmental impact;
✓ installing solar panels;
✓ buying their electricity from renewable sources;
✓ completing the roof space insulation;
✓ replacing less efficient security lights with LEDs;
✓ replacing irreparable electric appliances and tap/toilet/water fittings with more efficient models when existing ones wear out;
✓ continuing their recycling and reducing their use of materials;
✓ using only recycled paper;
✓ ensuring the ethical nature of their suppliers they purchase;
✓ increasing their provision of vegetarian meals;
✓ re-establishing their community food garden; and
✓ replacing exotic plants with native alternatives; and
✓ participating in local environmental restoration initiatives.
3.e. Other Jesuit Works: Future Sustainability Activity Commitments

The range of future sustainability projects across the Jesuit Social and Other Works that responded to the survey included:

- providing prayer/liturgy to facilitate ecological conversion;
- installing solar panels;
- installing energy efficient appliances/heating/ventilation/air conditioning/hot water/insulation-draught proofing;
- reducing waste going to landfill by reducing and reusing materials;
- using rechargeable batteries,
- using more sustainable cleaning products/processes;
- using compost bin or a worm farm for organic waste;
- using only recycled paper;
- offsetting emissions from cars and flights;
- using E10/biofuels;
- installing rainwater tanks for use flushing toilets and watering gardens;
- installing more water efficient fittings;
- ensuring investments are ethically congruent with their values and are not supporting fossil fuels;
- using local suppliers/trades and ethical suppliers;
- engaging a consultant to develop a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan;
- measuring/reporting their environmental impact;
- replacing exotic plants with vegetation native to local area; and
- participating in local environmental restoration initiatives.
4. Requested Assistance with Sustainability Issues

Twenty (63%) respondents requested assistance with RwC activities. The table below shows the number of RwC activities by type with which Jesuit communities and works would like assistance. Most assistance was requested in economic and cultural RwC activities followed by food, transport and energy use in buildings. The RwC activities where assistance was least requested were: environmental education and land use.

Table 4. RwC activities with which each category of Jesuit community/work has requested assistance in the 2017 survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RwC activity with which assistance was requested</th>
<th>Spirituality Centre/Service</th>
<th>Social &amp; Other Works</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Jesuit Community</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological conversion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy use in buildings</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Cultural</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building construction/refurbishment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order of popularity, the activities which Jesuit communities and works have requested assistance are: environmental education and reducing water; reducing energy use and reducing water use. There were also a high number of requests for assistance in areas that were not areas of high achievement - sustainable transport and with liturgy/prayer to facilitate ecological conversion.

Table 5. RwC activities with which Jesuit communities and works have requested assistance in order of frequency selected in the 2017 survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of communities or works requesting assistance</th>
<th>RwC activity with which assistance was requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11                                               | ✓ Provide liturgy/prayer to facilitate ecological conversion  
                                               ✓ Employ/use contractors to ensure employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers  
                                               ✓ Offset transport fuel (e.g., Greenfleet)  |
| 8                                                | ✓ Buy electricity from renewable energy sources  
                                               ✓ Engaging a consultant to develop a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan  |
<p>| 7                                                | ✓ Measure/report your environmental impact  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of communities or works requesting assistance</th>
<th>RwC activity with which assistance was requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6                                                | ✓ Use E10 and biofuels  
✓ Use site grown food  
✓ Engage with Traditional Owners and other Indigenous people about land use and environmental issues  
✓ Partially or fully divest from companies with significant revenue derived from prospecting, extraction, transport, sale and burning of fossil fuels  
✓ Minimise use of formaldehyde/volatile organic compound emissions from paint, sealant, adhesive, and/or floor covering |
| 5                                                | ✓ Install solar panels  
✓ Offset impact of flights  
✓ Use sustainable cleaning products/processes  
✓ Water plants with grey water  
✓ Install onsite sewerage treatment and resource reuse  
✓ Use locally grown food (to reduce environmental transport cost)  
✓ Use organic and fair trade food  
✓ Invest partially or fully in companies with a significant business involvement with a positive impact on society or the environment  
✓ All new buildings and refurbishments aim for zero carbon emissions  
✓ All new buildings and refurbishments use sustainable materials |
| 4                                                | ✓ Use recyclable (rechargeable) batteries  
✓ Pollutant and particulate run-off is negligible  
✓ Use ethical suppliers |
| 3                                                | ✓ Improve building insulation/draught-proofing  
✓ Participate in local environmental restoration initiative  
✓ Increase use of compost/worm-farm  
✓ Buy/lease more fuel-efficient vehicles |
| 2                                                | ✓ Install more energy efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning  
✓ Install more energy efficient hot water heating  
✓ Use only recycled paper  
✓ Install rainwater tanks for irrigation, toilets or other use  
✓ Landscape to capture, use and clean storm water  
✓ Increase use of vegetarian meals |
| 1                                                | ✓ Install more energy efficient lighting  
✓ Educate self/other on environmental issues  
✓ Eliminate/reduce use of bottled water  
✓ Install more water efficient taps/toilets/showers  
✓ Replace exotic plants with vegetation native to local area |
4.a. Centres of Ignatian Spirituality: Requested Assistance with Sustainability

Across the Centres of Ignatian Spirituality that responded to the survey, requests for assistance with sustainability included:

- facilitating ecological conversion;
- installing solar panels;
- installing more efficient lighting/appliances/hot water;
- improving their buildings insulation and draught-proofing;
- exploring the possibility of: sustainable cleaning products/processes; onsite sewerage treatment and resource reuse; ensuring pollutant and particulate run-off is negligible; watering plants with grey water and employing/using contractors to ensure employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers.
- establishing compost/worm farm;
- measuring/reporting their environmental impact;
- using more ethical suppliers/products/labour; and
- participating in local environmental improvement initiatives.

4.b. Jesuit Community Requested Assistance with Sustainability

Across the Jesuit Communities that responded to the survey, requests for assistance with sustainability included:

- assistance with every activity that they have not yet completed or which is not in their plan to complete in the next five years (i.e. 20 of the 44 suggested sustainability activities).

4.c. Jesuit Education: Requested Assistance with Sustainability

Across the Jesuit Education facilities that responded to the survey, requests for assistance with sustainability included:

- providing liturgy/prayer to facilitate ecological conversion;
- engaging a consultant to develop a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan;
- buying electricity from renewable energy sources;
- using rechargeable batteries;
- offsetting transport emissions (vehicles and flights);
- using E10 and biofuels;
- watering plants with grey water;
- ensuring pollutant and particulate run-off is negligible;
- using site grown food and using locally grown food;
- using organic and fair trade food;
- increasing the provision of vegetarian meals;
- measuring/reporting their environmental impact;
- using ethical suppliers (e.g. fair trade and anti-slavery);
- ensuring the employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers;
- engaging with Traditional Owners and other Indigenous people about land use and environmental issues;
swapping investments in fossil fuels for investments in with a significant positive impact on society or the environment; and
minimising the use of formaldehyde/volatile organic compound emissions from paint, sealant, adhesive, and/or floor covering.

4.d. Jesuit Parish: Requested Assistance with Sustainability

Across the Jesuit Parishes that responded to the survey, requests for assistance with sustainability included:
- assistance with facilitating ecological conversion (e.g., creative ideas and examples of successful activities in other parishes)
- sustainable cleaning products/processes;
- offsetting transport emissions (vehicles and flights);
- using compost/worm-farm;
- landscape to capture, use and clean storm water;
- onsite sewerage treatment and resource reuse;
- engaging an environmental consultant;
- employing/using contractors to ensure employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers;
- ensuring that all new buildings and refurbishments aim for zero carbon emissions
- measuring/reporting their environmental impact;
- using locally grown food;
- install rainwater tanks for irrigation, toilets or other use
- use of E10/biofuels;
- buying electricity from renewable sources and installing solar panels;
- installing more efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning and hot water service; and
- reusing recycled paper and recyclable batteries.

4.e. Other Jesuit Works: Requested Assistance with Sustainability

Across the Jesuit Social and Other Works that responded to the survey, requests for assistance with sustainability included:
- educating self/others about environmental issues;
- providing prayer/liturgy to facilitate ecological conversion;
- buying electricity from renewable sources and installing solar panels;
- improving building insulation/draught-proofing.
- eliminating bottled water;
- offsetting vehicle emissions;
- using E10/biofuels;
- buying/leasing fuel efficient vehicles;
- using local food, suppliers and labour;
- engaging an environmental consultant
- measuring/reporting their environmental impact;
- ethical investments; and
- environmentally sustainable building and participating in environmental restoration initiatives.
5. Offers to Assist Others with Sustainability Issues

Seven respondents offered to assist others with RwC issues.

Table 6. RwC activities in the 2017 survey that particular Jesuit works have offered to assist others address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RwC activity</th>
<th>Number of Jesuit Communities or works offering assistance to others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecological conversion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Educate self/other on environmental issues</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Provide liturgy/prayer to facilitate ecological conversion</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy use in buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Buy electricity from renewable energy sources</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Install solar panels</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Install more energy efficient lighting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Install more energy efficient appliances</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Install more energy efficient heating, etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Install more energy efficient hot water heating</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Improve building insulation/draught-proofing</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Reduce use of/reuse materials</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Use only recycled paper</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Increase recycling</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Increase use of compost/worm-farm</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Use sustainable cleaning products/processes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Use recyclable batteries</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Eliminate/reduce use of bottled water</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Offset transport fuel</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Offset impact of flights</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Encourage sustainable transport options</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Use E10 and biofuels</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Buy/lease more fuel-efficient vehicles</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Install more water efficient taps/toilets/showers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Install rainwater tanks for irrigation, toilets or other use</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Water plants with grey water</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Pollutant and particulate run-off is negligible</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Landscape to capture, use and clean storm water</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Install onsite sewerage treatment and resource reuse</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Use site grown food</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Use locally grown food</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Use organic and fair trade food</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Increase use of vegetarian meals</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and Cultural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Engaging a consultant to develop a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Measure/report your environmental impact</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Use local suppliers and trades</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Use ethical suppliers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RwC activity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of Jesuit Communities or works offering assistance to others</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Employ/use contractors to ensure employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Engage with Traditional Owners and other Indigenous people about land use and environmental issues</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Partially or fully divest from companies with significant revenue derived from prospecting, extraction, transport, sale/burning of fossil fuels</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Invest partially or fully in companies with a significant business involvement with a positive impact on society or the environment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. All new buildings and refurbishments aim for zero carbon emissions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. All new buildings and refurbishments use sustainable materials</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Minimise use of formaldehyde/volatile organic compound emissions from paint, sealant, adhesive, and/or floor covering</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Replace exotic plants with vegetation native to local area</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Participate in local environmental restoration</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Ecological Advocacy and Policy engagement</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Initiating education/training on ecological justice</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Encouragement of ecological organisational practice</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

Change is required

We Jesuits are called to help heal a broken world, promoting a new way of producing and consuming, which puts God’s creation at the center.

General Congregation 36 Decree 1, 29

The inescapable fact is that consumption of resources by Australians, and presumably by the Jesuit Province and its works, exceeds what is sustainable and just. In effect, we are wasting resources on ourselves that we could use to assist those who are now in need and we are stealing resources from future generations. This point is clearly illustrated in Chart 4 of 2017 national consumption which shows that 5.2 earths would be needed if all the world’s population used resources at the same rate as Australians. Business as usual is not an option and changes are required to our lifestyles and ways of working.

Building on previous change

The 2010 Jesuit Province RwC survey first detailed the many successful environmental sustainability initiatives by individuals and works. In both the 2010 and 2017 surveys most achievements were in: environmental education and reducing water use (see Table 3 and Chart 4). The differences in survey populations and survey methodologies in the 2010 and 2017 surveys do not allow for detailed or direct comparisons. For instance, Jesuit communities were not included in 2010 and the multiple-choice structure used in 2017 may have prompted more diverse responses than the open questions used in 2010. From both surveys we can see that some Jesuit works have been actively working to improve their environmental sustainability for many years – some even before the 2010 survey (Appendices 3-7).

It is not possible to say from the 2017 survey responses whether Jesuit communities/works, individually or collectively, are addressing the “right” RwC priorities or whether they are addressing them adequately. Such as assessment would require detailed knowledge of their previous sustainability efforts, their

12 Global Footprint Network (2017) Earth Overshoot Day
http://www.overshootday.org/newsroom/infographics/ <accessed 06/10/17>
available resources and their likely future challenges. Each Jesuit community/work needs to make these assessments for themselves. Through this survey many have requested assistance with various tasks.

The larger schools (Riverview and Xavier (Kew and Brighton)) are the only communities/works that have engaged a consultant to assess their situation and map out a pathway to environmental sustainability. It is commendable that the leadership of both colleges chose to give priority to an environmental project when they have many other competing requests for funding.

Some 2017 survey respondents said that the momentum of effort on RwC has fluctuated and in some cases decreased since 2010. In some cases, this was due to the “sustainability champion” leaving and then not being adequately replaced. In some works, the designated sustainability champion has seen a reduction in hours and in some works there is not a coordinated effort of service/curriculum and finance/administration. It is also clear that the most successful sustainability programs had active support from, and ready access to decision making by, senior management. The lesson appears to be that future success is most likely when: the sustainability champion(s) are adequately resourced and there is an organisation-wide approach with active senior management support.

The rapidly changing array of environmentally efficient equipment has two impacts. Firstly, people find it difficult to know what is currently the most environmentally effective and cost-efficient option for their setting. For example, whereas solar panels were once too expensive, the cost of solar panels has fallen 58% in five years (2010 - 2015) and is expected to continue to fall by a further 40-70% by 2040. Secondly, people have updated equipment only to find after a few years that it is no longer considered the most efficient e.g. LED lights have now surpassed compact fluorescent globes. The dilemma is that communities/works need to keep using the product until it needs replacing rather than creating unnecessary waste by disposing of it now.

There has also been considerable confusion and disruption caused by the often temporary nature of government environmental subsidies and assistance programs. This flux makes it hard to know if, or where, help can be found.

**Change rooted in ecological conversion**

Change driven by internal motivation is most likely to be welcomed, lasting and resilient. An ecological conversion could provide such an internal motivation in relation to RwC matters.

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13 Climate Council (2017) *State of Solar 2016: Globally and In Australia* pg5
One result from the 2017 survey that stands out as surprising is the low score in activities to facilitate ecological conversion. None of the phone conversations gave the impression that the low score was due to people within the community/work having already achieved a strong awareness and reverence for God in the created world. The impression received by the interviewer was that the work and life of the community/work was defined as having a focus on people, especially those in difficulty/poverty, without a broader appreciation for the rest of creation. There was an offer from at least one of the Centres of Ignatian Spirituality to assist others in this area. The Centres of Ignatian Spirituality could work together to develop a program to work with Jesuit communities/works to assist them to further their ecological conversion. Consistent with GC36 Decree One: no. 11-12, such an approach could offer a process of communal discernment. Ecological conversion could then be a powerful internal motivation for further RwC efforts.

**Making the most of our buildings**

The age of buildings, their heritage status and that they are owned by others are all factors that restrict making these buildings more environmentally sustainable. These restrictions need not be seen as insurmountable. A good example is the Sacred Heart Jesuit community of North Sydney/Lavender Bay issues with their Grade A Historical House. This grade imposes extraordinary restrictions on what alterations are allowable inside and outside of the house, including on the roof. When the local city council refused their application to install rainwater tanks and solar panels the community appealed to the Land and Environment Court. This appeal was successful.

Some works of the Province are housed in buildings that are controlled by other Jesuit entities (usually parishes). Many of these works say that their Jesuit landlord has responsibility to improve the environmental impact of the building. Some of these Jesuits landlords are held back from being facilitators of environmental excellence by lack of funds, expertise and competing priorities. There could be a role here for the Province to bring resources to break this stalemate.

**Current Jesuit community/work’s RwC plans for the 2018-23 period**

The 2017 survey asked Jesuit communities and works to articulate the RwC activities that they are committed to attempting in the next five years (2018-2023). The greatest number of RwC commitments were in: reducing waste; reducing energy use within buildings; offsetting the impact of flights; and using ethical suppliers. The survey returns show a low level of commitment to: environmental education; facilitating ecological conversion and sustainable land use. During follow-up discussions survey respondents sometimes admitted that they have no current resources or detailed process for completing some of these plans.

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Our insistence that each human being is an image of God should not make us overlook the fact that each creature has its own purpose. None is superfluous. The entire material universe speaks of God’s love, his boundless affection for us. Soil, water, mountains: everything is, as it were, a caress of God.

Pope Francis, Laudato si’ #233

The 2017 survey did not specifically include foundations, auxiliaries and alumni groups associated with Jesuit colleges/works. The Province may want to approach these and offer them assistance, especially in the areas of: environmental education, ecological conversion and ethical investments.

**Requests for assistance**

The 2017 survey respondent’s requests for assistance with RwC activities cover a wide range of activities from the simple to the complex. The most frequent request for assistance related to recycled paper. The survey responses do not say what type of assistance is required. For many of these seemingly simple requests the Province’s RwC Advisory Group could circulate a fact sheet or relevant information e.g., price, suitability for various uses, and availability. In follow-up discussions some respondents said that they would like additional funds or expert advice e.g., to purchase solar panels, install ceiling insulation, or engage a consultant to develop a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan. The Province’s RwC Advisory Group could investigate and advise on funding and other support options on complex RwC tasks, including student/pro bono assistance.

**Options delivering quick results**

There are several actions that Jesuit communities and works could take that would quickly and easily improve their environmental impact e.g., only buying recycled paper and only buying electricity from renewable sources.

In the survey it was mentioned that there are two buildings identified as not having ceiling insulation. This is surprising given the previous government subsidies to install ceiling insulation and the huge difference insulation makes to heating/cooling costs.

**Balancing RwC with other Priorities**

The Province’s current priority on addressing the needs of Indigenous Australians and Asylum Seekers/Refugees need not be dislodged by RwC activities. There are some RwC activities that can be completed easily and quickly. It may also be possible to address RwC activities simultaneously with activities for/with Indigenous Australians and/or Asylum Seekers/Refugees e.g., by Province-wide fundraising campaign to

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15 The Officeworks price of a box of 5 reams of Reflex brand 100% recycled paper is $31.95 compared to a $24.95 box of 5 reams of Reflex brand plantation sourced paper. [https://www.officeworks.com.au/shop/officeworks/c/paper](https://www.officeworks.com.au/shop/officeworks/c/paper) <accessed 08/10/17> and


17 Australian Government Your Energy Savings [http://yourenergysavings.gov.au/energy/heating-cooling/insulation](http://yourenergysavings.gov.au/energy/heating-cooling/insulation) states that ceiling insulation can reduce loss of heating and cooling energy by up to 40% and draught-proofing can reduce heat loss by up to 25% in winter <accessed 30/09/17>
assist one of its Indigenous or Asylum Seekers/Refugee programs to buy solar panels.

**Issues with survey design and process**

The survey return rate of 60% was only achieved after extensions and reminder emails. This slow response may be due to: the general busyness of people’s lives; an uncertainty with the survey questions; lack of knowledge/confidence about their environmental impact and/or indifference or opposition to addressing environmental issues. The actual reasons are unknown so it is impossible to suggest how the return rate could have been improved.

Although the comparison of 2010 and 2017 survey results is rough they do establish a framework for further comparisons. A replication of the 2017 survey in another seven years would provide an incentive for change and a basis for measuring success or otherwise.

The practice of phoning survey respondents and gaining more information proved invaluable. At times, these discussions uncovered different interpretations of terminology which could then be clarified and where necessary the survey return was changed to make it consistent with interpretation used by other respondents e.g., one person said they had solar panels when they had a solar hot water system whereas the rest of the respondents understood solar panels to be photovoltaic (electricity producing) panels.

These discussions via phone sometimes uncovered (usually unjustifiable) admissions of feelings of: guilt, disillusionment; self-doubt and confusion about their environmental efforts. Some said that the quality of their community/work’s efforts with environmental issues fluctuates due to the availability of time, people and resources. Respondents were also able to give more detail about some of their creative and comprehensive environmental initiatives. These phone calls also helped in gathering information on the history and context of various communities/works. This information provided an explanation for their current/planned priorities. These discussions often enabled the interviewer to empathise with the person, affirm their achievements, validate their struggles and/or explore other options. It would be ideal for a future survey to include an interviewer with time and knowledge to use discussions as an opportunity to inform people of their options and assist them develop their pathway to address their RwC issues/priorities.

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**Our mission is not limited to our works.**

Our personal and community relationship with the Lord, our relationship to one another as friends in the Lord, our solidarity with the poor and marginalised, and a lifestyle responsible to creation are all important aspects of our lives as Jesuits.

General Congregation 35 Decree 3, 41

**The question that confronts the Society today is why the Exercises do not change us as deeply as we would hope.**

What elements in our lives, works, or lifestyles hinder our ability to let God’s gracious mercy transform us?

This Congregation is deeply convinced that God is calling the entire Society to a profound spiritual renewal.

Ignatius reminds us that each Jesuit must “take care, as long as he lives, first of all to keep before his eyes God.”

General Congregation 36 Decree 1, 18
Reconciliation With Creation Advisory Group Recommendations

Many Jesuit communities/works said in the survey that they are committed to certain RwC actions over the next five years (2018-2023). The Province’s RwC Advisory Group does not have, or want, any role in enforcing these or any other actions on Jesuit communities/works.

There are a number of quick and relatively cheap ongoing changes that Jesuit communities and works could also make to improve their environmental impact e.g., installing ceiling insulation; use E10 and biofuels; only buying recycled paper and only buying electricity from renewable sources.

The Province RwC Advisory Group does gratefully accept the challenge posed by the 63% of respondents who requested for assistance. The following is the tentative RwC Advisory Group plan to address these requests:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RwC activity with which assistance was requested</th>
<th>RwC Advisory Group Methodology</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Use only recycled paper</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>Nov 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Provide liturgy/prayer to facilitate ecological conversion</td>
<td>Find CIs or similar who are each prepared to circulate liturgy/prayer suggestions for at least one ecological event during the year</td>
<td>2017 (and ongoing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Buy electricity from renewable energy sources</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Measure/report your environmental impact; and Engaging a consultant to develop a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated Also contact tertiary institutions near interested Jesuit communities/works and ask if students may be available to assist them measure/report their environmental impact</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Employ/use contractors to ensure employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Offset transport emissions</td>
<td>Ensure there is a clear and easy way for people to purchase offsets for Flights for Forests and circulate details</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Use E10 and biofuels</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Invest partially or fully in companies with a significant business involvement with a positive impact on society or the environment</td>
<td>Work with Bursars and other relevant people to clarify investment options for large investments, small investments and pooled investments and circulate to relevant parties within the Province and its affiliated partners</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RwC activity with which assistance was requested</td>
<td>RwC Advisory Group Methodology</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Use locally grown food</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>June 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Use of compost/worm-farm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Install solar panels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Use sustainable cleaning products/processes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Water plants with grey water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Install onsite sewerage treatment and resource reuse</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>Sept 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Use organic and fair trade food</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oct 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Use ethical suppliers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Minimise use of formaldehyde/volatile organic compound emissions from paint, sealant, adhesive, and/or floor covering</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>Nov 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ All new buildings and refurbishments aim for zero carbon emissions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ All new buildings and refurbishments use sustainable materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Improve building insulation/draught-proofing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Install more energy efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Install more energy efficient hot water heating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Participate in local environmental restoration initiative</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>Jan 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Install rainwater tanks for irrigation, toilets or other use</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>Feb 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Install more water efficient taps/toilets/showers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Increase vegetarian meals</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Install energy efficient lighting</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Replace exotic plants with vegetation native to local area</td>
<td>Fact sheet or information circulated</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Landscape to capture, use and clean storm water a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Eliminate/reduce use of bottled water</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Province RwC Advisory Group will specifically seek help with the above from the Jesuit works who offered to assist others.

The request for assistance “engage with Traditional Owners and other Indigenous people about land use and environmental issues” will be addressed by a separate Province project.
References

Climate Council (2017) State of Solar 2016: Globally and In Australia
<accessed 30/09/17>

Global Footprint Network (2017) Earth Overshoot Day
http://www.overshootday.org/newsroom/infographics/ <accessed 06/10/17>

Hosking, Peter (2010) Reconciliation with Creation (RwC) in the Australian Province: A Survey of Environmental Activities (as of 25th October, 2010) Australian Province of the Society of Jesus, Hawthorn


Appendix 1:

**Australian Province of the Society of Jesus**

**Terms of Reference**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee:</th>
<th>Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committee Type</td>
<td>Advisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Issue</td>
<td>13 February 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved by</td>
<td>Fr Brian McCoy, Provincial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This terms of reference supersedes any terms of reference previously in force</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Purpose**
   1.1. The purpose of the Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group is to:
   - Provide a forum for the various communities/works of the Province to share information and seek advice on issues relating to Ecology across the Province with particular reference to the documents: Laudato si’, Healing a Broken World, Our Environmental Way of Proceeding and Care for Creation, Ecojesuit Statement November 2017.
   - Undertake/coordinate Ecology – “Reconciliation with Creation” projects for the Province;
   - Provide a link for the sharing of information/projects with JCAP and others within and beyond the Church; and
   - Suggest to the Provincial and Province initiatives (including advocacy) to advance Ecology – “Reconciliation with Creation”.

2. **Authority**
   2.1. The Society of Jesus (“The Society”) is aware of its responsibilities in relation to Ecology. As part of The Society’s plans to fulfil its obligations in this area, it has constituted an advisory group to assist with the further development of programs and initiatives to give specific focus on Ecology - “Reconciliation with Creation” as a key dimension of our mission: This term of reference sets out the roles and responsibilities delegated by The Society and the manner in which it will operate.

3. **Composition**
   3.1. The Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group Chair will accept as members: the Delegate for Social Ministries; any Jesuit of the Province; and any person(s) endorsed by a work of the Province.
   3.2. The Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group Chair, with the consent of the rest of the Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group, may invite other persons to attend the meeting(s).
   3.3. The Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group shall appoint a secretary.

4. **Term**
   4.1. Membership of the Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group is not time limited

5. **Chair**
   5.1. The Chair of the Committee is appointed by the Provincial
   5.2. Should the Chair be absent for all or part of a meeting, the Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group shall elect a member to temporarily act as the Chair.
6. Meetings
6.1. Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group members may attend meetings in person
or by electronic means.
6.2. Meetings shall be held every six weeks and/or as required.
6.3. An agenda will be prepared by the Chair and, along with relevant documentation, will
be forwarded to the members prior to the meeting. Notes of meetings will be recorded
and circulated to the members.
6.4. The meetings provide a forum for reflection, dialogue and debate, and to make
decisions that progress the committee’s fulfilment of responsibilities relating to Ecology
– Reconciliation with Creation.

7. External communication
7.1. Any requests for information or assistance to or from others within the Province must
come from the Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group Chair or delegate, after
consulting the Delegate for Social Ministries.
7.2. The consent of the Delegate for Social Ministries is required before the Reconciliation
with Creation Advisory Group can make a public statement or endorse a
statement/action of an external person/group.

8. Terms of Reference
8.1. The principal function is to provide leadership and to facilitate an adequate responses
within the Province to the documents Laudato Si, Healing a Broken World: Our
Environmental Way of Proceeding and Care for Creation, Ecojesuit Statement
November 2017.
8.2. Share information around good practice and promote opportunities and strategies to
strengthen Ecology “Reconciliation with Creation” activity across the Province;
8.3. Disseminate information regarding Ecology “Reconciliation with Creation” issues and
activities throughout the Province and with JCAP and others within and beyond the
Church;
8.4. Support and contribute to advocacy activities and build the capability of the Province
to advocate on Ecology “Reconciliation with Creation” issues;
8.5. Develop, implement and monitor a Province-wide Ecology “Reconciliation with
Creation” Action Plan;
8.6. Assist in the development and implementation of Province-wide Ecology
“Reconciliation with Creation” initiatives;
8.7. Support Ecology “Reconciliation with Creation” champion(s) (contact persons) from
Jesuit communities and works;
8.8. Develop and maintain reporting on Ecology “Reconciliation with Creation” throughout
the Province; and
8.9. Suggest programs/resources of ecological conversion and prayer/liturgy to Centres of
Ignatian Spirituality and others within the province.

9. Reporting and Assessment
9.1. The Reconciliation with Creation Advisory Group will report regularly to the Provincial
via the Delegate of Social Ministries throughout the year via the sharing of meeting
minutes.
9.2. At the beginning of each calendar year the Chair of the Reconciliation with Creation
Advisory Group will provide to the Provincial via the Delegate of Social Ministries with a
report containing:
   a) A summary of activities undertaken in the previous year;
   b) Plans for the year ahead – including any requests for resources;
   c) Requests, if necessary, for any alterations to these Terms of Reference.
Appendix 2: Survey instrument
Survey of Jesuit community and apostolic works actions to heal this broken world

The Australian Jesuit Province Reconciliation with Creation work group invites you to help us know and share some of the great environmental work happening across the Province.

- We invite each Jesuit community and apostolic work to complete this two-page survey indicating your current and intended actions to bring healing to the world.
- We commit to providing Jesuit communities and apostolic works with further information on environmental actions where requested in this survey.

Please tick (✓) as many responses as apply to your Jesuit community or apostolic work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecological conversion</th>
<th>We have been or are now doing</th>
<th>We are committed to doing in next 5 yrs.</th>
<th>We want more info or support</th>
<th>We can help others with this</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Educate self/other on environmental issues</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Provide liturgy/prayer to facilitate ecological conversion</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Energy use in buildings | | | | |
|-------------------------| | | | |
| 3. Buy electricity from renewable energy sources | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Install solar panels | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Install more energy efficient lighting | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Install more energy efficient appliances | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Install more energy efficient heating, ventilation and air conditioning | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Install more energy efficient hot water heating | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9. Improve building insulation/draught-proofing | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Waste | | | | |
|-------| | | | |
| 10. Reduce use of/reuse materials | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11. Use only recycled paper | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 12. Increase recycling | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13. Increase use of compost/worm-farm | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14. Use sustainable cleaning products/processes | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15. Use recyclable batteries | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 16. Eliminate/reduce use of bottled water | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Transport | | | | |
|-----------| | | | |
| 17. Offset transport fuel (e.g., Greenfleet) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 18. Offset impact of flights (e.g., Flights for Forests) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 19. Encourage sustainable transport options (e.g., walking, cycling, public transport, car pooling) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 20. Use E10 and biofuels | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 21. Buy/lease more fuel-efficient vehicles | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| Water | | | | |
|-------| | | | |
| 22. Install more water efficient taps/toilets/showers | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 23. Install rainwater tanks for irrigation, toilets or other use | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 24. Water plants with grey water (from bathroom sinks, showers and washing machine) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 25. Pollutant and particulate run-off is negligible | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 26. Landscape to capture, use and clean storm water | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
We have been or are now doing | We are committed to doing in next 5 yrs. | We want more info or support | We can help others with this
---|---|---|---
27. Install onsite sewerage treatment and resource reuse

**Food**
28. Use site grown food
29. Use locally grown food (to reduce environmental transport cost)
30. Use organic and fair trade food
31. Increase use of vegetarian meals

**Economic and Cultural**
32. Engaging a consultant to develop a comprehensive environmental sustainability plan
33. Measure/report your environmental impact
34. Use local suppliers and trades
35. Use ethical suppliers (e.g., fair trade and anti-slavery)
36. Employ/use contractors to ensure employment of low-income, refugee, disability, and/or Indigenous workers
37. Engage with Traditional Owners and other Indigenous people about land use and environmental issues
38. Partially or fully divest from companies with significant revenue derived from prospecting, extraction, transport, sale and burning of fossil fuels
39. Invest partially or fully in companies with a significant business involvement with a positive impact on society or the environment

**Building construction and refurbishment**
40. All new buildings and refurbishments aim for zero carbon emissions
41. All new buildings and refurbishments use sustainable materials
42. Minimise use of formaldehyde/volatile organic compound emissions from paint, sealant, adhesive, and/or floor covering

**Land use**
43. Replace exotic plants with vegetation native to local area
44. Participate in local environmental restoration initiative (e.g., clean-up Australia day, adopt a creek or tree planting)

**Other**
45. Please specify
46. Please specify
47. Please specify

Name of Jesuit community or apostolic work: .................................................................

Name of person completing this survey/contact person: ...................................................

Phone: .............................................. Email: .........................................................

Name and contact details are requested so we can follow-up those whose survey return is unclear or where we need further information.

Please return survey to amoore@sjasl.org.au or fax (03) 9810 7388 by 1 September 2017
Appendix 3:  
Environmental excellence  
October 2017  
St Ignatius College, Riverview, NSW

St Ignatius College, Riverview, N.S.W., is one of many Jesuit schools where environmental sustainability engagement is long-standing and comprehensive.

The College Sustainability policy commits the college to be responsible in its management of: energy, water, waste and biodiversity. This is aided by the approved Sustainability Masterplan.

Specific environmental sustainability actions taken include:

- **Educating** the college community about environmental issues e.g., Newsletter, House sustainability challenge and Care of creation in curriculum;
- Facilitating **ecological conversion** e.g., Annual Environment Mass (for June 5, World Environment Day) with theme chosen by students, Rector writing reflections on environment topics, Leadership environment retreat, Ecological Examen, Lenten Carbon Fast, Ignatian Carbon Challenge, and the Riverview-walk;
- Engaging school community in **events** including: Earth Hour Breakfast, Sustainable Living Festival, Catchment Day, Mobile Phone Muster, Annual tree planting, Walk/Ride to school day, Book swap;
- Environment **Clubs** and Garden Clubs (junior and senior campus);
- Indigenous students looking after **indigenous food** plants in local FoodFaith community garden and working with local Elder on college Indigenous seasons garden;
- Installing more **efficient** taps/showers/toilets and lighting (e.g., LED and sensor lights) in new building and retrofitting existing buildings as appropriate;
- New buildings incorporating **sustainable design principles**, including a new major teaching & learning facility using a passive / naturally ventilated design instead of air conditioning.
- Installing **419 solar panels** (100KW system) generating 148MW/year (the equivalent of 25 homes);
- **Software monitoring** the current level of energy use within the College;
- **Rainwater tanks** installed and connected for toilet flushing and other suitable uses;
- Increased **recycling** by changing waste contractor to ensure 95% of waste is diverted from landfill;
- Increased **organic waste** reuse with Pulpmaster (with collected waste pulped and reused); and
- Catering contractor has a **food sustainability** policy and provide vegetarian meal options.
Appendix 4:  
*Environmental excellence*  
*October 2017*  

**Jesuit Social Services, Australia**

**Jesuit Social Services** (JSS) operates in Victoria, N.S.W. and N.T. empowering the vulnerable and to work for a more just society. JSS main activities are in:
- Justice and crime prevention;
- Mental health and wellbeing;
- Settlement and community building; and
- Education, training and employment.

JSS understands that the poorest in our world are most vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation. JSS fosters an ecological culture where transformation starts with the personal. The JSS approach is to:
- encourage shared values of personal relationships with ecology; and
- integrate an ecological justice perspective into all programs and advocacy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecological participant programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JSS activities for their program participants often have an element of connecting them with the natural environment. Examples are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bush/coastal walks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kayaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rock climbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vegetable gardening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Photographing nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Making art out of bush materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating sustainably</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability is an integral part of the JSS identity and operations. In 2012, JSS released a policy: <em>Our Environmental Way of Proceeding</em>. Outcomes from this policy are:</td>
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<td>- Staff workshops every 6 months on integrating ecology into participant programs;</td>
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<td>- Ecological aspects to participant programs;</td>
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<td>- Reducing the number of lights in the office and installing LEDs;</td>
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<td>- Extensive recycling;</td>
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<td>- Waste audits to refine recycling efforts;</td>
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<td>- Offsetting emissions from air travel;</td>
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<td>- Environmentally friendly cleaning products;</td>
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<td>- Vegetarian options at functions;</td>
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<td>- Implementing an ethical investment policy;</td>
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<td>- Measuring JSS environmental impact; and</td>
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<td>- Providing ecological tips in staff memos.</td>
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<th>Promoting sustainability beyond JSS</th>
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<tr>
<td>JSS provides leadership for, and administrative support to, the international Jesuit Governance of Natural and Mineral Resources Network</td>
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Appendix 5:  
Environmental excellence  
October 2017  
Parish of St Canice, Elizabeth Bay, NSW

The Parish of St Canice’s, Elizabeth Bay, NSW, is an example of a Jesuit Parish addressing:  

What GC 35 had identified as three dimensions of this ministry of reconciliation, namely, reconciliation with God, with one another, and with creation, assumed a new urgency. … While we speak of three forms of reconciliation, all three are, in reality, one work of God, interconnected and inseparable (GC36 Decree One: no 21).

St Canice’s has a vibrant spiritual life (weekly meditation group, monthly scripture study group, seasonal retreats/faith groups, high quality music and liturgy, monthly healing Masses, and street retreats).

The parish community also provides a welcome to regular Mass participants and visitors with a cuppa after Sunday Mass. There is a parish St Vincent de Paul group. St Canice’s Kitchen, with volunteers coming from across NSW, provides a free lunch to about 50,000 of the area’s homeless and disadvantaged each year. Since 2004, St Canice’s has also partnered with the people in Railaco, Timor Leste, assisting them address the welfare, healthcare, nutrition, and educational needs of their children.

St Canice’s parish had a guest speaker to assist parishioners understand Pope Francis environmental Encyclical Laudato si’. A very practical way of engaging people with the environment has been through a community vegetable garden on the flat rooftop of a parish building. The garden was made possible by the enthusiasm of a small group of parishioners who used crowdfunding and networks to raise the funds and bring together the resources to build and maintain the garden.

The rooftop garden provides some produce for Canice’s Kitchen. It also has a healing impact on participants who are refugees and members of a horticultural mental illness therapy program from local St Vincent’s Hospital. The garden has not been without difficulty. In 2016, the whole garden was temporarily dismantled to enable replacement of the waterproofing membrane on the roof. One parishioner was instrumental in starting the garden. For some years, he had great enthusiasm and he brought in expertise and labour from outside the parish. Now he has moved on to new projects and the parish needs to re-establish garden and probably in a more modest form and with more parishioners having a sense of ownership.

The Parish also maintains a peace garden. Many local residents visit this small lawn surrounded by trees and shrubs. The garden is itself a prophetic message about setting aside valuable real estate as a green space available for all to enjoy.
The Parish of Our Lady of the Way, North Sydney, Lavender Bay, and Kirribilli, NSW, has maintained a very active Ecology Group since about 2007.

Before Laudato si’ their faith inspiration came from many particularly from the American Passionist, Thomas Berry and those who have followed him. The Ecology Group describe their activities as being to: talk, pray, listen, protest/advocate, network, engage, encourage and practice patience.

The Ecology Group meet every second month with email and other meetings for specific issues between meetings. Some of their recent initiatives include:

1. **Clean Power Project (CPP)**
   Initially the CPP was to conduct an energy audit of the Parish site. It soon became obvious that the adjoining schools were much greater users of energy. The Ecology Group then started working with Sydney Catholic Schools and with the Justice and Peace Office of the Sydney Archdiocese on a major pilot project to improve energy use and production across more schools.

2. **Fossil Fuels and Adani**
   The Ecology Group has informed itself about the fossil fuel issues and uses its networking, advocacy and protest for this purpose. Members of the Parish Ecology Group have promoted and participated in a number of #StopAdani and other anti-fossil fuel actions. This has included writing letters to governments and businesses that could support the mine pressuring them to remove any support or rule out future support.

3. **Recycling quality items**
   The parish has facilitated a number of initiatives to send unwanted items (such as furniture, clothing and technology) from Parish members to others who have a need for them, both local and overseas.

4. **Climate Justice Petition**
   This petition, promoted by Caritas, calls for greater action from the Australian Parliament to reduce the impact of climate change. The Parish Ecology Group spoke and collected signatures at local churches, schools and markets. A group of representatives presented the 2,000 signature petition to their Federal Member of Parliament.

5. **Laudato si’ Mass**
   Prior to Laudato si’, the Ecology Group endeavoured to keep a liturgical focus on ecology matters and ecological conversion by arranging liturgies for the feast of St Francis of Assisi and World Earth Day. For the 1st anniversary of its publication, they prepared special prayers and a creed for a Laudato si’ youth Mass.
Appendix 7:  

*Environmental excellence*  
*October 2017*  

Faber Jesuit Community, Parkville Vic.

Father General, Arturo Sosa SJ, recently said:  

> It (GC36) asks for two very practical, and in some ways, more difficult steps. First, “changing our personal and community lifestyles.” This is a big challenge. Second, “to celebrate creation, to give thanks.”

Faber Jesuit Community is one of many Jesuit Communities taking small steps towards reconciliation with creation. The motivation for this journey is their growing ecological conversion. Community members educate themselves about environmental issues mainly by reading relevant articles. When they gather for Eucharist they also bring to the Table the rest of creation in prayers of thanksgiving, concern and communion.

A rainwater tank helps to water the community’s small vegetable garden and citrus trees. They have a compost bin to process organic waste which is then used to build up the soil in the garden which is kept well mulched to save water. When adding new plants to their garden they choose drought resistant Australian native plants.

Conscious of the environmental impact of red meat, the community has two fish meals each week and sometimes a vegetarian meal.

They have reduced their energy consumption by installing more efficient LED lights and heating.

They have a comprehensive recycling program. Like most households they recycle: paper, glass, cans and plastics. They also collect batteries for periodic deposit in battery recycling bins.

The community has hopes and plans for further steps to lighten their impact on the environment. They want to install rooftop solar PV panels to produce electricity and want to complete the insulation in their roof cavity.

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<accessed 21 Aug 2017>
Campion Centre of Ignatian Spirituality, Kew, Vic.

Campion Centre of Ignatian Spirituality in the Melbourne suburb of Kew, cherishes creation both in its programs and in its way of operating.

The Centre, along with the Jesuit community to which it is attached, aims to tread lightly on the earth. Past refurbishments have installed a more energy efficient hot water system, lights, taps, and shower heads. Electricity for the Centre is partly supplied by the 80 solar panels on the roof. The onsite vegetable garden supplies produce for the meals which almost always include a vegetarian option. A worm farm creates fertiliser for the garden. Later this year a compost machine will be installed that will turn all kitchen food scraps (including meat) into compost.

Campion offers a diversity of retreats and other spiritual experiences founded on Ignatian spirituality. Many of these are at the Centre with access to its calming gardens and the surrounding Yarra Bend Park. There are also a range of full day and three, five and seven-day programs in other settings of natural beauty.

### Listening to Turning Earth
Four evening sessions of ninety minutes each to sit and contemplate the seasons of our Earth.

### A Stillness in Nature
This weekend at Millgrove, in the foothills of Mt Donna Buang, offers a time of quiet and stillness in Nature. During the weekend, retreatants will have the opportunity to relax and contemplate the beauty of creation and God’s presence in the cosmos calling them to new life.

### Season of Creation – Care for our Common Home
This small group seminar meets weekly for four weeks to prayerfully reflect on Pope Francis’ encyclical and its invitation into an ecological conversion.

### The Wilderness Retreat – Walking with God in the Grampians
This five-day walk is based at Halls Gap with contemplative walks into different parts of The Grampians. Individual and group reflection draws on the wisdom of Ignatius of Loyola and Teilhard de Chardin and other contemporary writers on the spiritual dimensions of creation.

### Walking with God in Nature
Walking prayer days at different locations:
- Merri Creek, Melbourne
- Bass Coastal Walk, Gippsland
- Royal Botanical Gardens, Cranbourne
- Sherbrooke Forest, Dandenong Ranges
- Altona to Williamstown

### Walking with Jesus as on the Road to Emmaus
An eight-day walking retreat along the George Bass Coastal Walk and the Great Southern Trail.