



**2022**  
**GLOBAL YOUTH  
CONFERENCE**  
On Sustainable  
Development Goals



# Final Report

Online Conference on  
November 26-27, 2022

Live from Swissbel Watu  
Jimbar Sanur, Bali

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# Greetings from GYC Youth Team

Welcome to the report on the Global Youth Conference on SDGs 2022. This report aims to provide an overview of the conference and its impact in promoting sustainable development goals among youth.

The Global Youth Conference on SDGs is an annual event that brings together youth from different parts of Indonesia and the world to discuss, share and collaborate on achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. This year marked the third year of the conference and was held virtually due to the ongoing pandemic.

The conference was organized by the Global Youth Conference team, a 100% youth-led team who share the vision of empowering and engaging youth in promoting sustainability.

The team's mission is to prove that youth has a big say in the direction of the global goals and create a platform where they can initiate, discuss and work on SDGs actions.

In this report, we will cover the key highlights of the conference, the achievements of the GYC 2022 team, and the impact of the conference in promoting sustainable development goals among youth. We will also discuss the challenges faced and the way forward for the Global Youth Conference on SDGs.

We hope this report will inspire and motivate more youth to get involved in promoting sustainable development and contribute towards achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.





## The Minds Behind GYC

GYC was founded by three individuals: Ari Gunawan, Patricia Tanjaya, and Mercya Soesanto, who wanted to create a platform for youth to discuss SDGs without cooptation from other parties, but still involve relevant stakeholders. GYC is organized by Precious Island, a social business headquartered in Bali, Indonesia. Since its inception in 2020, GYC has grown its participation rate and coverage in Indonesia and partnered with various institutions such as Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy.



*From left to right: Mercya Soesanto, Ari Gunawan, and Patricia Tanjaya.*

GYC Youth Committee team are responsible for organizing the youth annual conferences and all events and collaborations leading up to the main conference in October or November each year. The committee always opens its door for young individuals who are passionate about making a difference, have innovative ideas, and are eager to collaborate with others to create positive change that lead to the inclusion of youth in every decision making related to SDGs in every layer of governance.



# The Stories Behind The Creation of Global Youth Conference

It began with a webinar about SDGs during the 2020 COVID-19 lockdown

In 2020, a group of young activists and leaders came together to organize the first-ever Global Youth Conference on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The conference was held online, bringing together over 650 participants mainly from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Timor Leste to discuss ways to address the pressing challenges facing our planet.

The conference was a huge success, with participants sharing their experiences and ideas for advancing the SDGs. Building on this momentum, the organizers decided to make the conference an annual event.

In 2021, the conference grew even larger, with over 1650 participants from all provinces in Indonesia. The conference were held fully online during this year and later in 2022 due to the frequent lockdowns imposed to curb the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, the conference were a success and received positive feedbacks from the delegates.



The conference continued to grow in 2022, the first time GYC became a paid conference and 200 delegates answered the call for action. Excitingly, the organizers announced plans to hold the next conference offline in Bali, Indonesia, with a focus on engaging youth from the Asia Pacific region. They hoped that by bringing participants together in person, they could create even more opportunities for collaboration and networking.

As the preparations for the 2023 conference began, the organizers were excited about the potential for the event to drive real change on issues ranging from climate action to gender equality. They were committed to making the conference a space where young people could come together to learn, connect, and take action towards a more sustainable and equitable future for all.



### **The First GYC on SDGs in 2020**

The Global Youth Conference on Sustainable Development Goals born from an SDGs webinar held by Precious Island during pandemic. The conference, held in 2020, brought a total of 650 participants from across Indonesia, with only 50 allowed to attend offline due to pandemic restrictions. The theme of the conference was SDGs, and the topics discussed were water, career planning, and waste management. The conference itself is a continuation of the SDGs webinars held by Precious Island in prior to the conference.

The event was held from 9:00 WITA to 17:00 WITA and was well-organized without any significant obstacles. Despite technical challenges such as organizing a hybrid event through online platforms, the youth and student-led organizing committee managed to execute the conference successfully. The implementation of strict health protocols included rapid testing for all participants and the organizing committee.

However, one of the young speakers tested positive, but the event continued as planned due to the hybrid format, enabling



speakers who could not attend in person to participate online.

The conference started with speeches from the organizing committee's chairman, officials from the Ministry of Tourism, the Bali Provincial Secretary and COVID-19 Task Force, and the General Manager of Ramada by Wyndham Sunset Road Hotel. A public health expert, Dr. Ni Luh Putu Ariastuti, MPH, gave a presentation on the importance of implementing health protocols.

The conference focused on three main topics: water, career planning, and waste management. These topics were chosen based on their relevance to SDGs, and the issues around Bali's water crisis, career planning, and waste management were highlighted. The conference concluded with new conclusions about what action young people could take to solve these problems and a statement of commitment to ten years of action to achieve SDGs by Indonesian youth through the Global Youth Conference as a platform for innovation and ideas.

The conference emphasized the need to expand young people's knowledge and awareness of the importance of water in our lives and the need to protect it as a natural resource. Bali's tourism industry can play a vital role in promoting environmental conservation by encouraging innovation among stakeholders and hoteliers to achieve clean water SDGs. For example, the Wyndham Green team developed a rainwater collection system at the Ramada by Wyndham hotel that converted rainwater into clean and drinkable water, available to all employees and guests. Additionally, the role of young people in schools can be highlighted through existing activities such as tree planting, increasing groundwater capacity, and water conservation campaigns.

The first Global Youth Conference on SDGs thus ended successfully with tons of new lesson learned from both youth and expert speakers, as well as a compilation of youth aspiration for SDGs were gathered during the one full day conference.





## Online Conference Period in 2021 and 2022

In 2021, the annual conference of the Global Youth Conference (GYC) in Indonesia grew larger than ever before. Over 1650 participants from all provinces of Indonesia joined the conference fully online, due to the frequent lockdowns imposed to curb the COVID-19 pandemic. The conference was a great success, with participants from various backgrounds and disciplines coming together to learn, share and inspire one another.

Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, the organizers worked hard to make the conference accessible to everyone. The conference featured keynote speakers, panel discussions, and interactive workshops on a range of topics, including leadership, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development. The participants found the online conference to be informative, inspiring, and a great opportunity to connect with like-minded individuals.

The success of the 2021 conference motivated the organizers to continue the momentum in 2022. This time, the conference became a paid event, and the response was overwhelming. Over 200 delegates joined the conference, eager to learn and engage in discussions on the pressing issues of our time. The 2022 conference continued to be held fully online, due to the ongoing pandemic situation, but the organizers did not let it dampen their spirits. The 200 youth delegates were discussing critical issues ranging from climate action, ocean conservation, zero waste implementation and food security along with invited expert speakers, from musician Kaka Slank and Robi Navicula, Owner of the Body Shop Indonesia Ms. Suzy Hutomo, Indonesian SDGs National Coordinator Mr. Yanuar Nugroho and SDGs ambassador Mr. Billy Mambrasar, Head of Communication Unilever Indonesia Ms. Kristy Nelwan among others.





# From Climate Change, to Ocean. From Zero Waste to Zero Hunger

The future belongs to the youth. SDGs is about future, and in extension, about youth with its unique set of dreams and challenges

Global Youth Conference on SDGs had 4 main keynotes during its two days long conference. Mr. Yanuar Nugroho, Expert Coordinator at the National Secretariat of SDGs Implementation at Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia/Bappenas RI ignited

the first keynote with explosive notes on the current state of SDGs implementation and the reason youth are required in the overall journey to achieve SDGs.

Other than Mr. Yanuar Nugroho; Ms. Suzy Hutomo, owner of The Bodyshop Indonesia; Mr. Billy Mambrasar, SDGs Ambassador in Indonesia; and Ms. Kristy Nelwan, Head of Communication and Chair of the Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion in Unilever Indonesia, and Dr. Ignatius Sonny Wyarso Amiluhur also presented their keynotes for all SDGs aspiring youth from all over Indonesia and abroad.



**Mr. Yanuar Nugroho** kick off the conference as the first keynote, giving full walkthrough of the 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015 to achieve a sustainable future for all. Mr Nugroho began by acknowledging the youth in the audience and emphasizing the relevance of SDGs to their future. He highlighted the many challenges that the world is facing today, such as climate change, gender inequality, discrimination, and racism, and how these challenges can impact the future of the planet and its inhabitants, particularly the youth.

He pointed out that climate change is a real and urgent problem that we are facing today. The effects of climate change can be seen in the rising sea levels, melting ice caps, and extreme weather conditions. He warned that Indonesia, for example, is at risk of losing its number one island due to rising sea levels. He emphasized that the impact of climate change will be felt by the youth of today and the generations to come, and it is up to them to take action to mitigate its effects.

He also pointed out that the SDGs are not a solution to all the problems facing the world. For example, SDG 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms, but it does not address the root causes of poverty. However, the SDGs provide a framework for addressing the various challenges and opportunities in sustainable development. Mr Nugroho emphasized that it is important to take action to achieve the SDGs, particularly in reducing plastic usage and food waste. He noted that plastic usage is not only harmful to the environment, but also not relevant to the SDGs. He also highlighted that Indonesia is the second highest country in the world in terms of food waste, which is a major issue that needs to be addressed.

He then called on the youth to take a leadership role in promoting sustainable development and achieving the SDGs. He encouraged them to take action, initiate discussions, and promote awareness about the SDGs and their importance for their future. He emphasized that the youth are the owners of the future and have the power to shape and protect it.

**"Don't forget, you all are the owners of the future. Futures. Plural. There are many futures. Shape them. Protect them."**

MR. YANUAR NUGROHO







## "Young people have a crucial role to play to become changemakers for climate action and achieving SDGs"

MS. SUZY HUTOMO

As a well-known entrepreneur and environmental activist, **Ms. Suzy Hutomo** has always been committed to promoting sustainable development and advocating for environmental protection. As the founder of The Body Shop Indonesia, she has been actively involved in supporting the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in the areas of climate action and affordable and clean energy. One of the key solutions she advocates for is the use of solar panels and electric vehicles, which are sustainable and environmentally friendly alternatives to traditional energy sources.

One critical issue that Suzy Hutomo addresses is the issue of plastic pollution. She stresses the need to stop using single-use plastics and instead focus on recycling and reusing existing materials. By reducing our reliance on plastic products and properly disposing of waste, we can significantly reduce the amount of plastic waste that ends up in our oceans and other ecosystems.

Suzy Hutomo believes that young people have a crucial role to play in achieving the SDGs. As changemakers and communicators, they have the power to influence and inspire others to take action towards a sustainable future. She encourages young people to become more engaged in promoting sustainable development and advocating for environmental protection. She believes that through collective efforts and collaboration, we can build a more sustainable and equitable world for future generations.

In conclusion, Suzy Hutomo's commitment to promoting sustainable development and environmental protection is inspiring. Her advocacy for climate action, renewable energy, public transportation, and reducing plastic pollution is a reminder that we all have a role to play in creating a more sustainable future. With her leadership and guidance, we can work together to achieve the SDGs and build a better world for all.



**Mr. Billy Mambrasar**, the SDGs Ambassador in Indonesia, delivered a keynote presentation during the Global Youth Conference on SDGs. Despite his busy schedule, he made sure to share his experience working towards the SDGs as a youth ambassador. In his speech, he emphasized the importance of collaboration in creating an impact towards Indonesia Maju.

"Collaboration is crucial in creating an impact towards Indonesia Maju. Don't just point fingers, but ask yourself what you have done and what you can do for the future," said Mr. Mambrasar.

He also highlighted the significance of local heroes who make small changes in their communities. "Local heroes are the ones who make small changes. They may not be known globally, but they are making a difference in their own little way," he added.

Mr. Mambrasar also emphasized the importance of being competitive, but for collaboration. "Being competitive doesn't mean wanting to be the best alone. It means wanting to be the best together," he explained.

In his keynote, Mr. Mambrasar encouraged the youth to make changes, be accountable for their actions, and collaborate with others to create a better future for Indonesia. "Indonesia needs us, and we need to be competitive. Let's work together and create a better future for Indonesia," he said.

He ended his speech by congratulating the participants of the conference and encouraging them to create real and tangible works towards the SDGs. "Congratulations on joining this conference, and I look forward to seeing your real and tangible works towards the SDGs," he concluded.

**"Small changes can make a big difference. Local heroes may not be known globally, but they are the ones who are making a positive impact in their communities."**

MR. BILLY MAMBRASAR







**"Creating opportunities and supporting each other is key to achieving gender equality."**

MS. KRISTY NELWAN

The fight for gender equality has been ongoing for centuries, yet we still face significant gaps between men and women in various aspects of life. **Ms. Kristy Nelwan**, Head of Communication in Unilever Indonesia, shared her personal story of encountering discrimination based on her gender while running for a leadership position in university. She was the only female candidate, yet was pressured to step down because she was perceived as not capable enough due to her gender. This unfortunate experience highlights the ongoing struggle for gender equality in our society.

Despite progress being made in recent years, there is still much work to be done. The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2021 found that it would take 135 years to close the gender gap globally. This statistic is alarming and emphasizes the need for continued efforts towards gender equality.

One area where gender equality is lacking is in the workplace. Women are 1.8 times more likely to lose their jobs during a crisis compared to men.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted the disproportionate impact on women, with 93% of women being part of the global workshop and experiencing a higher risk of job loss. This disparity negatively affects women's ability to start businesses or access resources to grow their careers.

Everyone has a role to play in achieving gender equality, regardless of their gender. Women should be given opportunities and support to take on leadership roles, including in traditionally male-dominated fields. Men must recognize and challenge gender biases and actively work to create a more equitable society. This change requires shifting mindsets and encouraging open discussions around gender equality.

As Ms. Nelwan states, "As a woman, I am sensitive and aware that we can and do have space to be leaders. We have the freedom to choose what we want to be in life." Creating opportunities and supporting each other is key to achieving gender equality.



## 2022 Panel Discussions

# Youth Delegates Takes on SDGs

GYC on SDGs 2022 features 4 panel discussions throughout its 2 days online conference. 10 invited speakers from various background were invited, along with 9 youth speakers elected from the delegates and their team to join the discussion. Each panel takes a central theme around a pressing issue that needs youth involvement to be solved sustainably. The invited speakers came from a variety of background, some are experts in their respective fields, some are public figures, and others are founders, innovators, and civil servants.

In each panel discussions, youth delegates and participants were encouraged to be actively participating in the conversation. GYC moderators were specifically prepared beforehand to be able to accommodate both youth and expert speakers, creating an environment where despite the online setup, everyone can talk freely and brings up their dreams and challenges in building SDGs solutions in their own campus or communities. In each panel, the youth delegates were also presenting their submitted papers for the conference.



PANEL DISCUSSION 1

## Youth Engagement in Climate Action

Moderated by **Puan Shula Kaysha**



This panel discussion session focused on the role of youth in climate action, featuring three main speakers, **Robi Navicula**, **Irvan Imamsyah**, and **Mandhara Brasika**. Robi Navicula emphasized the importance of individual and collaborative efforts to address climate change, such as reducing plastic waste and practicing organic farming. He also stressed that having children is a way to ensure there will be a new generation to continue the fight for a better future. Irvan Imamsyah highlighted the role of citizen journalism and individual actions in mitigating climate change. He also emphasized the need to increase the narrative of climate change and for every profession to play a role in promoting climate action. Mandhara Brasika emphasized the importance of reducing carbon emissions and understanding the difference between weather and climate to mitigate the impact of climate change. Overall, the panelists agreed on the need for collective action and individual responsibility in combating climate change.

During the panel discussion, some participants also shared their perspectives on the role of youth in climate action. One participant emphasized the importance of education and awareness-raising among young people, noting that many still do not understand the urgency and gravity of the climate crisis. Another participant suggested that young people should leverage their social media platforms to spread information and mobilize action on climate change.



**Gede Robi**

Vocal & Guitar in Navicula  
Nature Conservation Activist

**Mandhara Brasika**

Lecturer & Researcher in Climate Change  
Founder of Griya Luhu

**Irvan Imamsyah**

Media & Communication Specialist  
Supervising Assignment Editor CNN  
Indonesia TV



As members of the younger generation, Mr. Navicula believes that we have a responsibility to use our time and energy wisely, recognizing that we have the power to shape the future. Climate change is not just an issue for a select few; it is the responsibility of all humans to care for the planet and prevent further damage. In short, Mr. Navicula's message is clear: everyone can contribute to the fight against climate change in their own way, whether through large-scale collaboration or small, individual actions. As he says, "Whatever your job, keeping the world safe and prosperous is everyone's task."

Meanwhile, Irvan Irmansyah, CNN journalist and key figure behind the Society for Indonesian Environmental Journalists (SIEJ), also presented some key points on citizen journalism for climate action. With a growing concern about the impact of climate change on our planet, Irvan stressed the importance of individual actions and collective efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change. One of the main points raised by Irvan was the decrease in the number of farmers in Indonesia, which has led to the need for organic farming. Organic farming is a sustainable approach that can help reduce the impact of climate change on agriculture and the environment. Irvan also highlighted some real-life consequences of the climate crisis, such as floods in Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia.

According to Mr. Brasika, weather and climate are distinguished by their spatial and temporal scales. Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions at a particular time and place, while climate refers to long-term patterns of temperature, precipitation, and other atmospheric phenomena. Climate change, he notes, is a long-term process that cannot be observed in isolation from these larger patterns. One of the main causes of climate change is the increase in carbon in the atmosphere. The atmosphere should contain approximately 80% nitrogen and other gases, but carbon has been increasing in concentration. Carbon is known to trap heat from the sun, and when there is too much of it in the atmosphere, it causes the planet to become too warm, leading to global warming. Mr. Brasika notes that the primary factor driving climate change is human activity. Our actions, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes, emit large amounts of carbon into the atmosphere. These emissions are disrupting the natural balance of the planet's climate, causing temperatures to rise and weather patterns to shift.

Mr. Brasika stresses that we need to take action to reduce our carbon emissions to prevent further damage to our planet. This means moving towards more sustainable forms of energy, such as solar and wind power, as well as reducing our overall energy consumption. Additionally, we can work to protect our forests and natural habitats, which act as natural carbon sinks, and develop green technologies to help us live more sustainably.



PANEL DISCUSSION 2

## Reintroduction to the Ocean SDGs

Moderated by **Shanti Yuliasiti**



This panel discussion involves **Kaka Slank**, **Muhammad Ichsan**, and **Maman Suryaman** talking about the need for more people, especially young people, to be engaged and concerned about the ocean. They discussed how traveling and seeing the beauty of the ocean can help create awareness and love for it, and the lack of knowledge and awareness about the ocean due to the interruption of knowledge transfer from parents to children, the labeling of fishermen as the "poorest of the poor," and the lack of startups focusing on the ocean. The participants talked about the issue of increasing amounts of trash in the ocean and how a mindset change, educating people to reduce their plastic use, and promoting diving could help address this problem. They emphasized the need for more young people to be involved in ocean conservation and the importance of influencing them through education and personal examples. In conclusion, the conversation highlighted the importance of local efforts and government support to protect the ocean, instilling a love for the ocean in the youth, and using social media to raise awareness about ocean conservation.

Additionally, Kaka Slank, the vocalist of Slank, shared his experience advocating for ocean conservation and the importance of traveling to beautiful islands, like Labuan Bajo, to increase engagement with the ocean and educate people about it.



**Muhammad Ichsan**

PhD Student School of Science,  
Technology & Engineering - University  
of Sunshine Coast, QLD, Australia

**Kaka Slank**

Indonesian Vocalist of Slank  
Nature Conservation Activist

**Maman Suryaman**

Chairman  
Lima Putra Pesisir



Kaka suggested that we should include ocean conservation in school curriculums, teach children about marine life, and the importance of the ocean in our lives. Muhammad Ihsan, a maritime researcher, emphasized the importance of youth engagement in protecting the ocean and supporting local initiatives to protect the ocean. Finally, Maman Suryaman shared a case study of Lima Putra Pesisir, a social organization focused on environmental conservation, particularly the conservation of turtles, mangroves, and coral reefs. The organization was motivated by concerns about the degradation of their environment, and they engaged with the community to raise awareness and implement conservation measures.

The panel also discussed the importance of engaging young people in ocean conservation, and how traveling and education can help raise awareness. They acknowledged the lack of knowledge and awareness about the ocean and identified plastic waste as a significant issue. The participants agreed that more efforts are needed to promote ocean conservation, and that it requires a mindset change, education, and personal examples. Additionally, local initiatives and government support are necessary to protect the ocean. Lima Putra Pesisir serves as a case study in youth powered community engagement which combines various strategies from raising awareness to local schools and campuses to building Community Based Tourism centered on marine conservation.

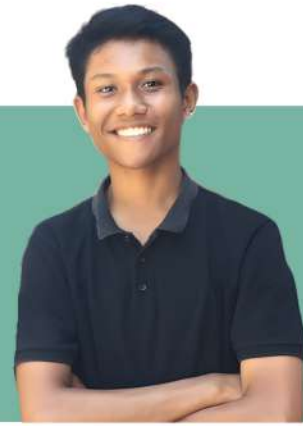
One of the main challenges in getting youth to care for the ocean is that many young people feel disconnected from the natural world, especially if they live in urban areas. This can make it difficult for them to understand the importance of the ocean and its ecosystems, and to see how their actions can impact the health of the ocean. In addition, there are often competing priorities and demands on young people's time and attention, such as schoolwork, extracurricular activities, and social media. It can be a challenge to get them to prioritize learning about and taking action to protect the ocean over these other activities. Finally, there can be a lack of awareness and education about ocean conservation issues in some communities, which can make it harder to engage young people in these issues. Overcoming these challenges will require creative approaches to education and outreach, as well as targeted campaigns that speak directly to young people's interests and values.



### PANEL DISCUSSION 3

## Zero Waste Innovation for the Least Privileged Communities

Moderated by **Satria Putra**



This panel discussion session focused on the topic of Zero Waste Innovation for the Least Privileged Communities and featured three invited speakers: **Ms. Silvina Miguel**, **Dr. Ni Luh Putu Ariastuti**, and **Ms. Dwi Septiantari**. Ms. Silvina presented Alila Villas Uluwatu's Sustainability Lab in an interactive walkthrough, which includes waste sorting, processing, repurposing, composting, and educational programs for staff and guests. Their initiative emphasizes community, education, and responsibility in reducing waste and improving sustainability in the resort. Meanwhile, Dr. Ni Luh Putu Ariastuti highlighted the health consequences of improper waste management, particularly in underprivileged communities, where trash is often burned, leading to respiratory problems and other health issues. She emphasized the role of young people in promoting proper waste management practices in their communities by leading initiatives focused on recycling, reducing waste, and promoting responsible waste disposal. In response, Ms. Dwi shared EcoBali's mission to fight waste through effective waste management and recycling programs. Overall, the discussion emphasized the importance of community, education, and responsibility in achieving sustainable practices and reducing waste in underprivileged communities. The youth were highlighted as important drivers of change in promoting proper waste management practices and creating innovative solutions for effective waste management.



**Putu Ariastuti**

Public Health Practitioner  
Lecturer in Faculty of Medical &  
Health Sciences Udayana University

**Silvina Miguel**

Regenerative Tourism Consultant &  
Premaculture Designer – Alila  
Villas Uluwatu

**Dwi Septiantari**

Site Manager  
ecoBali Recycling



#### PANEL DISCUSSION 4

## Food Security and Sovereignty

Moderated by **Satria Prima**



In the fourth panel session on food security and sovereignty, **Simon Tabuni**, **Sayu Komang** along with youth delegates discussed the importance of food sovereignty and the challenges related to it. Sayu Komang emphasized the need for communities to be able to produce their own food to avoid food crises, and highlighted the importance of seed saving and reducing food waste. She also stressed the need for young people to understand the social and economic issues related to food production.

Alfian Syamnur, one of the GYC 2022 committee who participated in GYC Mini Conference Riau for Food Sovereignty joins the discussion by raising the issues related to the use of chemical fertilizers in Sulawesi and the impact on land productivity and other sectors like animal husbandry. Simon Tabuni shared his experience in helping Papua's farmers market their produce and emphasized the importance of educating farmers on quality control, pricing, and providing assistance with farming tools.

Overall, the discussion highlighted the need for promoting sustainable and local food production, reducing food waste, and addressing the impact of chemical fertilizers on land productivity. The panelists also stressed the importance of educating young people on food sovereignty and involving them in efforts to promote sustainable food production.



**Simon Tabuni**

Founder of Papua Muda Inspiratif  
Duta Petani Milenial & Andalan  
KEMANTAN RI



**Sayu Komang**

Community Development,  
Permaculture Master Trainer &  
Program Evaluator



— Proceeding

# Delegates Selected Papers & Articles



# Sustainable Cities For Everyone

## Written by:

Arkana Andriadi Budiarko  
*Forum Anak Balikpapan*

When was the last time you walked or played outside your house? I'm assuming a very long time ago if you live in the standard suburbia. This is one of the many consequences of an unsustainable city design. Wide roads in the suburbs eliminate the crosswalks and bike lanes. The lack of parks and children's play areas not only worsen you mentally but, it also reveals the problem with unsustainable city designs. This is the concern that the eleventh SDG is trying to cover, 'sustainable cities and communities'.

So, what can we do to solve this problem? There are plenty of solutions to solve this issue, zoning for example. Zoning residential districts and commercial districts into one compact area creates residential houses with walkable sidewalks and shops near it. Making residential areas in the city makes internet and electricity bills cheaper but, it will also make culture exchange and innovation more likely to happen. Innovation that helps the city grow and flourish. This creates a loop of innovation that makes the city not only more sustainable, but also liveable. Zoning not only saves up land, but it also makes healthcare and public transport much more accessible. A city that has implemented this design is Amsterdam. You could see the city bustling with bikes and children playing. Public transport is available in almost every corner. Singapore is also a country in which 80% of the population lives in public housing. This public housing means that fewer people are homeless. It is reported that Singapore has only 616 homeless people. Even with the limited amount of land, Singapore created apartments that people want to live in. The idea and the execution of this can be a reference for other countries that are experiencing an expensive amount of housing due to the amount of land used in just one house.

Zoning is not the only solution. Retrofitting adds new technology to older infrastructure. Why do we need to build new buildings when we could just renovate old ones? Furnishing old abandoned buildings into flourishing residential apartments with solar panels and plants growing out of it. Plants that can be used for human consumption, such as spices or vegetables. It is an ideal future that many of us have. It is widely available in every country, due to the abundance of old abandoned infrastructure. To furnish and buy it would be significantly cheaper than making a new one from scratch.



Another solution is sharing cars and building good public transport. Creating public transport that is easy to use and accessible discourages people from owning cars. Sharing cars more also decreases the amount of cars on the road. Making infrastructure that is friendly for bikes is also a solution. This has been implemented in Copenhagen many schools use solar panels and residential buildings are easy to get up with just a bike. The number of bikes in the city is 5x more than the number of cars in the city.

The use of sustainable energy is one change that we all have been seeing rapidly. Many electric cars on the road, solar panels in many buildings, power plants that turn waste into energy, and many more.

A country's level of sustainability can be set by using the criteria of the United Nations SDG (Sustainable Development Goals). The number of homeless people on the street, the amount of children getting food and education, and the sustainability of the city itself. Everyone should strive to make a change for the future. Because we only have one planet. We do what we do today for the next generation.



# HAWAS (HARAGU WAJAH SUNGAI) Community

## Project by PENKO

### Written by:

Annida Hafizah, Irwansyah, Muhammad Diaurrafiq, Nanda Factur Risa, Yanor  
*HAWAS Community*

Banjarmasin is a city famous for its nature and has earned the nickname "the city of a thousand rivers". The river has played a vital role for the Banjarese people who have inhabited it since time immemorial. A total of 102 rivers are recorded based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Banjarmasin, providing benefits and becoming transportation routes and tourist access that flow in the city. However, as time goes by and development continues, the river begins to be polluted by many business actors who forget about the remaining production waste that is still neglected, causing environmental pollution around the river. Sawmill waste is in the form of sebetan, wood rebates, sawn sawdust, which are considered useless and only pollute the environment. Industrial waste generated from the economic activities of the community in the river waters of the city of Banjarmasin includes sawdust, which is a production waste resulting from wood processing activities that pollutes the river and its surroundings. Sawdust waste generally comes from carpenters or furniture manufacturers and spreads around the production site, where it is allowed to accumulate, creating a closed landscape (Aditya et al., 2019; Purwanto, 2009). If waste is left unchecked, it will have a detrimental impact on many parties, but it is different if the waste is managed properly; it will generate benefits in terms of social, environmental, and economic aspects.

Banjarmasin has the characteristics of an area full of water and swamps, which is known as a wetland environment (Soendjoto, 2015). Banjarmasin is an area of wetlands or peatlands. In general, this area is inundated by water both in the short and long term. Wetlands have lots of plants that spread quickly and become something that can be utilized. In addition, wetlands are the right target for changes made to development, and wetlands have an important role for human life and nature. The wetland environment is superior in Banjarmasin, with many potentials that can be utilized to improve the economy. One of the plants that become a pest for the community is Eichhornia Crassipes or known as Water Hyacinth. This natural waste appears on the surface of swamps and rivers, which has rapid growth so that it closes the water area in Banjarmasin. The existence of water hyacinth plants is interpreted as something both positive and negative.



In a negative perspective, water hyacinth often becomes an aquatic weed that reduces light and oxygen entering the water, thus threatening biodiversity and damaging aquatic ecosystems. However, from a positive perspective, it is considered a resource that can be used for fertilizer, compost, biology, animal feed, and even arts and crafts that have a high selling power.

A lot of waste must be utilized, and there is encouragement from a movement or sustainable management that can provide benefits to the surrounding environment for education and also for the lives of the surrounding community. Industrial waste and natural waste can be utilized by processing them into something useful for the common good, both in the field of education and the economic sector. From an economic point of view, waste wood and sawdust can be recycled or reused by making handicrafts and decorative crafts (Hermita, 2016).

Water hyacinth can also be used as special handicrafts such as mats, hats, bags, wallets, baskets, sandals, hotels, handicrafts, dolls, and wall hangings. People who understand this can benefit from an economic perspective, which will increase their income. The world of education has also integrated the use of sawdust waste as a teaching tool in learning as a medium that supports creativity. Besides that, it can also be used as a spatial form and other forms that can attract interest and interaction in learning.

The benefits of water hyacinth can also be taken by looking at the process of making a work, starting from the processing of raw materials to becoming a marketable product. This will certainly add insight and make the community and students become aware and pay attention to the nature around them. This process can also foster an interest in entrepreneurship and a creative mindset for today's students, who continue to develop and process for regional development.

As a form of environmental concern, we have initiated a community called HAWAS or "Haragu Wajah Sungai" (manage the river face). This community consists of people with a shared vision, mission, and concern for environmental problems around them, who aim to find innovative solutions to deal with these issues. HAWAS focuses on promoting the sustainability of waste management through education and the economy, with the goal of creating individuals who possess the ability to think creatively and innovatively to develop new and different ways of utilizing environmental opportunities that can generate financial or other benefits, known as ecopreneurship.

The HAWAS work program for the next three years includes the following initiatives:

- Socialization of Wetland Waste Management
- Wetland Waste Management Training
- Wetland Waste-Based Business Assistance



In conclusion, HAWAS is a community dedicated to ecopreneurship that has taken a significant step forward in environmental conservation through outreach and education. HAWAS has engaged in educational activities, such as direct socialization with students at the Economics Education FKIP ULM and outreach to the general public through social media. In addition, HAWAS has provided training on processing sawdust and water hyacinth waste into products of economic value. This training covers the manufacturing process, packaging, and marketing, making it a promising business opportunity for the surrounding community. HAWAS aims to become a socially responsible ecopreneurial organization that contributes to sustainable economic development and education that understands the potential of the local wetland environment in Banjarmasin.

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# Identification of Ocean Initiative in Bali

## Written by:

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Bali, an Indonesian island, is famous for its stunning waves, picturesque beaches, and rich culture that attract millions of tourists every year. However, for those who live in Bali, they know that living there is different from visiting, and the island has its flaws, including a lack of proper awareness and care about climate change. Andrew, Indonesia's Key Opinion Ambassador, has been selected to join the Antarctic Climate Expedition 2023 to develop achievable resolutions to stimulate global net-zero emissions by 2050. The consequences of climate change have severe impacts on coral reefs and marine wildlife, including coral bleaching and plastic pollution. Sustainable solutions to these problems include biodegradable alternatives to plastic such as Oxium and cassava, Bye Bye Plastic Bags initiative, government action through political reform, and local community participation in preservation of wildlife.

Coral reefs and marine wildlife in Bali are adversely affected by climate change, including coral bleaching, harmful fishing practices, and plastic pollution. The use of cyanide in fishing caused mass coral bleaching, and restoration projects were successful until unexpected weather caused another mass bleaching. Moreover, plastic pollution disrupts the food chain as marine animals mistakenly identify it as food, and plastic ingestion or strangulation leads to the death of turtles, birds, and whales. Biodegradable alternatives to plastic such as Oxium and cassava can be absorbed by the soil, while the Bye Bye Plastic Bags initiative and political reform through Act No. 22/1999 can mitigate the effects of plastic pollution.

Political reform through Act No. 22/1999 focuses on improving existing and local institutions, infrastructure, education, increasing participation and responsibility, institutional strengthening and local capacity building, improving awareness, participation, and responsibility among all stakeholders, economic empowerment of the coastal community, developing environmental investments, restoration and rehabilitation of the coastal ecosystem, and integrated natural disaster mitigation and management. Denpasar was the first municipality to develop a plan that integrated both land and sea use due to the effective mobilization of resources in the area.

Preservation of wildlife also requires awareness within the local community, and gaining knowledge about the sea can be as easy as asking older members of the community. Observing current fishing practices and asking about their sustainability is also important.

In conclusion, Bali's flaws include a lack of proper care and awareness of climate change, and the consequences of climate change severely affect coral reefs and marine wildlife. Sustainable solutions include biodegradable alternatives to plastic, political reform through Act No. 22/1999, the Bye Bye Plastic Bags initiative, and local community participation in preservation of wildlife. These solutions require efforts from the government, businesses, and individuals to mitigate the effects of climate change and preserve Bali's beauty and culture for generations to come.

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# Utilisation of Biodegradable Plastic and Water Filter to Improve Living Conditions

## Written by:

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Trash has been a crucial problem for humanity. As time goes on, the human population increases. As the human population increases, so too does the amount of waste, both organic and inorganic. This problem is heightened by the ineffective waste management by countries. It is recorded by 'The World Bank' that every year, the world produces 20.1 Billion tons of waste. Meanwhile, the average waste produced by one person can reach up to 4.5 kilograms per day. If we do not change this as soon as possible, it will only get worse. It is estimated by the year 2050, the world's total waste will reach 3.40 Billion tons.

Our country isn't spared from this problem. Indonesia is known for their high rate of plastic waste. In fact, Indonesia's waste production ranks second in the world. It is estimated that each year Indonesia will produce up to 68 million tons of waste. Based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the composition of waste in Indonesia is dominated by organic waste which reaches 60%, and is followed by plastic waste which occupies the second position with 14%,. Though the percentage seems small, the exact number of plastic waste that we produce is worrying. It is recorded that Indonesia produced 11,6 million tons of plastic waste in 2021, based on data from (KHLK). The overdependence on plastic as a component in producing items such as packaging all the way to furniture are a key factor on the growth of plastic waste in Indonesia. Plastics are easily created yet easily thrown away without any effective management. It requires years for a plastic to degrade naturally. Without any immediate change in managing plastic waste, those aforementioned waste will keep piling.

The city of Depok, West Java, homes over 1,2 million citizens. Everyday, those citizens produce around 1200 tons of trash and only 200 tons of it are capable of entering the landfill located in Cipayung. Sadly, not all of the trash could decompose naturally, and not all of the trash can be recycled by humans. On November 16th 2022, we did a study where we visited Ciapayung. The condition is terrible with a huge pile of non-recyclable trash overflowing. The citizens that live near the area have low quality of water which they can't use for daily needs. Based on the interview that we did with one of the drivers that works on the site, one truck can haul around 20 tons of trash per day, with various amounts of trucks coming in. Those trucks travel twice in one day, with work scheduling from Monday till Saturday. In total, there are more than 2000 tons of trash that are disposed of each week.

Based on the data of trash that was mentioned, here are the sources of where it came:

Percentages	Sources
37,3%	Household activities
16,4%	Traditional Market
7,5%	Business
5,25%	Public Facilities
3,26%	Workplace
30,5%	Other

Based on the type of trash:

Percentages	Sources
39,8%	Food waste
17%	Plastic waste
14,01%	Wood or twigs
12,02%	Paper or cardboard



6,94%	Other kinds
3,34%	Metal
2,69%	Cloth materials
2,29%	Glass materials
1,91%	Rubber or leather

Trash that has been managed by the government:

55,87%	Successfully managed each year
44,13%	Has not been managed

### Interview and Observation

The usage of plastic should be restricted because plastic could harm the living things and the environment. We interviewed the people that live around the area of final waste disposal, and it shows that their living condition is less than habitable. It is because of the pungent smell of rubbish and the unusable tap water. Tap water in that area is smelly and sometimes yellowish in colour. Floods often happen in that area because of the piling trash that blocks the sewage system. This living condition is less than ideal and it could even be harmful for those who live there. Daily tasks such as washing the dishes, clothes, etc are hard to do. People who lived there didn't know beforehand that the place is close to a final disposal, but in the end they don't have any other choices to move homes because of economic issues and their jobs requiring them to be there.

The final disposal is already overloading, Dicky Agung (2022) claims that the trash now has reached 2,5 million meter cubic. The mounting pile of trash is so tall that sometimes it could collapse and when that happens, the smell is exposed much more and trash is going to the streets making it wider so more trash could be filled. This is also caused by intense rain and strong winds. The smell sometimes reached far away places in Depok. The smell of trash is brought to people's homes even though they are kilometers away.

The government should take a closer look and take good care of the final destination in Cipayung. People's lives are dependent on that place. They should propose a solution to make the living conditions better. Some work for reducing trash is already made but the end result is concerning because it doesn't leave an effect on the environment. There are several solutions in overcoming this problem. We want to highlight two solutions that are viable and could have a better effect on the long run. Those are the use of biodegradable plastic to replace single used plastic bags and the immediate usage of water filters towards the citizens of Cipayungs water sources.

### **Biodegradable Plastic**

Biodegradable plastics or Bioplastics are extremely important for conserving the environment on a regional and even world wide scale. The creation of biodegradable plastics is an unavoidable requirement for the environment's long-term sustainability in the twenty-first century. As a result, intensifying research into biodegradable plastics and encouraging the creation of biodegradable plastic products is a must. The production of biodegradable plastics and its cost are a major factor in marketing this alternative plastic. Researchers have experimented on various methods of production, with the most promising outcome in cultivating PHAs in transgenic plants. It is stated by Renee Cho (2017) that the world has produced over 9 billion tons of plastic since the 1950s. From the total amount of trash produced, 165 million tons of it has entered our ocean with 9 million more entering each year. Sadly only about 9 percent of the plastic gets recycled, with the rest of it polluting our environment. Those trash can reach up to 500 years to decompose naturally while leaching toxic chemicals. As it was stated before, it is crucial for us to solve this problem. The use of biodegradable plastics can become an alternative to traditional petroleum based-plastics, thus reducing the amount of plastics in the environment. Biodegradable plastics are renewable and can easily be decomposed by the environment. It doesn't contain harmful and toxic chemicals such as bisphenol A (BPA) and has an exponentially smaller carbon footprint compared to the plastic we usually use.



Biodegradable plastic itself can be divided into two main types based on the components it was produced by. The classification of bioplastics are:

- **PLA (Polylactic Acid)** - Biodegradable plastics that are made from PLA are typically made from sugars that are in plants such as cassava or sugarcane. This type of bioplastic can even be edible. To produce PLA based bioplastic from corn, kernels are first needed to be immersed in sulphur dioxide and hot water, where it is debilitated into starch, protein, and fiber. The kernels are then ground and the corn oil is separated from the starch. The starch is composed of long chains of carbon molecules, similar to the carbon chains in plastic from fossil fuels. Some citric acids are mixed in to form a long-chain polymer (a large molecule consisting of repeating smaller units) that is the building block for plastic. PLA bioplastic can look and behave like polyethylene (used in plastic films, packing and bottles), polystyrene (Styrofoam and plastic cutlery) or polypropylene (packaging, auto parts, textiles).
- **PHA (Polyhydroxyalkanoate)** - PHA based bioplastics are made from microorganisms that are sometimes genetically modified and engineered to produce plastic from organic materials. These microbes that are deprived from basic nutrients such as nitrogen, oxygen, and phosphor are given high levels of carbon. They will produce PHA as a carbon reserve which they store in granules until they have more of the nutrients they need to grow and reproduce. Researchers can then harvest and produce PHA based biodegradable plastics which have similar chemical structures to that of the traditional plastics. Being degradable by nature, it will not harm living tissues. Thus PHA is often used in medical fields such as in sutures, slings, bone plates, and even as skin substitutes. It can also be used for traditional used items that are made from plastics such as single-use food packaging.

Though being a viable solution in maintaining and reducing the amount of plastics, the production of bioplastics is very costly with production prices costing five times as much as petroleum based-plastics. This doesn't hinder the research and development of biodegradable plastics as an alternative to traditional plastics. We hope that in the future, bioplastics are more affordable and are in common use in our everyday lives.

### **Modern Water Purification**

Method Purification of water is given great importance as most existing water bodies are getting contaminated due to malpractices.

- **Storage Water** is drawn out of different natural and artificial sources. Storage keeps water reserves from further pollution is avoided. Around 90% of suspended impurities settle down within 24 hours by mere storage under the influence of gravity and water becomes crystal clear. The aerobic condition oxidizes organic matter present in water with the help of dissolved oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>). The optimum period of river water storage is around 11 to 15 days during which pathogens gradually die and collected water is safe.



- **Filtration and Disinfection** - Filtration removes around 99% bacteria from water, besides other impurities. Any chemical which aids disinfectant has to satisfy certain criteria such as it must be capable of destroying pathogens within the available contact time. The agent is not influenced by a series of chemical and physical properties like mineral constituents, pH, and temperature. It should not leave any reaction-able products that lead to making water toxic in any case. Available at a reasonable cost, safe, convenient, accessible, and affordable.
  - c. **Chlorination** Chlorination kills harmful bacteria but brings some change in water taste and odor. It controls algae growth, slime organisms, and assists coagulation. When chlorine is added to water, hydrochloric acid (HCL) and hypochlorous acid (HClO) are formed while HCL neutralises water's alkalinity. Chlorine acts as the best disinfectant when the pH of water is around seven. When pH exceeds 8, then it is not a good option as 90% HCL gets ionized to HClO. There are certain rules to be kept in mind to ensure chlorination such as water should be clear. The minimum recommended chlorine-free is 0.5 mg per hour.
  - d. **Purification of Water on Small Scale** The most important cheapest method of good disinfection is mixing bleaching powder in the well's water. It is necessary to ensure a regulated dose of chlorine into well water during emergencies. In the pot method of chlorination, two cylinders are needed, one placed inside the other. Afterward, the pot is immersed about 1 metre below water level to avoid any damage by buckets used to draw water from the concerning spot. The device easily works for at least 2-3 weeks in small wells and contains around 4,500 litres of water withdrawal rate varies from 300 to 400 liters of water per day. In cities like Delhi where groundwater is playing a vital role in water supply must be treated properly with some simple, economic, and affordable method and de-fluoridation is a better option (Fig. 5). In de-fluoridation, aluminium salt and aluminium sulphate (alum) is applied to remove fluoride. It is applicable in both domestic and community water supply.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, these two solutions are viable to ease the living conditions near the final waste disposal in Cipayung, Depok. The immediate effect should be felt as soon as possible and is also good in the long run, though the mounting pile of trash in the area would still be there. In the end, we still need to raise people's awareness on littering because that is the core of the problem. Reducing the waste that we create, such as not using single used products and using sustainable items such as reusable bags rather than plastic bags help in achieving a greener environment.



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# Menyama Braya: Sustainable Community Through Used Cooking Oil Management

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Used cooking oil is a residue that came from repeatedly cooking process, especially frying with cooking oil. In general, the usage of cooking oil mostly found in the food industries, restaurants, and households. My mother used to fry a traditional cake named "gabin". They required a lot of cooking oil usage in one deep fried process and this caused a lot of used cooking oil residue in my house. While most of the Indonesian foods is fried using litres of cooking oil, many people still ignored the after treatment of used cooking oil in the daily basis. I was aware with the damage that might be happen so I tried to find the solution of this waste management system.

The amount of used cooking oil produce by the households can reach the average of around 4 litres / month/ family (katadata.co.id July 27th 2020). If I used the average amount of Neighbourhood Association Unit or in Indonesia we called it as "Rukun Tetangga" which can take up to 60 families per unit. The amount of used cooking oil produced each month will be accounted for around 240 litres per month. This amount will cause a big trouble if we are mistreated the residue. Although there are a health issues if we are using the used cooking oil repeatedly, still we can not send them instantly into the drainage, because in the long term they will damage the water and soil (Prasetiawan 22). To tackle this problem, we can do a small change on the used cooking oil life-cycle, one of which is recycling them into a valuable goods that we can sell such as aromatherapy candle. So, we can solve both, environmental and economic problems by this action.

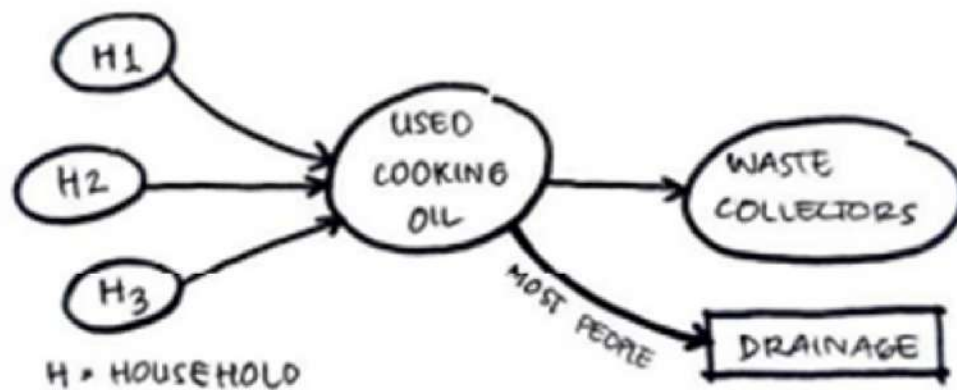
To reach the goals, I came up with the concept of The Menyama Braya. Menyama Braya is the concept of living in a community as if we are siblings that is flexible and universal in Bali. Menyama came from the word 'nyama' which means siblings and 'braya' means closest society or neighbourhood which we called as Banjar which consist of few representatives from the households who take responsibility of the houses (Fajriyah 5). Nowadays, people tend to work individually to fix a problem and do not care about the others. This phenomenon could lead into a cold, unintegrated and vulnerable community. The concept of Menyama Braya emphasizes each individuals to live together in a harmonious atmosphere. For example, if we are working together to prepare and manage the waste management systems we can reduce the impact to the environment, one of them we can connect each households with the responsible stakeholders. Based on that,



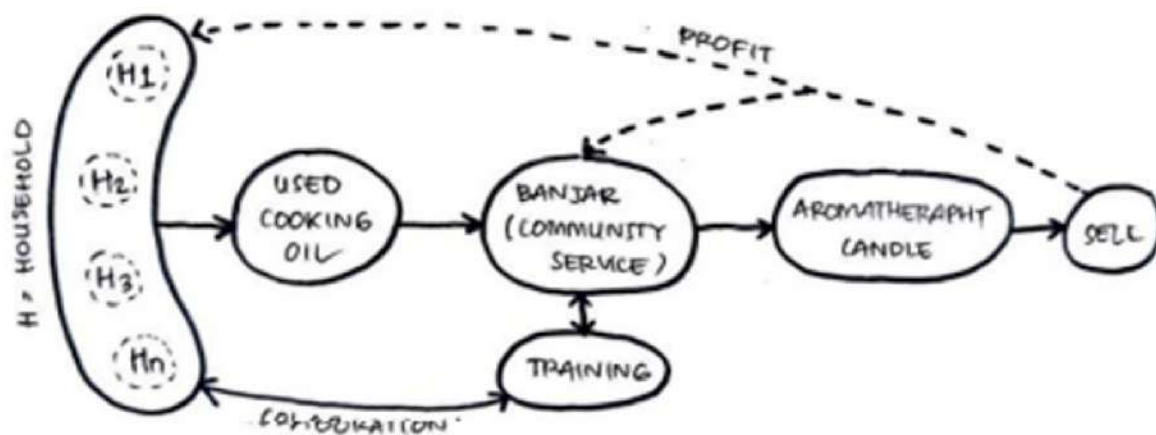
Menyama Braya is one of the ultimate solutions that we can use to engage the communities and stakeholders to work together and move in a collaborative system. Because, we need to raise the awareness of the relationships between human and nature, which we can not solve just by ourselves.

There are two diagrams which shows the used cooking oil life cycle. The 'before' diagram shows the waste management who involved each households to the collectors or thrown directly to the drainage will result the life span of the used cooking oil will be extremely short and ignoring the impact to the environment (fig.1 – before). There is a movement of used cooking oil collector such as Lengis Hijau association, but if we can not reach each layer and region of the society, the problems will remain the same. Therefore, I provide the modified diagram of used cooking oil life cycle which already integrated with Menyama Braya concept.

### Before



### After



As I present in the beginning, the core of Menyama Braya is to communicate with our closest society system or community service which in this case is Banjar to be the host or centre of the movement. The Banjar will be responsible to provide the needs of each people in the movement. Such as, providing a space to collect the used cooking oil that came from the households, regularly hosting a workshop or training which in this case the training is making aromatherapy candle, and handling the market to sell the product. Each household can participate in the training to learn how to turn the used cooking oil into a beautiful candle collaborating with local association or workshop studio, so there will be a ripple effect on the actions of turning waste into something valuables. Based on the calculation in the beginning, in one month, one unit (60 families) can produce aromatherapy candle around 1200 jar where people in Banjar can collaborate with local art shops or boutique to sell the products. On the other hand, the income that gained throughout the trade will be processed and managed by the Banjar, so that each household will get their profit based on the agreement. From this profit, the households and Banjar can level up their business and protections to the closest environment.

The Menyama Braya concept combine with the waste management systems fits really well in the community base activity. This can be one of the solutions to gain a sustainable community in terms of food production and consumption or even solving economic problems, because we can easily communicate and work together to solve a global problem with our local actions and sources. Therefore, each region can use Menyama Braya model to utilize their own local availability ways to solve their unique problems.

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# Lessons Learned and Future Plans

2022 is a big milestone for Global Youth Conference, but also exposed a larger challenge for increasing youth engagement in SDGs

Each years, GYC on SDGs explore different takes, themes, and approaches to bring SDGs closer to youth. While we are always proud to be 100% youth driven in every decisions we make, there are always lessons learned in every missteps.

GYC 2020's hybrid format, GYC 2021 fully online conference with diverse youth committee, and GYC 2022's paid conference format, all of them presented different challenges that we have to discover the hard way. But at the same time, we acknowledge that these lessons learned are the foundation which we have to build and overcome to make GYC the youth conference that we envisioned to be in the following years. A global scale conference where youth will be an important key stakeholders in SDGs decision makings through local empowerment.

## **Lessons Learned**

The Global Youth Conference (GYC) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2022 provided valuable insights into the perspectives of youth on SDGs. We are now looking to determine how relevant the SDGs are to their delegates, how feasible they are to implement in real-world scenarios, and the benefits and drawbacks of promoting them to the delegates.

However, before doing so, we are also looking to determine how many of their delegates are confused about which SDGs they can relate to their studies. They have found that many young people, including their delegates, are struggling to find a connection point between the various SDGs and what they can do as youth. Therefore, the organizers are seeking to adopt an approach that is easier for young people to relate to, something that they feel comfortable and confident that they can do as youth.

We have found that youth need an "easier to relate" approach to SDGs. They believe that this approach should ideally be tailored to the individual studies or subjects that the delegates are pursuing. For example, they suggest creating SDGs in Sustainable Tourism for Hospitality students and SDGs in Ocean and Coastal Communities for Fisheries students and Diving communities. This approach would allow delegates to easily connect their studies with the SDGs they are pursuing and help them understand how they can make a meaningful impact in their respective fields.

Overall, we are looking to develop an approach that makes SDGs more accessible and relatable to young people. They believe that by creating SDGs that are tailored to individual studies or subjects, young people will be more likely to engage with the SDGs and make a positive impact in their respective fields.



## **Future Plans**

Based on the insights gained from the Global Youth Conference (GYC) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2022, the organizers are developing a plan to make SDGs more relevant and accessible to young people. The following milestones have been identified:

Determine the relevance and feasibility of SDGs to the delegates: The organizers will conduct a thorough assessment to determine the extent to which the SDGs are relevant to the delegates and how feasible it is to implement them in real-world scenarios.

Identify the benefits and drawbacks of promoting SDGs to the delegates: The organizers will conduct a comprehensive analysis of the potential benefits and drawbacks of promoting SDGs to the delegates, taking into account their backgrounds, interests, and aspirations.

Address the confusion among the delegates: The organizers will develop an approach that is easier for young people to relate to, and one that will help them understand how they can make a meaningful impact in their respective fields. The approach will be tailored to individual studies or subjects, allowing delegates to easily connect their studies with the SDGs they are pursuing.

Implement the approach: The organizers will implement the approach by creating SDGs that are tailored to individual studies or subjects, such as SDGs in Sustainable Tourism for Hospitality students and SDGs in Ocean and Coastal Communities for Fisheries students and Diving communities.

Evaluate the impact: The organizers will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of the new approach. This will involve assessing the level of engagement among the delegates, the extent to which they have connected their studies with the SDGs, and the impact they have made in their respective fields.

By developing an approach that makes SDGs more accessible and relatable to young people, the organizers hope to encourage more young people to engage with the SDGs and make a positive impact in their respective fields.