

Biosphere Ethics Initiative
Rio State *Relato*

KEY POINTS DOCUMENT

Planning Session 1 – Agenda
October 15, 2011

I. Overview of Rio *Relato*

Day 1- Secretary of Env't., Vice-Sec. and Sub-Sec. Green Economy/CC, Dir. Waste Management, Dir. Water Issues (INEA); State Institute of Environment. Sugar Loaf, Chief of Park; Botanic Garden

Day 2 – tried to see Comperj on way to Nova Friburgo, A21 meeting

Day 3 – flood hit communities, Corrego (narrow river) Dantas, community leaders (Neti), A21 flower, donation for the plants, DVD: Wasteland, Samba culture (dancing on a knife's edge)

Day 4 – Sec. of Env't., Gramacho, in town of Duque de Caxias, meeting with Companhia Novo Gramacho, Isaias Bezerra de Araujo, social env'tl resp coordinator; Mesquita, met with the mayor, Kathya, Hada and ...

Day 5 – Meeting with Aspasia, Rio +20 member of national committee, and Marcelo, Tijuca National Park, dinner with Marcelo and Andrea

II. Local and Global Participant Considerations – Open Dialogue

(1) What commonalities bring this group together? Or, what is the common ground of this group?

- dignity
- hope
- Priority is the people

(2) What are specific or general successes, projects or practices that can serve as examples of ethical action to the rest of the world?

(3) What are specific or general issues that need/will need to be addressed?

- Nova Friburgo (local A21- very successful model, lots for social/poverty alleviation)

PREPAREDNESS

-Information – don't blame bad management, don't blame climate change, act of god, do the people who know it's climate change have an obligation to tell the people (duty on people who understand to warn them, and how to warn them)

-fear of uncertain future

-those who know they are vulnerable have an ethical duty to warn the vulnerable

-testing of alarms, Oct 15, 2011

HOUSING/POPULATION

-removals

-increasing population

-no space, want govt to open up protected areas

-housing v. no more development, no more people (because of Comperj, already an increasing population)

WATER

-use of river at 100%, illegal but no reserves and need water (dry – too little water, wet – too much water)

-japanese handle earthquakes, we handle floods

-100 yr flood plain may now be 20 yr flood plain because of climate change – people responding to now inaccurate science

- no water reservoir, fair distribution
- lots of little rivers, not tapping them in part v. tapping some in whole
- no commitment to river, not part of ethical consideration (?)
 - Gramacho
- removals, 1200
- global significance of that landfill
- fear of uncertain future
- carbon credits and value of gas
- future of landfill, it is an asset, who will benefit? Where will benefits be disbursed and what percentage? Some to the people who worked the landfill?
- recycling co-ops are part of a green economy, and that requires support from govt/private
- Mesquita – get recycling out of waste stream before it hits landfill
- teaching others is key
- Gramacho not offering jobs to collectors for the new recycling sites
- Lula would have an annual conference with the collectors
- I wish we could get their story out
 - Privatization of water, electricity, sewage, waste
- Lack of trust – politicians allow illegal building because more votes
- Lack of alternatives
- Companies should never have control over pricing
 - No culture of preparedness, response govt. not prep. govt.
 - Urban park, favalas

(4) Who are the key actors?

Need to know the bases of the community and who influences people
Participation – lots of logos

What impressed us:

- focus: process

How important participatory policy development was. (envtl secretary); serious participatory policy making

Green economy part of ministry is significant

Plan/process is key, results come second

E.g. A21 (local document), collectors

Practical significance of bottom-up process – tool to put pressure on politicians

Getting neighborhood involved in trash collection, door to door to inform, and to collect

- Global perspective - Recycling cooperative – we are helping planet; Nova Friburgo
- Dignity and vision in spite of poverty, regardless of what we look like, they are a woman (a day for myself); Started going to coop because of soup, saw people earning wages
- biodiversity as a point of pride and identity – interns worked for free, coveted position, excitement
- had ethics and intellect at table
- mission of CAS: new economic futures/frameworks
- Aspasia's articulation of what she wants out of Rio

III. What promises/produced?

Sonia Peixoto – proposal due December; contact Brett Myrdal, with Laurel, park systems management plan
Sylvie - IPCC

Mesquita group – make-up/cosmetics/toiletries

Aspasia – Rio+20

Gas document from Jorge to Don

Jorge needs a letter to COMLURB of thanks

APEL – trying to get help from UN. Recognize floods for emergency plans, now only oil, nuclear, transportation of hazardous substances

Kids books, drawing

Hadda's story

Rec. Nova Friburgo – local forum on why this happened

Rec. communities that are vulnerable be provided with updated science

Rec. review and renew flood plain management

Rec. climate change impact analysis – money from world bank

Letters of thanks

IV. ESG/BEI Process

-negotiations with other players

-engaged in issues they are facing

-ethics can help them make scientific uncertainty/economic arguments; controversial hidden ethical issues

-elevator speech pieces

-ethics has to be applied to concrete policy (IUCN document)

KEY POINTS

DAY ONE

1. 2012 – due to World Cup/Olympics, safety big concern, UPPs force
2. Revitalization, work with favalas
3. LA21s → hotels, success of tourism
4. Rio state buying people's houses and moving them
5. Negotiation process, forced removals
6. Green area in heart of downtown and southern part of Rio
7. Capyvara – mixture of different religions/catholic; took away Zulu day as city holiday
8. Institute for environment, INEA – water; environment; forest
9. State divided by watersheds
10. Ecological tax = economic incentives for solutions (to mayors)
11. Biggest challenge in state = sewage treatment, only 33% of sewage is treated, consequence of urban center, plan to have 100% in 3 years [Baia de Guanabara Waste]
12. Unsustainable development (eg Nova Friburgo, in floodplains)
13. People establish houses in 'broken areas'
14. 2 types of arguments: not going to act because of scientific uncertainty; not going to act because it will hurt GDP/coal industry
15. Landfill, poor collection
16. Poor survive on collection (eg Gramacho – survival from collection)
17. Gramacho, 40 years has taken waste from Rio, moving to another site, what will happen to these people
18. 50 illegal landfills in state, so need to build new and mitigate existing
19. 43% in 2011 is urban waste
20. Issue: basic sanitation and solid waste
21. Re-use cooking oil, eco-barriers, new technologies
22. People with money have more political power
23. With Gramacho ending, how to deal with income, joint venture with social programs, efforts for urban planning
24. Harms are not inconvenient, they are catastrophic
25. Need to agree on a right ethical system (eg dangerous behavior = criminal)

26. Easier to agree on injustice than justice
27. **Can't petition governments without them understanding their responsibilities**
28. Must be a position of global limits
29. Climate change – state plan
30. Govt has targets for reduction
31. Now asking private sector for targets
32. Green economy – focusing on green assets, main object: keep nature capital
33. How can economy grow without destroying natural resources
34. Rio+20 and beyond
 - a. Green economy and poverty eradication – needs ethical voice
 - b. Governance – interaction with several sectors
35. Joint venture – consortium, public responsibilities to private corporations; govt has a role as a concessioner
36. Q: Nova Friburgo, why such a disaster?
 - a. Amount of rain?
 - b. Lack of preparedness?
 - c. People living where they should not be?
37. Need disaster risk reduction – take people away, create river parks
38. Issue: housing
39. What is the right institution? Environment/geology/civil defense?
40. **“my house, my life”**
41. Water and territory management
42. Cc-related
43. **Ethics = poor people not free to choose what happens to them**
44. Sugar loaf – geological monument, law = can't take exotic species from area, large number of trails, mountain climbing
45. 30 protection units in city
46. Favalas built, and built poorly, in dangerous areas, sides of cliffs/coasts
47. Botanic Garden – largest herbarium in Brazil
48. The re-floral project
49. Repatriate
50. Dedicated 39 years to plants. “I love plants. I can't live without them”
51. Use different approaches, land, restoration, history
52. 15 scientists
53. Virtual herbarium
54. Volunteers
55. History = industries take, with no consequence, now can be held responsible
56. Mandate from environment minister = need action plan to save endangered/threatened species
 - a. Red list of Brazil plants, May 2011
 - b. Checklist → red list → re-introduce
57. **To protect species, they must be well documented**
58. Sensorial garden for blind people
59. **From history – safe place was a gun powder factory**
60. Red brasa flame, pau brasil
61. Botanic Garden = research institution natl/intl; open air museum; tourist place (600,000/yr): photos, engagements
62. **Opportunities for Cultural relations – eg Japanese gardens run by Japanese embassy**
63. **Don't have culture of volunteers**

DAY TWO AND THREE

64. During dictatorship, strong local involvement (civic engagement) because control over lives was at national level
 - a. Unions/working groups were strong
 - b. Media/civil rights restricted, leaders were tortured/exiled/killed
65. LA21 and action depends on government in charge
66. Lula was a union man himself, heavy reliance on govt, ppl got comfortable and unions got weaker; strong movements within government; during dictatorship, student movements were strong
67. Success at local/civil society
68. **Petrobras complex = region started growing 2 years before complex because knew it would bring jobs**
 - a. **Brazil – no tradition of planning cities**
 - b. Have to create infrastructure, roads, water pipes, etc. in a very poor region
 - c. **Chose this area because of access to water, Cachoeiras de Macacu**
69. LA21 – 15 municipalities, vibrant
70. 2.5 yr process
71. Say 'civil society' all the time (movements, NGOs, working classes)
72. Society includes government
73. **LA21 methodology – engage all sectors, national-local network, part of something bigger**
74. People see Petrobras as a big bank, will solve their problems
75. Atlantic Forest – richer in diversity than Amazon because of soil; only 7% left
76. **Govt just said Brazil is a laico (no religion) country**
77. Proposed new structure for BEI: co-chairs, directors (local ethics, protected areas), council, ethics specialists (from past Relatos)
78. Nova Friburgo, every 5-10 yrs a flood, but never like this one
79. Garages underground so cars ruined
80. No warning system, now 40+alarm systems
81. Now applying system elsewhere
82. **Always hope**
83. Complicated because no water in tap, no electricity for 48 hours
84. Man-made channel through city, so no natural buffers
85. Sewage system – one of best in country
86. Planning: Channel water
87. Nova Friburgo, A21 symbol: people-fruit: responsibility for next generation to plant
88. Blame? Don't blame bad management because area is preserved, there is vegetation
89. **Opinion poll: most thought it was an act of god**
90. Enormous lightning storm – hit rocks, land was soft because of 10 days previous rain → land slide
91. Felt like earthquakes
92. Forest management in belt around protected areas
93. Trout – local dish, biggest producer, fish farms
94. Protected areas
95. Source: Cascacinha River
96. 80% of municipality forested, this source provides 40% of water
97. A21 = increase collection of water for city; reforestation (30% lost from fire)
98. Companies (oil/water) = govt
99. Every year, volume of water decreases
100. Increased deforestation
101. Houses
102. Fire management
103. Recuperation program of trees that create water for this system
 - a. Education for reforestation of private areas

- b. Partners/companies to help pay for planting
- 104. **2 main concerns: water for cities (not enough water); during wet season, too much water**
- 105. Root of problem = climate change
- 106. Water producing municipality = provide water for 15 cities
- 107. After Jan 12 – mobilization/donations/intl help, about 20 days for immediate relief
- 108. Change of behavior post flood? Yes and no
- 109. Culture of floods, but due to severity, know possibility and are afraid, but not sure what caused it so don't know how to act
- 110. Role of govt = water quality
- 111. Jobs: farming, small business, lingerie
- 112. Recommendation: info session on WHY this happened (LA21 forum)
- 113. All water services are privatized – Aqua di Friburgo, subsidiary of Aqua di Brasil
- 114. Company does infrastructure for city
- 115. Water is expensive, if can't pay, 60 days before cut water
- 116. Company gives water to people without money
- 117. Deliver water through gravity to decrease energy consumption
- 118. Plant is where the river suffers most
- 119. Only 30% of river is treated, at various points along river
- 120. During dry season, all water kept, during wet season, 40% kept, rest returned to river
- 121. Produce what we consume of water, only deliver water to urban areas
- 122. **Govt not reliable, no organization, no money**
- 123. Very scared, still healing, cry/emotion when tell stories
- 124. Water insured until houses, reserves in houses not insured, so people use filters
- 125. World's largest producer of cauliflower
- 126. Flower producer – lots of pesticide runoff
- 127. Infrastructure all private
- 128. Sewage bad – A21, most important law and from this movement – sewage treatment
- 129. Pollution – residential sewage
- 130. **Main issues: sewage treatment; Petrobras impact; local cement company route through city; increasing population; housing**
- 131. Needs: political approval to work inside city; areas for further urban development (recognized after flood), need political force
- 132. govt gives royalties to municipalities that have oil, nothing for water
- 133. Atlantic Forest – expectation linked with global environmental questions
- 134. **Disaster directly linked with climate change, related to global climatic situation and many suffer, now it was Nova Friburgo. Every month, natural disaster occur somewhere. Solution must also be international (João Mendes)**
- 135. Create an intl network to find solutions, we know it will be a fight, need to know who stands with us/against us (oil seems to be present, and wars that come from use of oil)
- 136. **"we have no water"**
- 137. Conserve Atlantic Forest – biggest producer of water in state; conserve to supply water for urban development
- 138. Heavier precipitation but no water, so we have lots of misconceptions
- 139. Common: oil and resources; lack of potable water
- 140. Contradictory moments because of oil
- 141. Oil discovery = creates an oil metropolis around it, small fishing villages now big pulls for oil industry
- 142. No water for urban development from oil metropolis
- 143. **Our water is our richness, yet water has a devastating effect**

144. How to make soil management in this area, with Atlantic Forest/mountains and with many areas with illegal occupation
145. 80% cannot be occupied because protected by law, so no space, necessary to expand areas to develop
146. Occupy illegal and fragile areas = increased deforestation, increased human risks
147. Recycling cooking oil for municipal cars/boats
148. Cinema/theater as a method for dynamic construction, apply sustainable architecture to city
149. Need to apply civil constitutional law
150. CARE Brasil – social environmental education
151. People = problem, people = solution
152. Make the table bigger, bring in diverse people/backgrounds
153. Process, had to go slow, had to listen to everyone, took 5 years, gives the role of each actor, now implementing
154. Making your place sustainable helps make the world sustainable
155. Water ethics
 - a. How we value ecosystem itself and how we manage those ecosystems
 - b. How we look at the use of water, what are we using it for and what is that value
 - c. How is water governed? Who is in control?
156. We need the process.
157. What is the price of water?
158. Don: company should never have control over pricing; create govt function that reviews costs to create water system with no future rights to price; also about fair distribution
159. water basin committee: public, companies, NGO
160. no reserves: so no safety net for future
161. during dry season = illegality because company not supposed to use 100% of river or legal because of emergency situation – people need the water
162. **any decision must consider the reserve**
163. problem: many think it is infinite
164. Brasil = priority is the people ('value-choice')
165. **Looking at people first (so must also look at foundations of life)**
166. Local ethic = existing values now, hope for future, recommendations (provide ethical arguments to inform/educate)
167. Water reservoir for each new house
168. Need for intl network for knowledge, technology but a heart/emotion connection
169. Lack envtl education and need to build significance of nature
170. Corruption = political management of land occupation, let it go to gain votes, even if dangerous
171. Biodiversity protection – local and global good, must also protect the people. Focus not only rural and poor, loggers are problem (deforestation), rich are problem (consumption)
172. **Poor people = environmental problem, need for public policies/laws so don't have to take from nature in an unsustainable way**
173. Loggers and real estate speculation = big impactors
174. **A21 only works from involvement of people, change only happens when population understands its rights, success of LA21 was due to original vision: include people, make them aware of rights, local-international interaction (it helps for politicians to see that other people are watching, other people care)**
175. Floods – learning process, in past, forgotten because not so devastating
176. **APEL – awareness, preparedness, emergency, local level – trying to get help from UN, now only oil, nuclear, transportation of hazardous substances, need APEL floods**

177. Don: **these floods will get worse**, has this entered planning? Can't plan for '100 yr floods', climate change has changed that scale, everything will start occurring more frequently, more dramatically
178. flood/disasters = solidarity
179. families affected went to friends/families
180. father/son survived in a buried house because dad fed him his saliva
181. flood hit non-risk areas, complete surprise
182. **everyone has a story – a friend, a cousin (eg site workers)**
183. fairness = move? Stay in risk area?
184. 5% of Brazil has home insurance, so they lost everything and got nothing back
185. **Wherever A21 goes, they plant something: commitment, future relationship**
186. Activism: environment week with schools and lectures, student essay on what they learned, best 30 go on field trip, each takes a plant
187. CARE = donated toolboxes, linens, bath products, appliances
188. have a culture of dealing with floods, parallel with earthquakes in Japan
189. problems: river/landslides
190. main issue: keep people in particular community, have govt give some of their land for people to build
191. can control a river, but not landslides
192. cleaning/houses done by community
193. Lula flew over, told people to leave, they didn't want to
194. Problem: compensation from govt is low, 50,000R when house was entire life (250,000R). this amount only allows them to build in illegal areas
195. Solidarity and resilience and resistance
196. Retention pond, will remove houses, give low \$\$, numbers on houses, if red, must go, if yellow, medium risk
197. Witnessed people re-building in red numbers
198. No alternatives, why there are so many favelas
199. extent of human intervention to solve a crisis but making it worse
200. emergency relocation sign on house
201. tense situation, psychological war, numbers dead
202. Jan 12th parallel to Sept 11th, **"before the flood"**
203. Community/solidarity/organize themselves to help each other
204. Fed law, 30m distance from river prevent construction, but not monitored/enforced, even legislature building is 10m from river. Building permits signed illegally. Justice chamber bad example to population, no govt accountability for those who died in illegally signed buildings/occupied lands
205. Risk areas = need to be de-occupied
206. Meetings with population taking place, slow process because there is communication
207. Question of building new houses is up to state
208. Need a fair relocation policy, money for new houses, equitable enforcement
209. Small dialogue (culture of place/people, builds relationships) v. conferences (speak/leave with little follow-up)
210. Impossible to speak about Gramacho in English

DAY FOUR – GRAMACHO AND MESQUITA

211. Gramacho receives half of waste of metropolitan area, 10 mil people. 1975 – was under military govt, 35 yrs, 5000 waste collectors/year, all internal work
212. Mesquita – policy – treated waste for purchase, 20R/ton goes to Gramacho, closed soon, now only 1200 workers

213. “the great challenge” – public policy to provide work for 1200 that are left
214. This problem has never happened in Brasil before, due to # of cities, size of landfill, policy for people
215. We throw out, they turn into money
216. Mining, like a natural resource
217. Workers responsible for big change of economy in region and there will be a big impact on economy when Gramacho closes
218. Plan to rebuild economy
219. Need to see
220. 600 trucks daily, landscape changes as you enter Gramacho
221. 3 days, police to inspect warehouses, drug dealers control businesses
222. Issue – enforcement of laws
223. Policy – gradual process of closing
224. New landfill far away and new policy: selective pick up policy so no jobs for collectors
225. Mechanical sorters replacing people
226. Illegal small landfills all around community to not pay to dump, parallel with gatherers, once run out of resource, move on
227. Company to use gas from landfill, have funds reserving money to promote policies that benefit collectors, and for carbon credits, “exploitation of gas”
228. Many stakeholders on scene
229. Organizing for best policy for closing landfill, each supposed to manage business
230. Social plan settled with larger scene, merge between state/municipality/enterprise
231. Historical moment – full of tension
- a. **De-territorialization**
- b. Split of paradigm of last 30 years, parallel with relocation of indig people → land with no connection to previous culture
232. **Nowhere to migrate (parallel with Bedouins)**
233. For safety, not a good day for group to travel to site
- a. Intl, want limelight
- b. Counter-threat by drug lords
234. Part of preventive policy, to not go to site (attn. – violence – provocation)
235. **Strengthening of local stakeholders only way to arrive at solution**
236. Sustainable local development with sustainable policies
237. **Govt/govt/govt v. collectors/collectors/collectors – we are human**
238. Market for solid waste, want to be part of re-alignment, at beginning, only 10-15% at table
239. **Industry of misery, wait until chaos because best moment to attack, don’t want negotiation/state/NGOs**
240. Combatting small initiatives
241. New Gramacho enterprise, listed 1200 collectors:
- a. 1/3 want to continue working in this chain
- b. 647 in search of alternatives
- c. Rest didn’t answer
242. Challenge larger because so many different groups together to represent 1200
243. Not possible for collectors at final destination, profession of collecting not permitted
244. **Garbage on mangrove – environmental crime, chance of environmental disaster due to explosion from gas, jelly from water → need to interrupt and prevent tragedy**
245. Policy detailed and under discussion, # of policies, # of problems, # of issues being discussed
246. People collecting making 2x \$ than if working in cooperative
247. Challenge: how to structure these within municipal government
248. Private waste management company owns gas

249. Selling gas to refinery
250. Major challenge – integrated action
251. Have resources, have money, but don't communicate, can't understand problem and integrate actions for benefit of territory
252. Political territory humane
253. Income/jobs/recycling/solid waste management (pushed by fed)
254. 2003, Lula pushed policies to protect segment of society pushed aside
255. Result of social pressure
256. **Movement of citizenship/rights/kids**
257. History of Brazil
- a. Clientelism - # of forces at local pt, immediate, once remedy, don't think of next step, here, trying to advance thinking of future, little by little building space for dialogue, co. make profits, state make policy; different stakeholders playing roles in search of public benefit
 - b. Challenge: how to tame technology, get profit, but sustainably
258. Capitalism = risk/reward relationship
259. Law/culture in Brazil is not business, business is recycling, energy of waste
260. Need to educate ourselves of better way
261. Trust – personal, takes time, and can break in a second
262. Govt use power to get votes (very populist)
263. Politics is used in despotic/tyrannical way
264. Oligarchy problem: total control, same, small group in power
265. Importance here: world impact, de-territorialization
266. Challenge, yet opportunity
267. Strategic point at hands, threshold of new possibility, new relationship of power/use of territory, don't take for granted
268. Partnership-bond – everyone can gain, technology, education, trust
269. **We must re-think our concept of planning, problem in Gramacho and in whole world**
270. **When look at history, no tool to deal with this problem**
271. **Brazil: tire changed while car was moving**
272. Goal for this govt and for memory, keep culture and others follow
273. We don't have culture, need to get in touch with govt because **when govt engaged for political purposes/votes it is not for the people**
274. **“we need ethics” Aneche (part of group of leaders discussing initiative)**
275. Work with local forum, have worked with govt but no results
276. 1200 will be unemployed, with families, so 10-15000 at risk
277. No way to pressure mayor
278. Fewer recyclables are coming in (because of cooperatives and lower amounts received) = decreased income
279. those who are hungry are in haste
280. have to find solution, time is passing quick
281. don't know what future is
282. what can be done and scale of production need sustainability
283. asks: center for recycling
284. need rent, compensation, financial support from govt
285. these people have been here for 30 years, helping society/economy, and now govt turning back on them
286. in very few months, won't have anything to collect
287. historical culture v community
288. these people have been forgotten for a long time, and now in 12 months have to find a solution
289. just found yesterday 2 large sheds to bring recyclables

290. challenge: capacity-building, business plans, need to foresee a competitive approach
291. not just local problem, but problem of planet (Nati)
292. eco-points? – community to leave material, people bring up, govt. provide transport
293. **envtl agenda at local level, fighting for nature in large man's stream**
294. **don't want patronizing gifts from govt (eg food aid)**
295. **dignity**
296. **serious help is welcome**
297. Mesquita – no longer collectors, model for Gramacho
298. Think: kids/global aspect, concern about whole chain
299. Scale of problem (parallel with Yunnan)
300. **Value of people beyond vote**
301. Being a good person is not enough, intent is not enough
302. **Process – invited to be in middle, but not part of final discussion**
303. Trying to change behavior, create new culture in 12 months
304. Strong statements are needed to use in arguments, legal/technical, need to know how other states are dealing with these issues; need a model for funds/resources that has identity with this issue
305. Installation of gas capture technology and sell credits, who bought those credits, and people weren't part of that equation
306. **See heavy all the time, need to samba**
307. Mesquite, mosque/muslim community
308. Very dedicated to finding right process
309. **Mesquita – aim: not to send recyclables to landfill; goal: implement selective collection (Katia)**
310. Program since 2005, but working for 18 years
311. 5 sheds, 4 trucks and a van (for environmental education)
312. all achieved from participatory planning, local envt council and participation of collectors
313. 'paving way towards walking'
314. Every aspect of methodology from experience
315. Hada key player, learning from her, showing its possible from experience of collector
316. Collectors learning from collector
317. Don't have much revenue, so partnership is key
318. Process
319. **Amigo de Catadore** – seal for companies, friend of collector
320. "sensitization" process – with govt/employees/schools
321. Begins with visiting door-to-door, provide material, speeches, conferences, schools, material divided and sold, results shared with participants of cooperative
322. Time and consistency
323. Key: Hada
324. Environmental education, special containers at schools
325. Environmental agenda for public administration, button to wear, containers in public buildings
326. local policies must merge social/envtl
327. call attn. to envtl issues (for locals)
328. **internal shift in family level, shifting behavior within homes leading to change outside (Mayor)**
329. despite Rio 92, envt at center of agenda is recent
330. even though small population, this is the largest collective in state
331. very few municipalities engaged in selective gathering
332. **success for us is important to everyone**
333. at turning point because scaling up program, increased workforce only possible because of work of gatherers and because mayor internalizes envtl concepts and is engaged in mission in making things real
334. personal interest of mayor because of Earth Charter principles

335. deal with waste? Deal with livelihoods of people living off waste? How to protect envt? How to do preventative action to avoid situations where people live off waste sites? How to create general awareness and sense of responsibility among whole population between realities of consumption and waste generation, extent of poverty, need to survive?
336. Culture of care – central to entire effort
337. Different from other policies – envt belongs to all, general awareness, general responsibility
338. Addressing cc – selective gathering, planting of trees (over 3000 trees/2 yrs)
339. Signs for the houses
340. Difference between landfill workers and organized group
341. Support from Catholic church (idea from city)
342. 2 yrs – paved roads
343. A needy area, but 19 years ago, situation much worse, too many unemployed
344. Worked by women, marginalized by society, color/lack of education
345. **Main goal: raise self-esteem in these women**
346. **Rescue life and citizenship** because legalization of group, could arrive and be part of organized group
347. Worked with NGOs, social assistance group with mayor, contact with Belgium, got more NGOs, provide physical support and capacity building, not running business themselves, including how to be a professional. concern with ladies in mud/rain/sun, now have sheds. To this day, have never left them behind.
348. Mesquita serves as model for Rio, Brazil and intl (Hada)
349. Invited to speak internationally
350. Have experience, want to teach others
351. Door-to-door campaign
352. Cooperative = legal enterprise, run own business and be capable
353. **Don: have you told your story? Hada: dream of having book (already written)**
354. **Human dignity is a central ecological value**
355. Price of being legal is heavy, so always writing grants
356. Contribute to retirement funds, life insurance
357. Different leaders important
358. Democratic renewal – democratic change
359. Door-to-door collection, partner companies bring already selected materials
360. Sylvia: **Afraid of not having knowledge**, pregnant 9 months, heard coop provided soup, needed nutrition, courage and came, Hada approached her, and asked her to join on a Tuesday, in 2000, found a vacancy in nursery.
361. Mariosa: name was dirty because couldn't pay electricity, married but husband unemployed, house but no means to improve, now furnished
362. Citizenship involved here – bank account, credit, documents

DAY FIVE

363. Pro Natura, sust economic models for community, entrepreneurship, envt-social justice
364. Man is destroying nature, do something about it.
365. 50 yr plan is best tool
366. World economic turnaround – must deal with scale, transferring technology, enhancing quality of life
367. Small organization, depends on partnerships to address scale
368. How to make Rio noticeable?
369. Feeding people – food/education
370. Closest to ground

- 371. Come in as investors, not just spectators
- 372. What is wrong with neo-classical economics?
 - a. Scarcity not included
 - b. Increase GDP without fair distribution?
- 373. All have power to choose currency by which value is measured
- 374. What is the measure of success and how to measure?
- 375. Change political environment by popular action, lead by concrete examples, show examples of good behavior
- 376. Historical concepts like community economics need to be unpacked
- 377. Not about 'govt isn't responding.' They are acting wrongly.
- 378. Concern: not edu community (could be seen as authoritarian), but educate economists
- 379. Exchange of local examples
- 380. Rec. 'greening the economy': modification of 3 pillars thinking/planning with envt as foundation. Eg. incorporating natural limits into economy, recognize growth/consumption is not always good (look at Gramacho); re-define success
- 381. Rec. 'poverty': conservation through social upliftment, look at vulnerable groups, educate, employ, systems thinkings (SA, Bedouins), look at people whose lifestyles are being taken away, change patronizing paradigm, learn from communities, self-development
- 382. Rec. 'governance': regional alliances, watershed boundaries
- 383. Take into account we've lost things, do not forget (Jan 12)
- 384. Relight candle of A21/model to others/process
- 385. Hope, human integrity, dignity, I am human, courage, stories
- 386. BR – dream today is consumerism and now that is being questioned
- 387. Tech courses that hide ethics dominate, ignore externalities
- 388. Get in touch with deans of economic schools
- 389. Let's not repeat what doesn't work
- 390. Lost the concept of the public (banks taking money from us for them)
- 391. Education – basis for implementation of values
- 392. More than literacy → awareness
- 393. Have a global economy without a global society/global labor, Rio+20 = claim for a global society
- 394. Schism between participation and responsibility
- 395. Cultural sustainability
- 396. Need to talk about cities
- 397. Today = populism, not democracy, "I want it for me and not others"
- 398. Environmental guides instead of tour guides
- 399. Need a Green New Deal
- 400. What is not sustainable must not be sustained.
- 401. Dislodge: value of human life is what you earn