

PAIVA NETTO writes "Awareness Today . . ." and emphasizes: "Our motto is this: Educate. Conserve. Survive. Humanly we are also Nature." (Read the full article on page 6)

Non-commercial magazine

GOOD WILL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – PARIS

DECEMBER/2015



2015 CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Hope of a New Global Agreement

COP21 in France raises the expectation of establishing a new agreement between nations in order to keep global warming below 2°C by the end of the century



EXCLUSIVE

Natalia Shakhova, Russian scientist and PhD in Medical Geography, and the warning that comes from the Arctic

ANALYSES AND PROPOSALS

From Education to Science and Technology: Alternatives for a Better World

ENVIRONMENT AND PROPHECIES

Commitment to the Planet Based on our Attitudes



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SUSTAINABLE CITIZENSHIP Brazilian journalist and writer André Trigueiro and his engagement in sharing a new civilizing ethics

A energia pernambucana é
o que corre em nossas veias
e nos orgulha há 50 anos.



O que corre em nossas veias é a energia de Pernambuco. São cinco décadas sendo parceira da energia que é plural, cheia de cores e personalidade. A energia da inovação, que faz o futuro acontecer agora. A energia da cultura, cheia de originalidade, que faz o coração bater mais forte. Estamos, há 50 anos, compartilhando os valores do nosso Estado e crescendo com os pernambucanos.



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Awareness today . . .



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LBV AT THE UN

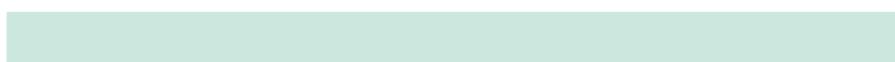
LBV is invited to United Nations historic summit



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WHAT WILL REPLACE THE KYOTO PROTOCOL?

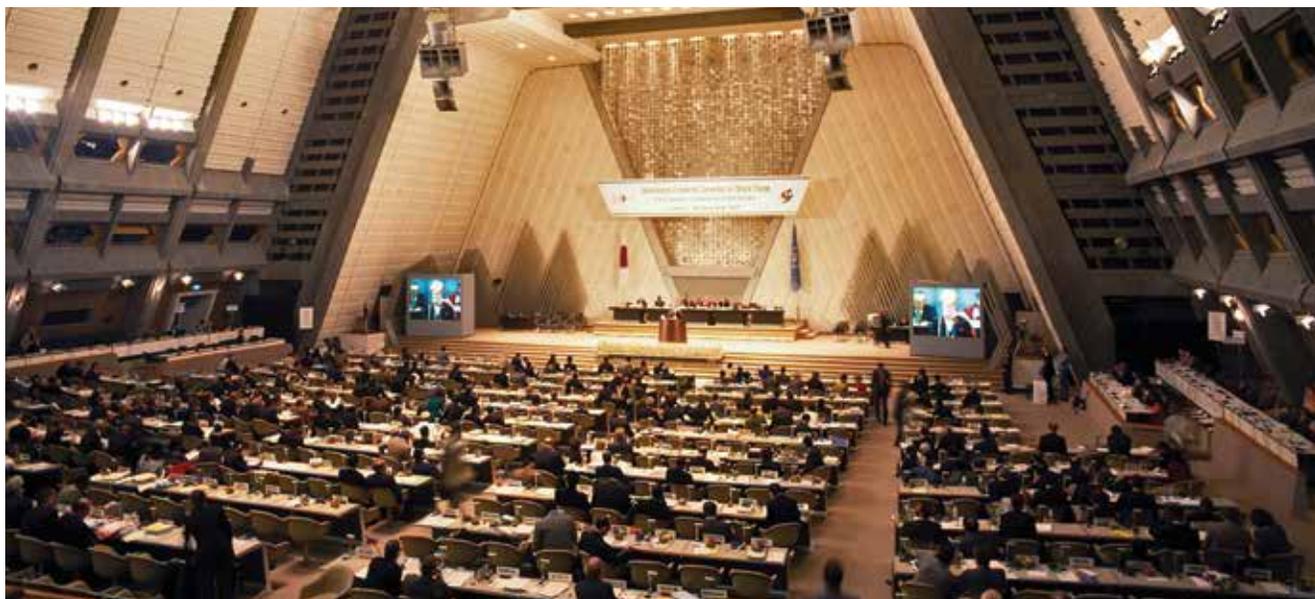
COP21 in Paris brings the hope of a new
global agreement to reduce greenhouse
gas emissions

To talk about the expectations regarding the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21)*, held from November 30 to December 11, 2015, in Paris, France, GOOD WILL magazine interviewed specialists from various segments of society about the meeting's major topics and the serious consequences of climate change in the day-to-day lives of people all over the world. Such consequences are easily noticed due to the greater occurrence of extreme natural phenomena, including floods and droughts, and illnesses caused by such transformations.

The main objective of the conference is to approve the new document that will come into force in 2020, replacing the Kyoto Protocol—created in 1997 obliging industrialized nations to reduce their CO₂ emissions to the same levels as in 1990. The conference will analyze the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which are the targets of each country for promoting a low-carbon economy. It is expected that the sum of the INDCs of all the countries will lead to the cut in greenhouse gas emissions necessary for limiting global temperature rise to below 2°C by the end of this century.

The proposals from the countries include issues requiring transparency in complying with the actions for

***21st Conference of the Parties (COP21)** — This is the main organ of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was established during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, held in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At this meeting, the signatory countries to the convention, which came into effect on May 29, 1994, devised a global strategy “to protect the climate system for present and future generations,” having as its main goal to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents drastic transformations in the planet’s climate.



Plenary of COP3, meeting that approved the Kyoto Protocol in Japan, in 1997.

reducing emissions, drawing greater attention to the adaptation agenda, and initiatives directed at the very poor, which are likely to gain force in COP21. Given the worrying, ongoing climate changes, the agreement that is hoped to be signed in the French capital needs to be ambitious. It needs to establish global objectives and offer concrete answers about what has to be carried out for promoting sustainable development; in other words, practices that fight poverty, promote social inclusion, and care for the planet's natural resources. ●

BRAZILIAN TARGETS FOR COP21

The Brazilian government announced a target of a 37% reduction in greenhouse gas emission by 2025 and 43% by 2030, from the 2005 levels. According to specialists, Brazil's proposal can positively influence the discussions at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties.

It is worth pointing out that among other actions there is a commitment to end illegal deforestation completely by 2020, restore 12 million hectares of devastated forests, recover 15 million hectares of degraded pastureland, and integrate 5 million hectares of cropland, livestock, and forestry on the same land. Brazil is also committed to increasing the use of renewable energy sources in the overall energy matrix from 28% to 45%.

GOOD WILL
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - PARIS



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AWARENESS TODAY . . .

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE
FOR THE EARTH'S
TENANTS.



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João Preeda

José de Paiva Netto is a Brazilian writer, journalist, radio broadcaster, composer, and poet. He is the President of the Legion of Good Will (LBV), effective member of the Brazilian Press Association (ABI) and of the Brazilian International Press Association (ABI-Inter). Affiliated to the National Federation of Journalists (FENAJ), the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), the Union of Professional Journalists of the State of Rio de Janeiro, the Union of Writers of Rio de Janeiro, the Union of Radio Broadcasters of Rio de Janeiro, and the Brazilian Union of Composers (UBC). He is also a member of the Academy of Letters of Central Brazil. He is an author of international reference in the defense of human rights and in the concepts of Ecumenical Citizenship and Ecumenical Spirituality which, according to him, constitute *“the cradle of the most generous values that are born of the Soul, the dwelling of the emotions and of the reasoning enlightened by intuition, the atmosphere that embraces everything that transcends the ordinary field of matter and comes from the elevated human sensitivity, such as Truth, Justice, Mercy, Ethics, Honesty, Generosity, and Fraternal Love.”*

present, as follows, for this 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) held in Paris, France, from November 30 to December 11, 2015, a modest contribution to the debates that the climate agenda urgently demands.

For decades I have defended that the destruction of Nature is the extinction of the human race. It is evident that this is not just a simple catch phrase to grab the attention of Humanity, always in a hurry, often towards its own extermination.

In general, human beings act like there is no tomorrow. For this reason, they cease to assess the future results of their actions in the present. This is worrisome, because when the devastating effects of bad sowing

Reproduction GW



Jesus

Divulgation



Stephen Hawking

arrive, the situation may be irreversible or accompanied by enormous losses.

Sustainability is in vogue. However, do we act according to its meaning? Problems related to natural resources increase every day. Look at how water levels in reservoirs are getting lower in several cities in the world!

From time to time, studies emerge demonstrating that any unbridled action against the environment causes some kind of local or distant imbalance. Even so, trees continue to be a “nuisance” or the object of endless greed in the Amazon, in the Atlantic Forest, or anywhere else. Until when?

RESOLUTE CONSERVATION ACTIONS

In the 1980s, researchers already began to warn of the risk of São Paulo experiencing climate similar to the Brazilian semi-arid Northeast. With successive masses of dry air over the region, lack of recurring rain, unchecked pollution, its famous nickname as the “land of drizzle” has become a thing of the past. Even though climate behavior is also cyclical, this fact does not suggest we should lower our guard.

There is hope that people—around the globe, from the simplest individual to those who govern nations—take resolute actions to conserve our species. If things continue as they are, in the future we could read reports like this: *“Few human specimens remain in such location. The region, once full of life, has become hostile, totally damaged by drought and the lack of vision of its residents.”* It may seem shocking, but the children of the current generation and subsequently their grandchildren are asking for the help of those who today waste in a condemnable manner what the planet has to offer.

HAWKING: COLONIZE SPACE TO SURVIVE

Renowned English astrophysicist

Stephen Hawking has come to the point of affirming to the website Big Think that *“our only chance of long-term survival is not to remain inward looking on planet Earth, but to spread out into space.”* He continues: *“I see great dangers for the human race. There have been a number of times in the past when its survival has been a question of touch and go. . . . Our population and our use of the finite resources of planet Earth are growing exponentially, along with our technical ability to change the environment for good or ill,”* says Hawking. And bear in mind that he is no alarmist.

It should also be stressed that many idealistic and pragmatic people—such as the Emeritus Lucasian Professor of the University of Cambridge—have given an active voice to the fauna and flora around us. Yet this awareness needs to multiply everywhere, starting with children, at home and in schools.

CALMING THE STORMS

Confident, we pray for God to appease the inclement weather conditions that cause suffering to a great number of people around the world every year. And let us be citizens aware that, if worthy, **Jesus**, the Ecumenical Christ, the Divine Statesman, in person again, will fulfill the miracles reported in the Gospel according to **Luke 8:24**, when the Celestial Helmsman calmed a storm.

The Master of the Millennia will come and rebuke the wind and the fury of the water, also symbolized today by its very scarcity. Enjoying peacefulness in the present time depends on harmonious coexistence with Nature.

To conclude this editorial, I bring you extracts from the article “LBV, 1992 Rio Earth Summit, and the challenges of Rio+20,” which I humbly addressed to the world’s Heads of State and their delegations, as well as to the representatives of civil society present at the United Nations



IT'S TIME TO ACT!

Every year, thousands of square kilometers of the Amazon forest and other green areas throughout the world are being cleared indiscriminately; a situation that contributes to climatic instability around the globe and imbalances in ecosystems.

Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), the Rio+20, held between June 13-22, 2012, in Rio de Janeiro. Specifically for this event, we sent the GOOD WILL Environment magazine published in Portuguese, English, Spanish, and French.

STRIVERS

In order for our planet to survive the effects of so much greed over the centuries, let the truth be told, we have seen notable efforts by researchers and citizens engaged in improving the quality of life around the globe. Allied to initiatives aimed at healthy eating—through organic agriculture, alternative means of transportation, environmental protection, recycling, proper waste management, and use of rainwater—, excellent works being developed by scientists and other scholars promise good results in the short and long

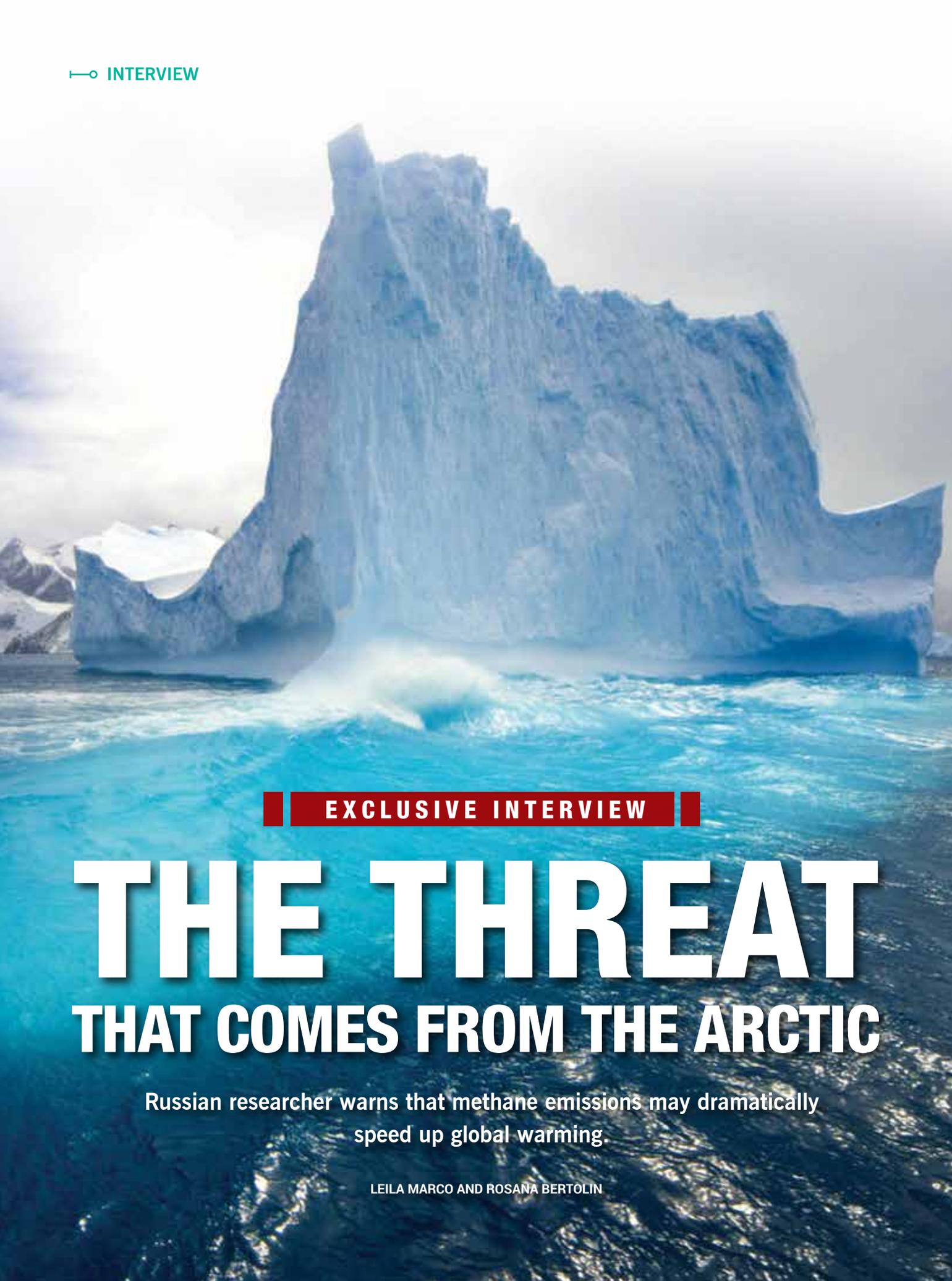
term. For example, intense research is being conducted in the energy area, particularly in relation to renewable and clean sources: biofuel, biomass, blue energy, geothermal energy, hydraulic energy, hydroelectricity, solar energy, tidal energy, wave energy, and wind power, not to mention other little-known objects of study and those that have yet to be discovered. **Faith is the fuel of Good Deeds.**

“DO NOT THROW IN THE TOWEL”

I feel impelled to emphasize the militant effort in favor of the environment carried out by serious and active government entities and civil society organizations in Brazil and throughout the world; multitudes of idealists who do not **“throw in the towel”** and remain on the frontlines battling for a truly better planet.

Our motto is this: **Educate. Conserve. Survive. Humanly we are also Nature.** ●

“The children of the current generation and subsequently their grandchildren are asking for the help of those who today waste in a condemnable manner what the planet has to offer.”



EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

THE THREAT THAT COMES FROM THE ARCTIC

Russian researcher warns that methane emissions may dramatically speed up global warming.

LEILA MARCO AND ROSANA BERTOLIN



Divulgateion

Very serious questions have been raised by Russian scientist **Natalia Shakhova**, who, alongside her compatriot **Igor Semiletov**, is leading a group of international researchers concerned with the growing release of methane (CH₄) from the seafloor of the East Siberian Arctic Shelf (ESAS), located on the north coast of Eastern Russia. Their observations show that in some points the concentration of this gas is thousands of times greater than expected. According to the academics, in the summer, when the sea ice melts, CH₄ can be seen bubbling up on the surface in continuous, powerful, and impressive seeping structures of more than one thousand meters in diameter.

In August, Shakhova, who is a research professor at the Tomsk Polytechnic University, in Siberia, Russia, and at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, in Alaska, United States, as well as a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, made room in her busy schedule to talk about the subject in an exclusive interview with GOOD WILL magazine. On the occasion, the Doctor of Sciences in Marine Geology and PhD in Medical Geography explained that the above-mentioned phenomenon, which has been mapped out by her and her colleagues since 2003 in one of the most remote and isolated areas on Earth, is the result of the progressive thawing of the permafrost (an area of land that is permanently frozen below the surface), below which the researchers calculate there may be millions to billions of tons of methane, one of the greenhouse gases whose capacity to retain heat is twenty times bigger than that of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Dr. Shakhova also commented on the impacts of her group's discovery, highlighting an extremely worrying fact: *“Arctic sources of methane have never been included in the global methane budget or considered in the global*



Personal archive

Natalia Shakhova is a research professor at the Tomsk Polytechnic University, in Siberia, Russia, and at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, in Alaska, United States, as well as a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

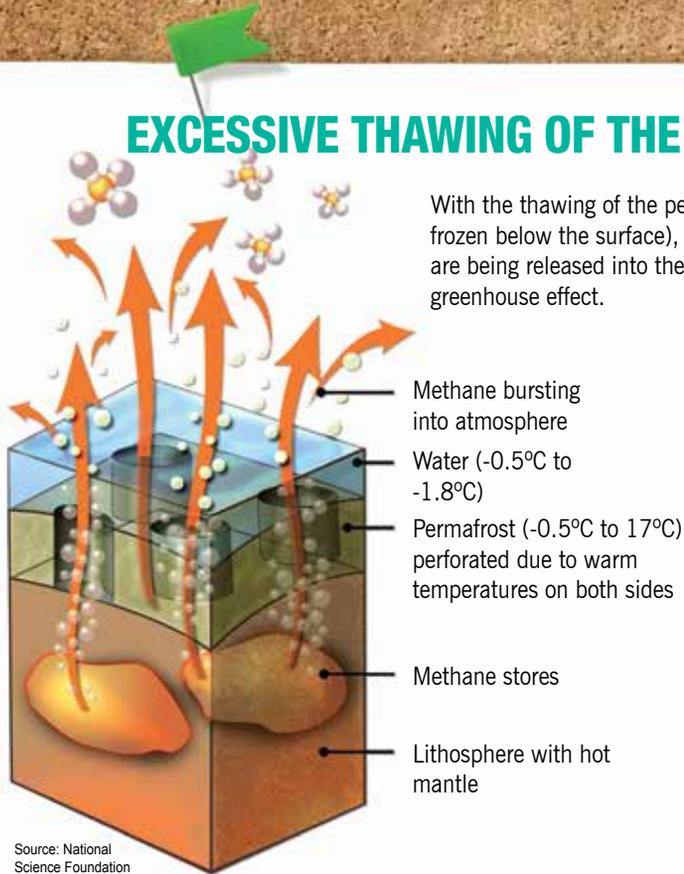
climate models, which aim to predict future climate scenarios for our planet.” In other words, the release of CH₄ that occurs in that vast region may cause global warming to become even worse very quickly.

Apprehensive about the possibility of this somber outlook becoming a reality, the researcher emphasized that, *“Neither I nor anyone else on our scientific team has ever been to Brazil, but we know that the Brazilian people cherish family values. We hope that your values will spread over the entire world so that all the people living on our planet begin to care for each other and for Mother Nature as they would care for their own family members; this will make our world a much safer and happier place to live.”*

GOOD WILL — Your team has brought significant warnings about →

EXCESSIVE THAWING OF THE ARCTIC IS FRIGHTENING

With the thawing of the permafrost (an area of land that is permanently frozen below the surface), great amounts of methane and carbon dioxide are being released into the atmosphere, drastically increasing the greenhouse effect.

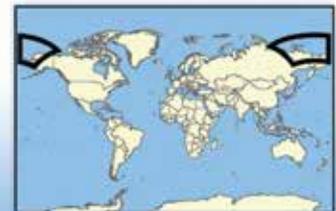


Source: National Science Foundation



Methane bubbling up in the sea

STUDY AREA – According to Dr. Shakhova, the East Siberian Arctic Shelf (ESAS) includes three Russian Arctic seas: the Laptev Sea, the East Siberian Sea, and the Chukchi Sea (total area is more than 2 million km²). Most of the marine expeditions and all drilling campaigns start from the port of Tiksi (black circle on-land).





Photos: Personal archive

Icebreaker ODEN

FIELD RESEARCH

Expedition to Cape Buor-Khaya, in the Laptev Sea, located on the north coast of Eastern Russia, to drill and study the permafrost in the winter.



Helicopter survey performed over the study area

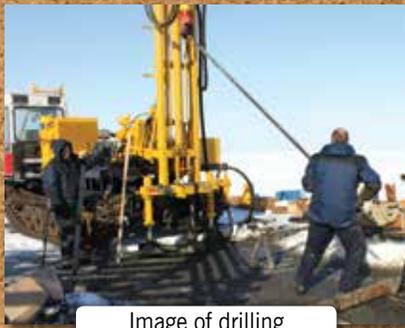


Image of drilling process



From July to September 2014, more than 80 scientists from all over the world on-board Icebreaker ODEN participated in a research expedition in the ESAS.



Winter camp located on-site with two mobile houses (lab and living house), all-terrain vehicle, and provision sledge.

→ the dangers of the imminent destabilization of the Arctic permafrost to the world's scientific community. What is your research routine like at this site?

Shakhova — The East Siberian Arctic Shelf, where we are working, is the largest sea shelf in the world (2 million km²); a huge area of investigation. When we began our studies, nothing was known about methane emissions. . . . This was indeed like searching for a needle in a haystack. We were fortunate to find a few hot spots in 2003, and we believed there must be more; since then we have conducted expeditions at sea every year. In 2011 we began to drill into the permafrost that exists beneath the sea floor. We installed our drilling rig on the fast ice, extracted sediment cores, and investigated the current state of subsea permafrost. This subsea permafrost is a major factor controlling methane emissions in the ESAS. . . . Our scientific work at sea includes round-the-clock sampling and surveys. We do not get much sleep on our expeditions.

GW — What are the main challenges faced while carrying out fieldwork?

Shakhova — Besides the logistical difficulties, the Arctic is a harsh environment and working there is always a challenge, especially nowadays because the Arctic is warming twice as fast as the rest of the world. The entire cryosphere is affected—sea ice, glaciers, and permafrost. Storms occur more often than before, waves grow larger, and encountering a so-called killer



Divulgation

the Pleistocene than they are today by up to 100m; much of the ESAS is less than 50m deep today, so the shallow ESAS sea floor was exposed to frigid air temperatures. ESAS sediments froze as much as a few hundred meters deep and became permafrost. Permafrost stores a huge amount of organic carbon. If the sediments containing this organic carbon were to thaw, enormous amounts of methane and carbon dioxide will be produced and released to the atmosphere, dramatically increasing the greenhouse effect, which is already causing global climate change. Extensive and massive release of methane from destabilizing seabed deposits might have unpredictable consequences for our climate system. These consequences remain uncertain because Arctic sources of methane have never been included in the global methane budget or considered in the global climate models, which aim to predict future climate scenarios for our planet. The purpose of our investigations is to fill this gap in our knowledge, make the future more predictable, and ultimately help our planet and all the organisms on it, including us, to survive.

“Extensive and massive release of methane from destabilizing seabed deposits might have unpredictable consequences for our climate system.”

or rogue wave, as much as 100 feet in height, is a possibility; such a wave could sink our vessel in minutes or less. . . . Performing winter expeditions is becoming more difficult because the sea ice is becoming thinner, the number of breaks in the ice is increasing, areas of open water (called polynyas) are growing, and the ice break-up period is starting earlier. One year our expedition was nearly washed away by an earlier-than-normal pulse of melt water coming from the Lena River.

GW — What is the importance of the Arctic permafrost to the planet?

Shakhova — Arctic permafrost is made up of frozen ground on land and frozen sediments beneath the seafloor. In the ESAS, permafrost formed during periods of cold climate like the Pleistocene, 2.6 million to 11.7 thousand years ago. The last glacial period ended with the end of the Pleistocene, ushering in the current warmer Holocene. Glaciers tie up a lot of water in a frozen state, and therefore sea levels were lower in

GW — Is it possible to predict the consequences of methane emissions for the planet?

Shakhova — The Arctic holds enormous amounts of methane as a pre-formed gas and also organic carbon, which might serve as a substrate for methanogenesis (formation of methane) when permafrost thaws. Fortunately, on-land permafrost, which constitutes the greater fraction of permafrost on the globe, largely remains stable. Unlike on-land permafrost, however, subsea permafrost is experiencing drastic changes in its thermal regime due to the warming effect of seawater and other factors. Remember that the permafrost in the ESAS was formed during an ice age when the current

ESAS seafloor was not under water and was exposed to frigid air temperatures. When the glaciers began to melt and the ESAS filled with water, the water covering those sediments was much, much warmer than the air had been, and inevitably the temperature of the frozen sediments began to rise. This is very disturbing.

GW — What can occur if the subsea permafrost thaws?

Shakhova — Subsea permafrost sealed off seabed deposits of methane for thousands of years, during which time methane kept accumulating in these deposits. . . . If this methane is released suddenly, in large quantities, the suddenly increased levels of atmospheric methane might cause unpredictable consequences for the climate of our planet. Unfortunately, our current knowledge is still limited and further speculation would be irresponsible. . . . We need to continue our investigations until we can determine mechanisms that could avert this scenario. Meanwhile, anything that can be done to decrease our emissions of greenhouse gases will be a step in the right direction.

GW — What are your expectations with regard to the 21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change 2015 promoted by the United Nations in Paris?

Shakhova — I try my best to remain optimistic when it comes to international collaboration on climate change issues. I also realize that any decisions made and declarations announced should be constructive and feasible. To achieve this, decision- and policy-makers should be provided with unbiased and comprehensive information about the real processes and triggers driving the climate system out of order. I am afraid that there is a problem with the most influential institutions (for example, the

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC), which many years ago appeared to be most progressive and foresighted, but have now become inert, conservative, and obstructive when it comes to accepting new knowledge and incorporating it into their realms. This can clearly be seen, especially when it comes to the Arctic region. If this situation remains unchanged, we will all pay a steep price.

GW — What is the biggest legacy you would like to leave humanity through your work?

Shakhova — The biggest legacy scientists could leave humanity is new knowledge that will help people keep our planet alive and healthy. What we do in the severe Russian Arctic, sometimes putting our lives at risk, we do for our children's future; for all the people on the planet to be able to live a normal life. ●

“I am afraid that there is a problem with the most influential institutions (for example, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC), which many years ago appeared to be most progressive and foresighted, but have now become inert, conservative, and obstructive when it comes to accepting new knowledge and incorporating it into their realms. This can clearly be seen, especially when it comes to the Arctic region. If this situation remains unchanged, we will all pay a steep price.”

The Serious Environmental Crisis

For Brazilian journalist and writer André Trigueiro, the hostile scenario created by global warming will demand a new civilizing ethics.

RODRIGO DE OLIVEIRA

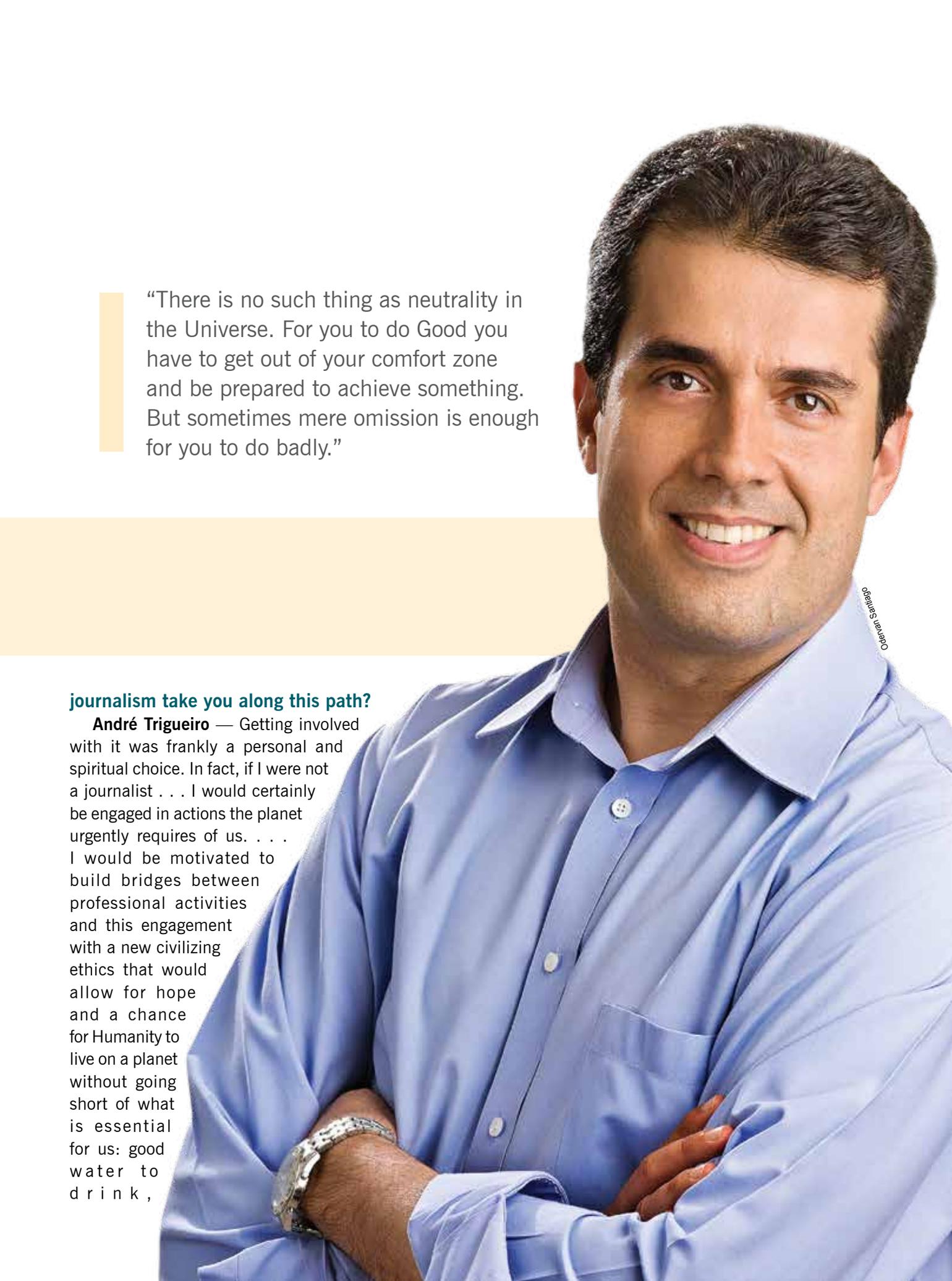
The imminent environmental crisis threatening the world may drastically change our way of thinking, acting, and making plans for the future. Over the last few decades in particular, human beings have chopped down forests, fished indiscriminately, polluted the air and water, and extracted everything they possibly could from our earthly home, with very little or no concern whatsoever for the continuity and conservation of natural resources.

Many people, however, have been looking for the balance that has been lost, stating that it is necessary to put individualism aside, to have a more solidary attitude towards others, and to embrace causes that are of benefit to this global dwelling of ours. Among those who are at the forefront of these efforts is the Brazilian writer, journalist, and public speaker, **André Trigueiro**. He works on his blog Sustainable World (www.mundosustentavel.com.br), “making room in the media for a planet in transformation.” He received the team from

the Super Good Will Communications Network (radio, TV, websites, and publications) in the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio), where he is a professor and the creator of the Environmental Journalism course. He talked about the current challenges and his expectations with regard to the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21), held from November 30 to December 11, 2015, in the French capital.

André Trigueiro is the chief editor of the *Cidades e Soluções* [Cities and Solutions] program, broadcast by GloboNews. He is also a Globo TV reporter and a commentator on CBN Radio. He travels throughout Brazil and abroad in search of social and environmental subjects. Below are the main extracts from an enlightening interview where Trigueiro provided valuable information about environmental issues and other relevant topics.

GOOD WILL — Your name is strongly associated with sustainability. Did

A portrait of André Trigueiro, a man with dark hair and a light blue button-down shirt, smiling and looking towards the camera. He has his arms crossed and is wearing a silver watch on his left wrist. The background is a plain, light color.

“There is no such thing as neutrality in the Universe. For you to do Good you have to get out of your comfort zone and be prepared to achieve something. But sometimes mere omission is enough for you to do badly.”

journalism take you along this path?

André Trigueiro — Getting involved with it was frankly a personal and spiritual choice. In fact, if I were not a journalist . . . I would certainly be engaged in actions the planet urgently requires of us. . . . I would be motivated to build bridges between professional activities and this engagement with a new civilizing ethics that would allow for hope and a chance for Humanity to live on a planet without going short of what is essential for us: good water to drink ,

Priscilla Antunes



Journalist André Trigueiro (R), Globo TV reporter, and Rodrigo de Oliveira, from GOOD WILL magazine.

“I also hope that, contrary to the Rio+20, the COP in Paris has the courage to eliminate subsidies for fossil fuels. . . . I do not want to live in a world that provides subsidies for the worst enemies of the greenhouse effect.”

fertile soil, and breathable air. This risk [of scarcity] is no exaggeration. It is not sensationalism or alarmism. Unfortunately, the current development model puts our species at risk. . . . Any person who is alive and minimally informed about what is happening should realize that there is no time to lose. . . . I sincerely became a better person with this environmental bias, despite my many imperfections and problems, because it made me more solidary and more concerned with carrying out small actions in my day-to-day existence that interfere in the quality of life of the community.

GW — In order to go to your office on the fourth floor you use the stairs. Does this reflect these small actions?

Trigueiro — That is part of it. I would say that these are spiritual exercises. While we are here we need to leave a legacy and that legacy does not necessarily need to be something visible, what someone is noticing; it is what you in your innermost person achieve. This expresses a truth, a conviction that you have built. That is how people remodel themselves and educate themselves for a different world. A better and fairer world begins with us.

GW — Right at the beginning of our talk you mentioned the spiritual factor. How has it helped you along this path?

Trigueiro — When we talk about the environment, we are talking about an integrated totality and a systemic universe, of all parts that are interconnected, interacting, and interdependent. This is a modern science point of view. It is a spiritual view; I mean, when we talk about the integrated totality, to a certain extent that could be a definition of God. I am a Spiritist and in reading the basic works of **Allan Kardec** we see, for example, this perception of the integrated totality. All of us, throughout our successive existences (we Spiritists are reincarnationists), advance through all the kingdoms of Nature. But, look, I am not proselytizing here. It [belief in reincarnation] is an individual matter. Each one of us has the right to believe or not to believe in it. Now, what makes the difference, from the spiritual point of view, is what you practice. It is very possible that in the Spiritist, Catholic, Buddhist, and Muslim heaven there are a lot of people in a privileged situation who did not believe in anything on Earth, but who made all the difference to their peers, the planet, and themselves.

GW — In regard to this global effort, what can the world expect from the 2015 Paris Climate Conference?

Trigueiro — First, what is unique about this conference is that it is the first one that allows countries to make voluntary proposals. We will be able to check the willingness of each nation in doing their part so the planet does not enter the second half of the 21st century with an extremely hostile scenario caused by the temperature rising more than 2°C. The second important point is this: before the Paris conference, China and the United States, which together account for half the

greenhouse gas emissions, already said what they intend to do; that's emblematic. It is very interesting because both are putting pressure on other countries. Third: I think that as from [this event in] Paris, we will be speeding up the process of moving towards a low-carbon economy. This means that the path is open, for example, for the World Trade Organization (WTO) to no longer tolerate a product coming from a country that is not strict about its greenhouse gas emission reductions being sold cheaper because the country is not investing anything in substituting coal, oil, and gas. You will be creating an environment in which products that have a very big carbon footprint will no longer be competitive because they are inefficient. I also hope that, contrary to the Rio+20, the COP in Paris has the courage to eliminate subsidies for fossil fuels. We are spending between US\$ 800 billion and US\$ 1 trillion a year subsidizing a sector that is already profitable. . . . I do not want to live in a world that provides subsidies for the worst enemies of the greenhouse effect. My grandmother used to say something wise, *"You can't make an omelet without breaking the eggs."* The best negotiation is the one in which no one leaves the room fully satisfied. I apologize to those who have not realized that the third millennium is presenting us with an increasingly hostile and more difficult scenario, because we are not facing up to the problems as we should do right now. The world is demanding greater leadership, voluntarism, and altruism. . . . We need to do our part.

GW — In a recent interview you stressed that in the wind power sector there is no crisis. It already accounts for 5 percent of all the energy consumed in Brazil. In 2020, it should be an impressive 10.5 percent. What are the prospects for renewable energy in our country?

Trigueiro — The use of wind power is an international success case. Five years ago no one would have imagined this to be possible. In fact, Brazil surprised both the world and the Brazilians themselves. I became very enthusiastic when I interviewed the CEO of the ONS (National Electricity System Operator), **Hermes Chipp**, who said, *"I've changed my mind about wind power. I was scared about an unstable source, because wind does not blow all the time."* Today he believes that the performance will be even more significant over the next few years. We are witnessing a historic period and Brazil is boldly going after other energy sources that are abundant in our territory. The winds in the Northeast are the best in the world. Those investing in wind farm in this region are impressed with what they call the capacity factor. The global average [of this factor] is 30 percent. . . . On August 12, 2015, the capacity factor of the wind farms in the Northeast was an unbelievable 80 percent! And solar energy is going in the same direction. Last year I went to China and in 2013 to Germany and the United States, where I saw that solar energy was absolutely *booming*. The curious thing is that the best place in Germany for installing a wind farm is the equivalent of the worst place in Brazil. Our potential is incredible!

"When we talk about the environment, we are talking about an integrated totality and a systemic universe, of all parts that are interconnected, interacting, and interdependent. This is a modern science point of view. It is a spiritual view; I mean, when we talk about the integrated totality, to a certain extent that could be a definition of God."

GW — What responsibility does each citizen have with regard to the global goals?

Trigueiro — To consume in a conscientious way. Consumerism worsens the greenhouse gas effect, because the provision of all the products and services requires the emission of greenhouse gases. If I consume moderately, I am slowing down the CO₂ emission. Use energy in a moderate way. Brazilians are already doing this because of our very expensive electricity rates, but it is important to always introduce this into our routine. Favoring public transport as much as possible, or a bicycle when safe, or walking reasonable distances, which is good for the health. We need to value the green areas in the city, because each plant that grows removes or sequesters CO₂ from the atmosphere. And we need to reduce water consumption. We are God’s children living on Earth. This home does not belong to us; we are the tenants. And by the law of tenancy I have to give back the property in perfect condition, at least as I found it. . . . There is no such thing as neutrality in the Universe. For you to do Good you have to get out of your comfort zone and be prepared to achieve something. But sometimes mere omission is enough for you to do badly. We need to make ourselves available for the change and this requires attitude and engagement. Do not be afraid to commit to a cause, because that is what adds flavor to our lives.

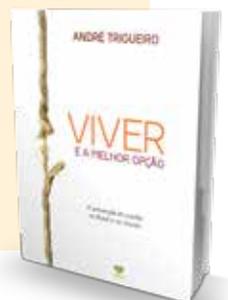
At the end of the interview, André Trigueiro reciprocated the greeting from the President of the LBV, journalist Paiva Netto, with the following message: *“Thank you! Say hello to him for me. We’re in this together. . . . Let’s do our part for a better and fairer world, a sustainable planet.”* ●

FOR LIFE

During *Yellow September*, which is the global movement aimed at raising society’s awareness of the problem of suicide and its consequences, the Super Good Will Communications Network also spoke to journalist André Trigueiro about the issue. He is the author, among other literary works, of *Viver é a melhor opção* [Living is the Best Option], which was launched in 2015.

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 800,000 people take their own lives a year, an average of one case every 40 seconds. In Brazil the issue is also serious. *“When we calculate or compare the absolute numbers, Brazil is already the eighth country in the world in the occurrence of suicide,”* Trigueiro pointed out. He also compared the initiative of the international campaign to the gesture of actress **Cássia Kiss**, who twenty-seven years ago appeared on TV with her breasts showing and taught women how to examine themselves in order to prevent breast cancer. *“The moralists and puritans were scandalized, considering it to be pornography. But public health professionals saw the avalanche of people who started seeking out health centers to prevent themselves from this disease that kills a lot of women in Brazil. This was only possible because the problem was talked about clearly and objectively.”* The same thing happens with suicide, which also according to WHO can be prevented in 90 percent of the cases, because it is associated with diagnosable and treatable pathologies of a mental order, above all depression. For the journalist, one of the best ways of doing this *“is making room in the media to talk about the matter, as is being done here.”* And he adds, *“It does not seem like it, but this simple act of talking about suicide prevention does not exist in the majority of the communication media, because the subject is kept under lock and key. It is a taboo.”*

According to Trigueiro, given the factors indicating risk, among which are a prolonged state of sadness, prostration, or despondency, we need to be alert in order to provide solidary help. That is why he praised the actions of the Valuing Life Center (CVV), to which he donated the copyright of the above-mentioned book. *“Back in 1962 it was the first civil society organization to launch voluntary work providing emotional help and suicide prevention with no political or religious links. The CVV has already taken more than 800,000 phone calls. Its work is phenomenal, because it helps those who are not managing to unburden themselves in society to talk about their problems.”*



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRAZIL AND THE IMPORTANCE OF EFFICIENT AND CLEAN ENERGY

GOOD WILL — How may climate change affect power generation in Brazil?

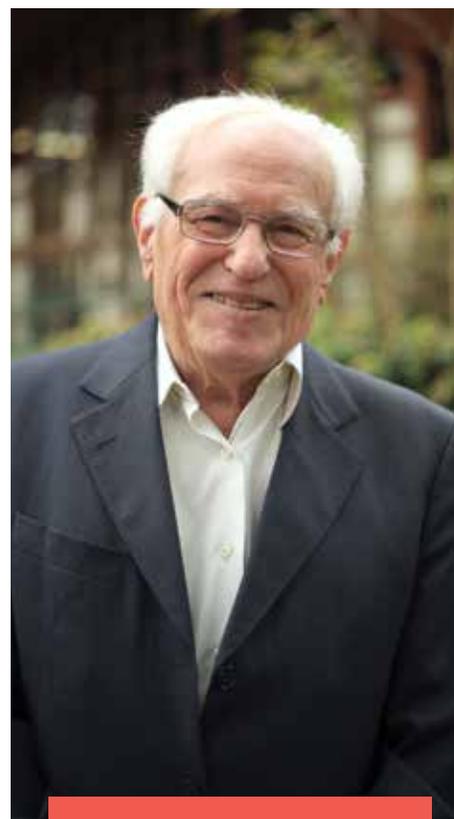
Goldemberg — The rise in the Earth’s temperature is creating more instability in the factors that determine the weather, which causes abnormal rainfall in certain places. That is why extraordinary and unprecedented flooding has hit China and some places in Eastern Europe, while extraordinary droughts has affected other places, like the one we are going through here in Brazil. . . . Because we are having less rain, the reservoirs are not being filled, and some of these hydroelectric power stations have stopped working. Such is the case in the state of São Paulo, where the Porto Primavera Hydroelectric Power Station has practically stopped producing electricity. Many other reservoirs in the Southeast Region are in the same situation. Around 25 percent of the electricity used today in Brazil no longer comes from hydroelectric power stations, but from power stations that burn oil derivatives.

GW — Which sectors in Brazil need to rethink their strategies?

Goldemberg — The main one is power generation, the one of the hydroelectric power stations, to avoid them being substituted by power stations that burn fossil fuels. Another one is the transportation sector, which accounts for around 40 percent of Brazil’s emissions. We need to introduce emission standards because Brazilian vehicles emit more than those used in other countries. We need to adopt measures for modernizing industry, by producing more using less energy, as well as encouraging the use of renewable energy, like wind power, solar energy, and biomass.

GW — Does COP21 enable countries to rethink their economy in a sustainable way?

Goldemberg — It certainly does. Obviously it is easy for rich countries to say this, because they use huge amounts of energy, and saving a little will not make any great difference to them. But there are examples like that of China, which is growing at 7 percent a year and that has noticed that progress that is based on the use of coal and oil creates pollution problems. Expenditure on health is increasing extraordinarily there because of this development model. That is why China is turning to renewable energy. In the past, Brazil showed this by developing hydroelectric power stations. We were an example to the world, with more than 80 percent of our energy matrix being clean and renewable. We have lost this role because of electricity losses and drought. We have to recover it. ●



Vivian R. Ferreira

JOSÉ GOLDEMBERG

WHO HE IS: PhD in Physics, professor and Chairman of the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP).

“Progress that is based on the use of coal and oil creates pollution problems. Expenditure on health is increasing extraordinarily . . . because of this development model. That is why China is turning to renewable energy.”



SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC POLICIES

HEALTH, AIR POLLUTION, AND ECONOMICS

GOOD WILL — Is air pollution the same in all urban centers?

Dr. Paulo Saldiva — No. It changes from city to city and, just for a change, there is greater air pollution in the poorest countries. . . . An old coal-fired thermoelectric power station does not die. It is actually dismantled and taken to countries with less purchasing power, in other words, there is a technological lag. We see this type of strategy a lot in Brazil as well, when a bus that circulates in the city of São Paulo in the captive fleet after ten years is sold to other municipalities because it can no longer circulate in that city. It shows that the lower the environmental awareness and the level of organization of society, the more we end up accepting things based only on the business equation.

GW — How can we escape from this immediatist vision? Are there any successful initiatives that take ecological awareness into account?

Dr. Saldiva — A classic example of this comes from the mayor of Dublin, capital city of Ireland, which is one of the biggest producers of coal in the world. He substituted coal (which pollutes more) for gas for heating houses in the city. There was a huge outcry, but for each pound invested in changing the energy matrix he gained eight pounds in health care in the following year. In what business investment in any area can you invest one and gain eight in a year? Health co-benefit should guide climate change policies and this is not going to be discussed at COP21. Brazil has already tried in two editions of COP, but it was always a minority vote. . . . There is no moral, ethical, or humanitarian argument that justifies the loss of millions of lives in the name of any business whatsoever.

GW — What diseases are caused by air pollution?

Dr. Saldiva — All diseases caused by smoke and that are displayed on cigarette packs are also caused by air pollution: lung and bladder cancer, myocardial infarction, chronic respiratory problems, rhinitis, sinusitis, low birth weight, and premature birth. . . . In São Paulo, we smoke between four and five cigarettes a day. I did not want to smoke that. . . . The environmental authority has no strength [to combat the problem]; it loses out to the economic sector. The challenge is to draw up integrated and sustainable public policies and make quality of human health their main objective. While everyone thinks within their very own box it will not work. ●

PAULO SALDIVA

WHO HE IS: He is a pathologist, professor, and Chief of the Laboratory of Experimental Air Pollution of the University of São Paulo (USP).

“Health co-benefit should guide climate change policies and this is not going to be discussed at COP21. . . . There is no moral, ethical, or humanitarian argument that justifies the loss of millions of lives in the name of any business whatsoever.”

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL PROTAGONISM

GOOD WILL — What is FazINOVA's proposal?

Bel Pesce — It is a very different type of school. We help people of all ages fulfill all kinds of dreams. There are various courses presenting tools and content that can help transform ideas into real projects, encouraging leadership, self-knowledge, productivity, negotiation, vision, initiative, and creativity.

GW — What is necessary for launching a project?

Bel Pesce — It is essential to have perseverance, because things do not work out right the first time round. It is always more complicated than you imagine. You need to be determined. Anyone who wants to become the protagonist of their own life has to be resilient, because there are a lot of steps and challenges along the way.

GW — How can entrepreneurship help with the global challenge of sustainable progress?

Bel Pesce — I believe that an entrepreneur is someone who looks at the world, understands the demands, and develops products or services that meet those needs. Sustainability is a real need. It can be an important pillar for anyone who is looking for an opportunity, something to work with, something that has a meaningful impact on people's lives, generating many ideas for a business that can add to what we need in the world. . . . Many of the sustainable challenges have to do with the inappropriate use of resources and this can be changed. This is an issue that requires awareness-raising, examples, and new solutions.

GW — What new practices introduced by companies have contributed to a more balanced relationship between human beings and nature?

Bel Pesce — I have seen sustainability ambassadors in companies. And when I talk about sustainability, I am talking about all its aspects, not only regarding nature. It is about resources, even the use of employee time. I was at a conference . . . and there was an ambassador who said that this *"is no longer a differential. Customers want to see this."* These are practices we are creating, from ensuring that products that are not 100 percent perfect are donated to really having a greater interaction with nature in order not to waste resources. The company has to be sustainable on all levels. ●



Vivian R. Ferreira

BEL PESCE

WHO SHE IS: Entrepreneur and founder of FazINOVA, a school for entrepreneurs.

"Anyone who wants to become the protagonist of their own life has to be resilient, because there are a lot of steps and challenges along the way."



JOSÉ ANTONIO MARENGO

WHO HE IS: Climatologist, meteorologist, and Head of the Research Division of the National Center for Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters (CEMADEN), which is linked to the Secretariat for Research and Development Policies and Programs (SEPED), of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI).

“According to NASA, the first half of 2015 was the hottest in the last fifty years. The winters have been noticeably hotter and we are adapting without noticing it.”

CLIMATOLOGY

WEATHER EXTREMES AND WATER CRISIS

GOOD WILL — Climate change is one of the major topics at COP21. How does the population see it?

José Marengo — According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the first half of 2015 was the hottest in the last fifty years. The winters have been noticeably hotter and we are adapting without noticing it. . . . We need to make efforts so that global warming does not exceed 2°C, so that there is as little impact as possible: the melting of polar ice caps, which may lead to sea level rising that will affect coastal areas; the impact on biodiversity in the Amazon, in the Cerrado, and fields; tropical diseases that may become more frequent; and energy [electricity], which is likely to become more expensive. . . . The main cause [of this warming] is the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases, among them carbon dioxide.

GW — What is the role of the Amazon in the water crisis?

José Marengo — We have notes, not scientific research, showing that the deforestation of the Amazon is the cause of the drought in the southeast of Brazil, but this is not 100 percent. It would be an indicator of climate change if it [this drought] happened every summer for thirty or forty years. The rainfall in the drought region (São Paulo and Serra da Cantareira) comes from various sources: from the Amazon, from Atlantic Ocean breezes, and from cold fronts. In December 2013 and in the summer of 2014, a bubble of hot air was formed over this entire region. It was like a wall, a block. Cold fronts were unable to penetrate [the barrier] and moved south. The same occurred with the breezes. The humidity that came from the Amazon did not reach the southeast either.

GW — Will the water crisis in the Southeast continue over the next few years?

José Marengo — It is difficult to predict because normally the INMET [National Meteorology Institute] and the CEMADEN make seasonal weather forecasts and [analyze] what it is going to be like in three months’ time. . . . We are waiting for the first cold front that can determine the start of the rainy season. It is too early to say if the drought will continue or not, but even so, filling the Cantareira [system] would require a lot of rain, double the normal volume. Even if it rains normally, it will take five years for it to recover.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTING IN RENEWABLE SOURCES

GOOD WILL — *Is the energy sector increasing its greenhouse gas emissions?*

Bárbara Rubim — Today it is the second largest source of greenhouse gases in Brazil, second only to soil use, which is responsible for most of the deforestation. But some studies show that over the next thirty years it is going to be the largest emitter we shall have. Therefore, the energy sector plays a key role in climate change.

GW — *Which renewable energy sources are most viable in Brazil?*

Bárbara Rubim — Apart from hydroelectric power stations, which are renewable but not sustainable because of all the consequences they generate in Indigenous and riverbank communities in the Amazon, for example, there are other renewable sources, such as wind power, solar energy, and biomass, and Brazil is extremely rich in all of them. Over the last four years, we have seen growth in wind power in our energy matrix, but solar energy, which is an abundant source in the country—no one doubts it is a *“tropical country blessed [by God and beautiful] by nature”*—and that could be generating electricity in the homes of all Brazilians, is still forgotten and ignored. . . . Greenpeace is working with a target of 100 percent renewable energy in our energy matrix by 2050. This is technically possible. The example of Germany is remarkable, because the best place in that country for the use of solar energy is 20 percent worse than the worst place in Brazil. Even so, ten million Germans benefit from this source of energy, while Brazil has just beaten its record of 700 systems installed—such a big difference.

GW — *What is the main role of civil society at this moment in time?*

Bárbara Rubim — The main role of Brazilian society is, in fact, that of following the negotiations that are taking place in the world and the official reports of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—which is preparing our INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution)—, and also to pressure government to be ambitious in establishing this target. We can no longer believe we have no power to change, because we certainly do have it. ●



Vivian R. Ferreira

BÁRBARA RUBIM

WHO SHE IS: Greenpeace Brazil Climate and Energy campaigner.

“Solar energy—which is an abundant source in the country . . . and that could be generating electricity in the homes of all Brazilians—is still forgotten and ignored.”



SUELÍ PERIOTTO

WHO SHE IS: Supervisor of the Pedagogy of Affection and the Ecumenical Citizen Pedagogy. She holds a Master's degree in Education and is currently pursuing a Doctorate degree also in Education from PUC-SP. She is also a conference speaker and host of the *Educação em Debate* [Education on Focus] program on the Super Good Will Radio Network.

“It is necessary to invest in the development of the intellect without forgetting that we are all beings with a mind and soul.”

EDUCATION

EDUCATING PLANETARY CITIZENS

The teaching method of the Legion of Good Will (LBV), devised by educator **José de Paiva Netto**, President of the Organization, is comprised of the Pedagogy of Affection (directed at children up to the age of 10) and the Ecumenical Citizen Pedagogy (starting at the age of 11). Its concept points to an education in which all the subjects on the school curriculum are combined with spiritual, ethical, and ecumenical values.

To apply this unique approach, as proposed decades ago by the creator of this pedagogical line, educators of the LBV's teaching network developed the MAPREI (Learning Method through Rational-Emotional-Intuitive Research), a methodology that proposes six action stages in the entire syllabus of basic education. The purpose of this facilitating educational tool is to guarantee greater involvement of children and young people during classes, making them co-participants in their own learning process. This is achieved by way of the attentive mediation of educators and other professionals, whether during formal education or recreational-pedagogical activities.

According to MAPREI, students are not mere listeners. During their academic journey, children and young people are motivated to research, discuss, and carry out actions that can bring about positive changes in society.

Because our students live in situation of social vulnerability, they are encouraged to participate in projects that help improve the structure of the places and surroundings where they live. Thus, solutions for the challenging issues of their community come up, which also benefit their families. This becomes even more evident



in the final years of basic education when these young people are preparing for an important step in their academic lives: entering higher education. It is at this moment that we notice the result of the complete education they received at the LBV from a very early age, which is based on values of an all-encompassing Ecumenical Spirituality

The applicability of this innovative educational concept is marked by the unique approach proposed by Paiva Netto that allies *“Brain and Heart,”* for it is necessary to invest in the development of the intellect without forgetting that we are all beings with a mind and soul that need spiritual comfort; in the words of the LBV’s president, we need to have *“a view beyond the intellect.”*

Teachers from the Legion of Good Will’s schools carry out researches with the students and hold discussions on topics that are part of an all-encompassing Ecumenical Spirituality curriculum that permeates the Organization’s teaching proposal of integrating development (feelings) with the indispensable information (intellect) in order to develop the students’ biopsychosocial spirit. The most important thing is that these actions have a great impact and they can be replicated, which makes the learning process even more enriching and participative, yielding good results for society. ●



IN HARMONY WITH THE YOUTH WORLD

We list below some of the topics that are often discussed in the *“Convivência”* (Living Together) classes in the LBV’s schools. The students do research on these subjects and promote debates that do not criticize others, but highlight the need to care for the body and Spirit of each one for the development of a healthy youth who are ready to implement changes that will benefit society as a whole.



Preventing gender violence



Nature conservation and sustainable development



Fighting against child and adolescent sex tourism (this theme was chosen due to major international events that Brazil hosts)



The impact of food waste



Critical analysis of video games in general



Fighting against diabetes in children and adolescents, anorexia, bulimia, and other health disorders caused by being underweight or by obesity



Some of the nursery school children at the Jesus Super Day Care Center in the wooded garden of the Good Will Educational Complex in São Paulo learning about the variety of fruit and flowers.



Wlivan R. Ferreira

LBV

AND THE ENVIRONMENT



LEILA MARCO

The Legion of Good Will (LBV) is part of the group of organizations that in the 1960s already perceived the imminent risk of serious environmental and social crises because of the often selfish behavior of human beings in their anxiety to become rich at any cost. In order to help change this mentality, the LBV has been working towards a Solidary Altruistic Ecumenical Society* since its origin, a formula conceived to review the current production and consumption paradigm, which is already exhausting natural resources. The Organization is always betting on the transformation that comes through Love and True Fraternity as the source of understanding and the lever for public policies on sustainable development and social inclusion. *“In a society that is constantly threatened by destruction we should bear in mind that every day, because of the fall of the barriers of space and time, those living on Earth must convince themselves that they form the immense family called Humanity,”* affirms the President of the Legion of Good Will, José de Paiva Netto. Next, find out more about some of the main actions of the LBV on this path to awareness.

***Solidary Altruistic Ecumenical Society** — A concept that Paiva Netto has been defending for decades and which he reiterated during the 1st International Congress of the Fellow Workers of God (which took place on May 1, 1983, in the Botafogo Soccer and Rowing Club in Rio de Janeiro) and that has been published in several press organs in Brazil and abroad.

LBV'S CAMPAIGN WINS INTERNATIONAL AWARD

During the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, better known as the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, the Organization launched the campaign “*Human beings are animals too. Protect the Brazilian children.*” The response from society was immediate. With the support from the media and the engagement of almost 100 Brazilian celebrities, the initiative was a great success. Its main objective was to call attention to the urgent need to invest in the future of the greatest exponents of Nature: children. From them it is expected that a better world be built through an Education for Peace and a mentality that favors environmental conservation.

The campaign, created by the advertising agency DPZ, won the Gold Lion Award at the International Advertising Festival in Cannes/France, and the Golden Rooster Award at the Gramado Festival, in Brazil, both in 1993.

Also two decades ago, in a pioneering way, the Organization warned of the fact that the debate about the environmental issue would have to include the economic and social pillars, because it is impracticable to discuss sustainability and taking care of the environment without considering the urgent need to take so many people out of extreme poverty from all over the Earth.

At Rio+20, the LBV hosted a discussion panel involving several speakers, which had a great repercussion at the event.



LBV'S RECOMMENDATIONS

In various UN international events, the LBV has contributed with important documents and publications in several languages and handed to Heads of State, ministerial advisers, and representatives from civil society. It is worth highlighting the magazines: *Solidary Society*, *Peace for the Millennium*, *Globalization of Fraternal Love*, *GOOD WILL Women*, *GOOD WILL Education*, and *GOOD WILL Sustainable Development 2015*. This last one was sent to the High-Level Segment of the UN Economic and Social Council, held in July, in New York, USA. Read more about the meeting on page 40.

SOLIDARY SOCIETY NETWORK

The LBV also collaborated with the fulfillment of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is already supporting the new post-2015 development agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), through the articulation of various social actors. It disseminates information by promoting meetings and workshops in cities in Latin America and Europe. This series of activities originated the Solidary Society Network, a movement that has cooperated at the regional level for an extensive multi-stakeholder operation in favor of sustainable and integrated development.

LBV AT THE UN

In order to develop social inclusion and sustainable development programs and projects, the LBV establishes partnerships with agents of the main sectors of society (government, companies that are socially and environmentally responsible, international agencies, academia, community associations, and other civil society organizations). The participants of this type of initiative commonly have a spirit of cooperation and a commitment to solidarity and to the well-being of their fellow men.

The Legion of Good Will became member of the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) in 1994. In 1999, it was the first Brazilian organization to obtain general consultative status at the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), to which it was voted unanimously in a meeting that had representatives from 28 Member States. With this status, the LBV has the right to participate in the ECOSOC meetings and contribute to debates on all topics of the UN's interest in New York (USA), Geneva (Switzerland), and Vienna (Austria). With its experience of more than six decades in several areas of society and with an international scope, the LBV has fraternally advocated for the recommendations on international public policies. In 2000, it became a member of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO), whose headquarters is in Vienna.



Photos: Archive GW

In Geneva, Switzerland, during the 2011 High-Level Segment the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, received from the LBV's representative, Danilo Parmegiani, the Organization's special publication for the event, the *GOOD WILL Education* magazine.



In 2012, during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Rajendra Pachauri, then Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Nobel Peace Prize winner, received the *GOOD WILL* magazine published especially for the event, from the hands of Rosana Bertolin.



The LBV constantly holds and coordinates meetings and debates during the events of the United Nations, among which the *Constructive Cooperation* thematic panel at the Rio+20 (photo), which was held with the support of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA). Businesspeople, authorities, and delegations from several countries gathered to discuss the bases of sustainable development and in what way multi-stakeholder partnerships can help drive it forward.



Archive GW

SOLIDARY MOBILIZATIONS

By Paiva Netto's initiative, in the 1980s and 1990s a series of public mobilization acts for the awareness of the need to conserve the environment were carried out. From the North to the South of Brazil, Legionnaires of Goodwill from different generations took to the streets the ideals of the campaign *"The Destruction of Nature is the Extinction of the Human Race,"* which the LBV still runs today.



Archive GW

BIODIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Since 1960, the Legion of Good Will's Alzira Zarur Community Center for Social Assistance in Glorinha, Brazil, has been one of the Organization's model units. Constructed on a large area, the complex serves as a place of strong solidarity and ecological preservation. Over the decades Paiva Netto enlarged and carried out extensive modernization in the place. It has become the point of reference in the work of social inclusion associated with environmental education; a place in which people learn to relate in a more constructive and harmonious way with Nature. Around 60 percent of the property is composed of native forest and species from reforestation.

In the area reserved for the solidary activities of the community center, the programs that stand out are the *Children: The Future in the Present!* (which assists girls and boys from ages 6 to 12) and the *Learning and Interaction Program* (for adolescents from ages 12 to 17). Through these social and educational work, hundreds of children and young people have the opportunity of attending cultural workshops (music, art, etc.) and working with the resources of Nature and recyclable material. They participate in recreational activities, have Ecumenical Culture classes, and learn about organic agriculture (vegetable gardening, fruit orchards, and farming) as well.



Vivian R. Ferreira



Vivian R. Ferreira

GREENER CITIES

In the Organization's social and educational units (schools, community centers for social assistance, and homes for the elderly) the president of the LBV is concerned about creating spaces for vegetable and flower gardens that are adequately served with ventilation, light, and beauty in an attempt to harmonize Nature and concrete. This initiative awakens in students and those assisted the need to care for the environment.



João Preda



Tatiane Oliveira



Vinicius Ramão



CHILD PROTAGONISM

Exercising planetary citizenship right from the early years of infancy: this is how the Legion of Good Will has been working with children. In 2008, during the LBV's 5th International Forum of the Little Soldiers of God in cities in Brazil and other countries in South America, the United States, and Portugal, these kids were able to make suggestions and debate the topic "The Planet Earth is my Home." The main objective of the initiative was to make new generations aware of the urgency of looking after the environment.



Archive GW



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SOCIAL TECHNOLOGIES

The search for a balance between environmental protection and socio-economic progress has been guiding the activities of the Legion of Good Will for decades and was the main focus of the work of the 5th Solidary Society Network Multi-Stakeholder Forum — 2nd Innovation Fair, held between March 4 and 19, 2008, in cities in Brazil and Argentina. Promoted by the LBV, the series of meetings led to an exchange of experiences and the disclosure of best practices. The result provided information for the report that was prepared and presented with recommendations during the ECOSOC High-Level Segment between June 30 and July 3 of that same year at the UN Headquarters in New York, when the LBV shared the best practices of more than 1,600 organizations from Latin America to the UN.

The initiative was supported by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA) and received the support and stamp of approval of the UN Information Center for Brazil (UNIC Rio). The series of events dealt with new social technologies for themes such as conservation and forest management, sustainable development, climate change, water resources, health, environment, environmental education, and solid waste.



João Piedra

Archive GW



Paulo Albino



Beatriz Christina



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YOUTH ACTIVISM

Since its foundation (1950) the LBV has believed that young people are the agents of Peace and socio-environmental transformation. Among the initiatives undertaken in this sense the highlight is the permanent forum of debates and actions in which subjects associated with the human beings' progress and their Eternal Spirit are contemplated. In a series of meetings from June 2007 to June 2008, young people discussed in depth the theme "To Love the Earth is to Protect the Future!" This issue was taken by the youth of the LBV to a variety of segments of Brazilian and world society and its highlight was on 6/28/2008 with the 33rd International Forum of the Ecumenical Youth of the Goodwill of God.

At the occasion, the paths for achieving sustainable development in a practical way were debated based on four propositions of the LBV's president: "The Destruction of Nature is the Extinction of the Human Race;" "Progress Without Destruction;" "The Economy of Spiritual and Human Solidarity;" and "The Globalization of Fraternal Love."

GOOD WILL MEDIA FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE BODY AND THE SPIRIT

Transmitting a message of Peace and Fraternity that is based on universal values exemplified by Jesus, the Ecumenical Christ, the Divine Statesman, has been a commitment of the Legion of Good Will since its early days (at the end of the 1940s). To spread this and other noble ideals, the President of the LBV, José de Paiva Netto, created the Super Good Will Communications Network (comprised of radio and TV stations, websites, and publications). The Good Will media produces content that prioritizes awareness-building of human beings with regard to their fellow men and women and the environment in which they live, so that a Culture of Peace and sustainable development can be fostered through an effective change of attitude. Because it also believes that quality communication helps when it comes to building a better world, it encourages its listeners, viewers, and readers to adopt healthier and more ecologically responsible habits. Among the attractions on the Boa Vontade TV is the program *Biosfera* [Biosphere], which is hosted by **Jully Anne** (photo). It airs more than 18 hours of socio-environmental preservation actions programming each month.

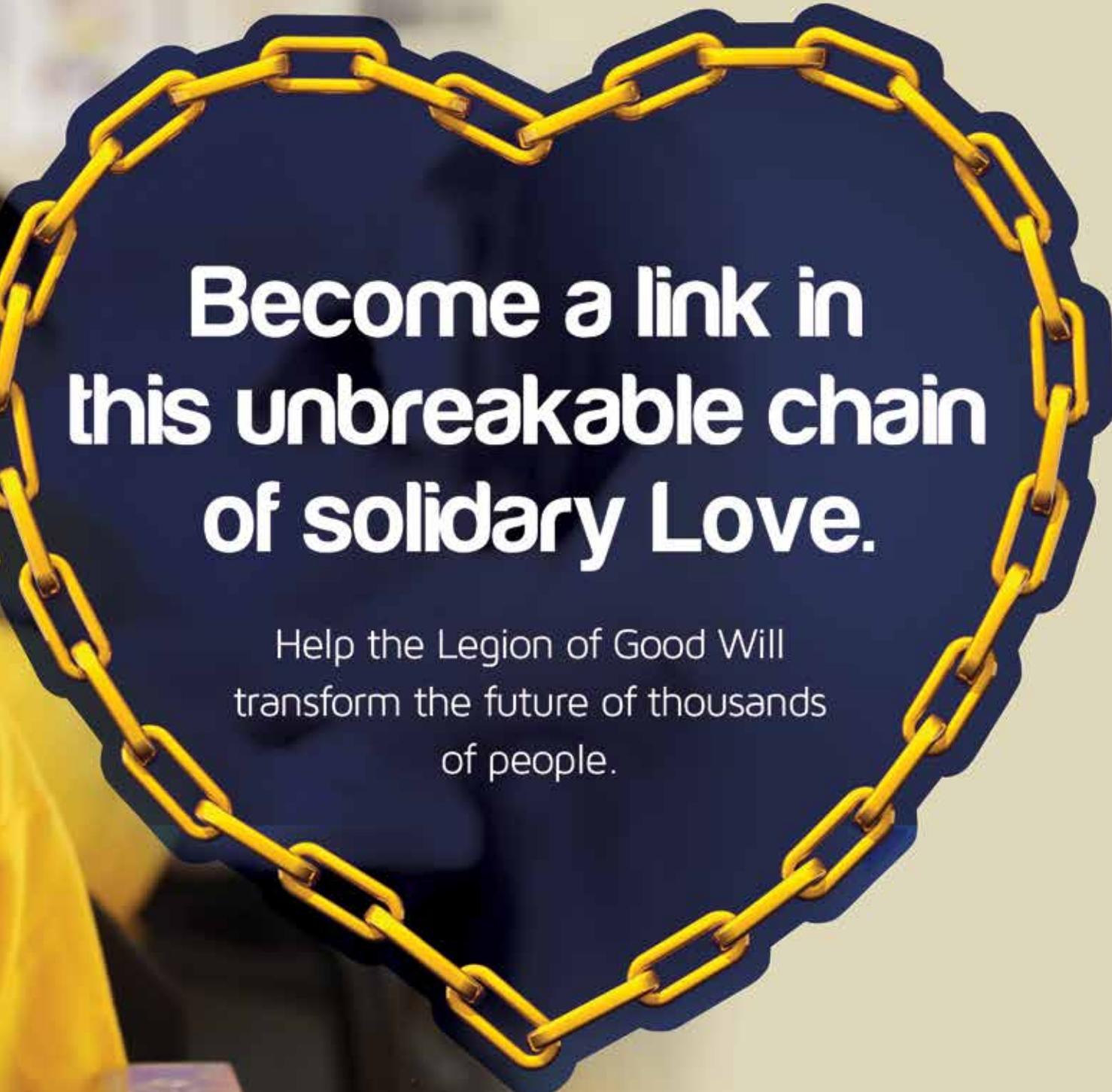


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Legion of Good Will
Legião da Boa-Vontade



UN Photo/Cia Pak

LBV IS INVITED TO UNITED NATIONS HISTORIC SUMMIT

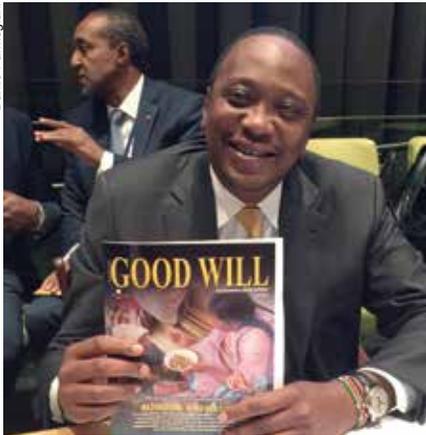
EDITORIAL STAFF

The LBV was the only Brazilian civil society organization to attend panel on poverty

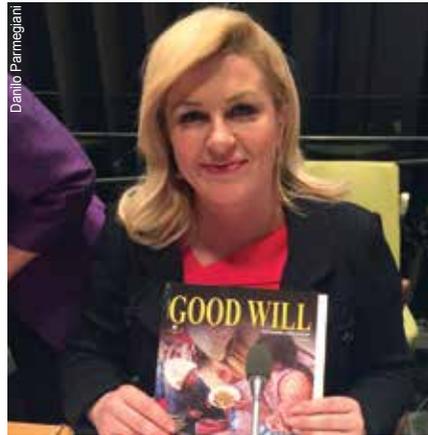
From September 25-27, 2015, the United Nations (UN) held one of its most important meetings: the Sustainable Development Summit. During the event, which took place in the organization's Headquarters in New York/USA, new global goals were adopted by the UN's 193 Member States.

The Legion of Good Will was invited to attend the summit among thousands of civil society organizations from all over the world. The choice was due to the

international relevance of the LBV's work in the social and educational areas and because of its important contributions to the preparatory processes for formulating the document entitled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." On the first day of the meeting, the LBV participated in the interactive dialogue on combating poverty, one of the six that were part of the event's official program. This important debate had the support of organizations from 50 countries, among them the



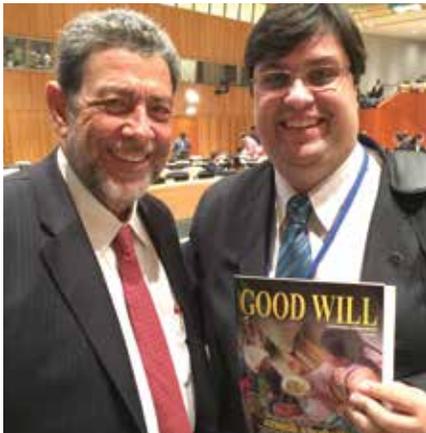
The President of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta, holds the GOOD WILL Sustainable Development 2015 magazine that he received at the UN event.



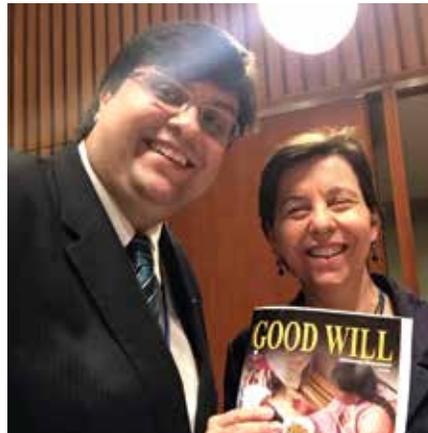
The LBV's special publication was also received by the President of Croatia, Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, during the UN Summit.



The Legion of Good Will's recommendations are handed to the Prime Minister of Slovenia, Miro Cerar (R), by the LBV's representative, Danilo Parmegiani.



The Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ralph Gonsalves (L), received the LBV's publication.



The Brazilian Minister of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger, Tereza Campello, with the Legion of Good Will's magazine.



The LBV's representative hands Vladimir Cuk (R), North American actor and Internet entrepreneur, the GOOD WILL Sustainable Development 2015 magazine.

LBV, representing Brazil. It was also attended by experts on the issue, among them North American businessman and philanthropist **Bill Gates**.

The LBV also presented Heads of State, government representatives, and authorities with a message from its President, José de Paiva Netto, entitled "Altruism — a Revolution," published in the GOOD WILL Sustainable Development 2015 magazine. In the text he writes, "A country's development, when most threatened by violence,

cannot do without a philanthropic spirit, therefore humanitarian, allied with a spirit of honest justice and a competent administration."

According to the United Nations, the above-mentioned agenda will serve as the launch pad for action by the international community to end extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and combat global climate change and its impacts. The proposal contains the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets. ●



A MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT
OF THE LBV TO
THE PARTICIPANTS
OF THE UN
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SUMMIT 2015



UN Photo/ Eskinder Bebebe



THE PLANET'S POST-2015 CHALLENGES

LBV presents its recommendations to world leaders at United Nations annual meeting

JÉSSICA BOTELHO

Since they were established in September 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have contributed to saving the lives of millions of people worldwide and improving the conditions in which they find themselves. This is evident from the 2015 report on the Millennium Goals, from which the United Nations Secretary-General, **Ban Ki-moon**, presented information

and analyses at the High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)—held between July 6-10 in New York. It is proven that with specific intervention, solid strategies, adequate resources, and political support, even the poorest countries can make truly significant progress.

With the support from 191 nations, the UN

adopted the MDGs to combat extreme poverty and other social ills. As the deadline for achieving them comes to an end, the international organization has been working closely with governments, civil society, and other partners. The idea is to take advantage of the momentum created by the MDGs to continue with the work, drawing up an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Among the seventeen new goals to be achieved, there is one that specifically supports gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. This topic is gaining more and more relevance given the global challenges we face: 35 percent of all women have suffered some type of physical or sexual violence according to information from the World Health Organization (WHO).

In a speech broadcast via videoconference at the opening of the meeting, Ban Ki-moon expressed the UN's concern regarding the new goals: *"We cannot allow hard-won gains to be reversed."*

The South Korean ambassador, **Oh Joon**, Vice President of ECOSOC, drew everyone's attention to the need of change in consciousness in order to achieve the new goals over the next fifteen years. *"If we want to give the final touch to and implement a universal, transformational, and people-centered agenda, we need to change our mind-sets. . . . An integrated agenda will require an integrated vision, particularly at the conceptual level of policy-making. . . . We are on the verge of creating an exceptional deed. Let us get it right."*

In a ministerial statement, the council committed to setting a new set of sustainable targets that are inclusive. *"We, the Ministers, are committed to establishing a strong, universal, ambitious, inclusive, and people-centered post-2015 development agenda*

"I am confident that we can deliver on our shared responsibility to end poverty, leave no one behind, and create a world of dignity for all."

BAN KI-MOON
UN Secretary-General



UN Photo/Rick Bajomase



Adriana Rocha



Adriana Rocha

that will build on the foundations laid and experiences gained by the Millennium Development Goals, complete the unfinished business and respond to new challenges," the document outlines.

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

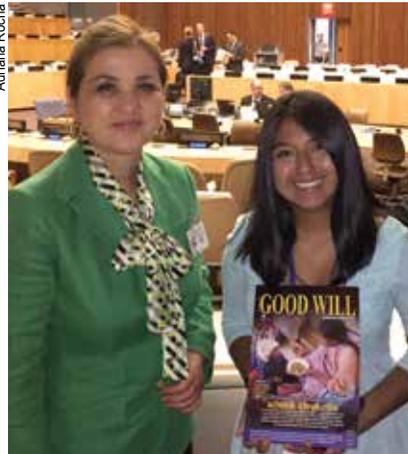
In order to fulfill these goals the UN Economic and Social Council relies on the effective support of non-governmental organizations. With the practical experience they have on daily duties, these entities share their good practices in contribution to these targets. Among these NGOs is the Legion of Good Will, with general consultative status with ECOSOC since 1999, which participates every year in the council's High-Level Segment. The LBV's recommendations

The President of Liberia, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, is greeted by the LBV's team at the ECOSOC High-Level Segment and was presented with a copy of the **GOOD WILL Sustainable Development 2015** magazine in English.



Adriana Rocha

The President of Zimbabwe and the African Union (AU), Robert Mugabe (L), talking to Danilo Parmegiani, from the LBV, who gave him a copy of the Organization's special publication.



Adriana Rocha

The Vice Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan, Damira Niyazalieva (L), receives the LBV's magazine from Amanda Vieira.



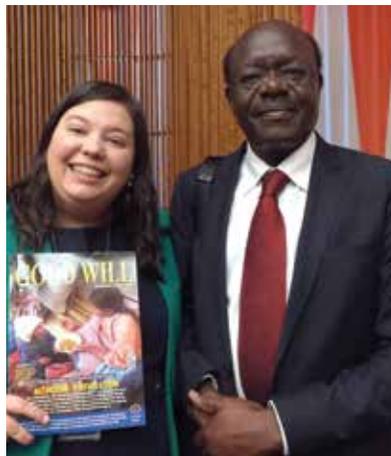
Felipe Duarte

The Minister of Social Affairs of Bahrain, Faeqa Bent Saeed Essaleh, with the GOOD WILL Sustainable Development 2015 magazine in English.



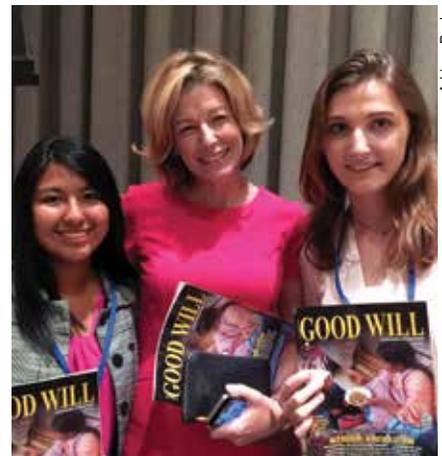
Danilo Parmegiani

The Minister for the Advancement of Women and Gender of Burkina Faso, Bibiane Ouedraogo-Boni (R), with the Legion of Good Will's publication in French. Next to her, Adriana Rocha from the LBV.



Amanda Vieira

The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Mukhisa Kituyi, receives the LBV's publication.



Adriana Rocha

The LBV's message to the conference is also presented to the BBC correspondent and anchor in New York, Laura Trevelyan (C). Next to her, Amanda Vieira and Catherine Murray from the LBV.



Download the free app of the **GOOD WILL Sustainable Development 2015** magazine

Spanish
English



French
Portuguese

presented at these events are based on its actions of almost seven decades.

In addition to actively taking part in the series of meetings that comprise this important event, the LBV addressed the authorities present in the UN's plenary session. On July 9, the Organization's representative at the United Nations, **Danilo Parmegiani**, talked about the work the LBV carries out. The statement was broadcast live worldwide via the UN Radio and TV. Mr. Parmegiani also emphasized

Adriana Rocha



The Minister of Social Action and National Solidarity of Burkina Faso, Nicole Angéline Zan-Yelemou (C), and the Minister of Labor, Vocational Training, and Youth of Burkina Faso, Salifou Dembélé (R), receive the LBV's magazine.

Neison Jarrin



The Minister of Social Development of Costa Rica, Carlos Alvarado Quesada (L), holding the LBV's publication especially prepared for the conference.

Felipe Duarte



The former Prime Minister of Australia, Julia Gillard, talks to the LBV's representative.

Adriana Rocha



The Minister of Forestry, Fisheries, and Sustainable Development of Belize, Lisel Alamilla, holding a copy of the LBV's recommendations.



The Director of Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Angola, Margarida Izata (C), with Sâmara Caruso and Felipe Duarte from the LBV.

Amanda Vieira

“It was very good to know that the LBV is willing and determined to share its ideas with the world. . . . People from all over the world are equal. What they need is union and determination to achieve their goals.”

MARGARIDA IZATA

Director of Multilateral Affairs of the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

the strength of civil society and the role of education as the main tool for achieving the post-2015 goals. Such education must be more efficient and prepare full and solidary citizens. During the occasion, he invited all participants to read the GOOD WILL *Sustainable Development 2015* magazine (available in Portuguese, Spanish, English, and French), which was specially prepared for the event (see information on how to download the publication on page 42).

Reproduction GW



Danilo Parmegiani, LBV's representative at the United Nations, addresses the participants of the UN plenary session about the Organization's work. The oral statement was broadcast live on UN Radio and TV. Watch it here: <http://goo.gl/q6AnwE>



Valter Júnior

From left to right, the representative from ABONG, Sérgio Andrade; the Executive Coordinator of the *Cidades Sustentáveis* program, Maurício Broinizi; the Executive Director of the GPA Institute, Dary Bacellar; mediator Daniel Guimarães from the LBV; the Chief of the UN's NGO Branch, Alberto Padova; the LBV's representative at the UN, Danilo Parmegiani; the dean of Zumbi dos Palmares University, José Vicente; and the Executive Secretary of the *Nós Podemos* national movement, Rodrigo Loures.

CITIZENSHIP

Beyond Borders

In an official visit to Brazil, the chief of the NGO Branch of UN/DESA participates in the 12th Solidary Society Network Multi-Stakeholder Forum hosted by the **LBV**.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Mr. **Alberto Padova**, Chief of the NGO Branch of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), officially visited Brazil at the end of July. On the occasion, he participated in the 12th Solidary Society Network Multi-Stakeholder Forum at the invitation of the Legion of Good

Will. The purpose of the event was to ensure that the local community debated the commitments and action plans agreed on a global level through UN conferences. Its edition in São Paulo was broadcast by Boa Vontade TV and Super Good Will Radio Network. Spokespeople from the private sector and Third Sector discussed the fundamental role of civil society in the effective

compliance with the post-2015 agenda—the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They expressed their respective opinions on the topic and obtained more information about the social and economic effects resulting from climate change.

The forum’s round table was also attended by **Rodrigo Loures**, National Executive Secretary of the *Nós Podemos* [We Can] movement; **Sérgio Andrade**, representative of the Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ABONG); **Maurício Broinizi**, Executive Coordinator of the *Cidades Sustentáveis* [Sustainable Cities] program; **Dary Bacellar**, Executive Director of the GPA Institute; **Danilo Parmegiani**, LBV’s representative at the United Nations; and **José Vicente**, dean of the Zumbi dos Palmares University.

In his opening statement, Mr. Padova emphasized that three important meetings this year will determine how Humanity should work to promote dignity, equality, justice, shared prosperity, and well-being for all while protecting the environment. They consist of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in July in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development 2015, which took place in September in New York, United States,

when the SDGs were formally adopted by the 193 Member States of the UN; and the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21), held from November 30 to December 11, in Paris, France. In this respect, he said that, *“After the Millennium Development Goals that were set between 2000 and 2015, this new agenda will be our main driving force for the next fifteen years. So, we feel that we really are the first generation that can end poverty and the last one that can avoid the worst effects of climate change. That’s why this is the time for real action to transform our world.”*

A VIEW BEYOND THE INTELLECT

He took advantage of his visit to Brazil to see first-hand the work carried out by the Legion of Good Will in its Educational Center and Social Service Center in Rio de Janeiro and in the Good Will Educational Complex in São Paulo. In these units he learned about the innovative educational line created by the Organization’s President, journalist, radio broadcaster, and educator José de Paiva Netto. This proposal, comprised of the Pedagogy of Affection and the Ecumenical Citizen Pedagogy, is applied in all the LBV’s service network in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Portugal, the United States, and Uruguay.



Watch the special edition of the LBV’s 12th Solidary Society Network Multi-Stakeholder Forum divided into four parts and broadcast by Boa Vontade TV.



LBV HOLDS MEETING AT OAB-SP (1) The President of the São Paulo section of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB-SP), Marcos da Costa (L), and Alberto Padova. (2) The President of the Third Sector Law Commission of the OAB-SP, Lúcia Bludeni (L), also participated in the meeting together with representatives from the LBV.



Vivian R. Ferreira

Mr. Alberto Padova (C) and LBV's representatives with the Goodwill Instrumentalist Group and the Ecumenical Children and Youth Choir, of the Good Will Educational Complex, located in São Paulo (Brazil).

In an interview to GOOD WILL magazine, the chief of the UN's NGO Branch highlighted the good results achieved by the LBV's teaching line. *"I am very pleased to be able to witness in person the wonderful work that the Legion [of Good Will] is doing, but also to see that the work that you do is not only focused on the basic academic education of the kids, but also a much more holistic approach that includes the well-being of the children, starting basically at newborn, but also the entire family. So, I think that is a very powerful recipe, which is obviously very successful from what I can see. The approach that I see being promoted by the LBV is really an approach that goes beyond the academic intellectual to a much broader ideal that really is at the basis of a well-rounded individual, which can then be an important contributor to the well-being of the society because it's also focused on very important principles that are the*

basis of a healthy and productive society," he said.

Mr. Padova also declared: *"The project that I visited in Rio de Janeiro is especially significant because the effort to provide key services in terms of education and nursing is based exactly in the middle of the areas that needed the most. . . . In São Paulo, the entire facility speaks for itself. Not only the various classes and infrastructure that the school has, but also the fact that many of the students that have gone through the curriculum of the LBV have found a professional work, not only in the Organization, but in the city as well."*

With regard to the LBV's relationship with the United Nations, he was pleased with the Organization's contributions to the ECOSOC debates and with the fact that the LBV shares its experiences in the areas of education and social assistance with *"other organizations in civil society that actively work in various parts of the world."* ●



.....

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.....

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Carlos Cesar da Silva

Buenos Aires (Argentina)



Paulo Araújo

Maringá (Brazil)



Vivian R. Ferreira

São Paulo (Brazil)



Jean Carlos

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Leilla Tonin

Manaus (Brazil)

OUR WORK



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PARAGUAY



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URUGUAY

THE **LBV'S** MISSION STATEMENT

To promote Social and Sustainable Development, Education, and Culture with Ecumenical Spirituality, so there may be Socio-environmental Awareness, Food, Security, Health, and Work for everyone, in the awakening of the Planetary Citizen.



65 YEARS



Lella Tonin

Salvador (Brazil)



Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

Priscilla Antunes



Curitiba (Brazil)

Vinicius Ramão



Uesmar Boni



Montevideo (Uruguay)

Archieve GW



Taguatinga (Brazil)

Laila Tonin



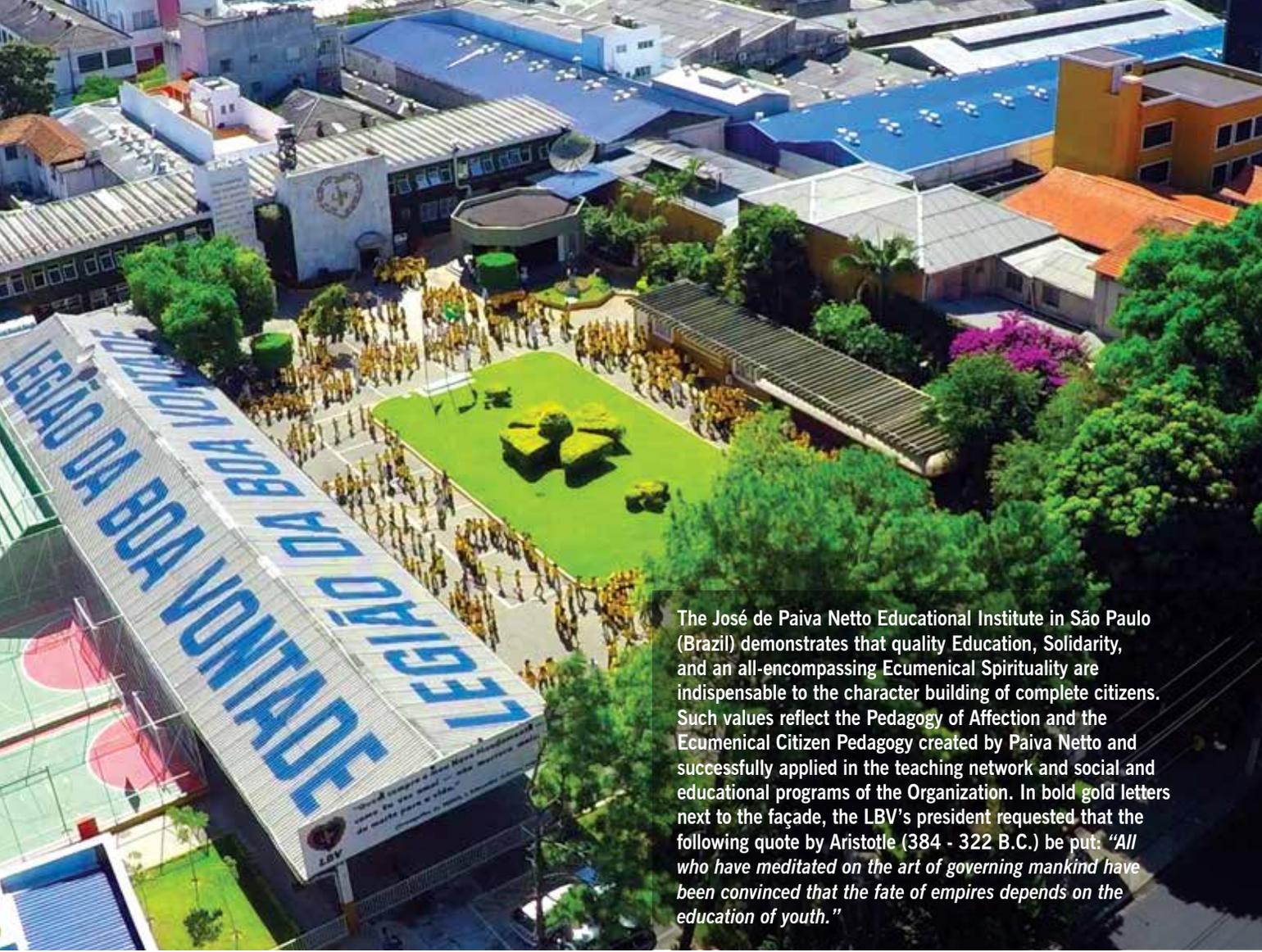
La Paz (Bolivia)

Laila Tonin



SCHOOLS

The mission of the LBV's teaching units is to educate with an all-encompassing Ecumenical Spirituality, thus forming "Brain and Heart." The aim is to promote an effective and competent development of intellect and feelings. Activities are extended to all stages of primary and secondary education, as well as to Youth and Adult Education (EJA).



The José de Paiva Netto Educational Institute in São Paulo (Brazil) demonstrates that quality Education, Solidarity, and an all-encompassing Ecumenical Spirituality are indispensable to the character building of complete citizens. Such values reflect the Pedagogy of Affection and the Ecumenical Citizen Pedagogy created by Paiva Netto and successfully applied in the teaching network and social and educational programs of the Organization. In bold gold letters next to the façade, the LBV's president requested that the following quote by Aristotle (384 - 322 B.C.) be put: *"All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth."*



Asunción (Paraguay)



Belém (Brazil)



Buenos Aires (Argentina)

Raquel Dias

Carlos Cesar da Silva

Leilla Tonin



Teófilo Otoni (Brazil)

Patrícia Oliveira



HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY

The LBV has three units dedicated exclusively to the care of the elderly who find themselves in social risk situation and/ or have been separated from their family nucleus. The assistance offered includes social and nutritional monitoring, medical and nursing care, and occupational therapy.



Vivian R. Ferreira

Volta Redonda (Brazil)



Volta Redonda (Brazil)

Vivian R. Ferreira

Uberlândia (Brazil)



Vivian R. Ferreira



LBV IN THE WORLD

The Legion of Good Will was founded on January 1, 1950 (World Peace Day), in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by the journalist, radio broadcaster, and poet Alziro Zarur, who was succeeded by the also journalist, radio broadcaster, and writer José de Paiva Netto. The data presented below account for the work of the LBV of seven countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Portugal, Uruguay, and the United States.

NUMBERS FROM 2010 TO 2014



91

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE UNITS

+ than 57 MILLION

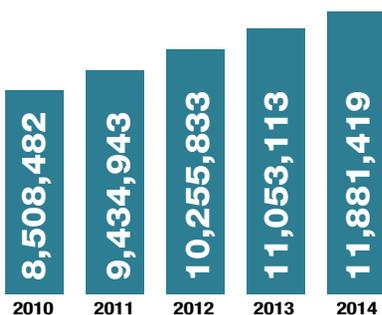
services and benefits provided to families and individuals in vulnerability or at social risk



+ than 1.6 MILLION

people impacted by the LBV's work

NUMBER OF SERVICES AND BENEFITS PROVIDED BY THE LEGION OF GOOD WILL OF BRAZIL FROM 2010 TO 2014*



* For more than two decades, the Legion of Good Will has its general balance sheet audited by Walter Heuer, external independent auditors, by initiative of its President José de Paiva Netto, long before the Brazilian legislation required this measure to come into effect.



In addition to schools, social service centers, and homes for the elderly, the LBV has a broad social communications network (radio, TV, websites, and publications) dedicated to fostering education, culture, and citizenship values. More than **17 thousand** specialists from all across Brazil participated, in 2014, in the programs of the Super Good Will Communications Network.



Porto Alegre (Brazil)

Liliane Cardoso



SOCIAL SERVICE CENTERS

In these social service centers the care provided to people and families living in social and/or personal vulnerability situations fosters Solidary Citizenship. Individuals assisted in the centers develop their skills, talents, and values, in addition to strengthening family and community ties by means of social and educational activities and Skills-building Training and Productive Inclusion Workshops.

This improves the self-esteem of those helped, who can thus better exercise their rights and duties and even become agents of sustainable development. The work of the LBV, which includes social and educational programs and social mobilization and awareness-raising campaigns, aims to value Life, focusing on children and the family. Following are some of the main programs.



Vivian R. Ferreira

Teresina (Brazil)



Vivian R. Ferreira

Fortaleza (Brazil)



Vivian R. Ferreira

Cidade Dutra, São Paulo (Brazil)



Vivian R. Ferreira

Mogi das Cruzes (Brazil)



Isabela Mendes

Inhumas (Brazil)

• **CHILDREN: THE FUTURE IN THE PRESENT!**
• **YOUTH: THE FUTURE IN THE PRESENT!**

Those participating in these programs are boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 18 who are being looked after by the Organization's social service centers 4 hours a day. The initiatives foster children and youth leadership and take into consideration the life story and unique characteristics of each child and adolescent. Activities are carried out to help awaken competences and skills in addition to encouraging them to exercise values of citizenship, Culture of Peace, and family union.



Lellia Tonin

São José (Brazil)



Lellia Tonin

Belém (Brazil)

• **SOLIDARY COEXISTENCE**
• **FULL LIFE**

These programs help foster socio-cultural inclusion and strengthen the citizenship in young people, adults, and the elderly. They are provided with environments that favor the establishment of interpersonal, intergenerational, and family ties through group activities, sports, cultural activities, etc.



Lellia Tonin

Aracaju (Brazil)

• **BABY CITIZEN**

Provides assistance to pregnant women and mothers with babies up to 3 years of age in order to improve their quality of life. Activities include: guidance during pregnancy, monitoring baby's health, and family counseling. This program is also aimed at developing and balancing family relationships.



Natal (Brazil)



São Paulo (Brazil)



Florianópolis (Brazil)

Ipatinga (Brazil)



• **EDUCATION IN ACTION**

Develops diversified activities in order to fulfill the right to Education. It includes skills training workshops for teachers with emphasis placed on the strategies and resources needed for facilitating learning and the creation of bonds between educators and students. In addition, parents are encouraged to participate in many of the program's activities.

Aracaju (Brazil)





Lellia Tomlin

Porto (Portugal)

- **HAPPY SMILE**
- **CLEAN TEETH, HEALTHY CHILDREN**

Educate children and adults in regards to dental health in underprivileged communities. These initiatives underline the importance of adopting good hygiene habits that contribute to the health of the teeth. The programs also help overcome the fear many have of going to the dentist. The services provided are free-of-charge and carried out in other organizations, day care centers, and schools in Ciudad del Este (Paraguay), in the cities of Lisbon, Porto, and Coimbra (Portugal), and in La Paz and Santa Cruz de La Sierra (Bolivia).



Archive GW

Ciudad del Este (Paraguay)



Carlos Cesar da Silva

Buenos Aires (Argentina)



Lellia Tomlin

Maceió (Brazil)

- **SKILLS-BUILDING TRAINING AND PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION**

Coach young people and adults for the labor market through courses directed at developing technical and personal competences and skills.



La Paz (Bolivia)



Cascavel (Brazil)

Wivian R. Ferreira

Archive GW



Porto (Portugal)

Leilla Torrin

• GOOD WILL SEED

Children and adolescents from 5 to 12 years old take part in social and educational activities and are provided with meals. Thanks to the teaching proposal of the LBV—created by educator Paiva Netto, which allies “*Brain and Heart*”—the young ones learn values of citizenship, all-encompassing Ecumenical Spirituality, and Culture of Peace.



New Jersey (USA)

Samara Canuso



La Paz (Bolivia)

Leilla Torrin



Buenos Aires (Argentina)

Ray Mira

• CHARITY ROUND

This emergency program is directed towards people living on the streets. The mobile service takes meals, social support, and spiritual comfort to the assisted. The program also seeks to make citizens aware of their own potential and skills, so they can develop them and thus provide for themselves.

• GOOD WILL IN ACTION

Provides families in a socially vulnerable situation with food.

Through a partnership with agricultural engineers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Paraguay, the program helps those who live in poor neighborhoods to grow community vegetable gardens. In addition to meeting the local demand for greens and vegetables, the project contributes to generate income from the sale of produce. Every month food boxes are distributed to the needy families to help them with a balanced healthy diet.



Asuncion (Paraguay)



Porto (Portugal)

• ONE STEP FORWARD

Hundreds of families in a situation of social vulnerability benefit every month from the Legion of Good Will of Portugal. The Organization works on several fronts to guarantee citizen rights, to fight hunger and the lack of primary needs, and to promote social inclusion. Thousands of families benefit from the program. Every year, the action is responsible for distributing more than 200 tons of food by means of food baskets and meals.

• GOOD WILL STUDENTS FOR PEACE

An anti-violence educational program developed in North American schools that aims to instill in students solidary leadership and a Culture of Peace. Therefore, the initiative has guided children and young people to act on behalf of a more peaceful, sustainable, and fairer global society.



New Jersey (USA)



Santa Quitéria (Brazil)

Leilla Tonin



CAMPAIGNS

• SOS DISASTER

A campaign in partnership with the Civil Defense and other government bodies, as well as private organizations and volunteers. It provides emergency assistance to people and/or communities afflicted by disasters. It delivers relief items (food for immediate consumption, drinking water, clothing, footwear, etc.), personal hygiene items, cleaning products, and mattresses.



New Jersey (USA)

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• A+ CHILD — TO PROTECT CHILDHOOD IS TO BELIEVE IN THE FUTURE!

It benefits parents who lack financial resources to buy their kid's school supplies. At the beginning of the school year, more than 16,000 kits with school and learning supplies are distributed to children and teenagers who attend the Organization's schools and to those helped in the programs *Children: The Future in the Present!* and *Youth: The Future in the Present!*. This helps boost the self-esteem of the students and encourages them to continue with their studies.



New Jersey (USA)

Felipe Duarte



Pelotas (Brazil)

Dilane Cardoso



Ananindeua (Brazil)

Leila Tomm



Bruna Gonçalves

Caruaru (Brazil)

• LBV'S PERMANENT CHRISTMAS — JESUS, OUR DAILY BREAD!

Delivers food baskets to the families assisted throughout the year by the LBV's social assistance programs, to those helped by the organizations that belong to the LBV's Solidary Society Network, and to those cared for by the Legion of Good Will's partner organizations.



Vanildas Ramôa

Curitiba (Brazil)



Vale do Jequitinhonha (Brazil)

Rafael Mendes



La Paz (Bolivia)

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PLANETARY SUSTAINABILITY AND PROPHECIES

DANIEL BORGES NAVA

The prophecies of the Apocalypse, the last book in the Holy Scriptures, evoke in us the permanent vision of a renewed world—which we must always seek to build—as the first verse of Chapter 21 reveals, *“Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, and there was no longer any sea.”*

We live in a sick planetary home, with indications that the current economic model is weak, with cultural and religious intolerance and serious social inequalities, as evidenced by the migration flow of thousands of people in regions of the Mediterranean, Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean; by the occurrence of new endemic diseases; and by the rise of sicknesses that had been thought to have been eradicated.

In a dynamic universe like ours, the difficulties imposed by climate change are intensified by human attitudes of disrespect for the conservation of Nature*¹, among them being the predatory exploitation of natural resources; the use of production processes that contribute to global warming; the silting up and pollution

of water sources; and illegal logging. It seems that we are still not aware of the signs of the Seven Plagues*² announced in the Book of Prophecies.

It is time, therefore, to react, to mobilize, to discuss, to undertake, and to innovate the concept of sustainability and the wish to experience it. Incidentally, I highlight the GOOD WILL magazine especially produced for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, which was held between June 13-22, 2012. The LBV’s publication presented the following message*³ from the President of the Organization, journalist, radio broadcaster, and writer José de Paiva Netto: *“We commend the harmony of all for the benefit of all, while there is still time, because we share a single dwelling, Planet Earth, and the transgressions of its inhabitants have been demanding imperative measures: either we seek integration or we will head towards disintegration, . . . reason why we must work strategically in partnerships that promote effective prosperity for the common masses.”*

Pope **Francis**’ encyclical on the environment reinforces this line of thinking.

Personal archive



Daniel Borges Nava is a geologist with a Master’s degree in Environmental Sciences and Sustainability of the Amazon Region, an environmental analyst at the Institute of Environmental Protection of Amazonas (IPAAM), and a professor at La Salle Manaus College.

*¹ The concept of conservation implies the sustainable use of natural resources.

*² To illustrate this, the Second and Third Plagues refer to the pollution of the oceans and rivers, and the Fourth Plague indicates global warming.

*³ Excerpt first published in the magazine *Globalization of Fraternal Love*, p. 30, a publication sent to the participants in the 2007 High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), a United Nations organ in which the LBV has general consultative status.

Knowledge and technology shared worldwide can and should constitute a great planet-wide solidarity movement.

It was published on June 18, 2015, and in it he talks about everyone’s responsibility to protect the planet and the urgent need for a radical change in the behavior of Mankind. He also stresses the explicit and serious characteristics of the environmental, social, and economic weaknesses that affect us as a society, the consequence of the choices we make that do not commit to life on a common dwelling and of the lack of care for our collective home.

After more than two decades of negotiations since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, the absence of positive results arising from the actions undertaken and the lack of commitment by some of the Member States of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)—especially by some developed countries, among them the United States that did not even ratify the convention’s main global agreement, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol—nullified the proposal to promote a global engagement in the struggle to achieve the targets for coping with climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emission rates.

If the results of human actions have intensified the impacts of climate change on Earth, knowledge and technology shared worldwide can and should constitute a great planet-wide solidarity movement, which, as we hope, will be launched following the signing of a new agreement or global protocol at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) and which is prepared to consolidate the important Agenda 21, represented by the Sustainable Development Goals, adopted

by the United Nations in September 2015^{*4}.

Brazil’s action in applying its National Plan on Climate Change (PNMC, in Portuguese) needs to be recognized, as well as its effort to achieve voluntary national targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by between 36 and 38 percent, aiming at the reduction of deforestation, especially in areas of the Amazon Region, which makes an important contribution to this result^{*5}.

The topics discussed at COP21 cannot be disassociated from: 1) people’s need for water, food, and energy safety; 2) the continuous fight against various forms of poverty, inequality, corruption, and racial and gender discrimination based on access to justice for all and the construction of effective, responsible, and inclusive institutions at all levels; and 3) the search for economic growth supported by sustainable patterns of production and consumption.

Strengthening the revitalization mechanisms of the global partnership for sustainable development also includes recognizing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as being the main international and intergovernmental forum for the establishment of the answers needed for fighting climate change and its impacts, which ultimately will provide Humanity with greater resilience (ability to adapt and cope).

“Every day is the day to renew our destiny.” May these words by Paiva Netto inspire the most noble feelings and desires in those who take part in COP21, held between November 30 and December 11, 2015, in Paris, France. ●

^{*4} Source: www.pnud.org.br.

^{*5} Between 2006 and 2013 deforestation reduced by 8.7 million hectares, corresponding to 4.2 billion tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) not being released into the atmosphere. The correlation calculation was established on the basis of the parameters of Federal Decree 7390/2010, which regulates the National Plan on Climate Change (PNMC, in Portuguese), as provided for in Federal Law 12,187/2009. (Source: Letter from Cuiabá, a document prepared during the 10th Forum of Governors of the Legal Amazon, which was held in Cuiabá, Mato Grosso State, on May 29, 2015.)

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**TODOS JUNTOS FAZEM
UM TRÂNSITO MELHOR.**





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