

WORLD NEWS

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WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD?

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DEFORESTATION

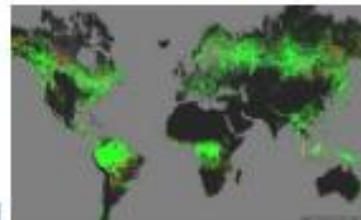
BY: THAIRONI MOREIRA

Deforestation in the World Deforestation is a global issue. According to data provided by the World Forest Observatory, forest devastation reached about 29.7 million hectares worldwide in 2016, an increase of almost 51% compared to 2015. The main contributors of this increase were forest fires, such as those occurring in Portugal and California (USA), and also the expansion of agriculture, vegetal extractivism and mining. In 2018 alone, according to data from Global Forest Watch, the world lost about 12 million hectares of tropical forests, which is equivalent to almost 30 soccer fields per minute. The World Resources Institute (a US environmental non-governmental organization) has released data that also shows the countries that have deforested the most primary forests (corresponding to vegetation in its original state and not the result of reforestation).

picture of deforestation in the brazilian amazon:



Some countries have decreased their deforestation rates. Between 2010 and 2015, the decrease in global deforestation was to about 33,000 net square kilometers, according to FAO. This is the result obtained between the devastation of areas and reforestation. Annually, about 76 thousand square kilometers are lost, offset by 43 thousand square kilometers of reforestation. Indonesia, for example, has been striving to preserve its primary forests, managing to reduce, from 2018 to the present day, about 40% of deforestation in these areas. Indonesia's Environment Minister claimed the country's efforts to ensure compliance with national environmental policy laws by punishing and warning companies.



Brazil had also shown a reduction in deforestation, between the years 2010 and 2011, to 20,000 square kilometers devastated, 20,000 less than the records of previous years. Currently, however, the scenario has changed again. Deforestation rates have started to rise again, and this issue will be addressed in the following topic.

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Norway, which has deforested about 10 million m² on its territory since 2014, has reforested approximately 25 million m². The attitude of reforestation contributes to the country offsetting about 60% of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Another example is Germany, which cleared 58,000 hectares of forests between 2002 and 2012 and reforested about 108,000 hectares.



SOURCE: BRAZIL SCHOOL



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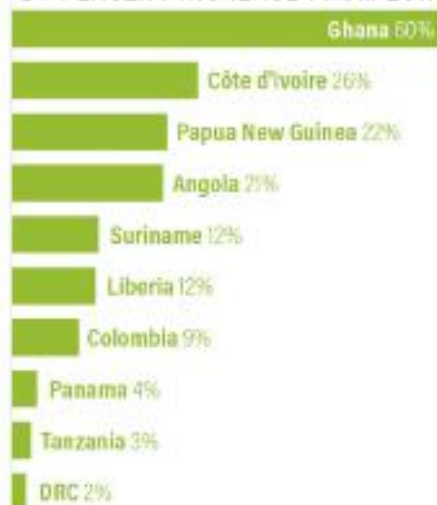


Top 10 Countries Losing the Most Tropical Primary Rainforest in 2018

BY TOTAL AREA



BY PERCENT INCREASE FROM 2017*



*Only countries with more than 100,000 hectares of primary forest included



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SOLUTIONS FOR DEFORESTATION

Solutions to deforestation on a global and regional level must focus on the possibility of reducing the volume of deforestation, preserving biodiversity, and ensuring adequate living conditions for the population. Thus, solutions for deforestation include implementation of an economic model of production based on sustainable development;

Participation of the public power and private initiative in the development of environmental preservation actions;

- Enforcement of environmental legislation through inspection and punishment of environmental crimes;

- Bonuses for rural producers and other economic players that contribute to the preservation of forest areas;

- Creation of conservation and environmental preservation units focusing on regions with high biodiversity;

- Promotion of reforestation policies for devastated areas with native species and repopulation of animals.

"Small predatory actions, on a planetary scale, create a planetary problem. But small individual solutions, on a planetary scale, also create planetary solutions."

THE AMOUNT OF WASTE WE PRODUCE

BY- ANA JULIA GONÇALVES

LOWARD 4 BILLION TONS PER YEAR

This is the UN forecast for the year 2050, at the current rate of growth. In the last three decades, urban waste generation has increased three times faster than the population. Countries seek ways to face the high environmental and financial cost. Seven billion human beings produce 1.4 billion tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) annually - an average of 1.2 kg per day per capita.

Almost half of this total is generated by less than 30 countries, the most developed in the world. If the number seems frightening, an even gloomier scenario is outlined by studies of the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank: ten years from now, it will be 2.2 billion tons a year. In the middle of this century, if the current pace is maintained, we will have 9 billion inhabitants and 4 billion tons of urban waste per year. Not so long ago, MSW production was a few dozen kilograms per inhabitant per year. Today, most industrialized countries generate more than 600 kilograms of waste per capita per year. Over the past 30 years, the volume of waste produced worldwide has increased three times faster than the population.

The per capita rate of waste generation in the richest countries has increased 14% since 1990 and 35% since 1980, according to a World Bank report. In general, these rates grow at a rate slightly lower than the increase in gross domestic product (GDP).

The UN study says that 20% to 30% of municipal budgets are already committed to the collection and disposal of the waste. But this will be much higher, since only half of the world population is served by collection according to the [World Urbanization Prospects](#).



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You can only overcome nature by obeying it.

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THE AMOUNT OF WASTE WE PRODUCE (PART 2)

Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America are the regions where collection is most deficient, and Iswa estimates that an annual investment of US\$ 40 billion would be required just to ensure that waste in these regions is collected.

According to the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Guide to National Strategies for Waste Management: Shifting from Challenges to Opportunities, this situation not only harms the economy, but also poses risks to health and the environment. The lack of collection or disposal in inappropriate places contaminates the soil and waterways, uncontrolled burning pollutes the air, and the low use of recycled materials accelerates the depletion of natural resources.

As countries become wealthier, there is a gradual reduction of organic components in waste. The proportion of plastics, metals, and paper in household waste becomes greater.

THE AMOUNT OF WASTE WE PRODUCE (SOLUTION)

The 3Rs policy is a measure created for people to reduce the production of waste. It is an incentive or campaign to influence people to pollute the environment less through conscious consumption and also through sustainable management of products and materials used in daily life. The name "3 Rs" comes from the abbreviation of the three measures to be adopted by people to improve the environment: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. With these three main steps we will have a more preserved environment, because the generation of waste by society will be lower. Of course, this is not the only measure to preserve nature, but it is certainly an important step to ensure a better world for future generations.

REDUCE

When we talk about reducing, we are referring to the act of reducing waste and also the emission of pollutants through a more conscious consumption, also saving natural resources. Some examples:

- Use returnable bags instead of plastic bags in supermarkets;
- Prefer reusable cups and materials instead of disposable ones;
- Repairing objects instead of throwing them away and buying new ones;
- Curb the unbridled consumerism of non-useful products.



REUSE

The action of reusing a product is to be able to give a new use to something that would normally be thrown away. Thus, we avoid a waste being produced and another product being bought, reducing both disposal and consumption. Examples:

- Using caps to make a pencil holder;
- Plastic bottles can be used to manufacture small seats;
- The water used for washing clothes can be reused for washing the yard or even the house.
- Broken furniture or appliances can be repaired instead of being thrown away.

RECYCLE

Recycling is the transformation of a product that can no longer be used into a new product or raw material. Remember that recycling is different from reusing, because in reusing the reused material remains the same, although it can be used for different purposes. Examples:

- old paper can become new recycled paper.
- plastic can be melted and transformed into a new plastic.
- car tires can be recycled and turned into rubber, which is used for other purposes.
- Old cans can be turned into aluminum, which is used as a raw material.

The 3Rs policy comes to show us that it is indeed possible to maintain a sustainable society, as long as society, companies, factories, and even the government unite for the sake of a more environmentally correct and pleasant world for the present and future generations.

SOURCE: SCHOOLKIDS



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"If the planet could talk, it would say how much it hurts to be treated badly."

POLLUTION

Nature's pollution is so intense that it is responsible for one in every four premature human deaths a year in the world. That means it kills 12.6 million people every year. The conclusion is in a report by the United Nations environmental agency, UN Environment. The document is the most comprehensive publication ever produced by the agency on the subject.

Air pollution, chemicals that affect drinking water, and the accelerated destruction of ecosystems are causing a kind of global epidemic, which has negative effects even on the economies of countries.

Currently, polluted air kills 6.5 million people a year. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), it is responsible for more deaths than malnutrition, alcohol use, and physical inactivity. It is estimated that in 80% of urban centers the air quality does not reach the health parameters stipulated by the UN.

POLLUTION SOLUTION

- Establish clear limits for pollution levels in urban and rural environments;

- Once these levels are established, promote daily and constant monitoring of the air quality;

- Standardize the criteria for the emission of pollutant gases, as well as establish sanctions for those who transgress these limits;

- Reduce the use of agro-toxins and other agricultural chemical inputs, opting preferably for biological alternatives;

- Encourage the use of alternative means of transportation to the car, as well as the implementation of quality public transportation systems;

- Encourage the use of instruments that minimize the emission of pollutants, such as automobile catalytic converters, filters in factories and plants, waste treatment, etc.

- Promote the control and inspection of burning in crops, pasture areas and in regions with natural vegetation cover.

- Reduce CO₂ emissions to avoid global warming and ocean acidification.

- Mitigate the use of chemical pesticides and nutrients in agricultural crops.

- Reduce and safely purify wastewater so that it not only does not pollute, but can be reused for irrigation and energy production.

- Limit the use of single-use plastics that end up floating in rivers, lakes, and oceans, many of them in the form of microplastics.

- Promote sustainable fishing to ensure the survival of species and prevent the depletion of the seas.

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BY: BIANCA DE ALMEIDA

SOURCE: NBOENERGY

As alarming as the harm to human health are the impacts on the environment. According to the UN, more than 80% of the world's sewage is discharged into nature without treatment, polluting the soils used for farming and the lakes and rivers that are the water source for 300 million people. The situation is further aggravated by deposits of chemical substances in the water, which put the lives of more people at risk. Today, the oceans have 500 "dead zones", where the concentration of oxygen is so low as to make the presence of marine life unviable. According to the UN, 3.5 billion people depend on polluted seas for their food.

In the case of drinking water, there is a risk of the increasing presence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in treated water sources. Research warns that infections by these bacteria could become the second leading cause of death by 2050. They enter the water cycle through domestic sewage and industrial waste disposal, agriculture, and intensive livestock farming.

The deterioration of water quality has a negative impact on the environment, health and the global economy. Even the President of the World Bank, David Malpass, warns of the economic impact: "Deteriorating water quality impedes growth and exacerbates poverty in many countries."

This means that when the biochemical oxygen demand - a measure that determines how much organic pollution there is in the water - exceeds a certain limit, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of the regions located in the river basins drops by up to a third. Next we look at other consequences:

Destruction of biodiversity. Water pollution impoverishes aquatic ecosystems and facilitates the uncontrolled proliferation of phytoplankton algae in lakes - eutrophication. Pollution of the food chain. Fishing in contaminated waters, as well as the use of wastewater in livestock and agriculture, can transmit toxins to food that harm our health when ingested.



Shortage of drinking water. The UN admits that there are still billions of people in the world without access to safe drinking water and sanitation, especially in rural areas.



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OVERPOPULATION

BY: CRYSTIAN SOUZA

Overpopulation is the main cause of most of the world's problems. Whether it is a matter of lack of food, lack of drinking water, or lack of energy, every country in the world is, or will be, affected by the overpopulation factor. Thanks in part to importing goods from abroad, any country is able to maintain its own social security. But this cannot happen in an unlimited way. In fact, the number of inhabitants is growing in every country.

The world population threatens to grow in the coming decades to 8 or 10 billion. There is a good chance that more and more countries will need their own products.

Our planet will be able to provide the quality of life enjoyed in the European Union for no more than 2 billion people. With a population of between 8 and 10 billion, the social security per person on a global scale will drop to that of the poor farmer who can hardly support himself and knows nothing of social security. And in this way we will have to share everything sisterly in order to avoid disputes or wars. The climate is changing and it doesn't matter much whether it is due to human hand or to changes in the solar system.

The sea level only has to rise slightly to make some of the valuable agricultural land disappear. Currently, we seem to think that we can keep one step ahead of starvation by using artificial fertilizers, artificially feeding animals, and other survival strategies. Human beings tend to want more and more social security. Worldwide, the number of cars and refrigerators is increasing before our eyes. But there will come a time when population growth and social security will collide. There is a good chance that population groups will roam the world in search of more food and welfare.

Technologists are happy to be able to pull out of their sleeves technology that has solutions to all our problems.

Unfortunately, the technical solutions have not yet been able to combat world hunger in a meaningful way. Where there is no recognition or resolution to the problems on a global scale, war and violence seem inevitable: everyone wants to escape. The only solution is a population policy applied on a global scale. This site provides you, by language and, where possible, by country, with articles, films, and images from around the world that show what overpopulation is and why a population policy is important.

Unfortunately, any discussion of overpopulation or population policy is considered taboo. Business and religion seem to be the only areas that are concerned about population growth. Allowing welfare to disappear is as difficult for the rich as escaping poverty is for the poor. Moreover, the growth scenario continues to dominate world thinking about solutions to the problems highlighted here.

"As long as the general population is passive, apathetic, and distracted by consumerism or hatred of minorities, then those in power can do whatever they want, and those who survive will be there to contemplate the outcome"

Man has not always lived in cities, the first inhabitants were nomads, so they had no fixed residence and lived off hunting, fishing, and gathering. From then on, man began to settle in urban centers and develop economic activities. The first one occurred with the Industrial Revolution at the end of the 18th century. This event caused a huge migration, people who lived in rural areas left for the cities, but this happened only in the countries involved in the revolution and not on a planetary scale. The second happened after World War II, but this one was not motivated by industrialization, there was a mass rural exodus triggered by the urban allure, better living conditions, study and work opportunities.

The urbanization process occurred essentially by the displacement of people from rural areas toward cities, which are characterized by the agglomeration of people in a limited area and by productive activity, which ceases to be agricultural to become industrial, commercial, and also by the provision of services.

This process did not occur simultaneously around the world, since the industrialized countries had already gone through this period. In the case of developing and late industrialization countries, urban growth is currently happening in an accelerated and disorganized way.



OVERPOPULATION(PART2)

URBANIZATION IN THE WORLD

The lack of urban planning has favored the proliferation of serious problems such as slums, lack of infrastructure, violence, pollution of all kinds, unemployment, and many others. The indexes of people living in cities oscillate according to continent, country, and internal areas, since Africa has 38% of its inhabitants living in cities, Asia 39.8%, Latin America 77.4%, North America 80.7%, Europe 72.2%, and Oceania 70.8%. In another approach, taking rich and poor countries as a principle, there is a huge disparity in the percentage of urban and rural population. In Belgium, for example, 97% of the people live in urban centers, while in Rwanda this rate drops to 17%. The phenomenon of urbanization has produced cities with more than 10 million inhabitants, known as megacities or megalopolises, such as Tokyo (Japan) with 35.2 million inhabitants, Mexico City (Mexico) with 19.4 million, New York (United States) with 18.7 million, and many other cities around the world.

SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION: HOW TO IMPROVE LIFE IN BIG CITIES

Today 3.9 billion people live in urban areas. This volume represents more than half of the world's population and the expectation, according to the United Nations (UN), is that the proportion will reach 70% by the end of this century. This is, therefore, a very different situation from the second half of the last century, when only 746 million people lived in cities. Another fact that reinforces the intensification of the urbanization process is the growth of megacities, that is, cities with 10 million inhabitants or more. There are already 28 megacities in the world, among them São Paulo, which together are home to 453 million people. And if another UN estimate is confirmed - which is quite likely - we will have 41 of these large urban conglomerates by 2050 on our planet.

As more people share the same space, the need arises for a structure capable of providing housing, transportation, food, education, health, and other services to all resident citizens. Managing these spaces efficiently is, therefore, one of the main challenges of public administrations. This requires the search for intelligent and sustainable solutions, i.e., designed to improve the quality of life of the population with minimal impact on the environment.

The issue of housing also comes up against the availability of areas for the construction of new developments, which has led to an increase in the amount of mid-rise and high-rise buildings spread throughout the cities - it is estimated that urban and commercial spaces will grow by 85% by 2025. Because of this, the global demand for urban mobility-related equipment and services is rising significantly. Investing in research and development to enable innovations to meet this need has been a key objective for large companies providing engineering, construction, infrastructure, and information technology solutions.

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BY: CRYSTIAN SOUZA

One example is the elevator industry, where new technologies are an intrinsic element in the sustainable development of urban developments. That is why thyssenkrupp is constantly working to create innovative solutions that meet the current and future needs not only of this but also of other markets driven by urbanization.

The result of this effort is that the world's first cable-free elevator has already become a reality. Named MULTI, the system allows the displacement of several cars in the same shaft, in both vertical and horizontal directions. This way, it is possible to reduce waiting time (after all, time is a very precious resource for those who live in large urban centers) and increase the locomotion capacity of passengers. Not to mention the possibilities that open up in terms of design and creation for urban architecture.

thyssenkrupp was also one of the pioneers in the development and application of technologies that contribute not only to reducing the energy consumption of elevators, but also include a regenerative system capable of returning to the building's electrical grid the energy generated by the elevator traction motor, contributing to the energy efficiency of the enterprise as a whole. Such gains are extremely relevant, considering that buildings currently account for about 40% of the energy consumed in the world, which applies in the same proportion to the Brazilian reality, according to data from the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).

It is important to point out that at the same time that elevators make the construction of taller buildings feasible and facilitate the daily life of the population in large urban centers, they also generate a high degree of dependence due to the convenience they provide. This demands special attention, because ensuring the equipment's reliability and availability is fundamental.

It was based on this premise that thyssenkrupp developed MAX, a solution for predictive maintenance of elevators based on remote monitoring.

Thanks to the application of technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data and Cloud Computing, this innovation enables elevators to "tell" maintenance technicians their real needs, including component replacement, system preventive maintenance and identification of repairs in real time, thus avoiding unplanned downtime.

OUR SURVIVAL AS A SPECIES

Survival is a creative art. All forms of organisms, plants and animals, possess such an art. In order to do so, they have developed their particular peculiarities and characteristics that serve to solve problems.

Any kind of creature can solve the problems presented to it effectively under alternative circumstances and wins the battle for existence and survives. He who chooses the wrong alternative gets nowhere. Whether a choice is good or bad will only be known after the fact. Charles Darwin studied this problem-solving ability.

In nature, problem solving as a means of survival usually follows certain fixed patterns and unalterable laws.



How some countries treat their waste

WORLD CHAMPION IN RECYCLING AND REUSE

The world leader in solid waste technologies and policies - it has the highest reuse rates in the world - Germany wants to achieve, by the end of this decade, the complete and high-quality recovery of municipal solid waste, zeroing the need for landfills (today, the index is already less than 1%). Since June 2005, inclusive, the shipment of untreated domestic waste or industry in general to landfills is prohibited.

COMPLETE AND EFFECTIVE STRATEGY IS THE JAPANESE BRAND

Along with the country's economic growth, since the 1960s, Japan faced the challenge of finding a destination for waste. As the territorial area is small, compared to the population — 127 million people live at 372,000 km², a density of 337 inhabitants/km², the third largest among countries with a large population — reducing the volume of solid waste taken to landfills is essential.

WITH PARTNERSHIPS AND DARING, SAN FRANCISCO STAYS CLOSE TO ZERO

The goal set by the Californian city of San Francisco (USA) is ambitious: to zero, by 2020, the shipment of solid waste to landfills. This journey, which began in 1989, included essential strategies. The city has invested in environmental education - teaching everyone, from children to shopkeepers, how to separate waste and recycling techniques - and in research for new technologies that allow the reuse of materials discarded by the population.



THE WORLD'S GARBAGE WILL DOUBLE IN VOLUME BY 2025

BY: CRYSTIAN SOUZA

Worldwide, waste generation rates are increasing. Every city on the planet accumulates an average of 1.3 billion tons of solid waste per year, which represents 1.2 kilos of waste per person, per day. With rapid population growth and urbanization, the accumulation of materials is expected to rise to 2.2 billion tons by 2025. Currently, the countries that produce the most waste on the planet are China, the United States, and Brazil. According to the report on urban waste generation in the world called "What a waste: A global review of solid waste management" by the World Bank, the numbers are not positive.

In 2012, for example, China generated an average of 520,000 tons of waste per day, today, it has skyrocketed to over 906,000 tons, and by 2025, this waste generation could increase to 1.3 million tons of materials.

In 2004, China overtook the United States as the world's largest waste generator. The new record is a consequence of a high urbanization rate and increasing GDP (Gross Domestic Product). By 2030, China is expected to produce twice as much municipal solid waste as the United States.

In 2012 alone, Americans generated over 624,000 tons of waste per day. In 2018 that number grew to 638,000 and by 2025 could have over 700,000 tons of trash per day. For every 100 tons of materials generated in the United States, only 11 are recyclable.

Ironically, the largest buyer of the United States recyclable materials was China. For decades the Chinese had been purchasing the waste for their industrial inputs.

However, the executives have raised the bar of quality and no longer want to hear about American products due to their high degree of contamination lately.



In third place, Brazil is the country that generates the most waste in the world. In 2012, it started having more than 149,000 tons of garbage per day, in 2018, approximately 229,000 tons, and by 2025 more than 330,000 tons are projected. Although 30% of all the garbage in Brazil has potential for recycling, according to data from the National Solid Waste Plan (PNRS), only 3% is reused.



Toward 4 billion tons per year

ONU

This is the UN prediction for the year 2050, at the current rate of growth. In the last three decades, the generation of urban waste has increased three times faster than the population. Countries seek ways to face the high environmental and financial cost.

Seven billion human beings produce 1.4 billion tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) annually - an average of 1.2 kg per day per capita. Almost half of this total is generated by less than 30 countries, the most developed in the world. If the number seems frightening, an even gloomier scenario is outlined by studies of the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank: ten years from now, it will be 2.2 billion tons a year. In the middle of this century, if the current pace is maintained, we will have 9 billion inhabitants and 4 billion tons of urban waste per year.

TRASH

Not so long ago, MSW production was a few dozen kilograms per inhabitant per year. Today, most industrialized countries generate more than 600 kilograms of waste per capita per year. Over the past 30 years, the volume of waste produced worldwide has increased three times faster than the population. The per capita rate of waste generation in the richest countries has increased 14% since 1990 and 35% since 1980, according to a World Bank report. In general, these rates grow at a rate slightly lower than the increase in gross domestic product (GDP). A high environmental and financial cost is paid for this. Most of the MSW produced worldwide, about 800 million tons/year, is disposed of in landfills. The Research Council on Waste-to-Energy Technology in the United States estimates that one square meter of land is wasted forever for every ten tons of landfilled waste.

The UN study says that 20% to 30% of municipal budgets are already committed to the collection and disposal of this waste. But the bill could be much saltier, since only half of the world population is served by collection, according to the International Solid Waste Association (Iswa). Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America are the regions where collection is most deficient, and Iswa estimates that an annual investment of US\$ 40 billion would be required just to ensure that waste in these regions is collected. According to the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Guide to National Strategies for Waste Management: Shifting from Challenges to Opportunities, this situation not only harms the economy, but also poses risks to health and the environment. The lack of collection or disposal in inappropriate places contaminates the soil and waterways, uncontrolled burning pollutes the air, and the low use of recycled materials accelerates the depletion of natural resources.

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For the president of Iswa, David Newman, the explanation is simple: the population, besides growing rapidly since the last century, also has increasing access to income, which increases consumption and waste production. Developed countries produce more MSW per inhabitant because they have higher levels of consumption. As countries become wealthier, there is a gradual reduction of organic components in waste. The proportion of plastics, metals and paper in household waste becomes higher.

Wealth = more waste

The developed nations, gathered in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), consume more than 60% of all industrial raw materials, but account for only 22% of the world's population. In the ranking led by the Americans (624,000 tons per day), four developing nations (China, Brazil, India, and Mexico) appear among the ten largest producers of waste (see infographic on page 59). The list shows a significant discrepancy in the share that each nation has in the problem, since, for example, the USA generates seven times more solid urban waste than France, in 10th place.

For this reason, in recent decades, pressure has grown greatly on wealthier economies to end the culture of discarding a product as waste after just one use.

American consumption

The ideal waste management philosophy rests on clear goals: reduce consumption, reuse or else recycle materials, and, as a last resort, recover the energy content of what cannot be reused or recycled. The challenge is how to harmonize these premises with, for example, the reduction of social and economic inequalities.





WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD?

HOW DO YOU IMAGINE THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET?

BY: CRYSTIAN SOUZA, BIANCA DE ALMEIDA, ANA JULIA GONCALVES, THAIRONI MOREIRA

In fact, not knowing is one of the problems. Global warming is a significant risk to society. On the one hand, we do not know exactly what will happen. On the other, we realize that what could happen could be serious. And these consequences could affect different parts of the world in different ways. For example, there could be long periods of low rainfall in a particular region. The western United States is one area that is at particular risk to widespread drought.

Another consequence is the rise of sea level. Over the next several decades, sea level will probably rise 10 to 20 centimeters (4 to 8 inches). This may not sound like much, but it may cause extensive damage, for example, erosion to coastlines. In addition, it will bring about an increase in the chances of catastrophic floods like the one experienced by New Orleans in 2005.

DO YOU FEEL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET?

YES

for in almost 50 years, dozens of environmental agreements have been signed, the latest one, Agreements on the impacts of these changes. The commitment is to keep the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to strive to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. To achieve the ultimate goal of the agreement, governments have engaged in building their own, internally ratified commitments from the so-called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO BE PREPARED FOR THE FUTURE?

If you could know what the future holds, would you? There are many times when we wonder if tomorrow will be better than today, aren't we? When we sit and think about whether a problem we have now will persist for a long time, or whether some of the things we expect so much will actually happen. Yes, it is not always easy to wait! But we are human, this is normal. But what about when we talk about the future of the world, of society, of markets?

If in relation to our lives, talking too much about the future can even harm the present moment (because, between you and me, it is our actions today that will generate most of our future - and we will talk more about this later), when it comes to thinking about a future for the whole, I don't think it is so bad. In fact, I even find it interesting to do some exercises now to try to understand the panoramas to come, so that we can better adapt, prepare ourselves, and even reduce risks.

"Live simple, dream big, be grateful, give love, laugh a lot! It is not the beautiful things that mark our lives, but the people who have the gift of never being forgotten."

WHAT WOULD YOU CHANGE ABOUT THE WORLD TODAY SO THAT WE CAN HAVE A BETTER FUTURE?

Pensando nas 17 ODS da ONU.



In 2015, world leaders agreed to 17 Global Goals (officially known as the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs). It's now five years on, and we have more work than ever to do. These goals have the power to create a better world by 2030, by ending poverty, fighting inequality and addressing the urgency of climate change. Guided by the goals, it is now up to all of us, governments, businesses, civil society and the general public to work together to build a better future for everyone.