

Animal Law and climate change

Posthumanistic education

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INTRODUCTION

- **1. LIVESTOCK AND CLIMATE CHANGE**
- **2. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**
- **3. CONCLUSION**

JAMES LOVELOCK

- Only when we think of our planetary home as if it were alive can we see, perhaps for the first time, why farming abrades the living tissue of its skin and why pollution is poisonous to it as well as to us. **THE REVENGE OF GAIA.** 2006:02.

1. LIVESTOCK AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Major source of land-based pollution, emitting nutrients and organic matter, pathogens and drug residues into rivers, lakes and coastal seas. Animal and their wastes emit gases, some of which contribute to climate change, as do land-use changes caused by demand for feedgrains and grazing land.

GREENHOUSE GASES

- livestock breeding is responsible for cutting about 18% of global emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming, overcoming the global transport industry.

WATER AND LAND USE

- Livestock shape entire landscapes and their demands on land for pasture and feedcrops production modify and reduce natural habitats.
- Agriculture is the largest user of water, accounting for 70 percent of total freshwater use.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Increase in average temperature and seems to be associated with and increased frequency of extreme weather events
- One-third of all amphibians, a fifth of mammals and eighth of all birds are now threatened by extinction.

GREENHOUSE GASES

- The most important gas associated with climate change is carbon dioxide (CO₂) while other greenhouse gases, include methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and sulphur hexafluoride also contribute.

GREENHOUSE GASES

- Carbon dioxide levels have increased by over 40 percent over the past 200 years, from 270 ppm to 382 ppm (NOAA, 2006)

GREENHOUSE GASES

- CO₂ concentration are higher than at anytime.
- During the last 650.000 years methane concentration today are more than twice the pre-industrial level.
- Average temperature have increased by 0,8 ° C over the past Century (NASA, 2005)

HUMAN HEALTH

- **Environmental degradation significantly affects human health, both directly and indirectly. Direct effects on human health include contact with pollutants.**

DISEASES

- The geographic range and seasonality of a number of important diseases, including malaria and dengue fever, are very sensitive to changes in climatic conditions (UNEP, 2005), schistosomiasis or bilharzia, carried by water snails, is associated with changing water flows.

POLICY ISSUES

- Agriculture (including livestock production) represents an important share of greenhouse gas emissions of many developing countries.
- However, mitigation still tends to focus on other sectors, probably because of the technical difficulties related to assessing and certifying agricultural and land use.

BRAZIL

- **In Brazil, people continue to consume large amounts of meat, contributing not only to the negative effects on climate and biodiversity, but also to our health, increasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, obesity, diabetes and cancer of the digestive tract. A reality that soon or later we all will have to face.**

3.POSTHUMANISTIC EDUCATION: becoming a posthumanistic person

- CF Art.225, p.1, VI
LPNMA art.2, X
ACT N.9795/99 - National Policy on Environmental Education: A set of processes by which the individual and the community social values, knowledge, skills, attitudes and skills aimed at environmental conservation.

ADVANTAGES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

- Reduce environmental costs, as population becomes guardian
- Effective prevention
- Creates awareness of ecological clean technologies
- Effective participation and the solidadriedade

IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

- Formal education of public and private institutions, encompassing basic education, higher, special, vocational and adult and youth.
Art.10, p1: non-implementation as a specific discipline, except in post-graduate studies, the extent and methodology of environmental education when necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION INFORMAL

- Educational actions and practices aimed at raising awareness of the community on environmental issues

MEAT-FREE

- Paul McCartney and Rajendra Pachauri, Nobel Peace Prize and Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), stated that local governments can play an important role helping people to reduce consumption of meat and other animal's product, for example, by promoting campaigning as such a "meat-free day a week."

BELGIAN

- the city of Ghent, Belgium, this campaign was conducted by the partnership between NGOs and the town hall. Together, they distribute city maps highlighting the vegetarian restaurants and folders, and encourage change in the menu of the city restaurants.

BELGIAN AND USA

- Ghent has also introduced one vegetarian day a week in 35 city schools, an initiative that is also happening in Baltimore, USA. Similar programs have been initiated recently in Sao Paulo and Hasselt, Belgium, and other cities are considering doing the same.

BRITAIN AND SWEDISH

- In Britain the campaign "Meat free- Monday " is encouraging people to discover the benefits of vegetarianism, and the Swedish government has produced a guide with advice on healthy eating and favorable climate

6. CONCLUSION: Posthumanistic education

- REDUCE OF GREEN HOUSE EFFECT
- INCREASE HEALTH
- REDUCE OF THE STARVETY AROUND THE WORLD
- INCREASE MORAL REFINE

N. Katherine Hayles

- “If my nightmare is a culture inhabited by posthumans who regard their bodies as fashion accessories rather than the ground of being, my dream is a version of the posthuman that embraces the possibilities of information technologies without being seduced by fantasies of unlimited power and disembodied immortality, that recognizes and celebrates finitude as a condition of human being, and that understands human life is embedded in a material world of great complexity, one on which we depend for our continued survival.”

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