



## The Relevance of Development a Policy of Environmental Sustainability at the University

Heloisa Helena A. Borges Q. Gonçalves ( heloborges11@gmail.com) - UNIRIO/BR

Geiza Maria Hamazaki da Silva (geiza.hamazaki@uniriotec.com) - UNIRIO/BR

Paulina A. Marques Vieira Albuquerque (paullymarques@yahoo.com.br) - UNIRIO/BR

KeyWords : Waste Management, Environmental Policy

### ABSTRACT

This work present the guidelines for a strategic plan to construct an awareness of environmental sustainability that start at the university through the extension projects, research and communication of environmental education. It is based on an inseparable dialogic between management and governance of the university, to support planning decisions and management in the application of an integrated actions for solid waste management and disposal of electronics waste in an environmental and social sustainable way on university campuses, according to some Brazilian policies, for instance: A3p, Agenda 21, Decreto Federal 5.940/2006 and Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos, Lei 12.305/2010.

### INTRODUCTION

By the Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos (Lei 12.305/2010) the Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro – UNIRIO is responsible for the disposal of its waste . In agreement with the Decreto 5.940/2006, that establishes that the destination of recyclable materials must be the formalized recycling cooperatives . With the purpose of institutionalization of the solid waste management by UNIRIO- at its five campuses in an environmentally and socially sustainable way - is started in 2012 the implementation of 41 strategic actions. They were proposed and will be executed in a participatory and dialogic way that is inseparable from the university management and governance, extension, research and teaching.

The main arguments of this work will appear in the future direction of the Brazilian version of the *COPERNICUS Program - Cooperation Programme in Europe for Research on Nature and Industry through Coordinated University Studies*, based on the ten principles presented in the Carta de Lisboa(1995): (1) Institutional commitment; (2) Environmental ethics; (3) Interdisciplinarity; (4) Education of the University Community (professionals and students); (5) Environmental education programs; (6) Dissemination of knowledge; (7) Networks; (8) Partnerships; (9) Continuing education programs; (10) Technology transfer. However, the national version follows the warnings about the relevance of sociological reduction (Alberto Guerreiro Ramos).

### DEVELOPMENT

The environmental sustainability - Nature and Environment - is not a technical issue, but deals with directions of morality and ethics articulated with consequentialist theory, in which one can understand the character of people, who can be (or not) an agent of an environmental crisis and the victim of the consequences of their actions. In this case, the Nature and the Environment are different terms, they do not have the same meaning and significance (Dale Jamieson, 2010). Thus, this work will be developed based on the culture of sharing with the objective to form a conscious society, that will ensure an ecologically balanced environment for present and future generations.

### REFERENCES

- (Martin Buber, 1977) BUBER, Martin. Eu-Tu. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Perspectiva. 1977.
- (Bruni, 1999) BRUNI, Luigino . Economia de comunhão. Vargem Grande Paulista:Editora Cidade Nova, 1999
- (Dale Jamieson, 2010) JAMIESON, Dale. Ética e meio ambiente.São Paulo: Editora Senac, 2010
- Milton Santos, 2000) SANTOS, Milton.Por uma outra Globalização. Do pensamento único ao pensamento Universal. Rio de Janeiro:Record, 2000

### METODOLOGY

The conceptual framework is against the justification of technological developmental focused on the capitalist economy - where the consumption of goods is the center of everything. Thus, based on restrictions of other economic models, the Economy of Communion in Liberty (Bruni, 1999) warns us about the effects of globalization and technology in local territoriality (Milton Santos, 2000); the relevance of the relational mode EU-TU (Martin Buber, 1977); and the introduction of the relation between ethics and environment (Dale Jamieson, 2010), which emphasizes that the environment is an entity that flees from the pragmatic treatments the materialist nature comparing it with the technology and the economic outlook and the participant methodology.

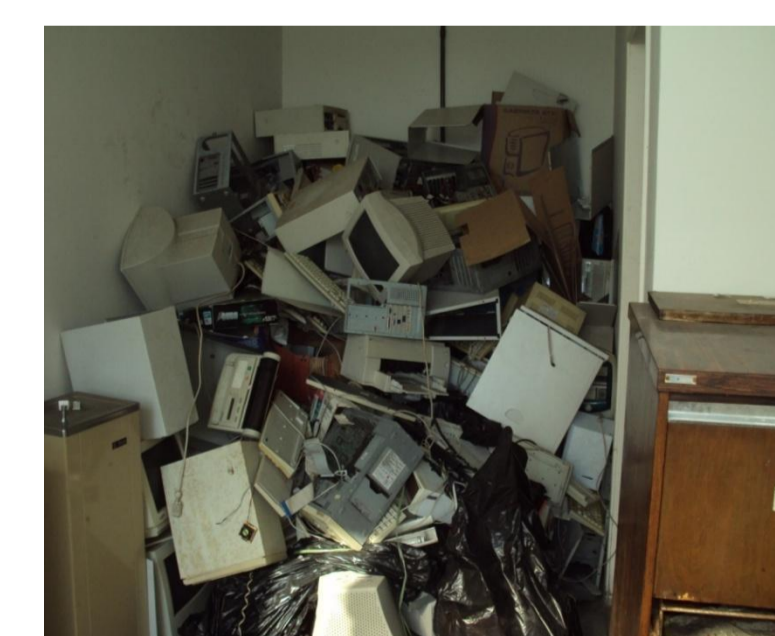
The Comissão Central de Coleta Seletiva Solidária - 3C2S – held monthly meetings with the responsables for the implementations of the 41 actions (presented at the 2012) chronogram: senior administration, faculty, students, technicians and administrative staff, internal and external researchers and collectors of materials recyclable, with voice in the deliberations.



4th Meeting 3C2S, March de 2012.



5th Meeting 3C2S, April 2012.



Electronics Residues, CCET/UNIRIO, January 2012.

### CONCLUSION

The term environmental sustainability is open to an argument about how far the university has to learn to act in a situation of plural vulnerability: economic, social and public health? Considering that a large part of Brazilian society ignores that thousands of its citizens have their financial support coming from open dumps?

**Acknowledgment: Pró-Reitoria de Extensão e Cultura – UNIRIO**