

Painel 3: “A importância da ciência, tecnologia e inovação para o desenvolvimento econômico e a sustentabilidade ambiental do Estado”



Sustentabilidade ambiental: para que, como e para quem?

Léo Heller

Instituto René Rachou, Fiocruz

Apresentação

- Três teses sobre sustentabilidade
 - Desenvolvimento sustentável/sustentabilidade não é um conceito consensual
 - Sustentabilidade requer enxergar a vulnerabilidade socioambiental
 - Sustentabilidade requer atuar (decifrar) o território
- Quatro camadas de aproximação para a pesquisa sobre sustentabilidade
 - Temas
 - Olhares epistemológicos
 - Epistemologias
 - Procedimentos metodológicos

Desenvolvimento sustentável

1. Polissemia

Sustainability Discussion Articles

Discussion Articles

Reclaiming the Definition of Sustainability

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The idea of 'sustainable development' was first widely articulated in 1987's Brundtland Report (World Commission on Environment and Development) from the United Nations. The 'Brundtland definition' of sustainable development was framed as "...development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". It posits that the only truly sustainable form of progress is that which simultaneously addresses the interlinked aspects of economy, environment and social well-being.

In the subsequent two years, around 140 alternative and variously-modified definitions of 'sustainable development' emerged. Currently, it has been estimated that some three hundred definitions of 'sustainability' and 'sustainable development' exist broadly within the domain of environmental management and the associated disciplines which link with it, either directly or indirectly.

Desenvolvimento sustentável

2. Não-neutralidade

Dialogues in Human Geography

Impact Factor: **8.2** / 5-Year Impact Factor: **16.4**

Restricted access | Article commentary | First published online July 8, 2018

An(Other) geographical critique of development and SDGs

Farhana Sultana [View all authors and affiliations](#)

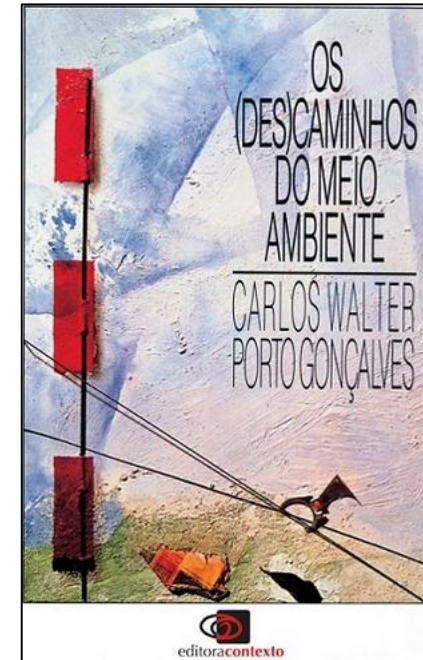
Volume 8, Issue 2 | <https://doi.org/10.1177/2043820618780788>

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Abstract

social justice and ethical engagement.

Geographers should engage with development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by utilizing not only the theoretical and methodological tools from our various subfields but also through advocacy, expanding the role of public intellectuals and holding institutions and people to account. If we want emancipatory politics and transformations in development, we need to challenge and improve what is done in the name of SDGs, keeping central the issues of social justice and ethical engagement. This is perhaps the most critical thing geographers can undertake going forward in order to dismantle the master's current house.



THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 2017
VOL. 21, NO. 8, 1023–1028
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2017.1348695>

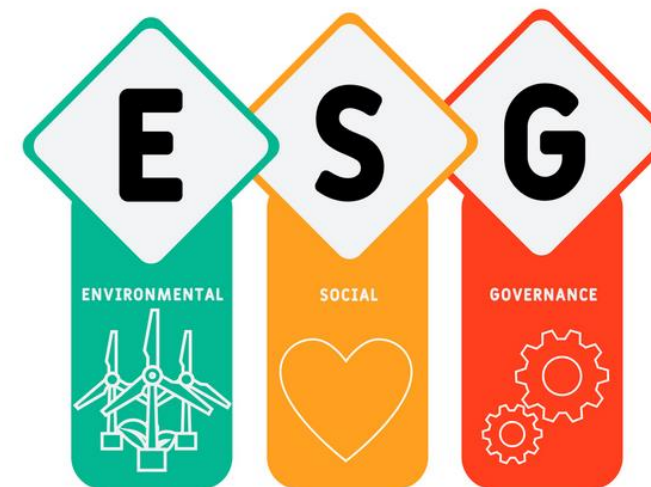
Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

EDITORIAL [Check for updates](#)

The Sustainable Development Goals and human rights: a critical early review

Desenvolvimento sustentável

3. Narrativa “capturável” por interesses



<https://www.feedz.com.br/blog/o-que-e-esg/>

Human Rights Council
Forty-fourth session
15 June–3 July 2020
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

The parlous state of poverty eradication

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights*

Summary

The present report is submitted by the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Philip Alston, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 35/19. The world is at an existential crossroads involving a pandemic, a deep economic recession, devastating climate change, extreme inequality, and an uprising against racist policies. Running through all of these challenges is the longstanding neglect of extreme poverty by many Governments, economists and human rights advocates.

By single-mindedly focusing on the World Bank’s flawed international poverty line, the international community mistakenly gauges progress in eliminating poverty by reference to a standard of miserable subsistence rather than an even minimally adequate standard of living. This in turn facilitates greatly exaggerated claims about the impending eradication of extreme poverty and downplays the parlous state of impoverishment in which billions of people still subsist.

While the Sustainable Development Goals have achieved a great deal, they are failing in relation to key goals in the areas of, among others, poverty eradication, economic equality, gender equality and climate change. They need to be recalibrated in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the ensuing recession and accelerating global warming.

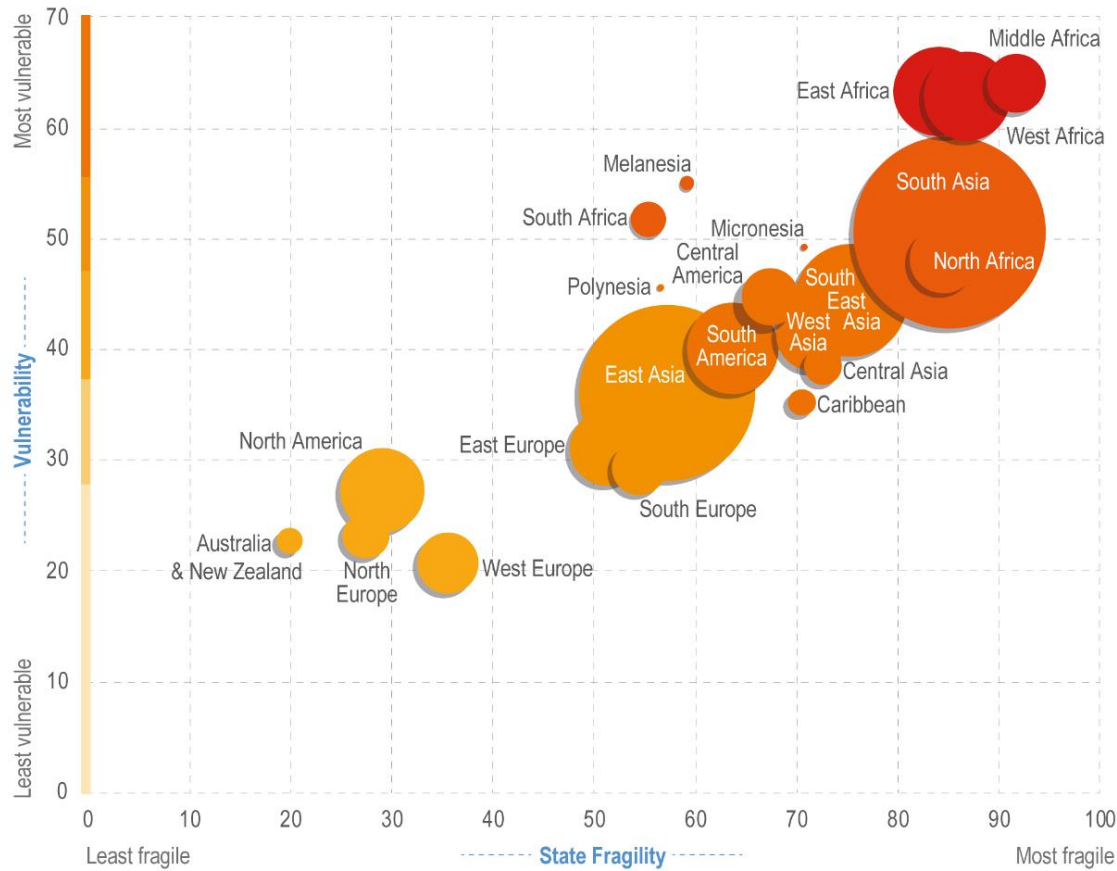
Poverty is a political choice and its elimination requires: (a) reconceiving the relationship between growth and poverty elimination; (b) tackling inequality and embracing redistribution; (c) promoting tax justice; (d) implementing universal social protection; (e) centring the role of government; (f) embracing participatory governance; and (g) adapting international poverty measurement.

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A sustentabilidade e vulnerabilidades

Comparison of vulnerability and state fragility of global regions





Having a toilet is not enough: the limitations in fulfilling the human rights to water and sanitation in a municipal school in Bahia, Brazil

Édila Dalmaso Coswosk[†], Priscila Neves-Silva, Celina Maria Modena and Léo Heller

A sustentabilidade e os territórios

- O território são as formas, mas o **território usado** são os objetos e ações, sinônimo de espaço humano e habitado.
- Uma vez que o território é determinado pelas diferentes funções espaciais ou pelos diferentes usos espaciais, não é possível entendê-lo ignorando as **relações políticas e econômicas** que se estabelecem no **modelo capitalista de produção** (Santos).

Local Environment >
The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability
Volume 29, 2024 - Issue 7

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1 Altmetric

Practice Reviews

Street vendors and the human rights to water and sanitation: a scoping review

Fernanda Deister Moreira, Leo Heller & Sonaly Rezende

Pages 902-918 | Received 14 Sep 2023, Accepted 04 Feb 2024, Published online: 19 Mar 2024

Cite this article | <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2024.2318574> | [Check for updates](#)

Argumentum
Artigo

Confluências quilombolas: o caso da comunidade de Croatá (MG)

Quilombola confluences: the case of the community of Croatá (MG)

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PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The right to water: Impact on the quality of life of rural workers in a settlement of the Landless Workers Movement, Brazil

Priscila Neves-Silva^{1*}, Juliana Aurora de Oliveira Lopes, Léo Heller

CSP CADERNOS DE SAÚDE PÚBLICA
REPORTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH

ARTIGO
ARTICLE

"We only have access as a favor, don't we?" The perception of homeless population on the human rights to water and sanitation

"A gente tem acesso de favores, né?". A percepção de pessoas em situação de rua sobre os direitos humanos à água e ao esgotamento sanitário

"Nos pueden hacer favores, ¿no?". La percepción de personas en situación de marginación (sin techo) sobre los derechos humanos al agua y al saneamiento público

Priscila Neves-Silva¹
Giselle Isabele Marrins¹
Léo Heller¹

TEMA LIVRE

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Acesso à água e esgotos em ocupação urbana na Região Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte: efeitos na saúde, qualidade de vida e relações de gênero

¹ Amanda Elias Arruda, ² Léo Heller |

Water Policy 22 (2020) 102–120

Water and sanitation are not gender-neutral: human rights in rural Brazilian communities

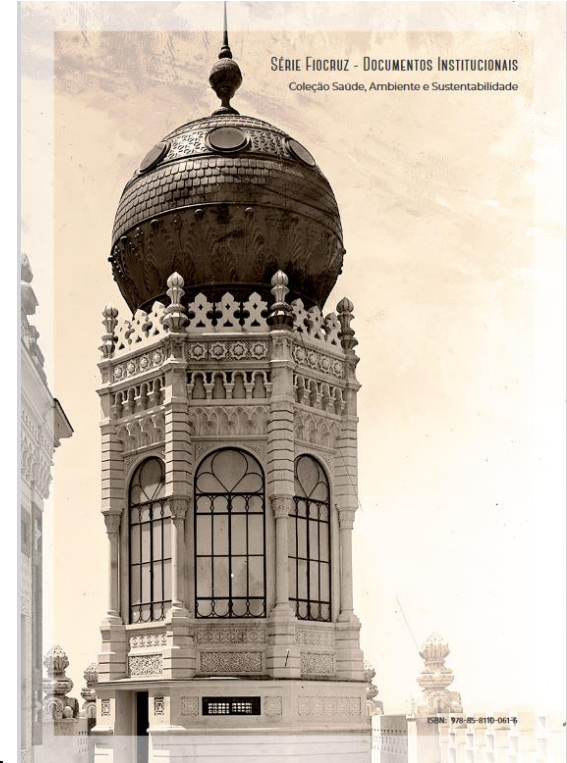
Bábarah Brenda Silva^{a,*}, Bárbara Sales^a, Ana Carolina Lanza^a, Léo Heller^{a,b} and Sonaly Rezende^a

“Camadas” de aproximação com a pesquisa em sustentabilidade

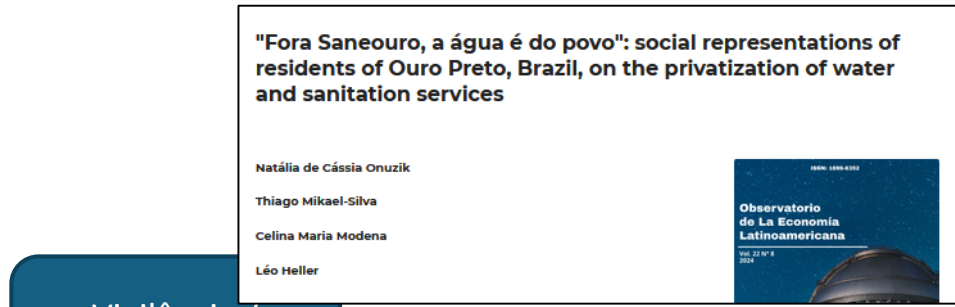
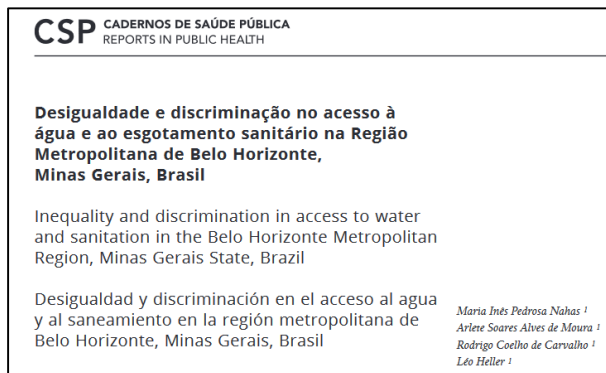
- **1ª camada:** Temas (o que pesquisar?)
- **2ª camada:** Olhares epistemológicos (o que indagar?)
- **3ª camada:** Epistemologias (como sustentar epistemologicamente a pesquisa?)
- **4ª camada:** Procedimentos metodológicos (como pesquisar?)

1ª camada: Temas

- Agrotóxicos e Saúde
- Biodiversidade e Saúde
- Clima, Saúde e Cidadania
- Grandes Empreendimentos e Impactos sobre a Saúde
- Saneamento e Saúde
- Saúde do Trabalhador



2ª camada: Abordagens



Vigilância /
monitoramento

Público-privado

A interseccionalidade é uma forma de entender a complexidade das pessoas, do mundo e das experiências humanas. Ela mostra que as discriminações baseadas em raça, gênero, cultura, religião, etnia, deficiência, idade, classe social e orientação sexual são inter-relacionadas.

3ª camada: Epistemologias



René Descartes
(1596–1650)

- Jamais acolher alguma coisa como verdadeira se eu não a conhecesse evidentemente como tal; nada incluir em meus juízos que não se apresentasse tão clara que eu não tivesse nenhuma ocasião de pô-lo em dúvida.
- Dividir cada uma das dificuldades em tantas parcelas quanto possíveis e quantas necessárias fossem para melhor resolvê-las.



Blaise Pascal
(1623–1662)

- Sendo todas as coisas causa e consequência, assistidas e assistentes, mediatas e imediatas, e todas se conservando por um laço natural e imperceptível que une as coisas mais distantes e mais diferentes, eu afirmo ser impossível conhecer as partes sem conhecer o todo, tampouco conhecer o todo sem conhecer, particularmente, as partes.

3ª camada: Epistemologias

Para além de Bacon, Descartes, Popper:

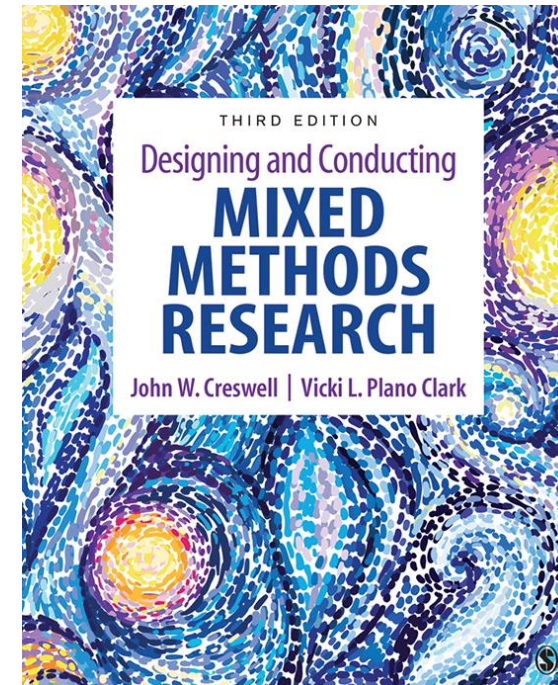
- Estudos decoloniais/pós-coloniais (Aníbal Quijano, Catherine Walsh, Frantz Fanon)
- Epistemologia do Sul/ecologia de saberes
- Teoria da Complexidade (Morin/Rolando Garcia)
- Epidemiologia crítica (Breilh)
- Economia política
- Ecologia Política/justiça ambiental/conflitos

4ª camada: Métodos

- Da pesquisa “sobre” e “para” para a pesquisa “com”
 - Desafio de integrar sem perder ambas as perspectivas

4ª camada: Métodos

- Estudos etnográficos
- Pesquisa-ação
- Pesquisa participante
- Estudos de caso/múltiplos
- Teoria fundamentada (grounded theory)
- Arte
- Métodos mistos



Desafios

- Reconhecer os limites da visão positivista para pesquisas relacionadas à sustentabilidade
- Priorizar grupos em vulnerabilidade, na perspectiva do território
 - Riscos e benefícios não são homogeneamente distribuídos
- Não perder a perspectiva da produção de conhecimento
- Vigilância ética
- Apropriação dos achados pelas comunidades / agente de transformação