

Editorial

We'll always have Paris

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We decided to open the current edition of Sustainability in Debate with a reference to the classic film Casablanca. In an unforgettable scene, when Ingrid Bergman asks Humphrey Bogart “what about us?” as they bid their farewells, Bogart replies: “we’ll always have Paris”.

As a result of several worrying political facts, the world is now facing difficult times in the sustainability arena. The United States have withdrawn from the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Reactions from political and economic leaders, who have massively condemned president Donald Trump’s decision, allow for some hope in meeting the terms agreed in Paris in 2015. And maybe, after all, we will be still able to borrow Bogart’s famous quote, with the Paris agreements becoming a historical landmark for the future generations.

In their essay titled *Dark times in the relationship between the politics of politicians and the policies of science*, authors Marcel Bursztyn and Carlos Hiroo Saito, Editors-in-Chief of Sustainability in Debate, comment on the worrying impacts of U.S. President Donald Trump’s decisions regarding climate change, as well as their consequences for the scientific research field. As Professors Bursztyn and Saito point out, in the face of this domestic and international political scenery - in which the dominant political class often toughens its policies to guarantee immediate economic interests while neglecting cultural diversities and environmental integrity-, it is crucial to value plurality as key factor for the Planet’s sustainability.

From this edition on, Sustainability in Debate will offer a new format, more condensed but as profound and engaging as usual. The traditional *Book Review and Debate* sections will no longer be published on a regular basis. In the other hand, and in order to make more room for the diversity of themes and cutting-edge approaches related to sustainability, the *Varia* articles section will be strengthened – thus reinforcing the scientific profile of our journal.

The *Varia* of this number offers nine scientific papers. In their article titled *A new proposal for sustainability indicators in the mining sector*, authors José Aroudo Mota et al., analyze different categories of sustainability indicators and their adequacy to evaluate the environmental impacts of mining. The article also proposes a set of indicators for the tropical regions of the country, in particular, for the Mineral Province of Carajas, located in the southeast region of the state of Para.

In *Analysis of structure and criteria in the elaboration of a sustainability index*, authored by Alexandre André Feil and Dusan Schreiber, it is argued that the structure of the index depends - among other issues - on the identification of the objective, the human-environmental system and the selection of indicators. In the face of these variables, the authors conclude that the process of elaborating a sustainability index does not follow a single model, thus opening the door for different processes, which will be assessed by their capacity to measure the quality level of sustainability.

The article *The construction of the Brazilian System of Environmental Product Declaration*, by Verônica Hoe and Armando Caldeira Pires, presents an analysis of the instruments, challenges, limits and possibility for the implementation of the Labeling Program type III-DAP (Environmental Product Declaration), proposed by the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (Inmetro). In order to do so, the authors have researched international experiences on the subject, interviewed

representatives of the private sector and conducted a SWOT analysis. The authors point out that in spite of being a recent Program, the Brazilian Inmetro is in line with programs from other countries, and has the potential to be integrated with other public policies in the country, a strategy that would boost its implementation.

The following article, titled *Feasibility study on the reuse of canvas banners in the production of furniture*, by authors Danieli Najelisk, Ana Paula Palhano and Lucas Gabriel Matoso, analyzes the production of furniture reusing vinyl canvas used in the production of banners. The project, following the principles of eco design and economic feasibility, was developed with students of a technical course in furniture making. Despite some limitations, the results were satisfactory.

Focusing on climate change, Gabriela Marques Di Giulio et al. reflect on the role of local authorities in seeking synergies between the political, economic and social development processes of the city of São Paulo. In their work titled *Climatic change, risks and adaptation in the brazilian megacity of São Paulo*, the authors analyze the adaptation and mitigation actions implemented to face climate change. In their search for answers, they focus on the proposals of the Development Plan and Urban Mobility adopted in the management of the city São Paulo from 2013 to 2016.

The article *From land tenure conflicts to the creation of the Xingu River Extractive Reserve: threats, conflicts and social mobilization in the Terra do Meio in Brazil*, by Roberta Rowsy Amorim de Castro et al. is a social analysis about the creation of the Xingu River Extractive Reserve, a sustainable use conservation unit, located in the region of Terra do Meio, in the state of Pará. Considering the existence of land grabbers and other trespassers in the region, the authors concluded that the participation of social movements and local families in the construction of a process of resistance was fundamental for the establishment of the Reserve.

In a reflective analysis, Alexandre Cosme José Jeronymo presents the article *Supercapitalismo in the relationship between environmental licensing and election campaign financing*. According to the author, this correlation creates an environment called Supercapitalism, which is characterized by the permissiveness of converting an environmental democracy territory into a territory of economic groups that co-opt politicians.

In the article *Participatory elaboration of Behavior Adjustment Agreements: an opportunity for social and environmental reflection?*, the authors Luzia Klunk, Renato de Oliveira and Luciana Turatti analyze the effectiveness of the use of Behavior Adjustment Agreements for the resolution of social and environmental conflicts and for the understanding of the environmental phenomena. In order to do so, they carried out a study in Civil Public Inquiries instituted by the Prosecutor's Office of Lajeado, with Behavior Adjustment Agreements signed by individuals, from January 2008 to January 2014. Bibliographical and documentary research was also carried out, as well as interviews with those who are being investigated.

Finally, closing the *Varia* section, we present the article *From fishing to nature: the trajectory of tourism in Mato Grosso do Sul from 1970 to 2015*, by the authors Fábio Luciano Violin and Gilberto Luiz Alves. The study aimed at analyzing the trajectory of tourism in Mato Grosso do Sul between the years of 1970 and 2015. The research presents a historical description of tourism in the state and the triggers that brought about changes in the focus from fishing activities to attractions related to tourism in natural surroundings. Among the triggers, the authors emphasize that public policies, combined with investments from the private sector, have substantially altered the characteristics of tourism in the state, as well as their nature and localities of expansion.

The final section of Sustainability in Debate is an original photo *Gallery* titled *The universe of the babassu coconut breakers*. Photos by Vanusa da Silva Lima illustrate the article written by Vanusa and professor Stéphanie Nasuti. The photographic and textual piece portrays the social, geographical and political scenery of about 400,000 women who make their living from the babassu palm trees.

Good reading!

The Editors