

APRESENTAÇÃO

The journal *Veredas do Direito – Environmental Law and Sustainable Development*, a journal of doctoral and master's courses at Dom Helder – Escola de Direito, with satisfaction and joy, presents another issue, in the hope that we will all overcome this pandemic to live in an environmentally better planet.

With Qualis A1 (best stratum of CAPES), this journal seeks to publish the best scientific texts by researchers from several countries, in addition to all Brazilian regions, with the aim of publicizing what is being studied everywhere, allowing access to different forms of knowledge, attentive to the environmental peculiarities of each location. In this issue, we publish articles by researchers associated with educational institutions in Germany, Portugal, Spain, Egypt, Mozambique, Uruguay, Colombia and Chile, as well as from all regions of Brazil.

Dom Helder – Escola de Direito offers a complete cycle of legal education, from full-time and conventional law degrees, specialization, master's and doctoral degrees in Environmental Law and Sustainable Development, to postdoctoral internships, always aiming at Ignatian Excellence.

The first text, “Advisory Opinion 23/2017 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Innovations to Environmental Protection in International Law,” by Carla Amado Gomes, from the Universidade de Lisboa, Josiane Schramm da Silva and Valter Moura do Carmo, from the Universidade de Marília, aims to analyze the innovations and contributions brought by Consultative Opinion 23/17 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, on the protection of the human right to the environment.

“The systemic-integrative horizontal transversality of the environmental dimension of sustainable development: an evolving concept” is the title of the article by Roberto Correia da Silva Gomes Caldas, from the Universidad de la Empresa, Camila Barreto Pinto Silva, from the Universidade Metropolitana de Santos, Saulo Furtado Barroso, from the INTA University Center, in which they affirm that the construction of the concepts of “environmental transversality” and “sustainable development” are shown to be a process that is still evolving, with its sedimentation gradually obtained over time and from the acquisition of

greater environmental awareness of the global risk and information society.

“Environmental defenders in Colombia and abductive reasoning in the access to justice” is the article by Felipe Calderón-Valencia and Manuela Escobar-Sierra, both from the Universidad de Medellín, whose purpose was to analyze the right of access to justice for defenders of the environment in Colombia, based on the thesis of the philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce.

“Ecologizing legal sciences: an approach from complexity theory,” by Taeli Raquel Gómez, from the Universidad de Atacama, aims to show the importance of rethinking legal sciences from a non-anthropocentric basis and to understand a review of epistemological pillars and theorist models who, according to the author, despite legislative changes in environmental content, do not achieve a transversal approach in the legal sciences.

Carla Reita Faria Leal and Débhora Renata Nunes Rodrigues, from the Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso, with the text “The precarization of work in the digital age and its impact on labor-environmental balance,” claim that the technological innovations resulting from the latter have intensified and accelerated too much the precarious process of fundamental rights of the worker, especially with regarding the working environment.

Anastásio Miguel Ndapassoa, from the Universidade Católica de Moçambique, and Pedro Andrade Matos, from Dom Helder – Escola de Direito, with the article “Cyclone Idai and humanitarian aid challenges in Mozambique” narrate the factual and legal consequences of what happened on the night between March 14 and 15, 2019 in central Mozambique, particularly in the city of Beira, when the region was devastated by a cyclone called Idai, causing a natural calamity situation and causing a great need for humanitarian aid.

“Pesticides and bill 6,299/2002: agro-environmental regression” is the text by Antonio José de Mattos Neto and Elida de Cássia Mamede da Costa, both from the Universidade Federal do Pará. In the study, the authors conclude that it is important to reject Bill no. 6,299/2002, as it represents a setback to agri-environmental protection, since it removes strict restrictions and, therefore, promotes the indiscriminate use of pesticides.

“Federal Law no. 13.800/2019: Conceptual Aspects for Using Endowments in Protected Areas in Brazil” is the title of the study by Afonso Feitosa Reis Neto, Elaine Aparecida da Silva, José Machado Moita Neto and Leônio José Alves da Silva, the first three from the Universidade Federal do Piauí (UFPI), and the last, from the Universidade Federal de

Pernambuco (UFPE), whose objective is to analyze the applicability of Brazilian legislation on heritage funds as a source of financial resources for conservation units.

“The lack of public policies on urban mobility restricts the right to adequate housing” is the title of the article written by Edérson Dos-Santos Alves and Lorenzo Bujosa Vadell, from the “Universidad de Salamanca,” in Spain, and by Beatriz Duarte Correa de Brito and Josué Mastrodi, from the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas. In the text, the authors explain that more and more people live in large cities, increasing the distance between the center and the periphery. This situation, according to the authors, shows that the study of urban mobility is essential to guarantee full access to the city and to basic rights.

José Adércio Leite Sampaio and Elcio Nacur Rezende, both from Escola Superior Dom Helder Câmara, with the article “Environment: a second-class fundamental right,” argue that the lack of more in-depth conceptual and justifying elements may explain a legislative and judicial treatment little respectful to Environmental Law, informing that, in practice, it is still treated as if it were a chapter of Administrative Law or a Special Administrative Law, inducing that the right to an ecologically balanced environment is sometimes treated as a second-class fundamental right.

“Ecological literacy: an effective instrument for sustainability and environmental protection” is the article by Gabriel Real Ferrer, from the Universidad de Alicante, and Maria Cláudia da Silva Antunes de Souza and Alex Sandro Gonzaga Stein, both from the Universidade do Vale do Itajaí, in which they study eco-literacy, a term created by the physicist Fritjof Capra as a means of transforming and empowering the human being for the creation of a sustainable society, based on systemic knowledge and sustainable development, and its consequent development for the realization of the precepts of the Brazilian constitution.

“Sustainability and Islamic Environmental Principles for Agribusiness” is the article by Anselmo Jose Spadotto, from the Faculdade de Botucatu (UNIBR) and Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP), and James Eduard Campos and Sant Anna (Yunus Mustafa Al Sheikh), from Faculdade Marechal Rondon (FMR) and from the Conveying Islamic Message Society (CIMS), which aimed to analyze the interfaces between Islamic Environmental Law and Brazilian Law, seeking to identify and characterize Islamic environmental principles for agribusiness through the Brazilian reality.

In the text “A review of Brazilian Bill n. 6.299/2002 on pesticide

regulation and its impacts on food security and nutrition,” Kamila Pope, Michelle Bonatti and Stefan Sieber, all from Leibniz-Center for Agricultural Landscape Research, and Marina Demaria Venâncio, from the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, analyze the Bill 6,299/02 and its most problematic provisions through the lens of food safety and nutrition, as well as the principles and provisions of national environmental legislation, concluding that it points against the advances previously achieved in providing alternative political paths for sustainable agriculture in Brazil.

Daize Fernanda Wagner and Aline Suzana Figueira de Farias, from the Universidade Federal do Amapá, with the article “The Demarcation of Indigenous Lands and Legal Security,” conclude that the current provisional measures contributed to increasing the legal insecurity of indigenous peoples regarding the guarantee of their territorial rights.

With joy, dear reader, the Graduate Program in Environmental Law and Sustainable Development at Escola Superior Dom Helder Câmara (Doctorate and Master’s degree), through this journal, states that we have, in this issue, the best scientific research in South America, North America, Europe and Africa, fulfilling, honorably, its desire to disseminate knowledge in the hope of living in a better world.

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