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Presentation of the Dossier: *Climate, Disasters, and Socio-Environmental Justice*

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We are on the eve of the second anniversary of the greatest climate disaster in the history of Rio Grande do Sul (RS), and the cold, rainy, and humid weather of this autumn in the state reminds us that we could not allow this date to “go unnoticed” or permit official narratives about the “success of reconstruction” to prevail, since there is little to celebrate. Recovering the memory of this kind of event becomes a central element for a critical analysis of social reality, one capable of unveiling the inconsistencies of governmental-corporate accounts and, above all, of making visible the “other” realities experienced by social movements, affected communities, and university research-extension groups dedicated to examining climate issues through the lens of socio-environmental justice. These groups seek to reconstruct other narratives produced by popular movements and, in doing so, to move beyond official and superficial accounts in order to produce socio-legal research committed to the defense of human rights and nature.

In this respect, the dossier *Climate, Disasters, and Socio-Environmental Justice* aims to contribute to debates in the socio-legal field by adopting a transdisciplinary approach that understands climate issues through dialogue and action research with affected communities and actors within the justice system. This articulation recognizes the importance of the State and Law in extreme climate events of this nature, while also acknowledging the limits of the state entity and of Law itself, especially the *Justice System*,



in confronting the challenges arising from the magnitude and complexity of climate disasters, which are permeated by geopolitical disputes and economic interests that transcend the borders of nation-states and originate in the imperial imposition of the capitalist mode of production and in the interests of transnational corporations.

To understand the climate disaster in Rio Grande do Sul, therefore, we seek to promote active listening to the affected populations and communities. For this reason, to open the debates proposed in this dossier, we present the political assessment entitled *TWO YEARS SINCE THE FLOOD IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL – ORGANIZATION AND STRUGGLE FOR THE RIGHTS OF THOSE AFFECTED*, produced by the leadership of the *Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens* (MAB)¹, on what has occurred in the two years following the floods, attached to this introductory presentation. Listening to social movements and affected populations is, therefore, the first act in assessing this two-year “anniversary”; otherwise, we risk continuing to reinforce official narratives detached from the concrete suffering of disaster victims-narratives that omit the market dynamics embedded in reconstruction policies, which tend to reinforce the logics of exclusion and inequality of harm that shape the lives of affected communities and territories.

Moreover, debates on *climate and socio-environmental justice* have demonstrated the limits of our field of knowledge and the need to strengthen dialogue with various branches of science so that we may understand the roots and severity of the climate emergency. Along these lines, this dossier includes contributions from researchers in the biological sciences, ecology, geography, education, sociology, international relations, and Law.

We hope that the systematization of these studies in the present dossier may help demonstrate the inconsistencies of official accounts and also serve to expand the dialogue of knowledge between the university and social movements, so that we may overcome the narrow limits of the hegemonic disciplinary model and value the various critical approaches that can be developed regarding the 2024 climate disaster and the reconstruction process in Rio Grande do Sul. We also hope that the data and research presented here may contribute to holding the main GHG emitters accountable before the Brazilian judiciary, in order to alter the situation described below.

Accordingly, we open the dossier with our article, written in partnership with popular lawyer Thales Miola (RENAP/RS), entitled *Climate Collapse and the Crossroads of*

¹ Available at: <https://mab.org.br/quem-somos/>



the Struggles for Socio-Environmental Justice in Rio Grande do Sul. In it, we seek to identify the roots of climate change and argue that the disaster in Rio Grande do Sul places us at a crossroads, since there is now abundant evidence that we are experiencing the effects of climate collapse produced by capitalism. Furthermore, the severity and magnitude of these events indicate that the future of humanity on Earth is at risk and place us at a historical crossroads that may define our very survival on the planet. In light of this, we point to the responsibility of large transnational corporations in agribusiness, hydrobusiness, and mining for GHG emissions and for the repeated violation of Human, Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (DHESCA) in Brazil, which give rise to and intensify climate change. The article also defends the importance of insurgencies and struggles for socio-environmental justice waged by social movements and affected communities in their territories. In short, we argue for the need to recognize that we are already in a State of Climate Emergency and that, in this situation of collapse, urgent measures must be taken to avoid a point of no return.

However, the article also argues that only through a structural transformation of the country's food production system, water management, and mineral policy, through a profound popular agrarian reform along the lines proposed by the *Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra* (MST), will it be possible to envision socio-environmental alternatives to the climate collapse we are already experiencing. In addition, the article highlights the need for transition policies that encourage agroecological agriculture and the protection of Indigenous and quilombola territories against agro-extractive projects, since the common goods of nature and these communities' ways of life must be protected and ensured.

The second article, *Faces of a productive economy that deepens the climate-environmental crisis in Brazil*, authored by Professors Paulo Brack, Eduardo Ruppenthal, and Ismael Verrastro Brack, points to the need to adopt a genuinely ecological perspective in order to understand the problem and the profound implications of our current model of "development." The authors state that the indicators of climate science have never been clearer regarding planetary boundaries and the uncontrolled advance of capitalism over natural resources, pollution generation, and climate imbalance. Despite the abundant body of scientific evidence, what we observe is the inaction of public authorities, who should be taking measures to alter this situation. Instead, what we have seen in recent times is the acceleration of systemic disaster. Thus, the article focuses on the specificities



of the Brazilian case, offering a diagnosis of the devastating dimension of the agro-hydro-mining business triad in aggravating the climate emergency and affecting socio-biodiversity territories.

The third article, *Climate Justice and structural litigation in the Taquari Valley*, written by Federal Prosecutors Dr. Flávia Rigo Nóbrega and Dr. Fabiano de Moraes, reflects on how the impacts of climate disaster are felt by racialized populations. This reflection is permeated by the concrete experience of both prosecutors in defending the rights of those affected by the disasters of 2023 and 2024. Thus, based on the finding that some groups have borne, and continue to bear, disproportionate burdens in relation to the floods that victimized Vale do Taquari, the authors assess, in light of the Federal Constitution, advisory opinions of international courts, and CONAMA Resolution No. 511/2025, the importance of placing climate justice and the fight against environmental racism at the center of disaster prevention and the recovery of affected areas.

Along these lines, the fourth article, *When Waters Rise: Climate Disasters and the Racialization of Vulnerability in Contemporary Brazil*, authored by Ma. Carmynie Barros e Xavier, from the Climate Policy and Institutional Framework axis of the Instituto Clima e Sociedade (ICS), and Diogo Rosa Souza, lawyer at the Instituto Socioambiental (ISA), reflects on the racialization of disasters from the perspective and experience of actors in the Brazilian third sector and researchers committed to the realization of climate justice. According to the authors, climate disasters in Brazil are not isolated natural phenomena, but expressions of a historical structure of inequality and necropolitics; that is, they are the result of political choices that racialize territory and distribute risks unequally. Thus, the authors argue that when the water rises, structural patterns of human rights violations emerge, especially in access to housing, the city, and territory, affecting afro-gaúcho populations more intensely. For this reason, climate policy, territorial defense, and human rights are inseparable agendas for building a justice-based response to this type of situation, in order to overcome environmental racism and realize climate justice.

This issue takes on specific contours in the fifth article, entitled *Water is not neutral: Religious Terreiros in Rio Grande do Sul in the context of the climate crisis and environmental racism*, prepared by Dr. Cláudia Luísa Zeferino Pires (PosGea/NEGA/NEABI/UFRGS) in partnership with Dr. Tanara Forte Furtado (FORPROF/UFRGS). The article presents and analyzes the impacts of the May 2024 floods on the *Povo de Terreiro do Rio Grande do Sul*, based on the report “Emergency Mapping



of Affected Terreiros,” produced to guide the need for emergency public policies that address the specificities of the *Povo de Terreiro*. The data obtained by the researchers are alarming and reveal that 94.1% of the physical structures of the terreiros suffered damage, with more than half completely destroyed, in addition to significant demands for reconstruction and basic supplies as a condition for reparation. In other words, the article concretely points to the effects of environmental racism and to the premises that Climate Justice proposals and projects must adopt. This aspect is particularly complex, since governmental reconstruction policies fail to meet the needs of this population and tend to violate its worldview concerning the bonds with and importance of its territories.

The sixth article, *São Roque and the Environmental Disaster of May 2024: The Intensification of Rights Violations and Quilombola Struggles for Socio-Environmental Justice*, collectively written by Júlio Alt, president of the State Council for Human Rights (CEDH), Mégui Del Ré (PGDR/UFRGS), and Vanessa Flores dos Santos (PPGAS/UFRGS), addresses, through the debate on human rights violations affecting quilombola populations and in dialogue with contributions from anthropology and sociology, the experience lived by the quilombo of São Roque, located in the municipality of Arroio do Meio (RS), one of the areas most affected by the 2024 flood. Based on ethnographic and documentary data, the researchers propose a reflection on how socio-environmental disasters have intensified the historical violation of territorial rights and deepened social processes related to injustice and environmental racism in quilombola territories in Rio Grande do Sul. The account of this quilombola experience demonstrates that certain territories continue to suffer the effects of disasters and that inequality and the racialization of these processes persist.

The seventh article, entitled *The Public Defender's Office of Rio Grande do Sul and the disasters of 2024: what the climate crisis demands of the institution*, prepared by the Ombudsman-General of the DPE-RS and RENAP organizer, Dr. Rodrigo de Medeiros Silva, together with public defenders Ma. Alessandra Quines Cruz and Thalita Verônica Gonçalves e Silva (Coordinator of the Environment and Climate Change area at the School of the Public Defender's Office of the State of São Paulo), analyzes the role of the Public Defender's Office of the State of Rio Grande do Sul in the face of the climate crisis. The year 2024 was marked, in Rio Grande do Sul, by extreme climate events, especially in the Vale do Taquari and Metropolitan regions. The intense rains exposed socio-environmental aggressions, the insufficiency of public policies, and climate interdependence on a global



scale. In this scenario, new challenges were imposed on institutions and society, which is why the authors argue that the effectiveness of climate justice in Brazil depends not only on the consolidation of international and constitutional normative parameters, but also on the institutional strengthening of Public Defender's Offices as a democratic infrastructure for socio-environmental protection.

The eighth article, *Climate Justice and Human Rights: an analysis based on the Climate Justice Rapporteurship of the National Human Rights Council*, written by Professor Verônica Korber Gonçalves (International Relations, UnB/UFRGS), together with Professor Marcelo Cafrune (FURG) and popular lawyer Ma. Marina Dermmam (climate rapporteur of the National Human Rights Council and national organizer of RENAP), reflects on the relationship between climate justice and human rights based on the 2024 floods in Rio Grande do Sul, combining mission records and reports from human rights defenders. It analyzes how the absence of mitigation and adaptation policies generated unequal impacts and reflects on the centrality of human rights in the prevention, response, and reconstruction of disasters.

The article also systematizes the report resulting from the mission of the Special Rapporteurship on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (REDESCA) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), conducted between December 2 and 6, 2024. In that report, REDESCA highlights that the floods in Rio Grande do Sul had disproportionate effects on groups in situations of vulnerability. Indigenous peoples, quilombolas, family farmers, and other vulnerable groups suffered more severe impacts, reinforcing the fact that the climate crisis does not affect everyone in the same way, but rather reproduces historical inequalities in access to land, resources, and state protection (OAS, 2025, pp. 10-13). In addition, the authors highlight important failures in state actions aimed at disaster prevention, since technical reports and studies point to serious problems in the maintenance and management of Porto Alegre's flood protection system, composed of dikes, floodgates, and pumping stations, which contributed to amplifying the impacts of the disaster (OAS, 2025, p. 23).

Finally, the article *From Critical Event to Ongoing Vulnerabilization: Reconstruction and Asymmetries in Climate Governance in Rio Grande do Sul*, authored by sociologists Dr. Camila Dellagnese Prates and Dr. Ângela Camana, affiliated with the Technology, Environment, and Society group (TEMAS) of the Graduate Program in Rural Development at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (PGDR-UFRGS), investigates the issue of



post-2024 reconstruction in Rio Grande do Sul (RS), examining, from the perspective of the sociology of disasters, how a form of governance marked by opacity and asymmetries of power emerges. The study observes socio-historical dynamics of environmental vulnerability production and legal and institutional responses through the Plano Rio Grande. By mapping arenas and actors, the study reveals how institutional responses may, paradoxically, catalyze the formation of new socio-environmental risks. For this reason, the authors conclude that the responses being constructed under a technical-managerial mantle are defined by specialists and external consulting firms, without any social control. The reconstruction process, therefore, not only reproduces unequal dynamics, but also establishes new instruments of power, reinforces asymmetries, and consolidates a certain type of “development.” This is a central point for understanding post-disaster environmental injustices, since political choices, even when disguised as technical ones, can lead to processes of continued vulnerabilization and perpetuate the intensification of climate change.

Thus, the articles presented in this dossier reveal the gravity of the problem experienced in recent years in Rio Grande do Sul. They point from the roots that give rise to climate collapse, through the accounts of affected populations, to the inequalities imposed on certain territories and communities that directly experienced the damage caused by the disaster and continue to be affected by the reconstruction model being implemented by the State of Rio Grande do Sul and the Federal Government under a technical-bureaucratic mantle that channels public funds toward corporate and private interests. While, officially, actions and measures to “help Rio Grande” were not lacking, in concrete terms the affected communities, social movements, and researchers in this dossier demonstrate that we remain far from the measures that would truly be necessary to reverse the severity of the climate scenario we will have to face in the not-too-distant future.

On the other hand, the studies presented here also reveal that, despite the dystopian scenario experienced by affected populations and movements during and after the floods, these very spaces point to relevant experiences of popular and community organization. Likewise, these movements demonstrate the viability of *alter-native* models of food production and the re-existence of ways of life beyond the logic of capital.

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