



PRESENTATION

RILE issue nº 12 for the year 2024 has as its opening text the article by Françoise Besson *Drinking water as a luxury? From René Dumont's warnings in the 1970s to current water crises throughout the world*. The relevance of the article is due to the fact that it brings to environmental humanities a European, more precisely French, contextualization of philosophical considerations, as for example, that a simple drink in our daily lives, such as a glass of coca-cola, can be related to water pollution or its scarcity, through industries. In this article, the author highlights the influence of human actions on problems relating to water in the world and the consequences, but also shows that there can be changes from the moment people become aware of these problems and change their behavior, aiming to reverse such a degradation process.

In the second article, *Approach to water resources management in Brazil and the state of Rio de Janeiro: brief historical references and legislative topics between 2018 and 2020*, Cintia Moreira et al. contribute – through a brief review study that was based on documents dealing with Brazilian water legislation and on government websites dedicated to the water issue – to the development of sustainable practices involving water, so that the 2030 Agenda of the UN, which aims to provide universal and equitable access to safe drinking water by 2030, can be met, and also serve as a source for environmental education campaigns.

In the article *Reflections on climate justice in the short stories "Sand", "On Darwin tides", "For the snake of power" and "Half-eaten cities"*, Delzi Laranjeira et al. analyze perspectives on climate justice in these short stories, exploring how the characters deal with the effects of climate and how physical spaces, natural or urban, are affected by them. Among the related issues, the difficulties faced by the characters to survive in extremely altered contexts and how the economic and social condition of these individuals determine different ways of perceiving the impacts of the climate crisis are addressed. Through the representations of climate justice in these contemporary climate fiction stories, inequalities between populations, the most vulnerable ecosystems and some viable alternatives for adaptation and compensation are highlighted.

In the article *Maria Ivana Trevisani Bach and the drift of the earth-ship*, Priscila Prado and Márcio Cantarin explore, throughout the econovel *Inquietante Crociera*, the analogy between the ship of fiction and planet Earth, highlighting different aspects of the crises that the planet is going through, that were triggered by anthropogenic action, that come to light throughout the narrative, and that are linked by a common destiny. From this perspective, for local and global eco-environmental problems to be resolved or mitigated, “collective responsibility for the common future” must be considered.

In the article *A narrative of the great acceleration on screen in the film Old (2021)*, Scheyla Horst and Klaus Eggensperger discuss, based on reflections on Anthropocene narratives presented by Dürbeck (2020), Weik von Mosser (2020), David (2016), among other authors, the possibilities of ecofiction and explore the perception that the aforementioned film has the potential to bring images that have the power to confront points of view and alert to the impacts of human actions on nature, actions that have been intensified by population growth, economic growth and urbanization.

In the article *From Boal to Dubatti, a brief passage on citizen theatricality in Catalinas Sur*, Alai Diniz and Marcelo Rodrigues, through a brief bibliographical review, highlight the importance of Augusto Boal – a recognized Brazilian playwright – and Jorge Dubatti – researcher and Argentinean theater critic – for South American community theater, bringing valuable insights to understanding this form of artistic expression and understanding the dialogue established between citizenship and theater. As the authors of this article summarize, Argentine community theater “allows communities to find their voices, share their experiences and become agents of change in their local realities and demands”. In this way, the theater is seen as an important pedagogical tool for transformation, raising awareness and stimulating the search for alternatives to problems in society.

In the last article of this edition – *How to bear the falling sky? In search of a cosmopolitics for the Anthropocene* – Maria Sperb and Antônio Júnior, based on the reading of the work *The Falling Sky*, which deals with Yanomami cosmology, reflect, based on the thoughts of several philosophers, on the effects of human actions on the Anthropocene and on how we can live together and promote sustainable conditions of existence amid precariousness and the reduction of resources, through political voice, art, literature, activism and resistance. In this approach, several aspects are also considered such as “the common good” – which is not the same among the peoples that inhabit the planet, such as, for example,

the indigenous peoples or the peoples of the Global North –, anthropocentrism, different political organizations, among other aspects.

Finally, we wish you a great start: that our articles provide reflections and serve as a basis for new studies in this area of environmental humanities.

A good read,

The Editors