

# **THE MANAGEMENT OF SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AS AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY : A CASE OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN BRAZIL**

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Abstract:

The concept and consequences of risk plays a central role in many contemporary policy debates. The risk society we live in is distinguished by creating risks, many of which affect so unequally the population. The management of risks has become one of the concerns of governments and international agencies since the twentieth century. However, not always the actions are directed on a matrix reflective, which points to the different interpretations on the risk and its causes. Based on this, this paper intends to show different view about risks. Part of its historicity to the present society, discusses the concepts, types and their relations with the territory, the scale and risk management.

We believe that the risks can be more effective controlled if management of territory will be present in planning policies. In recent years technologies were associated with new forms of risk, including risks to the whole ecosystem. It seemed that the forces of progression could lead to novel hazards as well as to enhanced security. Furthermore, the legal frameworks and intellectual tools developed for the regulation of risk made it possible to elaborate arguments about risk in ever more sophisticated ways, often challenging 'establishment' interpretations of safety.

One systematic and extensive literature on risk grew out of concerns to make policy and to legislate for risk. This knowledge has development as concerned with 'risk assessment.' The question for regulators and citizens was customarily thought of as: 'how safe is safe enough?' Governments and official agencies recognize that the technologies are not neutrals and oil and gas plants impacts the environment, commons citizens, workers and consumers. Given that no complex system can be guaranteed to be perfectly safe, the leading approach was to ask about the price of additional safety and how the productive systems can be safe. The innumerous and great accidents that has been happen in the last days prove that the systems are incomplete or the instruments and stimulus for changing used by public sector and firms are inefficient.

The legal and policy framework as well as the institutional capacities for the management and coordination of risks' management and environmental and territory governance must be clarified and strengthened this challenge. This includes make an territory planning, open and integrate the management to the actors involved and establishing mechanisms for sharing benefits with local communities. Regional dialogue on co-management of transboundary resources, the return of displaced people and conflicts must also be addressed. Building new management and monitoring capacity in the management risks of industrials activities should be a priority.

This paper intends to have following objectives and directions. Provide an overview of the concept of risks and his relationship with territory. This work needs interdisciplinary so we intend to use the view of the institutional economy from the development context up to theory of management of risks. *f* We explores the policy, legal and institutional framework for risks management and risks governance and identifies capacity-building priorities providing an overview of demands of territorial sustainability in the oil and

gas industry . Also we intend to achieve some policy recommendations and implementations of integration the management of risks in the industry with the intention to give some contributions to public policy and to firms of the sector to achieve the sustainability of territory.