



Paris Agreement: how Brazil can align public planning and resources to meet climate goals

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Acordo de Paris: como o Brasil pode alinhar planejamento público e recursos para cumprir as metas climáticas

RESUMO

Objetivo – Os diálogos sobre a proteção ambiental têm se intensificado, especialmente devido ao distanciamento entre as ações práticas e a satisfação dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) da Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU). O Brasil é signatário de acordos ambientais internacionais e, portanto, tem o dever de implementar ações que atendam às metas da Agenda 2030, com destaque para os ODS 13, 14 e 15, além de alcançar as metas estabelecidas pelo Acordo de Paris. O objetivo geral da pesquisa foi compreender como a integração das políticas públicas e do planejamento de recursos do governo federal pode garantir que o Brasil atinja as metas estabelecidas pelo Acordo de Paris, conforme destacado no relatório da Comissão de Monitoramento dos ODS.

Metodologia – Trata-se de uma pesquisa qualitativa, básica, descritiva e bibliográfica/documental.

Originalidade/relevância – A pesquisa preenche uma lacuna na literatura ao analisar como o Brasil pode alinhar o planejamento público e os recursos para atingir as metas do Acordo de Paris, com foco na integração de políticas públicas e planejamento de recursos. Essa temática é de grande relevância acadêmica, considerando os desafios e a urgência da agenda climática global e a necessidade de ações coordenadas para garantir a sustentabilidade. os principais resultados alcançados.

Resultados - Os resultados evidenciaram que o alinhamento entre planejamento público e recursos no Brasil para atingir as metas climáticas exige uma abordagem multissetorial, integrando políticas, financiamento, capacitação e cooperação internacional.

Contribuições teóricas/metodológicas - A pesquisa destaca a necessidade de uma abordagem integrada e multissetorial para o cumprimento das metas climáticas do Acordo de Paris no Brasil, envolvendo políticas, financiamento, capacitação e cooperação internacional.

Contribuições sociais e ambientais - Ao defender uma abordagem integrada para o cumprimento das metas do Acordo de Paris, a pesquisa contribui para a mitigação das mudanças climáticas e seus impactos sociais e ambientais, promovendo a preservação da vida na água e em terra, além de fortalecer a posição do Brasil no cenário internacional.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Acordo de Paris. Metas Climáticas. Políticas Públicas.

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Paris Agreement: how Brazil can align public planning and resources to meet climate goals

ABSTRACT

Objective – Dialogues on environmental protection have intensified, especially due to the gap between practical actions and the fulfillment of the United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Brazil is a signatory to international environmental agreements and, therefore, has a duty to implement actions that meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda, with emphasis on SDGs 13, 14, and 15, in addition to achieving the targets established by the Paris Agreement. The overall objective of the research was to understand how the integration of public policies and federal government resource planning can ensure that Brazil achieves the goals established by the Paris Agreement, as highlighted in the report of the SDG Monitoring Commission.

Methodology – This is a qualitative, fundamental, descriptive, bibliographic, and documentary research study.

Originality/Relevance – The research fills a gap in the literature by analyzing how Brazil can align public planning and resources to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, focusing on the integration of public policies and resource planning. This topic is of great academic relevance, considering the challenges and urgency of the global climate agenda and the need for coordinated actions to ensure sustainability. The main results achieved will follow/ are to be present/are shown below.

Results – The results showed that aligning public planning and resources in Brazil to achieve climate goals requires a multi-sectoral approach, integrating policies, funding, capacity building, and international cooperation.

Theoretical/Methodological Contributions – The research highlights the need for an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to meeting the climate goals of the Paris Agreement in Brazil, involving policies, funding, capacity building, and international cooperation.

Social and Environmental Contributions – Through its advocacy for an integrated approach to achieving the Paris Agreement goals, the research contributes to mitigating climate change and its social and environmental impacts, fostering the preservation of life below water and on land, and enhancing Brazil's international standing.

KEYWORDS: Paris Agreement. Climate Goals. Public Policies.

Acuerdo de París: cómo puede Brasil alinear la planificación pública y los recursos para cumplir con los objetivos climáticos

RESUMEN

Objetivo – Los diálogos sobre la protección ambiental se han intensificado, especialmente debido a la brecha entre las acciones prácticas y el cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU). Brasil es signatario de acuerdos ambientales internacionales y, por lo tanto, tiene el deber de implementar acciones que cumplan con las metas de la Agenda 2030, con especial atención a los ODS 13, 14 y 15, además de alcanzar los objetivos establecidos por el Acuerdo de París. El objetivo general de la investigación fue comprender cómo la integración de las políticas públicas y la planificación de recursos del gobierno federal puede asegurar que Brasil alcance las metas establecidas por el Acuerdo de París, como se destaca en el informe de la Comisión de Seguimiento de los ODS.

Metodología – Se trata de una investigación cualitativa, básica, descriptiva y bibliográfica/documental.

Originalidad/Relevancia – La investigación aborda una laguna en la literatura al analizar cómo Brasil puede alinear la planificación pública y los recursos para alcanzar las metas del Acuerdo de París, con un enfoque en la integración de políticas públicas y la planificación de recursos. Esta temática es de gran relevancia académica, considerando los desafíos y la urgencia de la agenda climática global y la necesidad de acciones coordinadas para garantizar la sostenibilidad. Se presentan los principales resultados alcanzados.

Resultados – Los resultados evidenciaron que la alineación entre la planificación pública y los recursos en Brasil para alcanzar los objetivos climáticos exige un enfoque multisectorial, que integre políticas, financiación, capacitación y cooperación internacional.

Contribuciones Teóricas/Metodológicas – La investigación destaca la necesidad de un enfoque integrado y multisectorial para el cumplimiento de los objetivos climáticos del Acuerdo de París en Brasil, que involucre políticas, financiación, capacitación y cooperación internacional.

Contribuciones Sociales y Ambientales – Al propugnar un enfoque integrado para el cumplimiento de los objetivos del Acuerdo de París, la investigación contribuye a la mitigación del cambio climático y sus impactos sociales y ambientales, promoviendo la preservación de la vida acuática y terrestre, además de fortalecer la posición de Brasil en el escenario internacional.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Acuerdo de París. Objetivos Climáticos. Políticas Públicas.

RESUMO GRÁFICO

O CAMINHO DO BRASIL PARA CUMPRIR O ACORDO DE PARIS: INTEGRAÇÃO DE PLANEJAMENTO E RECURSOS PÚBLICOS



1 DESAFIO ATUAL E CONTEXTO

Crise Climática: Aumento da temperatura e fenômenos intensos impactam a estrutura socioeconômica.

Lacuna Prática: Distanciamento entre ações práticas e o cumprimento dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) da ONU.

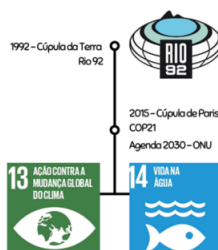
Retrocesso Recente: Extinção da Comissão Nacional para os ODS (CNODS) em 2019 enfraqueceu a governança e o

2 COMPROMISSOS INTERNACIONAIS DO BRASIL

1992 (Cúpula da Terra - Rio): Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas sobre Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC).

2015 (Acordo de Paris - COP21): Marco global para redução de gases de efeito estufa e mitigação do aquecimento global.

2015 (Agenda 2030 da ONU): 17 Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS).
 Foco Estratégico: ODS 13 (Ação Climática), ODS 14 (Vida na Água), ODS 15 (Vida Terrestre)



3 QUESTÃO CENTRAL E A ABORDAGEM

Pergunta-Chave:
 Como a integração de políticas públicas e planejamento de recursos federais pode garantir o cumprimento das metas do Acordo de Paris?

Metodologia:
 Pesquisa qualitativa baseada em revisão bibliográfica e documental de estudos científicos e dados normativos.

4 RESULTADOS E SOLUÇÃO MULTISSECTORIAL

Políticas Públicas Integradas: Coordenação entre diferentes esferas de governo e setores.

Financiamento Estratégico: Alocação eficiente de recursos para ações climáticas.

Capacitação e Conhecimento: Investimento em ciência e orientação para entes federativos.

Cooperação Internacional e Parcerias: Atuação conjunta com outros países, setor privado e sociedade civil.

Elemento Chave: Restabelecimento da CNODS em 2023 como passo crucial para a retomada da governança e monitoramento.



5 DESAFIO ATUAL E CONTEXTO

Mitigação Climática: Redução de impactos sociais e ambientais.

Preservação Ambiental: Proteção da vida na água e na terra.

Liderança Global: Fortalecimento da posição do Brasil no cenário internacional.

Desenvolvimento Sustentável: Promoção de crescimento econômico com justiça social.

INTRODUÇÃO

Environmental problems are historically rooted in actions stemming from the economic sector. Trennepohl (2019) notes that for many years, the environment lacked protective legislation, being aggressively exploited by economic activities. With industrialization, this environmental exploitation, driven by the economic order, intensified, contributing to the increasing visibility of environmental disorders (Prado, 2019). At the beginning of the 20th century, concerns about the effects of industrialization – especially air pollution – and urbanization gained prominence in political discourse (Milaré, 2015), prompting international actions that played a leading role in relevant debates for the development of international environmental policy.

According to Terra et al. (2021), the 1970s were the most significant decade for the development of environmental awareness at a global level, marking a series of social movements and the beginning of numerous conferences held to discuss issues related to the environment. In 1972, the United Nations (UN) held the Stockholm Conference, which debated agendas on the Humanized Environment, this being the first major international conference dedicated to environmental protection (Prado, 2019). After 1972, numerous other conferences were promoted by the UN, reflecting the growing interest in environmental protection at the international level.

In 1992, another international event of great importance to environmental issues occurred, promoted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This event, held in Brazil, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, became known as the Earth Summit (Prado, 2019). Within the scope of the UNFCCC, several relevant conferences on the environmental theme were held. In 2015, the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) took place in Paris, France, which resulted in the Paris Agreement, a significant milestone in the global effort to combat climate change (Nunes, 2022). Santos and Medeiros (2020) indicate that the Paris Agreement, instituted in 2015, gave rise to Agenda 2030, which established sustainable objectives to be achieved by global efforts by 2030 (not 2021), with a focus on reducing the greenhouse effect and global warming.

In the same year of 2015, the UN established a global action plan to be adopted by Member States, entitled Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (Nocera and Molina, 2019). Agenda 2030 provides 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with respective actions to be adopted by signatory countries for the achievement of these objectives (UN, 2015). The authors mention that such actions should be promoted both individually and in international cooperation. Among the 17 UN SDGs, SDGs 11, 13, 14, 15, and 17 stand out, which refer, respectively, to "Sustainable Cities and Communities" (11), "Action Against Global Climate Change" (13), "Life in Water" (14), "Terrestrial Life" (15), and "Partnerships and Means of Implementation" (17) (UN, 2015).

The objectives stipulated by Agenda 2030 are in force at the international level, and Brazil, as a signatory country, has the need to adopt internal actions and policies that guarantee the fulfillment of these SDGs (Nocera and Molina, 2019). In this context, Brazil had resumed the environmental agenda as strategic and priority, reinforcing national institutions and their

international commitments. The climate emergency calls for greater integration of federal policies and increasingly effective and inclusive governance, with the participation of states, municipalities, civil society, researchers, and the private sector (Nunes, 2022).

However, it is important to note that in 2019, during the government of Jair Bolsonaro, there was a significant change in Brazil's environmental policy¹. One of the milestones of this change was the extinction of the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) through Decree No. 9,759, of April 11, 2019, which dissolved several federal councils and commissions. The extinction of CNODS was widely criticized by experts and international organizations, as it represented a setback in climate governance and the country's transparency in relation to internationally assumed commitments (Oliveira, 2021).

With the extinction of the commission, the elaboration of reports and the monitoring of climate goals lacked a centralized coordination, generating uncertainties about Brazil's capacity to fulfill its international obligations. This movement was interpreted as part of a broader policy of environmental deregulation and dismantling of institutional mechanisms that promoted sustainability and the fulfillment of goals established in the Paris Agreement (Gonçalves et al., 2023). The absence of a commission dedicated to the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) weakened Brazil's position in the international scenario and raised concerns about the effectiveness of public policies aimed at mitigating climate change (Terra et al., 2022).

The resumption of commissions responsible for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is crucial to ensure that public policies are aligned with climate goals and that progress is continuously monitored and adjusted. In parallel, the rapid expansion of Brazilian cities in the late 20th century intensified social inequality, housing deficit, disorderly growth, and environmental degradation (Gonçalves et al., 2023). Traditional urban planning practices, focused only on economic growth, proved insufficient to address these challenges. There was, therefore, an urgent need to create a legal framework that integrated social and environmental issues into urban planning (Nunes, 2022). Faced with this panorama, and to guide the research, the following question is presented: how can the integration of public policies and the planning of federal government resources ensure that Brazil achieves the goals established by the Paris Agreement, as highlighted in the report of the SDG Monitoring Commission?

To this end, the specific objectives defined were: (a) to discuss the perspectives of the SDGs of Agenda 2030, with emphasis on SDGs 13, 14, and 15; (b) to analyze Brazil's return to the environmental agenda and international commitments; (c) to understand how Brazil can align public planning to meet climate goals.

The development of the research is structured in three sections: the methodology, where the methodological procedures used in conducting the research are presented; the

¹ For instance, in 2009, Law 12,114/2009 was enacted, which created the National Fund on Climate Change, with the aim of financing projects, studies, and ventures for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to the effects of climate change. Regulated by Decree No. 7,343/2010, it remained inoperative during the administration of Jair Bolsonaro, which led to the filing of ADPF 708. In the judgment, the STF (Supreme Federal Court) recognized the Union's omission in relation to the functioning of this body to address the climate crisis and determined the maintenance of resources for the operation of the Climate Fund. Further information available at <https://portal.stf.jus.br/processos/detalhe.asp?incidente=5951856>.

discussion of results, where the relevant results are indicated and the evaluated studies are discussed in favor of the production of the final research results; and, finally, the conclusion, where the main results are resumed to indicate the fulfillment of the objectives and to present, with clarity, the answer to the investigated problem, under a critical-scientific positioning produced by the authors.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the development of this research, bibliographic review and document analysis methodologies were employed. Lakatos and Marconi (2021) emphasize that bibliographic review is a methodology that allows the analysis of a scientific research problem through the evaluation of results obtained from scientific, literary, and other similar sources. In turn, document analysis, according to Gil (2019), allows the researcher to investigate the research problem using data of a legal/normative, statistical/journalistic, jurisprudential, among other natures. This research adopted a qualitative approach, since the results found contributed to the qualification and interpretation of the problem (Gil, 2019).

The research was defined as basic in nature, considering the secondary character of the results, which were collected from sources not produced by the author (Lakatos and Marconi, 2021). Its objectives were classified as descriptive, since they were dedicated to describing all the results obtained from the set of bibliographic references, with the respective indications of authorship and year (Gil, 2019). The methodological procedure adopted was the bibliographic one, this being adequate to the types of methodologies used and the format of the final report to which it was intended (Lakatos and Marconi, 2021).

The scientific studies were searched in the databases of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) and the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), through the prior application of the research descriptors, using pre-defined terms in Portuguese. The selection criteria for scientific studies were: year of publication between 2010 and 2023 – with priority for more recent studies within this period; Portuguese language; and article, dissertation, or thesis formats. As exclusion criteria, the following were considered: incomplete studies; study abstracts; and absence of thematic relevance. In all, about 27 scientific studies were found, but only 10 of them make up the theoretical foundation of the research. Table 1, below, presents an overview of the collection flow of the selected scientific studies to integrate the theoretical foundations of this research:

Table 1 – Selection of Scientific Studies by Database and Exclusion by Criteria

Base de dados	Achados	Incompletos	Resumidos	Selecionados
Google Acadêmico	35	17	13	5
Scielo	20	2	13	5
Total de Selecionados				10

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024)

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the searches and research carried out, approximately 27 scientific studies addressing the topic in question were identified. However, only ten of these were selected to be included in the results and discussion section, because they met the selection criteria previously established. Table 1, presented below, provides a brief description of these studies, highlighting the points considered most relevant to the present research.

Table 1: Characterization of the 10 scientific articles that underpin the results

Author/Title	Year	Objective	Methodology	Results
BENTO, Sarah Corrêa et al. The New Guidelines and the Importance of Urban Planning for the Development of Sustainable Cities.	2018.	To investigate the importance and new guidelines of urban planning as an essential tool for structuring sustainable cities.	Case Study.	The research highlighted that the planning of sustainable cities should not be considered in isolation. It is necessary to understand the topic in an integrated way, requiring governments to adopt an internal and external governance strategy. This strategy should seek to integrate different areas of government and involve citizens in the search for joint solutions for sustainability.
FERREIRA, Celma Duque et al. Participation of Interest Groups in Public Policy Formulation: Aligning Environmental Sustainable Development Goals with the Budgetary Planning of the Brazilian Federal Government.	2021	To analyze the participation of interest groups in public policy formulation and the alignment of environmental Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the budgetary planning of the Brazilian federal government.	Case Study.	The research analyzed the perception of environmental interest groups in the formulation of federal public policies in Brazil, considering the political, economic, social, and environmental contexts during the creation of the Pluriannual Plans (PPAs). The environmental public policies of the 2011, 2015, and 2019 PPAs were compared in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda.
FIGUEIREDO, Vanessa Aguiar; CAPORLINGUA, Vanessa Hernandez. The City Statute and Critical Environmental Education: The Right to a Sustainable City in Light of the Principles of Sustainability and Participation.	2021.	To understand the concept of the right to sustainable cities, with the objective of deepening the understanding of sustainability.	Literature Review.	The results showed that, within the City Statute, sustainability is associated with intergenerational equity, guaranteeing urban land, housing, environmental sanitation, urban infrastructure, transportation and public services, as well as work and leisure for all who inhabit Brazilian cities.
MIRANDA, Igor Costa de et al. The Paris Agreement and		To examine the extent to which this international agreement incorporates		The results showed that the Paris Agreement, by combining top-down and bottom-up approaches,

Transnational Cooperation for Addressing Climate Change.	2018.	elements that enable cooperative participation on a global scale, from a transnational perspective, i.e., focused on promoting the common good rather than the particular interests of states..	Literature Review	promotes both indirect communication between international systems and cosmopolitan action in favor of climate as a common good.
MOLINA, Rogerio Maragno. The 2015 Paris Agreement and the Localization of the Climate Agenda: An Analysis from the Federal District.	2023.	To discuss the development of the Paris Agreement through three scales of governance: international, national (Brazil), and subnational (Federal District).	Literature Review	Collective efforts have not generated good results, as the increase in the planet's average temperature is a confirmed reality. Despite this negative outcome, this scenario has motivated developed countries to recognize the need to transfer technology and financial resources to developing countries, with the aim of at least minimizing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
NOCERA, Renata P.; MOLINA, Filiberto E. R. M. Global Challenges of Environmental Participation Rights in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	2019.	To understand the global challenges to environmental participation rights in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	Literature Review	This study opens up avenues for future research, including the monitoring of the implementation of the SDG Agenda, as well as development proposals within urban policy.
NUNES, Matheus Simões. Brazil in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change: A Study on Compliance with Emissions Reduction Targets in the Energy Sector.	2022	To assess the adequacy of Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for fulfilling the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.	Qualitative-quantitative	The research results highlighted Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement, evaluating whether its actions are sufficient to address the climate challenge and build a low-carbon economy.
OLIVEIRA, Yandra Patrícia Lima. Challenges of the Carbon Market After the Paris Agreement: A Review.	2021.	To demonstrate the development and implementation of the carbon market up to the present day and to identify future prospects following the Paris Agreement.	Literature Review	The IPCC (2021) report highlights that achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement requires reaching net-zero CO2 emissions and reducing other greenhouse gases, which demands significant investments and cooperation between governments, businesses, and society.
ROCHA, Rebeca Souza. An Analysis of the Paris Agreement: The Framework Convention and the New Phase of the	2023.	To analyze the fundamental and related themes of the Paris Agreement, adopted by the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework	Literature Review	Although challenges remain, particularly in future negotiations, the study suggests that the effectiveness of the Agreement will depend on pillars such as justice, equity, and transparency. The complexity of the issue

Multilateral Climate Change Regime.		Convention on Climate Change.		demands diverse approaches, and the Paris Agreement is seen as an initial but insufficient step given the magnitude of the global climate challenge.
TERRA, Raissa Cristina Possa et al. The Place of Sustainable Development in Belo Horizonte's Public Policies.	2021.	To understand the emergence of environmental policies and legislation in Belo Horizonte, with the aim of identifying sustainable development and classifying it as a guideline or policy within the city's context.	Case Study.	This research contributes to the discussion on the topic in Belo Horizonte, a city recognized nationally for its initiatives and suggests the need for future developments such as monitoring the implementation of the SDG Agenda and other sustainable development actions.

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024)

All studies presented, both theoretical and practical, emphasize the importance of integrating public policies and resource planning at the federal level to ensure that Brazil achieves the goals set by the Paris Agreement, as highlighted in the SDG Monitoring Commission report.

There is no doubt within the scientific community that climate change is causing significant impacts in Brazil and globally. Whether through the progressive increase in temperature or the frequent occurrence of intense climatic phenomena, climate change constantly manifests itself, causing substantial effects on the socioeconomic structure (Nocera and Molina, 2019).

According to Terra et al. (2021), climate change constitutes one of the fundamental pillars of contemporary geopolitics and should trigger profound transformations in the political, economic, social contexts, and especially in the mentality that guides the course of life on the planet. All conferences and conventions have resulted in documents of great importance for approaches related to the environment and its protection (Miranda et al., 2018).

In Brazil, the dialogues initiated during the 1970s stimulated the promulgation of the National Environmental Policy (Law No. 6,938 of 1981), which established relevant guidelines for environmental protection in the country (Molina, 2023). With the intensification of environmental concern during the 1980s, coupled with the redemocratization of fundamental, human, and social rights, the promulgation of the 1988 Federal Constitution (CF) consecrated the environment as a universal right, elevating it to the condition of a fundamental and human right, and guaranteeing its substantial protection (Terra et al., 2021).

One of the most relevant events for the environmental issue occurred in 2015, in Paris, during the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21), promoted by the UN within the scope of the UNFCCC (Nunes, 2022). Miranda (2018) mentions that the Paris Agreement was the result of this 21st UN Conference, being considered a milestone of high relevance in global environmental protection, agreed upon by Member States, among which Brazil figures as a signatory. Oliveira (2021) points out that one of the most important results defined in the Paris Agreement was the 2030 Agenda (and not 2021), which established goals for reducing the emission of greenhouse

gases, such as CO₂, with the aim of mitigating global warming and climate change.

Another initiative, stimulated by the Paris Agreement in the scope of environmental protection, was the 2030 Agenda, also released by the UN in 2015, which establishes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These SDGs should count on the international cooperation of Member States to achieve the goals of sustainable development (Ferreira et al., 2021). Figueiredo and Caporlingua (2019) mention that the objectives of the 2030 Agenda address points of conflict in the environmental, economic, and social spheres, evidencing the need for actions and measures that promote significant improvements for present and future society.

All 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda address environmental, economic, and social issues of high relevance for sustainable global development. Nocera and Molina (2019) emphasize that the results intended by the SDGs should be achieved through individual efforts of Member States and international cooperation, with emphasis on supporting countries with the least socioeconomic conditions. For Nunes (2022), these objectives do not have relevance only locally, but globally, which makes cooperation necessary between signatory countries of international agreements and treaties, such as Brazil.

The 17 UN SDGs are, respectively: 1) eradication of poverty; 2) zero hunger and sustainable agriculture; 3) health and well-being; 4) quality education; 5) gender equality; 6) clean water and sanitation; 7) clean and affordable energy; 8) decent work and economic growth; 9) industry, innovation, and infrastructure; 10) reduction of inequalities; 11) sustainable cities and communities; 12) responsible consumption and production; 13) action against global climate change; 14) life in water; 15) terrestrial life; 16) peace, justice, and effective institutions; and 17) partnerships and means of implementation (UN, 2015). As Nocera and Molina (2019) point out, all 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda address urgent issues in the environmental, economic, and social spheres.

For each of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN itself provides a set of guidelines that guide the actions and measures needed to be implemented by Member States. Focusing on the three SDGs of greatest relevance to the subject of this research, it is important to highlight SDGs 13, 14 and 15.

SDG 13 addresses action against global climate change, and the UN proposes guidelines for countries to adopt actions and measures capable of reducing the impacts of climate change, such as the need to reduce CO₂ emissions and other gases that contribute to global warming (UN, 2015). Regarding SDG 14, the objective is to preserve life in water, avoiding problems such as pollution of springs, seas and rivers (UN, 2015).

SDG 15, in turn, addresses the preservation of terrestrial life, and the UN underlines the need to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring that natural resources are managed in a sustainable way (UN, 2015). According to Terra et al. (2021), achieving these SDGs is still a major challenge for Brazil, as the national reality reveals situations that distance the country's environmental actions and policies from the effective implementation of the SDGs, especially SDGs 13, 14 and 15.

Figueiredo and Caporlingua (2021) observe that, with the extinction of the responsible commission, the elaboration of reports and the monitoring of climate goals were left without

central coordination, generating uncertainties regarding Brazil's capacity to fulfill its international obligations. This movement was interpreted as part of a broader policy of environmental deregulation and dismantling of institutional mechanisms that promoted sustainability and compliance with the goals established in the Paris Agreement. The absence of a commission dedicated to the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) weakened Brazil's position in the international scenario and raised concerns about the effectiveness of public policies aimed at mitigating climate change (Oliveira, 2021).

With the election of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in 2022, there was a significant shift in the government's stance towards environmental and sustainability issues. The resumption of Brazil's commitment to the 2030 Agenda was a priority, reflected in the reconstitution of institutional mechanisms that had been dismantled. In 2023, the Lula government announced the recreation of a commission like CNODS, with the aim of re-establishing the systematic monitoring of the SDGs in Brazil (Molina, 2023).

This new commission, with an expanded and more integrated structure, was tasked with resuming the production of progress reports, using updated data and a more inclusive and participatory approach. In addition to resuming the functions of the former CNODS, the commission now incorporates new guidelines focused on climate justice, social inclusion and the fight against inequalities, aligning with the progressive policies of the Lula government (Molina, 2023). The first report produced by this new commission highlighted the urgent need to accelerate efforts to achieve the SDGs, emphasizing the importance of robust environmental governance and Brazil's central role in global leadership on sustainability issues (Nunes, 2022).

The resumption of these efforts, under the Lula administration, not only reintegrated Brazil into the international dialogue on sustainable development, but also reaffirmed the country's commitment to following a path of economic growth that respects planetary limits and promotes social justice. The reactivation of the commission and the elaboration of new reports are seen as essential steps to regain Brazil's credibility as an actor committed to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, restoring the country's role as a leader in multilateral negotiations on environment and sustainable development (Molina, 2023).

The government of President Lula, with a mandate from 2023 to 2026, has demonstrated a strong commitment to strengthening the 2030 Agenda, promoting the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national frameworks and key institutional mechanisms. Still in the first year of government, the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) was re-established by Decree No. 11,704, of September 14, 2023 (Rocha, 2023).

For Brazil to align its public planning and the resources needed to meet climate goals, it is crucial that the country adopt an integrated and coordinated approach, involving all spheres of government, the private sector and civil society. This alignment requires articulation between national and subnational public policies, in addition to the mobilization of financial, technical and human resources (Molina, 2023).

Rocha (2023) states that it is essential for the federal government to establish clear guidelines and an effective regulatory framework to guide actions at the state and municipal levels. Climate policies should be incorporated into multi-year plans, budget laws and Long-Term

Development Plans, ensuring that greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction and climate change adaptation targets are a priority in all planning phases.

In addition, the creation of a system for continuous monitoring and evaluation of climate policies is indispensable. In this way, it is possible to adjust actions as needed, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and that goals are achieved within established deadlines. Tools such as performance indicators and periodic reports can help measure progress and identify areas that need more attention (Nunes, 2022).

Therefore, the alignment between public planning and resources in Brazil, to achieve climate goals, requires a multi-sectoral approach, integrating policies, financing, capacity building and international cooperation. This continuous and dynamic process is essential for Brazil to become a leader in the fight against climate change, ensuring a sustainable future for generations to come.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this research provided a clear answer to the research problem. It is concluded that, for Brazil to align its public planning and the resources necessary to meet climate goals, it is essential to adopt an integrated and coordinated approach, involving all spheres of government, the private sector, and civil society. This alignment requires the articulation between national and subnational public policies, in addition to the mobilization of financial, technical, and human resources. In light of the results achieved, it was found that environmental protection has become an internationalized issue and, consequently, Member States, such as Brazil, have the obligation to implement actions and measures that meet the objectives established at the global level, such as the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.

It was also observed that the Paris Agreement, signed in 2015, established a global commitment to combat climate change. For Brazil to align its planning and public policies with this commitment, it is imperative to deepen studies that investigate the best strategies for the country. Therefore, the effective alignment of Brazilian planning with the Paris Agreement demands investment in scientific knowledge, associating it with guidelines and practical actions, and guiding federal entities about the challenges posed by climate change. In-depth and multidisciplinary studies are fundamental so that the country can adopt best practices, ensure the successful implementation of its climate goals and, at the same time, promote sustainable and inclusive development, with a focus on public policies capable of improving the performance of cities in the SDG indices.

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DECLARATIONS

CONTRIBUIÇÃO DE CADA AUTOR

When describing each author's contribution to the manuscript, please use the following criteria:

- **Conceptualization and Study Design:** Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares jointly conceived the central idea of the study, defining the objectives and methodology to be employed.
- **Data Curation:** The organization, verification, and quality assurance of the data were carried out jointly by Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares.
- **Formal Analysis:** Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares jointly applied the data analysis methods.
- **Acquisition of Funding:** Obtaining the necessary financial resources for carrying out the study was a joint achievement of Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares.
- **Investigation:** The conduction of data collection and practical experiments was carried out collaboratively by Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares.
- **Methodology:** The development and adjustment of the methodologies applied in the study were carried out jointly by Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares.
- **Writing - Initial Draft:** The writing of the first version of the manuscript was a collaborative task among Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares.
- **Writing - Critical Review:** The critical review of the text, aiming to improve clarity and coherence, was carried out jointly by Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares.
- **Review and Final Editing:** The final review and adjustments to comply with the journal's standards were carried out jointly by Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares.
- **Supervision:** The coordination of the work and ensuring the overall quality of the study were responsibilities shared among Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares.
- **Supervisão:** A coordenação do trabalho e a garantia da qualidade geral do estudo foram responsabilidades compartilhadas entre a Dra. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ma. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães e Me. Paulo Afonso Tavares.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

We, Dr. Sandra Catharinne Pantaleão, Ms. Helen Rose Carlos Rodrigues Guimarães, and Mr. Paulo Afonso Tavares, declare that the manuscript entitled "Paris Agreement: How Brazil Can Align Public Planning and Resources to Meet Climate Goals":

1. **Vínculos Financeiros:** Não possui vínculos financeiros que possam influenciar os resultados ou interpretação do trabalho e nenhuma instituição ou entidade financiadora esteve envolvida no desenvolvimento deste estudo.
 2. **Relações Profissionais:** Não possui relações profissionais que possam impactar na análise, interpretação ou apresentação dos resultados e nenhuma relação profissional relevante ao conteúdo deste manuscrito foi estabelecida.
 3. **Conflitos Pessoais:** Não possui conflitos de interesse pessoais relacionados ao conteúdo do manuscrito e nenhum conflito pessoal relacionado ao conteúdo foi identificado.
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