

## Climate Change, Ramsar Convention and public politics in Brazil

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Concerns about climate change and the interaction between anthropic action and the environment have become highly important political issues of our time. Added to the rising pressure on measures of environmental protection and sustainability in the last decades, both themes influence our analyses of international agreements on environment and their political efficacy on the ground of national States, in particular the Brazilian case.

In this regard, considering the assumption that international institutions and organizations play important roles in global governance, focusing on their function as policy-maker's knowledge suppliers, it is necessary to analyze the impact of international environmental resolutions on domestic policy of States and how they reflect on their sustainable actions.

Moreover, considering increasing climate risks and Brazil's historic relative neglect to environmental measures, we believe that it is necessary to conduct studies in this field capable of clarifying the multifaceted dimensions of this international-national nexus by means of an interdisciplinary approach in order to build effective economically, socially and environmentally sound solutions.

Therefore, one of the first international environmental treaties was the Ramsar Convention, signed in 1971 in Iran. The Convention sets up norms on a key-element for human survival, water. More specifically, it addresses the role of wetlands, which correspond to one of the most affected and threatened biomes in the world and one which provides essential functions for the health of human, non-human beings and ecosystems. On top of that, this is one of the first agreements to promote cooperation between countries on environmental issues and to provide a framework to exchange information about conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

In conclusion, this research project that is currently being developed aims to analyze the effects of the Ramsar Convention on Brazilian conservation sites under the Convention's protection, its domestic administration and safeguard measures, as well as the performance of stakeholders such as policymakers, NGOs, businesses and civil society. This research project seeks to pay attention, as well, to important actions of environmental preservation and conservation, legislation and environmental education under the Convention's influence.