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In November 2022, the United Nations Climate Conference (COP 27) was held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, highlighting, once again, the urgency of making progress on the 1.5°C global warming target, ratified in 2015 in the Paris Agreement, and also the need to build concrete actions for adaptation and climate finance.

The 2023 editorial of the “*Sustentabilidade: Diálogos Interdisciplinares*” (Journal Sustainability: Interdisciplinary Dialogues) wants to reinforce the importance of scientific research in sustainability to solve problems and challenges related to climate change and the role of Brazil.

Since the Rio-92 Conference, science has been warning in a substantiated way about the economic, environmental, and social risks related to climate change, demonstrating the need for changes in the development paradigm (Artaxo, 2020). In economic terms, climate change can affect a number of productive sectors, such as agribusiness, which accounts for around 25% of the Brazilian Gross Domestic Product (GDP). With regard to the environment, a series of impacts have already been perceived as a result of the increase in global average temperatures, which leads to loss of biodiversity and ecological scarcity. The sum of these and other factors leads humanity to a path of uncertainty, affecting mainly the poorest populations and those in areas of social vulnerability.

In this scenario, scientific research becomes an important instrument for the development of data-based diagnoses and the construction of public policies. Fleury, Miguel and Taddei (2019) point out that the climate issue is the object of battles in different political arenas, which reinforces the importance of science as a beacon of truth and guardian of empirical knowledge, countering the ideologization of important agendas, such as the environmental issue.

Brazil has the second largest forest cover in the world, approximately 500 million hectares of forest area. Despite this, the Brazilian government in recent years has adopted a negative stance in relation to climate change and has disrupted environmental policies in order to facilitate illegal logging and gold mining, especially in the Amazon biome (Souza *et al.*, 2021). It is expected that the commitment to the climate issue will be honored by the government that began this year.

Still dealing with the climate issue, the role of cities in the construction of carbon mitigation and neutralization policies cannot be ignored, since urban centers concentrate most of the global population and are responsible for 70% of greenhouse gas emissions (Conti *et al.*, 2019). Thus, it is clear that cities have a crucial role to play in the planet's sustainable development, and that cooperation among the different federative entities is necessary for the construction of effective solutions to climate change.

Conti *et al.* (2019) also highlight the importance of sustainability policies being developed from collaborative processes, facilitating consensus between different stakeholders for the definition of long-term plans. This is facilitated from the local and regional level since it is in cities where people are concentrated.

We believe that policies related to sustainable development should start from a multistakeholder perspective, and it is up to the university to provide knowledge and to guide the urgency of issues together with organized civil society, in addition to business and public actors (Conti *et al.* 2019).

We invite the scientific community to submit papers related to this and other topics of relevance to sustainable development, putting the "Journal Sustainability and Interdisciplinary Dialogues" at the service of society, based on the provision of unprecedented scientific knowledge and socio-environmental impact.

We wish you all a good reading!

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