IIASA ENGAGEMENT WITH BRAZIL

INFOSHEET 2020-2024

Highlights of interactions between IIASA and Brazil

Selected partners

- Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA)
- Brazilian Federal Agency for Support and Evaluation of Graduate Education (CAPES)
- Brazilian Reference Center on Biomass (CENBIO)
- Federal University of Brasilia (UnB)
- Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT)
- Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG)
- Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)
- Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)
- Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA)
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)
- National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)
- National Institute for Space Research (INPE)
- Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ)
- University of São Paulo (USP)

Areas of research collaboration

- Conducting research to design cost-effective, technologically sound, socially and politically feasible pathways that can meet the climate objectives of the Paris Agreement
- Designing innovative, holistic, and science-based approaches to address landscape restoration on degraded land
- Examining Amazon forest resilience and ecosystem dynamics to support conservation strategies and climate adaptation
- Examining the impact of floods and heat on the health care system and delivery of services to pregnant women and children
- Building decision support tools to guide adaptation strategies in the health sector
- Quantifying avoided climate change impacts at the regional and national levels and identifying concrete policy portfolios that maximize co-benefits and minimize trade-offs
- Enhancing expertise in applied systems analysis and raising a new generation of talented researchers in Brazil

Capacity building

8 doctoral students from Brazil have participated in the IIASA Young Scientists Summer Program since 2020. Three Brazilian PhD students are engaged in the REACH research project, one of whom had a two month research stay at IIASA

Publication output

IIASA has co-authored over 140 publications with institutions from Brazil, and its researchers from Brazil have authored over 130 publications

Scientific exchange

Over 100 participants from Brazil have joined IIASA events. Researchers, advisors, and diplomats from Brazil have visited IIASA over 10 times. IIASA scientists have visited Brazil over 15 times. Over 20 Brazilian nationals have been employed at IIASA in the period 2020-2024

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IIASA

IIASA Engagement with Brazil

IIASA Info Sheet 2025

The electronic version of this document is available at
https://iiasa.ac.at/country/brazil

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IIASA Info Sheets provide succinct summaries of IIASA activities. They do not necessarily reflect the views of IIASA staff, visitors, or National Member Organizations.

This Info Sheet summarizes IIASA recent interactions with Brazil. It includes highlights with links to further information but is not meant to be a comprehensive report on all interactions. Feedback and updates are encouraged and should be sent to the External Relations Department.

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FSC

1. Introduction

Research collaborations between the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and Brazil have been highly productive throughout the history of the Institute. Brazil was a member of IIASA in the years 2011-2024, represented first by the Center for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE) and later by the Brazilian Federal Agency for Support and Evaluation of Graduate Education (CAPES). In the years between 2020-2024, this cooperation has involved over 60 Brazilian organizations and led to over 140 joint scientific publications.

Current collaborations aim to address a number of Brazil's strategic priorities associated with research and innovation. Those efforts are primarily focused on enhancing expertise in applied systems analysis in Brazil and harnessing its power to ensure effective climate change mitigation and adaptation, protect biodiversity and restore degraded ecosystems, foster security and resilience to natural hazards, drive national and international development, and secure better health and wellbeing for all. IIASA also supports Brazil's goals with regard to the internationalization of Brazilian research by facilitating international research partnerships with other countries all over the world.

Beyond the already existing collaborations, there is also significant potential to grow the relationship between IIASA and the Brazilian scholarly community through joint research projects, scientific exchange, and collaborative capacity building activities.

2. IIASA's Unique Value Proposition for Brazil

IIASA was established in 1972 as an international, independent, non-governmental, multidisciplinary research institute located in Laxenburg near Vienna, Austria. As of October 2025, IIASA has 18 national members and one regional member, representing 36 countries across Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. IIASA has made **groundbreaking research contributions** with real-world impacts on global decision-making and continues to prepare for an increasingly complex future.

Brazil has recently faced severe environmental crises, including record-breaking forest fires, floods, and droughts, which had devastating impacts on both ecosystems and communities. As the steward of the Amazon rainforest, Brazil plays a vital role in global climate stability. Brazil's leadership role internationally and within the region, along with strengthened collaboration with major scientific institutions across Latin America, will be essential to addressing shared challenges and driving sustainable development. Brazil is a strong scientific nation with renowned institutions leading research in health, sustainability, and environmental management.

IIASA's advanced modeling tools and systems analysis can support Brazil in addressing key national priorities outlined in the Federal Government's **Multi-Year Plan for 2024-2027**, such as eradicating hunger, reducing inequalities, fighting deforestation, addressing the climate crisis, improving health systems, and strengthening disaster resilience.

With a reputation as Latin America's leading scientific powerhouse, Brazil is a major actor on the global geopolitical stage, as well as a bridge between the Global North and South. Its commitment to ethical leadership and a vision for planetary balance positions the country as a key player in global science diplomacy. IIASA membership offers Brazil a platform to further consolidate policy-oriented research and co-develop solutions with regional and international partners. Brazil is well-positioned to influence the

global climate agenda, particularly as it assumed the BRICS presidency in 2025. By leveraging IIASA's existing collaborations with BRICS members, Brazil can strengthen scientific and policy partnerships. As IIASA expands its focus on critical global challenges of high relevance to the BRICS, such as resilient and equitable health systems, climate change, AI governance, and multilateralism, Brazil's membership would further enhance its role in shaping international research and policy discussions.

Addressing these multifaceted challenges requires a globally coordinated and sustained effort. Strategic partnerships with international organizations and governments play a crucial role in accessing expertise, financial support, and innovative methodologies. IIASA provides a valuable portfolio of critical resources and connections to support these collaborative efforts, with the objective of informing policies and having real-world impact.

- IIASA offers advanced research capabilities, cutting-edge analytical tools and methods to empower its partners and collaborators in shaping policy-relevant solutions at regional, national, and local levels to address challenges related to energy, air pollution, land use, health, food, water, demography, digitalization, and climate.
- IIASA uses systems analysis as a formal approach to studying the multiple synergistic factors contributing to the global polycrisis (e.g. climate, pandemic, economic) across sectors (e.g. energy, agriculture, health) and other complex problems.
- IIASA uses the most advanced methodologies in systems analysis with a special recent focus on AI, for example by integrating AI in agent-based models (ABMs), to better understand the drivers and impacts of the global polycrisis and offer data-driven solutions.
- IIASA opens doors for its partners to tap into additional global funding opportunities and resources.
- Operating in an independent, apolitical, and research-focused international environment, IIASA remains nimble in addressing global challenges.
- IIASA research is focused on addressing real-world problems in partnership with decision-makers, community members, and practitioners from the countries involved to ensure that results contribute to policy.
- Most importantly, IIASA offers its expertise, data and modeling tools to partners in member countries, as well as facilitates knowledge exchange and research partnerships across member countries.

IIASA also provides a variety of capacity development opportunities for future leaders in science, politics, business, and culture through its **Young Scientists Summer Program (YSSP)**, a variety of **Summer Schools**, and its **Postdoctoral Fellowships**. These programs provide individualized and cohort-based mentoring to early career researchers, students, and advanced practitioners from around the world to apply systems thinking to global challenges under the mentorship of world-leading experts. Their collaborations produce policy-relevant research focused on their home countries and help them to become proficient in the scientific and diplomatic skills needed to operate at the highest levels of international science and policy. The lasting connections these scholars make at IIASA provide access to a global network from which our member countries build national centers of expertise in systems analysis.

IIASA also welcomes senior researchers, senior policymakers and leaders from around the world to bring their sabbatical to IIASA and become a Guest Affiliate of the Institute, for a duration of three to twelve months.

IIASA is a neutral space for international scientific collaboration. Under the protection of Austrian law, scholars from nations currently involved in conflicts work together peacefully, collaboratively, and constructively at IIASA. The Institute plays a leading role in setting the research agenda within the

international scientific community. It connects national scientific communities to a dynamic global network of researchers, policymakers, and practitioners through in-person meetings, workshops, joint research initiatives, tool development, collaborative projects, and virtual webinars.

3. Highlights of IIASA Research Projects and Collaborations with Brazil

IIASA actively collaborates with Brazilian researchers and institutions on targeted projects that address national strategic priorities, such as protecting the Amazon's ecosystems, strengthening land-use planning, enhancing healthcare system resilience, advancing climate change adaptation, and reducing risks from climate-induced natural hazards. Below are a few selected examples.

AmazonFace

The Amazon Free-Air CO_2 Enrichment (AmazonFACE) project addresses the overarching question of how climate change will affect the Amazon forest, the biodiversity it harbors, and the ecosystem services it provides to humanity. The project is the result of a collaboration between IIASA, the National Amazon Research Institute in Brazil, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), Amazon Foundation of Defense of Biosphere, State University of Campinas, the University of São Paulo, and 5 other organizations.

The central feature of the AmazonFACE project is a field experiment of unprecedented scope that exposes mature tropical trees to projected future CO2 concentrations in an old-growth Amazon forest stand located near Manaus, Brazil. The project uses Free-Air CO2 Enrichment (FACE) technology to increase our understanding of the functioning of the world's largest tropical forest in the context of climate change and to apply the knowledge gained for steering regional policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

BECOOL

The Brazil-EU Cooperation for Development of Advanced Lignocellulosic Biofuel (BECOOL) project fostered cooperation between Europe and Brazil in the development of advanced biofuels from sustainable agricultural value chains, based on lignocellulosic biomass. The BECOOL consortium was composed of 14 partners from universities, research institutes, and large industries/SMEs from 7 EU countries.

BECOOL was strictly aligned with **BioVALUE**, a twin project in Brazil funded by five State Foundations and five industrial companies. Information alignment, knowledge synchronization, and synergistic activities on lignocellulosic biomass production logistics and conversion technologies were key targets of both projects and brought mutual benefits.

EDITS

The Energy Demand Changes Induced by Technological and Social Innovations (EDITS) network brings together experts from various disciplines to regularly discuss and engage in multifaceted energy demand research. The EDITS community works together based on common interest in interlinked topics, on transferring methodological knowledge, and on exploring modeling innovations across demand-side models. Within the framework, IIASA collaborated with the Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute for Graduate Studies and Research in Engineering (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and over 40 other partners from all over the world.

The aim of the experts and researchers forming the EDITS network is to identify gaps and potentials to enhance modeling, analyzing, and communicating the demand-side solutions for climate mitigation and the SDGs.

ENGAGE

Exploring National and Global Actions to reduce Greenhouse gas Emissions (ENGAGE) is a global consortium of international and multidisciplinary leading research groups, coordinated by IIASA, aiming to co-produce knowledge for designing cost-effective, technologically sound, socially and politically feasible pathways that can meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. ENGAGE quantified avoided climate change impacts at the regional and national levels and identified concrete policy portfolios that **maximize co-benefits and minimize trade-offs**. As part of the consortium, IIASA worked closely with the Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute for Graduate Studies and Research in Engineering (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and 27 other partners from all over the world.

ENGAGE quantified avoided climate change impacts through analysis of the exposure and associated costs for individual sectors and regions to climate change at different levels of and timing for global peak temperature. A particular focus was on quantifying the benefits (or trade-offs) of climate policies on biodiversity, food, poverty, water, air quality, health, and employment, particularly for vulnerable populations.

FABLE

The Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium is a global network of researchers who develop national pathways that are consistent with global sustainability objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement targets. Through its focus on systems-based approaches and integrated assessments, FABLE can help to advance the understanding

of which strategic decisions can benefit the overall transformation of food and land use systems towards sustainability. FABLE brings together knowledge institutions from around the world to advance the analytical capacity for strategic land use planning. The consortium brings together over 100 national institutes and 24 country teams.

FABLE country teams are at the heart of FABLE's mission. By engaging multiple country partners, FABLE also aims to improve insights into interactions between regional and country scale pathways with global scale concerns. Country teams develop national bottom-up pathways for sustainable food and land-use systems that describe the changes needed to achieve mid-century sustainability objectives. They also engage with national governments to promote ambitious sustainable policies. The **FABLE Brazil** team's main areas of interest are land-use modeling, sustainable development, climate change impacts, and forest restoration.

REACH

The Building resilience to floods and heat in the maternal and child health system in Brazil and Zambia (REACH) project fosters cooperation between researchers in Europe, Brazil, Uganda, and Zambia, examining the impact of floods and heat extremes on the health care system, and delivery of services to pregnant women and children. As part of the project, IIASA researchers work directly with the Brazilian Ministry of Health, FIOCRUZ, the University of Brasilia, the Federal University of Grande Dourados, and 6 other international partners. Working with local stakeholders, researchers aim to build decision support tools to guide adaptation strategies for the health sector that protect the health needs of mothers and children. The project is described in more detail below.

RESIST

The Resilience of Ecosystem Services Provided by Intact and Sustainably Managed Terrestrial Ecosystems (RESIST) project, led by IIASA, studies Amazon forest resilience and ecosystem dynamics, and provides insights for conservation strategies and climate adaptation. As part of this project, IIASA collaborates with the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and 5 other partners in India, Israel, and the UK.

As part of the project, researchers will apply a multidisciplinary modeling framework that accounts for biophysical feedbacks between natural ecological processes and socio-economic aspects driving stakeholder decision-making. This framework will allow researchers to derive sustainable management strategies for ecosystems based on an active stakeholder dialogue and to address currently intractable science-policy questions, such as how to enhance the mitigation potential of intact natural ecosystems while reducing further degradation of intensively managed land.

The project is focused on three case studies: Brazil, India, and Israel. For the Brazil case study, researchers will apply a regional climate model (developed by the Met Office in the UK) to investigate the impact of intact versus a degraded Amazon Forest on the cycling of atmospheric moisture, which has been shown to

crucially affect downwind water transport and water availability for intensified agricultural production in the breadbasket regions of Brazil.

RESTORE+

The Addressing Landscape Restoration on Degraded Land in Indonesia and Brazil (RESTORE+) project aims to enhance land use planning capacity related to restoration or utilization of degraded land in Brazil. As part of the project, IIASA researchers actively collaborate with local stakeholders, including the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and 7 other international partners.

To this end, the project aims to identify degraded areas (according to different definitions and interpretations), assess restoration options, explore trade-offs associated with the implementation of the Brazilian Forest Code, and support planning of forest restoration.

Currently, the team is working to improve the first version of the geospatial database associated with the Rural Environmental Cadastre. This work is done with the support and request of the Ministry for Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI). In addition, at the request of MMA and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), the RESTORE+ team is developing annual land use and land cover maps for Brazil from 2000 to 2025. This dataset will be used to produce Brazil's National Inventory of GHG Emissions and to establish a strong baseline for measuring Brazil's compliance with its recently renewed and improved NDC goals.

At the request of MMA, the RESTORE+ team is also adapting the MagPIE land use model, developed by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Change (PIK), to model Brazil's current and long-term emissions scenarios from the Agriculture, Land Use and Forestry sector (AFOLU). This sector accounts for over 70% of the country's GHG emissions

4. Selected Examples of IIASA Models, Tools, and Data

IIASA develops a wide range of advanced models that integrate scientific knowledge across disciplines to address complex global challenges. These models are designed to capture the interconnected dynamics between human, environmental, and technological systems, providing robust tools for exploring alternative futures and informing evidence-based policy decisions.

Several IIASA models cover key areas of strategic priority for the government of Brazil, including air pollution, disaster risk management, land-use planning, water security, and resilience to climate-related risks. In addition, several IIASA models have been tailored to the Brazilian context and are extensively applied by stakeholders at the national level. Below are a few selected examples.

AJUST

The AJUST Framework provides an overview of the multiple aspects and layers of justice and how they can be considered systematically in research and policy. It is meant to be accessible across disciplines, powerful in terms of capacity to express a variety of justice ideas, and modular so researchers can select and deploy the aspects that are most appropriate or useful. The Framework provides researchers and policymakers with clear guidelines to systematically consider justice in its multiple aspects and thus to proactively identify potential barriers.

GAINS

The Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) model assesses emission and pollution reduction strategies that combat air pollution and climate change simultaneously. GAINS estimates historic emissions of 10 key air pollutants and 6 GHGs for each country based on data from international energy and industrial statistics, emission inventories and on data supplied by countries themselves. It assesses emissions on a medium-term time horizon, with projections being specified in five-year intervals through the year 2050. Scientists in many nations around the globe use GAINS as a tool to assess emission reduction potential in their region. The model is continuously refined to improve representation of key sources and new mitigation opportunities, as well as address new emerging challenges. In the past, IIASA researchers used GAINS in collaboration with colleagues from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro to assess the interactions between climate change strategies and local air pollution. GAINS was also used in a study evaluating the health co-benefits of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for several countries, including Brazil. In addition, GAINS supported the International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook assessing emissions of air pollutants and its impact on health with specific focus on PM2.5 source contribution in Latin American cities, as well as another **study** of impact of Short-Lived Climate Forcers (SLCFs) on air quality, climate, agriculture.

GLOBIOM

The IIASA Global Biosphere Management Model (GLOBIOM) is used to analyze the competition for land use between agriculture, forestry, and bioenergy, which are the main land-based production sectors. The model can provide scientists and policymakers with the means to assess, on a global basis, the rational production of food, forest fiber, and bioenergy, all of which contribute to human welfare. The partial-equilibrium model represents various land use-based activities, including agriculture, forestry, and bioenergy sectors. The model is built following a bottom-up setting based on detailed grid-cell information, providing biophysical and technical cost information. This detailed structure allows a rich set of environmental parameters to be

taken into account, and its spatial equilibrium modeling approach represents bilateral trade based on cost competitiveness.

In the past, IIASA researchers cooperated with leading Brazilian public institutions such as INPE and IPEA to adapt the GLOBIOM model to the local context. GLOBIOM-Brazil projects future land use and agricultural production for the whole country, taking account of both internal policies and external trade. The model was used to emphasize the critical role of nature-based solutions (NBS) in enabling Brazil to achieve its net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions target by 2050.

CWatM

The IIASA Community Water Model (CWatM) is an open-source model used to examine how future water demand will evolve in response to socioeconomic change and how water availability will change in response to climate, enabling assessment of water supply and human and environmental water demands at both global and regional levels.

The Community Water Model is the first step towards developing an integrated modeling framework, which will be able to provide vital information to decision and policy makers. The integrated modeling framework will consider water demand from agriculture, domestic, energy, industry, and the environment. It will also take into account the investment needed to alleviate future water scarcity and provide a portfolio of economically optimal solutions. In addition, it will be able to track the energy requirements associated with the water supply system; for example, pumping, desalination, and inter-basin transfer.

MESSAGEix

The IIASA Model for Energy Supply Strategy Alternatives and their General Environmental Impact (MESSAGE) has been a central tool in energy-environment-economy systems analysis in the global scientific- and policy arena. It played a major role in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessment reports; it provided marker scenarios of the Representative Concentration Pathways and the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways; and underpinned the analysis of the Global Energy Assessment. It is currently known as MESSAGEix.

The framework was adopted by the Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute for Graduate Studies and Research in Engineering (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, and has been further developed into the COFFEE and BLUES models, tailored to the Brazilian context, with the latter explicitly acknowledged in Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement in 2024. The Brazilian research group has greatly enhanced the Brazilian model, increasing its spatial resolution and the technologies it covers, in addition to developing the first full global integrated assessment model for climate mitigation outside of Europe, Japan, and the US. The COPPE team has acted as a key partner in delivering regional training and capacity development on MESSAGEix modeling and energy and climate policy.

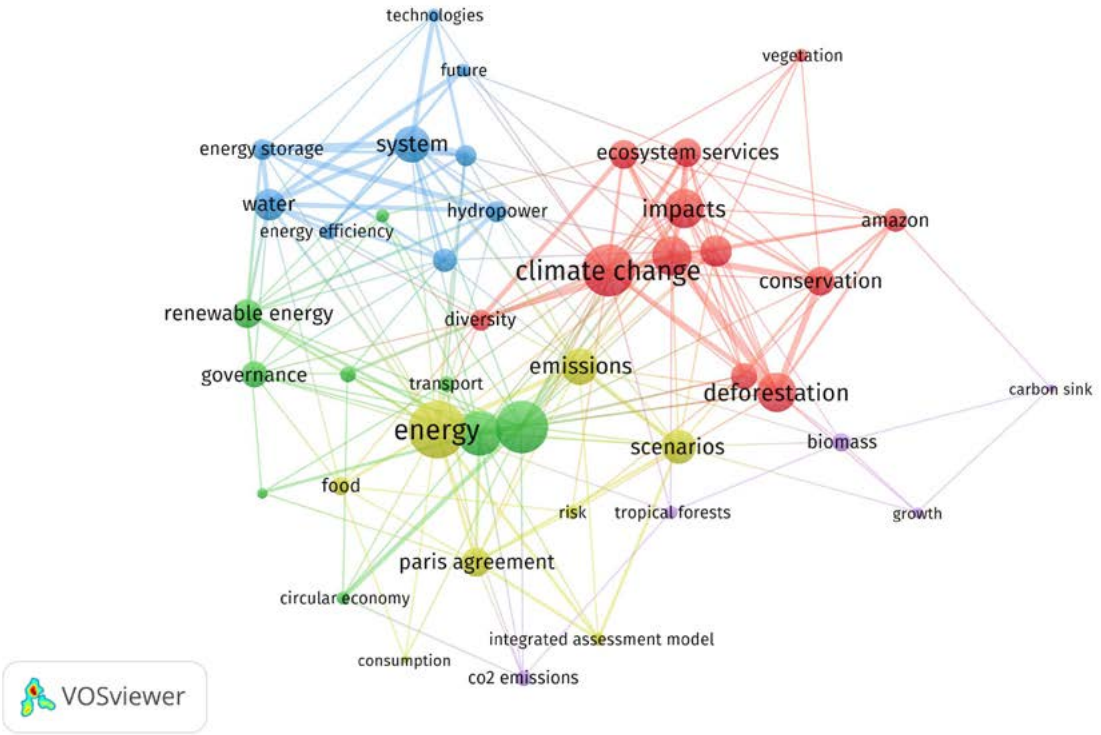
5. Key Data on IIASA Engagement with Brazilian Policy

IIASA is not just a research partner but a trusted policy resource for the Brazilian government, directly supporting the delivery of strategic priorities in agriculture, climate action, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable economic growth.

Evidence of citation in policy, regulatory, strategy, practice, or other documents, such as parliamentary publications, are among the main indicators of research impact on public policy, law, and services, and IIASA research is highly cited by the Brazilian scientific community and in policy documents.

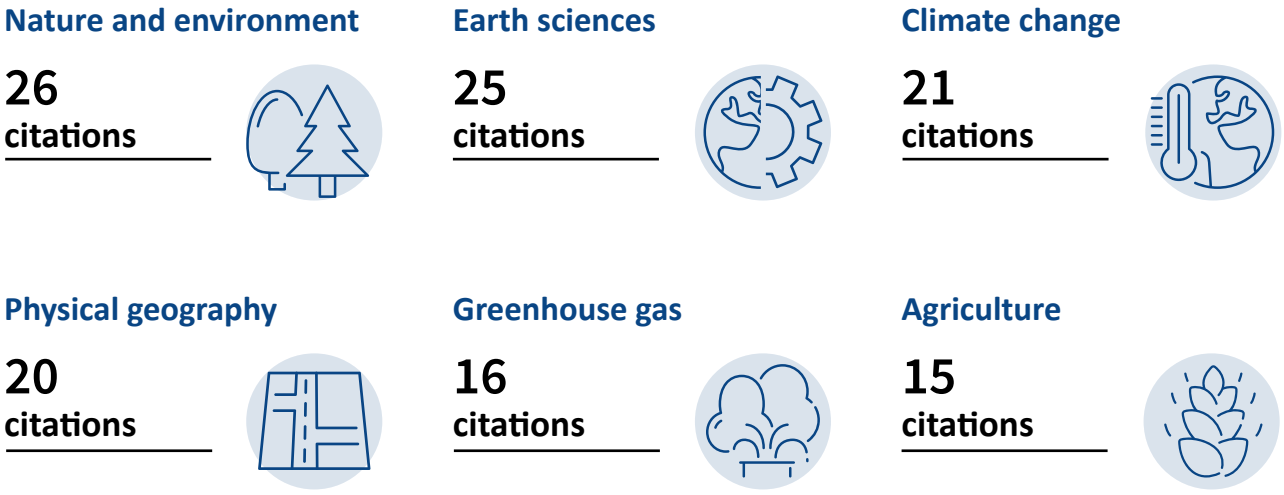
IIASA researchers rank among the world's most cited in the fields of environment and ecology research, cross-field research, and social sciences. Between 2020 and 2024, IIASA researchers coauthored over 2372 scientific articles in the fields of environmental, social, earth and planetary, agricultural, and energy sciences. Of these publications 141 were coauthored in collaboration with Brazilian institutions, gathering over 8,276 citations. IIASA publications were cited 37 times in local and national Brazilian government documents.

Figure 1. Key topics of IIASA publications produced in collaboration with Brazilian organizations in 2020-2024 (Source: Web of Science)



Main policy subject areas addressed by the Brazilian Government citing IIASA researchers include nature and natural environment, earth sciences, climate change, physical geography, greenhouse gases, agriculture, sustainability, and economics.

Figure 2. Key policy areas in which the Government of Brazil cites IIASA research (Source: Overton)



Out of all government sources citing IIASA research, the top 3 in the past 5 years are:

- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) (23 citations or 62%)
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) (8 citations or 21%)
- Energy Research Office (EPE) (3 citations or 8%)

Funders of IIASA research cited in policy documents

The main funders of the research cited in the Brazilian policy documents were the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) of Brazil; the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI) of Brazil, and the UK Natural Environment Research Council (NERC).

6. How the Government of Brazil Benefits from IIASA Research

We present a few selected case studies illustrating how Brazil benefits from policy-relevant research conducted at IIASA. The case studies showcase how the Institute's expertise in modeling and systems analysis helps the government of Brazil address the country's interconnected priorities in climate change mitigation and adaptation, economic resilience, health, capacity building, internationalization of research, and transnational knowledge exchange.

Case Study of the REACH Project

Building Resilience to Floods and Heat in the Maternal and Child Health System

A major success story highlighting the impact of IIASA research in Brazil is the work conducted as part of the REACH Project. As part of the project, IIASA researchers work directly with the Brazilian Ministry of Health, Municipal Health Managers in Recife and Palmares, FIOCRUZ, and the University of Brasilia. Together, they are developing decision-support tools to strengthen preparedness measures at the municipal, facility, and community levels, with a focus on improving outcomes for maternal and child health. The research findings are feeding into climate adaptation policy for the health sector at the international, national and local levels, as outlined further below.

The project has 5 major research objectives: identifying the impacts of heat and flood on maternal and child health service use and the affordability of care; understanding health system vulnerabilities to floods and heat; identifying and costing interventions to build health system resilience to floods and heat; building simulation models to explore future flood and heat impacts, and the effects of resilience-building interventions on health service delivery under different climate scenarios; developing a user-friendly decision-support tool for subnational stakeholders.

South-South Knowledge Exchange and Science Diplomacy

Recognizing common threats posed by climate extremes, the project is specifically designed to support South–South knowledge exchange and capacity building with regard to climate impacts and adaptation strategies between Brazil and Zambia. Officials from the Zambian Ministry of Health are actively engaged as members of the research team. During the project kick off meeting in Brazil, a Zambian representative from the Ministry of Health met with counterparts from the Brazilian Ministry of Health, initiating discussions of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) and knowledge exchange on climate preparedness in the health sector. In addition, the Embassy of Zambia in Brazil has expressed interest in further strengthening bilateral relations through the REACH project.

Capacity Building for Researchers and Policymakers

In addition, as system dynamics and agent-based modeling methods skills are not widely available in Brazil, the project is designed to foster sustainable capacity building in these areas. Capacity building occurs within the team, with funding for project staff to attend dedicated training courses, and the establishment of a mentoring system where researchers new to the methods, are supported by experienced modelers throughout the research process. Team members also engage in regular discussions of relevant research articles and are encouraged to present their work to help deepen understanding of the methods and their applications. One Brazilian team member spent two months at IIASA to develop skills in causal loop

diagramming and its application to evidence synthesis. REACH is also supporting leadership and management training for the Co-PIs from Brazil and Zambia, supporting their growth as research leaders.

The project also provides capacity building opportunities for policy stakeholders, such as municipal health officials and hospital managers. This occurs through their engagement in the research, as well as through tailored training offered by team members to support their engagement with and use of systems science tools.

Internationalization of Brazilian research

Across all project activities, research teams in both countries work together on analysis to facilitate mutual learning in areas of respective strength — quantitative methods in Brazil and systems mapping in Zambia. Brazilian team members also visited Zambia during fieldwork to gain hands-on experience with systems mapping methods, learning from their Zambian counterparts. Furthermore, the Brazilian team is working closely with modelers in Austria, the UK, Uganda, and Kuwait to further their system dynamics and agent-based modeling skills.

These interactions expand institutional capacity beyond academia and promote the uptake of modeling insights into operational and policy decision-making processes. Through this work, IIASA supports **the goals of CAPES** with regard to the internationalization of Brazilian research.

Finally, this international collaboration is grounded in equitable partnership principles, with researchers from all countries sharing responsibility for the design and conduct of the research.

Policy Impact

The research findings have fed into policy at the international, national, and local levels. For example, the findings of the REACH project were selected to inform a COP30 background document, presented in Brasília and at the **WHO/PAHO Climate and Health conference**, providing concrete inputs to the draft of the **Belém Health Action Plan** which provides guidance for countries globally on climate adaptation in the health sector. At the national level, the research team was invited to input into the National Health Sector Adaptation Plan. At the municipal level, the research team was invited to feed into the Multisectoral Contingency Plan of the Municipality of Palmares.

Providing modeling frameworks to help Brazil meet its climate targets

Seeking to scale up climate action, the Brazilian Government, through the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), has contracted the Center for Energy and Environmental Economics at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro to develop projections of GHG emissions and removals. These projections are intended to guide the prioritization and improvement of policy instruments that will help Brazil meet its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, including the commitment to climate neutrality by 2050, with greater economy-wide cost-effectiveness.

The projections are made using the integrated assessment model (IAM) called the **Brazilian Land Use and Energy System (BLUES)**, which is adapted from the IIASA Model for Energy Supply Strategy Alternatives and their General Environmental Impact (MESSAGE), adopted by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in 2000. The assumptions used for the model projections follow the **Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs)** projections, developed by IIASA researchers and their colleagues.

This work has informed the **First Biennial Transparency Report of Brazil** to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2024.

Producing climate scenarios underpinning the Network for Greening the Financial System

The Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) is a group of central banks, supervisors, and observers including the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB) and 137 other members across the world.

A consortium of climate and economic experts from IIASA and several other organizations have been providing annual, quantitative global mitigation scenarios to the Network, detailing sectoral transitions and assessing the potential for transition and physical risks. The scenario set, hosted in the **IIASA NGFS Scenario Explorer**, is widely used, not just in research, but also in financial services, climate risk consulting, and business across the world. IIASA researchers provide mitigation scenarios using the **Model for Energy Supply Strategy Alternatives and their General Environmental Impact (MESSAGEix)** to inform transition risks, and also now lead the work package on Physical Risks.

Those quantitative scenarios helped to inform a series of measures and rules, developed by BCB to foster a more sustainable, dynamic, and modern economy over the last few years, such as the establishment of the **BCB's Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC-BCB)**. The PRSAC-BCB guides the governance of BCB's actions internally, as well as its approach toward the **National Financial System (SFN)**.

7. Capacity Building Opportunities at IIASA

Developing the next generation of researchers and decision-makers is central to IIASA's mission, and highly relevant to Brazil's ambition to strengthen skills, innovation, and global influence in science. Through its flagship training programs: the Young Scientists Summer Program, Postdoctoral Fellowships, and Summer Schools, IIASA provides Brazilian researchers with a unique platform to apply systems thinking to the context of their home country and translate their research into real-world impact.

Participation not only equips early-career scientists with advanced methodological expertise and experience using IIASA's world-class models but also provides access to a truly international network of peers, policymakers, and practitioners. These opportunities act as a bridge between research and practice: participants return with new skills, perspectives, and professional connections that enrich their home institutions, strengthening the national talent pool. The following section highlights selected examples of Brazilian experts who have benefited from these opportunities.

IIASA Young Scientists Summer Program (YSSP)

For over 50 years, IIASA hosts up to 50 doctoral students from around the world as part of its Young Scientist Summer Program (YSSP) — a three-month course designed for advanced PhD students working on a topic that is compatible with ongoing research at IIASA and who wish to explore the policy implications of their work. Participants work under the direct mentorship of experienced IIASA scientists in a unique interdisciplinary and international research environment. YSSP fellows produce a paper serving as the first step toward a publishable journal article and have the opportunity to build up contacts for future collaboration within the institute's worldwide network.

Many of the former YSSP participants return to IIASA as staff members, others hold esteemed positions in their home countries and research institutions all over the world.

YSSP'23

- **Anais Ostroski** (University of Pittsburgh) developed a systems-based approach for modeling and assessing pollination provision networks in agricultural landscapes under the supervision of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.

YSSP'22

- **Camila Soares** (University of Campinas) studied cohort fertility differentials from rural/urban migration in Brazil under the supervision of the IIASA Population and Just Societies Program.

YSSP'21

- **Natália de Assis Weber** (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul) focused on the case study of Brazil to explore long-term energy storage assessment to adapt to climate change under the supervision of the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program.
- **Richard Moreira** (Federal University of Minas Gerais) studied differential vulnerability to natural hazards in the city of Belo Horizonte in Brazil under the supervision of the IIASA Population and Just Societies Program.
- **Henrique Moreno Dumont Goulart** (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam) studied future climatic impacts on soybean yields in South America and its consequences on agricultural markets, conducting an integrated crop, statistical, and agroeconomic model assessment under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.
- **Nariê Rinke Dias de Souza** (University of Campinas) studied valorization of ecosystem services through location optimization of integrated value chains for biofuel and livestock production in Brazil — under the supervision of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program.

YSSP'20

- **Bernardo Buarque** (University College Dublin) worked to develop a dynamic model of patent class combination in new products under the supervision of the former IIASA Evolution and Ecology Program.
- **Felipe Mello** (Marquette University) explored management implications of habitat association models in competing tropical woody plants under the supervision of the former IIASA Ecosystems Services and Management Program.

IIASA-CAPES Collaborative Postdoctoral Fellowships

IIASA offers a range of postdoc opportunities for early career researchers. These include fully funded research positions of up to two years to study topics related to the IIASA research agenda.

In the past, IIASA offered several postdoctoral fellowships specifically to Brazilian researchers through the IIASA-CAPES Postdoctoral Fellowship Program, seeking to develop the research base for systems analysis in Brazil. As part of the program, IIASA offered Brazilian early-career scientists the opportunity to work on a variety of research areas from energy and water management to risk prevention.

In addition, as part of the IIASA-CAPES Doctorate Sandwich Program, selected PhD students connected to Brazilian higher education institutions could undertake research internships at IIASA. Those internships would offer opportunities to conduct research and learn more about science and technology, agriculture, environment, natural sciences, energy analysis, and resource systems.

The program supported up to four Brazilian PhD students for a doctorate-sandwich program and up to five Brazilian researchers for the postdoctoral program at IIASA.

IIASA-CAPES Postdoctoral Fellows

- **Cláudio Cristino** (Federal University of Pernambuco) studied probabilistic models of time between events to develop risk prevention and reduction actions. He worked with the Advancing Systems Analysis Program.
- **Raquel Guimarães** (Federal University of Minas Gerais) studied immobility, vulnerability, and floods through a case study of the Rio Doce valley in Brazil, working with the IIASA World Population Program. She continued her work at IIASA and is currently employed as a Research Scholar in the Systemic Risk and Resilience Research Group of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.
- **Julian Hunt** (University of Oxford) researched the implementation of seasonal-pumped-storage plants to improve energy and water management, working with the IIASA Water Program. He continued his work at IIASA as a Researcher Scholar in the Integrated Assessment and Climate Change Research Group of the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program.
- **Alessandra Kortz** (University of St Andrews) studied global diversity and directional impacts of non-native species in natural diversity over time. She worked with the IIASA Evolution and Ecology Program.
- **Andreas Nascimento** (University of São Paulo) focused on real-time data streaming and analysis. He worked with the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program.

IIASA-CAPES Doctorate Sandwich Program Fellows

- **Camila Callegari** (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) developed a global travel demand simulator through the implementation of a multinomial logit model to assess different pathways toward a less carbon intensive transport system. She worked with the IIASA Energy Program.
- **Rafael Cancella Morais** (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) researched electric integration challenges of renewable energy forms in Latin America. He worked with the IIASA Energy Program.
- **Vágna da Costa Pereira** (Federal University of Viçosa) studied differences in soil organic carbon dynamics in Crop-Livestock Integration Systems and under Cerrado vegetation in Brazil, using the CENTURY model. She worked with the Ecosystems Services and Management Program.
- **Luís Gustavo Tudeschini** (University of São Paulo) researched regional development, inequalities, household consumption patterns and their relationship with energy and carbon footprint. He worked with the IIASA Energy Program.

Brazilian Scientists Leading Research Efforts at IIASA

Brazilian researchers at IIASA play an important role in advancing the Institute's global scientific agenda while ensuring that issues of critical relevance to Brazil remain part of the conversation. They are active contributors to international research across energy, climate, ecosystems, and resilience, while also applying their expertise to topics such as land use, forest planning, and sustainable development in Brazil.

- **Thiago Brito,** Researcher, Pollution Management Research Group of the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program. His work at IIASA is focused on developing a bottom-up structure within the IIASA Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) model to quantify global hydrogen emissions from future low-carbon energy systems. He is also responsible for conducting data quality checks and maintenance of the transport sector in the GAINS model, which contributes to various regional and global projects. Before joining IIASA, he developed projects in the areas of energy, transport, and sustainability in several research groups at the University of São Paulo (IEE-USP). He also held a post-doc fellow position at the Human Resources Program of the Brazilian National Agency for Petroleum Natural Gas and Biofuels (PRH-ANP).
- **Edward Byers,** Senior Research Scholar, Energy, Climate and Environment Program. Since 2016 he has worked at IIASA, focusing primarily on climate impacts assessment in water and energy systems. He has worked on various projects on climate impacts and integrated assessment modeling, such as with the EU, the Global Environment Facility, and Green Climate Fund. He leads a major project on climate risks in Europe (SPARCCLE), works on both physical and transition risks with the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), and was author to various sections of the IPCC 6th Assessment Report and the 7th UNEP Global Environment Outlook.
- **Andrey Lessa Derci Augustynczik,** Research Scholar, Integrated Biosphere Futures Research Group of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program. He specializes in forest planning, forest economics, and biophysical modeling, with a focus on climate change impacts and forest ecosystems functioning. He holds a master's degree in forest sciences from the University of Eastern Finland/University of Freiburg and a PhD in forest economics from the University of Freiburg.
- **Bruno Meirelles De Oliveira**, Guest Postdoctoral Research Scholar, Systemic Risk and Resilience Research Group of the IIASA Advancing Systems Analysis Program. He has a background in education, rural development, environmental consulting and planning, as well as a keen interest in governance, resilience, social ecological systems, and integrative approaches. Throughout his academic career, he has worked as part of several projects funded by EU Horizon and Interreg, including RECREATE, RESONATE, Marine SABRES and GRAAL. Oliveira is a biologist by training having obtained a bachelor's degree at the University of São Paulo, Brazil. He also has an MBA in Environment Management from the Polytechnic School of São Paulo University, a master's in environmental sciences from the Energy and Environment Institute of São Paulo University, and a PhD from the same program.
- **Aline Soterroni,** Guest Research Scholar, Integrated Biosphere Futures Research Group of the IIASA Biodiversity and Natural Resources Program. She joined the former IIASA Ecosystem Services and Management (ESM) Program in 2016, having collaborated since 2012 as a lead developer of GLOBIOM-Brazil within the REDD-PAC and RESTORE+ projects with the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research (INPE). Her work has focused on integrating and harmonizing land-use change data into the regional version of the model, adapting and implementing model variables to Brazil's specific context, programming and validating model components, and developing future scenarios of land use policy and climate impacts, with a particular focus on Brazil.
- **Alan Dill,** Researcher, Sustainable Service Systems Research Group of the IIASA Energy, Climate, and Environment Program. His research at IIASA focuses on urban climate governance, with a particular

interest in how municipalities design and implement climate policies. Within the Urban Futures Hub, he contributes to the development, implementation, and analysis of a national-level survey on urban climate governance, examining the role of evidence, networks, and institutional arrangements in shaping municipal policymaking. Before joining IIASA, he worked in the public sector in Brazil as a public policy analyst. At the Secretariat of Planning of Rio Grande do Sul, he collaborated on project evaluation, process modeling, and fundraising initiatives. Later, at the Secretariat of Justice of Rio Grande do Sul, he supported data transformation projects, developing reporting systems to inform decision-making.

Selected Leading Personalities from Brazil Associated with IIASA

- **Suani Teixeira Coelho**, Professor at the University of São Paulo (USP) and Executive Secretary of the Brazilian Reference Center on Biomass. She was a member of the executive committee of the IIASA Global Energy Assessment.
- **José Domingos Miguez**, one of Brazil's leading climate negotiators, who held several esteemed positions, including the role of Director of Brazil's Department of Environmental Evaluation in the country's Ministry of the Environment. He was involved in the development of GLOBIOM-Brazil model.
- **Vanessa Gomes da Silva,** Professor of Architecture & Urbanism at the University of Campinas. She actively collaborates with IIASA on research associated with buildings and transport systems.
- **Nelson Henrique Barbosa Filho**, Professor at the University of Brasilia, previously Brazilian Ministry of Finance, first as Secretary of Economic Monitoring, and later as Secretary of Economic Policy and Deputy Finance Minister. In the past, he collaborated with IIASA researchers on several scientific publications, focusing on the Brazilian macroeconomy.
- **Suzana Kahn Ribeiro,** Professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and Director at COPPE. She was Vice Chair of Working Group III of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and a member of the executive committee of the IIASA Global Energy Assessment.
- **Vanessa di Lego,** Professor of Demography at the Federal University of Minas Gerais. She actively collaborates with IIASA in the field of demographic-economic modeling.
- **Mauricio Lopes**, Senior Researcher and formerly President at EMBRAPA. He chaired the Task Force responsible for defining the IIASA 2021-2030 Strategic Plan during a year-long research visit. He also collaborated with IIASA researchers on a number of studies, focusing on climate change and sustainability.
- **Celso Moretti,** President of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA). In 2020, he visited IIASA to learn more about the IIASA GLOBIOM model and the FABLE initiative, as well as engage with IIASA researchers.
- **Carlos Nobre**, Senior Researcher at the University of São Paulo and former IIASA Council Member, previously National Secretary for Research and Development Policies at the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of Brazil and President of CAPES.
- **Paulo Artaxo,** Professor of Environmental Physics at the University of São Paulo and Chair of the Integrated Assessment of Short-lived Climate Pollutants in Latin America and the Caribbean, in which IIASA played a key role, providing key scenarios, as well as modeling and assessment work.
- **Roberto Schaeffer,** Professor of Energy Economics at the Energy Planning Program of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. He is a prominent collaborator of the Institute, involved with a number of IIASA researchers. Former member of IIASA Science Advisory Committee 2014-2020.

Outlook for the Future of Partnerships between IIASA and Brazil

This Info Sheet summarizes recent research collaborations between IIASA and Brazil. Significant potential remains to further intensify the IIASA-Brazilian relationship through developing a range of new joint activities including:

- **Developing IIASA applied systems analysis models for the Brazilian context:** Brazil is actively using several IIASA models adapted to the national context (e.g. BLUES, COFFEE). There is a possibility to develop new bespoke versions of other IIASA global models to further enable researchers and policymakers assess complex global problems and their impact on Brazil in a holistic and integrated way.
- **Co-creating reliable, coherent, and policy-oriented data in areas of mutual strategic interest:** IIASA advances science-based policymaking through large-scale interdisciplinary projects and pioneering collaborations with international organizations. These initiatives generate robust, high-quality data that supports evidence-driven decisions across regions where IIASA's member countries are located. In the case of Brazil, IIASA data can help address the country's strategic goals across several spheres, for example, in the sphere of basic education. IIASA is currently collaborating with UNESCO to apply demographic methods to education statistics and produce more reliable and assessable data, which can help countries integrate education more firmly into long-term development planning — especially in light of growing challenges like climate vulnerability, where education plays a critical but under-recognized role. By improving the understanding of education participation, attainment, literacy, and inequality, this initiative will directly support SDG monitoring, inform national strategies, and guide future investments in human capital. This work is conducted as part of the **EduCohorts** project, which will deliver a robust set of outputs: a methodological handbook, high-quality datasets, and technical protocols. In addition, the project will offer training for young African scholars, and policy-relevant scenario analysis for African countries.
- **Forging new partnerships between IIASA and Brazilian institutions to win grants from international research funders:** IIASA high-quality research and international research network makes it highly competitive in its applications for international research funds. About half of IIASA funding comes from additional funds through contracts, grants, and donations. In the period 2020-2024, IIASA and Brazil have collaborated on three Horizon Europe projects, involving five Brazilian organization. There is significant potential to scale up these efforts and secure grants from other international research funders, for example the International Climate Initiative (IKI), to conduct research in areas of mutual interest, such as artificial intelligence, climate change, environmental protection and conservation, nature-based solutions, and health.
- **Fostering multilateral collaborations:** Brazil can use IIASA as a platform to broaden its global partnerships and further its research internationalization agenda through inclusive, multilateral collaboration. For example, IIASA's existing collaborations with BRICS members can help Brazil strengthen scientific and policy partnerships. In addition, IIASA membership provides access to a wide network of partners in sub-Saharan Africa and can help Brazil foster collaborations in that region. IIASA and Brazil are also engaged in common international scientific fora, such as the Belmont Forum, where Brazil is an active member, and the International Science Council (ISC), with Brazil represented via national scientific bodies such as the Brazilian Academy of Sciences (ABC). These shared memberships offer potential avenues for alignment, joint initiatives, and cross-institutional collaboration in global science–policy processes. IIASA's new initiative, the Science Diplomacy Center, is specifically designed to help IIASA member countries enhance international cooperation on global policy challenges by bridging the gap between researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders through evidence-based decision-making.

- **Academic training opportunities for young Brazilian scientists:** Further collaborations can help enhance participation by young Brazilian postdoctoral students in IIASA capacity development programs, mirroring the past format of IIASA-CAPES Postdoctoral Fellowships and IIASA-CAPES Doctorate Sandwich Program Fellowships. As part of their experience at IIASA, early-career researchers from Brazil can gain hands-on experience in applying systems analysis to global challenges, working side by side with leading experts from around the world. This immersion in an international, interdisciplinary setting equips participants with skills in modeling, scenario development, and science-policy engagement. By combining advanced analytical training with access to IIASA's global networks and real-world policy processes, these opportunities prepare young Brazilian researchers to become leaders in addressing complex sustainability challenges at both the national and international level.
- **Conducting international assessments in areas of mutual strategic interest:** Brazil was a significant contributor to IIASA Global Energy Assessment which brought together over 500 specialists to transform the way society thinks about, uses, and delivers energy. The new IIASA Strategy will empower its members to collectively initiate new large-scale interdisciplinary projects of high relevance to the regions where its members are located.

Annex 1.

Selected IIASA projects with Brazilian funders and partners

TITLE	FUNDER	PARTNERS IN BRAZIL	DATES
EPISTEM: Evolving Participatory Information System for Nature-based Solutions	▪ Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety und Consumer Protection	▪ Associação de Especialistas Latinoamericanos em Sensoriamento Remoto (SELPER)	01-APR-24 to 30-JUN-28
NEWPATHWAYS: New Pathways for Equitable Climate Action in Line with The Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ COPPETEC Foundation ▪ Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)	01-JAN-25 to 30-JUN-28
PHOENIX: Resilience to Socio-environmental Global Challenges	▪ Austrian Science Fund (FWF)	▪ Instituto- Gênero, Economia e Cidadania Global (EQUIT) ▪ University of Campinas (UCAMP)	01-JUN-23 to 31-MAY-26
ELEVATE: Enabling National Action by overcoming barriers and leveraging policy entry points	▪ European Commission, European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)	▪ COPPETEC Foundation ▪ Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)	01-SEP-22 to 31-AUG-26
GPLM: Global Pasture and Livestock Mapping 2000-2022+	▪ Bezos Earth Fund	▪ UFG- Image Processing Laboratory and Geo- LAPIG	06-DEC-22 to 30-APR-25
CLEVER: Creating leverage to enhance biodiversity outcomes of global biomass trade	▪ European Commission, European Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) ▪ Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA)	01-SEP-22 to 31-AUG-25
RAINFOREST: Co-produced transformative knowledge to accelerate change for biodiversity	▪ European Commission, European Research Executive Agency (REA)	▪ Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG)	01-DEC-22 to 30-NOV-25
TRADE Hub_GCRF: Interdisciplinary Research Hubs to Address Intractable Challenges Faced by Developing Countries	▪ Research Councils UK (RCUK)	▪ International Institute for Sustainability (IIS), Rio de Janeiro ▪ Instituto de Manejo e Certificao Florestal e Agricola (IMAFLORA) ▪ World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Brazil ▪ Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP)	13-FEB-19 to 31-MAR-24
CUSSH: Complex Urban Systems for Health	▪ Wellcome Trust	▪ Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (FIOCRUZ-FIOTEC)	01-FEB-18 to 31-JAN-23
SAM CO-Development: Guiding the pursuit for sustainability by co-developing a Sustainable Agriculture Matrix	▪ Austrian Science Fund (FWF)	▪ Centro de Energia Nuclear na Agricultura – Universidade de São Paulo ▪ Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE)	15-JUN-21 to 14-MAR-23
ENGAGE: Exploring National and Global Actions to reduce Greenhouse gas Emissions	▪ European Commission, Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)	▪ COPPETEC Foundation	01-SEP-19 to 31-AUG-23
NAVIGATE: Next generation of Advanced Integrated Assessment modeling to support climate policy making	▪ European Commission, Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)	▪ COPPETEC Foundation	01-SEP-19 to 31-AUG-23

TITLE	FUNDER	PARTNERS IN BRAZIL	DATES
RESTORE+: Integrated Decision Support System to Address Restoration and Sustainable Agriculture on Degraded Land	■ Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)	■ International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) ■ Sociedad Latinoamericana de Percepción Remota y Sistemas de Información Espacial (SELPER)	01-MAR-17 to 30-JUN-28
AgroServ: AgroServ Deforestation CBA: Agricultural economy and economywide consequences	■ Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	■ Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP)	30-NOV-19 to 31-JUL-20

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