

## **BRAZILIAN AND WORLD-WIDE INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CENTERS AND NETWORKS ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

List updated on April 11, 2021

The centers, networks, observatories, and research programs included in this list were selected based on the following criteria:

- They conduct interdisciplinary (or transdisciplinary, in some rarer cases) research on climate change.
- They promote communication and dialogue activities between the world of science and the field of public policy at all levels (local, national, regional, and global).
- They are in favor of the design of public policies to face the harmful effects and causes that generate the problem of global climate change, that is, they do not adopt or disclose denialism and contrarian attitudes as to the role of science in the debate on climate change. This does not mean that they cannot take on critical positions in relation to the world of science and the field of public policies, or even in relation to the role of private and non-governmental actors in matters of climate change.

The centers, networks, observatories, and programs are presented according to geographic divisions and, within each region or country, in alphabetical order.

### **BRAZIL**

**Centro de Estudo Integrado sobre Meio Ambiente e Mudanças Climáticas**

(Centro Clima) <<http://www.centroclima.coppe.ufrj.br/index.php/br/>>

It was created based on an agreement between the Ministry of the Environment and COPPE/UFRJ (the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) and has since then worked in the development of public policies and in the national and international training of actors involved in actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It works mainly on the elaboration of municipal and federate-state greenhouse gas inventories, construction and analysis of mitigation scenarios, innovative Clean Development Mechanism projects and adaptation of small rural producers to increased droughts due to climate change.

**INCLINE: Núcleo de Apoio à Pesquisa – Mudanças Climáticas (USP)**  
<[http://www.incline.iaq.usp.br/data/index\\_BRA.php](http://www.incline.iaq.usp.br/data/index_BRA.php)>

INCLINE enhances collaborations in the multidisciplinary area of climate change, presenting itself as an integrated research program with more than 58 researchers from the University of Sao Paulo and more than 90 external collaborators working on subprojects (about 33). In addition, INCLINE presents international partnerships, includes highly qualified graduate programs and seeks to generate impacts on public policy decision-making bodies.

**Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia para Mudanças Climáticas (INPE)**  
<<http://www.ccst.inpe.br/projetos/inct/>>

The National Science and Technology Institute on Climate Change is the largest environmental research network in Brazil, with the cooperation of several national and international research groups. It aims to produce high-quality scientific information to detect climate change in Brazil and South America and to attribute causes to the observed changes (global warming, changes in land use, urbanization, etc.).

**Observatório de Clima e Saúde** (< <https://climaesaude.icict.fiocruz.br> >)

The Climate and Health Observatory's mission is to gather and share information, technologies and knowledge aimed at developing networks of researchers and studies that assess the impacts of environmental and climate changes on the health of the Brazilian population. It also seeks to provide contributions related to the climate-health interaction that guide the service and the planning of public policies in this area.

**Observatório do Clima** (< [www.observatoriodoclima.eco.br](http://www.observatoriodoclima.eco.br) >)

Created in 2002, the Climate Observatory is one of the main organizations working in favor of climate policies in Brazil. Its main activities include the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removal Estimation System (SEEG), the Climate and Ocean Working Group, the Gender and Climate Working Group, as well as the Fakebook (which systematizes false news published in Brazil about climate change).

**Observatório Eco** (< <http://www.observatorioeco.com.br> >)

The Observatório Eco is a portal dedicated to promoting the legal debate on an issue that has become extremely important in recent years, the coherent preservation of the Planet and our lives. In this context, everyone urgently feels the need to know and debate the direction of Environmental Law. The observatory is intended for Law operators and other professionals working in the area, as a platform for information, discussion and, mainly, reflection.

### **Observatório Ecopolítica** (< <https://www5.pucsp.br/ecopolitica> >)

The Ecopolitics Observatory aims to situate the transition from biopolitics (control of the population's life) in disciplinary society to ecopolitics (control of life on the planet) in the control society, with a focus on Brazil.

### **Observatório de Políticas Públicas de Mudanças Climáticas**

(< <http://forumempresarialpeloclima.org.br/observatorio-de-politicas-publicas-de-mudancas-climaticas> >)

The Observatory is an initiative of the Climate Forum - Business action on climate change, a group in which the Ethos Institute exercises the executive secretariat. It aims to monitor and report on the progress of climate change policies in Brazil. One of its initiatives is the monitoring and dissemination of information on federate-state climate change policies.

### **Painel Brasileiro de Mudanças Climáticas (UFRJ)**

<<http://www.pbmc.coppe.ufrj.br/index.php/en/>>

The Panel is a national scientific body that aims to gather, synthesize and evaluate scientific information on the relevant aspects of climate change in Brazil from the publication of National Assessment Reports. In line with international cooperation and training, it shares methods, results and knowledge with developing countries, helping to strengthen its national capacities to respond to climate change.

### **Programa FAPESP de Pesquisa sobre Mudanças Climáticas Globais**

(<<https://fapesp.br/pfpmcq>>)

This program aims to promote knowledge on the subject and the production of subsidies for decision making and formulation of public policies. The program has a technological component and an observational component, accepting research proposals mainly in the areas of: consequences of global climate changes on the functioning of ecosystems, with an emphasis on biodiversity and on the water, carbon and nitrogen cycles; balance of radiation in the atmosphere, aerosols, trace gases and changes in land use; global climate change and agriculture and livestock; energy and greenhouse gases: emissions and mitigation; climate change and effects on human health; and human dimensions of global climate change: impacts, vulnerabilities and economic and social responses, including adaptation to climate change.

### **Rede Brasileira de Pesquisas sobre Mudanças Climáticas Globais (Rede Clima)**

<<http://redeclima.ccst.inpe.br/>>

It is a pillar of support for the research and development activities of the National Climate Change Plan with the objective of producing information for the formulation of public policies and supporting Brazilian diplomacy in international negotiations. It is national in scope, with dozens of research groups at universities and institutes, with a scientific focus on: research on detection and attribution of causes; understanding of natural variability versus climate changes of anthropic origin; hydrological cycle and global biogeochemical cycles and aerosols; modeling capacity of the climate system; impact, adaptation and vulnerability studies for relevant systems and sectors; and development of knowledge and technologies to mitigate the effects of climate change.

## LATIN AMERICA

### **Center for Climate and Resilience Research** (< <http://www.cr2.cl/>>)

The Center brings together researchers from the natural and social sciences who study how climate change impacts Chilean society and ecosystems. As products of its research, the center has a database and offers climate services, such as a simulation platform and climate explorer, in addition to producing several publications available in an online library.

### **Centro de Cambio Global UC** (< <https://cambioglobal.uc.cl/>>)

The Center brings together researchers from Agronomy, Forest Engineering, Biological Sciences, Engineering, Economic Sciences, Administration, History, Geography and Political Science, seeking to establish itself as an interdisciplinary research center that creates and transfers knowledge, identifies needs and generates solutions, trains change agents and collaborates with the sustainable development of society. It has three focuses of action: sustainable development; vulnerability, impacts and adaptation; and management of natural resources.

### **Centro Regional de Cambio Climático y Toma de Decisiones**

<<http://www.cambioclimaticoydecisiones.org/>>

The Center is a UNESCO initiative with the AVINA Foundation support, counting on the participation of several universities and research and training institutions in Latin America. Its main objective is to empower public and private decision-makers so that they can incorporate climate change into their decision-making processes in the region, in addition to strengthening regional integration on the topic. The center works with the production of seminars, articles, and the elaboration of research projects.

### **Centro de Investigación e Innovación para el Cambio Climático**

(<<http://www.ciicc.cl/>>)

The Center conducts basic and applied research aimed at understanding the effects of climate change on coastal ecosystems, with an emphasis on the opportunities for scientific and technological innovation that our natural capital offers to adapt and mitigate their impacts. Therefore, it aims to be a platform for scientific research and generate the development of technologies and provision of services within the scope of environmental enhancement and productive innovation. The center offers training courses, scientific dissemination activities, in addition to teaching classes for undergraduate and graduate students.

**LEDS LAC** (< [http://ledslac.org/en/?loclang=en\\_gb](http://ledslac.org/en/?loclang=en_gb)>)

LEDS LAC is a network of organizations and individuals with the objective of building resilient and low emission development in Latin America and the Caribbean through the coordination of collaborations, the promotion of knowledge, the exchange of information and the dissemination of tools and services. LEDS features. The institution produces expertise in the field of clean transition plans and strategies, it produces informative material, such as publications and case studies, in addition to hosting webinars and workshops on the topic.

**Observatório Boliviano de Mudanças Climáticas e “Desenvolvimento”**  
(< <https://obccd.org> >)

The Bolivian Observatory on Climate Change and "Development" aims to be an instrument at the service of Bolivian society to raise awareness about the importance of the problem of climate change, in its relationship with the model of development, infrastructure, energy, production and consumption patterns. It aims to disseminate knowledge on the impacts of this phenomenon in the most vulnerable population, show the degrees of vulnerability and support with this information the initiatives of mitigation, adaptation, and resilience to its impacts.

**South America Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies**  
(< <http://saras-institute.org/>>)

SARAS is a transdisciplinary institute created with the objective of promoting critical perceptions that allow South America to build sustainable futures. It seeks the integration of different fields of thought, uniting the natural and social sciences, mathematics, and the arts. In addition, it offers postgraduate courses, short courses, seminars and webinars, and presents lines of research operated by researchers from several universities in the region.

## **NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE AND JAPAN**

**Adelphi, Berlin** (< <https://www.adelphi.de/en> >)

Adelphi is an independent think tank for public policy research and consultancy on climate,

environment and development. It aims to contribute to global governance through research, dialogues and public consultations. To this end, it offers demand-driven and tailor-made services for sustainable development, helping governments, international organizations, businesses and non-profit organizations to design strategies to address the global challenges associated with climate change.

**Centre International de Recherche sur L'Environnement et le Développement**  
( < <http://www.centre-cired.fr/en/> > )

Created during the Stockholm Conference period, CIRED aims to study tensions between the environment, the long-term use of resources and economic development. Currently, it also addresses strategies for sustainable development and focuses on three areas: energy, urban infrastructure and agriculture and forests.

**Climate Analytics** ( < <https://climateanalytics.org/> > )

Climate Analytics seeks to carry out political and scientific analyses on climate change, focusing mainly on the most vulnerable countries, which are the least developed countries and small developing islands. Its research focuses extensively on the limit imposed by the Paris Agreement of 1.5°C and the risks and vulnerabilities that these countries face, analyzing the evolution of climate action and the development of policies and institutional capacity for adaptation to climate change. In addition, it provides inputs to these governments on how they can act to keep global warming within the limit.

**Climate Change Performance Index, CCPI** ( < <https://ccpi.org> > )

The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI), published annually since 2005, is an independent monitoring tool for tracking countries' climate protection performance. It increases transparency in national and international climate policy and enables comparison of individual countries' climate protection efforts and progress.

**Climate Research Unit – University of East Anglia, UK** < <http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/> >

CRU aims to improve the scientific understanding of the climate system and its interaction with society. Its research is directed to two questions: "how and why does climate change and what are the implications of this change" and "how can we quantify, reduce and communicate the uncertainty in climate information that is developed for society?". Its products include a database, statistical software and climate models, as well as publications in famous magazines, a postdoctoral program and the offer of undergraduate and graduate courses.

**Climate Social Science Network, Brown University** ( < <https://www.cssn.org> > )

CSSN was created in 2020 at Brown University (USA) and brings together more than 100 researchers in social sciences from various Western countries and some countries in the South. It has working groups on different topics around climate denial, politics of obstruction, geoengineering, conflicts of interests between the fossil industry and the pro-climate agenda.

**Climate Watch** ( < <https://www.climatewatchdata.org> > )

Climate Watch offers open data, visualizations and analysis to help policymakers,

researchers and other stakeholders gather insights on countries' climate progress.

**Cluster of Excellence “Climate, Climatic Change, and Society” (CLICCS),** University of Hamburg (< <https://www.cliccs.uni-hamburg.de> >)

CLICCS aims to develop assessments of which climate futures are possible and which are plausible, based on an understanding of both climate and social dynamics. It also seeks to identify the social conditions for the deep decarbonisation necessary to achieve Paris' climate goals, incorporating the heterogeneous preferences of the actors and the disruptive events in the social systems, which often occur outside the climate system.

**Fundación para la investigación del clima** <<https://www.ficlina.org/>>

It is a non-profit, private, and independent entity that develops research on climate change, as well as in the areas of climatology, meteorology, environment, and development cooperation. Its projects are developed in Europe, Asia, and Latin America through the creation of local climate change scenarios and the use of its own statistical prediction methodology that, in addition to studying the evolution of climate change in certain sectors, can be used in a flexible.

**Global Climate Change** <<https://climate.nasa.gov/>>

Global Climate Change features graphic and multimedia resources, sessions aimed at educators, the media industry and children and various articles produced by its scientists. In addition, it presents all its climate-related research projects, and its Earth science missions. Through its satellites, it can produce content of high scientific relevance that is made available on the website in a language accessible to all audiences.

**Institut de Développement Durable et Relations Internationales**  
<<https://www.iddri.org/en/>>

IDDRI is a think tank that seeks to facilitate the transition to sustainable development by identifying the conditions and proposing tools to place sustainable development at the center of international relations and public and private policies. It has international and interdisciplinary researchers, and its programs focus on monitoring, research and forecasting on four themes: climate, biodiversity and ecosystems, oceans and governance of sustainable development.

**Institut de recherche en sciences de l'environnement, France**  
(< <https://www.ipsl.fr/> >)

It is a series of laboratories whose object is to study the global environment. Its main objectives are to understand the chemical and biological processes in actions in the ocean and in the atmosphere, to understand the climatic variability on regional and global scales, to understand the impacts of human actions on the environment, to forecast the climate on a seasonal and interannual scale and to use your skills in the “Earth-System” to study the environments of other planets. His research revolves around eight themes: marine biogeochemistry, ecosystems, and resources; terrestrial biogeochemistry, ecosystem, and agriculture; composition of the atmosphere and air quality; water cycle; understanding of changes, variability, and impact on the environment from past climates; statistics for analysis, modeling, and assimilation; internal and forced climatic variability; solar systems.

**Institute for Global Environmental Strategies** (<<https://www.iges.or.jp/en>>)

The Institute aims to achieve a new paradigm for civilization and to lead the development of innovative policies and strategic research of environmental measures, which are reflected in political decisions to establish sustainable development both in the Asia-Pacific region and globally. It promotes research cooperation with international organizations, governments, local governments, research institutions, business sectors, non-governmental organizations, and citizens.

**International Institute for Environment and Development, IIED, United Kingdom**  
(< <https://www.iied.org> >)

It is an independent research organization that aims to support sustainable development and protect the environment. Its goal is to develop local solutions that can be applied at scale and introduced in global forums. The studies are carried out through four research groups that seek to develop transversal solutions that impact different levels. The groups are: Climate Change, Natural Resources, Human Housing and Shaping Sustainable Markets.

**Media and Climate Change Observatory (MeCCO)**  
(< [https://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/icecaps/research/media\\_coverage](https://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/icecaps/research/media_coverage) >)

MeCCO monitors 120 sources (across newspapers, radio and TV) in 54 countries in seven different regions around the world. MeCCO assembles the data by accessing archives through the Nexis Uni, Proquest and Factiva databases via the University of Colorado libraries.

**Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change Berlin**  
(< <https://www.mcc-berlin.net/en/about.html> >)

Mercator is a scientific think tank that combines economic and social analysis with a structured approach to the science-political interface. It provides public policy portfolios oriented towards solutions in terms of climate mitigation, governance of global common goods and general dimensions of human well-being.

**New Climate Institute** (< <https://newclimate.org/>>)

It aims to increase ambition in climate negotiations by supporting research and implementing actions against climate change by generating and sharing knowledge about climate and development, climate finance and carbon market mechanisms. The institute has as its main projects the Climate Action Tracker and ACT2015, reinforcing its direction that knowledge transfer is extremely important for actions both for civil society and for decision makers.

**Potsdam Institute for Climate Research** (< <https://www.pik-potsdam.de/>>)

The institute's characteristics include an interdisciplinary and solution-oriented approach, focusing on examining the Earth's capacity to support human intervention and develop

strategies and options for the sustainable development of humanity and nature. It has an important role in the IPCC, given that the working group on climate change mitigation is coordinated by its researchers.

### **Yale Program on Climate Change Communication**

<<https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/>>

It is a program that aims to advance climate change science communications, help leaders communicate more effectively, and increase public awareness of climate risks and opportunities. They conduct scientific research on public knowledge of climate change, attitudes, political preferences and behavior on a global, national and local scale.

## **CHINA, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND TURKEY**

### **Bogazici University Center for Climate Change and Policy Studies, Turkey**

(<<http://climatechange.boun.edu.tr/en/>>)

It is a university center that conducts research on the impacts of policies on climate change and vice versa. It also conducts studies to support the implementation of the results of its research. It aims to provide information on the impacts and risks of climate change in countries located in the Middle East, Eastern Mediterranean and Central Asia and to support policy makers with these forecasts contributing to solutions in areas such as renewable energy, emissions reduction, adaptation in agriculture and potential impact studies of extreme weather events.

### **Center for Renewable Energy Development, China**

<<http://www.cnrec.org.cn/english/aboutcnrec/overview/>>

It is the national institution responsible for assisting Chinese energy authorities in policy research and industrial planning and coordination, in order to implement renewable energy and favor sustainable development. Its objective is to provide scientific inputs to decision makers, conduct research in the field of implementation and development of the renewable energy industry, produce a database on renewable energy projects, bring together projects carried out nationally and internationally and cooperate in the implementation of energy renewable in other countries.

### **Centre for Science and Environment, India (< <https://www.cseindia.org/>>)**

It is as a legal and research organization that studies, lobbies and communicates the urgency of sustainable and fair development. The institution wants to create awareness of the problems and propose solutions. To this end, it uses informational publications and products

as tools, such as periodicals, films, briefings and exhibitions.

**Energy Research Centre, South Africa** (<<http://www.erc.uct.ac.za/>>)

It is an interdisciplinary research center that carried out the development of energy policy through the transition to democracy. He has as one of his research groups the group "Energy, environment and climate change", which focuses on the implementation of the Paris Agreement; transparency; poverty and inequality in climate change; diffusion and climate technology policies; transition policies for clean energy; future generations on climate change and energy; emissions, air quality and health; and climate finance. Currently, the group has two ongoing projects: COP21: Results and Implications for Paths and Policies for Low Emissions; and Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative.

**Istanbul Policy Center, Turkey** (<<https://ipc.sabanciuniv.edu/en/>>)

It is a research center that defines the study of climate change as one of its focuses, having been officially represented in the last six COPs, in addition to being recognized as the greatest communicator of the topic in the Turkish political space. His work involves organizing activities that strengthen capacities, build networks and policies, and raise public awareness, such as the Climate Café Talks initiative.

**The Energy and Resources Institute, India** (<<https://www.teriin.org/>>)

It is an organization that aims to drive transitions to an environmentally clean and sustainable future through the conservation and efficient use of energy and other resources and innovative ways to minimize and reuse waste. They believe that resource efficiency and waste management are the key to smart, sustainable and inclusive development, with activities focused on promoting efficient use of resources, increasing access to and capturing sustainable practices and reducing environmental and climate impact.

**Vasudha Foundation, India** (<<https://www.vasudha-foundation.org/>>)

It is extremely involved in the climate negotiations that take place within the scope of the UNFCCC, being considered an Observatory at COP 19 and seeks to promote changes in the climate panorama, so that the penetration of green energy models in society is greater, guaranteeing access to energy for all. The foundation has several projects, such as the "Vasudha Energy Mapping Initiative", a website that gathers analyzes, data and interactive information about energy generation in India, and BRICS Voices, a newsletter created by groups from the BRICS countries with the objective of informing civil society about the policies formulated within the organization. In addition, they have a series of publications with the information they produce, from reports to infographics.