Federal Judge Sergio Moro, who has led the investigation since its beginning in March 2014, called him a “national hero for the manner in which he dealt with a very difficult and complicated case.”

U.S. District Judge Peter Mesiti, an expert on U.S.-Brazilian comparative law, wrote in tribute to the Brazilian magistrate, “Justice Zavascki was an icon of the Judiciary...His loss is not Brazil’s alone. It is a loss for all of us everywhere who believe in the independence of the Judiciary and the Rule of Law.”

The Brazil Institute was honored to receive the late Justice Teori Zavascki, of the Brazilian Supreme Court, in November 2016 when we hosted one of his few public speeches. We are deeply saddened by his untimely passing, the result of a plane accident off the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro on January 19, 2017.

In his four years on the Supreme Court, Justice Zavascki earned the respect of his peers and the public for his dedication, independence, and professionalism. Justice Zavascki gained national attention as the Court’s rapporteur for the federal criminal investigations on massive corruption involving dozens of Brazil’s business executives and politicians, known as the Lava Jato (Car Wash) Operation. His tragic death has cast doubt over the future of the investigation, despite its historic import and broad popular support.

Justice Teori was named to the Brazilian Supreme Court by former President Dilma Rousseff in 2012 after serving on the Superior Court of Justice. Justice Zavascki studied law at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, where he also earned a Master’s and Ph.D. in civil procedural law. At this painful but necessary moment of historic self-examination in Brazil—which has affirmed the rule of law even as the exposure of systemic corruption strains the country’s democratic institutions—Justice Zavascki’s memory serves as an encouraging reminder of Brazil’s capacity to produce public servants genuinely dedicated to the common good.
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LEADERSHIP & VISION
During my two decades as a Member of the US Congress, I traveled several times to Brazil to study our countries’ shared interests in education, science and technology; energy and climate change; international security cooperation; and the rule of law. I’ve witnessed firsthand how often our societies outpace our governments, highlighting the way forward for bilateral engagement. As an example, the Center’s annual symposia with the São Paulo Research Foundation (FASPESP) and a number of American universities brings together remarkable scientific and scholarly research that experts from both nations are already pursuing – and pursuing together.

Brazil’s growing middle class needs this kind of cooperation, and joint efforts in science, technology and innovation will be key to Brazil’s future economic success. Over the past three years, Brazilian Congressional Study Missions on Innovation held at top universities in the US and UK have engaged dozens of Brazilian legislators with experts from the policy and business worlds. The Brazil Institute is doing its part to improve on that exchange of ideas, and I recently had the pleasure of opening – alongside Librarian of Congress James Billington – a report on the 2011 Brazil-United States Judicial Dialogue, which led to the Brazil Institute’s current Rule of Law lecture series. These are just a few examples of the Brazil Institute’s contribution to an ongoing conversation.

Established in 2006, the Brazil Institute serves as a lane of excellence for the Wilson Center, our nation’s living memorial to President Woodrow Wilson. The Center honors his memory by bridging his two passions: scholarship and policy. We bring together thought and action – policymakers, scholars and business leaders – in the hope that a frank dialogue will build understanding, stronger cooperation and better public policy.

JANE HARMAN
President, Director, and CEO of the Wilson Center
As Chair of the Advisory Council of the Woodrow Wilson Center’s Brazil Institute, it has been an honor to work with Council members to help guide the work of the Institute during these uncertain times. The events of 2015 and 2016 have challenged Brazil’s social, political, and economic foundations as the government seeks to restore confidence in the economy and its own credibility in the wake of damaging corruption revelations and the impeachment of a president. Yet it is heartening that recent events have also highlighted the strength of Brazil’s democratic institutions and the resiliency of its people.

During the period covered by this report (2015-2016), the Brazil Institute has provided a much-needed public forum for informal discussion of the challenges confronting Brazil as it seeks to overcome the political and economic turmoil of the last two years. The Institute has continued work on several important initiatives that support innovation in science and technology—a critical driver of economic growth—through study missions and bilateral exchanges between scientists and researchers, industry experts, and policy-makers. The Institute has also continued its excellent lecture series on the environment, climate change, and sustainability—important concerns for a country home to both a thriving agriculture industry and some of the world’s richest sources of biodiversity, including the Amazon Basin.

The Brazil Institute brought together a diverse group of leaders and policy-makers from the public, private, and non-profit spheres of both countries to discuss these issues and others, including Brazil-U.S. relations, economics and trade, energy, scientific innovation, and the arts. Notably, in 2016, the Brazil Institute launched a new lecture
series on the Rule of Law in Brazil. The series showcases the voices of influential actors in the Brazilian justice system, as it attempts to handle the historic Lava Jato corruption investigations and prosecutions amidst calls for greater government transparency and accountability. The Institute hosted lectures by three justices of the Brazilian Supreme court, including the late Minister Teori Zavascki, as well as Federal Judge Sérgio Moro who has supervised much of the Lava Jato case.

The caliber of its work despite the challenges of 2015 and 2016 has only underscored the Brazil Institute’s role as the preeminent forum in Washington, DC for analysis of Brazilian policy and U.S.-Brazil relations. Looking ahead, the Advisory Council—which brings together prominent leaders in business, journalism, scholarship, and public life who are deeply knowledgeable of Brazil—will continue to support the Institute’s mission to foster dialogue and productive engagement between Brazil and the United States.

AMBASSADOR ANTHONY S. HARRINGTON
Chairman, Brazil Institute Advisory Council
The years of 2015 and 2016 will likely be remembered for the severity of the political, economic and moral crisis Brazil faced. Yet it should also be recalled as a period of renewal and affirmation of democracy, when judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials advanced the rule of law and scientists and scholars strove to deepen cooperative research, including on climate change and its implications, despite the scarcity of resources. Following a strategic vision developed over the ten years of the Brazil Institute’s existence and the guidance received from members of our Advisory Board, the program in 2015 and 2016 explored this complex reality, with a focus on expanding the knowledge and understanding of Brazil in Washington and beyond.

Building on the 2011 Brazil-U.S. Judicial Dialogue, which brought together judges and legal scholars from both countries to explore topics of mutual interest, in mid-2016 we launched a series of lectures on the Rule of Law. The series, to be continued in 2017, featured key actors at the heart of Brazil’s ongoing efforts to strengthen democracy and rule of law, such as Federal Judge Sérgio Moro, the magistrate in charge of Operation Lava Jato, the largest and most consequential prosecution of corruption in Brazil’s history.

Two other initiatives started in 2011 have continued to sustain cooperation among Brazilian and American scientists and scholars, and have engaged Brazilian legislators in the development of a policy ecosystem that fosters the innovation necessary for economic growth. In 2015 and 2016, the Brazilian Congressional Study Missions on Innovation visited the Institute of the Americas at the University of California San Diego and the Leman Center for Educational Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Brazil at Stanford University, respectively. Both seminars were sponsored by Brazil’s Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers Association (Interfarma). The Brazil Institute also renewed its partnership with the São Paulo Science Foundation (FAPESP). In 2015, it organized conferences at UC Berkeley and UC Davis. In 2016, similar events took place at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and Ohio State University in Columbus. A new partnership formed in 2016 with Brava Foundation will promote innovation in policymaking at a municipal level in Brazil. The collaboration is currently focused on designing an educational computer game to introduce young Brazilians to
key policy concepts and encourage them to take on a more active and informed role in their communities, to improve accountability and bring new voices to the policy table.

The Brazil Institute also examined the buildup to the historic 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) held in Paris, and its aftermath, through a series of seminars organized under the Managing our Planet initiative, in association with the Wilson Center Program on Environmental Change and Security and the George Mason University Environmental Science and Policy Program.

Political developments, which included the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff in mid-2016, and ongoing economic challenges remained a focus in 2015 and 2016. The Brazil Institute convened a series of seminars and lectures on these issues, culminating with a presentation by the President of Petrobras Pedro Parente on the promising transformation of Brazil’s largest company—a critical reform given the criminal assault Petrobras endured as private sector executives acted in collusion with the officials charged with governing Petrobras on behalf of its principal shareholder, the Brazilian people. It was an emblematic end to two years filled with challenges but which also offered opportunities for Brazil to strengthen its commitment to democracy, transparency, and innovation.

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute
STAFF & SCHOLARS

STAFF

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute

ANNA PRUSA
Program Associate, Brazil Institute

NATALIE KOSLOFF
Program Assistant, Brazil Institute

SCHOLARS

CARLOS EDUARDO LINS DA SILVA
Global Fellow

LESLIE BETHELL
Global Fellow

MILTON SELIGMAN
Global Fellow

INTERNS

2016

CAMILA VELLOSO
American University

JULIA FERNANDES FONTELES
George Washington University

THERESE KUESTER
Georgetown University

2015

JULIA CARDOSO
George Washington University

TALITA FRANCO
American University
ADVISORY COUNCIL

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Director of International Government Affairs, Chevron

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INTERFARMA, MERCK, RAIZEN

CORPORATE MEMBERS
The Brazil Institute is actively involved in a number of media, academic, and governmental forums around the world to advance understanding of Brazilian public policy and foster dialogue between Brazil and the United States. Brazil Institute Director Paulo Sotero has written and contributed to numerous news articles in English, Portuguese, and Spanish over the past two years. He has also appeared on many television networks, both in the United States and abroad, including frequent appearances in 2016 to explain the U.S. electoral process to Brazilian audiences.
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Once seen as a mere formality in a land of impunity, especially for individuals in positions of power in society, Brazilian institutions have displayed in recent years a previously unsuspected capacity to bring people in high places to justice. Nowhere is this shift more evident than in two high profile cases separated by almost a decade: the congressional vote-buying scheme known as the Mensalão uncovered in 2005, and the more recent discovery of a kickback scheme connected to Brazilian state-owned oil giant Petrobras.

Inspired by the hopeful evolution of the nation’s crisis, the Brazil Institute launched in July 2016 a lectures series to explore the various institutional aspects of this historic, ongoing transformation in Latin America’s largest country. The Rule of Law Initiative, reflective of a broader Wilson Center focus on the global fight against corruption, brings to Washington audiences the judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, legal experts, and practitioners engaged in the evolution of justice and rule of law in Brazil.

The series is conducted in partnership with the American University’s Washington College of Law program on Legal and Judicial Studies, and builds on the “The Brazil-United States Judicial Dialogue” of 2011 and the Wilson Center’s Rule of Law Initiative.

Edited proceedings of each lecture will be available online, with lectures from the entire series collected in a volume to be published in the second semester of 2017. It is our hope that the statements gathered in this series will shed light on the ongoing efforts of a diverse group of actors to strengthen Brazilian institutions, and deepen the dialogue on rule of law both within and beyond Brazil.
With Brazil confronting unprecedented economic and political challenges complicated by investigations and prosecution of large scale corruption involving major political and business actors, the country’s Supreme Federal Tribunal is fulfilling its unique role as a criminal court in addition to its traditional function as a constitutional court.

On July 6, 2016, the Brazil Instituted welcomed Justice José Antonio Dias Toffoli of the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court to speak on the evolving role of the court. Named to the Court by former President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in 2009, Justice Dias Toffoli is scheduled to become President of the Supreme Court in 2018. From 2014 until earlier this year he led the country’s Superior Electoral Court, which supervises elections at all levels in Brazil.

Justice Dias Toffoli’s presentation inaugurated the Rule of Law series.

AMBASSADOR ANTHONY S. HARRINGTON
Chairman, Brazil Institute Advisory Council

HON. JOSÉ ANTONIO DIASTOFFOLI
Justice, Brazil’s Supreme Federal Tribunal

HON. PETER J. MESSITTE
Senior U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute, Wilson Center
Investigations conducted by Brazilian federal judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials have exposed what appear to be massive corruption schemes involving the highest levels of politics and business in Brazil. The exposure of these apparent crimes has changed public attitudes on criminal accountability and altered the country’s political landscape amidst a historic crisis of governance.

Judge Sérgio Fernando Moro, from the Thirteenth Federal Criminal Court in Curitiba, state of Paraná, has emerged as a central figure in this process, as the magistrate in charge of the ongoing investigations and as a symbol of Brazilian society’s mobilization against the longstanding culture of impunity.
Brazil has developed in three decades of democratic rule one of the world’s most transparent and efficient voting systems, notably including the development of an electronic voting device able to reach every corner of its territory and to address its cultural features. Electoral outcomes are, however, a topic of intense debate, as underlined by the ongoing national crisis and the low popular approval of elected office holders. The Superior Electoral Court (TSE), a specialized branch of the Judiciary that organizes and supervises elections at all level, is central to the debate on electoral and political reform.

On November 7, 2016, President of the TSE Gilmar Mendes and Justice Teori Zavascki addressed this issue in the third session of the Brazil Institute lectures series on the Rule of Law in Brazil. Justices Mendes and Zavascki, both influential members of the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court, visited Washington at the invitation of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems to observe the U.S. elections.
THE BRAZIL INSTITUTE AND FAPESP

In October 2011, the Brazil Institute established a partnership with the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) to promote and highlight expanded science and innovation cooperation between the United States and Brazil. The Wilson Center hosted a three-day symposium in celebration of the Foundation’s 50th anniversary: the first FAPESP Week. A follow-up symposium titled “Brazilian Nature and Our Scientific Partnerships” took place in February 2012 at Ohio State University. As a result of the success of these symposiums, FAPESP and the Brazil Institute co-sponsor FAPESP Week annually.

ABOUT FAPESP

The São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) is a public taxpayer-funded foundation that has the mission of supporting research in all fields of knowledge within the State of São Paulo, Brazil. FAPESP has established partnerships with numerous organizations around the world, including many U.S. institutions, and encourages scientists funded by its grants to develop international collaborations.

FAPESP receives 20,000 research proposals each year and awards grants through a rigorous peer-review system. Through these grants and other programs, FAPESP funds ongoing projects developed jointly by Brazilian and U.S. researchers supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Department of Energy (through GOAmazon), multilateral funding agencies such as the Belmont Forum, the International Union of Pure & Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), Microsoft, Agilent Technologies, the University of Michigan, Vanderbilt University, the University of Texas, the University of North Carolina, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).
FAPESP WEEK 2011

FAPESP Week 2011 commemorated the 50th anniversary of FAPESP. Topics for the symposium included genetic research, tropical research, plant species genomics research, challenges for the development of quantum computers, optical chips and high-speed data transmission, and challenges in biodiversity.

FAPESP WEEK 2012

FAPESP Week 2012 focused on the theme of “Brazilian Nature and Our Scientific Partnerships.” Held at Ohio State University, the symposium was the second international round of scientific meetings designed to foster closer links between distinguished researchers.

FAPESP WEEK 2013

FAPESP Week 2013 was held in November in three of North Carolina’s leading public research universities: UNC Chapel Hill, UNC Charlotte, and NC State Raleigh. The symposium explored topics such as health sciences, bioenergy, and biodiversity, opening space for agenda-setting in the Brazil-U.S. strategic partnership.

FAPESP WEEK 2014

The fourth FAPESP Week, hosted at the University of California-Berkeley and University of California-Davis in 2014, covered a number of topics. Panels included sustainable energy, agriculture and food research, advanced manufacturing and materials, cancer and inflammatory disease studies, and fostering university-industry collaboration.

FAPESP WEEK 2015

FAPESP Week 2015 was a two-day event attended by scientists from UC Davis and other institutions, hosted by FAPESP in São Paulo (the first Brazil-based FAPESP week). Panel discussions focused on neuroscience, cancer research, material science, energy, and food and agriculture. At the opening session, FAPESP and UC Davis announced plans to strengthen collaborative research in the physical sciences, engineering, biomedical sciences and agriculture.
FAPESP WEEK 2016

Held at the University of Michigan and Ohio State University, FAPESP Week 2016 promoted collaboration and debate on a wide range of topics. Scientific and technical sessions included panels on genomics, engineering and technology, bioinformatics, and materials and manufacturing. The symposium also delved into cross-disciplinary issues, including the relationship between genetics, human trafficking and human rights; Brazil-U.S. relations; and building support for research and innovation.
Annual Brazilian Congressional Study Mission on Innovation
A Collaboration with Interfarma (2011 - )

ORIGINS OF THE BRAZILIAN CONGRESSIONAL STUDY MISSION ON INNOVATION

In April 2011, the Brazil Institute organized and hosted the first annual Brazilian Congressional Study Mission on Innovation, in partnership with Brazil’s Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers Association (Interfarma). Through seminars with experts in academia, government, and industry, the first congressional mission aimed to facilitate interaction between members of the Brazilian Congress and the leading innovative minds in science and technology with the goal of promoting a better understanding of policies and best practices that foster innovation. As one congressman remarked at the end of the first mission, “These talks opened my mind to the complex issues of innovation.”

The success of the first mission has led to an ongoing collaboration between the Brazil Institute and Interfarma centered on an annual study mission for members of the Brazilian Congress, hosted at various U.S. and U.K. institutions of higher education and research. To date, over fifty federal deputies and senators, including majority and minority leaders and presidents of parliamentary committees with jurisdiction over areas that are relevant to innovation, have participated in these study missions at the Wilson Center, the United States Department of State, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the London King’s College Brazil Institute, and the Institute of the Americas at the University of California San Diego.

In 2014, the Brazil Institute published The Brazilian Congress at the Frontier of Innovation, showcasing a selection of lectures from the 2011-2013 study missions as well as testimonials of researchers and entrepreneurial scientists on the importance of innovation in science and technology. A second report, covering the 2014-2017 congressional study missions, will be released in late 2017.

ABOUT INTERFARMA

The Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers Association of Brazil (Interfarma) is a non-profit industry association that represents the companies and researchers in Brazil who develop scientific and technological research in the health and pharmaceutical industries. Founded in 1990, the association currently has forty corporate members. Its mission is the promotion of an environment conducive to investments in innovation, recognizing that innovation plays a critical role in fostering economic development.
1ST CONGRESSIONAL STUDY MISSION (2011)

In April 2011, eighteen members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate took part in the First Brazilian Congressional Study Mission. Legislators attended a series of conferences on fostering innovation and best practices in R&D, hosted at the Wilson Center and the Department of State in Washington, DC, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, MA.

2ND CONGRESSIONAL STUDY MISSION (2012)

The Second Brazilian Congressional Study Mission, with eleven senators and federal deputies in attendance, occurred in April 2012 in Europe. It opened with a seminar hosted by the King’s College London Brazil Institute, focused on the commercialization and application of new technologies and processes available in the market. Panel discussions included innovation in the United Kingdom and the international politics of intellectual property.

3RD CONGRESSIONAL STUDY MISSION (2013)

The Third Mission, with seven senators and federal deputies in attendance, took place at the Institute of the Americas at the University of California-San Diego. Legislators participated in panels discussing a range of issues, including how to take innovation from the lab to the marketplace and the relationship between innovation and universities. They also visited several R&D centers in San Diego and Los Angeles, including the Scripps Research Institute, to gain a sense for how best practices can be implemented in real laboratories.
4TH CONGRESSIONAL STUDY MISSION (2015)
The Fourth Congressional Study Mission took place at the Institute of the Americas at the University of California-San Diego and at the Wilson Center in Washington, DC. The senators and deputies on the mission attended discussions on a number of issues critical to pharmaceutical innovation, including on clinical trials, genetic testing, and the passage of the U.S. Rare Diseases and Orphan Drug Act. Legislators also visited two pharmaceutical labs to view best practices in action: the Janssen Research & Development Center in San Diego, and the AstraZeneca Research & Development Center in Maryland.

5TH CONGRESSIONAL STUDY MISSION (2016)
In the fifth installment, in partnership with Interfarma, Google Brasil and the Institute of the Americas at UC-San Diego, the delegation returned to California to learn about the innovation hubs of Silicon Valley. Legislators participated in panels on the relationship between business and academic research; tech transfer and intellectual property; innovation as a public good; and using technology in elementary education, among other topics. Mission members also visited Google headquarters and the R&D labs of Genetech, Bayer (including touring Bayer’s CoLaborator, a start-up incubator), and Abbot Laboratories.

6TH CONGRESSIONAL STUDY MISSION (2017)
The Sixth Mission will take place in April 2017, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, MA and the Wilson Center in Washington, DC. Additional information will be posted to the Brazil Institute website as it becomes available.
The Managing Our Planet series was developed jointly by the Brazil Institute and Environmental Change and Security Program at the Wilson Center and the George Mason University. It is based on the premise that the impacts of humanity on the environment (including natural resources) are planetary in scale, requiring planetary-scale problems and solutions.

Since 2011, the series has brought together leading members of the climate community to engage in a thought-provoking dialogue with the audience and fellow panelists. The series has hosted over thirty events at the Wilson Center ranging from the issue of rising sea levels to the future of food security, focusing on the themes of sustainability and environmental resilience. Past events have also included documentaries, book launches, and art exhibits.
Humanity has had an unequivocal impact on the world’s oceans. As the world’s population continues to grow, we have seen declining fish populations and the growth of hypoxic zones devoid of animal life. On February 25, 2015, an expert panel came together at the Wilson Center to discuss these issues, including a recent study by the University of California-Santa Barbara that examined the role of human activity in degrading marine fauna.

**SPEAKERS**

**SHERRI GOODMAN**  
President and CEO, Consortium for Ocean Leadership

**NANCY KNOWLTON**  
Chair for Marine Science, National Museum of Natural History

**MONICA MEDINA**  
Senior Director for International Ocean Policy, National Geographic Society

**PAUL SCHOPF**  
Professor of Oceanography, Associate Dean for Research and Computing, George Mason University
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: 17 Goals or One?

03/18/2015

The proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), developed by the world community under the auspices of the United States, provide benchmarks for eradicating poverty, protecting the environment, and empowering people and communities. On March 18, 2015 at the Wilson Center, experts from USAID, the World Resources Institute, and George Mason University discussed the current state of the SDGs and the challenges and opportunities for comprehensively pursuing the sustainable development goals.

SPEAKERS

MANISH BAPNA
Executive Vice President and Managing Director, World Resources Institute

THOMAS LOVEJOY
Senior Fellow, United Nations Foundation; University Professor, George Mason University

DANN SKLAREW
Associate Director, Potomac Environmental Research and Education Center, Associate Professor, Environmental Science and Policy, George Mason University

ELLEN H. STARBIRD
Director, USAID Office of Population and Reproductive Health
The year 2015 tested the international order and its commitment to environmental protection and combating climate change. The United Nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, and less than two months later the UN Climate Summit in Paris negotiated the historic Paris Agreement on the reduction of climate change. “It [was] a critical year,” said Alan Hecht, director for sustainable development for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “but our challenge is years of sustainable development. How do we take actions today, how do we prepare for the future in such a way that we will achieve a more sustainable outcome?” In April 2015, the Managing Our Planet series convened an event to address these long-term trends, challenges, and opportunities.

SPEAKERS

**ROGER-MARK DE SOUZA**
Director, Population Environmental Security, and Resilience, Wilson Center

**BANNING GARRETT**
Faculty, Singularity University

**ALAN HECHT**
Director for Sustainable Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**JENNIFER L. TURNER**
China Environment Forum & Manager, Global Choke Point Initiative

**TERRY F. YOSIE**
President and CEO, World Environment Center
Mist of the Earth: Art and Sustainability

05/20/2015

“Mist of the Earth,” an exhibition of photographs and photo-collages by renowned Brazilian artist Denise Milan, joined memory and history and invited viewers on a journey of imagination and reflection about the environmental challenges of development. On May 20, a panel of experts joined the artist to discuss the role of art in sustainability as the Brazil Institute welcomed “Mist of the Earth” to Washington. A viewing of the artwork with Milan and exhibit Curator Simon Watson followed the conversation.

SPEAKERS

AMINASSADOR LUIZ ALBERTO FIGUEIREDO MACHADO
Ambassador of Brazil to the United States

DENISE MILAN
Multimedia Artist

MANUELA MENA
Senior Curator, Eighteenth Century Painting and Goya, Museo Nacional del Prado

NAOMI MONIZ
Professor Emeritus, Georgetown University

THOMAS LOVEJOY
Senior Fellow, UN Foundation, University Professor, George Mason University, Brazil Institute and ECSP Advisory Board Member

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute
Climate Change Adaptation and Population Dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean

07/28/2015

Global climate change trends indicate that even with mitigation efforts, our planet will continue warming into the next century, leading to more extreme climate conditions and weather events. The Latin America and Caribbean region is particularly vulnerable. Population trends—like migration and urbanization—can exacerbate these challenges or, in some cases, serve as methods of adaptation. Building resilience to climate change through adaptation efforts and women’s empowerment are key strategies for enabling continued development across the region in climate-uncertain times.

The Wilson Center worked closely with USAID Missions in Latin America and the Caribbean to convene key stakeholders in the region and to explore promising tools in climate change adaptation through a series of seminars.

Panel 1: Water Management and Engaging Stakeholders

SPEAKERS

RONALD RUIZ
Regional Manager of Natural Resources and Environment Management, Government of Piura, Peru

DARITZA NICODEMO
General Coordinator, Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales, Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra

VICTOR GUEVARA
Director General for Policies and Regulations, Ministerio de Construcción y Saneamiento, Vivienda

JOSÉ ROBERTO DE TOLEDO
Journalist, Estado de S. Paulo

ROGER-MARK DESOUZA
Director, Population, Environmental Security, and Resilience, Wilson Center

MODERATOR

CARMEN LACAMBRA
Consultant, Wilson Center
Panel 2: Adaptation, Health, Agriculture, and Food Security

SPEAKERS

SALLY EDWARDS
Advisor, Sustainable Development and Environmental Health, PAHO/WHO Office for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Countries

JOSE LUIS ARELLANO
Project Chief, Operations and Conservation, Comision Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA), Mexico

LISA PALMER
(remarks presented by Sandeep Bathala, Wilson Center) Fellow, National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC)

MODERATOR

STEVEN R. WILSON
Inter-American Development Bank

Lunch Keynote

SPEAKERS

JOHN FURLOW
U.S. Department of State

Panel 3: Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Mainstreaming

SPEAKERS

PATRICIA RAMIREZ
(via Skype), Executive Secretary, Comité Regional de Recursos Hidráulicos del Istmo Centroamericano (CRRH-SICA)

PAULA SIERRA
Research Program Coordinator, Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras – INVEMAR-Colombia

JESSICA JACOB
Climate Finance Expert

MIGUEL SARAVIA
Executive Director, CONDESAN, Peru

MIGUEL VILLAZON
Senior Advisor, Mayor’s Office of Valledupar, Colombia

MODERATOR

CYNTHIA J. ARNSON
Director, Latin American Program, Wilson Center
The Brazil Institute was pleased to host a conversation with renowned British explorer, author, and entrepreneur Dr. John Hemming on *Naturalists in Paradise: Wallace, Bates and Spruce in the Amazon*, his latest book on the great pioneers of Amazon research. The volume details the harrowing journeys in the wilderness of South America’s rain forest of nineteenth century British explorers Alfred Russel Wallace, Henry Walter Bates and Richard Spruce. Their discoveries heralded a new age of scientific research in the planet’s largest tropical rainforest, whose very existence was then not well known to the outside world. The publication of *Naturalists in Paradise* is particularly relevant to today’s debate about the imperative of preserving the region’s rich biodiversity and its vital role as Earth’s climate stabilizer.

**SPEAKERS**

**DR. JOHN HEMMING**
Chairman of Hemming Group Ltd.

**THOMAS LOVEJOY**
Senior Fellow, United Nations Foundation

**MODERATOR**

**PAULO SOTERO**
Director, Brazil Institute
The international community’s focus on the outcome of the Paris Conference of Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the months leading up to the December summit was unprecedented. The prospect of a successful outcome was a source of optimism and excitement. As Christiana Figueres, the executive secretary of the UNFCC said in an interview with the Managing Our Planet series, “[T]he eyes of the world will be on Paris…all indications seem to point toward success.”

The road to Paris was paved by many other negotiations, from Kyoto to Copenhagen to Durban, and it is safe to assume that there will be many more after Paris. On October 14, 2015, the Wilson Center convened a panel to discuss the post-Paris outlook, including the need for effective implementation, adequate financing, and transparency and accountability. Successful negotiations alone will not stop temperatures from rising.

SPEAKERS

CHRISTINA FIGUERES
Executive Secretary, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

YAMIDE DAGNET
Senior Associate, Collective Climate Action Objective, World Resources Institute

PAUL SCHOPF
Professor of Oceanography, Associate Dean for Research and Computing, George Mason University

LISA FRIEDMAN
Deputy Editor, ClimateWire
When delegates met in New York City in September 2015, they were tasked with an ambitious goal of developing a new framework based on the Millennium Development Goals launched in 2000. Working off the success of the previous 15 years, the issue has become one of ensuring progress toward ending poverty, hunger and inequality continues and is sustainable. The result: 17 broad Sustainable Development Goals, accompanied by 169 specific targets.

On October 28, a panel of experts discussed what these goals entail and how they will be incorporated into an already-existing framework, including where to find funding for the ambitious plans, expected to cost $2-$3 trillion per year, and who could emerge as a leader to bring about meaningful change.

SPEAKERS

ÁNGEL CABRERA
President, George Mason University

TERRY YOSIE
President and CEO, World Environment Center

DANN SKLAREW
Associate Director, Potomac Environmental Research and Education Center, Associate Professor, Environmental Science and Policy, George Mason University
Beyond the Paris Climate Talks: What Was Achieved and What Remains To Be Done

12/16/2015 Speaking at the Wilson Center as part of the “Managing the Planet” series on December 16, four experts discussed the “game-changing” Paris Agreement, following the conclusion of the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris. Despite the positive outcome, described by panelist as “extraordinary” and “the best-case scenario,” much work remains to be done.

SPEAKERS

ANDREW STEER
President and CEO, World Resources Institute

ANDREW LIGHT
University Professor of Public Policy, George Mason University

PAUL BODNAR
Senior Director for Energy and Climate Change, National Security Council

HELEN MOUNTFORD
Director of Economics, World Resources Institute

ROGER-MARK DE SOUZA
Director of Population, Environmental Security, and Resilience
Experts from government, academia, and NGOs met at the Wilson Center on April 13 to discuss the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and how we can build on the successes and failures of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) between now and 2030.

As panelist Melinda Kimble, senior vice president for programs at the United Nations Foundation, said at the event: “As we go forward, we will discover that 2015 was when we really started getting serious about transdisciplinary challenges inherent in sustainable development.”

**SPEAKERS**

**THOMAS LOVEJOY**  
Senior Fellow, United Nations Foundation; University Professor, George Mason University; Brazil Institute and ECSP Advisory Board Member

**DANIELLA BALLOU-AARES**  
Senior Advisor, Development, State Department

**SNEHA BAROT**  
Senior Public Policy Associate, Guttmacher Institute

**SARAH DAVIDSON**  
Manager, Water Policy, World Wildlife Fund

**MELINDA KIMBLE**  
Senior Fellow, United Nations Foundation; Civil Society Member, GEO-6 High Level Group

**ELIZA NORTROP**  
Associate, International Climate Initiative, World Resources Institute

**CLETUS SPRINGER**  
Director, Department of Sustainable Development, Organization of American States

**ROGER-MARK DE SOUZA**  
Director of Population, Environmental Security, and Resilience
Film Screening: The Anthropologist

05/18/2016

The Anthropologist recounts the parallel stories of two women: Margaret Mead, who popularized cultural anthropology in America; and Susie Crate, an environmental anthropologist currently studying the impact of climate change. As revealed through their daughters’ perspectives, Mead and Crate demonstrated a fascination with how societies are forced to negotiate the disruption of their traditional ways of life, whether through encounters with the outside world or the unprecedented change wrought by melting permafrost, receding glaciers and rising tides.

The documentary is a valuable one for policymakers, NGOs, and federal agencies concerned with climate change due to its focus on anthropology, one of the critical social science disciplines that methodologically clarifies the human aspects of climate change. Of late, and especially in the context of climate research, there has been significant progress in integrating the natural and social sciences to forefront critical perceptions, understandings, and responses to climate change as it interacts in the diversity of our planet’s biocultural systems.

SPEAKERS

SUSAN CRATE
Professor of Anthropology, George Mason University

PAUL SCHOPF
Professor of Oceanography, Associate Dean for Research and Computing, George Mason University
Developing Climate Resilience: An Island Perspective

With the increase in frequency and severity of natural disasters and emergence of slower-moving impacts of climate change, such as sea-level rise, small-island states are often seen as particularly vulnerable. However, they have also proven themselves as innovators of climate resilience through effective risk management, disaster prevention, and climate-compatible development. The October 5 session explored crucial aspects of island resilience in two panels: How islands can serve as resilience “incubators,” and what other states can learn from islands as they adapt to their own climate risks.

SPEAKERS

KATE BROWN
Executive Director, Global Island Partnership

MAXINE BURKETT
Public Policy Fellow

ROGER-MARK DE SOUZA
Director of Population, Environmental Security, and Resilience

SHEREEN D’SOUZA
Foreign Affairs Officer, U.S. Department of State

AMBASSADOR ANGUS FRIDAY
Grenadian Ambassador to the United States

JOHN FURLOW
Climate Change Specialist, Impacts and Adaptation, USAID

VALERIE HICKEY
Practice Manager, Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice, World Bank

AMBASSADOR RONNY JUMEAU
Ambassador for Climate Change and Small Island Developing State Issues from the Republic of Seychelles

THOMAS LOVEJOY
Senior Fellow, United Nations Foundation; University Professor, George Mason University; Brazil Institute and ECSP Advisory Board Member

KALIM SHAH
Assistant Professor of Environmental Policy, Indiana University
Land degradation has led to substantial losses in economic potential and considerable greenhouse gas emissions. Landscape restoration offers an opportunity to reclaim these lost benefits, and Brazil and other Latin American countries have a leading role to play in a wide range of agricultural and environmental relief efforts. Latin American countries have even committed to begin restoration across more than 20 million hectares—an area larger than Uruguay—in the next few years through Initiative 20x20. Inspired by this and other efforts, the World Resources Institute report on *The Economic Case for Landscape Restoration in Latin America*, uses a robust economic analysis to put a dollar value on some of the benefits provided by restoration across Latin America.
The Brazil Institute was created out of the conviction that Brazil and the U.S.-Brazilian relationship deserve greater attention within the Washington policy community. Brazil’s population, geographical size, and economy, as well as its unique position as a regional leader and global player, demand this attention. Consistent with the Wilson Center’s mission to bridge the worlds of scholarship and policymaking, the Brazil Institute sponsors activities on a broad range of key policy issues, including trade and economic development; politics and foreign policy; science and technology; energy; and environmental policies.

In addition to our flagship initiatives (Rule of Law, Managing Our Planet, the annual Brazilian Study Missions on Innovation, and FAPESP Week), the Brazil Institute hosts numerous other events throughout the year. In 2015 and 2016, the Institute provided a forum for dozens of high-profile U.S. and Brazilian figures in academia, the government, and the private sector to introduce their research and views to the public, fostering dialogue on topics of public and national interest.
KEYNOTE: A Conversation with the South American Chiefs of Mission

03/16/2016  In the lead-up to U.S. President Barack Obama’s trip to Latin America, the Brazil Institute and Latin American Program co-hosted a discussion with four senior U.S. diplomats. The conversation covered key political and economic developments in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay and their significance for U.S. policy in the hemisphere.

SPEAKERS

ALEX LEE
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S. Department of State

HON. LILIANA AYALDE
U.S. Ambassador to Brazil

HON. MIKE HAMMER
U.S. Ambassador to Chile

BRADLEY FREDEN
Chargé d’Affaires, Montevideo, Uruguay

MODERATORS

CYNTHIA J. ARNSON
Director, Latin American Program, Wilson Center

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute
The political transition in Brazil from President Dilma Rousseff to President Michel Temer was a challenging episode of a political crisis destined to culminate in the election of a new leader in October 2018. Until then, however, the policy debate is likely to intensify, as the country endured its longest and deepest economic crisis, amid continuing anti-corruption investigations. On the foreign policy front, Foreign Minister José Serra has outlined a repositioning of Brazil’s foreign policy and renewal of relations with the United States on a results-oriented basis. On September 13, the newly appointed Brazilian Ambassador to Washington Sérgio Amaral came to the Wilson Center to discuss Brazil-US relations in the context of the country’s changed international outlook.
Facing significant political challenges to its ambitious fiscal austerity measures in Congress, the administration of President Michel Temer revamped the government concessions program in energy and infrastructure in the hopes of generating momentum for reform and renewed growth. On October 5, Minister of Planning Dyogo de Oliveira spoke at the Brazil Institute to explain the new initiatives designed to modernize the governance of projects, improve regulatory frameworks on public sector concessions and to create a more pro-business environment in order to attract additional investment. “The new guidelines will ensure that concessions will be granted under a healthy spirit of competition on the part of entrepreneurs, and transparency and predictability on the part of the government,” said Oliveira.
11/16/2016  As chief of staff under President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Pedro Parente was instrumental in dealing with Brazil’s energy crisis in 2001. In 2016, he was called back to public service by President Michel Temer to transform Petrobras amid a tough global energy market and a difficult domestic environment. Petrobras has a key role to play in the national effort to overcome Brazil’s current economic downturn, regain trust and confidence from domestic and foreign investors, and put Brazil back on the path of sustainable and equitable economic growth. The company’s new strategic plan—which includes continuing asset sales to lower indebtedness, developing partnerships, and concentrating activities in Petrobras’ core business of efficient oil and gas production—has already produced positive results. In a sign of growing investor confidence, shares and market value of the company have doubled.

WELCOME REMARKS  PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute

INTRODUCTION  HON. ANTHONY S. HARRINGTON
Chairman, Brazil Institute Advisory Council

SPEAKER  PEDRO PARENTE
President and CEO, Petrobras
The upcoming change of administration in the United States and the ongoing political and economic crisis in Brazil have raised new questions about the future direction of domestic and bilateral relations, but also offer new opportunities for engagement. On November 28, the Brazil Institute hosted a two-part discussion on the future of U.S.-Brazil relations and Brazil’s domestic political outlook. In the first session, departing U.S Ambassador to Brazil Liliana Ayalde offered her thoughts on the future of the bilateral relationship given the current uncertainties in both countries. The second session focused on the domestic outlook for Brazil, currently undergoing an unprecedented third year of economic recession. The discussion included an analysis of Brazilian President Michel Temer’s efforts to restore economic confidence and growth; the growing fiscal constraints at federal, state, and municipal levels; and the political implications of recent developments in the Lava Jato corruption investigations.

Session 1: Outlook for Brazil U.S. Relations

WELCOME REMARKS
PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute

SPEAKER
HON. LILIANA AYALDE
U.S. Ambassador to Brazil

Session 2: Domestic Political Outlook

SPEAKERS
MATTHEW TAYLOR
American University

JULIANO BASILE
Valor Econômico

JOEL VELASCO
Albright Stonebridge Group

KELLIE MEIMAN HOCK
McLarty Associates

MODERATOR
PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute
Confronted with a stagnant economy in early 2015, President Dilma Rousseff shifted gears and embarked on a policy of fiscal austerity to restore balance to government accounts, foster investor confidence, and create conditions for economic growth. Following her reelection, she also vowed to pursue a results-oriented diplomacy in her second term and seek closer relations with the United States in order to reinforce the government’s new economic strategy.

However, opposition from Rousseff’s own Workers’ Party to the new direction of economic policy and the fractious nature of Brazilian congressional coalitions were already pointing to political troubles ahead. On February 11, 2015, the Brazil Institute convened a group of experts to review the situation and discuss a recent national poll which found widespread support for ongoing corruption investigations but little support for the embattled president and her team.

**SPEAKERS**

**ERNESTO HENRIQUE FRAGA ARAÚJO**
Minister Counselor and Chargé d’Affaires, Brazilian Embassy

**MONICA DE BOLLE**
Global Fellow, Brazil Institute

**OTAVIANO CANUTO**
Senior Advisor on BRICS, Development Economics Department, World Bank

**MAURICIO MOURA**
Research Scholar, George Washington University School of Management

**JOEL VELASCO**
Senior Vice President, Amyris

**MODERATOR**

**PAULO SOTERO**
Director, Brazil Institute
Contrasting Perspectives on Brazil’s Current Troubles

04/09/2015

Barely three months into President Dilma Rousseff’s second term, politicians and commentators were already describing the political and economic crisis that had engulfed Brazil as the most serious crisis in decades. Leading analysts of the nation’s political scene André Singer and Sérgio Fausto have often been in opposing camps, but were unusually united in their assessment of what lay in store for Brazil and the scope and severity of the political paralysis that characterized Rousseff’s second term from the beginning.

On April 9, the Brazil Institute hosted a discussion with Singer, a political science professor at the University of São Paulo and former press secretary to President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, and Fausto, a sociologist and Executive Director of the Fernando Henrique Cardoso Institute. Both agreed that the combined effect of the economic difficulties and the demoralizing corruption scandal would likely fundamentally alter the political landscape in Brazil.

SPEAKERS

ANDRÉ SINGER
Professor, University of Sao Paulo

SÉRGIO FAUSTO
Executive Director, Fernando Henrique Cardoso Institute

MODERATOR

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute
Will Brazil Keep its Investment Grade Status?
A Conversation with Experts on the Country’s Macroeconomic Prospects in a Time of Crisis

04/17/2015

Amid a protracted deterioration of macroeconomic conditions, political setbacks in Congress and a deepening investigation of the Petrobras corruption scandal, the fiscal adjustment measures seemed to receive a boost following former President Dilma Rousseff’s decision on April 7 to empower her Vice-President Michel Temer to lead the government’s relationship with Congress.

On April 17, the Brazil Institute convened a panel of experts to assess Brazil’s medium-term economic outlook even as the government struggled to restore confidence in its ability to recover from a self-imposed crisis that turned into one of the country’s worst economic crisis in history.

SPEAKERS

PAULO GUILHERME FARAH CORREA
Secretary for Economic Affairs, Brazil Ministry of Finance

LISA SCHINELLER
Economist and Managing Director, Latin American Sovereign Ratings, Standard & Poor’s

MONICA DE BOLLE
Visiting Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics

MODERATOR

ARTURO PORZECANSKI
Distinguished Economist in Residence and Director, International Economic Relations Program, American University School of International Service
The experience of Latin American countries since the global financial crisis reminds us that, to be effective, countercyclical fiscal policy cannot be a short-term policy. The desired size, pace, and timing of the fiscal adjustment will vary across countries depending on debt dynamics, fiscal risks, the macroeconomic outlook, and market conditions. Raising the efficiency of public spending would allow governments to improve the quality of public goods and services while containing spending growth. The analysis of technical spending efficiency presented in the study highlights that these countries could potentially save 1–3.5 percentage points of GDP by reducing inefficiencies in education, health, social assistance, and public investment. On the institutional front, the goal should be to build in features that ensure a more symmetric response to both downturns and expansions, and incorporate well-defined escape clauses. Strong adherence to policy rules is also important and independent fiscal councils could help in this respect by providing an objective public assessment of budgetary forecasts and monitoring compliance. Finally, the multi-year consequences of budget decisions taken today should be given more prominence in the public policy debate.

The event was co-hosted with the Latin American Program at the Wilson Center.
Latin America and the Caribbean contain some of the world’s richest energy reserves, yet countries in have had mixed results in attempting to exploit these resources. As part of the Wilson Center’s Regional and Global Energy Series, the Brazil Institute hosted a discussion on energy infrastructure, integration, and regulation in the Americas. Many of the panelists agreed that without the necessary infrastructure, Latin American nations cannot fully monetize or maximize their energy potential. Several suggested that there is a natural partnership between the United States and Latin America, deriving from U.S. technological expertise and Latin America’s tremendous energy potential.

The event was co-hosted with the Latin American Program and the Mexico Institute at the Wilson Center.

SPEAKERS

ALI MOSHIRI
President for Africa and Latin America, Chevron

JED BAILEY
Managing Partner, Energy Narrative

DAVID L. GOLDWYN

JORGE R. PIÑON
Director, Latin America and Caribbean Energy Program, University of Texas at Austin

JAN H. KALICKI
Global Fellow

MACK MCLARTY
Chairman of McLarty Associates
Three decades of democratic rule in Brazil have produced meaningful progress towards establishing a universal and effective rule of law in South America’s largest nation. The formal institutions of the judicial system have been improved significantly through a series of reforms to the legal structure, changes in procedural rules, and improvements in staffing and administration. The courts have addressed rising citizen demands by improving their efficiency, even as they simultaneously expanded access. Although important challenges remain, the judicial system has narrowed the gap between demands for justice and the provision of rights, contributing to improved social justice, enhanced development outcomes, and the deepening of democracy in the country.

On May 22, the Brazil Institute of the Wilson Center hosted an all-day conference of experts to review progress toward strengthening the rule of law in Latin America’s largest democracy. The conference was co-sponsored by Fundação Getulio Vargas law schools in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and American University’s Washington College of Law and School of International Service in Washington, D.C. It was made possible by generous support from Mattos Filho Advogado and Arnold & Porter LLP.

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute

HON. LUIZ ALBERTO FIGUEIREDO
Brazilian Ambassador to the United States
First session: The Courts and the Rule of Law in Democratic Brazil

**SPEAKERS**

**MINISTER LUIS INÁCIO ADAMS**  
Office of the Union’s Solicitor General

**OSCAR VILHEN A VIEIRA**  
Dean, FGV Law School - São Paulo

**HON. PETER MESSITTE**  
Senior Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland,  
and Washington College of Law

**GLAUCIA MARIA LAULETTA FRASCINO**  
Partner, Mattos Filho Advogados

Second session: Reforming Institutions and Changing Ideas in the Brazilian Judiciary

**SPEAKERS**

**MINISTER NELSON JOBIM**  
Former Congressman, Minister of Justice, Minister of Defense, and former Chief Justice of the Brazilian Supreme Federal Tribunal

**JOAQUIM FALCÃO**  
Dean, FGV Law School - Rio de Janeiro

**LINN HAMM GREN**  
Independent Consultant on Justice Reform

Lunch: The Legal Business Environment and Corporate Governance

**SPEAKERS**

**ELI WHITNEY DEBEVOISE II**  
Senior Partner, Arnold & Porter LLP

**AMADEU RIBEIRO**  
Managing Partner, New York Office of Mattos Filho Advogados
The Rule of Law in Brazil: Three Decades of Progress and Challenges  *Continued*

**Third session: Democratizing Access and Oversight in Brazilian Law**

**SPEAKERS**  
RAQUEL DODGE  
Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Republic’s Prosecutor General  

MARIATEREZA SADEK  
Professor, University of São Paulo  

LUCIANA GROSS CUNHA  
Professor, FGV Law School, São Paulo  

MATTHEW M. TAYLOR  
Professor, School of International Service, American University

**Concluding session: Brazil and the International Legal Order**

**SPEAKERS**  
CLAUDIO GROSSMAN  
Dean, Washington College of Law, American University  

JIM GOLDFEIER  
Dean, School of International Service, American University  

JOAQUIM FALCÃO  
Dean, FGV Law School, Rio de Janeiro  

OSCAR VILHENA  
Dean, FGV Law School São Paulo
In 2013, Edward Snowden’s exposure of U.S. spying on Brazil, including on the President Dilma Rousseff, caused Rousseff to call off a scheduled state visit to Washington and badly shook the U.S.-Brazilian relationship. In a visible effort to put the Snowden affair to rest and work toward a revitalized relationship, Rousseff traveled to Washington, DC in the summer of 2015. The visit was particularly momentous for Brazil at the time, given the sharp economic downturn, huge political corruption scandal, and potential governance crisis that loomed in the background. For the embattled Brazilian leader, the trip to Washington represented an opportunity to bolster U.S.-Brazilian economic ties and help restore investor confidence in the country’s troubled economy, as Rousseff attempted to rebuild her own political standing.

SPEAKERS

DONNA HRINAK  
President, Boeing Latin America

KELLY MEIMAN HOCK  
Managing Partner for Latin America, McLarty Associates

JOEL VELASCO  
Senior Vice President, Albright Stonebridge Group

PETER HAKIM  
President Emeritus, Inter-American Dialogue

PAULO SOTERO  
Director, Brazil Institute
Less than a year after reelecting a once popular president, Brazil found itself gridlocked in a political and economic crisis without precedent and without a resolution in sight. The ongoing federal investigation of a scheme involving billions of dollars in kickbacks between state oil giant Petrobras, leading construction companies, and political parties across the spectrum exacerbated an already difficult economic situation as the government ground to a halt, culminating in S&P’s September downgrade of Brazilian debt to junk status. Despite an approval rating down to single digits, discredited president Dilma Rousseff resisted calls to step down.

The Brazil Institute brought together a panel of leading Brazilian analysts to discuss the situation and possible outcomes, as well as results from a national poll of Brazilian voters on opinions regarding the economic crisis, political gridlock, and the ongoing Lava Jato corruption investigation.

SÉRGIO FAUSTO
Executive Director, Fernando Henrique Cardoso Institute

CLAUDIO GONÇALVES COUTO
Professor, Getúlio Vargas Foundation

EDUARDO GIANETTI DA FONSECA
Professor, Insper

MAURICIO MOURA
Ideia Inteligencia

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute

Mauricio Moura and Paulo Sotero
The establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank (BRICS Bank) has led to much debate about the shift in economic leadership in emerging markets. But are these newly created international financial institutions simply reinventing the wheel, or can they lead to a revolution in development assistance and the relationships between donor and client nations? Ahead of the World Bank and IMF annual meetings in 2015, the Brazil Institute hosted a discussion on what defines a successful multilateral development bank, and what the new and existing MDBs should focus on to ensure sustainable growth that enhances a country’s competitiveness.

**SPEAKERS**

**SWAMINATHAN ANKLESARIA AIYAR**
Research Fellow, Cato Institute

**ROBERT BESTANI**
U.S. Department of Energy Faculty Chair, National Defense University and Former Director-General, Private Sector Finance, Asian Development Bank

**MELINDA KIMBLE**
Senior Vice President, United Nations Foundation

**JOSEPH SABA**
Chairman, Board of Directors, ANERA and Former Director of Programs in the Middle East, World Bank
Brazil’s Challenging 2016 Outlook

01/08/2016

The debilitating political and economic crisis that engulfed Brazil in 2015 continued unabated into 2016. Markets were unimpressed with the appointment as finance minister of Nelson Barbosa (the former planning minister who opposed and ultimately replaced former Finance Minister Joaquim Levy), with the Brazilian real falling sharply against the dollar despite his promises to control the fiscal deficit, reduce double-digit inflation, advance structural reforms. The Brazil Institute convened a panel of experts in early January 2016 to discuss the country’s challenging outlook, and the likelihood of the Rousseff government surviving the year.

SPEAKERS

MAURICIO MOURA
Managing Director, Ideia Inteligência

MONICA DE BOLLE
Visiting Fellow, Peterson Institute of International Economics and Adjunct Professor at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington

OTAVIANO CANUTO
Executive-Director, International Monetary Fund

PETER HAKIM
President Emeritus, Inter-American Dialogue

TERESA TER-MINASSIAN
Former Director, Fiscal Department, International Monetary Fund

JOÃO AUGUSTO DE CASTRO NEVES
Director, Latin America, Eurasia Group

MODERATOR

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute
The challenges Brazil faces, in particular the ongoing crisis of governance and a deep economic recession, have raised important questions about the country’s capacity to preserve the impressive gains it made in recent decades to reduce historically high levels of social, economic, and political inequalities. In partnership with the University of São Paulo Centro de Estudos da Metrópole and the São Paulo Science Foundation (FAPESP), the Brazil Institute hosted a daylong seminar in February 2016 to discuss inequality in South America’s largest country. The conference brought together the co-authors of the most comprehensive study to date on the various manifestations of inequality in Brazil, published in 2015 in the volume *Trajetórias das Desigualdades: como o Brasil mudou nos últimos 50 anos*. The book presents new research on the trajectories of Brazil’s inequality over the past 50 years, based on solid empirical work examining many different aspects of the social and economic structures that influence inequality, including unequal political participation; access to education, health, and public services; insertion in the labor market; and race and gender issues.

**Opening Session**

**WELCOME REMARKS**

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute

**INTRODUCTION**

MARTA ARRETCHE
Professor of Political Science, University of São Paulo

*Panelists, “Trajectories of Inequality in Brazil”*
Trajectories of Inequality in Brazil  

Continued

1st Session: The Policies on Politics

**SPEAKERS**

- **FERNANDO LIMONGI**  
  Professor of Political Science, University of São Paulo

- **JOSÉ ANTONIO CHEIBUB**  
  Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois

- **ADRIAN GURZA LAVALLE**  
  Professor of Political Science, University of São Paulo

**DISCUSSANTS**

- **DANIEL GINGERICH**  
  Associate Professor and Director of Quantitative Collaborative, University of Virginia

- **MATTHEW TAYLOR**  
  Associate Professor, American University School of International Service

**MODERATOR**

- **MARIA HERMINIATAVARES DE ALMEIDA**  
  Senior Researcher, Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP)

2nd Session: Education Policy

**SPEAKERS**

- **NAERCIO MENEZES FILHO**  
  Professor, Institute of Education and Research, INSPER

- **CARLOS A.C. RIBEIRO**  
  Professor of Social and Political Studies, Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ)

**DISCUSSANT**

- **DAVID LAM**  
  Director of the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

**MODERATOR**

- **MATTHEW TAYLOR**  
  Associate Professor of International Relations, American University
**Lunch Discussion: The Current Brazilian Crisis**

**SPEAKERS**
- CARLOS EDUARDO LINS DA SILVA
  Special Advisor, FAPESP
- PAULO SOTERO
  Director, Brazil Institute
- MATTHEW TAYLOR
  Associate Professor, American University School of International Service
- SERGEI SOARES
  Visiting Fellow, Center for Global Development

**3rd Session: Urban Infrastructure and Services**

**SPEAKERS**
- EDUARDO MARQUES
  Vice-Director at CEM and Professor, University of São Paulo
- MARTA ARRETCHE
  University of São Paulo

**DISCUSSANT**
- PETER WARD
  Professor of Sociology, University of Texas

**MODERATOR**
- CARLOS EDUARDO LINS DA SILVA
  Senior Advisor, São Paulo Science Foundation (FAPESP)

**Concluding Session: The Path Toward Inequality-Reduction**

**SPEAKER**
- MARTA ARRETCHE
  University of São Paulo

**DISCUSSANTS**
- KENNETH ROBERTS
  University Professor of Comparative and Latin American Politics, Cornell University
- MARIA HERMINIA TAVARES DE ALMEIDA
  Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP)

**MODERATOR**
- SERGEI SOARES
  Center for Global Development
What Lies Ahead for Brazil after the Impeachment Vote

04/25/2016

After more than a year of political paralysis and deepening economic recession, Brazil’s Chamber of Deputies voted decisively on April 17 to impeach President Dilma Rousseff, intensifying the crisis and putting the country on an uncertain path. On April 25, the Brazil Institute and the Americas Society/Council of the Americas jointly hosted a discussion on the outlook for Brazil, given political developments and the looming 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, when the eyes of the world would be focused on Brazil. The event began with the release of results from an Idea Inteligência poll on public perceptions of a potential Michel Temer presidency.

SPEAKERS

MONICA DE BOLLE
Visiting Fellow, Peterson Institute of International Economics

GEOFF DYER
Correspondent, Financial Times

ERIC FARNSWORTH
Vice President, Americas Society/Council of the Americas

MAURICIO MOURA
Managing Director, Ideia Inteligência

CARLOS EDUARDO LINS DA SILVA
Global Fellow, Brazil Institute

OLIVER STUENKEL
Assistant Professor of International Relations, Getúlio Vargas Foundation

PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute
Beyond the “Slums”: Informal Housing and Urban Governance in Megacities of China, India, and Brazil

Urbanization is a defining phenomenon of the 21st century. While 54 percent of the world’s population lives in cities today, the number is expected to reach 70 percent by 2050 and most of this growth will take place in the Global South. One of the most important and common characteristics of urban expansion in southern metropolises is the development of informal housing settlements that fall outside of government control or regulation. According to UN-Habitat, one third of the world’s urban population lives in these “slums.”

In this seminar, cohosted with the Urban Sustainability Laboratory at the China Environment Forum, Wilson Center Fellow Yue Zhang presented her research on informal settlements and urban governance in megacities of China, India, and Brazil. The cross-national comparative study in six megacities reveals that informality must be understood not as the object of state regulation but rather as produced and institutionalized by the state itself. Urban governance structure, defined by the interrelations between various state and non-state actors, is key for understanding the different outcomes of state intervention in the informal space.

SPEAKERS

YUE ZHANG
Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois – Chicago, and Wilson Center Fellow

ADAM AUERBACH
Assistant Professor, School of International Service, American University

MICHAEL DONOVAN
Senior Housing and Urban Development Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank

VICTOR VERGARA
Lead Urban Specialist, Global Urban-Social Unit, World Bank

RICHARD STREN
Emeritus Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto, and Senior Fellow, Global Cities Institute
The Brazil Economic Conference stands as one of the most important international events aimed at discussing the current economic outlook in Brazil. Organized annually for over 20 years, the conference coincides with the fall meetings of the World Bank and IMF. The roster of speakers consistently includes notable individuals such as the Finance Minister of Brazil, the President of the Central Bank, Brazilian and US ambassadors, and CEOs and presidents of various global corporations.

Over 250 leaders from the Brazilian-American business community attended, including top executives from the public and private sectors, fund managers, financial analysts, media and representatives from the academic and government spheres. The event was hosted in partnership with the Brazilian-American Chamber of Commerce and Brazil-U.S. Business Council.

### NOTABLE SPEAKERS

**H.E. ILAN GOLDFAJN**
President, Central Bank of Brazil

**H.E. HENRIQUE MEIRELLES**
Minister, Ministry of Finance of Brazil (TBC)

**MARIA SILVIA BASTOS MARQUES**
President, BNDES (TBC)

**ROBSON BRAGA DE ANDRADE**
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Partner, VERBANK Agriculture and VERBANK Consulting, LLC

**MONICA BAUMGARTEN DE BOLLE**
Senior Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics, and Adjunct Professor, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University
Three years into an unprecedented recession, the Brazilian economy seemed poised to return to modest growth of 1 percent in 2017. Government efforts to boost confidence and restore fiscal discipline had calmed market fears, but political uncertainty complicated government efforts to continue implementing its reform agenda.

On November 30, 2016, the Brazil Institute hosted a two-part discussion on the current state of the Brazilian economy and prospects for growth, including a presentation from the IMF’s 2016 Article IV Consultation team on their finding for Brazil.

WELCOME REMARKS
PAULO SOTERO
Director, Brazil Institute

Session 1: Presentation of the 2016 Article IV Consultation Conclusions

SPEAKERS
ALFREDO CUEVAS
Division Chief, International Monetary Fund
IZABELA KARPOWICZ
Senior Economist, International Monetary Fund

CARLOS MULAS-GRANADOS
Senior Economist, International Monetary Fund
TROY MATHESON
Senior Economist, International Monetary Fund

Session 2: Prospects for Reform and Economic Growth

SPEAKERS
MONICA DE BOLLE
Visting Fellow, Peterson Institute for International Economics
TERESA TER-MINASSIAN
Former Director, Fiscal Department, IMF

MEG LUNDSAGER
Public Policy Fellow, Wilson Center
Join the Brazil Institute in 2017

The past two years have been difficult ones for Brazil, and many challenges remain. Yet there are also considerable opportunities, making our mission at the Brazil Institute more relevant than ever. In 2017, we will continue our work to foster understanding and dialogue on key issues of bilateral concern between Brazil and United States, in support of a stronger, more productive bilateral relationship, through promoting research and analysis of Brazil’s public policies. There are many ways you can support and engage with the Brazil Institute and our work in 2017. Whether you are in Washington, DC or Brazil or elsewhere, we hope you will join us!

Read our new blog

The team at the Brazil Institute is pleased to announce the launch of our new blog, Think Brazil. The blog is committed to providing relevant and thoughtful commentary on pressing social, economic, environmental, and political issues impacting Brazil and U.S.-Brazil relations.

Through the blog, we will share meeting reports, relevant articles and data, infographics and other analyses: a means for the Brazil Institute to contribute to the policy community and engage with the Brazilians and Brazilianists who are active in shaping U.S. perceptions of Brazil.
Attend upcoming events

Join our discussions at the Wilson Center or watch our events via live streaming on our website from anywhere in the world.

The Rule of Law series will continue in 2017, as we invite additional justices of the Brazilian Supreme Court and high-profile members of the Brazilian legal community to discuss the vital issues of justice, governance, and transparency.

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Jane Harman, Director, President, and CEO

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