# CAPES INTERNATIONALIZATION AT UFSM

UFSM's Internationalization Project was approved by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES), through participation in the Capes/PrInt Public Call 041/2017. Coordinated by Dr. Paulo Renato Schneider, Provost of Postgraduate Studies and Research, the Institutional Internationalization Project (PII-UFSM) was elaborated following guidelines in the Institutional Development Plan and those of public agencies such as Capes. The PII-UFSM was approved without any technical restrictions, with an approximate budget of R\$ 24.4 million.

# Objectives PrInt/UFSM:

- Foster the construction, implementation and consolidation of strategic internationalization plans in the areas of knowledge prioritized by the institution;
- Stimulate the formation of networks of international research linked to graduate programs, aiming to improve the quality of academic production and increase international visibility;
- Expand support for the internationalization of graduate programs, prioritizing programs of excellence;
- Promote the mobility of teachers and students, with emphasis on doctoral students, postdoctoral students and professors abroad, seeking reciprocity of foreign participants in Brazil, linked to stricto sensu graduate programs that have already established international cooperation ties;
- Foster the transformation of the institution into an international environment by creating spaces for coexistence, accommodation and information; integrate other actions promoted by Capes, CNPq and other agencies for internationalization.

# FUNDABLE ITEMS

# Scholarships abroad:

- Sandwich PhD;
- Junior Visiting Professor Abroad;
- Senior Visiting Professor Abroad;
- Short-term training programs.

# Scholarships in Brazil:

- Young Talent with Experience Abroad;
- Post-doctorate with experience abroad;
- Visiting Professor in Brazil.

CAPES/Print also finances short-term work missions in Brazil and abroad and provides resources for the maintenance of international cooperation projects.

More information on the Capes Print page on the UFSM website.



### ONE HEALTH

The concept of health has been modified to reflect the inseparable relationship between animal, human and environmental health, with the proposal of a new concept— One Health. A transdisciplinary approach is essential to implement the concept of One Health, resulting in actions to guarantee food safety, reduce the risks of zoonoses and other threats to public health (such as cancer and metabolic diseases) in the man-animal-ecosystem interface.

Thus, the convergence between animal health and human health in the search for new solutions is at the core of One Health. The integration of professionals from different areas of knowledge, such as animal health, human health, food safety, plant health and the environment is vital to overcome the barriers that separate these areas and enable the knowledge / tools / approaches generated in one area to accelerate the progress of the others and provide more efficient promotion of public health.

In this sense, the knowledge generated in the areas of Veterinary and Animal Reproduction and Nutrition can contribute to advances in human nutrition, health and development.

By articulating between these different areas, it is possible to find more rational and effective ways to solve the problems faced in a world in constant development. This theme encompasses two projects: Animal health and welfare and pharmacological and nutritional strategies for health promotion.

#### International Cooperation Projects:

- Animal health and welfare;
- Pharmacological and nutritional strategies for health promotion



#### Postgraduate Programs:

- Biological Sciences: Toxicological Biochemistry
- Education in Sciences Graduate Program: Chemistry of Life and Health
- Food Science and Technology
- Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Pharmacology
- Veterinary Medicine
- Visual Arts

- Argentina
- Canada
- China
- Denmark
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Nigeria
- Portugal
- Spain
- UK
- USA

#### SUSTAINABILITY AND INTELLIGENT ATTITUDES

People have used natural ecosystems without observing criteria of sustainability, often leading to the degradation and exhaustion of resources, followed by substitution of the activity. With regard to processes of land occupation, the use of natural resources has culminated in the degradation and marginalization of areas in relation to productive processes of economic valuation.

Degraded areas, in the process of natural or assisted recovery, have been considered impediments to economic activity in rural properties, thus becoming marginalized. Areas with varying degrees of degradation can be recovered and reintegrated into environmental conservation and production processes.

As a rescue strategy, conservation by use can be achieved with the introduction of forest management techniques that aim to protect soil and water, as well as improving the quality of vegetation and the ecosystem as a whole.

Integrated and multidisciplinary research can contribute to a change in the panorama of degradation commonly found throughout the country,

bringing about numerous social benefits by recovering and reintegrating abandoned areas, or areas presenting low protection or production capacity for the purpose for which they were intended. The rational management of areas allows for economic gain without degrading the ecosystem, as well as preserving the interest of the area's owner and satisfying the needs of society in terms of maintaining the environmental benefits derived from ecosystems.

#### **International Cooperation Projects:**

- Agriculture innovative, intensive and sustainable
- Energy Resources
- Soils Production and preservation of the environment
- Sustainable Ecosystems

#### **Postgraduate Programs:**

- Agricultural Engineering
- Agronomy
- Animal Biodiversity
- Animal Science
- Electrical Engineering
- Forest Engineering
- Meteorology
- Rural Extension
- Soil Sciences

- Algeria
- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- China
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Portugal
- Spain
- Switzerland
- UK



#### TOMORROW'S MATERIALS AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES

Materials are basic pillars for the development of humanity. The synthesis and characterization of new materials propitiate the development of technologies of the future and contribute to improvements in the quality of life. Understanding mechanisms and processes that turn individual molecules into complex materials and their subsequent application in science and in the community is fundamental for innovation and generation of products in diverse areas of knowledge.

Material characterization systems on the macro and nano-particle scales also have an important role in the field of human health and industry, contributing to the development of new drugs and processes that are important for sustainable development and progress.

Synthesizing and characterizing materials is a latent theme that involves multi and transdisciplinary actions, with different projects and research groups from areas of basic science, technology and applied health.

UFSM has been an internationally recognized research center in the area of physicochemical characterization of organic and inorganic materials and products and for the application of this knowledge in the areas of human health and sustainability. This theme focuses on the development and characterization of different materials, processes and products to improve the quality of life.

#### **International Cooperation Projects:**

- Clean Technologies
- Nanomaterials
- Smart Materials

#### **Postgraduate Programs:**

- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Communication
- Dental Sciences
- Environmental Engineering
- Philosophy
- Physics

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- China
- France
- Germany
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- UK
- USA



# INFORMATION SOCIETY: MEMORY AND TECHNOLOGIES

The theme is based on three concepts: Information Society, memory and technology. Together, these notions define the general field and the specific dimension of the approach. The concept of Information Society denotes the thematic field and the concepts of memory and technology characterize the specific focuses. As we know, Information Society is a widely recognized concept that designates a progressive unfolding of the technological structuring of all human forms of society. With the development of Information and Communication Technologies, human societies are no longer only fully cemented by technology, but also become societies fully structured by Information Technology. The social link ceases to be fundamentally based on representations and becomes strongly defined by Information Technology. That is, in the contemporary world, economic activity, collective and individual life, organizations and institutions are regulated mainly by the production, registration, management and use of information. Because of this, human populations assume, as a result of an ancient and rapid historical process, the identities resulting from the Information Society.

The phenomenon of social identity is intrinsically dynamic. However, informational societies represent intensification in social and systemic dynamics, since Information Technology is considered quantitative and qualitative acceleration. Big Science, Big Data, but also Big Changes and Big Catastrophes are not contingent phenomena in the Information Society. In this sense, the concepts of memory and technology provide the research subject, in order to restrict the focus to the dynamic dimension of identity of informational societies. We can understand memory as a complex phenomenon in which the operational stratum of a person or device, referring to the capacity to collect, store and retrieve information, is integrated with the collective and cultural level of memory, thus, it is a sufficiently differentiated and cohesive concept that allows an approach of the diverse senses and contexts in which the dynamics of individuals, groups and systems occur in information societies.

# International Cooperation Projects:

- Information and technology
- Memory and technologies

# Postgraduate Programs:

- Agronomy
- Business Administration
- Communication
- Forest Engineering
- Geography
- Language and Literature
- Philosophy
- Visual Arts

- Germany
- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Denmark
- Spain

- USA
- France
- Netherlands
- Italy
- Mexico
- Portugal
- UK
- Sweden

