INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

Minutes of CoP-XXIV
June 15th-16th, 2016
Santiago, Chile

Minutes of the Twenty-fourth IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)
Santiago, Chile, 15-16 June 2016

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24th IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)
14-15 June 2016 – Santiago, Chile

Agenda

Wednesday – 15 June 2016	Day 1

- <u>Morning session</u> (08:30 – 12:30)

08:30 - 09:00 Registration

Welcome by Chile and Canada

Election of the CoP Bureau

Approval of the Agenda

Approval of the Report of the 23rd Conference of the Parties

Introductions by the Parties and Observers

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

Report from the Executive Council: *EC Chair*
- EC activities, actions, and decisions
- Issues brought forward from the 41st EC meeting

Report of the IAI Scientific Advisory Committee   SAC

Recommendation by the EC to the CoP on the SAC election

Recommendation by the EC to the CoP on the SPAC election

Report of the Science-Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC)   *SPAC Chair*
- Presentation of the terms of reference
- SPAC recommendations for future actions

12:45 Lunch break

- <u>Afternoon Session</u> (14:00 – 18:00)

Report of the Credentials Committee

Report from the Directorate:
- Science and Capacity Building
- News from the Directorates in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay
- Association with FAPESP
- News on the Belmont-like agreement of global change science funding agencies
- Initiatives with Future Earth and IPBES
- Improvements on the availability and visibility of information in the IAI website

Future scientific programs   *IAI Directorate & Chairs of SAC and SPAC*

Report and analysis on member country participation in the IAI   *ad hoc committee*

15:30 – 15:45 Coffee Break
  - 15:40 - 16:10 documentary film integrating results from SGP-CRA and CRN3programs: "Meat production in dry forests of the Americas: forests, pastures and livestock"

Update on the implementation of the IAI Tripartite Governance   *Ad hoc Committee Chair*
Decision on the extension of the mandate for the ad hoc tripartite committee

Annual program for Fiscal Year 2016-2017

Core budget for Fiscal Year 2016-2017

20:00 Welcome Reception at the Hotel Intercontinental

Thursday – 16 June 2016	Day 2

Morning Session (09:00 – 12:30)

Symposium:
"Science and policy for global change"

12:45 Lunch break

- **Afternoon Session (14:00 – 18:00)**

Approval of the List of Decisions and Actions of day 1

Approval of the Core Budget and Country Contribution for FY 2016-2017

Approval of the items forwarded from EC-41

Review of CoP items for action by EC-42

Donor's session
  Country contributions to
  • Program and project activities
  • Core budget
  • International collaboration

Report from the IAI Executive Director Selection Committee   *ad hoc Committee Chair*

Election of SAC members

Election of SPAC members

Election of EC members

Other decisions arising

Future meeting dates and location

Adjourn

Participants:

CoP Country Representatives
- Argentina: Miguel Ángel Blesa, Magdalena Álvarez Arancedo
- Bolivia: Ramiro Villarpando
- Brazil: Jean Ometto
- Canada: Eric Gagné, Kate Vogt
- Chile: Gladys Santis
- Colombia: Omar Franco Torres
- Costa Rica: Roberto Villalobos
- Ecuador: Miguel Egas
- Mexico: Sergio Gonzalez
- Panama: Luz Graciela Cruz
- Paraguay: Fernando Mendez Gaona
- Uruguay: Julieta Falero, Octavio Brugnini García Lagos
- United States: Maria Uhle

SAC
Edwin Castellanos

SPAC
Javier Gracia Garza (Chair)

Observers
Alyson Surveyer (Future Earth)
Reynaldo Victoria (FAPESP)

IAI Directorate Staff
- Holm Tiessen (Executive Director)
- Marcella Ohira (Deputy Executive Director & Director for Capacity Building)
- Elma Montaña (Director for Science Programs)
- Rafael Atmetlla (Director for Finance and Administration)
- Ana Murgida (Director of the Science-Policy Liaison Office)
- Jorge Grandi (Science-Policy Counselor)
- Ione Anderson (Manager for Science Programs – UN Liaison)
- Soledad Noya (Executive Assistant)
- Elvira Gentile (Temporary Assistant)
- Paula Richter (Publications Editor)

1. Opening Session
The Chilean Vice-Minister for the Environment, Marcelo Mena, and John White from the Embassy of Canada in Chile gave welcome speeches to country representatives, observers and directorate staff on behalf of the governments of Chile and Canada, who cohosted the IAI meetings.

2. Election of Bureau

The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Twenty Fourth Session: Gladys Santis from Chile as the Chair, Fernando Mendez Gaona from Paraguay as the First Vice-Chair, and Kate Vogt from Canada as the Second Vice-Chair.

D&A 1, day 1

3. Approval of the Agenda

> The CoP approved the agenda of its twenty-fourth session.
>
> D&A *2, day 1*

4. Approval of the Report of the 23rd CoP

> The CoP approved the report of its twenty-third session.
>
> D&A *3, day 1*

5. Report of the Credentials Committee

> The Credentials Committee informed the CoP that thirteen delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the Conference: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panamá, Paraguay, United States and Uruguay. Required number of accredited Parties to constitute quorum is eight.
>
> D&A *7, day 1*

6. Report of the Executive Council

6.1. Issues brought forward from the 41st EC meeting for approval or action by the CoP

EC 41 Decisions and Actions 3 to 16

- 3. The EC decided that the members of the Committee to recommend candidates for the election of members to the IAI SAC would be Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and Chile. The report will be presented at the CoP.
- 4. The EC decided that the members of the Committee to recommend candidates for the election of members to the IAI SPAC would be Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, and the USA. The report will be presented at the CoP.
- 5. The EC decided to define a series of deliverables (compendiums, best practices, type of partnerships) to be prepared by the Committee on Open Science. This definition will be forwarded to the CoP for approval.
- 6. Argentina proposed preparing a science synthesis such as a white book on IAI science since its inception.
- 7. Argentina proposed member countries engage on national and regional questions such as the 1.5-degree limit proposed by the UN Climate Change Convention and to encourage questions by stakeholders.
- 8. The EC decided to ask Brazil to help with the official closing of the IAI Directorate.
- 9. The EC accepted the Core Budget request for 2016-2017 and will forward it to the CoP for approval.
- 10. The EC accepted the unchanged level of Country Contributions for 2016-2017 and will forward it to the CoP for approval.
- 11. The EC accepted the Financial Report and the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, and will forward them to the CoP.
- 12. The EC accepted the Auditors´ reports of the Financial Statements as of 30 June 2014 and 2015.
- 13. The EC decided to renew the charter and composition of the Financial and Administrative Committee (FAC) for the next two years. Parties interested in nominating members to serve on the FAC, should contact the EC Chair to provide contact information of the candidates.
- 14. The EC decided that the Director Search Committee send a letter to the candidates that applied to the position informing that the Director Search Process had to be interrupted because of procedural errors.
- 15. The EC decided that the period for the Director is as stated in the Agreement Establishing the IAI (three-year term with eligibility for a single additional term) with no possibility to compete again and will forward this to the CoP. In parallel, the EC decided to ask the CoP to review and amend the

Agreement Establishing the IAI to extend the Director's term to 4 years (renewable once) and to make any other changes considered necessary.

- 16. The EC decided to ask the CoP to define a time frame for the Director's selection process and define a Director's profile adequate for the Institute.

Executive Director: *The International Journal of Environmental Management is interested in publishing an issue about the IAI. The journal is peer reviewed and could be an opportunity for the white book.*

Edwin Castellanos: *If the white book is going to be published in a scientific journal, it will be in English. It would be advisable to have the texts translated into Spanish. Moreover, a journal is a publication for scientific audiences. Those articles will need rewriting for a wider audience that would include decision makers.*

Costa Rica *requested that the white book and in general important IAI documents be available in Spanish, not only in English.*

7. Progress report of the IAI Directorate

7.1. Science

The small Grant Program for Collaborative Research in the Americas (SGP-CRA) closed this year. The program involved nine projects in thirteen member countries. Funds leveraged by the projects added up to five times the funds invested by the IAI. Some of the achievements of the program are excellence in science, social and political relevance (laws: glaciers, ProMar, forest conservation; risk and resilience to Caribbean tropical storms, support to coffee growers, learning on the research uptake process and dissemination).

The CRN 3 was an ambitious call that attracted promising proposals. However, they required major intervention by the Directorate to re-work proposals, networking to incorporate social scientists, pre-funding workshops to refine objectives and methods, support for specific science-policy activities, iterative guidance through report evaluation and feedback, joint Directorate-SAC feedback, on work plan and budget changes. The CRN 3 researcher meeting was conceived as an individual and institutional learning opportunity.

Achievements of the CRN3 program so far are excellence in science and interdisciplinarity; application of concepts and tools from the social sciences in ecosystem service related issues. When stakeholders are involved in the research projects from the beginning, they affect the way researchers conceive their science. For instance CRN 3056 has redefined their concept of droughts based on what are critical situations to stakeholders. The National Meteorological Services of South American countries are working together in the Climate Research Center for the South of South America (CRN 3035). Many of the projects are having an influence on local communities by developing different activities, which lead to social learning and transformation (CRN 3038 and 3076). Projects are developing solution-oriented knowledge (CRN 3025 and 3036), science-policy links (CRN 3070), and transdisciplinarity (CRN 3056 and 3035).

The IAI now has learned several lessons, and will apply this experience in future calls for proposals:
- Interdisciplinarity results in successful research uptake. Interdisciplinarity is learned by experience and requires motivated scientists. Guidance by the Directorate to ongoing projects works but is effort consuming and not enough. Capacity building is required to develop interdisciplinary skills. The best results have been achieved when an interdisciplinary approach was introduced from early stages: network formation, partnership with stakeholders, and setting of objectives.

Activities have greatly expanded beyond the original management of research and capacity building grants. Interdisciplinary science and policy applications now make the IAI one of the most advanced Institutions on Global Change Research. The IAI acts as a broker organization, balancing research and outreach and minimizing transaction costs of collaborative interdisciplinary programs.

The IAI builds the region's interdisciplinary research capacity through multiple workshops, joint field sites and publications, continuously working with the project scientists, motivating leaders predisposed to interdisciplinary research, and continuously exploring new opportunities. This has increased stakeholder and decision-maker involvement without sacrificing scientific rigor.

Argentina: *The next call for proposals might be based on country research priorities. Research projects should address both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In order to strengthen the participation of small countries, the IAI could establish a reward system that would give a better rating to project proposals that include any of those countries.*

Costa Rica: *A mechanism is needed that will allow focal points receive information during the year, to keep up to date with IAI´s activities. Research results should be presented in Spanish for them to reach a wider audience in Latin American countries.*

USA: *The IAI seems to be seriously addressing the linkages between science and society. The SAC and the SPAC could help the CoP define some concrete actions and ideas for the next CRN4. These projects should be more robust and more inclusive, so the IAI can act as a conduit for creating partnerships that benefit all the parties involved.*

Science Program Director: *IAI project researchers are the lecturers, speakers and facilitators in the training activities supported by the Institute. The science integration projects had the mandate to analyze the interdisciplinary research process, which is in line with the way IAI training activities are planned.*

Capacity Building Director: *The capacity building program addresses gaps the IAI identifies in the knowledge applied in research projects, thematic gaps, and countries that are not participating, approaches to inter- and transdisciplinary science, science-policy interactions. Both programs go hand in hand in the planning and the development. The training events that will take place this year build on research from CRN projects.*

Brazil *proposed to have more investigator meetings such as the one held in December 2015. The IAI needs to bring in new institutions and people. The IAI could prepare a document informing what institutions are collaborating with each other and having meaningful outcomes.*

Colombia: *Coordination and planning are necessary if an institution is to succeed and CoP members should be part of the process and be able to contribute and follow up on the activities at each CoP. Dialogue among member countries and the Directorate should be continuous. The second semester of 2016 should bring the results of coordinated efforts among the institutions member of the IAI and draft a longer-term plan, defining strategic research lines. The IAI funded a project on coffee at a site in Colombia, the delegate learnt about this and contacted the head of the institution involved, who told the delegate that the IAI, and not IDEAM was supporting the research project. But it is IDEAM, together with the other member nation institutions who finances the IAI. IAI research should capitalize resources instead of atomizing them. When IAI funds are allocated for PhD studies, the resulting theses are never published or shared. Research needs institutionalization and has to go beyond the availability of funding. Therefore counterparts in IAI projects should commit to sustain their research in time. In synthesis, the entire IAI process needs planning. There is great lack of communication in the IAI, and this cannot happen given that national public funds are involved, which needs to be honored accordingly.*

Bolivia: *Each country will have to define its indicators and goals related to their commitments to the UNFCCC. This will require research capacity. In the case of Bolivia, priority areas are forests, water and energy. Consequently, a great part of the research to be funded in the future will have to address these themes.*

Paraguay: *The contributions that countries pay are for the Core Budget of the IAI and allow the operations of the Directorate. Those funds are not for research projects. Science programs are funded by the NSF. When the government of Paraguay requested financial information from the IAI, the information was provided in time. Perhaps, the CoP needs a manual.*

USA *encouraged countries to be part of the Forum of Funding Agencies in order to be able to fund the themes identified as priority. The funding from the US can be used to supporting the small countries. The Earth Journalism Network with 800 journalists is about to launch a new magazine and they will need stories. The idea is the CRN4 projects link with journalists from this group or with science journalists in member countries.*

The CoP endorses the proposal of involving journalists and journalism students in the different countries in the CRN 3 projects and future CRN4.

D&A 9, day 1

7.2. Inter-American Forum of funding agencies
The IAI is working towards the establishment of the Inter-American Forum of Funding Agencies to be able to fund international research, similar to the Belmont forum. Some USD 11 M research co-funding has come from national funding agencies for proposals by IAI funded scientists. The Forum can formalize this funding mechanism and provide for planning and consensus building. The Directorate is in discussions with the Belmont Forum to make the Inter-American Forum a partner organization. The parties that have so far committed to signing the Forum agreement are Argentina, FAPESP, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay and the USA.

In the near future, US funding for the more developed nations will be reduced. This means that the IAI will need the Inter-American Forum of Funding Agencies. Small countries have benefited from the presence of big countries in the networks. Networks depend on the more central nations to be productive; therefore those countries need to stay engaged.

Colombia and Canada *requested that contacts with funding agencies and other institutions in their countries be made through the country delegation.*

Director for Science Programs *thanked for the interest and informed that invitations had been sent to all member country representations.*

Argentina: *Future negotiations on the restructuring of the funding mechanisms for IAI science programs must take into consideration the linkages created among and between the countries.*

7.3. Capacity building
IAI capacity building activities provide training for future leaders on the continent in science, policy and management related to global change research and science-policy communication. The IAI is in the forefront of developing processes for team building and implementing transdisciplinary research through dialogue, trust, communication, identification of common interests and problems integration of expertise and knowledge joint framing and development of policy relevant research.

To achieve this, participants need to engage into practical exercise and learn by doing through the IAI training activities and the seed grant program. Participants from different backgrounds form teams and identify areas of common interest or common problems to integrate and combine their different disciplinary expertise with the practical knowledge of decision makers. One of the requirements of the seed projects is that they have to come up with deliverables, tailored for the end-users identified at the project design phase.

The Seed Grant Program has had broad impact. So far it has developed 11 networks of 67 professionals in 53 institutions from 15 member countries. Funding has been modest. USD 221K granted by the IAI and USD 180K leveraged from participants´ home institutions. These projects provided many science and policy outputs. These achievements involved very small grants of ten to twenty thousand dollars per project, and teams worked together for a period of twelve to eighteen months. Thus, the IAI provides the opportunity for participants to collaborate beyond the workshop week.

Participants agree that IAI capacity building activities help them develop soft skills (trust and collaboration, listening, respect) and framing research projects and questions. This process is not easy but participants consider it rewarding.

7.4. Science-policy linkages
The Science-Policy Office was created to strengthen the relevance, legitimacy and credibility of IAI science for policy-makers in public and private sectors, and the civil society. Other objectives are to develop processes of communication and inter-institutional cooperation for two-way science policy linkages as well as for monitoring the relationship between research results and outcomes.

Science policy interactions require understanding and actions. Actions are determined by what is done towards IAI's objectives: increasing the scientific capacity of the region, the research beyond national programs for the region as a whole and providing useful and timely information decision–makers. Currently, interactions are evenly distributed on the continent.

The goals and lines of action are to analyze the impacts of IAI sponsored research, demonstrate of impacts of IAI science on its member countries, improve the IAI's visibility to make it an organization of reference for global change research in the Americas, identify priority questions of global change policy and diversify funding sources.

At present, the office is working on the recompilation, systematization and analysis of the information contained in scientific reports to IAI and databases of publications, programs, researchers, grantees, institutions (responding to SAC concerns) supported by systematic interviews.

The analysis of publications by IAI projects showed two peaks, one in the third and the other in the fifth year of projects. Teams continue publishing after the closure of their projects, but that is not reported. So probably, the impact of the IAI is bigger than what the results show.

The participation of students and researchers from non-member countries and small member countries in IAI funded projects was significant. Countries that benefited from this are Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti, Guyana and the Dominican Republic.

The analysis revealed that the participation of the USA and Canada is crucial for the networks to remain functional. Canada, the US, Argentina and Brazil are central for training and capacity building.

IAI projects interact with the private sector (exchange of data), schools (training, data), governments (national, provincial, local) and NGOs (local and national). Most of the impacts of IAI science have been on the local scale and need monitoring.

The IAI has one-step separation with 124 institutions as resulted from a Google search. The strongest links are with WCRP, IHDP, ICS, IPCC, UNEP, UNU, APN. IAI has two-step separation with 64 institutions and is one of the organizations with the highest connectivity together with UNEP, UNESCO, ICSU, WMO.

Increased visibility of the IAI is an opportunity for building confidence and scientific legitimacy in the dialogue with policy promoting science and knowledge in member nations and Conventions.

Canada: *the bibliometric report by the Director of the IAI Office in Buenos Aires showed that Canada´s participation is greater than the delegate thought. These data are useful evidence of the benefits from participating in the IAI.*

Colombia: *The website of the Institute should be more user friendly and contain useful information such as the budget, science results and a 4-5 year action plan. Perhaps the IAI can have an institutional brochure.*

7.5. Global conventions
The IAI is working with 2 Rio Conventions: UNFCCC (climate change) and UNCBD (biodiversity). IAI activities include informing Parties to the Conventions in response to the demand for specific information for COP decisions and work programs (NWP). The SBSTA calls on organizations to present information on specific themes. The IAI addresses these requests using information from the projects and inviting the researchers to present to Parties at the Convention. Since 2005, the IAI contributed with scientific syntheses on biodiversity and adaptation, resilience of forests under climate change, value of ecosystems, interdisciplinary capacity building, land use in dry regions, marine conservation and carbon sequestration, climate vulnerability in La Plata Basin.

The IAI also responds to invitations from Parties and other partners to official side-events. For instance, the IAI organized a side event at COP-17 in Durban, with participation of two IAI investigators. Then the IAI co-organized the pre-COP Symposium with Peru, CBD, GZD (UNFCCC COP-20). As a result of the discussions during the two-day symposium, the Lima Declaration on Biodiversity and Climate Change was drafted. At the moment

of the meeting, the IAI was organizing a Science Forum with Mexico, CBD, Future Earth and other partners (CBD COP-13).

Some of the outcomes of the participation of the IAI in global conventions are increased visibility and partnerships with IAI member countries. The Lima declaration 2014 identified a gap in capacity building on the impacts of climate change in Latin America. To address this theme a grant was awarded to the IAI to develop an online course (MOOC) that will be in Spanish and is planned to be ready by the end of the year. UNFCCC, CBD, IPCC will be part of the course and are interested in posting the course on their websites. Another product of COP-20 is a CBD technical series publication that will summarize all the presentations made during the Symposium. That will also be presented to the CBD COP-13. A MoU will be signed with IPBES.

7.6. Future alliances
The Directorate produces science synthesis products for Global Conventions and decision makers. Successful institutional development pathways are being mapped. Based on this record, the IAI can develop scientifically sound and cost-effective partnerships with UN Conventions, the Inter-American Forum of Cooperation, Future Earth and Development Banks.

The complexity of IAI's successful operations and science leadership position has generated new challenges. To be policy relevant, the IAI needs to be reactive to the call and then see the impact, unforeseen outcomes, and other consequences. Rapid changes in social-environmental systems require monitoring of the effects of policies or practices. Added layers of information and "boundary work" require additional flexible funding. The needs of different user communities require multiple forms and levels of communication. Effective social-environmental research requires expertise on policy formation and implementation.

External Review by the AAAS (2007): "the IAI's high-quality science (especially in the natural sciences) can and should underpin national and regional policies". The IAI's greatest achievement has been building scientific capacity to support the region's contribution to the global change research agenda. The IAI has made major progress in coupling the natural and social sciences.

The External Review by the AAAS (2007) also stated that "this has been insufficiently translated into policy relevance" and called on the CoP or its designee to develop a communication strategy that raises awareness of the Institute by celebrating its achievements, encourages dialogue between the science and decision making communities at all levels, promotes data sharing and collaboration among Institute participants.

The OECD reviewed the IAI in 2011 and stated: "The country focal points are crucial for the IAI's effective translation of science into policy action and therefore require strengthening." Several countries have taken up the challenge.

An arising opportunity: carbon markets in Latin America need to be linked to development and adaptation needs. Several member countries are facing this issue and there are funding opportunities.

7.7. Core budget & country contribution for fiscal year 2016-2017
The budget will remain at same level as the previous fiscal year, according to 3-year plan presented during last CoP. The new budget will not require changes in the contribution amounts by the member countries and maintains the participation percentages of country contributions.

Expenses. Budget performance July 2015 – March 2016. Amounts in US$

Category	Actuals 2015/2016	YTD Budget 2015/2016	Difference	%
Salaries & Benefits	717,251	690,172	27,079	3.9
Travel	63,350	74,460	(11,110)	-14.9
Equipment	4,889	8,025	(3,136)	-39.1
Operational Costs	100,395	222,641	(122,246)	-54.9
Dissemination & Outreach	31,739	29,250	2,489	8.5
Director's Fund	-	40,500	-10,000	-100
Total	**917,624**	**1,065,048**	**(147,424)**	**-13.8**

As of 30 April 2016 the IAI had collected 98% of the approved contributions for FY 2015/2016.There has been limited response from some of the biggest countries. Brazil has not paid their contributions the past four fiscal years. After July 1st, Brazil will be US$580k in arrears. Countries continue to accumulate pending contributions.

Status of Country Contributions as of April 30, 2016. Amounts in US$

Country	Due as of 30 June 2015	Contribution for FY15/16	Paid in 2015-2016 to be applied to			Due as of 30 June 2016
			Arrears	Current year	Advances	
Argentina	147,957	69,000	(69,000)			147,957
Bolivia	45,000	5,000				50,000
Brazil	340,000	120,000				460,000
Canada	14,000	173,000	(14,000)	(125,661)		47,339
Chile	-	8,000				8,000
Colombia	13,000	13,000	(13,000)	(3,808)		9,192
Costa Rica	18,024	5,000	(18,024)	(5,000)	(352)	(352)
Cuba	55,067	5,000				60,067
Dominican Republic	90,000	5,000				95,000
Ecuador	5,000	5,000				10,000
Guatemala	90,000	5,000				95,000
Jamaica	55,000	5,000				60,000
Mexico	85,000	85,000	(85,000)	(85,000)		-
Panama	(5,000)	5,000				-
Paraguay	44,457	5,000	(5,580)			43,877
Peru	29,527	6,000	(29,527)	(3,585)		2,415
Uruguay	(300)	5,000				4,700
USA (*)	242,203	831,000	(173,203)	(743,940)		156,060
Venezuela	45,000	45,000				90,000
FUND TOTAL	**1,313,936**	**1,400,000**	**(407,334)**	**(966,994)**	**(352)**	**1,339,255**

At the close of March 2016, the expenses were 13.8% lower than the 8-month budget, due to the effect of Operational Costs and the Director's Fund (DSF frozen due to contribution status). Savings partially offset by Employee Benefits and Outreach activities. Total annual performance is expected at -5% under the full-year budget.

Cash balance at the end of March 2016 was 34% higher than the balance in February 2015. Core budget funds are higher than the previous year. Reserves at the end of March 2016 are enough to cover 3.8 months of operations or to cancel contractual obligations. If the funds committed by the US are included, the reserves cover 5.4 months of operations.

Budget comparison Year 2016/2017 - 2017/2018 – 2018/2019. Summary by major category

Category	Fiscal Year 2016/2017	Fiscal Year 2017/2018	Fiscal Year 2018/2019
Salaries & Benefits	935,382	913,899	1,113,021
Travel	99,280	93,909	93,909
Equipment	10,700	15,000	10,000
Operational Costs	277,754	295,633	224,404
Dissemination & Outreach	39,000	40,000	40,000
Director's Fund	54,000	60,000	40,000
Total	**1,416,116**	**1,418,441**	**1,521,334**

The budgets for 17/18 and 18/19 are for reference and planning purposes, and each year a three-year budget is be presented, however approval for each one is made yearly.

The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for fiscal year 2016-2017.
D&A 2, day 2

The CoP approved the unchanged level of country contributions for fiscal year 2016-2017.
D&A 3, day 2

The CoP accepted the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016.
D&A 4, day 2

The CoP accepted the auditors´ reports of the Financial Statements as of 30 June 2014 and 2015.
D&A 5, day 2

7.8. Annual program for fiscal year 2016-2017

The CoP approved the Annual Plan for fiscal year 2016-2017.
D&A 6, day 2

8. Report of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)
Edwin Castellanos presented the report of the SAC on behalf of the committee chair who was not able to attend the IAI meetings.
- <u>SAC members (2014-2015)</u>: Frank Muller-Karger (Chair), Edwin Castellanos, Alicia Fernández, Claudia E. Natenzon, Jose Marengo, Rodolfo Dirzo, Michelle Grunauer, Susana Adamo, Carlos Alfredo Joly, and Trevor Platt.
- Two vacancies need to be filled by the CoP in its 2016 conference (Müller and Natenzon), and two additional positions are eligible for renewal (Grunauer and Adamo).
- The SAC met in person in Palisades, New York (USA), between May 11-13, 2016, jointly with the SPAC and the IAI Directorate.
- The Humboldt Institute in Bogota, Colombia, offered to host the next SAC/SPAC/IAI Directorate meeting during the week of April 24-28 2017.

SAC recommendations to the CoP
a) Call for proposals
- The IAI should release a call for proposals for new projects in 2017.
- IAI calls for proposals should be restructured to be more frequent, every year or every other year.
- There should be several tiers of projects: from large multi-year (e.g. 3 to 5 year projects; million-dollar-scale), mid-scale projects (2-3 years; hundreds of thousands of dollars), and small grants (<1 to 2 years; tens to hundred thousand dollars).
- IAI should promote synthesis projects that focus on aggregating and using existing information.
b) Communication SAC-CoP
- This is a critical time for the IAI CoP to develop priority research themes that quickly respond to regional needs.
- The SAC seeks closer communications with the CoP during the coming year of 2016-2017.
- Parties to the CoP should remain engaged with the IAI between annual Conferences through the Executive Council. This mechanism can engage members of the CoP with other bodies of the IAI to fulfill the 'advisory' role of the SAC to the IAI.
c) Prioritize science needed
- CoP members should find the mechanism to focus on the identification and prioritization of themes that require integrated natural and social science research to co-develop solutions with stakeholders in the region.
- The SAC requests a forum to discuss items of importance with members of the CoP and the SPAC, with the intent of jointly defining specific science priorities for research and capacity building for the next 1-5 years. The SAC recommends that this prioritization take place in the second half of 2016.
d) Publicize results

- The IAI needs to improve and accelerate the implementation of lists of publication of results from all IAI-managed projects.
- The CoP should work jointly with the IAI Directorate, the SAC and the SPAC to define strategies to communicate results of the research to CoP countries and stakeholders.
- CoP members should consider including IAI results and publications in their regular reporting to the various conventions to which they are party to, such as the CBD, UNFCCC, and others.

e) Capacity building
- The following capacity building activities need to be continued and accelerated:
    1. Professional development activities for graduate students, and early- and mid-career scientists;
    2. Development and implementation of interdisciplinary research projects;
    3. Address new emerging technologies.
- The SAC recommends that the mini-grants programs focused on proposal development be continued.
- Capacity-building efforts need to be fully integrated into the science programs.

Bolivia *requests support to develop institutional and scientific capacities for global change research. Proposes to develop a mechanism among member countries and with the IAI to do this.*

Argentina: *Initiatives such as that of Bolivia should be the pathway to regional integration. Country delegations should undertake this task in a way that it also contributes to national planning.*

USA: *Projects funded by the IAI should be linked to relevant projects within the nations, which would help enhance existing networks, and provide opportunities for national programs and investigators. This would also broaden the idea of the regional consortium of funding agencies.*

Canada: *The SAC and the SPAC could work to identify country priorities and connections with the science program of the IAI.*

Colombia: *There is no easy access to the results of IAI funded projects. Country representatives can post IAI-related information on national and regional websites and social media and Colombia is willing and ready to help disseminate IAI results and increase the visibility of the Institute.*

Edwin Castellanos: *Contacts between the SAC and country representatives should be direct and stronger. Focal points should be a natural point of access to national networks of researchers and decision makers, which could be also a way to identify research priorities within the countries.*

Canada and USA proposed the realization of a workshop with the SAC, SPAC and member countries to develop a dialogue and co-design of research between policy and science and address country priorities. The CoP needs to identify who will lead the organization of the workshop.

D&A 4, day 1

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9. Report of the Science-Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC)

Since its creation in 2013, SPAC members meet once a month and the chairs of the SAC and the SPAC have virtual meetings every three months. The most recent meeting took place in New York, USA in May 2016. The SPAC identified three major objectives for their work: impact, relevance and financing.

<u>Impact</u>: Improve the visibility of the IAI among policy makers and make sure that the IAI is recognized in the Americas for its experience and knowledge in global change research. Knowledge generated by IAI needs to be available and accessible to decision makers and opinion making leaders to influence their thinking and decision making process. To achieve this Outreach Plan, the following action is required:

- **The CoP Members**: Be more engaged with the IAI to identify issues affecting your region and help to communicate the value of the IAI within your region.
- **The IAI**: Continue to build capacity within the region with scientists as spokespersons of their own work. Also, become more strategic at releasing specific document that decision makers "need".
- **The SPAC:** Provide advice on what are the best methods to communicate technical results for decision makers and help to identify the issues that have most current value for them.

Relevance: Identify regionally relevant needs in global change related policy making and provide advice to the IAI in reference to the future research agenda to respond to those needs. Engagement at all levels, from those supporting the IAI - governments, scientists, private sector and decision makers in general - is needed to create and advance a science agenda that contributes with relevant knowledge to challenges and opportunities in the Americas. Action needed to put the Engagement Plan into practice with the SAC and decision makers:

- **The CoP Members**: Ensure that there is internal receptor capacity in your own countries to make use of the knowledge created and communicated by the IAI and most importantly, ensure priorities of relevance to your region are identified and communicated to the IAI.
- **The IAI**: Increase the focus on producing synthesis documents of great relevance to the region, and, integrate a policy dialogue with the scientific community (SAC/SPAC) when designing the future science agenda for the IAI, and in particular, the future calls for proposals.
- **The SPAC:** To strengthen science policy integration, working with SAC, create a core of "ambassadors" of the IAI to engage in a two way communication with decision makers to ensure the scientific agenda is responding to policy relevant issues for the region.

Financing: expand and diversify funding options for IAI activities. Increase funding for the IAI to support research projects and to support knowledge transfer and implementation to decision makers in the Americas. The SPAC presented the Financial Diversification Plan, which includes action by

- **The CoP Members**: Explore different models of funding research projects to increase the scope of the work the IAI is currently doing, as well as funding that could support the implementation of opportunities created by knowledge produced by the IAI.
- **The IAI**: Continue to engage with other funding organizations to reduce the dependency on funds from the NSF in the USA and to increase the diversity of funding organizations for the IAI and in so doing increase the impact of their work.
- **The SPAC:** Provide advice on alternative models to finance research, including helping the IAI to communicate with financing organizations known to the members of SPAC.

Members of the SAC and the SPAC have no resources to turn the plans that they draft into action. The support from the Directorate is essential. The Directorate in Buenos Aires is not sufficiently resourced to perform its tasks.

Brazil: *The SAC and the SPAC should be in contact with IAI researchers and should provide guidelines for science-policy linkages for the next CRN call.*

USA: *The SAC and the SPAC will review proposals for the next CRN concurrently, to evaluate the broader impacts or societal relevance of the proposals besides scientific excellence.*

Colombia: *The IAI could apply for a grant of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, ECLAC or other funding mechanisms for strategic projects. The IDB has has recently opened an environmental sustainability unit, the head of which is a Colombian citizen, Juan Pablo Bonilla. The IAI should be aligned with the IPCC and its research methods and protocols, given that climate change science that does not follow IPCC protocols has no recognition in the scientific community.*

Director: *As projects of the banks become more climate-smart, they need more profound analysis of land use, climate change, hydrology and other global change related subjects. IAI member countries should propose that the services of the IAI be part of projects solicited by the bank member countries.*

10. Report of the Committee for the recommendation of SAC and SPAC candidates

Members of the Committees established at EC-41 were:
- For SAC candidates: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and Chile.
- For SPAC candidates: Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, and the USA.

The Committee to recommend candidates for the election of SAC members made the following recommendation to fill the vacant positions: Elena Abraham and Joshua Tewksbury (nominated by Parties); Susana Adamo and Reynaldo Victoria (nominated by Associates). The committee recommended that no exceptional term extensions be granted for SAC members for this election.

D&A 5, day 1

The Committee to recommend candidates for the election of SPAC members recommended the following members to fill the vacant positions: Luis Basterra (nominated by Parties); Gilberto Camara (nominated by the SPAC) and Yolanda Kakabadse (nominated by the IAI Directorate).

D&A 6, day 1

11. FAPESP
FAPESP, the research-funding agency of the State of São Paulo, is an Associate of the IAI. Funds are granted to FAPESP by Constitution and add to 1% of tax revenues. FAPESP supports all scientific disciplines. Grants are awarded through open calls and through four 10-year science programs. Programs are on biodiversity, bioenergy, e-science and global change. Although the project leader has to be from the State of São Paulo, the money does not need to be spent within the state. FAPESP has the São Paulo School of Advanced Science, and is co-organizing one on nitrogen cycling with the IAI. FAPESP has already agreed to be part of the Inter-American Forum of Funding Agencies.

12. Future Earth
Future Earth is an open space and catalyzer for groundbreaking interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research to work towards a sustainable future. The *Knowledge action networks* are mechanisms aimed at targeting specific social challenges. So far, there are eight such networks: cities, food-water-energy nexus, natural assets, sustainable development goals, social transformations, sustainable finance, health and oceans.

Possible FE-IAI collaborations:
- natural assets and the food-water-energy nexus, perhaps developing more rapid pilot projects (e.g., on the management of transboundary fisheries resources);
- IAI and FE could support each other in IPBES and other international bodies.
- FE is an observer organization for IPCC and was asked to nominate some experts for the 1.5C report, so this could also help the IAI and its member countries.

FE has applied to several exhibition and side and networking events at Habitat III in Quito in October. Perhaps the IAI could be present. This would be great visibility to the results of IAI science, and invite researchers from the member countries. FE can help the IAI increase its visibility by disseminating the research that is done in the Americas through FE dissemination mechanisms (web platform, phone application).

13. Report of the Committee for the analysis of member country participation
Members of the committee are Argentina, Canada, Chile and Paraguay. The chair of the committee, Eric Gagne, delegate from Canada, presented the results of the analysis of member country involvement in the IAI. The objective in conducting such analysis was to find ways to engage member countries is such a way that would encourage full participation of all countries in both IAI meetings and in scientific programs. The analysis was based on three criteria: payment of contributions, participation in meetings, and participation in IAI science projects.

The approach was to identify possible barriers to participation:
- The accumulation of arrears may lead to countries feeling like they cannot participate for financial reasons; and
- Countries that have minimal participation in science programs may feel that there is little purpose or benefit to engagement with the IAI.

Next year will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the IAI, so this is good timing to reengage those countries that have been not present. The chair of the committee said that bibliometric data would be added to the analysis before sending communications to the countries, in order to have more accurate information particularly in terms of impact.

The committee had identified three groups of countries
1. multi-year arrears, do not participate and receive minimal benefits from science programs
- Countries: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica
- Recommendation: Letter inviting countries to participate in CoP25, pay current contribution and organization will move to erase arrears.

2. multi-year arrears but are able to leverage significant funding from science programs
- Country: Bolivia
- Recommendation: Letter highlighting the science projects that Bolivia has been able to leverage, asking country to contribution what it can, pay current contribution and invite to participate in CoP25.

3. recently paid / continue to pay contributions but have not participated recently
- Countries: Ecuador, Venezuela
- Recommendation: Thank you letter for continued contribution and asking countries to remain engaged and participate in CoP25.

Letters to countries:
USA: *The letters to the countries should include an invitation to the Workshop that will be held at the next CoP, and should not mention any financial issues, but highlight the achievements of the IAI and the possible/past benefits to the country.*

Edwin Castellanos *recommended that letters to the countries be delivered in person by an IAI official to the highest level possible government authorities. Training workshops and other activities of the IAI are a good opportunity to establish contacts with governmental authorities. As an IAI researcher, Castellanos visited different ministries in Guatemala to inform about the IAI and the research it is supporting.*

Capacity Building Director *agreed with Castellanos and added that follow up after the delivery of the letter is crucial. Interactions have proven to be better when countries have more than one representative institution.*

SPAC Chair: *The letter, in addition to finances and bibliographics, should show other impacts of IAI funded science in the country. The number of scientific publications may not be the right indicator to convince a government to pay.*

Bolivia: *High-level governmental meetings in the Americas are also an opportunity to try engaging member and non-member countries in the IAI.*

Capacity Building Director: *CoP members can inform the directorate when they are invited or host such high level meetings of governments in the Americas.*

The function of country delegates:
Executive Director *suggested creating an ad hoc committee to analyze and draft the charter of the country representatives, defining what countries will do and what they expect.*

Canada *proposed that all representatives present at the meeting indicate the type of function and involvement their country wants to have for their delegation, as well as the contacts in the focal institutions.*

Colombia: *There is a great lack of communication between the Directorate and country delegations, and this needs to be improved in order for the IAI to have high visibility in the region.*

USA *suggested that countries share experiences of how they deal with this issue, as an example for other members. The delegate took the opportunity to call on the Executive Council to have two or three teleconferences during the year.*

Colombia: *At each CoP, Parties might present about their activities related to climate change, relations with other countries and other relevant issues, funding mechanisms. The new Director of the IAI should present a strategy to engage the countries that are no yet part of the IAI. Something that needs fixing is the structural lack of communication in the IAI. The IAI needs to look forward and design cooperation strategies and be more visible in the region. It also requires good will and positive attitude to solve the shortcomings in terms of communication, fundraising, dissemination of results and visibility.*

Executive Director: *The Directorate has been in contact with non-member countries in the Americas.*

Country contributions:
Executive Director: *Instead of waiving fees of member countries with arrears, a more equitable way is to have countries pay for activities of the IAI, such as meetings or other events.*

Ecuador *is aware of the benefits it has obtained from the IAI. For instance, more than 150 researchers and students have received support from the IAI. The nation is interested in strengthening collaboration with the IAI. The delegate apologized on behalf of the Director of SENESCYT for not being able to attend the meetings.*

Bolivia *has been able to pay about 30% of arrears and will continue efforts to settle the debt, but asked about the possibility of organizing an event in Bolivia in exchange of part of the unpaid contributions. Bolivia is interested in participating actively in the IAI. Contacts between researchers funded by the IAI and national representations are very important and should be developed. This would also help disseminate research results in the country and facilitate the payment of contributions to the IAI.*

Edwin Castellanos: *Waiving arrears can be a solution for bureaucratic barriers in some countries.*

Canada suggested that all representatives indicate in a table what is their opinion on the role of the IAI country representation. Based on this information, the CoP will decide if a committee for drafting a Charter for IAI representatives is needed.

D&A 8, day1

The CoP decided to draft letters to non-active member countries, inviting them to reengage in the IAI. The letter will be delivered in person by the Directorate, if possible. The CoP suggested that the help of neighboring countries would be welcomed.

D&A 12, day 2

Canada stepped down from the Member Country Engagement Committee.

D&A 13, day 2

The CoP decided that small countries having arrears in contributions could cancel their debts by organizing events or other activities that would be attributable to the IAI core budget.

D&A 14, day 2

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14. Report of the Committee for the implementation of the IAI Tripartite governance structure
The Chair of the committee and delegate of the US, Maria Uhle, reported that the offices in Montevideo and Buenos Aires were operational. The host country agreement with Brazil is still under negotiation because of legal matters. Options will be explored with Rede Clima. The Chair requested that the committee´s charter be renewed for another year, so as to reach an agreement with Brazil under which the IAI can operate in terms of financial and legal approaches and expand the role and development of science foresight and synthesis. Hopefully the tripartite direction will be implemented in full soon to allow the IAI to take advantage of the strengths in all three host countries.

The CoP renewed the term of the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite Structure of the IAI for one year. The committee will maintain its terms of reference and membership: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador (Vice-chair), Uruguay, and USA (Chair). The committee shall remain open to all the Parties.

D&A 10, day 1

The Tripartite Committee will work with Rede Clima in Brazil to move forward the implementation of the Science Development Directorate.

D&A 11, day 1

15. Approval of the list of Decisions and Actions of day 1

The CoP approved the list of decisions and actions of day 1.

D&A 1, day 2

16. Report of IAI Executive Director selection committee
The delegate from Argentina and chair of the committee, Miguel Ángel Blesa, informed the representatives of changes in the representation of Argentina before the IAI. When the new delegate took over, he found that the selection process was stopped or delayed, and that there was no clear agreement on the profile of the new director. The solution was to reopen the call, after a careful definition of the profile and skills sought. It was also agreed that applications received in the first call, could be considered in the second.

The IAI needs to be as transparent and respectful as possible with the closing of the first call and the opening of the second and in the treatment of the candidates that had already applied.

Uruguay *requested that the CoP consider analyzing the possibility that Holm Tiessen be hired in a technical position after the end of his mandate as Executive Director. This would allow continue benefiting from his experience for the better functioning of the institution.*

Colombia, Argentina and Brazil *agreed that such decision should be made after the election of the Executive Director.*

Canada *asked that the CoP discuss the Director selection process in closed session.*

Argentina: *The new Director of the IAI will have to be an excellent fund-raiser. A way to raise funds is to act as a consultant on global change issues.*

The CoP decided to interrupt the 2015 Director Search due to procedural errors. Candidates will be informed of the new profile required and will be allowed to apply again.

D&A 7, day 2

The CoP accepted the model proposed by the US to define the profile for the new Director.

D&A 8, day 2

The CoP decided that the appointment term for the Director would be as stated in the Agreement Establishing the IAI (three-year term with eligibility for a single additional three-year term) with no possibility to compete again.

D&A 9, day 2

The CoP decided to review and amend the Agreement Establishing the IAI to extend the Director's appointment term to 4 years (renewable only once) and to make any other changes considered necessary.

D&A 10, day 2

> The CoP decided that the Search Committee would continue functioning in its current composition. Other Parties are invited to join the committee if they wish.
>
> D&A 11, day 2

17. Election of SAC Members

Reynaldo Victoria left the room before this votation.

> The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SAC: Elena Abraham and Joshua Tewksbury (nominated by Parties); Susana Adamo and Reynaldo Victoria (nominated by Associates).
>
> D&A 15, day 2

> The CoP decided to request the EC to draft a thank you letter to the outgoing SAC Chair, Frank Müller-Karger.
>
> D&A 19, day 2

18. Election of SPAC Members

> The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SPAC: Luis Basterra (nominated by Parties); Gilberto Camara (nominated by the SPAC) and Yolanda Kakabadse (nominated by the IAI Directorate).
>
> D&A 16, day 2

19. Election of the Executive Council

> The CoP elected the members of the Executive Council for the next two years by consensus: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay, and USA.
>
> D&A 17, day 2

20. Open science
The issue was not discussed during the Conference. Therefore, no work was approved for the committee during the inter session.

21. Future meetings

> The CoP accepted the offer of Colombia to host the next CoP. Insofar as possible, the CoP and EC meetings will be held back to back with the SPAC and SAC meetings and the Workshop proposed in D&A4, day 1.
>
> D&A 18, day 2

22. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned on the afternoon of June 15. Participants thanked the hosts for their hospitality.

Annex I – Decisions and actions

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

Twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the IAI

14-15 June 2016, Santiago, Chile

Decisions and actions - Day 1

1. The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Twenty Fourth Session: Gladys Santis from Chile as the Chair, Fernando Mendez Gaona from Paraguay as the First Vice-Chair, and Kate Vogt from Canada as the Second Vice-Chair.

2. The CoP approved the agenda of its twenty-fourth session.

3. The CoP approved the report of its twenty-third session.

4. Canada and USA proposed the realization of a workshop with the SAC, SPAC and member countries to develop a dialogue and co-design of research between policy and science and address country priorities. The CoP needs to identify who will lead the organization of the workshop.

5. The Committee to recommend candidates for the election of SAC members made the following recommendation to fill the vacant positions: Elena Abraham and Joshua Tewksbury (nominated by Parties); Susana Adamo and Reynaldo Victoria (nominated by Associates). The committee recommended that no exceptional term extensions be granted for SAC members for this election.

6. The Committee to recommend candidates for the election of SPAC members recommended the following members to fill the vacant positions: Luis Basterra (nominated by Parties); Gilberto Camara (nominated by the SPAC) and Yolanda Kakabadse (nominated by the IAI Directorate).

7. The Credentials Committee informed the CoP that thirteen delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the Conference: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panamá, Paraguay, United States and Uruguay. Required number of accredited Parties to constitute quorum is eight.

8. Canada suggested that all representatives indicate in a table what is their opinion on the role of the IAI country representation. Based on this information, the CoP will decide if a committee for drafting a Charter for IAI representatives is needed.

9. The CoP endorses the proposal of involving journalists and journalism students in the different countries in the CRN 3 projects and future CRN4.

10. The CoP renewed the term of the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite Structure of the IAI for one year. The committee will maintain its terms of reference and membership: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador (Vice-chair), Uruguay, and USA (Chair). The committee shall remain open to all the Parties.

11. The Tripartite Committee will work with Rede Clima in Brazil to move forward the implementation of the Science Development Directorate.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

Twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the IAI

14-15 June 2016, Santiago, Chile

Decisions and actions - Day 2

1. The CoP approved the list of decisions and actions of day 1.

2. The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for fiscal year 2016-2017.

3. The CoP approved the unchanged level of country contributions for fiscal year 2016-2017.

4. The CoP accepted the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016.

5. The CoP accepted the auditors´ reports of the Financial Statements as of 30 June 2014 and 2015.

6. The CoP approved the Annual Plan for fiscal year 2016-2017.

7. The CoP decided to interrupt the 2015 Director Search due to procedural errors. Candidates will be informed of the new profile required and will be allowed to apply again.

8. The CoP accepted the model proposed by the US to define the profile for the new Director.

9. The CoP decided that the appointment term for the Director would be as stated in the Agreement Establishing the IAI (three-year term with eligibility for a single additional three-year term) with no possibility to compete again.

10. The CoP decided to review and amend the Agreement Establishing the IAI to extend the Director's appointment term to 4 years (renewable only once) and to make any other changes considered necessary.

11. The CoP decided that the Search Committee would continue functioning in its current composition. Other Parties are invited to join the committee if they wish.

12. The CoP decided to draft letters to non-active member countries, inviting them to reengage in the IAI. The letter will be delivered in person by the Directorate, if possible. The CoP suggested that the help of neighboring countries would be welcomed.

13. Canada stepped down from the Member Country Engagement Committee.

14. The CoP decided that small countries having arrears in contributions could cancel their debts by organizing events or other activities that would be attributable to the IAI core budget.

15. The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SAC: Elena Abraham and Joshua Tewksbury (nominated by Parties); Susana Adamo and Reynaldo Victoria (nominated by Associates).

16. The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SPAC: Luis Basterra (nominated by Parties); Gilberto Camara (nominated by the SPAC) and Yolanda Kakabadse (nominated by the IAI Directorate).

17. The CoP elected the members of the Executive Council for the next two years by consensus: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay, and USA.

18. The CoP accepted the offer of Colombia to host the next CoP. Insofar as possible, the CoP and EC meetings will be held back to back with the SPAC and SAC meetings an the Workshop proposed in D&A4, day 1.

19. The CoP decided to request the EC to draft a thank you letter to the outgoing SAC Chair, Frank Müller Karger.

Annex II – Resolutions

TWENTY-FOURTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP) OF THE IAI
14-15 June 2016 – Santiago, Chile

The IAI Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-third meeting held on 14-15 June 2016, in Santiago, Chile, adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION 1

The Conference of the Parties approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2016-2017.

RESOLUTION 2

The Conference of the Parties approved the level of Country Contributions for FY 2016-2017 with no modifications.

RESOLUTION 3

The Conference of the Parties approved the Annual Program for FY 2016-2017.

RESOLUTION 4

The Conference of the Parties elected the members of the Executive Council for the next two years by consensus: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay, and USA.

Chair of the Executive Council

1st Vice-chair of the Executive Council

2nd Vice-chair of the Executive Council

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ACRONYMS

AAAS	American Association for the Advancement od Science / Asociación Americana para el Avance de la Ciencia
APN	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research / Red de Asia y el Pacífico para la Investigación del Cambio Global
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity / Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica
CoP	Conference of the Parties / Conferencia de las Partes
CRN	Collaborative Research Network Program / Programa de Redes de Investigación Cooperativa
EC / CE	Executive Council / Consejo Ejecutivo
FAPESP	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Brasil) / Foundation for Research Support of the State of São Paulo
IHDP	International Human Dimensions Programme / Programa Internacional de las Dimensiones Humanas
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services / Plataforma Intergubernamental sobre Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / Panel Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre Cambio Climático
MOOC	Massive Online Open Course /Curso Masivo y Abierto En línea
NSF	National Science Foundation (USA) /Fundación Nacional de Ciencias (EEUU)
OECD/OCDE	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development / Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee / Comité Asesor Científico
SBSTA / OSACT	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice / Órgano de Asesoramiento Científico y Tecnológico
SENESCyT	Secretaría Nacional de Educación Sucperior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (Ecuador) / National Secretariat for Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation
SPAC	Science-Policy Liaison Advisory Committee / Comité Asesor en Ciencia y Políticas
UNEP / PNUMA	United Nations Environment Programme / Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
UNFCCC / CMNUCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change / Convenio Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático
UNU	United Nations University / Universidad de las Naciones Unidas
WCRP / PMIC	World Climate Research Programme / Programa Mundial de Investigaciones Climáticas