

# **INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH**



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***12-13 June 2013***

***Montevideo, Uruguay***

**Minutes of the CoP-XXI**

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**Minutes of the Twenty-first IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)  
Montevideo, Uruguay, 12-13 June 2013**

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**21<sup>st</sup> IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)  
12-13 June 2013 – Montevideo, Uruguay**

**Agenda**

Wednesday– 12 June 2013

Day 1

**- Morning session (08:30 – 12:30)**

08:30 - 09:00 Registration

Welcome by Uruguay

Election of the CoP Bureau

Election of the Credentials Committee

Approval of the Agenda

Approval of the Report of the 20<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties

Introductions by the Parties and Observers

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

Report from the Executive Council:

- Activities charged to the EC by the last CoP
- EC activities, actions, and decisions
- Issues brought forward from the 35<sup>th</sup> EC meeting

*EC Chair*

12:45 Lunch break

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

Report of the Credentials Committee

Report from the Directorate:

- Science and Capacity Building
- Policy initiatives

News from the Asia-Pacific Network (APN)

*Louis Brown*

Initiatives with international organizations and funding agencies

Future Earth  
ICSU-ROLAC  
UNESCO  
CONICET-Argentina

*Reynaldo Victoria, FAPESP  
Arturo Martinez, CONICET  
Jorge Grandí, UNESCO  
Viviana Alvarez, CONICET*

Signing of co-funding agreement between CONICET-Argentina and IAI

Discussion of consortium agreement between UNESCO, ICSU-ROLAC and IAI

15:30 – 15:45 Coffee Break

Report of the implementation of the IAI Tripartite Governance Structure  
Reports from the IAI Directorates (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay)

*Ad hoc Committee Chair*

Welcome reception

Thursday – 13 June 2013

Day 2

**Morning Session (09:00 – 12:30)**

Symposium:

Access, acceptance and use of scientific information on global change

Presentations: The way to making decisions in the experience of three projects on global change:

Public health

Indicators of adaptation to global change

Cities and global change

12:45 Lunch break

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

Approval of the Action List of day 1

Approval of the Core Budget for FY 2013-2014 and Country Contribution for 2013-2014

Approval of the other items forwarded from EC-35

Review of CoP items for action by EC-36

Donor's session

Country contributions to

Program and project activities

Core budget

Election of SAC members

Debriefing session for CoP Bureau and the IAI Directorate

Meetings of working group, as necessary

Other decisions arising

Future meetings and sites

Adjourn

**Participants:**

**CoP Country Representatives**

- Argentina: Carlos Ereño
- Brazil: Franklin Silva Netto, Maria Virginia Alves, Jean Ometto, Alexandre Barbedo
- Canada: Eric Gagné, Kathryn Lundy
- Colombia: Omar Franco Torres
- Cuba: Carmen Zilia, Lisset Fernandez
- Dominican Rep: William Fermin Gomez
- Ecuador: Juan Carlos Moreno
- Mexico: Armando Vivanco, Eduardo Sosa
- Paraguay: Ricardo Caballero Aquino, Desirée Montero Knoop
- Peru: Jessica Pásara
- United States: Maria Uhle, Cecilia Ramos-Mañé

- Uruguay: Francisco Beltrame, Carlos Rodrigues Brianza, Gabriel Aintablian, Jorge Rucks, Jorge Silveira Noble, Pablo Bayarres, Magdalena Preve, Gerardo García, Gabriela Pignataro, Raquel Lejtregger, Elina Ordoqui

### **SAC**

Frank Müller Karger (Chair)

### **Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures**

Lou Brown

### **Observers**

Reynaldo Victoria (FAPESP)

Viviana Alvarez, José Arturo Martinez, Laura Leff (CONICET)

Armando Rabuffetti (Former IAI Director, Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias, UDE)

Manuel Limonta (ICSU-ROLAC)

Lou Brown (APN)

Walter Oyhanthçabal (Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, Uruguay)

### **IAI Directorate Staff**

- Holm Tiessen (Executive Director)

- Rafael Atmetlla (Assistant Director for Finance and Administration)

- Elma Montaña (Assistant Director for Science Programs)

- Marcella Ohira (Assistant Director for Capacity Building)

- Nicolas Lucas (Consultant Communications and Policy Specialist)

- Paula Richter (Publications Editor)

- Tania Sánchez (Executive Assistant)

- Elvira Gentile (temporary)

- Murielle Gras (temporary)

**Local Support staff:** Laura Oliveira, Mariana Adorni, Pablo Montes Goitia (MVOTMA/DINAMA)

## **1. Opening Session**

Welcome speeches were given by Carlos Rodriguez Brienza, Deputy Director of the Environment Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gabriel Aintablian, Director of Innovation, Science and Technology for Development of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Jorge Silveira, General Manager of the Technological Laboratory of Uruguay (LATU); Carlos Ereño, Chair of the IAI Executive Council; Holm Tiessen, IAI Executive Director; and Francisco Beltrame, Minister of Housing, Land Planning and Environment.

## **2. Election of Bureau**

The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Twenty First Session: Jorge Rucks from Uruguay as the Chair, María Virgínia Alves from Brazil as the First Vice-Chair, and Eric Gagné from Canada as the Second Vice-Chair.

*(Action 1, day 1)*

## **3. Election of the Credentials Committee**

The CoP elected the new members of the Credentials Committee: Brazil, Dominican Republic and the United States. The committee in its composition is appointed for two years and the members are requested to serve in the period between sessions.

*(Action 2, day 1)*

## **4. Approval of the Agenda**

The CoP approved the agenda of its twenty-first session.

(Action 3, day 1)

## 5. Approval of the Report of the 20<sup>th</sup> CoP

The CoP approved the report of its twentieth session without changes.

(Action 4, day 1)

## 6. Presentations by member countries and observers

### 6.1. Member countries

**USA:** The US is looking forward to the implementation of the tripartite arrangement of the IAI. The US supports the IAI, which is seen as an institution that makes joint work possible for countries in the Americas to leverage existing domestic programs.

**Argentina:** The Agreement between Argentina and the IAI to host the Science-Policy Liaison Directorate was signed on October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012. On that day, a Science-Policy Conference on Urban Responses to Climate Change was held at the National Congress of Argentina. In November the call was launch to cover the Science-Policy Liaison Director position. Five candidates out of fourteen were selected for personal interviews, which were held on December 28. Nicolas Lucas was selected as the Assistant Director and Tomas Lindemann as the Director. In March 2013, the Ministry of Science and Technology organized the kick-off meeting for the WCRP Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean. The IAI is part of this initiative. In addition, the IAI was invited to participate in the project ENSOCIO-LA. This is the first time that the IAI co-applies to a grant from a EU Framework Program.

**Canada** extended their congratulations to the efforts and successes achieved so far in implementing the tripartite agreement.

**Colombia** is preparing the third national communication to the UNFCCC. The country delegate invited the IAI Executive Director to visit Colombia to help increase the visibility of the IAI among Colombian institutions, enhance their participation in IAI activities and establish connections with the broad portfolio of global change related projects in the country.

**Ecuador** is very interested in continuing to support the initiatives of the IAI. SENESCyT and the Ministry of Technology are analyzing the possibility of entering into an agreement with the Institute aimed at co-funding research proposals on climate and global change and co-organizing joint activities. Ecuador would like to link domestic initiatives with ongoing IAI initiatives. As part of the process of enhancing participation in the IAI, Ecuador has also nominated candidates for the SAC.

**Cuba** is very interested in the activities of the IAI.

**Uruguay:** In the past year, the country has worked towards the establishment of the IAI headquarters. The Host country agreement which was signed in November 2012, was approved by the Parliament and is awaiting approval by the Senate. MVOTMA is working with the Ministries of Education, of Agriculture and of Public Health in IAI related issues. This national network will be instrumental in adopting IAI global change related knowledge into national policy. The National System to Respond to Climate Change was created by the President and has already defined the national plan to respond to climate change.

**Brazil** has a longstanding and fruitful relation with the IAI and is very honored to host the Directorate for Science Development, which will be implemented as soon as possible. The country is preparing the third communication to the UNFCCC. Emissions associated to land use change (deforestation) have been reduced substantially thanks to scientific monitoring and better evaluations of the dynamics of land use. Emissions are planned to be reduced in different sectors (e.g., application of good agricultural practices). A forest inventory is being produced to map the biomass in different biomes. Brazil is working on an Earth system model to be coupled with international efforts related to global emissions. There are also investments throughout the country to monitor natural hazards

(CEMADEN). The country has just bought an oceanographic research vessel. Funding agencies in Brazil are co-funding different research activities with other institutions (e.g., IAI-FAPESP). So, there are many opportunities for interaction and collaboration.

**Paraguay** is facing environmental problems caused by development: the expansion of agriculture and livestock leads to deforestation, particularly in the area close to Bolivia. Dengue is also spreading. Land use is not fully mapped or monitored. The country is willing to participate in IAI activities and is paying past dues.

**Dominican Republic** is among the ten most vulnerable countries in the world. The climate change policy and the inclusion of this issue in the national constitution and agenda has led to protected areas to cover about 25% of the territory, and forests, 39%. Tourism and agriculture are key for economic growth, which is the highest in the Caribbean region. The country proposes to create a network of key institutions that will interact with the IAI and allow a better flow of information.

**Mexico** submitted its fifth communication to the UNFCCC, which among others, documents the clear uncoupling trend between emissions and the country's economic growth. New institutional and legal frameworks are being established to address climate change and environment related issues. The new law on climate change has set mid and long-term emission reduction goals. A National Climate Change System will be established to act as an agreement mechanism among local and federal institutions and organizations. An emission trade system will be implemented for national and international activities as well as a climate change fund. In June 2012, the government presented the national strategy for climate change, which is based on cross-cutting, articulated, and coordinated climate change policies and actions; development of fiscal policies and economic and financial instruments focused on climate; implementation of a research, innovation and development platform; strengthening of institutional capacities and promotion of strategic cooperation and climate change related monitoring and assessment.

## 6.2. Observers

**FAPESP**, the research funding agency of the State of Sao Paulo, works with regular projects and has three major 10-year science programs: Biota, Bioenergy and Global Change. The latter, with a portfolio of 40-50 projects, has been awarded 30 million dollars. Many of the activities mentioned during the presentation by Brazil are funded by FAPESP. Although a State Agency, FAPESP is heavily committed to the Belmont Forum. FAPESP looks forward to establishing more links with the IAI, such as launching joint calls for research programs together with other funding agencies in the Americas.

**Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Uruguay:** Policies related to global change and natural resources are of strategic priority to this Ministry, which is initiating two ambitious projects on adaptation to climate variability and change: one with the World Bank and the other with the Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund. A program is being agreed with FAO on grassland and land restoration. The plans for land use and management that will be put into practice this year require that farmers set acceptable erosion levels for their activities. Under intensive exploitation of natural resources, sustainability becomes crucial and long-term public policies, necessary.

**APN:** Major activities for the next year include funding regional research projects (ARCP, 13 continuing, 14 new projects) and capacity building projects (CAPaBLE, 2 continuing, 14 new projects). APN has launch programmatic activities in three new areas: Low Carbon Initiatives, Climate Adaptation, and Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services. Other major activities are related to strengthening science-policy linkages. APN interacts with a wide range of organizations under the climate adaptation framework. High priority activities include the calibration and validation of regional climate models; analysis of projections and assessment of uncertainties; development and utilization of impact, vulnerability, risk and economic assessments. New activities are related with adaptation, disaster risk reduction, loss and damage are aimed at enhancing the understanding of the risk of slow onset events; non-economic losses and damages; how impacts of climate change affect patterns of mitigation, displacement and human mobility. Stress is also put on supporting data collection, strengthening regional collaboration and institutional arrangements. Under the framework of biodiversity and ecosystem services, emphasis is on science-policy interaction, by establishing links with IPBES, UNFCCC, UNCBD, Rio+20 and others in three areas: science-policy mechanisms, awareness-raising, and capacity development.

## 7. Report of the Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee informed the CoP that twelve delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the Conference: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States and Uruguay. Required number of accredited Parties to constitute quorum is nine.

*(Action 5, day 1)*

## 8. Progress report of the Executive Council

### 8.1. Issues charged to the EC by the CoP 20

The most important issue was the implementation of the tripartite structure for the IAI Directorate, with the establishment of an Implementation Committee.

The second was the development of an electronic voting system for the election of SAC members during the intersessional period, to cover the vacancies that could not be covered during the Conference. The voting system was successfully developed by the IAI Directorate and INPE. However, the elections could not be carried out because of lack of quorum. How to empower the EC so it can resolve more matters in between sessions of the CoP? This year, continuity of SAC activities needs to be guaranteed since the terms of most members are coming to an end.

### 8.2. Issues brought forward from the 35th EC meeting for approval by the CoP

- Core Budget request for 2013-2014
- Country contributions for 2013-2014 (unchanged)
- Acceptance of the Financial Report and the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.
- Changes to the rules of procedure of the EC and CoP proposed by the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures, regarding the accreditation of country representatives.
- Renewal of the charter of the Committee for the Implementation of the IAI Tripartite Structure and opening for new/additional members
- As per the suggestion of the Committee for Rules and Procedures, the EC decided to recommend that the CoP include a last point in the CoP agenda: "list of actions entrusted to the Executive Council".
- The EC endorsed the involvement of the SAC and the IAI Directorate in the Future Earth initiative and recommends that the CoP approve this involvement.
- The EC endorsed the initiative of the IAI Directorate to work towards a consortium agreement between UNESCO, ICSU-ROLAC and IAI and recommends that the CoP approve such initiative.
- The EC accepted the workplan and strategy for the Science-Policy Liaison Directorate and recommends that the CoP approve those documents.
- The EC decided to recommend that the CoP establish an Advisory Committee for Science-Policy Liaison. This committee will provide advice to the CoP and the Directorates on how to use and design science for policy and decision-making.

## 9. Progress report of the IAI Directorate

The Executive Director presented the activities of the past year in the light of the strategic plan that had been endorsed by the CoP in its 19<sup>th</sup> session. That CoP had decided to develop an implementation plan with the help of the Executive Council. This has not been done simply because the IAI strategy is basically being developed around the science programs. As pointed by the Chair of the SAC, the new science program is an important step in the strategic plan. The new structure, with the two additional offices for the directorate is also part of the strategic plan.

### 9.1. Science activities

#### Development of knowledge to address regional needs

At the end of the CRN2 the directorate engaged in the synthesis of the science developed in all the projects that dealt with regional hydrology. The Directorate also implemented a center of excellence on water security (Aquasec) in collaboration with the University of Arizona and the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Aquasec has received a grant from the UK and is implementing one of the CRN3 projects. The Center is also engaging in a number of activities that deal with hydrology, water distribution, and water rights with emphasis on the semi-arid areas and the Andean watersheds.

One CRN2 project developed 800-year streamflow chronologies, which allowed for the first time to relate streamflow to climate, ENSO, solar cycles and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO). Beyond the variability related to these climate systems, there is a long-term trend for reduced water availability that is being compensated for by increased groundwater pumping for agriculture, for instance in northern Mexico. The emerging sustainability problem is very significant because the replenishing cycle of the reservoir is about 20.000 years. In addition, pumping increasingly deeper groundwater reservoirs, gives rise to contamination problems with arsenic and heavy metals, which has health implications. A similar chronology was established for the Central Andes, also revealing that after ups and downs over 800 years there is now a consistent negative trend of rainfall and streamflow since the 1930s. Further understanding is needed of the interaction between these long-term trends and El Niño and the PDO oscillations.

The CRN3 has two projects on vector and rodent-borne diseases in newly disturbed areas of the western Amazon, including studies in Paraguay as a parallel activity. The purpose is to understand the relationship between the propagation of disease, the ecology of vector insects/rodents and environmental disturbances (e.g., the building of the transcontinental highway that connects Brazil with the Pacific).

#### Cross-project synthesis and enhancing networking opportunities

Researchers of finalized CRN2 projects said that the clear and persistent intention of the IAI Directorate to develop such synthesis has helped stimulating intellectual and scientific debate. However, a better structure to such a synthesis effort and earlier collaboration with investigators would make this effort even more valuable. So, right after the implementation of CRN3 the IAI Directorate held the first meetings of CRN3 PIs and members of the SAC. An extension from NSF for the CRN2 grant was obtained to facilitate the participation of some of the CRN2 researchers in these meetings, so to achieve a generational development between those groups. As a result, projects on nutrient cycling, ecosystem services and remote sensing are now collaborating.

Four CRN3 projects share project sites and will develop joint initiatives. So, even though they are working on different topics, the sharing of sites will provide improved insights into the global change phenomena and ecologies of those sites. The two health-related projects are sharing protocols in social science studies, health surveys and sites in Ecuador. A terrestrial and a marine project of the CRN3 on ecosystems and ecosystem functional sites will share protocols. Collaboration between the networks will provide additional insights of importance to the region.

Two other CRNs will collaborate on simulations and training. One will focus on the physical oceanography of the southern oceans as well as on the impact of nutrient cycling on fisheries and social-economic impacts. The second one is based around the Atlantic, principally looking at algal production and their role in fisheries and fish production. This project is still being negotiated because the social science dimension is relatively weak. This will be done with the help of INPE scientists.

Scientists are convinced to take the synthesis and cross-project linkages into their own hands. This will make the exercise much more stable and will span across the entire spectrum of IAI networks. This is a very major advance in the IAI.

#### Stakeholder involvement

The effects of global environmental change are felt more severely in developing countries, and the capacity to adapt depends on the state of development. Therefore it has become increasingly important to involve different stakeholders in the IAI science programs as well as the social sciences

with their scientific methods to deal with stakeholder involvement. All projects are involving stakeholders, including policy and decision makers, who have generated new data, and provide the opportunity for using the scientific products of the CRN and other programs. Examples of some of the uses: impact on the water management that is being implemented in the Andean region of Chile and Argentina. The IAI has fostered collaboration between Chile, Mexico and the US, as concerns knowledge on the sustainability of groundwater use. Chile as new user of groundwater is collaborating directly with regional and central Mexican governments on water management.

Despite the obstacles of breaking new ground, one CRN2 project has achieved dialogue among scientists and producers. The project was looking at the effects of crop production on groundwater levels, which affect a large part of the Argentinean plains, Paraguay, the lowlands of Bolivia, and even Brazil, where the effect is smaller because of the geology and soils. The exchange of knowledge between producers and scientists has become critical in the project. Producers themselves were monitoring environmental conditions on their fields across wide areas, thus producing observational data. That CRN2 team has not submitted a proposal to the CRN3 call because their research is being funded by those stakeholders. This is one of the best outcomes that the IAI has received from any of the projects. Now the IAI needs to learn from their experience. This kind of integration is critical for the future of the program and to see how we develop the stakeholder involvement and the policy importance.

Some of the rural development that we see in the Americas is related to the need for production of biofuels, but we lack knowledge on some of the carbon budgets, and particularly on the ecosystem function aspects that are affected when implementing new agriculture areas. An integrated social-environmental approach has been proposed and negotiations are under way with a CRN3 project. But because the natural sciences and the social sciences use different methodologies, it is very difficult to present data in a way that these disciplines can compare and combine their outputs towards common conclusions.

The IAI projects are at the very frontier of developing new scientific knowledge, with new ways of doing science. And global change science is critical for moving this forward because it is the first time that an integrated science approach is driven by societal concern about the global and regional environment.

#### Links between risk, vulnerability and adaptation

To integrate environmental risk (catastrophes, and long-term degradation of ecosystems) with the risk associated with the development of new economies and societies, we need a new level of collaboration between the social and the natural sciences. After evaluating the CRN3 proposals, the SAC noted that we are not getting the response we need to deal with that level of collaboration and integration. A second call was launch for ecosystem service projects, which resulted in two projects being partially approved which are now under negotiation.

#### Interdisciplinarity, outreach and dialogue

To maintain IAI's scientific excellence we need a new concept of interdisciplinarity that will bring disciplinary teams together, integrating and communicating the science to the policy sector. Soft skills, such as mutual respect and partnerships are a basis for interdisciplinarity. A recent training institute showed the need for training in writing interdisciplinary proposals. Participants at the training event were social and natural scientists as well as managers and decision makers. They were working in a cross disciplinary way.

Another conclusion from that activity, which provides a completely new perspective to the IAI, was that we need to digest our science before we present it to decision makers. Scientists are used to debating science amongst them, but when this debate hits the public or the decision makers, they see a political conflict and will take one side or the other. The critical point is a consensus that allows us to open our science to a dialogue with stakeholders and decision makers and allow decision makers and scientists to explore the field of uncertainties, which has different meanings for both groups. These concepts need to be brought together if an institution like the IAI is to be successful in the policy arena.

We need to target social scientists from different disciplines around the continent. Social sciences are critical in examining the process by which our natural sciences results are being applied in policy. That

translation process itself has to be part of our studies, because we need to improve it. One of the biggest obstacles is that many natural scientists think they know the social sciences.

#### User-oriented research and institutional capacity building

The Chilean and Peruvian meteorological services have now improved their modeling capacity: weather model outputs are fed into chemical weather forecast, which in turn are an input to dose response models and public health evaluations. This didn't exist six years ago, when the CRN2 started. In addition, teams from Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, Lima, Santiago looked at how more effectively, efficiently and economically use monitoring equipment. One of the theses produced showed that sulfur dioxide which has a major health impact could be monitored using standard installed ozone equipment which is cheaper than the original sulfur analysis. All this gives the IAI an outreach and a visibility that is important to then discuss some more fundamental concepts.

An institutional analysis revealed that the scientists working in public institutions are crucial because they understand the science and are linked to the policy sector. The IAI needs to engage them increasingly in its programs.

Another relevant conclusion was that much of the monitoring and much of the data synthesis is driven by the international convention and is looking at greenhouse gases. That takes resources away from the monitoring of health relevant contamination. A rebalance is needed between these two sectors, particularly since it is becoming evident that even without extreme contaminations there are health problems that are not being registered.

The IAI is trying to instill solution oriented interdisciplinary research in the CRN3.

#### *9.2. Outreach and visibility beyond the continent*

The IAI is an official observer at the UNFCCC and also participates in the Biodiversity Convention. The IAI promotes presentations by its scientists on scientific results that are of interest to the convention. This was done in Cancun, Durban, Bonn and at the CBD in India. The IAI was invited by ICSU to collaborate on some of the new initiatives on sustainable development goals. The linkage between our scientists on the ground to these international programs is going to be extremely important.

The discussions with Future Earth, ICSU and the international programs have become very important in terms of integrating and communicating the science to the policy sector. We need the international science community, the impulses and the funding to break new ground. That's where we are embarking as part of the mandate of the strategic plan for the near future.

It is important that besides being the ambassadors of countries to the IAI, IAI country representatives be also ambassadors of the IAI to the countries, and develop participation and integration through nominations to the SAC, propagating networking in the countries. We realize IAI activities and presence need enhancement in the Caribbean and Central America.

There are several ways in which countries can help. For example, the CRN2 which is now closed, was an investment of 11 million dollars by NSF to the IAI. Projects were able to raise funds from agencies in their countries that resulted in funding of 30 million dollars. Although excellent news, this doesn't show the IAI as being the crucial link in that process. The agreement with CONICET (Argentina) improves this situation. IAI scientists can submit proposals to expand their CRN projects. Approved proposals will receive funding through the IAI. This gives the IAI the opportunity to monitor and evaluate the science, and to expand the program with the funding of IAI member countries. A similar agreement has been discussed with the State of Sao Paulo, and Ecuador has voiced interest. The third way of helping out is providing support in the area of capacity building and training institutes.

*Uruguay:* To use resources in a more efficient way, we can turn to the organizations that already have identified social science researchers. As Director of Science and Technology in Uruguay I can make our contact list available. This can start immediately, at next week's meeting of Science Ministers with ECLAC.

*Executive Director:* Jorge Grandi from UNESCO has also offered his help and will also be at the ECLAC meeting next week. This will be an excellent opportunity to mesh interests.

*USA:* Another option might be what was implemented for the International Polar Year and the Belmont Forum: an online registration for scientists who were interested in the activities.

### 9.3. Capacity building

The Assistant Director for Capacity Building gave a presentation on the capacity building program, which aims at augmenting and strengthening the scientific capacities and human resources to conduct global change research in the Americas, and to provide useful information to policy and decision makers. The IAI is in the forefront of designing, testing methods and establishing mechanisms and processes for integrated research that goes across scientific fields, nations and sectors. Capacity building in the IAI is a combination of activities that promote the understanding, reflection, dialogue, and respect among all those who are involved (natural and social scientists, stakeholders, and decision-makers). Collaboration and engagement facilitate the co-design of effective interdisciplinary research that is useful to society and responds to complex global change problems within local and regional socio-economic development contexts.

The training usually generates additional products such as scientific or policy publications, opportunities for internship programs, development of new collaborative networks engaging small countries (through seed grants). Capacity building also develops synergies with the IAI science programs and addresses other institutional needs (e.g., developing financial and programmatic partnerships, leveraging additional resources and promoting stronger links with member countries).

#### Activities

The Climate Change Unit in Uruguay asked the assistance of the IAI to develop a training activity on the use of the index of usefulness of practice for adaptation (IUPA). The IUPA was developed by a seed grant in 2008, and it has been used as indicator in some case studies in Mexico, Colombia and Chile. The government of Uruguay is evaluating the possibility of using this index to assess the effectiveness of adaptation practices in various sectors.

As to the issue of cities and climate change, IAI and ECLAC have joined forces in publishing a guide to policy for decision makers. This is a direct result of the MoU that was signed in 2011. Taking the opportunity to link capacity building to science, policy and outreach, the IAI offered a conference on urban responses to climate change at Argentina's National Congress, which increased the IAI visibility to the policy-making community.

CAZALAC contacted the IAI to replicate the training institute model for the arid Americas. Last year we developed a joint activity on adaptive management of water resources under climate change in vulnerable river basins, through a co-funding agreement between the IAI, CAZALAC, and UNESCO-IHP. The expertise was provided by a CRN2 project and Aquasec. As a result of this training institute, the Joint Research Center of the European Commission invited the IAI to join the monitoring committee of the RALCEA project. Besides evaluating the work of RALCEA, the committee will help in the planning of activities in science, capacity building and policy dealing with water in the arid Americas.

Two seed grants in health are led and run by professionals from ministries of health and meteorological services from MERCOSUR countries. Those professionals are actually providing guidance to the health agenda of those countries, and the Intergovernmental Commission on Health of MERCOSUR. The IAI hopes that the networks established will develop further to help the MERCOSUR strategy action to protect human health under climate change. Five ministries of health, meteorological services and the PAHO, funded their professionals to attend the IAI training. This is a signal that the IAI training activities are worth funding and paying for. This has happened in other training institutes as well and has helped to leverage funds from other agencies. The seed grant program was replicated by the PAHO in a similar training that they held in Ecuador last year on health and climate issues in the Andes.

Capacity building is also making the IAI more visible with the NGO community interested in ecosystems and ecosystem services. BirdLife International and the IUCN have invited the IAI to develop a climate change assessment chapter as part of an ecosystem profile for the tropical Andes hotspot. This profile was solicited by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, which is composed of several donor agencies including the World Bank, GEF, Mac Arthur Foundation, and the Japanese Government. This profile will help develop the funding program for the next five years, aimed at saving biodiversity hotspots in the Andes. There will probably be an opportunity for the IAI to position itself for future work in the tropical Andes.

With the funding of the MacArthur Foundation the IAI developed an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change on Andean biodiversity, and then published a book with the results of the assessment. The book helped to increase the visibility of the IAI with organizations and communities in the Andes.

A workshop was held in Mendoza in May aimed at documenting the process of jointly framing interdisciplinary research to address relevant socio-environmental global change problems. The process relied on a combination of activities, like lectures and science-policy panels sharing experiences in designing, developing and thinking of interdisciplinary projects that were driven either by scientific motivations or by policy interest on specific problems. The task of the working groups was to provide input for an integrated research guide that the IAI would like to start developing. During the field trip participants could observe the local biophysical aspects and understand the social-economic reality of the region surrounding Mendoza. Participants had to relate that information with press releases that were circulated and analyze how journalists approach and write about the local problems dealing with water and the signs that show the political motivation. They also analyzed interdisciplinary case studies that were presented by IAI project PIs, identifying obstacles and opportunities for collaboration. Social events were held in order to build the soft skills, such as trust, respect, and opportunities for professional networking.

Two colloquia on knowledge integration at the science-policy interface were held in Ecuador and Dominican Republic. The IAI worked closely with the country representatives following the recommendation of the CoP of increasing the IAI presence in the Caribbean and Central America. The working groups at the colloquia had to develop interdisciplinary result oriented project proposals to address a local or regional policy problem. The challenge was how to focus on a specific problem, with limited funds and time for the research and see how to engage stakeholders. Participants recognized they were not able to write truly interdisciplinary proposals. The colloquia program included a combination of activities: lectures (concepts and methods), field-trips, panels with scientists and ministers discussing the barriers and opportunities for the science-policy engagement, hands-on exercises to explore the use of the scientific information for policy making in various sectors like health, agriculture or water resources. One of the participants (from Embrapa, Brazil) was interested in replicating the colloquium model in her institution. As a result of the colloquia, two seed grants were awarded. The next event will be in Guatemala.

*Dominican Republic* congratulated the IAI for the high level of the facilitators who were involved in the colloquium. Another interesting fact is that these colloquia involve local scientists and decision makers. This capacity building program should continue to grow and expand, so that it can reach member countries more often.

#### *9.4. Annual program for fiscal year 2013-2014*

##### **Institutional**

During 2013-14, operations and staff will move to Montevideo, and the Directorate office in Buenos Aires will be made operational in both administrative and strategic terms. It is expected that the office in São José dos Campos will also be staffed and made operational. After the dismissal of key administrative staff by Brazil in October 2012, a transition of core functions had to be initiated and continue once the administrative headquarters move. Despite these dismissals, there have been no disruptions in operations, and the implementation of new structures with new support staff is expected to maintain and improve operations.

The resignation of the IT manager in April 2013 has further complicated the web presence of the IAI, but also created the opportunity to restructure operations to achieve greater reliability and security. A new server is being configured in Buenos Aires, and will be mirrored in Montevideo. Webpage, publications, Twikis and data systems will be renovated during 2013-14 in collaboration with all staff to optimize the utility of information technology throughout the IAI.

A new Assistant Director for Science Programs will take her post in June 2013, and will contribute towards optimizing the research monitoring and guidance, as well as initiate collaborations with the two new directorate offices in Brazil and Argentina.

### **Research**

During 2013-14, additional CRN3 projects will be implemented. The task will be to better integrate natural and human sciences and improve cross-disciplinary work plans. Start-up meetings between investigators, directorate and Scientific Advisory Committee have highlighted the need for further administrative and scientific guidance in the CRN program towards the IAI mandate of fostering an integrated understanding of the environmental, economic and social effects of Global Change. The Directorate and a repleted SAC are expected to play major roles in this.

Having extended the CRN2 program to permit interactions between CRN2 and the starting CRN3, final reporting for CRN2 will now be done in July and August 2013.

The Directorate-led MacArthur Foundation funded project on impacts of climate change on biodiversity in the tropical Andes is continuing throughout the year.

Collaboration and co-funding agreements with CONICET of Argentina and FAPESP of São Paulo State will provide opportunities to add activities to the CRN3. The Directorate and SAC will collaborate in the selection of such proposals during 2013.

### **Capacity Building**

Two training events are being prepared for the period July 2013-June 2014: on Adaptive Water-Energy Management in the Arid Americas (24 June – 3 July, 2013, La Serena, Chile), and on Modeling Tools for the study of Complex Human/Natural Systems (tentatively scheduled for early 2014 in Antigua, Guatemala).

In the training seed grant program, the Directorate will assess results of the 2012-2013 grants; and select, support and oversee the seed grants for 2013-2014.

Linked to the CRN3 program, the Directorate will implement a capacity development program to co-design effective interdisciplinary research addressing complex global change problems. The goal is a true articulation of disciplines by interdisciplinary research teams towards science to support decision making.

The IAI-ECLAC joint publication “Urban Responses to Climate Change in Latin America” is being edited and will be available in the second half of 2013. Arising from this, the directorate will develop policy briefs from the findings and recommendations of the book.

A scientist from Venezuela is being supported under the current IAI-INPE/CPTEC Research Internship program for the period March-September 2013. The IAI will plan the program’s future development as the activities of the Science Development Directorate in Brazil begin.

The MacArthur Foundation-funded project “Climate-related vulnerability and risk assessments and improved decision making processes for conservation and land use planning in two Andean biodiversity hotspots” will finish its research activities in December 2013. The Directorate will work with the foundation and our Andean collaborators on training and dissemination meetings during the first semester of 2014.

The CoP approved the Annual Plan for FY 2013-2014.
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(Action 5, day 2)

### 9.5. Core budget & country contribution for fiscal year 2013-2014

The proposed budget for fiscal year 2013-2014 maintains the same level as the previous year. Additional costs associated with the new directorate structure are offset by anticipated savings in post adjustments for cost of living and for local payments in Uruguayan Peso rather than Brazilian Real. This budget level allows IAI to continue with an improved level of activities and services and compensation for additional liabilities that have not been included in the budget in the past.

The budget estimates the full cost for the following fiscal year, with 3 months of operations in Brazil and 9 months of operations in Uruguay; these values are subject to change based on the actual date of the move. The move of the staff is not expected to generate additional costs for the Institute, as those expenses will be offset by the sale of the IAI car (valued at US\$45,000). The IAI will not maintain a car in Montevideo.

The IT manager's position is vacant since April 2013 and the emergency that that generated also generated some positive solutions. The person will not be replaced. The commercial server will cost less than 20% that what the IAI would have spent in salaries.

Table I: Budget Comparison 2012/2013 - 2013/2014  
Summary by major category (amounts in US\$)

Category	Fiscal Year 2013-2014	Fiscal Year 2012-2013	Difference
Salaries & Benefits	927,599	960,521	(32,922)
Travel	99,280	83,180	16,100
Equipment	10,700	10,700	-
Operational Costs	166,135	174,135	(8,000)
Dissemination & Outreach	39,000	49,000	(10,000)
Director's Fund	54,000	54,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,296,714</b>	<b>1,331,536</b>	<b>(34,822)</b>

The Directorate expects to close the year with 5% less expenses than budgeted.

Member country contributions collected this year represent 94% of expected contributions, which includes the effect of Mexico having paid three due contributions and Paraguay, all their dues. Venezuela only pays 20% of their contributions. This is not reflected here. Pending contributions amount to 1.34 million dollars, the IAI knows that it will never receive great part of this.

For fiscal year 2013-2014, the IAI Directorate is proposing to maintain the level of contributions.

Country	% (*)	Contribution
Argentina	5.01	63,000
Bolivia	0.07	5,000
Brazil	8.73	110,000
Canada	12.63	159,000
Chile	0.55	7,000
Colombia	0.96	12,000
Costa Rica	0.13	5,000
Cuba	-	5,000
Dominican Republic	0.18	5,000
Ecuador	0.18	5,000
Guatemala	0.13	5,000
Jamaica	0.18	5,000
Mexico	6.21	77,000
Panama	0.13	5,000

Paraguay	0.20	5,000
Peru	0.42	5,000
United States	60.75	762,000
Uruguay	0.27	5,000
Venezuela	3.27	41,000
<b>FUND TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,286,000</b>

(\*) This percentage represents the participation of each member country in the distribution of the operational costs of the Directorate according to the OAS Table of Contributions for 2001. The 26th EC requested contributions in multiples of US\$1,000 implemented in 2007.

With the current forecast for contributions, IAI expects to fund 100% of the 2013/2014 budget, either by current year contributions or payments to previous year's contributions; however we will continue to pursue the maximization of these funds and to get all member countries to participate in and contribute to the IAI's activities.

Category	Fiscal Year 2013 - 2014	Fiscal Year 2014 - 2015	Fiscal Year 2015 - 2016
	Amounts in US\$		
Salaries & benefits	927,599	936,034	967,797
Travel	99,280	104,542	110,086
Equipment	10,700	15,000	15,000
Operational costs	166,135	214,904	225,494
Dissemination & outreach	39,000	40,000	40,000
Director's Fund	54,000	60,000	60,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,296,714</b>	<b>1,370,480</b>	<b>1,418,377</b>

Note: The budgets for 14/15 and 15/16 are for reference and planning purposes, and each year a three-year budget will be presented, however approval for each one is made yearly.

There has been a delay in the Auditor's Report, which will be made available to the EC and the CoP as soon as the company submits it.

*Argentina:* Although the three directorate offices are not operational yet, the budget projections show relative cost neutrality for the implementation, as required in the document establishing the tripartite structure. The next CoP will need to be informed whether cost neutrality persists.

*Executive Director:* Since October, the IAI is incurring substantial additional cost, because Brazilian staff has been laid off by Brazil (which is not honoring the existing host country agreement) and the contracts were not renewed. In terms of the running costs there will be some additional costs involved with the new offices but additional travel is already included in the budget. A very major difference –as stated in the host country agreement with Uruguay- will be the fact that no income tax will be paid on salaries paid by the IAI. That income tax including social security services in Brazil is roughly USD 200,000. Since the IAI will be paying social contribution, the saving will be about half of that. The agreement with Uruguay also specifies that two staff members will be paid by Uruguay. After the move, the administrative functioning of the IAI will be simplified and this will also contribute to cost neutrality.

*Uruguay:* Some expenses that are not included in the operational costs will be covered by the three host countries which will also contribute to cost neutrality.

The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for fiscal year 2013-2014.

(Action 2, day 2)

The CoP approved the (unchanged) level of Country Contributions for fiscal year 2013-2014.

(Action 3, day 2)

The CoP accepted the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.

## 10. Report of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

The SAC Chair informed that members of the SAC serving since June 2012 were Frank Müller Karger (Chair), Claudia Natenzon, José Marengo, Ramón Pichs Madruga, Walter Baethgen, Carolina Vera, Hal Mooney and Rodolfo Dirzo.

During the past year the SAC has been busy with the review and implementation of the CRN3 program. Since the portfolio of projects approved by the CoP in 2012 was weak in the human dimensions, the CRN competition was reopened for a second round. Two of the 27 proposals received were selected, and they are being reviewed and negotiated by the IAI Directorate for final implementation. The CRN 3 is now composed of ten projects. As part of these processes the SAC developed a set of lessons learnt on international peer-review process of proposals, avoiding any kind of conflicts of interests.

The IAI Directorate and the SAC have developed substantive agreements for co-funding for IAI projects with CONICET (Argentina) and FAPESP (Brazil). Hopefully, other IAI member countries will follow this example and will participate as well.

The SAC needs to work with its complete membership of ten. New members should be people that have published extensively on the natural and social sciences of the region in peer-reviewed journals; have ample experience in international collaboration. They should be able to provide unbiased scientific advice to the CoP and the IAI Directorate, to help further develop and implement the IAI Strategic Plan and work with the scientific teams engaged in the CRN program and other science and capacity building efforts and develop linkages between science and policy in the region. These are very important criteria when appointing people to the SAC.

As of June 2013, a total of six vacancies will be open in the SAC as four additional SAC members will have their terms expire. The SAC requests that the CoP elects and appoints six highly qualified scientists to fill these vacancies. The SAC suggests that some of these vacancies be exceptionally filled with outgoing members so that the Committee can conduct its work.

The SAC has used the CRN process to help implementing the IAI Strategic Plan. Through the CRN3 teams and the IAI Training Institutes we have started to refocus the science into joint natural and social sciences efforts. The SAC is preparing an analysis of the gaps that remain in currently funded projects. Hopefully the SAC will work with the CoP and the Directorate to fill some of these gaps over the next year. One of these ways is, as discussed with the Directorate, to develop a strategy to use Future Earth as an organizing theme for the IAI. In many ways this is already being done.

The SAC is an advisory body to the CoP, and will participate in the establishment of the Science Development Directorate in Brazil and will interact actively with the other Directorates.

*Brazil* looks forward to the collaboration between the SAC and the Science Development Directorate.

## 11. Report of the Committee for the recommendation of SAC candidates

Members of the Committee established at EC-35 were Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Uruguay, the US and the SAC Chair. The Committee analyzed the CVs of the candidates that had been nominated by the parties (8 nominations) and the associates (4 nominations) to fill six vacancies.

Susana Adamo was the strongest of the candidates nominated by the Associates, with great background in demography, population studies, economics and the social science area, which is not currently represented on the SAC.

From nominations by the Parties, Michelle Grunauer Andrade from Ecuador has a background in health & environment. This is a key area that the current SAC is lacking. Werner Wilbert from Venezuela has a health background and extensive background working with native populations, an area of expertise that has not been represented on the SAC so far. Claudia Natenzon, social geographer from Argentina, is currently serving on the SAC but is eligible for another 3-year term. The other recommended candidate is Paulo Hilario Nascimento Saldiva from Brazil who also has a health background.

To ensure the continuity of SAC activities, the committee recommends that two SAC members (Carolina Vera and Hal Mooney) who have served two terms already, be reappointed for a limited term (up to two years). This is an exceptional recommendation that stems from the fact that in two years (6 members this year and 4 the next one) the entire SAC but one member will be renewed. This would lead to the loss of the memory of the committee. Reelecting Claudia Natenzon for a second term also contributes to the continuity and stability of the Committee.

*Canada, Colombia and Argentina* requested that the decision of reappointing SAC members who have already served two terms be highlighted in the minutes as an exceptional decision by the CoP.

*Argentina*: There will be four vacancies on the SAC next year, and that will be an excellent opportunity to further complement and balance the composition of the committee. However, three of those vacancies are positions to be filled with nominations by the SAC itself.

*Executive Director*: As per the IAI agreement, the number of candidates should be up to twice the number of vacancies. This limit has never been reached. Parties are requested to identify possible candidates for the SAC well in advance. Candidates do not need to come from the country that nominates them.

The CoP decided that new SAC members would be elected by secret ballot as stated in the CoP rules and that the appointment renewals needed for SAC continuity i.e., the position of Claudia Natenzon (appointment for a second term) and Carolina Vera and Hal Mooney (extraordinary 2-year extension of second term) would be decided by acclamation.

## **12. Initiatives with international organizations and funding agencies**

### *12.1. Future Earth*

Reynaldo Victoria, from FAPESP, presented on Future Earth and the Belmont Forum. Institutions behind the initiative are ICSU, ISSC, Belmont Forum, UNESCO, UNU, and UNEP. WMO is an observer. The Belmont Forum was started by NSF and NERC in 2009. Current members are Australia, Austria, Brazil (through FAPESP), Canada, China, European Commission, France, Germany, India, Japan, Norway, South Africa, UK, USA, ICSU and ISSC. Since much of the funds allocated to global programs were spent on personnel, the Belmont Forum came up with an innovative way of funding global environmental research, and created the CRAs (similar to IAI's CRNs). The Belmont Forum is open to include other funding agencies that will provide funding or ideas for the CRAs.

As from 2009, the Belmont Forum was developed in what was called the great challenge to foster international collaboration among global environmental change programs. At the same time, ICSU was defining the grand visioning process. These processes were completely parallel, and the merging of them is the beginning of the concept of Future Earth. A transition team was asked to come up with a 10-year program that would drive and foster international collaboration. While the transition team and Future Earth were structuring themselves, the Belmont Forum was active through the CRAs. The International Opportunities Fund is the instrument by which the Belmont Forum supports Future Earth. Themes for the first call in 2012 were freshwater security and coastal vulnerability. 12 proposals were selected for funding out of 150.

The themes for 2013 are food security and land use change. This call is led by FAPESP. The process and the system are common, but funding is local, i.e., no transboundary funding. The other call is led by NSF and is on infrastructure and data management. Themes for 2014 are climate services and how the Belmont Forum can contribute to get the science under the IPBES.

*USA:* the Belmont Forum found a fairly simple mechanism to mobilize funds and in-kind resources from many countries, with no need of signing intergovernmental agreements. The IAI and its member countries would greatly benefit if a group were established that utilizes the Belmont mechanism for the Americas. This would provide a collective view to see how to leverage our domestic programs, by linking domestic researchers. This avoids investing new money in ongoing or new initiatives. The IAI can provide its experience with the CRN3. A more robust program than the CRN could be built. This is about sharing resources, not only money.

*Executive Director:* The agreement with CONICET is an example of how to kick-start this. Many countries present at the CoP have bilateral agreements between research funding agencies. It is important that these agencies start networking so that IAI international activities become less dependent on NSF than currently. Many of the national agencies operate on strict rules regarding transboundary funding. This model allows international activities to be funded locally.

The CoP approved the participation of the SAC and the IAI Directorate in the Future Earth initiative.  
(Action 13, day 2)

### 12.2. ICSU-ROLAC and UNESCO

The CoP approved the initiative of the IAI Directorate to work towards an agreement for a consortium between UNESCO, ICSU-ROLAC and the IAI.  
(Action 14, day 2)

### 12.3. CONICET (Argentina)

Viviana Alvarez, CONICET's Coordinator for International Cooperation, gave a presentation about the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research of Argentina. CONICET depends of the Ministry of Science and Technology, as well as the National Agency for Promoting Science and Technology (ANPCyT). Besides being a funding agency CONICET is a research agency, with own institutes and researchers (13 science and technology centers, with 187 institutes). Most of those institutes are connected to universities, cover all scientific disciplines and are spread throughout the country. Currently, 7,400 researchers and 9,000 grant holders are involved with CONICET.

The agreement between CONICET and the IAI will make institutional collaboration possible. Seven ongoing IAI projects involve Argentine researchers. The new agreement aims at implementing and funding projects by providing additional funding to existing projects. For each project led by a PI from CONICET, CONICET will provide USD 10,000 annually. For CO-PIs, the amount is USD 5,000/year. These funds will add to the funding of the CRN projects.

After the presentation Viviana Alvarez and the IAI Executive Director signed the MoU.

The CoP endorsed the Agreement signed between the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICET) of Argentina and the IAI.  
(Action 16, day 2)

## 13. Report of the committee for the implementation of the IAI Tripartite Governance Structure

The Chair of the Committee reported that members of the committee were USA, Ecuador, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. The Committee was established at CoP 20 to oversee the implementation of the tripartite agreement between the IAI and the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. The committee was specifically asked to look at the host country agreements, seeking legal advice from various countries and make recommendations to each of the host countries. On October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012 the agreement with Argentina was signed. Argentina has identified the Science-Policy Liaison Director. The Assistant Director, Nicolas Lucas, has started his activities. The agreement with Uruguay was signed on November 13<sup>th</sup> and is awaiting ratification in Parliament. Facilities at LATU are being set. The Committee has also provided feedback to Brazil. The

implementation of the Science Development Directorate is delayed. Other tasks of the Committee are to look into the processes used to nominate, select and appoint the directors of the new offices, to review and approve the job descriptions, to review any legal agreements prepared by the host countries and the Executive Director of the IAI, to make recommendations to the CoP on the implementation of the tripartite structure and its effects on the science and the organization itself and to review reports of the financial and administrative status to verify cost neutrality of the tripartite structure.

The development of indicators to evaluate the success of the tripartite structure against the vision and goals set in the IAI strategic plan is still pending. The Committee will have to continue working during the next year.

*Assistant Director for Science-Policy Liaison:* Besides working on the formal aspects of the implementation and establishment of this Office, the workplan for the Directorate was drafted and is awaiting approval by this CoP. Liaison and positioning activities were carried out based on opportunities, e.g., the Conference on climate change and cities that was held in the Argentine Congress. Contacts were established with decision makers in Argentina and in the countries where the IAI held capacity building activities. A proactive initiative has been including the policy variable in IAI training institutes. Advice was provided to researchers in drafting their project workplans, particularly the SGP, to improve their policy liaison strategies. Contacts have also been established with CRN3 projects. The involvement of decision makers in IAI research projects is usually passive (they are considered as providers of information, study objects, or passive recipients of research results). Good practices in science-policy liaison indicate that stakeholders need to be engaged from the design stage of the projects. The idea is to start a more systematic work as from this CoP, once the workplan for the Directorate is approved.

*Brazil:* The implementation of the office is a bit out of schedule. One of the reasons for the delay is that the person who had worked in the drafting of the tripartite agreement retired from the Ministry of Science. Several meetings were held with Carlos Nobre, the Secretary for Development Research Policies and Programs. In addition, the official letter from the committee for the implementation of the tripartite structure was received in May 2013. This official communication was necessary to start conversations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All the issues raised in that letter have been reviewed and the Minister of Science and Technology has already sent the replies, but reply from the Foreign Affairs Ministry is still pending. Brazil cannot launch a call to cover the position of a Director for Science Development, because the country is still hosting the IAI Directorate. Brazil is willing to have the new Directorate in place as soon as possible.

*Executive Director:* The draft agreement that Brazil has prepared looks very promising.

*Uruguay:* The host country agreement has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies and is awaiting approval by the Senate. An agreement was also signed between the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and the Environment (MVOTMA) and LATU regarding the facilities assigned to the IAI Directorate. Different regional and local organizations that are based in Uruguay have already expressed their interest in establishing contacts with the IAI among them is the South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability (SARAS). SARAS is an interdisciplinary research institute designed to catalyze high impact science that serves to enhance the region's long-term resilience and sustainable development. A Training Center was created through an agreement between UNESCO and AVINA Foundation: the Regional Center for Climate Change and Decision Making. In the framework of UNESCO's International Hydrological Program a Regional Center for Groundwater will be established in Uruguay.

### 13.1. Terms of reference and membership of the Implementation Committee

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

(Action 6, day 2)

### 13.2. Workplan and strategy for the Science-Policy Liaison Directorate

The approved document can be found in Annex III in these minutes.

The CoP approved the workplan and strategy for the Science-Policy Liaison Directorate.

(Action 15, day 2)

### 14. Establishment of the Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison

The CoP decided to establish an Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison. The Committee's composition, terms of reference and appointment term will comply with the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties. The SAC Chair expressed the willingness of the SAC to participate in the drafting of the terms of reference for the new committee. The committee may work as the SAC, which very effectively interacts once monthly through telephone or skype conferences. There should be one or two yearly face-to-face meetings of the committee. That extra cost could be born under the current budget.

*Argentina:* Perhaps a selection process will have to be put in place.

*USA:* The terms of reference should be set up and the candidates identified, so the election of members can be held at the next CoP.

*Executive Director:* We have to carefully analyze what representation there might be from the private, policy, political-science sectors and NGOs.

The CoP approved the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison. The committee will provide advice to the CoP and the IAI Directorates on how to use and design science for policy and decision-making.

(Action 7, day 2)

The CoP charged the EC and the Directorate with the drafting of the terms of reference for the Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison (which will begin its work as from the next CoP) as well as the preparation of a list of possible candidates to be considered by the next CoP. The SAC will be part of the process.

(Action 8, day 2)

### 15. Approval of the Action List of day 1

The CoP approved the action list of day 1 with some modifications already included.

(Action 1, day 2)

### 16. Report of the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures (SCRP)

#### 16.1. Changes to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties

The CoP discussed the amendments proposed by the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures in the wording that was accepted by the Executive Council at its 35<sup>th</sup> meeting. The parts of the rules that were observed are underlined in the text that was discussed by the Conference.

#### Rule 3 (CoP rules)

The Conference of the Parties shall be open to all Parties to the Agreement. Upon invitation to a Conference of Parties, a Party that has not designated a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representatives shall accredit through its competent diplomatic authority, prior to that Conference of Parties, a Representative (and if so desired an Alternate Representative) to the Conference. Such accreditation shall be valid also for the Executive Council Meeting immediately following that

Conference of Parties. Beyond this first Executive Council Meeting, any Party elected to the Executive Council shall designate a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representative, by name or post, who will represent the Party on the Executive Council and during the intersessional period between Conferences for the two-year tenure on the Executive Council.

#### Artículo 3 (Reglamento de la CoP)

La Conferencia de las Partes estará abierta a todas las Partes del Acuerdo. Invitada a una Conferencia de las Partes, y antes de la misma, la Parte que no hubiera designado Representantes Permanente y/o Suplentes deberá acreditar a través de la autoridad diplomática pertinente a un Representante (y si lo deseara, a un Representante Alterno) para dicha Conferencia. La acreditación tendrá validez para la Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo inmediatamente posterior a la Conferencia de las Partes. Más allá de esa primera Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo, todas las Partes electas para conformar el Consejo Ejecutivo deberán designar a un Representante Permanente y/o a un Suplente del Representante Permanente, por nombre o cargo, que las represente en el Consejo Ejecutivo y en los periodos entre sesiones durante los dos años de permanencia en el Consejo Ejecutivo.

*Uruguay:* The Spanish version should not include the word *deberá*, as no imperatives should be used in reference to sovereign nations. This was corrected in the text during the discussion.

*Chair of the SCRP:* Regarding the use of *must*, *shall* or *may* in this rule. The intention of the rule is to encourage Parties to designate a representative, and not be permissive (as would be if the word *may* were used). Perhaps the wording could be “the Parties *should* or *are encouraged to*”.

*Paraguay:* In Spanish we might use the simple future which is not as imperative.

*Colombia* raised two issues: the wordiness of rule 3 and why aren't countries requested to designate representatives for longer periods?

*Executive Director:* The Conference of the Parties only exists while in session and this is when accreditations are valid. If a Party is elected to the Executive Council, the moment when the CoP closes, that country has no longer a representative. The new wording of this rule makes the accreditation valid for the post-CoP Executive Council, which is the meeting meant to help the IAI Directorate implement the recommendations of the CoP. However, one cannot assume that that accreditation is valid for the entire year, the next CoP or the next EC. Therefore, a mechanism is needed by which a Party reaffirms to the IAI the period for which the accreditation is valid. We do not have accreditation rules for the EC. The person representing a Party at the Conference may not be the representative the Party wants on the EC. This wording aims at filling that gap of definition.

*Colombia* requested that the word *Beyond* in the English version and *Más allá* in the Spanish translation, be replaced with more adequate wording, since the Ministries of Foreign Affairs need a defined period to grant accreditations.

*Argentina:* Rather than extending accreditations, we need that the institution representing the country designate a permanent representative.

*Executive Director:* This would solve the problem. The IAI needs to maintain contacts with representatives of EC countries throughout the year.

*Ecuador:* Why are we discussing the designation of representatives to the EC when this is already addressed under Rule 4 in the Standing Rules of the Executive Council?

*SCRP Chair:* the change was proposed because this rule uses the term “the name of its Permanent Representative”, which is far too weak a designation. In addition, it does not reflect the importance of designations and does not indicate the significance of the individual serving in this capacity over a given period.

*Executive Director:* Moreover, the rule Ecuador is referring to is in the EC rules, and it rather indicates that if the country has a representative, the IAI directorate has to be informed who that representative is, but it says nothing about designation. Because the Executive Council is elected by the CoP, the designation is an issue of the Conference of the Parties, and there is the requirement on the Parties to

designate a representative. The rule also includes a change related with the fact that some countries designate their representatives by name and others by post.

The *SCRIP Chair* also noted that while there is some redundancy and repetition, the Committee felt that in this case repetition helps to clarify the situation.

## 16.2. Changes to the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Council

### Rule 4

Each Party elected to serve on the Executive Council can be represented on the Executive Council either by its Permanent Representative to the IAI; by a Representative diplomatically accredited to the Executive Council; or by a similarly accredited Alternate to such a Representative, as decided by the elected Party. For the Executive Council Meeting immediately following the Conference of the Parties at which a Party was elected to the Executive Council, it may also be represented by its diplomatically accredited Representative to that Conference of the Parties.

This rule was approved by the CoP.

### Rule 53

Decisions of the Executive Council shall normally be made by consensus. In case consensus is not reached, decisions shall be made by a majority vote of the Parties of the Executive Council in attendance. If the Conference of the Parties looks to the Executive Council to conduct an election, that election should be decided only by a majority of the full Executive Council (5 of 9), rather than by a simple majority of the quorum.

*Colombia* does not agree with this change. Elections are an inherent task of the CoP and the representative sees no reason to delegate it to the EC. If this were approved, it should be clearly stated that this is an exceptional decision.

*Executive Director*: As per the Agreement Establishing the IAI (Article VI) the EC performs functions entrusted to it by the CoP in the intersession period of the Conference. Seeing the situation of the SAC last year, the CoP decided that an election should be conducted before the next Conference, which in itself is legally a very difficult situation. Following this decision, the Directorate developed an internet platform for the election, but not enough country representatives registered and the quorum was not achieved, despite the several communications to countries by the Directorate. This led to the vacancy and continuity problem on the SAC.

*Ecuador*: The Agreement Establishing the IAI, Article VII, 4d, states that the SAC may establish scientific panels for particular issues.

*SAC Chair*: The SAC has seriously considered the possibility of consulting external experts if the election of members during this CoP hadn't been successful. External help was sought for the review of CRN3 proposals.

*Uruguay* recommended that the word "normally" ("en general" in the Spanish version) be deleted from rule 53. The rule was modified accordingly.

The CoP approved the following changes to the EC and CoP Rules of Procedure regarding the accreditation of country representatives.

#### Artículo 3 (Reglamento de la CoP)

La Conferencia de las Partes estará abierta a todas las Partes del Acuerdo. Invitada a una Conferencia de las Partes, y antes de la misma, la Parte que no hubiera designado Representantes Permanente y/o Suplentes acreditará a través de la autoridad diplomática pertinente a un Representante (y si lo deseara, a un Representante Alterno) para dicha Conferencia. La acreditación tendrá validez para la Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo inmediatamente posterior a la Conferencia de las Partes. Para las sucesivas Reuniones del Consejo Ejecutivo, todas las Partes electas para conformarlo designarán a un Representante Permanente y/o a un Suplente del Representante Permanente, por nombre o cargo, que las represente en el Consejo Ejecutivo durante la vigencia de su mandato.

**Rule 3 (CoP rules)**

The Conference of the Parties shall be open to all Parties to the Agreement. Upon invitation to a Conference of Parties, a Party that has not designated a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representatives shall accredit through its competent diplomatic authority, prior to that Conference of Parties, a Representative (and if so desired an Alternate Representative) to the Conference. Such accreditation shall be valid also for the Executive Council Meeting immediately following that Conference of Parties. For subsequent Executive Council Meetings, any Party elected to the Executive Council shall designate a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representative, by name or post, who will represent the Party on the Executive Council during the term of its mandate.

**Artículo 4 (Reglamento del CE)**

Las Partes electas para integrar el Consejo Ejecutivo podrán decidir que su Representante Permanente ante el IAI, un Representante diplomáticamente acreditado al Consejo Ejecutivo, o un Suplente del Representante Permanente acreditado del mismo modo sea quien las represente. En la Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo inmediatamente posterior a la Conferencia de las Partes en la que se elige la composición de dicho órgano, las Partes electas podrán ser representadas por los delegados acreditados diplomáticamente ante dicha Conferencia.

**Rule 4 (EC Rules)**

Each Party elected to serve on the Executive Council can be represented on the Executive Council either by its Permanent Representative to the IAI; by a Representative diplomatically accredited to the Executive Council; or by a similarly accredited Alternate to such a Representative, as decided by the elected Party. For the Executive Council Meeting immediately following the Conference of the Parties at which a Party was elected to the Executive Council, it may also be represented by its diplomatically accredited Representative to that Conference of the Parties.

*(Action 9, day 2)*

The CoP did not approve the changes proposed to Rule 53 of the EC Rules of Procedure.

*(Action 10, day 2)***17. Election of SAC Members**

The election of members from Member Country nominations was held in several rounds until the number of candidates needed to fill SAC vacancies received the required number of votes (majority of accredited Parties). The election was held according to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties.

The CoP decided to elect members to the Scientific Advisory Committee in a way that would maintain continuity in the SAC membership and provide a mechanism for a moderate renewal process in the future. This decision responds to the critical situation the SAC is facing as a result of a carry-over of two vacancies from 2012, and the end of the final terms of five members over the next 14 months. The CoP exceptionally re-appointed Carolina Vera and Harold Mooney (nominated by the Parties) for a 2-year period and reelected Claudia Natenzon (nominated by the Parties) for a second term.

*(Action 6, day 1)*

The CoP elected Michelle Grunauer Andrade and Werner Wilbert (nominated by the parties) as members of the Scientific Advisory Committee. Tellers of the election were Brazil and Paraguay.

*(Action 11, day 2)*

The CoP unanimously elected Susana Adamo (nominated by the IAI Associates) as member of the Scientific Advisory Committee. Tellers of the election were Brazil and Paraguay.

*(Action 12, day 2)***18. CoP items for action by EC-36**

The CoP charged the EC and the Directorate with the drafting of the terms of reference for the Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison (which will begin its work as from the next CoP) as well as the preparation of a list of possible candidates to be considered by the next CoP. The SAC will be part of the process. (CoP Action 8, day 2)

The CoP charged the EC with the implementation of Action 8 of the present Action List.

(Action 17, day 2)

### **19. Donor's session**

*Ecuador:* SENESCyT and the Ministry of Technology are analyzing the possibility of an agreement with the IAI to co-fund and co-organize research proposals on climate and global change. The agreement will hopefully help enhance cooperation. It would be good to identify similar possibilities in other countries. Links with member countries are of major importance and this should be included in the strategic plan.

*USA:* The IAI and the countries in the Americas would greatly benefit if we could establish agreements with as many funding agencies in the Americas as possible to augment domestic research.

### **20. Future meetings**

The best date for the meetings next year would be the first week of June, because of the World Football Championship. Ecuador, Mexico and Paraguay offered to ask in their countries.

*Executive Director:* Perhaps somewhere in Central America and the Caribbean, to combine the meetings with a visibility event.

The CoP will wait until October 2013 for invitations from member countries to host the next EC-CoP meetings. In case no offer is tendered, the Directorate will start working with the host country, to have the meetings at the Directorate headquarters as stated in Rule 13, Chapter 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties.

(Action 18, day 2)

### **21. Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned on the afternoon of June 13. Participants thanked the hosts for their hospitality.

## **Annex I – Action List**

### **Twenty-first Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the IAI Montevideo, Uruguay, 12-13 June 2013**

#### **Action List**

##### **Day 1: June 12**

1. The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Twenty First Session: Jorge Rucks from Uruguay as the Chair, María Virgínia Alves from Brazil as the First Vice-Chair, and Eric Gagné from Canada as the Second Vice-Chair.
2. The CoP elected the new members of the Credentials Committee: Brazil, Dominican Republic and the United States. The committee in its composition is appointed for two years and the members are requested to serve in the period between sessions.
3. The CoP approved the agenda of its twenty-first session.
4. The CoP approved the report of its twentieth session.
5. The Credentials Committee informed the CoP that twelve delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the Conference: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States and Uruguay. Required number of accredited Parties to constitute quorum is nine.
6. The CoP decided to elect members to the Scientific Advisory Committee in a way that would maintain continuity in the SAC membership and provide a mechanism for a moderate renewal process in the future. This decision responds to the critical situation the SAC is facing as a result of a carry-over of two vacancies from 2012, and the end of the final terms of five members over the next 14 months. The CoP exceptionally re-appointed Carolina Vera and Harold Mooney (nominated by the Parties) for a 2-year period and reelected Claudia Natenzon (nominated by the Parties) for a second term.

**Twenty-first Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the IAI  
Montevideo, Uruguay, 12-13 June 2013**

**Action List****Day 2: June 13**

1. The CoP approved the action list of day 1 with some modifications already included.
2. The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for fiscal year 2013-2014.
3. The CoP approved the (unchanged) level of country contributions for fiscal year 2013- 2014.
4. The CoP accepted the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.
5. The CoP approved the Annual Plan for fiscal year 2013-2014.
6. The CoP approved the renewal of the term of the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite Structure of the IAI until the next CoP. The committee will maintain its terms of reference and membership: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador (Vice-chair), USA (Chair) and Uruguay. The committee shall be open to all the Parties.
7. The CoP approved the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison. The committee will provide advice to the CoP and the IAI Directorates on how to use and design science for policy and decision-making.
8. The CoP charged the EC and the Directorate with the drafting of the terms of reference for the Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison (which will begin its work as from the next CoP) as well as the preparation of a list of possible candidates to be considered by the next CoP. The SAC will be part of the process.
9. The CoP approved the following changes to the EC and CoP Rules of Procedure regarding the accreditation of country representatives.

**Artículo 3 (Reglamento de la CoP)**

La Conferencia de las Partes estará abierta a todas las Partes del Acuerdo. Invitada a una Conferencia de las Partes, y antes de la misma, la Parte que no hubiera designado Representantes Permanente y/o Suplentes acreditará a través de la autoridad diplomática pertinente a un Representante (y si lo deseara, a un Representante Alternativo) para dicha Conferencia. La acreditación tendrá validez para la Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo inmediatamente posterior a la Conferencia de las Partes. Para las sucesivas Reuniones del Consejo Ejecutivo, todas las Partes electas para conformarlo designarán a un Representante Permanente y/o a un Suplente del Representante Permanente, por nombre o cargo, que las represente en el Consejo Ejecutivo durante la vigencia de su mandato.

**Rule 3 (CoP rules)**

The Conference of the Parties shall be open to all Parties to the Agreement. Upon invitation to a Conference of Parties, a Party that has not designated a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representatives shall accredit through its competent diplomatic authority, prior to that Conference of Parties, a Representative (and if so desired an Alternate Representative) to the Conference. Such accreditation shall be valid also for the Executive Council Meeting immediately following that Conference of Parties. For subsequent Executive Council Meetings, any Party elected to the Executive Council shall designate a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representative, by name or post, who will represent the Party on the Executive Council during the term of its mandate.

**Artículo 4 (Reglamento del CE)**

Las Partes electas para integrar el Consejo Ejecutivo podrán decidir que su Representante Permanente ante el IAI, un Representante diplomáticamente acreditado al Consejo Ejecutivo, o un Suplente del Representante Permanente acreditado del mismo modo sea quien las represente. En la Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo inmediatamente posterior a la Conferencia de las Partes en la que se elige la composición de dicho órgano, las Partes electas podrán ser representadas por los delegados acreditados diplomáticamente ante dicha Conferencia.

#### Rule 4 (EC Rules)

Each Party elected to serve on the Executive Council can be represented on the Executive Council either by its Permanent Representative to the IAI; by a Representative diplomatically accredited to the Executive Council; or by a similarly accredited Alternate to such a Representative, as decided by the elected Party. For the Executive Council Meeting immediately following the Conference of the Parties at which a Party was elected to the Executive Council, it may also be represented by its diplomatically accredited Representative to that Conference of the Parties.

10. The CoP did not approve the changes proposed to Rule 53 of the EC Rules of Procedure.
11. The CoP elected Michelle Grunauer Andrade and Werner Wilbert (nominated by the parties) as members of the Scientific Advisory Committee. Tellers of the election were Brazil and Paraguay.
12. The CoP unanimously elected Susana Adamo (nominated by the IAI Associates) as member of the Scientific Advisory Committee. Tellers of the election were Brazil and Paraguay.
13. The CoP approved the participation of the SAC and the IAI Directorate in the Future Earth initiative.
14. The CoP approved the initiative of the IAI Directorate to work towards an agreement for a consortium between UNESCO, ICSU-ROLAC and the IAI.
15. The CoP approved the workplan and strategy for the Science-Policy Liaison Directorate.
16. The CoP endorsed the Agreement signed between the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICET) of Argentina and the IAI.
17. The CoP charged the EC with the implementation of Action 8 of the present Action List.
18. The CoP will wait until October 2013 for invitations from member countries to host the next EC-CoP meetings. In case no offer is tendered, the Directorate will start working with the host country, to have the meetings at the Directorate headquarters as stated in Rule 13, Chapter 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties.



**Annex II – Resolutions**

**TWENTY-FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP) OF THE IAI  
12-13 June 2013 – Montevideo, Uruguay**

The IAI Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-first meeting held on 12-13 June 2013, in Montevideo, Uruguay, adopted the following resolutions:

**RESOLUTION 1**

The Conference of the Parties approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2013-2014.

**RESOLUTION 2**

The Conference of the Parties approved the level of Country Contributions for FY 2013-2014.

**RESOLUTION 3**

The Conference of the Parties approved the Annual Program for FY 2013-2014.

Chair of the Executive Council

1st Vice-chair of the Executive Council

2nd Vice-chair of the Executive Council

**TWENTY-FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP) OF THE IAI  
12-13 June 2013 – Montevideo, Uruguay**

**RESOLUTION 4**

The Conference of the Parties approved the following wording for Rule 3 of the CoP Rules of Procedure regarding the accreditation of country representatives.

**Rule 3 (CoP rules)**

The Conference of the Parties shall be open to all Parties to the Agreement. Upon invitation to a Conference of Parties, a Party that has not designated a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representatives shall accredit through its competent diplomatic authority, prior to that Conference of Parties, a Representative (and if so desired an Alternate Representative) to the Conference. Such accreditation shall be valid also for the Executive Council Meeting immediately following that Conference of Parties. For subsequent Executive Council Meetings, any Party elected to the Executive Council shall designate a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representative, by name or post, who will represent the Party on the Executive Council and during the appointment term.

**Artículo 3 (Reglamento de la CoP)**

La Conferencia de las Partes estará abierta a todas las Partes del Acuerdo. Invitada a una Conferencia de las Partes, y antes de la misma, la Parte que no hubiera designado Representantes Permanente y/o Suplentes acreditará a través de la autoridad diplomática pertinente a un Representante (y si lo deseara, a un Representante Alterno) para dicha Conferencia. La acreditación tendrá validez para la Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo inmediatamente posterior a la Conferencia de las Partes. Para las sucesivas Reuniones del Consejo Ejecutivo, todas las Partes electas para conformarlo designarán a un Representante Permanente y/o a un Suplente del Representante Permanente, por nombre o cargo, que las represente en el Consejo Ejecutivo por la duración del mandato.

Chair of the Executive Council

1st Vice-chair of the Executive Council

2nd Vice-chair of the Executive Council

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**TWENTY-FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP) OF THE IAI  
12-13 June 2013 – Montevideo, Uruguay**

**RESOLUTION 5**

The Conference of the Parties approved the following wording to Rule 4 of the Executive Council Rules of Procedure regarding the accreditation of country representatives.

Rule 4 (EC Rules)

Each Party elected to serve on the Executive Council can be represented on the Executive Council either by its Permanent Representative to the IAI; by a Representative diplomatically accredited to the Executive Council; or by a similarly accredited Alternate to such a Representative, as decided by the elected Party. For the Executive Council Meeting immediately following the Conference of the Parties at which a Party was elected to the Executive Council, it may also be represented by its diplomatically accredited Representative to that Conference of the Parties.

Artículo 4 (Reglamento del CE)

Las Partes electas para integrar el Consejo Ejecutivo podrán decidir que su Representante Permanente ante el IAI, un Representante diplomáticamente acreditado al Consejo Ejecutivo, o un Suplente del Representante Permanente acreditado del mismo modo sea quien las represente. En la Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo inmediatamente posterior a la Conferencia de las Partes en la que se elige la composición de dicho órgano, las Partes electas podrán ser representadas por los delegados acreditados diplomáticamente ante dicha Conferencia.

**RESOLUTION 6**

The Conference of the Parties established an Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison. The committee will provide advice to the CoP and the IAI Directorates on how to use and design science for policy and decision-making.

Chair of the Executive Council

1st Vice-chair of the Executive Council

2nd Vice-chair of the Executive Council

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## **Annex III –Workplan for the science -policy liaison directorate**

### **1. General approach:**

The science-policy liaison strategy of IAI is guided by the purpose of increasing the relevance, legitimacy and credibility of IAI and its scientific production in the eyes of policy makers.

Within this framework, the plan pursues three general goals

: (a) the institutional goal to establish formal, functional mechanisms to broker and facilitate policy-science integration for IAI;

(b) the communication goal to position global change as a relevant policy issue among institutions that will face the main regional challenges and opportunities of global change, and to consolidate the IAI as leading provider of scientific information; and (c) the substantive goal to spur collective action to address global change through use-oriented research and policy decisions.

### **2. Workplan June '13 – June '15:**

For the next two years, the office shall focus on the following lines of action:

2.1. Establish the baseline: The goal of this activity is to establish a starting point against which the office can be monitored over the years. This baseline will describe the IAI's current standing with relevant policy making communities, the tools for science-policy liaison with which IAI already operates and the fit between IAI-sponsored research and international policy agendas. The baseline report will be produced through: (a) interaction with national focal points to assess IAI's positioning in their respective countries; and (b) the review of documents, in particular the 2005 AAAS report, annual IAI reports, proceedings of IAI and other international organizations' governing bodies, institutional agreements entered and assessment of participation in IAI activities. The report will be submitted to CoP 22, together with a report of progress made during the first year.

2.2. Interaction with IAI CoP and its SAC: IAI's Conference of the Parties must be acknowledged as a primary target audience for the science-policy liaison office. Through it, member countries express their policy interests. Hence, the office shall seek to establish a fluent relationship with the Executive Council and the CoP itself to work on the science-policy interface. This will include strengthening links with focal points to develop national activities (see points 2.3., 2.5. and 2.6. below), and with CoP representatives to develop international activities. The office shall also establish an active and synergistic relation with the Scientific Advisory Committee, engaging with it in science outreach to policy-making communities and in defining science requirements and directions for IAI.

2.3. Country contacts: The science-policy liaison office shall work with member countries in the development of activities aimed at different ministries and sectors with interest in global change issues. These will include the areas of foreign affairs, public works, health, agriculture, environment, and science and technology; both governmental and non-governmental institutions at different levels and in branches of government. The work will begin with a scoping period during which the office shall interact with focal points and stakeholders to map out relevant actors and identify issues and opportunities for engagement and outreach. Following this scoping exercise, the office shall develop targeted outreach materials, flexible and tailored by country and sector, and organize country visits. The nature and timing of these visits needs to be defined after the scoping period. To aid this process the office will seek to create synergy with (a) IAI's capacity building program, and (b) CRN3 projects (see points 2.5., 2.6. and 2.7. below).

2.4. International positioning: The office will support ongoing efforts by Directorate staff to position IAI with relevant international organizations and Conventions. The specific goal of these activities is to obtain formal recognition of IAI from these organizations and open or maintain communication channels to feed IAI research into their policy-making processes. For this, and in coordination with staff already working with international organizations, the office shall help strengthen relationship with IAI member countries through their participation in regional groups and negotiating blocks at UN conventions, liaise with individual Party delegations and regional groups (G-77, GRULAC etc) to bring the work of IAI to their attention, and promote IAI sponsored investigators and SAC members in the main Conventions' rosters of experts. The office will continue to develop opportunities for collaboration (such as side-events, publications, participation in ad hoc groups and workshops, poster sessions, keynote speakers etc). Special attention shall be paid to (a) the Convention on Biological Diversity; (b) the Framework Convention on Climate Change; (c) the Convention to Combat Desertification; (d) the

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; (e) the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; and (f) the UN Open Working Group for the Sustainable Development Goals that resulted from the Rio+20 process.

2.5. Science-policy related to CRN3 and other IAI research projects: CRN3 and other IAI research projects contain policy liaison activities, with varying degrees of development. The science-policy liaison office will engage with CRN3 and other projects to assist in strengthening their engagement and outreach activities, while seeking their support in the pursuit of outreach for IAI as a whole. The office, where agreed upon with CRN3 and other projects, will work on strengthening the legitimacy base and relevance of each project. To this end the office will explore whether research questions are aligned with audience interests, or will require further activities of translation, adaptation, support in process design, engagement and outreach strategies and other to be supported by the Directorate. Activities will make use of exchanges between CRN3 and other projects and with small grants and science syntheses to strengthen the overall capacity to link science and decision making.

2.6. Workshops for decision-makers and targeted research: Over the next two years, the office will cooperate closely with IAI's capacity building staff to strengthen the science-policy liaison aspects of seminars and workshops and jointly develop capacity building events aimed at fulfilling the IAI mandates. Also, the science-policy liaison office, jointly with the science development office and the capacity building team, will explore the development of targeted natural-social science linkages through small research projects.

2.7. Development of materials for media outreach: Over the next two years, the science-policy liaison office will not seek to reach out directly to particular media to position IAI. Rather, efforts will be aimed at (a) strengthening IAI partners' and projects' capacity to reach out to media themselves, and (b) develop relationships with science and environmental journalists and writers' organizations. The communication goal in these cases shall be to position the topic of global change rather than IAI as an organization, and activities will include (a) the development of outreach materials that can be used by associated third parties, and (b) offer participation in capacity building events to communicators.

2.8. Strengthen institutional linkages with other international organizations with strong science-policy interface work: IAI already has agreements with some international organizations, such as ECLAC, CATHALAC and CIIFEN. These agreements need to be strengthened where appropriate, and new agreements entered with other relevant organizations. The office shall work towards improving the Institute's network of institutional agreements. Many of the activities in this workplan can overlap, and the office will actively seek to optimize resources by combining goals and activities wherever possible and convenient.

## ACRONYMS

APN	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research / Red de Asia y el Pacífico para la Investigación del Cambio Global
CAZALAC	Centro del Agua para Zonas Áridas y Semiáridas de América Latina y el Caribe / Water Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones in Latin America and the Caribbean
CBD / CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity / Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica
CEMADEN	Centro Nacional de Monitoramento e Alertas de Desastres Naturais (Brasil) / National Center for Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters
CONICET	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas (Argentina)
CoP	Conference of the Parties / Conferencia de las Partes
CPTEC	Centro de Previsão de Tempo e Estudos Climáticos
CRN	Collaborative Research Network Program / Programa de Redes de Investigación Cooperativa
DINAMA	Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente (Uruguay) / National Environment Directorate
EC / CE	Executive Council / Consejo Ejecutivo
ECLAC CEPAL	/ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean / Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe
ENSO / ENOS	El Niño – Southern Oscillation / El Niño – Oscilación del Sur
FAC	Financial and Administrative Committee (of the EC) / Comité Financiero y Administrativo (del CE)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization / Organización para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
FAPESP	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Brasil) / Foundation for Research Support of the State of São Paulo
GEF / FMAM	Global Environmental Facility / <i>Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial</i>
LATU	Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay / <i>Technological Laboratory of Uruguay</i>
ICSU	International Council for Science / Consejo Internacional para la Ciencia
INPE	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (Brasil) / National Institute for Space Research
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services / Plataforma Intergubernamental sobre Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos
IHP / PHI	International Hydrological Programme / Programa Hidrológico Internacional
ISSC	International Social Science Council / Consejo Internacional de Ciencias Sociales
IUCN / UICN	International Union for Conservation of Nature / Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
MVOTMA	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (Uruguay) / Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment
NCAR	National Center for Atmospheric Research (USA)
NSF	National Science Foundation (USA)
PAHO / OPS	Pan American Health Organization / Organización Panamericana de la Salud

RALCEA	Red Latinoamericana de Centros de Conocimiento de Gestión de Recursos Hídricos / Latin American network of knowledge centres in the water sector
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean / <b>Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe</b>
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee / Comité Asesor Científico
SARAS	South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies / Instituto Sudamericano para Estudios de Resiliencia y Sustentabilidad
SCRP / CPRP	Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures / Comité Permanente de Reglas y Procedimientos
SENESCyT	Secretaría Nacional de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (Ecuador) / National Secretariat for Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation
SGP-CRA	Small Grants Program – Collaborative Research in the Americas / Programa de Pequeños Subsidios para Investigación Cooperativa en las Américas
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization/ Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura
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
WMO / OMM	World Meteorological Organization / Organización Meteorológica Mundial