INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

EC-XXIV & CoP-XIV

June 12-15, 2007

Manaus, Brazil

Minutes of the CoP-XIII

4_CoPXIV/DWD/English/May 2, 2007

Minutes of the Thirteenth Meeting of the IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)
Porlamar, Venezuela, 23-24 May 2006

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Note: This report is not strictly chronological record. For completeness, greater clarity and readability the IAI Directorate has grouped discussions of an agenda item together under the first occurrence of the topic.

13th Meeting of the IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)
May 23-24, 2006 – Porlamar, Venezuela

Agenda

Tuesday – May 23, 2006	**Day 1**

- Afternoon Session (02:00 – 06:00)

02:00 – 02:30 Registration

Opening ceremony

Organizational Issues:
- *Election of the CoP Bureau*

Approval of the Agenda

Approval of the Report of the 12th Meeting of the CoP

04:00 – 04:15 Coffee Break

Presentations:
- *Parties to the Agreement*
- *SAC*
- *Observers*

Report of the Credentials Committee

Welcome Reception

Wednesday – May 24, 2006	**Day 2**

- Morning Session (09:00 – 12:00)

Approval of the Action List of day 1 **Adrián Fernández**

Report of the IAI Directorate: ***Holm Tiessen***
- *Summary of the presentation made during the 22nd EC meeting;*
- *Annual Program for FY 2006-2007;*
- *Core Budget for FY 2006-2007;*
- *Country Contribution for 2006-2007.*

Report of the EC Chair: ***Adrián Fernández***
- *Activities charged to the EC by the CoP at its last meeting;*
- *EC activities, actions, and decisions;*
- *Issues brought forward from the 21st and 22nd EC meetings.*

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

Report of the IAI External Review Committee

Joint Session: CoP and SAC

Strategic Plan of the IAI Science Agenda ***SAC Representatives***

- SAC suggestions for the Strategic Direction of the IAI Science Agenda

Donor's session

- *Country contributions to:*
- *Program and Project Activities;*
- *Core Budget.*

Lunch

- Afternoon Session (02:00 – 06:00)

Approval of the Core Budget for FY 2006-2007 and Country Contribution for 2006-2007. ***Adrián Fernández***

Approval of the other items forwarded from the 21st and 22nd EC meetings ***Adrián Fernández***

03:30 – 03:45 Coffee Break

Election of EC members *(*)*

Future meetings and sites.

Science presentations:

- Dr. Juan Silva – PI of the CRN-I-40 *"Comparative Studies of Global Change Effects on the Vegetation of Two Tropical Ecosystems: The High Mountain and the Seasonal Savanna."*
- Dr. Guillermo Sarmiento – PI of the CRN-II-5 "*From Landscape to Ecosystem: Across-scales Functioning in Changing Environments*"
- Dr. Flavio Luizão – *"LBA program and its linkages to the IAI"*
- Dr. Silvia Garzoli -*"Is the meridional overturning circulation in the Atlantic slowing down?"*

Approval of the Action List of day 2

Adjourn

(*) After the CoP meeting, the new EC will meet to elect its Bureau.

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1. Opening Session

On behalf of the Minister of Science and Technology of Venezuela, Nuris Orihuela, Vice Minister of Research and Innovation of the Ministry of Science and Technology, opened the Thirteenth Meeting of the IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP) and welcomed all the participants to the meeting.

Participants at the meeting were:

CoP Country Representatives

- Argentina: Carlos Ereño

- Brazil: Maria Assunção Faus da Silva Dias
- Canada: Michel Béland, Louis Grittani
- Colombia: Sergio Suarez Rua
- Costa Rica: Paulo Manso Salgado
- Cuba Bárbara Garea
- Mexico: Adrián Fernández Bremauntz
- Panama: Zoila Aquino
- United States: Margaret Leinen, Paul Filmer, Vanessa Richardson, Louis Brown, Margarita Gregg
- Venezuela: Nuris Orihuela, Gioconda Luna

SAC Members

Michael Brklacich (Chair), Rene Capote, Telma Castro, Walter Fernandez, Rana Fine, Silvia Garzoli, Luiz Legey and Luis Mata.

Presenters

- Juan Silva, CRN I
- Guillermo Sarmiento, CRN II
- Flavio Luizao (LBA)

IAI Directorate Staff

- Holm Tiessen (Director),
- Gerhard Breulmann (Scientific Officer),
- Marcella Ohira (Training, Communication and Outreach Officer)
- Silvio Bianchi (Administrative and Financial Officer),
- Luciana O. Queiroz Ribeiro (Assistant to the IAI Director)
- Paula Richter (support to the IAI Directorate).

Local Support
Elizabeth Rojas, Roberto Carlos Becerra, Carolina Diaz

2. Election of Bureau

The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Thirteenth Meeting: Gioconda Luna from Venezuela as the Chair, Maria Assuncao Silva Dias from Brazil as the First Vice-Chair, and Margaret Leinen from the United States as the Second Vice-Chair.
(Action 1 – Day 1)

3. Election of the Credentials Committee

The CoP elected Panama to replace Jamaica -not present at the meeting – on the Credentials Committee on occasion of the CoP 13.
(Action 2 – Day 1)

4. Approval of the Agenda

The CoP approved the agenda of its Thirteenth Meeting without modifications.
(Action 3, Day 1)

5. Approval of the Report of the 12th CoP Meeting

The CoP approved the report of its Twelfth Meeting without modifications.
(Action 4 – Day 1)

6. Country Presentations

The CoP Chair asked all Parties to introduce themselves. Each country delegation made a brief presentation concerning global change aspects in their countries. The observers also described the work of their institutions related to global environmental change issues.

7. Report of the Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee informed the CoP that 10 delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the meeting: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, the USA, and Venezuela. The Committee also informed a new committee would have to be elected for the next 2 year period at the next CoP meeting.
(Action 5 – Day 1)

8. Report of the IAI Directorate

8.1. Summary of the IAI Director's presentation EC-XXII

Three major activities were carried out within the Directorate in the last 6-7 months, one of the most important is related to the implementation of a network of networks. To achieve this, the Directorate has combined CRN II projects into regional/thematic clusters. This was used to strengthen and develop weak components, fill-in gaps and strengthen partners, share scientific tools, sites and science. The Director gave some examples:

Soil biodiversity (Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, USA) was joined with Tropical dry forests (Canada, USA, Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil) and they are now fully cooperating, sharing sites, methodology and some of the analyses required for completing the ecosystem analysis. Small dry forest and land-use components from CRNI (Brazil) were integrated into these two projects. A project that the SAC decided not to fund under CRN II has now the opportunity to interact with the program, by integrating technology from isotopic analysis of greenhouse gas fluxes (Canada). These projects will also cooperate with two other projects: Landscape & ecosystem (Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Germany), and Functional biodiversity (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, USA).

A similar focus was put for the Caribbean, where a project on Paleotempestology of the Caribbean (USA, Mexico, Costa Rica, Canada) was joined with Caribbean coastal scenarios (USA, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica). The latter was identified as a potential flagship program for the Caribbean, where the IAI was underrepresented. Remote sensing data will be fed to these projects from the Tropical dry forest projects (Canada, USA, Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil). These projects will cooperate with the following two projects: Tropical cyclones under a warmer climate (Mexico, USA, Costa Rica) and (by providing data) Oceanic changes in South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, USA).Cooperation will also go beyond the CRN II program, as the project on Emissions, megacities, and climate (Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, USA) will be linked to a number of initiatives, some of them based on proposals received under CRN II but also on an interest expressed by Canada on health aspects of urbanization, Brazil (LBA) and the CRN proposal from Mexico on Emission measurements. In order to bring this program together, there will be a workshop in Mexico in 2006, with a specific

brainstorming session to further develop the urban initiative.In the south a similar approach was applied, the project on Land-use strategies for the La Plata Basin (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, USA, Paraguay) is now cooperating with the Human dimensions component of a CRN I project based in Argentina. This initiative is intended to cooperate with Climate change and water resources in the La Plata basin (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay) with the help of CPTEC (with bilateral funding Argentina – Brazil). It will also cooperate with Canada and IICA in the area of geographic information risk mapping on the La Plata basin (mapping under climate and land use change).The project Adaptation and risk: economy and climate in the coffee crisis (Guatemala, Mexico, USA, Costa Rica) will cooperate with remote sensing technology with the Human, biophysical and political dimensions of tropical dry forests project (Canada, USA, Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Brazil).The hydrological cycle in the American Cordillera (Canada, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, USA) will incorporate Upper Amazon Hydrology (CRN I, CRN II proposal) (Ecuador, Colombia) which is in turn related to the LBA program.The second activity is related to the analysis of the CRN I and 10 years of IAI science. An IAI-SCOPE synthesis workshop was held to analyze the science – policy interface (Ubatuba, Brazil, December 2005). 45 participants from CRN I, social and communication scientists, and representatives from the industry and the policy sectors attended the workshop. A book with the workshop outcomes will be published by Island Press in late 2006.

Looking at the analysis made, the Director found that the science agenda of the IAI might need to take a slightly different format after what had resulted from CRN I i.e., The Human and Policy Implications of Climate Change and Variability; Ecosystems, Biodiversity, Land Use/Cover, Water Resources; Composition of Atmosphere, Oceans and Fresh Waters.

The analysis of CRN I showed a range of criteria for measuring the effectiveness of science, which are Establishing and maintaining credibility; Achieving practicality; Demonstrating utility; Providing accessibility; and Ensuring acceptability.
Establish and maintain credibility
Objective and credible science is essential to inform public policy
Build and maintain trust and credibility from the outset
Trust is fragile and when lost, recovery may be difficult
Long-term, stable and adequate science funding enhances credibility
Meet international standards for review, archiving data, and publications
Involve investigators based in policy development
Gain users' trust helps secure resources for follow-on activities*Achieve practicality*
Continuing commitment
Opportunistic - flexible response
Go beyond initial objectives as policy evolves
Recognize social, political and economic contexts
Involve human sciences*Demonstrate utility*
To influence policy, "good science" is not enough
The relevance of output may not be immediately recognized
Fundamental research can have long-term relevance
Basic research is unlikely to fit immediate needs
Be open to new users*Provide accessibility*
Communicate with users in understandable terms
- this is a learning process
Make science accessible at a local level
Use empirical observations as examples
Communicating science needs appropriate and novel formats (videos, policy and technical briefs, interactive tools)
Ensure acceptability
Clarify levels of uncertainty and variability
Establish trust and demonstrate commitment
Mediate through actors with long-term involvement with users
Develop Decision Support Systems

Pilot studies can demonstrate the usefulness of scientific knowledge and overcome reluctance to risk using untested tools.Organization

Member countries and the science agenda are in the core of the organization of the IAI. The capacity building agenda should also have this place in an explicit manner, and should refer not only to training and education, but also to institutional capacity. Science, education and outreach are the central activities of the IAI. Now the IAI is participating in international global change programs and in the UN Conventions. Online publications should be further developed as well as institutional joint courses (integrating IAI courses into regular university and other teaching activities). Above this is the need to develop the science projects into science programs. All these activities should follow a strategy. The IAI should co-evolve with the evolution of global change science. As Global Change Science moves from global scale to the regional; from global process to detail and complexity; from observation and model to impact it develops regional and local relevance. Regional and local relevance are key to country engagement. Countries set priorities at multiple levels and in multiple institutions. These priorities must determine IAI engagement.
The example of Canada was given on country engagement: Link to the Centre of Excellence network
- develop a tri-Council proposal on water and hydrology
- link to the new Canadian Academy of Sciences focus on water
- link to Canadian "Water Network"
Health Canada interest in Urbanization
- link to Urban CRN and workshop in MexicoExplore existing bi-lateral agreements with Mexico and Brazil- LBA is exploring the topic of Urbanization in the AmazonCanadian IICA liaison "climate & health" human & vet. med.
Aid in internationalizing focal programs: the International Polar Year
- established contacts on Youth programs and Education as part of IPY between Canada and ArgentinaEstablish contacts with crucial linking agencies
- AUCC (Assoc. of Universities and Colleges)
Shared concern across institutions: "Canadians' experience abroad"Using these opportunities the IAI can link sciences, technologies, teams, and countries. Linking sciences to societies and knowledge to adaptation will help fostering strategic funding, steering, feedback & alliances.
Brazil congratulated the Director for his vision on the future of the IAI. The CRN I when launch didn't have an explicit requirement on the inclusion of the human dimensions in the projects. When this was required by the SAC, after projects had started, there was resistance among scientists. However, the pressure was useful, and the researchers involved in the projects learnt to work with this component. This has now been incorporated in the CRN II and the program is advancing in creating networks of networks.

Guillermo Sarmiento (CRN II PI): The cooperation with the different networks and creating networks of networks is an excellent idea. The meetings in Curitiba and Buenos Aires were very fruitful in connecting different groups. Closer linkages have now to be developed to take full advantage of the research projects.

Rene Capote (SAC member): The interaction with countries, as in the example given of Canada should be fostered and put into practice. Not only should the countries approach the Institute, but also the IAI has to get closer to the countries.

Cuba: The vision of the Director is important but working with the SAC on the IAI strategy should be a priority. The SAC should also take part in the formation of networks of networks and other activities.

Venezuela: Supports the idea of Cuba on the continuous interaction with the SAC in defining the strategy. Joint CoP-SAC meetings should be held once a year.

Costa Rica: Congratulated the Director for his vision as to the need of developing a bridge between science and societies. This will make it possible to expand the science agenda The vision is compatible with the opinion of member countries.

IAI Director: Everything that was made with the CRN II has been based on the SAC recommendations. The SAC has to be re-established in its importance as an independent advisory body in the IAI.

8.2. Core Budget Request for FY 2006/2007 and Member Country Contributions for 2006/2007

The Budget remained unchanged from past years. Some of the items have been cut. The main stress on the budget is given by the high value of the Brazilian currency.
As to country contributions, the Directorate has been successful in collecting these contributions and informing the countries on the cost-benefit relation of their participation in the IAI. The Director stressed the importance of countries covering travel expenses of their representatives to attend IAI EC and CoP meetings.

USA: Expressed concern as to the number of countries paying their contributions, as this is the lowest than any time in the past 5 years and wanted to know whether this was related with a continuing decrease of interest of the countries.

Answering to the question of the USA, the AFO presented the table of country contributions as from 1994. He added the contributions of Argentina and Venezuela (committed on CoP, Day 1) were not included in the table.

Table 1: Contributions from member countries

	1994-97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Outstanding
Argentina	Full	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial		Partial	Full +		3.7 years
Bolivia	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx					4 years
Brazil	Full	Full	Full	Partial	Full +	Full	Full	Full	Partial	Full +	-
Canada	Full	Full	Full	Partial	Partial	Full +	Full	Full	Full	Full	-
Chile	Full	Full					Full +		Full +	Full +	1 year
Colombia	xxx	Full	Full	Full					Full	Full	4 years
Costa Rica	Full					Full +	Full +	Partial			-
Cuba	Full	Full	Full		Full +			Full	Full		3 years
Dominican Republic	xxx										9 years
Ecuador	xxx					Full	Full +	Full			5 years
Guatemala	xxx										9 years
Jamaica	xxx	Full	Full		Full	Full	Full	Full	Full		2 years
Mexico	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Full +		Full +	Full +	Full +	1 year in advance
Panama	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full		Full	Full	Full	Full +	1 year in advance
Paraguay											10 years
Peru			Partial			Full +					8 years
Uruguay	Full	Full									8 years
USA (*)	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	-
Venezuela	Full	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial			Partial	Partial	Partial	5.6 years

xxx: not a member yet
Full + : one full year + additional funds to compensate arrears

Table 2: Country Contributions in FY 2005-2006

	Due as of 30 June 2005	Contribution for FY 2005-2006	Paid July 05 – April 06	Due as of 30 April 2006	Aging (years)
Argentina	125,025.00	50,000.00		175,025.00	3.7

Bolivia	15,000	5,000.00		20,000.00	4
Brazil	19,164.12	85,000.00	-104,164.12	0.00	-
Canada	0.00	125,000.00	-125,000.00	0.00	-
Chile	10,000.00	5,000.00	-10,000.00	5,000.00	1
Colombia	40,080.00	10,000.00	-10,080.00	40,000.00	4
Costa Rica	-3,008.36	5,000.00		1,991.64	-
Cuba	10,066.56	5,000.00		15,066.56	3
Dominican Rep.	40,000.00	5,000.00		45,000.00	9
Ecuador	20,000.00	5,000.00		25,000.00	5
Guatemala	40,000.00	5,000.00		45,000.00	9
Jamaica	5,000.00	5,000.00		10,000.00	2
Mexico	-54,239.55	60,000.00	-65,760.45	-60,000.00	-
Panama	5,000.00	5,000.00	-15,000.00	-5,000.00	-
Paraguay	45,000.00	5,000.00		50,000.00	10
Peru	35,000.00	5,000.00		40,000.00	8
Uruguay	35,000.00	5,000.00		40,000.000	8
USA	0.00	595,000.00	-595,000.00	0.00	-
Venezuela	159,329.34	30,000.00	-22,347.91	166,981.43	5.6
	546,417.11	**1,015,000.00**	**-947,352.48**	**614,064.63**	
% received		**93**			

The Director pointed that several of the countries with due contributions are probably not realizing the benefits they obtain from the IAI. This issue needs to be addressed through the science agenda and interactions with those countries.

The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2006-2007.
(Action 7, Day 2)

The CoP approved the level of Country Contributions for FY 2006-2007.
(Action 8, Day 2)

8.3. Annual Program for FY 2006/2007

The Annual Program was distributed to participants. Joint courses are planned for the next Fiscal Year with CPTEC and NCAR, as well as joint internships at the postdoctoral level. There will be other training activities, including one with a European institution for Latin American scientists, mostly funded by European sources. There will also be two Training Institutes. During the next FY the CRN II will be fully implemented. Because of these activities, workload in the Directorate has taken a new dimension. The FAC has been of great help in defining a way for a smooth functioning of the Directorate.

9. Report of the External Review Committee

The representative of USA reported on behalf of the AAAS, which is conducting the external review of the IAI. In Montreal, Dr. Sherry Abbott reported on preliminary activities of the review group. At that time they were trying to formulate the structure of the review and to interact with country representatives on the items to be included in the review. Since that time and considering the advice from country representatives, they worked on establishing the Review Committee and the review itself. They have obtained the agreement from Dr. Jerry Melillo, co director of the Ecosystem Center at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole to chair the review committee. Other individuals who have agreed to be on the review committee are Dr. Gordon McBean, Canada, Dr. Mahabir Gupta, Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Panama, James Buizer, Sustainability

Office, Arizona State University. The committee will involve other people to form smaller groups in order to undertake some of the tasks.

They expect to contact the IAI Directorate and the country representatives starting in early July 2006. They will also visit some of the IAI member countries to meet with country representatives and policy-makers to get a better appreciation of the country's involvement and interest in IAI. The committee expects to have an interim report to be presented at the next EC meeting and an initial complete report for discussion at the next CoP meeting. The committee will focus on the institutional and programmatic developments and impacts of IAI, with a retrospective and prospective scope. The context would be models for linking research with societal needs. Margaret Leinen informed the AAAS on the review presented by the SAC during the EC meeting. The AAAS asked whether the CoP wanted them to include the topics identified by the SAC in their review or if this were going to be two separate reviews.

In the assessment focus areas for institutional development the committee will look at the management and governance of IAI, the funding base for IAI and its evolution in time. As to the programmatic development they will analyze the development and evolution of the science agenda from the beginning of IAI, the processes for priority setting and the mechanisms for improving scientific capability and capacity, scientific infrastructure and productivity.

10. Joint SAC-CoP Session

The SAC Chair presented on the action items from the XXIII SAC meeting held in Toronto in April 2006. He reminded that the three main responsibilities of the SAC were: 1) make recommendations on long-range and annual science plans; 2) establish peer review panels for specific issues; and 3) assess the scientific achievements of the Institute.

The SAC made four recommendations to the CoP, related to the following issues:

1. Human Subjects
2. SAC Membership
3. Remaining CRN II Funds
4. Initiating a Process to Chart IAIs Future Science Agenda

Recommendation 1
Human Subjects and Informed Consent

1) IAI will ensure the application of international human subject protocols are applied to all IAI funded research.
2) Responsibility for gaining human subjects approval rests with the PI (or Co-PI) prior to the release of funds. Approval is to be obtained from a recognized human subjects committee.
3) PIs (or Co-PIs) are to provide IAI with documentation of their compliance with international human subject protocols.

Recommendation 2
After a careful analysis of the current composition of the SAC and the thematic balance, the SAC arrived at the conclusion that the tenth member should (a) bolster SACs capacity in Theme 2 (b) if possible, contribute to Theme 4 & (c) improve other aspects of balance within the SAC. The SAC analyzed the CVs of nominees and presented a list of three people to the EC XXIII, whose resumes were examined by an ad hoc committee established at that meeting.

Recommendation 3
These funds should be retained for synthesis activities and/or establishing mini-CRNs in year 3 to fill gaps in the CRN II research portfolio. The SAC will review current (Apr '06) CRN II projects and will provide advice to initiate a focused call (i.e. not open) in 1 or 2 strategic areas.

Recommendation 4
Review and assessment (R&A) of IAI Science and related activities with an overall goal of determining if adjustments in the IAI science agenda and related activities will be required given (i) the maturation of GEC science over the past 15 years and (ii) emerging needs and expectations.

Step 1: IAI Science Review & Assessment
R&A recent & current IAI science and related activities relative to IAI mission goals of integrated science, collaboration and informed actions.

Step 2: Seek input on need to revise science and related activities agenda. Summary of April 2006 survey
-cannot compromise credible science
-improve socio-ecological system assessment
-build & maintain networks of excellence
-transition from projects to programs of research
-Enhance GEC awareness, science & communication & member state participants.

Step 3: Over the next year, articulate medium term strategic plan: vision, science agenda, milestones or targets, measurable performance indicators.

Though maybe the SAC should lead the process the dialogue between the SAC, the Directorate, the CoP and other bodies should be strengthened in order to continue the process. The SAC may not be in the position of doing a review of the IAI science, but rather suggest it needs to be done, and oversee the process.

USA: Looking at the articles of the agreement establishing the IAI, what the SAC has proposed fits the mandate of the Committee. The AAAS assessment is not related to IAI science, but to the institutional processes and relations with the members, so the review by the SAC would not duplicate the work done by AAAS.

Brazil: She congratulated the SAC for the effort. If the SAC is to work on the development of the strategic plan, how will it deal with it having only two official meetings per year? In case the SAC need extraordinary meetings, the CoP should approve the allocation of funds for these meetings.

Silvia Garzoli (SAC member): The SAC will not draft the strategic plan for the IAI alone. This is a task to be done by different groups. The Director and the SO will be of great help.

Venezuela: Everybody is part of the process of defining the strategic plan, which has to be agreed on by all the parties involved. The idea has to expand with the input of all the members.

Cuba: The Agreement states that it is the duty of the SAC to make recommendations to the CoP on the science agenda, the long-term plans and the annual program. In this case, availability of funds needs to be foreseen for extraordinary SAC meetings.

Canada: He supports the ideas set forward and reminds it would be important to have the strategic plan ready for approval at the next CoP meeting. In order to reduce costs, he suggested that electronic conferences be held for this process.

Mike Brklacich (SAC Chair): It is good that the CoP is interested in being part of the process.

The CoP endorsed the recommendation of the SAC related to Human Subject protocols and Informed Consent

1. IAI will ensure the application of international human subject protocols are applied to all IAI funded research.
2. Responsibility for gaining human subjects approval rests with the PI (or Co-PI) prior to the release of funds. Approval is to be obtained from a recognized human subjects committee.

PIs (or Co-PIs) are to provide IAI with documentation of their compliance with international human subject protocols.

Action 3, Day 2

The CoP requested the IAI Directorate to foresee funds for additional SAC meetings -when needed- to outline the IAI Strategic Plan.

Action 4, Day 2

11. Donor's session

IAI Director: Opportunities should be explored to develop joint activities and joint funding opportunities with the countries represented at the meeting. Existing science programs in member countries can be interested in the internationalization of their activities. Representatives of the countries might explore initiatives in their countries that can be done with other countries through the IAI. Looking at the recommendations of the SAC, what the IAI is trying to do goes well beyond the Institute itself, as it is about establishing the paths for global change science within the region and at the same time positioning the IAI at a point where it may act as a catalyst and promoter of GEC science. In this sense, he encouraged CoP members to explore activities that can be implemented and funded jointly.

Costa Rica: supports the proposal of the Director. There are many opportunities for bilateral collaboration with the IAI, in particular those related to climate change and vulnerability which has been underrepresented in the IAI and countries' agendas.

Silvia Garzoli (SAC Member): In addition to funds, other contributions can be made. In her view, the IAI is the perfect observing system to monitor climate change in the Americas. For example, institutions or countries can provide equipment or platforms for observations in the framework of the CRN program or other programs.

12. Science presentations

Four scientific presentations were delivered:

- Dr. Juan Silva – PI of the CRN-I-40 *"Comparative Studies of Global Change Effects on the Vegetation of Two Tropical Ecosystems: The High Mountain and the Seasonal Savanna."*
- Dr. Guillermo Sarmiento – PI of the CRN-II-5 "*From Landscape to Ecosystem: Across-scales Functioning in Changing Environments*"
- Dr. Flavio Luizão, Escritorio Central LBA – *"LBA program and its linkages to the IAI"*
- Dr. Silvia Garzoli, Physical Oceanography Division, NOAA -*"Is the meridional overturning circulation in the Atlantic slowing down?"*

12.1 "Comparative Studies of Global Change Effects on the Vegetation of Two Tropical Ecosystems: The High Mountain and the Seasonal Savanna." – CRN I – 40

This project involved 15 scientists from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Venezuela. The general objectives of the project were: 1) to use previous experience in the ecological science to get involved in the study of Global Change; 2) to study the structure and function of tropical mountain and savanna ecosystems along environmental and disturbance gradients and to relate them to Global Change; 3) institutional building for the region; 4) training of new scientists at the highest levels; and 5) strengthening of south-south scientific cooperation.The ecosystems studied during the project were the Paramos in Venezuela and Colombia, mountain forests in Argentina, Colombia, Cuba and Venezuela; and the two main savanna areas of SA, in Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia.
Main research lines

- Water dynamics in mountain forests and replacing pasturelands
- Structural and functional changes of mountain ecosystems along environmental and land use gradients
- Structural and functional changes of seasonal savannas along environmental and land use gradients
- Dynamics of climate in the three ecosystems

Exchange has been essential in the process of building up the network. 47 exchanges were performed during five years (15 students and 8 professors). In addition, CRN-040 organized a total of 14 courses and workshops. 220 people, instructors and students, participated in these activities. Some of them were intensive courses on methodological aspects, whereas others were directed to discuss and analyze results. The project tutored 53 students from different countries and levels, 81% of which have graduated. Funding from other sources for this network amounts to 80% of the funds received from IAI.

The main achievements in institutional building were:

- Strengthening graduate programs in quality and capacity
- Equipment and know-how
- Scholarships from national institutions (FONACIT, CNPQ, etc)
- Grants from other agencies (a total of US$ 406,546)
- Increased interactions between programs and with others
- Increased prestige in the region (recruitment of best students)
- National prestige, i.e., increased interactions with national agencies and stakeholders

In addition, the project established cooperation ties with 23 institutions and programs in the participant countries and in others.

Scientific Publications

- 28 publications in scientific journals
- 18 publications in books and other non periodicals
- 16 manuscripts submitted for publication
- 5 books (1 published, 2 in press, 2 in preparation)
- 2 Data-bases (plants in the savannas and the paramos)
- 13 manuscripts in preparation
- 113 presentations in scientific meetings

Knowledge was improved in the following areas:
a) Water circulation in mountain forests and introduced pasturelands in three sites, Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina. The aspects studied were consequences of land use change, role of epiphytes, and responses to changing rainfall intensity, lateral precipitation and comparison of the three sites. These studies made it possible to relate the hydrological characterization with the possible consequences of global change down the slope in water supply and flooding control.

b) Savanna trees: regulating factors, their role in carbon, water and nutrient circulation. The analysis concentrated on changes in tree density in time and space and the substrate; carbon, water and nutrient stocks and flows in a gradient of tree density; responses to land use change; responses to fire; recruitment and establishment; seedling growth and responses to water stress and fire; functional and specific diversity. This research is important to understand possible responses of savannas to global change which on time feedback upon carbon and water circulation. RICAS, with the help of the Center for International Development (Harvard) produced the first spatially explicit account of landscape diversity of the Cerrado region (>2 million km^2).

c) Studies on the tropical high mountain along altitudinal gradients were related to specific and functional diversity; response mechanisms to freezing; water relations and carbon exchange; growth and gas exchange in Polylepis. A functional comparison was made of three spp of Polylepis, P. Sericea (Venezuela), P. Tarapacana (Bolivia), P. Australis (Argentina) along a latitudinal gradient. This information is essential to predict possible responses of these ecosystems to global changes in different scenarios.

Some of the future plans of the network
"Pan-American Partnership for Research and Education on Integrative Complex Environmental Systems" submitted to NSF, Principal Investigator: Dr. Miguel Acevedo, from the University of North Texas (UNT); "From Landscape to Ecosystem: Across scales Functioning in Changing Environments" submitted to IAI, Principal Investigator: Dr. Guillermo Sarmiento from ICAE-ULA (approved); "Conservación de la Biodiversidad en Paisajes Productivos de Los Andes de Venezuela" to be financed by Global Environment Facility – GEF (The World Bank, Washington-DC, March/2005). Principal Investigator: Dr. Maximina Monasterio, from ICAE-ULA (approved); "Ecology and dendroecology in seasonal savannas". Principal Investigator: Carlos Garcia, from ICAE-ULA (Merida), (in preparation).

Problems, Difficulties and Shortcomings
The foremost problem is the tremendous social, political and economic crisis of participating countries. Colombia was the most problematic node of the network. Once graduated, our students have to employ all their energies in finding a job in a very scarce job-market (publications are postponed). RICAS elevated the quality and productivity of its groups but was not able to solve inequalities (history and national factors). Despite great efforts, integrating results has proved to be a very difficult task; a book however is in preparation that may contribute to the process. Interactions with government and stakeholders functioned in Brazil, but very little in the other nodes.

As to integration of science and achieving practicality, Prof. Silva stated this was a very difficult task that appeared late in the development of the CRN I. He added a program or plan is needed to achieve this. Maybe partial integration steps should be taken, e.g., integration of all ecological aspects of science and then move further.

12.2 "From Landscape to Ecosystem: Across-scales Functioning in Changing Environments"– CRN II – 5 – Dr. Guillermo Sarmiento

The general objective of the project that involves institutions from Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Venezuela is to understand and predict the behavior of contrasting ecosystems and their boundaries, under several scenarios of environmental change. Ecosystems/study areas are: Montane forest / Páramo (Venezuelan Andes), *Araucaria angustifolia* forest / Altitude grassland ("campos")(Rio Grande do Sul tablelands), Montane forest / Altitude grasslands: Sierras, Córdoba, *Araucaria araucana* forest / Patagonian steppe: Southern Andes, and Boreal forest / Tundra in Northern Ontario, Canada.

The project will put emphasis on the study of three environmental drivers: temperature, rainfall and radiation which influence different ecological processes such as C distribution and allocation, organic matter decomposition and C and water fluxes. Climate and land use change by affecting the environmental drivers, also modify the functioning of the ecosystems and hopefully the boundaries between them.

Project sites are: Sierra Nevada National Park, Merida, Venezuela; Planalto das Araucarias, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Sierras Chicas, Córdoba, Argentina; Patagonia Norte, Neuquen, Argentina; Tundra and boreal forest, Attawapiskat river, North Ontario, Canada.
Temporal scales:
Late Quaternary: Climate and vegetation history (Pollen and sediment analysis).
Last centuries: climatic change, fire history, population dynamics (*Araucaria*). Dendrochronology.
Last 50 years: Changes in ecosystem boundaries, changes in land use, secondary successions. Landsat images, aerial photographs, field control.
Year, season: Water budget, decomposition, Net Primary Production. LAI, FPAR, NDVI (Modis). CO_2 and H_2O exchange, decomposition.
Day, minute: CO_2 assimilation, transpiration, stomatal conductance, leaf water potential.

Spatial scales:Plot (100 m^2): Vegetation composition, structure. Soil profile.
Landscape: (gradients, patches, a few km): Vegetation and soil variability.
Region (5.000 - 10.000 km^2): Distribution and boundaries of the ecosystems.Continent (northern Canada to southern Argentina): models predicting boundary changes under different scenarios of environmental change.
Regional analyses: Land use changes will be analyzed in detail as well as the economical, social, political, cultural, and technological drivers of these changes.

Studies at the plot and landscape (transect) scales: Vegetation and soil studies. Local climate variability.
Ecophysiological studies of key species: daily and seasonal patterns of carbon assimilation, water relations and other parameters for productivity measurements.

Ecosystem functioning: decomposition: Experiments to differentiate the two types of variables that influence the decomposition of organic materials and carbon flux (i.e., environmental and materials characteristics).

Vegetation dynamics: secondary successions, regeneration and colonization: Field experiments on plant colonization and bare-soil climate. Evolution, diachronic studies

Students will be supported in the framework of the project at the undergraduate, master, PhD and post-doc levels. Three workshops will be held to discuss problems and results between scientific teams: Mérida: 2006, Córdoba 2007, Porto Alegre 2008. Three workshops to be held during the last year of the project, in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina: Presentation and diffusion of project results, practical issues, policy recommendations.Scientific teams plus staff of interested government institutions, policy makers, administrators, NGOs and distinguished community members are planned to attend this workshop.
Targets: Ministries of the Environment, Agriculture, Education, Public Health and Science, private foundations, States Administration, local cooperatives, other stakeholders.

Policy Relevance
- Displacements of ecosystem boundaries during the last decades, either attributable to natural causes or to increasing human occupation, will provide sound evidence of the magnitude of the environmental problem and the rate at which it progresses.
- Prospects of natural and agronomic systems to overcome the rapid changes will suggest alternative land uses and productive systems.

- Prediction of forthcoming changes at the ecosystem, landscape and regional scales will indicate the urgency for preventive measures.
- Pertinent information about changes in ecosystem functioning and distribution in response to global changes can sustain resource management policy recommendations.

12.3 The Large Scale Biosphere – Atmosphere Experiment in Amazonia

Overarching questions of the LBA program are:

-How does Amazonia function currently as a regional entity with respect to the natural cycles of water, energy, aerosols, carbon, nutrient and trace-gases?
-How will changes in land use and climate affect the biological, chemical and physical functioning of Amazonia, including its sustainability and influence on global climate?

To address these questions the following areas are studied and connected: Physical Climate System (water and energy), atmospheric chemistry, carbon storage and exchange, biogeochemistry (trace gases and nutrients), land surface hydrology and water chemistry, land use, land cover and human dimensions. The program involves over 240 institutions and 1800 researchers and students, more than 150 research projects funded by different agencies. The program has already produced above 1100 publications.

The framework spatial scale includes not only the Amazonia but also the Cerrado. The approach is basin wide and the study was first designed over two transects (one from Mato Grosso to Acre and the other starting from Brasilia to the north up to Pará and then to the northwest to cover the entire Amazonia). Different methodologies are applied for scaling up and downscaling and research tools. New LBA developments in RS techniques allow early detection of illegal small roads being built under forest canopy (Souza Jr. et al. 2005), and many other applications.

LBA building infrastructure for research and training: over 20 new experimental sites were built in Amazonia. Training and Education in LBA includes advanced training and educational opportunities for hundreds of students and young scientists, mostly from Amazonia. As to regional capacity building, LBA is also an experiment on interdisciplinarity. 46 training courses have been delivered since 1996 on LBA research themes. The IAI co-sponsored 3 of them and supported some students from other SA Amazonian countries to attend the courses in Brazil. Scholarships and fellowships: BSc more than 200, MSc over 250 and PhD about 240. The challenge: to avoid one-way migration of talented young scientists.

The subjects studied are land use change, health, monitoring biomass and forest growth. Observations revealed that land use change is related to the transmission of diseases (e.g., malaria) (human dimensions). LBA also performs intensive campaigns linking measurements at different scales. The program has also developed a Data and Information System: Beija-flor is a system for searching and recovering data, based on the Web, and developed for finding scientific metadata, helping LBA researchers to access data kept by other researchers. Beija-flor was developed to support quick exchange of data among LBA researchers. It contains a large variety of data in content and format. Access and sharing data, using searches by text, time and geographical location.

The program found out that natural recovery of forests took longer than 70 years, therefore different systems are being tried to recover the forests in a shorter time. The RAINFOR project gave some interesting results as to forest growth in the different subareas of Amazonia. Forests in western Amazonia are much more productive in wood than forests in the east. Amazonia functions as a modest sink of carbon (in the range of 0.5-1.0 Mg C ha/yr). Besides CO_2 and water vapor emissions, the Amazonia forest also emits volatile organic compounds such as isoprene, which in a clean atmosphere undergoes

photooxidation and reacts forming particles which act as rain condensation nuclei. When the atmosphere is polluted, this process is modified and instead of forming warm low level clouds (rain), it will form cold towering clouds (thunderstorms, hail).

LBA groups are also studying the connection of Amazonia to other regions such as La Plata Basin, through the low-jet air entering into Amazon Basin, which upon leaving the basin, brings moisture to central and southern SA.

Integration of LBA with other SA countries and pre-Andean Amazon:
Need for creating strong regional networks on climate change, water dynamics, and human dimensions and research and monitoring of processes linking the Andes to the middle & low Amazon Basin.

Research potential advances linked to IAI:
SUMAAR (Sustainable Management of Water and Human Interactions on Andean Amazon River Basins) Project (Dr Remigio Galárraga et al.) to continue and expand the AARAM Project

"Tropical Andean LBA" Project: starting with a workshop and joint site visits by pre-Andean and Brazilian scientists (in order to 'feel the need of integrating pre-Andean sites and data into LBA analyses') plus short training courses for decision makers

- Links to Amazon Initiative (supported by ACTO and already associated to LBA) + ongoing MAB initiatives (Madre de Dios/Peru – Acre – Bolivia)

Cuba: This is a kind of project the IAI can have, i.e., incorporate researchers around a thematic area. The same for the project of Guillermo Sarmiento, where they can include studies in the insular Caribbean countries.

12.4 Is the meridional overturning circulation slowing down?

This subject is relevant to long term climate change, NOAA has been working on the subject since the early 80's and collaborating on data collection with IAI PIs from Argentina and Brazil and currently conducting a joint experiment with NSF and the UK. The idea is to strengthen collaboration with the IAI related to this research.

Numerical climate models have shown a significant correlation between the Atlantic MOC and surface air-temperatures globally, emphasizing the importance of the MOC for climate. Numerical model experiments reveal that changes in surface freshwater fluxes and increasing atmospheric CO_2 concentration are the dominant causes of the weakening of the MOC. Response ranges from 10-50% decrease (Gregory et al, 2005).

Observations collected by NOAA are
•Monitor the Florida Current transport
• Monitor the North Atlantic DWBC
• Monitor the heat transport in the North and South Atlantic• Partners of the interagency international program that established the first complete MOC monitoring system in the North Atlantic.

Changes in the Florida Current (submarine cable and monthly CTD dropsound cruises)
The Florida Current represents the bulk of the upper limb of the overturning circulation in the North Atlantic and transports a large amount of heat northward, with major climate implications. The Florida Current is inversely related with the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO). High values of the NAO (low Florida Current flow) are related to milder temperatures in North America and Europe, and various precipitation and ecosystem changes in the Atlantic basin.

Abaco Island: Time series of temperature and salinity in the DWBC (Deep Western Boundary Current) show a pronounced cold, fresh pulse of water that appeared in 1995, less than eight years after it was produced in the Labrador Sea. Results indicate a "Conveyor Belt" twice as fast as previously thought. DWBC data provide a benchmark, needed for model validation, on the state of the overturning circulation intensity.

Atlantic Heat Transport estimated using data from expendable bathythermograph (XBT) lines, North Atlantic section, Miami-Europe, AX7 and South Atlantic Section, Cape Town - Buenos Aires AX18. Oceanic heat transport provides the energy necessary to maintain moderate climates in northern latitudes. AX18 is run jointly with the Argentine National Hydrographic Service. AX7: In the North Atlantic, there has been an apparent decrease in heat transport over the past 10 years. Heat transports derived from XBT data are quantitatively similar to historical estimates that are more expensive. Interaction with IAI CRN 061 and 2076.

These measurements are the base for a monitoring program whose main objective is to provide a more complete estimate of the Atlantic Meridional heat transport: the NOAA and NSF funded Meridional Overturning Circulation and Heat Transport Array (Mocha) and the UK Rapid Climate Change Program. •Profiling mooring array along 26.5ºN
•Quarterly repeat high density VOS/XBT temperature sections
•Florida Current monitoring
•Annual CTD/LADCP and tracer sampling of the Deep Western Boundary Current (Added 5 PIES)

Summary:
•There is a joint effort NSF, NOAA, UK and collaboration with IAI CRNs to monitor the MOC
•Preliminary results indicate an apparent reduction in the heat transport.
•Also preliminary results indicate that there are large oscillations with decadal periods.
•If maintained, the MOCHA/RAPID array may be able to confirm or disprove these results.
•A similar array in the South Atlantic is needed to fully understand what is happening.

Conclusion
The MOC is an important problem that has climate implications for both hemispheres. A joint international effort is needed to continue collecting data to monitor the MOC and to improve models for climate forecast.

13. Election of SAC Members

A committee ad hoc was established at EC 22 to evaluate CVs of nominees selected by the SAC (Juan Valdes, Ramon Pichs and Mike Apps) to fill the vacancy in the SAC membership (tenth SAC member) (follow-up from Action 6, Day 2, EC XXI Meeting). Members of this committee were Brazil, USA, the SAC Chair and Dr. Luis Mata as local scientist. The candidate recommended by the committee was Juan Valdes.

Rules 45, 47, 49, 51, 52 were read from the Standing Rules of the Conference of the Parties. The Chair of the Conference of the Parties selected the representatives of Panama and Colombia as tellers for the election. Countries allowed to vote: 10

The CoP discussed whether to vote approving or rejecting the recommendation of the ad hoc committee or vote among all the nominated scientists. The CoP requested that the rules and procedures related to the election of SAC members be reviewed by the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures.

The CoP unanimously elected Juan Valdes to fill the tenth vacancy on the SAC. *(Action 5 – Day 2)*

14. Election of EC Members

SAC members were requested to leave the meeting room. Tellers of the election were the representatives of Panama and Colombia. According to the Rules of Procedure, country representatives voted exactly 9 countries. Countries allowed to vote: 10

The CoP elected the members of the EC for the next two years: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, USA and Venezuela.

(Action 6, Day 2)

15. Other issues

Brazil requested that INPE be considered an Associated Institution to the IAI, considering that by hosting the IAI Directorate, the INPE has a long-term commitment with the IAI, plus the current science programs and other joint activities. Mexico, Cuba and Argentina supported this request. Though CPTEC was approved to be an Affiliated Institution it was requested that INPE instead of CPTEC has this status.

The definitions of Affiliates and Associates were read from the Agreement Establishing the IAI. The Associated Organization cannot be governmental, as the country is already associated to the IAI. The commitment of INPE with the IAI goes beyond a particular project.

On the advice of their lawyers, Brazil requested that the Institution Affiliated to IAI be INPE instead of CPTEC, which was approved by the CoP.

(Action 6, Day 1)

The CoP endorsed the request of the Director to clarify to INPE the situation regarding their status of Affiliated Institution.

(Action 9, Day 2)

The group formed during the EC meeting by the representatives of Argentina and Panama and Lou Brown (SCRP) analyzed the Suspension and Termination Procedures for IAI Projects to define more clearly the consequences for the PIs and their institutions in case of the PI not fulfilling the agreement signed with the IAI.

The CoP agreed to modify the Suspension and Termination Procedures for IAI Projects (IAI/ID.22.E/2003), Article 1.2.1 IAI Policy, by adding the following point:
"e) The PI or Co-PI and/or the grantee or subgrantee involved may be considered ineligible for future funding by the IAI until the IAI has determined that the grant agreement has been fully satisfied and the causes for suspension removed."
Therefore former point e) will be f)

(Action 2, Day 2)

The two elections and the development of the meeting made evident that all the participants in the meeting should know the Rules of Procedure.

16. Approval of the Action List of Day 1

The CoP approved the Action List of Day 1.

(Action 1, Day 2)

17. Future meetings and sites

Panama offered to host the next meeting of the Executive Council.

Brazil offered to host the next CoP meeting in Manaus, together with the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia.

The CoP accepted the invitation of Brazil to host their 14th meeting in Manaus. *(Action 10 – Day 2)*

18. Adjournment

The CoP members thanked Venezuela for their hospitality and for hosting the meeting. Venezuela thanked all participants for attending the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.

Approved

Thirteenth Meeting of the IAI Conference of the Parties
May 23-24, 2006 – Porlamar, Venezuela

Action List

Day 1 – May 23

1.The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Thirteenth Meeting: Gioconda Luna from Venezuela as the Chair, Maria Assuncao Silva Dias from Brazil as the First Vice-Chair, and Margaret Leinen from the United States as the Second Vice-Chair.

2. The CoP elected Panama to replace Jamaica -not present at the meeting – on the Accreditation Committee on occasion of the CoP 13.

3. The CoP approved the agenda of its Thirteenth Meeting without modifications.

4. The CoP approved the report of its Twelfth Meeting without modifications.

5. The Accreditation Committee informed the CoP that 10 delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the meeting: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, the USA, and Venezuela. The Committee also informed a new committee would have to be elected for the next 2 year period at the next CoP meeting.

5. On the advice of their lawyers, Brazil requested that the Institution Affiliated to IAI be INPE instead of CPTEC, which was approved by the CoP.

Approved

Thirteenth Meeting of the IAI Conference of the Parties
May 23-24, 2006 – Porlamar, Venezuela

Action List

Day 2 – May 24

1. The CoP approved the Action List of Day 1.

2. The CoP agreed to modify the Suspension and Termination Procedures for IAI Projects (IAI/ID.22.E/2003), Article 1.2.1 IAI Policy, by adding the following point:
"e) The PI or Co-PI and/or the grantee or subgrantee involved may be considered ineligible for future funding by the IAI until the IAI has determined that the grant agreement has been fully satisfied and the causes for suspension removed."
Therefore former point e) will be f)

3. The CoP endorsed the recommendation of the SAC related to Human Subject protocols and Informed Consent

4) IAI will ensure the application of international human subject protocols are applied to all IAI funded research.
5) Responsibility for gaining human subjects approval rests with the PI (or Co-PI) prior to the release of funds. Approval is to be obtained from a recognized human subjects committee.

PIs (or Co-PIs) are to provide IAI with documentation of their compliance with international human subject protocols.

4. The CoP requested the IAI Directorate to foresee funds for additional SAC meetings -when needed- to outline the IAI Strategic Plan.

5. The CoP unanimously elected Juan Valdes to fill the tenth vacancy on the SAC.

6. The CoP elected the members of the EC for the next two years: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, USA and Venezuela.

7. The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2006-2007.

8. The CoP approved the level of Country Contributions for FY 2006-2007.

9. The CoP endorsed the request of the Director to clarify to INPE the situation regarding their status of Affiliated Institution.

10. The CoP accepted the invitation of Brazil to host their 14th meeting in Manaus.

Approved

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH (IAI)
THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE IAI CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP)
May 23-24, 2006 – Isla Margarita, Venezuela

The IAI Conference of the Parties, at its thirteenth meeting held on May 23 and 24, 2006, in Isla Margarita, Venezuela, adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION 1

On the advice of their lawyers, Brazil requested that the Institution Affiliated to IAI be INPE instead of CPTEC, which was approved by the CoP.

RESOLUTION 2

The CoP agreed to modify the Suspension and Termination Procedures for IAI Projects (IAI/ID.22.E/2003), Article 1.2.1 IAI Policy, by adding the following point:
"e) The PI or Co-PI and/or the grantee or subgrantee involved may be considered ineligible for future funding by the IAI until the IAI has determined that the grant agreement has been fully satisfied and the causes for suspension removed."
Therefore former point e) will be f).

RESOLUTION 3

The CoP unanimously elected Juan Valdes to fill the tenth vacancy on the SAC.

RESOLUTION 4

The CoP elected the members of the EC for the next two years: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, USA and Venezuela.

RESOLUTION 5

The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2006-2007.

RESOLUTION 6

The CoP approved the level of Country Contributions for FY 2006-2007.

May 24, 2006

Gioconda Luna
Chair of the Conference of the Parties

Maria Assunção Faus da Silva Dias
First Vice-Chair of the Conference of the Parties

Margaret Leinen
Second Vice-Chair of the Conference of the Parties

ACRONYMS

AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty
AFO	Administrative and Financial Officer
CNPq	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (Brazil)
CoP	Conference of the Parties
CPTEC/INPE	Center for Weather Forecasting and Climate Studies / National Institute for Space Research (Brazil)
CRN	Collaborative Research Network
EC	Executive Council
FAC	Financial and Administrative Committee (of the EC)
FONACIT	National Fund for Science, Technology and Research (Venezuela)
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
ICAE/ULA	Institute of Environmental and Ecological Sciences / University of the Andes (Colombia)
IICA	Inter.-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IPY	International Polar Year
LBA	Large-scale Biosphere-Atmosphere Experiment in Amazonia
MAB	Man and Biosphere Programme (UNESCO)
NCAR	National Center for Atmospheric Research
NSF	National Science Foundation (USA)
PI	Principal Investigator
RPSC	Rules and Procedures Standing Committee (of the CoP)
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment
UN	United Nations

Results of the Election of EC members

Country	Result
Argentina	8
Bolivia	0
Brazil	10
Canada	10

Colombia	5
Costa Rica	10
Cuba	9
Chile	0
Dominican Republic	0
Ecuador	0
Guatemala	0
Jamaica	3
Mexico	10
Panama	8
Paraguay	0
Peru	0
USA	8
Uruguay	1
Venezuela	8