

# INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH



**Minutes of CoP-XXIII**

*June 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup>, 2015*

*Lima, Peru*



INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

**Minutes of the Twenty-third IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)  
Lima, Peru, 24-25 June 2015**

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**23<sup>rd</sup> IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)  
24-25 June 2015 – Lima, Peru**

**Agenda**

Wednesday– 24 June 2015	Day 1
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**- Morning session (08:30 – 12:30)**

08:30 - 09:00 Registration

Welcome by Peru

Election of the CoP Bureau

Election of the Credentials Committee

Approval of the Agenda

Approval of the Report of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference of the Parties

Introductions by the Parties and Observers

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

Report from the Executive Council:

- EC activities, actions, and decisions
- Issues brought forward from the 39<sup>th</sup> EC meeting

*EC Chair*

Report of the IAI Scientific Advisory Committee

SAC Chair

Recommendation by the EC to the CoP on the SAC election

Science-Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC) report

- Presentation of the terms of reference
- SPAC recommendations for future actions

Recommendation by the EC to the CoP on the SPAC election

12:45 Lunch break

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

Report of the Credentials Committee

Report from the Directorate:

- Science and Capacity Building
- News from the Directorates in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay
- Statement on the CoP-20 of the UNFCCC
- Association with FAPESP
- News on the forum of science funding agencies
- Initiatives with Future Earth and IPBES

Brief presentation from the Asia-Pacific Network (APN)

*Yukihiro Imanari*

15:30 – 15:45 Coffee Break

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

*Ad hoc Committee Chair*

Welcome reception

Thursday – 13 June 2013	Day 2
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**Morning Session (09:00 – 12:30)**

Symposium:

“From Lima to Paris: Moving towards the science and technology for adaptation to climatic change”

12:45 Lunch break

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

Approval of the Action List of day 1

Approval of the Core Budget and Country Contribution for FY 2015-2016

Approval of the items forwarded from EC-39

Review of CoP items for action by EC-40

Donor's session

Country contributions to

- Program and project activities
- Core budget
- International collaboration

Election of SAC members

Election of SPAC members

Other decisions arising

Future meeting dates and location

Adjourn

**Participants:**

**CoP Country Representatives**

- Argentina: Carlos Ereño
- Brazil: Jean Ometto, Sergio Carvalho de Toledo Barros
- Canada: Eric Gagné, Rebecca Plumadore
- Chile: Gladys Santis
- Costa Rica: Melvin Saenz Biolley
- Mexico: Sylvia Paola Mendoza Elguea
- Panama: Anselmo MacDonald
- Paraguay: Constantino Nicolás Guefos Kapsales, Fernando Mendez Gaona
- Peru: Manuel Gerardo Pedro Pulgar-Vidal Otálora, Gabriel Quijandría Acosta, José Macharé, Claudia Figallo de Ghersi

- United States: Maria Uhle
- Uruguay: Juan José Arteaga Saenz de Zumarán, Maria Noel Beretta Tassano

### **SAC**

Frank Müller Karger (Chair)

### **SPAC**

Walter Baethgen

### **Observers**

Yukihiro Imanari (APN)  
Virginia Sanches Subiñas (FAPESP)  
José Daniel Pabón (CIIFEN)  
Lidia Brito (UNESCO)

### **IAI Directorate Staff**

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

## **1. Opening Session**

Welcome speeches were given by the Ministry of the Environment of Peru, Manuel Pulgar Vidal; the Vice-Minister for the Strategic Development of Natural Resources of Peru, Gabriel Quijandría; the IAI EC Bureau Chair, Maria Uhle; and the Deputy Executive Director of the IAI Marcella Ohira.

## **2. Election of Bureau**

The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Twenty Third Session: José Macharé from Peru as the Chair, Rebecca Plumadore from Canada as the First Vice-Chair, and Jean-Pierre Ometto from Brazil 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: Argentina, Canada, United States, and Tania Sanchez from the IAI Directorate. 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-third session with the inclusion of a discussion on Open Science.

*(Action 3, day 1)*

## 5. Approval of the Report of the 22<sup>nd</sup> CoP

The CoP approved the report of its twenty-second session.

(Action 4, day 1)

## 6. Presentations by member countries and observers

### 6.1. Member countries

**Argentina:** The Ministry of Science and Technology has participated, together with the IAI, in ENSOCIO-LA a project funded by the EU. Another activity fostered by the Ministry of Science where the IAI participated, ALCUENET, aims to establish a common platform for EU-ECLAC policy makers, research institutions and the private sector. Argentina has completed part of the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC.

**Brazil** has established several cooperations in the area of biodiversity (ALCUENET), carbon cycle, energy use efficiency, nutrients and regional climate (downscaling of climate models). Brazil is developing an Adaptation Plan. The Rede Clima initiative involves research, education and communication activities. IAI researchers are providing advice to the Commission of the Environment of the Chamber of Deputies in Brazil. The country is completing the third national communication to the UNFCCC.

**Canada:** The mandate of the IAI reflects Canada's commitment to collaborative research in global change issues. Canada participates in several international environmental fora. The country supports open science as a step in the evolution of research globally.

**Chile** is addressing mitigation and adaptation issues. Environmental and geographic conditions differ along the country, and adaptation measures and actions need to be tailored to each of the regions. The third national communication to the UNFCCC will be completed by 2016. The country supports the global and regional adaptation networks (REGATTA, UNEP). The delegate has identified possible synergies between IAI research projects and the projects/networks in which the country is involved. One of them is adaptation in the Andes and the knowledge and research gaps in the region. Another issue the IAI can promote research is linking disaster risks and adaptation to climate change.

**Panama:** ANAM has been promoted to the level of Ministry of the Environment and a branch for climate change has been opened. The Gorgas Memorial Institute for Health Research is now a focal point for the IAI, together with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. SENACyT is the alternate representative institution. In 2014, an IAI PDS was held in Panama. The representative is trying to reinvigorate the participation of the country in the IAI and its activities. A collaboration agreement is being developed between the IAI and SENACyT to support different activities. Research agreements are under way with the University of Asuncion and of Bolivia.

**Paraguay:** Training and capacity building activities are strengthening existing and creating new collaboration bonds and networks. The country is preparing the Third National Report to the UNFCCC, a climate change law and an adaptation plan. Another law on air quality is being developed which includes global change. With the new government, the University budget has been cut, and so the country has not been able to pay their contribution to the IAI.

**Peru:** The UNFCCC CoP that was held in Lima in 2014, has motivated climate change related actions in different sectors within the country. A National Climate Change Committee has been established to define a climate change strategy (that will include adaptation and mitigation) and monitoring process for that strategy. Participation in this committee is wide and includes several stakeholders. The country is preparing their Third National Report to the UNFCCC. Supporting adaptation actions requires knowing what we should adapt to, identification of hazards, extreme weather events, slow onset events. An Institute has been created for Glaciers and Mountain Ecosystems.

**Uruguay:** The President wishes to strengthen the climate change awareness in the country, and will soon decide which ministry will represent the country. The National Committee for the IAI is awaiting a report by Jorge Rucks, former country representative. The aim of this is to take the best advantage possible of the interactions with the IAI.

**USA:** Federal agencies in the country have been working cooperatively to progress on research of global environmental change and societal impacts of global change, to provide the US with *knowledge for action*, a vision similar to that of the IAI, which does the same for the region. The country has released the National Climate Assessment which is open to everyone, and annals of the data that were used to produce that assessment. Topics were: adaptation, carbon cycle, extreme events, human health and global change, modeling and observations. The country is analyzing how to continually monitor all the variables and indicators that go into the climate assessment. The country has also enhanced international collaboration through the IAI, APN, IPCC and others. The US now promotes collaboration between IAI and Future Earth, or the Belmont Forum. With the new election, the NSF will look to leverage resources for these activities as well as for multidisciplinary and inter/trans disciplinary research.

*Director for Capacity Building* highlighted the importance of capacity building activities in enhancing the participation of member countries in the IAI. Panama is a good example of the positive results of expanding the representation of the country beyond country representatives.

## 6.2. Observers

**APN** supports regional collaborative research in the field of global change and sustainability and enhances capabilities to participate in that research. APN puts strong efforts in promoting interactions between researchers and policy makers, which includes cooperation with other global change and sustainability networks and organizations. APN is committed to strengthening evidence-based science-policy linkages, informing policy making and enhancing public awareness. Taking advantage of the short distance between offices, APN is interacting with Future Earth trying to identify ways of collaboration. APN is entering the fourth strategic phase that covers from 2015-2020, which includes risk reduction and resilience. Sustainable development is becoming very important, including waste and resource (3R) management. APN develops its activities under three frameworks: climate adaptation, low carbon initiatives, and biodiversity & ecosystem services.

**CIIFEN** is based in Guayaquil, Ecuador and directed by an International Bureau, whose members are the WMO, the Government of Ecuador, UNISDR, and the State Meteorological Agency (Spain). The Center provides scientific information on El Niño-related climate variability and change for policy- and decision-making in the countries of the region. CIIFEN provides climate services and has recently been appointed by WMO as a Regional Climate Center for Western South America. The Center participates in international research projects, such as the IAI - MacArthur Andean project. Another project was aimed at providing tools to governments in the region to develop climate change strategies. Other projects are ongoing, with funding by USAID, and the Government of Finland.

**FAPESP** is an Associate to the IAI. It supports research in all the fields of knowledge and is interested in stimulating the science community to become part of the global change research community. The Foundation expects that the research projects under the program on global climate change will contribute to knowledge in the Americas. This program is funded by different funding agencies around the globe, and this is the mechanism for international collaboration.

**UNESCO** looks at the role of culture in sustainable development and global change. One of the major contributions of UNESCO into the debate of the new sustainable goals and the agenda of the transformation needed is the integration of science into that agenda, as well as the social transformations needed. UNESCO works at the science-policy interface in the issue of Water, Biosphere (adaptation measures) as well as in its Regional Center for Climate Change and Decision Making. The Geosciences area is addressing the issue of mining and extractive industries. UNESCO interacts with governments through policy and technical advice, capacity building, and networking. There are several areas for collaboration with the IAI (capacity building, science-policy interface, research, and Future Earth).

## 7. Report of the Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee informed the CoP that nine delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the Conference: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, United States and Uruguay. The required number of accredited Parties to constitute quorum is eight.

*(Action 5, day 1)*

## 8. Report of the Executive Council

### 8.1. Issues brought forward from the 39th EC meeting for approval or action by the CoP

- Core Budget request for 2015-2016
- Country contributions for 2015-2016 (unchanged)
- Acceptance of the Financial Report and the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.
- As follow up to IAI-COP22 Action 15, that read: “*The CoP encourages member countries to promote agreements for global change research between funding agencies, considering the funding model that is being developed by the group of funding agencies that met on August 11. Member countries can also participate in funding IAI science programs*”, the EC decided to suggest the CoP that country representatives identify funding agencies in their countries that might be interested in subscribing a Belmont-like agreement to fund international and IAI research projects.
- The EC accepted the report of the Committee for the election of SPAC members recommending
  - Javier Gracia Garza, Luis Basterra, Maria Netto, and James Rusak from nominations by the Parties;
  - Walter Baethgen and Yolanda Kakabadse from nominations by the SPAC;
  - Brigitte Baptiste, Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, and Nicolas Lucas from nominations by the Directorate.
 Alternate candidates are Heather Conley (nominated by the Parties) and Robert Corell (nominated by the SPAC).
- The EC accepted the report of the Committee for the election of SAC members recommending Alicia Fernandez Cirelli and Edwin Castellanos from nominations by the Parties.

## 9. Progress report of the IAI Directorate

### 9.1. Science-policy diplomacy

IAI has established successful global change research networks, that strengthened north-south, south-south, and north-north collaborations in the region. Most of the leading scientists and institutions in the first IAI programs were in the north. Now, with the CRN 3, the majority are in the south. The IAI is entering a new phase: providing scientific information for decision-making. This has been happening on an ad hoc basis. The IAI needs to reach a greater group of decision-makers, and the help of its member countries is crucial to achieve this.

Critical issues have to be addressed jointly by scientists and decision-makers, using scientific excellence, international collaboration, and full and open exchange of scientific information. For example, the small grant for human dimensions on water in semiarid areas has produced outcomes in science, policy and diplomacy . The project has seen that climate forecasts are rarely used for decisions on crop mixture, irrigation schedules, or herd size. Farmers produce what grows well under average climate. And irrigation allows farmers and ranchers to compensate rainfall shortage. However, irrigation may be maladaptive with overpumping as it may bring contaminated deep water (e.g., with arsenic). The diplomacy aspect of this project shows as collaboration and shared interests in climate, water management, and development are building between the US and Mexico, at a time when relations between both nations are portrayed as adversarial. The IAI saw opportunities for extending the outreach to Chile, Argentina and Bolivia, all with similar water problems, thereby extending the collaboration on climate change, irrigated agriculture, decision making, the hydrological



cycle, and land use. Finally, the IAI brought these teams together in the Aquasec Centre of Excellence. Initially Chile felt it had more affinity with California, but in fact, it had more to learn from Arizona and Sonora as its own Andean runoff is being depleted, and it pumps ever more groundwater. The policy aspect of this project is seen in the practical impact of this collaboration when Chile Ministry of Public Works became involved in the project, and in 2014 Chile included its Environment Ministry in its representation before the IAI. This strong outcome is the combination of research achievements, consideration of social & economic context, networking guided by the IAI, continental reach and member country engagement.

Another example is that of Tropi-Dry. Project researchers provided science mediation between land uses, State and Federal laws over dry forest protection in Minas Gerais, Brazil. This was possible without activism or advocacy. From 2006-2011, complex issues of biodiversity, ecosystem function, the sustainability of the coupled natural-human environment were analyzed and presented to the courts in such a way that informed decision-making was possible. As a result, state law 19096 was declared unconstitutional, and forests remained protected. However, science develops in several directions and in 2010/11 members of the Tropidry team helped the Brazilian Human Rights Commission to examine violations of the basic right to adequate food. Scientists were now called to declare on strict conservation laws that prohibit traditional subsistence practices, under which residents lost livelihoods and had to abandon traditional hunting, fishing and agriculture.

The IAI gives scientists a voice in international politics. The IAI and other agencies co-organized a side-event at UNFCCC CoP in Lima 2014. This event gave rise to a strong move to link climate change and biodiversity and to the Declaration of Lima about Biodiversity and Climate Change. As a result, the dialogue is now facilitated at the highest levels of the UN Conventions. In the context of Sustainable Development, climate change interacts with development. In the context of Future Earth, development is part of the global change research, as development drives changes and also faces the hazards and opportunities from changes.

The IAI operates at the juncture of national, personal, scientific and political interests. Therefore the IAI needs to continue supporting excellent science, include political visions, promote dialogue resulting in advice, provide analysis and foresight, motivate and engage.

We now need to think carefully about the role of a more integrated science analysis and foresight, science-policy linkages and how to move an IAI that includes governance and decision processes to the next stage of its development. Policy linkages need to be improved beyond what "simply just happened" in some projects, but no mechanism is in place for this. Policy linkages need to be further developed, which can be done now with the help of the SPAC. A good example of good policy linkages and wide representation is the Uruguayan National Committee for the IAI.

*USA* thanked the Director for the comprehensive overview of the major components of the IAI. The IAI is quite ahead of other groups that are aiming at the same integration and outreach. A plan needs to be put in place so the IAI can reach out to other groups (in Future Earth, Belmont, member countries) that are trying to progress in these areas, and play a lead role. The US representative proposed that the CoP create a group that would allow a more strategic and systematic approach to this. The IAI CoP should think of a way to move this forward.

*Executive Director:* Country representatives are the natural part to reach out to expand the representation of the IAI within their countries.

*Canada* shared their doubts about these new policy stages in the development of the IAI in relation to the agreement establishing the IAI and its original mandate.

*Executive Director:* The mandate of the IAI since the beginning is "good science for good decision-making".

*Argentina:* The Director's presentation illustrates the current situation of the IAI and the way to face the challenges ahead. The representative supported the idea of establishing a group in the CoP to address what direction the IAI should take.

*USA:* This endeavor will require funding. This is something that might be searched with the different funding agencies. The group might work on a multi-lateral mechanism for the funding.

*Executive Director:* The IAI now has the SPAC, which should get the mandate to explore that topic on behalf of the IAI. Concerning funding, there are opportunities, because we are addressing these issues in the capacity building and in the science. By combining IAI program meetings with more policy oriented meetings we can do more with the money we have. Yet we still need the help of the CoP.

*Brazil:* The SPAC might map the opportunities and provide some guidelines for representatives to move forward.

*Walter Baethgen (SPAC):* For a long time the IAI has been a good mechanism for funding international science in countries with no budget for research. The Executive Director has just shown three successful stories of IAI science informing policy, and it is very difficult to understand why there is so little support to the IAI from member countries, why countries are not motivated, why don't countries make an effort to identify these stories, and take advantage of them?

*Executive Director:* To get motivated you need to get involved. Involvement generates further motivation within the countries and in the continent. Uruguay is a good example of involvement. If there were groups at national level searching for good histories from IAI science reaching out to policy, it would be much easier. The IAI will hire interns to search out these stories.

*Director Capacity Building:* There are also individual examples of young participants in capacity building activities, who now have leading roles in their institutions.

*Science-Policy Director:* One of the tasks of the office in Buenos Aires is identify this kind of stories and have a list of people who have been involved in the IAI, to increase the visibility of the IAI within and beyond its member countries.

*APN* is also working in enhancing the involvement of its members. Increasing the feeling of ownership among member countries proved important. Once such feeling exists, we can move further in our efforts to get them more involved in APN activities. How to make all those representatives really feel that they own the APN? An example of how APN tried to do is by introducing subregional cooperation meetings with the participation of representatives, funders and policymakers. As they belong to the same subregion it is easier for them to identify common priority issues and discuss these issues.

*Paraguay:* Country involvement has several levels: national representatives and scientists in IAI projects. The example of Panama is very good: a participant in a PDS has motivated government participation in the IAI. We have to make the family grow, have more institutions representing each member country, this would enhance commitment and help sharing responsibilities.

*Panama:* Perhaps traditionally, some country representatives only represent the political or the science component of the countries. This does not allow the message to go through to the appropriate channels within the country, thus, good science outputs are not considered for defining public policies. I participated in an IAI training activity, because it addressed an issue that was interesting to me: climate change and health. Once I returned to the country, I conveyed the information within my institution and began to contact policymakers. My institution was not the country representative. But we went to the Ministry of the Environment, and other institutions to reactivate the participation of Panama in the IAI. As we had no response from the Ministry of the Environment, we turned to the IAI for help, and contacted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to include my institution as representative of the country. We can share examples like this with other countries.

*Peru:* Participation depends on the situation of each country.

## 9.2. Annual program for fiscal year 2015-2016

The CoP approved the Annual Plan for FY 2015-2016.
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<i>(Action 5, day 2)</i>
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### 9.3. Association with FAPESP and News on the forum of science funding agencies

IAI has asked the FAPESP to review a potential treaty between funding agencies. Details were discussed on the drafting of the agreement, some changes were introduced as to intellectual property and the implementation of the call for proposals was decided to remain as an Annex to the agreement.

The CoP decided to prepare a list of funding agencies interested in subscribing a Belmont-like agreement to fund global change research projects in the IAI and in the continent for September.
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<i>(Action 6, day 2)</i>
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### 9.4. Statement on the CoP-20 of the UNFCCC

The IAI Statement on the importance of adaptation was endorsed by the IAI CoP in Mexico in 2014. That document was presented by the Delegation of Uruguay at the UNFCCC CoP in Lima. Now, this document should be taken into consideration when the IAI discusses and plans the science-policy activities.

### 9.5. Initiatives with Future Earth and IPBES

The CoP endorses the participation of the IAI in Future Earth as long as this participation implies an equitable association between regional and global entities and provides also considerable flexibility for future design and redesign.
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<i>(Action 9, day 1)</i>
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### 9.6. Core budget & country contribution for fiscal year 2015-2016

The budget was developed in detail around six main categories: Salaries & Benefits, Travel, Equipment, Operational Costs, Dissemination & Outreach, and Director's Fund. These categories comprise all individual expense accounts and provide a clear perspective of the planned expenses for Fiscal Year 2015/2016.

The proposed FY15/16 budget amount increases the operational budget of the Institute by 4% as proposed over the previous year. The budget does not propose changes in the total contribution amount, as anticipated the previous year. The proposed budget level allows IAI to continue with an improved level of activities and services and compensation for additional liabilities that have in the past not been included in the budget.

The proposed budget estimates the full cost for the following fiscal year operating in Montevideo.

Table I: Budget Comparison 2015/2016 - 2014/2015  
Summary by major category (amounts in US\$)

Category	Fiscal Year 2015-2016	Fiscal Year 2014-2015	Difference
Salaries & Benefits	920,230	977,702	(57,472)
Travel	99,280	99,280	-
Equipment	10,700	10,700	-
Operational Costs	296,854	189,346	107,508
Dissemination & Outreach	39,000	39,000	-
Director's Fund	54,000	54,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,420,064</b>	<b>1,370,028</b>	<b>(50,036)</b>

Member country contributions collected this year represent 95% of expected contributions. Venezuela paid all its dues until 2013-2014; however, Brazil has not paid in three years (with a fourth period due after July 1<sup>st</sup>) and Mexico did not pay the last fiscal year. Pending contributions amount to 1.34 million dollars, the IAI assumes that it will probably not receive a major part of this.

For fiscal year 2015-2016, the IAI Directorate is proposing to maintain the level of contributions.

Country	% (*)	Contribution
Argentina	5.01	69,000
Bolivia	0.07	5,000
Brazil	8.73	120,000
Canada	12.63	173,000
Chile	0.55	8,000
Colombia	0.96	13,000
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	85,000
Panama	0.13	5,000
Paraguay	0.20	5,000
Peru	0.42	6,000
United States	60.75	831,000
Uruguay	0.27	5,000
Venezuela	3.27	45,000
<b>FUND TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,400,000</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 2015/2016 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 2015 - 2016	Fiscal Year 2016 - 2017	Fiscal Year 2017 - 2018
	Amounts in US\$		
Salaries & benefits	920,230	946,842	1,029,128
Travel	99,280	93,909	93,909
Equipment	10,700	15,000	5,000
Operational costs	296,854	260,365	210,404
Dissemination & outreach	39,000	40,000	40,000
Director's Fund	54,000	60,000	40,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,420,064</b>	<b>1,416,116</b>	<b>1,418,441</b>

Note: The budgets for 16/17 and 17/18 are for reference and planning purposes, and each year a three-year budget will be presented. However approval for each one is made yearly.

The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for fiscal year 2015-2016.

*(Action 2, day 2)*

The CoP approved the unchanged level of Country Contributions for fiscal year 2015-2016.

*(Action 3, day 2)*

The CoP accepted the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.
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(Action 4, day 2)
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## 10. Report of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

The SAC Chair pointed to some issues that were of concern to the SAC. Project data are not easily accessible in general, and one project on climate services has no data available at all. Perhaps there is no mechanism to make these products available. This is an example of the lack of infrastructure for the region to have products to be available to decision-makers. The IAI has now the opportunity to engage in the GEO (Group on Earth Observations) process. The GEO Plenary and a ministerial summit will be held in Mexico City in November.

There is an opportunity to work with the Ramsar Convention. They are interested in working with the IAI. The SAC has been formally invited to be part of the Science and Technology Review Panel. Perhaps we can develop joint training workshops and joint projects on wetlands in the Americas.

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

The SPAC was not able to meet in person, but it held three teleconferences. The Committee discussed the profiles of potential members of the SPAC. These should be people from the policy sector with demonstrated interactions with the scientific community and vice-versa, people from the scientific community with demonstrated interactions with the policy sector. The issue of conflict of interests was discussed, in the case of people serving in government administration during their SPAC appointment.

The Committee thinks that the best way to ensure continuity and achieve balance is renewing three of the nine members every year.

One of the first activities the SPAC identified is establishing social validation of the IAI science. To do this, they propose to establish national groups representing ministries or agencies from the different communities (public health, agriculture, energy), and have these groups interacting with IAI projects.

The SPAC identified the need for ensuring good interactions with the SAC and with the Directorate.

Some specific activities at different levels should be identified where the SPAC could help the IAI, ensuring the visibility of successful stories and establishing interactions between the IAI science and the general policy community.

*Science-Policy Director:* We are working with the SPAC to find ways to establish a dialogue between scientists and decision makers aimed at identifying needs for reducing uncertainties in the decision making sector. This will also allow keeping track of the outcomes of IAI science and capacity building in the management sector. The strategy is to identify the processes involved in successful science-policy communication, as indicators of the benefits of IAI science.

In the framework of the Tripartite Agreement, the establishment of the office in Buenos Aires is helping improve the visibility of the IAI. The Minister of Science and Technology highlighted to role of the IAI in benefiting science in Argentina during a meeting with the Ambassador of France. This was circulated within ministerial communication channels.

Another activity to be undertaken is a list of people who have been participated in an IAI activity to see what benefits this brought to their careers. We consider them ambassadors of the IAI, in terms of capacity building, learning to work interdisciplinarily in preparation for trans-disciplinary work, which is the work that involves institutions. Other strategic activities include:

- understanding existing collaborations;
- enhancing the participation and representation of the IAI at the national, regional and extra-regional levels;
- establishing contacts with convention focal points of member countries;
- conduct a socio-economic, cultural and ecological impact assessment.

The idea is to establish multisectoral national working groups to work on this and interact with the SPAC.

*IAI Science-Policy Counselor:* The importance of the science-policy interface has been noted at the highest level by the SAB (Science Advisory Board – 25-26 May 2015), G7, and in the Pope's recent encyclica. We now have to increase the visibility of what has been achieved by the IAI. The IAI already produces action-oriented science and has long experience in capacity building at the science-policy interface – which should nevertheless be expanded. We have to enhance communication to increase the level of awareness and information. We propose a top-down approach in the region, to establish a dialogue with OAS, but also with sub-regional organizations, such as the CAN (Andean Community), Mercosur, or Caricom. Contacts should be established not only with the executive, but also the legislative and judicial branches of government.

## 12. Open science

The proposal on Open science was presented by Canada. The idea is to identify activities that should build the foundational elements for the IAI science outputs to become open, transparent and accessible to all.

Key elements of open science include:

- Open Data (data that are produced during the research)
- Open Access to publications: publications on research carried out with public funding should be accessible. Publishers charge a fee for making publications open, or they establish embargo periods, after which they grant access to the publication.
- Engagement and collaboration: this deals with how can the public better engage

These components should be dealt with at the same time.

The representative presented a table with the potential activities proposed to be undertaken during the next year or two. This work plan does not address information management practices, but instead, aims to inculcate a culture of openness within the science community.

Objective	Output/activity
Open Science	Develop "Open" definitions (including open data, open access and engagement & collaboration).
	Describe the state of Open Science across the CoP members.
	Environmental scan of current Open practices amongst CoP members (develop and complete template of current open activities across the CoP members)
Open Data	Communicate a vision and policy statement for open data
	Develop an open data policy statement and guidelines
	Sustainably manage data produced by IAI projects, initial focus on an inventory of data and building a catalogue of data sets.
	Develop metadata collection standards for data
	Find a sustainable location to post data catalogue/inventory (not the data archive)
	Identify functional and relevant open data platforms and repository to archive IAI data to reduce burden on IAI Secretariat.
	A list of potential open platforms that can archive data relevant to IAI research programs.
Data stewardship practices	Identify best practices in the data lifecycle from data planning, collection, QAQC, publishing and archiving.
Open Access	Make available and accessible to the public all IAI research activities outputs (such as peer reviewed publications, conference presentations and poster presentations)

*Executive Director:* Citations are in the IAI reports to NSF. Records of publications are also in Citeulike.com. However, some projects list publications that were funded by other institutions. One of the requirements by IAI is that publications based on IAI funding to be referenced in the Acknowledgments section (acknowledging IAI and NSF grants). The other problem is that to check whether the acknowledgment is there we have to access to the publications, which are often restricted by the publishing houses.

*USA:* The US could provide the list of CRN 1 publications that are in the reports. This would have to be uploaded to Citeulike, or another sustainable platform to post the publication citation catalogue. This does not solve the problem of the publications we do not know about. We can consider working with our sister organizations to get publishers provide access to abstracts and acknowledgements. There are potential opportunities and synergies with other open initiatives. Take advantage of the Belmont Forum Open/UNEP GEO and the IAI.

*Canada:* Citizen science is also important.

*Executive Director:* The list may also be useful to analyze collaborations, and track careers of authors. On the other hand, it is difficult to enforce exchange of data between scientists and IAI Directorate.

*Brazil:* There is a global movement towards storing and sharing data, e.g., the Earth System Grid Federation (<https://www.earthsystemgrid.org/about/overview.htm>).

*Peru:* Government has a published a new law for open data, which obliges researchers and institutions to publish their data on the web. The law is still to be implemented. CONCYTEC now provides funding for payment for open access to publications. Does the IAI provide funds to pay for open access?

*Executive Director:* Grants are not as big as to cover such costs. We have to be careful when requiring open access from scientists as they work with institutions that may have different policies.

*Panama:* Data from health research must be available to public. Databases are public. Publications authored by institutes using public funds are accessible.

The CoP decided to create a working group to define an open science work plan for the IAI. Members of this committee will be Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the USA, and the Directorate. The group will draft their initial terms of reference.

*(Action 8, day 2)*

### **13. Report of the Committee for the recommendation of SAC and SPAC candidates**

Members of the Committee established at EC-39 were Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Peru, Paraguay, the Chair of the Scientific Advisory Committee, and the Coordinator of the Science-Policy Liaison Office as Secretary of the SPAC.

The Committee recommended Alicia Fernandez Cirelli and Edwin Castellanos from nominations by the Parties for the SAC.

Candidates recommended for the SPAC were Javier Gracia Garza, Luis Basterra, Maria Netto, and James Rusak from nominations by the Parties; Walter Baethgen and Yolanda Kakabadse from nominations by the SPAC; Brigitte Baptiste, Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, and Nicolas Lucas from nominations by the Directorate. Alternate candidates are Heather Conley (nominated by the Parties) and Robert Corell (nominated by the SPAC). Argentina suggested including Robert Corell as a special or honorary member to maintain his activity in the SPAC.

### **14. Report of the Tripartite Implementation Committee**

The tripartite structure is still being implemented. The offices in Montevideo and in Buenos Aires are operating. The Host Country Agreement for the office in Brazil is under revision by the lawyers of the Brazilian Ministry of Science.

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 8, day 1)

### 15. Approval of the Decision and Action list of day 1

The CoP approved the actions and decisions of day 1.

(Action 1, day 2)

### 16. Election of SPAC Members

The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SPAC:

- Javier Gracia Garza, Luis Basterra, Maria Netto, and James Rusak from nominations by the Parties;
- Walter Baethgen and Yolanda Kakabadse from nominations by the SPAC;
- Brigitte Baptiste, Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, and Nicolas Lucas from nominations by the Directorate.

Alternate candidates are Heather Conley (nominated by the Parties) and Robert Corell (nominated by the SPAC).

(Action 6, day 1)

### 17. Election of SAC Members

The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SAC: Alicia Fernandez Cirelli and Edwin Castellanos from nominations by the Parties.

(Action 7, day 1)

### 18. Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures

The CoP decided to ask for nominations for candidates for the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures. Nominations are due by September.

(Action 7, day 2)

### 19. Donor's session

*Argentina:* Some member countries are not paying their contributions; neither are they participating in institutional meetings of the IAI. Although a definition of "inactive members" has been introduced for quorum reasons, the fact that they appear as members of the IAI does not look well. Should we do something about those countries?

The CoP analyzed and discussed this issue and decided to establish a group that would make a thorough analysis of the situation of each member country and establish strategies to contact them.

The CoP decided to charge the EC with creating a committee that would analyze member country participation in the IAI in terms of participation in IAI meetings, payment of contributions and participation in IAI science projects. The group would establish a strategy to contact inactive countries and would send letters to those countries. All the Parties will sign the communications from the group.

(Action 9, day 2)

### 20. Future meetings

No offers were tendered at this point.

### 21. Adjournment



The meeting was adjourned on the afternoon of June 25. Participants thanked the hosts for their hospitality.

**Annex I – Decisions and actions****INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH****Twenty-Third Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the IAI****Lima, Peru, 24-25 June 2015****Decisions and actions - Day 1**

1. The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Twenty Third Session: José Macharé from Peru as the Chair, Rebecca Plumadore from Canada as the First Vice-Chair, and Jean-Pierre Ometto from Brazil as the Second Vice-Chair.
2. The CoP elected the new members of the Credentials Committee: Argentina, Canada, United States and Tania Sanches from the IAI Directorate. 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-third session with the inclusion of a discussion on open science.
4. The CoP approved the report of its twenty-second session.
5. The Credentials Committee informed the CoP that nine delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the Conference: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, United States and Uruguay. Required number of accredited Parties to constitute quorum is eight.
6. The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SPAC:
  - Javier Gracia Garza, Luis Basterra, Maria Netto, and James Rusak from nominations by the Parties;
  - Walter Baethgen and Yolanda Kakabadse from nominations by the SPAC;
  - Brigitte Baptiste, Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, and Nicolas Lucas from nominations by the Directorate.
 Alternate candidates are Heather Conley (nominated by the Parties) and Robert Corell (nominated by the SPAC).
7. The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SAC: Alicia Fernandez Cirelli and Edwin Castellanos from nominations by the Parties.
8. 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.
9. The CoP endorses the participation of the IAI in Future Earth as long as this participation implies an equitable association between regional and global entities and provides also considerable flexibility for future design and redesign.



INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

**Twenty-Third Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the IAI**

**Lima, Peru, 24-25 June 2015**

**Decisions and actions - Day 2**

1. The CoP approved the list of decisions and actions of day 1.
2. The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for fiscal year 2015-2016.
3. The CoP approved the unchanged level of country contributions for fiscal year 2015- 2016.
4. The CoP accepted the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.
5. The CoP approved the Annual Plan for fiscal year 2015-2016.
6. The CoP decided to prepare a list of funding agencies interested in subscribing a Belmont-like agreement to fund global change research projects in the IAI and in the continent for September.
7. The CoP decided to ask for nominations for candidates for the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures. Nominations are due by September.
8. The CoP decided to create a working group to define an open science work plan for the IAI. Members of this committee will be Argentina, Brazil, Canada, the USA, and the Directorate. The group will draft their initial terms of reference.
9. The CoP decided to charge the EC with creating a committee that would analyze member country participation in the IAI in terms of participation in IAI meetings, payment of contributions and participation in IAI science projects. The group would establish a strategy to contact inactive countries and would send letters to those countries. All the Parties will sign the communications from the group.

**Annex II – Resolutions**

**TWENTY-THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP) OF THE IAI  
24-25 June 2015 – Lima, Peru**

The IAI Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-third meeting held on 24-25 June 2015, in Lima, Peru, adopted the following resolutions:

**RESOLUTION 1**

The Conference of the Parties approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2015-2016.

**RESOLUTION 2**

The Conference of the Parties approved the level of Country Contributions for FY 2014-2015 with no modifications.

**RESOLUTION 3**

The Conference of the Parties approved the Annual Program for FY 2014-2015.

Chair of the Executive Council

1st Vice-chair of the Executive Council

2nd Vice-chair of the Executive Council

**ACRONYMS**

ANAM	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (Panamá) /National Environment Authority (Panama)
APN	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research / Red de Asia y el Pacífico para la Investigación del Cambio Global
CAN	Comunidad Andina de Naciones / Andean Nation Community
CIIFEN	Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño / International Research Center on El Niño
CONCYTEC	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Tecnológica (Perú) / National Council for Science, Technology and Technological Innovation (Peru)
CoP	Conference of the Parties / Conferencia de las Partes
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 /CELAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean / Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe
EU / UE	European Union / Unión Europea
FAPESP	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Brasil) / Foundation for Research Support of the State of São Paulo
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / Panel Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre Cambio Climático
NSF	National Science Foundation (USA) /Fundación Nacional de Ciencias (EEUU)
OAS /OEA	Organization of American States /Organización de Estados Americanos
PDS	Professional Development Seminar /Seminario de Desarrollo Profesional
SAB	Science Advisory Board / Panel de Asesoramiento en Ciencia
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee / Comité Asesor Científico
SENACyT	National Secretariat for Science, Technology and Innovation (Panama) / Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (Panamá)
SENECyT	Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Perú) / National Secretariat for Science and Technology
SPAC	Science-Policy Liaison Advisory Committee / Comité Asesor en Ciencia y Políticas
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
UNISDR /EIRD-ONU	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction / Estrategia Internacional para la Reducción de Riesgos de Desastres de la ONU