

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH



Minutes of CoP-XXII
August 13th-14th, 2014
Mexico DF



INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

**Minutes of the Twenty-second IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)
Mexico City, Mexico, 13-14 August 2014**

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**22nd IAI Conference of the Parties (CoP)
13-14 August 2014 – Mexico City, Mexico**

Agenda

Wednesday– 13 August 2014

Day 1

- Morning session (08:30 – 12:30)

08:30 - 09:00 Registration

Welcome by Representative of Mexico

Election of the CoP Bureau

Approval of the Agenda

Approval of the Report of the 21st Conference of the Parties

Introductions by the Parties and Observers

Welcome address by the Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico, Ing. Juan José Guerra Abud

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

Report from the Executive Council:

EC Chair

- Activities charged to the EC by the last CoP
- EC activities, actions, and decisions
- Issues brought forward from the 37th EC meeting

Report of the IAI Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

SAC Chair

Continuity and renewal of SAC membership

Review of needs and nominations for the election of SAC members

Recommendation by the EC to the CoP on the SAC election

EC Committee

12:45 Lunch

- Afternoon Session (14:00 – 18:00)

Report of the Credentials Committee

Report from the Directorate:

-Science and Capacity Building

-Science-Policy initiatives

-Progress on establishment of the Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison

-Collaborations with international organizations and funding agencies

- Future Earth, UNESCO, CONICET-Argentina, IPBES

News from the Asia-Pacific Network (APN)

Louis Brown

Initiatives with international organizations and funding agencies

15:30 – 15:45 Coffee Break

Implementation of the IAI Tripartite Governance

Ad hoc Committee Chair

Reports from/on the IAI Directorates (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay)

Annual program for fiscal year 2014-2015

Core Budget for fiscal year 2014-2015

20:00 Welcome reception at Sevilla Palace Hotel

Thursday – 14 August 2014

Day 2

- Morning Session (09:00 – 12:30)

Symposium: The Mexican report on climate change: integration and future research needs

The main objective of this working session is to present Mexico's experience and vision in the preparation of its National Report, and to generate a discussion to identify ways of improving Global Change science integration in IAI member countries using potential synergies between IAI research efforts.

9:00 – 9:15

Welcome and introduction by Dr. Amparo Martinez, INECC

9:15 – 9:45

Mexican Climate Change Report Overview by Dr. Carlos Gay Garcia, UNA

9:45 – 10:15

Group I – Scientific Foundations: models and climate modeling by Dr. Benjamin Martínez Lopez, UNAM

10:15 – 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 – 11:00

Group II Impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, Dr. Benjamin Ortiz Espejel, Universidad Iberoamericana de Puebla; Dr. Norma Patricia Muñoz Sevilla, Instituto Politécnico Nacional

11:00 – 11:30

Group III – Greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation, Dr. José Antonio Benjamin Ordoñez Días, Director of Environmental Services and Climate Change A.C., Mtra. Xochitl Cruz Nuñez, UNAM

11:30 – 12:00 Round table

12:45 Lunch break

- Afternoon Session (14:00 – 18:00)

Approval of the Action List of day 1

Approval of the Core Budget for FY 2014-2015 and Country Contribution for 2014-2015

Approval of the other items forwarded from EC-37

Review of CoP items for action by EC-38

Donor's session

Country contributions to

Program and project activities

Core budget

International collaboration

Election of SAC members

Election of EC members

Debriefing session for CoP Bureau and the IAI Directorate

Meetings of working group, as necessary

Other decisions arising

Future meeting dates and location

Adjourn

Participants:

CoP Country Representatives

- Argentina: Carlos Ereño
- Brazil: Jean Pierre Henry Balbaud Ometto, Pablo Braga Costa Pereira
- Canada: Eric Gagné, Lauren Walshe Rouseel
- Chile: Gladys Santis
- Costa Rica: Roberto Villalobos
- Mexico: María Amparo Martínez Arroyo, Alejandra López Carbajal, Socorro Almaraz Muñoz, Mario Pampini, Rodolfo Godínez, Alejandro Rivera Becerra, Ana Cecilia Conde Álvarez
- Paraguay: Fernando Méndez Gaona
- Panama: Jennifer Cohen
- Peru: Elizabeth Silvestre Espinoza
- United States: Maria Uhle, Farhan H. Akhtar
- Uruguay: Jorge Rucks

SAC

Frank Müller Karger (Chair)

Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures

Lou Brown

Observers

Reynaldo Luiz Victoria (FAPESP)
Denise Gorfinkiel (UNESCO)
Luis G. Hernández-Sandoval (CONACyT)
Viviana Alvarez (CONICET)
Diana Ramírez (ECLAC)
Manuel Limonta (ICSU-ROLAC)
Lou Brown (APN)

IAI Directorate Staff

- Holm Tiessen (Executive Director)
- Rafael Atmetlla (Assistant Director for Finance and Administration)
- Elma Montaña (Assistant Director for Science Programs)
- Marcella Ohira (Assistant Director for Capacity Building)
- Nicolas Lucas (Consultant on Communications and Science-Policy)
- Paula Richter (Publications Editor)
- Tania Sánchez (Executive Assistant)
- Elvira Gentile (temporary)

Local Support staff: Misael Perez, Rodrigo Marquez (INECC)

1. Opening Session

Welcome speeches were given by Maria Amparo Martinez Arroyo, Director General of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC); Roberto Dondisch, Deputy Director of the Environment Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Rodolfo Lacy, Deputy Secretary for Planning and Environmental Policy of the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources; Carlos Ereño, Chair of the IAI Executive Council; and Holm Tiessen, IAI Executive Director.

2. Election of Bureau

The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Twenty First Session: María Amparo Martínez from Mexico as the Chair, Lauren Walshe-Roussel from Canada as the First Vice-Chair, and Jean-Pierre Ometto from Brazil as the Second Vice-Chair.

<i>(Action 1, day 1)</i>

3. Approval of the Agenda

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

<i>(Action 2, day 1)</i>

4. Approval of the Report of the 21st CoP

The CoP approved the report of its twenty-first session.
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<i>(Action 3, day 1)</i>

5. Presentations by member countries and observers

5.1. Member countries

Argentina: The Ministry of Science and Technology through its representative at CELAC has been developing funding initiatives among Latin American, Caribbean and European countries, one of these is ENSOCIO-LA, in which the IAI is participating. ENSOCIO-LA aims at making an inventory of science activities related with the environment, biodiversity, climate change, and natural resources in the region. This inventory has already identified and pre-selected several IAI-funded projects. This could expand the funding basis for IAI research projects. The Ministry of Science also participates in ACUENET, a network that includes the main funding agencies in Europe and Latin America to co-fund research projects.

Brazil: The country representative held a teleconference with the Ministry of Science and Technology, which informed that steps are being taken to pay the contribution for 2014 and that payment of back contributions is under analysis.

Canada: The IAI reflects Canada's commitment to collaborative research and informed decision-making on climate change. The representative was pleased with the implementation of the new CRN program which would extend IAI's research activities in the Americas. The representative acknowledged the efforts of Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil in implementing the tripartite governance structure for the IAI. Canada's involvement in the IAI complements Canada's active participation in the UNFCCC, IPCC and other international partnerships. The country's engagement to the IAI also complements the country's finance contribution under the Copenhagen Accord, 33% of which is benefiting countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, supporting them to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to adverse impacts of climate change. Canada also enters bilateral environment agreements to help gather experts and build capacity to address shared environmental problems.

Chile acknowledges the work of the IAI, which provides input to the development of the continent in global change issues. Chile considers that communication among researchers in the Americas needs strengthening. Latin America and the Caribbean are able to autonomously identify issues of interest as well as possible collaborations throughout the continent. The country is preparing the third national communication to the UNFCCC. Chile has adopted two regional adaptation plans, one for forestry and cattle ranching and the other for biodiversity; and they are working on a national adaptation plan. They are open and willing to collaborate with the other countries in this regard.

Costa Rica considers that the support provided by the IAI is very important, both in terms of funding, and of exchange of knowledge and experience with other countries in the region. Risk management under climate change is of major importance to the country because of its vulnerability to extreme weather events that affect water resources which generate 85% of electric power in the country.

US: The central focus of IAI on global change and generating knowledge for action on global changes is a key focus for 13 federal agencies within the US, through the US Global Change Research Program. Over the past couple of years this group has set up a new strategic plan that would take the US forward to an end-to-end approach to global change issues. This means using basic science to help inform decisions, which is what the IAI aims to do. The US fully supports the IAI as the Institute is a key way for the US to work multilaterally within the Americas. The US is particularly pleased with the meeting of funding agencies of August 11th that was aimed at fostering multilateral collaboration in global change research. As the IAI has the mandate to tackle problems in the Americas that no one country can handle alone, it is very good to have many funding agencies involved in the effort. The US thanked Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay for their efforts in setting the tripartite structure.

Mexico: INECC is currently being restructured -besides adding the climate change component- it has been involved in the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources. INECC aims at an ecosystem-based adaptation with a view of the entire territory. It also has the task of providing sound scientific information on natural resources for SEMARNAT to develop policies based on scientific information. INECC also has the mandate to foster South-South collaborations. The country is interested in vulnerability and adaptation studies. The most recent activity in the country is the Special Climate Change Program, which includes 13 State Secretariats, all involved in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing adaptive capacity.

Panama is willing to become active in IAI activities to promote science within their territory to be able to cope with the effects of global change.

Paraguay acknowledged the support they receive from the IAI in terms of research projects and training activities, whose results are very valuable to the country, mainly in agriculture and water resources. The country will soon be able to pay their contribution to the IAI.

Peru is restarting their participation in the IAI. In the past years, Peru has been enhancing science activities and has created a National Environment Program, with focus on global change, aimed at communicating science results to decision makers, which is in agreement with the objectives of the IAI.

Uruguay: Science and technology are highly relevant to the country, as a base for sustainable development. The IAI enables and enhances science and technology exchanges in the continent. The IAI Directorate has already moved to Montevideo. The host country agreement was ratified by the Uruguayan Parliament. This ensures that privileges and immunities granted to the IAI and its staff will be honored. Uruguay has created a National Committee for the IAI, whose members are academic institutions, research centers, and other ministries. The mission is to help disseminate IAI research results within the country and to the continent. In addition, Uruguay has decided that the Alternate Representative Institution will be the Ministry of Education and Culture.

5.2. Observers

CONACyT thanked for the invitation to participate in IAI meetings, since they are interested in funding global change research projects together with other countries in the continent.

FAPESP is interested in co-designing calls for and in co-funding research projects. FAPESP will provide additional funding for São Paulo counterparts in the projects and will work towards the objectives that were set during the meeting of funding agencies of 11 August.

UNESCO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean: There are many common objectives with the IAI as refers to the science-policy interface. (Further information on page 16)

ECLAC Subregional Office in Mexico: ECLAC has been working with several countries in the region on the economic assessment of climate change. Information has been generated on the local scale of the sectoral impacts of climate change in order to establish a development agenda based on equity and social inclusion.

APN: Current activities of the Asia-Pacific Network are: low carbon initiatives framework; Biodiversity and ecosystem services framework, which is inviting stakeholders to propose and engage in collaborative activities with the APN in key thematic areas; and the climate adaptation framework -where APN focuses on the development and utilization of impact, vulnerability, risk and economic assessments and on applications of high-resolution models and regional climate models for climate adaptation. APN is trying to expand the involvement of countries that have not received much APN support through proposal development training workshops. The APN is putting great emphasis on further increasing the involvement of the smaller developing countries in APN activities through co-funding. APN has established an electronic archive of publications, completed/ongoing project metadata and outputs at www.apn-gcr.org/resources. APN is also interested and interacting with Future Earth.

ICSU has an Asia-Pacific unit that is involved in Future Earth and perhaps some interactions may be developed with APN.

6. Report of the Credentials Committee

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

(Action 5, day 1)

7. Progress report of the Executive Council

Issues charged to the EC by the CoP 21, EC 36 and EC 37

Extension of the mandate of the Committee for the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite Structure of the IAI for another year, given that the offices in Argentina and Brazil are not implemented yet. (Action 9, EC 37, Annex II).

Selection of members for the Science-Policy Liaison Committee (SPAC) (Actions 3 and 13, EC 37, Annex II)

The EC-36 identified the need of discussing strategies to increase member country participation and funding of IAI activities. (Actions 10 and 11, EC 37, Annex II)

Election of SAC members and extraordinary extension of the terms of appointment of some members to maintain the history of the Committee; recommendation of the committee to recommend candidates to the SAC. (Actions 4 and 12, EC 37, Annex II).

Financial issues: Core budget, country contributions, and financial statements (Actions 6, 7, 8, EC 37, Annex II)

8. Report of the IAI Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

The SAC Chair reminded country representatives that the SAC is an advisory body to the CoP and that countries were invited to interact with the committee on issues related with research needs, the science program and other scientific activities. In the past 2-3 years, the SAC

evaluated and helped in the implementation of CRN3 project proposals, together with the IAI Directorate, who has done a great job in implementing those projects.

The SAC and the Directorate are making progress in implementing the strategic plan, by advancing interdisciplinary approaches and the integration of natural and social sciences in all IAI science projects; promoting applicable science to provide scientific information to the policy and decision making sector. Capacity building and education are also an element in science excellence.

The SAC is preparing a list of recommendations to improve the proposal selection process and to help take new directions in science.

The SAC holds meetings in person once a year and teleconferences once a month. The latest meeting was in Montevideo in March 2014. Among other issues, the committee wanted to assess the impact of IAI science programs and invited some CRN 3 and some senior researchers to have their input. The participation of the IAI in global programs, such as Future Earth and IPBES was also discussed.

The IAI and the CoP will greatly benefit from interactions between the SAC and the SPAC.

For several years, the SAC has been working with incomplete membership. The SAC requests that candidates nominated for the SAC have to be highly qualified and well-known scientists in the Americas, with a record of publications in peer reviewed journals, able to provide unbiased advice and active to foster the strategic plan of the Institute.

The SAC is concerned about the implementation of the tripartite structure, and is willing to collaborate in the process.

The next meeting of the committee will be in 2015 (sometime between February and April), probably in Ecuador.

9. Progress report of the IAI Directorate

The Executive Director reported on the activities of the IAI, and highlighted the changes the IAI has undergone over the past years. The principal administrative offices have recently moved to Uruguay, and the new offices in Brazil and Argentina are expected to become operative soon.

The IAI science that has been produced through open calls has been able to provide input to countries both in adaptation and decision-making. But that task of science development requires much more dialogue in linking countries between each other and with the IAI. The Science Development Office in Brazil will have to see what science has been done, how that science has been used in the countries and what derives in terms of new scientific needs from that dialogue. The tasks for the office in Argentina have been defined, but because of staffing problems few have been undertaken. The linkages between science and policy should be a vital part of the analysis of IAI science and of the way it relates to IAI member countries and their needs and how this translates into new science. So, the tripartite structure should become a coherent, cohesive way of guiding the science of the IAI in the future. The Executive Director called on the CoP and the *ad hoc* Committee to try to overcome the problems and have the new Directorates working soon. Besides maintaining the scientific excellence achieved over the past 10-15 years, the task now is to bring the science into a broader context, and become more policy relevant.

The IAI received 150 proposals under the 3rd Collaborative Research Network Program call. The majority of the finally funded proposals needed profound revision to meet the requirements of the IAI. The IAI requires that real life problems be framed from the viewpoint of different disciplines. There has to be integration between the disciplines in the formulation of the programs, in the collaboration during the programs, in the knowledge of what questions need to be asked of the other disciplines and providing that knowledge that derives from this process to the end users to

help decision making. After two years of work with the revision of proposals and the implementation of the CRN 3, the Directorate and the SAC achieved a CRN Program that will be very different in its output from any of the past programs.

Research on policy relevant problems does not make the results policy relevant *per se*. Research results need to be translated into usable advice. Some examples of where IAI science efforts have been used: The CRN2 project on urban air quality monitoring has developed the first chemical weather forecasts that are now standard in the city of Santiago in Chile and that didn't exist before the IAI project. Research has been translated into traffic planning and monitoring of air quality in the cities of Medellin and Cali. They have brought to Lima the very first programs of monitoring air quality as part of the Meteorological Service's tasks. Another achievement of Chilean researchers is the use of CO₂ monitors to monitor several different gases, so no additional investments are needed. These are direct translations of climate science. Mitigation is related to the emissions of CO₂ and to the resulting changes in climate, which are extremely important at the global level. But the problems of the people who live in these cities are not related to CO₂, but to ozone, nitrous oxides, sulfur emissions, and many others, all of which are part of global change. It is important to keep in mind that the range of locally identified problems needs to be addressed globally, and therefore need to be communicated to the global conventions.

Costa Rica has an excellent record on bringing green policies into the politics of the country. There, an IAI project has direct influence on the monitoring of land use change and deforestation and has analyzed the payments for ecosystem services and their effectiveness. It turned out that some of these payments are not as effective as they could be, because they have been applied to lands where no one would plant anything (with steep slopes, too far from roads). So the IAI is working directly with the fine-tuning of the science-policy application.

In Mexico, nopales are food, and in Brazil (where they are called *palmas*) are used for cattle feed only. The very different cultural connotation and use of this plant was new to Brazilian collaborators in an IAI international network. This news made it into the newspapers and into a CNPq funded project on family agriculture, given that the northeast of Brazil not only has problems of feeding its cattle in the dry season, but also of feeding its people. This is something that went way beyond the reach of the original CRN project.

In Argentina and Chile, IAI sponsored research was used in the design of the forest protection laws. Argentinean national laws were established, but the provinces have to pass their own laws, to which the national law provides the basic threshold. CRN teams provided advice to legislators on the desirability of preserving certain ecosystems. They were not always successful, partly because they were not able to communicate the value of ecosystems and ecosystem services. This needs to be improved. The IAI now is active in the Advisory Committee of IPBES, the evaluation body for biodiversity and ecosystem services. The IAI needs to link to policy-making and the greater global discussion and come provide solutions at different levels.

A current CRN 3 project on freshwater monitoring in the province of Buenos Aires has caused some problems indicative of the challenges of science-policy linkages. This Argentinean-led project was asked to increase stakeholder involvement with additional funding that was to come from FAO. The scientists developed agreements with municipalities, and then negotiations with FAO broke down and they dropped the project. Abandoning a project at that stage would have meant losing credibility with stakeholders, so the IAI had to cover the shortfall. When scientists reach out and cannot deliver, IAI loses credibility. IAI scientists and collaborators need to keep in mind that policy links are not only about scientific content.

Two totally independent CRN3 projects (one led by Brazil and the other by a US institution in close collaboration with institutions in Ecuador) are looking at new disease vectors in the western Amazon; one at rodent-borne, the other at insect-borne diseases. Since both projects were studying changes in behavior of disease vectors and their population dynamics as part of a development process within the same underdeveloped region, the Directorate and the SAC

brought them together. After IAI sponsored meetings, these projects now share sites, research protocols in natural and social sciences, etc.

Besides supporting excellent science, the IAI has the mandate to develop capacity, which involves more than training PhD students in the framework of the projects. The IAI builds capacity:

- of the policy sector, to interact with science;
- of the science sector, to interact with policy;
- of institutions to manage international programs; pass audits etc. The IAI therefore builds capacities with the administrators of its collaborating institutions, rather than just the scientists.

IAI professional development seminars do not follow the classroom model, as they merge learning and teaching: scientists need to learn from practitioners, and practitioners from scientists. The IAI is trying to achieve a true dialogue and a mutual learning experience between these different groups.

NSF has allowed the IAI to allocate some of the training funds into seed grants –of about 10K, 20K USD each. During the training event, participants write grant proposals, have them evaluated and if approved, they receive the funds for 1-year research projects. Significant collaborations grow out of such projects, between people from government, academia, and practitioners. One of these seed grant projects developed at a training event on climate and health is studying the border region between Brazil and Uruguay, to find out why there is no endemic dengue in Uruguay and there is in Brazil and Argentina, by analyzing the work of local health offices, the surveillance, and early warning systems in five cities. This interaction at very different levels provides the IAI with new visions of the science and the application of the science.

In parts of Latin America, global change and regional change interact very strongly. The CRN3 on productivity of the Patagonian shelf waters found that this ocean region affects global carbon budgets. By integrating different disciplines, they concluded that a large amount of carbon sequestered on the Patagonian shelf, moves towards the equator. The team does not know yet how much CO₂ outgases in the equatorial regions and therefore returns right back to the atmosphere, and how much carbon goes to deeper ocean layers to be truly sequestered for many years. These are also critical questions for regional science that have an importance at the local (e.g., fisheries), regional (e.g., productivity of the shelf waters) and global (carbon sequestration) levels.

Land use change and consequent changes in land reflectivity in the regions of agricultural expansion of Latin America probably have a greater effect on the climate of that region than global climate change. These lessons, that are very clear to the scientists who do the work, still need to be communicated to the global community.

The IAI is organizing two parallel events for the UNFCCC CoP-20 in Lima. One of the messages is that the carbon balance of the globe and biodiversity are linked. It is hoped that this will promote greater communication between the climate change and the biodiversity conventions. This is the kind of role that integrated IAI science can play and the reason for the IAI being engaged in the global systems. IAI science needs to be communicated not only to the regional users but also to global policy and political discussions. To do this, the IAI promotes the participation of IAI funded scientists –particularly young scientists- in global conventions to present their own science. This way, the IAI is having an impact at the convention level, but also in the new generation of scientists who become more conversant with what is required of them in the interactions with global politics and policy.

Future Earth is a new endeavor that is replacing previous global programs: IGBP, IHDP, and DIVERSITAS. WCRP is an observer in Future Earth. The IAI is now linking Future Earth to a network of institutions in the Americas. The proposal submitted to Future Earth by the IAI of representing Future Earth through the funding agencies of countries in South America has been

successful. The initial group involves CONICET of Argentina, FAPESP of São Paulo State and CONACyT of Mexico. The network is designed to be open to include more agencies in the future. The meeting of funding agencies of August 11 was aimed at further developing continent-wide collaborations. Seven agencies attended and many more are interested. These agencies are willing to find mechanisms to fund international science, by making common calls, common evaluations, common funding, but with each country funding the activity within its borders as part of the continuum of scientific collaboration.

The Executive Director expressed his hope that country representatives reinvigorate financial and intellectual country contributions to move the IAI forward on the continent.

The presentation triggered a discussion about “useful science” vs. “utilitarian science”. The discussion about science utility has many different levels, but the word “useful” in this context is used to ask scientists to think about how their results will be used.

The representative of the US presented an example of her research on atmospheric pollutants generated by winter heating in New Zealand which showed the conflict between the objective to limit pollution and the access to cheap fuel for home heating. This opened her eyes to the responsibility of what you are doing and how important it is. It was important to her to understand what the needs of the decision makers were. The IAI has taken a great step forward in pushing the scientific community towards that understanding: you are not compromising your science when you listen to others who are asking the questions.”

Peru proposed that the CoP make a statement to the UNFCCC CoP-20, that Adaptation needs to be considered for the region, and that science and technology have a role in helping design adaptation measures.

Chile: Something that is related to the “usefulness of science” is considering the cultural aspects in the research. Chile supported the suggestion of Peru of making a statement on the importance of adaptation to climate change in Latin America.

Mexico: Timing is another issue that needs to be addressed as it is different for scientists and decision makers. The efforts of the IAI may help learn how to organize knowledge to provide timely answers. The IPCC is asking country focal points to answer about the future of IPCC, perhaps the IAI could reflect about how to improve the IPCC effort.

Brazil: Besides co-design, we need “co-changing”: how we adjust our way of saying things, and how people adjust their ears to understand the information they are receiving.

Canada is moving towards establishing open science and open data policies. UNEP and other organizations are creating the infrastructure for that. Canada hopes there will be an in depth discussion on whether the IAI is going to adopt the open science culture.

USA: The Belmont Forum and IIASA are organizing a series of summer schools that hopefully will be part of Future Earth. The idea is to bring in senior graduate students and postdocs from different disciplines. Students will be chosen by a committee to form teams around specific problems that they will tackle together and reconvene on the next year. This addresses interdisciplinarity, communication, and creating a new generation of researchers who will then teach at these summer schools.

Brazil: Mexico and Brazil are part of IIASA. This could be an opportunity for other countries to engage in IIASA activities.

The CoP decided to make a statement to the UNFCCC CoP-20 to be held in Peru, that global change adaptation aspects are important to Latin America and need to be strengthened. This adaptation component needs to be based on science and technology.

(Action 4, day 1)

9.1. Annual Plan for 2014-2015

Institutional: The Directorate is still in the process of implementing the tripartite structure, approved in June 2013. Host country agreements have been signed with Argentina and Uruguay, the Argentinean agreement is being revised. A renewed agreement with Brazil continues under review. Administrative operations and staff have moved to Montevideo, but replacement staff still needs to be hired and integrated into operations. The Directorate office in Buenos Aires should be made operational in both administrative and strategic terms. Current office operations in São José dos Campos will end and Staff will train new personnel in Montevideo. Despite these profound changes in administration, operations on science and capacity building are continuing uninterrupted.

Research: All CRN3 projects have been implemented and will be closely monitored to accompany and analyze the implementation of novel integrated science approaches. The Directorate and SAC will play major roles in this.

Final reporting on the Small Grants Program that closes late in 2014 will be done by the research teams and the directorate.

The Directorate-led MacArthur Foundation funded project on impacts of climate change on biodiversity in the tropical Andes is closing during the year. Final reporting and a synthesis will be conducted followed by a series publication and outreach activities by the Directorate in the Andean countries. These have been scheduled for the last months of 2014.

Collaboration and co-funding agreements with CONICET of Argentina and FAPESP of São Paulo State with the inclusion of CONACYT of Mexico has evolved into a support network for Future Earth. The IAI has been selected as the lead institution for the Latin American Future Earth Network, and will develop support structures and science development initiatives.

Capacity Building: One training event on Modeling Strategies and Decision-Support Tools for the Management of Complex Socio-Ecological Systems is scheduled for August 18-22, 2014 in Panama. A new training program proposal has been submitted and awaits approval and implementation in the second half of 2014.

Five training seed grants are still ongoing and 4 additional grants are expected from the event in Panama. Monitoring, final synthesis and reporting will be done by the Directorate 2014- 15.

The capacity building activities as part of the CRN3 program have been implemented and the Directorate is collaborating with the science teams to develop good practices towards an articulation of disciplines by interdisciplinary research teams with the aim to support decision making.

Policy: The Directorate is involved in working groups of IPBES and continues to participate and provide science input the UNFCCC SBSTA process. The Directorate also plans 2 events for the UNFCCC CoP in Lima, one on environmental monitoring in collaboration with a CRN team, the second with UNESCO on the governance of global change adaptation and mitigation linking national and international levels.

The CoP approved the Annual Plan for fiscal year 2014-2015.

(Action 12, day 1)

9.2. Core budget & country contribution for fiscal year 2014-2015

The proposed FY 14/15 budget amount increases the operational budget of the Institute by 6% as proposed over the previous year. The budget considers a proposal for changes in the total contribution amount, as was 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 plus 2 transition staff in Brazil for up to 6 months. The IT manager had left IAI in April 2013, and all of the IT service has been outsourced. This change to outsourced service is expected to improve security, connectivity and development potential of the system. In addition a new, more user-oriented web site is under construction.

Table I: Budget Comparison 2013/2014 - 2014/2015
Summary by major category (amounts in US\$)

Category	Fiscal Year 2014-2015	Fiscal Year 2013-2014	Difference
Salaries & Benefits	977,702	927,599	50,103
Travel	99,280	99,280	-
Equipment	10,700	10,700	-
Operational Costs	189,346	166,135	23,211
Dissemination & Outreach	39,000	39,000	-
Director's Fund	54,000	54,000	-
Total	1,370,028	1,296,714	73,314

For fiscal year 2014-2015, the IAI Directorate is proposing a 8.9% increase in the level of contributions from the previous fiscal year (which had been constant for 4 years). This increase was originally planned and delayed the previous fiscal year (2013-2014), however is consistent with the data presented for the previous budget at the last EC/CoP.

Country	% (*)	Current Contribution (US\$)	Proposed Contribution (US\$)
Argentina	5.01	63,000	69,000
Bolivia	0.07	5,000	5,000
Brazil	8.73	110,000	120,000
Canada	12.63	159,000	173,000
Chile	0.55	7,000	8,000
Colombia	0.96	12,000	13,000
Costa Rica	0.13	5,000	5,000
Cuba	-	5,000	5,000
Dominican Republic	0.18	5,000	5,000
Ecuador	0.18	5,000	5,000
Guatemala	0.13	5,000	5,000
Jamaica	0.18	5,000	5,000
Mexico	6.21	77,000	85,000
Panama	0.13	5,000	5,000
Paraguay	0.20	5,000	5,000
Peru	0.42	5,000	6,000
United States	60.75	762,000	831,000
Uruguay	0.27	5,000	5,000
Venezuela	3.27	41,000	45,000
FUND TOTAL	100	1,286,000	1,400,000

(*) 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 2014/2015 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 2014 - 2015	Fiscal Year 2015 - 2016	Fiscal Year 2016 - 2017
	Amounts in US\$		
Salaries & benefits	977,702	982,091	1,063,770
Travel	99,280	93,909	93,909
Equipment	10,700	15,000	5,000
Operational costs	189,346	229,0654	178,419
Dissemination & outreach	39,000	40,000	40,000
Director's Fund	54,000	60,000	40,000
TOTAL	1,370,028	1,370,480	1,418,377

Note: The budgets for 15/16 and 16/17 are for reference and planning purposes, and each year a three-year budget will be presented, however approval for each one is made yearly.

Canada approves the Core Budget Request, but it is not in the position to increase its contribution and requested that this be noted in the minutes. Instead they are looking for alternative strategies to ensure sustainable funding to the IAI over the next three to four years.

The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for fiscal year 2014-2015.

(Action 9, day 1)

The CoP approved the proposed changes to the level of country contributions for fiscal year 2014-2015. *Canada* expressed the country was not in the position of committing to increase their contributions.

(Action 10, day 1)

The CoP accepted the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.

(Action 11, day 1)

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

Members of the Committee established at EC-37 were Argentina, Chile, USA, and the SAC Chair and the Director for Science Programs as members *ex officio*. The committee took into consideration the need for extraordinary extension of the terms of appointment of the SAC Chair and one SAC member to maintain continuity on the SAC. Five positions to be filled on the SAC in this election. Two members have ended their second term (Frank Müller Karger and Walter Baethgen), two members have ended their first term and are eligible for a second term (José Marengo Orsini and Rodolfo Dirzo), and there is one additional vacancy to be filled.

The Committee accepted the request by the SAC for an extraordinary extension of the appointment term of the SAC Chair (Müller Karger). The CoP received 4 nominations for the SAC, two from the SAC (Graciela Binimelis de Raga and Trevor Platt) and two from the CoP (Carlos Joly and Roger Pulwarty). The committee *ad hoc* recommended the following candidates: José Marengo Orsini, Rodolfo Dirzo, Frank Müller Karger, Trevor Platt and Carlos Joly.

11. Science-Policy Liaison Advisory Committee (SPAC)

The member selection process for the Science-Policy Committee was approved by EC-36. Given the high stature of the candidates and the type of persons that the IAI would want to join this committee, an election procedure would not be appropriate. As a result, the EC developed a list of potential members and three alternate candidates for the Committee.

Argentina: There should be a process in place that would facilitate the analysis of candidates' backgrounds. Although candidates will not go through an election process, there should be a selection process, where the CoP can chose, and have the final decision on the membership of the committee.

Canada was comfortable with the nine nominations and the three alternates proposed by the EC, with an understanding that there would be a self-organization and that the CoP was not going to nominate a Chair. The representative proposed that the Committee itself also define the appointment terms for the nine members. *Canada* is setting up a process to identify candidates for the SPAC for next year, through a process established in collaboration with NGOs, academics and different levels of government.

Argentina, Brazil and the US agreed with the proposal of *Canada*, and the proposed list of nine members and three alternates.

US: The CoP should make sure to have a mechanism in place to guarantee the communication between the SAC and the SPAC, as well as with the three directorates.

Executive Director: The SPAC will decide who of their members will be appointed for one year, two years and three years, for each group of CoP, Directorate and SPAC nominees. Perhaps contacts between the committees should not rely only on the Chairs, but on several members.

Argentina suggested that the SPAC Chair present a report at the next CoP .

US: Once the tripartite structure is set, the CoP could talk about issues that are relevant to the science and science policy. This would be of great benefit to the SAC, the SPAC and the CoP.

The CoP decided that members of the Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liaison (SPAC) would be Luis Basterra, Yolanda Kakabadse, Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, Boris Graizbord, Bob Corell, Brigitte Baptiste, Emilio Moran, Walter Baethgen, Maria Netto Schneider; alternates are Janet Ranganathan, Anthony Clayton, and Max Campos, in order of preference. The CoP also decided that the SPAC elect their Chair; draft a program of self organization, and the terms of reference including the definition of appointment terms. The CoP encourages the SPAC to ensure linkages with the SAC. The SPAC will report on these issues at the next CoP.

(Action 8, day 1)

12. Report of the committee for the implementation of the IAI Tripartite Governance Structure

The report of the Committee was presented at the EC-37, and since that meeting a face-to-face meeting was agreed between the Brazilian Ministry of Science and its legal team and the Chair of the committee *ad hoc* for the end of October, to try to finalize the host country.

Brazil: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also participate in the meeting. Involving other ministries is necessary to have broad representation. This will be discussed in October, so it can be included in the host country agreement.

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 13, day 1)

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

The Chair of the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures informed the CoP that the English version of the CoP Rules has been rearranged and renumbered as per the mandate of the CoP in 2009. To fulfill that mandate completely, the Spanish version of the CoP rules and the EC rules -in both languages- will be adjusted accordingly.

14. Recognition to the Chair of the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures

Through a letter of appreciation and a souvenir, the IAI thanked Lou Brown for his dedication to the IAI since its creation. His contributions as Chair of the Rules and Procedures Committee have resulted in a much improved and usable set of rules to guide the Conference of the Parties and the Executive Council.

15. Country contributions to program and project activities and to international collaboration

The CoP strongly encourages that all IAI member countries broaden the representation of the groups of interest beyond the representatives' institutions, following the example of the National IAI Committee of Uruguay.

<i>(Action 14, day 1)</i>

<p>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.</p>
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<i>(Action 15, day 1)</i>

16. Collaboration with international organizations and funding agencies

The IAI is participating actively in the international conventions and the subsidiary bodies for science. An agreement of collaboration with ECLAC is in place, which has recently resulted in a book on cities and climate change that was launched in Mexico in 2013. The IAI, UNESCO and ICSU-ROLAC have signed an agreement to participate in Future Earth. The IAI would greatly benefit from the input of its members countries regarding the strategies for participation in Future Earth.

The representative of the Regional Office of UNESCO for Latin America and the Caribbean, Denise Gorfinkiel presented on the activities of UNESCO and the joint activities with the IAI. UNESCO develops programs and activities at the regional, subregional and national levels and it has agreements of cooperation with other Latin American regional organizations. The Office works to implement UNESCO's global priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, according to the region's specific conditions and demands. This is done through capacity building, technical advice and cooperation, building networks of knowledge and building the interface between science, policy and society.

UNESCO, together with Avina and 10 institutions from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay established the Regional Center for Climate Change and Decision Making in 2013. The aim of this center is to communicate science information for decision making in the government and private sectors and society; create a science-policy interface; establish a common language between researchers, and decision makers from the governmental and private sectors; develop interdisciplinary and multisectoral approaches; all based on the experience, the exchange among peers and "learning by doing". The center is organizing national workshops on climate change and decision-making, to be held in the countries that belong to the Center. One of the planned tasks of the IAI will be the assessment of the planning, the implementation and the results of those workshops, by analyzing the interactions among disciplines, and between science and decision and policy-making processes. The Center might collaborate with the SPAC, e.g., through Walter Baethgen.

The IAI is also collaborating with the Breakfast Dialogues on Climate. They are an open and flexible platform that can be used by the states and international organizations in the region to discuss innovative climate change related issues. The next Breakfast Dialogue will be on Land planning for climate change risk reduction and adaptation, and will be held in Buenos Aires, during the MERCOSUR and associated nations meeting of ministers of the environment in November. International organizations participating are UNESCO, UNDP, UNISDR, and IAI. A second breakfast dialogue is planned for the CoP-20 in Peru.

<p>The CoP accepted FAPESP as Associate Institution to the IAI and charged the Directorate to take the necessary steps to complete the Association.</p>

<i>(Action 6, day 1)</i>

17. Election of members of the Scientific Advisory Committee

<p>The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SAC: José Antonio Marengo Orsini and Rodolfo Dirzo for a second term, Trevor Platt (from SAC nominations); and Carlos Joly (from CoP nominations). The CoP also decided to extend the term of Frank E. Müller Karger for two years to help with the continuity of SAC activities.</p>
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<i>(Action 7, day 1)</i>

18. Election of the Executive Council

The CoP elected the members of the EC for the next two years by consensus: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and USA.

(Action 16, day 1)

19. CoP items for action by EC-38

Issues charged to the EC-38 by the Conference were the discussion of participation of the IAI in Future Earth, and the place and date for the next EC-CoP sessions.

20. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at noon of August 14, after the Science-Policy Forum. Participants thanked the hosts for their hospitality.

Annex I – Action List**Twenty-Second Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the IAI
Mexico City, Mexico, 13-14 August 2014****Action List****Day 1: August 13**

1. The CoP elected the following members as the Bureau for its Twenty First Session: María Amparo Martínez from Mexico as the Chair, Lauren Walshe-Roussel from Canada as the First Vice-Chair, and Jean-Pierre Ometto from Brazil as the Second Vice-Chair.
2. The CoP approved the agenda of its twenty-second session.
3. The CoP approved the report of its twenty-first session.
4. The CoP decided to make a statement to the UNFCCC CoP-20 to be held in Peru, that global change adaptation aspects are important to Latin America and need to be strengthened. This adaptation component needs to be based on science and technology.
5. The Credentials Committee informed the CoP that ten delegations had submitted the official credentials to participate in the Conference: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States and Uruguay. Required number of accredited Parties to constitute quorum is nine.
6. The CoP accepted FAPESP as Associate Institution to the IAI and charged the Directorate to take the necessary steps to complete the Association.
7. The CoP elected by consensus the following members to the SAC: José Antonio Marengo Orsini and Rodolfo Dirzo for a second term, Trevor Platt (from SAC nominations); and Carlos Joly (from CoP nominations). The CoP also decided to extend the term of Frank E. Müller Karger for two years to help with the continuity of SAC activities.
8. The CoP decided that members of the Advisory Committee on Science-Policy Liason (SPAC) would be Luis Basterra, Yolanda Kakabadse, Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz, Boris Graizbord, Bob Corell, Brigitte Baptiste, Emilio Moran, Walter Baethgen, Maria Netto Schneider; alternates are Janet Ranganathan, Anthony Clayton, and Max Campos, in order of preference. The CoP also decided that the SPAC elect their Chair, draft a program of self organization, terms of reference including the definition of appointment terms. The CoP encourages the SPAC to ensure linkages with the SAC. The SPAC will report on these issues at the next CoP.
9. The CoP approved the Core Budget Request for fiscal year 2014-2015.
10. The CoP approved the proposed changes to the level of country contributions for fiscal year 2014-2015. Canada expressed the country was not in the position of committing to increase their contributions.
11. The CoP accepted the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.
12. The CoP approved the Annual Plan for fiscal year 2014-2015.
13. 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.
14. The CoP strongly encourages that all IAI member countries broaden the representation of the groups of interest beyond the representatives' institutions, following the example of Uruguay National IAI Committee.

15. 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.
16. The CoP elected the members of the EC for the next two years by consensus: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and USA.

Annex II – Action List – EC 37

**37th Meeting of the IAI Executive Council
12 August 2014, Mexico City, Mexico**

Action List

1. The EC approved the Agenda of its Thirty Seventh Meeting with the following modifications:
 - The report of the Scientific Advisory Committee was postponed to the end of the afternoon session.
 - Maria Uhle, representative of the US will present the report of the Financial and Administrative Committee instead of William Smith.
 - New item: report of the meeting of Funding Agencies, held on 11 August 2014.
2. The EC approved the reports of its 35th and 36th meetings.
3. The EC decided to create a committee to recommend candidates to the Science-Policy Committee (SPAC). Members of this committee are Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, and the US. This committee will recommend 6 candidates from an original list of 24 candidates suggested by the Directorate. According to the ToRs, the SPAC will be composed by 9 members (3 elected by the Directorate, 3 by the CoP and 3 by the SPAC itself). However, in this first occasion, since the SPAC does not exist yet, 6 positions will be nominated by the CoP and appointed for only one-year term. This will allow an additional year for all IAI member countries to identify candidates and participate in the nomination process. Members of the SPAC can be renominated.
The three SPAC members nominated by the Directorate nominations are: Luis Basterra (Chamber of Deputies, National Congress of Argentina), Yolanda Kakabadse (International President of WWF) and Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz (Science Director of FAPESP, São Paulo, Brazil). Their term of appointment is three years.
4. The EC decided that the members of the committee to review the CVs of nominees to the Scientific Advisory Committee would be Argentina, Chile, USA, and the SAC Chair and the Director for Science Programs as members ex officio. The committee will take into consideration the need for extraordinary extension of the terms of appointment of the SAC Chair and one SAC member to maintain continuity on the SAC.
5. The EC decided to renew the charter and composition of the Financial and Administrative Committee (FAC) for the next two years.
6. The EC accepted the Core Budget request for 2014-2015 and will forward it to the CoP for approval.
7. The EC accepted to forward the proposed changes in the level of Country Contributions for 2014-2015 to the CoP for approval.
8. The EC accepted the Financial Report and the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, and will forward them to the CoP.
9. The EC decided to recommend that the CoP renew the term, and allow for a possible modification of the structure and terms of reference of the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite Structure of the IAI.
10. The EC strongly encouraged that all IAI member countries broaden the representation of the groups of interest beyond the representatives' institutions, following the example of Uruguay National IAI Committee.
11. The EC encouraged 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.

12. The EC accepted the report of the Committee for the election of SAC members recommending the reelection of José Antonio Marengo Orsini and Rodolfo Dirzo for a second term, and the election of Trevor Platt (from SAC nominations); and Carlos Joly (from CoP nominations) The committee also recommended that the term of Frank E. Müller Karger be extended for two years to help with the continuity of SAC activities. The report will be forwarded to the CoP.
13. The EC accepted the report of the Committee to recommend 6 candidates for the SPAC. The nominated members are: Boris Graizbord, Bob Corell, Brigitte Baptiste, Emilio Moran, Walter Baethgen, Maria Netto Schneider, and alternates Janet Ranganathan, Anthony Clayton, and Max Campos. The report will be forwarded to the CoP.
14. The EC decided to forward the following items to the CoP: Actions 3, and 6-13.

Annex III – Resolutions

**TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP) OF THE IAI
13-14 August 2014 – Mexico City, Mexico**

The IAI Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-second meeting held on 13-14 August 2014, in Mexico City, Mexico, adopted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION 1

The Conference of the Parties approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2014-2015.

RESOLUTION 2

The Conference of the Parties approved the proposed level of Country Contributions for FY 2014-2015.

RESOLUTION 3

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

RESOLUTION 4

The CoP elected the members of the EC for the next two years by consensus: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and USA.

Chair of the Executive Council

1st Vice-chair of the Executive Council

2nd Vice-chair of the Executive Council

**TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (CoP) OF THE IAI
13-14 August 2014 – Mexico City, Mexico**

RESOLUTION 5

The Conference of the Parties resolved that an invitation be issued to FAPESP through the Executive Director, to become an Associate of the Institute. The Conference of the Parties authorized the Executive Director, as provided in Article XI of the Agreement Establishing the IAI. The Conference of the Parties also resolved to authorize the Director to conclude with an Agreement of Association.

Chair of the Executive Council

1st Vice-chair of the Executive Council

2nd Vice-chair of the Executive Council

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ACRONYMS

APN	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research / Red de Asia y el Pacífico para la Investigación del Cambio Global
CBD /CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity / Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica
CELAC	Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños / Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CNPq	Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (Brasil) / National Council for Scientific and Technological Development
CONACyT	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (México) /National Science and Technology Council
CONICET	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas (Argentina) /National Council for Scientific and Technological Research
CPTEC	Centro de Previsão de Tempo e Estudos Climáticos
CRN	Collaborative Research Network Program / Programa de Redes de Investigación Cooperativa
DIVERSITAS	International Programme of Biodiversity Science / Programa Internacional de Ciencia de la Biodiversidad
EC / CE	Executive Council / Consejo Ejecutivo
ECLAC / CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean / Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization / Organización para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
FAPESP	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Brasil) / Foundation for Research Support of the State of São Paulo
ICSU	International Council for Science / Consejo Internacional para la Ciencia
IIASA	International Institute for Applied System Analysis
INECC	Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (México) /National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme /Programa Internacional Geosfera - Biosfera
IHDP	International Human Dimensions Programme /Programa Internacional de las Dimensiones Humanas
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services / Plataforma Intergubernamental sobre Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change /Panel Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre Cambio Climático
NSF	National Science Foundation (USA)
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean / Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee / Comité Asesor Científico
SCRP / CPRP	Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures / Comité Permanente de Reglas y Procedimientos
SEMARNAT	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (México) / Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources
SGP-CRA	Small Grants Program – Collaborative Research in the Americas / Programa de Pequeños Subsidios para Investigación Cooperativa en las Américas
SPAC	Science-Policy Liaison Advisory Committee / Comité Asesor en Enlace Ciencia-

	Política
UNDP /PNUD	United Nations Development Programme / Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
UNEP / PNUMA	United Nations Environment Programme / Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization/ Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura
UNFCCC / CMNUCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change / Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction / Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres
WCRP / PMIC	World Climate Research Programme / Programa Mundial de Investigaciones Climáticas
WWF	World Wildlife Foundation / Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza