

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



**EC-XXV**  
*November 28-29, 2007*  
*Arlington, VA, USA*

**EC-XXIV Minutes - Manaus**

**2\_ECXXV/DWD/English/October 30, 2007**

**Minutes of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the IAI Executive Council (EC)**  
Manaus, Brazil  
12-13 June 2007

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Action List EC-XXIV (day 1)

Action List EC-XXIV (day 2)

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Acronyms

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

**24th Meeting of the IAI Executive Council (EC)**  
June 12 and 13, 2007 – Brazil

**Agenda**

Tuesday – June 12, 2007	Day 1
<p><b>- Afternoon session (02:00 – 06:00)</b></p> <p>02:00 - 2:30 Registration</p> <p>Opening ceremony:  <i>Representative of Brazil</i>  <i>EC Chair: Maria Assunção F. S. Dias</i></p> <p>Approval of the Agenda</p> <p>Approval of the Report of the 23rd Meeting of the EC</p> <p>Report of the EC Chair: <span style="float: right;"><b><i>Maria Assunção F. S. Dias</i></b></span></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Activities charged to the EC and its Bureau;</i></li> <li>• <i>Activities, actions, and decisions of the EC Bureau or its members;</i></li> <li>• <i>EC items to be forwarded to the CoP.</i></li> </ul> <p>Nomination of the Committee to recommend candidates for the election of the IAI Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) members <span style="float: right;"><b><i>Maria Assunção F. S. Dias</i></b></span></p> <p>04:00 – 04:15 Coffee Break</p> <p>Report of the IAI Directorate: <span style="float: right;"><b><i>Holm Tiessen and the IAI Staff</i></b></span></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Overview from the IAI Director (<b><i>Holm Tiessen</i></b>);</i></li> <li>• <i>Overview of the Science Programs (<b><i>Gerhard Breulmann</i></b>);</i></li> <li>• <i>Overview of the Training, Communications, and Outreach Areas (<b><i>Marcella Ohira</i></b>);</i></li> <li>• <i>Overview of the financial status of the Core Budget for FY 2006-2007 and Auditors Report as of June 30, 2006 (<b><i>Rafael Atmetlla</i></b>);</i></li> <li>• <i>Overview of the Core Budget for FY 2007-2008 and Country Contribution for 2007-2008 (<b><i>Rafael Atmetlla</i></b>)</i></li> </ul> <p>Renewal of Director's contract</p> <p>Wrap up Session</p> <p>Welcome Reception</p>	
Wednesday – June 13, 2007	Day 2
<p><b>- Morning session (09:00 – 12:00)</b></p>	

Approval of the Action List of day 1

Report of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) Chair

**Mike Brklacich**

Introduction to IAI Strategic Planning

**Holm Tiessen and Mike Brklacich**

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

Report of the Working Groups/Task Forces/Committees:

*Financial and Administrative Committee*.....*William Smith*

*Relations with Member States* .....*Holm Tiessen*

Lunch

**- Afternoon session (02:00 – 06:00)**

Initiation of the Review Process of the EC Standing Rules

Approval of the Auditors Report of the Financial Statement as of June 30, 2006

Approval of the items to be forwarded to the CoP

***Maria Assunção F. S. Dias***

Future sites and meetings

Adjourn

Debriefing session – IAI EC Bureau and the IAI Directorate.

Meetings of Working Groups, as necessary

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## **1. Opening Session**

The EC Chair, Maria Assuncao Silva Dias, opened the meeting and welcomed all participants to her country.

Participants at the meeting were:

### **EC Country Representatives**

Argentina: Carlos Ereño

Brazil: Maria Assunção Faus da Silva Dias

Canada: Brian Gray

Mexico: Andrés Flores Montalbo

Panama: Rolando Barrow

Paraguay: Justo Alfredo Gonzalez Villalba

United States: Paul Filmer, Louis B. Brown, William Smith, Norman Barth

Venezuela: Gladys Maggi

### **SAC Members:**

Michael Brklacich (SAC Chair)

### **Observers:**

Edmo Campos (CRN II PI), Ricardo Berbara (CRN II PI), Herbert Otto Roger Schubart (MCT), Sarah Banas (IAI External Review Committee), Jerry Melillo (IAI External Review Committee), Vaughan Turekian (IAI External Review Committee)

**IAI Directorate:**

Holm Tiessen (Director), Gerhard Breulmann (SO), Rafael Atmetlla (AFO), Marcella Ohira (TO), Luciana Ribeiro, Tania Sanchez, Paula Richter

**Local staff**

Isabel C. Vega de Maldonado, Cristina Botinely, Barbara Kelly, Maria Diana Fernandes da Silva, Márcia Silva de Sousa

**2. Approval of the Agenda**

The EC approved the Agenda of its Twenty Fourth Meeting with the following modification:  
The order of the presentations by IAI Directorate will be changed as follows: Marcella Ohira (TO), Gerhard Breulmann (SO), Holm Tiessen (IAI Director), Rafael Atmetlla (FO).

(Action 1 – Day 1)

**3. Approval of the Report of the XXIII EC Meeting**

The EC approved the Report of its Twenty Third Meeting with the following minor modifications:

- Spanish version, page 6, point 2) *El análisis de las redes del CRN y su síntesis*, second paragraph, last sentence:

Where it is currently written: "... y será publicado por en 2007 por Island Press, Washington."

It should be revised to read: "... y será publicado en 2007 por Island Press, Washington."

- Spanish version, page 7, point 3) *Encuesta de prioridades Científicas de los Países*, first paragraph, last sentence:

Where it is currently written: "Un relevamiento anterior dio como resultado una breve lista de temas relevantes."

It should be revised to read: "Un sondeo anterior dio como resultado una breve lista de temas relevantes."

- Spanish version, page 13, under *Comentarios de los participantes*, second paragraph

Where it is currently written: "Costa Rica también felicitó a la TO y preguntó si en el futuro paleaban incluir..."

It should be revised to read: "Costa Rica también felicitó a la TO y preguntó si en el futuro planeaban incluir..."

- English version, page 17, point 8: *Presentation about IGFA*, first paragraph, last sentence:

Where it is currently written: "Mexico and China are the only developed countries involved in IGFA."

It should be revised to read: "Mexico and China are the only developing countries involved in IGFA."

Other minor corrections will be communicated directly to the Secretariat.

(Action 2 – Day 1)

#### **4. Report of the EC Chair**

The INPE is host to the IAI, so the EC Chair has worked very closely with the Directorate. One of the most relevant activities has been adding the climate component to the Plata Basin group. A meeting was held in Buenos Aires with the Implementation Steering Group of LPB (VAMOS-CLIVAR), with the participation of CRN II PIs.

Preparation of the EC and CoP meetings. Joint activities with INPA to obtain funding from the Ministry of Science and Technology to support these events. The scientific symposium was organized with INPA for Thursday.

Continuation of interaction with INPE to solve the salary question of the Brazilian IAI staff. A more realistic description of functions of the staff will be made to have a more satisfactory salary. No solution was reached yet.

The EC Bureau made an evaluation process of the Director's performance.

#### **5. Nomination of the Committee to recommend candidates for the election of the IAI SAC**

Five vacancies on the SAC have to be filled during the CoP. The SAC Chair requested that someone of the Directorate be on the committee, as there will be many changes in the membership of the SAC, which will work closely with the Directorate. No rules state the opposite, this was done in Boulder, when the SO was part of the committee and in Buenos Aires, with Gustavo Necco.

Role and responsibilities of the SAC as the principal scientific advisory organ:

- Make recommendations on long-range & annual science plans
- Establish peer-review panels for specific issues
- Assess scientific achievements

In the last 4 years the SAC has been working on the science plan implementation focus and devoting less time to the strategic planning. SAC members tended to "defend" their "science theme". It is now time to re-orient & renew SAC as the Institute's scientific "intellectual motor".

Factors influencing renewal:

- Credible science focus unchanged
- GEC science changes
- Urgency of GEC science
- Adjustments in funding institutions
- International development community emergent GEC interest
- Relationships with Global GEC programs
- More balanced delivery of IAI mandate (sciences & application)
- Departing members (4 in mid -07, 2 in mid-08)

Members that finished their appointment in mid-2007 were Vicente Barros, René Capote, Walter Fernandez, and Luiz Legey (all CoP nominated).. Rana Fine (CoP nomination) ends her first term in mid 2007. The election of new members and the reconfirmation of election for a second term will take place at CoP 14. Members departing in mid-2008: Mike Brklacich and Silvia Garzoli (SAC nominated). Nominations and election will be required at CoP 2008.

Areas needed on the SAC, as presented by the SAC Chair:

General attributes: high caliber scientific background; able to work beyond the discipline and home country; integration – interdisciplinarity.

Primary science gaps to be addressed: Meteorology and climatology; Biodiversity and ecosystem services; Urban and energy; Environment and economy. Secondary attributes required are links to international development; balanced geographic coverage; strong links to the broader GEC community; interdisciplinary science capacity.

The SAC will meet on August 2007 (confirmed), and plans to have the next two meetings in December 07 and May 08. The request is that new members are informed enough in advance so they can attend the next meeting and the committee can function on full membership. The SAC Chair requested that individual nominations be considered as well as the need for various balances. The election of the new members has to be integral to the on going development of IAI as the Institute is supporting advanced GEC science that is relevant to the region.

The EC requested the ad hoc committee to indicate not only the names of the candidates suggested but also the reasons for the recommendation. In order to achieve the desired balance, the EC will suggest that the CoP votes the list of the names suggested as a whole. This means the election of SAC members will not be held on individuals.

The EC established an ad hoc committee to evaluate the CVs of the candidates to the SAC. Mike Brklacic (SAC Chair), Edmo Campos (local scientist), Paul Filmer (EC Bureau), Carlos Ereño (EC member), Gerhard Breulmann (IAI Directorate). The committee will present the list of suggested candidates to the CoP on Thursday afternoon. The EC recommends that the CoP vote the complete list rather than voting individual members in order to conserve the considerations that established the list.

*(Action 3, Day 1)*

## **6. Report of the IAI Directorate**

### *6.1 Overview of the Training, Communications and Outreach Areas (Marcella Ohira, Training Officer)*

Training and Education – Period covered December 2006 – June 2007

Training Institutes 2005 & Seed Grant (TISG) program (2005-2007)

- Program development and assessment

Training Institute 2004

- IAI-UNEP book on Urbanization and GEC in Latin America

Outreach, New Initiatives and Fundraising Efforts

- AGU assembly in Latin America: IAI-UCAR session on Education

- Proposal submitted to MacArthur Foundation

Training Institutes 2007

- Training Institute on water resources (Nov. 2007, Propriá, Brazil);

- Training Institute on interdisciplinary project collaboration, CRN II (tentative date Dec. 2007, Mendoza, Argentina);

Another ongoing training activity is the IAI-CPTEC Research Internship Program.



A publication was issued on the IAI Training Institute on Urbanization and GEC in Latin America (September 27 – October 8, 2004, Mexico City, Mexico) with funds provided by UNEP (US\$ 10K)

#### Outreach

- First AGU Assembly in Latin America (May 22-25, 2007, Mexico)
- Joint session IAI-UCAR on Education & Inter-hemispheric Collaboration
- Dissemination of IAI-CRN Education and Network Development Results
- Presentation on challenges to human resource development
- AGU Assembly in Brazil or Argentina in 2008 or 2010

#### New Initiatives and Fundraising

Proposal submitted to the MacArthur Foundation:

- Assessment study on impacts of climate change on biodiversity in Andes
- Goal: state of play and recommendation for priority science agenda
- Funding up to US\$ 450,000 for 2 years
- First phase: assessment study
- Second phase: research projects
- Attempt to link climate change to biodiversity research
- This was a closed call: 3 institutions

Development of an Andean network on Biodiversity and Climate: Initial network of collaborating institutions: 4+4+3 Meeting May 14-16, 2007: Universidad Mayor de San Andrés/Instituto de Ecología, Bolivia; Alexander von Humboldt Research Institute on Biological Resources, Colombia; Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Cauca, Colombia; Pontifical Catholic University of Quito/ Institute of Botanical Studies-Herbarium, Ecuador; SENAMHI, Peru; IANIGLA, Argentina; CPTEC/INPE, Brazil; University of Chile/Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, Chile; Missouri Botanical Garden/Center for Conservation and Sustainable Development, USA; other collaborators – International Programs: Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF); SCOPE; DIVERSITAS.

Training Institutes 2005 and TISG Program: Program Development and Assessment

#### **Program: US\$ 330K for 2 TIs and an Assessment Activity**

- \* Interdisciplinary Sciences in the Americas \* Strengthen local and regional human capacity
- \* Understand Global Change and Socioeconomic impacts

- The objectives of the Training Institutes were:
- to provide a theoretical and methodological framework, review scientific information & effectiveness of research and policy initiatives;
- to improve communication and collaboration among scientists (natural, social), resource managers and policy, decision makers;
- to develop collaborative networks of professionals;
- encourage multidisciplinary research;
- promote the science-policy interface and outreach;
- to encourage the participation under-represented, new countries in IAI

Given the complex scenario, what kind of training activities (beyond traditional)? Why some countries participate and others do not? What are the needs?

Consider:

- 1.Diversity of the region;
- 2.Different levels of scientific development;
- 3.Large countries/small countries;
- 4.Differences in educational structures;
- 5.Encourage Human Dimensions of GEC;
- 6.Encourage dialogue between scientists & stakeholders;

7. Under-represented countries in IAI programs;
8. Integration of IAI programs – Training and Science;
9. Assessment and Results;
10. EC-CoP request: proposal development, institutional capacity building

2005 Training Institutes: Training Institute on Vulnerability Associated with Climate Change and Variability in the Americas, Asuncion, Paraguay, October 17-28, 2005, Co-organized with the National University of Asuncion; and Training Institute on Climate and Health in the Americas, Kingston, Jamaica, November 7-18, 2005, co-organized with the University of the West Indies. These institutes involved 44 professionals from 19 countries and evaluated the TI as Very Good – Excellent. TIs are considered to be innovative – interdisciplinary global change training activities and contribute to developing important partnerships and leverage of funds.

Other sponsors of the TIs are IDRC (US\$ 24,247), WMO (US\$ 14,712), IHDP (US\$ 5,000), START/AIACC (US\$ 3,500). These total US\$ 47,459. Sponsors were also the IRI; UN-ISDR; GWSP; Technical Planning Secretary of the Presidency of the Government of Paraguay; Environment Canada, Health Canada; Johns Hopkins University; NOAA/OGP; PAHO; Ministry of Health of Jamaica. Local hosts and organizers and in-kind contributions: University of West Indies in Jamaica (US\$ 10,635) and the National University of Asuncion in Paraguay (US\$ 23,512).

TISG was launched at the end of the Training Institute to:

- Extend IAI scientific networks;
  - Promote opportunity for small country participation in IAI research programs;
  - Promote multinational and multidisciplinary collaboration;
  - Apply science information in policy, decision-making processes;
  - Submit proposals (small research projects, science-policy activities, training);
  - Training Institute Paraguay developed 4 collaborative networks;
  - Training Institute Jamaica developed 4 collaborative networks;
  - Pre- and full proposal review (mail review + review committee): all 8 proposals approved for funding; 10 speakers as mail reviewers, 2 proposal advisors; Total funding US\$ 110,000; 44 researchers from 19 countries, many from small nations participated in an IAI research activity for the first time; US\$ 9,000-15,000/each for 1 year (February 2006-February 2007);
  - Canada's IDRC funded 1 TISG;
  - Negotiation with PI and institution; signing of IAI grant agreement.
  - \* Co-sponsorship of IAI training and research programs;
  - \* Capacity building in proposal development, proposal evaluation, and in institutional capacity for administration of international research grants
- TISG Implementation
- End 2005: pre-proposals and review, full proposal;
  - January 2006: full proposal review and approval of 8 grants;
  - February 2006 - XX: negotiation and signing of IAI grant agreement;
  - February 2006-February 2007: development of seed grants;
  - February 2007: conclusion of 8 TISG;
  - April 2007: TISG final reports due to IAI;
  - May 2007: IAI final report due to NSF.
- Summary of Initial Results (based on PIs report)
- 44 participants from 19 countries participated in TISG; development of 8 new IAI networks;
  - Plans for future activities (potential sources: IAI, IDRC, CYTED, EMBRAPA, national CONACYTs);
  - Links with CRNs at TI 2006 in Brazil: TISG groups submitted proposal to IAI SGP-HD connected with a CRN project;

- Good multidisciplinary exercise: mix of social and natural scientists; 2 TISG shared natural and social approaches;
- Outreach efforts: communication with farmers, cattle ranchers, health officials, Catholic Church, NGOs, ministries of agriculture and health; Examples of impact in policy: In Colombia: will coordinate dengue program in Medellin;
  - In Bolivia: will be supported by the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (US\$ 30,000 GEF) to extend the IAI work into other regions of Bolivia;
  - In Paraguay: meetings with main soybean producers association;
  - In Uruguay: meetings with farmer and cattle rancher groups;
- Publications: 8 articles submitted to scientific journals; 1 book under preparation; 11 presentations at conferences;
- Surveys, Brochures for Civil Society, and interactions with Media, Press:
  - 10,000 booklets on effects of atmospheric contaminants in human health to the civil population in Guadalajara;
  - A report for policy makers to assist in contingency plans regarding extreme effects of heat waves in Buenos Aires;
  - 500 booklets on “Uso de información climática para la toma de decisiones, el cultivo de soja” to soybean producers in Paraguay;
  - A press article to 3 newspapers in Paraguay about “El Niño y los rendimientos de soja: un equipo multidisciplinario estudia los impactos de fenómeno climático en el Paraguay”;
  - Pamphlets about dengue to local civil population in Jamaica, T&T, others;
- Students and training workshops (e.g. remote sensing and GIS for 150 students, health professionals in Colombia);
- Collaboration with regional networks (MoU with CATHALAC, ANAM);
- Websites, CD ROMs with news, data and results of the projects;
- Funds US\$ 31,510 new; about US\$ 205,931 as in-kind contributions;
- IAI provided further opportunity for networking, TI 2006.

The TISG was useful to strengthen networks, collaborate with colleagues, developing initial research ideas originated at TIs in Paraguay and Jamaica. Despite being a modestly funded program, TISG was a catalytic mechanism promoting the development of new collaborative activities among professionals and institutions in Latin America.

TISG Implementation: challenges and lessons learned:

1. Several institutions had difficulties in signing the IAI grant agreement - reconsider timeframe of program implementation.
2. Diversity in Institutional structure in Latin American for administering international research grants. Example: one seed grant was terminated, lack of leadership of the PI & institutional difficulties. IAI and co-PIs led project.
3. Advise of SAC or other senior scientists.
4. Promote more opportunities for linkages with PIs of other IAI programs (CRNs, SGPs, etc).
5. Plan TISG with other IAI science opportunities (allow for maturity time and thematic links).
6. Increase funding base of projects.

*The EC Chair* congratulated the TO and the IAI for the activities which have a catalytic effect. Training is an activity that has been growing and has been one of the most effective in the Institute.

*Director:* points out that this is an example of interdisciplinarity and diffusion between the science and education program. These are joint activities that go hand in hand.

## 6.2 Overview of the Science Programs (Gerhard Breulmann, Scientific Officer)

### **CRN I**

- The final report of CRN I was submitted on 1 September 2006, and approved on 2 September 2006
  - Continued synthesis & dissemination activities
- Main activities during reporting period include:
- Beijing, China, (Nov 06), ESSP OM, IAI-NSF-SCOPE session, 2nd START YSC
  - San Jose, Costa Rica, IAI-IICA-SCOPE (Dec 06) synthesis meeting on the application of ecological knowledge to landuse decisions
  - April 07- CRN I re-opened to allow for use of remaining funds:
    - purchase additional copies of SCOPE 68 English
    - translation of SCOPE 68 into Spanish
    - additional publications (CRN001, CRN003, CRN061)

### **CRN II**

- Grant Agreements signed, project activities started 1 July 2006
- Projects combined into thematic and/or regional clusters (*Directors report EC/COP Venezuela*), co-operations are implemented (*Directorate Report Annex 5; Presentation Ricardo Berbara Science Forum*)
- CRN II PI's participated in CRN I synthesis activities (*Ubatuba, ESSP Beijing, Cachoeira Paulista, Panama, San Jose*)
- First PI (& AIR?) meeting planned for late 2007/early 2008 – *will involve SGP-HD PIs & SAC*

**NCAR – IAI joint activities** The NCAR-IAI colloquium, “Policy planning and Decision making involving Climate Change and Variability” Boulder, USA, 11-22 Sep 2006, was reported at the 23rd EC, Panama City, in December 2006. A second colloquium will be held in late 2007/early 2008 in a Latin American location to be decided. A suggested theme is the use of climate change information for ecosystems and land use.

Two NCAR-IAI fellowships were hosted at NCAR, Boulder, USA, with a full scholarship for 2 years:

1. Mercy Borbor-Cordova, Env. Control Department, Guayaquil, Ecuador (*PhD degree with SGP I support, SGP031 - Charles Hall, NY State University*) “Air pollution and climate variability; their impact on human health in Latin America”
2. Luciana Rizzo, USP, Sao Paulo, Brazil “Biogenic aerosol emissions and secondary organic aerosol formation”

### **Small Grants Program for the Human Dimensions, SGP-HD**

The distribution of CRN II projects across IAI Science Agenda Themes: Climate Change and Variability: 33%, Ecosystems, Biodiversity, LUCC: 42%, Atmosphere, Oceans, Freshwater: 17%, HD and Policy implications: 8%.

SGP-HD proposal to NSF. Not an independent HD program, not an open call. Program particularly designed to strengthen IAI Science Agenda theme 4 **within CRN II** - building on the approved interdisciplinary networks created under CRN II.

Program total: US\$ 800.000

Designed to support 6-8 research projects

Proposals MUST link to at least one CRN II project

Duration: 24 months

Grants of up to US\$ 160k (US\$ 80k/a)

Call launched: 26 Jan 2007

Deadline: 7 Mar 2007

14 proposals, involving 9 CRN II projects, requesting a total of US\$ 2.1 mio

2-step panel review presented by SAC Chair and IAI Director

Other selected activities

•UNFCCC SBSTA

- Research special side event at SBSTA 24, Bonn, May 06 - summary report to SBSTA 25, Nairobi, Nov 06

- Compiled document FCCC/SBSTA/2006/MISC.15 was considered at SBSTA 26, Bonn, May 07. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2006/sbsta/eng/misc15.pdf>

- Follow-up presentation at SBSTA 26, Bonn, May 07 at the side event on research and systematic observation

•IAI has been asked by the Brazilian Government for a list of activities to be included into its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC

•MoU signed with APN – joint side event at SBSTA 28, Bonn, 2008?

*USA (Paul Filmer):* The involvement of IAI with SBSTA is very important, and the Institute wants to increase its profile in that kind of forums.

*6.3 Overview from the IAI Director (Holm Tiessen, IAI Director)*

One of the activities the Directorate has been working is on the synthesis of the CRN I program, which had not been planned in time. However, the IAI has been successful in publishing the SCOPE 68 volume: “Communicating global change science to society”. This book synthesizes the information of CRN I and communication of results to society at large. The book has been edited by the IAI Director and SO, the SAC Chair and one of the scientists involved. This is an example of how the IAI is going to work in the future.

A meeting was already held with SCOPE at the headquarters of IICA in Costa Rica, to prepare a publication on application of ecological knowledge to land use decisions. The material is currently under review and will probably be published in early 2008. These are part of the current initiatives at the IAI to synthesize past IAI activities.

New initiatives are being undertaken with INPE and CPTEC, particularly to strengthen the climate component in the IAI program. The Director asked the EC to approve in principle that the Directorate in collaboration with the SAC can move forward on integrating the climate proposals with the larger programs on the La Plata Basin of CRN II. Funds had been left aside to balance the program, which has been done as to the human dimensions, and now has to be done as to climate change, a very important aspect of global change.

IAI-DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) has organized a summer school on issues of global change and climate change and has supported Latin American participants. The next one will start in the last week of September 2007.

Cooperation with the Red Ibero-Americana de Oficinas de Cambio Climático (RIOCC, Spain). A joint meeting was held at the SBSTA. The constituency of this network is very similar to the one of the IAI. They want to engage some of the English speaking countries of the Americas and are therefore willing to cooperate with the IAI. On the other hand, they will provide the opportunity to talk to the ministries of countries that are not members of the IAI.

The cooperation with SCOPE is already evident in the publications presented above. ICSU, one of the main coordinating UNESCO organizations for scientific unions, has opened recently its Latin American office in Rio de Janeiro. This office has strongly recommended to ICSU to explore topics that could be jointly handled between the IAI and the regional office. Some of the issues identified are related to human driven land use change and ecological functioning that will be developed in the future. Diversitas had been involved in IAI activities

sporadically, but has now taken one of the CRN II projects on human and biophysical dimensions of dry forests.

IICA, science synthesis as told before. IICA also invited the IAI Director to give a presentation on the impacts of global change on agriculture at the agriculture ministers of the Americas meeting in July of 2007. This is a huge opportunity to increase the visibility of the Institute, but also to advance the global change agenda and its applications.

The participation of IAI in SBSTA will facilitate dialogue between Parties and regional global change research programs. Good opportunity for political contacts and hopefully improving the participation of member countries in the CoP meetings of the IAI. IGFA, re-evaluation by the IAI of the support to global program initiatives.

Concerning visibility, the IAI has always sponsored various events. Lately, the IAI was asked to support the Brazilian Symposium on Remote Sensing, the Director decided to combine sponsorship with visibility, so the IAI sponsored the prizes for the best posters. The same financial investment allowed all the participants to get to know the IAI and its role in promoting science in the Americas. There was also a special IAI prize that was not based on purely scientific criteria, but also on the communication strength and the presentation of the posters.

As to funding, the Director had the strong mandate to broaden the funding basis of the IAI. At the time of the meeting negotiations were in place with IDRC to develop a major program on rural development and climate change with a focus on the La Plata basin. Advance IDRC funding was allocated on a workshop held in Buenos Aires to gather all the teams, which are now working on the components of the proposal. Additional funding for this meeting was also provided by the government of Argentina.

Proposal to the MacArthur foundation for the Andean initiative was already presented by the TO. The contributions of DAAD were mentioned in the context of the summer schools.

The AFO will present the details on the 2007 core income exceeded 100% of the country contributions (past and advance contributions of some countries). There are countries that are still not paying.

In terms of strategy, recent contacts were made with CODATA (ICSU organization in charge of data and information management at the global level). They are concerned about availability of data, free access to data, computer facilities, programs, etc. The IAI has a mandate of having free and open exchange of information and data, which has not been successfully implemented for the moment. Contacts have been made with the Global Biodiversity Facility, which will also be involved in the McArthur proposal. These links will help the IAI in developing strategies for data management.

Pyxis is a Canadian company that has developed a global addressing and positioning system, which allows geographic information management by attributing information and data to specific geographic locations without any limits to the kind and amount of data and how they will be addressed. Pyxis is working with one of the CRNs. The agreement with the company is that the IAI will have licensed access to the program that generates the globe view free of charge. The free of charge will be transmitted to all IAI sponsored programs. This is a tremendous opportunity to build a strong platform for geographic information management.

SENSOR, a European program, is a decision making aid based on ecological impact assessment. SENSOR has decided to apply the program on two test areas outside Europe, one of them is in China and the other one in the La Plata basin. The link is with a CRN II PI (Jobbagy) and land use change studies in Argentina. SENSOR invited the Director to join the European Steering Committee for SENSOR and help with the implementation of this decision making platform in the Americas.

Land use change in the La Plata basin is the greatest and the fastest in the history of mankind. Biofuels and their impact on Latin American ecosystems. Many initiatives, contacts with different organizations, including Petrobras.

The IAI is an intergovernmental organization, but not all the countries are participating. This is a two way communication problem. The Institute deals with global change research and its socio-economic implications –a component that is getting stronger. The IAI is promoting international collaboration, and is strong in this aspect. A weakness is observed in the mandate of open exchange of information. In this regard, the Director has called upon the SAC and will call upon the EC and the CoP to take this into serious consideration. Strategies need to be developed to strengthen this area. Government departments in charge of climate information will not release that information free of charge, as they need the funds. This problem impedes not only the work of the IAI, but also all the other initiatives. The IAI augments scientific capacity. This has been successful and now the information has to be used to guide policy.

The policy brief prepared with UNESCO was aimed at the dialogue between science and policy. The IAI is dealing with climate change and climate variability, distinguishing between the two, issues of biodiversity, human dimensions, which are all on the science agenda. But after the first impact of the external review and when the reviewers talked with the Embassies staff in the US and other places, other vocabulary appeared: exposure, risk, vulnerability, regional analysis. The scientific keywords and the applications keywords need to be linked more closely. The IAI had workshops on risk, and people from other communities than the scientific also attended these events. So the gap is starting to be slowly bridged. The IAI needs to focus on the area between the science and the applications. As the mandate of the IAI is to address issues no individual country can address, regional analyses are key to the IAI's activities. Science needs to lead to communications and these to decisions. This is the summary of the IAI mandate: doing science to have informed decisions.

Some program goals such as use conservation biology, ecology, biogeochemistry, remote sensing, sociology, anthropology, policy analysis, agriculture, forestry to develop comprehensive understanding; understand and predict the behavior of ecosystems and the displacement of their boundaries under environmental change; establish links between biodiversity, ecosystem function, ecosystem services; characterize patterns and drivers of land use change, are all implicit in the science activities sponsored by the IAI. This information has to be used to go further to explore trends, risks and opportunities associated with climate change. This means to deal with the two principal components of global change, i.e., mitigation and adaptation. To do so, the information has to be organized in time and space. The organization of information leads to Pyxis and their system of organizing information in areas (tiles), which goes well beyond the GIS, as it avoids interpolation of data and allows to explicitly represent information and knowledge to guide the decision making process.

One step further is moving from decision support to decision, more related to the political arena. For example, land use decisions, based on the impacts of sectoral decisions

(agriculture, forestry, nature conservation, transport infrastructure, energy, tourism) on the production, environment, society, etc. Then it is combined with values, which is the decision making process and come up with the different regions and stakeholders. This is systematized in the SENSOR scenario approach, which is able to provide a dialogue process between science, society and decision makers.

All these are strategic initiatives the IAI is looking at, to address the entire cascade of initiatives: from research to data generation, building models, making information, synthesizing the information into knowledge, hopefully providing judgment and decisions that lead to actions and then monitoring the actions which returns as a feedback to research.

What does it take to move towards policy-relevant science for scientifically informed policy?

Change the scientist? "You think - do you not? that you have only to state a reasonable case, and people must listen to reason and act upon at once. It is just this conviction that makes you so unpleasant..... ..has it occurred to you that nothing is ever done until every one is convinced that it ought to be done, and has been convinced for so long that it is now time to do something else?" (Francis M. Cornford, *Microcosmographia Academica*, 1908)

Change the politician? A great silencer for the foolishness of an over-zealous decision-maker is to place him or her on a research committee with a few persons who have a passion for truth... I can now disclose the secret that I created a dozen committees for that precise purpose (US President Herbert Hoover 1952)

The example was given of the first documented environmental commission set up in 1285 and deliberated on London's air pollution for 21 years. Its recommendation to ban coal burning in London was permanently implemented in 1956. Attitudes and timing must change if rapid global change is to be addressed through an effective combination of *scientific knowledge, public concern and political will*. The mandate of the IAI locates the Institute strategically to guide the process. The main challenges to policy and development: scientifically-informed decisions require the integration of political with scientific and technical considerations. Legitimate GEC policies harmonize development with the capacity of life-support systems to support present and future societies' needs. Legitimacy is founded on understanding and knowledge. Therefore, making decisions becomes a learning process closely linked to science. Early engagement of scientists and policy-makers, from the initial framing of the research questions, promotes this learning process, building trust in both the science and policy processes: a critical role for the IAI CoP.

Resource users, research projects, legislative periods all have different time horizons. 'Policy' should create an enabling environment that links these different time scales. The main challenges to science: societal and policy relevance are determined by attributes that must be learned in a dialogue between science, society and policy sectors. Changes in academic reward systems and funding mechanisms are needed to encourage policy engagement and interdisciplinarity and catalyze science-policy interactions.

GEC science transformation towards greater societal and policy relevance is not linear and planned but random as scientists and research institutions react to changes in science funding, societal attitudes and policies. Credibility, practicality, usefulness, accessibility and acceptability determine societal and policy relevance of GEC science: go beyond conventional measures of scientific quality

The IAI's edge: Integration of scientific excellence, multinational and multidisciplinary cooperation and capacity-building generate an environment in which policy relevance is



developed. Policy relevance is promoted by the exposure of researchers to societal needs as they work across cultures and perceptions in international research.

Critical issues for the IAI strategic discussion: we are in a learning process. Do *not* define scientific priorities (beyond the "Science Agenda") *but* define the mechanism by which shifting priorities can be defined. *Define* how data, information and knowledge should be managed and made public.

The IAI took advantage of the RIOCC country survey in 17 countries.

	Declared priority	number of countries declaring LOW knowledge on IMPACT	number of countries declaring LOW knowledge on ADAPTATION	"NEED" RANKING
Energy	37	10	15	62
Biodiversity	38	5	14	57
Hydrology	<b>48</b>	0	8	56
Forestry	38	5	12	55
Urban	25	14	15	54
Health	39	4	9	52
Agriculture	<b>43</b>	1	7	51
Soils	28	3	15	46
Fisheries	26	5	12	43

The combination of the declared priorities with the lack of knowledge on impact and adaptation gives the "need" ranking. This analysis allows to have an idea of the needs of scientific research in the different areas.

*Brazil:* These are all positive initiatives. Directions of the WMO. Most of the countries followed their policies, but there are some that haven't.

*SAC Chair:* open exchange of information. Contribution of data to larger data bases. Informed consent – needs to think how to do it, so it does not become a problem.

The science agenda should be open, as science is dynamic. Maybe the science agenda has been right but it may not be any more.

*Argentina:* congratulated the Director for his presentation which has also been very instructive. He is pleased to see new opportunities are arising, which is a great institutional advancement. As to La Plata basin and related activities in the region, LPB countries have recognized that climate and hydrology are of great interest to the region because of climate variability, floods, droughts, etc.. There is an intergovernmental organization called Comité Intergubernamental de la Cuenca del Plata (CIC) who has submitted a proposal to the GEF for a framework program. This also shows the IAI is participating in a project that countries consider very important.

*Venezuela:* Congratulated the Director for his presentation. Linking science and policy is very important. She thinks that the IAI can offer some training on this issue. Reinforce the relation between relevant science and the way state policies affect scientific development. The issue of open access for countries to research results has to be discussed, as it is closely related to state policies.

*6.4 Overview of the financial status of the Core Budget for FY 2006-2007 and Auditors Report as of June 30, 2006; Core Budget for FY 2007-2008 and Country Contribution for 2007-2008 (Rafael Atmetlla, Administrative and Financial Officer)*

Core Budget contributions:

- 93% of contributions collected at the end of May 2007 (considering USA, as the contribution is ready for disbursement upon request)
- All member countries were contacted at the end of November 2006 to remind them of the pending contributions.
- Good response, especially Peru paying \$10k of contributions from previous years, committed to pay balance in 2007.

Table 1: Core Budget 2006/2007. Status of Country contributions as of May 31, 2007  
(amounts in US\$)

	Due as of 30 June 2006	Contribution for FY 2006/07	Paid in 2006/2007 to be applied to			Due as of 30 June 2007
			Arrears	Current year	Advances	
Argentina	175,025	50,000	(100,000)	-	-	125,025
Bolivia	20,000	5,000	-	-	-	25,000
Brazil	-	85,000	-	(85,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)
Canada	-	125,000	-	(125,000)	(2,717)	(2,717)
Chile	5,000	5,000	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Colombia	40,080	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	40,080
Costa Rica	1,992	5,000	-	-	-	6,992
Cuba	15,067	5,000	-	-	-	20,067
Dominican Rep.	45,000	5,000	-	-	-	50,000
Ecuador	25,000	5,000	-	-	-	30,000
Guatemala	45,000	5,000	-	-	-	50,000
Jamaica	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	15,000
Mexico	(60,000)	60,000	-	-	-	-
Panama	(5,000)	5,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	50,000	5,000	-	-	-	55,000
Peru	40,000	5,000	(10,000)	-	-	35,000
Uruguay	40,000	5,000	-	-	-	45,000
USA	595,000	595,000	(595,000)	-	-	595,000
Venezuela	167,021	30,000	(12,500)	-	-	184,521
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,209,185</b>	<b>1,015,000</b>	<b>(732,500)</b>	<b>(215,000)</b>	<b>(87,717)</b>	<b>1,188,968</b>
				<b>Total Revenues</b>		(947,500)
				<b>Total advances</b>		(87,717)
				<b>Contributions not received</b>		(67,500)
				<b>Difference</b>		-

Table 2: Core Budget 2006/2007: status of country contributions as of May 31, 2007

From year to year	1994	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Outstanding
Argentina	Full	40%	40%	40%	40%	70%		30%	150%		200%		2.5 years
Bolivia													5 years
Brazil	Full	Full	Full	57%	162%	Full	Full	Full	46%	123%	194%		07/08 advance
Canada	Full	Full	Full	41%	89%	148%	Full	Full	Full	Full	102%		-
Chile	Full	Full	C	C	C	C	300%	C	200%	200%	Full		07/08 advance
Colombia		Full	Full	Full					Full	Full	Full		4 years

Costa Rica	Full	C	C	C	C	358 %	405 %	Full	Full	40%		1.4 years
Cuba	Full	Full	Full	C	199 %			Full	Full			4 years
Dominican Rep.												10 years
Ecuador				C	Full	200 %		Full				6 years
Guatemala												10 years
Jamaica		Full	Full		Full	Full	Full	Full	Full			3 years
Mexico	Full	23%	29%	33%	41%	241 %	C	179 %	181 %	110 %	Full	-
Panama	Full	Full	Full	Full	C	C	Full	Full	Full	300 %	Full	-
Paraguay												11 years
Peru	15%	C	C					240 %			200 %	7 years
Uruguay	Full	Full										9 years
USA	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full	-
Venezuela	Full	46%	53%	68%	8%			33%	42%	74%	42%	6.2 years

C: cancelled. These contributions have been due for some time and were finally paid.

#### Core Budget expenses

- 11% under budget at the end of March 2007 (three quarters into 2006/2007)
- Most of variance in Salaries and Benefits (lower relocation of previous and current FA officer, lower actual expenses in housing allowance)
- Lower travel than expected (better use of telecommunications)
- Director's Fund under spent due to hold back for Cuba

Table 3: Budget performance: July 2006 – March 2007

Category	Actuals 2006-07	Budget 2006/07	Difference	%
Salaries & Benefits	496,214	547,871	(51,657)	-9.4%
Travel	43,071	60,000	(16,929)	-28.2%
Equipment	3,968	7,500	(3,532)	-47.1%
Operational costs	89,729	87,375	2,354	2.7%
Dissemination & Outreach	27,879	29,250	(1,371)	-4.7%
Director's fund	12,079	27,308	(15,228)	-55.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>672,940</b>	<b>759,304</b>	<b>(86,364)</b>	<b>-11.4%</b>

#### Program funds

- CRN I is officially re-opened, remaining funds authorized for use in continued synthesis and dissemination.
  - CRN II implemented and all projects started between June and September 2006 (most of the projects started in July 2006)
  - Seed Grant programs have concluded and their reports have been received
- #### Administrative issues
- Contracting and Procurement Manual has been approved and implemented (May 2007)
  - Accounting Manual expected at the end of 2007

- Brazilian Staff provided by INPE still with issues related to salaries (supplements paid with Core Budget funds)  
Core Budget request 2007/2008
- Same level as previous 2 years
- Salaries and Benefits increased due to adjustments in employees benefits and exchange rate
- Same levels for Travel, Equipment, Dissemination and Outreach, and Director's Fund
- Savings in Operational Expenses

Category	Fiscal year 2007/08	Fiscal year 2006/07	Differences
Salaries & Benefits	755,931	730,495	25,436
Travel	80,000	80,000	-
Equipment	12,000	10,000	2,000
Operational costs	87,600	116,500	(28,900)
Dissemination & Outreach	43,000	39,000	4,000
Director's fund	36,400	36,410	(10)
Total	1,014,931	1,012,405	2,526

In 2007, the exchange rate in Brazil continued to drop, to R\$ 1.92 per US\$ in June 2007 (13% drop since December 2006).

*USA (Paul Filmer):* details on the rearrangement in the budget? How are those economies impacting on the operation of the Directorate?

*Brazil:* reducing trips may affect visibility.

The Director explained the Directorate is facing very high fixed costs because of the exchange rate of the dollar in Brazil. One of the areas for saving is trips. Travel is undertaken when it is useful and there is a defined goal. Travels have to be effective in increasing visibility.

The EC approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2007/08 and will forward it to the CoP.  
(Action 3, Day 2)

## 7. Renewal of Director's contract

Evaluation of the Director: A communication was sent to all country representatives and SAC members to respond on the evaluation (29 May). Factors used to evaluate are the duties described in the contract of the Director. Five SAC members agreed to evaluate the Director's performance and one declined. Three countries have presented written evaluations. Some others will give presentations.

*Director:* evaluation of activities was presented in point 6 of this report. When got to the IAI, the office was dysfunctional. The Directorate has become much more of a team again, much more functional and thanks to the FAC work.

In contrast to the rules of the IAI agreement, the Director is asking for a contract of 6 years. He is a German civil servant, if he accepts 3 more years from the IAI, he will need to extend

his leave on absence for another three years, so he needs to know now. Accumulated savings and retirement will let him quit service in Germany and continue with his work in the IAI.

The EC held a closed session to discuss the issue.

## 8. Report of the SAC Chair

The SAC Chair provided the background for the call of the SGP-HD program.

- Augment HD of CRN II
  - Funding sources
    - New supplemental funds (\$800K)
    - Remaining CRNII funds to augment HD research (Approved 2005)•RFP
    - Launched 26 Jan 07
    - Proposals requested for 7 Mar 07
    - Standard proposals + CRN II PI commitment•Proposals received: 14
- Review Process

Step 1: Review Panel (16-17 May 2007)

- 3 SAC members + 2 other experts
- Evaluation Criteria: Scientific merit, interdisciplinarity, collaboration, budget, networking
- 10 proposals ranked scientifically good to excellent and carried forward
- 4 proposals removed as scientifically weak

Step 2: SAC - Directorate Deliberations (18 May 2007)

- 3 SAC members + 3 Directorate Staff
- Review panel evaluations plus funding envelop constraints
- Details: Directorate Report Annex 4
- 6 proposals recommended for funding under SGP-HD (PIs: Quezada, Varady, Meza, Fraise, Pfaff, Tourand)
- 2 proposals approved under CRN II (PIs: Leon & Abdallah)

The SAC and the Directorate recommend that the proposals of Quezada, Varady, Meza, Fraise, Pfaff and Tourand be approved for funding.

SAC – CRN II relationships

1. Identify synergies within and across CRN research clusters
2. Define emerging & new CRN research clusters
3. Foster interdisciplinary research
4. Facilitate transition from research projects to programs of research
5. Nurture policy relevance & synthesis throughout the CRN II 5-year period
6. Track development of emerging scientific issues
7. SAC members interactions with CRN II clusters
8. Contribute to “*Human Dimensions Interdisciplinary*” initiative
9. Facilitating integration workshops
10. Synthesis planning

The SAC Chair informed the next SAC meeting would be held in Buenos Aires, 14-16 August and will have a science integration workshop with the attendance of scientists of the CRN2076 (Piola) An International Consortium for the Study of Oceanic Related Global and Climate Changes in South America; CRN2047 (Luckman) Documenting, understanding & projecting changes in the hydrological cycle in the American Cordillera; SGP-HD 12

(Abdallah) Climate change, oceanographic variability and artisanal fisheries in the SW Atlantic: A human dimensions approach.

Strategic Planning Process: Filling in the gaps and pathways to enhance GEC science uptake by society

- Peer-reviewed disciplinary science
- Peer-reviewed interdisciplinary science
- Science – policy dialogues (regional & national)
- Applications (Infusion of GEC science into international development & resource management, mechanisms for broader dissemination of data & information, etc)

In the framework of the strategic planning process, the SAC priorities for the next 5 years are related to facilitating the optimization of CRN II outputs; determining emerging GEC science (multilateral dialogue: CRN II scientists, IAI countries, development agencies, NGOs and CSOs) and expanding the IAI-GEC community.

Take home messages from the SAC to the EC

- SAC – Directorate collaboration on solid foundation
- SAC focus on balanced & relevant science portfolio of research programs during CRNII & beyond (i.e. the next generation of GEC science)
- SAC renewal integral to on-going development of IAI as institute supporting advanced GEC science that is relevant to the region.

*Brazil:* Why doesn't the La Plata basin appear in the presentations by the SAC as strong as the human dimensions? LPB initiative only appears in the presentation of the Director.

*SAC Chair:* The SAC has not met since December, so the Director has done this alone because most of the SAC was finalizing their terms and therefore the Committee had no authority.

*Director:* The human dimensions proposal on the Plata basin was rejected as one of the four that were not good. The Directorate and the SAC would like to strengthen the initiative in the Plata basin by including Paraguay. Working hard to bring in Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia into the process.

*Paraguay:* as to scientific work in la Plata basin a study has been made of the sediments in the Hidrovia of the Pilcomayo. Other hydrological works have been done on cartography, along the course of the Pilcomayo.

*Brazil:* the hydrological part is one of the most important in the project.

*Argentina:* Paraguay was represented in the LPB meeting in Buenos Aires by Roger Monte Domecq. There are several components in the project such as climate, ecology, etc.; researchers from Paraguay were invited to participate.

The EC encourages the Directorate and the SAC to develop the initiatives in the La Plata Basin as part of CRN II
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(Action 6, Day 2)

## 9. Introduction to IAI Strategic Planning

The Director pointed that some of the issues related to strategic planning were addressed in his presentation.

*Jerry Melillo:* IAI will benefit from an updated strategic plan. The vision of the IAI that was developed at its conception still stands. However, there are changes in the world, and the IAI should undertake these changes. AAAS couldn't identify where the IAI was at the moment of the evaluation. The IAI should do more than now in capacity building and dialogue between scientific and decision making community in the Americas.

He encouraged the IAI to think on underscoring the dialogue, looking at the feedbacks and urgency in developing a strategic plan with a clear focus.

The surface of the strategic planning has to consider the future funding of the IAI and how it can be secured and used to address needs. They see little flexibility in the budget at present. Attention to this in the strategic plan is critical. Clearly what will make the strategic plan functional is the full support of the countries.

*Brazil:* it is a job for the IAI as a whole (CoP, SAC, Directorate, EC). The Conference of the Parties should be part of the process, not only the SAC and the Directorate. There must be a dream behind the strategic plan, funds are important but more is the dream.

*Director:* a year and a half ago, the IAI was looking at existing programs. Now they have collectively started to think on the goals. There are activities but there is no core, that is why the external committee couldn't say where the IAI was standing as to strategic planning. Brazil and Argentina are positively active in driving an agenda that has the dimensions of strategic planning.

*USA (Paul Filmer):* observes that the CoP operates best when they have a decision to make. Participate actively in the strategic plan that is in a concrete form. Take the time frame that was presented by the SAC and bring something concrete to the CoP meeting.

*Canada:* it is appropriate for the EC to be engaged in the strategic planning. Seems like the EC is only a meeting.

*Brazil:* establish a group to work on the strategic planning and invite the countries that are not participating to be part of the strategic planning. What is the cost of the strategic planning? Travel expenses for meetings, etc. the Directorate has to present at the next EC meeting a proposal of how to do the strategic planning

*Director:* the Directorate is not in the position of doing this alone. Engage some members of the EC and from the SAC, plus the Directorate to start tackling the problem and then involve other parts of the IAI.

*Panama* is willing to be part of this group. This will give the country a more active involvement in the IAI.

*Mexico and Argentina:* are willing to participate, but they need to know exactly what this involvement implies.

*Brazil:* meetings have to be held to make progress.

*SAC Chair:* the committee of 6-8 people would draft the terms of reference for a strategic planning process, but not do the whole strategic planning. The group will have 6 months to develop these terms of reference.

The EC established a committee that will work on drafting the Terms of Reference for the strategic planning process, including a time schedule and the budget. The Terms of Reference should be presented at the next EC meeting. Members of the committee are Argentina (Carlos Ereño), Mexico (Andrés Flores), Panama (to be appointed by ANAM), 3 SAC members (to be designed once the new SAC has met), 3 members from the Directorate (interchangeable) and Jerry Melillo from AAAS.

(Action 2, Day 2)

## 10. Report of the Financial and Administrative Committee

As of May 2007, the Financial and Administrative Committee (FAC) consists of three members: Brazil: Evair Sergio da Silva; Canada: Louis Grittani; United States of America: William Smith. Executive Council Chair: Maria Assuncao Faus da Silva Dias; IAI Financial and Administrative Officer: Rafael Atmetlla

Since reporting last to the Executive Council at its 23rd meeting December 2006 in Panama City, Panama, the FAC has formally met once.

### Relationship between IAI and FAC

- Ensure that the FAC and the IAI work productively and cohesively together towards the attainment of common goals. In the past, the FAC has been correctly accused of being too involved in the IAI's affairs, but at the time, we felt it was justified. Today, the IAI is much more stable and sound, both financially and administratively.
- Is it time to back off? Since September, there has not been much communication /interaction between the IAI and FAC, apart from routine correspondence, so from that perspective, we have. Holm and Rafael appear to have a good handle on the organization's financial and administrative affairs and we feel quite confident that things are okay.

### 2006/07 Finances:

- The FAC discussed the *Quarterly Status Report* (as of March 31, 2007) the AFO had issued before the meeting. After 9 months, the IAI has collected \$870K or 85% of its \$1,015K budget. Received during Q4 was Brazil's contribution (\$80K), and the IAI will request the USA's 2006/07 contribution incrementally. In total, just over 100% of core budget is expected to be collected.
- The FAC had a discussion regarding timing of IAI requests for the USA's contribution. It was agreed that Will would look into the issue and report back to the FAC and IAI soon.
- IAI is making progress in soliciting funds from smaller countries. More work is needed in this area, but it looks promising.
- The solicitation efforts have become organization-wide. The effort is being conducted by the two other IAI officers as they incorporate it their own activities with various countries. Determining the proper country contacts has been a problem – the contacts sometimes change without notice.
- Effort still needs to be made to get smaller countries represented at the EC and/or CoP meetings; to get them engaged.
- Clarification is needed with respect to composition of "reserves" (IAI term for bank balances). The expectation is IAI will have about \$960K in the bank at the end of the fiscal year.
- At end of Q3, year-to-date expenses were 11% below pro-rated budget, however some of this variance will disappear in Q4 due to seasonality/timing of certain costs. With respect to travel costs, the Director is scrutinizing travel requests and has reduced his own travel activities. He encourages meeting participation via telephone / video conferencing over



traveling whenever possible to reduce costs. Total 2006/07 core budget expenses are expected to be ~\$950K (vs. budget of \$1,015K).

- Lower than budgeted relocation costs for former and present AFO
- \$20K carryover in the Director's Fund related to Cuban activities in a CRN-2 project
- audit contract was half the amount budgeted
- Bank charges/fees are projected to be ~\$20K, more than double the budget. The AFO found a simple solution that will apparently reduce it by half!
- The information in the AFO's Q3 status report was an improvement from previous editions and we were quite pleased about this. We made suggestions to further improve the quality of the information to help us better understand the information being conveyed.
- We suggested that a graph be produced showing the correlation between the core budget funds requested vs. collected vs. spent over the past several years.
- We congratulated them on their efforts. The organization seems to be much more financially stable today than a few years ago, and several management improvements have been made.
- After CRN-1 closed, it was realized that ~\$190K would be unspent. A no-cost extension to November 30, 2007 has been granted by the US National Science Foundation to pay for synthesis and dissemination of CRN-1 program results.

**2007/08 Budget Proposal:**

- We reviewed the draft *Core Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2007/2008* document in detail. The budget proposal equalled, in total, the 2006/07 budget (that is, \$1,015K). It is understood that actual spending will be aligned with actual collections should that amount be lower through reductions discussed with the FAC.
- The budget discussion focused mainly on the Salary and Benefits (S&B) component as it is expected to rise to \$756K from \$730K. Main changes in this section of the budget include an increase in the post adjustment allowance (+\$32K); increases in housing, education and dependent's allowances mostly to compensate for exchange rate losses (collectively +\$18K); inclusion of pension payment for Program Manager (+\$11K); inclusion of the Training and Communications Assistant who was formerly paid with program funds (+\$11K); and removal of relocation, severance and unused annual leave costs because none of the international staff is expected to leave and be replaced (-\$62K).
- As the IAI obtains new program funding sources, efforts will be made to have these funds pay for some of the "overhead" of administering the program. As such, it is expected that the Training and Communications Assistant will be paid with non-core budget (external) funds, but to be conservative, a provision has been included in the core budget request for this cost.
- S&B will comprise 74% of the core budget - a level that the FAC accepts because there is a conscious decision not to increase contributions and all budgets for the various line items are quite reasonable. This fixed cost component's proportion of the core budget is increasing from 72% in 2006/07 and 68% in 2005/06. Uncontrollable exchange rate decline is the culprit.
- The exchange rate between the US dollar vis à vis the Brazilian real continues to decline and continues to cause problems for the international staff, whose salaries are denominated in US dollars. Since the post adjustment allowance was first paid in the 2005/06 budget (based on US dollar / Brazilian real exchange rate change since 2004), the rate continues to fall. Since Q1 2005 to Q1 2007, using the formula we had agreed to at our September 2006 meeting, it has fallen another 21%. The total reduction since 2003 is 42%.
- No effect for inflation has been factored into the proposed post adjustment compensation in the 2007/08 core budget (which is hovering around 8% since 2005). Depending on when the international staff started working at the IAI (going back as early as 2003), the post adjustment in the 2007/08 budget will range from 13% (former rate based on change from 2003 to 2005) to 28% (based on change from 2003 to 2007), so that the organization and the employee will share the loss experienced.

- No merit increase since 2005/06's 2% raise
- The housing, education and dependent's allowances are all increased because of the decreasing exchange rate.
- The proposed travel budget is unchanged from 2006/07, restricting trips only to those absolutely necessary ("Priority 1"), and taking advantage of telecommunications, when practicable, to substitute for traveling. Only \$10K is earmarked for "Priority 2" trips. All program-related travel will be funded by the associated scientific program, not the core budget.
- The FAC expressed its reservation at the increasing proportion of the core budget dedicated to salaries and benefits, and noted that if the US dollar continues to weaken and additional sources of support are not found, an increase in the core budget may be necessary next year.

**Contracting and Procurement Manual:**

- Will and Louis completed the manual in late March. Rafael is in the process of making the manual available on their internal server and preparing some related documents to be electronically-friendly. Training is expected to take place within the next 1-2 weeks.
- This manual has been in the works for the past ~2 years so it will be extremely gratifying to see this file closed.

**CRN-2 Program:**

- Advances of year 1 funds were dispersed to the projects in June-September 2006. The first set of financial and technical reports will be due August 2007. The accounting of this money should not lead to any qualified audit report (like it did with CRN-1).
- CRN-2 pays for the Program Manager's (Ione Anderson's) salary on a sliding scale: 50% in 2006/07-2007/08, 40% in 2008/09, 0% in 2009/10.
- The AFO's travel related to this program will also be covered by CRN-2 funds. Site visits to grantee institutions by Rafael will be conducted in October 2007-March 2008 (to audit or check up on recipients' administrative practices). The original site visit audit was conducted by previous FAO before CRN-2 commenced.

**Audit (September 2007):**

- Audit of 2006/07 records to take place during first half of September 2007 by BDO Trevisan (year 2 of 3-year contract). They will be on site for one week. The FAC has been meeting with the auditors annually for the past 3 years.
- Historically, the IAI received a "Management Letter" from the previous auditor highlighting some observations, positive and negative, about the organization's financial administration. Last year's report by the new auditors was very vague and brief. We will need to remind auditors that we'd like something more substantial.

As stated in the Auditors' Report: "In our opinion, the financial statements referred to (June 30, 2006 and 2005), present fairly in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the company as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, as well as the result of its operations, changes in net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America."

**Other:**

- Brazilian Government supported staff – contract covering 4 support staff is not negotiable until 2008. Holm is working with these staff members to polish their work descriptions to properly reflect their duties and qualifications (particularly the need to be tri-lingual). Currently, their pay is below market value for the qualifications needed. Core budget supplements their pay by \$22K to pre-reduction levels. The Director's secretarial position is now occupied by Luciana Ribeiro and a volunteer funded by another organization (both

working half-time) – this arrangement will be in place until October 2007. This arrangement is unsustainable.

- Employee Manual – minor changes or updates to the manual are being contemplated.

- Accounting Manual – This is the next manual to be revised. Although the revision has not yet begun, Rafael has set the end of calendar year 2007 as his completion date goal. Both the AFO and his assistant, Anita, will work on the manual. We offered our assistance and availability if required.

*Brazil:* Countries will have to be informed in advance if country contributions are increased.

## **11. Relation with member countries**

Bolivia has paid its dues for the first time. Financially the IAI is standing very well, but this does not mean all countries are involved. Country engagement has to be content driven, related to global change and the activities of the IAI. No other agencies will support the IAI if its own members do not pay.

One action item: evaluation of country priorities. What scientific themes are seen as priorities in the different countries.

IDRC offered to pay the IAI for the identification of country priorities. Rabuffetti will work on this after he retires. Consultations with the civil society, private sector, government, etc. identification of regional concerns, capacity building, scientific work. Synergies between partners in member countries which should strengthen the engagement of countries in the IAI program.

*USA (Paul Filmer):* the issue that interested the IDRC will be also of interest to other organizations. He will try to gather the scientific officers of all member country embassies in the US to inform them on this.

*Director:* request the US to offer a venue for the next EC and combine that to bring country representatives with the science officers and representatives of the OAS.

*Brazil:* It would be good to have an indicator of the evolution of the relationship between the IAI and its member countries. Year to year variation percentage of the amount paid by each country, or of scientists involved in IAI projects, presented in a graphic format. This will make it possible to follow the evolution and trend of each country. This should be presented at each meeting.

*Director:* Country profiles were sent to the country ministries. Mea culpa for not presenting this information to country representatives.

*Brazil:* EC and CoP meetings should be used to increase visibility of the IAI in the host country.

*Director:* It is more effective if member countries promote the IAI instead of the Director. Countries should increase their commitment in this regard. Costa Rica is an example of an active member and Mexico has also been of help. In a similar way, Argentina plays an important role in the Plata Basin. Maybe a country can be identified among the Andean countries to play a similar regional role. Country representatives are used to promote the IAI within their countries. Hopefully this will change and they start working on increasing the visibility of the Institute also beyond their boundaries.

## **12. Presentation of the Secretary of the Environment and Sustainable Development of the State of Amazonas (Virgilio Viana)**

The Secretary started his presentation by introducing himself and welcoming all participants to the EC in Manaus. Though in a policy position, he is a researcher and professor at the University of Sao Paulo.

The Zona Franca is the basis of the economy of the State, with hi-tech industries from all over the world. Strategy: To value the products, tourism and environmental services of nature. Deforestation has been reduced in the State by 53% from 2002 to 2005. The state law on climate change has added 10 new conservation units to the existing 7.4. These are protected areas, each unit being 1 million hectares. One of the challenges the State is facing consists of reconciling the 67 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> with the ethical need of improving the life quality of local populations through sustainable landuse. Two laws are in preparation: one on conservation units and the other on climate change. Viana explained the functioning of the rainfall mechanism in undisturbed and disturbed rainforests.

The State of Amazonas has also several programs aimed at protecting the environment and the local populations. The State is negotiating with the National Development Bank the idea of changing the project of the Trans-Amazon highway that will link the city of Manaus with Rondonia into a railway. The idea is to pay the additional cost with future carbon emission credits.

*EC Chair:* This is a great example of transfer of scientific knowledge to policy making.

*USA (Lou Brown):* Are there any movements in the neighboring states for forest conservation?

*Viana:* The development projects in Amazonas are very unique because of the hi-tech industries that are settled there. The State of Mato Grosso is now working on protective laws as well as Acre and other states. A meeting will be held with the Amazon governors to discuss these issues.

## **13. Initiation of the Review Process of the CoP Standing Rules**

Lou Brown, Chair of the SCRP, informed the report of the committee contained a number of recommendations for improvements in the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties. Process of accreditation of the delegations, SAC and suggestion from the Directorate to make changes in the rules that would reflect more accurately the way the CoP functions. Some advice was also provided to the Director with regard to the process through which the new term of office of the Director could be considered.

Antonio Mac Dowell (Brazil) and Diego Malpede (Argentina) have rejoined the Committee since the last CoP Meeting. This expanded membership provides the kind of balance between scientific, engineering, management and legal expertise that makes it much easier than in the past for the Committee to deal with the issues that are being presented to it.

Over the past year, the Committee has been asked to address a series of issues. The first of these was a query from Argentina that was transmitted to us by the IAI Director regarding the process through which Parties designate representatives to the IAI. In considering this issue, we were informed by the Directorate that few Parties had designated "Permanent

Representatives (PR's)" to the IAI. The designation of such PR's appears to have been the way in which the Parties, in first adopting their Rules (in Rule 2), envisaged that Parties would assure effective long-term representation of their interests in the activities of the IAI. However, it appears that most countries have, instead, simply accredited Delegations to CoP's and to Executive Council (EC) Meetings (as provided for in Rule 3).

The way in which the Parties are implementing the Rules related to accreditation would appear to have the effect of not encouraging continuity in representation of the Parties in IAI activities. However, in the view of the Committee, this is an issue that should not be resolved by amending the Rules, but rather is a policy matter that should be discussed by the CoP.

In any event, the Committee concluded that the accreditation issue could benefit from clarifying the applicable Rules and we have thus prepared the attached draft amendments to the Rules to achieve such a clarification.

The Committee also was asked to consider the present process through which candidates are proposed for and elected to the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC). We did so and took two actions. We first formulated and transmitted general views on this process and incorporated these in our letter to the EC Chair, to the Director and the Assistant to the Director on 24 March. In addition, we have prepared for drafted proposed amendments to the Rules that apply to the SAC process with the objectives of making the process more consistent, more flexible and more clear than at present.

The proposed amendments also provide for the newly elected SAC to take office immediately after the end of the CoP at which vacancies on the SAC were filled. If this amendment is adopted, then, if the new SAC were to have a vacancy (e.g., no member elected from among nominations presented by the Associates), then the EC when it meets just following the CoP would have the opportunity to fill this vacancy, thus bringing the SAC up to its full membership for its term that is just beginning at that time.

In addition, the Committee has prepared a few proposed amendments to the Rules to respond to points raised by the Director and the Assistant to the Director to more accurately reflect the way in which the CoP deals with offers from Parties to host CoP's and with the Directorate's preparation of daily action lists (rather than daily "minutes"). The Committee also proposes adding a specific Rule explaining the process through which resolutions are actually prepared and approved.

New rules proposed are the following:

*1) Accreditation and country representatives*

Proposed New Rule 2:

Each Party shall designate one Permanent Representative and one or more Alternate Permanent Representatives to the IAI. Each Party shall submit such designations to the Director through its competent diplomatic authority.

Proposed New Rule 3:

The Conference of the Parties (CoP) shall be open to all Parties to the Agreement. The Director shall invite each Party to confirm through its competent diplomatic authority, prior to each CoP, the participation in the CoP by its Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representatives and by accompanying Advisors. The Director shall invite each Party that has not designated such a Permanent and/or Alternate Representatives to accredit through its competent diplomatic authority, prior to each CoP, a Conference Representative and/or Alternate Conference Representative to represent the Party in this CoP.

Proposed New Rule 3A:

These designations called for under Rule 2 above and the accreditations provided for under Rule 3 above shall be referred to the Credentials Committee (to be established under Rule 26) for its review and approval. If the Credentials Committee questions such a designation or accreditation, it shall request the Director to work with the submitting Party to resolve these questions. In the event these questions cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the Credentials Committee, the Committee shall refer these questions to the next CoP for its decision.

*2) Election process for the SAC*

Rule 62

In the event there is more than one vacancy to be filled, voting shall be conducted separately, starting with the vacancies for which the candidates are proposed by the Parties, followed by the vacancies for which the candidates are proposed by the Scientific Advisory Committee itself, and ending with the vacancy for which candidates are proposed by the Associates of the Institute.

Rule 62-A

The Parties, the SAC and the Associates, in considering potential candidates for the SAC, and the Conference of the Parties, in its election of SAC members, shall take into account the need to ensure representation within the Scientific Advisory Committee from a variety of disciplines relevant to global change research and equitable geographic distribution.

Rule 63

For each vacancy for which the candidates are nominated by the Parties, each Party may propose up to two candidates.

Rule 64

When a vacancy or vacancies are to be filled from nominations from the SAC, the Scientific Advisory Committee shall submit a slate of nominations of up to twice the number of vacancies to be filled.

Rule 65

The Associates of the Institute may submit, by mutual consent, up to four candidates for their position on the Scientific Advisory Committee.

Rule 66

All nominations for candidates must be accompanied by curriculum vitae that fulfill at least the requirements set forth by the Agreement.

Rule 66-A

When the CoP elects members of the SAC, the newly constituted SAC shall take office immediately after the CoP has been adjourned. Should a position on the Scientific Advisory Committee become vacant prior to the scheduled end of term, the Executive Council may fill this vacancy and, in doing so, refer initially to the nominations received for the most recent election of SAC members.

*3) Proposed amendments to the Rules selected below, based on suggestions received from the IAI Directorate*

Rule 7

The Conference of the Parties shall hold one regular meeting a year, at which the tentative date and site of the next meeting shall be determined in accordance with offers tendered by the Parties to the Director.

...

Rule 25

The Conference of the Parties may establish, from among its members, any Committees it may deem necessary, and to assign the various items of business from the agenda to them.

Rule 26

The Conference of the Parties shall elect a Credentials Committee, comprised of three Parties, who shall serve for a period of two years.

...

Rule 32

Unless otherwise specified by the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Rules applicable thereto may be applied to the activities of the Committees established in accordance with Rule 25 .

...

Rule 59

At the end of each day, the Secretary shall produce a list summarizing the actions taken, to be approved by the Conference of the Parties at the beginning of the first session of the following day. The list of actions for the last day of the meeting shall be approved before the close of the last session of the Meeting.

Proposed new Rule 59-A

The Directorate, in consultation with the Bureau, shall prepare draft resolutions needed to implement the actions taken by the CoP and shall submit these to the CoP for their approval after all discussions have been completed and all actions have been agreed.

Proposed new Rule 59-B (based on the existing Rule 59-A). The approved resolutions shall be signed by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties.

Rule 60

The Meeting Report shall contain all the approved resolutions, the action lists for each day, the minutes of the Conference and the annexes, and shall be prepared by the Secretary; distributed for review and comment by all Conference participants; and then approved, with any changes needed, at the beginning of the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The time has come for the IAI to review the set of rules. One of the reasons of the problems is related to the enthusiasm of the countries in approving the agreement establishing the IAI and the rules of procedure so that the IAI could function. There is a significant difference between the English and Spanish versions of the Agreement Establishing the IAI in the section that deals with the functions of the Conference of the Parties. One of the functions of the CoP is to elect the members of the EC, the SAC and the Directorate. There is also a part that authorizes the CoP to consider and approve the rules of procedure of the EC, but it states nothing about the own rules of the CoP.

*Director:* There are two types of rules to be changed. Proposes that Luciana be part of the group. Revisit the idea of having a CoP meeting every two years, considering a greater involvement of the representatives is having place.

*SCRIP Chair:* According to the agreement establishing the IAI, the CoP should meet at least once a year. So, the agreement would have to be modified to change the periodicity of the CoP.

*Argentina:* As to the proposal to modify rule 2 and 3 of CoP procedures would this mean that having a credited permanent representative, would this representative need to have an

accreditation for each CoP? Are there rules that set the function of the Credentials Committee?

*SCRIP Chair.* The permanent representative will not have to go through the accreditation process for every CoP. He also suggested that all changes to the rules be consulted with the EC and the CoP. The wording of the Rule for the Credentials Committee is quite flexible, this committee may be qualified to encourage countries to designate a permanent representative. The idea is to change the rule in a way that achieving quorum is much more easy than in the past. There is also the task of identifying the representatives of the countries.

The EC suggests that the group that will work with the amendments proposed to the Rules be composed of the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures, Panama, and Luciana Ribeiro. This committee will work on the Rules of the EC and the CoP.

*(Action 4, Day 2)*

#### **14. Items to be discussed at the next EC /forwarded to CoP**

- 1) Recommendation of the committee for SAC member election
- 2) LPB initiative
- 3) SGP-HD Projects
- 4) committee terms of reference for the strategic planning
- 5) committee to analyze amendments to the rules of the EC and the CoP.
- 6) Core Budget for FY 2007-2008 and Financial Report as of June 30, 2006
- 7) Renewal of the Director's contract
- 8) Approval of the auditors report as of June 30 2006
- 9) Proposal presented by the SAC

#### **15. Approval of the Action List of Day 1**

The EC approved the Action List of Day 1.

*(Action 1, Day 2)*

#### **16. Future Sites and Meetings**

The EC accepted the offer of the US to host the next EC meeting in Washington DC in November 2007.

*(Action 5, Day 2)*

#### **17. Suspension of the Meeting**

Due to the quorum problem of the Conference of the Parties, the EC decided to suspend its session and reconvene on Friday 15 June as a precaution measure.

#### **18. EC Reconvened Session 15 June 2007**

As per Actions 8 and 9 of Day 2 of the CoP-14, the EC will address the issues remaining on the agenda of the CoP.



## 19. IAI Strategic Planning (from CoP agenda)

A Committee was established on day 2 of the EC to draft the terms of reference for the strategic planning process. The members of the Directorate are interchangeable.

The next SAC meeting will be held in August, so the new membership has to be informed enough in advance so new members can attend the meeting and the SAC be able to appoint the three members for this committee.

*Mexico:* Circulate the draft of the terms of reference among EC members, before the EC meeting in case they are ready.

## 20. Country and observer presentations (from CoP agenda)

**Argentina:** Argentina finished the second national communication to the UNFCCC. This communication contained the inventory of greenhouse gases, the elaboration of regional climatic scenarios. Based on these scenarios vulnerability studies were made. The results of the communication were made available to different institutions and groups. The same group that was working with the IPCC contributed to the regional modeling. The economic impacts of climate change were also addressed. This information was used for a national adaptation and mitigation plan. Process of raising public awareness. The Plan Bicentenario (2006-2010) launched by the SECyT establishes priorities for scientific research and technological development. Priority was given to environmental issues and pollution. The SECyT has as a primary objective the participation in the IAI. Argentine researchers are participating in the CRN II (3 PIs). One of the ways of increasing cooperation is the organization of meetings of mutual interest, such as the meeting on La Plata Basin held in Buenos Aires in March 2007. There is a framework project for La Plata Basin funded by GEF. Argentina has participated with different projects in the 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Program of the EU. Argentina and other IAI member countries have participated in the CLARIS Program. The last meeting of the Program was held at the Deputy Chamber of the Buenos Aires Province, with an international symposium for stakeholders and public on agriculture, pollution in megacities and dengue and climate change.

The Director requested that a summary of the country and observer presentations be made available to the Directorate in order to plan future activities and design joint strategies.

**Bolivia:** The representative of Bolivia made a presentation on OTCA (Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica). The treaty was signed in 1998 by the 8 Amazon countries. The treaty has a policy mandate to try to find Pan-Amazon solutions. In 2003, the Treaty become an organization for Amazon Cooperation. Countries pay contributions to the organization in a similar way that is done in the IAI. There are several projects that improve knowledge on the Amazon (fisheries, biodiversity, security, climate change, basin management, etc.). Foreign Affairs ministers of OTCA member countries meet every 2 years to discuss project results and policies. Projects are not funded by the countries. The headquarters of OTCA is in Brasilia. The major problem to produce knowledge on the Amazon with real scientific value is the lack of a clear identity or definition of the region (different areas covered depending on whether the approach is political –states, cities, etc-, climatic, basin). The only country that has this is Brazil. A scientific definition of the region boundaries is being sought. Climate change, tourism, efficient knowledge transfer to policy and decision makers, sovereignty aspects, problems with “strategic information” that is not shared among countries, are issues OTCA is trying to address among others. OTCA is willing to explore the possibility of a partnership with the IAI.

*EC Chair:* Collaboration with OTCA may also bring some new member countries to the IAI.

*Director:* The IAI is increasingly interested in regional programs, so there will probably be opportunities for cooperation.

**Brazil:** Important participation in the 4<sup>th</sup> report of the IPCC (in the 3 working groups). As Brazilian scientists were involved, the media attention was attracted. This led to participation in different meetings and events. The Brazilian Congress appointed a Climate Change Committee that started consultation with scientists from the different areas to get information on the magnitude of the problem. This also took place at the State level, with specific sessions for climate change at the regional level. The private sector is also interested in the problem. The President of Brazil initiated a discussion on establishing a national research network on global change, a collaboration between the Ministry of Science and Technology and FAPESP. The investment will be of about 70 million dollars in 4 years. The network has to go through an international evaluation every 3 years. Headquarters of the network will be at the facilities of INPE, with opportunities for interaction as INPE is also host to the IAI and the regional IGBP office. The Brazilian Forum on Climate Change involving the government, scientists and the private sector, is chaired by the President of Brazil. The focus of one of the last meetings was adaptation, coastal engineering and the challenges for energy. Some States have regional forums to address vulnerability and adaptation issues. LBA and LPB are two examples of international interdisciplinary programs Brazil is interested in. Both basins are connected through atmospheric circulation.

*Chile:* Thanked for the possibility of participating in the meeting.

*EC Chair:* Thanked him for the effort in participating.

**USA:** Paul Filmer gave a presentation on climate and global change research in the United States. The CCSP (Climate Change Science Program) Interagency Committee has several working groups that work on the different areas of global change. Vision: A nation and the global community empowered with the science-based knowledge to manage the risks and opportunities of change in the climate and related environmental systems. Mission: Facilitate the creation and application of knowledge of the Earth's global environment through research, observations, decision support, and communication. Responsibility: Coordination and integration of scientific research on global variability and change sponsored by 13 participating departments and agencies of the U.S. Government.

Research elements are atmospheric composition, climate variability and change, water cycle, land-use / land-cover change, carbon cycle, ecosystems, human contributions & responses. Cross-cutting elements: international research and cooperation, modeling, observations and data management, and communications.

Implementation priorities for FY 09: Ecological Forecasting, enhanced carbon cycle research on high latitude systems, development of an end-to-end hydrologic projection and application capability, assessing abrupt changes in a warming climate, development of an integrated earth system analysis capability, quantification of climate forcing and feedbacks by aerosols, non-CO2 greenhouse gases, water vapor, and clouds.

Program successes: Many scientific advances have resulted from work carried out within the CCSP (e.g., Detection/Attribution – strengthened understanding of the causes of climate change (e.g., ocean temp. analyses), Projection – improved projections of climate change resulting from improvements in models and forcing factors, Impacts – improved understanding of past and potential future effects, accounting for adaptability, resilience, and

multiple stressors, Response options – greater sophistication in the application of climate information (e.g., RISA, NASA Applications); improved accounting for uncertainty in integrated assessments.

Many positive examples were demonstrated of emerging applications and close engagement with users, e.g., water system in the city of New York. CCSP produces also synthesis and assessment products.

International links, through the Department of State: •Bilaterals: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Central America (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama), the European Union, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, and South Africa; •UNFCCC/SBSTA, CBD- as described in GCRA of 1990; •IPCC.

**Mexico:** Mexico has concluded the self-evaluation of national capacities to implement the three Rio conventions. As a result it was informed that the country has capacity to address the convention on climate change, and less capacity for the conventions on biodiversity and desertification. As to climate change, Mexico has submitted the third national communication to the UNFCCC. This includes the updated inventory of greenhouse gas emissions until 2002, and the revision (following the 1996 IPCC methodology) of the previous inventories. It also includes emission scenarios as well as vulnerability and impact chapters that take advantage of the studies carried out in Mexico. Some of these studies have been done with IAI funds. An introduction to mitigation and adaptation measures in priority areas is part of the communication. International cooperation is addressed mentioning the interactions with the IAI (development of networks and capacity building). Prioritization of research needs in climate change and global, an activity in process. In May 2007 the President of Mexico presented the National Strategy for Climate Change. This national project is the starting point of the evaluation of capacity and potential for mitigation of greenhouse gases, based on existing cost-effective technologies in the country. In addition, the President presented a national program on reforestation (Pro-Arbol) aimed at stopping deforestation and desertification in deforested or afforested areas. The program has raised some criticism as it addresses only part of the problem. A study on the economy of climate change at the national level is also being implemented, with funds from the British government and national fiscal funds. Results are to be presented in 12-18 months and feed the policy design process in Mexico and international negotiations. Mexico has also participated in the IPCC. As to long-term negotiations on climate change issues, Mexico (G5) has not taken a clear position yet on the commitments.

**Panama:** The country has undertaken some discussions on legislation on biodiversity and emissions control. The President of the country has expressed his interest in the commitment of the country in the climate change forums. The university is trying to undertake national research. Outreach and prevention measures are being taken at the level of municipalities and communities. The private sector has also started a process of responsible participation in activities related to the reduction of climate change effects.

**Paraguay:** As to global change, School of Natural and Exact Sciences of the National University of Asuncion made a study on surface ozone. The representative of Paraguay committed himself to make a survey in his country on global change research in his country to present it to the Director to complete his presentation.

**Venezuela:** Global change is a priority for the Ministry of Science and Technology. The strategic policy of this Ministry is focused on national and regional knowledge on endogenous sustainable development. Projects are organized in research networks with the

participation of several institutes and research centers. There are projects on the following areas: health, food security, habitat and development, environmental monitoring, water resources in small basins, vulnerability and risks. Apart from adaptation, mitigation of climate change causes should also be addressed. Another line is the high-level National Program for the Formation of Talents that gives priority to Basic Sciences, Technology, Environmental and Health Sciences, among others, issues and basic sciences. It is a 10-year program, to train 60.000 postgraduate students (M.Sc. and PhD). The Venezuelan satellite will provide information on land use, water resources, and environment. A program on health is aimed at indigenous populations. The Organic Law of Science, Technology and Innovation was promulgated (LOCTI) by means of which the private sector contributes 0.5 – 2.0 % of its gross product to science and technology activities. The government has decided to allocate 200 million dollars to 3-year research projects in the framework of the Science Mission.

**APN:** Louis Brown Chair, Working Group on International Research and Cooperation USCCSP, Directorate for Geosciences, NSF and APN National Focal Point for the USA, Steering Committee Member, gave a presentation on the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN).

APN is an inter-governmental network to foster global change research in the Asia-Pacific region. It was established in 1996 as a result of the '90 White House Conference on Science & Economics Research Related to Global Change. APN has 21 member countries; the secretariat is located in Kobe, Japan since '99. Major activities of APN are funding research projects (ARCP), funding capacity building projects (CAPaBLE), science-policy linkages.

The mission of the APN is to enable investigation of change in the Earth's life support systems as it occurs in the Asia-Pacific region to: a) Identify, explain and predict changes in the context of both natural and anthropogenic forcing; b) assess potential regional and global vulnerability of natural and human systems; and c) contribute, from the science perspective, to the development of policy options for appropriate responses to global change that will also contribute to sustainable development.

APN goals: 1: Supporting regional cooperation in global change research on issues particularly relevant to the region; 2: Strengthening appropriate interactions among scientists and policy-makers, and providing scientific input to policy decision making and scientific knowledge to the public; 3: Improving the scientific and technical capabilities of nations in the region; 4: Cooperating with other global change networks and organizations; 5: Facilitating the development of research infrastructure and the transfer of know-how and technology.

The APN is sponsored by the governments of Japan (Ministry of the Environment, Hyogo Prefecture); United States of America (National Science Foundation, US Climate Change Science Program); Australia (Department of Environment and Water Resources); New Zealand (Ministry for the Environment); Republic of Korea (Ministry of Environment).

Key Science Themes during 2005/06-2009/10: 1.Climate, 2.Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Land Use, 3.Changes in Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Marine Domains, 4.Use of Resources (food, water, energy, materials) and Pathways for Sustainable Development, 5.Crosscutting and Science-Policy Linkages.

What do we mean by "Global Change"? The set of natural and human-induced changes in the Earth's physical and biological systems that, when aggregated, are significant at a global scale. Global Change Research is research regarding global change and its implications for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

The APN produces publications in order to help achieve its goal of “providing scientific input to policy decision-making and scientific knowledge to the public.”

APN in 2007/08: More streamlined Call for Proposals for funding from April 2008; Side event at UNFCCC COP13-COP/MOP3 (Dec, Bali, Indonesia); GEOSS related activities (Collaboration with Asian Water Cycle Initiative; Curriculum development WS for training program); Preparing for 2nd Strategic Phase (2005/06-2009/10) review; 13th IGM/SPG in Colombo, Sri Lanka, March.

Calls for proposals in 2007: Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP) for global change research, and Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE) Programme for capacity development activities.

Following the APN's 12th IGM/SPG Meetings, a more streamlined process is being introduced in the 2007 Calls for Proposals. This new procedure includes a voluntary Advisory Service and a compulsory Proposals Submission and Review Process. ADVISORY SERVICE (Voluntary): a potential proponent can consult with the APN Secretariat by sending a Letter of Intent.

**IGBP:** Jean-Pierre Ometto gave a presentation on IGBP. The Regional office in Brazil has two science officers, two technical/admin staff. It is hosted by INPE in Sao Jose dos Campos. The office was established in May 2006, initially for 3 years with the Key mission to work on capacity building and being a center of excellence to develop science in developing regions.

Terms of Reference of the Brazilian Regional Office

Objectives

1. Increase the capillarity and synergism of IGBP/ESSP science networks to the scientists of the region.
2. Provide coordination for the implementation of IGBP or ESSP field activities in the region (such as Integrated Regional Studies) and spur the development of new initiatives
3. Provide overall support to the IGBP activities in the region, including communications and outreach, and engage with other IGBP activities elsewhere in collaboration with the IGBP Secretariat in Stockholm

Secretariat support: 1 Liaison functions; 2 Communications products; 3 Meeting organization; 4 Link to ESSP Integrated Regional Studies; 5 Contact point for institutional network

The Regional Office participates in several global change related events. A Session proposed for the IGBP Congress 2008, on Regional knowledge systems for sustainable development. Possible participation of IAI, APN, LBA.

Added Value of IGBP - The network functions:

- Making connections in the science community
- Bringing together research communities
- Providing a global perspective
- Enabling a systemic approach

Program ideas for the next decades after its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary are related to ocean acidification and marine food products; air quality, climate, health and urbanization; consequences of renewable energy; adaptation and sustainable development.

Building technological capacity relies on the transfer of skills, knowledge and expertise as well as hardware, especially if technologies are to be assimilated and developed further within recipient countries. Capacity building must be adapted to local circumstances, because there are many examples where a lack of technical, business or regulatory skills resulted in a failed attempt at technology transfer.

General approach to study the Earth System has been to cut the “big picture” into small pieces, bringing different levels of understanding. Some of the pieces lack detail, others are missing entirely - but...Earth System Science and sustainable development need a systemic approach -*someone needs to put together the puzzle!*

The IBGP representative also provided details on the vision of the program and general information on the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP) and START.

What is the proper balance between disciplinary and interdisciplinary research?  
What research infrastructure do we need to address systems-level questions?  
Are we asking the proper questions?  
How best should science inform and influence society?

## **21. Problems with the quorum of the CoP (as per action 8, Day 2 CoP 14)**

Mandate of the CoP to the EC to find a solution to this serious problem. This is something that has to be solved for the future. The Standing Committee for Rules and will work on a change in the rules. The quorum is defined in the Agreement establishing the IAI.

*Argentina:* The quorum at the CoP has been a problem at the last 6 meetings. Until the last one, quorum was achieved on the last minute. Actions have to be taken to have member countries participating in the CoP. Maybe the host country can organize the meetings in the capital, where all the Embassies of the other counties are. This facilitates the participation of someone from the Embassy. Other measures can be taken to lower the minimum number of countries to make up a quorum. Maybe the countries that have not paid the contributions of the two FY previous to the meeting will not be counted for quorum, will be invited. If a country has several years of due contributions, but pays at least one year, showing its interest in participating, will be allowed to. This is a risk, because maybe some countries that do not pay will be completely discouraged. On the other hand, claiming that the IAI has 19 member countries, 6 or 7 of which have not participated for a long time or from the beginning, is in fact not true.

*Director:* Ask countries to nominate permanent representatives and alternates. In some countries nobody knows who the representative is.

A permanent representative will not need accreditation at each CoP.

*USA (Paul Filmer):* Approach the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (in charge of sending the credentials of the representatives to the CoP).

*Mexico:* This problem is a symptom of lack of communication, which is a failure of the Parties and the IAI. Important steps were taken, e.g., Peru paid due contributions but did not attend the CoP. Other Parties receive great benefits from the IAI, but they don't comply with their commitments to the Institute.

*Venezuela:* Thinks that compulsive actions such as “who doesn’t pay, doesn’t participate” should not be taken. Having a strategic plan in place will also help to increase participation. The reasons for no participating have to be analyzed on a case by case basis.

If possible the group will circulate their analysis prior the next EC meeting.

The EC established a Committee to analyze ways to solve the problem of quorum for the Conference of the Parties. Members are Venezuela (Gladys Maggi), SCRIP and the Directorate (Director). The Committee will report at the next EC meeting.  
*(Action 1, Day 3)*

## **22. Donor’s session (from CoP agenda)**

The Director asked Paraguay and Venezuela about the appropriate contacts the IAI should make to regularize the country’s contributions. In Venezuela, there is one Ministry that pays regularly and another one that does not. In Paraguay, the IAI needs to identify the appropriate authorities to initiate payments.

*Venezuela:* The representative can reinitiate contacts. During the EC meeting in Panama, contacts were established with the Venezuelan ministry of environment. There was change of Ministers in February, so the contacts have to be renewed to identify the right person.

*Paraguay:* The representative committed himself to contact the Commission of Science and Technology. The Minister has been recently appointed as well as the commission.

## **23. Report of the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures (from CoP agenda)**

This report is complete under point 13 of these minutes.

The EC discussed the issue of the termination of SAC members terms, this rule is not within the rules discussed. Rule 66 will be split into 66A and B.

The Committee established at EC (Action 4, Day 2) will analyze the EC and CoP rules.

The EC unanimously approved the amendments to the rules suggested by the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures on behalf of the CoP.  
*(Action 3, Day 3)*

## **24. Future meetings and sites (from CoP agenda)**

*Argentina:* Has to wait until the president elections in October in order to know whether the SECyT will take the commitment of hosting the meeting.

The Directorate will send a letter on behalf of the EC to all IAI member countries asking about the possibility to host the next CoP meeting.  
*(Action 2, Day 3)*

## **25. Adjournment**

Approved

The country representatives and observers thanked Brazil for their hospitality and for hosting the meeting, and the Director and the Directorate staff for the organization of the meeting. Special thanks were also given to Isabel Vega for all the local arrangements.



**24th Meeting of the IAI Executive Council (EC)  
June 12-13, 2007 – Manaus, Brazil**

**Action List**

**Day 1: June 12**

1. The EC approved the Agenda of its Twenty Fourth Meeting with the following modification: The order of the presentations by IAI Directorate will be changed as follows: Marcella Ohira (TO), Gerhard Breulmann (SO), Holm Tiessen (IAI Director), Rafael Atmetlla (FO).

2. The EC approved the Report of its Twenty Third Meeting with the following minor modifications:

- Spanish version, page 6, point 2) *El análisis de las redes del CRN y su síntesis*, second paragraph, last sentence:

Where it is currently written: "... y será publicado por en 2007 por Island Press, Washington."  
It should be revised to read: "... y será publicado en 2007 por Island Press, Washington."

- Spanish version, page 7, point 3) *Encuesta de prioridades Científicas de los Países*, first paragraph, last sentence:

Where it is currently written: "Un relevamiento anterior dio como resultado una breve lista de temas relevantes."  
It should be revised to read: "Un sondeo anterior dio como resultado una breve lista de temas relevantes."

- Spanish version, page 13, under *Comentarios de los participantes*, second paragraph

Where it is currently written: "Costa Rica también felicitó a la TO y preguntó si en el futuro planeaban incluir..."  
It should be revised to read: "Costa Rica también felicitó a la TO y preguntó si en el futuro planeaban incluir..."

- English version, page 17, point 8: *Presentation about IGFA*, first paragraph, last sentence:

Where it is currently written: "Mexico and China are the only developed countries involved in IGFA."  
It should be revised to read: "Mexico and China are the only developing countries involved in IGFA."

Other minor corrections will be communicated directly to the Secretariat.

3. The EC established an ad hoc committee to evaluate the CVs of the candidates to the SAC. Mike Brklacich (SAC Chair), Edmo Campos (local scientist), Paul Filmer (EC Bureau), Carlos Ereño (EC member), Gerhard Breulmann (IAI Directorate). The committee will present the list of suggested candidates to the CoP on Thursday afternoon. The EC recommends that the CoP vote the complete list rather than voting individual members in order to conserve the considerations that established the list.

**24th Meeting of the IAI Executive Council (EC)  
June 12-13, 2007 – Manaus, Brazil**

**Action List**

**Day 2: June 13**

1. The EC approved the Action List of Day 1.
2. The EC established a committee that will work on drafting the Terms of Reference for the strategic planning process, including a time schedule and the budget. The Terms of Reference should be presented at the next EC meeting. Members of the committee are Argentina (Carlos Ereño), Mexico (Andrés Flores), Panama (to be appointed by ANAM), 3 SAC members (to be designed once the new SAC has met), 3 members from the Directorate (interchangeable) and Jerry Melillo from AAAS.
3. The EC approved the Core Budget Request for FY 2007/08 and will forward it to the CoP.
4. The EC suggests that the group that will work with the amendments proposed to the Rules be composed of the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures, Panama, and Luciana Ribeiro. This committee will work on the Rules of the EC and the CoP.
5. The EC accepted the offer of the US to host the next EC meeting in Washington DC in November 2007.
6. The EC encourages the Directorate and the SAC to develop the initiatives in the La Plata Basin as part of CRN II.

**24th Meeting of the IAI Executive Council (EC)  
June 12-13, 2007 – Manaus, Brazil**

**Action List**

**Day 3: June 15**

1. The EC established a Committee to analyze ways to solve the problem of quorum for the Conference of the Parties. Members are Venezuela (Gladys Maggi), SCRP and the Directorate (Director). The Committee will report at the next EC meeting.
2. The Directorate will send a letter on behalf of the EC to all IAI member countries asking about the possibility to host the next CoP meeting.
3. The EC unanimously approved the amendments to the rules suggested by the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures on behalf of the CoP.

## ACRONYMS

AFO	Administrative and Financial Officer
AIACC	Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors
ANAM	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (Panama)
ANAM	Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (Panama)
APN	The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research
CATHALAC	Centro del Agua del Trópico Húmedo para América Latina y el Caribe
CCSP	Climate Change Science Program (US)
CICESE	Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada (México)
CODATA	Committee on Data for Science and Technology
CoP	Conference of the Parties
CPTEC/INPE	Centro de Previsão de Tempo e Estudos Climáticos / Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais
CRN	Collaborative Research Network Program
CYTED	Programa iberoamericano de ciencia y tecnología para el Desarrollo
DAAD	German Academic Exchange Service
DIS	Data and Information System
EC	Executive Council
EMBRAPA	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
ESSP	Earth System Science Partnership
EU	European Union
FAC	Financial and Administrative Committee (of the EC)
FAPESP	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Brazil)
FUMEC	The United States-Mexico Foundation for Science
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GEC	Global Environmental Change
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEOSS	Global Earth Observation System of Systems
IANIGLA	Instituto Argentino de Nivología, Glaciología y Ciencias Ambientales (Argentina)
ICSU	International Council for Science
IDRC	International Development Research Center

IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IGFA	International Group of Funding Agencies
IHDP	International Human Dimensions Programme
IICA	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura
INE	Instituto Nacional de Ecología (Mexico)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate Prediction
LBA	Large Scale Biosphere- Atmosphere Experiment in the Amazonia
LPB	La Plata Basin
NCAR	National Center for Atmospheric Research (USA)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NOAA/OGP	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Organization/Office for Global Programs (USA)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OAS	Organization of American States
OTCA	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PI	Principal Investigator
RIOCC	Red Iberoamericana de Oficinas de Cambio Climático (Spain)
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment
SCRP	Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures (of the CoP)
SENAMHI	Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología (Peru)
SGP - HD	Small Grants Program – Human Dimensions
SO	Scientific Officer
START	System for Analysis, Research and Training
TI	Training Institute
TISG	Training Institute Seed Grant
TO	Training Officer
UN	United Nations
UNA	Universidad Nacional de Asunción (Paraguay)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change
UN-ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UWI	University of West Indies (Jamaica)
WCRP	World Climate Research Program
WMO	World Meteorological Organization