

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH



Minutes of EC-XXXV

June 11, 2013

Montevideo, Uruguay

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Annex I: Action List of EC XXXII

Annex II: List of CNR 3 Projects

Annex III: Acronyms

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

Approved – June 2013

**35th Meeting of the IAI Executive Council (EC)
11 June 2012 – Montevideo – Uruguay
AGENDA**

Morning session (08:30 – 12:30) (Coffee Break 10:30 – 10:45)

- Registration
- Opening ceremony: Welcome by Representative of Uruguay
 - Welcome by EC Chair
- Approval of the Agenda
- Approval of the Report of the 33rd and 34th Meetings of the EC
- Establishment of committee to recommend candidates for the SAC election
- Progress Report of the EC: (*EC Chair*)
 - Activities charged to the EC and its Bureau
 - Activities, actions, and decisions of the EC Bureau or its members
- Financial and Budgetary matters:
 - Overview of the Financial Status for FY 2012-2013 and Audit of 2012 (*Rafael Atmetlla*)
 - Core Budget and Country Contributions for FY 2012-2013 (*Rafael Atmetlla*)
 - Financial and Administrative Committee Report (*William Smith*)
- Auditors Report and approval of Financial Status Report, financial items to be forwarded to the CoP Report on Implementation of the Tripartite Agreement (*Directorate and Implementation Committee*)
- Report on Science and Capacity Building

Afternoon session (02:00 – 06:00) (Coffee Break: 03:30 – 03:45)

- Reports on Science and Capacity Building CRN3 Program Implementation (IAI Executive Director and SAC Chair)
- Introduction to potential collaborations IAI - Future Earth, UNESCO, ICSU (*IAI Directorate, Maria Uhle*)
- Review of the EC and CoP Standing Rules (*Lou B. Brown*)
- Report of the committee to recommend candidates for the election of IAI SAC members.
- Recommendation to the CoP
- Approval of the items to be forwarded to the CoP (*EC Chair*)
- Adjourn

1. Opening Remarks

Jorge Rucks, representative of Uruguay welcomed the parties on behalf of the minister of of Housing, Land Planning and Environment and wished a successful meeting, particularly in this particular stage of the IAI after the approval of the new tripartite structure. Carlos Ereño, EC Chair, opened the meeting and thanked the host country.

After the introductory remarks, the EC determined that the quorum was present. Participants at the meeting were:

EC Country Representatives

Argentina:	Carlos Ereño (EC Chair)
Brazil:	Maria Virgínia Alves (EC Vice Chair), Alexandre Barbero, Jean Pierre Ometto
Canada:	Eric Gagné, Kathryn Lundy
Colombia:	Omar Franco Torres
Dom. Republic	William Fermín Gómez
Ecuador	Juan Carlos Moreno
Paraguay:	Ricardo Caballero Aquino
Uruguay	Jorge Rucks, Carlos Rodríguez Brianza, Pablo Bayarres.
USA:	Maria Uhle (EC Vice Chair)

Observers – Member Countries:

FAPESP Reynaldo Victoria

SAC Chair

Frank Muller-Karger

IAI Directorate:

Holm Tiessen (Executive Director), Rafael Atmetlla (Assistant Director, Finance and Administration), Marcella Ohira (Assistant Director, Capacity Building), Elma Montaña (Assistant Director, Science Programs), Louis Brown (Rules and Procedures Committee Chair), Nicolás Lucas (Communications and Policy Specialist), Tania R. Freire Sánchez (Assistant to the IAI Director), Paula Richter (IAI Publications Editor), Elvira Gentile (IAI Directorate support), Murielle Grass (IAI Directorate support).

Local Staff: Laura Oliveira, Mariana Adorni, Pablo Montes Goitia (MVOTMA/DINAMA)

2. Approval of the Agenda

The EC approved the Agenda of its Thirty Fifth Meeting (*Action 1*).

3. Approval of the Report of the 33rd and 34th Meetings of the EC

The EC approved the reports of the 33rd and 34th Meetings of the Executive Council (*Action 2*).

4. Progress Report of the EC

The EC chair Carlos Ereño reported on, a) the activities charged to the EC by the CoP, and b) other activities, actions, and decisions of the EC Bureau or its members (document 13 of the Meetings Twiki site).

a) *Activities charged by the EC to the CoP*

Implementation of the tripartite structure

The 20th Conference of the Parties decided to establish an ad hoc Committee to oversee the implementation of the Tripartite IAI Directorate. This Committee is composed of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, USA, and Uruguay. The representative of USA acts as chair

and Ecuador as co-chair. The EC Chair made a summary of the implementation process. (See more details in Section 6).

- *Science-Policy Liaison Directorate, Buenos Aires, Argentina:* the agreement is in force since October 30th, 2012. Dr. Tomás Lindemann was elected as Director and Dr. Nicolás Lucas as Deputy Director. Nicolás Lucas is already working under a consulting contract by the IAI, and Tomas Lindemann, currently FAO officer in en Rome, Italy, is making arrangements for his move to Buenos Aires.
- *Integrated Operations and Finance Directorate, Montevideo, Uruguay:* The host country agreement between the IAI and Uruguay has been signed on November 13th, 2012. The agreement is now expecting ratification from the Senate. Meanwhile the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA) of Uruguay is cooperating with the IAI on finishing the future premises for the IAI Directorate at the national laboratories, LATU.
- *Science Development Directorate, Sao José dos Campos, Brazil:* The new host country agreement between Brazil and the IAI is under review.

Electronic voting procedure and selection of a candidate for the SAC vacant position

During the last CoP only one of the two SAC vacancies was filled because the selection committee had suggested having more nominations before making a recommendation for the second vacancy. Additionally, during 2012 there was another resignation in the SAC and therefore the committee had to operate with only 8 of its 10 members. This circumstance was evaluated by the last CoP and it was decided to conduct an election during the intersession.

The EC and the IAI Directorate were charged with the defining of the procedure for electronic elections and the countries were invited to designate representatives for voting. Although the procedure was put in place, the voting could not be conducted because there was no quorum or registered voters. The experience highlighted that a mechanism for decision-making between CoPs is needed.

The SAC is facing a critical situation that has motivated the letter sent to the Parties last April. In addition to the 2 vacancies in 2012 still not covered, in June 2013, 4 SAC members will end a three-year membership term (for 3 of these it is the final term and the other member is coming to the end of the first term and maybe re-elected). In 2014, 4 further SAC members will complete a term. For 2 of those, this will be their second and final term. As a consequence, the SAC is facing an almost complete lack of continuity in its membership. This issue will require special consideration by the Executive Council and the Conference of the Parties.

b) Activities, actions and decisions of the EC Bureau or its members

- EC Chair has represented the Council in the conference on “Science and Policy in the Urban Responses to Climate Change”, organized by the IAI at the Argentinean Parliament, in Buenos Aires, on October 30, 2012.
- In September 2012, the IAI was invited by the Minister of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation of Argentina (MinCyT) to join an international consortium of Latin American and European countries to submit a proposal to the 7th Framework Program of the European Community. The main objective of this project, approved in March and named ENSOCIO-LA, is to establish a sustainable and integrated cooperation in research and innovation among EU and Latin American countries in the environmental area, particularly climate change, resources efficiency and row materials.
- In March 2013, in Buenos Aires, the EC Chair and the IAI Executive Director participated in the Kick-off Meeting of the Steering Scientific Committee of the WCRP Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (“Developing, linking and applying climate knowledge”),
- By invitation of the Chair of the SAC, the EC Chair has been participating in the monthly teleconferences of the SAC. The interaction with this body has been very positive and enriching, and it opens the door to increase the relationship between the SAC and the Conference of the Parties.

Executive Director: Concerning the situation on decision making by the CoP during the intersessions. This problem has never been addressed in the past. The CoP only exists when it is in Conference. There is really no contact for the Directorate once the Conference closes. During the intersession the EC has the mandate to conduct business on behalf of the CoP, but the EC does not have its own accreditation process. For example, countries may send representatives from their Embassies to the CoP; but if it is necessary to take a decision in the intersession, it is not clear if these people are the representatives for the current CoP only or until the next one. To avoid this problem, countries should designate permanent representatives.

5. Committee to recommend candidates for the election of the IAI Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) members

The EC decided that the members of the Committee to recommend candidates for the election of IAI SAC members would be Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Uruguay, USA, the IAI Executive Director and the Chair of the Scientific Advisory Committee (*Action 3*).

Executive Director: the SAC has been extremely active during the last two years in the science program of the IAI, selecting projects, etc. As the Chair of the EC stated in his report, 4 members would potentially rotate off this year and another 3 in the next year. That leaves the Committee with a lack of continuity and with only a couple of members with experience of the IAI and the SAC functions. At the same time, a new Assistant Director for Science Program has just joined the IAI. Therefore it is important that the accumulated experience and knowledge of the current SAC be maintained for some time in the future. Since members of the committee have fixed terms of 3 years renewable once under the rules, the same drastic roll-over would repeat itself in 3 or 6-year time. So we need to find a solution that not only solves the problem for the next year, but also avoids that the same problem arises again and design a mechanism by which SAC membership can rotate in reasonable numbers.

In the afternoon session the Committee reviewed the CVs of 8 candidates nominated by the parties and 4 nominated by the associates to fill 6 vacancies.

Report of the Committee (recommendation to the CoP):

Susana Adamo was suggested as the preferred candidate from the nominations of the *Associates*, with background in population studies, economics and the social science area. From nominations by the *Parties*, Michelle Grunauer Andrade from Ecuador has a background in health and environment. Werner Wilbert from Venezuela has a health background and extensive background working with native populations, both areas are lacking in the SAC so far. Claudia Natenzon, social geographer from Argentina, is currently serving on the SAC and is eligible for another 3-year term. The other recommended candidate is Paulo Hilario Nascimento Saldiva from Brazil who also has a health background.

To ensure the continuity of SAC activities, the committee recommends that *two SAC members (Carolina Vera and Hal Mooney) who have already served two terms be reappointed for a limited term (up to two years)*. *This exceptional recommendation is necessary because in two years the entire SAC but one member (6 members this year and 4 the next one) would otherwise be renewed. Reelecting Claudia Natenzon for a second*

term also contributes to the continuity and stability of the Committee.

The EC accepted the report of the Committee for the election of SAC members recommending Michelle Grunauer Andrade, Werner Wilbert, Claudia Natenzon, and Paulo Hilario Nascimento Saldiva from nominations by the Parties and Susana Adamo from nominations by the IAI Associates as suitable candidates for the SAC. The committee also recommended that the term of Carolina Vera and Harold Mooney be extended for two years to help with the continuity of SAC activities. The item will be forwarded to the CoP (*Action 11*).

6. Report from the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite IAI Directorate

Maria Uhle, chair of the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite IAI Directorate, explained that the Committee had been charged to:

- Elaborate the processes to be used for the nomination, selection and appointment of the Directors of Science Development and Science-Policy Liaison.
- Review and approve job descriptions for the Directors of Science Development and Science Policy Liaison, which were prepared by the Executive Director in line with the tripartite proposal approved at the 20th CoP of the IAI
- Review legal agreements prepared between host countries of the tripartite directorate and the IAI
- Seek and review reports of the Financial and Administrative Committee on the status of the IAI core budget throughout the transition to the tripartite structure to ensure that it is cost neutral
- Develop indicators to evaluate the success of the implementation of this new vision.

The Committee looked at all 3 Host country Agreements and provided feedback. The Science Policy Liaison Host Country Agreement with Argentina has been signed, as well as the one with Uruguay, which is awaiting ratification by the Senate. In Argentina, a candidate for the director's position has been chosen and is to be contracted by the Argentinean Government. The IAI's existing consultant on science-policy will continue his contributions. MinCyT and IAI are collaborating to provide support to both professionals.

In Uruguay, the MVOTMA is cooperating with the IAI on finishing the future premises for the IAI Directorate at the national laboratories, LATU. The Committee provided feedback to Brazil on the HCA and is still working on the text.

The next steps are:

- Development of performance metrics
- Analysis of structure within one year
- Update to CoP and recommendations for improvement

(Further details in Document 9 of the Twiki site)

Brazil: Brazil is delayed in the implementation because there was a replacement in the Ministry of Science and Technology and we had to expect for a new contact to be designed. Now we expect to accelerate the process of the implementation of the Science Development Directorate.

Uruguay: We had two kinds of agreements: the Host Country Agreement, now in the final approbation stage at the Congress and the Agreement between the MOTVA and the LATU regarding the facilities assigned to the IAI Directorate.

Canada and the rest of the EC Members congratulated Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil for their work and thanked USA for chairing the committee.

The EC decided to recommend that the CoP renew the term, and allow for a possible modification of the structure and terms of reference of the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite Structure of the IAI (*Action 7*)

7. IAI Directorate Work plan for the Science Policy Liaison Office and establishment of an Advisory Committee for Science-Policy Liaison

Executive Director: For the office in Buenos Aires there is work plan for the Science-Policy Liaison Directorate (document 15 in the Meetings twiki site). The science-policy liaison strategy of IAI is guided by the purpose of increasing the relevance, legitimacy and credibility of IAI and its scientific production in the eyes of policy makers. Within this framework, the plan pursues *three general goals*:

- Expand the contacts within the member countries of relevance to the global change work beyond the individuals and the Ministries represented in the CoP (for example health, public works, agriculture).
- To establish the IAI as a one-stop shop for climate and global change information in the Americas.
- Move IAI science to use-oriented research and policy decision. IAI has demonstrated its scientific credibility, it has build capacity on the continent to address the problems of global change but it still has to work in the integration of its science in the decision-making process. This has also been highlighted by the external evaluation of the AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science).

Dominican Republic: We have a strategic plan and it would be interesting that these ideas be incorporated in it as well as the actions to achieve these goals, and indicators of performance. Additionally IAI should design a strategy to be more present in the Caribbean, mainly in the minor islands.

Brazil: To help in the process of expanding contacts within member countries, parties need to have a representative that can be contacted between CoPs. That has already been brought to the table and should be further discussed at the CoP.

The EC accepted the work plan and strategy for the Science-Policy Liaison Directorate and will forward it to the CoP for approval (*Action 14*).

Uruguay: the national representative should be a focal point that articulates the different institutions related to global change. Uruguay has had very good results coordinating IAI activities in the country.

Executive Director: Perhaps we should take this opportunity to make a formal recommendation to the CoP regarding the treatment of specific issues such as the Science Policy Liaison. The CoP can establish any Ad Hoc or permanent committees (at this point it has the SAC, the Rules Committee, and the time-limited Implementation Committee for the Tripartite Agreement). It can also entrust the EC to take care of business during the intersessions. The CoP only exists in conference. The attempt to hold an election in the intersession is an example of the difficulties of the CoP to engage as a whole in business between sessions.

SAC Chair: the SAC is an independent body that advises the IAI Directorate and the CoP. The SAC is always willing to contribute to the CoP needs. He expects more interaction between the CoP and the SAC in the future.

Executive Director: SAC members are chosen for their scientific merit and not for their association with any particular country. The mandate of the SAC is to be politically independent. That may be a model to follow in the establishment of committees for specific tasks.

Canada: I have been working in the Government of Canada and for the past ten years trying to bridge the chasm on how decisions are made in governments, and the science, and the evidence we have to make those decisions. If we do propose a recommendation to create a committee I would like to mention that the identification of the persons for this committee is very important and should have criteria as the selection of SAC members. I would recommend that for a Science-Policy Committee we would have an agreement on certain types of experts that could understand the difference among governments, how decisions are made, some times are political, more than evidence based. So the identification of the committee members should take into account the right experiences and backgrounds so that this committee could bring up fruitful conversations on how to make sure that our science influences and support decision-making in our governments.

Ecuador: Our Secretary of Science and Technology is working on agreement with the IAI; this could be a tool the IAI could use to develop activities and have interaction with governments.

USA: We have strong links with Future Earth and it is going in the same line, developing a science committee and an *engagement* committee that will look at how we do develop links between science and users and policy from the beginning. We are planning a new platform where projects will be co-designed with stakeholders, departing from their needs. I am hoping that in the near future the IAI will be a strong regional node to represent the Americas within Future Earth.

Canada: Another concept we are discussing now in Canada is *open science*, to have not only our monitoring but also our research data accessible to users, stakeholders, and future scientists. May be in future CoPs, the issue of sharing data produced through these programs can be discussed as well.

Executive Director: IAI by its constitution has open science policy. In the past it has been an obstacle with institutions that had not an open science policy and the Executive Director had to negotiate with those institutions so that they open their data, at least during the collaboration with the IAI. I would welcome for a country like Canada to offer its assistance if you have the experience to help draft agreements with collaborators to safeguard intellectual property rights of the scientists involved but to also facilitate open and free access to such data and to its interpretation. This is a large legal area where the IAI Directorate has little expertise. *Canada answered that* in terms of writing agreements, they might not have that capacity but they could share the models.

The Parties then discussed briefly the composition of the Committee. The Directorate's science-policy consultant suggested setting an upper limit and then letting the CoP select the number of members. It was recommended that it should represent a broad spectrum of stakeholders. The SAC chair expressed the importance of the interaction between both committees. It was agreed that the main goal for the committee would be to give advice to the CoP and the Directorates on how to use the existing science and how to design science for policy-making.

The EC decided to recommend that the CoP establish an Advisory Committee for Policy-Liaison. This committee will provide advice to the CoP and the Directorates on how to use and design science for policy and decision-making (*Action 8*).

8. Report of the SAC

Frank Muller-Karger, the SAC Chair, informed the EC that members of the SAC serving since June 2012 were Claudia Natenzon, José Marengo, Ramón Pichs Madruga, Walter Baethgen, Carolina Vera, Hal Mooney, Rodolfo Dirzo and he as chair.

He reported on the SAC activities over the last year (See document 16 in the Meeting Twiki site) and focused on the following issues:

1) CRN proposal review, selection, and project implementation: 10 international CRN3 teams are in place (See list of projects in Annex II)

Given that most of the proposals selected in the first round of CRN3 proposals in July 2012 had weaknesses in developing the linkage between the Social Sciences and Natural Sciences, the SAC worked on developing concrete recommendations for strengthening each team. In addition, jointly with the IAI Directorate, the SAC promoted and implemented a second round of CRN3 proposals. Two of the 26 proposals received were finally selected.

2) Co-funding arrangements

The IAI Directorate and SAC have developed substantive agreements for international co-funding of IAI projects with CONICET (Argentina) and FAPESP (Brazil). The SAC encourages CoP members to explore co-funding of IAI activities.

3) SAC membership

In June 2013, four SAC members will have their terms expire. A total of six (6) vacancies are open in the SAC (two pending from 2012). The SAC requests that the CoP nominate, select, and appoint six highly qualified scientists to fill these vacancies at its June 2013 meeting in Montevideo. The meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Virginia in June 2012 highlighted very specifically the requirement to augment the expertise of the SAC membership in terms of human dimensions, with particular interest in scientific expertise in public health.

4) Implementation of the IAI Strategic Plan

The IAI SAC made significant progress in implementing the IAI Strategic Plan. Particular emphasis was placed in focusing CRN3 teams and projects, and IAI Training Institute activities, on the interaction between the Social and Natural Sciences

5) Looking into Future Earth

The IAI SAC is actively engaged with the IAI Directorate in developing a strategy for using Future Earth as an organizing theme for the IAI. This process has been identified by SAC members as a framework for the overall strategy to link natural and social sciences

6) IAI Restructuring and the SAC role

The SAC has provided advice and support to the IAI Directorate and the Executive Council as needed in the process of developing the new IAI administrative structure. As the IAI Directorate Office moves to Montevideo, the SAC stands ready to work hand in hand with the Science Development Office that is being defined and that will be hosted by Brazil. The IAI SAC also expects full integration of its strategic and operational efforts with this new Directorate.

Executive Director: SAC members are volunteers and they have made a tremendous effort in the implementation of the CNR 3. It is important in that context to remember that the volunteer office depends on SAC members feeling that their work is important and appreciated. As the IAI goes into a

new phase, it is crucial that we think about the best way to include the SAC in an advisory function in the IAI Directorate in Brazil.

The SAC is independent, makes its own rules and provides input to the CoP on science programs. According to the Agreement, the person responsible for the science program is the Director, yet the Agreement does not specify that the SAC is working with the Director. If we see this as an opportunity, the CoP can recognize the importance of the SAC and the importance of the interaction between the Directorate and the SAC as well as its own input into the science process. The IAI is there to do science for decision-making. It is important that the CoP revisit this idea annually, and decide which is the value of that tremendous amount of time the SAC invests to promote the IAI and make it scientifically sound. This is a piece of advice I would like to be reiterated in the CoP, and in the science policy event.

9. Possible cooperation between IAI and Future Earth

Maria Uhle made a presentation on Future Earth, a new 10-year-initiative coming out from the ICSU global environmental change programs: IGBP, HDP, DIVERSITAS, and WCRP. For more information see presentation at the meetings Twiki site and <http://www.futureearth.info/>

Bringing together existing programs on global environmental change, Future Earth will be an international hub to coordinate new, interdisciplinary approaches to research on three themes: Dynamic Planet, Global Development and Transformations towards Sustainability. It will also be a platform for international engagement to ensure that knowledge is generated in partnership with society and users of science. It is open to scientists of all disciplines, natural and social, as well as engineering, the humanities and law.

It is sponsored by the Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability comprising the [International Council for Science \(ICSU\)](#), the [International Social Science Council \(ISSC\)](#), the [Belmont Forum](#) of funding agencies, the [United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#), the [United Nations Environment Programme \(UNEP\)](#), the [United Nations University \(UNU\)](#), and the [World Meteorological Organization](#) as an observer.

The *Executive Director* reported on the activities by the IAI within this context. He was invited to consultations in Mexico City aimed at consolidating the regional presence of Future Earth in the Americas, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean. Document 7 in the Meetings Twiki site is an outline of intent to form a Consortium between IAI, ICSU and UNESCO Regional Office in Montevideo to support Future Earth activities. ICSU had done regional consultations in which they had picked two themes for this continent: sustainable energy and risk. They are inherent to many IAI programs. The aspect of risk is an opportunity for IAI to include human dimensions into much of its science; the topic of risk could link almost all of the CRNs. Sustainable energy does not only include biofuels but also to hydropower, which is important to Latin America and to IAI research programs.

The, focus of the collaboration of ICSU-ROLAC with IAI and UNESCO will be on strengthening interdisciplinary programs with social, applied and natural science components. ICSU-ROLAC will provide the regional coordination and link to Future Earth and ICSU activities, UNESCO will provide links with regional member states, and IAI will contribute research and capacity building through its continent wide networks.

The Belmont Forum is driving the Future Earth initiative and, while the global program is being implemented, it has initiated calls on specific themes for specific funding opportunities. For example, FAPESP (Brazil) as member of Belmont, has taken the initiative on a specific theme of funding (food

security and land use change), NSF (USA) on another (infrastructure and data management). IAI is talking with FAPESP and with Belmont to position IAI members and IAI scientists in these calls.

The Executive Director: also announced that he had received an email from CONICET (Argentina) indicating that based on the outline of the collaboration IAI UNESCO-ICSU, they were willing to cooperate to promote Future Earth. Ecuador is also thinking very hard about co-funding.

The EC endorsed the involvement of the SAC and the IAI Directorate in the Future Earth initiative and recommends that the CoP approve this involvement. (*Action 11*)
 The EC endorsed the initiative of the IAI Directorate to work towards a consortium agreement between UNESCO, ICSU-ROLAC and IAI and recommends that the CoP approves such initiative. (*Action 12*)

10. Financial and Budgetary Matters

Rafael Atmetlla (Assistant Director, Finance and Administration) made a presentation on the financial status for FY 2012-2013 and Audit of year 2012 (further details in Document 14 and its Addendum in the Conference Twiki site).

10.1. Overview of the Financial Status for FY 2012-2013 and Audit of 2012

Status of the Core Budget

- As of 30-Apr-2013 the IAI had collected 94% of the approved contributions for FY 2012/2013.
- Increased response from the countries, Mexico and Uruguay paid all pending contributions. Paraguay paid the current year and part of previous years. Colombia paid all contributions that were due.
- Venezuela's pending contributions amount to US\$ 324,000. Brazil has delayed its contribution.
- Contacts with country representatives have been increased and a country profile is provided with each of those contacts however, IAI still needs a strong support from its member countries.
- The total amount of pending contributions is now about US\$1.34 million.

Table 1. Core Budget 2012/2013

Status of Country Contributions as of Apr. 30, 2013 (Amount in US\$)

	Contribution	Paid in 2012/13 to be applied to:			
		Arrears	Current Year	Advances	
Argentina	63000	(63.000)			141.957
Bolivia	5000				35.000
Brazil	110.000				110.000
Canada	159.000		(159.000)		0
Chile	7.000	(2.000)	(7.000)	(5.000)	(5.000)
Colombia	12.000		(10.689)		0
Costa Rica	5.000	(4.974)			17.562
Cuba	5.000				45.067
Dominican Republic	5.000				80.000
Ecuador	5.000		(5.000)		-
Guatemala	5.000				80.000
Jamaica	5.000				45.000
México	77.000	(294.000)	(77.000)		-
Panamá	5.000		(5.000)		-
Paraguay	5.000	(14.350)			41.371
Perú	5.000				33.351

Uruguay	5.000	(55.000)	(5.000)		-
USA (*)	762.000	(123.183)	(366.241)		395.759
Venezuela	41.000	(12.500)			324,021
Totals	1.286.000	(569.006)	(634.930)	(5.000)	1.344.089
			Total revenues		(1.203.936)
			Total advances		(5.000)
			Contributions not received		(82.064)

Expenses

The following table shows the expenses at the close of March 2013 (eight months into the fiscal year). This comparison shows the status of the core budget compared to the actual expenses in the corresponding period (2/3 of the total approved budget). These expenses include the provisions for holidays, contributions to social security, and depreciation of fixed assets.

Table 2. Budget performance - July 2012-March 2013 (Amounts in US\$)

Category	Actuals 2012/2013	YTD Budget 2012/2013	Difference	%
Salaries & Benefits	665.156	708.610	(43.444)	-6.1%
Travel & Training	41.292	62.385	(21.093)	-33.8%
Equipment	4.859	8.025	(3.166)	-39.5%
Operational Costs	147.098	128.164	18.934	14.8%
Dissemination & Outreach	34.347	36.750	(2.403)	-6.5%
Director's Fund	-	40.500	(40.500)	-100.0%
Total	892.761	984.434	(91.673)	-9.3%

At the close of March 2013, the expenses were -9.3% lower than the 9-month budget, in all categories except Operational. Costs (effect of activities related Science-Policy Links). There were savings on all other budget categories. Total annual performance is expected at 10% under the full-year budget. Dissemination and Outreach is lower due to lower costs for the Bi-annual Report. Finally, all funds from DSF have been delayed or frozen, awaiting contribution payments from member countries.

Cash Balance and CB reserves

Table 3. Cash Reconciliation at the end of Mar-13 (Amounts in US\$)

	Mar -12	Mar-13	Variance
Program Funds	(162.952,21)	(66.361,97)	-59,3%
IAI CB Funds	417.605,28	415.173,04	-0,6%
Total Cash	254.653,07	348.811,07	37,0%

- Cash balance at the end of March 2013 was 37% higher than the previous even without Program Funds not yet requested.
- CB funds were at the same level as the previous year due to the US contribution grants that allowed recovering some past expenses.
- Reserves at the end of March 2013 are enough to cover 3.7 months of operations or to cancel contractual obligations. If the funds committed by the US are included, the reserves cover 9.4 months of operations.

Administrative Area

Local staff hired by INPE

- Contracts were cancelled in October 2012. The Staff is now hired directly by IAI with Core Budget funds, even though these obligations for Brazil are included in the Host Country Agreement.
- No other solution is available.

Income tax liabilities:

- Situation was partially resolved (for 2010 taxes); Resolution for 2011 taxes still pending.
- Court-ordered sequestration of IAI assets (in contravention of Host Country Agreement) for already paid taxes is still pending, however a final resolution is expected for 2011 taxes.
- IAI incurred in US\$ 4,000 in legal services to resolve situation.

Internal controls and External Audit

- No pending items on internal controls from the FAC or External Auditors.
- External Audit report is delayed and is not included in the EC/CoP meeting documentation, however based on recent meetings with the auditors a non-critical control issue will be raised by the External Auditors related to project oversight, a solution however is already in place and an unqualified audit is expected for future years.

Brazil asked about the issue of taxes and also about pending contributions.

Assistant Director on Finance and Administration: The process of how employees were hired and taxes reported was changed at the beginning of 2012, therefore we received communications saying that the previous process was not working and we could have problems eventually. At this point, the only years with tax reporting problems were 2010 and 2011. The process was changed on 2012 and there is nothing pending since employees had reported taxes as if they were self-employed. 2010 was resolved, and it was verified. We only had to pay USD 75 instead of the 200.000 they were trying to collect. We expect the same outcome for 2011.

Executive Director: Regarding core budget contributions, some countries such as Guatemala have never paid. The Directorate investigated the legal situation and found that Guatemala signed the treaty with the IAI and designated funding to be made available through the Minister of Finance for IAI contributions but failed to designate a representative institution, so, there was never an institution in place to receive the funds and hand them on to the IAI. The problem could not be resolved so far. Every country is a different case. In the case of Venezuela, which is the largest outstanding contribution right now, half of the contribution has not been paid for the last 10 years. The numbers are also considerably inflated because of the special situation of the USA. All countries pay their dues in one sum. The USA holds the funding available for the IAI, so in our accountings we can only report the portion we have actually received. The rest that is available to us cannot enter into our accounting because it has not yet gone into our accounts (approx 400.000 USD).

The CoP and EC need to think about this situation. What we see in front of us is “value neutral accounting”. In the case of countries never paying, there is an underlying political decision: to have them continue to participate in the benefits of the IAI. The IAI is currently active in 18 of its 19 member countries. It is worthwhile to remember this is a political decision, a practical decision in terms of an active integration of the region regardless of capacity or willingness to pay. This should be re-examined or at least it should be clear to all member countries that is a decision of the CoP.

The EC recommended that the Financial Report and the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, be forwarded to the CoP (<i>Action 6</i>).
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10.2. Core Budget and country contributions for FY 2013-2014

Rafael Atmetlla presented the core Budget Request for FY 2013-2014 (further details in Document 17 in the Meeting Twiki site). This budget was discussed in detail with the FAC. The budget was developed in detail around six main categories: Salaries & Benefits, Travel, Equipment, Operational Costs, Dissemination & Outreach, and Director's Fund.

The proposed budget amount for fiscal year 2013-2014 maintains the same level as the previous year. Additional costs associated with the new directorate structure are offset by anticipated savings in post adjustments, taxation and for local payments in Uruguayan Peso rather than Brazilian Real. The budget does not propose changes in the total contribution amount. The proposed budget level allows IAI to continue with an improved level of activities and services and compensation for additional liabilities that have in the past not been included in the budget. It considers operations for 3 months in Brazil and 9 in Uruguay. The proposal includes a decrease of 2.7% from the level of the previous fiscal year.

Table 4: Core Budget Request (Amounts in US\$)

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

Table 5: Current Contribution to CB by country (Amounts in US\$)

Country	% (*)	Contribution
Argentina	5.01	63,000
Bolivia	0.07	5,000
Brazil	8.73	110,000
Canada	12.63	159,000
Chile	0.55	7,000
Colombia	0.96	12,000
Costa Rica	0.13	5,000
Cuba	0.13	5,000
Dominican Republic	0.18	5,000
Ecuador	0.18	5,000
Guatemala	0.13	5,000
Jamaica	0.18	5,000
México	6.21	77,000
Panamá	0.13	5,000
Paraguay	0.20	5,000
Peru	0.42	5,000
Uruguay	0.27	5,000
USA	60.75	762,000
Venezuela	3.27	41,000
Fund Total	100.00	1,286,000

(*): This percentage represents the participation of each member country in the distribution of the

operational costs of the Directorate according to the OAS Table of Contributions for 2001. The 26th EC requested contributions in multiples of US\$1,000 implemented in 2007

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

3-year core budget 2013-16

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

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

The EC accepted the Core Budget request for 2013-2014 and will forward it to the CoP for approval (*Action 4*).

The EC accepted the (unchanged) level of Country Contributions for 2013-2014 and will forward it to the CoP for approval (*Action 5*).

10.3. Financial and Administrative Committee Report

The Financial and Administrative Committee (FAC) operates as a committee of the Executive Council, providing advice to the IAI and EC on administrative and financial matters. The FAC received and has reviewed the IAI's core budget request 2013-2014, and recommended that the Executive Council accept the budget as proposed and forward it to the Council of the Parties for approval. As the relocation approaches, the FAC will work with IAI staff to review the benefits staff receive (e.g. housing allowance, education allowance) to ensure these are appropriate in the new environment. Costs in the current and future headquarters locations generally appear similar, but some adjustments in benefits may be appropriate. (See document 20 in the Meetings twiki site).

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

Lou Brown, Chair of the Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures, presented the activities performed during the last year. When the 21st Conference of the Parties decided to conduct an election for a vacancy on the Scientific Advisory Committee during the last intersessional period, it became apparent that, for countries who have not designated a permanent representative to the IAI, it is very difficult to identify the appropriate representative during the intersession. The Conference's Rules Committee and the Directorate have therefore reviewed rules 2 and 3 of the Conference of the Parties, and 4 and 53 of the EC Rules to assure that Country Representatives for the EC can be called upon

between CoPs. This implies that all countries elected to the EC must take steps to designate a representative for the period of tenure (2 years). (Documents 10, 11 and 12 of the Twiki site).

The EC dealt with the suggested changes to Rule 3 from the CoP and Rules 4 and 53 from the EC, related to the designation of representatives. Per suggestion of *Colombia*, in Rule 53 of the CoP it was added that the designation of representatives could be *by name or post* in order to cover all cases existing in the current parties.

The EC accepted the following changes to the EC and CoP Rules of Procedure regarding the accreditation of country representatives and will forward them to the CoP for approval.

Rule 3 (CoP rules)

The Conference of the Parties shall be open to all Parties to the Agreement. Upon invitation to a Conference of Parties, a Party that has not designated a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representatives shall accredit through its competent diplomatic authority, prior to that Conference of Parties, a Representative (and if so desired an Alternate Representative) to the Conference. Such accreditation shall be valid also for the Executive Council Meeting immediately following that Conference of Parties. Beyond this first Executive Council Meeting, any Party elected to the Executive Council shall designate a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representative, by name or post, who will represent the Party on the Executive Council and during the intersessional period between Conferences for the two-year tenure on the Executive Council.

Artículo 3 (Reglamento de la CoP)

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

Rule 4 (EC Rules)

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

Artículo 4 (Reglamento del CE)

Cada Parte elegida para integrar el Consejo Ejecutivo podrá ser representada ya sea por su Representante Permanente ante el IAI, un Representante diplomáticamente acreditado al CE, o por un Suplente del Representante Permanente acreditado del mismo modo, según decida la Parte en cuestión. Para la Reunión del Consejo Ejecutivo inmediatamente posterior a la Conferencia de las Partes en la que la Parte es electa para conformar el Consejo Ejecutivo, ésta podrá estar representada por su Representante acreditado diplomáticamente a dicha Conferencia de las Partes.

Rule 53 (EC Rules)

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

Artículo 53 (Reglamento del CE)

En general, las decisiones del Consejo Ejecutivo se tomarán por consenso. De no haberlo, las decisiones serán tomadas por mayoría de votos de las Partes del Consejo Ejecutivo presentes. Si la Conferencia de las Partes delega una elección al Consejo Ejecutivo, dicha elección será definida exclusivamente por la mayoría del Consejo Ejecutivo (5 de 9), y no por mayoría simple del quorum (Action 9).

As per the suggestion of the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures, the EC decided to recommend that the CoP include a last point in the CoP agenda, "list of actions entrusted to the Executive Council" (Action 10).

Election of SAC Members

Lou Brown referred to the letter the EC Chair and IAI Director sent to the parties regarding the filling of vacancies in the SAC. In that letter it was mentioned that reelecting members of the SAC would diverge from a term of the IAI Agreement. In fact, the Agreement provides for scientists to be elected to the SAC for one term and to be eligible for one more term. At the same time, it is necessary to find a way to assure a process through which the SAC is maintained and SAC members are elected in a timely, regular basis.

It is practically impossible to make an amendment to the agreement. The Agreement should be looked at as a dynamic document that is intended to help the IAI advance its scientific and programmatic objectives. In this case, what has been suggested in this letter, and has also been suggested by the chair of the SAC, is that the IAI find a way to stagger its elections of SAC members over a period of time so the continuity is maintained and each year at most 3 or 4 SAC members are elected or re-elected and the others are kept on.

Lou Brown suggested that the EC recommend to the CoP to find a way to do this, looking at the different alternatives. One could be that rather than looking to the CoP to simply extend the terms of SAC members, that CoP invite and encourage the parties who now have members on the SAC who might be extended, to renominate their present members of the SAC. Renominations would be for 1 or 2 years. This would be staggered in such a way that would bring us to a period of 1 or 2 into a system of 3-4 members elected each year and 2/3 of the SAC membership maintained.

Brazil seconded the proposal and said that it would be very important if some SAC could remain for another period in case they were willing to, in order to keep stability.

SAC Chair: Just for information, I have asked all members whose period is expiring if they were willing to continue in case the opportunity came up and everybody answered affirmatively.

12. Approval of Items to be forwarded to the CoP

The EC decided to forward the following items to the CoP: Actions 4 - 14 (Action 15).

13. Adjourn

The EC Chair thanked Uruguay for hosting the meeting. He also thanked all representatives from countries and local embassies, the IAI staff and the interpreters.

The meeting was adjourned.

ANNEX I

35th Meeting of the IAI Executive Council 11 June 2013, Montevideo, Uruguay

Action List

1. The EC approved the Agenda of its Thirty Fifth Meeting.
2. The EC approved the reports of its 33rd and 34th meetings.
3. The EC decided that the members of the Committee to recommend candidates for the election of IAI SAC members would be Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Uruguay, USA, the IAI Executive Director and the Chair of the Scientific Advisory Committee.
4. The EC accepted the Core Budget request for 2013-2014 and will forward it to the CoP for approval.
5. The EC accepted the (unchanged) level of Country Contributions for 2013-2014 and will forward it to the CoP for approval.
6. The EC accepted the Financial Report and the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, and will forward them to the CoP.
7. The EC decided to recommend that the CoP renew the term, and allow for a possible modification of the structure and terms of reference of the Implementation Committee for the Tripartite Structure of the IAI.
8. The EC decided to recommend that the CoP establish an Advisory Committee for Science-Policy Liaison. This committee will provide advice to the CoP and the Directorates on how to use and design science for policy and decision-making.
9. The EC accepted the following changes to the EC and CoP Rules of Procedure regarding the accreditation of country representatives and will forward them to the CoP for approval.

Rule 3 (CoP rules)

The Conference of the Parties shall be open to all Parties to the Agreement. Upon invitation to a Conference of Parties, a Party that has not designated a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representatives shall accredit through its competent diplomatic authority, prior to that Conference of Parties, a Representative (and if so desired an Alternate Representative) to the Conference. Such accreditation shall be valid also for the Executive Council Meeting immediately following that Conference of Parties. Beyond this first Executive Council Meeting, any Party elected to the Executive Council shall designate a Permanent and/or Alternate Permanent Representative, by name or post, who will represent the Party on the Executive Council and during the intersessional period between Conferences for the two-year tenure on the Executive Council.

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Rule 53 (EC Rules)

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

Artículo 53 (Reglamento del CE)

En general, las decisiones del Consejo Ejecutivo se tomarán por consenso. De no haberlo, las decisiones serán tomadas por mayoría de votos de las Partes del Consejo Ejecutivo presentes. Si la Conferencia de las Partes delega una elección al Consejo Ejecutivo, dicha elección será definida exclusivamente por la mayoría del Consejo Ejecutivo (5 de 9), y no por mayoría simple del quórum.

10. As per the suggestion of the Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures, the EC decided to recommend that the CoP include a last point in the CoP agenda, “list of actions entrusted to the Executive Council”.
11. The EC accepted the report of the Committee for the election of SAC members recommending Michelle Grunauer Andrade, Werner Wilbert, Claudia Natenzon, and Paulo Hilario Nascimento Saldiva from nominations by the Parties and Susana Adamo from nominations by the IAI Associates as suitable candidates for the SAC. The committee also recommended that the term of Carolina Vera and Harold Mooney be extended for two years to help with the continuity of SAC activities. The report will be forwarded to the CoP.

12. The EC endorsed the involvement of the SAC and the IAI Directorate in the Future Earth initiative and recommends that the CoP approve this involvement.
13. The EC endorsed the initiative of the IAI Directorate to work towards a consortium agreement between UNESCO, ICSU-ROLAC and IAI and recommends that the CoP approve such initiative.
14. The EC accepted the workplan and strategy for the Science-Policy Liaison Directorate and will forward it to the CoP for approval.
15. The EC decided to forward the following items to the CoP: Actions 4 - 14.

ANNEX II

List of CRN3 projects.

Total budget committed to individual projects is US\$ 8.4 million from funding provided by the US National Science Foundation:

CRN 3	Title
3005	Nitrogen Cycling in Latin America: Drivers, Impacts and vulnerabilities Jean Pierre Ometto (PI), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, INPE <i>Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, USA, Venezuela</i>
3025	Enhancing knowledge exchange for conservatioon and management of tropical dry forests in the Americas Arturo Sanchez-Azofeifa (PI), University of Alberta <i>Canada, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico.</i>
3035	Towards usable climate science – Informing sustainable decisions and provision of climate services to the agriculture and water sectors of southeastern South America Cecilia Hidalgo (PI), Universidad de Buenos Aires <i>Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, USA</i>
3036	“LUCIA” - Land use, climate and infections in Western Amazonia Ulisses E Confalonieri (PI), UFMG/CEDEPLAR <i>Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, USA</i>
3038	Sensing the America's Freshwater Ecosystem Risk (SAFER) from climate change Gerardo M E Perillo (PI), Instituto Argentino de Oceanografía (CONICET-UNS) <i>Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, USA</i>
3056	Innovative science and influential policy dialogues for water security in the arid Americas Francisco J. Meza (PI), Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile <i>Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, USA</i>
3070	Variability of ocean ecosystems around South America (VOCES) Alberto Piola (PI), Servicio de Hidrografia Naval <i>Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, USA,</i>
3076	Effects of Anthropogenic Habitat Perturbation on Rodent Population Dynamics and Risk of Rodent-Borne Diseases Daniel Bausch (PI), Tulane University <i>USA, Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay</i>
(3094)*	Assessment of marine ecosystem services at the Latin-American Antares time-series network Milton Kampel, Instituto Nacional de pesquisas Espaciais (INPE), Brazil <i>Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Peru, USA, Venezuela</i>
(3095)*	Bridging Ecosystem Services and Territorial Planning (BEST-P): A southern South American initiative José M. Paruelo. LART-IFEVA. Facultad de Agronomía and CONICET, Buenos Aires, Argentina <i>Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay</i>

* Grant agreements have not yet been signed, pending revision of work plans and greater integration of the human sciences.

ANNEX III

Acronyms

CoP	Conference of the Parties/ Conferencia de las Partes
CRN	Collaborative Research Network Program//Programa de Redes de Investigación Cooperativa
CONICET	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas (Argentina)
DIVERSITAS	International Programme for Biodiversity Science/Programa Internacional para la Ciencia de la Biodiversidad
EC/ CE	Executive Council / Consejo Ejecutivo
FAC	Comité de Finanzas y Administración (del CE) / Financial and Administrative Committee (of the EC)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization / Organización para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
FAPESP	Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Brasil) / Foundation for Research Support of the State of São Paulo
INPE	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais – Brazil
LATU	Laboratorio Tecnológico del Uruguay / <i>Technological Laboratory of Uruguay</i>
IHDP	International Human Dimensions Programme of Global Environmental Change/ Programa Internacional de Dimensiones Humanas del Cambio Ambiental Global
ICSU	International Council for Science / Consejo Internacional para la Ciencia
IGBP	International Geosphere/Biosphere Programme / Programa Internacional para la Biosfera y la Geosfera
ISSC	International Social Science Council / Consejo Internacional de Ciencias Sociales
MinCyT	Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología, Argentina / Ministry of Science and Technology, Argentina.
MOTVA	Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (Uruguay) /Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment
NSF	National Science Foundation – USA
OAS / OEA	Organization of American States / Organización de Estados Americanos
PI	Principal Investigator / Investigador Principal
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean / Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee / Comité Asesor Científico
SGP-HD	Small Grant projects for the Human Dimensions/Programa de Pequeños Subsidios par alas Dimensiones Humanas
SCRIP	Standing Committee for Rules and Procedures (of the CoP)/Comité

	Permanente de Reglas y Procedimientos
UNFCCC/CMNUCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change / Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme / Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization / Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura
UNU	United Nations University / Universidad de las Naciones Unidas
WCRP / PMIC	World Climate Research Programme / Programa Mundial de Investigaciones Climáticas
WCRP / PMIC	World Climate Research Programme / Programa Mundial de Investigaciones Climáticas