



Institutional Dimensions *of* Global Environmental Change

Biennial Report

Spring 2001 — Spring 2003



Mission Statement

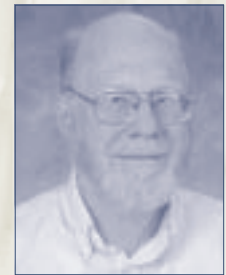
IDGEC sponsors and coordinates research on the roles that institutions play as determinants of the course of human/environment relations — especially with respect to large-scale environmental change and sustainable development. The project aims to add to general knowledge about social institutions and, at the same time, to build and disseminate the intellectual capital needed to devise policies that are responsive to environmental changes.

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

The two years that have elapsed since IDGEC's last Biennial Report have been marked by rapid growth and enhanced scientific productivity. As the project enters its fifth year, those who have worked hard to fulfill the goals of the IDGEC Science Plan can look back on the results with a justified sense of accomplishment. IDGEC has made a successful transition from the developmental stage to the stage of production and is positioned to make substantial contributions during the next biennium to knowledge regarding the institutional dimensions of environmental change.



Oran R. Young

A source of particular satisfaction is the rapid growth of interest among members of the broader scientific community in IDGEC's analytic themes of fit, interplay, and scale. Naturally, it would be inappropriate to claim that the rising tide of interest in such matters is attributable solely to the work of IDGEC. But it is undeniable both that research dealing with these themes constitutes a growth area in analyses of environmental institutions and that IDGEC has played an influential role in this development. A glance at the IDGEC publications list available on the project's website will serve to confirm these observations (www2.bren.ucsb.edu/~idgec).

I believe that the challenge for IDGEC at this juncture is to bear down hard on these themes to deepen our understanding of fit, interplay, and scale. Why are institutional misfits so common and so difficult to alleviate? What conditions determine whether interplay generates synergy or leads to interference among distinct environmental regimes? What we need now is a strategy for improving our ability to answer questions of this type rather than a shift to new themes of the sort that occurs so often in the social sciences in the wake of initial insights.

The Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) welcomed a number of new members during the 2001-2003 biennium: Daniel Arce from the United States, Jyrki Luukkanen from Finland, Song Li, a Chinese national working at the Global Environment Facility in Washington, D.C., Taishi Sugiyama from Japan, and Arild Underdal from Norway.

The biennium also brought major changes for IDGEC's International Project Office (IPO). Following three and a half productive years at Dartmouth College, the IPO followed me to UCSB at the start of 2003. At UCSB, the IPO is embedded in the Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management and associated with the newly established Program on Governance for Sustainable Development. The location of the IPO at a large research university increases the project's access to a pool of talented graduate students. At UCSB, Maria Gordon has joined the IPO as the project's Office Manager. Maria is exceptionally well qualified for this position and has already launched a number of initiatives to improve the operation of the project.

— Oran R. Young, *UCSB*

IDGEC SCIENCE: TAKING STOCK

During the 2001-2003 biennium, IDGEC moved decisively from the developmental stage to the production stage. Substantial research addressing issues articulated in IDGEC's Science Plan is underway. Three flagship activities have been launched successfully; flagship teams have developed scoping reports and initiated substantive research. IDGEC researchers have obtained outside sources of funding to support the focused work of each flagship activity. Partnerships with other projects are in place. A steady flow of scientific publications based on IDGEC research has begun.

It is premature to offer definitive conclusions about the scientific results of the project, much less to launch an effort to produce an IDGEC synthesis. But this Biennial Report provides an opportunity to present a mid-term report on IDGEC's scientific accomplishments with particular reference to:

1. the basic IDGEC science questions of causality, performance, and design,
2. the project's analytic themes of fit, interplay, and scale,
3. the work of the project's flagship and crosscutting activities, and
4. IDGEC's participation in joint projects and collaboration with other global change research projects.

Research Foci: causality, performance, and design

At the most general level, IDGEC seeks to shed light on the roles that institutions play in causing and confronting environmental problems, the factors governing the performance of institutions in this realm, and the prospects for designing new institutional arrangements to cope with specific environmental problems.

A particularly attractive line of analysis regarding the causal significance of institutions features an examination of behavioral mechanisms that govern the links between the operation of institutions and the behavior of various actors subject to their provisions. IDGEC research has highlighted the distinction between collective-action models that rest on utilitarian premises and emphasize the role of incentives, and social-practice models that explore other sources of behavior and point to socialization, social learning, and the role of norms. IDGEC research is clarifying how these behavioral mechanisms work and under what conditions they come into play.

The performance of institutions is often measured in terms of environmental problem solving or sustainability. But IDGEC science has pointed to a number of other dimensions of the performance of institutions that deserve attention. Like other social institutions, environmental regimes produce major distributive consequences, determining who gets what in a variety of settings. This is true even in cases involving the supply of public goods (e.g. a restored stratospheric ozone layer), since individual actors can and often do have strong preferences regarding the way specific public goods are supplied and the particular environmental concerns to place at the top of the policy agenda. There is no reason to conclude from this observation that institutions cannot play important roles in confronting environmental problems. But it does make clear the need to craft the provisions of regimes dealing with specific problems in such a way as to pay careful attention to matters of fairness and legitimacy.

The long-term project on the Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC) is one of four core projects of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP). The IDGEC International Project Office (IPO), based at Dartmouth College during the project's first three and a half years, relocated to the University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB) at the start of 2003.



FOCUS 1 — Causality

What role do institutions play in causing and confronting global environmental change?

FOCUS 2 — Performance

Why are some institutional responses to environmental problems more successful than others?

FOCUS 3 — Design

What are the prospects for (re)designing institutions to confront environmental change?

The central message of the project with regard to institutional design is that one size does not fit all situations.

Cutting-edge concerns for research on the roles of institutions in causing and confronting environmental problems:

Fit

Interplay

Scale

In addition, IDGEC research has highlighted the roles institutions play in the growth and spread of knowledge. While the observation that institutions reflect prevailing ways of thinking about problems and how to address them is now familiar, IDGEC research demonstrates that institutions influence not only what is studied but also the processes through which new ideas are developed, accepted as valid, and applied to current issues. When feedback mechanisms operate to bring the resultant ideas to bear on the very institutions that generate them, it is appropriate to speak of social learning.

The central message of the project with regard to institutional design is that one size does not fit all situations. Environmental problems have a variety of features that have major implications for the design of workable solutions (e.g. the incidence of costs associated with environmental problems, asymmetries among the relevant players, linkages with other problems). Strategic choices regarding such matters go far toward determining the extent to which specific institutional arrangements succeed or fail in addressing problems like ozone depletion and climate change. Simplistic efforts to apply lessons from one case to the treatment of other cases (e.g. using the Montreal Protocol as a model for the Kyoto Protocol) regularly produce design failures. What is needed is a form of institutional diagnostics to fit the provisions of institutional arrangements to the major features of specific problems rather than an effort to single out conditions necessary for institutional success regardless of the properties of the problem at hand.

Analytic Themes: fit, interplay, and scale

IDGEC's Science Plan singles out three analytic themes — labeled **fit**, **interplay**, and **scale** — as cutting-edge concerns for research on the roles of institutions in causing and confronting environmental problems.

In the work of IDGEC, the problem of fit refers to the degree of congruence or compatibility between the properties of biophysical systems and the attributes of related institutional arrangements. A key result of IDGEC research on the problem of fit is that misfits or mismatches are not only common but also difficult to eliminate or overcome. Misfits may stem from a number of sources, including misconceptions about the nature of the problem at hand, jurisdictional rigidities, and the pursuit of political interests or rent-seeking behavior. In many cases, there are opportunities to restructure prevailing institutions to alleviate misfits leading to performance deficiencies. Even so, misfits are often difficult to alleviate, much less to eliminate.

Institutional interplay involves interactions between or among distinct institutions that address different problems and that are autonomous in that they have lives of their own. Interest in the study of institutional interplay has grown rapidly in recent years, and seems likely to continue to rise as the number and variety of institutions dealing with specific environmental concerns grow. Some cases of interplay feature interactions occurring at the same level of social organization. A particularly lively stream of analysis in this connection centers on interactions between trade regimes and environmental arrangements. Other horizontal interactions, including linkages between different environmental regimes (e.g. the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols), have also come into focus. Cases of interplay can also feature vertical or cross-scale interactions and include both de facto impacts and conscious efforts to structure relationships between institutions operating at different levels of social organization. There is a growing awareness that the

performance of institutions at specific levels of social organization is affected, often substantially, by the operation of institutions at other levels of social organization. Ample evidence suggests, for instance, that efforts to use common-pool resources sustainably at the local level are sensitive to national and even international initiatives involving such matters as the establishment of protected natural areas or regulations applying to the use of living resources.

IDGEC research has shown that it is easy to identify specific cases of institutional interplay that produce synergies or mutually beneficial interactions, as well as other cases in which the interactions prove harmful to one or both sides. What is needed at this stage is a more systematic effort to pinpoint conditions that control the nature of these interactive relationships.

The issue of scale, long a subject of interest in the natural sciences, is emerging as a significant focus of attention among those concerned with the institutional dimensions of environmental change. Unlike vertical interplay, which directs attention to cross-scale interactions, the problem of scale centers on the extent to which it is possible to scale up or down propositions regarding the role of institutions in causing and confronting environmental problems. A particular focus in this connection within the IDGEC community centers on the extent to which propositions about arrangements that serve to govern human uses of natural resources at the local level are applicable to similar concerns at the international level and vice versa. One interesting line of enquiry raises the question of whether or not we can develop a unified theory of environmental governance that holds across levels of social organization. The answer to this question remains unclear at this stage. But efforts to address the issue seem likely to generate significant insights, regardless of the overall conclusions they eventually produce.

Flagship Activities and Crosscutting Themes



Terrestrial Systems. Focusing primarily on the forests of Southeast Asia, the Political Economy of Tropical and Boreal Forests (PEF) flagship team has sought to understand the combined effects of the decentralization of authority within states regarding forest management, the rise of global markets and financial flows, and the creation of international regimes concerned with forest

products (e.g. the International Tropical Timber Agreement). The fundamental question concerns the extent to which international and global forces emphasizing commodity values counteract or even overwhelm concerns for other values (e.g. subsistence harvesting, the cultural significance of forests, the protection of biodiversity) that are apt to be more prominent in decisions taken at the regional and especially the local level. This theme is also attracting interest in other quarters, including the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Center for the Study of Institutions, Population, and Environmental Change (CIPEC) at Indiana University. The PEF team has produced a volume of case studies exploring these issues in Southeast Asia on a comparative basis and has plans to extend the analysis to additional areas. Preliminary findings indicate that decentralization does make a difference and may well be necessary for sustainable forest management. However, the actual results in terms of forest management are affected by a host of other factors, including cross-scale interactions that promote or impede efforts to manage forests in a sustainable manner.

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IDGEC has entered into an active partnership with the Global Carbon Project, a joint initiative of the IGBP, IHDP, and the WCRP, in an effort to enhance understanding of the carbon-climate-human system as a coupled system and contribute to the pursuit of sustainability in this realm.

PEEZ has also teamed with the Arafura-Timor Seas Experts Forum, an emerging international soft law agreement involving Australia, Indonesia and East Timor, to analyze the science/policy interface.



Participants at the 2002 PEEZ Symposium in Bali, Indonesia.



Atmospheric Systems. For its part, the Carbon Management Research Activity (CMRA) flagship team has directed particular attention to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and specifically to questions relating to the design and implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms, including emissions trading, joint implementation, and the Clean Development Mechanism. IDGEC researchers have begun to develop agent-based models to examine compliance and emissions trading under different institutional rules and mechanisms. A number of studies deal with the potential role of carbon sequestration as a means of meeting the targets and timetables of the Kyoto Protocol. Others have turned to the basic architecture of the institutional arrangements set forth in the Kyoto Protocol and raised fundamental questions about the compatibility between the attributes of this regime and the properties of the climate problem. Still others have noted that the climate regime directs attention almost exclusively to matters of mitigation in contrast to adaptation. These studies have called for increased attention under the auspices of IDGEC to the institutional dimensions of adaptation to climate change. IDGEC has endorsed an international collaborative research endeavor of SSC member Taishi Sugiyama aimed at developing a post-Kyoto policy framework. The researchers will develop and analyze a series of policy scenarios for the negotiations relating to the second commitment period. IDGEC has also entered into an active partnership with the Global Carbon Project (GCP), a joint initiative of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), IHDP, and the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), in an effort to enhance understanding of the carbon-climate-human system as a coupled system and contribute to the pursuit of sustainability in this realm.

Marine Systems. The Performance of Exclusive Economic Zones (PEEZ) flagship team started from the premise that the creation of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) during the 1970s was one of the most significant institutional changes occurring in international society during the course of the last century.

Although arguments favoring the creation of EEZs often focused on problems of conservation and sustainable use, PEEZ has found that this institutional change has generated major socioeconomic and distributive consequences and given rise to new problems relating to shared, straddling and highly migratory stocks of fish. This has stimulated a sustained effort to devise rules dealing with such matters nested within the overarching governance system codified in the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea together with regional regimes focused on problems relating to straddling stocks in a number of areas around the world. These developments raise an array of questions relating to institutional interplay.

Thus far, PEEZ has held two scientific workshops leading to the development of a volume of papers to be edited by Alf Håkon Hoel, Syma Ebbin and Are Sydnes. PEEZ has also teamed with the Arafura-Timor Seas Experts Forum (ATSEF), an emerging international soft law agreement involving Australia, Indonesia and East Timor, to analyze the science/policy interface. Analyzing the ATSEF provides an excellent opportunity to examine the institutional drivers of illegal fishing, design institutions for effective fisheries regulation, and craft optimal institutional solutions for coastal



resource use. The PEEZ team has received grants from the Norwegian Research Council and the University of Tromsø that have enabled the hiring of a post-doctoral researcher and a doctoral student and supported the research of a senior researcher. IDGEC Research Fellow, Frank Alcock, authored a successful grant proposal entitled "Assessing the Performance of EEZs: Fisheries Management, Trade and Human Livelihoods." The grant will support a PEEZ related workshop scheduled for November 2003 at Duke University.

Theme on Institutions and Knowledge. Although not a formal flagship activity, the IDGEC SSC has encouraged the development of a Theme on Institutions and Knowledge (THINK) spearheaded by the late Virginia Walsh. THINK is a crosscutting research focus relevant to each of IDGEC's flagship activities. The theme highlights the impacts of institutions on the production and use of knowledge as well as the role of cognitive forces in shaping institutions. IDGEC has organized panels at professional association meetings, notably annual meetings of the International Studies Association (ISA) in 2001, 2002 and 2003, on this theme. The best of the papers presented at these meetings will be published as a special issue of the journal *International Environmental Agreements*. IDGEC's Executive Officer, Syma Ebbin, has assumed full responsibility for editing the special issue following the recent death of co-editor Virginia Walsh, in whose memory the volume will be dedicated.

Joint Projects and Partnerships

IDGEC has taken an active interest in the emerging Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP) linking the activities of IGBP, IHDP, WCRP, and Diversitas. This partnership plays a central role in the development of joint initiatives, like the GCP, the project on Global Environmental Change and Food Systems (GECaFS), and the Global Water System Project (GWSP).

The GCP is the most advanced of the joint projects. Since the publication and distribution of the July 2001 scoping report entitled "The Carbon Challenge," an implementation plan has been completed and is currently being readied for distribution. Oran Young co-chairs the GCP SSC on behalf of IHDP, and Yoshiki Yamagata (a former IDGEC SSC member) is a member of the GCP SSC. The GCP Implementation Plan features three research foci (1) Patterns and Variability; (2) Processes and Interactions; and (3) Management of the Carbon Cycle.

IDGEC SSC member, Madiodio Niasse, has attended meetings of the Scoping Committee for the GWSP. The committee has produced a scoping report and expects to develop an implementation plan soon. IDGEC is maintaining a watching brief regarding GECaFS together with the developing theme on urbanization.

Discussions with other global change projects, including the IGBP projects on Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone (LOICZ) and Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics (GLOBEC) Focus 4 along with the IHDP project on Global Environmental Change and Human Security (GECHS), are underway with the goal of identifying opportunities for collaborative research on coastal systems. A group of IDGEC and LOICZ representatives met after the June 2002 PEEZ Symposium in Bali to discuss these issues. A joint GLOBEC, LOICZ, IDGEC workshop took place during the June 2003 IGBP Science Congress in Canada. Another consultation will occur at the October 2003 Open Science Meeting of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Research Community (HDGEC) in Canada.



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IDGEC SCIENCE: MOVING FORWARD

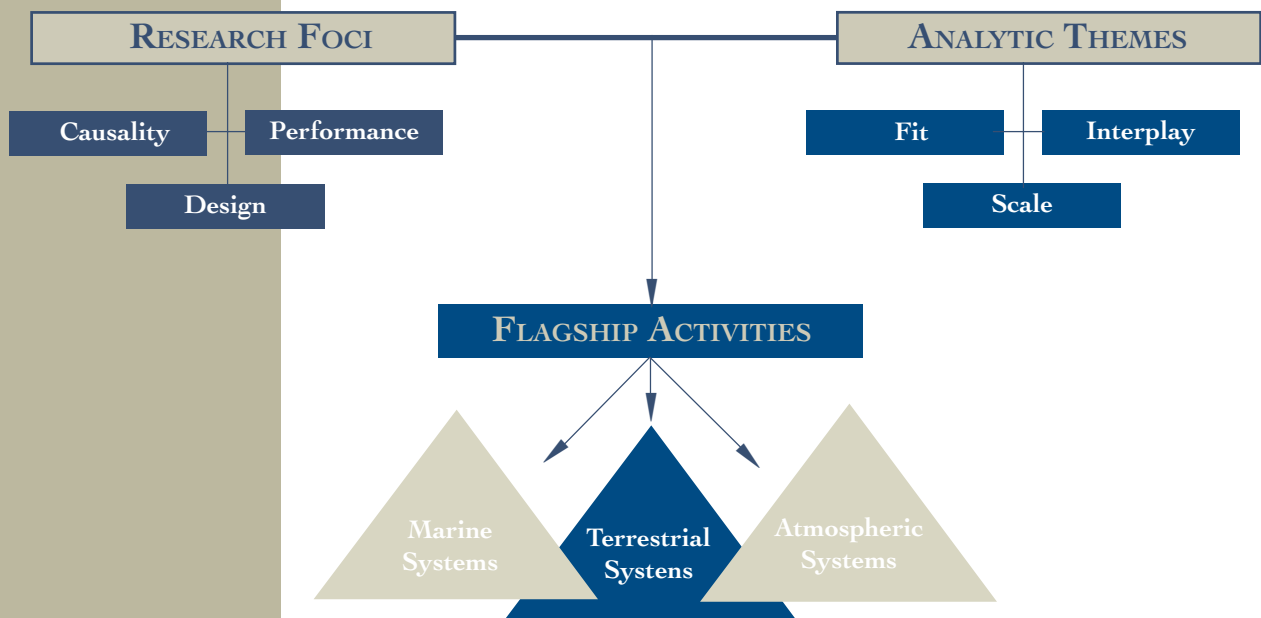
IDGEC's comparative advantage lies in combining a crosscutting interest in the analytic themes of fit, interplay, and scale with substantive research involving terrestrial, atmospheric, and marine systems.

What lessons emerge from the experience of the 2001-2003 biennium that can help chart a course for IDGEC science during the next two years? The fundamental answer to this query centers on the importance of developing a strategy of building on strengths and exploiting comparative advantages.

In the end, the contributions of IDGEC will be assessed in terms of the project's contributions to the research foci of causality, performance, and design. But these are generic concerns shared with all those interested in the New Institutionalism as it has evolved throughout the social sciences. They do not provide a clear strategy to guide the work of the IDGEC research community.

The experience of the 2001-2003 biennium makes it clear that IDGEC's comparative advantage lies in combining a crosscutting interest in the analytic themes of fit, interplay, and scale with substantive research involving terrestrial, atmospheric, and marine systems.

The project has made good use of this strategy already to produce a significant body of conclusions that are both scientifically significant and policy relevant. The basic strategy for the next biennium will feature a concentrated effort to build on this initial success in order to move from strength to strength rather than shifting gears at the strategic level. Several major challenges emerge from this perspective. There is a need to supplement the existing emphasis on case studies with an effort to build models that can illuminate the problems of fit, interplay, and scale. Further, IDGEC researchers need to work toward the development of generalizations about fit, interplay, and scale that hold across the full range of terrestrial, atmospheric, and marine systems.



IPO AND NETWORK INITIATIVES: TAKING STOCK

Approximately 500 individuals from 55 countries comprise IDGEC's Network of researchers. To catalyze this community and to gain new members, the IDGEC IPO has pursued several outreach activities during the 2001-2003 biennium.

The IPO has devoted steadily increasing attention to the enhancement of the IDGEC website as an attractive and functional utility. In the past three years, the website has undergone two complete overhauls. The website includes extensive holdings of major IDGEC publications as well as many relevant conference papers, reports, articles, and book manuscripts. Most documents are available in several formats and are easy to download and print. The IPO maintains an IDGEC email discussion group to foster the dissemination of information and discussion among Network members. The discussion group currently has 125 subscribers and functions as a clearing house for information, including notices of jobs, conferences and new publications.

The IPO publishes a newsletter containing news of IDGEC's research activities as well as articles of general interest to researchers interested in institutions. The newsletter, normally produced twice a year, is distributed via email and posted on the IDGEC website. On special occasions, the newsletter is produced in hard copy. The August 2002 issue, for instance, was distributed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg. During the 2001-2003 biennium, the IPO produced an IDGEC brochure as well as a report on the 1999-2001 biennium designed to facilitate outreach at professional conferences and at other meetings attended by IDGEC researchers.

A major role of the IPO is to arrange opportunities for those conducting research under the auspices of IDGEC to present their work at scientific meetings and to benefit from interactions with others working on similar or related issues. The IPO has coordinated IDGEC panels and research presentations at meetings of professional associations, such as the ISA, the International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP), the Association of American Geographers, the American Fisheries Society, the Berlin Conferences on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change, and the Open Science Meetings of the HDGEC.

The IPO also strives to disseminate IDGEC science to wider audiences. This involves interactions both with the broader international science community as in the case of the 2001 Amsterdam Global Change Open Science Conference and with the policy community as in the case of IDGEC participation in the Forum on Science and Technology organized in conjunction with the 2002 WSSD.

The IPO has played an active role in efforts to find suitable venues for the publication of IDGEC science. This has taken a variety of forms ranging from the preparation of book manuscripts for publication (e.g. an edited volume on *Regime Consequences* for Kluwer Academic Publishers) to endorsements and the preparation of prefaces (e.g. a volume of case studies emanating from the PEF flagship activity), active involvement in the development of edited volumes (e.g. an effort to assemble a volume of essays arising from the work of the PEEZ flagship activity), and assuming editorial responsibility for special issues of appropriate journals (e.g. a special issue of *International Environmental Agreements* on the theme of institutions and knowledge).



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IDGEC has placed special emphasis on the participation of young scholars in its implementation activities. The IPO has formalized the IDGEC Research Fellows Program. In the 2001-2003 biennium, there were five IDGEC Research Fellows – Frank Alcock, Antonio Contreras, Granville Sewell, Tun Myint, and Virginia Walsh. Research Fellows contribute to the development of IDGEC's flagship activities and engage in other activities such as the preparation of panel proposals for professional meetings. In return, the IPO supports Fellows with material and other forms of compensation. During the biennium, the IPO hosted two visiting scholars. Tatsuya Nagata, a pre-doctoral student from Rutgers University and Tom Dedeurwaerdere a post-doctoral researcher from the Universite Catholique de Louvain. The IPO also has hired undergraduate researchers from time to time using funds provided by the Dickey Center for International Understanding at Dartmouth College.

With guidance from the SSC, the IPO refined the project's endorsement policy. Under this policy, IDGEC has endorsed a number of conferences, panels and workshops as well as standard research projects. Activities endorsed during this biennium include: a project on the "Theory of the Norm and Democratic Governance" by Jacques Lenoble of the Universite Catholique de Louvain; an international research effort focused on "Developing a Post-Kyoto Policy Framework"; an international conference and book project focused on multilateral processes for sustainable development sponsored by the Royal Institute of Technology and the Swedish Institute of International Affairs; a project on "Good Governance Strategies for Adapting to Global Environmental Change" by Neil Harrison; a project on "Conceptualising Interaction between International and EU Environmental Institutions" directed by Ecologic's Sebastian Oberthür and Thomas Gehring in collaboration with the Fridtjof Nansen Institute, the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development, and the Institute for European Environmental Policy; the December 2001, 2002, and 2003 Berlin

Conferences on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change convened by the Environmental Policy and Global Change Section of the German Political Science Association; and the Global Governance Project, a joint venture of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, the Free University of Berlin, and Oldenburg University. A complete list of endorsed projects and other activities is available on the IDGEC website <http://www2.bren.ucsb.edu/~idgec>.



IDGEC SSC members and guests at the 2002 SSC meeting, Bali, Indonesia.

IPO AND NETWORK INITIATIVES: MOVING FORWARD

The IPO is on the lookout for new opportunities to promote the project's research agenda, improve the dissemination of information concerning the results of IDGEC science, and enhance the relationship between IDGEC's own research activities and the initiatives of members of the Network.

To this end, the IDGEC IPO is implementing plans to provide Network members with more tangible benefits and, at the same time, to derive benefits from the expertise and cutting-edge research of Network members. Specific measures under consideration include: competitive calls for papers and setting aside funds to allow younger scholars to participate in IDGEC workshops; the establishment of a fellowship program for pre- and post-doctoral scholars; a summer short course and a curriculum for a university-level course on the institutional dimensions of global environmental change; an IDGEC research database; IDGEC panels and workshops at professional conferences; an IDGEC Open Science Conference; enhanced links between flagship activities and crosscutting themes; active engagement with national research councils/global change committees to mobilize relevant communities; and a dialogue with members of the policy community concerned with IDGEC issues. The IPO is also investigating the use of web-conferencing to facilitate collaborative research, writing, and proposal development among members of the IDGEC Network, and to serve as a vehicle for consultations among Network members desiring to participate in seminar-style interactions on topics of importance to the project.

To enhance IDGEC's policy relevance, the IPO is developing a Policy Links Publication Series to communicate the results of IDGEC science to national policymakers. This series of focused publications will make the main findings of IDGEC research available to a broader audience, including policymakers, non-social scientists, and members of the attentive public.

Taken together, these initiatives will position the IPO to play a key role in supporting IDGEC's production stage and disseminating the results of IDGEC science to a variety of audiences.

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“A glance at the IDGEC publication list confirms that IDGEC has played an influential role in the rapid growth of interest among members of the scientific community in IDGEC’s research agenda.”
– Oran R. Young

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF IDGEC SSC MEMBERS, STAFF, RESEARCH FELLOWS AND FLAGSHIP RESEARCHERS – 2002-2003

(for a complete list of IDGEC publications, please refer to the IDGEC website: www2.bren.ucsb.edu/~idgec)

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY

IDGEC-International Project Office*

Financial Statements for Financial Years 2002 and 2003

Year Runs: September 1 - August 31

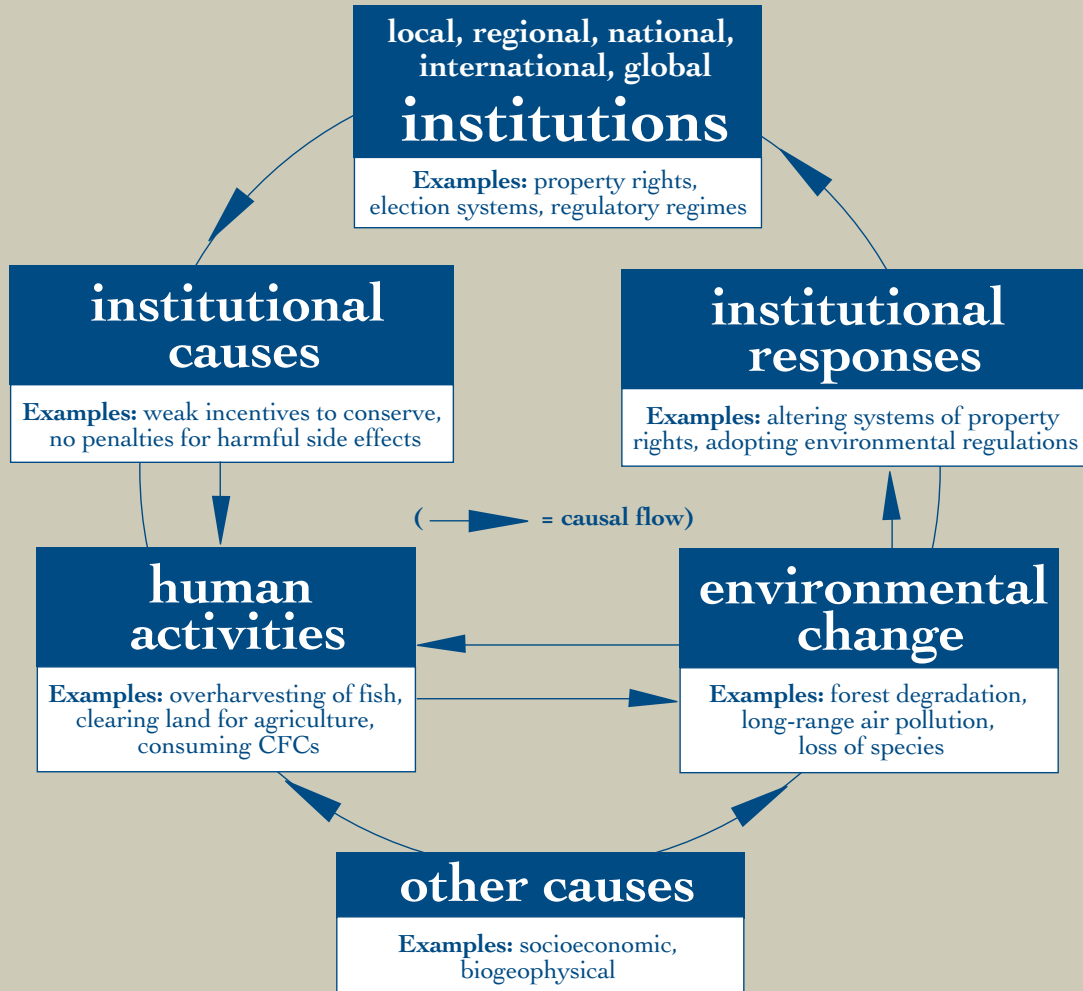
	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
Expenses:		
Executive Salaries	\$ 35,709	\$ 39,392
Support Staff Salaries	\$ 23,183	\$ 19,925
Scientific Research Salaries	\$ 18,025	\$ 18,566
Fringe	\$ 16,720	\$ 15,754
Printing/Publications	\$ 4,851	\$ 611
Mailing Costs	\$ 1,478	\$ 886
Telephone	\$ 344	\$ 308
Supplies/Equipment	\$ 3,339	\$ 3,013
SSC Meeting	\$ 24,918	\$ ••
Other Travel	\$ 8,097	\$ 8,609
IDC: Rent, Utilities, Corporate Overhead	\$ 36,669	\$ 27,837
Total Yearly Expenses	\$ 173,333	\$ 134,901
Income		
National Science Foundation	\$ 98,172	\$ 99,138
Dartmouth College	\$ 40,161	\$ 12,815
University of California, Santa Barbara	-	\$ 22,948
University of Bonn: International Human Dimensions Programme	\$ 35,000	\$ 25,000
Total Yearly Income	\$ 173,333	\$ 159,901

• *The International Project Office budget reflects only direct expenses; it does not include other projects and grants that support IDGEC activities and research performed outside the International Project Office. The University of California became the IDGEC IPO location in January, 2003.*

•• *This reflects the fact that the 2003 SSC meeting is scheduled to take place in October, after the close of FY 2003.*



Institutions and Their Effects on Global Environmental Change: A Framework for Study



IDGEC Scientific Planning Committee

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