

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 11TH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MEETING AND 11TH SCIENTIFIC PLANNING GROUP MEETING

Bangkok, Thailand 22-24 March 2006

PREFACE

The APN's 11th joint Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM) and Science Planning Group Meeting (SPG), which convened in Bangkok, Thailand, from 22-24 March, 2006, concluded successfully.

It was in Chiang Mai where the APN's first IGM was held in March 1996. After 10 years, we were back in the country where the APN was born. We were fortunate to have with us some of the original members who attended the first IGM in Chiang Mai, supporting the APN through its development.

The success during the decade is demonstrated by the 120 research and capacity building projects funded by the APN. It is because of the success and the outcomes of such projects and the dedication of the APN members, that the APN has gained such international recognition. In 2006/2007, we will further strive to continue receiving international recognition.

The 11th IGM/SPG had many positive outcomes, particularly the endorsement of the revised Framework Document and the new Terms of Reference. The IGM/SPG also gave a clear indication of what we should be aiming to achieve over the next year. Over the next year, we will be working hard to:

- Ensure continued interaction with APN members, including the Steering Committee, national Focal Points and Scientific Planning Group members;
- Explore ways to strengthen science-policy interactions;
- Collate the country reports and disseminate information to members;
- Carry out the short-term actions outlined in the Draft Operating Plan;
- Support the Resources Development Committee to secure future resources; and
- Implement the agreed budget plan with specific focus on science activities.

The APN held its 2nd Scoping Workshop on Global Earth Observations and the Capacity Building Needs of the Region, just prior to the IGM/SPG. We are pleased with the results of the workshop and hope to organize an activity to follow-up on the outcomes, in the future. For more information on the outcomes of the APN's 2nd Scoping Workshop, visit the APN website: www.apn-gcr.org.

Finally, allow me to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to each of the participants of the 11th IGM/SPG for their involvement in the discussions, which I am confident, will contribute to the continued success of the APN. A special thanks to Mr. Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the national Focal Point for Thailand, Dr. Jariya Boonjawat, the Scientific Planning Group member for Thailand, Dr. Ampan Pintukanok, Director of the Office of International Cooperation on Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand, the Chair of the IGM and those from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand for their hard work and hospitality that led to a fruitful 11th IGM/SPG in beautiful Bangkok.

Hiroki Hashizume

Director, APN Secretariat

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CONTENTS

Preface

- Section I: 11th APN Inter-Governmental Meeting and Scientific Planning Group Meeting Bangkok, Thailand, 22-24 March 2006
 - 2 Chairperson's Summary
 - **13** Attachment I: IGM List of Participants
 - **19** Attachment II: SPG List of Participants
 - 25 Attachment III: Summary of Science and Policy Discussion
 - 27 Attachment IV: 2006 ARCP Funded Projects
 - **30** Attachment V: 2006 CAPaBLE Funded Projects
- 33 Section II: Papers of the 11th the APN Inter-Governmental Meeting and Scientific Planning Group Meeting
 - 34 IGM Opening Remarks by Permanent Secretary Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
 - **36** Welcome Address by Mr. Hiroki Hashizume, Director, APN Secretariat
 - 38 IGM/SPG Agenda (IGM/SPG 11-01)
 - **41** Review of 2005/2006 Activities (IGM/SPG 11-02)
 - **43** Financial Report F.Y. (Final) 2004/2005 (IGM 11-03-01)
 - **44** Financial Report F.Y. (Draft) 2005/2006 (IGM 11-03-02)
 - **45** Detailed Breakdown of the Financial Report (Draft) FY 2005/2006 (IGM 11-03-02-App.1)
 - **47** Carry Over from FY 2005/2006 to FY 2006/2007 (IGM 11-03-02-App.2)

Institutional Issues

- Membership Development (IGM/SPG 11-04)
- New APN Financial Sponsor and Country Members (IGM/SPG 11-04-01)
- Framework Document (IGM/SPG 11-05)
- Terms of Reference (IGM/SPG 11-06)
- 76 Proposed New Activities for 2006/2007 (IGM/SPG 11-07)
- 77 Resources Development (IGM/SPG 11-08)
- ARCP and Project Management (IGM/SPG 11-09)
- Proposed Budget Plan for 2006/2007 (IGM 11-14)
- CAPaBLE Programme Update (IGM/SPG 11-15)
- Member Country Updates (IGM/SPG 11-16)
- 95 2006/2007 SPG ARCP Recommendations for Funding (SPG 11-18-01)
- 97 2006/2007 CAPaBLE CB Projects Recommended for Funding (SPG 11-18-02)
- 102 2006/2007 CAPaBLE CRP Projects Recommended for Funding (SPG 11-18-02)
- Science Agenda 2006/2007 (SPG 11-18-03)
- APN Operational Plan (IGM/SPG 11-21)

Presentation

APN GEOSS Scoping Workshops

SECTION I

11th APN Inter-Governmental Meeting and 11th APN Scientific Planning Group Meeting

> Bangkok, Thailand 22-25 March 2006

Chairperson's Summary

Chairpersons' Summary

APN's 11th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) and Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting 22-24 March 2006, Bangkok, Thailand

Representatives from Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao P.D.R, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, USA and Viet Nam, attended the meeting. START, and observers from IAI, IGBP, IHDP and MAIRS, also participated. The lists of participants are provided as **ATTACHMENTS I and II**.

Day One - 22 March

IGM and SPG Joint Session

Opening

Mr. Hiroki Hashizume, Director of the APN Secretariat, introduced and invited Mr. Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand to give the opening speech. In his speech, Permanent Secretary Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya reported that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) has worked to shape government policies and turn the resulting policies into meaningful practice for achieving a more sustainable approach to natural resource and environmental management. In order to realize this, MONRE has established a National Environmental Quality Promotion and Protection Policy, the National Agenda 21 and the Five-year National Environmental Quality Promotion Action Plan. To meet the challenge of achieving its vision, MONRE has implemented a 4-year policy and strategy that seeks to find a balance between environmental protection, economic development and social enhancement; and point the way forward. Permanent Secretary Petipong wished the participants a successful outcome of the meeting and declared the meeting open.

Welcome

Mr. Hiroki Hashizume thanked Permanent Secretary Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya and presented him with a small token of appreciation on behalf of the APN. Mr. Hashizume expressed his special thanks to all participants for attending the meetings. The APN Director thanked stakeholders, particularly the Thai Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, He also thanked Permanent Secretary Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya, APN national Focal Point (nFP) for Thailand, Dr. Ampan Pintukanok and Dr. Jariya Boonjawat, Scientific Planning Group (SPG) member for Thailand, for their help in organizing the 11th Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM) and 11th Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting. Mr. Hashizume went on to highlight some of the international recognition that the APN has received over the past year, particularly at SBSTA 22 of the UNFCCC, and at the Gleneagles G8 Summit, where the APN was mentioned as a measure to promote global change research and the capacity building of developing country experts. The APN Director then announced that the Republic of Korea was ready to make a financial contribution for activities in 2006/2007. He asked the meeting to show their appreciation to the Republic of Korea for their support. Mr. Hashizume referred to the two APN Scoping Workshops on Global Earth Observations System of Systems (GEOSS) and the Capacity Building Needs of the Region, carried out in 2005/2006. The two workshops encourage collaboration with scientific communities under current international initiatives.

1. Election of Officers

Mr. Hashizume proposed that Dr. Ampan Pintukanok, the APN national Focal Point representative for Thailand and Dr. Michael Stoddart, the APN national Focal Point for Australia be elected as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively. They both accepted the proposal. Drs. Pintukanok and Stoddart thanked the APN members for their election.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The Chair introduced the agenda and asked the APN members for adoption. The agenda was adopted as proposed.

3. Review of 2005/06 Activities

The Steering Committee Chair, Dr. Andrew Matthews, presented a review of APN's activities since the 10th IGM/SPG meetings in Kobe, Japan. A number of APN's activities in the past year, including the Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP) Programme, which supported twenty five projects; the APN's capacity development programme, CAPaBLE (now three years old), which supported nine projects; two advisory meetings for the implementation of the APN's Second Strategic Plan; two GEOSS Scoping workshops for climate-related capacity building needs in the Asia-Pacific region; continued discussions with NSF/CCSP for direct funding and the APN's first international external audit of its financial account, were highlighted in the presentation.

The APN's efforts on publicity and communications were also reported on. The APN participated at various international and national fora; published its Second Strategic Plan (2005-2010), Evaluation Report, Augmented Steering Committee Meeting (ASCM) Report, 10th IGM/SPG Proceedings, 2004/2005 Annual Report, Project Bulletin, Vol. 1 and the APN's first Global Change Directory; and issued quarterly newsletters (soft copy only). Issues to be addressed beyond the 11th IGM/SPG including the Draft Operating Plan, a Resources Development Plan, Communications Plan and continued collaboration with the Global Change Community, were also addressed.

4. Financial Report of 2004/2005

The APN Secretariat presented the final Financial Report for 2004/2005 and the draft Financial Report for 2005/2006. The details of the report were explained and it was stated that the report was presented according to the instructions of the external audit company. The report summarised revenues (US\$2,152,000), expenditures (US\$1,755,000), the outstanding balance (US\$247,000) for project commitments, and funds carried over (US\$150,000) to the fiscal year 2005/2006. The draft Financial Report for 2005/2006 was then introduced. Revenue and draft expenditure amounted to US\$ 2,333,000, including a carry-over of US\$143,000 to 2006/2007. It was pointed out that fluctuation in exchange rates reflected considerably on the accounting in 2005/2006.

The Vice Chair thanked the Secretariat for presenting such a concise financial report. The national Focal Point representative for the Republic of Korea announced that the Republic of Korea is ready to make its financial contribution upon request from the APN. The IGM expressed its heartfelt thanks to the Republic of Korea for their generous support.

Action: Secretariat

5. Institutional Issues

The APN Secretariat Director provided the meeting with an update on membership development. Five new national Focal Points (nFPs) and five new Scientific Planning Group (SPG) members from APN countries were recognized and welcomed. The following member countries have new nFPs: Cambodia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. There are also new SPG members for Australia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, and the USA. The new members of the APN Secretariat in the role of Administrative Manager,

Programme Manager for Communications and Development, Administrative Assistant and Programme Fellow were also introduced.

Singapore's encouraging interest in becoming a member of the APN was also noted. It was explained that Singapore has set up an inter-ministerial ad-hoc committee to discuss GC issues and APN's activities, particularly those activities that Singapore is involved in. Communication with Singapore will continue after the IGM.

Action: Steering Committee, Secretariat

6. Framework Document

The Chair introduced the Framework Document and invited the IGM and SPG to provide comments on the revisions. Revisions were made to Framework Document so it is better aligned with the Second Strategic Plan. The IGM/SPG raised questions about the content and requested that the Chair of the APN Steering Committee provide background information on the Framework Document, as well as identify what changes were made. APN members were provided a handout that highlighted specific revisions to the proposed Framework Document.

The meeting agreed that the Framework Document is an internal document necessary to help guide the APN organs in their roles. The Indonesian national Focal Point agreed that the Framework Document is an internal document and suggested that a separate document be devised to promote the APN. The Australian national Focal Point proposed that a two-page summary, based on the first five pages of the Framework Document be extracted for the purpose of promoting the APN. The two-page summary is to be reviewed by non-native English speaking members to ensure that the language is clear and easily understood.

The New Zealand and Indonesian national Focal Points supported the proposal and suggested that the two-page summary be drafted by the Steering Committee, together with the Secretariat. The IGM endorsed the Framework Document and the formulation of a two-page document for external dissemination.

Later in the meeting, the New Zealand national Focal Point clarified that a line item would be added to the revised Framework Document that would allow the IGM to appoint SPG members from outside the country membership, drawn from our GC partners in the International GC community. It was expressed that continued support of the APN by the GC community was welcomed, particularly in the review of proposals submitted to the APN.

Action Point: Steering Committee, Secretariat

7. Member Terms of Reference

The Vice-Chair introduced the four Terms of Reference (ToRs) and requested the delegates to provide their comments. It was recommended that the ToRs be revised to reflect the roles of national Focal Points, Scientific Planning Group members, Steering Committee members and the Secretariat, as outlined in the Framework Document, and that the language used in each ToR be clear and consistent. The IGM supported the recommendation and endorsed the ToRs.

Action Point: Steering Committee, Secretariat

8. Proposed New Activities 2006/2007

The APN Secretariat Director presented a proposal for new activities and requested that the IGM approve a budget of US\$ 15,000 to co-organize the Asia-Pacific Session at Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS) 7. The IGM was requested to endorse a budget of US\$ 10,000 for the APN to participate in the side event at SBSTA 24. The Japanese Scientific Planning Group member, who is also a member of the Asia-Pacific session Organizing Committee, provided background information on EMECS Asia-

Pacific session and previous collaboration between the APN and EMECS. The IGM approved these activities.

Action: Steering Committee, Secretariat

9. Resources Development: Report from the RDC

The Steering Committee Chair presented a report of the Resources Development Committee (RDC) and provided APN members with background information on the RDC and its progress since the 10th IGM. It was mentioned that the APN may be well positioned to make an application to GEF to establish and develop some very significant work on issues to deltas. It was suggested that the APN Secretariat contact regional development banks and the World Bank. The APN had approached Asia Development Bank (ADB) in the past with no success. The Indonesian national Focal Point proposed that, if we have concrete written proposals, we can conduct a donor meeting and invite donor agencies to listen to our proposal. However, the APN has been mainly a body that assesses proposals in the past but not written them. It may now be time to reconsider and begin writing proposals to aid agencies and world/regional banks. IHDP suggested assessing the possible impacts of applying for funds in terms of competing with the major global change programmes. Also, the APN should consider leveraging funds when considering the development of resources. The Vice-Chair thanked the members and observers for their comments and urged all national Focal Points and Scientific Planning Group members to submit their comments and ideas to the RDC and/or the Secretariat to aid the APN in developing its resources.

Action Point: Resources Development Committee, National Focal Points, Secretariat

10. ARCP Process and Project Management

The SPG Co-Chair, Dr. Nobuo Mimura, gave an overview of the ARCP proposals process and project management in the past year. Specific information on pre-proposals, full proposals, the review process, as well as various statistics on country and regional participation in the 2005 ARCP programme, were highlighted. It was reported that the APN received 30 pre-proposals, 38 full proposals, that met the basic criteria for eligibility, and four proposals from seed grants awarded at the 10th IGM. It was highlighted that 21 of the 42 proponents were new to the APN process and that most of the proposals submitted to APN focused on more than one theme. The majority of the proposals focused on climate, followed by use of resources and pathways for sustainable development, and ecosystems, biodiversity and land use.

With regards to project management, it was noted that the Terms of Agreement, established following the 8th IGM, have been revised and continue to be streamlined to ensure project compliance. The format for project report submission is consistent and communications between the Secretariat and project leaders continues to strengthen. It was also pointed out that a strategic follow-up on completed projects in 2004/05 for peer-reviewed publications had been conducted and that publications were highlighted in the 2004/05 annual report together with a summary of the results of completed projects. A Project Bulletin was also published in March 2006, to inform APN members, stakeholders and other interested parties of the projects being funded by the APN.

Closed IGM Session

11. Liaison Officers

The Vice-Chair introduced the issue of the role of APN Liaison Officers. After considerable discussion and recognition that the flow of information is much easier now than when the role of Liaison Officer was established, the IGM agreed that the APN does not require the same Liaison Officer functions as it previously did. There was consensus that the APN try a new model based on an existing mechanism, for example the ASEAN model, to enhance the flow of information. It was recommended that a mechanism to evaluate the performance of the trial model be set up.

SPG Session

12. Science Agenda

SPG Co-Chair, Dr. Jamsran Tsogtbaatar, presented and explained that one of the major tasks of the SPG is to manage the scientific activities of the APN, in particular, the Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP) process. It was explained that the purpose of the session was to have a discussion on whether the APN should consider priority topics for the 2006 ARCP process, which will be launched in May. To facilitate the discussion, excerpts from the Science Agenda outlined in the 2nd Strategic Plan were provided.

While specific topics were not highlighted as priority, many topics were discussed. These included energy systems, energy and environment, global change impacts on livestock systems and other aspects of agriculture systems, such as impacts on forests/forestry. Land-use systems and water contamination by arsenic were mentioned, as well as cryospheric conditions as a valuable freshwater reserve, scientific data and information, and data management and data accessibility. It was pointed out, that the APN's GEOSS Scoping workshops had also highlighted the importance of these areas. IAI mentioned that it has a web-based data management system (DIST) that is used by the wider community. Biodiversity and interactions between climate and land-use, invasive species, and emerging infectious diseases were also mentioned. Drought and aridification were discussed as important topics that policy-makers are interested in, particularly in China. Regional modelling improvement was considered as necessary.

With regards to the global change community, IGBP/WCRP is developing a new programme on aerosols, clouds, climate and human health. Recent meetings, hosted by ICSU and IGFA, identified global environmental change research with place-based research. The SPG agreed that high priority should be given to research, methodologies, capacity building and outreach and data and information technology and policy, in the Asia-Pacific region. It was noted that the IPCC 4th Assessment Report (4AR) will be published in 2007, but the framework for the next IPCC report is now underway, particularly in scenarios, vulnerability and resilience analyses, that will be appropriate in the region and may be important for the APN to consider. IGBP is also looking at perspectives (narrative) of what the future might develop. It was also pointed out that APN's alignment with its global change partners, with matching of funds, needs further promotion. It was also suggested that the private sector be included when addressing the issue of science-policy linkages. The issue of conducting an independent review of APN's activities and allocation of resources may be a useful exercise for the APN where there could be value-added in identifying priority areas. Finally, a comment was made that the APN, through its SPG members, should carry out independent research in order to identify "hot spots" for the Asia-Pacific region and to find APN's niche in the global change research arena.

IGM and SPG Session

13. Updates from Global Change Programmes

The meeting received updates from Global Change Programmes. Dr. Gerhard Breulmann, Scientific Officer for the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), Prof. Kevin Noone, Executive Director, International Geosphere Biosphere Programme (IGBP), Dr. Louis Lebel, International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP) and Dr. Frits Penning De Vries, Executive Director, Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Studies (MAIRS) gave an overview of their programmes and current activities.

IGM Session

14. Brainstorming Session: APN's Policy Agenda

The Chair of the meeting introduced the brainstorming session on science-policy interaction and the IGM discussed the topic at great length. The discussion was continued later, together with the Scientific Planning Group members. A summary is provided as **ATTACHMENT III**.

SPG Session

15. Closed SPG Session to Discuss ARCP Recommendations for Funding

The APN Secretariat Scientific Officer, Dr. Linda Stevenson, explained the procedure of selecting proposals that are being recommended for funding. The two SPG Co-Chairs then chaired an active session. The results of the meeting and recommendations of the SPG to the IGM are outlined in detail under Section **20-1**.

IGM and SPG Session

16. Proposed Budget 2006/2007

The APN Secretariat presented the proposed budget for 2006/07. The US national Focal Point commented that there is a decrease in the contribution from the USA because in 2005/2006 NSF/CCSP were able to provide an additional one-time contribution. The IGM approved the proposed budget for 2006/2007.

17. CAPaBLE Update: A Report from the CDC

The Steering Committee Chair presented an update on the CAPaBLE Programme by giving a brief history of CAPaBLE since it was launched in March 2003. It was emphasised that the first phase has now been completed and that CAPaBLE is moving into its' second phase, following a very rapid and successful evolutionary process. CAPaBLE's success was highlighted. Over 20 projects had been implemented under the CAPaBLE Programme in the 3 years since its launch, and how it is relevant and contributing to policy processes at the national, regional and global levels. It was reported that two calls for proposals were launched this year under both pillars of the CAPaBLE Programme and the Capacity Development Committee has met regularly to discuss the implementation of these processes, as well as an effective mechanism for the review process. In so doing, the CDC would be making recommendations for funding new projects to the SPG for further discussion before seeking endorsement at the IGM.

SPG Session

18. SPG Session to Discuss CAPaBLE Recommendations for Funding

The Steering Committee Chair explained the procedure of selecting proposals that are being recommended for funding and chaired an active session. The results of the meeting and recommendations of the SPG to the IGM are outlined in Section **20-2**.

IGM and SPG Session

19. Member Country Updates

The Vice-Chair introduced the session on country member updates by thanking the nFPs and, in some cases, SPG members for their considerable efforts in preparing written country reports for the meeting's information. Each member country then gave a two-minute summary of their respective reports. The session continued the next day with the Vice-Chair providing a summary of some of the issues raised in the member-country reports on the previous day. It was highlighted that the scientific priorities identified fell into two general categories of ongoing environmental degradation, and increases in the frequency of unusual/extreme climate events and weather disasters. It was also noted that the topics highlighted were not only country-specific but cross-cutting as well. APN members were invited to discuss these issues further in order to advise the SPG on how best to prioritise the APN's scientific priorities. Following an active discussion among delegates, the Vice-Chair summarised the session by identifying three main points:

- The Secretariat is to develop a "job description" for national Focal Points in consultation with national Focal Points on the criteria considered relevant for effectively undertaking the role.
- With respect to Secretariat communications with nFPs, it is clear that there are different mechanisms and procedures for different countries. As such, each nFP should communicate to the Secretariat on the most effective point of communication for his/her country.
- The Secretariat is asked to take the footnote in the Second Strategic Plan on APN's definition of global change and place it clearly into the body of the plan, in order that we have a clearly-written statement on what the term "global change" means for the APN.

Action: national Focal Points and Secretariat

20. Report from the Scientific Planning Group to the IGM

• 20-1: SPG Recommendations to the IGM for ARCP Funding

On behalf of the SPG, the SPG Co-Chair explained that the total budget available for new and continued activities under the 2005 Annual regional Call for Proposals (ARCP) process was US\$690,000. Recommendations for continuing Multi-Year projects were presented by the SPG to the IGM for their approval. It was emphasised that the recommendations were based on the progress reports, which were compared against the original objectives outlined in the project proposals, as well as other supporting evidence from Project Leaders. The criteria used and rationale behind the recommendations for funding proposals short-listed at the second stage of the review process, in which all SPG members, as well as external reviewers, had been involved in, was then explained. The main criteria used for the evaluation included ratings from the SPG members based on proposals scientific excellence, extent and quality of regional collaboration, technical soundness, building regional and national capacity for global change research, links with government policy and programmes, and contribution to the Asia-Pacific region. In addition to this, other factors considered were the written reviews by the global change international community, budgetary aspects and regional balance. In presenting the recommendations to the IGM, the IGM agreed on the funding recommendations made by the SPG. The approved allocations are summarized in the table below.

5 continuing multi-year projects	US\$ 176,500
10 new projects	US\$ 455,000
A GEOSS-related activity that is a direct outcome of APN's scoping workshops (see Item 22 of the 11 th IGM), or a back-up Proposal from the ARCP process	US\$ 58,500

A full list of the projects approved for funding is provided as ATTACHMENT IV

• 20-2: SPG Recommendations to the IGM for CAPaBLE Funding

On behalf of the Capacity Development Committee (CDC), the Steering Committee Chair, explained that two calls for proposals under the CAPaBLE programme had been launched this year, one for capacity-building and outreach activities, including travel support proposals for young, developing country scientists; and the other for comprehensive research proposals specifically targeted to Climate Change and Water and Food Security. It was explained that the total budget available in 2006/2007 for new and continued activities under the CAPaBLE Programme is **US\$325,000** for capacity-building projects and **US\$180,000** for comprehensive research projects. The SPG considered 19 proposals under the capacity building pillar of CAPaBLE for funding. Of the 19 proposals, 12 are being recommended for funding; five travel support proposals, six capacity building/outreach proposals and one proposal considered appropriate under the ARCP Programme. For the Comprehensive Research pillar of CAPaBLE, it was reported that, of the six proposals submitted to the APN, three are being recommended for funding. Following detailed discussions on the budget allocation of the project proposals, the IGM endorsed the budget allocation of project funds as follows:

5 travel-support propos supporting the participation of you scientists from developing count	ung 125 0001							
to attend meetings and conference	es							
6 capacity-building & outre	ach List 148 000							
proposals US\$ 148,000								
3 comprehensive research projects US\$ 180,000								
1 continuing multi-year project US\$ 30,000								
Other activity / contingency funds	US\$ 22,000							

A full list of the projects approved for funding is provided as **ATTACHMENT V**

Further discussion on the allocation of funding as well as the mechanisms for the SPG and the IGM to come together to discuss the allocation and endorsement of projects under both the ARCP and CAPaBLE programmes, the following points were agreed:

- The proponents of the two proposals submitted under CAPaBLE for the YSC conference and the ESSP Open Science Meeting, being held back to back in Beijing, work together with the Secretariat on the management of the total funds awarded and the criteria for selecting participants.
- The Secretariat is asked to allocate more time for the SPG to discuss recommendations of new proposals to the IGM for funding. One half-day session is considered more appropriate.

¹ The national Focal Point for the USA indicated his readiness to provide an additional US\$10,000 for the support of proposal 2005CBA-FP01-Dahe. This generous offer, although not guaranteed, was welcomed by the IGM.

 National Focal Points are to receive information on the proposals submitted to the APN as well as procedures for reviewing and selecting proposals for endorsement by the IGM. In so doing, however, the integrity of the scientific review process should not to be jeopardized.

Action: Secretariat

• 20-3: SPG Report on the APN Science Agenda

The SPG Co-Chair introduced the item which has been reported under Section 12: Science Agenda on page 5.

SPG Session

21. Election of SPG Co-Chairs and the SPG Sub-Committee

The Japanese Scientific Planning Group member explained that one new Co-Chair had to be elected, as well as an additional two members from the SPG, to sit on the SPG Sub-Committee, a new sub-organ under the Framework Document. The Steering Committee Chair then nominated current Co-Chairs, Drs. Mimura and Tsogtbaatar to extend their term for one more year; and nominated SPG members from Australia and Malaysia, Drs. David Walland and Subramaniam Moten, respectively, to sit on the SPG Sub-Committee. This was accepted by acclamation.

IGM/SPG Session

22. Open Discussion on Science-Policy Interactions

The Vice-Chair provided the meeting with a concise summary from discussions that took place on Day Two during the brainstorming session on the Policy Agenda. APN members continued discussions on Science-Policy interactions. The meeting raised the following points:

- There is a need for the APN to be more proactive and propose research areas of interest to member countries:
- A "road map," that identifies gaps, in addition to how these gaps may be filled, based on national requirements needs to be devised;
- The APN should utilize the media as a general opportunity to disseminate global change research issues in the APN region;
- There is a need for regular meetings with policy-makers, taking all opportunities to develop a regular rapport with policy-makers; and
- Country reports should be collated and analyzed and then the information should be distributed to members

Action: Steering Committee, Secretariat

23. Draft Operational Plan

Malaysian Scientific Planning Group member presented a draft Operating Plan to the IGM. The Draft Operating Plan was devised to address the strategies highlighted in the Second Strategic Plan under the Science, Policy and Institutional agendas. This Plan is prioritized into three timescales, short-term, medium-term and long-term, and it includes a list of actions to be carried out during the Second Strategic Phase (2005-2010). Following an active discussion a number of other considerations were outlined as important to be included in the operational plan. The Secretariat will endeavor to do this and circulate among our members after the IGM. Before endorsing the operation plan, it was agreed that the title of the document continue to be referred to as "Draft Operational Plan".

Action: Steering Committee and Secretariat

The APN Secretariat Director brought to the IGM's attention the IAI's readiness to sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the APN Secretariat and the IAI Directorate to communicate and seek opportunities for cooperation in order to develop opportunities for

partnership. The IGM endorsed the MoU between the Secretariat of the APN and the Directorate of the IAI.

Action: Steering Committee and Secretariat

24. Report on APN's Scoping Workshops (GEOSS)

Prof. Murari Lal, the GEOSS Workshop Coordinator, reported to the IGM/SPG on the outcome of the APN Scoping Workshops on Global Earth Observations and the Capacity Building Needs of the Region: Focus-Climate. The objectives of the workshops were to:

- Consider the capacity building necessary for research and monitoring related to climate change and its impacts.
- Discuss the role of the APN in such research and underpinning systematic observations.
- Create road maps for designing ideas appropriate for and identifying priority capacity building activities in the Asia–Pacific Countries.

Following his presentation, the USA national Focal Point, thanked the Workshop Coordinator, and the Organizing Committee for planning and conducting these workshops, and stated that the outcomes were highly satisfactory. This would be conveyed to relevant people in the USA. In general, the IGM congratulated the APN on conducting these successful workshops and asked for appropriate follow-up activities to be considered. The Scientific Planning Group member for Japan also noted that it would be useful to address the gaps highlighted and consider them in the APN processes, particularly the ARCP and CAPaBLE processes. The Secretariat then thanked the USA and Japan for their strong financial support and Thailand for hosting the second workshop.

The APN GEOSS Scoping Workshop summaries are provided for more detailed information as **ATTACHMENT VI**

Action: Secretariat, SPG Sub-Committee

25. Election of SC Members and Any Other Business

Dr. Andrew Matthews explained the reform of the Steering Committee and their new function following the 10th IGM. In so doing, Dr. Matthews sought endorsement of a Steering Committee with the following members:

Scientific Planning Group Members:

- Dr. Nobuo Mimura, SPG member for Japan and SPG Co-Chair
- Dr. Jamsran Tsogtbaatar, SPG member for Mongolia and SPG Co-Chair

National Focal Points:

- Ms. Liana Bratasida, nFP for Indonesia
- Dr. Andrew Matthews, nFP and SPG member for New Zealand
- Mr. Naoya Tsukamoto, nFP for Japan

Invited Experts:

- Mr. Louis Brown, NSF/USCCSP
- Prof. Roland Fuchs, START International Secretariat

In addition to the members outlined above, the national Focal Point of the 12th IGM host country will automatically sit on the 2006/7 Steering Committee (see Section 26).

This was accepted by acclamation.

26. Hosts for 12th and 13th IGM

The APN Secretariat Director informed the IGM/SPG that discussions with the USA regarding the hosting of the 12th IGM/SPG had progressed and mentioned the USA's readiness to host the 12th IGM. This was confirmed by the national Focal Point from the USA, who also noted a number of institutions in Honolulu, Hawaii, who were ready to support the USA in hosting the 12th IGM in Hawaii. One consideration noted was that

invitation letters need to be issued well in advance to members to allow them to process their visa applications, which was recognised as being a long process. Members welcomed USA's offer and accepted the offer by acclamation. Member countries were then asked for their consideration to host the 13th IGM. Interested member countries are invited to contact the Secretariat for further information.

Action: National Focal Points, Secretariat

27. IGM and SPG Joint Closing

The Chair of the IGM, thanked the Vice Chair and SPG Co-Chairs, for their strong and valuable support during the three-day deliberations. The APN members also expressed their sincere appreciation to the host for their excellent arrangements and the staff of the APN Secretariat for their hard work and dedication that brought this meeting to a very successful conclusion.

List of Participants APN 11th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) 22-24 March 2006, Bangkok, Thailand

AUSTRALIA

Michael STODDART

Chief Scientist Australian Antarctic Division Channel Highway, Kingston Tasmania 7005 AUSTRALIA

Tel: +61-3-62323205 Fax: +61-3-62323583

Email: michael.stoddart@aad.gov.au

CHINA

Qian ZHOU

Third Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 2 Chaoyangmen Nandajie Beijing 100701 P.R. CHINA

Tel: +86-10-65963256 Fax: +86-10-65963257

Email: Zhou_qian@mfa.gov.cn

Li GAO

Deputy Director The Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21 No. 67 Suzhuo St., Haidian District

Beijing 100089 P.R. CHINA

Tel: +86-10-82635345 Fax: +86-10-82635843 Email: ligao@acca21.org.cn

INDONESIA

Liana BRATASIDA

Assistant Minister for Global Environment Affairs Ministry of Environment Jl. D.I. Panjaitan, Kevon Nanas Jakarta Timur 13410 INDONESIA

Tel: +62-21-8580112 Fax: +62-21-8580112 Email: dokie@cbn.net.id

JAPAN

Naoya TSUKAMOTO

Director

Office of Research and Information Global Environment Bureau Ministry of the Environment 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8975

JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-35814915 Fax: +81-3-35041634

Email: NAOYA_TSUKAMOTO@env.go.jp

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Soulideth SOUVANNALATH

Deputy Director Environmental Study Center Prime Minister's Office Science of Technology and Environment Agency P.O. Box 2279 Vientiane

Tel: +856-21-218737 Fax: +856-21-218737

Email: souli2002@hotmail.com

MALAYSIA

LAO P.D.R.

Che Gayah ISMAIL

Malaysian Meteorological Service Jalan Sultan 46667 Petaling Jaya Selangor Darul Ehsan MALAYSIA

Tel: +60-3-79678003 Fax: +60-3-79550964 Email: cgayah@kjc.gov.my

MONGOLIA

Bayarbat DASHZEVEG

Secretary for National Committee to Combat Desertification Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia Government Building No. 3 Baga Toiruu 44 Ulaanbaatar MONGOLIA

Tel: +976-11-264616 Fax: +976-11-321401 Email: bayarbt@yahoo.com

NEW ZEALAND

Andrew MATTHEWS

Director AM-NZ Services 13 Kabul Street, Khandallah Wellington NEW ZEALAND

Tel: +64-4-4791741 Fax: +64-4-4791742

Email: wa.matthews@gmail.com

PHILIPPINES

Samuel PEÑAFIEL

Regional Executive Director Department of Environment and Natural Resources, DENR-CAR No. 80 Diego Silang St. Baguio City PHILIPPINES

Tel: +63-74-4470889 Fax: +63-74-4424531

Email: ored-car@viacomm.com.ph

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Hanjin CHO

Deputy Director
Global Environment Office
International Cooperation Bureau
Ministry of Environment
Government Complex
1 Joongang, Gwacheon City
Kyonggi-do 427-729
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Tel: +82-2-21106559 Fax: +82-2-5049206 Email: <u>cho014@me.go.kr</u>

SRI LANKA

Jayalath Ranasinghe Wimalasena DISSANAYAKE

Secretary Ministry of Environment No. 82 Rajamalwatta Road Battaramulla SRI LANKA

Tel: +94-11-2877290 Fax: +94-11-2877292 Email: secoffice@menv.lk

THAILAND

Petipong Pungbun Na AYUDHYA

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and
Environment
92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7
Phahon Yothin Road
Bangkok 10400
THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2788583 Fax: +66-2-2788545

Email: petipong@monre.go.th

Ampan PINTUKANOK

Director

Office of International Cooperation on Natural Resources and Environment Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7 Phahon Yothin Road Bangkok 10400 THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2788619 Fax: +66-2-2788621

Email: ampan_p@mnre.go.th

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Louis BROWN

Chair, Working Group on International Research and Cooperation U.S. Climate Change Science Program Directorate for GeosciencesNational Science Foundation 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Room 1070 Arlington, VA 22230 U.S.A.

Tel: +1-703-2927856 Fax: +1-703-2929152 Email: lbrown@nsf.gov

VIET NAM

Xuan Bao Tam NGUYEN

Deputy Director General ICD Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 83 Nguyen Chi Thanh Hanoi Fax: +84-4-8352191

VIET NAM Email: baotam@monre.gov.vn Tel: +84-4-7734263

HONOURED GUEST

Petipong Pungbun Na AYUDHYA

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7
Phahon Yothin Road
Bangkok 10400
THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2788583 Fax: +66-2-2788545

Email: petipong@monre.go.th

SPG CO-CHAIRS

Nobuo MIMURA

Professor Ibaraki University 4-12-1 Nakanarusawa, Hitachi Ibaraki 316-8511 JAPAN

Tel: +81-294-385169 Fax: +81-294-385268

Email: mimura@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp

Tsogtbaatar JAMSRAN

Director
Institute of Geoecology
Mongolian Academy of Sciences
Baruun Selbe 15
Ulaanbaatar 211238
MONGOLIA

Tel: +976-99118203 Fax: +976-11-321862

Email: geoeco@magicnet.mn / tsogtbaatarj@magicnet.mn

SPEAKER

Murari LAL

Chief Scientific Officer (retired)
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
Flat 3-D, Vasudha Apartments
Sector 6, Vasundhara
Ghaziabad, U. P. - 201012
INDIA

Phone: +91-120-3947787 Email: lal321@hotmail.com

GLOBAL CHANGE SYSTEM FOR ANALYSIS, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING (START)

Roland FUCHS

Director
International START Secretariat

2000 Florida Avenue, NW, Suite 200

Washington, DC 20009

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel: +1-202-4622213 Fax: +1-202-4575859 Email: rfuchs@agu.org

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE (IAI)

Gerhard BREULMANN

Scientific Officer Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI) Av. dos Astronautas 1758, c/o INPE Sao Jose dos Campos – SP, 12227-010 BRAZIL

Tel: +55-12-39456865 Fax: +55-12-39414410 Email: gerhard@dir.iai.int

INTERNATIONAL GEOSPHERE-BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME (IGBP)

Kevin NOONE

Executive Director
International Geosphere-Biosphere
Programme
The Royal Swedish Academy of
Sciences, IGBP
Box 50005
SE 104 05 Stockholm
SWEDEN

Tel: +46-8-166448 Fax: +46-8-166405

Email: zippy@igbp.kva.se /

kevin@igbp.kva.se

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN DIMENSIONS PROGRAMME (IHDP)

Louis LEBEL

Director

Unit for Social and Environmental

Research Chiang Mai University

P.O. Box 144 Chiang Mai 50200

THAILAND

Tel: +66-53-265103 Fax: +66-53-265103 Email: louis@sea-user.org

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, JAPAN (MOEJ)

Sachiko TSUKAHARA

Technical officer
Office of Research and Information
Global Environmental Bureau
Ministry of the Environment
1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8975
JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-55218247 Fax: +81-3-35814815

Email: Sachiko_Tsukahara@env.go.jp

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, THAILAND (MONRE)

Kowit CHAISURISRI

Senior Forest Research Officer Forest and Plant Conservation Research Office National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-5614292-3 Ext. 435

Fax: 02-5799576

Email: KCHAISU@dnp.go.th

Suchata JINACHITARA

Director

The Thailand Research Fund 14th Floor, SM Tower 979 Phaholyothin Road Samsen-nai

Phayathai, Bangkok 10400

THAILAND

Tel: +66-2298-0455 Fax: +66-2298-0478 Email: suchata@trf.or.th

Sujittra KIATSUTTHAKORN

Environmental Official Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7 Phahon Yothin Road Bangkok 10400 THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2788621 Fax: +66-2-2788625

Email: sujittra_sc@yahoo.com

Oranuch LORPENSRI

Geological Official
Department of Groundwater Resources
THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2023792 Fax: +66-2-3543509

Email: oranuj@hotmail.com

Wilailak SURAPHRUK

Environmental Official
Ministry of Natural Resources and
Environment
92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7, Phahon Yothin
Bangkok 10400
THAILAND
Tel: +66-2-22982014 / +66-2-

161. +00-2-22902014 / +00-2-

22982659

Fax: +66-2-67776121

Email: wsuraphruk@yahoo.com

Adichat SURINKUM

Director of Geotechnical Division Department of Mineral Resources THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2023838 Fax: +66-2-2023844 Email: Adichat@dmr.go.th

Worawoot TANTIWANIT

Director of Environmental Geology Department of Mineral Resources THAILAND

Tel: +66-2- 2023916 Fax: +66-2-2022927

Email: Worawoot@dmr.go.th

Noppan TRAKULDIT

Environmental Official Pollution Control Department THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2982475 Fax: +66-2-2982475 Email: Noppan.t@pcd.go.th

Aree Wattana TUMMAKIRD

Director, Measure Analysis Section Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2656611 Fax: +66-2-2656612

Email: areewat@onep.go.th /

natarika@onep.go.th

Chingchai VIRIYABUNCHA

Senior Forest Research Officer Forest and Plant Conservation Research Office National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-5614292-3 Ext. 408

Fax: +66-2-5799576

Email: chingchai.v@gmail.com

MONSOON ASIA INTEGRATED REGIONAL STUDY – INTERNATIONAL PROJECT OFFICE (MAIRS-IPO)

Frits PENNING DE VRIES

Director

Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study– International Project Office 40 Huayanli, IAP-CAS, P.O. Box 9804 Beijing 100029

P.R. CHINA

Tel: +86-10-62019536 Fax: +86-10-36133

Email: fritspdv@mairs-essp.org

SOUTHEAST ASIA START REGIONAL CENTER (SEA START RC)

Anond SNIDVONGS

Director Southeast Asia S

Southeast Asia START Regional Center 5th Floor, Chulawich 1 Building Chulalongkorn University Henri Dunant Road Bangkok 10330

THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2189464 Fax: +66-2-2519416 Email: anond@start.or.th

APN SECRETARIAT

IHD Centre Building 5F 1-5-1 Wakinohama Kaigan Dori Chuo-ku, Kobe, 651-0073 JAPAN

Tel: +81-78-2308017
Fax: +81-78-2308018
Email: info@apn-gcr.org
Website: http://www.apn-gcr.org

Email: yimanari@apn-gcr.org

Kristoffer BERSE

Programme Fellow

Email: kberse@apn-gcr.org

Jody CHAMBERS

Communications Officers

Email: jchambers@apn-gcr.org

Hiroki HASHIZUME

Director

Email: hhashizume@apn-gcr.org

Yukihiro IMANARI

Executive Manager

Sirijit Sangunurai

IGM Secretariat Coordinator

Linda STEVENSON

Scientific Officer

Email: Istevenson@apn-gcr.org

Maricel TAPIA

Programme Fellow

Email: mtapia@apn-gcr.org

List of Participants APN 11th Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting 22-24 March 2006, Bangkok, Thailand

AUSTRALIA

David WALLAND

Senior Climatologist Bureau of Meteorology **GPO Box 1289** Melbourne 3001 **AUSTRALIA**

Tel: +61-3-96694069 Fax: +61-3-9669 4473

Email: d.walland@bom.gov.au

BANGLADESH

Giashuddin MIAH

Professor

Dept. of Agroforestry and Environment Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University BSMRAU, Gazipur-1706

BANGLADESH

Tel: +880-175-401443 Fax: +880-2-9252330

Email: giashbd@hotmail.com

CAMBODIA

Veasna KUM

Lecturer

Royal University of Phnom Penh Department of Environmental Science Rm. 112, Russian Confederation Blvd. Phnom Penh **CAMBODIA**

Tel: +855-12-486068 Fax: +855-23-884523

Email: veasna_kum@yahoo.com

CHINA

Wenjie DONG

Director-General Beijing Climate Centre China Meteorological Administration No. 46 Zhongguancun Nandajie Haidian District Beijing 100081 P.R. CHINA

Tel: +86-10-68408784 Fax: +86-10-68400097 Email: dongwj@cma.gov.cn

INDIA

A. P. MITRA

Honorary Scientist of Eminence National Physical Laboratory Dr. K.S. Krishnan Marg New Delhi 110012 **INDIA**

Tel: +91-11-25745298 Fax: +91-11-25726938

Email: apmitra@mail.nplindia.ernet.in

/ apmitra@ernet.in

INDONESIA

Erna Sri ADININGSIH

Senior Researcher National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) JI. LAPAN No. 70, Pekayon Pasar-Rebo Jakarta Timur, 13710

INDONESIA

Tel: +62-21-8710786 Fax: +62-21-8722733 Email: erna.sri@yahoo.com

JAPAN

Nobuo MIMURA

Professor Ibaraki University 4-12-1 Nakanarusawa, Hitachi Ibaraki 316-8511 JAPAN

Tel: +81-294-385169 Fax: +81-294-385268

Email: mimura@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC **REPUBLIC**

Souphasay KOMANY

Researcher **Environment Study Center** Prime Minister's Office Science Technology & Environment Agency P.O. Box 2279 Vientiane LAO P.D.R.

Tel: +856-21-218-737 Fax: +856-21-218-737

Email: souphasaykomany@yahoo.com

MALAYSIA

Subramaniam MOTEN

Director, Research Division Malaysian Meteorological Service Jalan Sultan 46667 Petaling Jaya Selangor MALAYSIA

Tel: +60-3-79678225 Fax: +60-3-79550964 Email: subra@kjc.gov.my

MONGOLIA

Tsogtbaatar JAMSRAN

Director
Institute of Geoecology
Mongolian Academy of Sciences
Baruun Selbe 15
Ulaanbaatar 211238
MONGOLIA

Tel: +976-99118203 Fax: +976-11-321862

Email: geoeco@magicnet.mn / tsogtbaatarj@magicnet.mn

NEPAL

Madan Lal SHRESTHA

Director General
Department of Hydrology and
Meteorology
P.O. Box 406, Babar Mahal
Kathmandu
NFPAI

Tel: +977-1-4262411 / +977-1-

4262974

Fax: +977-1-4262348 Email: dg@dhm.gov.np

NEW ZEALAND

Andrew MATTHEWS

Director AM-NZ Services 13 Kabul Street, Khandallah Wellington NEW ZEALAND

Tel: +64-4-4791741 Fax: +64-4-4791742

Email: wa.matthews@gmail.com

PAKISTAN

Amir MUHAMMED

Rector

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences

FAST House, Rohtas Road, G-9/4

Islamabad 44600

PAKISTAN

Tel: +92-51-2855032 / +92-51-2855072 / +92-51-2855074

Fax: +92-51-2855070

Email: amir.muhammed@nu.edu.pk /

amirrector@yahoo.com

PHILIPPINES

Agustin PIÑOL

OIC- Director Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau Department of Environment and Natural Resources College, Los Baños Laguna 4031 PHILIPPINES

Tel: +63-49-5363628 Fax: +63-49-5362850 Email: erdb@denr.gov.ph

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Alexander STERIN

Deputy Director Russian Research Institute for Hydrometeorological Information-World Data Center (RIHMI-WDC) 6, Korolyov Street, Obninsk Kaluga Region 249035 RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Tel: +495-2552467 Fax: +495-2552225 Email: sterin@meteo.ru

SRI LANKA

G.H.P. DHARMARATNA

Director General of Meteorology Department of Meteorology 383, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07

SRI LANKA

Tel: +94-11-2694104 Fax: +94-11-2698311

Email: gdharmaratna@yahoo.com /

meteo1@sltnet.lk

THAILAND

Jariya BOONJAWAT

Associate Professor Southeast Asia START Regional Centre Chulalongkorn University 5th Floor, Old SWU Pathumwan Bldg.

No. 5

Henri Dunant Road Bangkok 10330 THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2189466

Fax: +66-2-2519466 / +66-2-2519416

Email: jariya@start.or.th

VIET NAM

Bich Nga MAI NGOC

Senior Officer
Viet Nam Environmental Protection
Agency
67 Nguyen Duh
Ha Noi
VIET NAM

Tel: +84-9424557 Fax: +84-8223189

Email: mnga@nea.gov.vn / ngamaingoc@yahoo.com

GLOBAL CHANGE SYSTEM FOR ANALYSIS, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING (START)

Roland FUCHS

Director International START Secretariat 2000 Florida Avenue, NW, Suite 200 Washington, DC 20009 U.S.A.

Tel: +1-202-4622213 Fax: +1-202-4575859 Email: rfuchs@agu.org

SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR START (SARCS)

Chao-Han LIU

Chairman SARCS Secretariat Chung-li CHINESE TAIPEI

Tel: +886-3-4228885 Fax: +886-3-4228884 Email: chliu@cc.ncu.edu.tw Fax: +886-3-4228884 Email: chliu@cc.ncu.edu.tw

START OCEANIA

Kanayathu KOSHY

Director

START Oceania Regional Committee Pacific Center for Environment and Sustainable Development University of the South Pacific P.O. Box 1168 Suva FIJI

Tel: +679-3232894 Fax: +679-3232891 Email: koshy_k@usp.ac.fj

START REGIONAL CENTER FOR TEMPERATE EAST ASIA (START – TEA RC)

Congbin FU

Professor and Director START Regional Center for Temperate East Asia START TEA-RC c/o Institute of Atmospheric Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences P.O. Box 9804 Beijing 100029 P.R. CHINA

Tel: +86-10-62041317 Fax: +86-10-62045230 Email: fcb@tea.ac.cn

HONOURED GUEST

Petipong Pungbun Na AYUDHYA

Permanent Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7 Phahon Yothin Road Bangkok 10400 THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2788583 Fax: +66-2-2788545

Email: petipong@monre.go.th

SPEAKER

Murari LAL

Chief Scientific Officer (retired)
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
Flat 3-D, Vasudha Apartments
Sector 6, Vasundhara
Ghaziabad, U. P. - 201012
INDIA

Phone: +91-120-3947787 Email: lal321@hotmail.com

OBSERVERS

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE (IAI)

Gerhard BREULMANN

Scientific Officer Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI) Av. dos Astronautas 1758, c/o INPE Sao Jose dos Campos – SP, 12227-010 BRAZIL

Tel: +55-12-39456865 Fax: +55-12-39414410 Email: gerhard@dir.iai.int

INTERNATIONAL GEOSPHERE-BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME (IGBP)

Kevin NOONE

Executive Director International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, IGBP Box 50005 SE 104 05 Stockholm SWEDEN

Tel: +46-8-166448

Fax: +46-8-166405

Email: zippy@igbp.kva.se /

kevin@igbp.kva.se

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN DIMENSIONS PROGRAMME (IHDP)

Louis LEBEL

Director
Unit for Social and Environmental
Research
Chiang Mai University
P.O. Box 144
Chiang Mai 50200
THAILAND

Tel: +66-53-265103 Fax: +66-53-265103 Email: louis@sea-user.org

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, JAPAN (MOEJ)

Sachiko TSUKAHARA

Technical officer
Office of Research and Information
Global Environmental Bureau
Ministry of the Environment
1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8975
JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-55218247 Fax: +81-3-35814815

Email: Sachiko_Tsukahara@env.go.jp

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, THAILAND (MONRE)

Kowit CHAISURISRI

Senior Forest Research Officer Forest and Plant Conservation Research Office National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-5614292-3 Ext. 435

Fax: 02-5799576

Email: KCHAISU@dnp.go.th

Suchata JINACHITARA

Director

The Thailand Research Fund 14th Floor, SM Tower 979 Phaholyothin Road Samsen-nai Phayathai, Bangkok 10400 THAILAND

Tel: +66-2298-0455 Fax: +66-2298-0478 Email: suchata@trf.or.th

Sujittra KIATSUTTHAKORN

Environmental Official Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7 Phahon Yothin Road Bangkok 10400 THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2788621 Fax: +66-2-2788625

Email: sujittra_sc@yahoo.com

Oranuch LORPENSRI

Geological Official

Department of Groundwater Resources THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2023792 Fax: +66-2-3543509

Email: oranuj@hotmail.com

Wilailak SURAPHRUK

Environmental Official
Ministry of Natural Resources and
Environment
92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7
Phahon Yothin Road
Bangkok 10400
THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-22982014 / +66-2-

22982659

Fax: +66-2-67776121

Email: wsuraphruk@yahoo.com

Adichat SURINKUM

Director of Geotechnical Division Department of Mineral Resources THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2023838 Fax: +66-2-2023844 Email: Adichat@dmr.go.th

Worawoot TANTIWANIT

Director of Environmental Geology Department of Mineral Resources THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2023916 Fax: +66-2-2022927

Email: Worawoot@dmr.go.th

Noppan TRAKULDIT

Environmental Official Pollution Control Department THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2982475 Fax: +66-2-2982475

Email: Noppan.t@pcd.go.th

Aree Wattana TUMMAKIRD

Director, Measure Analysis Section Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-2656611 Fax: +66-2-2656612

Email: areewat@onep.go.th /

natarika@onep.go.th

Chingchai VIRIYABUNCHA

Senior Forest Research Officer Forest and Plant Conservation

Research Office National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department THAILAND

Tel: +66-2-5614292-3 Ext. 408

Fax: +66-2-5799576

Email: chingchai.v@gmail.com

MONSOON ASIA INTEGRATED REGIONAL STUDY – INTERNATIONAL PROJECT OFFICE (MAIRS-IPO)

Frits PENNING DE VRIES

Director

Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study– International Project Office 40 Huayanli, IAP-CAS P.O. Box 9804 Beijing 100029 P.R. CHINA

Tel: +86-10-62019536 Fax: +86-10-36133

Email: fritspdv@mairs-essp.org

SOUTHEAST ASIA START REGIONAL CENTER (SEA START RC)

Anond SNIDVONGS

Director Southeast Asia START Regional Center (SEA START RC) 5th Floor, Chulawich 1 Building

APN SECRETARIAT

IHD Centre Building 5F 1-5-1 Wakinohama Kaigan Dori Chuo-ku, Kobe, 651-0073 JAPAN

Tel: +81-78-2308017 Fax: +81-78-2308018 Email: info@apn-gcr.org Website: http://www.apn-gcr.org

Email: yimanari@apn-gcr.org

Kristoffer BERSE

Programme Fellow

Email: kberse@apn-gcr.org

Jody CHAMBERS

Programme Manager (Communications and Development) Email: jchambers@apn-gcr.org

Hiroki HASHIZUME

Director

Email: hhashizume@apn-gcr.org

Yukihiro IMANARI

Executive Manager

Sirijit Sangunurai

IGM Secretariat Coordinator

Linda STEVENSON

Programme Manager (Scientific Affairs)

Email: lstevenson@apn-gcr.org

Maricel TAPIA

Programme Fellow

Email: mtapia@apn-gcr.org

Bridging Science and Policy Discussion

A summary of the session is outlined below:

General Comments

- 1. The challenge of bridging the gap between science and policy and one reason is that science is not geared to provide the kinds of answers that policy-makers need. We need to educate policy-makers about the limitations of science. We need to find a way to open communications between the policy and science communities.
- 2. Global change and climate change is a difficult science and more complicated than, for example, health science. As such, the relationship between scientists and policy-makers needs to be considered and the <u>uncertainty</u> about the science needs to be addressed. The IPCC is one example of "best practices" to establish communication with policy-makers.
- 3. Science and Policy is now a topic discussed at every meeting. What should we not do? Policy and decision-makers do not seem to have a problem with uncertainty. Scientists need to learn how to express uncertainty.

Promoting and Supporting Science-Policy Fora

- 1. APN could establish a regular series of interfaces/workshops where issues relevant to a particular agency/institution or country comes up and there is a dialogue between science and policy-makers every 6 months or so.
- 2. The setting of generated ideas and dialogue between science and policy-makers is important. Rather than thinking of transferring hard facts, think about providing options for policy-makers so they can make informed decisions about what works best for them. We would then learn how to set priorities.
- 3. APN made an investment in the "Eminent Scientists Symposium" which was held as a side-event to MCED 2005 in Seoul Korea. However, the meeting was unsuccessful in bringing scientists and policy-makers together, .e. they did not interact. How do you form that communication? One option could be to hold regional workshops where policy-makers can attend a non-threatening, informal meeting and feel safe
- 4. The scientific community is struggling to come up with the same opinions and this disagreement is being picked up on by the public, and policy-makers
- 5. The main challenge is the <u>communication gap</u>; there must be the same understanding. How do we get policy-makers to understand the information that we would like to disseminate?
- 6. APN should consider organising a ministerial dialogue and facilitate regular meetings. The current interaction is limited. We must prepare a meeting for such a dialogue and ensure that it is attended by the right people and that appropriate material is present.

- 7. A major issue that came out of a recent IAI science-policy meeting is trust. It takes a long time to build trust between policy-makers and scientists. If scientists are producing short-term results it is hard to build trust in such a short time. Another challenge is the difference in language that is spoken in the policy community.
- 8. There is limited funding in (the Philippines) for global change research and limited interaction between scientists and policy-makers. It seems that when disasters occur, policy-makers look to the scientists for answers. The APN should regularly feed information to policy-makers. Organize annual meetings among policy-makers so that local scientists can inform the appropriate governments about what is going on in each country.
- 9. There are different issues (in Mongolia) such as desertification, etc. And, when the policy-makers sit with scientists, they have different opinions. The APN should organize meetings and workshops where policy-makers can get together.
- 10. China has a 5 year program to support global change. Scientist and policy-makers have to work together. A workshop could be convened that involves several countries governments. National focal points should engage as many related ministries as possible to get involved in activities.
- 11. Need to create a space to build trust. A series of workshops may help build trust. The theme should be systemic issues. APN has a unique ability in that role because it has both scientists and policy-makers as members.
- 12. We are not making a clear awareness to the public about real global change issues:

Summary

- 1. APN is unique because it does bring together scientists and policy-makers.
- 2. Fundamentally, what we have discussed is communication. The difference is that the scientist's base language is from concrete results (evidence). Policy-makers base their communication on what is possible and logical.
- 3. The two sides (science and policy) will never be in full agreement but with the development of "trust" between the two, perhaps through regular workshops, the results of our work can be transmitted.
- 4. National Focal Points have links in their governments and APN has, from this year, asked its national Focal Points to bring forward 3 points that are relevant to each member country.
- 5. We must learn to manage uncertainty.
- 6. Scientists must understand the constraints under which policy-makers have to work.

2006 ARCP Funded Projects

2005 Proposal / Project	2006 Project Reference	Title of Project	Project Leader	Email address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries	IGI Recomm Project	
Reference	Reference						Involved	Duration	Funds
APN2005- 07-NMY	ARCP2006- 01CMY	Standardization and Systematization of Carbon- budget Observation in Asian Terrestrial Ecosystems Based on AsiaFlux Framework	Y. Ohtani, Forestry & Forest Products Research Institute, JAPAN	ohtan03@affrc.go.jp	Changes in Atmospheric Composition, Changes in Terrestrial Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Human Dimensions of Global Change	Carbon-budget Observation, terrestrial ecosystem, flux measurement	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Thailand	2	25,000
APN2005- 18-NMY	ARCP2006- 02CMY	The Human Dimensions of Urban Ecosystems: Applying the Human Ecosystems Model (HEM) to Urban Environmental Management in ASEAN	P. Marcotullio, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, JAPAN	pjmarco@ias.unu.ed u	Climate Change and Variability, Human Dimensions of Global Change	Human Ecosystems Model, Urban Environmental Management	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam	2	25,000
APN2005- 20-NMY	ARCP2006- 03CMY	Assessment of the Effects of High Particulate Pollutants on Pulmonary Health Status in Selected Mega-cities of South Asia	A. P. Mitra, National Physical Laboratory, INDIA	apmitra@mail.nplin dia.ernet.in	Changes in Atmospheric Composition, Climate Change and Variability, Human Dimensions of Global Change	Particulate Pollutants, Pulmonary Health Status, Mega cities	Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	2	67,000
APN2005- 21-NMY	ARCP2006- 04CMY	Agricultural Land Use Policy in East and South Asia – Rapidly Changing Landscapes and its Impacts on Regional Food Security and its Future Scenario	K. S. Rajan, International Institute of Information Technology , INDIA	rajan@iiit.net	Climate Change and Variability, Changes in Terrestrial Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Human Dimensions of Global Change	Land use policy, food security	India, Japan, P. R. China	2	22,500
APN2005- 22-NMY	ARCP2006- 05CMY	Asian Ozone Pollution in Eurasian Perspective	H. Akimoto, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, JAPAN	akimoto@jamstec.g o.jp	Changes in Atmospheric Composition	surface ozone	India, Japan, Malaysia, P. R. China	2	37,000

2005ARCP- FP20- Ziegler	ARCP2006- 06NMY	Sediment Dynamics and Down-stream Linkages in Tropical Streams as Affected by Projected Land-cover/Land-use and Climatic Change - Thailand Phase	Dr. Alan D. Ziegler, The University of Hawaii, USA	adz@hawaii.edu; thaihawk@hotmail.c om	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	RESEARCH on effects of climate change and land user/cover change to water quality, erosion and sediment delivery in headwater streams in montane mainland Southeast Asia	Thailand, China, India, Japan, Viet Nam, USA	3	40,000
2005ARCP- FP32-Koike	ARCP2006- 07NMY	International Integrated Data Access and Transfer in Asia (IIDATA) Project	Dr. Toshio Koike, The University of Tokyo, JAPAN	tkoike@hydra.t.u- tokyo.ac.jp	climate; use of resources and pathways to sustainable development	ESTABLISHMENT of water data sharing and exchange policies and data management strategies in the Asian Region	Japan, China, Thailand, Mongolia, Pakistan, India, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines	2	45,000
2005ARCP- FP24- Nadaoka	ARCP2006- 08NMY	Integrating Support System for Managing Environmental Change and Human Impact on Tropical Coastal Ecosystems in East Asia and the Pacific	Prof. Kazuo Nadaoka, Tokyo Institute of Technology, JAPAN	nadaoka@mei.titech .acjp	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	RESEARCH on causes and consequences of present and future environmental change in tropical ecosystems and its application in management decisions	Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand	2	58,000
2005ARCP- FP21-David	ARCP2006- 09NMY	Integrated Vulnerability Assessment of Coastal Areas in the Southeast Asia and East Asian Region	Dr. Laura T. David, University of the Philippines, PHILIPPINES	ldavid@upmsi.ph;	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	WORKSHOPS/RESEARCH on vulnerability of SE/E Asia coastal areas considering the coupled human and ecological systems	Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	2	80,000
2005ARCP- FP02-Lasco	ARCP2006- 10NMY	Linking Climate Change Adaptation to Sustainable Development in Southeast Asia	Dr. Rodel D. Lasco, World Agroforestry Centre, PHILIPPINES	r.lasco@cgiar.org	climate; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development; crosscutting & science-policy linkages	SYNTHESIS of climate change adaptation and related research in SEA and analysis of its links to sustainable development	Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Lao PDR	2	35,000

2005ARCP- FP40- Wikramana yake	ARCP2006- 11NMY	Developing an Integrated Framework for Science Policy Interactions towards Enhanced Management of Coastal Systems in South Asia	Dr. Nalin Wikranamayake, National Science Foundation, SRI LANKA	tomwiks@yahoo.co m; <u>dir@nsf.ac.lk</u>	changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; cross- cutting and science- policy linkages	RESEARCH on development of a process for science to inform (influence) policy to sustain coastal livelihoods	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	3	65,000
2005ARCP- FP26-Huda	ARCP2006- 12NMY	Climate and Crop Disease Risk Management: An International Initiative in the Asia Pacific Region	Prof. Samsul Huda, University of Western Sydney, AUSTRALIA	s.huda@uws.edu.au	climate; ecosystems; biodiversity and land use	RESEARCH on integration of climate, crop and epidemiological research in the development of regional predictive model for proactive agricultural risk management	Australia, India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, USA	2	35,000
2005ARCP- FP10-Oanh	ARCP2006- 13NMY	Investigation on the Impacts of Urban-Rural Air Pollution on Air Quality and Climate in Southeast Asia	Dr. Nguyen Thi Kim Oanh, Asian Institute of Technology, THAILAND	kimoanh@ait.ac.th	climate; changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; cross- cutting and science- policy linkages	RESEARCH on characterization and evaluation of air pollution levels in Southeast Asia in relation to climate change and human health	Thailand, Japan, Vietnam	2	30,000
2005CBA- FP07-Chen	ARCP2006- 14NSY	Workshop on "Global Water System Hotspots in the Asian Region: Mega Cities and Dams" - 2nd GWSP Asia Network Meeting	Dr. Jianyao Chen, Sun Yat-Sen University, CHINA	chenjyao@mail.sysu .edu.cn	changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	WORKSHOP to summarize existing state of knowledge on cumulative impacts of mega cities and dams in Asia on global water system	China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam	1	25,000
2005ARCP- FP04- Manner	CBA2006- 01NSY	Capacity Building and Building Research Needs on the Ecology of Global Change and Island Landscapes of the Republic of Palau	Dr. Harley I. Manner, University of Guam, USA	hmanner@uog9.uog .edu	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	CAPACITY BUILDING workshops to train Palauans on the methods of field analysis	USA, Japan, Fiji, Palau, Samoa	1	42,000

2006 CAPaBLE Funded Projects

Proposal Reference	Project Reference	Title of Proposed Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	IGM Recom Duration of Project	nmended 2006 Funds
			Сар	acity Building Proj	ects				
2005ARCP -FP04- Manner	CBA2006- 01NSY	Capacity building and building research needs on the ecology of global change and Island landscapes of the Republic of Palau	Dr. Harley I. Manner, University of Guam, USA	hmanner@uog9.u og.edu	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	CAPACITY BUILDING workshops to train Palauans on the methods of field analysis	USA, Japan, Fiji, Palau, Samoa	1year	42,000
2005CBA- FP01- Dahe/200 5CBAFP17 -Fuchs	CBA2006- 02NSY	ESSP 2nd Young Scientists Global Change Conference and Open Science Conference. Beijing, China, 7-12 November 2006	Prof. Roland J. Fuchs, International START Secretariat, USA; Prof. Qin Dahe, China Meteorological Agency, CHINA	cdccc@cma.gov.c n; mrice@essp.org; rfuchs@agu.org; klandauer@agu.o rg	all APN Science Agenda	YSC: International Conference to promote generation transfer of new findings and methodologies done by young scientists. OSC: Participation of scientists from APN member developing countries to the Global Environmental Change Open Science Conference	YSC: open on a competitive basis to all young scientists in the APN region; OSC: Interested scientists from all APN member countries	1 year	65,000
2005CBA- FP03- Sevilla	CBA2006- 03NSY	Integrated Participatory Analysis of Sustainability in the Greater Mekong Sub-region	Dr. Ramon C. Sevilla, Mekong Institute, THAILAND	cavadasevilla@g mail.com; ramon@mekongi nstitute.org	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; crosscutting and science- policy linkages	Training of young researchers and young professionals on methods and tools for analyzing issues related to GC	Thailand, Laos, Japan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Viet Nam, China,	1 year	28,000
2005CBA- FP04- Dharmaji	CBA2006- 04NMY	Removing Barriers to Capacity Building in Least Developed Countries: Transferring Tools and Methodologies for Managing Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change	Mr. Bhujangarao Dharmaji, IUCN - The World Conservation Union, SRI LANKA	rao@iucnsl.org	climate; crosscutting and science- policy linkages	Transfer of technology on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change to negotiators, policy makers, researchers and NGOs	Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Nepal, United Kingdom	2 years	30,000

2005CBA- FP05- Nakalevu	CBA2006- 05NMY	Capacity Building of Faith-based Organizations to Enhance Resilience to Climate Change and Variability	Mr. Taito Nakalevu, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), SAMOA	taiton@sprep.org; deans@sprep.org	climate; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	Training, awareness- raising, and packaging of climate variability and change information for faith based institutions	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	2years	40,000
2005CBA- FP09- Aalbersber g		Climate Change and Variability Implications on Biodiversity Youth Scenario Simulations and Adaptations	Prof. Bill Aalbersberg, University of South Pacific, FIJI	aalbersberg_b@u sp.ac.fj	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	Capacity building of the youth on climate change implications on biodiversity	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu		
2005CBA- FP08- Towprayo on	CBA2006- 06NSY	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and Aerosol Emissions Under Different Vegetation Land Use in the Mekong River Basin Sub-reigion	Dr. Sirintornthep Towprayoon, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, THAILAND	sirin@jgsee.kmut t.ac.th	changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Improvement of scientific understanding and know-how on estimation of GHG and aerosol emissions	Thailand, Japan, Australia, USA, Cambodia	1 year	30,000
2005CBA- FP11- Lebel	CBA2006- 07NSY	Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change: Water, Trade, and Environment	Dr. Louis Lebel, Chiang Mai University, THAILAND	louis@sea- user.org; llebel@loxinfo.co. th; thiem.ihdp@uni- bonn.de	use of resources and pathways for sustainable development; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Workshop which aims to strengthen analytical skills of participants in institutional and political analysis	Participants from countries in the Asia-Pacific region	1 year	20,000
2005CBA- FP12- Salinger	CBA2006- 08NSY	International Workshop on Coping with Agrometeorological Risks and Uncertainties: Challenges and Opportunities	Dr. M.J. Salinger, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, NEW ZEALAND	j.salinger@niwa.c o.nz	all APN Science Agenda	Workshop on agrometeorological risks and uncertainties to be attended by young scientists in the Asia-Pacific Region	All APN member coutnries	1 year	20,000

2005CBA- FP16-Raha	CBA2006- 09NSY	Scoping Workshop on South Asia Rapid Assessment Project's (SA RAP) Results for Designing Future Research Agenda and Capacity Building Requirements	Dr. Sibaji Raha, Bose Institute, INDIA	sibaji@bosemain. boseinst.ac.in	all APN Science Agenda	Scoping Workshop to identify future global change research agenda and areas for capacity building	India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, USA, Australia	1 year	20,000
2005CBA- FP18-Sari	CBA2006- 10NSY	Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC) Synthesis Conference; Institutions for Sustainable Development in the Face of Global Environmental Change: Questioning - Explaining - Demystifying (QED)	Dr. Agus P. Sari, Pelangi - Ecosecurities, INDONESIA	apsari@pelangi.or .id; schroeder@bren. ucsb.edu	all APN Science Agenda	Conference on evaluation of research results on the institutional dimensions of global environmental change	USA, Indonesia, Thailand; participation of experts from APN member countries	1 year	20,000
			Compre	hensive Research	Projects				
2005CBB- FP03-Dixit	CRP2006- 01NMY	Improving Policy Responses to Interactions between Global Environmental Change and Food Security across the Indo-Gangetic Plain	Dr. Ajaya Dixit, Nepal Water Conservation Foundation, NEPAL	nwcf@wlink.com. np	GEC-induced changes in water availability and access & food systems	Research on the key technical, policy and resource management concerns related to GEC-induced changes in water availability and access will affect the food systems	South Asia: Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan (Australia, New Zealand, USA)	Recommen over 3 year negotiate bi propor	s; need to udget with
2005CBB- FP01-Yan	CRP2006- 02NMY	Integrated Model Development for Water and Food Security Assessments and Analysis of the Potential of Mitigation Options and Sustainable Development Opportunities in Temperate Northeast Asia	Prof. Xiaodong Yan, START Regional Centre for Tempereate Asia, CHINA	yxd@tea.ac.cn	water scarcity and land degradation due to climate change	Development of an integrated model system to assess potential mitigation options and sustainable development opportunities in relation to water and food security	East Asia: China, Mongolia, Russia, (New Zealand)	Recommen over 3 year negotiate bi propoi	s; need to udget with
2005CBB- FP04- Jintrawet	CRP2006- 03NMY	Climate Change in Southeast Asia and Assessment on Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation on Rice Production and Water Balance	Dr. Attachai Jintrawet, Multiple Cropping Centre, THAILAND	attachai@chiang mai.ac.th	climate change, hydrological regime, and rice production	Research on the climate change characteristic in Southeast Asia in 40 years and its impacts on the hydrological regime and rice production	Southeast Asia: Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia (Australia)	Recommen over 3 year negotiate bi propoi	s; need to udget with

SECTION II

Item Papers of the 11th APN Inter-Governmental Meeting and 11th Scientific Planning Group Meeting

Opening Remarks - Mr. Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhya Permanent Secetary Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand 22 March 2006

It is a great honour and privilege in my capacity as the national Focal Point of the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research – APN for Thailand, to deliver the opening remarks on the occasion of this special gathering of international researchers and policy-makers from the Asia-Pacific region. Firstly, I would like to give all of you my warmest welcome to not only this event, but also to Thailand.

When looking for an appropriate course of action, there is often a difference of perspective between policy-makers and researchers. While policy-makers typically want 'concrete' answers or 'truth' to base and justify their decisions upon, research will often disprove theories; state what 'are not the causes' of certain affects; or give indicators and provide theories. While research tries to take a longer-term perspective, policy-makers and the public often want to act 'now'.

Here in Thailand, over the years, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has worked to both shape Government policies as well as turn the resulting policies into meaningful practice for achieving a more sustainable approach to natural resource and environmental management. What we believe to be some of our notable achievements has been the establishment of the National Environmental Quality Promotion and Protection Policy, the National Agenda 21 and the Five-year National Environmental Quality Promotion Action Plan. Yet we are still facing many challenges in achieving our 'Vision'. To help address this need, the Ministry of Natural Resources has been implementing its 4-year policy and strategy that seeks to find a balance between environmental protection, economic development and social enhancement. Finding such a balance must be supported by research- and surveybased decision-making that can help clarify the issues and begin to point the way forward. However, as we all know, this is often easier said than done.

As an example on the global scale, we know that CO_2 and other 'greenhouse' gases are at their highest recorded levels of all time and still climbing. Such a condition raises questions about impact upon global warming and other linkages. While we can now confirm and measure such changes – issues become those of: "what are the 'real' impacts?"; "how to manage aspects such as carbon risk?" and "what policy and other actions must be implemented now - and at what cost?" While a majority of scientists agree that there is a link between greenhouse gases and global warming we are still seeing debate among policy-makers that must deal with a wider range of economic, social and political issues in finding a course of action to take. For example, can we compensate for the hot temperature by growing trees? and how many trees should be promoted to have a positive impact?

Other areas where such discussion is taking place relates to determining how many species, including alien species, are there in each community? In which communities is it a challenge to access biological and genetic resources? Research may help decision-makers by identifying a portfolio of types and benefits that may be used by planning and legal institutions to support decision made by the policy makers. The same balance must be sought when addressing issues associated with drought; and how can we store rain and other precipitation and get it to the arid areas and link it to aspects of being able to prioritize access to such resources?

Therefore, 'knowing' what the problem likely is, is only part of the 'solution' – what is also needed is finding workable (in all aspects – not only technical) approaches and mechanisms that can be effectively and realistically pursued at the policy and enforcement levels. Such endeavours must also be supported by a focused capacity building program that both supports the research work that is being undertaken, as well as builds capacity of many other actors.

Through such events as these, it helps bring us closer to mutual understanding between researchers and policy-makers, and helps shape not only immediate directions for research, but can also help create a framework, or a roadmap if you will, for dealing with the longer-term context, issues and capacity building needs that are at stake globally, regionally and nationally.

I sincerely hope for a productive set of sessions and a successful outcome from this event. Further, I wish all of you an enjoyable stay in our country. With this, I would now declare the event formally open.

Welcome Address – Mr. Hiroki Hashizume Director, APN Secretariat 22 March 2006

Thank you very much for your warm welcome and impressive opening remarks. On behalf of our delegates, please accept this token of our deep appreciation for hosting our annual meetings here in beautiful Thailand.

Now, Honourable Mr. Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhaya, distinguished participants from member countries, international organizations, ladies, and gentlemen.

First, on behalf of the APN Secretariat, I would like to express my special thanks to all the participants, who are attending the meetings far from their homeland. This is a considerable commitment, one that we are extremely grateful for. I would also like to thank our stakeholders, in particular the Thai Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Mr. Petipong Pungbun Na Ayudhaya, the APN national Focal Point for Thailand, and Dr. Jariya Boonjawat, SPG Member for Thailand, and also the staff of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, for their help in hosting and organising our 11th IGM/SPG meetings in Bangkok, as well as the GEOSS related workshop.

We have many new friends here with us this meeting; Five new national Focal points, five new Scientific Planning Group members, new officials working for the APN and colleagues representing global change organizations as observers. I would like to welcome all of you to our network which is actively working for and strongly needed by the Asia-Pacific region; a region which supports more than half of the world's population. To be honest, I am here also as one of those newest additions to the APN family. I became the Director of the Secretariat last August after Mr. Sombo Yamamura, who was Director for three years. Currently, Sombo is the Director of the Water Supply Division of the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and is actively working to secure safe water supplies, which is closely related to one of the APN's priority areas of water and food security, under the CAPaBLE Programme.

Being here in Thailand, I have a special emotion to meet you today for the 11th IGM/SPG. For one thing, we, particularly those of us north and east of here, have come near to the place that the recent most tragic natural disaster, the "Off-Sumatra Tsunami" hit a little more than a year ago. Moreover, it was in Chiang Mai, 600 km north of here where the APN's first IGM was held, in March 1996. Now, after ten years, we are back in the country where we were born.

Since its establishment, the APN's activities have developed and been promoted through the tremendous and sustained efforts of member countries, stakeholders, our global change partners (many of whom are here today), and the dedicated Secretariat. Indeed, we have supported over 120 research and capacity building projects in the past decade.

The year 2005/2006 that ends March 31st, in 10 days from now, was really a major milestone for the APN. The celebration of our 10th anniversary gave us a new direction, in the form of the Second Strategic Plan. In effect, all items we will be discussing here are based on the Second Strategic Plan, starting with the revision of the Framework Document and the introduction of Terms of References today, through to the Operational Plan on the final day. In addition, this year, we will have sessions for member countries and global change partners to provide updates. This is

one of our endeavours, based on the Strategic Plan, to enhance communications among member countries and further elaborate our activities in the future. Because of this, however, the entire three days of meetings may become even more arduous than before. As such, I would like to ask for your cooperation to our Chairs, who will be elected later this morning.

This past year was one of international recognition for the APN. In SBSTA 22, of UNFCCC (May, Bonn), the US called for continuous support of international programs, referring to the APN. In July 2005, Japan's Climate Change Initiative, expressed at the Gleneagles G8 Summit, specifically mentioned the APN as a measure to promote global change research and capacity building of developing country experts. As will be introduced under Item 7, we will further strive for continued recognition in 2006/2007.

Now, at the end of 2005/2006 I am delighted to bring you the great news that the Republic of Korea has made its first financial contribution for the coming year. This is tremendous support for us. Please join me in expressing our deepest appreciation to Korea.

While this warm support from all of you is greatly appreciated, it is also quite true that the financial situation of the APN in 2006/2007 will be extremely tough. As will be discussed in Items 3 and 12 on the Financial Reporting and the Budget Plan for 2006/2007, the budget for the coming year will be 10% less than this year. This is the biggest decrease that we have ever experienced. Taking this opportunity, let me honestly tell you that the proposed budget plan barely stands on the very ambitious premise of the maximum saving, and cutting such expenses as administrative costs, publications and travel for scientific activities in order to secure funds for the APN's core activities of the ARCP and CAPaBLE programmes, as much as possible. I hope for your support of the proposed budget, but far more importantly, I wish for your warmest understanding that the APN needs to raise additional funds to maintain and further develop our activities. The issue is one for consideration by the Resources Development Committee. At the same time, we expect your further commitment to the APN in terms of financial and in-kind support.

The APN's 2nd Scoping Workshop on Global Earth Observations and the Capacity Building Needs of the Region, convened 19-21 March, here in Bangkok, with 41 participants, some of you were among them. Both APN scoping workshops, the first held in Tokyo last November, contribute directly to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems, in addition to being strategies to collaborate with scientific communities under current international initiatives. Professor Murari Lal, the coordinator of the workshop will provide a summary under Item 22 on Friday.

As 2005/2006 draws to an end, I hope you all feel proud of how the APN has evolved in the first year of the Second Strategic Phase. This successful evolution is a result of the cooperation from all of you, particularly the Steering Committee, chaired by Dr, Andrew Matthews, which provided valuable guidance over the activities of the APN.

I look forward to your continued positive contributions and cooperation throughout the next three days and beyond, for further success in the year ahead. Thank you very much.

Agenda Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) 11th Inter-Governmental Meeting and Scientific Planning Group Meeting Bangkok, Thailand, 22-24 March 2006

Time	22 March	Day 1	Time	23 March I	Day 2	Time	24 March	Day 3
Time	IGM	SPG		IGM	SPG		IGM	SPG
08:30- 9:00	Participants arr	ive at venue	08: 30- 9: 00	Time reserved for ad-hoc	Time reserved for ad-hoc issues from day one		Time reserved for ad-hoc	issues from day two
9:00- 9:30	(9:15-9:30) Permanent Secretary (No Pa	MONRE, Thailand	9:00- 9:30	(9:00-10:00) Open IGM Session Policy Agenda	Open IGM Session Policy Agenda Closed SPG Session		(9:00-9:45) Member (Session Chair/Vice	Two)
09:30- 10:00	(9:30-9:45) Welcome Mr Hiroki Hashizume, Director, APN Secretariat (No Paper)		09: 30- 10:00	Chair/Vice Chair Brainstorm interactions between science & policy SPG Co-Chairs		09:30- 10:00	Item 16-2 (N	
	(9:45-10:00) Gro	up Photograph						
	(10:00-10:05) Elec Delegates will elect a Chair f a Vice Chair from a	rom the host country and		(10:00-10:15) Tea	/Coffee Break			
10:00- 10:30	(10:05-10:15) Ado IGM Chair/V Item 1 (Paper will	ice Chair	10:00- 10:30	(10:15-10:45) Proposed Budget Plan	SPG Members	10:00- 10:30	(9:45-11:15) SPG Report to IGM SPG Co-Chairs 1. ARCP Funding	SPG Members
	(10:15-10:45) Revie Report from Steer Dr. Andrew Matth	ing Committee:		2006/2007 Mr. Yukihiro Imanari Item 14 (Paper & PPT)	Observe the IGM Session		Item 18-1 2. CAPaBLE Funding Item 18-2 3. Science Agenda 06/07	Observe the IGM Session
	Item 2 (Pape	er & PPT)					Item 18-3	
10:30- 11:00	(10:45-11:00) Financial Report 05/06 Mr. Yukihiro Imanari Item 3 (Paper & PPT)	SPG Members Observe IGM Session	10: 30- 11:00	(10:45-11:15) CAPaBLE I CDC Item 15 (Pape		10:30- 11:00		
11:00-	(11:00-11:15) Tea	a/Coffee Break	11:00-			11:00-		

11:30		11:30			11:30	(11:15-11:30) Tea/C	offee Break
11:30 - 12:00	(11:15-12:00) Institutional Issues Mr. Hiroki Hashizume, Secretariat Item 4 (Paper & PPT)	11:30- 12:00	(11:15-12:00) Member Country Updates (Session One) Chair/Vice Chair Item 16-1 (No Paper)			IGM Observe the SPG Session	(11:30-12:00) SPG Open Session Election of Officers & Any Other Business Item 19 (No Paper)
12:00 - 12:30	(12:00-13:15) Lunch	12:00- 12:30	(12:00-13:0	0) Lunch	12:00 - 12:30	(12:00-12:3 Open Discussion on So Interaction Chair/Vice-Ch Follow-up to IGM Policy Agenc	cience-Policy is air la Session on Day 2
12:30 - 13:00		12:30- 13:00					
13:00 - 13:30	(13:15-14:00) Framework Document	13:00- 13:30	Time reserved for ad-hoc issues	(13:00-13:45) Closed SPG Session CAPaBLE Funding Recommendations	13:00 - 13:30	(12:30-14:00)	Lunch
13:30 - 14:00	Item 5 (Paper, No PPT)	13:30- 14:00		Member of the CDC Item 17 (Paper)	13:30 - 14:00		
14:00 - 14:30	(14:00-14:45) Terms of Reference IGM Chair/Vice Chair Item 6 Paper, No PPT)	14:00- 14:30	Field Excursion for Members & Observers		14:00 - 14:30	(14:00-15:00) Opera Dr. Subramaniam Item 21 (Paper	Moten
14:30	(14:00-14:45) Terms of Reference contd. Item 6 (Paper, No PPT)	14:30			14:30	(14:00-15:00) Operation Dr. Subramaniam Mote Item 21 (Paper & PP	en
15:00	(14:45-15:00) Proposed New Activities Mr. Hiroki Hashizume, Secretariat Item 7 (Paper & PPT)	- 14:30- 15:00		Field Excursion for Members & Observers (TBD)			

15:00 - 15:30	from t Dr. Andrew Matt	es Development: Report he RDC hews, RDC Chair Paper & PPT)	15:00- 15:30	15:00 - 15:30	(15:00-15:45) Report on APN Scoping Workshops (GEO Professor Murari Lal Item 22 (Workshop Summary as Pape
15:30	(15:30-15:45) T	ea/Coffee Break	15:30-	15:30	rtem 22 (tronkenep eanmary as raper
16:00	Project Ma Dr. Nobuo Mimu	ARCP Process & anagement ra, SPG Co-Chair	16:00	16:00	(15:45-16:15) Election of SC Members and Any Other Business Chair/Vice Chair
16:00		pper & PPT)	16:00-	16:00	I tem 23 (No Paper)
- 16:30	Convenes IGM Chair) Joint Session /Summary /Vice Chair Paper)	16:30	16:30	(16:15-16:30) Hosts for 12th and 13th IGI Chair/Vice Chair Item 24 (No Paper)
16:30 - 17:00	Closed IGM Session Role of Liaison Officers	Closed SPG Session Science Agenda 2006/07	16:30- 17:00	16:30 - 17:00	(16:30-17:00) Tea/Coffee Break
17:00 - 17:30	Chair/Vice Chair Item 10 (Paper)	Dr. Jamsran Tsogtbaatar SPG Co-Chair Item 11 (Paper & PPT)	17:00- 17:30	17:00 - 17:30	(17:00-17:30) Chairperson's Summary Chair Item 25 (paper)
17:30 - 18:00	(17:30-18:30) GC Programmes Updates IAI, IGBP, IHDP, MAIRS		17:30- 18:00	17:30 - 18:00	(17:30) IGM and SPG Joint Closing Chair & Secretariat Director (No Paper)
18:00 - 18:30			18:00- 18:30	18:00 - 18:30	Free Time
18:30 - 19:00	Free Time		18:30- 19:00	18:30 - 19:00	

Review of 2005-2006 Activities

Major Activities since 10th IGM/SPG

- Supporting/managing 25 projects from funded activities budget under the ARCP
- Supporting/managing 9 capacity building projects (1 of which is GEOSS related CB workshops) and 2 CRP Projects from funded activities budget under CAPaBLE
- Two advisory meetings with the Secretariat to discuss revisions to the Framework Document and the Operating Plan
- First international external audit of APN financial accounts
- APN members and secretariat participated at various national and international fora (see details below)
- Continued discussions with NSF for direct funding
- Financial contribution from Republic of Korea

Publicity/Communications

- Published Second Strategic Plan (2005-2010)
- Published Evaluation Report
- Published Augmented Steering Committee Meeting (ASCM) Report
- Published 10th IGM/SPG Proceedings
- Published 2004/2005 Annual Report
- Published Project Bulletin, Vol. 1
- Published first Global Change Directory
- Quarterly newsletters issued (soft copy only)
- APN members/Secretariat attended/made presentations at:
 - ▶ 6th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA 2005).
 Japan
 - ▶ 15th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Seminar. Japan
 - African Global Change Research Workshop. Nairobi
 - > IGFA Annual Meeting. Alexandria, VA.
- APN members and Secretariat staff also attended the following APN project meetings:
 - APN 2005-13-NSY. LOICZ Round Table Discussion and Regional Node Inauguration. Sri Lanka
 - APN 2004-17-NSY. CLIMAG 2nd International Conference (START/WMO). Switzerland
 - ➤ CAPaBLE: 2004-CB03-NSY. PICs Training Workshop on Climate Extremes. Samoa
 - CAPaBLE: 2004-CB01-NSY. International Symposium on Floods in Coastal Cities under Climate Change Conditions. Thailand
 - ➤ APN 2005-13-NSY. IGBP/IHDP LOICZ II Inaugural Open Science Meeting.
 - ➤ APN 2005-04-CMY. SEA Rapid Assessment Meeting for MAIRS. Sri Lanka
 - APN 2005-20-NMY. First Health Planning Meeting. Sri Lanka
 - ➤ APN 2005-CB01-NSY. APN Scoping Workshop on Global Earth Observations and Capacity Building Needs in the Region
 - ➤ GEO II. Geneva.
 - APN 2005-25-NSG. Seed Grant Workshop. Pakistan
 - ➤ APN 2005-10-NSY. Regional Workshop on Climate Extreme Indices and Indicators for South Asia. Pakistan

- > CAPaBLE: 2005-CB02. Environmental Education Symposium
- ➤ CAPaBLE: 2004-CB07. 3-Day Training Workshop for Educators on the Effects of Climate Change and Seasonality and Environmental Hazards. Thailand.
- > 2nd Capacity Building workshop
- Side event at COP/MOP, Canada

Issues beyond 11th IGM

- Continue implementing Second Strategic Plan (see Operating Plan)
 - > Resources development
 - > Communications development
 - Operating Plan
 - > Further collaboration/alignment with the GC community

Financial Report (Final) FY 2004/2005

All amounts in US\$

	Draft Budget	Financial Report (Draft)	All amounts in U Financial Report (Final)
OME	2,007,000	2,152,000	2,152,000
Ministry of the Environment of Japan	1,346,000	1,440,00	1,440,00
Hyogo Prefectural Government	304,000	305,000	305,00
NSF/USCCSP	330,000	380,000	380,00
Environment Australia through AGO (AUS\$ 30,000)	21,000	21,000	21,00
New Zealand Climate Change Office (NZ\$ 10,000)	6,000	6,000	6,00
2. EXPENDITURE	2,007,000	2,016,000	1,755,000
A. Scientific Activities	1,542,000	1,572,500	1,321,50
Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP)	760,000	760,000	673,00
CAPaBLE CRP	191,000	180,000	140,00
CAPaBLE CB Projects	270,000	313,000	181,00
1st CSC Meeting	0	4,200	4,20
Posters	0	4,000	4,00
CZM Synthesis	52,000	50,000	49,00
WCDR Side Event APN/WHO	15,000	13,000	13,00
Earth Observation	4,000	4,000	4,00
Eminent Scientists Symposium (MCED)	0	10,000	10,0
2SP+Evaluation Report	22,000	20,000	13,6
Fellowship Programme	21,000	33,000	32,0
Travel for Scientific purposes IGM/SPG	30,000 110,000	21,000 107,000	21,00 107,00
Liaison Officers	31,000	31,000	18,40
Publications	34,000	21,000	50,00
Website Management	2,000	1,300	1,30
B. Administrative Expenses	465,000	443,500	433,50
Travel Costs	21,000	12,000	12,00
Salaries and Social Welfare	317,000	318,500	311,00
Communications, Postage	26,000	17,000	17,00
Others APN's Contribution to IGES's Adm. Overheads	60,500 40,50	55,000	52,50
	40,50	41,000	41,00
3. Outstanding Balance of Commitments for Specified Projects			247,00
4. Carry Over to FY 05/06	0	136,000	150,00

Financial Report (Draft) 2005/2006

A. Revenues in FY 2005/2006

		US\$
	MOEJ ¹⁾	1,260,000
Re	Hyogo Prefectural Government	325,000
Revenues	NSF/USCCSP	475,000
les	Environment Australia through AGO (AUS\$ 30,000)	23,000
	Carry Over from FY 04/05 to FY 05/06	150,000
	Revenues Total	2,233,000

1) Including additional JPYen 12,000,000 from the MOEJ as "restricted funds", to be used up by 31 March 2006.

B. Expenditures in FY 2005/2006

		US\$
	Scientific Activities	
m ×	ARCP	756,000
(pend	CAPaBLE	532,000
Expenditures	Other Activities	365,000
es	Administrative Expenditures	437,000
	Total Carry Over from FY 05/06 to FY 06/07	143,000
	Equal to Total Revenue FY 2005/2006	2,233,000

Detailed Breakdown of the Financial Report (Draft) FY 2005/2006

			Actual Exp	penses US\$	Outstanding balance of		Actual Expenses
		Budget US\$	USA ¹⁾	Other Countries ²⁾	commitments for specified projects	Budget JPYen	JPYen
	ARCP	790,000	343,000	293,000	120,000		
	CAPaBLE						
	CRP	180,000		144,000	36,000		
	СВ	275,000		192,000	69,000		
	APN Scoping Workshop (GEOSS)	65,000	47,000				4,733,000
	Other Hyogo Activities						
	Public Symposium on Environmental Education					1,080,000	1,100,000
Sc	Other Activities					1,620,000	1,620,000
ientific	Advisor for 2nd Strategic Plan Implementation			1,000		3,456,000	712,000
	IHDW			40,000			
Activities	MCED Book Publication			10,000			
/itie	GLOS			5,000			
\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	Programme Fellowship					5,400,000	5,480,000
	Travel for Scientific Purposes					3,240,000	3,216,000
	IGM/SPG (incl. SC Mtg.)					11,880,000	11,880,000
	Liaison Officers					3,348,000	3,720,000
	Publications & Website Management					4,860,000	2,835,000
	Contingency for Scientific Activities	29,000					
	Reserve for Exchange Rate Fluctuations	37,000		25,000			

		Budget US\$	Actual Expenses US\$ Budget US\$		Outstanding balance of commitments for specified projects	Budget JPYen	Actual Expenses JPYen
			USA ¹⁾	Other Countries ²⁾			
	Travel for Administrative Purposes					1,460,000	1,198,000
	Salaries and Related Costs						
	Salaries					31,330,000	28,917,000
	Insurance and Social Welfare					5,280,000	4,500,000
_	Retirement Allowance					0	259,000
Adminis	Contribution to Severance Payment Fund					1,227,000	850,000
strative	Communications, Postage, Remittance Fee					2,230,000	1,915,000
	General Office Expenses					500,000	528,000
Expens	Leasing of Office Equipment					2,500,000	2,354,000
nses	Books, Newspapers and Magazines, Maintenance of PC and Server					1,240,000	1,355,000
	Depreciation on Fixed Assets					0	289,000
	Copies					1,000,000	1,158,000
	Miscellaneous					20,000	50,000
	APN's Contribution to IGES' Adm. Overhe	eads				3,726,000	3,726,000
	Total	1,376,000(A)	390,000(B)	710,000(C)	225,000(D)	85,397,000(E)	82,395,000(F)

- Expenses made in US\$ using US contributions.
 Expenses made in US\$ using contributions from Australia and Japan

Carry Over from FY 2005/06 to FY 2006/07

Total	US\$143,000
Savings made in US\$ Expenses (A) - $((B) + (C)+(D))$:	US\$51,000
Savings made in JPYen Expenses (E) - (F) / 120.00	US\$92,000 ¹⁾

1) Including remaining funds freed by the MOEJ's "Restricted Funds"

Membership Development

APN Members (national Focal Points and SPG members)

Following the 10th IGM in Kobe, new national Focal Points (nFP) were appointed from five member countries, in addition to new Scientific Planning Group (SPG) members from five member countries. Bangladesh has nominated its first SPG representative to the APN; however, the role of national Focal Point for the Russian Federation is still vacant. The Secretariat will seek assistance from this APN member to nominate a national Focal Point soon.

FP	Former	New
1. Cambodia	Mr. Sovannora leng	Mr. Seng Ung
2. Japan	Mr. Kazuhiko Takemoto	Mr. Naoya Tsukamoto
3. Malaysia	Mr. Chow Kok Kee	Mr. Yap Kok Seng
4. Pakistan	Mrs. Shaher Bano Walajahi	Mr. Fida Muhammad
5. Sri Lanka	Mr. P.M. Leelaratna	Mr. JRW Dissanayake
SPG	Former	New
6. Australia	Prof. Graeme Pearman	Dr. David Walland
7. Bangladesh	None	Prof. MD. Giashuddin Miah
8. Indonesia	Mr. Bambang Tejasukmana	Dr. Erna Sri Adiningsih
9. Philippines	Mr. Celso Diaz	Dr. Agustin Ausin Piñol
10. U.S.A.	Mr. Lou Brown	Dr. Luis M. Tupas

APN Secretariat

The APN Secretariat has undergone many changes since the 10th IGM. New members joined the Secretariat in the positions of Director, Programme Manager for Communications and Development, Administrative Manager, Administrative Assistant and Programme Fellow.

Position	Former	New
1. Director	Mr. Sombo Yamamura	Mr. Hiroki Hashizume
2. Administrative Manager	Mr. Toshiaki Mitani	Mr. Ryoichi Gotou
3. Communications Officer	Mr. Martin Rice	Ms. Jody Chambers
4. Programme Assistant	Mr. Tomoya Motoda	None
5. Administrative Assistant	Ms. Kanako Taguchi	Ms. Nao Horiguchi
6. Programme Fellow	Ms. Sirijit Sangunurai	Ms. Maricel Tapia

New APN Financial Sponsor and Country Members

New APN Financial Sponsor

During the 10th IGM/SPG, Hanjin Cho, representative for the APN's Korean national Focal Point, announced that the Republic of Korea was seeking to secure financial support for APN activities. Since the IGM, the Secretariat has been corresponding with representatives from the Republic of Korea regarding their willingness to provide monetary support to the APN. In January this year, the Korean Government informed us that they are ready to provide financial support for activities in 2006/2007. We are extremely grateful for their support.

New Country Members

Last year, Dr. Anond Snidvongs, APN Liaison Officer for Southeast Asia, visited Singapore, on behalf of the APN, to discuss with them their interest in becoming a member. The outcome of the meeting was a positive one and an inter-ministerial adhoc committee was set up. Its members consisted of representatives from MET Services, Port Authorities, and departments within Ministries and Universities. This ad-hoc committee was established to investigate global change issues and become informed about APN's activities. The ad-hoc committee discussed particular APN projects that scientists from Singapore have been involved in. Since the establishment of the ad-hoc committee, the Secretariat has had encouraging communication with Dr. Snidvongs, who continues to liaise with members of the adhoc committee on behalf of the APN, Ms. Beverly Goh, and Mr. Navin Rajogophol, within the Singapore Government, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, International Relations Division regarding Singapore joining the APN. The Secretariat and the continue communications with Dr. Snidvongs representatives and provide them with any further information to increase their interest in becoming a member of our Network.

Framework Document

CONTENTS

Introduction

Page 2

1. Mission Page 2

2. Core Strategies

Page 2

3. Vision Page 3

4. Goals Page 3

5. Membership Page 4

6. OrgansPage 4

A. Inter-governmental MeetingPage 6

B. Steering CommitteePage 7

C. Scientific Planning Group Page 8

D. Secretariat Page 10

7. Financial ArrangementsPage 11

8. Additional Arrangements
Page 12

9. Language and Records

Page 12

10. Date and Effect of Amendments

Page 12

Annex 1.

Page 13

Annex 2.

Page 14

Annex 3.

Page 15

Framework of the Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research

Introduction

Changes in the Earth system are clearly impacting upon the societies and economies of the countries within the Asia-Pacific region, which supports more than half of the world's population. Recognising this, the APN was established in 1996 as an intergovernmental network in the Asia-Pacific region to foster global change research² in the region, increase developing country participation in that research, and strengthen interactions between the science community and policy-makers.

The purpose of this document is to define the Framework and organisational arrangements and procedures of the APN. The Framework provides a vehicle for implementation of the Second Strategic Plan (2005-2010). The mission, vision and goals from the Strategic Plan are copied below.

1. Mission

The mission of the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) is to enable investigation of change in the Earth's life support systems as it occurs in the Asia-Pacific region to:

- i. Identify, explain and predict changes in the context of both natural and anthropogenic forcing,
- ii. Assess potential regional and global vulnerability of natural and human systems, and
- iii. Contribute, from the science perspective, to the development of policy options for appropriate responses to global change that will also contribute to sustainable development.

2. Core strategies

The core strategies of the APN are to:

- i. Encourage and promote research that has the potential, in addition to improving understanding of global change and its implications in the region, to contribute to the establishment of a sound scientific basis for policy-making with regard to issues for which global change is an important factor.
- ii. Identify, in consultation with policy-makers and practitioners, present and future needs for such research.

3. Vision

Changes in the Earth system are clearly impacting the societies and economies of the countries within the Asia-Pacific region. These countries support more than half of

² "The APN defines global change research as "research regarding global change (the set of natural and human-induced changes in the Earth's physical and biological systems that, when aggregated, are significant at a global scale) and its implications for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region."

the world's population. Recent research and supporting observations have provided new insights into some of these changes and their impacts, but have at the same time opened a number of new and challenging scientific issues.

The APN seeks to identify such emerging issues and to promote and encourage regional cooperative research to address these. In doing so, the APN assures that the results of this research contribute to development of a sound scientific basis for policy- and decision-making related to issues for which global change is an important factor.

The APN strives to enable developing countries of the region to participate increasingly in, and to benefit fully from, cooperative research in the region. Finally, recognising the interactive role of regional processes in the overall Earth system, the APN also seeks to link the research it sponsors with research conducted in other regions and under the aegis of global-scale programmes.

4. Goals

In order to achieve its mission, the APN has identified five goals. Each goal will be achieved as outlined below, particularly through APN-funded activities; these activities are selected from the Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP) process, as well as the APN's capacity development programme, CAPaBLE.

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

5. Membership

- i. Membership is open to all countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The current APN member countries are listed in Appendix 1 (page 13).
- ii. Each member country appoints:
 - a. a national Focal Point; responsible for coordinating national activities and participating in the annual Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM)
 - b. a global change research expert, who acts as the scientific contact in the respective country and participates in the annual Scientific Planning Group (SPG) meeting
- iii. Following an official governmental written request from a country in the region, this country may become a member subject to the approval of the IGM. A member country may withdraw from the membership of the APN at any time by submitting written notice to the Secretariat.

6. Organs

The Organs of the APN are:

- i. the Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM); a meeting wherein national Focal Points serve as the APN's general policy and decision-making body and approve the operational arrangements and activities for the year
- ii. the Steering Committee (SC); acts on behalf of the IGM between the IGMs
- iii. the Scientific Planning Group (SPG); reviews and recommends, to the IGM, scientific proposals for APN support and provides scientific advice to the IGM
- iv. the Secretariat; maintains the daily operations of the APN and staffs the IGM, the Steering Committee and the SPG

The operations of the APN are subject to the Institutional Arrangements and Procedures formulated by the Inter-Governmental Meeting.

Organizational Arrangements and Procedures

A. The Inter-Governmental Meeting

1. Mandate

The Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM), as the APN's general policy and decision-making body:

- i. sets policy for the programmes, finances and other activities of the APN, etc.
- ii. adopts rules and procedures for the APN
- iii. oversees the development and production of the APN's annual operating plan
- iv. reviews and approves the annual financial report and budget for the APN
- v. reviews and approves projects and activities to be undertaken or supported by the APN, based on recommendations made by the Scientific Planning Group
- vi. provides thematic guidance to the Scientific Planning Group, the Steering Committee and the Secretariat
- vii. identifies, approves and keeps under review the implementation of long-term plans, including the APN's Strategic Plan
- viii. carries out regular evaluations and reviews of the Strategic Plan
 - ix. performs other functions, as necessary, to achieve the mission and goals of the APN

2. Participation

- i. National Focal Points, of each member country, may participate in the IGM and may be accompanied by their SPG Members.
- ii. Pacific Island States may be invited to participate in IGM and SPG Meetings and other activities, as appropriate.
- iii. Any non-APN member country that wishes to attend an IGM must indicate its interests to and receive an invitation from the Steering Committee, following consultation with national Focal Points.

iv. International global change organisations and national and international funding organisations engaged in supporting global change research may be invited by the Steering Committee to send observers to the IGM.

3. Meeting Procedures

- i. The IGM convenes annually/biennially.
- ii. The IGM elects a Chair, usually from the host country, and one Vice-Chair from among the member country delegates.
- iii. The Chair facilitates all sessions of the IGM. He/She may delegate this role to the Vice-Chair, with the agreement of the IGM.
- iv. The Chair (Vice-Chair) ensures orderly and timely conduct of the IGM and that issues are decided by consensus.
- v. All participants may take part in discussions at the IGM; however only member country Focal Points may approve APN policies and programmes.
- vi. The Secretariat maintains a record of the IGM and the Chair's Summary is adopted by the IGM.

B. The Steering Committee

1. Mandate

The Steering Committee (SC) as designated by the IGM:

- i. acts on behalf of the IGM during the period between the IGMs, implementing IGM decisions, with assistance from the Secretariat
- ii. facilitates administrative and management arrangements necessary to implement the programme of activities of the APN. This includes thorough consideration of the APN budget implications for project proposals that are found, by the SPG, to fit the APN research priorities so that it can make recommendations to the IGM:
- iii. consults the national Focal Points regarding the potential attendance of observers as referred to in section A. 2 Participation iii

In particular, the SC guides the Secretariat in:

- iv. developing funding for the APN and its programmes and activities by encouraging member countries to contribute funds or in-kind support
- v. exploring potential funding from other sources, e.g., international agencies and the private sector

vi. liaising with international global change agencies and seeking their support and involvement in APN activities.

2. Membership

- i. The SC includes:
 - a. three Focal Points elected by the IGM, in addition to one Focal Point from the country to host the next IGM
 - the Focal Point from the country to host the next IGM has a one-year term on the SC while the other three Focal Points are elected for a twoyear term
 - c. the two SPG Co-Chairs
 - d. if an SPG Co-Chair is also a Focal Point, then another Focal Point will be included
- ii. The SC may co-opt experts as members to participate in SC activities for a term of one-year (renewable).

3. Procedures

- i. The SC elects one of its Focal Points to act as its Chair.
- ii. The Chair is responsible, with the assistance of the Secretariat, for managing SC activities.

C. The Scientific Planning Group

1. Mandate

The Scientific Planning Group (SPG):

- i. reviews research proposals received by the APN, especially those in response to the APN annual calls for proposals, and on the basis of this review, recommends to the IGMs approval proposals for APN funding
- ii. recommends themes to be included in the Science Agenda
- iii. works with the Steering Committee and the Secretariat in arranging other scientific activities

- iv. interacts on the APN's behalf with other international research programmes on global change
- v. responds to scientific requests from the IGM or the Steering Committee

2. Membership

- i. Each member country of the APN may appoint one member to the SPG.
- ii. Members should be selected for their ability to contribute to development and implementation of APN scientific activities through:
 - a. relevant knowledge of high priority APN science issues;
 - b. participation in research or programmes directly related to APN activities;
 - c. capacity to initiate and strengthen science-policy links; and
 - d. availability to participate in the annual SPG meeting.
- iii. A member country may appoint an alternate to participate in SPG activities, including meetings, when the regular SPG member is unavoidably unavailable.
- iv. International organisations (such as DIVERSITAS, IAI, IGBP, IHDP, START, WCRP, etc.) and research institutions, involved in global change research activities, may be invited to attend the SPG meeting as observers and to participate in SPG activities.

3. Meeting Procedures

- i. The SPG convenes annually, in conjunction with the IGM.
- ii. The SPG elects two Co-Chairs from among its members. The election is held at the end of the SPG meeting. It is usual for one Co-Chair to be elected from a developing member country and the other Co-Chair to be elected from a developed member country.
- iii. The Co-Chairs are elected for a term of two years; the terms are offset to provide continuity. A Co-Chair whose term is ending remains in office until the end of the IGM.
- iv. A Co-Chair may be re-elected at the expiry of his/her term.
- v. A Co-Chair participates in all SPG relevant meetings, as agreed upon between the two Co-Chairs. If both are absent or otherwise unavailable, another SPG member participates, at the request of the two Co-Chairs, or with the agreement of the SPG.

- vi. The Co-Chairs are responsible, with assistance from the Secretariat, for the orderly and timely conduct of meetings. The Co-Chairs ensure that SPG issues are decided by consensus.
- vii. The SPG agrees on the processes for the conduct of its activities, including meetings. Observers may participate in SPG discussions and activities.
- viii. The SPG prepares and submits reports of its meetings and activities to the IGM.

4. The SPG Sub-Committee

- i. convenes prior to the SPG meeting
- ii. reviews and prioritizes, with the cooperation of the Secretariat, proposals received for APN funding, for consideration by the SPG
- iii. the SPG Sub-Committee members are:
 - a. two SPG Co-Chairs (ex officio)
 - b. two other SPG members, elected by the SPG at its meeting in the previous year
- iv. the SPG Sub-Committee may invite additional representatives to attend its meeting as observers

D. The Secretariat

1. Mandate

- i. The Secretariat is the principal administrative organ of the APN. The APN Secretariat address and contact details of the staff are listed in Appendix 2 (page 14).
- ii. Resources and support for the Secretariat are provided by the host country, including the Central and Local Governments. In addition, the host country provides the services of a senior expert in global change issues, seconded as the Director of the Secretariat.
- iii. The Secretariat:
 - a. facilitates the day-to-day operations of the network;
 - b. provides secretarial support to the organs of the APN; and
 - c. implements IGM, SC and SPG decisions on behalf of these organs.
- iv. The Secretariat operates under the administrative arrangement of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). For further information, refer to Appendix 3 (page 15).

E. Financial Arrangements

- i. The APN maintains a special funding/financial account within the IGES administration. The purpose of this account is to independently administer contributions pledged by member countries and other sources.
- ii. The APN special account is subjected annually to external audit.
- iii. As described in the Secretariat section, D.1.ii., resources and support for the Secretariat are provided by the host country; however this does not exclude other member countries from providing support to the Secretariat.
- iv. Member countries are strongly encouraged to contribute to the budget on a regular and/or project basis.
- v. In-kind support from governments and/or institutions of the member countries is also encouraged. This includes providing human resources, supporting workshops and meetings, particularly the IGM, SPG and SC meetings, and providing equipment.
- vi. APN funds are administered in a transparent and cost-effective manner.
- vii. The Secretariat manages the APN account and presents annual financial reports to the IGM.
- viii. The fiscal year is from April 1 to March 31, the following year.

7. Additional Arrangements

- i. The APN may appoint APN representatives to encourage and promote cooperation between the APN and specific geographic regions/sub-regions in Asia and the Pacific.
- ii. The IGM, SC and SPG may establish small ad-hoc groups for specific tasks such as planning or provision of specialised advice.

8. Language and Records

i. English is the official and working language for all IGM, SPG and SC papers and discussions.

- ii. A member country delegate, an observer, or an invited expert may speak at a meeting in a language other than English; however he/she is responsible for providing interpretation in English.
- iii. The Secretariat is responsible for keeping APN records and official papers, and for distributing them to members and interested parties, as appropriate.

9. Date and Effect of Amendments

- i. Amendments to the Framework must be proposed by a member country or the SC and approved by the IGM.
- ii. Proposed amendments and supporting documentation must be distributed to member countries no later than two months prior to the IGM, for consideration.
- iii. Each approved amendment will take effect on the day following the IGM, unless the IGM decides on another date.

Annex 1.

Current APN member countries are:

Australia

Bangladesh

Cambodia

China

Fiji

India

Indonesia

Japan

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Malaysia

Mongolia

Nepal

New Zealand

Pakistan

Philippines

Republic of Korea

Russian Federation

Sri Lanka

Thailand

United States of America

Viet Nam

Note: APN Approved Countries:

Individuals and organizations in Pacific Island States are able to participate in all APN programme activities and are considered to be from an APN Approved Country under the programme membership participation criterion.

Annex 2.

The APN Secretariat is located at the APN Center:

IHD Centre Building 5F 1-5-1 Wakinohama Kaigan Dori Chuo-ku, Kobe, 651-0073 JAPAN

Tel: +81-78-230-8017 Fax: +81-78-230-8018 Email: <u>info@apn-gcr.org</u>

Website: http://www.apn-gcr.org

The APN Secretariat

Mr. Hiroki HASHIZUME

Director

hhashizume@apn-gcr.org

Mr. Kristoffer BERSE

Programme Fellow kberse@apn-gcr.org

Ms. Jody CHAMBERS

Programme Manager, Communications and Development jchambers@apn-gcr.org

Mr. Ryoichi GOTOU

Administrative Manager rgotou@apn-gcr.org

Ms. Nao HORIGUCHI

Administrative Assistant nhoriguchi@apn-gcr.org

Mr. Yukihiro IMANARI

Executive Manager yimanari@apn-gcr.org

Dr. Linda STEVENSON

Programme Manager, Scientific Affairs lstevenson@apn-qcr.org

Ms. Maricel TAPIA

Programme Fellow mtapia@apn-gcr.org

Annex 3.

As of 1 April, 2004, the APN transferred from its former administrative body and now operates under the administrative arrangement of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

IGES is an independent, non-profit research institute, established in Kanagawa, Japan, in 1998 under the support of the Japanese government. It aims to conduct research on practical ways to protect the earth's environment and to realize greater sustainability and equity in the global community.

The APN's decision-making is independent from IGES. The APN maintains, and separately manages, a special account within the IGES administration. The purpose of this APN special account is to independently administer contributions pledged by member countries and other sources.

The APN's financial report is submitted for external audit by an independent body with an international reputation. Thus, the APN's status will become more robust with the aforementioned financial, legal and administrative arrangements.

Draft Terms of Reference

National Focal Points

National Focal Points (nFPs), making up the Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM), are the APN's general policy and decision-making body. The IGM determines rules and procedures for the operation of all activities, research interests and priorities, and decides on programs and activities to be undertaken or supported by the APN.

1. Responsibilities of National Focal Points

National Focal Points (nFPs):

- i. represent their country at the Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM)
- ii. maintain close communication with each respective Scientific Planning Group (SPG) member
- iii. set policy for the programmes, finances and other activities of the APN, through decisions at the IGM
- iv. approves rules and procedures for the APN
- v. oversee the development and production of the APN's annual operating plan
- vi. review and approve the annual financial report and budget for the APN
- vii. review and approve projects and activities to be undertaken or supported by the APN, based on recommendations made by the Scientific Planning Group
- viii. provide thematic guidance to the Scientific Planning Group, the Steering Committee and the Secretariat
 - ix. identify, approve and keep under review the implementation of long-term plans, including the APN's Strategic Plan
 - x. carry out regular evaluations and reviews of the Strategic Plan
 - xi. represent the APN at meetings, events, workshops and other APN relevant fora when the APN SC Chair or Secretariat is unable to attend
- xii. maintain close communication with the Secretariat and respond in a timely way according to the deadline
- xiii. perform other functions, as necessary, to achieve the mission and goals of the APN
- xiv. write a national update report for presentation at the IGM

2. Participation

- i. National Focal Points, of each member country, may participate in the IGM and may be accompanied by their SPG Members
- ii. Pacific Island States may be invited to participate in IGM and SPG Meetings and other activities, as appropriate
- iii. If any nFP is not able to fulfill his/her responsibilities for any reason, then he/she may step down and a new member may be proposed
- iv. If any nFPs position changes and they are no longer nFP of their respective country, the APN shall receive official notification from the department and a new nFP shall be appointed to take his/her place

3. Meeting Procedures

- i. The IGM convenes annually.
- ii. The IGM elects a Chair from the host country and one Vice-Chair from among the member country delegates
- iii. The Chair facilitates all sessions of the IGM. He/She may delegate this role to the Vice-Chair, with the agreement of the IGM
- iv. The Chair (Vice-Chair) ensures orderly and timely conduct of the IGM and that issues are decided by consensus
- v. All participants may take part in discussions at the IGM; however only member country Focal Points may approve APN policies and programmes
- vi. The Secretariat maintains a record of the IGM and the Chair's Summary is adopted by the IGM
- vii. Travel support may be provided for members from developing countries who participate in the IGM
- viii. Members from developed countries are self-funded

4. Reimbursement of Expenses

- i. When representing the APN at meetings, events, workshops and other APN relevant fora, nFPs may receive reimbursement for travel, accommodation and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) (based on daily allowance stated in the IGES regulations), as appropriate
- ii. NFPs will be reimbursed following the provision of receipts for approved costs incurred while traveling on behalf of the APN
- iii. NFPs may receive the same per diem (accommodation and DSA) as other APN Secretariat Managers
- iv. The APN will not cover honorarium for time spent away from work

5. Other Items

- i. When representing the APN, nFPs will submit a mission report four weeks after returning from the mission
- ii. Other matters will be considered on a case-by-case basis

Draft Terms of Reference Scientific Planning Group Members

The Scientific Planning Group (SPG) reviews and recommends, to the IGM, scientific proposals for APN support and provides scientific advice to the IGM.

1. Responsibilities of the Scientific Planning Group

The SPG members:

- i. review research proposals received by the APN, especially those in response to:
 - a. the APN Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP)
 - b. the APN Programme on Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE)
- ii. and, on the basis of this review, recommend proposals to the IGM for funding approval
- iii. carry out regular evaluation and review of the Science Agenda in the Strategic Plan
- iv. identify and recommend research themes to be included in the APN's Science Agenda
- v. identify and recommend key scientific themes on an annual basis for the ARCP and CAPaBLE processes
- vi. identify local, national and regional capacity building needs for scientific research and education
- vii. work with the Steering Committee (SC) and the Secretariat in recommending and arranging scientific and/or science-policy activities outside the ARCP and CAPaBLE processes
- viii. interact, on the APN's behalf, with other international research programmes and bodies on global change
 - ix. represent the APN at meetings, events, workshops and other APN-relevant fora when the APN SC Chair or Secretariat is unable to attend
 - x. maintain close communication with the Secretariat and respond in a timely way according to deadlines set

2. Membership

- i. Each member country of the APN may appoint one member to the SPG
- ii. Members should be selected for their ability to contribute to the development and implementation of APN scientific activities through:

- a. relevant knowledge of high priority APN science issues
- b. participation in research or programmes directly related to APN activities
- c. capacity to initiate and strengthen science-policy links
- d. availability to participate in the annual SPG meeting
- iii. A member country may appoint an alternate to participate in SPG activities, including meetings, when the regular SPG member is unavoidably unavailable
- iv. International organisations (such as DIVERSITAS, IAI, IGBP, IHDP, START, WCRP, etc.) and research institutions, involved in global change research activities related to responses to global change, may be invited to attend the SPG meeting as observers and to participate in SPG activities
- v. If any SPG member is not able to fulfill his/her responsibilities for any reason, then he/she may step down and a new member may be proposed
- vi. If any SPG member's position changes and he/she is no longer SPG member of his/her respective country, the APN shall receive official notification from the national Focal Point and a new SPG member shall be appointed to take his/her place

3. Meeting Procedures

- i. The SPG convenes annually, in conjunction with the IGM
- ii. The SPG elects two Co-Chairs from among its members. The election is held at the end of the SPG meeting. It is usual for one Co-Chair to be elected from a developing member country and the other Co-Chair to be elected from a developed member country
- iii. The Co-Chairs are elected for a term of two years; the terms are offset to provide continuity. A Co-Chair whose term is ending remains in office until the end of the IGM
- iv. A Co-Chair may be re-elected at the expiry of his/her term
- v. A Co-Chair participates in all SPG relevant meetings, as agreed upon between the two Co-Chairs. If both are absent or otherwise unavailable, another SPG member participates, at the request of the two Co-Chairs, or with the agreement of the SPG
- vi. The Co-Chairs are responsible, with assistance from the Secretariat, for the orderly and timely conduct of meetings. The Co-Chairs ensure that SPG issues are decided by consensus
- vii. The SPG agrees on the processes for the conduct of its activities, including meetings. Observers may participate in SPG discussions and activities
- viii. The SPG prepares and submits reports of its meetings and activities to the IGM
- ix. Travel support may be provided for members from developing countries who participate in the SPG

x. Members from developed countries are self-funded

4. The SPG Sub-Committee³

- i. convenes prior to the SPG
- ii. reviews and prioritizes, with the cooperation of the Secretariat, proposals received for APN funding, for consideration by the SPG
- iii. the SPG Sub-Committee members are:
 - c. two SPG Co-Chairs (ex officio)
 - d. two other SPG members, elected by the SPG at its meeting in the previous year
- iv. the SPG Sub-Committee may invite additional representatives to attend its meeting as observers

5. Reimbursement of Expenses

- i. When representing the APN at meetings, events, workshops and other APN relevant fora, SPG members may receive reimbursement for travel, accommodation and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) (based on daily allowance stated in the IGES regulations), as appropriate
- ii. SPG members will be reimbursed following the provision of receipts for approved costs incurred while traveling on behalf of the APN
- iii. SPG members may receive the same per diem (accommodation and DSA) as other APN Secretariat Managers
- iv. The APN does not cover honorarium for time spent away from work

6. Other Items

o. Other rems

- i. When representing the APN, SPG members will submit a mission report three weeks after returning from the mission
- ii. Other matters will be considered on a case-by-case basis

³ The name of this body is under discussion and will be consistent with the Framework Document

Draft Terms of Reference Steering Committee Members

The Steering Committee (SC), as designated by the Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM), will guide the APN in the inter-sessional months between the IGMs, implementing IGM decisions with assistance from the Secretariat.

1. Responsibilities of the Steering Committee (SC) Members

Designated and accountable to the IGM, the SC will perform, among others, the following tasks:

i. Facilitate administrative and management arrangements necessary to implement the programme of activities of the APN, including thorough consideration of the APN budget implications for project proposals that are found, by the SPG, to fit the APN research priorities so that it can make recommendations to the IGM

The SC will provide guidance to the Secretariat in:

- i. developing funding for the APN and its programmes and activities by encouraging member countries to contribute funds or in-kind support
- ii. exploring potential funding from other sources, e.g. international agencies and the private sector
- iii. liaising with international global change agencies and seeking their support and involvement in APN activities
- iv. reviewing the mandates and roles of the organs of the APN, and propose changes, if appropriate
- v. carrying out action points determined at each SC meeting and providing follow-up on each action point at each subsequent meeting
- vi. maintaining close communication with the Secretariat and responding in a timely way according to the deadline
- vii. ensuring that all communications and actions are transparent and communicated widely to the Inter-governmental Meeting
- viii. representing the APN at meetings, events, workshops and other APN relevant fora when the APN SC Chair or Secretariat is unable to attend, as appropriate
- ix. preparing, with the assistance of the Secretariat, an Operating Plan for approval by the IGM
- x. producing a set of concrete measures by which the APN's performance can be evaluated
- xi. evaluating the APN's achievements related to the annual operating plan at the end of each year

2. Membership

- i. The Steering Committee includes:
 - a. three Focal Points elected by the IGM, together with one Focal Point from the country to host the next IGM
 - b. the Focal Point from the country to host the next IGM has a one-year term on the SC while the other three Focal Points are elected for a two-year term
 - c. the two SPG Co-chairs
 - 1. the two SPG Co-chairs automatically sit on the CAPaBLE Standing Committee (CSC) (See CSC Terms of Reference)
 - d. if an SPG Co-chair is also a Focal Point, then another Focal Point will be included
- ii. The SC may co-opt experts as members to participate in SC activities for a renewable term of one-year
- iii. If any SC member is not able to fulfill his/her responsibilities for any reason, then he/she may step down and a new member may be appointed
- iv. If any SC members position changes and they are no longer nFP or SPG member of their respective country, the newly appointed nFP or SPG member will automatically take his/her place on the SC until the term expires

3. Procedures

- i. The SC elects one of its Focal Points to act as its Chair (See SC Chair Description)
- ii. The Chair is responsible, with the assistance of the Secretariat, for managing SC activities and coordinating communication among its members

4. Steering Committee Meetings

- i. The SC will meet formally twice a year, immediately following the IGM and at an agreed time before the next IGM.
- ii. Travel support may be provided for SC meeting members from developing countries
- iii. SC meeting members from developed countries are self-funded

5. Reimbursement of Expenses

i. When representing the APN at meetings, events, workshops and other APN relevant fora, SC members may receive reimbursement for travel,

- accommodation and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) (based on daily allowance stated in the IGES regulations), as appropriate
- ii. SC members will be reimbursed following the provision of receipts for approved costs incurred while traveling on behalf of the APN
- iii. The SC Chair may receive the same per diem (accommodation and DSA) as the Director of the APN Secretariat
- iv. SC members may receive the same per diem (accommodation and DSA) as other APN Secretariat Managers
- v. The APN will not cover honorarium for time spent away from work

6. Other Items

- i. When representing the APN, SC members will submit a mission report three weeks after returning from the mission
- ii. Other matters will be considered on a case-by-case basis

Draft Terms of Reference Secretariat

The Secretariat performs the daily operations of the APN, assists the IGM, the Steering Committee and the SPG and is the principal administrative organ of the APN.

1. Responsibilities of the Secretariat

The Secretariat, together with the Steering Committee:

- i. implements the APN Framework and proposes revisions, as appropriate
- ii. develops and oversees the implementation of the APN's work plan
- iii. facilitates the coordination with donors and stakeholders

The Secretariat, in consultation with the SC, as appropriate:

- i. facilitates the day-to-day operations of the network
- ii. provides secretarial support to the organs of the APN
- iii. implements IGM, SC and SPG decisions on behalf of these organs
- iv. implements the APN budget plan according to the decision of the IGM
- v. organizes science and policy activities, as appropriate
- vi. manages the Annual Regional Call for Proposals process and CAPaBLE Call for Proposals process
- vii. maintains close communication with it members and global change partners
- viii. manages APN communications (newsletter, brochures, APN website, publications, etc.)

2. Dedicated Secretariat

- i. The Secretariat includes a full-time Director and five full-time employees
- ii. As the APN grows, additional staff may be required

3. APN Meetings

The Secretariat:

- i. organizes and participates in the annual IGM and SPG meetings
- ii. organizes and participates in Steering Committee meetings
- iii. convenes weekly Secretariat meetings
- iv. keeps minutes and maintains other documentation of all APN meetings
- v. carries out the logistics for meetings (visas, venue, accommodation, etc.)

4. Administrative Arrangements

- i. The Secretariat operates under the administrative arrangement of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). For further information, refer to Appendix 3 of the Framework Document.
- ii. Resources and support for the Secretariat are provided by the host country, including the Central and Local Governments. In addition, the host country provides the services of a senior official seconded as the Director of the Secretariat.

5. Reimbursement of Expenses

- i. When representing the APN at meetings, events, workshops and other APN relevant fora, the Secretariat will receive reimbursement for travel, accommodation and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) (based on daily allowance stated in the IGES regulations), as appropriate
- ii. The Secretariat will be reimbursed following the provision of receipts for approved costs incurred while traveling on behalf of the APN
- iii. The APN will not cover honorarium for time spent away from work

6. Other Items

- i. When representing the APN, the Secretariat will submit a mission report three weeks after returning from the mission
- ii. Other matters will be considered on a case-by-case basis

Proposed New Activities for 2006/2007

Two activities are being prepared with fund in the 2006/2007 budget. Both of them will provide the APN with very good opportunities to contribute to the global change community to by showing what we have been working on. The side event at SBSTA 24, in particular, is expected to be another channel for the APN to input to the climate change issue from research and capacity development perspectives, in addition to the IPCC process.

(1) Asia-Pacific Session at EMECS 7: \$15,000

Coastal zone management has been one of the APN's major activity areas for a long time. Some of the outcomes of the activities were integrated in the "Global Change Coastal Zone Management Synthesis Report" and are being further developed to be published as a book. Since 2001, the APN has been participating in the International Conferences on Environmental Management of Enclosed Costal Seas (EMECS). The EMECS 7 scheduled to be held in Caen, France in May 2006 is an excellent occasion to bring the outcome to the international community by launching the APN book and having a panel discussion with experts with recent experience after the off-Sumatra Tsunami. A budget should be prepared to realize the session above. Because there is a strong interest of the Hyogo Prefectural Government in this topic, part of its contribution should be used for the Asia-Pacific Session at EMECS 7.

(2) Side Event at SBSTA 24, UNFCCC: \$10,000

The COP 11 of UNFCCC (December 2005, Montreal) adopted a decision that requests Parties to identify research needs and priorities. It also urges Parties to support and further develop regional and international programmes that assist and coordinate climate change research. It further invites regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations to consider the research needs and communicate to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) how they are addressing them. In February this year, the SBSTA asked the APN whether we would be willing to participate in a special side event to enhance communication between research organizations and the SBSTA during its 24th Session (May 2006, Bonn). A short summary of research needs and priorities as identified for the Asia-Pacific region by us was already submitted to the SBSTA secretariat. The side event will be the best opportunity for the APN not only to address research needs and priorities but also to enhance our international recognition. A budget needs to be secured to enable the most effective participation of the APN including the Steering Committee chair. Details need to be developed through the coordination with the SBSTA secretariat.

Resources Development

At the 10th Inter-Governmental Meeting in 2005 in Kobe, Japan, a Resources Development meeting was held to brainstorm ideas to coordinate and organise APN's efforts for external funding. Interested members were invited to participate. It was decided at the 10th IGM/SPG that the Resources Development Committee would be formally established under the Steering Committee. This committee would work with the Secretariat to strategically address the issue of resources for the APN, including achieving consensus on funding targets, reviewing discussions to date and realistically analysing the obstacles to raising funds, devising concrete options to raise funds, and taking action.

Considering that the FY2005 is the first year of the implementation of the new 2SP and that the success of the work is crucial to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan, a special budget was prepared to invite an advisor, who is familiar with the APN activities, to address the issue of resources development.

Immediately following the 10th IGM, a letter was sent to members who attended the Resources Development meeting, inviting them to participate on the Resources Development Committee. A Chair has been selected for the RDC and members have been determined.

Current members of the RDC committee are:

- Andrew Matthews New Zealand nFP/ SPG member / SC Chair / RDC Chair
- Liana Bratasida Indonesian nFP / SC member
- Michael Stoddart Australian nFP
- Xuedu Lu Chinese nFP
- Chow Kok Kee Malaysian nFP (new nFP will be appointed next month)
- Hanjin Cho delegated by Korean nFP
- Naoya Tsukamoto Director, Research and Information Office, Ministry of Environment of Japan

The RDC Chair sent a welcome letter to all members and requested everyone to provide initial ideas and comments and perspectives on future strategy (how to approach potential donors, etc).

The following issues still need to be addressed:

- RDC mandate/terms of reference:
- Operational mode (means of communications, etc);
- Detailed time line and operation plan.

The Second Strategic Plan also clearly states that an operating plan should be created to address APN's future strategies related to its Science, Policy and Institutional agendas.

Following discussions with SC members, Dr. Subramaniam Moten, SPG Member for Malaysia, was invited to visit the APN Secretariat in late January 2006 to discuss and devise the operating plan.

Although Dr. Moten is not a member of the RDC issues related to resources development were intensively discussed under the Institutional agenda. Outcomes of this consideration are summarized under Item 21 Operational Plan and will be discussed in more detail on Day 3.

It must be stressed here again that more strategic actions are urgently needed to further secure additional financial resources for the APN. APN's more visible financial situation may be crucial to raise awareness among not only scientific communities in the region but also any potential stakeholders, donors, and governments of the member countries.

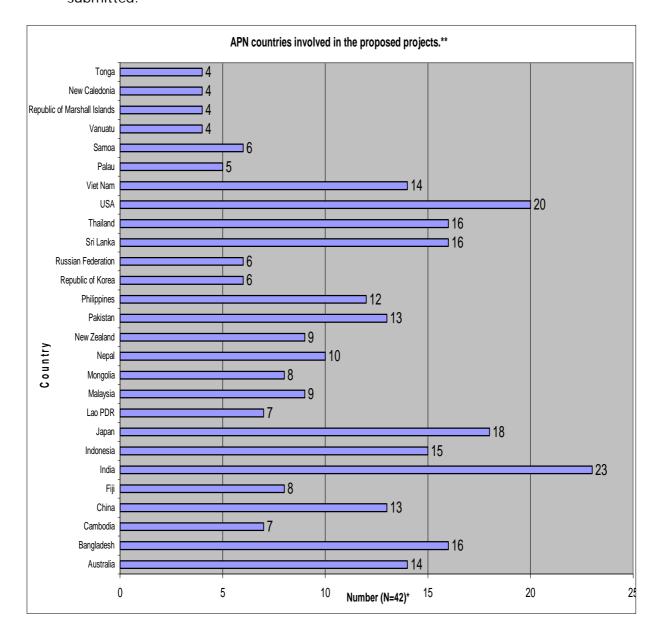
ARCP and Project Management

1. Proposals and Review Summary

- The APN received **30 pre-proposals**, summarized and attached as <u>Item 9</u> Appendix One
- 19 of the 30 pre-proposals (63%) were re-submitted to the APN as full proposals
- The APN received **38 full proposals** that met the basic criteria for eligibility and 4 proposals from seed grants awarded at the 10th IGM. **Full Proposals: 42**
- A summary of the 42 Proposals are attached as Item 9 Appendix Two
- Number of proponents new to the APN and its ARCP process: 21 (approximately 50%).

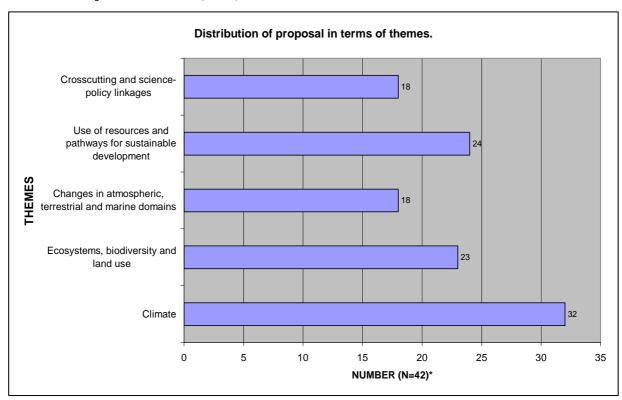
2. APN countries involved in the proposed projects

 All of APN approved countries are involved as collaborators in the proposals submitted.



3. Proposal distribution in themes

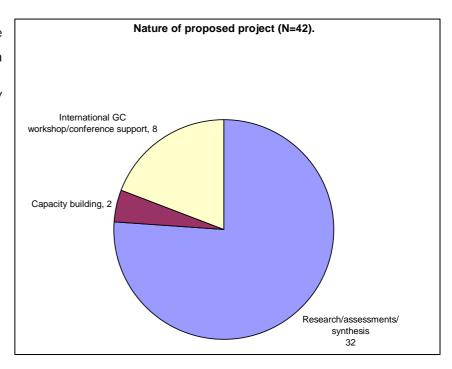
- Almost all of the proposals submitted to APN focused on more than one theme.
- The majority of the proposals focused on climate (76%), followed by use of resources and pathways for sustainable development (57%) and ecosystems, biodiversity and land use (57%).



4. Nature of proposed project

Proposals submitted to the APN fall into three main categories:

- research/assessments/ synthesis,
 - (32 or 76%)
- international global change workshop/conference support,
 - (8 or 19%)
- capacity development
 (2 or 5%)



ARCP Project Management

- 1. **Projects:** 25 projects are being supported under the 2005 ARCP process. A summary of the projects awarded are detailed in <u>Appendix Three</u>. This list indicates what projects received funding from NSF funds, administered by the START International Secretariat, and what projects received funding directly from the APN Secretariat.
 - APN Funds disbursed via START Secretariat: 13 projects
 - APN funds disbursed via APN Secretariat: **11 projects**
 - APN funds disbursed from both Secretariats (split award): 1 project.

2. Management:

- Terms of Agreement were established following the 8th IGM; have been revised and continue to be streamlined to ensure project compliance.
- Project report submission is consistent
- Communications between Secretariat and project leaders continues to increase
- Strategic follow-up on completed projects in 2004/05 for peer-reviewed publications – these are included in the 2004/05 annual report together with project results of completed projects.
- Project Bulletin was published in March 2006, to inform APN members, stakeholders and other interested parties of the projects being funded by the APN.



ANNUAL

REPORT

3. Update on the Administration of NSF Project Funds:

- APN Director and Programme Manager visited with NSF in October to further discuss the prospect of NSF fund contributions being remitted to APN directly.
- Discussions are in progress and APN has submitted requested documentation.
- While APN continues to actively pursue this arrangement, START continues to submit APN sub-award proposals to the NSF on behalf of APN, START continues to carry out administration services following the issue of award letters and budget negotiations between the APN secretariat and its Project Leaders. This includes:
 - Submitting Sub-Award Proposals to the NSF
 - o Issuing Contracts/Terms of Agreement to Project leaders
 - o Requesting Invoices and remitting APN funds
 - o Requesting Financial Statements and Reports
 - Reporting to the NSF.

Proposed Budget Plan for 2006/2007

	Revenues	Draft Budget FY 06/07	Financial Report (Draft) FY 05/06	Budget Plan FY 05/06
	Ministry of the Environment, Japan	1,034,000	1,260,000	1,259,000
	Hyogo Prefectural Government	292,000	325,000	323,000
ᅏ	NSF/USCCSP	375,000	425,000	425,000
l ĕ	NSF/USCCSP Support for GEOSS ScoWS		50,000	
2	Environment Australia through AGO (AUS\$ 30,000)	22,000	23,000	23,000
Se	New Zealand Climate Change Office (NZ\$ 10,000)	6,000		
	Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea	10,000		
	Carry Over	143,000	150,000	136,000
	Revenues Total	1,882,000	2,233,000	2,166,000

	Expenditures	Draft Budget FY 06/07	Financial Report (Draft) FY 05/06	Budget Plan FY 05/06
	Scientific Activities			
	ARCP	690,000	756,000	790,000
	CAPaBLE	505,000	532,000	520,000
Exp	Comprehensive Research Projects	180,000	180,000	
l g	Capacity Building Projects	275,000	261,000	
≝	GEOSS Scoping Workshop		91,000	
l ig	Collaborative Activities (eg. GEOSS & CB WS)	50,000		
S	Other Activities under Sc. Expenditures	179,000	365,000 ¹⁾	389,000 ¹⁾
	Administrative Expenditures	508,000 ²⁾	437,000	467,000
	Carry Over from FY 05/06		143,000	
	Equal to Total Revenue FY 2005/2006	1,882,000	2,233,000	2,166,000

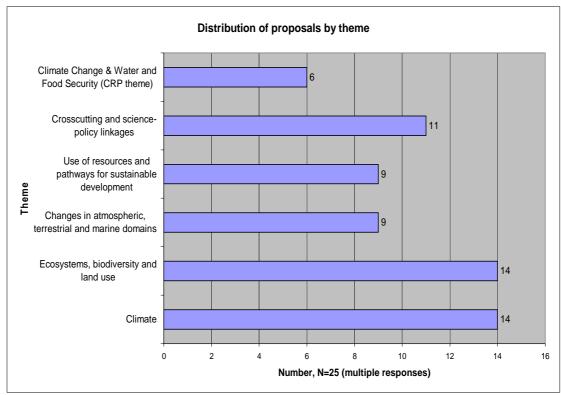
1) Including US\$ 110,000 for IGM/SPG
2) Including US\$ 100,000 for IGM/SPG

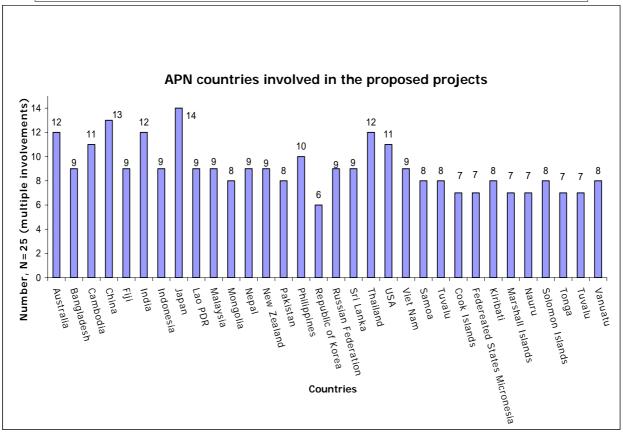
CAPaBLE Programme Update

1. CAPaBLE Calls for Proposals

Two calls for proposals for new CAPaBLE projects for funding from April, 2006 were launched in August, 2005. Details of the proposals received are outlined below:

- CAPaBLE Part (A) Call for Proposals for Capacity Building
 - o 19 proposals were received (8 were transferred from the ARCP process). See the Summary Table of Proposals: Appendix One IGM/SPG-11-15App1
- CAPaBLE Part (B): Call for Proposals for Comprehensive Research Projects
 - o 6 proposals were received. *See the summary table of proposals: Appendix Two* **IGM/SPG-11-15App2**
 - Almost all of the proposals submitted to APN usually focused on more than one theme.
 - ➤ The majority of the proposals focused on climate and ecosystems, biodiversity and land use (56%), followed by crosscutting and science-policy linkages (44%).
 - ➤ All APN member and approved countries are involved as collaborators in the proposals submitted.
 - ➤ Japan has the most collaboration (56%), followed by China (52%) and Australia, India and Thailand, all with 48%.
 - > Six proposals are open to all APN member countries (i.e., international conferences).





The Scientific Planning Group will discuss the recommendations made by the

Capacity Development Committee (CDC)⁴ for funding in the afternoon of day 2 (Item 17) in a closed SPG session. The SPG will then recommend projects for funding to the IGM in the morning of day 3 (Item 18-2).

2. Currently funded projects

At the 10th IGM, 4 new projects were selected for funding under the Capacity Building pillar of the CAPaBLE programme. These are:

Mr. Aminur Rhaman
Dr. Dharmarhatna
Dr. Kishi
Dr. Glantz
Bangladesh
Sri Lanka
Japan
USA

It was the recommendation of the 10th IGM that a number of proposals be asked to resubmit. Following two rigorous reviews by members of the CAPaBLE committee members and members of the Scientific Planning Group, the following proposals were selected to receive funding and proponents were informed in November, 2005:

• Dr. Taniguchi/Dr. Baharrudin Japan/Malaysia

Dr. Boer Indonesia

Proposals from Bangladesh and Cambodia were asked to resubmit to compete for the remaining 2005/06 funds for CAPaBLE. They were recently informed that following a successful review of their proposals, that they would receive funding. Contractual details are to be finalized after the IGM.

- Mr. leng, Cambodia:
- Mr. Ali, Bangladesh

A summary table of 2005/2006 funded projects, including continuing multi-year projects are attached as Appendix Three IGM/SPG-11-15App3

3. Reference Material: History of CAPaBLE

It is recognized that there are a number of new delegates at the IGM. As such, a short history of the CAPaBLE process to date is outlined below as reference material.

OVERVIEW

The Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE) Programme was a concrete initiative introduced by

⁴ At the 2nd Steering Committee Meeting, the CAPaBLE Standing Committee (CSC) was renamed as the Capacity Development Committee (CDC)

Prime Minister Koizumi through the Ministry of the Environment (GEB) and Hyogo Prefecture Government to specifically realize parts 107 to 114 of the Plan of Implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and was registered as a WSSD Type II Partnership/Initiative by the Japanese Government in Johannesburg, September 2002.

The objectives of the Programme are targeted to enhance scientific capacity in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific Region to improve their decision-making in target areas related to climate change, water and food security, and global change that are directly linked to their sustainable development.

Initially, the CAPaBLE Programme, which was endorsed by **APN's IGM in March 2003**, was a 5-year Programme. However, the success of the Programme has been so outstanding in just 2 years that the IGM, the governing body of the APN, recommended that CAPaBLE become an integral part of APN's activities. This is now reflected in the APN Second Strategic Plan for 2005-2010. The success of CAPaBLE to date has also impressed the governments of Australia, New Zealand and the USA to the point of contributing financial donations earmarked for CAPaBLE activities. This is a major achievement for the APN in terms of securing financial resources from member countries.

Improving the scientific and technical capabilities of nations in the region has been one of the goals of the APN and capacity building projects have been included in the activities since the beginning. Therefore, why does a programme such as CAPaBLE have to be created? It has been created because **we** have to make a difference. In addition to the existing pillar of APN, the Call for Proposals, CAPaBLE has become the second pillar of APN activities and has played a very important role in the transition period from the first phase of APN (1999-2004) to its second phase (2005-2010).

In two years, through contributions both monetary and in-kind, from all of APN's member countries and other policy and scientific bodies at the global level, CAPaBLE has funded 15 projects so far expanding the entire Asia-Pacific Region at all levels from the community level to national, regional. Successful interregional activities particularly related to climate risks and food security has also been achieved. It is this unique flexibility of the CAPaBLE Programme that has contributed to its success in such a short timescale.

Of particular relevance to the CAPaBLE Programme is Part 111 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation:

Establish regular channels between policy-makers and the scientific community for requesting and receiving science and technology advice for the implementation of Agenda 21, and create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development, at all levels, with the aim of sharing experiences and best practices, and building scientific capacities, particularly in developing countries.

Undoubtedly, the CAPaBLE Programme is enhancing scientific capacity in developing countries to improve decision-making relating to environmental issues of the greatest concern, and particularly climate change and water/food security. This effort is being achieved through a two-track process of capacity enhancement for experienced leading scientists and capacity building in global change for aspiring scientists, educational trainers, policy-makers and civil society:

Capacity Building

- Targeting specific countries
- Targeting specific topics
- Partnership activities with other networks, programmes, APN member & approved countries and other interested stakeholders
- · Dissemination for policy-makers and civil society

Capacity Enhancement

 Comprehensive Research Activities planned and implemented by leading developing country scientists targeting specific topics

The IPCC plays a very important role in the success of CAPaBLE, particularly in disseminating the scientific outcomes to policy and decision-making bodies. Currently, two comprehensive research projects targeted at Working Groups II and III of the IPCC TAR are working hard to achieve outcomes that can be disseminated in the IPCC 4AR due for publication in 2007. The continued support of Japan and other developed countries within the APN is crucial for realizing the priorities and objectives of assessments such as the IPCC.

Furthermore, with additional support from APN's developed-country member governments and the adoption of a true partnership approach, CAPaBLE is now recognized as a well known, well established and successful programme throughout the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

Through the continued support of the Japanese Government, the APN has developed the following strategies to ensure that the CAPaBLE Programme continues to meet its objectives as outlined in the Type II partnership proposal registered by Japan at the WSSD in 2002. These include:

- Creating a profile for CAPaBLE to ensure that it continues to be a strong pillar of APN activities that stands alone from the first pillar – the Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP).
- 2. Continuing its capacity building and capacity enhancement efforts in science and education at all levels from the local and community levels, to the national, regional and global levels, particularly in developing countries.
- 3. Widening its capacity building and capacity enhancement activities in the broader context of global change, and not limit its activities to climate change or water and food security.
- 4. Committing the necessary time and funds to attract investments into the CAPaBLE Programme. The **PARTNERSHIP** (see page 3) approach of the CAPaBLE Programme is being used as the major key for seeking and securing investment from other stakeholders. In so doing, the APN is endeavoring to show current investors that there is a good reason to continue investing in the CAPaBLE Programme.

PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

In the 2 years since its launch, the CAPaBLE Programme has created effective partnerships, both directly and indirectly, with the following programmes and institutions:

AGO	Australian	Greenhouse	Office

AIACC Assessment of Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change

BUP Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad, Bangladesh

BMD Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Bangladesh
DHM Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Nepal

DPI Department of Primary Industries, Queensland Govt., Australia

DRI Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, Kobe,

Japan

ERI Energy Research Institute: National Development and Reform

Commission, China

GCOS Global Climate Observing System (WMO/IOC/UNEP/ICSU)

GEOSS Global Earth Observation System of Systems

IRI International Research Institute for Climate Prediction

NCAR National Centre for Atmospheric Research

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNESCAP United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the

Pacific

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA

NIWA National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, New

Zealand

PMD Pakistan Meteorological Department, Pakistan

SPREP Pacific Regional Environment Programme

USCCSP US Climate Change Science Program

NSF US National Science Foundation

NSF National Science Foundation, Sri Lanka

NIES National Institute for Environmental Studies

USP University of the South Pacific

IAI Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research

WCRP World Climate Research Programme

START System for Analysis, Research and Training

IGBP International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme

IHDP International Human Dimensions Programme for Global Change

AIT Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

IIM Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India

GCISC Global Climate Impact Studies Centre, Pakistan

WHO World Health Organization, Kobe Centre and Headquarters in

Geneva

IFRCCC International Federation of Red Cross/ Red Crescent Centre on

Climate Change

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

CAPaBLE ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Projects

• In the 36 months since the launch of the CAPaBLE Programme, **23 projects** have been approved.

2. Input to Policy Processes at the National, Regional and Global Levels

• IPCC

- 2 comprehensive research projects specifically targeted to input into Working Groups II and III of the IPCC 4AR
- GHG Inventories; working closely with the GHG Inventory Office, Japan (NIES)

UNFCCC

- o Transfer of Technologies
- 22nd Report of SBSTA
 - 75. The SBSTA welcomed efforts of the national, regional and international global change research programmes to further promote and coordinate research in response to the needs of the Convention, and invited them to provide periodic updates on their scientific activities. In this respect, the SBSTA also welcomed the establishment of the Earth System Science Partnership by the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, the International Human **Dimensions** Programme on Global Environmental Change, the World Climate Research Programme and DIVERSITAS, and the efforts of these programmes and of regional institutions and networks including, but not limited to, the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change **Research** and the Inter American Institute for Global Change Research. http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2005/sbsta/eng/04.pdf
- o GHG Inventories and National Communications
- o UNFCCC Workshop on the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties, Manila, Philippines, 26 30 April 2004
 - http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/app lication/pdf/enb12232e.pdf
- o COP Side Events
 - COP11/MOP1 Side Event (Joint NIES/APN-CAPaBLE)
- Kyoto Mechanisms on GHG Inventories

• Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research

 Joint Inter-regional Project for local farming and sustainability in the face of climate change

Annual Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change

- o September, 2003, 2004 and 2005
- Held in conjunction with the UNFCCC Article 6 Workshop, the goal of the September 2005 Seminar was to facilitate and exchange of views, experiences and best practices on climate change-related efforts in the Asia-Pacific region. For the 15th Seminar, participants focused on three themes based on recommendations of the 14th Seminar: co-benefits of greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation, clean development mechanism (CDM), and adaptation to climate change.
- The Chairperson's Summary quotes in sections 25 and 26 are as follows:
 - 25. The Seminar stressed the linkage of UNFCCC Art. 6 activities and efforts on mainstreaming adaptation. To ensure the greater involvement of stakeholders, ways of communicating to the public regarding accurate information on local impacts may be carefully examined. At global level, UNFCCC clearing house on Art. 6, which is

under development, can be a useful vehicle to exchange information on effective adaptation policies and measures.

26. Regional cooperation in adaptation is considered crucial especially in sharing information, views and experience, as well as capacity building. In this regard, participants commended the activities under the Scientific Capacity Building/Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE) of the Asia-Pacific Network on Global Change Research

(APN).

- Eco-Asia
 - o June 2003, 2004 and 2005
- GEO and most recently GEOSS
 - Capacity Building Scoping Workshop for needs in the region focus on climate change
- CAPaBLE has been showcased and commended at many events and is becoming globally recognised for its efforts in educational and scientific capacity building for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific Region
 - o Conference on Sustainability, Perth WA, September 2003
 - o Climate & Policy Dialogue, Tokyo 2003
 - o PALM, Okinawa 2003
 - Samoan Government and SPREP specific "grass roots" education and training research project on climate extremes and sustainability
 - o NIWA, National Institute of Water and Research
 - PACE-SD, USP in Fiji is now established as a centre of excellence by the UNU for sustainable development and leading major CAPaBLE project in the Pacific. Director, Koshy Kanayathu, is also current Project Leader and APN Scientific Planning Group Member (covering the Pacific Island Countries)
 - o Fijian Government
 - o Pakistani Government
 - o Sri Lankan Government
 - o Laotian Government
 - o SOPAC
 - o 5th Ministerial Conference on Economic Development (MCED), Korea, March 2004
- Direct (earmarked) financial investments for CAPaBLE have been made directly from the APN Member Governments of:
 - o Australia
 - o Japan
 - o New Zealand
 - o USA.

3. CAPaBLE Publications and Publicity

- 8-page brochure prepared for distribution at various scientific and political arenas
- 24-page CAPaBLE Publication for 10th Anniversary highlights **nine** capacity building projects and two comprehensive research projects.

• Four professional posters created: one general poster of CAPaBLE; two comprehensive research projects and one project for the Pacific Islands Training Institute



Member Country Updates

Country Report Template

a. Science Agenda

Second Strategic Plan, P8, footnote

"The Scientific Planning Group (SPG) will review the themes of this Science Agenda each year to reconfirm or modify it according to any change research priorities of the APN, **its members**, and the global change science and policy-making communities"

In order for the SPG to discuss changing research priorities, please list, in order of priority, three scientific research themes relevant to your country. (You can refer to the Strategic Plan for further information.)

1.	
2.	
3.	

b. Policy Agenda

Second Strategic Plan, P11, Section 3.2, No. 3

One of APN's strategies is to: "Involve APN national Focal Points, who represent their governments, by seeking their guidance on best practices and opportunities to promote interactions between science and policy"

Please provide detailed comments and suggestions on the above to facilitate discussions during the IGM.

^{*} It is recommended that this task be conducted together with the SPG member for you country.

Secor One o sense	utional Agenda nd Strategic Plan, P11, Section 3.3.1: Strategy No.1 f APN's strategies is to: "Find ways to strengthen member governmer of ownership, including more effective efforts to determine their pol and priorities relating to global change"
	can the APN, specifically the IGM, SPG, SC and Secretariatively implement this strategy?

2006/2007 SPG ARCP Recommendations for Funding

Project Number	Title	Theme	Main Activity	Keywords	Regional Focus	Countries involved	PI, Institution & country	Year 1: 2005/06 Awarded	Year 2: 2006/07 Requested	Year 2: 2006/07 Recommended	Comments
APN2005- 07-NMY	Standardization and Systematization of Carbon- budget Observation in Asian Terrestrial Ecosystems Based on AsiaFlux Framework	Changes in Atmospheric Composition, Changes in Terrestrial Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Human Dimensions of Global Change	Workshop	Carbon-budget Observation, terrestrial ecosystem, flux measurement	SA, SEA, EA	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Thailand	Y. Ohtani, Forestry & Forest Products Research Institute, JAPAN	25,000	25,000	25,000	Budgetary request same as Year 1. Recommend requested award.
APN2005- 18-NMY	The Human Dimensions of Urban Ecosystems: Applying the Human Ecosystems Model (HEM) to Urban Environmental Management in ASEAN	Climate Change and Variability, Human Dimensions of Global Change	Workshop	Human Ecosystems Model, Urban Environmenta I Management	SEA	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam	P. Marcotullio, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, JAPAN	35,000	25,000	25,000	Budgetary request same as Year 1. Recommend requested award.

APN2005- 20-NMY	Assessment of the Effects of High Particulate Pollutants on Pulmonary Health Status in Selected Mega-cities of South Asia	Changes in Atmospheric Composition, Climate Change and Variability, Human Dimensions of Global Change	Research, Workshop	Particulate Pollutants, Pulmonary Health Status, Mega cities	SA	Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	A. P. Mitra, National Physical Laboratory, INDIA	58,500	76,300	67,000	Based on the amount awarded in Year 1 plus additional funds for end of project workshop.
APN2005- 21-NMY	Agricultural Land Use Policy in East and South Asia – Rapidly Changing Landscapes and its Impacts on Regional Food Security and its Future Scenario	Climate Change and Variability, Changes in Terrestrial Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Human Dimensions of Global Change	Research, Workshop	Land use policy, food security	SA, EA	India, Japan, P. R. China	K. S. Rajan, Internation al Institute of Information Technology , INDIA	30,000	22,800	22,500	Budgetary request slightly lower than in original proposal.
APN2005- 22-NMY	Asian Ozone Pollution in Eurasian Perspective	Changes in Atmospheric Composition	Workshop	surface ozone	SA, EA, SEA	India, Japan, Malaysia, P. R. China	H. Akimoto, Japan Agency for Marine- Earth Science and Technology, JAPAN	40,000	40,000	37,000	Research; 2 years. Amount requested for 2006/07 same as indicated in Proposal
									189,100	176,500	

2006/2007 APN CAPaBLE CB Projects Recommended for Funding

Proposal Reference	Title of Proposed Project	Name of Proponent/ Affiliation	Duration of Project	Funding Requested Year 1	Total Funding Requested	In-kind and/or financial contributions	Rank	Year1 Recommended	Total Funding Recommended	Additional Comments
2005CBA- FP17-Fuchs	2nd Young Scientists Global Change Conference, Beijing China, 7-8 November 2006	Prof. Roland J. Fuchs, International START Secretariat, USA	1 year	75,000	75,000	210,000; In kind: professional time for review, organization, etc. and meeting facilities to be provided by the Chinese Meteorological Agency	1	50,000	50,000	Travel support / shifted from the ARCP process
2005CBA- FP12- Salinger	International Workshop on Coping with Agrometeorological Risks and Uncertainties: Challenges and Opportunities	Dr. M.J. Salinger, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, NEW ZEALAND	1 year	35,000	35,000	WMO, 125,000; USDA, 20,000; ICRISAT, 5,000; NIWA (in-kind), 20,000	2	20,000	20,000	Travel support / shifted from the ARCP process
2005CBA- FP01-Dahe	Maximizing Participation of Asia Pacific Developing Country Scientists in the Earth System Science Partnership	Prof. Qin Dahe, China Meteorological	1 year	35,000	35,000	Financial contributions from the registration	3	15,000	15,000	Travel support / shifted from the ARCP process

1		1	1		1		1			T
	(ESSP) Global Environmental Change Open Science Conference. Beijing, China, 9-12 November 2006	Agency, CHINA				fees; Support from other organizations like IAI, NSF being sought				
2005CBA- FP11-Lebel	Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change: Water, Trade, and Environment	Dr. Louis Lebel, Chiang Mai University, THAILAND	1 year	37,000	37,000	None	4	20,000	20,000	Travel support / shifted from the ARCP process
2005CBA- FP18-Sari	Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC) Synthesis Conference; Institutions for Sustainable Development in the Face of Global Environmental Change: Questioning - Explaining - Demystifying (QED)	Dr. Agus P. Sari, Pelangi - Ecosecurities, INDONESIA	1 year	70,000	70,000	165,000 from NSF; In kind: senior personnel, office space, technical equipment	5	20,000	20,000	Travel support / shifted from the ARCP process
2005CBA- FP05- Nakalevu	Capacity Building of Community-based Organizations to Enhance Resilience to Climate Change and Variability	Mr. Taito Nakalevu, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), SAMOA	3 years	13,500	120,000	None	6	40,000	85,000	The proponent will be asked to revise and merge his proposal together with FP09. Project duration over 2 years
2005CBA- FP07-Chen	Workshop on "Global Water System Hotspots in the Asian Region: Mega Cities and Dams" - 2nd GWSP Asia	Dr. Jianyao Chen, Sun Yat-Sen University, CHINA	1 year	25,400	25,400	supported by GWSP-IPO	7			re suitable under the

	Network Meeting									
2005CBA- FP16-Raha	Scoping Workshop on South Asia Rapid Assessment Project's (SA RAP) Results for Designing Future Research Agenda and Capacity Building Requirements	Dr. Sibaji Raha, Bose Institute, INDIA	1 year	20,530	20,530	2,000 (request still to be made)	8	20,000	20,000	The MAIRS RAP considered a good follow-up to APN's current investment in MAIRS.
2005CBA- FP14-Canan	Participation of APN Developing Country Researchers at the First International Conference on Urban and Regional Carbon Management	Dr. Penelope Canan, National Institute for Environmental Studies, JAPAN	1 year	32,750	32,750	None	9	Trave	l support. No Fundin	g Allocated
2005CBA- FP09- Aalsbersber	Climate Change and Variability Implications on Biodiversity Youth Scenario Simulations and Adaptations	Prof. Bill Aalsbersberg, University of South Pacific, FIJI	2 years	46,600	93,200	In-kind support from IAS-USP and Wan Smol Bag	10	The proponent will be asked to revise and merge his proposal together with FP05		· ·
2005CBA- FP08- Towprayoo n	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and Aerosol Emissions Under Different Vegetation Land Use in the Mekong River Basin Sub-region	Dr. Sirintornthep Towprayoon, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, THAILAND	1 year	40,500	40,500	In-kind contributions from the organizations involved	11	30,000	30,000	
2005CBA- FP03-	Integrated Participatory Analysis of Sustainability in the Greater Mekong	Dr. Ramon C. Sevilla, Mekong	1 year	34,460	34,460	Contribution from participation fees	12	28,000	28,000	

Sevilla	Sub-region	Institute, THAILAND								
2005CBA- FP04- Dharmaji	Removing Barriers to Capacity Building in Least Developed Countries: Transferring Tools and Methodologies for Managing Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change	Mr. Bhujangarao Dharmaji, IUCN - The World Conservation Union, SRI LANKA	2 years	35,500	71,000	8,050 in-kind contribution from IUCN	13	30,000	60,000	
2005CBA- FP15-Baker	Asian Neighbours Global Change Network: Training Through Research. University of the Sea programme	Dr. Elaine Baker, University of Sydney, AUSTRALIA	1 year	19,300	19,300	48,200; In-Kind: ship time from French Polar Institute and Saral contribution for research staff and committee members	14	Travel Support. No Funding Allocated		
2005CBA- FP13-Zhang	The 7th International Conference on Dendrochronology: support for Tree- Ring and Global Change Research in the Asia Pacific Region	Dr. Qi-Bin Zhang, Chinese Academy of Sciences, CHINA	1 year	34,000	34,000	20,000 requested from NSFC and CAS with high probability of approval; In- kind: office facilities, printing/copying, communication, etc.	15	Travel Support. No Funding Allocated as not high priorit APN		as not high priority for
2005CBA- FP19-Kreisel	Prototype Training Workshop for City Officials on Climate Change and Human Health	Dr. Wilfried Kreisel, WHO Centre for Health	1 year	27,000	27,000	14,000 financial support from WKC	16		No Funding Alloca	ted

		Development, JAPAN						
2005CBA- FP10-Orlova	Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Problems in the Coastal Waters of East Asian Countries and their Impacts on Food Security and Human Health: Research, Training and Dissemination	Dr. Orlova Tatiana Yurievna, Zhirmunskii Institute of Marine Biology, RUSSIA	2 years	33,000	60,000	In-kind support from IMB and TINRO-centre; In- kind support from experts	17	No Funds Allocated
2005CBA- FP06- Godbole	Capacity Building for Ecotourism Management in Ecologically Sensitive Areas of Coastal Maharashtra, India	Dr. Archana Godbole, Applied Environmental Research Foundation, INDIA	1 year	32,000	32,000	AERF to shoulder administrative costs and salaries of existing staff	18	No Funds Allocated
2005CBA- FP02- Macandog	Development of a Mechanism for Webbased Information Exchange on Indigenous Strategies of Sustainable Farming Systems, Organic Farming, Fallow Management, and Food Security in the Uplands of Southeast Asia	Dr. Damasa Magcale- Macandog, University of the Philippines Los Banos, PHILIPPINES	2 years	40,000	75,000	None	19	No Funds Allocated
Propos	sals being recommended for funding ar					Total Current Multi- Balance rema		273,000 30,000 22,000

2006/2007 APN CAPaBLE CRP Projects Recommended for Funding

Proposal Reference	Title of Proposed Project	Name of Proponent/ Affiliation	Proponent's Email Address	Relevance to Climate Change and Water and Food Security	Duration of Project	Funding Requested Year 1	Total Funding Requested	In-kind and/or financial contributions	Regional Collaboration/ Countries Involved	Reommendations
2005CBB- FP03-Dixit	Improving Policy Responses to Interactions between Global Environmental Change and Food Security across the Indo-Gangetic Plain	Dr. Ajaya Dixit, Nepal Water Conservation Foundation, NEPAL	nwcf@wlink.com.np	GEC-induced changes in water availability and access & food systems	2 years	90,000	180,000	100,000 from CGIAR for baseline research; 25,000 co- funding from GECAFS	South Asia: Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan (Australia, New Zealand, USA)	Recommend funding over 3 years; need to negotiate budget with proponents
2005CBB- FP01-Yan	Integrated Model Development for Water and Food Security Assessments and Analysis of the Potential of Mitigation Options and Sustainable Development Opportunities in Temperate Northeast Asia	Prof. Xiaodong Yan, START Regional Centre for Tempereate Asia, CHINA	yxc@tea.ac.cn	water scarcity and land degradation due to climate change	3 years	96,020	307,410	NONE	East Asia: China, Mongolia, Russia, (New Zealand)	Recommend funding over 3 years; need to negotiate budget with proponents
2005CBB- FP06-Lal	Global and Food Security in Pacific Island Countries	Prof. Murari Lal, University of South Pacific, FIJI	lal m@usp.ac.fj; koshy k@usp.ac.fj	regional warming & agricultural and hydrological resources	3 years	85,000	230,000	NONE	Oceania: Fiji, Samoa, Tuvalu, (Australia)	

2005CBB- FP04- Jintrawet	Climate Change in Southeast Asia and Assessment on Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation on Rice Production and Water Balance	Dr. Attachai Jintrawet, Multiple Cropping Centre, THAILAND	attachai@chiangm ai.ac.th	climate change, hydrological regime, and rice production	3 years	105,900	270,100	NONE	Southeast Asia: Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia (Australia)	Recommend funding over 3 years; need to negotiate budget with proponents
2005CBB- FP02- Laptev	The Reconstruction of High Resolution Climate Changes in Monsoon Asia According to the Analyses of Annually Laminated Sediments and Research of Its Relationship with the Rise and Fall of Rice-Farming and Fishing Civilizations Going Beyond the Role Club Model	Dr. Sergey Laptev, Maxim Gorky Institute of Literature, RUSSIA	lapteff@nichibun.a c.jp	Research on the reconstruction of climate changes in Monsoon Asia based on analysis of annual laminated sediments and its influence on the rise and fall of farming civilizations in the past	3 years	95,485	294,730	NONE	PanAsia: Russia, Japan, China, Cambodia, India	
2005CBB- FP05- Wahyono	Reducing of Climate Change Impact on Water and Food Security Through Implementation of Eco-Agropolitan in South East Asia Urban Areas	Dr. M. Rudi Wahyono, IndoRepro Foundation, INDONESIA	indorepro@yahoo. com	Replanting program using staple food crops to reduce environmental degradation, recharge water aquifers and improve agriculture	2 years	158,440	167,440	NONE	Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines	

Science Agenda 2006/2007

Discussion on Key Scientific Priorities for 2006 ARCP Process

This session is to discuss whether the APN should consider priority topics for the Annual Regional Call for Proposals. To facilitate the discussion, excerpts from the 2nd Strategic Plan have been included below.

Extract from the Second Strategic Plan: 3.1 Science Agenda (Page 8)

"Although the Science Agenda is expected to stay in effect until 2010, the APN recognizes the need for flexibility. The Scientific Planning Group (SPG) will, therefore, review the themes of this Science Agenda each year to reconfirm or modify it according to any changing research priorities of the APN, its members, and the global change science and policy-making communities. SPG recommendations will then be presented to the Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) for approval."

The APN Science Agenda:

"The APN enables activities that generate and transfer knowledge on the physical and human dimensions of change in the Earth System with a focus on:

- 1. Climate
- 2. Ecosystems, biodiversity, and land use,
- 3. Changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains, and
- 4. Uses of resources (food/water/energy/materials(and pathways for sustainable development
- 5. Cross-cutting and Science-Policy Linkages

The APN serves scientific and decision-making communities and other users in the Asia-Pacific region.

The APN will invest in identification of existing methods and the development of new methodologies and tools to improve the effectiveness of transfers of the necessary scientific knowledge to the decision-makers in Asia-Pacific communities."

APN DRAFT Operational Plan

APN's Second Strategic Phase 2005-2010 Draft Operating Plan

Introduction

It is highlighted in the Second Strategic Plan that the APN should devise an operating plan to address the strategies outlined in the APN's Second Strategic Plan under its Science, Policy and Institutional agendas.

With this in mind, and following discussions with the Steering Committee on potential internal advisors, Subramanian Moten, SPG Member for Malaysia, visited the Secretariat from 24-26 January, to begin devising the plan. A plan covering three timescales spanning the second strategic phase from 2005-2010 was formulated during the meeting:

- Short-term (April 2005 to March 2007),
- Medium-term (April 2007 to March 2009) and
- Long-term (April (2009) and beyond into 3rd Strategic Phase).

Science Agenda

Short term - Year One: 2005/06 and Year Two: 2006/07

- Establish, revise, update scientific priorities annually, based on input from nFP, SPG members and others.
- Launch two calls for proposals simultaneously for ARCP and CAPaBLE, clearly identifying the differences between both, before the call is launched.
- Identify global change events meetings, conferences, etc., appropriate to the APN. Create a calendar of events and plan attendance and/or discuss opportunities to co-organise, co-host.
- Produce an Annual Science Bulletin for all ongoing projects under the ARCP and CAPaBLE processes.
- Annual Report detail projects that were completed during each particular year and cite any publications, regardless of whether WIP (Work In Progress), in press, or already published.
- Follow-up on completed projects from the first strategic phase (1999-2004) and identify peer-reviewed publications.
- CAPaBLE publication for Phase I activities.
- Continue to be pro-active in devising science (and policy) calendars of events.
- Identify relevant "International Years" (example, 2008 is International Polar Year (IPY)) and consider medium to long-term plans around these.

- Capacity Development Committee⁵ (CDC) address the CAPaBLE strategies outlined in the Second Strategic Plan and devise an appropriate plan.
- Identify the need for continuation of comprehensive research projects under CAPaBLE in developing countries. If there is continued interest, identify priority topics and timelines.
- Identify a topic(s) and outline a draft plan for syntheses of APN work.

Medium term - Year Three: 2007/08 and Year Four: 2008/09

- Devise a plan for APN-supported projects to produce publications that will feed into governmental policy-processes such as the 5thAR (probably due in March 2013). Identify other international processes.
- Produce an APN publication that cites peer-reviewed papers published as a result of APN-supported research projects (publish in March 2009, in time for 2nd Phase evaluation period). This could also feed into the IPCC 5th Assessment Report.
- Consider options for co-hosting an event with IAI and/or other GC partners. Identify suitable topic(s) and initiate discussions at the 12th IGM.
- Plan and conduct one or more syntheses of APN activities on a topic (or topics) that are identified.

Long term - Year Five 2009/10 and beyond

- Publish a synthesis of APN activities from identified topic(s).
- Perform an evaluation of Phase 2
- Devise a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3
- Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase

Policy Agenda

Short term - Year One: 2005/06 and Year Two: 2006/07

- Identify Calendar of Policy Events appropriate to the APN and plan attendance, as needed (annually).
- Produce one-page science briefings targeting the policy audience that can be disseminated at science/political for and on the APN website: Aim to publish two per year based on scientific priorities established for any one year.
- Expand on science-policy question of how do we bridge science/policy? Engage members by discussing the issue at the 11th IGM and beyond.
- Personal contact/visits to national Focal Points/SPG members.
- Look at the ARCP process and the CAPaBLE process and determine, "Are we asking the right questions? How is your project effective? How will it feed into policy processes? What concrete initiatives do you have in place for policy-relevance?" Review these with the SPG.
- Raise the issue of science-policy interactions. Ask national Focal Points and Scientific Planning Group members to provide examples of successful science-

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⁵ Formerly the CAPaBLE Standing Committee (CSC)

- policy interactions in their countries? For example at meetings, etc. Collate information for discussion at 12th IGM.
- Identify regional and international governmental processes other than IPCC and UNFCCC processes where scientific results of APN projects can be considered and/or presented.

Medium term - Year Three: 2007/08 and Year Four: 2008/09

- Investigate the possibility of encouraging (by funding and/or supporting) seminars (local, national initially) where GC scientific results are presented to government officials. Pursue initially by following-up on the Australia example that was highlighted at the 10th IGM.
- Highlight publications from APN-funded projects that might feed into regional and international governmental processes such as the IPCC (5thAR) and UNFCCC processes, and others processes identified.
- Identify calendar of policy-related activities and events.

Long term - Year Five 2009/10 and beyond

- Perform an evaluation of Phase 2
- Devise a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3
- Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase

Institutional Agenda

Short term - Year One: 2005/06 and Year Two: 2006/07

- Pursue new country membership of interested countries.
- Devise and implement a Communications Plan for the APN Members and the wider GC community.
- Review the Second Strategic Phase after the first two years.
- Address process for active member-country participation in hosting APN meetings.
- Identify and communicate to IGM and SPG members' information on global change events relevant to the APN by compiling information received from international programmes and other sources.
- Identify, up to 4 years in advance, main meetings being scheduled by the international GC programmes such as the global change programmes, WCRP, IGBP, ESSP, IHDP, DIVERSITAS. Identify an exhaustive list and a calendar of activities (for at least 2 years in advance).
- Consider inviting scientific experts to the APN meetings on issues expected to be emphasized at their meetings.
- Have APN-initiated and APN-funded projects proactively seek collaboration with institutes and organisations that provide co-sponsorship and in-kind contributions.
- Seek active involvement of host institutions in order to provide greater sustainability of projects.
- Decide on means of communications and modality of discussions.
- Address membership inactivity.

- Work with those presently funding APN Programmes and activities to assure long-term stability of such funding.
- Based on the review of discussions held in the past, formulate financial working plan with concrete and targeted action points (divided in two separate groups, one with actions to <u>raise additional funds</u>, and a second one with actions to <u>reduce expenses</u>).
- Report in-kind contributions (in figures) in the financial reporting at IGM/SPG.
- Encourage members from developing countries to consider sharing costs of travelling to IGM.

Medium term - Year Three: 2007/08 and Year Four: 2008/09

- Address the legal status of APN.
- Work with the IGM and Steering Committee to evaluate Terms of Reference for APN bodies and obtain approval for these.
- Establish a Resources Development Plan.
- Consider the possibility of looking to member countries to invest in the APN, with in-kind or financial contributions.
- Continue to mobilise funds for scientific and CB activities from sources within and outside of the APN region.
- Consider ways to improve annual meetings, for example, by holding biennial IGM/SPG meetings or by restructuring the meetings.
- Co-organise activities with other agencies, for the purpose of cost efficiency.

Long term - Year Five 2009/10 and beyond

- Perform an evaluation of Phase 2.
- Devise a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3.
- Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase.
- Hold biennial IGM/SPG meetings (depending on the outcome of Medium-term considerations).

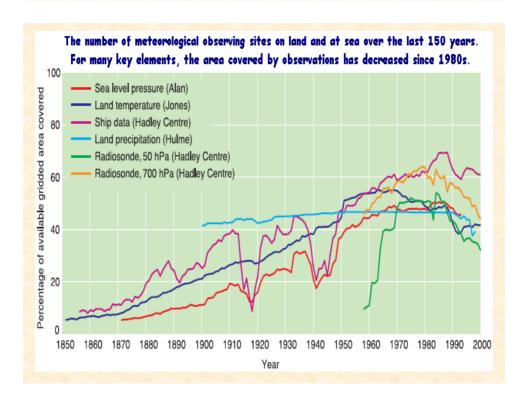


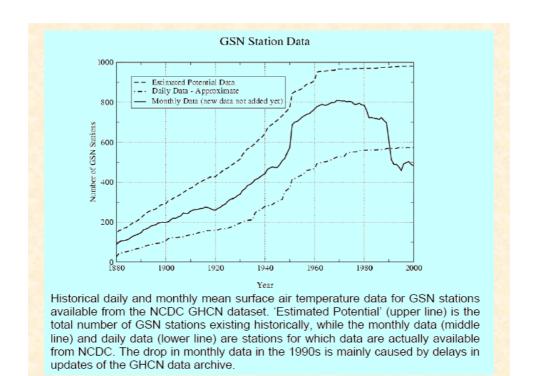
APN GEOSS Scoping Workshops By Prof. Murari Lal

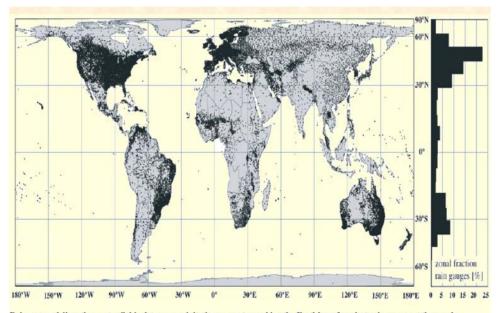
11th Inter-Governmental Meeting and Scientific Planning Group Meeting of the Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research Bangkok, March 22-24, 2006

Report of the
APN Scoping Workshops on Global Earth
Observations and the Capacity Building
Needs of the Region: Focus – Climate

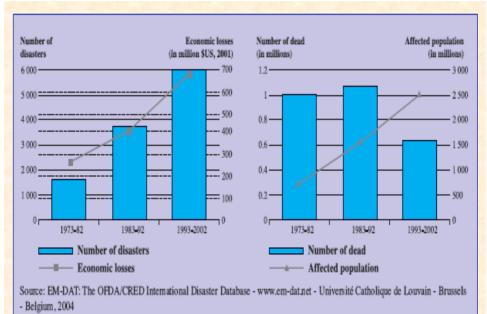
M. Lal
Workshop Co-ordinator







Rain gauges deliver the most reliable data on precipitation amounts reaching the Earth's surface, but only represent the nearby environment of the station. This map shows the distribution of stations for precipitation data acquired by the GPCC from the national networks of WMO member countries (about 40,000 stations)



*Note: Includes drought, earthquake, epidemic, extreme temperature, famine, flood, industrial accident, insect infection, miscellaneous accident, land/debris-slides, transport accident, volcano, wave/surge, wildfire and windstorm.

Shortcomings of current efforts in observing, processing, and dissemination capabilities

- Lack of access to data and associated benefits in the developing world
- > Eroding technical infrastructure
- Large spatial and temporal gaps in specific data sets
- Inadequate data integration and interoperability
- Uncertainty over continuity of observations
- > Inadequate user involvement
- Lack of relevant processing systems to transform data into useful information

Global Earth Observation System of Systems

Started with meeting in Washington, DC July 31 2003



EOS (Earth Observation Summits)

EOS-I Washington DC July 2003 EOS-II Tokyo April 2004

EOS-III Brussels February 2005

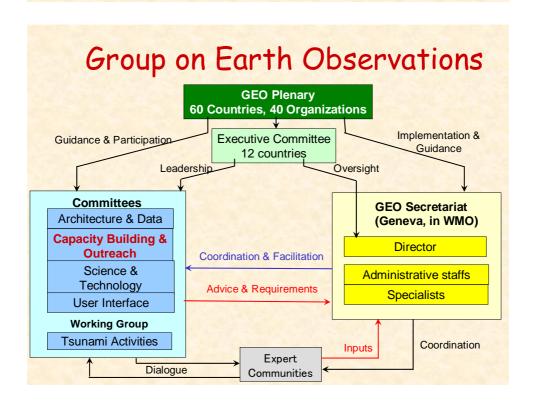


EOS-II: 43 countries, 25 organizations, 350 people

Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)

A Global observing strategy that builds on <u>existing</u> <u>systems and initiatives</u>, is <u>comprehensive</u>, <u>coordinated and sustained</u>, supports developing countries and is based on <u>open exchange of the</u> <u>range of observations available in a timely and costeffective manner</u>.

During EOS III in Belgium on 16 Feb 2005, the GEO Executive was established, hosted by WMO in Geneva.





2006 Work Plan Development & Review

- 2006 Work Plan (Ver3. as of Jan.9, 2006)
 - Organizational Activities
 - Programme Tasks: 96 Tasks incl. GEO-Netcast
 - Initial focus on 2-Year Targets of GEOSS 10-Year Implementation Plan Reference Document
 - 9 SBA + 5 transverse areas
- Task Sheets are under review by 4 Committees:
 Description of Work, Output, schedule, Lead & contributing organizations
- To be approved at Excom-5, April 11, 2006

GEOSS Benefits Focus



Natural & Human Induced Disasters



Water Resources



Terrestrial, Coasta & Marine Ecosystems



Human Health & Well-Being



Veather Information Forecasting & Warning



Resources



Climate Variability &



Biodiversity

GEO 2006 WORK PLAN FOCUS

- Enhanced consultation with user / stakeholder community to determine user needs and priorities
- Need to engage systematically with the in-situ observation community and to build linkages with remote sensing community
- Need to integrate socio-economic data across all social benefit areas
- Need for improved linkages with socio-economic policy makers

APN'S INITIATIVES TO GEO 2006 WORK PLAN

- Two Scoping Workshops on Global Earth Observations and the Capacity Building Needs of the Region: Focus – Climate were organized by the <u>Asia Pacific Network for</u> <u>Global Change Research</u> in Tokyo and Bangkok during 17-18 November 2005 and 19-21 March 2006 respectively.
- Tokyo workshop was attended by as many as 32
 participants from 12 countries, while Bangkok workshop was attended by 42 participants from 16 countries
 (including Australia, Bangladesh, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam and United States of America).

The Developing Countries in A & P need to be actively engaged in capacity building activities such as:-

- Build scientific and technical capacity to support National Communications and developing country participation in int'l science
- Advance scientific understanding of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation opportunities
- Link science and policy communities for adaptation planning

The Key objectives of the two Scoping workshops were:

- (a) To consider the <u>capacity building necessary</u> for research and monitoring related to climate <u>change and its impacts</u>,
- (b) To discuss the <u>role of the APN in such</u> research and <u>underpinning systematic</u> observations; and
- (c) To <u>create road maps for designing ideas</u>
 <u>appropriate for and identifying priority capacity</u>
 <u>building activities in the Asia Pacific Countries.</u>

Tasks Assigned to Workshop Working Groups

- Identify <u>most critical issue on observations and data</u> <u>needs</u> in the region
- Identify gaps in knowledge and action needed on regional climate change impacts and adaptation
- Identify <u>Collaborating Nations/ Institutions/ Partners in</u> <u>the region</u> to take up sector specific research on hot spot Issues
- Identify key topics for organizing Specialized Training Institutes / Workshops as Capacity Building Activities
- Identify <u>Priority Action Plan for APN</u> to support capacity Building Activities.

OBSERVATIONAL DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCING THE UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE – CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS IN ASIA & PACIFIC

The Participants identified the following gaps and needs of observation for drivers and exposure systems:-

DRIVERS

- Emission inventories
- Distribution of GHGs
- Concentrations of CO₂ especially in tropical regions
- Long-term meteorological data, historical records

EXPOSURE SYSTEMS

- Water resource management
 - Stream-flow ground water
 - waste water recycling
 - Precipitation
- Land management for food production and biodiversity
- Coastal zone management

Capacity Building Needs of A & P Countries on **Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change for** Sustainable Development

Two broad categories of the observation targets, namely, drivers of impacts (external forces), and exposure systems were identified. These targets include:

Drivers of impacts

- CO₂ and other GHGs concentration
- Temperature and rate of temperature change
- Rainfall
- Sea level rise
- Air quality
- Air quality
 Monsoon
 Typhoon/Hurricanes/Cyclones
 Tourism, industries
 Infrastructure
- Salinity in rivers and aquifers etc.
 Human health etc

Exposure systems

- Water resources
- Glaciers
- · Groundwater; quantity and quality
- Ecosystems; terrestrial, forests, and coastal
- Agriculture and food security
 Forgus bydropower
 - Energy; hydropower

Potential Targets for Capacity Building in Climate Change Vulnerability & Adaptation

	Critical sectors	Data/research needs	Regions most affected	Research priority *
1	Food and Fibre	Land surface temperature, rainfall records, agricultural production statistics and time series. Regional and local climate change scenarios, interface to crop models.	South and East Asia, North Asia	High
2	Biodiversity	Land and ocean surface temperature, rainfall, sea level, circulation variability & trends. Measures of biodiversity and species change. Links between climate variability and ecosystems (terrestrial and marine)	All	High
3	Water Resources	Rainfall data, monsoon variability, river flow, snow storage, groundwater information. Models of interaction between climate variability (eg ENSO) and change and monsoon behavior. Interfaces between climate and hydrological models.	Central, South and East Asia	High
4	Coastal Ecosystems	Land and ocean surface temperature, rainfall, sea level, ocean wave activity, circulation variability & trends. Ecosystem statistics & time series. Links between climate variability and ecosystems.	South and East Asia, Pacific Island Countries	High
5	Human Health	Health and disease statistics, surface climate data and future scenarios. Models of linkages between climate variations and disease outbreak/susceptibility.	Central, South & Southeast Asia	Moderate
6	Settlements	Sea level, circulation variability, surface climate data, sea surface temperature, ocean wave activity. Scenarios for sea level rise and regional circulation.	Pacific Island States South Asia	Moderate
7	Land Degradation	Land use & agricultural data, atmospheric circulation, hydrological data, sea level. Integration of climate, hydrology and soil information and models.	Central, South and East Asia	Moderate -high

^{*} Provisional and based on expert judgement only

Some of the hot spots identified in the Asia Pacific region for more intensive observations and systematic analysis of the available ground truths were:-

- Himalayan Glaciers Spatial and temporal distribution of snow cover
- ➤ High Elevation Areas of Tibetan Plateau
- ➤ Degradation and depletion of Ground Water Aquifers
- ➤ Desertification trends in Arid/Semi-arid areas of west Asia
- ➤ Mongolian Tundra
- Hydrological Cycle and its changes in Asian Monsoon System and its linkage to El Niño – Southern Oscillation episodes
- Potential Changes in extreme weather events including Tropical Cyclones and Typhoons
- ➤ Trends in deterioration of coral reefs, mangroves, and sea grass in Coastal Waters of Asia and the Pacific Countries
- Loss of Biodiversity in Fragile Ecosystems of Highlands, Wetlands and Islands
- Coastal Zones Erosion, Sea level Rise etc.
- > Forest Fires
- **► Land Degradation**

Distribution of Potential Targets for Observation: Focus-Climate														
	Hot spot	Mongolia	China	Korea	Japan	Vietnam	Malaysia	Thailand	Pakistan	In dia	Sri Lanka	Indonesia	Samoa	Most A-P <u>Region</u>
1	Himalayan glaciers – Spatial and temporal distribution of snow cover	2	2	2		2			1	1				
2	High elevation areas of Tibetan Plateau		2	2	1					2				2
3	Degradation and depletion of ground water aquifers	1		2		2		2	1	1	1	2	1	1
4	Desertification trends in arid/semi-arid areas, e.g., west Asia		2	1					1			2		
5	Mongolian Tundra	1			1									
6	Hydrological cycle and its changes in Asian Monsoon System and its linkage to ENSO Episodes		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Potential Changes in extreme weather events including tropical cyclones and typhoons	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1
8	Trends in deterioration of coral reefs, mangroves, and sea grass in coastal waters of Asia and the Pacific Countries			2		2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
9	Loss of biodiversity in fragile ecosystems of highlands, wetlands and islands	2	2	2		2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
10	Coastal Zones - e.g., erosion, sea level rise			1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	-
11	Forest fire					2	2	1	2	2		1		
12	Land degradation	1		2		2			2	1	2	1 1		2

Note: 1 and 2 indecate the highest and second highest priorities respectively (Provisional based on expert judgement only)

The capacity building needs identified in the two Scoping Workshops include:-

- ✓ Global and Regional Climate Models,
- ✓ Credible high resolution climate scenarios,
- ✓ Integrated Impact Assessment Models,
- ✓ Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) in vulnerability analysis,
- ✓ Linkage between climate change observations and human dimensions,
- ✓ Emergency Preparedness,
- ✓ Rescue, re-analysis, and dissemination of historical data and knowledge focusing to the use of end-users,
- ✓ Institutional framework (regional, national and local),
- ✓ Funding Resources to meet the capacity building needs.

The Workshop Outcomes included identification of the following as the <u>currently limiting factors</u> in the scientific and technical capacity in Asia and the Pacific Region:-

- Scarcity of scientists, science infrastructure and science funding,
- Lack of observed data (meteorological, oceanographic, socio-economics etc.) and analytical tools,
- Limited research experience of scientists,
- · Lack of familiarity with relevant methods and models,
- · Capacity to construct credible scenarios, and
- Difficulty of establishing and continuing collaborations from scientists from multiple disciplines needed for climate change research.

The key messages that emerged out of the deliberations in the workshop was that:-

- Many existing data are not accessible to researchers in Asia and the Pacific, either within country or internationally. Resolution of this barrier requires promoting political commitment to data sharing; removing practical barriers by enhancing electronic interconnectivity and meta data; and data rescue and digitization.
- Substantial ongoing research and surface observation is needed to calibrate and verify algorithms and satellite products.
- The provision of necessary resources to improve and make available existing archives of observed data will require largely national efforts to be complimented with international support on technology transfer and human resource training / capacity building for analytical interpretations and appropriate use for societal benefits.

Information and Data Exchange:Capacity Building Needs in A & P

- there is a need to improve networks for the exchange of information workshops to provide training on developing national Web sites would be desirable;
- there is a role for the transfer of technology and also for regional capacity building to promote technologyrelated information networks — in particular there is a need to raise awareness of the existence of energy efficiency "win-win" solutions;
- to facilitate the availability of, to the extent possible, that relevant reading/guidance materials, particularly those related to training and information; and,
- assistance is required to <u>improve data acquisition and</u> storage, to obtain access to the <u>Internet</u>, and to <u>build</u> capacity to develop databases.

The Workshop Participants also identified three levels of capacity that needs to be developed in the region, namely:-

- individual,
- · organizational / institutional and
- system of institutes / society.

Coordination of capacity building activities within and between these levels was also considered important.

Role of APN in Capacity Building of Asia and the Pacific Countries

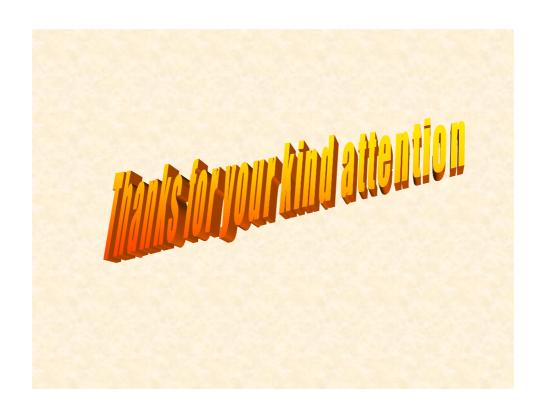
- (i) Use APN's existing activities to promote new GEOSS related Capacity Building Needs
 - Use the existing APN Conventional Project Proposal Processes e.g., CAPaBLE etc, and
 - Increase fund allocations for CAPaBLE and seek additional finds for new GEOSS Activities.
- (ii) Strengthen the role of APN Focal Points and SPG Members
 - Establish contact with National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and other Relevant Services related to climate change research,
 - Seek National Proposals through APN Focal Points/Member Countries on sectoral issues, e.g. Water, Agriculture, air Quality, Biodiversity etc.
 - Encourage National Focal Points and SPG Members to promote Public Awareness.

Contd...

- (iii) Facilitate improvement in access to established data centers and data
 - Facilitate communication with International Data Centers,
 - Develop a meta information of Data Centre and Data Base,
 - Develop resource directory of Data sources.
- (iv) Institutionalize Capacity Building activities
 - Strengthen collaboration with International Agencies e.g., UNESCO, WMO, UN-ESCAP,
 - Promote institutionalization of Capacity Building and organize workshops to train the trainers,
 - Identify Institutions, Researchers/Scientists to work on Specific Project Proposals
 - Conduct / Support Training Institutes / Workshops on Topics / Issues that Enhance Capacity of Institutions / Group of Researchers / NGOs / Nations
 - Develop meta information of major institutions and climate change experts in the region.

Contd...

- Expand access to funding opportunities
 - Enhance the ability of scientists and relevant institutes to seek funding support from International Funding Organizations such as AIACC, IAI etc. and Foreign Aid Systems such as USAID, JICA, AusAID, NZAid
 - Initiate two way dialogue between APN and GEOSS
 Sub-Committee on Capacity Building to facilitate
 funding for implementation of projects on critical
 issues relevant to development of the human
 resources and strengthening the institutional
 structures and the technical capacity in the region.



Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The APN Secretariat

5th Floor, IHD Centre Building, 1-5-1 Wakinohama Kaigan Dori

Chuo-ku, Kobe 651-073 JAPAN

Tel: +81-78-230-8017 Fax: +81-78-230-8018

Email: info@apn-gcr.org
Website: http://apn-gcr.org