

APN 23rd Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM)/  
Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting

# PROCEEDINGS

Bangkok, Thailand, 11-12 July 2018



# 2018



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# Message from the Secretariat Director

**T**HE APN 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting and Scientific Planning Group Meeting (IGM/SPG Meeting), and associated committee meetings, hosted by the National Research Council of Thailand, successfully concluded on 12 July 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand.

The IGM reviewed the work of APN in the fiscal year 2017, and approved the proposed work programme and budget plan for the fiscal year 2018 and funding of 21 new CRRP and CAPaBLE proposals. The IGM also approved amendments to the Framework Document of APN, which were proposed by the Task Force for the Future Development of APN based on the approval of the 22nd IGM and the outcomes of further discussions in the 23rd IGM. Additionally, a Thailand youth poster session was organized where fourteen scientists/teams had an opportunity to present their research to prominent experts and policymakers. Furthermore, a session to engage strategic partners was organized where representatives from five international organizations presented their current focused activities, which led to active discussions with APN members. I hope the result of this Meeting, including all the discussions and interactions made, will provide useful input to the development of APN, and to respond to the needs of member countries in addressing multiple challenges of global environmental change to realize a sustainable future of the Asia-Pacific region.

Finally, we sincerely thank the National Research Council of Thailand and all the participants for attending the Meeting. We also like to extend our sincere appreciation to national Focal Points, Scientific Planning Group members, invited experts, and all other stakeholders for their significant contribution and continuing commitment to APN.



**Seiji Tsutsui**  
Director  
APN Secretariat



# Contents

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## **Message from the Secretariat Director** **1**

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## **Contents** **3**

---

## **Chairperson's Summary** **5**

IGM/23/R	Chairperson's Summary	6
IGM/23/R-App.1	Participants List	18
IGM/23/R-App.2	Approved New Projects, FY 2018	25
IGM/23/R-App.3	Action Points of the Meeting	30
IGM/23/R-App.4	Work Programme and Budget for FY 2018	38

---

## **Welcome and Opening Remarks** **40**

---

## **Main Item Papers** **44**

IGM/23/A	Draft Agenda	45
IGM/23/2.1	Report from the Steering Committee	48
IGM/23/2.1-App1	Action Points for FY 2017	54
IGM/23/2.1-App2	Publication Guide	62
IGM/23/2.1-App3	Web Statistics	67
IGM/23/2.2	Final Financial Report, FY 2016	76
IGM/23/2.3	Budget Status Report, FY 2017	79
IGM/23/3	APN Future Development: Report by the Task Force	82
IGM/23/3.1	Proposed Amendments to the Framework Document	86
IGM/23/3.2	Guidance for Members of APN Organs and Suborgans	102
IGM/23/3.3	Report on the Discussion of Modalities for Research and Capacity Development	109
IGM/23/4	Subregional Parallel Sessions	115
IGM/23/4.1/A	SA-SRC: Agenda	117
IGM/23/4.1/1	SA-SRC: Report of the 8th SA-SRC Meeting	118
IGM/23/4.1/2	SA-SRC: Report of the Regional Consultation on Climate-Smart Agriculture	121
IGM/23/4.1/3	SA-SRC: Identifying South Asia Priorities for FY 2018	129

IGM/23/4.1/4	SA-SRC: The 9th SA-SRC Meeting	131
IGM/23/4.1/5	SA-SRC: Self-Evaluation of SA-SRC in the Fourth Strategic Phase	132
IGM/23/4.1/6	SA-SRC: Delegating Two National Focal Points to the Steering Committee	133
IGM/23/4.1/7	SA-SRC: Any Other Business	134
IGM/23/4.2/A	SEA-SRC: Agenda	135
IGM/23/4.2/1	SEA-SRC: Review of Action Points of the 10th SEA-SRC Meeting	136
IGM/23/4.2/2	SEA-SRC: Identifying Southeast Asia Priorities for FY 2018	141
IGM/23/4.2/3	SEA-SRC: The 11th SEA-SRC Meeting	142
IGM/23/4.2/4	SEA-SRC: Self-Evaluation of SEA-SRC in the Fourth Strategic Phase	143
IGM/23/4.2/5	SEA-SRC: Delegating Two National Focal Points to the Steering Committee	144
IGM/23/4.3/A	TEA-SRC: Agenda	145
IGM/23/4.3/1	TEA-SRC: Action Points from the 22nd Intergovernmental Meeting	146
IGM/23/4.3/2	TEA-SRC: Updates about PDTW and the 2nd TEA-SRC Meeting	147
IGM/23/4.3/3	TEA-SRC: Priorities for FY 2018	152
IGM/23/4.3/4	TEA-SRC: Self-Evaluation of TEA-SRC in the Fourth Strategic Phase	154
IGM/23/4.3/5	TEA-SRC: Delegating Two National Focal Points to the Steering Committee	155
IGM/23/4.4/A	Oceania: Agenda	156
IGM/23/5	Report by the Scientific Planning Group	157
IGM/23/5-App.1	FY 2017 Call for Proposals for CRRP: Full Proposals	159
IGM/23/5-App.2	FY 2017 Call for Proposals for CRRP: SPG Recommendation	167
IGM/23/6	Report by the Capacity Development Committee	169
IGM/23/6-App.1	FY 2017 Call for Proposals for CAPaBLE: Full Proposals	171
IGM/23/6-App.2	FY 2017 Call for Proposals for CAPaBLE: CDC Recommendation	180
IGM/23/7	Subregional Committee Reports	182
IGM/23/8	APN Future Development, Part 2	183
IGM/23/9	Activities in 2018	184
IGM/23/9.1	Capacity Building for Research in Relation to IPCC, SDGs and PA	185
IGM/23/9.2	Hyogo Activities	191
IGM/23/9.3	Science Policy Activities and APAN	193
IGM/23/9.4	Young Science Communicators Grant	198
IGM/23/9.5	Fourth Strategic Phase Evaluation	204
IGM/23/10	Work Programme and Budget Allocation for FY 2018	207
IGM/23/10-App.1	IPBES Science-Policy Dialogues	211
IGM/23/11	Confirmation of Members of the New Steering Committee	213
IGM/23/12	Action Points of the 23rd IGM/SPG Meeting	214

---

## **Mitra Award: Winning Poster and Presentation** **215**

Mitra Award	Winning Poster by Alisa Sahavacharin	216
Mitra Award	Winning Poster Presentation	217

## Section 1

# Chairperson's Summary



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**

11-12 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

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**Chairperson's Summary of the 23rd Intergovernmental  
Meeting/Scientific Planning Group Meeting**

**Summary**

This document is the official record of the 23rd Intergovernmental Meeting/Scientific Planning Group Meeting held on 11-12 July 2018 Bangkok, Thailand.



1. APN Members, designated alternates and invited experts from Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, 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 and Viet Nam attended the 23rd Intergovernmental Meeting/Scientific Planning Group Meeting (IGM/SPG Meeting). Representatives of the following organizations attended as observers: ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Bangkok Regional Office, Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), Thailand Pollution Control Department, Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) and World Climate Research Programme (WCRP). A list of participants is included in Appendix 1.

## Inaugural Session

2. Dr Monthip Sriratana, national Focal Point (nFP) for Thailand, welcomed all participants, and expressed her hope that the Meeting will strengthen the role of APN in working with member countries and cooperating with stakeholders in the international global change policy community. She noted the successful dissemination of research results from APN funded projects and activities, and highlighted the recent progress on encouraging member countries to further collaborate with each other on common issues at subregional levels, including among countries in Oceania and the Pacific.

3. Mr Seiji Tsutsui, Director of the Secretariat, expressed his appreciation to the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) for hosting the Meeting. He thanked member countries and all stakeholders for their support in enhancing the importance of APN as a regional network for global change in the region. Mr Tsutsui called for continued efforts to cooperate and scale up APN activities in transforming global change and sustainability science into solution-oriented knowledge that supports decision-making, policymaking and real action. To this end, he said, ownership of APN by every member country is of utmost importance. It is also crucial for APN to collaborate with national and international organizations.

4. Prof. Sirirung Songsivilai, Secretary-General of NRCT, started his inaugural speech with stressing the importance of international cooperation. He introduced the mandate of NRCT and its leading role in providing policy recommendations to the Prime Minister of Thailand, and in implementing the research component of the national research and innovation policy of Thailand. Citing examples of the 2011 floods in Thailand, and the recent extreme rainfall and flooding in west Japan, he stressed the need for joint efforts in research for global change, especially in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and resilience. In this regard, he reaffirmed the commitment of Thailand in playing an active role in APN through the nFP and Scientific Planning Group (SPG) member for Thailand. Prof. Songsivilai invited all participants to interact with young scientists who are invited to a poster session to showcase their research efforts in addressing the challenges of sustainable cities and communities, which is one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as well as a top priority for the city of Bangkok.

## Election of Chairpersons

5. The Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM) elected Dr Monthip Sriratana, nFP for Thailand as Chair, and Dr Luis Tupas, nFP for the United States of America as Vice-Chair of the Meeting.

## **Item 1. Adoption of the Draft Agenda and Items of Any Other Business**

6. The IGM adopted the draft agenda presented.

## **Item 2. Report from the Steering Committee and Secretariat**

### **2.1. Report from the Steering Committee**

7. Dr Sriratana, in her capacity as the First Vice-Chair of the Steering Committee (SC), presented a report (IGM/23/2.1) to the IGM on the work undertaken and action points addressed by APN since the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting. These work and action points cover: project management; calls for proposals; subregional activities; proposal development training; events organized in collaboration with the Hyogo Prefectural Government; changes of nFP and SPG members; publication and website; and a list of events organized and participated by APN in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017. She highlighted the activities developed and led by subregional committees, especially the technology needs assessment workshop on mitigation and adaptation held in Viet Nam, and the climate-smart agriculture conference organized in India in collaboration with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Agriculture Center.

### **2.2. Final Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2016**

8. Mr Yukihiro Imanari, Head, Division of Development and Institutional Affairs of the Secretariat, presented the final financial report for FY 2016 (IGM/23/2.2.1 and IGM/23/2.2.1-App.1), which includes a breakdown of funds allocated, spent and committed for projects, activities and operations for the extended fiscal year from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2017. Mr Imanari thanked Japan (Ministry of the Environment and the Hyogo Prefectural Government), New Zealand and the Republic of Korea for their continuous direct financial contributions. He expressed his appreciation to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, for its in-kind contributions as the host of the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting held in April 2017. He also acknowledged the in-kind contributions provided by the organizations of APN project leaders and collaborators to support the implementation of their activities, and all member countries by providing time for their staff to participate in meetings and to attend work related to APN.

9. Mr Rinchen Tshering, nFP alternate for Bhutan, sought clarification regarding the amount of available resources versus the amount of resources allocated for FY 2016. It was pointed out that the allocation for contingency should be accounted for in the available resources at the start of the fiscal year. In this connection, the IGM asked the SC to work with the Secretariat to improve the structure of financial reports so that the financial status of APN can be reported with improved clarity.

10. Prof. Roland Fuchs, invited expert to the SC and the Capacity Development Committee (CDC), expressed his appreciation for the inclusion of in-kind contributions in the financial report, and requested the Secretariat to continue this practice in future financial reports.

11. Mr Michihiro Oi, nFP alternate for Japan, stated that while Japan has been supporting APN since its inception and that the direct financial contribution from Japan for FY 2018 remains around the same amount as previous years, he stressed that he cannot assure that the Government of Japan would continue its contribution to APN at the same level due to cost-saving requirements within the government. Thanking the governments of New Zealand and the Republic of Korea for their financial contributions, and to all member countries and organizations for their in-kind contributions, Mr Oi urged member countries and organizations to join the donors in providing direct financial contributions

to APN. He also stressed the importance of enhancing cooperation with partners through new mechanisms, some of which are outlined in the report of the Task Force on the future development of APN.

12. Dr Sriratana acknowledged the support from donors and member countries. She said that while existing donors do not have administrative barriers in providing direct financial contributions to APN, other countries may face difficulties due to various reasons, and therefore requested the nFP for Japan to take lead in exploring possibilities of signing memoranda of understanding with potential donors. She also requested the Secretariat to present the report from the external auditor to the IGM for transparency.

### **2.3. Budget Status Report of Fiscal Year 2017**

13. Mr Imanari presented the budget status report of FY 2017 (IGM/23/2.2.2 and IGM/23/2.2.2-App.1), which reflects the financial status of APN as of 31 March 2018 and provided a breakdown of the use of resources during the period of reporting. He noted that the contingency was unused and therefore proposed that the same amount be carried over to FY 2018 as the new contingency. He thanked all member countries, organizations and partners for their in-kind contributions, especially Thailand, which contributed substantially to hosting the present Meeting.

14. Dr Andrew Matthews, SPG member alternate for New Zealand, suggested some technical changes to enhance the clarity of the report by including the pre-allocated resources from previous fiscal years and the contingency carried-over from the previous fiscal year under the “Resources” section. The IGM requested the Secretariat to reflect these changes in the proceedings of the present Meeting.

### **Item 3. APN Future Development (Part 1)**

15. On behalf of the Task Force for the Future Development of APN, Mr Xiaojun Deng, Senior Programme Officer for Communication and Development of the Secretariat, reported on the work conducted by the Task Force in FY 2017 as summarized in item paper IGM/23/3. This includes proposed amendments to the APN Framework Document (IGM/23/3.1 and IGM/23/3/2), which was developed mainly to reflect the recommendations of the Task Force that was approved by the 22nd IGM in 2017. He introduced some additional technical changes and requested the IGM to consider the proposed amendments for discussion and approval on Day 2 under Item 8.

16. Mr Deng cited examples of new and improved modalities for setting thematic priorities of APN activities and possible alternate funding schemes as presented in a separate report by the Task Force (IGM/23/3.3), noting that further input from the IGM would be useful for the Task Force to continue developing concrete proposals for these areas to improve policy relevance and impact of APN activities in member countries. Lastly, he reported the recommendation of the Task Force to collect input from individual member countries through country consultations, especially on the following points: a) how to better align the work of APN with the scientific and capacity needs of member countries; b) how to further strengthen the engagement of the governments of member country; c) possibilities and options of receiving direct financial contributions from member countries; and d) how to address the obstacles that APN face in obtaining official acknowledgement as an international organization and receiving funds from international funding agencies. Finally, he requested the IGM to consider the papers presented and provide their input on Day 2 under Item 8.

17. Dr Matthews further provided an explanation on the reason for amending the Framework Document by referring to a recommendation of the Task Force. This recommendation is aimed to enhance the role of IGM in providing strategic guidance and to empower member countries on deciding the overall direction of APN, while assigning the SC to make day-to-day business decisions. Another important reason, he said, is related to strengthening subregional committees to increase the relevance of APN programmes and activities conducted at the subregion with the needs and challenges of individual countries within the Committee.

#### **Item 4. Subregional Parallel Sessions**

18. Members of the South Asia Subregional Committee (SA-SRC), Southeast Asia Subregional Committee (SEA-SRC) and Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee (TEA-SRC) met in parallel sessions. Members and invited experts from Australia, Fiji, India, New Zealand and the United States of America also assembled in a meeting for the Oceania and Pacific region. The chairpersons of each subregional committee met after the parallel sessions to exchange the outcomes of their discussions.

#### **Item 5. Report by the Scientific Planning Group**

19. Prof. Giashuddin Miah, SPG member for Bangladesh and Dr Soojeong Myeong, SPG member for the Republic of Korea, reported to the IGM in their capacity as the outgoing co-chairs of the SPG. They introduced the outcomes of the discussion conducted at the SPG Pre-Meeting held one day prior to the IGM, which includes: recommendations of continuing multi-year projects; recommendation of research proposals under the Collaborative Regional Research Programme (CRRP); review of the 2017 call for proposals and proposal review process; discussions on priority topics for the 2018 call for proposals; and the membership and chairpersons of the SPG Sub-Committee (SPG-SC).

20. The list of approved projects under CRRP is included as Appendix 2 to this summary. The list of members and chairpersons of the SPG-SC is included under action point 11 (Appendix 3).

#### **Item 6. Report by the Capacity Development Committee**

21. Dr Matthews reported on behalf of the CDC on its recommendation of continuing multi-year projects and new proposals under the scientific capacity development programme (CAPaBLE) by providing an explanation on the reasoning. He highlighted a proposal from China and thanked the Government of China for making efforts to find appropriate modalities to support APN, which in this case is through direct matching funds to implement the activities to be conducted under this proposal. He then introduced the four invited experts to the CDC and in particular welcomed Prof. Kanayathu Chacko Koshy who was invited to serve on the CDC for the first time.

22. The list of approved projects under CAPaBLE is included as Appendix 2 to this summary. The list of invited experts to the CDC is included as action point 13 (Appendix 3).

23. Thanking the IGM for endorsing his membership in the CDC, Prof. Koshy noted the importance of dialogue between the science and policy community, and the need to create an enabling environment at the governmental level for such dialogue. In this connection, he acknowledged the mechanism of APN in involving scientists and policymakers through the IGM/SPG Meeting and science-policy dialogues.

24. Dr Tupas clarified that although corresponding funding allocation would be requested from the resources for FY 2018, some of the proposals under the CRRP and CAPaBLE programmes were recommended on the condition that proponents improve the scope of the modality of their projects by taking into account the comments made by the SPG and CDC, as indicated in the list of recommended proposals presented to the IGM.

## **Item 7. Report by Subregional Committees**

### **7.1. South Asia Subregional Committee**

25. Mr K.H.M.S. Premalal, SPG member for Sri Lanka and Chair of the SA-SRC, reported to the IGM on the discussions held at the South Asia subregional parallel session. The SA-SRC reviewed the outcomes of the South Asia regional consultation on climate-smart agriculture held in Hyderabad, India in April 2018, which had led to the identification of a number of potential follow-up activities. These potential activities include: capacity building on vulnerability, impact and adaptation; capacity development for young scientists; and workshop on best practices. In this connection, the Committee discussed the importance of: disseminating weather information to farmers; data sharing across countries; alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and the need for high-resolution projection data for countries in South Asia.

26. Mr Premalal then introduced the decision of the SA-SRC on priority topics for the call for proposals in FY 2018, which are built on the priority topics identified in the previous fiscal year with “climate-smart agriculture” and “climate projection” as additional topics due to the urgency and relevance to all South Asian countries. The priority topics are included in action point 15 (Appendix 3). Additionally, the SA-SRC decided to prepare a concept note for a scoping workshop to develop a capacity building programme for climate projection in South Asia.

27. Noting the importance of periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the subregional committees, Mr Premalal stated that in a self-evaluation during the parallel session, the SA-SRC found that communication among members and institutions has increased, particularly through the collaborative activities conducted in previous years. The SA-SRC progressed in devising and undertaking joint projects, as evident by the recent completion of the South Asia regional consultation on climate-smart agriculture. The proposal development training workshops were successful; however, the availability of data regarding the participants and their degree of attainment by subregion is desirable. Areas to be strengthened, noted Mr Premalal, include improved remote and offline communication, and increased efforts to identify funding sources for subregional activities.

28. Before conclusion, Mr Premalal announced that Sri Lanka will host the 9th SA-SRC Meeting tentatively in March 2019. He also announced the two delegated nFPs to serve on the SC, as indicated in action point 19 (Appendix 3).

### **7.2. Southeast Asia Subregional Committee**

29. Mr Virasack Chundara, nFP and SPG member for Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Chair of the SEA-SRC, reported to the IGM of the discussions held at the Southeast Asia subregional parallel session. Regarding the evaluation of the proposal development training workshops, Mr Chundara proposed that the timing of the workshops should be in line with the call for proposals, so that participants could aim to submit their proposal to APN soon after the workshop. He also indicated that

the evaluation of these workshops should look at the involvement of the trainees in APN funded projects, including as collaborators.

30. The SEA-SRC identified eight priority topic of interest for the calls for proposals in FY 2018. Mr Chundara highlighted the topic of “megacities, water and climate”, under which APN could seek collaboration and synergy with the UNESCO Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate, and with IAI on cross-regional cooperation. He also mentioned the emerging topics of microplastics and marine debris, and suggested that APN seek cross-regional collaboration with ASEAN and other member countries such as China.

31. The full list of subregional priority topics and the delegated two nFPs to serve on the SC are listed under action points 21 and 23, respectively, in Appendix 3.

32. Lastly, Mr Chundara informed the IGM that Lao PDR is ready to host the 11th SEA-SRC Meeting, subject to formal approval by his Ministry.

33. In response to a question related to self-evaluation, Mr Chundara explained that SEA-SRC members agreed to develop a review process whereby members provide input electronically using a predefined template. Dr Jariya Boonjawat, SPG member for Thailand, pointed out that although time was not enough for a detailed self-evaluation at the parallel session, all members of the SEA-SRC highly evaluated the projects that were conceptualized, developed and implemented through the close collaboration of the committee.

34. Dr Linda Anne Stevenson, Head, Division of Scientific and Communication Affairs of the Secretariat, noted that the Secretariat will provide further information on the subregional committee evaluation as part of the Fourth Strategic Phase evaluation of APN.

### **7.3. Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee**

35. Mr Oi reported to the IGM of the discussions held at the Temperate East Asia subregional parallel session. He provided an overview of the status of action points addressed by the TEA-SRC in FY 2017, in particular the progress in preparing the PDTW to be held in September 2018, back-to-back with the 2nd TEA-SRC Meeting. He acknowledged the Kurita Water and Environment Foundation for their financial support to the workshop.

36. A post-workshop review and a self-evaluation of the TEA-SRC, he reported, could be included as a topic of discussion at the 2nd TEA-SRC Meeting. Five priority topics were identified for the next call for proposals in FY 2018, which are listed in Appendix 3.

37. Mr Oi reported that the TEA-SRC decided to delegate the nFPs for China and Japan to the SC ad interim, adding that TEA-SRC members will communicate further to delegate official representatives to serve on the SC during the lead-up to the next intersessional SC Meeting. This will be done by keeping in mind that the representatives of donor countries, the nFPs for Japan and the Republic for Korea, will be ex-officio members of the SC.

### **7.4. Oceania and the Pacific**

38. Dr Lance Heath, invited expert to the SPG, reported to the IGM on behalf of the representatives from countries in Oceania and the Pacific. He provided an update on the status and progress of actions points taken since the 22nd IGM, which includes the status of planning the scoping meeting for the

subregion and the recent appointment of the nFP for Fiji. The group also recommended the SC to consider nominating the nFP for Fiji to represent the Oceania and the Pacific region in the SC.

39. Dr Heath informed the IGM on the ongoing work of engaging relevant agencies to identify a governmental official to serve as the nFP for Australia. He added that he would continue to work with the Secretariat on this matter, including through the scoping meeting which is tentatively scheduled to be held in early 2019.

40. Having cautioned on the uncertainties around whether a governmental official could attend the scoping meeting, especially in light of the forthcoming federal election, Dr Heath confirmed the importance of hosting the scoping meeting in Australia. He noted that the meeting is in line with the recommendations of the Task Force, and that it would provide an opportunity for the Secretariat to establish direct communication with the Australian government and to showcase the outcomes of APN funded projects conducted by various institutions in the country.

41. Finally, Dr Heath shared the priority topics considered and recommended by the representatives from countries in Oceania and the Pacific. These topics and other action points for the subregion are listed under action points 28 to 31, Appendix 3.

42. Dr Stevenson pointed out that all Pacific Island states are APN approved countries and are, therefore, eligible to submit proposals to APN for funding. The Secretariat, she said, would ensure the information regarding the call for proposals, including the priority topics of Oceania and the Pacific, would be shared widely within the research and policy communities in these countries.

43. Dr Amir Muhammed, SPG member for Pakistan, suggested that a review of the outcomes of the proposal development training workshops should be conducted. It was agreed that such an evaluation should use a set of criteria to be developed by a task force, which is to be established by the IGM to work on the evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase of APN.

44. Referring to the geographical division of subregional priority topics, Prof. Fuchs asked whether there were mechanisms available to accommodate cross-regional research where certain countries across different regions may share similar socio-economic conditions. The IGM requested the task force to consider this point when developing and improving the modalities for APN activities.

## **Item 8. APN Future Development (Part 2)**

### **8.1. Proposed Amendments to the Framework Document**

45. The Vice-Chair led the discussion and approval of the proposed amendments to the Framework Document by revisiting the rationale of the major changes and additional adjustments that aimed at resolving operational issues resulting from the changes, such as the frequency of the IGM/SPG meetings. He asked the IGM to provide their comments and input before putting the proposal to a vote.

46. Mr Tshering sought clarification on the procedure of appointing a successor of an nFP when the nFP is unable to fulfil its role. It was pointed out that this rule, along with other detailed rules and procedures for all organs and suborgans are included in a separate guidance document (IGM/23/3.2).

47. Hearing no further comments or questions, the Vice-Chair put the proposed amendments to the Framework Document to a vote by the IGM. The proposed amendments were subsequently adopted by vote.

## **8.2. New and Improved Modalities for Research and Capacity Development**

48. The Vice-Chair provided an overview of the examples of modalities introduced under Item 3 to identify research topics and asked members for their input, taking into account the earlier comment from Prof. Fuchs related to topics of cross-subregional interest. He also invited members to consider and approve the proposal of initiating country consultations to better understand the needs of member countries and to explore ways for member countries to contribute to APN.

49. Dr Matthews noted that this work is a follow-up action of the recommendation of the Task Force to improve policy relevance of APN activities by shifting the setting of the science agenda from a scientist-driven process to one that engages policymakers at the subregional level.

50. This was supported by Mr Tuan Dung Ngo, nFP for Viet Nam, who noted that research activities should be better aligned with national priorities. He suggested that APN should establish a mechanism to develop common themes for certain periods. He further suggested that a “no objection” process — similar to that used by the Global Environment Facility — could be established, under which the nFPs can be informed on the proposals submitted by proponents from their countries before they are submitted to APN for scientific review. In this way, he said, governments from each country would be able to conduct an evaluation and provide input to the next call for proposals. Ultimately, Mr Ngo said the process should ensure that the proposals are in line with the priorities of countries.

51. Dr Matthews stressed the importance to take into account the difference in timescale between the priorities of policymakers and those of scientists when selecting priority topics. Further, he cautioned that nFP involvement in the pre-screening process must not result in the prioritization of proposals with a narrow and specified focus as the nFPs are usually appointed from a certain line ministry in their governments.

52. Prof. Kensuke Fukushi, SPG member for Japan, noted the multi-country nature of APN research projects, and the importance of common interest and consensus among participating countries. Subregional committees, said Prof. Fukushi, were created as a venue for reaching such consensus and therefore should be respected.

53. Dr Ch. Srinivasa Rao, nFP alternate for India, noted that nFPs should be kept informed on APN funded projects and activities undertaken in their countries and their outputs. NFPs could then take the responsibility to communicate the outcomes of these projects and activities to the stakeholder communities, which will also lead to improving the visibility of APN. By such combined effort, the impact of APN activities could be enhanced for the benefit of the countries and communities, said Dr Rao.

54. Mr Tshering pointed out that the second example presented, whereby member countries provide input on common interests into a multistakeholder scoping process to determine the modality of APN support, such as through flagship projects, could close the gaps and create linkages between subregional priorities.



55. Prof. Fuchs suggested that, in order to attract international and regional interest, the Secretariat or the SC could take the lead to develop one flagship project that cuts across the subregions, for example on megacities, or the impacts of changing monsoon patterns.

56. The IGM requested the task force to consider the comments provided by members when developing a concrete proposal for new or improved modalities for APN activities.

### **8.3. Alternative Funding Schemes**

57. The Vice-Chair introduced two examples of alternative funding schemes suggested by the Task Force (IGM/23/3.3), which represented a project-based co-funding approach and programme-based fund channelling approach, respectively. He stressed that these are examples of models and encouraged members to provide their input with the aim of strengthening the financial basis of APN.

58. Mr Oi noted that the co-funding approach identified in the report has been used in many APN projects and he acknowledged the institutions that provided co-funding for these projects. After pointing out a correction to the diagram that illustrates the fund-channelling option in the document<sup>1</sup>, he stressed the need to maximize the impact of APN and invited members to provide inputs on potential sources of funding that APN could make use of.

59. The Vice-Chair suggested that it is important for nFPs and SPG members to be aware of domestic activities in line with the agenda of APN, so that the activities can be taken up internationally through the APN mechanism as scientific and financial contributions from member countries. This model, he said, could also address the issue of regional priority setting under a broader social context, as indicated by Prof. Fuchs.

60. Dr Heath suggested APN could consider seeking financial resources from philanthropic organizations. In this connection, Dr Matthews suggested that member countries could help identify opportunities for APN to become involved as a partner in ongoing domestic activities that were being conducted in cooperation with philanthropic organizations.

61. The Vice-Chair requested the SC and the task force to work closely with the Secretariat on this matter, taking into consideration all the comments received so far, and to keep all members involved through various means such as email communication and questionnaires.

## **Item 9. Proposed Activities for FY 2018**

62. Ms Dyota Condorini, Programme Officer for Science and Institutional Affairs, and Ms Christmas de Guzman, Programme Officer for Communication and Scientific Affairs of the Secretariat, presented a number of proposed new activities for IGM consideration and approval that include: capacity building for research and engagement in relation to the IPCC process, SDGs and the Paris Agreement (IGM/23/9.1); Hyogo activities (IGM/23/9.2); science-policy events (IGM/23/9.3); opportunity for young science communicators in the Asia-Pacific region (IGM/23/9.4); and evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase (IGM/23/9.5).

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/3.3, reissued.

### **9.1. Capacity Building Activity Related to IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement**

63. Prof. Juan Pulhin, invited expert to the CDC and also a lead author of the Asia Chapter, suggested that the selected fellow could be invited to be engaged in drafting the report, in addition to the proposed activities. Dr Myeong noted the importance of reviewing existing publications, and invited members to share with her reference materials to the special report on climate change and land, and the Asia Chapter, of which she is a lead author and review editor, respectively. Dr Irène Lake, Director, International Project Office for CORDEX, suggested that APN may want to consider the date and venue of the workshop planned in October 2019 to coincide with the International Conference on Regional Climate CORDEX conference to be held in Beijing, China. Dr Matthews indicated that the time available for the review of the first order draft would be too short, especially for non-native speakers of English.

### **9.2. Science-Policy Communication**

64. The Chair recalled the engagement of APN in a side event organized by the Government of Thailand at the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP23) to the UNFCCC, which led to APN raising its visibility within the international community. The Chair welcomed APN to join another side event at the Thai Pavilion at the upcoming COP24. Dr Matthews mentioned that the participation of APN at the Research Dialogue during the 48th session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), noting the positive direct feedback from the UNFCCC Secretariat and the audience on the work on capacity building and science-policy communication of APN. Dr Kim Chi Ngo, SPG member for Viet Nam, suggested that nFPs and SPG members should also take active roles in promoting APN in international events they participate. Prof. Fuchs asked whether there is a way to measure the impact of science-policy dialogues and to track which recommendations from the dialogues had been taken up by the policymaking community. It was suggested that the strategic review process should include an evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of science-policy dialogues.

### **9.3. Opportunity for Young Science Communicators**

65. Prof. Pulhin, supported by Dr Matthews, expressed his concern over whether young writers with limited experience would have the skills and confidence needed to synthesize the body of knowledge and extract policy-relevant messages. He further requested clarification on the specific audience of the publications, for example, policy- and decision makers in specific countries. Dr Matthews pointed out the lack of capacity development component in the proposed activity, and said that it may better suit science writers and journalists, rather than researchers. Dr Lake suggested it could be a supervised project where the grantee work under the mentorship or an experienced communicator to achieve the expected goals. Prof. Fuchs cited a research, which found that the major source of information of policymakers was the mass media, and stressed the importance of science journalism in supporting science-policy communication. Mr Shahbaz Mehmood, nFP alternate for Pakistan, emphasized the importance for the author to have a solid understanding of the needs of policymakers. The Chair noted that if the scope could be limited to communicating information on adaptation, then the output could be presented to the adaptation committee, which identifies best practices for adaptation communication under COP24. The IGM asked the Secretariat to revise the draft announcement and work with the SC to further develop the activity.

### **9.4. Review of the Fourth Strategic Phase**

66. Dr Matthews emphasized that the review of the Fourth Strategic Phase should be based on the needs of donor countries and should feed into the planning of future strategic phases. Mr Mehmood requested the Secretariat to keep all members engaged in the review process. Prof. Pulhin suggested the

Task Force to consider developing, for the next strategic phase, an outcome-based evaluation system to monitor progress towards long-term strategic goals, rather than reporting project-level outputs. In this connection, the Chair suggested that a set of performance indicator be developed for the new strategic phase.

### **9.5. Others**

67. Prof. Fukushi inquired on the status of the Collaborative Research for Young Scientists (CRYs) programme and possibilities for its continuation, noting the interest by the Government of Japan in continuing this programme. Ms Condorini stated that a call was launched in FY 2016, however not in FY 2017. This is because CRYs is currently a pilot programme that is subject to evaluation before a recommendation to the IGM can be made for its continuation beyond the pilot phase. Another point of consideration, she said, is that many young scientists are able to submit highly competitive proposals to the regular call for proposals, and have done so in recent calls. Mr Oi suggested the SC could evaluate the outcomes of this programme and prepare for relaunch in FY 2019 if considered beneficial.

## **Item 10. Proposed Work Programme and Budget for FY 2018**

68. Mr Imanari presented the proposed work programme and budget for FY 2018 for IGM approval (IGM/23/10 and IGM/23/10-App.1). He explained each item under the budget, and stated that the unused funds from completed projects and other savings in FY 2017 are not included in the budget since the books are not closed at the time of reporting. He reported that the JBF-IPBES project commissioned APN to conduct science-policy dialogues to disseminate information on IPBES Regional Assessment for Asia and the Pacific, as indicated in IGM/23/10-App.1.

69. Prof. Fuchs asked if interest could be reflected in the financial reports despite the minimal interest rate in Japan. Dr Matthews pointed out that the contingency should be reflected in the expenses of the previous year, and suggested that resources from the past fiscal years, once established, should be included in the budget plan as resources available.

70. The approved work programme and budget plan is attached as Appendix 4 of this Summary.

## **Item 11. Confirmation of the Members of the New Steering Committee**

71. The Chair announced a list of members that compose the new SC, which includes nFPs delegated by subregional committees, co-chairs of the SPG and donor representatives. The Chair requested the new SC to meet immediately after the end of the Meeting to discuss and take impending actions.

## **Item 12. Action Points of the Meeting**

72. Members reviewed and approved the draft action points presented at the Meeting, subject to formal editing. The list of approved action points is attached as Appendix 3 of this summary.

## **Item 13. Any Other Business and Closing**

73. The meeting was closed after a vote of thanks had been accorded to the Chairpersons and all participants of the Meeting.



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**

11-12 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

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## **Approved New Projects, FY 2018**

### **Summary**

The tables in this document summarize the proposals approved by the IGM for funding in FY 2018 under the Collaborative Regional Research Programme (CRRP) and the Scientific Capacity Building (CAPaBLE) Programme.

#### Abbreviations:

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| • CC&V  | Climate change and climate variability                        |
| • B&ES  | Biodiversity and ecosystem services                           |
| • CATMD | Changes in atmospheric terrestrial, marine domains            |
| • RUSD  | Resource utilization and pathways for sustainable development |
| • RRR   | Risk reduction and resilience                                 |
| • SPL   | Science-policy linkage  |

## 1. Collaborative Regional Research Programme (CRRP)

Full proposal reference number and proposed project title	Duration	Themes and topic	Countries involved	Proponent	Total funding recommended (USD)
<b>CRRP2017-FP03-Babel</b> Investigations on microplastics pollution in aquatic environment in selected developing countries from Southeast Asia	2 years	<b>B&amp;ES, SPL</b> Management of ecosystem services for water and food security	Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam	<b>Prof. Sandhya Babel (F)</b> Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology, Thammasat University, Thailand Tel: +6629869009 Ext 2307/Fax: +6629869009 Ext2315 Email: sandhya@siit.tu.ac.th; sandhyababel@gmail.com	85,500
<b>CRRP2017-FP05-Nguyen Van</b> Consumer's perception of food safety risk and its impact on the willingness to pay for organic food in Southeast Asia	1 year	<b>RRR</b> Sustainable consumption and production	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam	<b>Dr Thich Nguyen Van (M)</b> Banking University Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam Tel: (+84) 944315315 Email: thichnv@buh.edu.vn	41,250
<b>CRRP2017-FP06-Hashimoto</b> Plausible alternative futures of island mangroves in the Asia-Pacific: Scenario-based analysis and quantification of mangrove ecosystem services in coastal hazard mitigation and climate change adaptation	3 years	<b>B&amp;ES, RRR, SPL</b> Climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services	Fiji, India, Japan, China, Philippines	<b>Associate Professor Shizuka Hashimoto (M)</b> Integrated Research System for Sustainability Sciences (IR3S), The University of Tokyo, Japan Tel: 03-5841-5050/ Fax: 03-5841-5072 Email: ahash@mail.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp; ahash.ecc@gmail.com	126,480
<b>CRRP2017-FP08-Shrestha</b> Mapping groundwater resilience to climate change and human development in Asian cities	3 years	<b>CC&amp;V, SPL, CCI</b> Climate change and human security (water-food-energy nexus)	Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Viet Nam	<b>Dr Sangam Shrestha (M)</b> Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand Tel: +66847284535/ Fax: +6625246425 Email: sangam@ait.ac.th; sangamshrestha@gmail.com	92,980
<b>CRRP2017-FP10-Ali</b> Towards robust projections of climate extremes and adaptation plans over South Asia	3 years	<b>CC&amp;V, SPL, CCI</b> Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change	Bangladesh, Japan, Pakistan, China, Republic of Korea, USA	<b>Dr Shaukat Ali (M)</b> Global Change Impact Studies Centre, Pakistan Tel: 00923215257765/ Fax: 0092519262722 Email: pirshauki@gmail.com; shauki@hotmail.com	123,485

Full proposal reference number and proposed project title	Duration	Themes and topic	Countries involved	Proponent	Total funding recommended (USD)
<b>CRRP2017-FP12-J.Harper</b> Assessment the feasibility of applying payment for forest ecosystem services in Vietnam and Bangladesh mangrove forests	2 years	<b>SPL</b> Energy, ecosystem in changing climate, low carbon society	Australia, Bangladesh, China, Viet Nam	<b>Prof. Richard J.Harper (M)</b> School of Veterinary and Life Science, Murdoch University, Australia Tel: +61 8 9360 2191 Email: r.harper@murdoch.edu.au	82,855
<b>CRRP2017-FP13-Yanto</b> Understanding space-time variability of climate extremes for societal resiliency in Indonesia and India	2 years	<b>RRR</b> Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	India, Indonesia, USA	<b>Dr Yanto Yanto (M)</b> Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia Tel: +62-281-6596700 Email: yanto@unsoed.ac.id; masyanto79@gmail.com	72,800
<b>CRRP2017-FP14-Koike</b> Implementing science and technology in society for water-related disaster risk reduction	2 years	<b>CC&amp;V, CATMD, RRR, SPL</b> Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change	Japan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka	<b>Prof. Toshio Koike (M)</b> International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), Japan Tel: +81-29-879-6809/ Fax: +81-29-879-6709 Email: mmiyamoto@pwri.go.jp; t-koike@pwri.go.jp	85,500
<b>CRRP2017-FP16-Pu</b> Potential impact of climate change on norovirus incidence and seasonality: water ecology and human health	3 years	<b>CATMD</b> Human health and climate change	Japan, Cambodia, China, Viet Nam	<b>Dr Jian Pu (F)</b> Toyo University, Japan Tel: +81-3-5924-2674/Fax: +81-3-5924-2700 Email: pu@toyo.jp	111,600
<b>CRRP2017-FP17-(Kharel) Kafle</b> Improving assessment of drought and mitigating its impact on food and water in Nepal and adjoining parts of India	2 years	<b>CC&amp;V, RRR</b> Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change	India, Japan, Nepal	<b>Dr Hemu (Kharel) Kafle (F)</b> Nepal Water Conservation Foundation, Nepal Tel: 9851168762 Email: hemukafle@gmail.com	80,750
<b>CRRP2017-FP19-Wijenayake</b> Policy gaps and needs analysis for the implementation of NDCs on adaptation, and loss and damage in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka	1 year	<b>CC&amp;V, RRR, SPL, CCI</b> Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka	<b>Ms Vositha Wijenayake (F)</b> SLYCAN Trust, Sri Lanka Tel: +94777597387/Fax: 777597387 Email: vositha@gmail.com; slycan.network@gmail.com	38,800

## 2. Scientific Capacity Development Programme (CAPaBLE)

Full proposal reference number and proposed project title	Duration	Themes and topic	Countries involved	Proponent	Total funding recommended (USD)
<b>CBA2017-FP01-Indrawan</b> Capturing sustainable development innovations from the ground, towards strategic advocacy and mainstreaming for SDGs policy across the ASEAN region	1 year	<b>CC&amp;V, CCI</b> Energy, ecosystems in a changing climate, low carbon society	Japan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	<b>Mr Mochamad Indrawan (M)</b> Universitas Indonesia - Research Center for Climate Change, Indonesia Email: mochamad.indrawan@gmail.com, didi.m.indrawan@gmail.com	30,478
<b>CBA2017-FP03-Wanthongchai</b> Integrated highland wildfire, smoke and haze management in the upper Indochina region	2 years	<b>CC&amp;V, B&amp;ES, CATMD, RUSD, RRR</b> Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change	Thailand, Myanmar, Lao PDR	<b>Dr Kobsak Wanthongchai (M)</b> Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, Indonesia Tel: 66858370779/Fax: 6625614761 Email: fforksw@ku.ac.th, kobsak.w@ku.th	80,000
<b>CBA2017-FP05-Mizuno</b> Capacity building programme on developing project proposals for climate change adaptation for northeast Thailand	1 year	<b>CC&amp;V, RRR</b> Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	Thailand	<b>Mr Osamu Mizuno (M)</b> Regional Resource Centre for Asia and Pacific, Thailand Tel: + 662-516-2124 Email: susana@ait.asia	29,095
<b>CBA2017-FP08-Fan</b> Water-food-energy nexus in East Asia: Insights from changes in consumption pattern	2 years	<b>SPL, CCI</b> Climate change and human security (water-food-energy nexus)	China, USA, New Zealand, Japan, India, Australia	<b>Associate Professor Jingli Fan (F)</b> China University of Mining and Technology, China Tel: 86-10-62231447/Fax: 86-10-62339060 Email: fjldq@163.com, fan@cumt.edu.cn	80,000
<b>CBA2017-FP09-Bellotti</b> Enhancing capacity of scientists and practitioners for promoting resilient food systems in Indonesia and the South Pacific	2 years	<b>RRR, CCI</b> Management of ecosystem services for water and food security	Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Pacific Islands	<b>Prof. William Bellotti (M)</b> The University of Queensland, Australia Tel: +61 418466106/Fax: +61 7 3443 3101 Email: w.bellotti@uq.edu.au, willibello13@gmail.com	67,000

Full proposal reference number and proposed project title	Duration	Themes and topic	Countries involved	Proponent	Total funding recommended (USD)
<b>CBA2017-FP10-Nair</b> The health and restoration of economically and culturally important rivers of India using biological indicators found in Kerala streams, within the context of climate change impacts and sustainable development	1 year	<b>CC&amp;V, B&amp;ES, SPL</b> Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	India, New Zealand, USA	<b>Prof. G. Achuthan Nair (M)</b> Environmental Resources Research Center (ERRC), India Tel: +91 471 2437069/Fax: +91 471 2430971 Email: errc1230@gmail.com, trivandrum46@gmail.com	35,000
<b>CBA2017-FP11-Kwan</b> Integrating health into urban planning towards Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries	1 year	<b>CATMD, RUSD, SPL, CCI</b> Human health and climate change	Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	<b>Dr Soo Chen Kwan (F)</b> Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Japan Email: sc.kwan@yahoo.com, sc.kwan@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp	39,927
<b>CBA2017-FP13-Lopez-Casero</b> Strengthening inter-sectoral coordination and governance for the effective implementation of Nepal's NDCs based on a voluntary national quality-of-governance standard for forest sector activities and programmes	1 year	<b>CC&amp;V, B&amp;ES, RUSD, SPL</b> Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Nepal	<b>Dr Federico Lopez-Casero (M)</b> Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan Tel: +81-9080569679 Email: lopezcasero@iges.or.jp, federicolcm@hotmail.com	41,000
<b>CBA2017-FP14-Perdinan</b> Climate smart actions "Saung Iklim" for smallholder farmers in Subang District - West Java Indonesia	1 year	<b>CC&amp;V, RRR, SPL</b> Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	Indonesia	<b>Dr Perdinan (M)</b> Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia Tel: +62251862385 Email: perdinan@gmail.com	38,000
<b>CBA2017-FP15-Geetha</b> Capacity development training workshop on crop simulation modelling and effects of climate risks on agricultural production systems in Southeast Asia	2 years	<b>CC&amp;V, RRR, SPL</b> Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management	Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam	<b>Dr Mohan Geetha (M)</b> Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), The University of Tokyo, Japan Tel: +81-03-5841-1541 Email: geetha@ir3s.u-tokyo.ac.jp	80,000



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**  
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## **Action Points of the 23rd Intergovernmental Meeting**

### **Summary**

The table below summarizes the action points approved by the IGM.



Item #	Item description	Action #	Action description	Action by
-	Election of Chair and Vice-Chair of the 23rd IGM	1	The IGM elected Dr Monthip Sriratana, national Focal Point of Thailand as Chair, and Dr Luis Tupas, national Focal Point for the United States of America, as Vice Chair of the 23rd Intergovernmental Meeting.	IGM, Chair and Vice-Chair
1	Adoption of the draft agenda and items of any other business	2	The IGM approved the draft agenda presented.	IGM
2	2017 APN activities and action points	3	The IGM adopted the report from the Steering Committee.	IGM
	Financial reporting (FY 2016 and FY 2017)	4	The IGM approved the Final Financial Report FY 2016.	IGM
		5	The IGM took note and approved the Budget Status Report for FY 2017 on the condition that contingency allocation should be reflected in the resources available at the start of the fiscal year.	IGM, Secretariat
		6	The IGM requested the Steering Committee to consider developing a clear and transparent financial reporting structure.	IGM, SC, Secretariat
		7	The IGM requested an independent auditor's report of the finances of APN to be presented to the IGM to demonstrate good governance and transparency.	SC, Secretariat
		8	The IGM acknowledged the reporting of in-kind contribution from member countries and requested the Secretariat to continue this practice.	Secretariat
-	Interactive Session I: Thailand youth poster session	9	The Mitra Awardee of the 23rd IGM Interactive Session I: Thailand youth poster session was announced. Ms Alisa Sahavacharin, PhD Candidate from Chulalongkorn University received the Mitra Award with her poster presentation titled "Landscape infrastructure and landscape structure for planning the sustainable coastal cities."	IGM, Secretariat
5		10	The IGM approved 11 recommended CRRP proposals at the amount of USD 942,000 as listed under IGM/23/5-App.2.	IGM, Secretariat

Item #	Item description	Action #	Action description	Action by
	SPG report, including topics of interest for FY 2018 and CRRP recommendations for funding	11	The IGM took note of the following members who were elected as SPG Sub-Committee members: - Dr Kim Chi Ngo (Viet Nam, Co-Chair), for a two-year term - Dr Soojeong Myeong (Republic of Korea, Co-Chair), for another year - Dr Hemant Borgaonkar (India), for another year - Dr Alexander Sterin (Russian Federation), for another year - Dr Rachel Melnick (United States of America), for a two-year term.	SPG, SPG-SC
6	CDC report, including topics of interest for FY 2018 and CAPaBLE recommendations for funding	12	The IGM approved 10 recommended CAPaBLE proposals at the amount of USD 520,500 as listed under IGM/23/6-App.2.	IGM, Secretariat
		13	The following members were elected as CDC members: - Ex-officio members: the SC Chair, SPG Co-Chairs and donor representatives Invited experts: - Dr Kanayathu Koshy - Dr Juan Pulhin - Prof. Roland Fuchs - Dr Andrew Matthews.	CDC
7	South Asia subregional parallel session	14	The South Asia Subregional Committee elected Mr Kehelella Premalal (SPG Member for Sri Lanka) as Chair and Dr J R Bhatt (nFP for India) as Vice-Chair of the Committee.	SA-SRC
		15	The South Asia Subregional Committee identified the following topics as priority for the 2018 calls for proposals: 1. Policy relevant research on implementation of NDCs 2. Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change 3. Climate Smart Agriculture 4. Climate projection for the South Asian region.	SA-SRC, Secretariat
		16	The South Asia Subregional Committee decided to develop a concept note on training all member countries in South Asia, targeting scientists working on Climate Change activities (NMHS) after the IGM.	SA-SRC

Item #	Item description	Action #	Action description	Action by
		17	The South Asia Subregional Committee decided to create a mailing list for better electronic communication.	Secretariat
		18	The South Asia Subregional Committee decided to hold its next (9th) Meeting in Sri Lanka in March 2019.	SA-SRC, Secretariat
		19	The South Asia Subregional Committee delegated the following two nFPs to the Steering Committee. - Dr J R Bhatt (nFP for India) - Mr Billal Hossain (nFP for Bangladesh).	SA-SRC, SC
	Southeast Asia subregional parallel session	20	The Southeast Asia Subregional Committee elected Mr Virasack Chundara (nFP and SPG Member for Laos) as Chair and Dr Erna Sri Adiningsih (SPG Member for Indonesia) as Vice-Chair of the Committee.	SEA-SRC
		21	The Southeast Asia Subregional Committee identified the following topics as priority for the 2018 calls for proposals: 1. Transboundary air pollution from biomass burning 2. Marine acidification, effect on coral reef and tourism 3. Protected area management and mountain ecosystems 4. Megacities, water and climate, including water resources and quality management 5. Integrated landscapes approach to address global change 6. New technology to enable local climate resilience 7. Economics of climate change 8. Research on new technology and socio-economic aspects in combatting microplastics and marine debris pollution.	SEA-SRC, Secretariat
		22	The Southeast Asia Subregional Committee tentatively decided to hold its next (11th) Meeting in Lao PDR.	SEA-SRC
		23	The Southeast Asia Subregional Committee delegated the following two nFPs to the Steering Committee. - Dr Monthip Sriratana (nFP for Thailand) - Dr Henri Bastaman (nFP for Indonesia)	SEA-SRC, SC

Item #	Item description	Action #	Action description	Action by
	Temperate East Asia subregional parallel session	24	The Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee elected Mr Michihiro Oi (nFP alternate for Japan) as Chair and Dr Soojeong Myeong (SPG Member for the Republic of Korea) as Vice-Chair of the Committee.	TEA-SRC
		25	The Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee decided to hold its second committee meeting in September 2018, back-to-back with the Proposal Development Training Workshop themed “Sendai, Paris and Beyond: Addressing challenges of water security for sustainability” in Tokyo Japan.	TEA-SRC, Secretariat
		26	The Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee identified the following topics as priority for the 2018 calls for proposals: 1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services 2. Microplastic and its impacts on human health and marine ecosystems 3. Climate change impacts on sub-regional, regional and global supply chain 4. Technology transfer and cooperation in the context of Paris Agreement 5. Extreme events in a changing climate.	TEA-SRC, Secretariat
		27	The Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee tentatively delegated the following two nFPs to the Steering Committee, with the understanding that the official nominations will be decided and communicated to the Secretariat well in advance of the 40th Steering Committee: - Mr Michihiro Oi (nFP alternate for Japan) - Mr Chengyong Sun (nFP for China).	TEA-SRC, SC
	Oceania and the Pacific subregional parallel session	28	The Oceania subregional meeting elected Dr Lance Heath (invited expert to the SPG Member) as Chair.	Oceania and Pacific group
		29	The Oceania subregional meeting agreed that a scoping meeting to establish an Oceania/Pacific subregional committee would take place in FY 2018 in Canberra, Australia.	IGM, SPG, Secretariat

Item #	Item description	Action #	Action description	Action by
		30	The Oceania/Pacific subregional meeting identified the following topics as priority for the 2018 calls for proposals: 1. Smart, safe and sustainable cities: water management, waste management, rural-urban shifts, resilience and disaster risk reduction and management 2. Explore and improve policy development opportunities 3. Climate smart agriculture 4. Establishing baseline data for governance and decision-making 5. Adaptation in land-use and coastal zone planning 6. Development of infrastructure and technology for access to decision-support systems.	IGM, SPG, Secretariat
		31	The Oceania subregional meeting nominated Mr Nilesh Prakash, nFP for Fiji, to serve on the Steering Committee, pending Steering Committee approval according to the currently effective Framework Document.	IGM, SPG, Secretariat
	Other actions related to subregional cooperation	32	The Secretariat will provide further instructions on subregional self-evaluation and share these instructions with all subregional committees.	Secretariat
		33	Proposal Development Training Workshops are to be evaluated at the subregional level in accordance with the criteria provided by the task force that is expected to be formed following the present IGM.	Task Force II
8	Discussion on and approval of amendments to the Framework Document	34	The IGM approved the proposed amendments to the APN Framework Document as introduced in IGM/23/3.1 and IGM/2.3/3.2, and additional technical corrections proposed at the IGM.	Secretariat
	Medium- to long-term strategies for the future development of APN	35	The IGM approved the establishment of a task force to further work on APN future development on the following areas, taking into account the comments received from all members: - New modalities for research and capacity development - Finances and legal status of APN - Country consultations - Planning for the Fifth Strategic Phase.	Task Force I

Item #	Item description	Action #	Action description	Action by
9	Proposed activities for FY 2018	36	The IGM approved the proposed activities for FY 2018, and requested the Secretariat to take into account the comments from members and observers, and ensure that SC is consulted prior to implementing these activities, particularly regarding capacity building for IPCC, SDG and the Paris Agreement and science-policy communication.	Members and Secretariat
		37	The IGM requested the task force to work with the Secretariat to further develop a detailed plan on evaluating the Fourth Strategic Phase by providing a plan of activities and budget breakdown to ensure transparency.	Task Force I
		38	The IGM requested the Secretariat to provide an evaluation of the CRYs programme and develop a plan to continue the programme starting FY 2019.	Secretariat
10	Proposed work programme and budget for FY 2018	39	The IGM approved the proposed work programme and budget for FY 2018 presented as IGM/23/10, and requested the Secretariat to provide additional line item to show the resources from the past fiscal years on the budget plan, once the FY 2018 accounts are fully closed.	SC, Secretariat
		40	The IGM took note of the work programme and budget for the Japan Biodiversity Fund-IPBES project as presented as IGM/23/10.App2.	Secretariat

Item #	Item description	Action #	Action description	Action by
11	Confirmation of the members of the new Steering Committee	41	<p>The IGM welcomed the following members of the Steering Committee, and requested the Steering Committee to consider inviting one nFP from Oceania and the Pacific, taking into consideration the recommendation from the Oceania and Pacific group meeting, and co-opting experts, in line with the amended Framework Document.</p> <p>nFPs delegated by Subregional Committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr Billal Hossain (nFP for Bangladesh)</li> <li>- Mr Chengyong Sun (nFP for China)</li> <li>- Dr J.R. Bhatt (nFP for India)</li> <li>- Dr Henri Bastaman (nFP for Indonesia)</li> <li>- Mr Michihiro Oi (nFP alternate for Japan)</li> <li>- Dr Monthip Sriratana (nFP for Thailand)</li> </ul> <p>SPG Co-Chairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dr Soojeong Myeong (Republic of Korea)</li> <li>- Dr Kim Chi Ngo (Viet Nam)</li> </ul> <p>nFPs of Donor Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr Michihiro Oi (Japan)</li> <li>- Mr Suho Seong (Republic of Korea)</li> </ul>	SC, Secretariat
12	Action points of the 23rd IGM	42	The IGM approved the work programme and budget for FY 2018 as presented.	IGM, Secretariat



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## **Work Programme and Budget for FY 2018**

### **Summary**

This document contains the work programme and budget for FY 2018 approved by the IGM.



## Work Programme and Budget Allocation for FY 2018

Exchange Rates in FY 2018

USD 1 = JPY 113

USD 1 = NZD 1.40

<b>New Resources for FY 2018</b>		All figures in USD
MOEJ (JPY 213,580,000)		1,890,000
Hyogo (JPY 21,422,000)		189,500
New Zealand (NZD 30,000)		21,400
Republic of Korea		44,500
Refunds from projects & exchange rate fluctuations in FY 2016		165,023
Other savings from FY 2016 budget allocation		310,655
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>2,621,078</b>
<b>Use of Resources</b>		
<b>Projects and Other Activities</b>		
CRRP (Collaborative Regional Research Programme)		942,000
CAPaBLE (Capacity Development Programme)		520,500
Capacity building for early-career communicators		15,000
Research capacity building for early-career scientists (IPCC, SDGs, PA)		40,000
Joint sessions at APAN on Climate Adaptation Framework outputs		25,000
SRC-OCE (Scoping Meeting)		45,000
SRC-SA		20,000
SRC-SEA		20,000
SRC-TEA		20,000
PDTW Temperate East Asia		30,000
Science policy linkage (UNFCCC COP24, SBSTA50, IPBES, ISAP)		45,000
National consultation (USD 5,000/country x 5 countries)		25,000
Review/evaluation Fourth Strategic Phase (2015-2020)		20,000
Continued work on APN future development and planning of the Fifth Strategic Phase		15,000
40th and 41st SC, 14th SPG SC and 18th CDC		72,000
Travel of APN Members and Secretariat for scientific activities and strategic events		45,000
Hyogo activities		40,000
Annual reports & other publications		3,000
<b>Sub Total Projects and Other Activities (B)</b>		<b>1,942,500</b>
<b>Administration and Operational Costs</b>		
APN Members/Secretariat travel for administrative purposes		6,000
Personnel		549,000
General maintenance & operational cost		45,000
Equipment upgrade		21,878
IGES administrative overhead (3% of MOEJ contribution)		56,700
<b>Sub Total Administration and Operational Costs (C)</b>		<b>678,578</b>
<b>Total (B)+(C)</b>		<b>2,621,078</b>
<b>Committed Resources for Ongoing Projects (FY 2013 ~ FY 2017)</b>		
ARCP (CRRP) 2017		167,358
CAPaBLE 2017		100,441
CAF 2017		74,000
CRYS 2017		11,970
CRRP 2016		234,975
CAPaBLE 2016		42,800
CAF 2016		142,550
ARCP (CRRP) 2015		48,000
CAPaBLE 2015		42,000
CAF 2015		95,382
ARCP 2014		17,381
CAPaBLE 2014		17,590
CAPaBLE 2013		8,600
<b>Total Committed Resources for Ongoing Projects (FY 2013 ~ FY 2017) (D)</b>		<b>1,003,047</b>
<b>Total Resources under Operation in FY 2018 (B)+(C)+(D)</b>		<b>3,624,125</b>
<b>Contingency</b>		<b>121,170</b>

## Section 2

# Welcome and Opening Remarks

## **Opening Speech by Professor Sirirug Songsivilai, Secretary-General, National Research Council of Thailand**

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Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. On the occasion of the 23rd Intergovernmental and Scientific Planning Group Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), it is my honour and privilege to welcome all of you to Bangkok and give the opening speech for this prestigious event.

As many of you may know, the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) was inaugurated by the National Research Council Act B.E.2502 (1959), and was designated by the Cabinet as the national body responsible for the implementation of research related matters and to provide advice to the Prime Minister as requested.

The NRCT performs functions as specified in the National Research Council Act, the proposition of national research policy, laying down research policy and plans, consideration of research projects and plans in particular. To date, NRCT has fulfilled eight consecutive booklets of national research policy and guidelines for research operation of research agencies since 1977, with each one coming into effect for a span of five years.

The NRCT is in the process of undertaking its Ninth National Research Policy and Strategy (2017–2022), which will be consistent with government policy, a 20-year national strategy from 2017 to 2036, the Twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017–2021), together with current economic, social and political changes both inside and outside Thailand. It is envisioned that concerned authorities will use the Ninth National Research Policy and Strategy as a research guideline and framework for the preparation and evaluation of research proposals, as well as stimulating the private sector to increasingly invest in research to help the development of the country.

Essentially, our vision is that Thailand will become a developed country based on research and innovation, qualified research work, knowledge and innovation use acquired from research for developing the economy and society of Thailand, together with the availability of infrastructure and R&D personnel for steering the country towards “Stability, Prosperity and Sustainability”.

Ladies and gentlemen, Thailand currently has seven strategies under its research policy, the seventh being to create research and development partnerships in the form of collaborative partnerships among national and international networks across all sectors. The division of international affairs seeks to promote research and academic cooperation with other countries both bilaterally and multilaterally including strengthening cooperation, establishing and expanding research cooperation networks and international research activities. The division also supports international information for other divisions to strengthen academic competitiveness. The seventh strategy under the research policy of NRCT is already being realized through developed cooperation with the APN and its 22 member countries.

Distinguished guests, Thailand suffered a heavy flood event in 2011, which affected many provinces in Thailand and resulted in many casualties. This event is one of the many indications of how climate change is an urgent issue that must be taken as a priority. There is increasing importance for climate adaptation and enhanced climate resilience, particularly in cities, due to the increasing rate of urbanization. With this in mind, allow me to reiterate that it is, indeed, a great pleasure for NRCT to host APN on this auspicious occasion. Networks such as APN that link science and policy can contribute to generating solutions to address climate change issues.

This year, the Intergovernmental Meeting will include an interactive Thailand poster session. Through this session, it is my hope that you will have an opportunity to glimpse some of the research being conducted in Thailand by our young researchers. The theme of the session is “Making Cities and Communities Sustainable in the Anthropocene” and will look at cross-cutting issues and efforts in

Thailand towards achieving sustainable cities and communities. Making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, which involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive. One of the global goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is Goal 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities. In Thailand, the sustainability of urban cities is a topic of interest as the government places emphasis on SDG 11 through its urban development plans, which is also reflected in the Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change (2013-2033) with its new urban agenda.

Thailand has been and continues to be active in the work of APN. In fact, next to Japan, Thailand has been the host to three Intergovernmental Meetings and looks forward to hosting more in the future. APN national Focal Point for Thailand, Dr Monthip Sriratana, is a member of the Steering Committee of APN, which is currently planning the future development of APN, a very important topic to be discussed in the next two days. She also chairs the Southeast Asia Subregional Cooperation Committee, which celebrated its 10th anniversary in Hanoi, Viet Nam earlier this year. This meeting was held back to back with a successful Proposal Development Training Workshop, and Subregional workshop on Technology Needs Assessment. Most recently, Thailand also hosted the Southeast Asia CAPaBLE training of trainers workshop for Urban Climate Change Adaptation, which was initiated by member countries in Southeast Asia, and organized and led by Dr Jariya Boonjawat, Scientific Planning Group (SPG) member for Thailand. Our national Focal Point and SPG member also actively participated in the recent South and Southeast Asia Science-Policy Dialogue of APN on low carbon initiatives and climate change adaptation held at the Asian Institute of Technology here in Thailand in 2017.

Ladies and gentlemen, the work to be undertaken in the next two days will be extremely important for the future of APN. In addition to discussing the work of the task force of APN in this regard, members will also review a revised framework document, address modalities for closer cooperation in the research and capacity building domains, and enter into discussions on the evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase and plans for its Fifth Strategic Phase, which will begin from July 2020. Furthermore, the Intergovernmental meeting will look at recommendations from the Scientific Planning Group to approve proposals that are intended for funding under the Collaborative Regional Research Programme and the Capacity Development Programme, CAPaBLE. Members will also deliberate on new activities that include capacity building for research relevant to IPCC, UNFCCC and the SDGs, and an activity that aims to develop the capacity of a new generation of science communicators, with the aim of strengthening the communication bridge between science and policy, an issue that APN underscored at the recent SBSTA international Research Dialogue.

With this, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to take the opportunity to wish APN a very successful joint Intergovernmental Meeting and Scientific Planning Group Meeting. Allow me to close by stressing that Thailand will continue to be an active member of APN now and in the future, and we look forward to engaging in the two-day deliberations. At the same time, we hope you have the opportunity and take the time to engage in some of the beautiful culture that Thailand has to offer.

Thank you very much.

## **Welcome Remarks by Dr Monthip Sriratana, National Research Council of Thailand**

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Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen. As the national Focal Point for Thailand, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to all of you who have travelled here to Bangkok.

I was appointed national Focal Point for Thailand in early January 2017 and, since this time, I now serve on the Steering Committee and the Southeast Asia Subregional Committee, and work in the Task Force for APN's Future Development.

I am delighted to inform all of you that the National Research Council for Thailand, in which I serve as Director of the Climate Change Research Strategy Center, is fully dedicated to the work of the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). Through this important intergovernmental meeting, we hope to develop the future of APN so that it is fully working in collaboration with its member countries and cooperating closely with important bodies that serve the policy community such as the IPCC, UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCSD, IPBES, among others.

It is extremely important that APN, as an intergovernmental network, collaborates with all Asia-Pacific organizations working towards similar goals to create a sustainable future for generations to come. In this regard, I am pleased to say that APN is conducting over 50 projects under its regional research programme and capacity development programme, the results of which are shared not only with the policy communities of the APN member countries, but during special events such as science-policy dialogues held at subregional levels and UNFCCC SBSTA events, among others.

This year and in the future, APN wishes to embark on empowering the subregional committees to collaborate more on common issues. And, in this regard, we successfully hosted a technology needs workshop in Viet Nam earlier this year. It is also our hope that we will form an Oceania and Pacific subregional committee in the next year so that all four subregions of APN will be fully represented in the important work that APN undertakes.

With this, I would like to close my welcome remarks by stressing that I am honoured to serve as the national Focal Point for Thailand of APN. Let me take this opportunity to wish you all a wonderful stay in our country of Thailand and I am confident that the 23rd Intergovernmental Meeting will be a great success.

Thank you very much.

## Section 3

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# Main Item Papers



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**Agenda of the 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**

**Day 1: Wednesday, 11 July 2018**

- 08:30–09:00    Registration of members and observers
- 09:00–10:00    Opening session
- (1) Welcome remarks by Dr Monthip Sriratana, national Focal Point for Thailand
  - (2) Welcome remarks by Mr Seiji Tsutsui, Director of the Secretariat
  - (3) Opening address by the guest of honour, Professor Sirirung Songsivilai, Secretary General, National Research Council of Thailand
  - (4) Group photograph
- 10:00–10:20    *Break*
- 10:20–10:30    Election of Chair and Vice-Chair of the 23rd Intergovernmental Meeting
- 10:30–10:40    Item 1. Adoption of the draft agenda and items of any other business
- 10:40–11:20    Item 2. Report from the Steering Committee and the Secretariat
- 2.1. 2017 APN activities and action points
  - 2.2. Financial reporting (FY 2016 and FY 2017)
- 11:20–12:00    Item 3. APN future development (Part I)
- Brief report by the Task Force: preparing for open discussion under Item 8
- 12:00–13:00    *Lunch*

13:00–15:00 Item 4. Subregional parallel sessions (agenda provided separately)

- 4.1 South Asia subregional parallel session
- 4.2 Southeast Asia subregional parallel session
- 4.3 Temperate East Asia subregional parallel session
- 4.4 Oceania and the Pacific subregional parallel session

15:00–15:30 Break

15:30–16:30 Interactive Session I: Thailand youth poster session

16:30–18:00 Interactive Session II: Strategic partnerships with APN

*Reception dinner*

## **Day 2: Thursday, 12 July 2018**

08:30–09:00 Item 5. SPG report, including topics of interest for FY 2018 and CRRP recommendations for funding

09:00–09:30 Item 6. CDC report, including topics of interest for FY 2018 and CAPaBLE recommendations for funding

09:30–10:10 Item 7. Subregional Committee reports

- 7.1. South Asia subregional parallel session
- 7.2. Southeast Asia subregional parallel session
- 7.3. Temperate East Asia subregional parallel session
- 7.4. Oceania and the Pacific subregional parallel session

10:20–10:40 *Break*

10:40–12:00 Item 8. APN future development (Part II)

- 8.1. Discussion on and approval of amendments to the Framework Document
- 8.2. Medium- to long-term strategies for the future development of APN
  - New modalities for research and capacity development
  - Finances and legal status of APN
  - Country consultations
  - New Task Force for planning the Fifth Strategic Phase and APN future development

12:00–13:00 *Lunch*

13:00–14:00 Item 9. Proposed activities for FY 2018

- 9.1. Core programmes and scientific affairs
- 9.2. Hyogo activities
- 9.3. SBSTA 50, COP 24, IPBES-7, APAN



9.4. Communication and publications

9.5. Evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase

9.6 Others

14:30–14:50 Item 10. Proposed work programme and budget for FY 2018

14:50–15:20 *Break*

15:20–15:40 Item 11. Confirmation of the members of the new Steering Committee

15:40–16:20 Item 12. Action points of the 23rd Intergovernmental Meeting

12.1. Work programme and budget

12.2. Others

16:20–16:30 Item 13. Any other business and closing

*--- End of the 23rd IGM ---*

**17:00–18:00 39th Steering Committee Meeting**

*(Agenda to be provided separately to members of the Steering Committee)*



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**  
11–12 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

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Item 2 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 2.1. Report from the Steering Committee on APN Activities of Fiscal Year 2017**

### **Summary**

This report summarizes the work undertaken and action points addressed since the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting held in April 2017 in New Delhi, India. The list of action points of the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting is attached as IGM/23/2.1-App.1 for reference.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## **1. Project Management**

In FY 2017, the Secretariat managed 8 new projects and 10 continuing projects under CRRP. In addition, the Secretariat managed 7 new projects and 1 continuing project under CAPaBLE. The Secretariat has also been managing other projects that were approved for funding in previous fiscal years that are not yet closed.

## **2. Calls for Proposals**

The Calls for Proposals for CRRP and CAPaBLE were launched on 8 September 2017. The Secretariat received 61 summary proposals under CRRP and 60 summary proposals under CAPaBLE.

After a thorough review process, the SPG and CDC received 16 CRRP full proposals and 17 CAPaBLE full proposals for consideration of funding. The recommendation by the SPG and CDC will be presented under items 5 and 6 of this meeting.

## **3. Frameworks**

### **3.1. Climate Adaptation Framework**

Two projects under the Climate Adaptation Framework continued their activities in FY 2017, while most of the projects under this Framework have been completed. It is expected that all projects will be completed by FY 2018. APN is also continuing to put effort in disseminating the results of projects conducted under this Framework through various channels such as events and media.

## **4. Subregional Activities**

### **4.1 South Asia**

The South Asia Regional Consultation on Climate Smart Agricultural Policies, Strategies and Agricultural Development Programmes towards Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation was held in Hyderabad, India on 17–19 April 2018. The conference was jointly organized by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, APN and the SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC).

The conference consisted of technical presentations by government representatives and experts from eight SAARC countries. A roundtable discussion was conducted to share information and collect input regarding the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture under the UNFCCC. Finally, a plenary session was held to develop recommendations on a conceptual framework for policy and actions towards climate-smart agriculture in South Asia. The report of the Consultation is available as IGM/23/4.1/3.

The 8th SA-SRC Meeting was held on 19 April 2018. The Meeting reviewed the outcomes of the regional consultation and generated suggestions for possible future activities. The report of the Meeting is available as IGM/23/4.1/2.

### **4.2 Southeast Asia**

The Technology Needs Assessment Workshop on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation was held on 26-27 February 2018 in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The Workshop was organized by the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology and supported by APN. The event aimed at enhancing the transfer and

deployment of technology, and dissemination of climate change solutions to support the Paris Agreement.

The SEA-SRC Meeting was held on 3 March 2018. Members discussed the outputs of the preceding Technology Needs Assessment Workshop and Proposal Development Training Workshop (PDTW, see Section 5 below), the future direction of the Southeast Asia region and how APN can continue to contribute to the implementation of high-quality research and capacity building programmes that underpin scientific input to policymaking.

### **4.3 Temperate East Asia**

To provide a platform to strengthen the network of researchers in Temperate East Asia and to identify possibilities for future collaboration in regional research activities, a PDTW for the Temperate East Asia region is to be held on September 2018 in Tokyo, Japan, with the support from the Kurita Foundation and the University of Tokyo. The theme of the PDTW is water and sustainability, and targets young/early career scientists and practitioners in the region to enhance their capacities to develop competitive research proposals for funding. The PDTW will be held back-to-back with the 2nd TEA-SRC Meeting.

## **5. Proposal Development Training Workshop**

The 2018 Annual PDTW was held on 28 February–2 March 2018 in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The Workshop involved 23 young and early-career scientists selected out of 74 applicants from all eight member countries in Southeast Asia, of which fifty-three percent of the participants had not received international research grants before the workshop.

Participants worked with their mentors to prepare and review group proposals under the theme “Disaster Risk Management and Community Resilience in South East Asia”. In line with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Workshop focused on four important areas of disaster risk management that are: preparedness; prevention; recovery and response, and related cross-cutting issues ranging from adaptation to increasing resilience.

Since the inception of the Workshop in 2008, APN has conducted 17 workshops and trained 318 young scientists in the Asia-Pacific region. As a result, APN has received 24 proposals developed by participants to the annual calls for proposals, of which 10 have received funding.

## **6. Hyogo Activities**

APN co-organized the Hokusetsu SATOYAMA International Seminar “Circulation of Local Resources: Regional Revitalization and Business Opportunities Using Natural Resources from Satoyama and Satoumi” on 18 November 2017 in Takarazuka, Hyogo, Japan. The Seminar focused on domestic and international economic activities by using local natural resources from Satoyama and Satoumi<sup>2</sup>, and small businesses which accommodate regional challenges.

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<sup>2</sup> Satoyama is a word to describe a landscape characterized by a mosaic mixture of woodland, grassland, paddy field, farmland, ponds, canals and human settlements. The landscape has been maintained by appropriate human management where farmers grow rice and cut grass to maintain soil fertility and feed animals, and wood for fuel and house-building materials. High levels of biodiversity have been maintained in these diverse habitats and it is also the home to a range of religious and cultural activities. Satoumi is

On the occasion of the 58th Annual Meeting of Japan Society for Atmospheric Environment (JSAE), APN, in collaboration with JSAE, Hyogo Prefectural Government and IGES Kansai Research Centre, held a public forum titled “PM 2.5 Air Pollution and its Health Effects in China and Japan” on 8 September 2017 in Kobe, Japan. Reports on health impacts of PM 2.5 in China were presented by: Dr Lyv Xiaoming, Director, Guangdong Environmental Monitoring Centre, China; Prof. Guo Xinbiao, School of Public Health, Peking University, China; Dr Ryouhei Nakatsubo, Senior Researcher, Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association, Japan; and Prof. Masayuki Shima, Department of Public Health, Hyogo College of Medicine, Japan. The forum followed by a panel discussion where presenters received questions from the audience on the remediation level of air quality in Guangdong Province and on ways for Japan and China to cooperate in addressing this issue.

## 7. Change of Members

In FY 2017, APN welcomed new members from the following countries.

### National Focal Points

Date	Country	New member
27 Jul 2017	Japan	Masanobu Kimura, Director, Research and Information Office/Climate Change Adaptation Office, Global Environment Bureau, Ministry of the Environment
27 Oct 2017	Fiji	Nilesh Prakash, Director, Climate Change, Ministry of Economy
18 Dec 2017	Viet Nam	Ngo Tuan Dung, Deputy Director General, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
29 Jan 2018	Sri Lanka	Anura Dissanayake, Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
14 Mar 2018	Malaysia	Alui bin Baharik, Director-General, Malaysian Meteorological Department, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
20 May 2018	Bangladesh	Billal Hossain, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests
21 May 2018	Republic of Korea	Suho Seong, Director, International Cooperation Division, Climate and Future Policy Bureau, Ministry of Environment

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characterized by the same spirit of harmonious human-nature interaction where coastal areas and seascapes enjoy higher levels of productivity and biodiversity.

**Scientific Planning Group members**

Date	Country	New member
13 Sep 2017	USA	Rachel Melnick, National Program Leader for Agroclimatology and Production Science, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture
17 Nov 2017	Sri Lanka	Sarath Premalal, Director General, Department of Meteorology
23 Feb 2018	New Zealand	Douglas Hill, Senior Lecturer, Geography Department, University of Otago

**8. Publications and Website**

The APN Science Bulletin is published as a web-based publication and is available for open access. Seven articles were published for the 2017 issue and four articles were published for the 2018 issue at the time of reporting. The Science Bulletin follows a rigorous peer review process involving external reviewers. Starting from the 2017 issue, a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is assigned to each published article for increased discoverability among the research community. The Science Bulletin is available at <http://www.apn-gcr.org/bulletin>.

A policy brief titled “Low Carbon and Adaptation Initiatives in Asia” was published as an outcome of the Southeast Asia Science-Policy Dialogue held on 6-8 February 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. The policy brief and proceedings of the Dialogue are available at <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/2082>.

The Annual Report for FY 2016 was restructured and redesigned as a 16-page document that includes key numbers of the year, selected high-impact projects, listings of projects, members and events, and financial information. Both English and Japanese versions are available electronically at <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/2084>.

The Proceedings of the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting is published at <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/2086>.

A publication guide was developed to ensure quality, accessibility and impact of APN publications by providing general rules on the development, review, publishing and dissemination of the publication. The publication guide is attached as IGM/23/2.1-App.2.

A web traffic report is available for information as IGM/23/2.1-App.3.

**9. List of Major Events****9.1. Events organized by APN**

- Hokusetsu SATOYAMA International Seminar, Takarazuka, Hyogo, Japan, 17-18 November 2017
- PDTW, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 28 February–2 March 2018
- Technology Needs Assessment Workshop, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 26-27 February 2018
- South Asia Regional Expert Consultation on Climate-Resilient Agricultural Policies, Strategies and Programmes, Hyderabad, India, 17-19 April 2018

## **9.2 Committee and task force meetings**

- Third Task Force Meeting, Kobe, Japan, 12-14 October 2017
- The 37th SC Meeting, Kobe, Japan, 14 October 2017
- The 10th SEA-SRC Meeting, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 3 March 2018
- The 8th SA-SRC Meeting, Hyderabad, India, 19 April 2018

## **9.3 International events attended by APN members or secretariat staff**

- The 10th Asia-Pacific GEOSS Symposium, Hanoi, Viet Nam, 18-20 September 2017
- Regional Workshop on Preparation for COP23 in Asia-Pacific, Suva, Fiji, 26-27 September 2017
- Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Marine Science Organization, Vladivostok, Russian Federation, 22 September 2017 - 2 Oct 2017
- Belmont Forum Asia-Pacific Regional Day, Chinese Taipei, 27-28 October 2017
- The 23rd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, Bonn, Germany, 6-17 November 2017
- The 6th Plenary and Stakeholder Engagement Meeting of IPBES, Colombia, 17-24 March 2018
- SBSTA48 Research Dialogue, Bonn, Germany, 30 April–10 May 2018



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## **Item 2.1 Appendix 1. Action Points for Fiscal Year 2017**

### **Summary**

This document provides a list of action points approved by the 21st IGM/SPG Meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



Item #	Item description	Action #	Action description	Action by	Action Status
-	Election of Chair	1	The IGM elected Dr J. R. Bhatt, nFP for India, as Chair, and Mr Marcial Amaro Jr., nFP for the Philippines, as Vice-Chair of the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting.	IGM, Chair, Vice-Chair	Completed
1	Adoption of the draft agenda and items of any other business	2	The Draft Agenda was adopted without change. No item of any other business was raised.	IGM	Completed
2	Report from the Steering Committee and Secretariat	3	The IGM approved the report of the SC.	IGM	Completed
		4	The IGM took note and approved the Final Financial Report for FY 2015.	IGM	Completed
		5	The IGM approved the draft Financial Status Report for Fiscal Year 2016.	IGM	Completed
		6	The Secretariat is tasked to develop a terms of reference to set up a task force to develop financial resources and call for non-affiliated invited experts (NAIEs) to work on this task. Additionally, other matters such as the possibility of presenting subregional activities under “Administrative and Operational Costs”, and ways for the Secretariat to appropriately reflect in-kind contributions from members in financial reports are also to be discussed. The timeline of work to be conducted by the task force will be decided by the SC.	SC, Secretariat	TBD
4	Subregional Committee reports (South Asia)	7	SA-SRC elected Dr J. R. Bhatt, nFP for India, as Chair and Mr Jamba Tobden, SPG member for Bhutan, as Vice-Chair.	SA-SRC	Completed
		8	SA-SRC is to involve the Central Dryland Research Institute in Hyderabad in the 8th SA-SRC Meeting.	SA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed
		9	SA-SRC is to continue to involve South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and collaborate with regional organizations such as ADB and SAARC Agriculture Center (SAC). Partnership and collaboration should not be limited to funding perspectives.	SA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed

		10	The nFP for India will communicate with SAC on APN-SAC collaboration with the support of the Secretariat.	nFP for India, Secretariat	Completed
		11	SA-SRC proposes to prioritize the following topic for annual calls for proposals: i. Policy-relevant research on the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs).	SA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed
		12	SA-SRC proposes to increase support for young scientists in South Asia, especially in Bhutan.	SA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed
		13	SA-SRC is to consider organizing a workshop on the happiness index in changing climatic conditions in relation to SDGs.	SA-SRC, Secretariat	Work in progress
	Subregional Committee reports (Southeast Asia)	14	SEA-SRC elected Dr Monthip Sriratana, nFP for Thailand, as Chair and Dr Henry Bastaman, nFP for Indonesia, represented by Dr Subarudi as Vice-Chair.	SEA-SRC	Completed
		15	SEA-SRC proposes to prioritize the following topics for annual calls for proposals: i. Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change; ii. Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas; iii. Energy and ecosystems in climate change and low carbon society; and iv. Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management.	SEA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed
		16	SEA-SRC is to further explore opportunities to address mountain research initiatives by engaging the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and its expertise.	SEA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed
		17	nFP for Thailand is to continue to explore possible co-funding mechanisms between APN and Thailand.	nFP for Thailand, Secretariat	Work in progress
		18	SEA-SRC, under CAPaBLE, is to conduct the 2nd “training of trainers” on urban climate adaptation and a synthesis workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, coordinated by Dr Jariya Boonjawat, SPG Member for Thailand.	SEA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed

		19	SEA-SRC proposes a workshop on “technology needs assessment on climate change mitigation and adaptation in SEA: Experience sharing and technological transfer”, coordinated by Dr Kim Chi Ngo, SPG Member for Viet Nam. This workshop is a follow up to the scoping workshop held on the same topic in Kobe, Japan in December 2016.	SEA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed
		20	SEA-SRC Chair is to send an invitation letter to Myanmar to request their participation in the next SEA-SRC Meeting.	SEA-SRC Chair, Secretariat	Work in progress
		21	SPG Member for Viet Nam, with support from the Secretariat, is to continue to approach the Government of Viet Nam for the appointment of a national Focal Point for Viet Nam.	SPG Member for Viet Nam, Secretariat	Completed
		22	SEA-SRC is to conduct a PDTW back-to-back with the SEA-SRC meeting under the theme of “disaster risk reduction and community resilience to climate change in vulnerable areas” in Viet Nam. This is subject to the appointment of the nFP for Viet Nam. Another option for the venue is the Philippines.	SEA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed
	Subregional Committee reports (Temperate East Asia)	23	TEA-SRC elected Dr Akio Takemoto, nFP for Japan, as Chair and Dr Soojeong Myeong, SPG Member for the Republic of Korea, as Vice-Chair.	TEA-SRC	Completed
		24	TEA-SRC is to promote PDTWs in the Temperate East Asia region and link PDTWs with the CRYs programme.	TEA-SRC, Secretariat	Work in progress
		25	TEA-SRC is to hold intersessional meetings by teleconference when necessary. Possible agenda items: i. Organize an alumni meeting at IGM; ii. Organize a PDTW in July-September 2018 with possible co-funding from private foundations such as the Kurita Water and Environment Foundation; and iii. Promote APN by introducing PDTWs at conferences related to areas of APN interest.	TEA-SRC, Secretariat	Work in progress

		26	TEA-SRC proposes to prioritize the following topics for annual calls for proposals: i. Climate change effects on global supply chain; ii. Climate change and human security, especially on water-food-energy nexus; iii. Water treatment technology transfer in the context of the Paris Agreement; and iv. Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change.	TEA-SRC, Secretariat	Completed
5	FY 2017 activities	27	The following proposed activities were approved: i. Call for proposals under CRRP and CAPaBLE, management of continuing projects under CRRP, CAPaBLE and CAF, and new projects under CRRP at the amount of USD 664,800, CAPaBLE at the amount of USD 352,053 and CRYs at the amount of USD 70,000; ii. Hyogo Activities at the amount of USD 40,000; iii. Science policy activities including engagement with UNFCCC (SBSTA/SBI, COP) and IPBES at the amount of USD 30,000; iv. Workshop on technology needs assessment on climate change mitigation and adaptation in Southeast Asia under the theme of experience sharing and technological transfer at the amount of USD 30,000; and v. Publication policy and new publications - Compendium of climate-friendly practices.	IGM, Secretariat	Completed
6	Proposed work programme and resource allocation FY 2017	28	The Proposed Work Programme and Resources Allocation for FY 2017 was approved subject to the following revisions: i. No budget is to be allocated for TEA-SRC activity in FY 2017 as the committee will meet electronically; and ii. Footnote 2 of the Draft Work Programme and Resources Allocation for FY 2017 to be revised as follows: - FY 2017, the resources allocation consists of new resources. There is a small allocation of unspent funds from FY 2009 and FY 2015, amounting to USD 18,193.	IGM, Secretariat	Completed

7	SPG report including topics of interest for FY 2017	29	Nine recommended CRRP and three CRYs proposals were approved at the amount of USD 664,800 and USD 59,850 respectively. See the attached spreadsheet for details.	SPG, Secretariat	Completed
		30	The Secretariat will provide background information including nationality and expertise of project leaders and collaborators to all members.	Secretariat	Completed
		31	The Secretariat will share project progress reports to nFPs of the countries involved for information and feedback.	Secretariat	Work in progress
		32	The Secretariat will encourage project leaders to communicate via email and face-to-face meetings with relevant nFPs to ensure policy relevance of their research.	Secretariat	Work in progress
		33	The list of emerging issues and priorities, which includes recommendations from SRCs for FY 2017 call for proposals, were approved. Whether the Secretariat will implement a call under these topics will be subject to the revised structure of the call for proposals, which will be shared with members before the FY 2018 call for proposals is launched.	Secretariat	Completed
		34	The following members were elected to serve on the SPG-SC: - Professor Giashuddin Miah (Bangladesh, Co-Chair); - Dr Soojeong Myeong (Republic of Korea, Co-Chair); - Dr Hemant Borgaonkar (India); - Professor Alexander Sterin (Russian Federation); and - Dr Kim Chi Ngo (Viet Nam).	SPG	Completed
8	CDC report including topics of interest for FY 2017	35	Seven CAPaBLE proposals were recommended for funding and one proposal was recommended for a seed grant. The total amount allocated is USD 362,023. See the attached spreadsheet for details.	CDC, Secretariat	Completed
		36	IGM approved project CBA2015-02NMY-Pushpakumara to be terminated, effective immediately.	IGM	Completed

		37	The following members were elected as CDC members: - Ex-officio members: the SC Chair and two SPG Co-Chairs; - Donor representative: Dr Akio Takemoto (nFP for Japan); and - Invited experts: Dr Andrew Matthews (New Zealand), Prof. Juan Pulhin (Philippines), Dr Srikantha Herath (Sri Lanka), Dr Roland Fuchs (USA).	CDC	Completed
		38	The SC has the authority to assign new members to the CDC.	SC	Completed
9	APN future development	39	The recommendations by the Task Force for APN Future Development was approved for action recognizing the need to further develop and clarify the following: i. The IGM delegates the Secretariat to draft the first amendment of the Framework Document by consulting the SC and NAIEs, and to circulate the draft to all members of the Task Force by the end of June 2017; ii. The Task Force is to further examine the modalities of improved and/or new mechanisms for research and capacity development; and iii. The Task Force is to meet by the end of September 2017 to further discuss the implementation of recommendations.	IGM, SC, Secretariat	Completed
		40	The Consolidated Report of the Task Force for APN Future Development was approved.	IGM, SC	Completed
10	SC election, confirmation of Steering Committee members, SC quorum	41	The following members were elected to serve on the SC for a two-year term: - Dr J. R. Bhatt (nFP for India); - Mr Marcial Amaro Jr. (nFP for the Philippines); and - Dr Monthip Sriratana (nFP for Thailand).	SC	Completed
		42	SC Members will consider the appointment of co-opted members at the 36th SC Meeting after the IGM.	SC, Secretariat	Completed
		43	Paragraph 6.B.3.ii of the Framework Document will be amended as follows: The required quorum for a meeting of SC shall be two-thirds of the members of the SC. In the event that the aforesaid quorum is not present, the meeting of the SC shall be adjourned for an hour and then reconvened. The members present would serve as the quorum of the meeting.	SC, Secretariat	Completed

11	Action points of the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting	44	The Chair and Secretariat will revise the draft action points based on inputs from members under the current agenda item.	IGM Chair, Secretariat	Completed
12	Any other business and closing	45	No action.	-	Completed
Interactive Session I	Mitra awardee presentation	-	The Mitra Award was awarded to Dr Shaikhom Inaotombi, ICAR-Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research, for his poster titled “Climate Change and its Impact on Aquatic Ecosystem in the Central Himalayas”.	IGM, Secretariat	Completed
		-	The following young scientists were awarded as runners-ups of the Mitra Award: - Dr Manish Kumar Goyal, Indian Institute of Technology; - Ms Sagarika Majumder, South Asian Forum for Environment; - Dr Adukkam Veedu Sijin Kumar, Department of Geology, Central University of Kerala; and - Mr Nitesh Sinha, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology.	IGM, Secretariat	Completed



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11–12 July 2018

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Item 2 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 2.1. Appendix 2. Draft APN Publication Guide**

### **Summary**

This document is developed based on the decision of the 22nd IGM. It aims to ensure the quality, accessibility and impact of APN publications by providing guidelines on the development, reviewing, publishing and dissemination of these publications. Contributors should refer to this Guide when developing digital or print materials to be published by APN.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



## 1. Purpose and Scope

This Guide aims to ensure the quality, accessibility and impact of APN publications by providing guidelines on the development, reviewing and dissemination of these publications. Contributors and editors should refer to this Guide when developing digital or print materials to be published by APN.

## 2. Definitions

The following definitions apply within the scope of this Guide.

**APN Activity:** An APN activity is one that is funded, organized or implemented by APN. APN activities include research and capacity development projects, science-policy events, and meetings and conferences organized by APN.

**APN Publication:** An APN publication is a digital or print material published by APN based on an APN activity. A non-exhaustive list of APN publication types is included under Section 3, Categories and Types of APN publications.

**APN Associated Publication:** An APN associated publication is a digital or print material published by a third party as an output of an APN activity, to which APN does not hold copyrights.

## 3. Categories and Types of APN publications

APN publications are classified into three broad categories, which are further classified into different types as described below. Type-specific requirements and guidelines will be provided separately as appendices to this Guide as appropriate.

Categories of APN Publication		Types of APN publications under each category
<b>A</b>	Research-based publications developed solely by or jointly with project leaders and invited experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Science Bulletin articles</li> <li>• Policy briefs</li> <li>• Books, monographs, synthesis reports</li> <li>• Workshop proceedings</li> </ul>
<b>B</b>	In-house publications developed by the Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email newsletters</li> <li>• Web articles</li> <li>• Social media messages</li> <li>• Blog posts, interviews</li> <li>• Posters, fact sheets, pamphlets, leaflets, infographics</li> </ul>
<b>C</b>	Institutional or operational documents developed by the Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proceedings of the Intergovernmental Meeting</li> <li>• Strategic plans</li> <li>• Strategic phase reports</li> <li>• Annual reports</li> </ul>

## **4. Developing APN Publications**

Authors and editors should refer to the following guidelines when developing APN publications.

### **4.1. Language and Style**

Authors should follow the APN Style Guide when developing APN publications. The APN Style Guide is attached as Appendix 1.

Editors must follow the APN Style Guide when editing APN publications.

When developing an APN publication in another language of APN member countries, the publication must be proofread and edited by a native speaker of that language.

Each publication must use a consistent citation style. For the APN Science Bulletin, APA 6th edition is used.

### **4.2. Academic Integrity**

Authors of research-based publications (Category A) are responsible for conducting a plagiarism check on all written material before they are sent out for review.

Articles published under the APN Science Bulletin must be reviewed by at least two external reviewers.

Sources or secondary literature used in any form of APN publication must be cited using the APA 6th edition.

All plagiarism must be corrected before publication.

### **4.3. Copyright and Open Access**

APN publications must be copyrighted to APN and made available for open access on the APN e-Library, unless the publication is published by a commercial publisher or another third party. The URL of the e-Library is [www.apn-gcr.org/resources](http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources).

If any copyright restriction prevents an APN publication to be made publicly available on the e-Library, a citation for the publication must be included in the e-Library.

Research data procured through APN project that can be used as proxy data or secondary data must be made publicly available wherever possible.

Authors must obtain permission from the copyright owners of any third-party copyright material included in the APN publication if they wish to make it publicly available on e-Library. Notification of permission is to be shared with the Secretariat.

### **4.4. Design and Layout**

APN publications must follow a consistent design that reflects the corporate identity of APN.

The Secretariat may adjust the design and layout of submitted publications for consistency and readability.

## 4.5. Standard Elements for Front and Back Matters

### 4.5.1. Acknowledgement

The following acknowledgement must appear in any material developed under an APN-funded project.

*This material is based on work supported by the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) under Grant No. XXXX-YYYY-ZZZZ.*

APN support must be acknowledged in writing or orally as appropriate during media interviews, including magazines, newspapers, websites, radio and television.

### 4.5.2. Disclaimer

The following disclaimer must be included in all Category A publications:

*All opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of APN. While the information and advice in this publication are believed to be true and accurate at the date of publication, neither the editors nor APN accepts any legal responsibility for any errors or omissions that may be made. APN and its member countries make no warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to the material contained herein.*

### 4.5.3. Licensing

The following copyright notice must appear in all APN publications to which APN holds the copyright.

**Copyright © [YYYY] Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)**

*APN seeks to maximize discoverability and use of its knowledge and information. All APN publications are made available through its online repository “APN E-Library” ([www.apn-gcr.org/resources/](http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/)). Unless otherwise indicated, APN publications may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in non-commercial products or services. Appropriate acknowledgement of APN as the source and copyright holder must be given, while APN’s endorsement of users’ views, products or services must not be implied in any way. For reuse requests, visit <http://www.apn-gcr.org/r/reuse>.*

### 4.5.4. DOI Assignment

A Document Object Identifier (DOI) must be assigned to each Category A publication. Instructions on registering DOIs are provided separately.

### 4.5.5. Official Name and Logo

The front cover of all APN publications must include the full name of APN, Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research, and its official logo.

### 4.5.6. About APN

The following statement should be included in APN publications on either the inner front cover or back cover wherever space allows:

*The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) is an intergovernmental network of 22 countries working towards pursuing an Asia-Pacific region that is successfully addressing the challenges of global change and sustainability.*

## 5. Disseminating APN Publications

Category A and Category C publications must be uploaded or cited on the e-Library depending on their copyright ownership described in section 4.3, Copyright and Open Access.

APN publications, especially Category A and Category B publications, should be disseminated as widely as possible through the websites, mailing lists and social media channels of APN.

All contributors of APN publications should share the publications widely through their own channels to the intended audience of these publications.



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Item 2 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 2.1. Appendix 3. Website Analytics Report**

### **Summary**

This report presents web statistics for information to the IGM.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

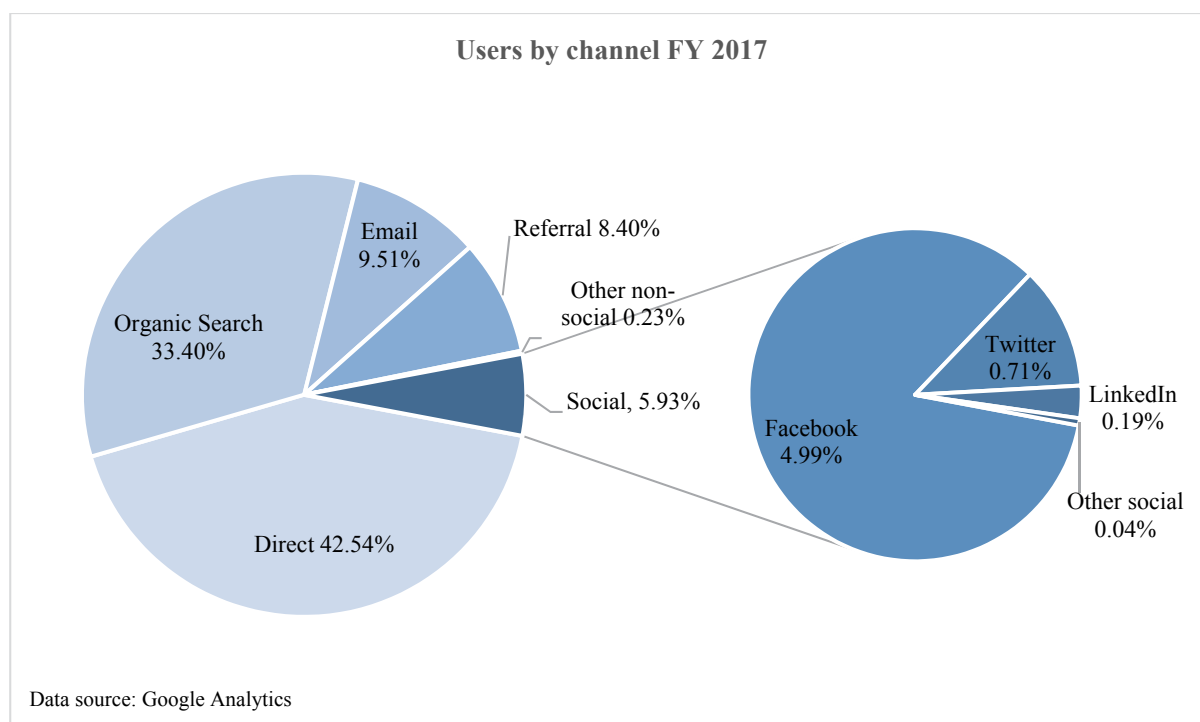
## 1. Methodology and limitations

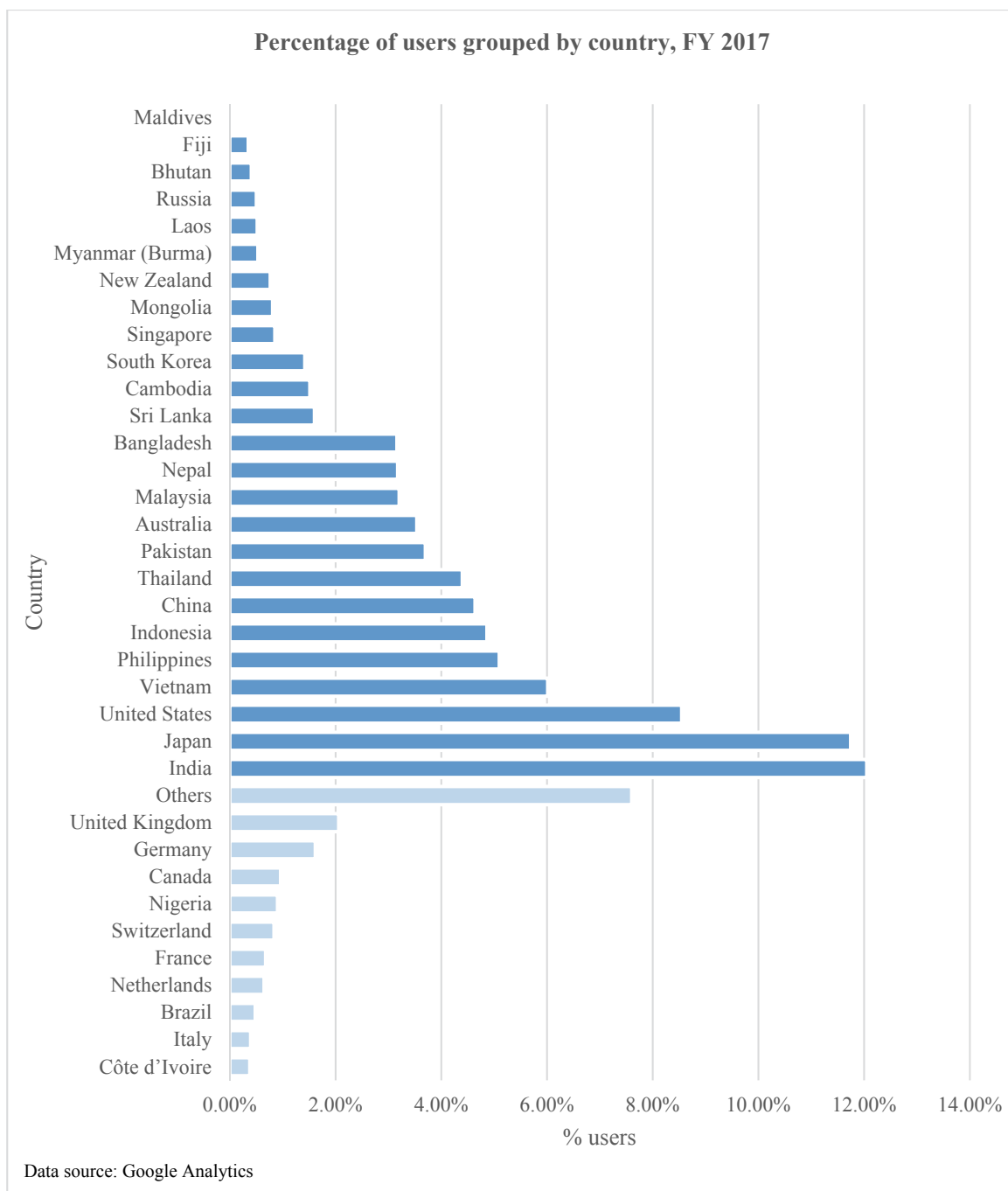
The charts below are generated from data collected from different sources including raw access logs summarized by AwStats and third-party analytics by Google Analytics, Google Webmaster Tools, Facebook, Twitter and AddThis.

Unless otherwise stated, “FY 2017” in this report only covers the period between 1 July 2017 and 1 June 2018. Data from Google Analytics for FY 2017 includes all pages except those under the main content management system (CMS) for the period between July 2017 and April 2018 due to a technical error caused by a page caching plugin. Google Analytics also excludes all visits from the Secretariat. On the other hand, data from AWStats is complete, although it does not distinguish between human traffic from bots and crawlers.

## 2. Site-wide metrics

### 2.1. Where do visitors come from?





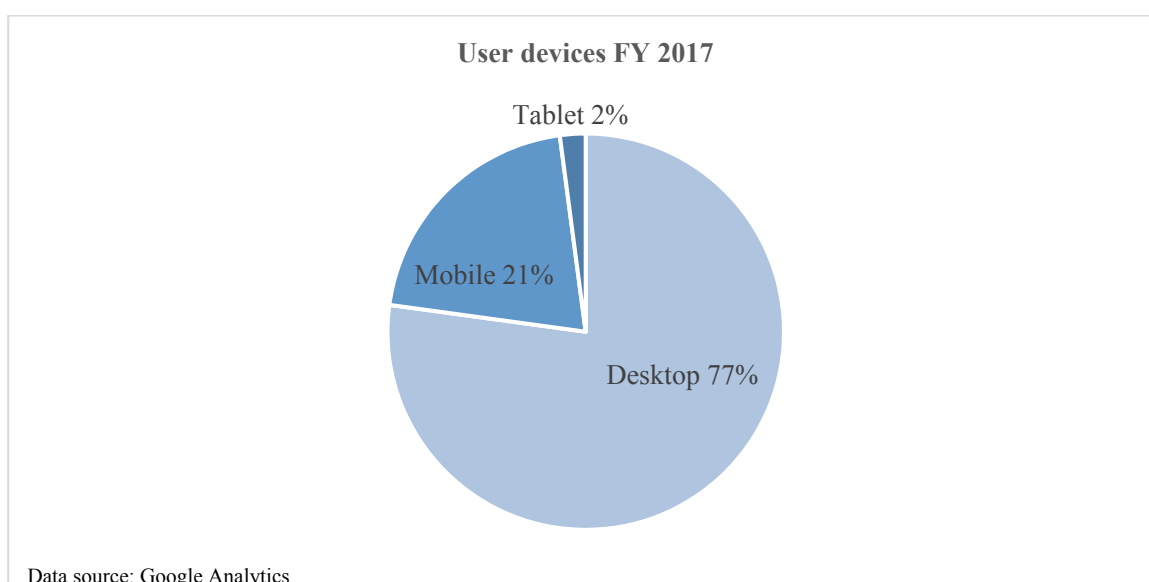
## 2.2. What do visitors search for?

Top keywords	Clicks	Impression
Impact of deforestation on environment pdf	29	123
Deforestation pdf	20	492
Kandyan home garden	12	45
Deforestation research paper pdf	12	96
Effects of deforestation pdf	8	90

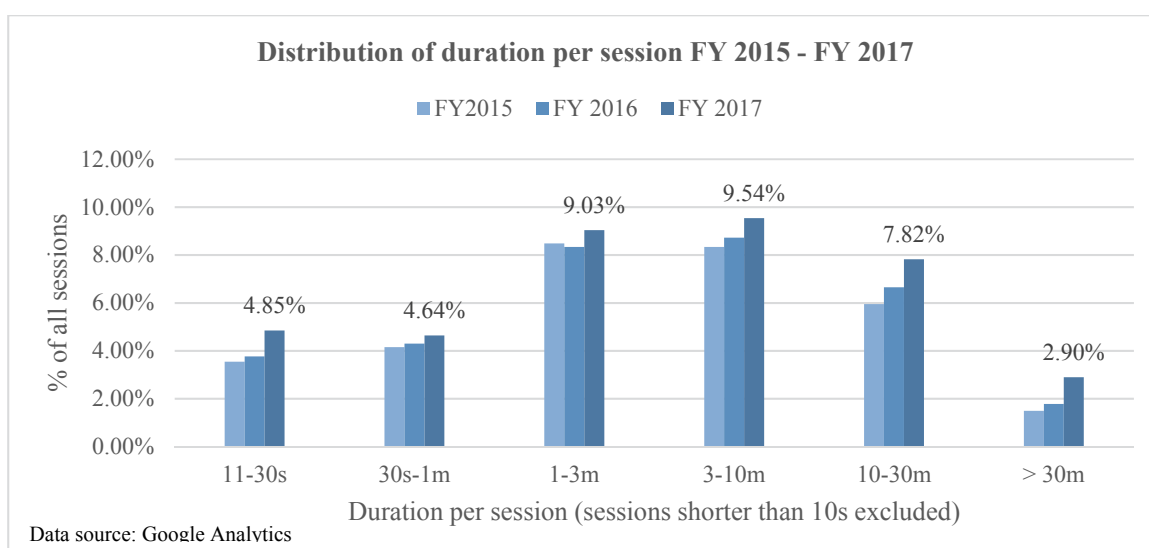
Environmental problems in tropical ecosystem	8	201
Deforestation case study pdf	7	19
生態系機能 (ecosystem functions)	6	35
Deforestation and its impact on environment pdf	5	14
沿岸生態系 (coastal ecosystems)	5	19
Environmental impacts of deforestation in Malaysia	4	19
Best practices of climate smart agriculture	4	25
effects of deforestation on environment pdf	3	17

\* Data source: Google Webmaster Tools, excluding generic terms such as “APN” and “APN Japan”, and other top-ranking keywords such as “example of a budget” and “example of a timeline” etc.

### 2.3. How do visitors browse apn-gcr.org?



### 2.4. How engaged are visitors?

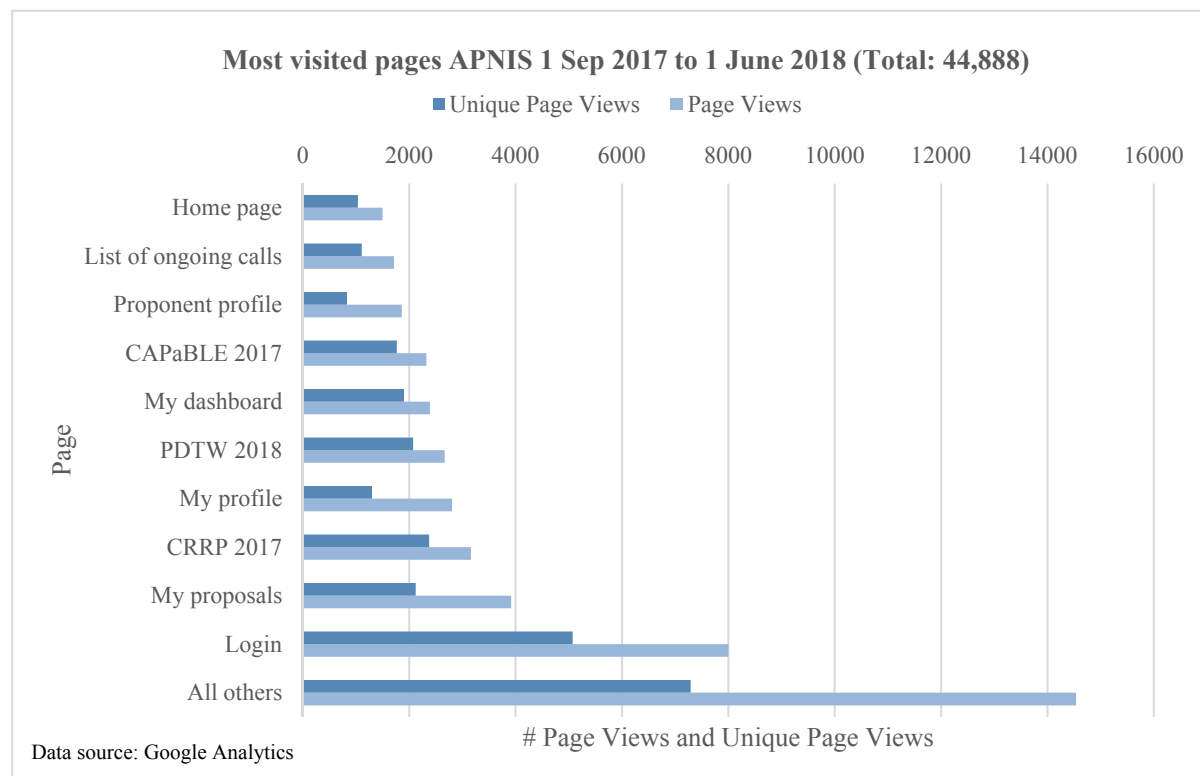




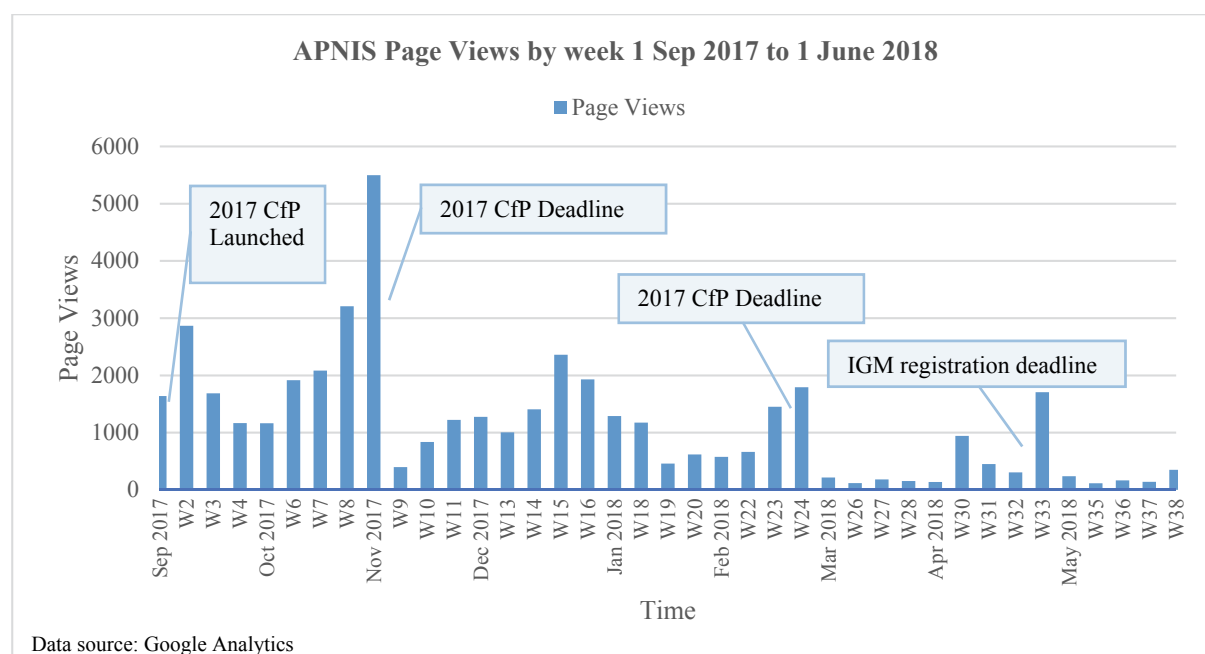
### 3. APNIS

The APN Information System (APNIS) is a database application launched in September 2017. The database contains information on all funded projects, project leaders and collaborators, and proposals submitted to the calls for proposals since 2016. It is currently used for proposal submission and management, event registration and user lookup (reviewers, project leaders, young scientists).

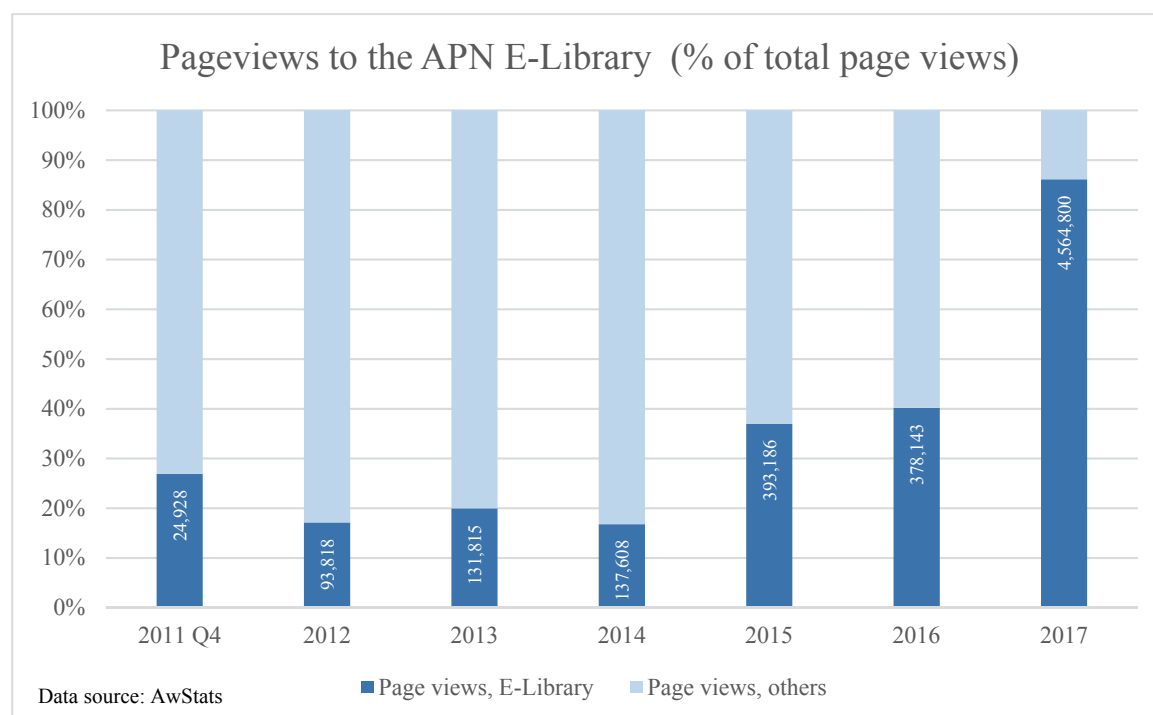
#### 3.1. How many people visited the APNIS?



#### 3.2. When do people visit APNIS?



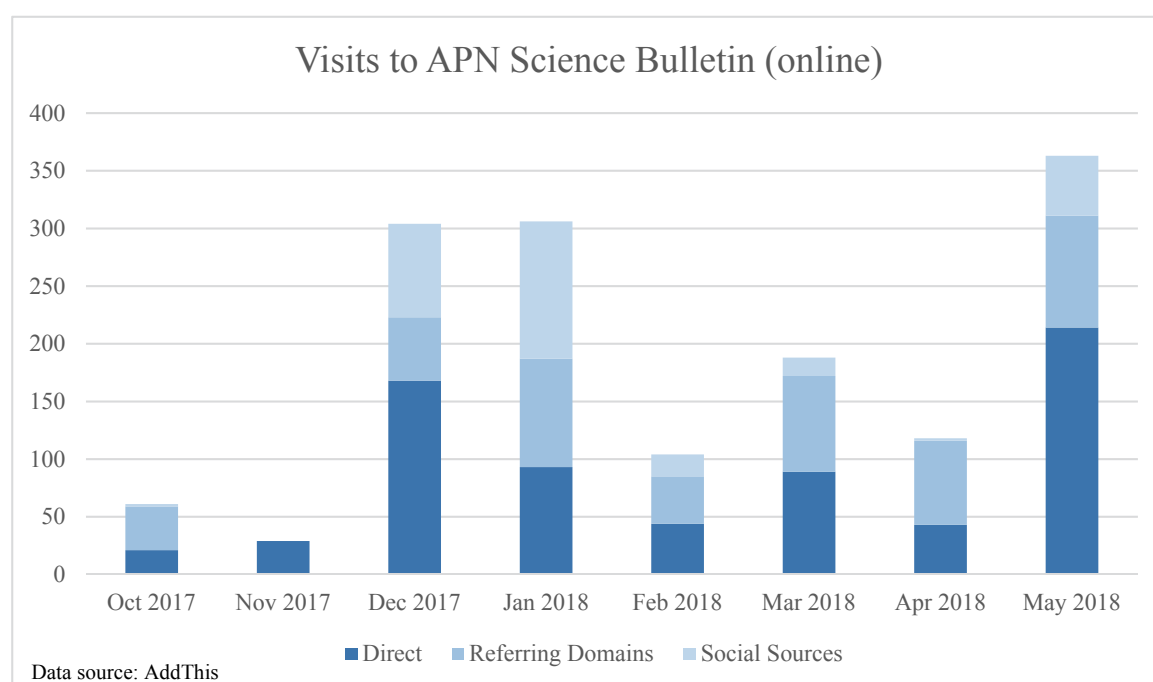
## 4. APN E-Library



## 5. APN Science Bulletin (HTML version)

The HTML version of APN Science Bulletin was launched in October 2017. Therefore, the following figures in this section only cover the period between 1 October 2017 to 1 June 2018.

### 5.1. How many people visited the Science Bulletin?



## 5.2. What are the top referring sites?

Referer	Visits
google.com	333
preventionweb.net	59
unu.edu	17
yahoo.com	15
android.gm	10
yandex.ru	7
iges.or.jp	5
konya.edu.tr	3
sci-hub.tw	3
grapevine.net.au	2

Data source: AddThis

## 6. Download Statistics, Calendar Year 2017

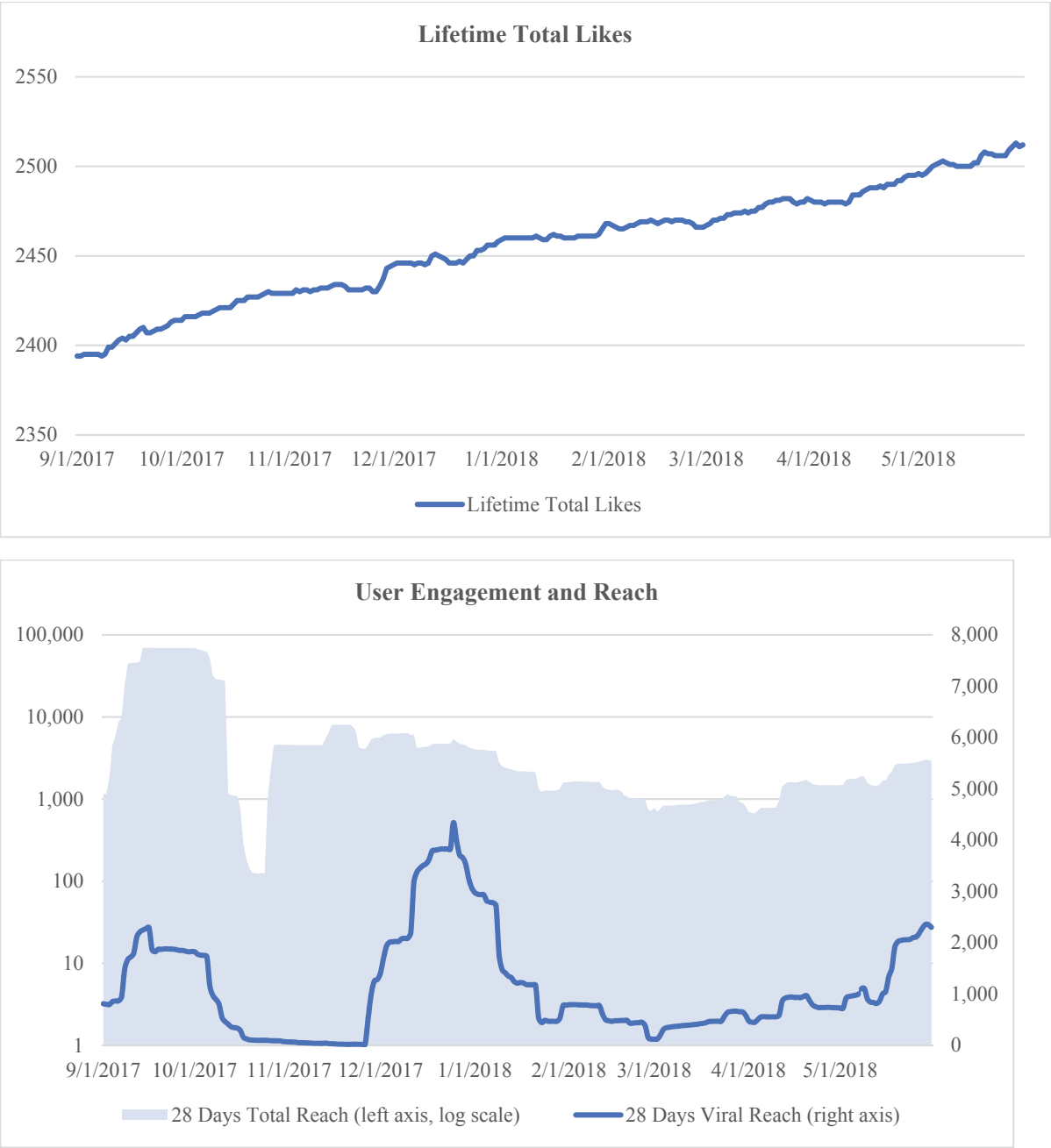
The table below lists the top ten scientific publications that were downloaded in the calendar year 2017. Documents related to call for proposals, annual reports, strategic plans and APN Science Bulletins are not included.

	Title	Type	Hits
1	Tropical Deforestation and its Impact on Environment and Quality of Live	Presentation	4,276
2	The Role of Bioenergy in Energy-Food-Ecosystem Nexus in Asia	Policy brief	1,830
3	Climate in Asia and the Pacific: A Synthesis of APN Activities	Synthesis report	1246
4	生態機能系と生態系サービス (Ecosystems functions and Ecosystems Service)	Presentation	1,210
5	Traditional Livelihoods and Mining in Mongolia's Changing Climate: Exploring the Potential of Cross-sectoral Partnerships in Achieving Sustainability	Science Bulletin	953
6	A Guide for Technology Selection and Implementation of Urban Organic Waste Utilization Projects in Cambodia	Policy Brief	833
7	Community Resilience Assessment and Climate Change Adaptation Planning: A Cambodian Guidebook	Project output	721
8	Achieving Thailand's Nationally Determined Contributions: National Perspective	Presentation	715
9	Community Resilience Assessment and Climate Change Adaptation Planning: A Vietnamese Guidebook	Project output	658
10	National Climate Change Public Awareness and Outreach in Sri Lanka	Project output	622

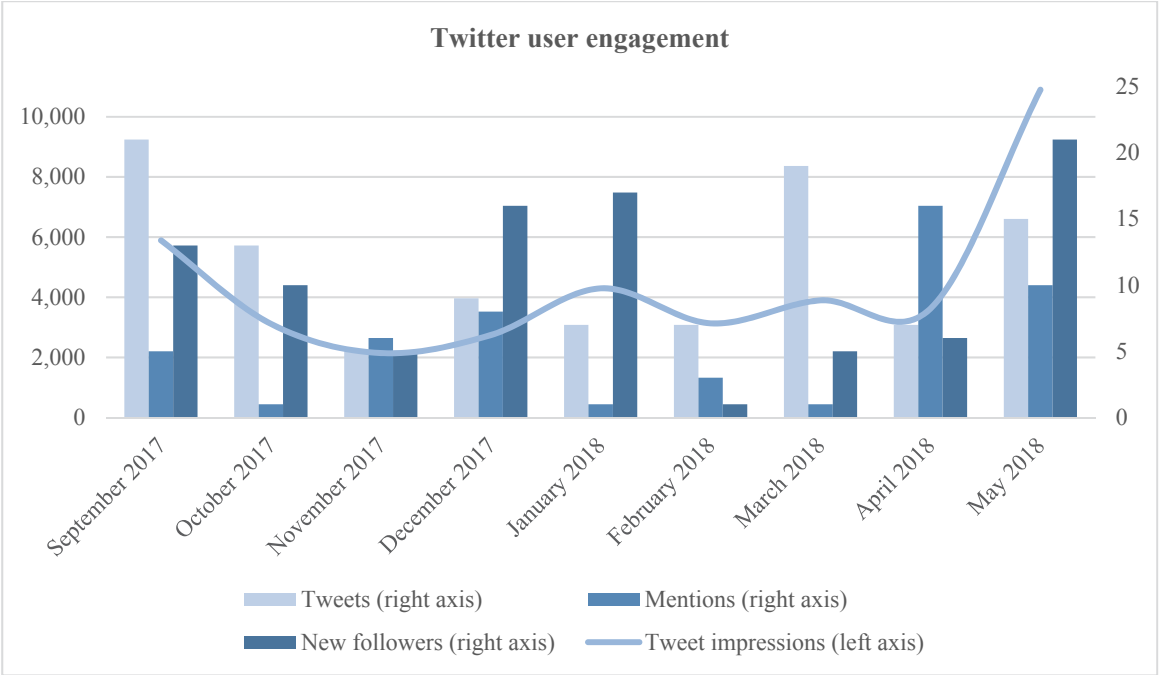
\* Data source: Awstats.

7. Social Media

Facebook



Twitter





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Item 2 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 2.2 Final Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2016**

### **Summary**

This document is the Final Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2016.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## Final Financial Report for FY 2016, as of 30 June 2017

Exchange Rates in FY 2016

USD 1 = JPY 124

USD 1 = NZD 1.50

All figures in USD

## Resources

MOEJ (JPY 268,446,000)	2,165,000
Hyogo (JPY 22,043,000)	177,800
New Zealand (NZD 30,000)	19,900
Republic of Korea	50,000
Resources from past FYs	2,397,118
PAGES Contribution for Young Scientists in PDTW Activity	6,000
Returned funds from completed projects	25,802
Other savings	139,221
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>4,980,841</b>

## Use of Resources

Projects and other Activities	Initial Allocation	Expenditure	Committed	Balance
ARCP (CRRP)	1,042,650	759,902	254,975	27,773
CAPaBLE	402,000	247,200	133,800	21,000
CAF (including APAN Forum (12k), Mortgage for CAF Projects (25k))	523,055	193,494	256,150	73,411
LCI (Low Carbon Technology Transfer Scop WS (50k), LoCARNet (50k))	99,795	27,460	0	72,335
Proposal Development Training Workshop (PDTW)	25,177	25,177	0	0
PAGES Contribution for Young Scientists in PDTW Activity	6,000	6,000	0	0
Science Policy Linkage (SBSTA, IPBES, COP22)	53,316	44,769	2,800	5,747
Hyogo Activities	40,000	15,841	0	24,159
South Asia Collaborative Approach Workshop (b-t-b to SA SRC Meeting and PDTW)	15,000	15,000	0	0
South Asia Subregional Committee (SA SRC)	15,000	3,950	0	11,051
Southeast Asia Subregional Committee (SEA SRC)	15,000	15,000	0	0
Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee (TEA SRC)	15,000	0	0	15,000
22nd IGM/SPG & 32nd SC	130,000	86,834	0	43,166
APN Members/Secretariat Travel	50,000	48,106	0	1,894
20th Anniv. (Media Visit, PROVIA)/Other	38,091	24,627	4,100	9,364
Annual Reports & Other Publications	10,000	4,851	0	5,149
<b>Sub Total Projects and other Activities (B)</b>	<b>2,480,084</b>	<b>1,518,210</b>	<b>651,825</b>	<b>310,049</b>

Administration and Operational Costs	Initial Allocation	Expenditure	Committed	Balance
Personnel	520,000	633,371	0	(113,371)
General Maintenance & Operational Cost	55,000	54,599	0	401
IGES Administrative Overhead (3% of MOEJ Contribution)	64,950	64,950	0	0
<b>Sub Total Administration and Operational Costs (C)</b>	<b>639,950</b>	<b>752,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(112,970)</b>
<b>Total (B)+(C)</b>	<b>3,120,034</b>	<b>2,271,130</b>	<b>651,825</b>	<b>197,079</b>

Ongoing Projects and Activities from Past Fiscal Years	Initial Allocation	Expenditure	Committed	Balance
CAF 2015	509,411	282,138	203,592	23,681
CAF 2014	100,783	69,266	0	31,517
CAF 2013	9,500	9,289	0	211
LCI 2013	24,840	5,451	16,120	3,269
ARCP (CRRP) 2015	316,700	228,206	84,940	3,554
ARCP 2014	264,500	182,252	49,667	32,581
ARCP 2013	71,234	15,770	8,000	47,464
CAPaBLE 2015	83,500	18,408	48,400	16,692
CAPaBLE 2014	55,589	19,279	32,590	3,720
CAPaBLE 2013	18,400	0	15,800	2,600
AOA 2012	6,000	6,000	0	0
21st IGM/SPG	111,856	89,570	0	22,286
<b>Total Ongoing Projects and Activities from Past Fiscal Years (D)</b>	<b>1,572,313</b>	<b>925,628</b>	<b>459,109</b>	<b>187,576</b>

<b>Total Resources under Operation in FY 2016 (B)+(C)+(D)</b>	<b>4,692,347</b>	<b>3,196,758</b>	<b>1,110,934</b>	<b>384,655</b>
<b>Contingency</b>	<b>121,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,170</b>	<b>0</b>

To be noted with gratitude:

- 1) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, kindly provided substantial direct and in-kind contribution by hosting the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting.
- 2) In-kind support from the organizations of project leaders/collaborators of projects that were approved for funding in FY 2016: USD **1,370,000**
- 3) Rough estimation of in-kind support from governments of Member Countries in FY 2016: at least USD **600,000**

## Explanation Notes to Final Financial Report for FY 2016

- This Report is the final version of the Financial Report for FY 2016 that was presented to the 22nd IGM as the Budget Status Report and which was subsequently approved by the 37th SC Meeting.
- Approximately USD 2.5 million was allocated to support and fund projects and other activities, of which approximately USD 1.5 million was spent, USD 650,000 was carried over to FY 2017 as committed funds for projects and activities not yet finalized, and approximately USD 300,000 remained as positive balance after closing the books.
- For administration and operation of the secretariat, approximately USD 640,000 was allocated while USD 750,000 was spent. The deficit of approximately USD 110,000 was caused by the introduction of the new fiscal year that continued for 15 months (FY 2016 was from 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2017).
- For ongoing projects from past fiscal years, approximately USD 1.5 million was committed, of which at the end of the fiscal year USD 925,000 was spent, while USD 460,000 remained committed.
- USD 190,000 remained as positive balance after a number of projects were finalized.
- The overall positive balance of FY 2016 helped to compensate the deficit of USD 110,000 under administration and operation. After that compensation, FY 2016 still held a positive balance of approximately USD 385,000.
- The Secretariat has put aside USD 120,000 for contingency, however, no money was spent during FY 2016. Therefore, USD 120,000 was carried over to FY 2017 as a new contingency.
- APN is grateful for the continuous direct cash contributions from Japan (Ministry of the Environment and the Hyogo Prefectural Government), New Zealand and the Republic of Korea.
- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, supported the implementation of the 22nd IGM/SPG Meeting and other committee meetings that were held in New Delhi in April 2017 by providing direct and in-kind contributions.
- The organizations of project leaders and collaborators of APN funded projects provided some substantial in-kind contributions. The support received for those projects that were approved for funding in FY 2016 either as new projects or ongoing/continuing projects amounts USD 1.4 million, according to the figures declared in the documents of the project proposals.
- The governments of member countries provided significant in-kind contributions to APN by allowing the members to work on matters and attend the meetings related to APN. A very rough estimation of the in-kind contributions amounts USD 600,000.





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Item 2 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 2.3 Budget Status Report for Fiscal Year 2017**

### **Summary**

This document is the Budget Status Report for Fiscal Year 2017 as of 31 March 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## Budget Status Report for FY 2017 (as of 31 March 2018)

Exchange Rates in FY 2017

USD 1 = JPY 118

USD 1 = NZD 1.50

All figures in USD

## Resources

MOEJ (JPY 209,766,000)	1,778,000
Hyogo (JPY 21,753,000)	184,000
New Zealand (NZD 30,000)	20,000
Republic of Korea	50,000
Returned funds from completed projects	24,499
Other savings from FY 2015	18,193
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>2,074,692</b>

## Use of Resources

Projects and other Activities	Initial Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
CRRP (Collaborative Regional Research Programme)	664,800	497,442	167,358
CRYS (Collaborative Research for Young Scientists)	59,850	47,880	11,970
CAPaBLE (Capacity Development Programme)	362,203	261,762	100,441
CAF (Climate Adaptation Framework)	74,000	0	74,000
23rd IGM/SPG & 37th SC	110,000	26,092	83,908
South Asia Subregional Committee Meeting (SRC SA)	20,000	0	20,000
Southeast Asia Subregional Committee Meeting (SRC SEA)	15,000	15,000	0
Oceania/Pacific Subregional Committee Scoping Meeting (SRC OCE)	15,000	0	15,000
Proposal Development Training WS (PDTW) Southeast Asia	25,000	25,000	0
TNA Capacity Building Workshop in SEA	30,000	25,885	4,115
Science Policy Linkage (SBSTA, IPBES, AP Seminar)	30,000	11,381	18,619
Travel of APN Members and Secretariat for scientific activities and strategic events	44,000	3,612	40,388
Hyogo Activities	40,000	17,070	22,930
Annual reports & other publications	8,000	851	7,149
<b>Sub Total Projects and other Activities (B)</b>	<b>1,497,853</b>	<b>931,975</b>	<b>565,878</b>

Administration and Operational Costs	Initial Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
Travel of APN Members and Secretariat for administrative purposes	6,000	3,860	2,140
Personnel	520,000	357,815	162,185
General maintenance & operational cost	49,000	22,996	26,004
IGES administrative overhead (3% of MOEJ Contribution)	53,340	53,330	10
<b>Sub Total Administration and Operational Costs (C)</b>	<b>628,340</b>	<b>438,001</b>	<b>190,339</b>
<b>Total (B)+(C)</b>	<b>2,126,193</b>	<b>1,369,976</b>	<b>756,217</b>

Resources for Ongoing Projects (FY 2013 - FY 2016)	Initial Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
ARCP (CRRP) 2016	254,975	0	254,975
CAPaBLE 2016	133,800	50,273	83,527
CAF 2016	259,350	71,200	188,150
ARCP (CRRP) 2015	84,940	6,090	78,850
CAPaBLE 2015	48,400	0	48,400
CAF 2015	203,592	70,390	133,202
ARCP 2014	49,667	7,055	42,612
CAPaBLE 2014	32,590	13,872	18,718
ARCP 2013	8,000	0	8,000
CAPaBLE 2013	15,800	4,264	11,536
LCI 2013	16,120	8,922	7,198
OAA2016-01SY-SZ-Media Visit	900	244	656
SPD2016-01SY-AITRRC.AP	2,800	0	2,800
<b>Total Resources for Ongoing Projects (FY 2013 - FY 2016) (D)</b>	<b>1,110,934</b>	<b>232,311</b>	<b>878,623</b>

<b>Total Resources under Operation in FY 2017 (B)+(C)+(D)</b>	<b>3,237,127</b>	<b>1,602,287</b>	<b>1,634,840</b>
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<b>Contingency</b>	<b>121,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,170</b>
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## Explanation Notes to Budget Status Report for FY 2017

- This Report is the Budget Status Report FY 2017 as of 31 March 2018. It is only a status report as not all books are officially closed yet. The Final Financial Report for FY 2017 will be reported to the 40th Steering Committee Meeting.
- In FY 2017, APN worked with new resources amounting to USD 2.1 million. This amount includes USD 43,000 that is composed of returned funds and unspent funds from completed projects in FY 2015, as well as other savings. The Secretariat allocated USD 1.5 million on projects and other activities. As of 31 March 2018, USD 930,000 was spent, while USD 570,000 is unused.
- For administration and operation of APN Secretariat, USD 630,000 was allocated of which approximately USD 440,000 was spent and approximately USD 190,000 was to be used in the last three months of FY 2017.
- USD 1.1 million is under operation for ongoing projects from past fiscal years. This USD 1.1 million was kept aside as committed funds and is not new resources for FY 2017.
- From these committed funds USD 230,000 was spent, while USD 880,000 remains committed until all books are closed.
- In total, more than USD 3.2 million has been under operation in FY 2017.
- Following the advice from the 37th SC Meeting, line items of fund allocation for the implementation of IGM, SC meetings, subregional committee meetings, and travelling of members and secretariat staff for strategic purposes were moved from “administration and operational costs” to “projects and other activities” as they are considered as strategic activities.
- APN is grateful for the direct cash contribution of Japan (Ministry of the Environment and the Hyogo Prefectural Government), New Zealand and the Republic of Korea.
- The governments of member countries provide significant in-kind contributions by allowing members to work on matters and attend meetings related to APN etc. Most notably, APN is thankful to the Government of Thailand for its support and in-kind contributions in hosting the 23rd IGM/SPG meeting and associated committee meetings.
- The organizations of project leaders and collaborators of APN funded projects also provide substantial in-kind contributions by securing time of scientists to work on their projects. This must be duly acknowledged with gratitude.



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Item 3 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 3. APN Future Development, Part I: Report by the Task Force**

### **Summary**

This paper is a brief report of the work conducted by the Task Force in implementing its recommendations that were approved by the 22nd IGM. This paper and other documents under Item 3 serve as background papers for further action and discussion by the IGM on day 2 under Item 8, APN Future Development, Part II.

### **Action Required**

The IGM is asked to consider and approve the draft amendments to the Framework Document as contained in document IGM/23/3.1. To allow sufficient time for any final comments, questions, or clarifications, the open discussion and approval will be held on day 2 under Item 8.

The IGM is further asked to review all papers under this item and prepare for an open discussion, also on day 2 under Item 8 on the future development of APN with a focus on the following interlinked issues: (a) new modalities for research and capacity development; (b) finances and legal status; (c) national consultations; and (d) new task force for future work, including the planning of the Fifth Strategic Phase.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## 1. Background

In 2016, the 21st IGM established the Task Force for the Future Development of APN to carefully examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the current approaches of APN in achieving its goals. The IGM requested the Task Force to develop proposals of possible options on the future strategy of APN and to report the outcomes of its work at the 22nd IGM for further discussion and final decision.

In April 2017, the 22nd IGM approved the recommendations<sup>2</sup> and the accompanying report<sup>3</sup> of the Task Force based on its work during FY 2016, including two meetings held in August 2016 and February 2017.

## 2. Implementation of Short- and Medium-Term Recommendations

Some short-term actions have already been put into practice since the 22nd IGM. These include priority setting led by subregional committees (action A2(5)) and the appointment of a task force to address emerging issues (action A1(4)).

In October 2017, the Task Force held a third meeting to implement the recommended actions approved by the IGM and to consider further mid- and long-term measures to increase the effectiveness of APN in addressing the needs of member countries. Main areas discussed are summarized below.

### 2.1. Framework Document

Some recommended actions require the Framework Document to be amended. For this purpose, the Task Force prepared draft amendments to the Framework Document (IGM/23/3.1)<sup>4</sup>, which was circulated to all members on 11 May 2018 for approval by the present IGM.

The draft amendments also include some additional revisions to clarify: (a) how subregional committees delegate nFPs to serve on the SC; (b) how SPG members and their alternates are appointed; (c) how CDC members are appointed; and (d) information sharing from the CDC to the SPG; and (e) the timing of SPG and CDC meetings.

Further, it is suggested that the current “Appendix 4” of the Framework Document be separated from the main text as a document titled “Guidance for Members of APN Organs and Suborgans” (IGM/23/3.2)<sup>5</sup> and be revised for clarity.

Date	Meeting	Action taken
April 2017	The 22nd IGM	The IGM approved the recommendations by the Task Force on APN Future Development.
October 2017	The 3rd Task Force Meeting	The first draft of proposed amendments to the Framework Document was developed to reflect the recommendations.
October 2017	The 37th SC Meeting	The SC approved the draft in principle and requested the Task Force to further work on the proposed amendments to further clarify certain texts.

<sup>2</sup> IGM/22/9.1, available on the E-Library at <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/2086>.

<sup>3</sup> IGM/22/9.1-App.1, available on the E-Library at <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/2086>.

<sup>4</sup> IGM/23/3.1, Proposed Amendments to the Framework Document of the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research.

<sup>5</sup> IGM/23/3.2, Guidance for Members of APN Organs and Suborgans.

May 2018	-	The finalized proposed amendments were distributed to all members for feedback.
July 2018	23rd IGM	The IGM is requested to formally approve the proposed amendments to the Framework Document.

Table 1: Actions taken in relation to proposing amendments to the Framework Document.

## 2.2. New or Improved Modalities and Funding Schemes

Medium-term actions, especially the “modalities” of APN activities, were also discussed in detail in the third Task Force Meeting. The discussion centred around recommended action area B1 (see Table 2 below), which is intended to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of APN activities for member countries. The discussion resulted in a report that details suggestions of two options of setting priorities for APN activities, and two options of possible co-finance mechanisms involving member countries (IGM/23/3.3)<sup>6</sup>.

It is expected that an improved model, or models, would not only enhance the policy relevance of APN activities, but also open possibilities to member countries to provide direct financial support to APN activities through different mechanisms.

## 2.3. Country Consultations

The Task Force recommended to arrange country consultations to collect input from individual member countries on the following points:

- how to better align the work of APN with the scientific and capacity needs of member countries;
- how to further strengthen the engagement of member country governments in APN;
- possibilities and options of receiving direct contributions from member countries; and
- how to address the obstacles APN has faced in obtaining official acknowledgement in international organizations and in receiving funds from international funding agencies where an independent legal status is required.

## 2.4. Summary of Implementation Status

Table 2 below summarizes the status of implementation of each recommendation.

Action area	Brief description of the action	Status
A1. Increasing the value of IGM to strategically steer APN	A1(1): IGM to delegate “housekeeping” tasks to the SC.	*
	A1(2): IGM to focus on strategic discussion, review and planning.	†
	A1(3): IGM to meet biennially or less often.	*
	A1(4): IGM to assign subcommittees to address emerging issues.	†
A2. Strengthening Subregional Committees (SRC)	A2(1): SRCs to elect two members to serve on the SC.	*
	A2(2): The SRC-elected SC members to report to their SRC.	*
	A2(3): SRCs to take the lead in conducting science-policy dialogues.	†

<sup>6</sup> IGM/23/3.3, Report on the Discussion of Modalities for Research and Capacity Development at the Third Task Force Meeting, 13 October 2017.

Action area	Brief description of the action	Status
	A2(4): SRCs to involve non-APN members in their meetings.	*
	A2(5): SRCs to decide on priority topics and find partners.	*
A3. More operational tasks for the SC	A3(1): SC to increase subregional representation as per A2(1).	*
	A3(2): SC to take over “housekeeping” tasks as per A1(1).	*
B1. Improving APN activities for policy relevance and alignment with country needs	B1(1): Introduce flagship projects to increase impact.	††
	B1(2): Introduce country-based co-financing projects.	††
	B1(3): Introduce single-country seed grant projects.	††
C1. Establishing relevant task forces for further action	C1(1): IGM to establish a task force for further work on institutional arrangements.	‡
	C1(1): IGM to establish a task force on improved and/or new mechanisms for research and capacity development.	‡

Table 2: The implementation status of the Task Force recommendations for short- and medium-term actions approved at the 22nd IGM. Notes: \* Draft amendments to the Framework Document were developed; † No amendments to the Framework Document are required; †† A report on improved/new modalities and funding mechanisms was developed; ‡ The Task Force has been mandated to further work on both issues during FY 2017.



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**  
11–12 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

Item 3 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 3.1. Proposed Amendments to the Framework of the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research**

### **Note by the Secretariat**

This document contains the proposed amendments to the APN Framework Document.

To allow sufficient time for any final comments, questions or clarifications, the IGM is asked to discuss and approve these amendments on day 2 of the present meeting under Item 8, APN Future Development, Part II.

Those texts with underline are proposed amendments that reflect the recommendations already approved by the 22nd IGM. Those with wave underline are proposed amendments to help clarify the following points.

- (a) How subregional committees delegate nFPs to serve on the SC.
- (b) How SPG members and their alternates are appointed.
- (c) How CDC members are appointed.
- (d) Information sharing of the CDC with the SPG.
- (e) Timing of CDC, SPG, and SPG-SC meetings.

The currently effective version of the Framework Document is available at <https://www.apn-gcr.org/?p=7099>.

<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



# Framework of the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research

## Rationale

Countries within the Asia-Pacific region support more than half of the world's population, and changes in the Earth's bio-geophysical system are clearly impacting the societies and economies of these countries.

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 and questions. The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) seeks to identify these scientific issues to promote, as well as encourage, regional cooperative global change research.

APN defines “global change” as the set of natural and human-induced processes in the Earth's physical, biological, and social systems that, when aggregated, are significant at a global scale. APN strives to enable the developing countries of the region to participate increasingly in, and to benefit fully from, cooperative research in the region and its subregions. APN assures that the research results contribute to the development of sound science-based response strategies and measures, policy- and decision-making processes, and scientific capacity development to address these important issues.

Finally, recognizing the interactive role of regional processes in the overall Earth system, APN also aims to link the initiatives it sponsors with related projects conducted in other regions and under the aegis of global-scale programmes.

## 1. Vision

Enable countries in the Asia-Pacific region to successfully address global change challenges through science-based response strategies and measures, effective science and policy linkages, and scientific capacity development.

## 2. 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. APN, therefore, supports investigations that will:

- 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.

## 3. Goals

In order to achieve its mission, APN has identified four goals:

- i. Supporting regional cooperation in global change research on issues particularly relevant to the region;

- ii. Strengthening appropriate interactions among scientists and policymakers, and providing scientific input to policy decision-making and scientific knowledge to the public;
- iii. Improving the scientific and technical capabilities of nations in the region, including the transfer of knowledge and technology; and
- iv. Cooperating with other global change networks and organizations.

## 4. Core Strategies

The core strategies of APN are to:

- i. Promote and encourage research that can improve understanding of global change and its implications for the region, and contribute to sound scientific basis for policy formulation and decision-making;
- ii. Promote and encourage activities that will develop scientific capacity and improve the level of awareness on global change issues specific to the region; and
- iii. Identify and help address, in consultation with policymakers and other end users, present and future needs and emerging challenges.

## 5. Membership

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

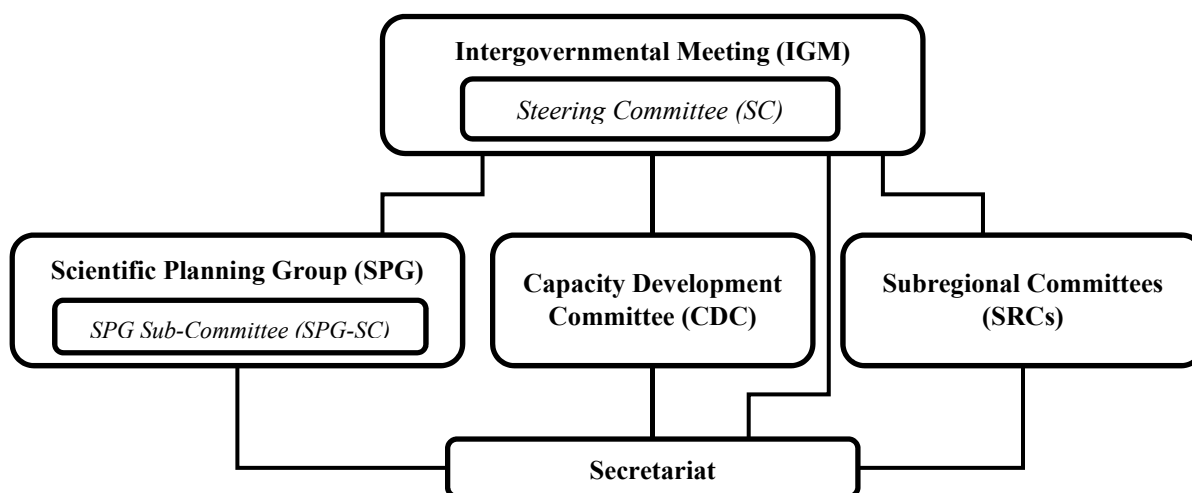
## 6. Organs and Sub-Organs

APN's Organs and Sub-Organs are:

- i. Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM);
  - Steering Committee (SC);
- ii. Scientific Planning Group (SPG);
  - SPG Sub-Committee (SPG-SC);
- iii. Capacity Development Committee (CDC);

- iv. Subregional Committees (SRCs);
- v. Secretariat.

The organizational chart below illustrates the relationships between the organs.



## Organizational Arrangements and Procedures

### A. The Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM)

#### 1. Mandate

The Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM) is APN's general policy and decision-making body. The IGM:

- i. sets policy for the programmes, finances and other activities of APN, etc.;
- ii. adopts rules and procedures for APN;
- iii. reviews and approves the long-term financial management plan;
- iv. considers APN's needs for resources to support its programmes and activities, identifies possible sources of such funding and considers and approves arrangements for securing such funding;
- v. provides guidance to the SC, SPG, CDC, SRCs and the Secretariat;
- vi. conducts regular reviews of, evaluates and approves APN's long-term plans, especially its Strategic Plan, and the implementation of these plans;
- vii. establishes SRCs when appropriate; and
- viii. performs other functions, as necessary, to achieve the mission and goals of APN.

#### 2. Participation at IGM Meetings

- i. NFPs of each member country may participate. A member country may designate an alternate nFP to participate in an IGM if the nFP is unable to attend.

- ii. SPG members may participate.
- iii. APN-approved countries may be invited to participate as appropriate.
- iv. Any non-APN member country that wishes to attend must indicate its interest to and receive an invitation from the Secretariat following consultation with the IGM, if it is in session, or, if it is not, by the SC.
- v. International global change research and research-related organizations, and national and international funding organizations engaged in supporting global change research may be invited to send observers. Invitations will be made in consultation with the IGM, if it is in session, or, if it is not, by the SC.

### 3. Meeting Procedures

- i. The IGM convenes biennially.
- ii. The agenda for the IGM shall be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the SC chair. It will be circulated 3 weeks in advance to all the members for comments and inputs.
- iii. The IGM elects a Chair, usually from the host country and one Vice-Chair from among the nFPs in attendance.
- iv. The Chair facilitates all sessions of the IGM. They may delegate this role to the Vice-Chair.
- v. The Chair ensures orderly and timely conduct of the IGM and that issues are decided by consensus.
- vi. All participants may take part in discussions at the IGM. However, only nFPs may participate in the adoption of APN policies and programmes.
- vii. The Secretariat maintains a record of the IGM.
- viii. The Chair, with the assistance of the Secretariat, will prepare for IGM review and adoption a list of actions taken by the IGM and a Chairperson's Summary of the Meeting.

## B. The Steering Committee (SC)

### 1. Mandate

The Steering Committee (SC):

- i. develops APN's annual operating plan and oversees its implementation;
- ii. reviews and approves annual financial report and budget;
- iii. reviews and approves projects to be undertaken or supported by APN, based on recommendations made by the SPG and CDC; and
- iv. reviews and approves other activities to be undertaken or supported by APN, based on recommendations made by the SPG, CDC, SRCs and the Secretariat.
- v. acts on behalf of the IGM during the period between the IGMs, implementing IGM decisions;

- vi. facilitates administrative and management arrangements necessary to implement the programme of activities of APN, especially through thorough consideration of APN budget and long-term financial management plan. In particular, the SC guides the Secretariat to:
  - a. develop, with member countries, funding and in-kind financial support for APN and its programmes and activities by inviting and encouraging contributions, and developing co-funding partnerships; and to
  - b. explore potential funding from other sources, e.g., international organizations, funding agencies, development banks, private foundations, and other stakeholders of the private sector.
- vii. liaises with international global change research and research-related organizations and encourages their involvement in and support for APN activities and programmes;
- viii. considers the potential attendance of observers as referred to in section 6.A.2.iv and 6.A.2.v;

## 2. Membership

- i. The SC includes:
  - a. two nFPs delegated by each SRC, each to serve for a two-year term taking into account the need to assure the rotation of membership. From among countries that are not yet organized in an SRC, the SC may invite one nFP to serve for a two-year term;
  - b. the nFP of the country to host the next IGM, to serve until the conclusion of that Meeting;
  - c. the two SPG Co-Chairs ex officio;
  - d. another nFP if an SPG Co-Chair is also an nFP;
  - e. experts co-opted by the SC, through consultation among elected nFPs in SC, ex-officio members and donor members, with each co-opted member to participate in SC activities for a one-year term (renewable);
  - f. nFPs from donor countries; and
  - g. The SC may invite additional members to participate in its meetings as observers as appropriate.

## 3. Procedures

- i. In a fiscal year when the IGM convenes, the SC shall meet a minimum three times in a year: once in the course of a fiscal year, once immediately before and once immediately after the IGM/SPG meeting in that fiscal year. In a fiscal year when the IGM does not convene, the SC shall meet twice, once in the course of the fiscal year, and once towards the end of that fiscal year, in general.
- ii. The required quorum for a meeting of SC shall be two thirds of the members of the SC. In the event of the aforesaid quorum is not present, the meeting of the SC shall be adjourned for an hour and then reconvened. The members present would serve as quorum of the meeting.
- iii. The agenda for the SC meetings shall be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the SC chair.

- iv. The SC selects from among its nFPs recommended by subregions a Chair, First Vice-Chair, and Second Vice-Chair. Should the position of Chair become vacant, the First Vice-Chair shall become Interim Chair until the next SC Meeting at which a new Chair, a new First Vice-Chair and a new Second Vice-Chair can be selected.
- v. The tenure of the Chair, the First Vice-Chair, and the Second Vice-Chair shall start upon their election as Chairs and shall end upon termination of their terms as members of the SC.
- vi. The Chair is responsible, with the assistance of the Secretariat, for managing SC activities.
- vii. If an nFP serving on the SC no longer serves as the nFP of their country, then the newly appointed nFP for that country is expected to take their place on the SC as a full member.
- viii. The Chair ensures orderly and timely conduct of the SC Meetings and that issues are decided by consensus.
- ix. The Secretariat maintains a record of the SC; and
- x. The Chair, with the assistance of the Secretariat, will prepare for review, a list of actions taken by the SC including those actions for submission to the IGM, and a Chairperson's Summary of the Meeting.

## C. The Scientific Planning Group (SPG)

### 1. Mandate

The Scientific Planning Group (SPG):

- i. reviews research proposals received by APN for funding, especially those in response to APN calls for proposals, and on the basis of this review, recommends research proposals to the SC for its approval;
- ii. recommends themes to be included in the science agenda;
- iii. works with the SC and the Secretariat in arranging other scientific activities;
- iv. interacts on APN's behalf with other international global research and research-related organizations; and
- v. responds to scientific requests from the IGM or the SC.

### 2. Membership

- i. The government of each member country appoints 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 APN scientific themes;
  - b. participation in research or programmes directly related to APN activities;
  - c. capacity to initiate and strengthen science-policy linkages; and
  - d. willingness and availability to participate in the SPG's activities, especially proposal review processes and annual SPG-related meetings.

- iii. If an SPG member is unable to fulfil their duty temporarily, they should appoint an alternate in consultation with their government
- iv. International organizations 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 biennially 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. A Co-Chair whose term is ending remains in office until the end of the biennial SPG Meeting at which their successor is elected.
- iv. A Co-Chair may be re-elected at the expiry of their 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 decisions are made by consensus.
- vii. The SPG agrees on the processes for the conduct of its activities, including meetings.
- viii. The SPG may invite additional experts to participate in its meetings and other activities, as appropriate.
- ix. The SPG prepares and submits reports of its meetings and activities to the IGM.

### 4. The SPG Sub-Committee (SPG-SC)

- i. In the fiscal year when the SPG meeting convenes, the SPG-SC shall meet once immediately before the SPG meeting. In a fiscal year when the SPG meeting does not convene, the SPG-SC shall meet towards the end of that fiscal year, prior to the SC meeting.
- ii. Reviews and prioritizes regional research proposals received for APN funding, for consideration by the SPG.
- iii. The SPG Sub-Committee members are:
  - a. two SPG Co-Chairs (ex officio); and
  - b. three other SPG members elected by the SPG for a one-year term effective immediately after the conclusion of the SPG meeting at which they are elected.
- iv. The SPG Sub-Committee may invite additional experts to attend its meeting as observers.

## D. The Capacity Development Committee (CDC)

### 1. Mandate

The Capacity Development Committee (CDC) is responsible to the IGM, while reporting to the SC during the intersessional periods between IGMs. The CDC:

- i. oversees the processes related to the operation of the CAPaBLE Programme;
- ii. develops strategies for the development and future of the CAPaBLE Programme; and
- iii. reviews and prioritizes CAPaBLE proposals received for APN funding, for consideration by the SC.

### 2. Membership

- i. The membership of the CDC consists of:
  - a. the SC Chair (ex officio);
  - b. the two SPG Co-Chairs (ex officio);
  - c. the nFPs of donor countries; and
  - d. one expert recommended by each SRC, each to serve for a one-year term (renewable). From among countries not yet organized in an SRC, the CDC may invite one expert to serve for a one-year term (renewable). These experts shall have strong links to organizations and programmes that are involved in capacity development.
- ii. Additional representatives may attend, upon invitation, CDC meetings as observers.

### 3. Procedures

- i. In the fiscal year when the IGM convenes, the CDC shall meet once immediately before the IGM. In a fiscal year when the IGM does not convene, the CDC shall meet towards the end of that fiscal year, prior to the SC meeting.
- ii. The CDC elects one of its members to act as its Chair.
- iii. The Chair is responsible, with the assistance of the Secretariat, for managing the CDC activities and coordinating communication among its members.

## E. Subregional Committees (SRCs)

The IGM may establish a Subregional Committee (SRC) when requested by APN member countries from a subregion.

### 1. Mandate

- i. Each SRC will provide a forum for:
  - a. deciding themes for scientific research and capacity development activities in response to policy needs in their subregions, investigating potential partners for these activities, and recommending such activities to the SC;
  - b. providing input to the IGM on scientific research and capacity development priorities in response to policy needs in their subregions for the long-term strategic planning of APN;



- c. working with the other organs of APN to assure effective implementation of APN programmes and related activities in the subregion;
  - d. maintaining and strengthening communication and interaction among the members of the SRC and between the SRC and the other organs of APN; and
  - e. strengthening interactions among scientists and policymakers in the subregion.
- ii. The SRCs may take lead in developing, proposing and conducting activities that help strengthen science-policy linkages.
  - iii. The SRCs may involve in their activities policymakers and other experts other than APN members.
  - iv. Each SRC delegates two of its nFPs to serve on the SC. They are reportable to their respective SRCs.

## 2. Membership

- i. When the IGM establishes an SRC, the Director of the Secretariat will invite all APN member countries in the subregion to join the SRC.
- ii. Each such member country that wishes to participate in the SRC will notify the Secretariat of its interest and willingness to participate in the SRC and of its member(s) on the SRC.
- iii. Members will normally be the member country's nFP, its SPG member, or both. A SRC member may designate an alternate to participate in SRC meetings if they are unable to attend.
- iv. The Secretariat will assure that all APN members are kept informed of the membership of SRCs.

## 3. Procedures

- i. Each SRC will normally meet twice in fiscal years when the IGM convenes: once in the course of the fiscal year, and once in conjunction with the IGM. In a fiscal year when the IGM does not convene, the SRC will normally meet once in the course of the fiscal year, well in advance of the SC meeting to be held towards the end of that fiscal year.
- ii. Each SRC will elect a Chair and Vice-Chair at the beginning of its meeting in conjunction with the IGM for a two-year term.
- iii. When an SRC meets during an intersessional period and the IGM accepts an offer from an SRC member to host the meeting, the host country will appoint one of its members on the SRC to act as Second Vice-Chair. The Second Vice-Chair will remain in office until the end of the next SRC meeting at the IGM.
- iv. The SRC Chairs, in consultation with their members, shall prepare the agenda for the meetings. The Secretariat shall provide technical support.
- v. Each SRC will prepare and submit reports of its meetings and activities to the IGM and keep the SC and the Secretariat informed of its work during the intersessional period.

## F. The Secretariat

### 1. Mandate

The Secretariat provides operational support for APN and, in particular, for the IGM, the SC, the SPG, the CDC, the SRCs, and other APN organs. The Secretariat:

- i. Assists these organs to assure effective implementation of the general policies of APN;
- ii. Works with the IGM and SC to assure effective implementation of their decisions, especially with respect to the strategic and operational plans, the scientific activities and the finances. In this regard, the Secretariat:
  - a. supports drafting and development of APN's strategic plan, which is prepared together with a status report of the previous five-year strategic phase;
  - b. manages APN's calls for proposals processes, and assists the SPG and CDC in the effective review and evaluation of the proposals received, and the submission of their recommendations to the SC for approval;
  - c. works closely with the IGM and the SC to obtain the financial resources needed, especially by identifying and engaging potential donors, which include member and non-member countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations;
  - d. prepares a long-term financial management plan for consideration and approval by the IGM and distributes these documents to nFPs well in advance of the IGM;
  - e. prepares financial reports and draft annual budget, and distributes these documents to the SC well in advance of the SC meeting in which they are to be considered and approved by the SC; and
  - f. manages other aspects of APN finances in a transparent and cost-effective manner.
- iii. Supports the work of SRCs to assure effective implementation of APN programmes and activities in the subregions;
- iv. Plans, organizes and supports the conduct of APN meetings;
- v. Facilitates other day-to-day operations of APN; and
- vi. Coordinates activities as required by the IGM and its organs.

### 2. Operations

- i. Resources and support for the Secretariat are provided by the host country, including the central and local governments and may be augmented by other donors. In addition, the host country provides the services of a senior expert in global change issues, seconded as the Director of the Secretariat.
- ii. The Secretariat operates under the administrative arrangements of an institution based in the host country. For further information, refer to Appendix 3.

## 7. Financial Arrangements

- i. APN maintains a special funding/financial account within an institution based in the host country (refer to Appendix 3). 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, 6.F.2.i., 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, SC, SPG, CDC and SRC 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 SC.
- viii. The fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30, the following year.

## 8. Additional Arrangements

- i. The IGM, SC, SPG, CDC and SRCs may establish small ad hoc groups for specific tasks, such as planning or provision of specialized advice. Such groups will normally conduct their work during the sessions of their parent bodies or intersessional periods. Activities of any such group established by the SPG, CDC or SRCs that require financial resources must be approved by the SC.
- ii. Expected roles of the nFPs, SC members, SPG members, CDC members, SRC members and the Secretariat are specifically elaborated in Appendix 4 as guidance.

## 9. Language and Records

- i. English is the official working language for all APN meetings, documents, and communications.
- ii. Members, observers or invited experts may speak at a meeting in a language other than English. However, they are 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.

## 10. Amendments

- i. Amendments to the Framework Document must be proposed by a member country or the SC and approved by the IGM.

- ii. Generally, proposed amendments and supporting documents must be distributed to the IGM no later than two months prior to the IGM for its consideration in consultation with members of other organs. Proposed amendments, if approved by the IGM at its meeting, will take effect on the day following the conclusion of that Meeting, unless the IGM decides on another date.
- iii. In exceptional cases when it considers necessary, the SC, in the spirit of goodwill, may introduce amendments that take effect in the course of an intersessional period. Such amendments, however, are subject to final approval by the IGM.

## Appendix 1

Current APN member countries are:

Australia  
 Bangladesh  
 Bhutan  
 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 the following countries may participate in all APN programmes activities and are considered to be from an APN Approved Country under the programme membership participation criterion.

Maldives  
 Myanmar  
 Pacific Island Countries  
 Singapore

## Appendix 2

APN presently (March 2014) has three subregional committees as listed below, with the membership of each:

### **South Asia Subregional Committee (SA-SRC)**

Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
India  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka

### **Southeast Asia Subregional Committee (SEA-SRC)**

Cambodia  
Indonesia  
Lao PDR  
Malaysia  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Viet Nam

### **Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee (TEA-SRC)**

China  
Japan  
Mongolia  
Republic of Korea  
Russian Federation

Note: Approved countries within a subregion where an SRC exists may participate as observers.

## Appendix 3

As of 1 April 2004, 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.

APN's decision-making is independent from IGES. 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.

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



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Item 3 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 3.2. Guidance for Members of APN Organs and Suborgans**

### **Summary**

This document contains a revised version of Appendix 4 of the currently effective version of the Framework Document. The guidance was shortened for conciseness and it is suggested that the guideline be separated from the Framework Document as a standalone guide on operational and procedural matters.

The current Framework Document is available at <https://www.apn-gcr.org/?p=7099>.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



# Guidance for national Focal Points

## 1. Role

The national Focal Points (nFPs) are the representatives of their governments and they constitute the Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM), which is the highest decision-making body of APN. The decisions made at the IGM represents the official position of APN.

The nFP is required to contribute to APN based on their experience as a government official. The nFP is required to maintain close communication with their respective government agencies, national scientific communities and institutions, and to inform APN with the latest information and discussions on global change and sustainability. The nFP is expected to work closely with the Scientific Planning Group (SPG) member of their country to ensure the effectiveness of APN in meeting the needs and challenges of the country and the region. In addition, it is the mandate of the nFP to work with other member countries to identify critical challenges, evaluate these challenges, consider solutions and make decisions for implementation.

## 2. Duties

### 2.1 Attending APN meetings and activities

The nFP is required to participate in the IGM and the Subregional Committee (SRC) Meeting. The nFP is also required to participate in the Steering Committee (SC) Meeting when appointed as a member. The nFP is expected to be fully prepared when attending meetings and actively participate by providing updates on programmes and activities of their country that are related to APN.

It is the responsibility of the nFP to ensure consistent representation of their country at all meetings and activities in consultation with the SPG member of their country.

The nFP from a developed country is expected to seek funding from their institution or government to participate in IGMs and other APN meetings. The nFP from a developing country is encouraged to seek similar funding.

### 2.2 Attending other APN related events

The nFP is expected to represent APN at other APN related events at the invitation of the Secretariat. The nFP is required to submit a mission report to the Secretariat within one month after the completion of the activity for distribution among member countries.

### 2.3 Chairperson

The nFP of the country hosting the IGM is appointed as Chair of the Meeting. The Chair is required to be objective and administer the meeting with an open mind by seeking appropriate balance among different interests.

### 2.4 Appointment of successor

When an nFP is unable to fulfil their role, the nFP should notify their government forthwith and arrange for a successor to be appointed. The nFP should also notify the Secretariat in a timely manner.

### 2.5 Other duties

The nFP is required to respond to inquiries and requests from the Secretariat on a timely basis.

# Guidance for Steering Committee Members

## 1. Role

The Steering Committee (SC) member is strongly encouraged to be proactive in initiating and leading activities by identifying challenges, evaluating these challenges, considering solutions and making decisions for implementation. The SC member is required to work closely with other SC members and to keep close communication with the Secretariat.

## 2. Duties

### 2.1 Attending APN meetings and activities

The SC member is required to attend all SC meetings. When an SC member cannot participate at the SC meeting, they must designate an alternate who understands the current issues of APN or is an active SPG member of their country. When an SC member cannot participate in person or appoint an alternate, attendance by electronic means is also accepted.

The SC member from a developed country is expected to seek funding from their institution or government to participate in SC meetings and other APN meetings. The SC member from a developing country is encouraged to seek similar funding.

### 2.2 Chairpersons

The SC appoints one Chair and two Vice-Chairs among the nFPs serving the SC. The chairpersons are required to be objective and administer the meeting with an open mind by seeking an appropriate balance among different interests.

### 2.3 Appointment of successor

When an SC member is unable to fulfil their role, the SC member should notify their SRC forthwith and arrange for a successor to be appointed. The SC member should also notify the Secretariat in a timely manner.

# Guidance for Scientific Planning Group Members

## 1. Role

The Scientific Planning Group (SPG) member is required to represent the interests of their country in regional research and capacity development on global change and sustainability. The SPG member is required to contribute to APN based on their scientific knowledge and experience. It is also required from the SPG member to keep the nFP of their country informed of SPG decisions and activities.

## 2. Duties

### 2.1 Attending APN meetings and activities

The SPG member is required to participate in the SPG Meeting and the SRC Meeting. The SPG member is also required to participate in the IGM as observer. The SPG member is expected to be fully prepared when attending meetings and actively participate by sharing information on national and international science programmes and issues related to APN.

The SPG member from a developed country is expected to seek funding from their institution or government to participate in SPG meetings and other APN meetings. The SPG member from a developing country is encouraged to seek similar funding.

### 2.2 Attending other APN related events

The SPG member is expected to represent APN at other APN related events at the invitation of the Secretariat. The SPG member is required to submit a mission report to the Secretariat within one month after the completion of the activity for distribution among member countries.

### 2.3 Chairpersons

The SPG members appoint two Co-Chairs. The Co-Chairs are required to be objective and administer the meeting with an open mind by seeking an appropriate balance among different interests. The Co-Chairs are ex-officio members of the SC, SPG Sub-Committee and the Capacity Development Committee (CDC).

### 2.4 Appointment of successor

When an SPG member is unable to fulfil their role, the SPG member should notify their nFP or government forthwith and request for a successor to be appointed. The SPG member should also notify the Secretariat in a timely manner.

# Guidance for Capacity Development Committee Members

## 1. Role

The Capacity Development Committee (CDC) member is required to contribute to APN based on their knowledge and experience in capacity development related to global change and sustainability. The CDC member is required to work closely with nFPs and SPG members to ensure the needs of capacity development are well reflected in APN activities and programmes.

## 2. Duties

### 2.1 Management of CAPaBLE

The CDC member ensures that the Scientific Capacity Development Programme (CAPaBLE) operates and develops in accordance with APN goals. The CDC member reviews and improves the call for proposals, monitors and provides advice on the implementation of the project to meet its objectives, and reviews the outcome of projects.

### 2.2 Attending APN meetings and activities

The CDC member is required to participate in the CDC Meeting. The CDC member is also required to participate in the IGM as observer. The CDC member is expected to be fully prepared when attending meetings, and actively participate by sharing information on national and international capacity development discussions.

The CDC member from a developed country is expected to seek funding from their institution and government to participate in CDC meetings and other APN meetings. The CDC member from a developing country is encouraged to seek similar funding.

### 2.3 Chairperson

The CDC members appoint one Chair. The Chair is required to be objective and administer the meeting with an open mind by seeking an appropriate balance among different interests.

### 2.4 Appointment of successor

When a CDC member is unable to fulfil their role, the CDC member should notify their government forthwith and arrange for a successor to be appointed. The CDC member should also notify the Secretariat in a timely manner.

# Guidance for Subregional Committee Members

## 1. Role

The Subregional Committee (SRC) member is required to plan activities to promote APN and implement those activities in the subregion after IGM or SC approval.

## 2. Duties

### 2.1 Responsibilities

The SRC member is required to communicate with project leaders and collaborators on the implementation and outcomes of APN projects. The SRC member is required to communicate with governments, organizations and networks in the subregion on challenges and needs, and possible collaboration in global change and sustainability.

Additionally, the SRC member is to: (1) disseminate information of APN to scientists working on regional research and capacity development in global change and sustainability; (2) explore securing financial support from governments and organizations in the subregion to conduct subregional activities; (3) appoint two nFPs to serve on the SC; and (4) assign one capacity development expert from each SRC to serve on the CDC.

### 2.2 Attending APN meetings and activities

The SRC member is required to attend all SRC meetings of their subregion, respectively. When an SRC member cannot participate at the SRC meeting, they must designate an alternate who understands the current issues of APN. When an SRC member cannot participate in person or appoint an alternate, attendance by electronic means is also accepted.

### 2.3 Attending other APN related events

The SRC member is expected to represent APN at other APN related events in the subregion. The SRC member is required to submit a mission report to the Secretariat within one month after the completion of the activity for distribution among member countries.

## **Guidance for the Secretariat**

### **1. Role**

The Secretariat is the administrative organ of APN.

### **2. Appointment of Non-Affiliated Invited Expert**

The Director of the Secretariat may ask members of APN or external experts to provide advice as a Non-Affiliated Invited Expert (NAIE) on a specific activity which the Secretariat is undertaking.



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**  
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Item 3 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

### **Item 3.3. Report on the Discussion of Modalities for Research and Capacity Development at the Third Task Force Meeting, 13 October 2017**

#### **Summary**

The report summarizes the discussion on modalities for research and capacity development that took place at the Third Task Force Meeting in October 2017. The discussion can be classified into two major parts, priority setting and funding possibilities.

The IGM is asked to consider this paper and prepare for an open discussion on day 2 of the current meeting under Item 8, APN Future Development, Part II.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## 1. Introduction

In 2016, the 21st IGM established the Task Force for the Future Development of APN to carefully examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the current approaches of APN in achieving its goals. One of the areas that the Task Force is mandated to examine is the effectiveness of the support APN is providing for research and capacity development activities in the Asia-Pacific region.

APN supports research and capacity development activities through its core programmes, CRRP and CAPaBLE, which are selected through an annual open call for proposals. Researchers, scientists and practitioners who are affiliated to organizations based in an APN member country can submit proposals to conduct activities in any APN member country, provided that the activities proposed are in line with the research agenda of APN specified in the Fourth Strategic Plan.

That said, a survey conducted in 2016 targeted to current and former APN members revealed that, while the projects APN has funded are in line with the Fourth Strategic Plan, some projects have little policy relevance due to the limitation on project scale and scattered themes. Therefore, one of the recommendations made by the Task Force is to improve the way in which APN provides support to research and capacity development programmes to enhance policy relevance and to better reflect the policy needs of member countries.

## 2. Recommended areas for improvement

The Third Task Force Meeting explored alternative models/scenarios to support research and capacity development in response to the recommendation. Two focus areas that were derived from the discussion are:

- a) improving the mechanism to establish priority topics; and
- b) establishing alternative funding schemes.

### 2.1 Improving the mechanism to establish priority topics

The two models presented in this Report are not essentially new as the current mechanism covers the process of the regular general call for proposals and focused activities, also known as Frameworks. The models presented can be considered as a refinement of the process of prioritizing the topics, which is proposed in response to the recommendation of the Task Force to enhance policy relevance.

#### A. Model 1. General priority topics setting

*Assumption: the selection process is done through the current mechanism of the regular calls for proposals.*

One of the models discussed at the Meeting is shown in Figure 1 below. In this model, firstly, APN members, represented by nFPs and SPG members, will submit a list of: (a) interested topics; and (b) national priorities, to the Secretariat. The Secretariat will then compile the suggestions and analyze common interests of each subregion. Subsequently, the results of the analysis will feed into the discussions at the SRC meeting in each subregion for the development of a list of priority topics to be recommended and approved at the IGM.



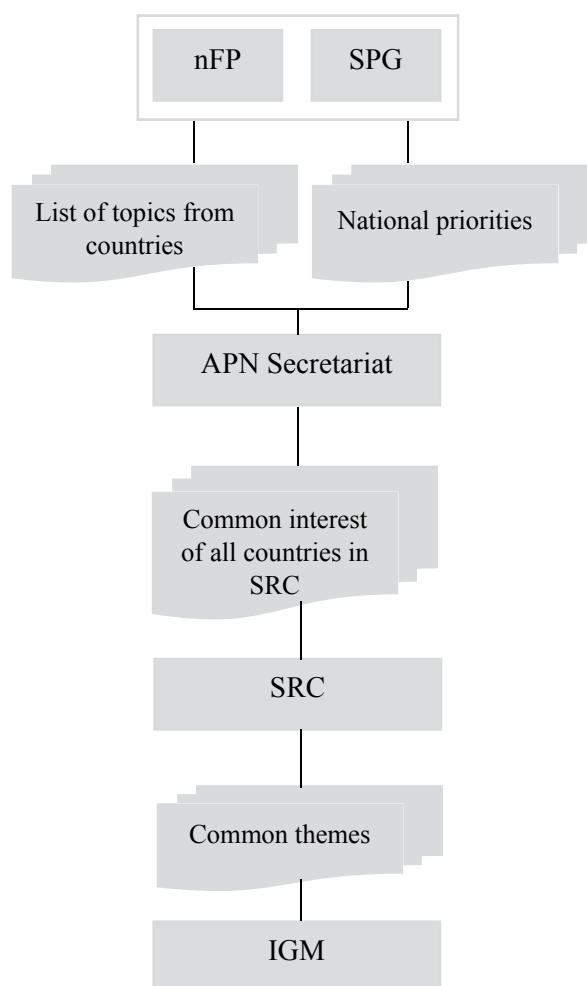


Figure 1. Priority setting diagram

Points for consideration.

- The main criterion for selecting the projects is the improvement of the environment.
- The process will require nFPs to report the needs of their country at the IGM. How to ensure active participation of nFPs in the IGM?
- The SRC will serve as a venue for validating priority topics. Therefore, the SRC should be well prepared when conducting their meeting, with the nFPs providing a list of topics that meet the policy needs of their country well in advance of the meeting.

## B. Model 2. Development of framework for priority activities

*Assumption: the model complements the current regular call for proposal mechanism*

In this model, priorities are to be developed into a framework (focused activities). The process begins with an exercise on priority setting conducted by APN members at the IGM. The main aim of the exercise is to examine priorities at the national level that also contribute to the regional level and/or international agreements (e.g. SDGs, Paris Agreement). The result of the exercise will be a specific list of topics that can be further explored through a scoping activity.

A scoping activity will involve invitees with various backgrounds that will include policy and nFPs and SPG members, invited experts, and international donors and foundations. The output expected from a scoping activity will be a framework, which lays out the goal, deliverables, activities to be conducted (grand size project, small size project, dialogues, publication development, etc.), and the source of funding for the implementation (see Figure 2 below).

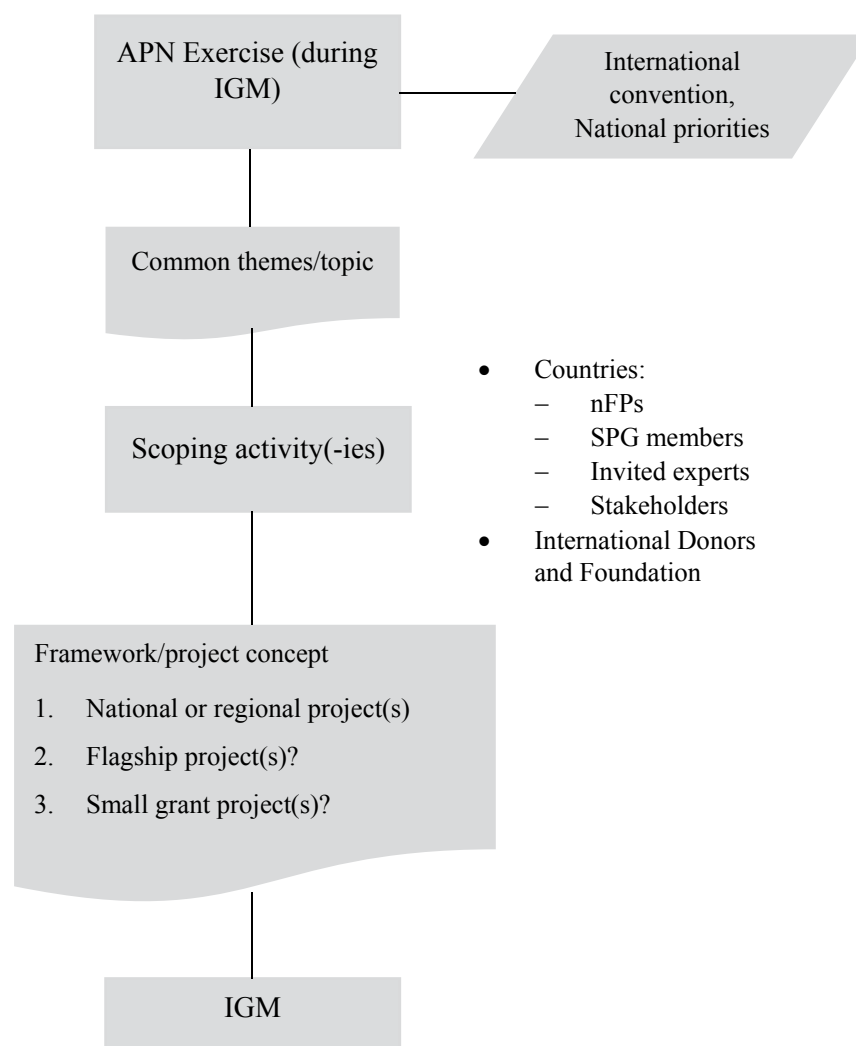


Figure 2. Framework development process

Subsequently, the draft of the framework/concept note on research and capacity development will be presented to the IGM for its review and approval.

## 2.2 Alternatives funding scheme

### A. Partnership model for funding

During the Meeting, members discussed potential funding mechanisms by using existing projects that exist in each member country. The following diagram (Figure 3. Partnership model) describes the mechanism.

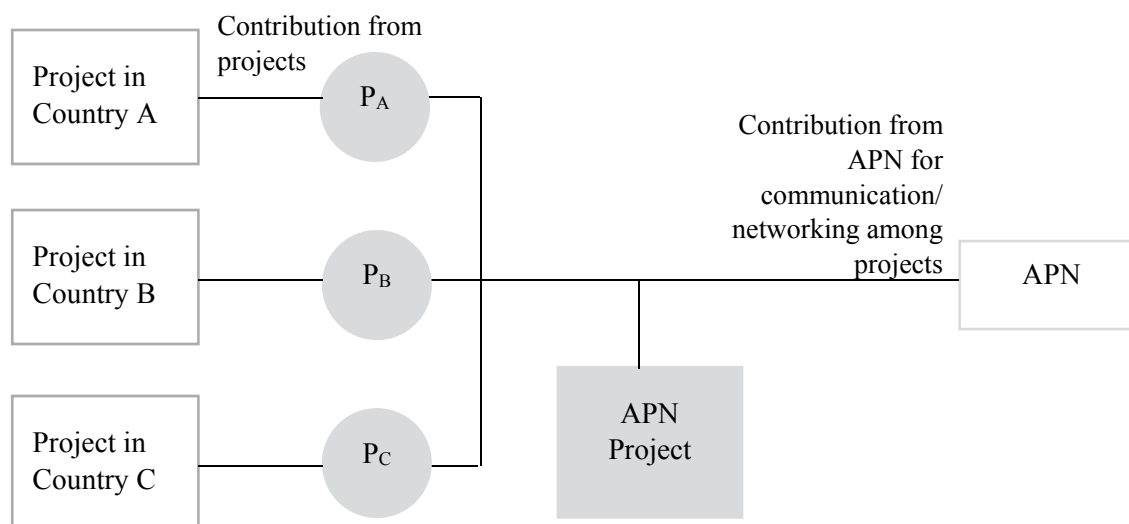


Figure 3. Partnership model

Each Member Country identifies existing projects in their country that could support APN activities, of which the project can be acknowledged as an APN project with the collaboration of three countries. APN will provide a portion of funds for communication/networking among the projects for alignment.

### B. Fund channelling through national institutions

Another discussion was on replicating the current mechanism of funding projects where financial contribution from the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) was transferred to APN through IGES. The idea proposed is that each country will designate an institution to manage the financial contribution of their country to APN. This is based on the consideration that some countries cannot transfer financial contribution beyond their national boundaries. Figure 4 describes the possible model.

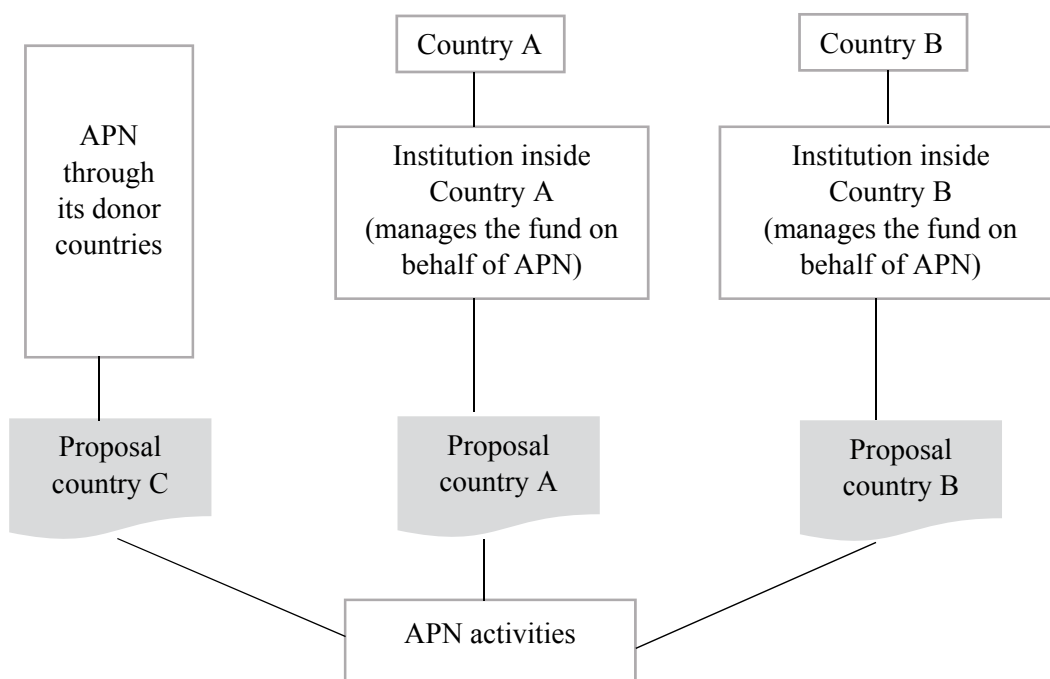


Figure 4. Utilizing in-country funding model

Collaborating countries can develop a concept paper on regional research or capacity development activities. Once the activity is established, the proposal for funding is to be developed by each collaborating researcher. The concept paper and its individual funding proposal will be submitted to the call for proposals and once selected for funding, the designated institution will provide funds to conduct the activity in that country.



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Item 4 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 4. Subregional Parallel Sessions**

### **Summary**

This paper provides guidance for members on the subregional parallel sessions.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## 1. Instructions for the Parallel Sessions

In this parallel session, SA, SEA and TEA SRC members and members/interested participants for Oceania will group into their respective subregions to discuss SRC activities. Please read the information below and proceed to your respective groups according to the following table.

Subregional Groups	Member Countries	Room Assigned
South Asia (13:00-15:00)  (Secretariat: Xiaojun Deng)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bangladesh</li> <li>• Bhutan</li> <li>• India</li> <li>• Nepal</li> <li>• Pakistan</li> <li>• Sri Lanka</li> </ul>	Topaz II
Southeast Asia (13:00-15:00)  (Secretariat: Dyota Condorini)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia</li> <li>• Indonesia</li> <li>• Lao PDR</li> <li>• Malaysia</li> <li>• Philippines</li> <li>• Thailand</li> <li>• Viet Nam</li> </ul>	Sapphire I
Temperate East Asia (13:00-15:00)  (Secretariat: Christmas de Guzman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• Japan</li> <li>• Mongolia</li> <li>• Republic of Korea</li> <li>• Russian Federation</li> </ul>	Topaz I
Oceania (13:00-15:00)  (Secretariat: Linda Stevenson)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia</li> <li>• Fiji</li> <li>• New Zealand</li> <li>• USA</li> <li>• Other interested participants</li> </ul>	Amber
Meeting of SRC Chairs and Vice Chairs (15:00-15:30) (Secretariat: Linda Stevenson)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Chair</li> <li>• SEA Chair</li> <li>• TEA Chair</li> <li>• Representative from Oceania</li> </ul>	Topaz I

- The agenda of the parallel sessions are available under Item 4.
- Each SRC and subregional group is asked to assign a rapporteur and provide a summary of the discussion (Word document) for submission to the Secretariat<sup>2</sup>.
- SRC members are asked to report to the IGM under Item 7, preferably via PowerPoint on 12 July 2018.
  - Item 7.1 Report from South Asia (10 minutes)
  - Item 7.2 Report from Southeast Asia (10 minutes)
  - Item 7.3 Report from Temperate East Asia (10 minutes)
  - Item 7.4 Report from Oceania (10 minutes)
- Representatives of SRCs should hand their presentation to Ms Dyota Condorini at least 10 minutes before Item 7 begins.

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<sup>2</sup> The Secretariat is not available to take minutes or prepare SRC reports.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
South Asia at the 23rd IGM**  
11 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

## **Agenda of the South Asia Subregional Committee Meeting**

**13:00-15:00, Wednesday, 11 July 2018**

- 13:00–13:05 Welcome remark and brief introduction (5 minutes)
- 13:05–13:15 Self-introduction, clarification of election procedures and election of Chair and Vice-Chair
- 13:15–13:20 Adoption of the draft agenda
- 13:20–13:35 Item 1. Review and discussion of action points of the 8th SA-SRC Meeting
- 13:35–13:55 Item 2. Follow up on the Climate-Smart Agriculture conference
- 13:55–14:10 Item 3. Identify South Asia Subregional priority topics for FY 2018 Call for Proposals in consideration with recommended topics of SPG Pre-Meeting
- 14:10–14:30 Item 4. The 9th SA-SRC Meeting
- 14:30-14:40 Item 5. Self-evaluation of SA-SRC in the Fourth Strategic Phase
- 14:40–14:50 Item 6. Delegation of two nFPs to the SC
- 14:50-14:55 Any other business, closing and final remarks

15:00-15:30 Meeting with Chair and Vice-Chair of all SRCs at <b>Topaz 1</b> .
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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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11 July 2018  
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Item 1 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

**Chairperson's Summary of the Eighth South Asia  
Subregional Committee Meeting**

**Summary**

This paper is the final report of the 8th SA-SRC Meeting held in April 2018 in Hyderabad, India.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.1/A.



**Date, time and venue**

19 April 2018, 21:30–23:30, Hyderabad, India

**Chair**

Dr J.R. Bhatt (nFP of India)

**Country representatives**

Bangladesh: Mr Md Billal Hossain (nFP Alternate)  
 Prof. Md Giashuddin Miah (SPG member)  
 Bhutan: Mr Loday Phuntsho (nFP alternate)  
 India: Dr J.R. Bhatt (nFP)  
 Mr Ajay Raghava (nFP alternate)  
 Dr Hemant Borgaonkar (SPG member)  
 Prof. Kanayathu C. Koshy (SPG invited expert)  
 Nepal: Mr Ram Prasad Awasthi (nFP alternate)  
 Dr Madan Lall Shrestha (SPG member)  
 Pakistan: Mr Nasim Ur Rehman (nFP alternate)  
 Dr Amir Muhammed (SPG member)  
 Sri Lanka: Mr Rifa Wadood (nFP alternate)  
 Dr Sarath Premalal (SPG member)  
 Secretariat: Mr Yukihiro Imanari, Mr Xiaojun Deng

**1. Highlights of the meeting**

The meeting reviewed the Regional Expert Consultation on Climate-Smart Agriculture, and the action points resulted from its recent meetings in Paro, Bhutan and New Delhi, India, respectively. Based on the review, some suggestions for future activities were suggested, as listed in Section 2.

India reiterated its commitment to support the activities of APN, and acknowledged the recent paradigm shift in APN that aims to empower subregional committees by giving them more freedom to decide on their own agenda and take the lead in developing science-policy activities.

Members are requested to take measures to ensure continuity in their country representation, to contribute more actively in subregional committee meetings, to promote the South Asia agenda of APN, to tap into national and subregional bodies in a more holistic way, and to take initiative in developing concrete proposals that can be used to attract funding from regional bodies.

**2. Potential future activities****2.1 Potential activities as a follow-up to the regional consultation on climate-smart agriculture**

Based on the discussions at the regional expert consultation on climate-smart agriculture (the regional consultation) and further considerations at the present meeting, members expressed interest in exploring the following topics that are grouped into three areas.

1. Capacity building on vulnerabilities, impact and adaptation.
  - Capacity building concerning climate change vulnerability, impact and adaptation assessment for practitioners. (Bhutan and India).
  - A training package for high-resolution climate projections for all South Asian countries, using the same data set to provide consolidated results to policymakers. (Nepal)

2. Developing the capacity of young scientists.
  - Capacity building on seasonal weather prediction for South Asian countries. (Sri Lanka and India)
  - A forum for university students that aims to raise awareness of APN and its work. (Sri Lanka)
3. Workshop on best practices.
  - Compilation and documentation of best practices for climate-smart agriculture from each South Asian country, through a project or a workshop. (Bangladesh and India)
  - Regional experience sharing on technologies and options to facilitate immediate responses to climate change, such as adaptation and air pollution. (Pakistan)
4. Others
  - Country-based policy reviews to identify effective policy options for agriculture and climate change in South Asia. (Bangladesh)
  - An integrated approach to sustainability that covers all aspects of research conducted on sustainable food systems. (SPG invited expert)
  - Research to develop cost-effective control measures to address weeds affecting crops. (Pakistan)
  - Research on the effective use of solar energy in crop production under arid and semi-arid conditions. (Pakistan)
  - Research on developing an effective marketing structure for agricultural commodities. (Pakistan)

## **2.2 Potential activities based on action points of the 7th SA-SRC Meeting**

- A workshop on national happiness index that includes global indicators such as SDGs, Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Nationally Determined Contributions. (India based on a suggestion from Bhutan)

## **3. Host of the 9th SA-SRC Meeting**

Based on the custom for the Committee to hold its meetings on a rotating basis, all members were requested to consult their ministries on their willingness to host the next meeting to be conducted between July 2018 and June 2019.

## **4. Main action points of the meeting**

1. The report of the Regional Consultation on Climate-Smart Agriculture, once finalized, should be shared with international bodies such as UNFCCC and IPCC to respond to the ongoing discussions of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture.
2. India will take the lead, and all members will provide their input, in developing a concept note for a potential subregional activity for Fiscal Year 2018 based on the suggestions listed in Section 2, with the aim of having it submitted to the 23rd IGM for approval.
3. Members will consult their governments on the possibility of hosting of the 9th SA\_SRC Meeting in FY 2018.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
South Asia at the 23rd IGM**

11 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

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Item 2 of the draft  
agenda<sup>1</sup>

**Report of the South Asia Regional Consultation on  
Climate-Smart Agriculture**

**Summary**

This report summarizes the Regional Consultation on Climate Smart Agricultural Policies, Strategies and Agricultural Development Programmes Towards Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, jointly organized by APN, SAARC Agriculture Centre, and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, held in Hyderabad, India on 17–19 April 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.1/A.

## 1. Introduction

Participants include: representatives of all SAARC countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) who were invited by the SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC); APN national Focal Points, Scientific Planning Group members and invited experts from six countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka); researchers from the host institution, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research–National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (ICAR-NAARM); experts from different regions of India invited by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India; and local media.

The opening ceremony was attended by; Shri S. K. Joshi (IAS), Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, India; Dr K. J. Ramesh, Director General, India Meteorological Department; Dr Kirit Parikh, Formerly Member, Planning Commission, Government of India; Dr Ch. Srinivasa Rao, Director, ICAR-NAARM; Dr P. Appa Rao, Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad, among other dignitaries.

The regional consultation was structured around technical sessions with one presentation from each of the eight participating SAARC countries and invited speakers from India. Following the technical session, a roundtable discussion was conducted to share information and collect input on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture under the UNFCCC. A rapporteur was assigned for each session to present a summary of key discussion points from their respective session. Following a field visit to the Pancharatan Agro Farms, Malkaram Village, Hyderabad, the meeting resumed for a concluding plenary session that aimed to develop recommendations on a conceptual framework for policy and actions towards climate-smart agriculture.

## 2. Country Presentations

Below is a summary of the presentations given by SAC country nominees. All country presentations are available as Appendix 1 to this report.

### 2.1 Afghanistan

Mr Ghulam Dastageer Sarwaree, Head of Rangeland, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, Afghanistan, introduced the status of natural resources, land cover, biodiversity, water resources of Afghanistan. He attributed human activities, poverty, natural disasters, climate change and drought as the main challenges for biodiversity and natural resource management, and introduced national policies and strategies to address these challenges. He stressed community-based approaches and the development of institutional capacity as the key to climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

### 2.2 Bangladesh

Mr Shainur Azam Khan, Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural Extension, Bangladesh, introduced the concept, key pillars and examples of climate-smart agriculture, and indicators for each of these aspects concerning sustainable development. He then explained the challenges faced by agriculture in Bangladesh in the context of climate change, and the relevant national strategies for addressing these challenges by citing the unique characteristics of, and challenges for, agriculture in Bangladesh. In this regard, he stressed the importance of collective efforts by all stakeholders. He went on to introduce national policy supports for agriculture that address the environmental and sustainability aspects of the sector. He underlined the importance of systematic capacity building to enable a long-term perspective on risk management and sustainability, taking into consideration adaptation, and when possible, mitigation.

## 2.3 Bhutan

Mr Jigme Tenzin, Deputy Chief Horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Kingdom of Bhutan, started with introducing the commitment of their country to remain carbon neutral as indicated in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted to UNFCCC. He then outlined the agriculture sector of Bhutan regarding greenhouse gas emissions, land use, contribution to national economy, food security, use of pesticides and challenges. This was followed by an overview of climate change impacts on agriculture and projections of changes in output under climate change scenarios. Mr Tenzin then continued to share adaptation and mitigation practices that are available for climate-smart agriculture and pointed out key challenges specific to Bhutan. Finally, he introduced the national institutions and policies responsible for agriculture, climate change and sustainable development, respectively, and concluded with several recommendations to address the challenges, particularly on capacity development.

## 2.4 India

Dr M Prabhakar, Principal Scientist, Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, India, presented on policies, strategies and programmes on agricultural development to achieve climate change adaptation and mitigation. He started by sharing the recent trends of the agriculture sector in India, such as changes in growth rates, rainfed areas, major crop mix for food grains and oilseeds. He continued to explain the contribution of the agriculture sector to greenhouse gas emissions, noting the declining trends of crop response to fertilizers. This was followed by an overview of climate change impact and adaptation activities in different sub-sectors of agriculture, and national schemes and programmes to combat climate change, such as conservation agriculture, plantation carbon sequestration, climate-resilient crop varieties, climate-resilient villages and rainwater harvesting, among others. He highlighted the management of water and soil as key to address rainfall variability and recommended taking a systemic approach to climate-smart agriculture by using well-established technologies and involving communities.

## 2.5 Maldives

Dr Shafia Aminath, Director General, Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture, Maldives, gave an overview of the fisheries and agriculture sectors in the Maldives, a country most vulnerable to extreme natural events. She highlighted the key factors that affect the agriculture of the Maldives and their impact on food security and livelihoods. Among them, sea level rise and seawater intrusion are considered as the most threatening impact on the island state. Dr Aminath introduced several projects on adaptation and mitigation, notably the Low Emission Carbon Resilient Programme, which addresses climate-smart agriculture at the community level. She pointed out the lack of institutional capacity and legal framework for climate change and agriculture, and stressed that research and extension infrastructure, as well as capacity development of human resource, are needed.

## 2.6 Nepal

Mr Ram Prasad Awasthi, Meteorologist, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal, attending in the capacity as the APN nFP alternate for Nepal, shared the country profile of Nepal in agriculture regarding economy, land use, legislature and institutional arrangements. He explained the increasing trends of extreme temperature and precipitation events in Nepal, and their impacts on agriculture and other sectors. In response to climate change, Nepal has developed a climate change policy, which includes response measures to agriculture through the climate-smart village work procedure. After introducing national policies and specific programmes on agriculture and climate change, he concluded by stressing the importance of research on loss and damage associated with climate change, use of climate-friendly technologies in agriculture, and the need for technical and financial support in adaptation.

## 2.7 Pakistan

Mr Muhammad Tahir Anwar, Director General, Ministry of National Food Security and Research, Pakistan, provided an overview of land cover, cropping and rainfall patterns, climate, demography, agriculture, and impacts of change and variability in Pakistan, especially on agriculture, food security, water security, among others. He introduced the Nationally Determined Contributions of Pakistan that is submitted to UNFCCC, particularly those related to the agriculture sector, and related technology needs in adaptation and mitigation. He detailed the policy, legislation and institutional responses to support climate-smart agriculture, and highlighted successful interventions in this regard. In conclusion, he shared his recommendations for short-, medium- and long-term measures towards climate-smart agriculture in Pakistan.

## 2.8 Sri Lanka

Ms Aruni B. Abeysekera, Assistant Director of Agriculture (Research), Natural Resources Management Centre, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, introduced the unique climatic features and the agriculture sector of Sri Lanka, which was experiencing increasing risks posed by climate change. She shared the climate adaptation and mitigation strategies of Sri Lanka and activities and programmes in agriculture, a sector in Sri Lanka that has been identified as the most vulnerable to climate change. This was followed by an overview of institutional arrangement, legal framework and policies towards adaptation to climate change. She went on to highlight the infrastructure necessary for research and extension for climate-smart agriculture, including capacity development of human resources. After sharing success stories of climate change adaptation in agriculture, she concluded by pointing out the international support required for implementing nationally determined contributions in the agriculture sector for policymakers, researchers and field-level officers.

## 2.9 Discussion

Participants discussed issues, and the need for research and technologies to enhance nitrogen efficiency in crops, especially among smallholder farming communities in sloping areas of South Asia. In this regard, it was noted that regional cooperation through national agricultural authorities is needed for a coordinated approach to address the issue.

There was an emphasis on the need for studies that can clearly identify the impact of climate change on crop yield, which is complicated by the gains due to technological advancement, and the impact of other factors such as soil health. In this context, it was suggested that models and scenarios should be developed and disseminated to inform farmers on the economics of climate-smart agriculture to support their decision-making.

## 3. Technical Paper Presentations

Below is a summary of additional presentations given at a technical session following the country reports. The technical presentations aimed to look at climate-smart agriculture from the perspectives of regional research, capacity development, institutional and human capacity development, economics of climate-smart agriculture, and success stories of community participatory climate change adaptation practices. These presentations are available as Appendix 2 to this report.

### 3.1 Climate Resilient Agriculture Research in South Asia

Dr Ch. Srinivasa Rao, Director, ICAR-NAARM, began by citing the impacts of climate change on agriculture in South Asia and the multiple challenges faced by farmers. He pointed out the increasing burden of food security as the population of South Asia is expected to continue growing, and as

groundwater depletion is becoming most severe in the region. After summarizing the key challenges for the agricultural sector in South Asia, Dr Rao stressed that “adaptation-led mitigation” is the key strategy for South Asia. He then discussed the research and technologies, particularly location-specific technologies, needed for South Asia towards achieving climate-resilient agriculture. He pointed out the importance of value-addition research on food processing and agricultural entrepreneurship in addressing climate change. He shared the research priorities for adaptation-led mitigation and noted the important role of communities in these efforts. He provided an example showing the research components of a climate-resilient village, and in conclusion, noted the active involvement of India in research and development programmes for climate-smart and climate-resilient agriculture including at international levels.

### **3.2 Defining the Role of Agriculture in South Asia — Institutional and Human Resource Capacity for Climate-Smart Agriculture**

Dr Sanjay Vashist, Director, Climate Action Network South Asia, Bangladesh, stressed the challenge of agriculture in South Asia due to its large proportion of smallholder population and its dependence on rainfed agriculture. He noted the region is already experiencing food insecurity with additional stresses from climate change. Pointing out that greenhouse gas emissions from the agriculture sector in South Asia are more for “survival than for luxury”, Dr Vashist maintained that consideration on food security requires developing countries to focus first on feeding the poorest. He then moved to climate-smart agriculture that could provide multiple benefits in ensuring food, nutritional and livelihood security and climate adaptation, while contributing to mitigation. He shared practices of sustainable agriculture in South Asia and stressed the need to strengthen the capacity of small-scale farmers. In conclusion, he called for investments in adaptation in the agriculture sector, a strong position on loss and damage, increased research on adaption needs for the poorest and most vulnerable, and enhanced collaboration and data sharing, among other recommendations.

### **3.3 Climate Proofing in Completed Watershed Projects — NABARD Interventions**

Mr B. G. Mukhopadhyay, Chief General Manager (retd), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), India, presented on the programmes implemented by NABARD to address the impact of climate change on crop production, productivity and livelihood of farmers. These include soil restoration and rehabilitation, springshed development and other climate-proofing initiatives at the community level. The programmes led to improved soil health, strengthened resource base, enhanced sustainable farming practices, improved livelihood of the rural community, and enhanced knowledge management and capacity among rural communities, which ensured environmental sustainability and productivity while contributing to enhanced resilience to climate change and positive social impact. Mr Mukhopadhyay introduced best practices learned from the implementation of these programmes, and emphasized the important role and interest of local communities for the successful implementation of adaptation programmes.

### **3.4 Risk to Resilience: Community Participation in Climate Agriculture Success Stories from South Asia**

Dr Dipayan Dey, Chair, South Asia Forum for Environment (SAFE), presented on the role of communities in climate-smart agriculture. He outlined the challenges for bringing local communities to practice climate-smart agriculture and shared a set of key strategies employed by SAFE in its “collective risk aversion” efforts. In this context, he introduced an APN-funded project on agricultural waste management in climate-smart farming, and presented the findings of the project in the impacts of intervention measures and their benefits to local communities in Bhutan, India and the Philippines. Dr Dey then shared an example of an innovative flood-resilient farming method developed based on

traditional farming practices, which has supported communities to generate income while increasing their resilience. Another example given was an algaculture project in inundated coastal farmlands, which not only increased the income of farmers, but also restored coastal habitat and improved biodiversity in the coastal zones. In conclusion, he emphasized the importance of technology, training, tolerance as the three most important takeaway from the implementation of the projects mentioned above.

### **3.5 Towards Climate-Smart Agriculture: Issues and Opportunities**

Prof. Soora Naresh Kumar, Centre for Environment Science and Climate Resilient Agriculture, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, introduced the available tools to simulate climate change impact on crop production and the economic implications of adaptation for farmers. He put forward some technological options that South Asian countries could seek from developed countries in implementing climate-smart agriculture, which include data collection and analyses, and irrigation control technologies, among others.

## **4. Roundtable: Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture—From Science to Implementation**

Following the technical sessions, a roundtable session was held to discuss issues related to the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture<sup>2</sup>, a decision made by parties to the UNFCCC at its 23rd Conference of Parties (COP23). The session was chaired by Dr J. R. Bhatt, Advisor, Ministry of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, India, and APN national Focal Point of India.

Mr Ajay Raghava, Deputy Director, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, India, introduced the decision and its background. He mentioned that the Secretariat of UNFCCC was inviting input to the possible activities to be conducted, including their modalities, under the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and urged all South Asian countries to actively contribute to the process.

Some participants identified finance, capacity building, and two-way knowledge sharing as important areas to be addressed under this initiative. Others pointed out that other dimensions of agriculture, such as fisheries, aquaculture and animal husbandry, should be included as a part of the work.

It was also noted that nutrition security should be given emphasis alongside food security in discussions related to agriculture at UNFCCC, although there were concerns as to whether this would ineffectively expand the mandate under the joint work.

An invited expert pointed out in his view the four pillars of food security, which are the physical availability of food, the economic and physical access to food, the sanitary and nutritional quality of food, and the stability of the above three dimensions. He maintained that adaptation strategies must take food security as the objectives, and mitigation strategies must ensure co-benefits that do not threaten food security. He also stressed the need to learn from the experiences of agroecology, and the important role of diversified small-scale agriculture for climate resilience and food security towards achieving SDGs.

Another participant suggested that a common agriculture policy could be developed at the regional level through SAARC, which could help countries speak one voice in future negotiations. In this connection,

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<sup>2</sup> [https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn\\_nov\\_2017/application/pdf/cp23\\_auv\\_agri.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/application/pdf/cp23_auv_agri.pdf)



it was reiterated that South Asia countries should put their emphasis and priority on adaptation, while the co-benefits of mitigation should be addressed carefully.

## 5. Plenary Discussion

A plenary discussion was held on 19 April 2018, following a field visit to the Pancharatan Agro Farms in Rangareddy District, Telangana, India. The session was jointly facilitated by Dr J. R. Bhatt, Mr B. G. Mukhopadhyay, and Dr Amir Muhammad, SPG member of APN.

Participants identified the following topics and potential activities as priorities for the region in the area of climate change and agriculture.

- a) Raise the interest of the public about climate change and its impact on agriculture.
- b) Develop alternative cropping patterns based on different climate change scenarios.
- c) Build a clearinghouse to share research and data among all countries in South Asia.
- d) Develop cases for climate-smart agriculture showing the comparative advantages based on climate forecasting and projections.
- e) Increase the capacity to assess climate change vulnerability, impact and adaptation, and impact modelling in relation to agriculture.
- f) Document and disseminate best practices of sustainable agriculture in all countries, including indigenous knowledge and practices.
- g) Improve the quality and accessibility of data on agriculture and climate.
- h) Strengthen the dissemination of climate forecast and prediction information, and raise awareness among farmers on how to use such information in their agricultural practices.
- i) Promote soil conservation in response to increasing extreme climatic events.
- j) Develop integrated, sector-wise climate projections for all South Asian countries.
- k) Consolidate the available knowledge on climate change in South Asia by involving experts from the region.
- l) Improve the human and technical capacity of South Asia countries to increase their planning capacity and preparedness for climate extremes.
- m) Investigate social issues in agriculture, such as land ownership, gender issues in climate change adaptation, and the use of local languages in dissemination.
- n) Include a chapter on regional cooperation on national adaptation plans of each country, which addresses issues that have been identified as having regional implications.
- o) Explore payment for ecosystem services for local farmers to encourage climate-resilient agriculture.
- p) Ensure strategies for agriculture sustainability take into account transboundary issues of natural resources.

- q) Develop a strategic assessment tool/index to measure the sustainability of the entire region.
- r) Develop an innovative financing model to encourage climate-smart agriculture.
- s) Identify technology needs for adaptation in each country and share the findings with UNFCCC through national communications.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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Item 3 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 3. Identifying South Asia Priorities for FY 2018**

### **Summary**

The paper aims to provide information on scientific issues identified from various APN activities. With this information, members are expected to provide inputs on potential scientific themes that are relevant to the subregion to be recommended and implemented for the 2018 call for proposals. SA-SRC may also consider subregional activities for FY 2019 and beyond.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.1/A.

### 3.1 Topics of interest from the 22nd IGM

#### Areas of interest for the 2017 call for proposals

At the Subregional Parallel Session of the 22nd IGM, member countries identified priority topics for research and capacity development. Following the decision, APN invited trans- and interdisciplinary proposals for CRRP and CAPaBLE that focused on the following topics.

South Asia	Southeast Asia	Temperate East Asia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</li> <li>• Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change</li> <li>• Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas</li> <li>• Energy, ecosystems in a changing climate, low carbon society</li> <li>• Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change impacts on global supply chain</li> <li>• Climate change and human security (water-food-energy nexus)</li> <li>• Water treatment technology transfer in the context of the Paris Agreement</li> <li>• Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change</li> </ul>

In addition to the above topics, the following topics were identified at the SPG Pre-meeting that were also agreed by the SRCs to be listed as priority topics (not in priority order).

- Human health and climate change
- Technology transfer in contribution to the Paris Agreement
- Climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Management of ecosystem services for water and food security
- Air quality (urban air quality and transboundary air quality management)
- Sustainable consumption and production
- Mainstreaming gender equity in global environmental change
- Economic valuation and modelling on global change impacts

### 3.2 Inputs from the SPG Pre-meeting

At the 13th SPG Pre-meeting prior to the present IGM, the SPG discussed priorities for consideration by the SA-SRC. Results of the discussion will be shared by SPG members when this item is discussed.

### 3.3 Consider subregional activities for FY 2019 and beyond

SA-SRC may consider activities for 2019 and beyond.



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Item 4 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 4. The 9th South Asia Subregional Committee Meeting**

Members are requested to identify the host country for the 9th SA-SRC Meeting and tentative timeline for the meeting. The paper provides information on the past Meetings.

<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Host Country</b>
8th SA-SRC Meeting	2017 India
7th SA-SRC Meeting	2016 Bhutan (relocated from Pakistan)
6th SA-SRC Meeting	2015 Bhutan
5th SA-SRC Meeting	2013 Sri Lanka
4th SA-SRC Meeting	2012 Nepal
3rd SA-SRC Meeting	2011 Bhutan
2nd SA-SRC Meeting	2010 India
1st SA-SRC Meeting	2009 Sri Lanka

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.1/A.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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Item 5 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 5. Self-Evaluation of South Asia Subregional Committee in the Fourth Strategic Phase**

The SA-SRC was established in 2009, with its first meeting held in Sri Lanka. The SA-SRC was established two years after the SEA-SRC with the aim to increase communication among members, identify research needs specific to the subregion, and promote global change research to support policy and decision making in the subregion.

The SRC is required to improve the delivery of its mission on a continuing basis and for this purpose, a periodic evaluation is necessary. During the Third Strategic Phase, the SA-SRC was asked to conduct a self-evaluation on the following issues.

1. Communication among members and other institutions within the region.
2. Conducting SA-SRC led science-policy dialogues.
3. Working remotely as an SRC.
4. Planning and undertaking joint projects.
5. Financing with an aim to become self-sustainable.
6. Degree of success of PDTW.
7. Degree of success of proposals conducted through SA-SRC activities.

With reference to the above evaluation issues, the SA-SRC is to discuss aspects and topics for self-evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.1/A.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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Item 6 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 6. Delegating Two National Focal Points to the Steering Committee**

Referring to page 5., APN Steering Committee of the Framework Document (IGM/23/3.1), which states that:

*“The SC includes: a. two nFPs delegated by each SRC, each to serve for a two-year term taking into account the need to assure the rotation of membership. From among countries that are not yet organized in an SRC, the SC may invite one nFP to serve for a two-year term”*

The SA-SRC is to select two nFPs to serve on the SC for a two-year term subject to the approval of amendments to the Framework Document by the IGM.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.1/A.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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Items of AOB of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Any Other Business**

1. Selection of presenter(s) on SA-SRC activities to the IGM under Item 7.1 (11 July 2018)
2. Others
3. Final remarks and closing

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.1/A.





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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
Southeast Asia at the 23rd IGM**  
11 July 2018  
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## **Agenda of the Southeast Asia Subregional Committee Meeting**

**13:00-15:00, Wednesday, 11 July 2018**

- 13:00–13:05 Welcome remarks and brief introduction
- 13:05–13:15 Self-introduction, clarification of election procedures and election of Chair and Vice-Chair
- 13:15–13:20 Adoption of the draft agenda
- 13:20–13:45 Item 1. Review of the action points of the 10th SEA-SRC Meeting
- 13:45–14:05 Item 2. Identify Southeast Asia Subregional priority topics for FY 2018 Call for Proposals in consideration with recommended topics of SPG-Pre Meeting
- 14:05–14:20 Item 3. The 11th SEA-SRC Meeting
- 14:20–14:40 Item 4. Self-evaluation of SEA-SRC in the Fourth Strategic Phase
- 14:40–14:50 Item 5. Delegation of two nFPs to the SC
- 14:50–14:55 Item 6. Any other business, closing and final remarks

15:00-15:30 Meeting with Chair and Vice-Chair of all SRCs at <b>Topaz 1</b> .
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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
Southeast Asia at the 23rd IGM**  
11 July 2018  
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Item 1 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 1. Review of Action Points of the 10th Southeast Asia Subregional Committee Meeting**

### **Summary**

This document provides a list of action points of the 10th SEA-SRC Meeting conducted in March 2018 in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The SEA-SRC is required to review the action points and discuss on the progress of implementation..

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.2/A.

### 10th Southeast Asia Subregional Cooperation Meeting

Action Points		Assigned	Due date	Status
1	SEA-SRC to discontinue work on an MRI initiative for Southeast Asia.	All members	Not applicable	Completed
2	Dr Ngo is to report on the outcomes of the TNA workshop and disseminate the report among SEA-SRC members.	Dr Kim Chi Ngo	ASAP or before the 23rd IGM	Completed
3	SEA-SRC is to continue discussions on how to frame the next SEA-SRC led PDTW by incorporating capacity building into research proposals and ensuring that emerging topics are included in key thematic areas (noting the need to ensure that topics are streamlined and not broad).	All members	Before the parallel session of the 23rd IGM	
4	The Secretariat is to share information on proposals submitted to the call for proposals and the success rate of proposals of which the project leader participated at the SEA-SRC PDTWs.	Christmas de Guzman	End May 2018	Between 2008-2018, 150 young scientists from Southeast Asia participated at the PDTW, of which 14 submitted eligible summary proposals to the APN call for proposals in 2009-2017, 9 was invited to submit full proposals, and 7 received grants from APN.
5	Dr Boonjawat to share the report of the CAPaBLE project and to prepare a PowerPoint	Dr Jariya Boonjawat	ASAP or before the 23rd IGM	The contract is to end on 30 June 2018. The report will be submitted to the Secretariat one month after the end of the contract (30 July 2018).

10th Southeast Asia Subregional Cooperation Meeting				
Action Points		Assigned	Due date	Status
	presentation for the next meeting during the parallel session at the 23rd IGM.			
6	If the current ASEAN-linked CAPaBLE proposal is awarded APN funding, members are to consider how APN and ASEAN can strengthen their cooperation through this project.	All SPG members of SEA-SRC	None	Consider post-IGM if the proposal is awarded funds.
7	Dr Sriratana is to provide more information on the launch of the ASEAN Centre on SDGs.	Dr Monthip Sriratana	Before the 23rd IGM	
8	Dr Bastaman is to write a proposal on introducing APN to ASEAN through the upcoming ASEAN-MOEJ-USAID meeting in Jakarta in August 2018.	Dr Henri Bastaman	Before the 23rd IGM	
9	All members to discuss by email the next subregional project or activity that could be proposed to the IGM (the proposal is required to be developed by 31 May). Possible country to lead the development of the proposal is Philippines, Malaysia, Cambodia or Lao PDR.	All members	ASAP	No proposal submitted to the secretariat.
10		All members	Before the 23rd IGM	

### 10th Southeast Asia Subregional Cooperation Meeting

Action Points		Assigned	Due date	Status
	Regular communication through email until July to solidify proposal for the new SEA-SRC activity. If it is to be a regional activity, the agreement is to identify a common issue among the subregions whereby during the 23rd IGM, the chairs and vice-chairs from subregions to be involved can discuss after parallel sessions)			
11	SEA-SRC is to prepare three reports on: (1) TNA workshop; (2) PDTW outcomes; (3) CAPaBLE project outputs.	TNA workshop – Dr Ngo PDTW outcome –Secretariat CAPaBLE project outputs – Dr Jariya Boonjawat	Before the 23rd IGM	
12	SEA-SRC is to consider activities in relation to the SDGs to strengthen science-policy interface	All members	23rd IGM Parallel Session	
13	Mr Abdullah to share the report of the science-policy dialogue on CCA and DRR with members	Mr Abdullah	ASAP	Completed
14	APN Secretariat is to share the report of the COP23 side event with SEA-SRC members.	Dr Linda Anne Stevenson	End April 2018	Completed
15	APN Secretariat is to share APN-Cambodia MoU with Mr Sith, nFP for Cambodia.	Dr. Linda Anne Stevenson	End April 2018	Completed

10th Southeast Asia Subregional Cooperation Meeting				
Action Points		Assigned	Due date	Status
16	As an item paper for the 23rd IGM Parallel Session, SEA-SRC members are to consider national and/or regional based activities, particularly for Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia.	All members	Discuss via email before 23rd IGM	
17	Dr Sriratana to create a concept note on approaching Myanmar through a face-to-face meeting. The note should be shared among SEA members as soon as possible or before the 23rd IGM.	Dr Monthip Sriratana	Before the 23rd IGM	
18	Draft and circulate the 10th SEA-SRC Meeting Report	APN Secretariat	ASAP	Completed



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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Item 2 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 2. Identify Southeast Asia Subregional priority topics for FY 2018 Call for Proposals in consideration with recommended topics of SPG-Pre Meeting**

### **1. SEA Priorities in the FY 2017 Call for Proposals**

The SEA-SRC decided the following priority topics to be included in the FY 2017 Call for Proposals.

- Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change
- Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas
- Energy, ecosystems in a changing climate, low carbon society
- Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management

### **2. Inputs from the SPG Pre-meeting**

The SPG discussed priorities at the SPG Pre-meeting to be considered by the SEA-SRC. Results will be shared by the SPG members on the day of item discussion.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.2/A.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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Item 3 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 3. The 11th Southeast Asia Subregional Committee Meeting**

Members are requested to identify the host country for the 11th SEA-SRC Meeting and a tentative timeline for the meeting. The paper provides information on the past Meetings.

<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Host Country</b>
10th SEA-SRC Meeting	2018, Viet Nam
9th SEA-SRC Meeting	2016, Thailand
8th SEA-SRC Meeting	2015, Indonesia
7th SEA-SRC Meeting	2014, Lao PDR
6th SEA-SRC Meeting	2013, Malaysia
5th SEA-SRC Meeting	2012, Cambodia
4th SEA-SRC Meeting	2011, Viet Nam
3rd SEA-SRC Meeting	2010, Philippines
2nd SEA-SRC Meeting	2009, Thailand
1st SEA-SRC Meeting	2006, Indonesia

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.2/A.





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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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Item 4 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 4. Self-Evaluation of Southeast Asia Subregional Committee in the Fourth Strategic Phase**

The Southeast Asia Subregional Cooperation Committee (SEA-SRC) was established in 2007 with the aim of increasing communication among members, identify research needs specific to the subregion and promote global change research to support policy and decision making in the subregion. The SRC is expected to improve the delivery of its mission and for this purpose, a periodic evaluation is necessary. During the Third Strategic Phase, the SEA-SRC was instructed to conduct a self-evaluation on the following issues.

1. Communication among members and other institution within the region.
2. Conducting SEA-SRC led science-policy dialogues.
3. Working remotely as an SRC.
4. Planning and undertaking joint projects.
5. Financing with an aim to become self-sustainable.
6. Degree of success of PDTW.
7. Degree of success of proposals conducted through SEA-SRC activities.

With reference to the above evaluation issues, the SEA-SRC is to discuss aspects and topics for self-evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.2/A.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
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Item 5 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 5. Delegating Two National Focal Points to the Steering Committee**

Referring to page 5., APN Steering Committee of the Framework Document (IGM/23/3.1), which states that:

*“The SC includes: a. two nFPs delegated by each SRC, each to serve for a two-year term taking into account the need to assure the rotation of membership. From among countries that are not yet organized in an SRC, the SC may invite one nFP to serve for a two-year term”*

The SEA-SRC is to select two nFPs to serve on the SC for a two-year term subject to the approval of amendments to the Framework Document by the IGM.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.2/A.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
Temperate East Asia at the 23rd IGM**  
11 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

## **Agenda of the Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee Meeting**

**13:00-15:00, Wednesday, 11 July 2018**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 13:00-13:05 | Welcome remark and brief introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mr Michiro Oi, Chair</li></ul>  |
| 13:05-13:15 | Self-introduction, clarification of election procedures and election of officers <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mr Michihiro Oi, Chair</li></ul>   |
| 13:15-13:20 | Adoption of the draft agenda <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New Chair/Vice-Chair</li></ul>   |
| 13:20-13:40 | Item 1. Review of action points from the 22nd IGM   |
| 13:40-14:00 | Item 2. Updates about the upcoming PDTW and the Second TEA-SRC Meeting in Tokyo, Japan, in September  |
| 14:00-14:25 | Item 3. Subregional priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Priority areas or topics of interest for the FY 2018 Call for Proposals</li><li>• Ideas for TEA-SRC led activities</li></ul> |
| 14:30-14:40 | Item 4. Self-evaluation of TEA-SRC in the Fourth Strategic Phase  |
| 14:25-14:35 | Item 5. Delegating two nFPs to the SC   |
| 14:35-14:40 | Any other business, closing and final remarks   |
| 14:40-15:00 | Meeting with Chair and Vice-Chair of all SRCs at <b>Topaz 1</b> .   |



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### **Subregional Parallel Session for Southeast Asia at the 23rd IGM**

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Item 1 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 1. Action Points from 22nd Intergovernmental Meeting**

The action points of the 22nd IGM Parallel Session of the TEA-SRC are listed below. TEA-SRC members are asked to discuss in how far the action points were accomplished in FY 2017.

1. TEA-SRC elected Dr Akio Takemoto, nFP for Japan, as Chair and Dr Soojeong Myeong, SPG member for the Republic of Korea, as Vice-Chair.
2. TEA-SRC is to promote PDTWs in the Temperate East Asia region and link PDTWs with the CRYs programme.
3. TEA-SRC is to hold intersessional meetings by teleconference when necessary. Possible agenda items are:
  - i. Organize an alumni meeting at IGM;
  - ii. Organize a PDTW in July-September 2018 with possible co-funding from private foundations such as the Kurita Water and Environment Foundation;
  - iii. Promote APN by introducing PDTWs at conferences related to areas of interest of APN.
4. TEA-SRC proposes to prioritize the following topics for the FY 2018 Call for Proposals.
  - i. Climate change effects on global supply chain.
  - ii. Climate change and human security, especially on water-food-energy nexus.
  - iii. Water treatment technology transfer in the context of the Paris Agreement.
  - iv. Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.3-A.



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**Subregional Parallel Session for  
Temperate East Asia at the 23rd IGM**  
11 July 2018  
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Item 2 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 2. Updates on the Proposal Development Training Workshop and the Second Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee**

### **Summary**

The paper aims to provide information and updates on the PDTW and TEA-SRC Meeting that are to be held in September at Tokyo, Japan. TEA-SRC may also consider item points and subregional activities that may be in the line-up for discussion at the Second TEA-SRC Meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.3-A.

## 2.1 Proposal Development Training Workshop

### 2.1.1 Schedule and timeframe

APN's Annual Proposal Development Training Workshop (PDTW) will be held on 12-14 September 2018 in Tokyo, Japan. This training workshop is designed to enhance the capacity of young/early-career scientists and practitioners in the Temperate East Asia region to develop competitive research proposals for funding. Additionally, one of the expected outcomes of the workshop is to provide a platform for strengthening the network of Temperate East Asian researchers as well as to identify future collaboration for regional research activities.

Considering the limited financial resources and the ultimate number of participants that can be accommodated for an effective workshop, participants will be selected on a "first come, first served" basis. For this reason, we encourage those interested to submit their application as soon as possible and **by 5 August 2018, Sunday, 23:59 JST.**

### 2.1.2 Theme of the Training Workshop

The theme of the PDTW is *Sendai, Paris and Beyond: Addressing Challenges of Water Security for Sustainability*.

Water is a basic necessity in life. It is a resource that enables us to achieve all the other objectives or targets we have as individuals and as a society as it is linked to human well-being. It could be considered that provision of water for drinking and domestic use is a pathway to a sustainable future.

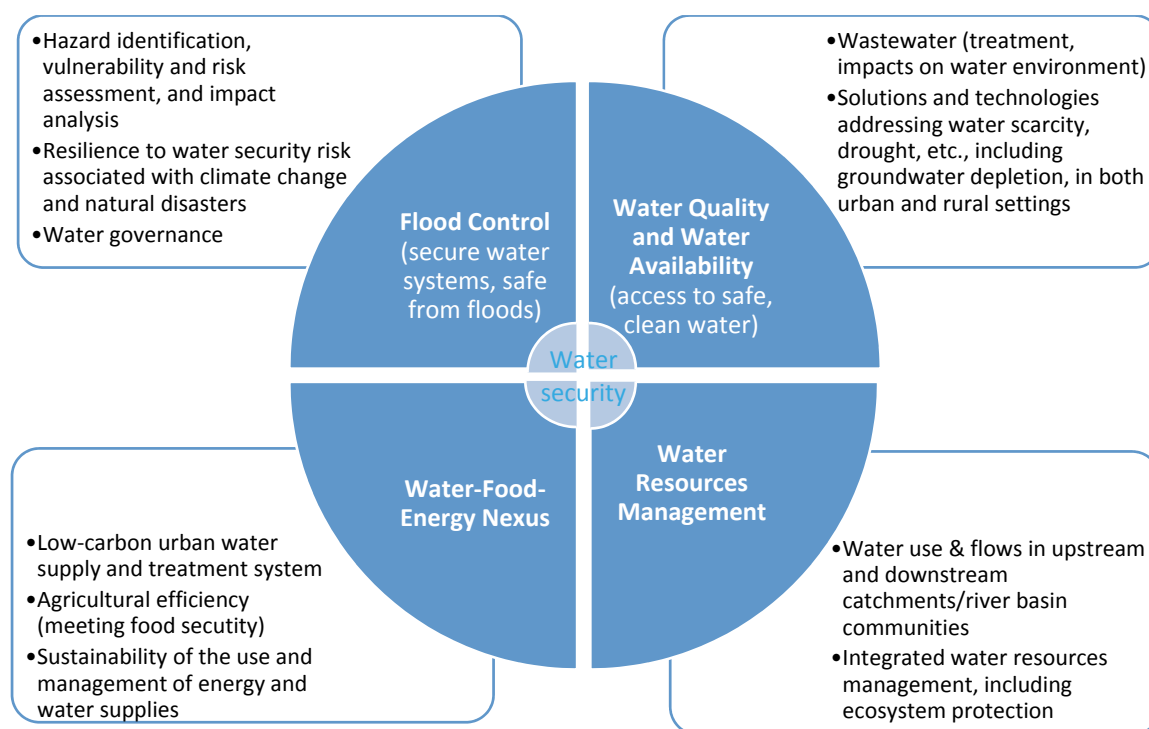
Water is key to sustainable development and is critical for socio-economic development, healthy ecosystems and for human survival itself. It is vital for reducing the global burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. Without appropriate water resources management, there will be increased competition for water sectors and an escalation of water crises of various kinds, triggering emergencies in a range of water-dependent sectors.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Climate Agreement do not focus solely on achieving sustainable water supply systems, but have some components related to water and have identified issues such as: (1) water-related disasters and risks (indicated in the Sendai Framework); (2) consumption or requirement of high level of water in climate mitigation measures (indicated in the Paris Climate Agreement); and (3) adaptation measures in the water sector such as retention of water by forests, wetlands, and through water management in rain-fed agriculture, as well as flood protection (also indicated in the Paris Climate Agreement). The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, which aims for *Clean Water and Sanitation*, on the other hand, states that water is integral for human well-being and to the realization of the other SDGs as it plays a vital role in all dimensions of sustainable development.

In a synergistic approach, water has a vital role in water-food-energy nexus and since societies and industries are dependent on water, integrated water resources management is increasingly becoming crucial. Water resources and the range of services they provide, underpin poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability.

The sub-themes of the PDTW are listed below:

1. Flood Control
2. Water quality and water availability
3. Water resources management
4. Water-Food-Energy (WFE) nexus



### 2.1.3 Structure of the Training Workshop

The PDTW will be for three days and will comprise of three main parts, which are as follows:

1. **Day 1:** Introductory session and interactive lecture-based activities;
2. **Day 2:** Group presentations and field visit; and
3. **Day 3:** Hands-on group exercise on proposal review.

Day 1 aims to provide an overview of APN's call for proposals, its review process, and guidelines on proposal writing. In the afternoon of Day 1, pre-determined break-out groups will develop summary proposals with support from mentors. Day 2 includes group presentations and a field visit, which will provide an opportunity for young scientists to get a glimpse of wastewater management in Tokyo showcasing advanced technologies on wastewater treatment related facilities as well as understand historic waterworks from the Edo period and its stretch of importance to the present day. In Day 3 of the workshop, participants will have parallel breakout sessions for group exercises on proposal review, deliver presentation of their peer review, and receive proposal reviews from mentors. Before the closing on Day 3, an open discussion session for participants will be facilitated to support creation of any future plan of action or collaboration among group members

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
<b>Day 1: Introduction session, interactive lectures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Group placements</li> <li>- Objectives and structure of the PDTW</li> <li>- Emerging issues and directions and/or research priorities related to the theme</li> </ul>	<b>Day 2: Group presentations, field visit</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation session on group summary proposals</li> <li>- Role of APN Scientific Planning Group (SPG) members and overview of the review process</li> </ul>	<b>Day 3: Proposal review process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction on review criteria</li> <li>- Exercise on proposal review and rating</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How to link science and policy (Collaborative approaches between science and policy towards water sustainability)</li> <li>- Overview of APN activities in the TEA region and APN's Call for Proposals Process</li> </ul> <p>Group mentoring session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presenting research ideas</li> <li>- Identifying policy-relevant research topics</li> <li>- Discussion of key regional research interests</li> <li>- Q &amp; A session with mentors</li> </ul> <p>Group exercise on Proposal Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifying each member's role and responsibilities</li> <li>- Introduce timeline development and budgeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Experience-sharing in developing and managing a collaborative research project</li> <li>- Proposal revision based on comments from the presentation session</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opportunity to witness current practice in Japan</li> <li>- Networking with mentors and experts from the institutions to be visited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Break-out Group Exercise on Proposal Review</li> <li>- Presentations of peer reviews and mentors' proposal reviews</li> <li>- Project Implementation &amp; Management</li> <li>- Communicating Research Outcomes</li> <li>- Closing Ceremony and Certificate Awards</li> </ul>
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#### 2.1.4 Participation

The PDTW is open to young/early-career scientists and practitioners from the Temperate East Asia (TEA) region and working in the area(s) related to the main theme and sub-themes of the workshop. For this reason, applicants requiring funding support will only be accepted from those young scientists/practitioners who are from, living and working in APN member countries of **China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, and Russian Federation**.

Young scientists/practitioners who wish to attend the workshop on a **self-funded basis** may apply and should be working in an area related to the theme and with a focus on TEA region, although he/she may be from any APN member or approved country.

For full details on the application process and eligibility, please view this link:

#### 2.1.5 Sponsorship

1. A maximum of 25 young/early-career scientists and practitioners will be selected for the training workshop. Based on the financial resources available, APN will financially support a minimum of 15 young/early-career scientists/practitioners.
2. From each subregional member country (China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation), a minimum of two young/early-career scientists/practitioners will be selected as recipients of APN financial support.
3. Sponsorship for successful applicants covers the cost of economy class air tickets, accommodation and local transportation.
4. Five self-funded participants will be selected based on their expertise and motivation to join the workshop. Self-funded participants are expected to arrange and pay for their travel, meal costs and accommodation.
5. There is no registration fee to participate in this workshop.



## 2.2 Possible Agenda Items for the Second TEA-SRC Meeting

The TEA-SRC is asked to discuss on possible agenda items for the Second TEA-SRC Meeting set on 15 September 2018. Topics of discussion may include:

- Review of the Proposal Development Training Workshop
  - Post-evaluation (programme, content, organization)
  - Themes and quality of the proposals developed
  - Other observations from trainees (young scientists)
- Subregional priorities
  - Priority areas or topics in TEA
  - Ideas for TEA-SRC-led activities
- Others
  - Related to the Fifth Strategic Phase (5SP) of APN
  - Strengthening the TEA-SRC



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Item 3 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 3. Identifying Temperate East Asia Priorities for FY 2018**

### **Summary**

The paper aims to provide information on scientific issues identified from various APN activities. With this information, members are expected to provide inputs on possible scientific themes that are relevant to the subregion to be recommended and implemented for the 2018 call for proposals. TEA-SRC may also consider subregional activities for FY 2019 and beyond.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.3-A.

### 3.1 Topics of interest from the 22nd IGM

#### Areas of interest for the 2017 call for proposals

At the Subregional Parallel Session of the 22nd IGM, member countries identified priority topics for research and capacity development. Following the decision, APN invited trans- and interdisciplinary proposals for CRRP and CAPaBLE that focused on the following topics.

South Asia	Southeast Asia	Temperate East Asia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</li> <li>• Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change</li> <li>• Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas</li> <li>• Energy, ecosystems in a changing climate, low carbon society</li> <li>• Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change impacts on global supply chain</li> <li>• Climate change and human security (water-food-energy nexus)</li> <li>• Water treatment technology transfer in the context of the Paris Agreement</li> <li>• Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change</li> </ul>

In addition to the above topics, the following topics were identified at the SPG Pre-meeting that were also agreed by the SRCs to be listed as priority topics (not in priority order).

- Human health and climate change
- Technology transfer in contribution to the Paris Agreement
- Climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Management of ecosystem services for water and food security
- Air quality (urban air quality and transboundary air quality management)
- Sustainable consumption and production
- Mainstreaming gender equity in global environmental change
- Economic valuation and modelling on global change impacts

### 3.2 Inputs from the SPG Pre-meeting

At the 13th SPG Pre-meeting prior to the present IGM, the SPG discussed priorities for consideration by the SA-SRC. Results of the discussion will be shared by SPG members when this item is discussed.

### 3.3 Consider subregional activities for FY 2019 and beyond

TEA-SRC may consider activities for 2019 and beyond.



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Item 4 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 4. Self-Evaluation of Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee in the Fourth Strategic Phase**

The Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee (TEA-SRC) is the youngest of the subregional committees. Following a scoping meeting and PDTW held in 2013 at Vladivostok, Russia, the TEA-SRC held its first subregional committee meeting in Mongolia in 2015, back to back with a PDTW and a science-policy dialogue. The role of the TEA-SRC is to increase communication among members, identify research needs specific to the subregion and promote global change research to support policy- and decision-making in the subregion.

The SRC is required to improve the delivery of its mission on a continuing basis and for this purpose, a periodic evaluation is necessary. During the Third Strategic Phase, the SA-SRC was asked to conduct a self-evaluation on the following issues.

1. Communication among members and other institutions within the region.
2. Conducting SA-SRC led science-policy dialogues.
3. Working remotely as an SRC.
4. Planning and undertaking joint projects.
5. Financing with an aim to become self-sustainable.
6. Degree of success of PDTW.
7. Degree of success of proposals conducted through SA-SRC activities.

With reference to the above evaluation issues, the SA-SRC is to discuss aspects and topics for self-evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.3/A.



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Bangkok, Thailand

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Item 5 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 5. Delegating two national Focal Points to the Steering Committee**

Referring to page 5., APN Steering Committee of the Framework Document (IGM/23/3.1), which states that:

*“The SC includes: a. two nFPs delegated by each SRC, each to serve for a two-year term taking into account the need to assure the rotation of membership. From among countries that are not yet organized in an SRC, the SC may invite one nFP to serve for a two-year term”*

The TEA-SRC is to select two nFPs to serve on the SC for a two-year term subject to the approval of amendments to the Framework Document by the IGM.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/4.3/A.



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## **Draft Agenda of the Oceania Subregional Meeting**

**13:00–15:00, Wednesday, 11 July 2018**

- 13:00–13:05 Welcome remark and brief self-introduction of participants (5 minutes)
- 13:05–13:10 Election of a Chair for the meeting
- 13:10–13:15 Adoption of the draft agenda
- 13:15–13:30 Item 1. Review of the action points from the 37th Steering Committee Meeting and information on activities in Oceania in FY 2017
- 13:30–14:20 Item 2. Scoping workshop to establish an Oceania Subregional Committee
- 14:20–14:40 Item 3. Identifying priorities for Oceania for the FY 2018 Call for Proposals
- 14:40–14:50 Item 4. Reporting to the IGM under Item 7.4 of the agenda
- 14:50–14:55 Any other business, final remarks and closing

15:00–15:30 Meeting with Chair and Vice-Chair of all SRCs at <b>Topaz 1</b> .
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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**

11–12 July 2018  
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Item 5 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 5. Report by the Scientific Planning Group**

### **Summary**

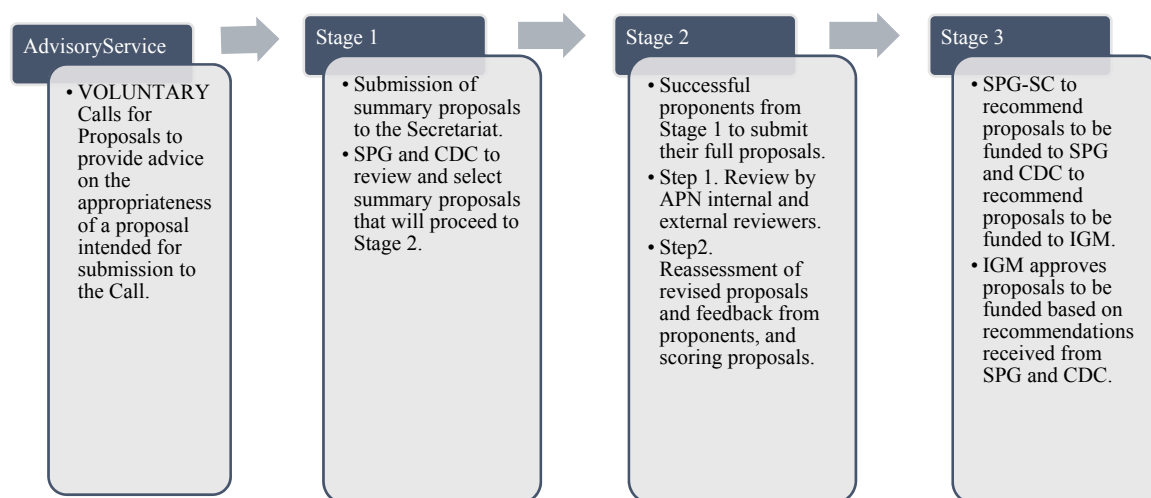
The report by the SPG will be delivered on the day of the item discussion. Brief information on the FY 2017 Call for Proposals for CRRP is provided in this paper. A spreadsheet on the full proposals submitted under the FY 2017 Call for Proposals is provided under IGM/23/5-App.1.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

The 2017 Call for Proposals for CRRP was launched on 8 September 2017. This year, APN used APNIS system for the entire submission process. An online advisory service was also established to enable consultation regarding proposal submission with the Secretariat.

The diagram below describes the process of Call for Proposals.



The Secretariat received 61 eligible summary proposals. Following a review by the SPG members, 20 proponents were invited to submit full proposals, of which only 16 proponents did. A spreadsheet containing information of the full proposals submitted is provided under IGM/23/5-App.1.



## FY 2017 Call for Proposals for the Collaborative Regional Research Programme (CRRP): Full Proposals

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CRRP2017-FP01-Bi	Developing an adaptation tool for rural primary health practitioners to address health challenges due to climate change in the Asia Pacific Region: Knowledge transfer and capacity building in China, Indonesia and Viet Nam	Climate change with increasing heatwaves, flooding and other extreme weather events is associated with significant negative human health outcomes, particularly in developing countries. The health effects include the emerging and re-emerging of infectious diseases, increasing heat-related mortality and morbidity amongst the young and the aged, and low birth weight infants due to extreme heat exposure in pregnant women. However, the public health capacity amongst the health workforce to address such emerging health risks in vulnerable populations in the Asia Pacific Region is lacking, especially in rural regions of developing countries. This project will target those vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of climate change in the rural regions, particularly left-behind children and the elderly in rural China, pregnant women in rural Indonesia, and farmers in rural Vietnam. The study will examine the current capacity of the various rural healthcare systems to deal with the health impacts of climate change and develop a country-specific training tool for rural primary healthcare practitioners and local healthcare managers in each country. A knowledge transfer and stakeholder engagement component will inform forward-looking public health policies to optimize future health and climate change adaptation strategies. Training courses will be developed and tested to improve the capacity of rural healthcare professionals in the face of climate change.	2 years	\$189,858		CC&V, RUSD, RRR, SPL, CCI	Human health and climate change	Australia, China, Indonesia, Viet Nam		Prof. Peng Bi School of Public Health, The University of Adelaide, Australia	Male
CRRP2017-FP02-Li	Comparative assessments of spatiotemporal impacts of climate change and human activities on grassland ecosystem service functions and values in three developing countries	This project is closely related to research theme 2 (Biodiversity and Ecosystems: Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem Services), and Our team will study the characteristics of global PNV distribution using our CSCS to explore the distribution of more detailed grassland types and NPP, NEP using CASA and BIO-BGC and other models and grassland area, production, water cycle, WEF models from soil, grass and husbandry system and ecosystem service functions and values in the face of climate change and human activity using a complex system and 5S, etc. According to 2015-2020 Fourth Strategic Plan of APN, the project is clearly addressed existing gaps in the field of global & land-use and climate change research, which will run from Sept. 2018 to Sept. 2021 and total funding required would be \$134,000 in 36 months to develop and evaluate new models and methods of quantifying assessing variability of spatiotemporal impacts of climate change and human activities on grassland ecosystem service functions and values. This project will be realized to provide an integrated new technical method and report of assessing variability of different temporal and spatial pattern of grassland area, production, yield, biomass, Energy, and ecosystem service in response to climate change from three countries to worldwide for farmers, policymakers and international communities in contribution to the Paris Agreement and in 2020 IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.	3 years	\$134,000	\$134,000	B&ES	Climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services	Pakistan, Mongolia, China, United States, Japan, Australia		Prof. Jianlong Li The Global Change Research Institute, College of Life Science, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CRRP2017-FP03-Babel	Investigations on microplastics pollution in aquatic environment in selected developing countries from Southeast Asia	Microplastics (MPs) exhibit a global distribution and have been detected at all levels in the aquatic environment. It is estimated that 15-51 trillion microplastic particles have accumulated in the ocean, weighing between 93 and 236 thousand metric tonnes. The microplastics pose a great threat to the entire ecosystem by entering the food chain through aquatic organisms. Toxicity of the pollutants is caused by the plastic polymer itself, or by other chemicals that adsorbed. MPs are detected in freshwaters of Europe, North America, and Asia. However, there is a lack of knowledge about the status of these pollutants in South East Asian countries. Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia are selected as the study sites. All three are facing a serious problem in the management of plastic waste, which has resulted in plastic debris contamination of water bodies such as rivers, estuaries and sediments. This project will help to explore the current situation of MPs pollution including both quantitative and qualitative characteristics in Chao Phraya River (Thailand), Saigon River (Vietnam), and Citarum River (Indonesia). The appropriate management strategies for the MPs will be proposed.	2 years	\$85,500	\$130,000	B&ES, SPL	Management of ecosystem services for water and food security	Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam	Germany	Prof. Sandhya Babel Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology, Thammasat University, Thailand	Female
CRRP2017-FP04-Chen	Future nutrient flow and flux in the coastal area with case studies in Jakarta, Guangzhou and Osaka	Food delivery and consumption in the megacity are inherently associated with nutrient flow, which will then be converted to nutrients flux either in water and sediment together with the other sources in the coastal area. Nutrient flow and flux (NFF) plays a key role in maintaining ecosystem service in the coastal area as it is related to eutrophication, bottom water hypoxia, and changes in red tide-causing algae, corresponding to varied development stages. Three stages were proposed, i.e. poor infrastructure of waste water treatment and degradation of water quality in the 1st stage, and improvement of surface water quality but groundwater pollution appears in the 2nd stage, and clean and stable water quality but groundwater pollution, particularly high nutrients remains in the 3rd stage. Three megacities of Jakarta, Guangzhou and Osaka from varied climate zones are selected as case studies to investigate the status of NFF responding to three stages respectively, i.e. the history of nutrient in water/sediment in Osaka would thus tell NFF future in Jakarta and Guangzhou. Four subjects are proposed as A) Reconstruction of nutrient history based on documented sediment profiles; B) Assessment of status of NFF in the coastal zone based on data collection and field survey of three research areas; C) Future scenario of NFF under climate extreme, and identification of major parameters affecting NFF; and D) Consortium and guideline of nutrient management in the Asian coastal area.	3 years	\$109,900	\$190,000	B&ES, CATMD, SPL	Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management	China, Indonesia, Japan		Prof. Jianyao Chen Sun Yat-sen University, China	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CRRP2017-FP05-Nguyen Van	Consumer's perception of food safety risk and its impact on the willingness to pay for organic food in Southeast Asia	In developed countries, food safety risk perception has been considered as a key driver of consumer's decision making in food choice. In developing countries, however, little is known about the underlying factors of consumer's perception of food safety risk and the relationship between their risk perception and organic food consumption, though food safety, particularly vegetable safety is a growing public concern. To address these gaps, this proposed research aims to investigate the determinant of consumer's perception of food safety risk of vegetables and to examine the influence of risk perception on the willingness to pay for organic vegetables. Lao, Cambodia and Vietnam will be study areas of this study. Being developing countries, these nations are facing many challenges in food safety management. The differences in population, economic development, culture and the heightened risk perceived of food safety among these countries would make them interesting cases to compare. Data from each country will be collected through a consumer survey and focus group discussions. The findings of the research would be useful for regulators in developing countries in Asia- Pacific region in designing risk communication and food safety policy. Food producers and retailers can use the research results to deliver more effective marketing strategies.	1 year	\$41,250	\$5,000	RRR	Sustainable consumption and production	Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam		Dr Thich Nguyen Van Banking University Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	Male
CRRP2017-FP06-Hashimoto	Plausible alternative futures of Island mangroves in the Asia-Pacific: Scenario-based analysis and quantification of mangrove ecosystem services in coastal hazard mitigation and climate change adaptation	Mangrove ecosystem services are increasingly being recognized as pivotal to build nature-based resistance to climate change and hydro-meteorological hazards in coastal areas. Yet, a dearth of reliable quantitative information on future extent and availability of such services serve as a major obstacle for optimum landscape planning, particularly in remote islands. To address future uncertainties in mangrove ecosystem services, scenario-based quantitative assessment of mangrove ecosystem services remains imperative for evidence-led decision-making and establishing a strong science-policy interface for policy making. Under this backdrop, this project intends to develop spatially-explicit, exploratory scenarios (2050) for mangroves and assess future trade-offs in vital mangrove ecosystem services under alternative climate and development pathways (e.g., with 'no', 'moderate' and 'strong' policy intervention). It will specifically focus on five study sites, namely (1) North Andaman Islands and estuarine island mangroves from Odisha (India) (2) Ishigaki Islands (Japan) (3) Oriental Mindoro (The Philippines) (4) Tamsui River Estuary, Taiwan and (5) Viti Levu island of Fiji. By developing future scenarios, the project will make quantitative, spatiotemporal evaluation of vital mangrove ecosystem services, with respect to climate change and hazard mitigation (e.g. carbon sequestration, coastal vulnerability, sediment and nutrient retention) through appropriate bio-physical models.	3 years	\$126,480		B&ES, RRR, SPL	Climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services	China, Fiji, India, Japan, Philippines		Assoc. Prof. Shizuka Hashimoto Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CRRP2017-FP08-Shrestha	Mapping groundwater resilience to climate change and human development in Asian cities	Groundwater plays an important role in the sustainable development of major cities in Asia. The strategic importance of groundwater for city's water supply will probably intensify under climate change and human development (population growth, urbanization) in future. Therefore, it is imperative to assess the resiliency of groundwater to climate change and human development for strategic planning and management of water resources in urban areas. This project first aims to develop a robust framework to assess the resiliency of groundwater systems. The framework will be developed using several parameters of resiliency. Then the framework will be applied in four Asian cities to map the resiliency of groundwater to climate change and human development. In the end, the project will develop the evidence-based guidance on assessing how groundwater can support adaptation and build resilience to climate change and human development. The outputs of the project will enhance the understanding the impact of climate change and human development on groundwater system and also provide the policy recommendations for sustainable groundwater development and management that will support adaptation and build resilience.	3 years	\$92,980	\$26,620	CC&V, SPL, CCI	Climate change and human security (water-food-energy nexus)	Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Viet Nam		Dr Sangam Shrestha Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand	Male
CRRP2017-FP09-Jian	Climate change adaptation toward sustainable rice production in upper Mekong River basin through evaluation and calibration of numerical long-term model simulations (CASP-Mekong)	As the world's top rice exporters, Thailand has a large and climate-vulnerable agriculture economy which is highly dependent on monsoonal rainfalls and other climate factors. The annual food productions vary greatly due to the high climate variability. However, due to the spring barrier and lack of climate prediction skills, Thailand, as well as other Indochina Peninsular countries, have climatic flooding and rice production adaption skill in the low end. At this stage, floods and droughts remain the greatest cause of death and destruction in the developing world, leading to catastrophic loss of lives and properties. With high experiences on developing an effective flood early warning system from global model for Bangladesh, we aim to evaluate and enhance the prediction skills on rainfall extremes and associated disasters like droughts, floods for main rice planting area in upper Mekong river basin (majorly NE Thailand and Laos) as an example of agriculture-dependent Southeast Asian regions by applying various statistical rendering methods on global climate model simulations from seasonal to multi-year. Multiple climatic forcings on total crop production would also be evaluated. The results would help the stakeholders, local climate scholars and agriculture managers to access and understand the global model output and make resilient decisions based on it.	2 years	\$74,565	\$28,000	CC&V, RRR, RUSD, CCI, CATMD	Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change	China, Thailand, United States, Lao People's Democratic Republic		Dr Jun Jian Navigation College, Dalian Maritime University, China	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CRRP2017-FP10-ALI	Towards robust projections of climate extremes and adaptation plans over South Asia.	To estimate small-scale and robust future climate extremes greatly depend on finer resolutions of both reference (observation) and model data. The statistical and dynamical downscaling scientific communities try to produce reliable data at local scale, reduce the uncertainty and establish the confidence of policymakers over future climate extremes by improving reference and model data. Despite the continuous improvement of climate extremes, there are critical gaps exist in finer resolution, observation is not sufficient and scaling issues between reference and models data over South Asia. There is an urgent need for high resolution regional/local future climate extremes information for impact adaptation and vulnerability studies. The aim of this project to: (i) prepare local scales (5km) reference data using different statistical techniques; (ii) local scale (5km) model data using statistical (long-term trend preserving bias correction methods) and dynamical downscaling approaches; (iii) produce local information of climate extremes and identify the vulnerable regions over South Asia; (iv) recommend adaptation measures at local, national and regional levels; (v) Capacity building of researchers, students and policymakers in the field of climate extremes in the developing countries involved in the project; and (vi) develop a portal for reporting/ recording information on current and future climate extremes.	3 years	\$123,485	\$40,000	CC&V, SPL, CCI	Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change	Bangladesh, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, United States	Italy	Dr Shaukat Ali Global Change Impact Studies Centre, Pakistan	Male
CRRP2017-FP11-De Antoni	Assessing the role of effectively inoculated cowpea on the profitability, productivity and greenhouse gas emission rates of cassava-cowpea intercropping systems in Southeast Asia.	Soil fertility is rapidly declining in cassava monocropping systems in the highlands of Southeast (SE) Asia, leading local farmers to increase nitrogen (N) fertilizer rates to avoid food insecurity. As a result, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission rates due to fertilizer use are increasing in these cropping systems. One of the most promising strategies to counteract this tendency is the introduction of profitable legumes in cassava-based intercropping systems. The legumes ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen (N <sub>2</sub> ) enables to reduce the fertilizer N demand of the cash crop they are intercropped with and decrease the associated GHG emissions. However, the ability of legumes to fix N depends on the presence of effective rhizobia bacteria in the soil. As a result, N <sub>2</sub> fixation rates in ineffectively nodulated legumes are highly inconsistent, with critical consequences on the productivity of the intercropping system. The objectives of this project are to compare the agronomic and environmental effects of cassava monocropping systems with intercropping cassava with cowpea, one of the most profitable legumes in the SE Asian market; and determine the impact of using rhizobia specifically selected for SE Asian cowpea varieties on N <sub>2</sub> fixation rates and the overall productivity of the intercropping system. This project will provide guidelines on the benefits of intercropping cassava with cowpea and the techniques required for the effective use of inoculants.	2 years	\$90,562	\$204,913	CC&V, RRR, RUSD	Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management	Australia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam		Dr Max De Antoni Queensland University of Technology, Australia	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CRRP2017-FP12-J.Harper	Assessment the feasibility of applying payment for forest ecosystem services in Viet Nam and Bangladesh mangrove forests	Mangrove forests are important ecosystems providing direct and indirect marine-based ecosystem services, including blue carbon. However, mangrove deforestation and forest degradation remain alarming issues in many Asia-Pacific countries. One of the main reasons for this situation is a lack of incentives for local people to protect and establish mangrove forests. Payments for forest ecosystem services (PFES) have been an effective mechanism to encourage local people to participate in terrestrial forest protection, and this proposal will evaluate their utility for mangrove forests. For mangroves, implementation of PFES focusing on carbon services can bring co-benefits, including (1) carbon mitigation through sequestration, (2) climate adaptation through the protection of mangrove forests, and (3) local livelihood improvement through the payment incentives for mangrove protection. However, the level of success will depend on the national context. This project aims to identify the feasibility of establishing a PFES mechanism for carbon sequestration services in community and protected mangrove ecosystems using Vietnam and Bangladesh as case studies, with expert input from Australia and P.R. China. Results of this project will contribute to the creation of a basic approach for Asia-Pacific countries providing a self-operated payment mechanism for mangrove carbon services within the context of a lack of an international carbon market.	2 years	\$82,855	\$47,320	SPL	Energy, ecosystem in changing climate, low carbon society	Australia, Bangladesh, China, Viet Nam		Prof. Richard J.Harper School of Veterinary and Life Science, Murdoch University, Australia	Male
CRRP2017-FP13-Yanto	Understanding space-time variability of climate extremes for societal resiliency in Indonesia and India	Hydroclimate extreme events—floods and droughts—pose a serious threat to the socio-economic well-being of societies in developing countries, such as Indonesia and India. This is exacerbated by high levels of poverty, population, poor infrastructure and governance and, climate variability. However, there is significant regional variability of societal vulnerability and resiliency in these countries—and understanding this important for enabling enhanced resiliency for entire countries, and this is the central motivation for this proposal. To this end, the proposal has four broad objectives (i) analyze the space-time variability of extreme rainfall and temperature events and, the large-scale climate drivers in the ocean-atmosphere-land system, (ii) translate these understandings to hydrologic variability in space and time, (iii) investigate the variability of climate and hydrologic extremes in a warmer climate, (iv) identify existing systems for managing floods and droughts in urban, agriculture and water resources management contexts—and, develop strategies for adaptation and mitigation of hydroclimate extremes; also develop a simple visualization tool to assist decision makers relating hydrologic extremes and societal resiliency. This approach will be developed at two representative study regions—Serayu River Basin in Indonesia and Krishna River Basin in India.	2 years	\$72,315		RRR	Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	India, Indonesia, United States		Dr Yanto Yanto Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CRRP2017-FP14-Koike	Implementing science and technology in society for water-related disaster risk reduction - development of the platforms on water resilience and disasters in Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, and Sri Lanka	Adverse consequences of floods are aggravated by human activities increasing exposure and vulnerability together with climate change effects that intensify extreme events. The concept of Integrated Flood Management (IFM) is essential to consolidate flood risk reduction and sustainable development. However, there is still a gap between scientific knowledge and actions taken by the society, especially decisions and designs by the policymakers and practitioners, and a lack of inter-agency coordination in flood management actions. International Flood Initiative (IFI) has developed a new strategy to implement IFM and contribute to achieving the targets of the Sendai Framework, SDGs, and Paris Agreement. The essential step in implementing this strategy is the establishment of the Platform(s) on Water and Disasters to bring together science, policy and society and enable effective inter-agency coordination as well as smoother collaboration with global networks. This project will establish and strengthen the platforms in participating countries, will develop prototype operations and will contribute to their full functionality. In selected pilot basins, an advanced real-time flood forecasting and risk assessment system will be developed through cooperation among the platforms, IFI partners, ICHARM and the University of Tokyo DIAS team. Analyses of platform operation system benefits for water-related disaster risk reduction will be carried out and integrated into synthesis reports.	2 years	\$85,500	\$60,000	CC&V, CATMD, RRR, SPL	Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change	Japan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka		Prof. Toshio Koike International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), Japan	Male
CRRP2017-FP16-Pu	Potential impact of climate variability on norovirus incidence and seasonality: water ecology and human health	Climate change and climate variability potentially impact norovirus by influencing its transmission and prevalence; however, very few empirical and experimental observations exist to prove the effect. Norovirus-associated gastroenteritis cases are more reported in winter, but it is too early to conclude that norovirus occurs preferentially in winter and is associated with temperature, because most studies have been conducted in temperate zones, and little conclusive evidence exists on the seasonality of norovirus incidence in tropical regions. Considering the lack of long-term data on norovirus variations in the environment, as well as various climate variables, it is important to characterize the possible influence of climate factors on norovirus occurrence in both temperate and tropical countries.  Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, and China will collaborate in this project. Norovirus concentrations in environmental water and shellfish will be analyzed by RT-qPCR technique continuously for one year in 2-week scale, along with water quality-related climate variables. Multiple regression analysis of all combinations of predictor variables will be used, and the most significant factors will be determined. This project represents a key initial step toward understanding the effect of climate change factors on norovirus incidence and seasonality. Applications include early warning systems, environmental education, policy making, and improvement of water environment and food safety.	3 years	\$111,600	\$16,200	CATMD	Human health and climate change	Cambodia, Japan, Viet Nam, China		Dr Jian Pu Toyo University, Japan	Female

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CRRP2017-FP17-(Kharel) Kafle	Improving assessment of drought and its impact on food and water resources in South Asia.	Every year, South Asian countries viz. India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan suffer from a decline in agricultural outputs due to climate extremes such as floods and droughts. Recurrent droughts have depressed rural economies and enhanced widespread hunger and human migration to South Asian cities (Miyan, 2015). Due to climate change, the region is projected to experience rising temperatures and more frequent extreme weather events in the long term (Trenberth et al., 2014). From 2046–2065 the region is expected to experience a rise in temperature of 2–4 degrees Celsius (Walsh, B., 2017). The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has found South Asia as the most food insecure populations in the warming scenario. However integrated research that combines satellite-based drought indicators with community impact assessment is rare. Our aim of the proposed work is to develop a suitable drought monitoring tool for South Asia (in collaboration with Nagoya University and GEOGLAM Asia-Rice Project) and to enhance the knowledge of local communities and stakeholders by awareness programs, science-policy dialogue and training. This will further help in the betterment of water management, enhance food production and economic growth of the region.	2 years	\$80,750		CC&V, RRR	Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change	Bangladesh, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan		Dr Hemu (Kharel) Kafle Kathmandu Institute of Applied Sciences, Nepal	Female
CRRP2017-FP19-Wijenayake	Policy gaps and needs analysis for the implementation of NDCs on adaptation in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are a key component of countries' climate action. In Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, the NDCs on adaptation play a key role as they are developing countries with low GHG emissions, but highly vulnerable to climate change. This research focuses on the NDCs on adaptation in the three countries, and the gaps in policy, institutional structure, capacity and support for the implementation of these NDCs. The research will analyse the links between the NDCs, the National Adaptation Plans, and the integration of Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) to the NDCs process of each country, and provide a comparative analysis with identified recommendations and lessons learnt for knowledge sharing. It further analyses the availability of monitoring and evaluation processes for the implementation of NDCs on adaptation, entry points for climate-proof budgeting processes, available support for adaptation finance, and availability of policies and strategies for gender sensitizing the implementation of NDCs on adaptation in each country.	1 year	\$40,000	\$29,140	CC&V, RRR, SPL, CCI	Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Viet Nam	Afghanistan	Ms Vositha Wijenayake SLYCAN Trust, Sri Lanka	Female



## FY 2017 Call for Proposals for Collaborative Regional Research Programme (CRRP): SPG Recommendation to the IGM

Summary Proposal Reference Number	Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Duration (Years)	Themes	Topic	Countries Involved	Proponent name	Gender	Total APN Funding Request (Original request, USD)	Total Funding recommended (USD)	SPG Comments and/or recommendation to IGM
CRRP2017-SP598-Babel	CRRP2017-FP03-Babel	Investigations on Microplastics Pollution in Aquatic Environment in Selected Developing Countries from Southeast Asia	2	B&ES, SPL	Management of ecosystem services for water and food security	Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam	<b>Prof. Sandhya Babel</b> Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology, Thammasat University, Thailand Tel: +6629869009 Ext 2307/Fax: +6629869009 Ext2315 Email: sandhya@siit.tu.ac.th; sandhvbabel@gmail.com	F	<b>94,823</b>	85,500	The proposal addresses very important topic, not only for Southeast Asia, but also other regions. It is important for APN to include emerging issue in its portfolio. SPG SC also suggest to add more countries to be involved. <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD85,500</b>
CRRP2017-SP595-Nguyen Van	CRRP2017-FP05-Nguyen Van	Consumer's perception of food safety risk and its impact on the willingness to pay for organic food in Southeast Asia	1	RRR	Sustainable consumption and production	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam	<b>Dr Thich Nguyen Van</b> Banking University Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam Tel: (+84) 944315315 Email: thichnv@buh.edu.vn	M	<b>42,444</b>	41,250	The proposal is clear and addresses a very important issue in the target area. However the proponent need to specify and put more emphasis on the relation to global change. <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD41,250</b>
CRRP2017-SP628-Hashimoto	CRRP2017-FP06-Hashimoto	Plausible alternative futures of Island mangroves in the Asia-Pacific: Scenario-based analysis and quantification of mangrove ecosystem services in coastal hazard mitigation and climate change adaptation	3	B&ES, RRR, SPL	Climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services	Fiji, India, Japan, P.R. China, Philippines	<b>Associate Professor Shizuka Hashimoto</b> Integrated Research System for Sustainability Sciences (IR3S), The University of Tokyo, Japan Tel: 03-5841-5050/ Fax: 03-5841-5072 Email: ahash@mail.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp; ahash.ecc@gmail.com	M	<b>160,000</b>	126,480	A good proposal linked to IPBES therefore a good networking. The SPG SC suggests to involve more countries, particularly island countries involved in mangrove-related research (ex: Indonesia, small island countries, etc). <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD126,480</b>
CRRP2017-SP605-Shrestha	CRRP2017-FP08-Shrestha	Mapping groundwater resilience to climate change and human development in Asian cities	3	CC&V, SPL, CCI	Climate change and human security (water-food-energy nexus)	Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Viet Nam	<b>Dr Sangam Shrestha</b> Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand Tel: +66847284535/ Fax: +6625246425 Email: sangam@ait.ac.th; sangamshrestha@gmail.com	M	<b>102,960</b>	92,980	The proposal scored the highest and SPG SC agreed that the proposal of good quality. There is a need to consider the balance of the budget. Third year will be focusing on reporting, however, the planned allocation is higher than Year 2, thus suggesting to proponent to be careful about the budget. The funding is reduced because some budget items are not allowed under APN regulations. <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD92,980</b>
CRRP2017-SP589-Ali	CRRP2017-FP10-Ali	Towards robust projections of climate extremes and adaptation plans over South Asia.	3	CC&V, SPL, CCI	Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change	Bangladesh, Japan, Pakistan, China, Republic of Korea, USA	<b>Dr Shaukat Ali</b> Global Change Impact Studies Centre, Pakistan Tel: 00923215257765/ Fax: 0092519262722 Email: pirshauki@gmail.com; shauki@hotmail.com	M	<b>135,810</b>	123,485	The proposal is connected to the work under CORDEX. It is important to support research on higher resolution of climate projections in South Asia. <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED FOR AT USD123,485</b>
CRRP2017-SP684-J.Harper	CRRP2017-FP12-J.Harper	Assessment the feasibility of applying payment for forest ecosystem services in Vietnam and Bangladesh mangrove forests	2	SPL	Energy, ecosystem in changing climate, low carbon society	Australia, Bangladesh, China, Viet Nam	<b>Prof. Richard J. Harper</b> School of Veterinary and Life Science, Murdoch University, Australia Tel: +61 8 9360 2191 Email: r.harper@murdoch.edu.au	M	<b>88,000</b>	82,855	The proposal is clear, certain and realistic. SPG SC suggests to involve policy makers, i.e. the forestry department of the government of the collaborating countries. Also, the results need to be disseminated beyond the Asia-Pacific region. <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD82,855</b>

Summary Proposal Reference Number	Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Duration (Years)	Themes	Topic	Countries Involved	Proponent name	Gender	Total APN Funding Request (Original request, USD)	Total Funding recommended (USD)	SPG Comments and/or recommendation to IGM
CRRP2017-SP611-Yanto	CRRP2017-FP13-Yanto	Understanding Space-Time Variability of Climate Extremes for Societal Resiliency in Indonesia and India	2	RRR	Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	India, Indonesia, USA	<b>Dr Yanto Yanto</b> Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia Tel: +62-281-6596700 Email: yanto@unsoed.ac.id; masyanto79@gmail.com	M	<b>76,815</b>	72,800	A good proposal on climate extreme. It is a tough issue to address, therefore SPG SC suggests to add climatologist from Indonesia and India (the two target areas). <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD72,800</b>
CRRP2017-SP630-Koike	CRRP2017-FP14-Koike	Implementing Science and Technology in Society for Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction	2	CC&V, CATMD, RRR, SPL	Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change	Japan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka	<b>Prof. Toshio Koike</b> International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), Japan Tel: +81-29-879-6809/ Fax: +81-29-879-6709 Email: mmiyamoto@pwri.go.jp; t-koike@pwri.go.jp	M	<b>90,560</b>	85,500	A good proposal linked to AWCI therefore shows good networking. APN has been engaged with AWCI in the past and it was regarded as outstanding activity in the past evaluation of 3rd Strategic Phase. However, the title is too broad. The SPG suggests to add subtitle and add some explanations on the target area in the region for this particular part of AWCI activities. <b>CONDITIONAL FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD85,500</b>
CRRP2017-SP614-Pu	CRRP2017-FP16-Pu	Potential impact of climate change on norovirus incidence and seasonality: water ecology and human health	3	CATMD	Human health and climate change	Japan, Cambodia, China, Viet Nam	<b>Dr Jian Pu</b> Toyo University, Japan Tel: +81-3-5924-2674/Fax: +81-3-5924-2700 Email: pu@toyo.jp	F	<b>120,000</b>	111,600	The proposal addresses a novel issue. The proposal need to mention about seasonality rather than climate change. More clarity is also needed on the planned workshop. SPG SC suggests that proposal connect with other researchers working in similar issue in the region, for example with ROK. <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD111,600</b>
CRRP2017-SP643-(Kharel) Kafle	CRRP2017-FP17-(Kharel) Kafle	Improving assessment of drought and mitigating its impact on food and water in Nepal and adjoining parts of India	2	CC&V, RRR	Extreme events related to monsoon and climate change	India, Japan, Nepal	<b>Dr Hemu (Kharel) Kafle</b> Nepal Water Conservation Foundation, Nepal Tel: 9851168762 Email: hemukafle@gmail.com	F	<b>89,712</b>	80,750	The proposal addresses very important topic for the region, high variability of drought. It is clear and concrete proposal. SPG SC suggest to add Bhutan if possible, as Bhutan is part of the target area. <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD80,750</b>
CRRP2017-SP679-Wijenayake	CRRP2017-FP19-Wijenayake	Policy Gaps and Needs Analysis for the Implementation of NDCs on Adaptation, and Loss and Damage in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka	1	CC&V, RRR, SPL, CCI	Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka	<b>Ms Vositha Wijenayake</b> SLYCAN Trust, Sri Lanka Tel: +94777597387/Fax: 777597387 Email: vositha@gmail.com; slycan.network@gmail.com	F	<b>40,000</b>	38,800	The proposal is of good quality. The SPG SC suggests to make explicit the involvement of senior scientists in the project. <b>FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT USD38,800</b>
									<b>1,041,124</b>	<b>942,000</b>	



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Item 6 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 6. Report by the Capacity Development Committee**

### **Summary**

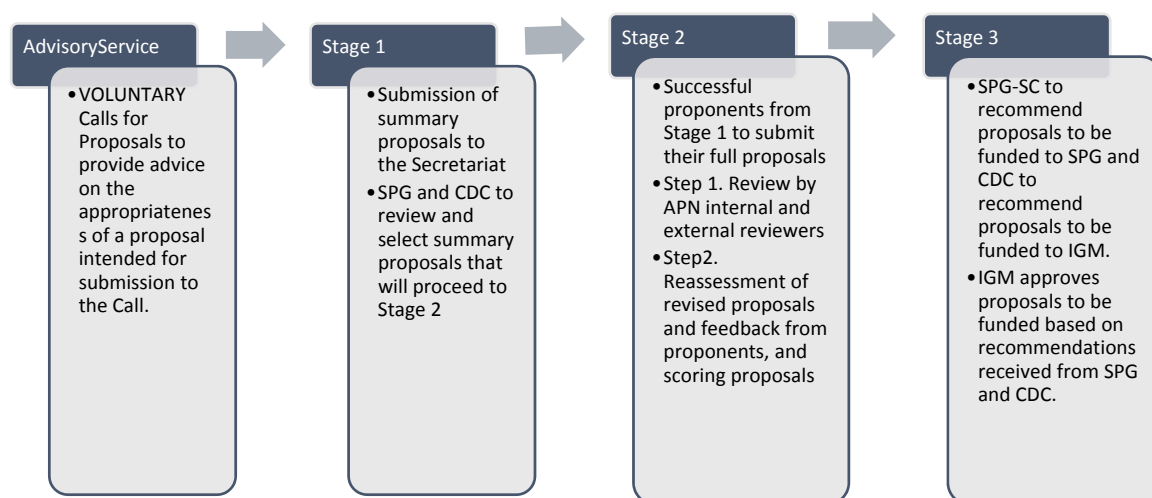
The report by the CDC will be delivered on the day of the item discussion. A brief information on the FY 2017 Call for Proposals for CAPaBLE Programme is provided in this paper. A spreadsheet containing information of the full proposals submitted for the FY 2017 Call for Proposals is provided under IGM/23/6-App.1.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

The FY 2017 Call for Proposals for the CAPaBLE programme was launched on 8 September 2017. This year, APN used the APNIS system for the entire submission process. An online advisory service was also established to enable consultation on proposal submission with the Secretariat.

The diagram below describes the process of the Call for Proposals.



The Secretariat received 60 eligible summary proposals. Following a review by the SPG and CDC, 17 proponents were invited to submit full proposals. A spreadsheet containing information of the full proposals submitted to the Secretariat is provided under IGM/23/6-App.1.

## FY 2017 Call for Proposals for the Scientific Capacity Development Programme (CAPaBLE): Full Proposals

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP01-Indrawan	Capturing sustainable development innovations from the ground, towards strategic advocacy and mainstreaming for SDGs policy across the ASEAN region	ASEAN region is undergoing a profound change in all areas. In pursuing “modernization” and “development”, ASEAN member states have largely adopted a range of policies that promote an increasing regional integration with one another as well as deeper entanglement with the dominant global socio-economic order. These changes have brought about tangible benefits for significant segments of the human population in many cases. For others, they have also deepened socio-economic inequities, stunted human rights and democratic freedoms, and caused an array of ecological disruptions. In ASEAN, SDGs are yet to find its championship at the regional level. Non-state actors have the opportunity to contribute by pooling the regional expertise and supporting the development of expertise from within the ASEAN Secretariat. This project aims to strengthen science-policy interface for sustainable development at the regional level by building the sustainable development science base (in the form of an edited book, to be written by activists, expert practitioners, and scientists from the region), a policy brief (to be written by senior officials and would be champions from the regional level), to be followed up by media outreach to further disseminate the state of the art science and policy.	1 year	\$30,478	\$13,000	SPL, CCI	Energy, ecosystems in a changing climate, low carbon society	Japan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam		Mr Mochamad Indrawan Universitas Indonesia - Research Center for Climate Change, Indonesia	Male
CBA2017-FP02-Glantz	Water Linking Highlands to Oceans (H2O): A Pilot Project for Understanding Upstream-Downstream Cooperation in a Changing Climate in South Asia	The H2O Initiative—Himalayan to Ocean—is designed to connect the highlands and lowlands using streamflow as the common shared resource. H2O makes explicit the concrete linkages existing as well as needed between highlands and lowlands governments and people so that both can thrive through peace and cooperation. The necessity to better understand highland to lowland interdependencies not only applies to disaster risk reduction, but also to sustainable management of shared water resources. The Himalayan region that supports water supply to about 2 billion people living downstream is under pressure due to change and variability in climatic systems and demographic changes such as rapid growth of population. Continuous and in some locations accelerating glacier melts, changes in discharge and precipitation in the Himalayan region will produce additional impacts on highland to lowland zones, modifying in yet unknown ways an already complex and not completely understood the relationship, and potentially adversely affecting the opportunity for sustainable development in the longer term. Cooperative water management policies are, therefore, critically needed but can only be implemented if lowland to highland interdependencies is well understood. In this project, we plan to identify the societal and hydrological connections between the upstream and downstream regions and improve people's capacity at different levels, in understanding the linkage for resource conservation and benefit sharing.	1 year	\$39,100	\$4,000	RUSD, SPL, CCI	Management of ecosystem services for water and food security	Bangladesh, Nepal, United States		Prof. Michael H. Glantz Consortium for Capacity Building (CCB) at the University of Colorado, Boulder, United States	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP03-Wanthongchai	Integrated Highland Wildfire, Smoke and Haze Management in the Upper Indochina Region	Fire has long been used in SEAsia. Climate change and economic pressures, however, has changed the way of local life including fire use culture. Many forests are too frequently burned for non-timber forest products (NTFPs) harvesting. Highland area is shifted from forest cover (mostly deciduous forest) to shifting cultivation, in which slash and burn is applied. These situations have led to frequent unplanned fires and hence smoke and haze pollution. A zero-burn policy has been launched to tackle this problem. However, this policy may not be appropriate since people still need fire for agriculture. Moreover, deciduous forest is a fire-dependent ecosystem. Too frequent burning from local people or too much fire prevention from government policy will, therefore, impact this ecosystem. This project will adopt Integrated Fire Management with the participatory process to develop the Community Based Fire Management (CBFiM) plan. To achieve this target, fuel and fire behaviour, fire impact, fire risk map derived from fire meteorology and air pollutant emissions, climatology, modelling and climate change scenarios will be evaluated and presented. Thereafter, communities will consider this above information for developing CBFiM plan in the workshops. During the research processes, partners from Myanmar and Lao will have a chance to join, learn and discuss. This process and knowledge gained from the current study will be used to educate our networks including Myanmar, Lao, and Thailand.	2 years	\$80,000	\$11,700	CC&V, B&ES, CATMD, RUSD, RRR	Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change	Thailand, Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic		Dr Kobsak Wanthongchai Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, Thailand	Male
CBA2017-FP04-Rostomyan	Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience: Capacity Development for Making Southeast Asia Cities Resilient to Disasters	Over the past 20 years' disasters have affected 4.4 billion people, caused USD 2 trillion of damage and killed 1.3 million people. Natural disasters affected people living in developing countries and the most vulnerable communities within those countries. Over 95 percent of people killed by natural disasters are from developing countries. Current and future challenges of mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into national and cities/local development planning demand new approaches, mechanisms, sets of skills and competencies that need to be identified and strengthened in order to form the basis of increasing public demand and political commitment to local actions and budget allocations. Lack of appropriate knowledge on the subject, lack of government commitment and the absence of mainstreaming in current organizational and government strategy are key existing challenges. Efforts to build resilience in cities can benefit from integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation with existing efforts in disaster risk reduction and other similar planning processes. The proposed training programme will provide guidance and building capacities of cities and local government officials to effectively assess their cities resilience to disasters, prepare cities action plans and share best practices, experience and lessons learned in implementing DRR and CCA policies, plans and programmes.	1 year	\$40,000	\$40,000	CC&V, RRR, CCI	Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Viet Nam	Timor-Leste	Mr Armen Rostomyan Regional Resource Center for Asia and Pacific (RRC.AP) of Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) - Thailand, Thailand	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP05-Mizuno	Capacity Building Programme on Developing Project Proposals for Climate Change Adaptation for Northeast Thailand	Northeastern Thailand relies heavily on agriculture and inland capture fisheries, sectors that will be severely affected by climate change impacts. Thus appropriate adaptation measures are urgently needed including tapping into climate finance sources. The Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific at the Asian Institute of Technology will contribute to addressing this gap by designing and delivering a training programme on “developing project proposals for climate adaptation projects” specifically for NGOs and government officials working in the region. Based on its extensive experience in capacity building for government officials and other stakeholders, RRCAP-AIT will map existing stakeholders—NGO and Universities—in the region, prepare training materials appropriate to the audience and deliver a 5-day training course based on an innovative set of methodologies and one-on-one mentoring of trainees. The outcome will be a cadre of 15 officers equipped to plan and develop sound and bankable adaptation project proposals. The materials will be available on a dedicated website and the network of professionals trained will be able to continuously share information and experiences through an online forum and other media. The post-training follow-up and mentoring will ensure the successful submission of proposals presented by participants during the training.	1 year	\$29,095	\$27,000	CC&V, RRR	Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	Thailand		Mr Lyan Villacorta Regional Resource Centre for Asia and Pacific - Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand	Male
CBA2017-FP06-Pradeep	Awareness building and enhancement of community collective towards wetland restoration: A case of Ashtamudi Wetland, Kerala, India	Wetlands are one of the most important ecosystems in the world. Many issues which accelerate the perils of this ecosystem are poor watershed management which leads to increasing water pollution and decreasing water quality, encroachment, eutrophication, climatic variation, etc. The restoration of this ecosystem is of paramount importance from the sustainable development goals perspective as this ecosystem has an important place in reducing poverty, climate mitigation, pollution abatement, life below water and ensuring livelihood options for low-income communities, etc. Against this scenario, the objective of the study is firstly to assess the level of awareness among the community collective on wetlands and the need for its preservation. Secondly, to enhance and build awareness among community collective on the various benefits and potentials of the wetland ecosystem and the biodiversity it nurtures and grows. Ashtamudi lake in Kollam district, Kerala, India has been listed as a Ramsar site since Aug 2002. The encroachment and water quality reduction of the lake has reached alarming proportions. The recent estimates by revenue department of Kerala about 40 Ha of land has been encroached. Hence, the community collective needs to have an enhanced understanding of the various uses of wetlands and the importance of protecting the wetlands. The study will be focusing on 22 panchayats (local governance) across the lake.	2 years	\$70,318	\$0	B&ES	Climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services	India		Mr Peter Pradeep Help Foundation, India	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP07-Gatzweiler	Asia Pacific Urban Health Resilience Capacity Development	Global change culminates in cities and impacts urban health, causing millions of premature deaths annually. Cities are living laboratories for systems change. Global change challenges manifest in cities, e.g., urban heat islands, food waste, obesity and other non-communicable diseases, pollution and infectious diseases. As urban health challenges are intrinsically interconnected and complex, understanding their complexity and finding levers for change is a precondition for creating urban health resilience. Urban Health Resilience Management responds to that need. It requires a systems approach by applying system tools and engaging urban stakeholders. We propose to provide training on two integrated socio-ecological collaborative systems modelling methods to develop capacity in Urban Health Resilience modelling and management. The methods are open-source decision-support tools that enable resilient disaster risk-sensitive planning, policy-making, investment and procurement for city-regions. Together with urban decision-makers, citizens, and scientists, urban health resilience priority areas will be identified and communicated in a science-citizen-policy dialogue following the training. An Asia Pacific Urban Health Resilience Partnership will be founded, and the long-term outcomes of the programme will be cities capable of implementing urban health resilience measures and thereby making cities responsive to global change.	1 year	\$40,000	\$20,680	CC&V, B&ES, CATMD, RUSD, RRR, SPL, CCI	Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, Japan		Prof. Franz Gatzweiler Institute of Urban Health, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China	Male
CBA2017-FP08-Fan	Water-food-energy nexus in East Asia: insights from changes in consumption pattern	Water-food-energy (WFE) nexus has brought great attention worldwide, as it is critical to address sustainability and climate change. In this project, we plan to develop the capacity of WFE nexus management across relevant communities focusing on the effects of residential consumption patterns change on it in East Asia countries and some other countries. To do so, this project develops cooperation with the Administrative Centre for China's Agenda 21 and Ministry of Science and Technology, both of which will act as major organizers helping to hold cross-departments meetings and trainings for policymakers in various countries. Since then, the policymaking capacity can be enhanced via the awareness and knowledge improvement of WFE nexus and identifying the main challenges and opportunities in coherent policymaking. Furthermore, through workshops and training courses, we and the invited scientists from different fields and countries will work together to establish a multi-regional computable general equilibrium model with WFE nexus considered, which can be further adapted to enhance the consumption-based WFE nexus research for target countries. Finally, the project will establish a website and public accounts for civil society, with project achievements and scientific frontiers updated. It can contribute to capacity development for the public as extending their knowledge and providing illustrations on how their consumption behaviour can affect resource utilization.	2 years	\$80,000	\$80,000	SPL, CCI	Climate change and human security (water-food-energy nexus)	China, United States, New Zealand, Japan, India, Australia		Assoc. Prof. Jingli Fan China University of Mining and Technology (Beijing), China	Female



Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP09-Bellotti	Enhancing capacity of scientists and practitioners for promoting resilient food systems in Indonesia and the South Pacific	This project will deliver an innovative cohort of 'food system analysts' by building capacity among graduate students and young practitioners working across the food system in Indonesia, Samoa/Fiji and Vanuatu/Solomon Islands. This will equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to design and implement research and interventions better targeted at developing resilient food systems. This is urgently needed in the region: In Indonesia, the context will be the uncertain effects of rapid transformation and globalization of rice supply chains on food security. In the Pacific, the focus will be on identifying and developing resilient food system outcomes in the face of climate change and development challenges. Key field activities include (i) planning meetings with key stakeholders (Bogor Agricultural University (BAU), University of South Pacific (USP) and Pacific Community (SPC) to identify local case studies in preparation for (ii) Food Systems Resilience training in the three target regions. Training will integrate high-level conceptual understanding with practical hands-on application of new skills and methodologies to support locally developed Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) curricula. Opportunities for establishing an ongoing regional food systems teaching and learning consortium will be explored with project partners with a view to establishing 'Food systems networks' in each area.	2 years	\$67,000	\$11,300	RRR, CCI	Management of ecosystem services for water and food security	Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Samoa, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands	United Kingdom	Prof. William Bellotti The University of Queensland, Australia	Male
CBA2017-FP10-Nair	The health and restoration of economically and culturally important rivers of India using biological indicators found in Kerala streams, within the context of climate change impacts and sustainable development	Monitoring rivers using bioindicators provide the most integrative view of river health. With increasing industrialization, population growth, land use changes and developmental challenges, the natural ability of rivers to provide goods and services have been severely curtailed. This proposal is designed to train a cohort of Indian stakeholders - policy makers, scientists and practitioners - using aquatic and benthic macroinvertebrates, algae, diatoms and macrophytes. A three-day use-inspired theory and two-day solution oriented river expedition are prime features of the training. The hands-on activities will include transect studies of a major Kerala river, Pampa, starting from its hilly watershed, populated mid-plains and the lower Kuttanad and the Vembanad lake in the backwaters of the Arabian sea. Along with the anthropogenic pressures, climate change-related sea level rise also aggravate the lake situation. This lake system is one of India's most unique Ramsar sites lying 0.6 to 2.2 meters below sea level, and is Kerala's famed 'rice bowl'. The participants will be trained by scientists from India, New Zealand and the USA. The sustainability of the activities will be followed-up by ERRC faculty through technical support and by linking participants to India's Long-Term Ecological Observatory (I-LTEO) program launched at the 'Paris Climate Conference 2015' to monitor eco-sensitive and bio-diverse sites, aimed at promoting national sustainable development.	1 year	\$35,000	\$25,000	CC&V, B&ES, SPL	Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	India, New Zealand, United States		Prof. G. Achuthan Nair Environmental Resources Research Center (ERRC), India	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP11-Kwan	Integrating Health into Urban Planning towards Sustainable Development Goals in Developing Countries	This is a capacity building project in the form of a workshop that aims to raise the awareness and knowledge of researchers, policy makers and civil society on the integration of public health into urban planning/built environment, towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in cities. The built environment includes urban design, transport infrastructures, and open and green spaces, while the health impacts include those resulting from air pollution, injury, physical inactivity, heat, noise, and mental illness. This project is aligned with the Fourth Strategic Plan of APN to foster collaboration between the developed and developing countries in the APN region, and to address the issue of global change towards the cross-cutting SDGs. Urban built environment is also one of the priorities of the IPCC in mitigating climate change, and of WHO and UN-Habitat to create healthy, livable cities. The workshop will give insights on current research and policy implementation worldwide, and the tools available for integrating health considerations at the different stages of urban planning development. It will also provide a platform for the participants to interact on the research gaps, issues and solutions, the potential for collaborations between government ministries and scientific community, and sharing of information and experiences between countries. The results and information shared in this workshop will be synthesized and disseminated through publications.	1 year	\$39,927	\$0	CATMD, RUSD, SPL, CCI	Human health and climate change	Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	United Kingdom	Dr Soo Chen Kwan Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Japan	Female
CBA2017-FP12-Sheikh	Paving the Path to Sustainable Development: Building government capacity to develop climate-smart projects	Pakistan's NDC underscores the importance of capacity and skill development for building climate-resilience across key sectors. Building on the need to enhance and strengthen sub-national policy and operational capacity, we are proposing a capacity building and knowledge transfer program with a focus on vigorous institutional level development and trained leadership of government institutions to formulate and implement climate-smart initiatives, specifically within Energy and Agriculture sectors. LEAD has engaged with various government departments and academic institutions to these ends. In April 2017, we developed a framework for designing climate-smart projects in the public sector and trained Punjab Planning & Development (P&D) Department's team to use this in their respective sectoral projects. The feedback from participants highlighted the need to customize this framework for each sector and sustain the training through long-term interaction with sectoral departments. Based on this framework and in response to the demand from public sector development professionals, this program will involve climate change experts from LEAD, sector specialists from academia, and a cohort of P&D and energy and agriculture department nominated 20 focal persons. The cohort training will be done in three phases that will involve two-way learning between trainers and cohort members and an iterative approach towards development of Energy and Agriculture projects that are climate-smart.	2 years	\$72,199	\$59,317	RUSD, RRR, SPL	Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Pakistan		Mr Ali Tauqeer Sheikh Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) Pakistan, Pakistan	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP13-Lopez-Casero	Ensuring effective implementation of Nepal's NDCs through capacity development based on a voluntary national Quality-of-Governance Standard for Forest Sector Activities and Programmes	Since 2011, IGES and its partners have conducted action research engaging representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups in a process to develop a voluntary Quality-of-Governance Standard for forest sector programmes in Nepal. The relevance of the multi-stage, multi-stakeholder and multi-level standard development process was recognized in a Memorandum of Understanding between Nepal's Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and IGES and the release of the Pilot Standard in 2016. The proposed project aims to strengthen forest sector governance and inter-sectoral coordination for effective implementation of REDD+ and other forest sector programmes included in Nepal's NDCs. Following the advice received from key government and civil society experts, the project will design and pilot a capacity development programme engaging forest administration staff and other key stakeholders in selected districts of Nepal. It will develop training modules for participatory governance assessments to comply with the requirements under its REDD+ social and environmental Safeguards Information System and for inter-sectoral coordination to enhance the adaptive capacity of communities through effective forest management in line with Nepal's NDC commitments. The final training modules will be launched delivering them to the government and relevant stakeholders for future capacity building programmes under REDD+ and other forest sector based climate change programmes included in Nepal's NDCs.	1 year	\$41,000	\$0	CC&V, B&ES, RUSD, SPL	Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Nepal		Dr Federico Lopez-Casero Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan	Male
CBA2017-FP14-Perdinan	Climate Smart Actions "Saung Iklim" for Small Holders' Farmers in Subang District - West Java Indonesia	Rice production is vulnerable to climate change, recognizing the impacts of climate variability and extremes on crop production. Understanding the impacts, farming management strategies should be adjusted to employ properly climate information to avoid or at least minimize the negative impacts. In 2016 – 2017, a project entitled Climate Driven Agricultural Management Strategies (CAMS) in Subang district, the area considered as one of food basket region in Indonesia, has been completed. The project established a Climate Task Force ("Tim Iklim"), approved by the Regent Decree No. 600/Kep.251-BP4D/2017, who are responsible to implement climate change actions in the district. Thus, it is necessary to equip the climate team with proper climatic driven tools and to improve their skill and knowledge so that they can work with farmers to implement climate-smart actions as tactical farming management to properly utilize climate information. This project proposes the employment of climatic driven toolkit to assist farmers in planning and managing their farm activities in Subang District with regards to climate fluctuations. The activities are generally intended to equip the Tim Iklim with a climatic driven toolkit so they can strengthen farmers' capacity to properly use climate information. The project will include the use of model simulation, development of modules and climate toolkit, exhibition of field practices (Demo Plot), and implementation of stakeholders' engagement.	1 year	\$38,000	\$8,000	CC&V, RRR, SPL	Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	Indonesia		Dr Perdinan Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia	Male

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP15-Geetha	Capacity Development Training Workshop on Crop Simulation Modeling and Effects of Climate Risks on Agricultural Production Systems in Southeast Asia	The substantial rise in the frequency of extreme weather events in recent years affecting agricultural production systems and causing staple food grain availability at the national and regional levels. Several floods and droughts are being experienced frequently in Southeast Asia (SEA) region posturing severe problems to farmers, agricultural scientists and extension officers. Therefore, crop-climate modelling is essential to the development of agricultural production systems and field level decisions. The Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT) can be used as a farm and regional level to determine the impact of climate change on production, at different spatial scales; and potential adaptation strategies developed for the farmers. The main goals of this project are: I) To provide hands-on practical exercise on the proper use and applications of DSSAT and its associated crop simulation models to solve actual problems. II) Identifying appropriate promising technologies and to develop adequate strategies to make agricultural production systems profitable, sustainable and resilient through crop simulation methods. III) Evaluating integrated assessments, analyzing farm production using DSSAT tools to very inputs and simulate productivity IV) Strengthening technical and scientific abilities by enhancing collaboration between National Agricultural Research System (NARS), policymakers, and local communities with International organizations.	2 years	\$80,000	\$10,000	CC&V, RRR, SPL	Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management	Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, United States, Viet Nam		Dr Mohan Geetha Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S), The University of Tokyo, Japan	Male
CBA2017-FP16-Zieritz	Assessing the effects of dams and changing climate on freshwater invertebrate biodiversity: knowledge exchange and capacity building across Southeast Asia	Freshwater ecosystems are crucial for people, providing water, food and energy. Freshwater invertebrates, such as mussels, crabs and insects, are poorly studied but provide important services, including water purification and sediment stabilization. This biodiversity is rapidly declining due to pollution, overexploitation, climate change and dams, which ultimately affects human populations. A particular concern and the focus of this project is that the effects of climate change on biodiversity may be exacerbated by the thermal impacts of dams. Protection of freshwater ecosystems requires a detailed understanding of these interacting factors, but the capacity to assess this is currently limited in Asia. This project aims to improve Southeast Asia's ability to understand and mitigate the interactive negative effects of dams and climate change on freshwater biodiversity and services and raise awareness of the importance of and the threats faced by freshwater ecosystems. Capacity building will involve exchanging knowledge and training of scientists and government staff in Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam in (1) bio-assessment, (2) DNA (meta)barcoding, (3) technology-led thermal monitoring, and (4) ecological and physiological niche modelling. We will gather data for dammed rivers in each country and model how dams and climate change will affect biodiversity. Outputs will include concrete policy-recommendations, a 'how-to' manual, project report and scientific papers.	2 years	\$52,975	\$58,250	CC&V, B&ES, SPL, CCI	Energy, ecosystems in a changing climate, low carbon society	Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam	United Kingdom	Dr Alexandra Zieritz University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus, Malaysia	Female

Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Project Summary	Duration	Total Funding Request	Other Funding Secured	Thematic Areas	Topic	APN Countries Involved	Other Countries Involved	Proponent	Gender
CBA2017-FP01-Indrawan	Capturing sustainable development innovations from the ground, towards strategic advocacy and mainstreaming for SDGs policy across the ASEAN region	ASEAN region is undergoing a profound change in all areas. In pursuing “modernization” and “development”, ASEAN member states have largely adopted a range of policies that promote an increasing regional integration with one another as well as deeper entanglement with the dominant global socio-economic order. These changes have brought about tangible benefits for significant segments of the human population in many cases. For others, they have also deepened socio-economic inequities, stunted human rights and democratic freedoms, and caused an array of ecological disruptions. In ASEAN, SDGs are yet to find its championship at the regional level. Non-state actors have the opportunity to contribute by pooling the regional expertise and supporting the development of expertise from within the ASEAN Secretariat. This project aims to strengthen science-policy interface for sustainable development at the regional level by building the sustainable development science base (in the form of an edited book, to be written by activists, expert practitioners, and scientists from the region), a policy brief (to be written by senior officials and would be champions from the regional level), to be followed up by media outreach to further disseminate the state of the art science and policy.	1 year	\$30,478	\$13,000	SPL, CCI	Energy, ecosystems in a changing climate, low carbon society	Japan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam		Mr Mochamad Indrawan Universitas Indonesia - Research Center for Climate Change, Indonesia	Male
CBA2017-FP02-Glantz	Water Linking Highlands to Oceans (H2O): A Pilot Project for Understanding Upstream-Downstream Cooperation in a Changing Climate in South Asia	The H2O Initiative—Himalayan to Ocean—is designed to connect the highlands and lowlands using streamflow as the common shared resource. H2O makes explicit the concrete linkages existing as well as needed between highlands and lowlands governments and people so that both can thrive through peace and cooperation. The necessity to better understand highland to lowland interdependencies not only applies to disaster risk reduction, but also to sustainable management of shared water resources. The Himalayan region that supports water supply to about 2 billion people living downstream is under pressure due to change and variability in climatic systems and demographic changes such as rapid growth of population. Continuous and in some locations accelerating glacier melts, changes in discharge and precipitation in the Himalayan region will produce additional impacts on highland to lowland zones, modifying in yet unknown ways an already complex and not completely understood the relationship, and potentially adversely affecting the opportunity for sustainable development in the longer term. Cooperative water management policies are, therefore, critically needed but can only be implemented if lowland to highland interdependencies is well understood. In this project, we plan to identify the societal and hydrological connections between the upstream and downstream regions and improve people’s capacity at different levels, in understanding the linkage for resource conservation and benefit sharing.	1 year	\$39,100	\$4,000	RUSD, SPL, CCI	Management of ecosystem services for water and food security	Bangladesh, Nepal, United States		Prof. Michael H. Glantz Consortium for Capacity Building (CCB) at the University of Colorado, Boulder, United States	Male

## FY 2017 Call for Proposals for Scientific Capacity Development Programme (CAPaBLE): CDC Recommendation to the IGM

Summary Proposal Reference Number	Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Duration (Years)	Themes	Topic	Countries Involved	Proponent name	Gender	Total APN Funding Request	Total Funding recommended	CDC Comments and/or Recommendations
CBA2017-SP623-Indrawan	CBA2017-FP01-Indrawan	"Capturing sustainable development innovations from the ground, towards strategic advocacy and mainstreaming for SDGs policy across the ASEAN region"	1	CC&V, CCI	Energy, ecosystems in a changing climate, low carbon society	Japan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	Mr Mochamad Indrawan	M	\$32,000	\$30,478	RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING. This is a good proposal with a focus on SDGs with a strong linkage with ASEAN.
CBA2017-SP617-Wanthongchai	CBA2017-FP03-Wanthongchai	Integrated Highland Wildfire, Smoke and Haze Management in the Upper Indochina Region	2	CC&V, B&ES, CATMD, RUSD, RRR	Disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change	Thailand, Myanmar, Lao PDR	Dr Kobsak Wanthongchai	M	\$80,000	\$80,000	CONDITIONAL FUNDING RECOMMENDED. The proposal must consider the following CDC recommendations: (1) Partnerships from Myanmar and Lao PDR must be engaged from the start; (2) Two-year project duration was approved but it must have rigorous review of progress report after Year 1; (3) There is a need to ensure that project team considers related literature or case studies in Indonesia.
CBA2017-SP583-Mizuno	CBA2017-FP05-Mizuno	Capacity Building Programme on Developing Project Proposals for Climate Change Adaptation for Northeast Thailand	1	CC&V, RRR	Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	Thailand	Mr Osamu Mizuno	M	\$29,095	\$29,095	FUNDING RECOMMENDED. However, the following CDC recommendations must be taken into account: (1) IGES should be engaged; (1) CDC recommends this as this is a capacity building project aiming to develop proposals relevant for climate adaptation and for submission to GCF funding.
CBA2017-SP594-Fan	CBA2017-FP08-Fan	Water-food-energy nexus in East Asia: insights from changes in consumption pattern	2	SPL, CCI	Climate change and human security (water-food-energy nexus)	China, USA, New Zealand, Japan, India, Australia	Associate Prof. Jingli Fan	F	\$80,000	\$80,000	FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED. The proposal has strong collaboration and matching support from the ACCA 21 of China. This is a good proposal coming from a female proponent from the TEA region which addresses the priority topic of the region.
CBA2017-SP596-Bellotti	CBA2017-FP09-Bellotti	Enhancing capacity of scientists and practitioners for promoting resilient food systems in Indonesia and the South Pacific	2	RRR, CCI	Management of ecosystem services for water and food security	Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Pacific Islands	Prof. William Bellotti	M	\$69,080	\$67,000	FUNDING RECOMMENDED at 67,000 USD. The proposal ranked first which shows that it is a good quality proposal. Reduced budget because some items are not in line with APN regulation.
CBA2017-SP613-Nair	CBA2017-FP10-Nair	The health and restoration of economically and culturally important rivers of India using biological indicators found in Kerala streams, within the context of climate change impacts and sustainable development	1	CC&V, B&ES, SPL	Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	India, New Zealand, USA	Prof. G. Achuthan Nair	M	\$39,742	\$35,000	FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED at 35,000 USD. Reduced budget because some items are not in line with the APN regulation. Approach of the project is good and target area is relevant.
CBA2017-SP606-Kwan	CBA2017-FP11-Kwan	Integrating Health into Urban Planning towards Sustainable Development Goals in Developing Countries	1	CATMD, RUSD, SPL, CCI	Human health and climate change	Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	Dr Soo Chen Kwan	F	\$39,927	\$39,927	RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING. Topic is very important in terms of health and the SDGs. This is a good proposal coming from a female young scientist.
CBA2017-SP661-Lopez-Casero	CBA2017-FP13-Lopez-Casero	Strengthening inter-sectoral coordination and governance for the effective implementation of Nepal's NDCs based on a voluntary national Quality-of-Governance Standard for Forest Sector Activities and Programmes	1	CC&V, B&ES, RUSD, SPL	Policy-relevant research on implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Nepal	Dr Federico Lopez-Casero	M	\$42,000	\$41,000	FUNDING IS RECOMMENDED AT 41,000 USD. Reduced budget because some items are not in line with the APN regulation. Inter-sectoral coordination and governance for the effective implementation is crucial. Some collaboration should be considered from India.

Summary Proposal Reference Number	Full Proposal Reference Number	Proposed Project Title	Duration (Years)	Themes	Topic	Countries Involved	Proponent name	Gender	Total APN Funding Request	Total Funding recommended	CDC Comments and/or Recommendations
CBA2017-SP681-Perdinan	CBA2017-FP14-Perdinan	Climate Smart Actions "Saung Iklim" for Small Holders' Farmers in Subang District - West Java Indonesia	1	CC&V, RRR, SPL	Community resilience to climate change impacts in vulnerable areas	Indonesia	Dr Perdinan	M	\$40,000	\$38,000	FUNDING RECOMMENDED. The proposal is a good quality and relevant proposal. Budget was reduced because some items are not in line with the APN regulation. Funding is recommended at 38,000 USD.
CBA2017-SP669-Geetha	CBA2017-FP15-Geetha	Capacity Development Training Workshop on Crop Simulation Modeling and Effects of Climate Risks on Agricultural Production Systems in Southeast Asia	2	CC&V, RRR, SPL	Water, agricultural productivity, nutrient management	Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam	Dr Mohan Geetha	M	\$80,000	\$80,000	CONDITIONAL FUNDING RECOMMENDED. This is a good proposal addressing a priority topic of the region and showing strong network of collaborators. However, CDC suggested some conditions for funding due to the following: - Use of DSSAT is expensive; thus, this needs to be justified and explained for both years of the project. - Very heavy input data is required for a robust simulation; hence, proponent needs to ensure that the data exists and provide more detailed information on the methodology. Each country involved needs to ensure that the data can be collected or appropriate secondary data can be appropriated.



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**

11-12 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

Item 7 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 7. Subregional Committee Reports**

### **Summary (Eight-minute presentations followed by discussion)**

09:30-10:10	
09:30-09:38	7.1. South Asia Subregional Committee Report
09:38-09:46	7.2. Southeast Asia Subregional Committee Report
09:46-09:54	7.3. Temperate East Asia Subregional Committee Report
09:54-10:02	7.4. Oceania Committee Report
10:02-10:10	Discussion Session

Reports will be made available at the stipulated times by the rapporteur of each subregional committee.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.





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Item 8 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 8. APN Future Development, Part II**

### **1. Approval of Amendments to the Framework Document**

The IGM is asked to consider and approve the draft amendments to the Framework Document presented in the following item papers:

- IGM/23/3.1      APN Framework Document
- IGM/23/3.2      Guidance for Members of APN Organs and Suborgans.

### **2. Medium- to Long-term Strategies for the future development of APN**

Members are asked to exchange views and decide on actions regarding medium- and long-term strategies for the future development of APN, with a focus on the following areas (refer to Item 3 paper IGM/23/3):

1. New modalities for research and capacity development (refer to IGM/23/3.3, Report on the Discussion of Modalities).
2. Other mid- and long-term strategies and country consultations on the following.
  - How to better align the work of APN with the needs of science and capacity development of member countries.
  - How to further strengthen the engagement of governments of member countries in APN.
  - Possibilities and options of receiving direct contributions from member countries.
  - How to address the obstacles APN has faced in obtaining official acknowledgement in international organizations, and in receiving funds from international funding agencies, where an independent legal status is required.
3. New task force for the aforementioned future work, including the planning of the Fifth Strategic Phase.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



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Item 9 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 9. Activities in FY 2018**

### **Summary**

The proposed activities for FY 2018 can be found in the following papers.

**IGM/23/9.1**

Capacity building for research and engagement in relation to the IPCC process, SDGs and the Paris Agreement

**IGM/23/9.2**

Hyogo activities

**IGM/23/9.3**

Science-policy events

**IGM/23/9.4**

Creating a new generation of young science communicators in the Asia-Pacific region

**IGM/23/9.5**

Evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



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**Item 9.1. Capacity Building for Research in Relation to  
IPCC, SDGs and the Paris Agreement**

**Summary**

This paper outlines a series of activities to be proposed to support the capacity building component of APN in relation to the IPCC process, SDGs and the Paris Agreement as mandated by the 21st IGM.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## 1. Introduction

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is currently in its Sixth Assessment (AR6) cycle and will be delivering several policy-relevant reports between 2018 and 2022. The IPCC AR6 cycle has commenced with the preparation of three special reports: Global Warming of 1.5°C, Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, and Climate Change and Land. This will be followed by the formulation of the full Sixth Assessment Report (IPCC AR6), which includes three working group contributions on different aspects of climate change and a synthesis report that will be completed by 2022, in time for the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement the following year. The regional chapter of the IPCC Working Group II report will document an assessment of the region with respect to several elements. These include: specific observations and projections; vulnerabilities and impacts on ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater, marine); built environment; industry, infrastructure and human systems; and present knowledge on adaptation and mitigation activities and its interactions with activities that are in line with SDGs (<http://www.ipcc.ch>).

As mandated by the 21st and 22nd IGM, APN is to support capacity building activities to support the IPCC process, and achieving SDGs and the Paris Agreement. In line with this mandate, APN aims to enhance the contribution of scientists in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly young and early career scientists, to those international processes. A series of workshops and activities are proposed where young and early career scientists are expected to bring enthusiasm, new techniques, approaches, ideas and perspectives to the assessment process. It is hoped that the workshop will allow the entire process to be more dynamic. Collaboration with other key scientific organisations in the Asia Pacific region will be sought for this purpose.

## 2. Proposed Activities

### 2.1. APN Fellowship Programme

#### 2.1.1. Description of the activity

APN will invite one postgraduate student from the United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, as an APN fellow to conduct analysis and synthesis of outputs from projects funded by APN that are relevant to the IPCC assessment process, sustainable development goals and the Paris Agreement. The fellow is expected to conduct research on data, information, lessons learned and good practices resulted from these projects. The results will be developed into a synthesis report, which will be submitted and presented at the Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology in Asia, in November 2018. The fellow is also expected to join the early career group discussion and review on the Working Group II Report of the IPCC AR6.

#### 2.1.2. Timeline and estimated budget

The fellow is expected to be engaged with the Secretariat from August to October 2018, working full time at the Secretariat in Kobe, 1-31 August 2018, 28 hours a week. The fellowship programme is an unpaid programme where the student will be responsible for securing travel to and from Kobe, accommodation and living expenses during the programme.

Detailed information on the fellowship programme and its terms of reference is in Appendix 1.

### 2.2. Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology

#### 2.2.1. Description of activity

APN will support the implementation of a workshop to increase coverage of scientific information in Asia and the Pacific and to enhance support of the IPCC AR6 cycle. The Asia region will target

participation particularly from Central Asia, West Asia, Southeast Asia and the Hindu Kush region (South Asia), and the Pacific region will target Southwest Pacific Island states.

The workshop will be conducted in collaboration with key scientific institutions in the region, such as Asian Network on Climate Science and Technology (ANCST), International Council for Science and Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ICSU-ROAP), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) for the Asia region, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the University of South Pacific (USP) for the Pacific region.

The workshop will serve as a platform for the following.

- Bring scientists together to share current knowledge and technology on: climate change; disaster risk reduction; adaptation options and mitigation activities, and their influence on sustainable development.
- Linking senior and early career scientists in Asia and the Pacific who are working as authors on the IPCC AR6 cycle.
- Connecting key scientific institutions to support the IPCC AR6 cycle and to enhance contribution to the corpus of knowledge on climate science and technology in the region.

The workshop will have 40 participants and will consist of oral and poster presentations, where participants are required to provide full manuscripts that will be peer-reviewed and published in indexed journals. The emphasis will be placed on subregional reviews or case-studies structured around the following themes:

- Climate observations and projections;
- Vulnerabilities and impacts on ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marine) and their use and management;
- Cities, settlements and key infrastructure;
- Health, well-being and the changing structure of communities;
- Poverty, livelihoods and sustainable development;
- Disaster risk reduction and climate change linkages.

APN will provide support for the participation of a selected number of early career scientists in Asia, particularly scientists coming from least developed member countries of APN and the APN fellow.

### 2.2.2 Date, venue and estimated budget

Workshop	Suggested venue	Date	Participants	Budget (USD)
Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology in Asia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	15–19 November 2018	APN to fund selected numbers of early career scientists in Asia (approximately 10), particularly from least developed countries and the APN fellow	13,000
Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology in the Pacific	Suva, Fiji	October 2019	APN to fund selected numbers of early career scientists in the Pacific (approximately 5)	12,000

## 2.3. Early Career Scientists Group Discussion and Reviews on IPCC AR6 Working Group II Report

### 2.3.1. Description of activity

APN will support the discussion and reviews of the first order draft of the IPCC AR6 Report by the group of early career scientists. A selected number of early career scientists who participated in the Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific will be regrouped to conduct a review during the period of the Assessment Report Expert Review. In line with the Workshop, the focus of the review will be the regional chapter of the AR6 Working Group II Report.

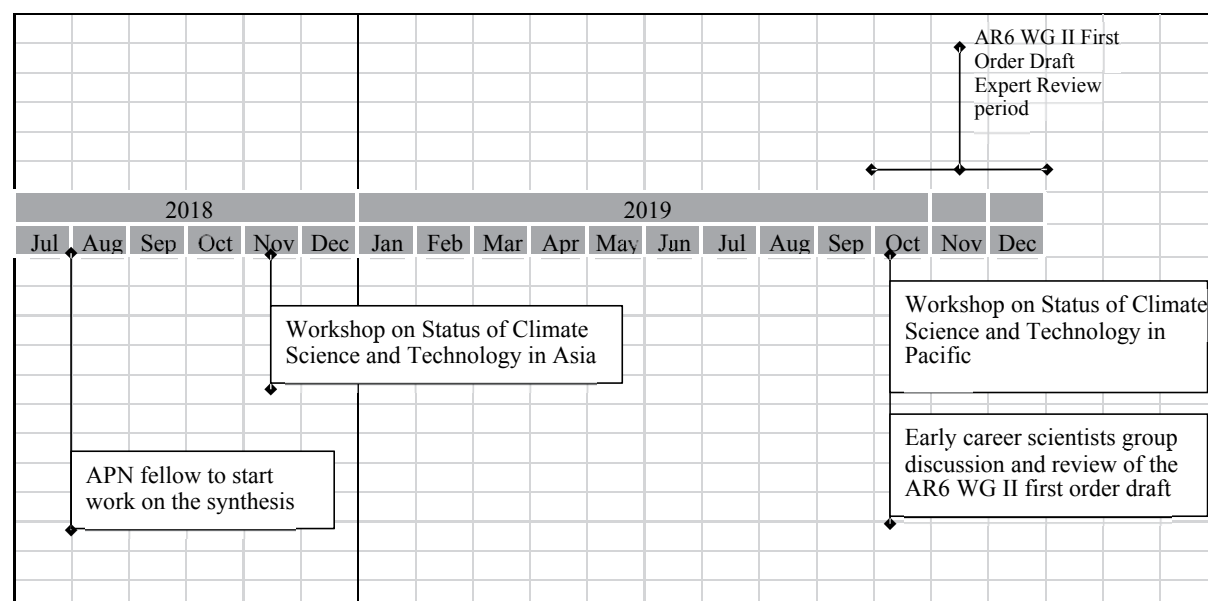
It is expected that early career scientists will increase their familiarity with the IPCC process, particularly the review process of the assessment report. In addition, early career scientists are to acquire hands-on experience in conducting quality review of the assessment report.

### 2.3.2 Date, venue and estimated budget

Proposed date and venue for the activity.

Workshop	Suggested venue	Date	Participants	Budget (USD)
Early Career Scientists Group Discussion and Reviews on IPCC AR6 Working Group	Suva, Fiji (back-to-back with the Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology in the Pacific)	October 2019	Early career scientists in Asia and the Pacific selected to participate in both workshops including the APN fellow	15,000

## 3. Timeline and Budget



## Appendix 1. Terms of Reference for the APN Fellowship Programme

### Short-term APN Fellowship Programme

#### About APN

APN is an intergovernmental network composed of 22 member countries in the Asia-Pacific region that promotes global change research and works to enhance linkages between science and policy. One of the goals of APN is to develop the capacities of scientists and policymakers to participate in research on global change and sustainability, and to support science-based decision making. With this in mind, APN works with researchers, scientists and policymakers in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### Objective

APN seeks to involve early career scientists and practitioners working on environment and sustainability-related at institutions in the Asia-Pacific region to develop a synthesis of projects funded by APN that contributes to the IPCC assessment process, SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

#### Qualifications/Eligibility

- The candidate must be from an APN member country.
- A student or a recent graduate from a master's programme or a current PhD student/candidate, who possess a background in sustainability science and global environmental change or a related field.
- Two years' work experience in a related work is preferable.
- High proficiency in MS Office applications.
- Strong ability in the English language (both oral and written).
- High capacity in meeting tight deadlines.
- Strong organizational skills.
- Experience and ability to work in an international environment.

#### Terms of Reference

Expected deliverables include the following.

1. Review outputs of APN funded projects and shortlist those that are relevant to the review on Working Group II Report of the IPCC AR6, SDGs and the Paris Agreement.
2. Create a draft synthesis of the outputs based on themes that help in achieving the targets of SDGs and using indicators.
3. Disseminate the outputs of APN funded projects through a poster presentation at the Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific.

The fellow is required to report to the Secretariat for the initial month, from 9:00 to 17: 00 at any four days between Monday and Friday. The fellow may work remotely for the remaining two months as agreed by the Secretariat. This programme is unpaid.

#### Working Arrangement and Conditions

*What:* The short-term Fellowship Programme is a capacity development activity of APN, which invites a student from the United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS), to synthesize the outcomes of APN funded projects (ongoing and completed) that supports member countries in achieving SDGs and the Paris Agreement. In

addition, the fellow is required to participate in the Workshop on Status of Climate Science and Technology to be held on 15-18 November 2018 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to make a presentation on a synthesis on data and information, lessons learnt and good practice of APN funded projects that is related to the IPCC process. Lastly, there is also a possibility that the fellow will join the early career group discussion and review on Working Group II Report of the IPCC AR6 (Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability) to be held in October 2019.

*When:* The Fellowship Programme is from mid-August to mid November 2018 where the fellow is required to report to the Secretariat on 13 August–14 September 2018.

*Where:* APN Secretariat, Kobe, Japan

*Why:* The Fellowship Programme aims to assist APN in monitoring and evaluating its achievements. In particular, the work on: (1) synthesizing contributions that APN funded projects (CRRP and CAPaBLE) has made towards achieving SDGs; (2) assessing the degree of support towards IPCC targets; (3) assessing the degree of support towards achieving the Paris Agreement, will be conducted. APN will invite a student from UNU-IAS to work on the above. The Secretariat considers this Programme as an opportunity to develop the capacity of early career scientists.

*Who:* A student of MSc/PhD or a recent MSc graduate of UNU-IAS.  
Contact Person of UNU-IAS is Dr Osamu Saito, Academic Director, and Ms Maiko Araki, Training Coordinator.

*How:* After the approval of this concept note, the Secretariat is to approach UNU-IAS on the possibility of implementing this Programme considering the following: (1) the Programme is unpaid; (2) the student will be responsible for securing travel to and from Kobe, accommodation and living expenses in Kobe during the Programme. After UNU-IAS has approved this concept note, UNU-IAS will disseminate the announcement.

After the concept note is approved by the Secretariat and UNU-IAS, an announcement regarding the fellowship will be disseminated.

## **Nomination**

Nomination of candidates must come from Dr Kazuhiko Takemoto, Director, and Dr Osamu Saito, Academic Director of UNU-IAS, with a letter of recommendation and CV of the nominee(s). The Secretariat will make the final selection of the fellow. A notice of agreement detailing the Programme, expected deliverables and reporting arrangements will be drawn between the selected nominee and the Secretariat.





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Item 9.2 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 9.2. Hyogo Activities**

### **Summary**

The Hyogo Prefectural Government has been financially supporting APN since 1999. Activities in fulfilling the vision of APN with the support of the Prefectural Government is called Hyogo Activities. The proposed Hyogo Activities for FY 2018 are the 12th International Conference on the Environmental Management of the Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS12) and the International SATOYAMA Symposium, which will continue its cooperation on efforts by APN and the Prefectural Government towards addressing the challenges of global change and sustainability.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## 1. Proposed activities for FY 2018

### 1.1. International Conference on the Environmental Management of the Enclosed Coastal Seas

Budget requested: USD 20,000

Since FY 2001, APN has been supporting the activities of The International Center for Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS).

The topic of the 12th International Conference on the Environmental Management of the Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS12) is “Cooperative Stewardship for Integrated Management towards Resilient Coastal Seas” and will focus on:

- Gulf of Thailand—history and current studies;
- Ecosystem/community-based coastal management and Sato-Umi;
- Coastal and marine ecosystems—monitoring, modelling restoration and conservation; and
- Climate change in the changing world—coastal adaptation to climate change etc.

APN will support the participation of researchers who has conducted projects on environmental management of enclosed coastal seas to make presentations at EMECS12. The researchers are:

- Prof. Bill Carter, Sustainability Research Centre, University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia
- Dr Pasinee Worachananant, Department of Environmental Science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand;
- Dr Suchai Worachananant, Department of Marine Science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Date: 4-8 November 2018  
 Venue: Pattaya, Thailand  
 Website: <https://www.emecs12.com/>

### 1.2. International SATOYAMA Symposium

Budget requested: USD 20,000

APN proposes to organize a consecutive seminar under the theme of how to use natural resources of SATOYAMA<sup>2</sup> for regional revitalization, by building on the outcomes of the International Workshop on Hokusetsu SATOYAMA held in 2015, the International Open Seminar on Hokusetsu SATOYAMA in 2016, and the International SATOYAMA Seminar in 2017. The symposium in November 2018 plans to focus on the challenging topic of how to involve and educate young generations in the work of sustainably using the benefits of SATOYAMA-like ecosystems and their resources.

Date: 10 November 2018  
 Venue: Takarazuka, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan

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<sup>2</sup> SATOYAMA is one of the traditional agricultural landscapes in Japan where harmonious human nature interactions have sustained landscapes characterized by a mosaic feature of different land uses such as woodland, grassland and paddy fields, and where farmers have grown rice, cut grass to maintain soil fertility and feed animals, and use wood for fuel etc. over a prolonged period of time.



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Item 9.3 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 9.3. Science Policy Activities & APAN**

### **Summary**

APN proposes to continue its collaboration with science-policy bodies including UNFCCC COP, SBSTA and NWP for climate change, and IPBES for biodiversity and ecosystem services. A total of USD 45,000 is requested for the science-policy activities, as well as USD 25,000 for the activity with the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network. More information will be provided during the presentation on the topic.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## 1. UNFCCC

### 1.1. COP

The 24th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, Germany, 3–14 December 2018.

Budget requested: USD 20,000

At the 23rd UNFCCC COP, APN participated in the event “Evidence-based Decision Making: Strategic Funding of Climate Change Research in Thailand”. A brief summary is provided below.

The event was organized by Dr Monthip Sriratana, Director, Climate Change Research Strategies Center, National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT), with panel members from APN, Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The focus of the event was on evidence-based decisions from the perspective of Thailand. The decision makers in Thailand are asking for more focused, relevant and high-quality information to help them make informed decisions on climate change policy and strategies. NRCT, in cooperation with its partners, developed a National Climate Change Research Strategy in 2013 to help address the concerns of decision makers. The Strategy has just been updated for another three years. Dr Sriratana, who is also the national Focal Point for Thailand and Chair of the Steering Committee of APN, presented on the rationale behind developing the first national climate change research strategy in Southeast Asia and described its main elements. She then described how Thailand is adjusting its national governance structure to strengthen the relevance and impact of research, including climate change research, and how she expects this to impact climate change research in the future. Panel members from APN, MOST, SEI and UNDP offered their views based on the experience in climate change research in their organization or country, and suggested options for Thailand and countries in a similar position to effectively respond to the needs of decision makers for a focused, appropriate and actionable climate change research.

### 1.2. SBSTA

UNFCCC SBSTA 50, World Conference Centre, Bonn, Germany, 17–28 June 2019

Budget requested: USD 10,000

#### 1.2.1. Tenth meeting of the Research Dialogue, SBSTA 48

The theme of the 10th Meeting of the Research Dialogue (RD10), SBSTA48, held on 3 May 2018, was science for action—strengthening the link between the research community and action.

Dr Andrew Matthews, Invited Expert, who attended the Dialogue on behalf of APN made a presentation on how to communicate science to policymakers and emphasized that:

“(It is) important to have an array of approaches used to communicate science to policymakers as one size does not fit all. Using a local language may be necessary as is explaining technical terms. It is also important to understand the policymakers’ deadlines and timescales as these might well differ from that of the scientist. Informal dialogues build trust and this allows what might be seen as simple or naive questions to be asked. Certainly in the Asia-Pacific region, one of the most important factors is the human factor: sharing information, transferring knowledge and experiences and helping define best practice.”

### **1.3. Nairobi Work Programme: 2018 call for submission on human settlements and adaptation**

The Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements defines human settlements as the totality of the human community, whether city, town or village, with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustain it. During SBSTA 44, Parties highlighted that those making submissions should “bear in mind the unique challenges and scale differences in urban, rural and remote settlements, in particular in Small Island Developing States and least developed countries”. During SBSTA 46, Parties further underscored their interest in collecting information related to rural and coastal settlements, particularly remote settlements.

In line with the above, APN provided information on the following projects that are now showcased on the adaptation web portal of the Nairobi Work Programme.

#### **1.3.1. Assessing sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change**

- Optimizing Climate Change Adaptation through Enhanced Community Resilience. APN e-Lib, accessed September 20, 2017, <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/2028>.

#### **1.3.2. City-to-city partnerships on climate change adaptation**

- A Comprehensive Capacity Building Program on Urban Climate Change Resilience in India. APN e-Lib, accessed 14 September, 2017, <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1966>.

#### **1.3.3. Integrating both short-term and long-term climate considerations (including both extreme and slow onset events) into planning**

- Building Capacity for Reducing Loss and Damage Resulting from Slow and Rapid Onset Climatic Extremes through Risk Reduction and Proactive Adaptation within the Broader Context of Sustainable Development. APN E-Lib, accessed September 13, 2017, <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1946>.
- Ahmad Shabudin, A. F., Syed Azhar, S. N. F., & Ng, T. F. (2017). Learning lab on disaster risk management for sustainable development (DRM-SD), An evaluation. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, 9(5), 600–625. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCCSM-08-2016-0114>.

## **2. IPBES**

### **2.1. Report of the IPBES-6 Plenary**

The sixth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES-6) was held on 18-23 March 2018 in Medellín, Colombia, which was preceded by the IPBES-6 Stakeholder Day on 17 March 2018. More than 700 participants representing member and non-member governments of IPBES, UN agencies and secretariats of conventions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and stakeholder groups attended the Plenary.

Highlights of the Plenary includes the following.

- Approval of summaries for policymakers (SPMs) and report chapters of the four regional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia.
- Approval of the SPM and report chapters of a thematic assessment of land degradation and restoration.
- Decision to implement of the first work programme, including the initiation of work on: two new assessments in 2018 on the sustainable use of wild species; tools and methodologies regarding multiple values of biodiversity to human societies; and the initiation of an assessment on invasive alien species in 2019.

- Decision to develop a strategic framework up to 2030 and elements of a rolling work programme.

Delegates celebrated achievements made by the Plenary as it was a major milestone in the history of IPBES, noting the approval of these assessments will enhance the impact of the Platform and assist policy makers around the world to develop actions to protect biodiversity, and to conserve or enhance the contribution of nature to people. Delegates also noted that the decision to initiate work on three pending assessments in 2018 and 2019, and the discussions on a strategic framework and a rolling plan of action have set the stage for the continued development and growth of the Platform.

The five IPBES assessments are expected to inform several international events, including the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2018, which will review, among others, the progress on SDG 15 (Life on land), and the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP14) to be held in November 2018. The regional assessments will also inform the global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services to be approved at IPBES-7 in May 2019. The global assessment, in turn, will be an important source of information for the fifth edition of the CBD Global Biodiversity Outlook and for the review of the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020, and the development of a strategic plan beyond 2020.

## **2.2. Presence at the IPBES-7 Plenary**

Endorsement of the Global Assessment is expected to take place at IPBES-7, which will take place following the fourth stakeholder engagement day. As biodiversity and ecosystems is a key theme under the APN science agenda, the Secretariat proposes to attend both events to be held on 29 April-4 May 2019 in Paris, France.

Budget requested: USD10,000

## **3. International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific**

A budget of USD5,000 is requested to engage in and ensure a more strategic partnership with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) at their annual “International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP)”, held in Yokohama, Japan. While there is no information on the 2019 session at the time of writing, brief information on ISAP 2018 that will take place in the week following the 23rd IGM is outlined below.

### **3.1. ISAP2018: Driving Transformative Actions through Integrated and Innovative Approaches**

Three years on since the landmark adoption of the Paris climate accord and SDGs in 2015, various efforts have been made at the global, regional and national levels to implement these agreements. However, significant challenges remain, including unclear consensus on how sustainability can be integrated into non-environmental arenas and ways to pursue a non-siloed approach to sustainability in Asia and across the world. At the same time, all countries continue to face obstacles with implementing critical social and economic structural reforms to move beyond a low-carbon society and towards decarbonization, and taking necessary steps to realize the transformative potential of the SDGs.

Budget requested: USD5,000

Total budget requested for science-policy events: USD 45,000

#### **4. Asia Pacific Adaptation Network**

In addition to the above request, APN plans to hold one or more side events at the meeting of the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network to be held in October 2018 in the Philippines. As there are no details on the meeting at the time of writing, the Secretariat will provide members with more information as it becomes available.

Total requested budget for joint sessions with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan: USD 25,000



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Item 9.4 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 9.4. Creating a New Generation of Young Science Communicators in the Asia-Pacific Region**

### **Summary**

This concept note outlines the proposed new activity under Communication and Publications in support of developing the capacity of research-science communicators in Asia-Pacific.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



## 1. Introduction

Since its establishment in 1996, APN has been active in strengthening the interface between science and policy to address the challenges of global change and sustainability. As a part of this effort, enhancing the capacity to effectively communicate science to the policymaking community and other non-science communications (e.g. public, private sector, etc.) has been a key recommendation from the science-policy dialogues that APN has organized in recent years. It is also an important message that APN recently brought to the global science-policy international research dialogue held at UNFCCC/SBSTA48.

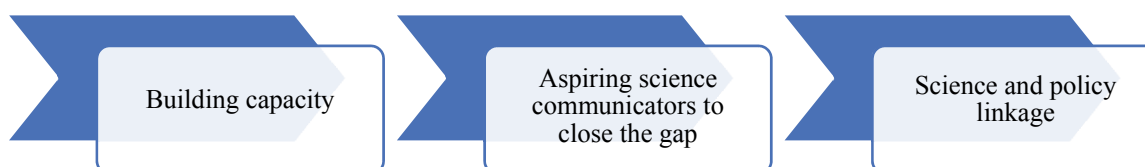
Today, the APN knowledge repository, the e-Library ([www.apn-gcr.org/resources](http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources)), hosts more than 600 publications generated from over 400 projects undertaken so far, and includes full references to a vast body of knowledge published in various academic journals, covering a multitude of topics under global environment change and sustainability. While some projects introduce policy recommendations and tools ready for use by the policymaking community, many others provide first-hand data, knowledge and insights that contribute to the knowledge base of the research community.

## 2. Proposed Activity

### 2.1. Description: Young Science Communicators Support Grant

The proposed activity addresses the ever-growing need to deliver scientific evidence and findings to policymakers and other non-science communities (e.g. public, private sector, etc) and in a easily digestible manner. It will cater the interest of subregions, as this will provide an opportunity for early-to mid-career researchers and practitioners to communicate issues from the subregional level and present them in the form of impactful publications. In addition, the activity will specifically addresses the need for member countries and subregions to communicate science to policymakers by producing and disseminating tangible outputs that can be taken up by ongoing global assessments as good material referencing the Asia-Pacific region.

Ultimately, this activity aims to develop the capacity of young researchers and practitioners to be effective science communicators in the region to help in identifying, communicating and closing the gaps of data and information. To support the creation of a new generation of science communicators in the region, APN will invite proposals from motivated researchers and writers to develop impactful, creative and policy-oriented publications based on the resources available or referenced in the APN e-Library. The figure below shows the relevance of establishing the Young Science Communicators Support Grant and how it can help bridge science and policy.



A draft announcement with detailed description can be found in Appendix 1 of this document.

## 2.2. Timeline and Budget

The proposed new activity is targeted to be piloted in FY 2018. Up to USD 5,000 is available per successful grant application to cover the expenses associated with the production of publications. A minimum of three projects are envisioned to be operational during the pilot year, which includes groundwork project activities such as pre-production team meetings and writeshops, and outreach to some extent (in addition to those already listed in the Appendix 1). As regards timeline, the material to be produced by the successful applicant is required to be published within one year after the grant is awarded.

## 2.3. Call for Applications

The Call will be announced after the final approval by the IGM.

The Secretariat will check applications to see whether all the specified requirements are fulfilled. Only those qualified applications will be shortlisted and reviewed for final decision. The final grant amount may be the same as or lower than the requested budget amount based on selection results.

An application form, detailing the proposed content of the publication and related activities, will be available online. A portfolio of previous work will be required as a basis for evaluating applications for this grant opportunity.

## 3. Expected Outcome

It is expected that the new activity will serve as a seed grant for aspiring science communicators in the Asia-Pacific region. This is considered as a capacity development programme for early- and mid-career researchers and science communicators in the region to practice and strengthen their skills in communicating at the science-policy interface. The new activity will support the following two aspects of capacity development.

- Education – providing better opportunities for early- and mid-career researchers and practitioners through training and networking opportunities.
- Sharing and communicating – the most important factor across the region is the human factor in sharing information, data, transferring knowledge, experiences and best practices.

It is expected that this grant will enable synthesizing, packaging and dissemination of research results and findings of APN funded projects for better informed policy development, while fostering a new generation of science communicators in the Asia-Pacific region.

At the end of the grant period, the Secretariat will monitor what has been published to ensure that the themes or topics covered by former grantees are not to be duplicated by future applicants of the grant. Further, while project leaders will be considered as main authors, any published work will be APN copyrighted.

## Appendix: Young Science Communicators Support Grant Announcement

### Background

Since its establishment in 1996, APN has been active in strengthening the interface between science and policy to address the challenges of global change and sustainability. As a part of this effort, enhancing the capacity to effectively communicate science has been a key recommendation from the science-policy dialogues APN organized in recent years. It is also an important message APN recently brought to the global science-policy forums such as UNFCCC and IPBES, which stressed the importance of using an array of approaches to communicating science as one size does not fit all.

To help researchers to effectively transmit scientific findings to policymakers and the wider audience in a variety of real-world contexts, APN is launching this new grant opportunity to support the growth of a new generation of science communicators in the Asia-Pacific region. The APN invites proposals from motivated researchers and writers to develop impactful, creative and policy-oriented publications based on the resources available or referenced on the [APN e-Library](#). It is expected that this grant will enable synthesizing, packaging and dissemination of such information for better-informed policy development, while fostering a new generation of science communicators in the Asia-Pacific region.

### 1. Scope

This grant is available to individuals with a strong interest in developing innovative and impactful electronic publications (printed format may also be considered depending on the intended readership) that will help countries move towards a sustainable and resilient future by informing policymakers of the available knowledge and best practices generated from APN funded projects. Examples of said publications can be found in Section 4 of this document.

Up to USD 5,000 is available per project to cover expenses associated with the production of publications in print or digital format. The following costs may be claimed.

- Authors writeshops
- Native English editing
- Licensing for graphics
- Design, layout and digital production
- Printing cost if appropriate to the intended audience
- Outreach activities

### 2. Eligibility Criteria

The applicant must fulfil the following.

- A national of an APN member country;
- An early-mid career researcher, a postgraduate student or a science communicator based in a research institution or relevant organization, preferably with a proven track record in communicating research;
- Become the author of the proposed publication and the lead author if the proposed publication is to be developed by multiple authors;
- Demonstrated writing skills and ability to produce high quality written materials in English that can be readily interpreted by the non-science community.

APN project leaders or collaborators may apply for this grant. However, the publication must be based on multiple APN projects and not limited to the projects that they have conducted (see Section 3 and Section 4 for details). Former participants of an APN funded activity or project are also eligible and are encouraged to apply, assuming they meet the basic criteria.

### 3. Publications Eligible for Support

The eligible publication project must fulfil the following.

- Derived from a systematic review of at least five APN funded outputs available on the APN E-Library at [www.apn-gcr.org/resources](http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources);
- Produced as a digital publication (PDF, eBook, etc.) or a web-based product (data-driven stories, visualizations, etc.);
- Developed to target the policymaking community and the non-science community as its readership;
- Written in English or both in English and the national language of the applicant; and
- Published within one year after the grant is awarded.

### 4. Topics and Categories of Eligible Publications

The following categories are eligible under this grant.

1. Narrative or quantitative reviews of APN funded outputs against one or more SDGs and their targets.
2. Compilations of best practices of policy-relevant research and capacity development drawn from APN funded projects conducted at the country and subregional levels, under one of the following overarching themes:
  - Climate change and climate variability;
  - Biodiversity and ecosystems;
  - Changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine Domains;
  - Resources utilisation and pathways for sustainable development;
  - Risk reduction and resilience.
3. Compilations of best practices and policy support tools that can feed into ongoing discussions in international science-policy forums and global assessments such as the UNFCCC, IPCC, IPBES and CBD.
4. Syntheses or gap analyses of APN funded activities in a specific country or a subregion in relation to national and or subregional research and development goals.

### 5. Judging Criteria

The proposal will be judged in accordance to the following criteria:

- Relevance to the themes and topics outlined above;
- Appropriateness of the format, content and structure of the proposed publication;
- Feasibility of the publication schedule;
- Feasibility and appropriateness of the budget;
- Past work of the applicant (published work targeted to the policymaking community would be an advantage); and
- Recommendation by referees.

### 6. Obligations of grant recipient

If granted, the grantee must be responsible of the following.

- Drafting and coordinating the publication.
- Managing subcontracts of the publication such as professional English editing, design and layout.
- Submit a copy of the publication, including all source materials, to the Secretariat in digital format.
- Acknowledging the copyright of APN by adding a notice in accordance with APN regulations and the official logomark of APN on the front cover of the publication.
- Submit a financial report on the use of funds upon completion of the project.

## 7. Publishing

- APN will publish the submitted publication under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) license.
- A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) will be assigned to each publication, and the authors will be fully credited wherever the publication is hosted.
- APN reserves the right to edit the submitted publication in consultation with the authors.

## 8. How to Apply

Applicants are required to submit:

- a completed application form available at [URL TBD];
- an initial or partial draft of the proposed publication, if available;
- a draft budget;
- a recommendation letter by at least one referee, ideally the supervisor of the applicant; and
- a portfolio of past publications developed by the applicant.

All required documents should be submitted to the Secretariat by email to [communicator@apn-gcr.org](mailto:communicator@apn-gcr.org) by no later than Monday, 20 August 2018.

## 9. Notification of Results

The results will be announced within two months after the deadline of submission. If selected, the Secretariat will contact the successful candidate for contractual arrangements.



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**  
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Item 9.5 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 9.5 Fourth Strategic Phase Evaluation**

### **Summary**

This paper is to initiate the development of a work programme for the evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase. Taking into consideration that the evaluation of the Third Strategic Phase and the formulation of the Fourth Strategic Phase took place over a period of two years, the evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase will take one year<sup>2</sup>, which the outcomes will feed into the formulation of the Fifth Strategic Phase (2020–2025). In relation to this, the Secretariat proposes a discussion on the establishment of a new task force.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

<sup>2</sup> The Evaluation Report of the Fourth Strategic Phase will be presented for approval at the 41st SC Meeting to be held around June or July 2019.

## **1. Evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase**

### **1.1. Review of projects completed in the Fourth Strategic Phase**

Following previous procedures, the IGM is asked to consider the following points.

- Engage reviewers of project proposals that were submitted to the call for proposals and which projects were completed in the Fourth Strategic Phase.
- Summarize achievements of the Fourth Strategic Phase by introducing outstanding projects that APN has funded. This will also increase the standing of APN and fulfill the needs of donor countries and stakeholders.
- The Secretariat will assist the Task Force.

### **1.2. Review of science-policy dialogues**

### **1.3. Review of APN as an institution**

#### **1.3.1. Subregional committees**

1. South Asia subregional committee
2. Southeast Asia subregional committee
3. Temperate East Asia subregional committee
4. Oceania subregional group

#### **1.3.2. APN Membership**

#### **1.3.3. APN Organs**

#### **1.3.4. Other important topics**

### **1.4 Task Force(s)**

The work of drafting the evaluation report will be led by a task force composed of interested APN members and invited experts. A possible structure of the task force is outlined in Section 1.5.

### **1.5 Draft contents of the Fourth Strategic Phase Evaluation report (taken from the Third Strategic Phase Evaluation)**

Front Matter:

- Executive Summary
- Message from Director and/or SC Chair
- Preface

#### **1.5.1 Overview of the Fourth Strategic Phase**

- Highlights of the Fourth Strategic Phase
- Donors and Financial Status

#### **1.5.2 Evaluation of science and policy agenda**

- Overview of APN funded projects in the Fourth Strategic Phase, key findings

- Achievements in relation to the policy agenda of APN by introducing new involvement in policy-relevant discussions.

### **1.5.3 Evaluation of the institutional agenda**

- Involvement of member countries
- Financial resources
- Alignment with programmes of the global change community
- Communication and outreach
- Institutional arrangements

### **1.5.4. Conclusion**

- A short summary of the evaluation and possible recommendations for the formulation of the Fifth Strategic Plan

## **1.6 Considerations**

- Budget: The initial work of the evaluation may require a budget of USD20,000. However, this is unclear and will depend on the newly established task force whether they consider a face-to-face meeting is required. It is expected that this budget could be reserved from the APN Opportunity Fund.
- Timeline: Will be discussed in consultation with the SC.

## **2. Planning of the Fifth Strategic Phase**

The evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase and the formulation of the Fifth Strategic Phase is expected to run in parallel with the latter being discussed in conjunction with the future development of APN (refer to IGM/23/8 for information on the future development of APN).





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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
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Bangkok, Thailand

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Item 10 of the draft  
agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 10. Draft Work Programme and Budget Allocation for FY 2018**

### **Summary**

This document contains the Work Programme and Budget Allocation for FY 2018 for consideration and approval of the IGM.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## DRAFT Work Programme and Budget Allocation for FY 2018

Exchange Rates in FY 2018  
 USD 1 = JPY 113  
 USD 1 = NZD 1.40

All figures in USD

## New Resources for FY 2018

MOEJ (JPY 213,580,000)	1,890,000
Hyogo (JPY 21,422,000)	189,500
New Zealand (NZD 30,000)	21,400
Republic of Korea	44,500
Refunds from Projects & Exchange Rate Fluctuations in FY 2016	165,023
Othe savings from FY 2016 Budget Allocation	310,655
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>2,621,078</b>

## Use of Resources

<b>Projects and other Activities</b>	
CRRP (Collaborative Regional Research Programme)	942,000
CAPaBLE (Capacity Development Programme)	520,500
Capacity building for early-career communicators	15,000
Research capacity building for early-career scientists (IPCC, SDGs, PA)	40,000
Joint sessions at APAN on Climate Adaptation Framework outputs	25,000
SRC-OCE (Scoping Meeting)	45,000
SRC-SA	20,000
SRC-SEA	20,000
SRC-TEA	20,000
PDTW Temperate East Asia	30,000
Science Policy Linkage (UNFCCC COP24, SBSTA50, IPBES, ISAP)	45,000
National Consultation (USD 5,000/country x 5 countries)	25,000
Review/Evaluation 4th Strategic Phase (2015-2020)	20,000
Continued work on APN future development and planning of the 5th strategic phase	15,000
40th and 41st SC, 14th SPG SC and 18th CDC	72,000
Travel of APN Members and Secretariat for Scientific Activities and Strategic Events	45,000
Hyogo Activities	40,000
Annual Reports & Other Publications	3,000
<b>Sub Total Projects and Other Activities (B)</b>	<b>1,942,500</b>
<b>Administration and Operational Costs</b>	
APN Members/Secretariat Travel for Administrative Purposes	6,000
Personnel	549,000
General Maintenance & Operational Cost	45,000
Equipment upgrade	21,878
IGES Administrative Overhead (3% of MOEJ Contribution)	56,700
<b>Sub Total Administration and Operational Costs (C )</b>	<b>678,578</b>
<b>Total (B)+(C)</b>	<b>2,621,078</b>

## Committed Resources for Ongoing Projects (FY 2013 ~ FY 2017)

ARCP (CRRP) 2017	167,358
CAPaBLE 2017	100,441
CAF 2017	74,000
CRYS 2017	11,970
CRRP 2016	234,975
CAPaBLE 2016	42,800
CAF 2016	142,550
ARCP (CRRP) 2015	48,000
CAPaBLE 2015	42,000
CAF 2015	95,382
ARCP 2014	17,381
CAPaBLE 2014	17,590
CAPaBLE 2013	8,600
<b>Total Committed Resources for Ongoing Projects (FY 2013 ~ FY 2017) (D)</b>	<b>1,003,047</b>
<b>Total Resources under Operation in FY 2018 (B)+(C)+(D)</b>	<b>3,624,125</b>
<b>Contingency</b>	<b>121,170</b>

## Explanation Notes of the Work Programme and Budget Allocation for FY 2018

1. APN will work with the exchange rate indicated below in FY 2018. The exchange rate of USD and JPY was determined by taking the average exchange rate of the recent three months (i.e. USD 1 = JPY 107.50) and adding 5% on top.  
     USD 1 = JPY 113  
     USD 1 = NZD 1.40
2. The total amount of new resources of which APN will operate in FY 2018 is approximately USD 2.62 million. This figure includes returned or unused resources of approximately USD 165,000 from projects that were closed in FY 2016, and USD 310,000 from the positive balance resulting from other activities and operation in FY 2016.
3. It is proposed to allocate USD 2.1 million for projects and other activities.
  - a. More resources can be made available for CRRP and CAPaBLE: i.e., for CRRP, USD 1 million; and CAPaBLE, approximately USD 500,000.
  - b. Opportunity for early-career science communicators: USD 15,000.
  - c. Research capacity building for early-career scientists: USD 40,000.
  - d. Presenting the outcomes of the Climate Adaptation Framework at the 6th APAN Climate Change Adaption Forum to be held in October 2018 in Manila, the Philippines: USD 25,000.
  - e. SRC meetings in South Asia, Southeast Asia and Temperate East Asia: USD 20,000 each.
  - f. Discussion on the establishment of an Oceania/Pacific Subregional Committee: USD 45,000.
  - g. PDTW in September 2018 in Tokyo, Japan: USD 30,000.
  - h. Following the recommendation of the Task Force for APN Future Development, USD 25,000 is proposed to organize five country consultations.
  - i. Evaluation of the Fourth Strategic Phase (2015–2020): USD 20,000.
  - j. Further work on the future development of APN: USD 15,000. The work must also include the development of a workplan of the Fifth Strategic Phase that will start in July 2020. Additional fund allocation would be needed to secure the continuation of the work in FY 2019.
  - k. Meetings of SC, SPG SC and CDC in FY 2018: USD 72,000. To effectively use the resources, possibilities of organizing the above meetings back-to-back with other meetings should be explored.
  - l. Travel for strategic purposes: USD 45,000. This includes the mission trip to Myanmar (TBC), and attendance at ASEAN meetings.
  - m. For Hyogo activities: USD 40,000.
4. For administration and operation of the secretariat: USD 680,000.
5. Another USD 1.0 million is allocated for ongoing projects from past fiscal years that are not yet finalized. This amount was kept aside to support committed projects and is not from the new resources made available for FY 2018.

6. In light of the above, the total resources under operation in FY 2018 amounts USD 3.6 million.
7. It is proposed to carry over the contingency of USD 120,000 from FY 2017 to FY 2018.
8. There are other resources that are not included in the draft Work Programme and Budget Allocation for FY 2018. For example, the funds that were returned from completed projects or other savings made in FY 2017. These resources will be reported once the books of FY 2017 are closed.
9. JBF-IPBES commissioned APN to conduct three science-policy dialogues to disseminate information on IPBES Regional Assessment for Asia and the Pacific for the amount of USD 470,000. Please refer to the overview that is attached to the draft Work Programme and Budget Allocation for FY 2018.



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**The 23rd Joint Intergovernmental Meeting/  
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11–12 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

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Item 10 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 10 Appendix 1. IPBES Science-Policy Dialogues**

### **Summary**

This document summaries activities being undertaken by the Secretariat to carry out three science-policy dialogues to disseminate information on the IPBES Regional Assessment for Asia and the Pacific.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.

## 1. Overview of the Japan Biodiversity Fund-IPBES Project: Capacity Building Project for the Implementation of IPBES Asia-Pacific Regional Assessment

### Key activities

- Organize and conduct a small group meeting on policy support tools on 24-25 July 2018 at Kobe, Japan.
- Develop easily understandable materials from the knowledge available (AP-SPM, policy-support tools identified at the small group meeting, and other sources, as necessary).
- Organize a series of sub-regional dialogues.
- Conduct sub-regional dialogue workshops among local and international scientists, policy and decision makers, practitioners and other social groups on the Assessment.
- Write, publish and disseminate science-policy briefs with infographics for each dialogue (post dialogue).
- Identify further needs on knowledge and policy support for future development of IPBES deliverables.

### Dates and Venues

Science-Policy Dialogue	Venue	Date	Participants
<u>Small Group Meeting</u> on Policy Support Tools and preparing readily understandable material	Kobe, Japan	24–25 July, 2018	15 participants selected by Steering Committee, Project team and other experts
<u>Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia</u>	Bangkok, Thailand	December 10–12, 2018	50 participants from 15 countries
<u>South Asia and West Asia</u>	Kathmandu, Nepal	February 2019	50 participants from 14 countries
<u>Oceania</u>	Australia	April 2019	50 participants from Australia, New Zealand and Oceania (TBD)

### Budget

Total budget for three science-policy dialogues, one small group meeting and project staff (APN Secretariat will hire part-time staff): USD468,476



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 Scientific Planning Group Meeting**  
 11–12 July 2018  
 Bangkok, Thailand

Item 11 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 11. Confirmation of Members of the New Steering Committee**

Based on the assumption that the amendments to the Framework Document contained in IGM/23/3.1 will have been approved by the IGM by the time this item is discussed, the composition of the SC will be the following. The Chair will present the members of the new SC for information to the IGM, based on the delegation by each SRC. Members of the new SC is requested to meet immediately after this Meeting to consider, among other things, inviting one nFP from a member country in the Oceania and Pacific region, and other experts as appropriate, to participate in the SC.

	<b>Number</b>
<i>Members delegated by subregional committees</i>	
• National Focal Points from the South Asia subregion	2
• National Focal Points from the Southeast Asia subregion	2
• National Focal Points from the Temperate East Asia subregion	2
<i>Ex officio members</i>	
• Co-Chairs of the Scientific Planning Group	2
• The national Focal Point of the next host country of the IGM	1
• The national Focal Points of donor countries	3
<i>Members to be invited by the SC:</i>	
• The national Focal Point of a country currently not in a subregional committee (two-year term)	1
• Co-opted experts (one-year term)	At SC discretion

<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



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11–12 July 2018  
Bangkok, Thailand

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Item 12 of the draft agenda<sup>1</sup>

## **Item 12. Action Points of the 23rd IGM/SPG Meeting**

The Chair, supported by the Secretariat, will provide a list of recommended action points based on the discussions of the Meeting for the approval of the 23rd IGM. The action points will include the work programme and budget and other actions.

A draft Chairperson's Summary will be sent to members within one month of the closing of the Meeting for feedback. The final Chairperson's Summary, together with the approved list of action points, will be available in the proceedings of the Meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> IGM/23/A.



## Section 4

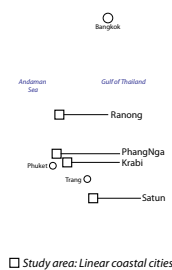
# Mitra Award: Winning Poster and Presentation

# Landscape infrastructure for planning the sustainable coastal cities

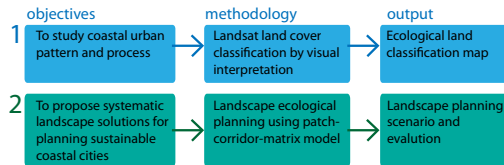
Alisa Sahavacharin<sup>1</sup> and Penjai Sompongchaiyakul<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Interdisciplinary Program of Environmental science, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand  
<sup>2</sup> Department of Marine Science, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

## Introduction

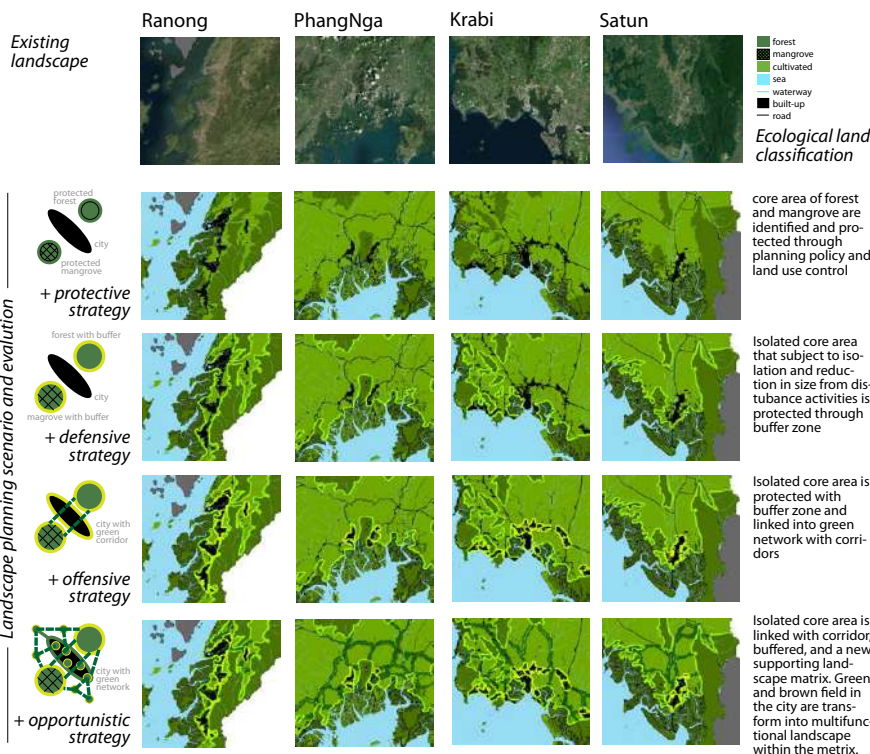


Cities are increasingly gaining importance as a habitat for humans. More than half of the global population live in urban areas and one-quarter of them live in coastal zones. Thailand is one of the top 10 countries with most people living in low-elevation coastal areas (Strauss, 2014). Andaman coast has become a world class tourist destination and is worth a reported \$5.5 billion to Thailand's economy. The north-south orientation of keys landscape elements on the Andaman coast conduct cities to grow as linear shape. Ranong, Phang-Nga, Krabi, and Satun are cities located on estuaries - wherein this ecotone serves as the habitation of the mangrove, the key ecosystem in the coastal area. Once the impervious landscapes rapidly expand, hydrological and ecological connectivity between terrestrial and marine are obviously cut off and fragmented. This crucial fact has resulted in lower quality of life and degradation of natural resources and the coastal environment. So, it is essential for planners to gain a better understanding of coastal urban structure and functions, and to gain some insights into its urban planning by reconnecting the entire landscape.



## Results

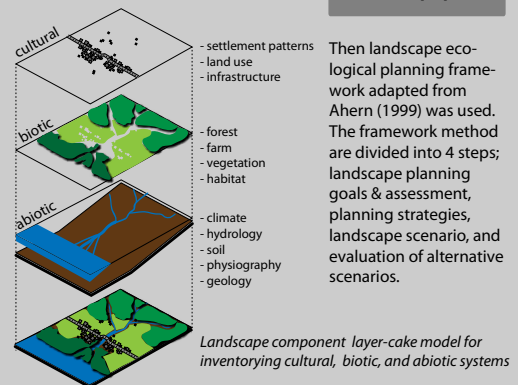
Four landscape planning scenarios are conceptualize for each municipality by applying the strategy of sustainable landscape planning; Landscape infrastructure and multifunctional landscapes are two key concepts sustainable principles to be effectively applied, including planning and management of the selected city. Landscape is coming into focus as a strategy and system in the design of urban infrastructures and becoming the new engineering for resilience cities. Blue and green networks are proposed to weave cities and their surrounding ecosystems into a single system. Hydrological and ecological connectivity between terrestrial, urban, and marine ecosystems are conceptualizing and representing through patch-corridor-matrix models.



Keywords: coastal city, planning strategy, landscape infrastructure, multifunctional landscape, patch-corridor-matrix model

## Methodology

This research sets out to explore landscape planning solutions in relation to achieving sustainability for Andaman coastal cities. The application focus on four linear cluster cities along the Andaman coast of Thailand: Ranong, Phang-Nga, Krabi and Satun. Visual interpretation digitizing in ArcGIS software are used to classify land cover from Landsat 7 imagery. Satellite image are converted to land cover map with 3 different land classifications; cultural (built-up land), biotic (cultivated land and forest), and abiotic (water body).



## Conclusions


Opportunistic planning strategy with high connectivity and multifunctional landscapes simultaneously provide ecosystem services to serve not only mankind but also habitation and ecological functions. This approach encourages exploration of multifunctional landscape solutions to meet the needs of rising populations in limited land resources, while minimizing the negative impacts of anthropological activities on the vulnerable ecosystem.

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**APN**  
ASIA-PACIFIC NETWORK FOR  
GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

# Landscape infrastructure for planning the sustainable coastal cities

**Spatio-Temporal Analysis and Modeling for Sustainability of Andaman Coastal City and Forest**



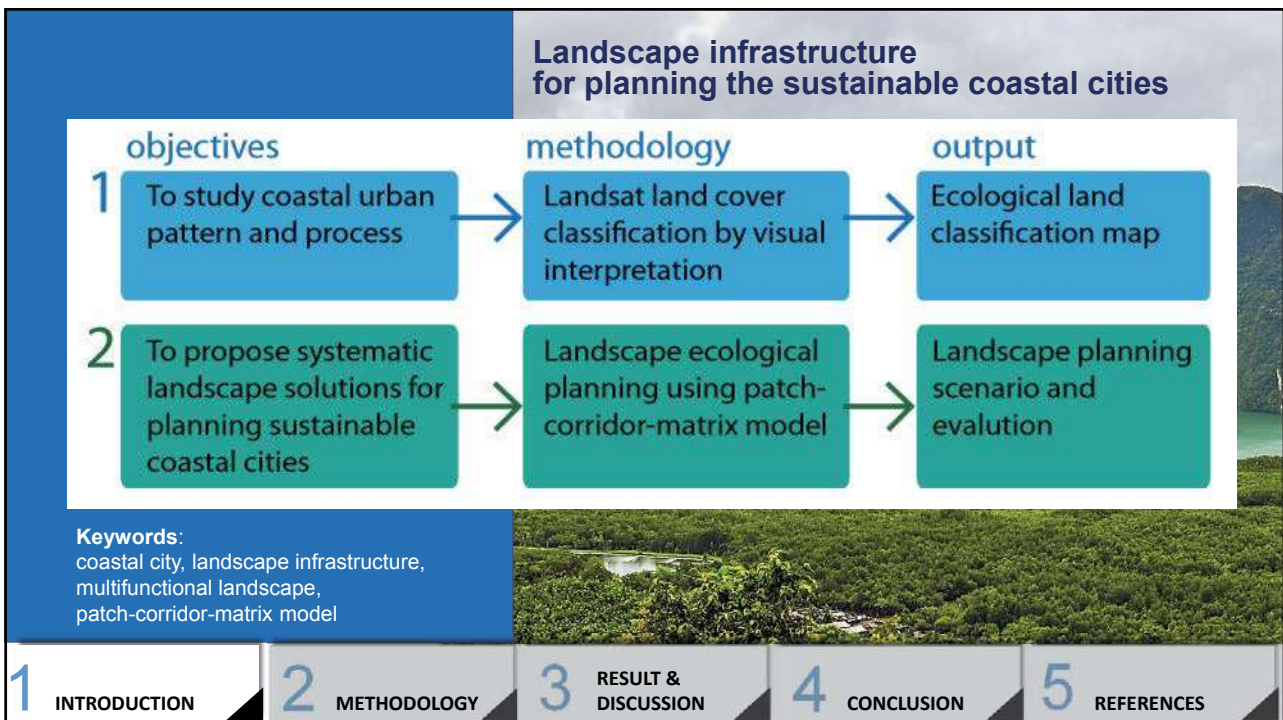
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย  
Chulalongkorn University

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**Alisa Sahavacharin:** Interdisciplinary Program of Environmental Science, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University  
**Penjai Sompongchaiyakul:** Department of Marine Science, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University

**Interactive Session I**  
**Networking Session: Thailand Youth Poster Session**  
 11 July 2018  
 Bangkok, Thailand

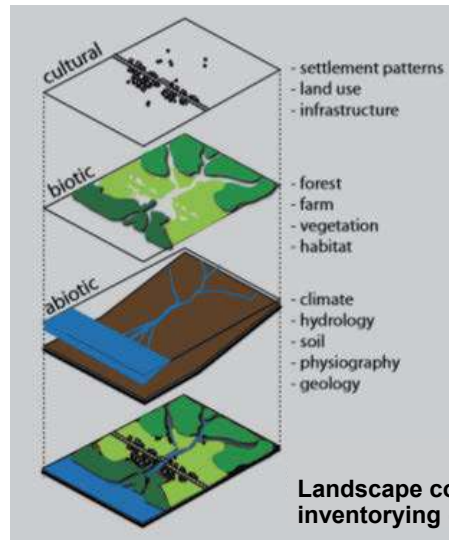
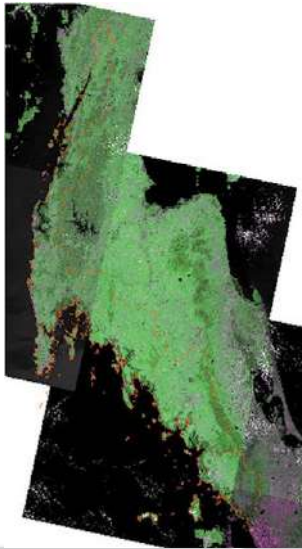
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## Methodology



Visual interpretation digitizing in ArcGIS software are used to classify land cover from Landsat 7 imagery. Satellite image obtained from USGS earth explorer platform are converted to land cover map with 3 different land classifications; cultural (built-up land), biotic (cultivated land and forest), and abiotic (water body)

**Landscape component layer-cake model for inventorying cultural, biotic, and abiotic systems**

- |                       |                      |                              |                     |                     |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>1</b> INTRODUCTION | <b>2</b> METHODOLOGY | <b>3</b> RESULT & DISCUSSION | <b>4</b> CONCLUSION | <b>5</b> REFERENCES |
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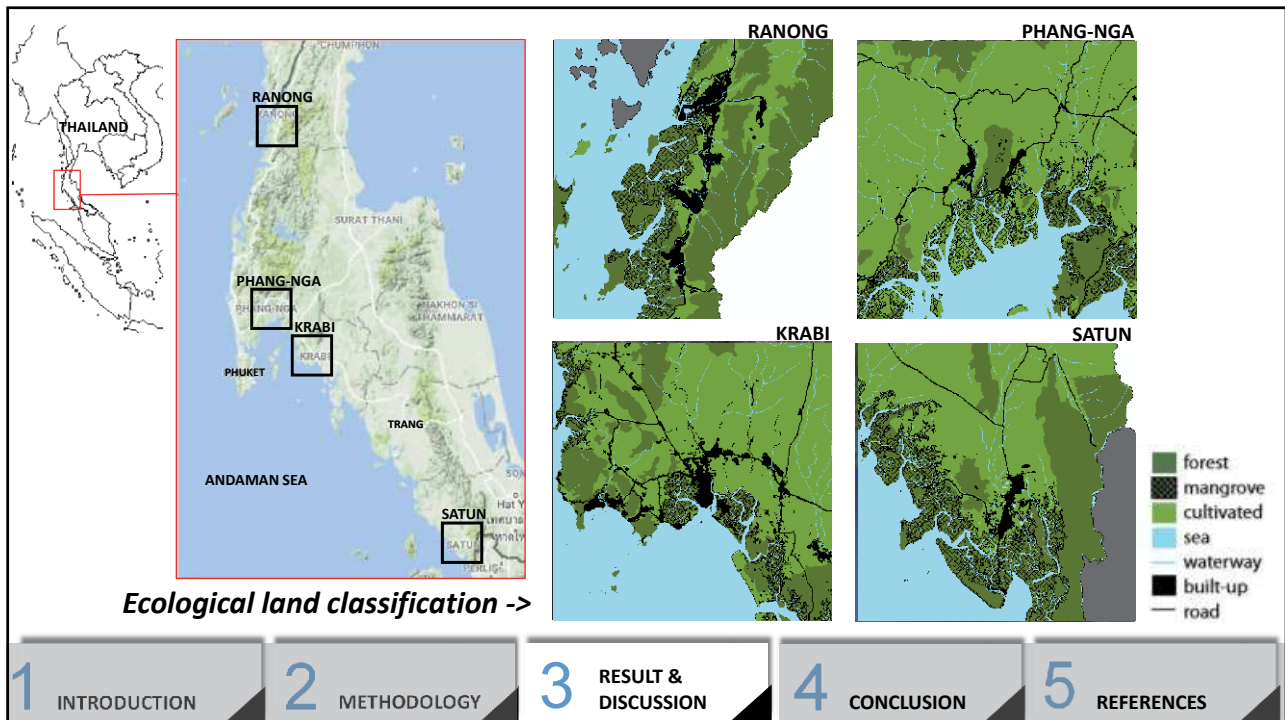
## Methodology

Then landscape ecological planning framework adapted from Ahern (1999) was used. The framework method are divided into 4 steps; landscape planning goals & assessment, planning strategies, landscape scenario, and evaluation of alternative scenarios.

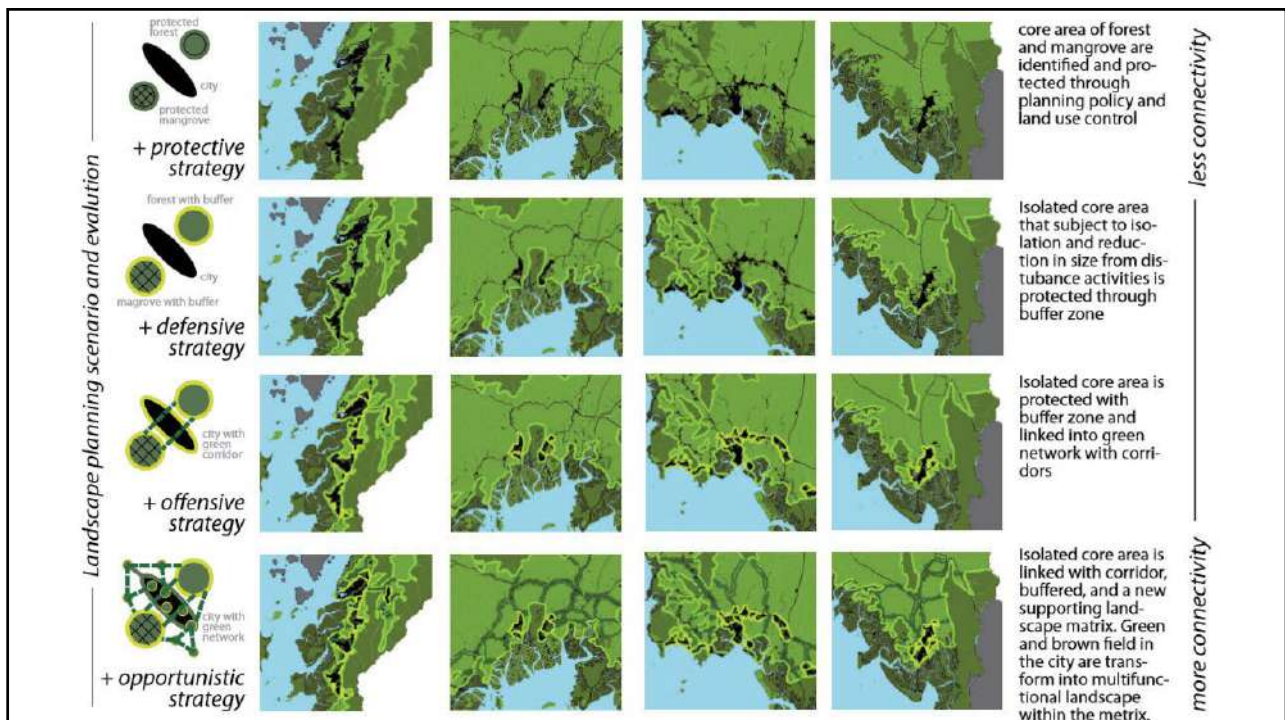


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| <b>1</b> INTRODUCTION | <b>2</b> METHODOLOGY | <b>3</b> RESULT & DISCUSSION | <b>4</b> CONCLUSION | <b>5</b> REFERENCES |
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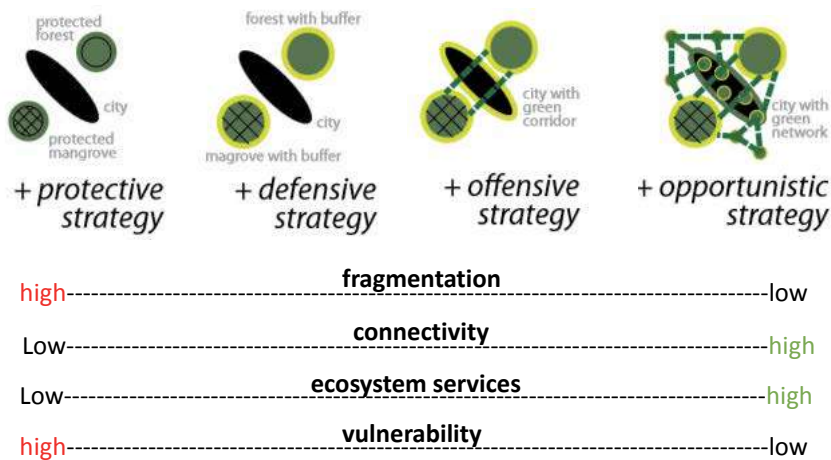


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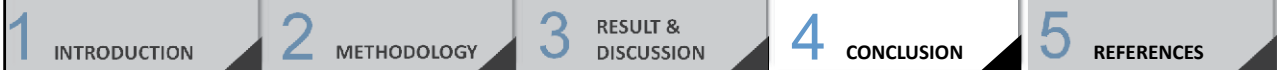


6

## Conclusion



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## References

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8



8



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