

PROCEEDINGS of the 13th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM)/ Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting

Kobe, Japan
18-20 March 2008

APN
Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research

PREFACE

The APN's 13th joint Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) and Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting successfully convened in Kobe, Japan, from 18-20 March, 2008.

Starting under unfortunate circumstances with the unexpected relocation of the Meeting to Kobe City due to unrest in Colombo, Sri Lanka where it was originally planned, the Meeting nevertheless ended with great success, bringing about fruitful outcomes. I would like to thank the national Focal Point and the SPG Member for Sri Lanka for their invaluable commitment to the APN, with sincere apologies for the inconvenience and trouble that they may have experienced due to the relocation. We will certainly keep in mind the possibility of holding future meetings in Colombo when the situation becomes more stable.

This year's IGM/SPG Meeting approved 20 projects under the Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP) and 16 projects under the Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE) Programme for funding in 2008-2009. The APN hopes that the results of the projects' research and capacity building activities will contribute to science and policy development relating to Global Change in the Asia-Pacific region.

The production of a 1-page pamphlet on the activities conducted by the APN during the year was endorsed. This pamphlet is to be translated into the native languages of member countries, an undertaking which stemmed from the successful production, translation (11 local languages), and dissemination of a general APN brochure in 2007-2008. These brochures are making considerable difference to the visibility of the APN at the national level and I extend my sincere appreciation to our members for their cooperation in this endeavour.

Another significant outcome of the IGM/SPG Meeting is the approval of the timeline and plan for the evaluation of the Second Strategic Phase. I thank and welcome very much the SPG Members' willingness to take lead of the scientific review of this phase.

The 2008-2009 Operating Plan was also endorsed at the Meeting. Action Points that require the attention and follow-up of both the Steering Committee (SC) and the Secretariat were identified. I remind our Members (national Focal Points and SPG Members) to review the action points so that we will be able to jointly implement the decisions of the IGM and carryout the short-term actions outlined in the Operating Plan. The Secretariat heavily relies on the cooperation and active participation of its members in achieving its goals and objectives.

The 13th IGM also agreed to organise a joint side event with the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI) at the 28th Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 28) to be held in Bonn, Germany, on 2-13 June 2008.

A proposal-writing workshop was also approved by the members. This will be held back-to-back with the 8th International Conference on Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS) in Shanghai, China, in October 2008.

Indeed, the Meeting indicated the best way forward and outlined the priorities that are to be achieved over the next year.

Let me express my earnest gratitude for the open and active involvement of the participants (including representatives from various Global Change Programmes and partner organisations) of the 13th IGM/SPG, which, I am confident, will contribute to the greater success of the APN in the coming years. I urge you to continually promote APN and its activities at the national, sub-regional, international, regional and global levels whenever the opportunity arises and I also welcome your suggestions on how we can further improve our efforts. With pride and optimism, I look forward to APN's further progress and development relying on your support and cooperation.

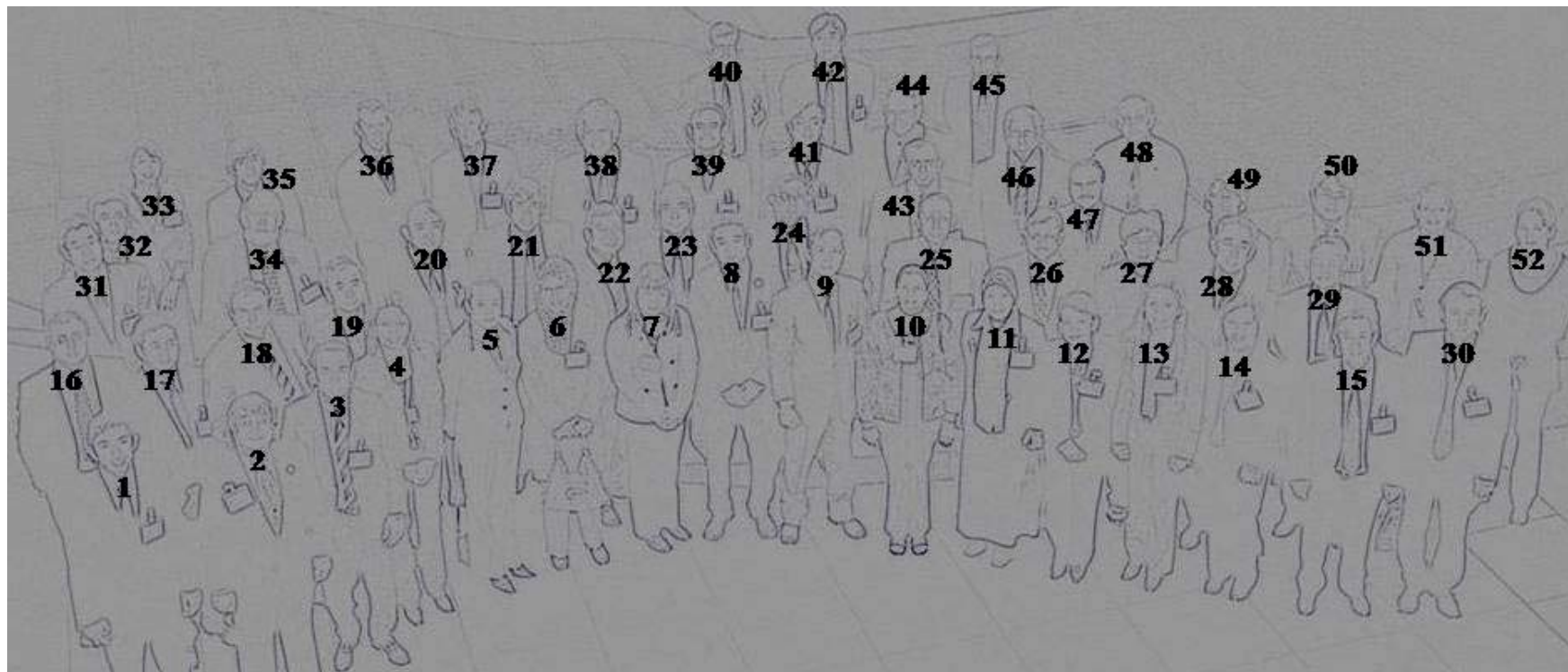


Hiroki Hashizume
Director, APN Secretariat



Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research(APN)
13th Inter-Governmental Meeting and Scientific Planning Group Meeting

18~20 March 2008, Kobe, Japan



National Focal Points:

Australia – STODDART (37)
 Bangladesh – NAZRUL (26)
 Cambodia – SEM (22)
 China – GAO* (5)
 Japan – TSUKAMOTO (42)
 Malaysia – ISMAIL* (6)
 Mongolia – DASHZEVEG (17)
 Nepal – KHANAL (10)
 New Zealand – MATTHEWS (38)
 Pakistan – BUTT (47)
 Philippines – PEÑAFIEL (3)
 Rep. of Korea – SHIM* (49)

Thailand – TRIDECH (15)
 USA – BROWN (34)
 Viet Nam – NGUYEN (30)

Scientific Planning Group Members:

Australia – WALLAND (36)
 Bangladesh – MIAH (25)
 Cambodia – HOURT (20)
 China – DONG (41)
 Fiji – PRASAD* (45)
 Indonesia – ADININGSIH (11)
 Japan – MIMURA (31)
 Lao PDR – BOUALAPHA (21)

Malaysia – MOTEN (43)
 Nepal – SHRESTHA (23)
 New Zealand – MATTHEWS (38)
 Pakistan/SASCOM – MUHAMMED (46)
 Rep. of Korea – SONG* (50)
 Russian Federation – STERIN (18)
 Sri Lanka – DHARMARATNA (24)
 Thailand – BOONJAWAT (27)
 USA – TUPAS (2)

Invited Experts to SPG

NPL-India – SHARMA (40)
 START – FUCHS (44)

TEACOM – FU (29)

Guests and Observers

ESSP – RICE (48)
 GCP – DHAKAL (16)
 HYOGO PREF. GOVT.-Japan – YAGI (8)
 HYOGO PREF. GOVT.-Japan – NABA (33)
 IHDP – THIEM (52)
 INDONESIAN CON. GEN. – ADINARTO (39)
 MOEJ-Japan – ARII (35)
 MOEJ-Japan – FUJITSUKA (19)
 MONRE, Thailand – KIATSUTTHAKORN (14)
 MONRE, Thailand – SURAPHRUK (7)

MONRE, Thailand – TUMMAKIRD (12)

APN Secretariat

BENZON (1)
 GOTOU (32)
 HASHIZUME (9)
 IMANARI (28)
 PULHIN (13)
 STEVENSON (51)
 TAPIA (4)

**nFP or SPG Member alternate*

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SECTION I

**13th Inter-Governmental Meeting/
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**

**Kobe, Japan
18-20 March 2008**

Chairperson's Summary

Chairperson's Summary

13th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM/ Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting 18-20 March 2008, Kobe, Japan

Representatives or alternates from Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States of America (USA) and Viet Nam attended the meeting. Invited experts and representatives from the following Global Change Programmes and partners were also represented in the meeting: National Physical Laboratory, India; global change System for Analysis, Research, and Training (START); Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP); DIVERSITAS in Western Pacific and Asia (DIWPA); Global Carbon Project (GCP); Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan; International Council for Science (ICSU) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific; International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP); Indonesian Consulate General; Ministry of the Environment, Japan; and Ministry of Natural, Resources and Environment, Thailand. The list of participants is provided as **Attachment I**.

Day 1 – 18 March

Session One: Opening, Election of Officers and Adoption of Agenda

Opening Address

The Secretariat Director, Mr. Hiroki Hashizume, opened the 13th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) and Scientific Planning Group (SPG) meeting by welcoming the participants to Kobe.

A one-minute silence was observed to respect Eminent Scientist and SPG Member for India, Dr. A. P. Mitra, who passed away in September 2007.

The Director expressed his deep appreciation to the Sri Lankan Government in supporting the Secretariat's difficult decision to relocate the 13th IGM and SPG Meetings to Kobe, Japan.

The new APN Members were introduced and welcomed. The Secretariat Director provided a brief explanation on the role of APN and its activities, and what the expectations for the meeting were. He also informed the participants on the history of APN, its membership, its financial arrangements and projects it has funded in the past 12 years.

He further elaborated on the APN's programmes, organs, activities, organisational arrangements and procedures. He mentioned important international activities in which the APN had been involved such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties/Meeting of the Parties (COP13/MOP3), held in Bali, Indonesia, December 2007. He ended by noting that the IGM/SPG Meeting provides a great opportunity to formulate plans of action to enhance global change research in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Opening Remarks is provided as **Attachment II**.

Welcome Remarks

Mr. Hideki Yagi, Director of Environmental Policy Division, Hyogo Prefectural Government, gave welcome remarks. In his speech, he mentioned the Environment Ministers' Meeting (EMM) taking place from 24th to 26th May in Kobe, just prior to the G8 summit being held in Toyako, Hokkaido. He said that Hyogo Prefecture believed that the EMM is significant

and timely to publicly disseminate Hyogo's contributions in raising awareness about relevant environmental issues and projects, such as the successful restoration of the once-extinct oriental white stork in Japan. He further noted that it took 13 years to restore the City of Kobe since the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995.

He recognised the significance of the APN's activities and noted that Hyogo Government is ready to continue its support to the APN. He ended by expressing his hope for continued collaboration from the member countries. The Secretariat Director thanked Mr. Yagi for his remarks and the **IGM indicated the APN's sincere appreciation of the support provided to the APN by the Hyogo Prefectural Government.**

Group Photograph

All Members, experts, guests and staff gathered for a group photograph.

Election of Officers

The Secretariat Director proposed that the national Focal Point (nFP) for Japan, Mr. Naoya Tsukamoto, be elected as the Chair, and that the current Steering Committee (SC) Chair and nFP for the Philippines, Mr. Samuel Peñafiel, be elected as the Vice Chair. This was accepted by acclamation. The Chair and Vice Chair were invited to take their positions and both thanked the meeting for their support and invited their cooperation in the ensuing days.

Item 1: Adoption of the Agenda

The Chair sought adoption of the agenda. The nFP for the USA, Mr. Lou Brown, explained that, under item 8 of the agenda, he would introduce an effort to encourage participation by countries outside the Asia-Pacific region to further regional collaboration. **The agenda was adopted as presented.**

Session Two: Report and Review of Activities in 2007/2008
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Item 2: Report and Review of Major Activities in 2007/2008

The SC Chair reported on the activities of the APN from April 2007 to March 2008 and summarised some major activities, including the research and capacity building projects funded; the implementation of the new systems for the ARCP and CAPaBLE Calls for Proposals. In addition, he noted that the second Southeast Sub-Regional Cooperation (SRC) Meeting had been conducted successfully in Jakarta, Indonesia, in August 2007. Publications that had been generated over the year were highlighted:

- Quarterly newsletters published electronically on the APN website
- Project Bulletin 2008
- Annual Report 2006/2007
- National Leaflets on the APN from 11 member countries
- CAPaBLE Phase One publication

He also indicated that the APN had been represented at various project-supported and other global change related conferences, seminars and workshops at the national, regional and international levels, particularly highlighting:

- SBSTA26 in Bonn, Germany;
- UNFCCC COP13/MOP3 in Bali, Indonesia where the APN gave presentations in two official and two un-official side events;
- 15th ECO-Asia Meeting in Fukuoka, Japan

He noted issues beyond the 13th IGM, including the implementation of CAPaBLE Phase 3 from April 2009, the evaluation of the APN's 2nd strategic phase and the writing of APN's third strategic plan. He thanked the Members for their participation and continued support in the activities of the APN in 2007/2008.

The SPG Member for Indonesia, Dr. Erna Sri Adiningsih, commented on Indonesia's translation of the APN national brochure and noted that 300 brochures had already been printed and distributed at the Symposium on "Enhancing the Capacity of National

Adaptation to Climate Change through Inter-Sectoral and Local Cooperation” in January 2008. She further noted that one CAPaBLE project being conducted in Indonesia was represented at this national meeting.

The SPG Member for Japan, Dr. Nobuo Mimura, congratulated the APN for its activities over the past year and noted that he was very impressed with the brochures published by countries this year. This has indeed made a considerable difference to the visibility of the APN by member countries at the national level.

The nFP for Bangladesh, Mr. Md. Islam Khan Nazrul, mentioned his attendance at some project activities held in Bangladesh, but suggested that it might be beneficial to have increased linkages with project activities throughout the year. The Secretariat will make efforts to communicate with APN Members regarding APN projects being conducted in their countries and/or sub-regions.

Action: Secretariat

The nFP for Australia, Dr. Michael Stoddart, noted that APN is effective in the region. He noted particularly, the importance of the brochures published in different languages, pointing out that language needs of the member countries need to be assigned as high priority. He further suggested that the Secretariat produce a single, one-page, document that describes the activities of the APN in the past year that can be translated and printed in national languages and distributed at the national level. The Secretariat Director noted the importance of involving the cooperation of the country members in this endeavour.

SPG Member and nFP for New Zealand, Dr. Andrew Matthews, supported the comments made by the nFP for Bangladesh, highlighting that the APN Secretariat follows up its project activities by ensuring that final project reports are sent to nFPs and SPG Members when activities have been completed. He reiterated the importance of the APN Secretariat having accurate, up-to-date, contact information in making sure that we build a stronger community and further ensuring the distribution of information on APN, both to the APN Members and other audiences as well.

The alternate for the nFP for China, Ms. Gao Yun, indicated that she was very impressed with the activities of the APN and supported the comments made by the nFP for Australia for the **production of a one-page leaflet on the activities conducted during the year by the APN and translated into the languages of member countries. This was supported.**

Action: nFPs, SPG Members, Secretariat

Item 3: Financial Reporting

The Secretariat Executive Manager, Mr. Yukihiro Imanari, presented the final financial report for 2006/2007 for approval by the IGM and a draft financial report for information. The Chair opened the floor for comments.

The nFP for Thailand, Mr. Saksit Tridech, thanked the Secretariat for the presentation and foresaw no problem with approval for the 2006/2007 final financial report. However, concerning the fiscal year 2007/8, he observed that the proposed budget for the existing year had decreased, particularly for scientific activities, and sought clarification. He suggested that the APN should focus more on scientific research on global change. Specific points of interest that were raised include:

- Strengthening participation from researchers in the region;
- Improving the networking among member countries; and
- Reflecting the scientific interests of the region at both national and regional levels.

The nFP for New Zealand highlighted that, because of fluctuating exchange rates, comparing one year's financial report with another was not simple. He expressed his gratitude to member countries for both monetary and in-kind support to the APN and

that, in fact, the in-kind support, not now being reflected in the financial report, is a very important factor that needs to be considered with regards to the overall budget and programme of the APN. The Secretariat Director pointed out that there was opportunity for all Members to engage in the evaluation of the APN and to continue being pro-active in resources development.

The nFP for Thailand noted that APN should focus on increasing its scientific activities in the region and sub-regions and he recognised the importance of inter-governmental efforts and regional collaboration being pursued by the network.

The nFP for New Zealand noted how proactive the APN Secretariat had been in attending several meetings but further noted that there had not been, it seemed, a sufficient amount of funds spent for activities embarked upon and further noted that this was difficult to reconcile with the actual expenses presented. It was agreed that this would be clarified later by the Secretariat.

It was stated by the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP) Coordinator, Mr. Martin Rice, that the ESSP offsets carbon emissions in its travel budget. He suggested that APN might consider this in the future.

The final financial report for 2006/7 was approved by the meeting.

Action: Secretariat

Item 4: New Proposals Process & Project Management

The SPG Co-Chair and SPG Member for Sri Lanka, Mr. G.H.P Dharmaratna, presented the new proposals process implemented for ARCP and CAPaBLE Programmes, as well as the management of ARCP and CAPaBLE projects. The Chair opened the floor for comments. The SPG Member for the USA, Dr. Luis Tupas, asked about workshop proceedings and the publication and dissemination of activities. The Secretariat Scientific Officer, Dr. Linda Stevenson, responded that these materials are received from the project leaders about two-three months after the event is held, or at the end of the project together with the Final Report. These materials are also uploaded on the APN website for wider dissemination.

The nFP for the USA asked about the number of proposals received by APN on capacity building compared to research activities. The Secretariat responded that the same level of proposals are received but highlighted the difference in the investment between capacity building and research activities that the APN supports. The alternate SPG Member for Fiji, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, noted the visibility of projects and of the APN itself in Fiji, for instance, and suggested **the empowerment of nFPs to further promote APN activities. This was welcomed by the Members.**

Action: nFPs and Secretariat

Item 5: Capacity Development

The nFP for New Zealand and Member of the Capacity Development Committee (CDC) reported on capacity development, particularly on the CAPaBLE Phase One publication and dissemination and the evaluation of Phase One activities. The nFP for Bangladesh asked about the development of the CAPaBLE Programme since its initiation. Dr. Matthews responded that, while the CAPaBLE Programme has still to embark on an evaluation of its first phase, the review so far has seen the facilitation of the capacity building of young scientists, as well as the establishment of linkages and networks. He also noted that more proposals had been received due to the capacity and linkages built through the CAPaBLE Programme.

Item 6: Membership & Resources Development

Membership Development

The Secretariat Director introduced the new Members of the APN, including nFPs, SPG Members and Secretariat staff. He explained that the SC had decided to co-opt the newly appointed nFPs from Thailand and the Republic of Korea for the remaining period of the terms originally retained by their predecessors. He also informed the Members on the recent discussions held with Singapore regarding APN membership. It was also mentioned that, with the death of Prof. A.P. Mitra, a new SPG Member for India is currently being sought. Discussions on a new SPG Member for Fiji and an nFP for Russia are also ongoing.

The nFP for the USA asked why the question of Singaporean membership in the APN had been discussed in essentially similar terms for the past two to three years and asked if individual Members might be able to assist in this issue. **The Secretariat Director indicated that he would welcome assistance from member countries.**

Resources Development

The Secretariat Executive Manager presented a report on resources development and reviewed items in the Operational Plan in relation to this. He highlighted that some of the medium- and long-term action points had not yet been addressed. He further reported on the in-kind contributions of member countries, such as Thailand shouldering their travel expenses to the IGM, APN member countries supporting publication of national brochures, and other in-kind support of APN-funded projects. In addition, fund matching by the recipient institutions for APN-funded projects in 2007/2008 was approximately US\$ 500,000. On this note, he expressed the Secretariat's profound appreciation to the Members for their contributions to the APN, both monetary and in-kind.

The Chair thanked the Secretariat for the report; highlighted that the participation of the Members in the meeting is a very important contribution, and expressed his thanks to all the Members. Mr. Tetsuro Fujitsuka, from the Environmental Management Bureau of the Ministry of the Environment Japan, noted that his Ministry had endeavoured to secure increased contributions from the Japanese Government to the APN. However, this could not be realised this time.

The SPG Member for Pakistan, Dr. Amir Muhammed, noted that considering the very modest amount of funds available to the APN, the APN had done a marvellous job with its limited resources. He added that the opportunity of the upcoming G8 summit in Japan in 2008 might be a relevant forum for increasing the awareness of relevant global change issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

The IGM indicated its support for the continued efforts of the Secretariat, assisted, when appropriate, by nFPs and SPG Members, to broaden the membership of the APN.

Action: nFPs, SPG Members, Secretariat

Item 7: Sub-Regional Cooperation

The nFP for Indonesia and Chair of the Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Committee (SEA-SRC), Ms. Liana Bratasida reported on the progress of the SEA-SRC, particularly on the meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in August 2007. She noted, however, that there had been no action concerning the Work Plan formulated by the Committee as there had not yet been any response from the countries involved, and these actions will be revisited in the future. The Chair of the SEA-SRC stated that the SEA-SRC would meet on day two of the 13th IGM to further discuss the Work Plan. She further suggested that a better mechanism may be needed to coordinate regional activities and that this had been specifically noted by the Indonesian Ministry of the Agriculture.

The Secretariat Director emphasised that, in the budget proposal, US\$ 15,000 is to be allocated for SRC activities. He also mentioned, as agreed at the 7th SC meeting, that the SRC should not be seen as another mechanism or route for proposal submission. **He said that the SRC should be managed for the purpose of collective activities for the sub-region and to be carried out by the sub-region itself. It is expected the SEA-SRC will conduct their discussions along this line.**

Action SEA-SRC, Secretariat

The nFP for New Zealand suggested that, if the SEA-SRC coordinates the writing and submission of a proposal by its group that includes involvement of institutions in the region, as well as indicating strong co-funding mechanisms, this would be attractive to the SPG when reviewing the proposal as regional collaboration is one of the high weight criteria in ARCP review process.

The SPG Member for Pakistan presented a report on the First South Asia Sub-Regional Committee (SA-SRC) Meeting that had been held during lunch with all South Asia representatives and two members of the Secretariat. He summarised the decisions made at the meeting highlighting the following:

- The SA-SRC will compile a list of priority topics in the sub-region. This will be conducted by email and then further discussed;
- The nFPs and SPG Members of the SA-SRC may have a meeting (that the APN will be asked to support in a similar manner to that used for the SEA-SRC);
- The SA-SRC will identify relevant institutions in the sub-region in order to engage in a dialogue on global change issues with the objective of developing manpower, particularly through capacity-building activities.

Action: SA-SRC, Secretariat

Following the presentations of the SEA-SRC and SA-SRC, the Secretariat Director introduced a general guidance paper to the meeting for information and discussion. He particularly noted that, while some budget allocation would be permissible with APN funds to facilitate discussions, there was no mechanism for proposals to be considered independently outside the current ARCP and CAPaBLE Calls for Proposals. He noted that this system would remain in place until the IGM agrees otherwise. The Secretariat has allocated US\$15,000 in the draft 2008/2009 budget (subject to IGM approval) towards sub-regional activities. Such level of activities needs to be approved by the IGM, particularly on the funding allocation. The Chair of the IGM opened the floor for clarification and discussion.

The Chair of the SEA-SRC referred to the slides presented by the Secretariat Director and noted her understanding that the current mechanism for funding application should continue through the current procedure. However, she asked for the IGM's consideration to amend the current procedure to allow the submission of proposals by sub-regional committees. This would provide a greater incentive for the sub-regional committees to coordinate and collaborate further. The Secretariat Director, while expressing his concern, agreed that it was a matter for consideration by the IGM.

The nFP for Pakistan, Mr. Muhammad Tanvir Butt, noted that APN funds allocated for regional committees should be utilised to develop regional-related activities so that all member countries of a sub-region may benefit from it.

The nFP for New Zealand reiterated the current well-established mechanism for submitting proposals for research and capacity development activities to the APN, i.e., through the CAPaBLE and ARCP Calls for Proposals. The endorsement of a sub-group of Members would be a compelling argument that would heighten the attractiveness of a proposal because strong regional cooperation is one of the goals of the APN in implementing its activities, as well as a high weight criterion in the review of proposals. He further noted that the seed money provided is to enhance the relationship at the sub-

regional level to collaborate and submit a convincing proposal to the APN under the current mechanism.

The nFP for Japan reiterated that the activity of SRCs originally was to create a more effective model for communications in the sub-region than the previous Liaison Officer mechanism. However, if the establishment of such sub-regional mechanisms were also to promote submission of proposals through the current mechanism, then more elaborate discussions had to ensue.

The nFP for the USA supported the nFP for Japan and noted that a very important issue had been identified in that we are considering new ways for the APN and sub-groups within the APN to carry out its business – an issue that needs to be considered seriously. For policy reasons, for example, a sub-region may want to identify a proposed or agreed project as an APN activity. He suggested that **the IGM should not try to come to any conclusions today but that the discussion needs to be pursued carefully, thoroughly and thoughtfully. The Chair proposed that the SC consider this in the inter-sessional period for further consideration at the 14th IGM. This was agreed by the Members.**

Action: SC and Secretariat

Item 8: Affiliation to the APN

The nFP for the USA introduced the item for discussion by Members. He noted that the aim of the discussion is to encourage countries outside the Asia-Pacific region with interests in research in the Asia-Pacific to advance such research through collaboration that could be associated with the APN. He emphasised the potential value for the APN to engage with countries outside the region for mutually beneficial endeavours. He cited the rapid development of models that cover ever-wider geographic regions as a solid example of a research activity that might be beneficial to the APN and noted that encouragement of scientists, institutions and societies to be involved in the APN should be for mutual benefit.

The SPG Member for Japan sought clarification on the kinds of institutions that would be invited outside the region. The nFP for the USA responded by noting that, in the IAI, there is a flexible mechanism in place to involve institutions in project activities as well as to engage countries over a longer-term. The nFP for Indonesia agreed with the suggestion and noted that there might be an opportunity here to engage with institutions that would support activities of the APN. The ESSP Coordinator noted that the GC programmes could be considered in this endeavour. **The Secretariat would consider how such an activity can be implemented and, in so doing, work closely with the Member countries.**

Action: Secretariat

Item 9: Evaluation of 2007/2008 Operating Plan

The Secretariat Director presented the evaluation of the APN's 2007/2008 Operating Plan to Members for information and further discussion. In his explanation he further noted that the draft Operating Plan for 2008/2009 would be visited for further discussion/approval on day two (Item 14) of the meeting. The floor was opened for clarification.

The nFP for Indonesia referred to page five and sought information on the contribution of APN-funded projects towards the IPCC AR4. The Secretariat Scientific Officer responded that, from the analysis done by the Secretariat so far, eight-to-ten publications from APN projects had been specifically cited in the IPCC AR4, but that further analysis needed to be done. The ESSP Coordinator commented on engaging young scientists from the region to undertake an analysis of which projects cited in the IPCC AR4 were funded by the APN, noting that WCRP currently has a similar mechanism in place.

The SPG Member for Japan noted the lack of contribution of research outputs into the IPCC and suggested that this might result from the lack of professional journals/publications in the region, specifically concerning coastal issues. The IPCC faces a serious problem due to lack of scientific information for the Asia-Pacific region. He suggested that the APN should aim to find ways to assure that peer-reviewed results of APN-sponsored research would be able to feed into the 5th IPCC assessment report.

The nFP for New Zealand noted that it was very important to have peer-reviewed papers in the reports but saw little merit in undertaking a large amount of statistical analysis on the exact number of papers published via APN work.

The nFP for Cambodia commented that policy-science linkages was attractive and wondered if activity of this kind could be conducted.

The Chair of the Meeting asked the Members to approve the SC's review of the 2007/8 Operating Plan. This was accepted by the Members.

Action: SC and Secretariat

Item 10: Evaluation of the Second Strategic Phase of the APN and Formulation of a Third Strategic Plan

The Secretariat Director presented a draft timeline and plan for the evaluation of the second strategic phase and formulation of a third Strategic Plan for discussion and approval. He briefly introduced the item paper, noting that the Secretariat would like to conduct the evaluation over a two-year period. The Secretariat proposed a review from April 2008 to March 2010 and a timeline for this was presented. He highlighted that the objectives of the evaluation would be to:

- Review and summarise the APN activities under the 3 agendas of the APN;
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of APN activities; and
- Reflect on lessons learnt and incorporate them into the third strategic plan.

The Secretariat Director mentioned that the term of the third strategic phase had not yet been decided (i.e. whether it should be implemented over 5 years or, perhaps, longer). He identified some materials that could be used as resources for the evaluation and that the entire process had to be streamlined in close coordination with the SC and SPG-SC. In ending, he noted that the SPG had expressed its willingness to aid the review of the Second Strategic Plan as had been agreed at the SPG Pre-Meeting on 17th March.

The Chair thanked the Secretariat Director for his presentation and opened the floor for discussion. The nFP for the Philippines accepted the proposal of the Secretariat and agreed that it would be good to have an independent evaluation. It was suggested that to look at the scope of the work for the two independent evaluations would be useful for the third strategic plan, e.g., by identifying gaps, making recommendations, etc. The nFP for the Philippines supported the idea that the Secretariat and evaluators would work very closely with the SC, SPG-SC. It was also noted that a self-evaluation by project leaders themselves would be useful. Mr Hashizume pointed out that a 2-year timeline was required to facilitate a smooth process for the evaluation.

The SPG Member for Japan asked for clarification on the start of the preparations for the third strategic plan as the result of the evaluation will need to feed into the third strategic plan. The Secretariat Scientific Officer clarified that the evaluation will be conducted over an eighteen-month timeline, and the strategic plan will be prepared over a six-month timeline.

The nFP for Pakistan sought clarification concerning the role of the nFPs as no role had yet been described for nFPs in the papers presented. The Secretariat Scientific Officer responded that the role of the nFP had not yet been identified, but it is expected that nFPs will have a significant role, citing that in the first evaluation the nFPs completed a questionnaire, although this might not be the most appropriate way forward this time.

The SPG Member for the USA, Dr. Luis Tupas, asked if the APN Members are comfortable preparing the strategic plan in one month. The Secretariat Scientific Officer clarified that the idea is to write the strategic plan over a three-to-five month period, but it is not certain yet who will write the strategic plan. The nFP for New Zealand pointed out, however, that the tasks would not totally start from zero. The Chair requested, and the IGM agreed, having noted the various suggestions, that the evaluation plan be approved.

Action: SC, SPG-SC, Secretariat

Session Four: Global Change Programme Updates
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Item 11: Reports from the Global Change Programmes and Partners

Members from the International START Secretariat, the ESSP, the IAI, and the Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study (MAIRS) provided an update on their activities. Brief summaries of the presentations follow.

ESSP

In his presentation, the Coordinator for the ESSP noted in appreciation the financial support that has been, and is being, provided by APN to various ESSP joint projects. He provided a brief introduction of each of the joint projects, noting that the Monsoon Integrated Regional Study (MAIRS) would be elaborated by Professor Congbin Fu in a separate presentation. The ESSP projects presented included the Global Carbon Project (GCP); Global Environmental Change and Water and Food Security Project (GECAFS); Global Water System Project (GWSP); and the Projects on Global Environmental Change and Human Health (GECHH).

It was highlighted that the APN is providing support to GECAFS through a project on "Improving Policy Responses to Interactions between Global Environmental Change and Food Security across the Indo-Gangetic Plain," which is scientifically focused but policy-driven as well. This project is one of the comprehensive research projects funded under Phase 2 of the CAPaBLE Programme.

The ESSP Coordinator noted that START, which is also a part of the ESSP family, has assisted in conducting numerous research and capacity building activities sponsored by the APN. He further noted his appreciation of the support provided by APN, especially the Open Science Conference, which had been held in Beijing in November 2006, as one of the successful APN-supported activities that ESSP organised with the global change programmes.

The ESSP Coordinator informed that ICSU and IGFA are now in the process of conducting a review to assist the ESSP in identifying strategic options for its future development. In October 2007, an Inaugural ESSP Scientific Committee Meeting was held, which focused on the role, structure and scope of ESSP. ESSP-wide collaborative efforts on science, science-policy, communications, operation, funding and fora were presented and he stressed that the APN has contributed enormously in the development of ESSP in terms of the support it provided in various research and capacity building activities and the networking/science-interfacing efforts. He ended by presenting a list of APN-supported ESSP activities.

IAI

The nFP for the USA, also the Chair of the IAI Standing Committee on Rules and Procedures, made a brief presentation on behalf of the IAI. He talked about the IAI membership and new IAI programmes and projects focussing on the CRN II Program, which is the IAI flagship program involving 12 projects funded over a period of five years (2006-2011). IAI is now completing its CRN II portfolio. He noted that the small grants programmes were launched to develop and conduct human dimensions research in conjunction with the existing CRN II portfolio. Funds for additional components were provided to two CRN II projects. He stressed the diversification of the funding basis of

the IAI, in recognition of the need for more applied science, and explained that the IAI Directorate had successfully approached International Development Agencies and Foundations. Information on other activities for 2008-09 was presented, including the Joint APN/IAI side event at SBSTA 28 and the introduction of various IAI publications that are being disseminated for information.

START

Former Director of the START International Secretariat, Prof. Roland Fuchs, presented the START's mission, its major activities and achievements from 2006 to date, collaborative regional research such as MAIRS (which will be elaborated in the presentation of Prof. Fu), assessment of impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation, capacity building portfolio, and awards and grants, and a selection of recent publications. Major activities, conferences and workshops that had been organised with support from APN were enumerated including the 2006 Young Scientists' Global Change Conference in Beijing last November 2006 and the very recent Asian Monsoon System: Prediction and Variability Workshop that took place in January 2008, in Honolulu. As an outcome of this Workshop, at least one proposal is planned for submission to the APN ARCP in 2008. To build a long-term capacity for managing and adapting to climate change, START will continue to collaborate with APN and IAI and other global change programmes and partners.

MAIRS

Director of the START regional Centre in Temperate East Asia (TEACOM), Prof. Congbin Fu, presented a summary of the Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study (MAIRS), noting that it is a new activity of the ESSP. Human monsoon interaction is the focus of this element while it also has three priorities in its scientific agenda and four critical zones in its research: coastal, mountain, semi-arid and urban. Various initiatives focusing on these zones are being pursued though there remain a number of challenges including difficulties in providing regional climate change information. Scheduled major activities in the coming years include an International Workshop on Anthropogenic Impacts on Asian Monsoon in April 2008 in China and other events that are planned in collaboration with other organisations such as IHDP, START, etc. Prof. Fu noted that MAIRS looks forward to further collaboration with APN.

The SPG Member alternate for the Republic of Korea (ROK), Dr. Chang-Keun Song, recognised the importance of the MAIRS activities, especially in a regional perspective. He recommended that APN continues supporting MAIRS, noting that a few universities in ROK are already involved in MAIRS activities.

The SPG Member for Thailand, Dr. Jariya Boonjawat, appreciated the efforts of MAIRS in conducting an integrated study on human aerosols and climate in Mega-City clusters of Asia.

Day 2 – 19 March

Session Six: Global Change

Item 12: Country Report Analysis

The Secretariat Coordinator briefly presented the outcomes of the country report analysis based on the Country Reports submitted by nFPs, for the 13th IGM. In so doing, she summarised the results of the 12th IGM country report analysis for information. She noted two points in particular, the first being that the 12th Country analysis had been compared to APEC declarations as suggested by the SC; and second, that the questions raised for the 13th IGM Country reports had been based on the more general issues of global change. Following the presentation, the Chair opened the floor for discussion.

The SPG Member for Indonesia noted that almost all countries have mechanisms in place for science-policy linkages. However, it was recognised that most countries noted

difficulty in mainstreaming the results of scientific research into policy processes. In addressing this, she asked that APN consider, perhaps, in the proposals process of placing higher weight criteria on mainstreaming the results of proposed scientific research into policy processes.

Action: Secretariat

The nFP for Thailand noted that the results of the analysis were very useful and thanked the Secretariat for its efforts. He pointed out that climate change and forestry were two areas that are important in the region and further noted that there is a need to enhance research capacity in the region and that training workshops, for example in proposals writing, would be a useful activity for the APN to consider. Furthermore, the need for coordination of country participation, particularly in identifying specific objectives and targets, would be useful to aid researchers in writing regionally-relevant research proposals.

The nFP for the USA noted that the USA had submitted a country report but recommended that the results not be integrated into the analysis. He requested that the Chairperson's report simply noted that the USA had submitted a response to the APN request for a national report. He noted too that the USA report on *Our Changing Planet* for the year 2007 had been published recently and will be distributed among all APN Members. This publication is more fully reflective of U.S. priorities, than would a brief response to a questionnaire. One section of this annual publication focuses on international collaboration and, from time to time, includes information on the APN and the IAI as organisations that the US Climate Change Program supports.

Action: Secretariat, nFP USA

The alternate to the nFP of China suggested that the APN develop a list of climate change-related institutions in the region to facilitate its activities. Citing an example, she noted that in China, The China Meteorological Administration (CMA) now invites students from the region to attend seminars for the purpose of capacity development. Furthermore, in mobilising in-kind funds from China, she noted that the APN might consider contacting scientific organisations in China to which it provides support, highlighting that the International Project Office of MAIRS, which is based at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, has received 3 million Chinese Yuan.

The nFP for Australia thanked the Secretariat for providing an interesting analysis. Concerning Item 3 of the IGM, he noted that, of the 23 research grants provided by the APN, 13 provide for collaborations with developed countries. Yet, in the country report analysis, developing capacity and infrastructure is listed as a high priority. Thus, it appears that closer linkages between the developing/developed countries could be better exploited by the APN to transfer technology and provide expertise.

The alternate to the nFP for the Republic of Korea, Mr. Kwang-hyun Shim, noted the importance of APN sharing the outcomes of its regional collaborative research in global change, particularly climate change. He also indicated transboundary issues as an important topic for the region.

The nFP for Japan noted the difficulty of making an objective analysis of the country reports and emphasised that the reports are good material for information and discussion. The balance between the discussion and the success of countries is important, particularly for the sense of ownership of member countries in the APN family.

The nFP for New Zealand noted the importance of looking at a range of projects that have been started in the APN community and pointed out that what the APN is attempting to do with its science agenda is to show relevance for the region.

The nFP for Cambodia, Mr. Sundara Sem, noted his full agreement with the country report analysis and requested that, in future, the results of successful climate change projects are included so that it might be shared with policy-makers in respective member countries. **As such, Members were requested to report on both the achievements and the needs of their respective countries.**

Action: nFPs

The SPG Member for Pakistan shared his experiences noting that, in ten years in Pakistan through APN facilitation, there is now a strong mechanism for the Pakistan government to tackle global/climate change issues. He informed that climate, water and agriculture are issues that are currently being addressed.

The SPG Member for Nepal, Dr. Madan Lall Shrestha, noted activities being conducted in his region and efforts being made in Nepal, highlighting water resources as a priority due to the irreversible impacts of climate change resulting in more rapid glacier melting. He highlighted too that support from the APN had convinced his government that responding to the impacts of climate change was needed.

The nFP for the USA suggested that a process used by the International Group of Funding Agencies (IGFA) to report on national activities might be useful for the APN. The APN might consider a *Tour de Table* (tour of the table) where each nFP introduces themselves and gives a very brief (one-two minutes) update on developments/emerging issues of priority in their respective countries. This is a way for each person to introduce him/herself and highlight the most important issues that are current especially events that have occurred since the written national reports had been submitted to the APN, or policy and/or personnel changes that might not have been appropriate for inclusion in such written formal reports.

The nFP for Pakistan commented that the country reports submitted by the member countries are very important documents and, as such, the APN should consider the proposals contained therein.

The Secretariat Director noted the difficulty of member countries to respond concisely to the questionnaires prepared by the Secretariat and, indeed, the difficulty the Secretariat faces in compiling such questionnaires. As such, the development and wording of the questionnaires is very important and the Secretariat seeks continued support and cooperation from all Members in its compilation.

Action: nFPs and Secretariat

The SPG Member for Russia requested that, in addition to issues on good practices being included in the country reports, some success stories also be highlighted in the Annual Reports and Project Bulletins prepared by the Secretariat. He underlined that brief Project Bulletins translated to APN languages should contain success stories specifically oriented to the countries using the languages.

Action: Secretariat

Item 13: Science Agenda: SPG Report to the IGM

On behalf of the SPG, the SPG Co-Chair and SPG Member for New Zealand reported to the IGM on the discussions that took place during the SPG Pre-Meeting related to APN's science agenda. In his presentation, he highlighted that:

- Providing a "list of topics" would narrow the focus of the science agenda and may, possibly, increase the "quality of proposals;"
- The reason for listing "hot topics" is to give proponents an idea of what the APN is interested in rather than to be prescriptive; and setting the context on highlighted topics is to better illustrate the relevance to the global change community, policy-makers and stakeholders;

- Suggestions on hot topics may be sought from the GC programmes, but only for Asia-Pacific relevant themes; and
- In the Science agenda there is a clearer role for human dimensions

He further emphasised that, while themes or topics had been discussed extensively by the SPG, some topics were not necessarily new or emerging. Examples of topics discussed were: the development of mega-cities (social and physical perspective); bio-fuels; vulnerability to climate change, adaptation (physical and social science interaction); integrated global change science and society – how society adapts, climate prediction, air quality and human health; ecosystem degradation, desertification in arid, semi-arid regions; and education.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion. The SPG Member for Thailand noted various climate-related themes that can also be discussed and considered to meet the needs of the people in the region, including drought, bio-fuels, semi-arid regions, energy, food and biotechnology. She further stressed that climate change should be viewed in a holistic manner. This was supported by the nFP for Thailand.

The Director of ICSU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), Prof. Mohd Nordin Hasan, informed the IGM that it also has a strategic plan that runs in line with the APN's science agenda, and that a number of major interdisciplinary initiatives are being undertaken. He noted that ICSU ROAP would focus its activities in three priority areas *viz.* sustainable development; ecosystems; and sustainable energy. Science-policy interfacing was also a major concern of ICSU ROAP. Mr. Shobhakar Dhakal of the Global Carbon Project (GCP) noted the synergies between the APN and the GCP, and was pleased to see that bio-energy initiatives were touched upon by the IGM during its discussions on the Science Agenda. He noted that vulnerability and regional carbon budgets are also interesting topics.

The Chair endorsed the idea that APN should focus on issues that members think important for the science agenda but that there should be sufficient flexibility in the inclusion of these in the next Call for Proposals. ICSU ROAP also suggested that APN increase its support for work in health and global change. The SPG Member alternate for the Republic of Korea emphasised that carbon site modelling is crucial in mitigation and adaptation strategies.

The Chair closed the discussion of the item and asked the Secretariat and the SPG-SC to further work on the science agenda for the next Calls for Proposals to be launched in May 2008. The IGM concurred.

Action: Secretariat and SPG-SC

Item 14: Proposed 2008/9 Operational Plan

The Secretariat Director referred to the paper on the Operational Plan and introduced new items under the Institutional Agenda:

- Producing a single, one-page document that describes the activities of the APN in the past year that can be translated and printed in national languages and distributed at the national level; and
- Initiating discussions on collaboration/association with countries outside the APN region.

The nFP for Pakistan asked if a certain mechanism is implemented so that the results of the country report analysis are reflected in APN's future plan. The SPG Member for the Russian Federation noted that it is very important to continue producing brochures in the national language. He proposed that the next publication be in the format of a brochure again and should contain success stories and information on what the APN had achieved in the last year.

The Secretariat Director responded that the Secretariat would consider and explore how the suggestions can be managed in the most affordable way, as these would require budgetary implications. The Operational Plan for 2008/9 was endorsed and the Secretariat was requested to continue implementing the Operational Plan.

Action: Secretariat

Item 15: Open Discussion: Science/Policy Communications in Global Change

The Vice Chair initiated an open discussion on science/policy communication issues related to global change. The Secretariat Director then introduced the Item paper and the purpose of the discussions, particularly noting that all Members, experts and guests were encouraged to participate.

The SPG Member for Indonesia shared that her government will co-organise a regional workshop in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), in Jakarta from July 7th to 11th, 2008; noting that experts in the region will be invited to discuss the importance of sustainable development and environmental issues and how to promote science-policy linkages using space technology. She said that APN could perhaps recommend experts to attend the workshop, preferably self-funded, UNOOSA-supported or APN-supported participants.

The nFP for Indonesia shared information on an upcoming meeting in Bangkok in April following up on the Bali Action Plan where Indonesia will propose a negotiators meeting. Back-to-back to this event, the APN CAPaBLE funded project will also hold a negotiators meeting. She suggested that the Secretariat contact the Project Leader at the institute *Yayan Pelangi Indonesia* so that APN might be involved.

The SPG Member for Nepal shared that APN visibility is less in Nepal compared with other member countries hence it is difficult to convince policy-makers about scientific issues especially in countries where climate/global change is not a priority issue. He suggested conveying the results of APN activities to policy-makers, and link Nepal ministries' websites to the APN website.

Action: Secretariat

The alternate to the nFP for China shared some achievements of China in science-policy communication and highlighted that an Expert Panel on Climate Change in China had made eight recommendations already to the Chinese government concerning this issue. She suggested that the APN might hold a workshop where the Members could share good practices and exchange information.

The nFP for Pakistan suggested that it might be a good idea for the APN to produce a synthesis of project results similar to the IPCC's Summary for Decision Makers that could be distributed among the Members. The Global Carbon Project representative also added that there is a misconception among policy-makers that climate change is purely a physical science.

Other points highlighted included:

- The need for a long-term communication strategy for Focal Points and SPG Members for national considerations in their countries and also for raising the visibility of the APN in their countries;
- While attendance by the APN at fora such as SBSTA/UNFCCC meetings is crucial, the details of its scientific research need not be presented in depth.
- The ESSP/GC has created communication strategies and will share these with the APN Secretariat;
- The APN might consider arranging briefings with key policy-makers; and
- Local language brochures are key to communications and are having a very positive impact in countries where they have been developed and used.

The Secretariat Director suggested two specific issues based on the discussions, i.e., increasing the APN's visibility and expanding more substantive APN activity related to and supportive of policy-making, such as science-policy fora and symposia. He invited further input from the Members on these and informed the Members that, should they need an APN business card for APN-relevant events that they attend, this could be arranged by the Secretariat.

Action: nFPs, SPG Members Secretariat

Day 3 – 20 March

Session Seven: Future Activities

Item 16: Proposed New Activities

The Chair opened the session and introduced the items for discussion. He proposed that, after the discussion on new activities, the Chair of the SEA-SRC report on the results of the SEA-SRC meeting on the 19th March. This was agreed.

Action: SEA-SRC

The Secretariat Director introduced the proposed new activities, the first of which is an APN-IAI Joint Side Event proposed to be held at the 28th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 28) to be held on 2-13 June 2008, in Bonn, Germany. He then asked for advice from the Members particularly on the "focus" of the side event.

Recalling her participation at the SBSTA 26 meeting, the Chair asked the nFP for Indonesia to share her experiences, to which she indicated that APN involvement had been mutually beneficial to SBSTA participants and to the APN. She advised that the APN consider carefully the objectives and the agenda for the side-event, one of which might well be to showcase APN-funded research related to the Bali Action Plan, if there has been any. The nFP for Japan added that SBSTA is a good opportunity for networking and for the APN to be known outside the region.

The nFP for New Zealand echoed these comments and suggested that the meeting, aside from informing the scientific and technical audience, bring to the attention of policy-makers the work being done by APN, for instance through its implementation of good practices in science that had been discussed earlier. He expressed his strong endorsement of the activity, which would be valuable for APN exposure and give more credibility on APN's activities to the member countries.

The SPG Member for Cambodia, Mr. Khieu Hourt, noted that efforts to promote dialogue between policy-makers and scientists should be pursued, particularly for scientists to share the results of their research.

The ESSP representative sought clarification on the planned SBSTA side-event and the Secretariat informed him that it is an independent APN-IAI side-event. Concerning the theme of the side-event, the SPG Member for Japan reminded the Meeting of the discussion on "hot topics" at the SPG Pre-Meeting and that the topics considered might be suitable themes for the side-event. He suggested that the Secretariat and SPG further work together in this regard. The Meeting also acknowledged the informal regional dialogue among SBSTA members and the GC Community, to be held during SBSTA 28, in which APN and IAI are invited to participate. **The Secretariat will refer to the agenda of SBSTA28 (not available at the time of writing) before finalising the agenda and participation with the IAI in the formal side-event, as well as participation in the informal dialogue.**

The Chair acknowledged the support of the Members on the proposed side-event and asked that the activity be endorsed by the IGM taking into consideration the points discussed. Particularly, **he emphasised the need to consider the results of the Bali Action Plan when developing relevant themes, and to be aware of the progress of the discussions in IPCC meetings. This was agreed by the Members.**

Action: nFPs, SPG Members, Secretariat

The APN Secretariat Director also presented a proposed Hyogo Activity; a proposal-writing workshop, to be held back-to-back with the EMECS 8 Conference, to be held in Shanghai, China in October. He emphasised that, while the workshop is expected to take place back-to-back with the Conference, the participants will not be limited to the Conference audience or to Chinese participants and that a regional representation of young scientists is expected. It was also proposed and agreed by the IGM that, if a proposal-writing workshop is also relevant in other member countries, the Secretariat might consider and propose an allocation from the 2009/10 fiscal budget for such an activity.

The nFP for the USA considered that conducting workshops to help young scientists prepare better proposals was a good idea and suggested there are many ways in which such workshops could be organised inexpensively. He sought clarification on who would be invited to the workshop and how the announcement would be disseminated, as it is important to ensure an open and transparent process. The Secretariat Scientific Officer responded that the announcement for the workshop would be prepared in close coordination with the EMECS organisers, in the person of Prof. Zhongyuan Chen, a current APN project leader and member of the Conference Organising Committee. She also indicated that past organisers would be consulted on effective ways to announce the training workshop.

The SPG Member for Pakistan suggested that this kind of activity could be done at the sub-regional level, which would be more economical and practical. The SPG Member for Thailand suggested that it be a requirement that young scientists attending the workshop be asked to prepare an example proposal in the APN format, which could be used as material for development at the workshop.

The proposal writing activity was approved by the Members. The nFP for New Zealand proposed that the IGM express its appreciation of the contributions of the Hyogo Prefectural Government to the APN and the IGM agreed.

Action: Secretariat

Report of the SEA-SRC

The nFP for Indonesia, in her capacity as Chair of the SEA-SRC, presented the results of the SRC Meeting held the previous day with a proposed process for future activity of the SRC. She sought assistance from the APN in suggesting international experts to attend a proposed workshop that would be organised by the SEA-SRC. She noted the SEA-SRC's agreement that peatlands for sustainable agriculture would be a relevant topic for the workshop. The nFP for Japan asked if the financial implications of the proposed SEA-SRC activity are related to travel costs to the workshop, which was confirmed.

The SPG Member for Pakistan suggested elaborating on the methodology to be employed by the group so that it could be easily duplicated by others. He also suggested that if research in agriculture would be considered, that livestock issues also be looked into. He indicated that South Asia countries might also benefit from such a Workshop.

The alternate to the nFP of Thailand, Ms. Aree Wattana Tummakird, further explained that the Indonesian government already has a funding allocation for the proposed regional research collaboration, while the other countries do not have. She indicated that

the SEA-SRC plans to meet in Thailand to discuss their activity further including the financial aspects.

The ESSP Coordinator commented that considerable work under the ESSP, with APN support, has already been done on peatlands and in the Indo-Gangetic Plain and proposed that experts involved in this earlier work also be considered as possible workshop participants.

The SPG Member for Japan identified two important issues from the discussion, i.e., 1) development of APN activities, i.e., the possibility for APN to expand its research activities in focused areas at the sub-regional level; and 2) funding implications for such activities. He said that APN has limited resources to support such large activities, but if the proposal attracts the attention of high-level ministers, then it could also attract funding from other APN member countries and possibly other sources as well. He reiterated the earlier suggestion from the nFP for New Zealand that a proposal with strong partnership and endorsement from a sub-regional group could have a strong chance of raising the interest of SPG Members.

The SEA-SRC Chair explained that the proposal is a very strategic activity in three ways: 1) it is related to science-policy linkage as ministers would directly know about the APN activities; 2) ministers will be encouraged to give commitments regarding funding because they already have the mechanism to do so (under ASEAN); and 3) it tackles transboundary problems. Considering these, she suggested that the APN explore a mechanism by which such a proposal could veer away from the current procedure for funding applications.

The Secretariat Director pointed out that, having a funding procedure for research proposals different from ARCP and CAPaBLE, needs very careful consideration. The IGM Chair acknowledged the importance of the proposal but indicated that there are some concerns as to harmonising it with the existing framework. **He suggested, and it was agreed by the IGM, that the Secretariat explores the institutional and financial implications on how to tackle this issue under the supervision of the SC and in coordination with the SRC, with results to be presented at the 14th IGM.**

Action: SC, SEA-SRC, Secretariat

Item 17: Proposed Budget Plan for 2008/9

The Secretariat Executive Manager presented the APN 2008/9 budget plan for discussion and approval by the Members, noting that total revenues for the fiscal year are expected to be US\$ 1,917,000, with US\$ 1,422,500 allocated for scientific activities and US\$ 494,500 for administrative expenses. He noted that Australia had not been able to confirm its contributions yet due to recent changes in the Australian Government. He also noted that, in some cases, increases in some budgetary items compared to previous years were due to fluctuating exchange rates.

The nFP for Australia confirmed the change in the Australian Government and expressed his confidence that resources will be secured from his government. He suggested that it might be appropriate for the APN to agree on a reserve proposal from the ARCP or CAPaBLE to which the funding from his government might be allocated.

The nFP for the USA noted that it should be clearly indicated that the funds from the USA are provided by the National Science Foundation (NSF) on behalf of the United States Climate Change Science Program (USCCSP).

Action: Secretariat

The nFP for Indonesia suggested having a wider distribution of young professionals for the programme fellowship and suggested the possibility of the APN supporting internship programmes, if possible, in the future.

The nFP for Japan highlighted that, while Japan is quite neutral in how the APN allocates funds to scientific activities, the administrative expenses are earmarked by his government for the effective management of APN activities and asked for Members' kind understanding.

Concerning regional distribution of programme fellowships, the Secretariat responded that the APN has a transparent and objective process in place in which all countries in the region are welcome to participate. It was noted by the nFP for Indonesia that capacity is not equally the same among countries and, as such, regional representation is important.

The nFP for Pakistan noted that the budget allocation for sub-regional cooperation was low and asked the Members to consider increasing the amount allocated for this activity. The nFP for Australia recalled that the SRC is still a trial model and that the model had not yet undergone an evaluation by the SC. As such, he suggested that the budget allocation not be changed until this point had been addressed.

Action: SC and Secretariat

The former Director of the START International Secretariat commented that it would be wise to put the in-kind contributions received into the budget plan to show that there is, in fact, more support than currently reflected in the budget. He also expressed his concern about the invariable nature of the budget throughout recent fiscal years and that the APN might want to explore new ways of expanding its budget in the coming years. He noted that funding through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) could be sought, and asked for the assistance of focal points regarding this, especially if they know someone from GEF.

The nFP for New Zealand pointed out that the APN should think of a more appropriate way on presenting the budget, as seeing a 25% overhead without further explanation may not be attractive to potential donors. He further noted that what seemed to be a high carryover of funds was, in fact, due to planned activities with earmarked funds that had not been conducted yet and gains made through budgeting conservative exchange rates.

The nFP for the USA proposed that the 2008/9 budget be approved, taking the comments made by the Members into consideration for future budget presentations. The Chair further requested that the SC explore funding mechanisms for SRC issues further, for presentation at the 14th IGM. This was agreed by the Members.

Action: SC and Secretariat

Item 18: ARCP Projects for Funding

The SPG Co-Chair and SPG Member for New Zealand, on behalf of the SPG, explained that the total budget available for new and continued activities under the 2007 Annual Regional Call for Research Proposals (ARCP) process was US\$ 720,000. Eleven multi-year projects were recommended for continuation, of which three do not have funding requirements from the APN in 2008/2009. He emphasised that although some continuing projects did not have funding requirements in 2008/2009, 20% of the funds for all projects are retained by the Secretariat until all reporting requirements for the project are met. He also highlighted that eighteen proposals were considered for funding recommendation following a new proposals process, which included pre-screening of summary proposals, ten of which were recommended to the IGM for funding.

The allocation is summarised in the table below:

11 continuing multi-year projects (3 projects do not have funding requirement)	US\$ 261,000
10 new projects	US\$ 457,000
Contingency	US\$ 2,000
TOTAL	US\$ 720,000

The nFP for the USA commended the SPG and the SPG Sub-Committee on the work performed in selecting the proposals for funding. He noted that the recommendations and remarks provided in the budget documentation and in the verbal reports had made it easier for the IGM to understand the selection process and the recommendations made by the SPG.

The list of recommended continued projects and new proposals for funding under the ARCP was approved by acclamation. A complete list of the ARCP Projects approved for funding in 2008/2009 is provided as **Attachment III**.

Item 19. CAPaBLE Projects for Funding

The SPG Co-Chair and SPG Member for Sri Lanka, on behalf of the SPG, reported that a total of US\$ 510,000 had been made available for CAPaBLE funding this year for new and continued projects. Recommendations for five continuing multi-year projects were presented to the IGM for their approval. Of the eighteen (18) new CAPaBLE proposals considered, ten were recommended for funding.

The allocation is outlined in the table below:

3 continuing multi-year Comprehensive Research Projects (CRP)	US\$ 180,000
2 continuing multi-year Capacity Building Projects (1 project does not have funding requirement)	US\$ 20,000
10 new projects (including 1 seed grant)	US\$ 310,000
TOTAL	US\$ 510,000

The nFP for Bangladesh suggested that one of the CRP projects, CRP2007-01CMY-Dixit, might be a duplication of what GECAFS is doing. The Secretariat Scientific Officer clarified this point by noting that this project was not a duplication of efforts on another GECAFS project in the region but that it was, in fact, funding being provided by APN to GECAFS to conduct the project.

The nFP for the USA noted that the US funding allocation is intended to be distributed to the smaller developing countries. The NSF will also work with the Secretariat concerning the intent, the clarity, and the flexibility of the financial regulations it provides for the funded recipients.

Action: Secretariat

The nFP for Australia recognised the great deal of work and coordination required in reviewing the proposals and commended the SPG for such a great task. He also requested that, should funds become available from Australia, they be allocated in a similar fashion to that suggested by the USA.

The list of recommended continued projects and new proposals for funding under the CAPaBLE Programme was approved by acclamation. A complete list of CAPaBLE Projects approved for funding in 2008/2009 is provided as **Attachment IV**.

Item 20: Reports from the Global Change Programmes and Partners

The Global Change Programmes and partners from the DIVERSITAS/DIWPA, GCP, ICSU, IGBP/WCRP, IHDP and ICSU provided updates on their activities. Brief summaries of the presentations follow.

DIVERSITAS/DIWPA

On behalf of DIVERSITAS/DIWPA, Prof. Kanehiro Kitayama, Secretary General of DIWPA, presented on the DIVERSITAS Science Plan and a number of its activities, particularly highlighting the future of biodiversity and GEOSS as priority areas. He highlighted that the second DIVERSITAS Open Science Conference would be held in October 2009 and thanked APN for their support provided for two unifying projects on carbon and biodiversity, which had been completed. Following the presentation, Prof. Kitayama noted that he was pleased to see that biodiversity is considered an important issue in APN member countries as outlined in the country reports, and encouraged the Members to look at the various issues that are related to biodiversity.

The SPG Member for Bangladesh, Prof. Md. Giashuddin Miah, expressed his hope that DIVERSITAS will focus more on developing countries and suggested that current publications be sent to Members of the APN for further dissemination. This would raise the community's awareness about DIVERSITAS and increase interaction among the scientists in the region and DIVERSITAS.

GCP

The GCP Executive Director of the International Project Office in Tsukuba, Japan, highlighted the GCP's activities in 2006/2007 and its outlook for 2008-2009. It has been noted that APN priorities have strong synergies with GCP especially in the areas of carbon, peatlands and biomass.

The SPG Member for Bangladesh asked about the capacity building activities of the GCP in the future. The GCP Executive Director enumerated on a number of completed and ongoing activities in collaboration with the GC programmes. He further noted GCP's plan to continue encouraging young scientists to participate in various GCP activities.

ICSU

The Director of ICSU ROAP briefed the participants on the background and functions of ICSU Regional Offices and their locations. He stressed that the work programme and strategic directions of the Regional Offices are aligned with the mission of ICSU and that is to strengthen international science for the benefit of society. He highlighted the major new interdisciplinary initiatives under the ICSU Strategic Plan 2006-11.

Following a number of questions, the Director of ICSU ROAP explained that ICSU is an NGO comprising both national members and scientific unions and that it has wide links to different institutions and organisations. The nFP for the USA emphasised that, as far as NSF is concerned, ICSU remains the world's leading NGO body in strengthening international science.

IGBP/WCRP

The ESSP Coordinator presented on two of the four GC programmes; IGBP and WCRP. His presentation focused on the IGBP's vision, research foci and value added, the 2008 IGBP Congress; objectives and progress of the WCRP and its input into the IPCC AR4, as well as IGBP-WCRP intersections and examples of synergies. In his presentation, he emphasised that IGBP views APN as a key collaborator in defining and developing its science agenda and strategy in the Asia-Pacific region. He identified LOICZ, LUCC, and SOLAS as recent examples where APN had supported the IGBP. Continued collaboration between IGBP and APN in advancing global environmental change science in the region is expected.

The nFP for USA asked how APN had influenced IGBP in defining its science agenda and strategies in the region. While IGBP is very much aware of the development going on in APN, the ESSP Coordinator noted that IGBP also refers to the results of the projects that APN supports and it is hoped that communication between the IGBP and APN will be enhanced.

The SPG Member for Indonesia referred to the two objectives of WCRP, highlighting that their approach appears to be one-way. The ESSP Coordinator explained that there are many crosscutting approaches in tackling climate predictability and the effects of human activities on climate in a holistic way. He noted that opportunities have evolved to meet the objectives of WCRP in a two-way process.

The SPG Member for Japan asked whether GC programmes like IGBP and WCRP have some mechanisms for involving scientists from the Asia-Pacific region in its scientific committee and major activities. The ESSP Coordinator positively responded that there is a growing number of prominent scientists participating in the GC programmes' activities and regional balance is being carefully considered.

Former START International Secretariat Director stressed that strategies on partnership and collaboration have been changing rapidly and he confirmed that IGBP and WCRP or the ESSP as a whole is trying to address the issue of regional balance in planning and conducting activities.

IHDP

Ms. Maarit Christina Thiem, Officer for Science Management and Capacity Development, International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP), presented on IHDP's activities, particularly stressing that there are a lot of areas that overlap in the work of APN and IHDP. She highlighted that the vision, mission and programmatic structure of the IHDP, IHDP scientific activities relevant to the Asia-Pacific region, IHDP's capacity development efforts and science-policy interactions as outlined in the IHDP's new Strategic Plan.

The nFP for USA noted his concern in advancing the interaction and collaboration among the GC programmes and networks such as APN and IHDP without too much financial investment and stressed the importance of developing new ways to promote international collaboration that cross regional boundaries.

Session Nine: 14th & 15th IGM Hosts, Chairperson's Summary

Item 21: Hosts for the 14th and 15th IGM

Malaysia confirmed its willingness to host the 14th IGM/SPG meeting. This was accepted by acclamation. As such, and in accordance with the Framework Document, Dr. Yap Kok Seng, will be invited to serve on the SC for the next year. Meantime, the nFP alternate for Malaysia, Ms. Che Gayah Ismail, was thanked for her representation of Malaysia and for Malaysia's cooperation to host the 14th IGM/SPG. Concerning the host country for the 15th IGM/SPG, Member countries were asked to consider this and contact the Secretariat should their respective countries be interested in hosting the 15th IGM/SPG.

Action: nFPs and Secretariat

Item 22: Chairperson's Summary

A draft Chairperson's summary was provided for discussion and approval. Each member country was asked to check the contents for clarity and to ensure that what had been written reflected the discussions. While some revisions were noted, all SPG Members and nFPs, as well as observers, were invited to check the document and send editorials to the Secretariat by 31st March. It was noted that a final summary would be prepared in close consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the 13th IGM. The final summary will also include a list of major action points (**Attachment V**).

Action: nFPs, SPG Members, Secretariat

IGM and SPG Joint Closing

The Director expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Members for attending the re-scheduled meeting in Kobe, Japan. The Chair thanked the nFPs, the SPG Members, and the observers for their very thoughtful and positive contributions to the Meeting. The Chair then expressed his thanks to the Secretariat for the support that they had provided to the Meeting.

Meeting Adjourns

List of Participants
13th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM)/
Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting
18-20 March 2008, Kobe, Japan

NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS (nFPs) and
SCIENTIFIC PLANNING GROUP (SPG) MEMBERS

AUSTRALIA

David Michael STODDART (nFP) Chief Scientist, Australian Antarctic Division
 Channel Highway, Kingston, Tasmania 7050, AUSTRALIA
 Tel: +61-3-6232-3205 / Fax: +61-3-6232-3583 / Email: michael.stoddart@aad.gov.au

David WALLAND (SPG Member) Senior Climatologist, National Operations Branch
 Bureau of Meteorology, GPO Box 1289, Melbourne 3001, AUSTRALIA
 Tel: +61-3-9669-4069 / Fax: +61-3-9669-4473 / Email: d.walland@bom.gov.au

BANGLADESH

Md. Islam Khan NAZRUL (nFP) Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest
 Building #6, Room #1314 (13th Flr.), Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000,
 BANGLADESH
 Tel: +880-2-7163373 / Fax: +880-2-7169210 / Email: dsadmin@moef.gov.bd

Md. Giashuddin MIAH (SPG Member) Professor,
 Department of Agroforestry and Environment, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
 Agricultural University (BSMRAU), Gazipur-1706, BANGLADESH
 Tel: +880-2-9205310-14 Extn. 2104 / Fax: +880-2-9205333 /
 Email: giash1960@gmail.com

CAMBODIA

Sundara SEM (nFP) Director, Department of ASEAN and International Cooperation
 Ministry of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia , #44, Preah Sihanouk Blvd.
 Tonle Bassac, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA
 Tel: +855-23-213-908 / Fax: +885-23-212-540 / Email: semsundara@yahoo.com;
 moe_dic@yahoo.com

Khieu HOURT (SPG Member) Senior Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and
 Fisheries, #364, Preah Monivong Blvd., Fourth Floor, Room 406,
 Phnom Penh, CAMBODIA
 Tel: +855-23-220-897 / Fax: +855-23-220-897 / Email: hourtkhieu.tscp@online.com.kh

CHINA

Yun GAO (nFP alternate) Deputy Director, Department of Scientific and
 Technological Development, China Meteorological Administration,
 No. 46 Zhongguancun Nandajie, Haidian District, CHINA
 Tel: +86-10-6840-6732 / Fax: +86-10-6217-2954 / Email: gaoyun@cma.gov.cn

Wenjie DONG (SPG Member) Director, China Meteorological Administration,
 No. 46 Zhongguancun Nandajie, Haidian District, CHINA
 Tel: +86-10-6840-8784 / Fax: 86-10-6840-8784 / Email: dongwj@cma.gov.cn

FIJI

Rajendra PRASAD (SPG Member alternate) Director, Fiji Meteorological Service,
Private Mailbag, Nadi Airport, FIJI
Tel: +679-6724888 / Fax: +679-6720430 / Email: Rajendra.Prasad@met.gov.fj

INDONESIA

Liana BRATASIDA (nFP) Assistant Minister for Global Environmental
Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment,
Jl. D.I. Panjaitan kav 24, Jakarta 13410, INDONESIA
Tel: +62-21-8580112 / Fax: +62-21-8580112 / Email: dokie@cbn.net.id;
lb@menlh.go.id

Erna Sri ADININGSIH (SPG Member) Director, Aerospace Analysis and
Information Center, National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)
Jl. Cisadane No.25, Cikini, Jakarta, 10330, INDONESIA
Tel: +62-21-31927982 / Fax: +62-21-31927982 / Email: ernas@cbn.net.id;
ernasri@yahoo.com

JAPAN

Naoya TSUKAMOTO (nFP) Director, Global Environment Research Office
Ministry of the Environment, 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975, JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-5521-8247 / Fax: +81-3-3581-4815 / Email: NAOYA_tsukamoto@env.go.jp

Nobuo MIMURA (SPG Member) Professor, Center for Water Environment Studies
Ibaraki University, 4-12-1 Nakanarusawa, Hitachi, Ibaraki 316-8511, JAPAN
Tel: +81-294-385169 / Fax: +81-294-385268 / Email: mimura@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp;
mimura@muj.biglobe.ne.jp

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Souphasay KOMANY (nFP alternate) Assistant Director, Water Resources
Coordination Committee Secretariat, Water Resources and Environment Administration,
Prime Minister's Office, P.O. Box 2279, Vientiane, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Tel: +856-21-218737 / Fax: +856-21-218737 / Email: souphasaykomany@yahoo.com

Chanthanet BOUALAPHA (SPG Member) Deputy Director, Water Resources
Coordination Committee Secretariat, Water Resources and Environment Administration,
Prime Minister's Office, P.O. Box 2279, Vientiane, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Tel: +856-21-241744 / Fax: +856-21-218-737 / Email: chanthanet@gmail.com

MALAYSIA

Che Gayah ISMAIL (nFP alternate) Deputy Director-General, Malaysian Meteorological
Service, Jalan Sultan, 46667 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, MALAYSIA
Tel: +60-3-7967-8046 / Fax: 60-3-7955-0964 / Email: cgayah@met.gov.my

Subramaniam MOTEN (SPG Member) Director, Malaysian Meteorological Department
Jalan Sultan, 46667 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, MALAYSIA
Tel: +60-3-796-78225 / Fax: +60-3-79550964 / Email: subra@met.gov.my

MONGOLIA

Bayarbat DASHZEVEG (nFP) Secretary for National Committee to Combat Desertification
Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia, Government Building No. 3,
Baga Toiruu 44, Ulaanbaatar-11, MONGOLIA
Tel: +976-11-261726 / Fax: +976-11-450161 / Email: bayarbt@yahoo.com

NEPAL

Meena KHANAL (nFP) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, NEPAL
Tel: +977-1-4225596 / Fax: +977-1-4225474 / Email: meenakhanal@most.gov.np;
meenakhanal@hotmail.com

Madan Lal SHRESTHA (SPG Member) Academician, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, P.O. Box 19444, Kathmandu, NEPAL
Tel: +977-1-4241403 / Fax: +977-1-4262348 / Email: madanls@hotmail.com
malashre@gmail.com

NEW ZEALAND

Andrew MATTHEWS (nFP and SPG Member) Commissioner, New Zealand National Commission for UNESCO, 13 Kabul Street, Khandallah, Wellington, NEW ZEALAND
Tel: +64-4-9761741 / Fax: +64-4-9721741 / Email: wa.matthews@gmail.com

PAKISTAN

Muhammad Tanvir BUTT (nFP) Deputy Secretary (Climate Change), Ministry of Environment, ENERCON Bldg., G-5/2 Near State Bank of Pakistan, Islamabad, PAKISTAN
Tel: +92-51-920-5510 / Fax: +92-51-920-7425 / Email: mtanvir_butt@yahoo.com

Amir MUHAMMED (SPG Member) Rector, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, FAST House, Rohtas Road, G-9/4, Islamabad 44600, PAKISTAN
Tel: +92-51-2855032 / Fax: +92-51-2855070 / Email: amir.muhammed@nu.edu.pk

PHILIPPINES

Samuel PEÑAFIEL (nFP) Regional Executive Director, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, DENR-CAR, No. 80 Diego Silang St., Baguio City, PHILIPPINES
Tel: +639-74-442-4531 / Fax: +639-74-442-4531 / Email: denr_baguio@yahoo.com.ph

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Kwang-hyun SHIM (nFP alternate) Deputy Director, Global Environmental Office
Ministry of Environment, Government Complex, Joongang-dong, Gwacheon-si,
Kyunggi-do 427-729, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Tel: +82-2-2110-6557 / Fax: +82-2-504-9206 / Email: en98tech@me.go.kr

Chang-Keun SONG (SPG Member alternate) Senior Researcher, Global Environment Research Center, National Institute of Environmental Research, Environment Research Complex, Gyeongseo-dong, Seo-gu, Incheon, 404-708, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Tel: +82-32-560-7910 / Fax: +82-32-563-4102 / Email: cksong@me.go.kr

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Alexander STERIN (SPG Member) Deputy Director, Russian Research Institute for Hydrometeorological Information-World Data Center (RIHMI-WDC), 6 Korolyov Street, Obninsk, Kaluga Region 249035, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Tel: +7495-255-2467 / Fax: +7495-255-2225 / Email: sterin@meteo.ru

SRI LANKA

Gardi Hewawasam Premakumara DHARMARATNA (SPG Member) Director General of Meteorology, Department of Meteorology, 383 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07, SRI LANKA
Tel: +94-11-2694104 / Fax: +94-11-2698311 / Email: gdharmaratna@yahoo.com; meteo1@sltnet.lk

THAILAND

Saksit TRIDECH (nFP) Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, 92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7, Phahon Yothin Road, Bangkok 10400, THAILAND
Tel: +66-2-2788583 / Fax: +66-2-2788545 / Email: saksit@mnre.go.th

Jariya BOONJAWAT (SPG Member) Associate Professor, Southeast Asia START Regional Centre, Chulalongkorn University, Chulawich 1 Building 5th Floor, Henri Dunant Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, THAILAND
Tel: +66-2-2189466 / Fax: +66-2-2519416 / Email: jariya@start.or.th

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Louis BROWN (nFP) Chair, Working Group on International Research and Cooperation U.S. Climate Change Science Program (USCCSP), Directorate for Geosciences National Science Foundation (NSF), 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Room 1070 Arlington, Virginia 22230, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: +1-703-2927856 / Fax: +1-703-2929152 / Email: lbrown@nsf.gov; lou.bobbie.brown@verizon.net

Luis TUPAS (SPG Member) National Program Leader, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 800 9th Street SW, 1400 Independence Avenue Mailstop 2210, Washington, D.C. 20024, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: +202-401-4926 / Fax: +202-720-7803 Email: ltupas@csrees.usda.gov

VIET NAM

Xuan Bao Tam NGUYEN (nFP) Deputy Director General, International Cooperation Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, 83 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Hanoi, VIET NAM
Tel: +84-4-7734263 / Fax: +84-4-8352191 / Email: baotam@monre.gov.vn

INVITED EXPERTS TO SCIENTIFIC PLANNING GROUP

NPL-India

Chhemendra SHARMA Scientist Group IV, National Physical Laboratory,
Dr. K.S. Krishnan Road, New Delhi 110012, INDIA
Tel: +91-11-25745298 / Fax: +91-11-25726938 / Email:
csharma@mail.nplindia.ernet.in;
chhemendrasharma@yahoo.com

START

Roland John FUCHS former Director, International START (global change SysTem for
Analysis, Research, and Training) Secretariat, 2000 Florida Avenue, NW Suite 200,
Washington, DC 20009, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Tel: +1-202-4622213 / Fax: +1-202-4575859 / Email: rfuchs@agu.org;
fuchsr@eastwestcenter.org

TEACOM

Congbin FU Director, START Regional Centre/Committee for Temperate
East Asia (TEACOM), c/o Institute of Atmospheric Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100029, CHINA
Tel: +86-10-82995134 / Fax: +86-10-82995161 / Email: fcb@tea.ac.cn

GUESTS AND OBSERVERS

ESSP

Martin RICE Coordinator, Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP), c/o DIVERSITAS,
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, 57 rue Cuvier-CP 41,
75231 Paris Cedex 05, FRANCE
Tel: +33-1-4079-8042 / Fax: +33-1-4079-8045 / Email: mrice@essp.org

DIVERSITAS/DIWPA

Kanehiro KITAYAMA Secretary General, DIVERSITAS in Western Pacific and
Asia (DIWPA), c/o Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University,
509-3 Hirano 2-chome, Ohtsu, Shiga 520-2113, JAPAN
Tel/Fax: +81-77-549-8233 / Email: kitayama@ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp

GCP

Shobhakar DHAKAL Executive Director, Global Carbon Project (GCP),
Tsukuba International Office, c/o National Institute for Environment Studies,
Onogawa 16-2, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8506, JAPAN
Tel: +81-29-850-2672 / Fax: +81-29-850-2960 / Email: shobhakar.dhakal@nies.go.jp

HYOGO PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT, JAPAN
--

Hideki YAGI Director, Environmental Policy Division, Hyogo Prefectural Government,
5-10-1, Shimoyamate-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, JAPAN
Tel: +78-362-3272 / Fax: +78-362-4024 / Email: hideki_yagi@pref.hyogo.jp

Kyoko NABA Senior Officer, Environmental Policy Division,
Hyogo Prefectural Government, 5-10-1, Shimoyamate-dori,
Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, JAPAN
Tel: +78-362-3272 / Fax: +78-362-4024 / Email: kyouko_naba@pref.hyogo.jp

ICSU (for Asia and the Pacific)

Mohd Nordin HASAN Director, International Council for Science (ICSU) Regional Office
for Asia and the Pacific, 902-4 Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA
Tel: +603-2694-9898 / Fax: +603-2694-5858 / Email: nordin.hasan@icsu-asia-pacific.org

IHDP

Maarit Christina THIEM Officer for Science Management and Capacity Development,
International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP),
UNU/UN Campus, Hermann-Ehlers-Str.10, 53113 Bonn, GERMANY
Tel: +49 (0) 228815-0621 / Fax: +49 (0) 228815-0609 / Email: thiem@ihdp.unu.edu

INDONESIAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Patriot ADINARTO Consul, Indonesian Consulate General,
Resona Semba Bldg., 6th Floor, 4-4-21, Minami Semba, Chuo-ku,
Osaka 542-0081, JAPAN
Tel: +81-6-6252-9826 / Fax: +81-6252-9872 / Email: adinarto@indonesia-osaka.org

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, JAPAN

Daisuke ARII Technical Officer, Global Environment Research Office
Ministry of the Environment, 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975, JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-55218247 / Fax: +81-3-35814815 / Email: DAISUKE_ARI@env.go.jp

Tetsuro FUJITSUKA Director for International Cooperation,
Environment Management Bureau, Ministry of the Environment,
1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975, JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-5521-8308 / Fax: +81-3-3501-2717 /
Email: TETSURO_FUJITSUKA@env.go.jp

Kazuhiko TAKEMOTO Director General, Environment Management Bureau,
Ministry of the Environment, 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975, JAPAN
Tel: +81-3-3580-2164 / Fax: +81-3-3580-7173 / Email: KAZU_TAKEMOTO@env.go.jp

MINISTRY OF NATURAL, RESOURCES, AND ENVIRONMENT, THAILAND

Sujittra KIATSUTTHAKORN Environmental Official, Ministry of Natural, Resources, and
Environment, 92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7, Phahon Yothin Road, Bangkok 10400, THAILAND
Tel: +66-2-2788625 / Fax: +66-2-2788621 / Email: sujittra@mnre.go.th;
sujittra_sc@yahoo.com

Wilailak SURAPHRUK Senior Environmental Official, Ministry of Natural, Resources,
and Environment, 92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7, Phahon Yothin Road,
Bangkok 10400, THAILAND
Tel: +66-2-2788626 / Fax: +66-2-2788621 / Email: wsuraphruk@mnre.go.th

Aree Wattana TUMMAKIRD Director, Measure Analysis Section, Office of Natural
Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, 60/1 Soi Phabul, Watana 7,
Rama VI Rd., Phayatahi, Bangkok 10400, THAILAND
Tel: +66-2-2656611 / Fax: +66-2-2656612 / Email: areewat@onpe.go.th

APN SECRETARIAT

IHD Centre Building 5th Floor, 1-5-1 Wakinohama Kaigan Dori
Chuo-ku, Kobe, 651-0073, JAPAN
Tel: +81-78-2308017 / Fax: +81-78-2308018
Email: info@apn-gcr.org / Website: <http://www.apn-gcr.org>

Herbert BENZON Programme Fellow, Email: hbenzon@apn-gcr.org

Ryoichi GOTOU Administrative Manager, Email: rgotou@apn-gcr.org

Hiroki HASHIZUME Director, Email: hhashizume@apn-gcr.org

Yukihiro IMANARI Executive Manager, Email: yimanari@apn-gcr.org

Perlyn PULHIN Programme Fellow, Email: ppulhin@apn-gcr.org

Linda Anne STEVENSON Scientific Officer, Email: lstevenson@apn-gcr.org

Maricel TAPIA Coordinator, Email: mtapia@apn-gcr.org

Opening Remarks – Mr. Hiroki Hashizume
Director, APN Secretariat
18 March 2008

Distinguished participants from member countries, international organisations, ladies and gentlemen, as the Director of the APN Secretariat, let me open the APN's 13th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) and Scientific Planning Group Meeting (SPG).

First, I would like to express my special thanks to all the participants who are attending the meetings far from their homeland. As you know, we are organising the meetings in rather unusual circumstances. A year ago in Honolulu, it was decided that the 13th IGM/SPG Meeting would be held in Sri Lanka. The national Focal Point (nFP) and the SPG member for Sri Lanka, together with the Ministry of Environment, were enthusiastically preparing for the planned meetings.

However, due to the unrest observed in the past few months, the Secretariat decided to relocate the meetings from Colombo to here, Kobe with the endorsement by the Steering Committee. It was really the most difficult decision. Honestly, up until now, I have been wondering to myself if we may have been simply overly cautious.

I could not have been happier when, on the 29th January, the Government of Sri Lanka re-affirmed their fullest cooperation for the success of APN activities in spite of the decision to relocate – a decision they might not have been very happy with. Taking this opportunity, I would like to once again thank SPG member, Mr. Dharmaratna and nFP, Mr. Jayatilake (who could not come to Kobe this time) for their invaluable commitment to the APN, with sincere apologies for the inconvenience and trouble that they may have faced due to the unexpected relocation. We will certainly keep in mind the possibility of holding future meetings in Colombo when the situation becomes more stable.

Now, as always in the past, we have many new friends here with us this morning; three new nFPs, one new SPG Member, several new officials working for the APN and colleagues representing global change organisations as observers. I would like to welcome all of you to our network. For those new to us, let me briefly explain what the APN is all about and what we are supposed to do here in Kobe.

Responding to the proposal by the US in 1990 to create regional networks for North-South scientific cooperation at the inter-governmental level to global environmental change research, the APN was established in 1996 for the Asia-Pacific region, which supports more than half of the world's population. Since 1999, the APN Secretariat has been located here in Kobe, hosted by Hyogo Prefectural Government. Now, we have 21 member countries. With the contribution from Japan, USA, Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea, we have financially supported 171 research and capacity building projects in the past 12 years.

It is one of the striking characteristics of the APN that both scientists and governmental officials are working together for the enhancement of global change research. Scientists in the region cooperatively develop research projects under the Annual Regional Call for Research Proposals (ARCP), as well as Comprehensive Research Projects (CRP) and Capacity Building (CB) Projects, under the CAPaBLE Programme.

Twenty-one (21) leading scientists, one from each member country and representing the SPG, review project proposals and select which among those are to be funded.

The Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) consists of national Focal Points or representatives of each member countries. IGM, as a decision-making body of the APN, approves policies, budget, rules and procedures, and workplans of the APN including approval of the project funding recommended by the SPG.

Since 2004, we have been holding IGMs and SPG Meetings together with several parallel sessions to synergise the two important forces. This IGM/SPG Meeting is really the best occasion to formulate plans of action to enhance global change research in the Asia-Pacific region.

In spite of the probable international attention to the Asia-Pacific region, we know research in global change is still far from sufficient in our region and that is exactly why we are all gathered here today. The year 2007/2008 that ends on March 31st, two weeks from now, was really a year when global change, most notably climate change, was listed at the top of the international policy agenda.

Mr. Samuel Peñafiel, the Steering Committee Chair will report later this morning on how the APN conducted its work throughout the year. Among others, I can proudly tell you that the APN has greatly contributed, for instance, to the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties/Meeting of the Parties (COP/MOP) held in Bali, Indonesia, in the heart of the Asia-Pacific, through scientific findings and capacity development which the APN funded projects brought about.

The meetings from today will decide research and capacity building projects that the APN funds in the coming year, and by so-doing, are expected to bring about another precious fruits in the future. Talking about the future of the APN is another important topic of this IGM/SPG Meeting. We are soon in the fourth year of the five years of the Second Strategic Phase covering 2005-2010. We are starting discussion on the review of this phase and the development of the Third Phase Plan later today.

I look forward to your continued positive contributions and cooperation throughout the next three days and beyond, for further success in the year ahead. Also, I hope that you enjoy and learn about the Prefecture of Hyogo and the City of Kobe from where the Secretariat is always happy to serve you. Thank you very much.

2008/2009 ARCP Projects

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
ARCP2006 -06NMY	ARCP2008- 01CMY- Ziegler	Sediment Dynamics and Down-stream Linkages in Tropical Streams as Affected by Projected Land-Cover/Land-Use and Climatic Change	Dr. Alan D. Ziegler, The University of Hawaii, USA	adz@hawaii.edu	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	A RESEARCH on effects of climate change and land use/cover change to water quality, erosion and sediment delivery in headwater streams in Montane mainland Southeast Asia	Thailand, China, India, Japan, Viet Nam, USA	3 years	40,000
ARCP2006 -09NMY	ARCP2008- 02CMY- David	Integrated Vulnerability Assessment of Coastal Areas in the Southeast Asia and East Asian Region	Dr. Laura T. David, University of the Philippines, PHILIPPINES	ldavid@upmsi.ph	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	A WORKSHOP/RESEARCH on vulnerability of SE/E Asia coastal areas considering the coupled human and ecological systems	Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	3 years	N/A
ARCP2007 -10NMY	ARCP2008- 03CMY- Baguinon	Collaborative Studies in Tropical Asian Dendrochronology: Addressing Challenges in Climatology and Forest Ecology	Dr. Nestor T. Baguinon, University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB), PHILIPPINES	ntbaguinon2001@yahoo.com	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity, and land use	A STUDY about Tropical Asian Dendrochronology: Addressing Challenges in Climatology and Forest Ecology	Philippines, India, USA, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia,	2 years	N/A
ARCP2007 -11NMY	ARCP2008- 04CMY- Park	Regional Collaborative Research on Climate Change Impacts on Surface Water Quality in Eastern Monsoon Asia: Towards Sound Management of Climate Risks	Dr. Ji-Hyung Park, Gwangju Institute of Science & Technology (GIST), REPUBLIC OF KOREA	jihyungpark@kangwon.ac.kr	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	A regional collaboration RESEARCH on climate change impacts on surface water quality in eastern Monsoon Asia: Towards sound management of climate risks	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand	2 years	38,000
ARCP2007 -12NMY	ARCP2008- 05CMY- Adrianov	Marine Biodiversity of the Coastal Zones in the NW Pacific: Status, Regional Threats, Expected Changes and Conservation	Dr. Andrey V. Adrianov, Institute of Marine Biology, RUSSIA	inmarbio@mail.pri.morje.ru	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	A RESEARCH about biodiversity of the coastal zones in the NW Pacific: status, regional threats, expected changes and conservation	Republic of Korea, China, Russian Federation	2 years	40,000

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
ARCP2007 -13NMY	ARCP2008- 06CMY-Li	Quantification of Land- Use Urbanisation Level in Three Developing Asia Countries Based on the Analysis of Scale Effects in Landscape Pattern	Prof. Jianlong Li, Nanjing University, CHINA	jlli2008@nju.edu.cn ; jianlongli@hotmail.com	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	A RESEARCH on quantification of land use urbanization level in three developing Asia countries based on the analysis of scale effects in landscape pattern	China, Viet Nam, Philippines	2 years	10,000
ARCP2007 -14NMY	ARCP2008- 07CMY- Dutta	Climate Perturbation and Coastal Zone Systems in Asia Pacific Region: Holistic Approaches and Tools for Vulnerability Assessment and Sustainable Management Strategy	Dr. Dushmanta Dutta, Monash University, AUSTRALIA	dushmanta.dutta@monash.edu.au	climate; changes in atmosphere, terrestrial, and marine domains	A RESEARCH on climate perturbation and coastal zone systems in Asia Pacific Region: Holistic Approaches and Tools for Vulnerability Assessment and Sustainable Management Strategy	Australia, Bangladesh, Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam	2 years	40,000
ARCP2007 -16NMY	ARCP2008- 08CMY- Chen	Asian Mega-Deltas: Monsoon Circulation in Relation to Deltaic- Coastal Hazards and Future Mitigation – Millennial to Seasonal Dimensions	Dr. Zhongyuan Chen; East China Normal University; CHINA	Z.Chen@cnu.edu.cn	climate; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	RESEARCH on environmental developments and regional workshops about monsoon circulation in relation to hazard mitigation on deltaic-coastal regions	USA, Viet Nam, Japan, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, India, Cambodia, Australia, Thailand, Myanmar, Canada, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Republic of Korea	2 years	20,000
ARCP2007 -17NMY	ARCP2008- 09CMY- Espaldon	Assessing Vulnerability of Communities and Understanding Policy Implications of Adaptation Responses to Flood-Related Landslides in Asia	Dr. Ma. Victoria O. Espaldon; School of Environmental Science and Management (SESAM); PHILIPPINES	voespaldon@yahoo.com	crosscutting and science-policy linkages	A STUDY for the capacity of communities to deal natural disaster (e.g. landslides), evaluate existing policies and measures in place to respond to the occurrence of such disasters, and make recommendations which can	Philippines, Viet Nam, China, Nepal	2 years	N/A

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
						improve the capacity to cope with them			
ARCP2007-19NMY	ARCP2008-10CMY-Sheikh	Development and Application of Climate Extreme Indices and Indicators for Monitoring Trends in Climate Extremes and their Socio-Economic Impacts in South Asian Countries	Dr. Muhammad Munir Sheikh, Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC), PAKISTAN	gcisc@co.msats.net.pk , munir.sheikh@gcisc.org.pk , mmunirsheikh@yahoo.com , wontk@metri.re.kr	climate	ANNUAL WORKSHOP on development of indices and indicators for monitoring trend in climate extremes and its application to climate change projection; (1) Development and acquisition of daily climate data, (2) New indices of climate extreme relevant	Australia, USA, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	2 years	38,000
ARCP2006-11NMY	ARCP2008-11CMY-Samarawickrama	Developing an Integrating Framework for Science Policy Interactions Toward Enhanced Management of Coastal Systems in South Asia	Dr. Saman Samarawickrama, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa, SRI LANKA	sujini@nsf.ac.lk ; samans@civil.mrt.ac.lk ; anuama@nsf.ac.lk	changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; cross-cutting and science-policy linkages	A RESEARCH on development of a process for science to inform (influence) policy to sustain coastal livelihoods	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	3 years	35,000
ARCP2007-FP04	ARCP2008-12NSY-Eastwood	Historical Reconstruction and Mapping of Pacific Island Coasts (PI-Coast Map)	Dr. Paul Eastwood, SOPAC - Pacific Islands Applied Geosciences Commission, FIJI	paul.eastwood@sopac.org	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	A RESEARCH to understand how global and regional climate processes translate into changes in coastal environments in Pacific Island nations	Fiji, Japan, Cook Islands, FSM, Vanuatu, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu	1 year	50,000
ARCP2007-FP16	ARCP2008-13NMY-Fukami	Flood Risk Management Demonstration Project (phase 1) Under the Asian Water Cycle Initiative for the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (FRM/AWCI/GEOSS)	Mr. Kazuhiko Fukami, Leader of Hydrologic Engineering Research Team, ICHARM, Public Works Research Institute (PWRI), JAPAN	k-fukami@pwri.go.jp	crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Provide methodologies, tools and basic data sets to derive such required information to assess flood risks and evaluate mitigation options, at the same time provide data and tools for scientists and practitioners to make best possible forecasts for operational flood	Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam	2 years	42,000

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
						management through data integration and downscaling			
ARCP2007-FP11	ARCP2008-14NMY-Okladnikov	Human Impact on Land-cover Changes in the Heart of Asia	Dr. Igor Okladnikov, Siberian Center for Environmental Research and Training/ Institute for Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems, RUSSIAN FEDERATION	oig@scert.ru	climate; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Understanding human impact on land-cover and capacity to monitor change to address Global Change and ensure sustainable development	Russian Federation, USA, Mongolia	2 years	40,000
ARCP2007-FP06	ARCP2008-15NMY-Nikitina	Reducing Water Insecurity through Stakeholder Participation in River Basin Management in the Asia-Pacific	Dr. Elena NIKITINA, Director, EcoPolicy Research and Consulting, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION	elenanikitina@bk.ru	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development; cross-cutting issues and policy linkages	Combination of human response options (scientific, engineering, institutional, financial, social, economic) and partnerships (domestic and transboundary), as a powerful tool in good water governance and a precondition for effective policy process towards sustainable development	Australia, China, Russian Federation, Thailand, Viet Nam	2 years	45,000
ARCP2007-FP14	ARCP2008-16NMY-Shrestha	Impacts of Global Change on the Dynamics of Snow, Glaciers and Runoff over the Himalayan Mountains and Their Consequences for Highland and Downstream Regions.	Dr. Kedar Lal Shrestha, Institute for Development and Innovation, NEPAL	klshrestha@wlink.com.np	climate; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development.; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	ASSESSMENT of the impacts of climate change on dynamics of snow, glaciers and runoff over the Himalayan mountains and their consequences for people's livelihood as well as the economy and societies in the upland and downstream regions of the Himalayan river system	China, India, Nepal, Pakistan	2 years	40,000
ARCP2007-FP01	ARCP2008-17NMY-Sellers	Peri-Urban Development and Environmental Sustainability: Examples from China	Dr. Jefferey M. Sellers, Geography and Public Policy, University of	sellers@usc.edu	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	Use of models of expected urban developmental trajectories and assessments of alternative policies and institutions to contribute to	Australia, China, Singapore, USA, India	2 years	40,000

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
		and India	Southern California, USA			capacity building that can make urbanisation more sustainable			
ARCP2007 -FP07	ARCP2008- 18NMY- Braimoh	Managing Ecosystems Services in Asia: A Critical Review of Experiences in Montane Upper Tributary Watersheds	Dr. Ademola Braimoh, Global Land Project, Sapporo Nodal Office, Hokkaido University, JAPAN	abrainmoh@glp.hokudai.ac.jp	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Framework development for analysing information on the production and delivery of ecosystem services that will be inventoried, valued, mapped and the costs of their conservation be assessed	Indonesia, Thailand, China, Japan	2 years	45,000
ARCP2007 -FP03	ARCP2008- 19NMY-Zou	Temperature Sensitivity of Soil CO ₂ Efflux as Altered by Rubber Tree Plantations in Southeast Asia	Dr. Xiaoming Zou, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, CHINA	xzou2000@yahoo.com	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Effect of land conversion from tropical forests to rubber plantations on the cycling of carbon in Southeast Asia, and how biotic factors would regulate the temperature sensitivity of soil respiration to global climate warming in undisturbed tropical forests and rubber plantations	China, Viet Nam, Lao PDR	2 years	40,000
ARCP2007 -FP13	ARCP2008- 20NMY- Iqbal	Assessment of Food and Water Security in South-Asia under Changing Climate Scenario Using Crop Simulation and Water Management Models, and Identification of Appropriate Strategies to Meet Future Demands	Dr. M Mohsin Iqbal, Head Agriculture Section, Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC), Islamabad, PAKISTAN	Mohsin.iqbal@gcisc.org.pk	climate; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	ASSESSMENT of food and water security in South Asian countries for sustainable development under changing climate and help national planners and policy makers to introduce appropriate strategic corrective measures, as necessary	Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, USA	2 years	40,000

2008/2009 CAPaBLE Projects

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
Capacity Building (CB) Projects									
CBA2006-12NMY	CBA2008-01CMY-Boer	Increasing Adaptive Capacity of Farmers to Extreme Climate Events and Climate Variability through Enhancement of Policy-Science-Community Networking	Dr. Rizaldi Boer, Bogor Agricultural University, INDONESIA	rizalديوer@yahoo.com	scientific capacity building	Adaptive capacity of farmers, climate change, policy-science-community networking	Indonesia	3 years	20,000
CBA2007-06NMY	CBA2008-02CMY-Mathur	Communicating Economic Implications of Climate Change Impacts and Net Benefits of Adaptation Measures to Policy Makers to Enable them to take Informed Decisions	Dr. Anish Chatterjee; Development Alternatives; INDIA	achatterjee@devault.org.umathur@devault.org	climate change	A series capacity activities of training, data analysis, and workshop to demonstrate to the policy makers (at the local level) the ways to estimate climate change damage costs (both 'how much' and 'on whom') and deciding on the kind of investments to be made for different adaptation measures	India	2 years	N/A
CB2007-FP16	CBA2008-03NSY-Park	Training Course on Regional Downscaling for Asia-Pacific Region using APEC Climate Centre Global Seasonal Climate Prediction	Dr. Chung-kyu Park, APEC Climate Center, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	ckpark@apcc21.net ; ashok@apcc21.net ; cytam@apcc21.net	climate	Training on state-of-the-art downscaling technique for regional climate prediction	Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Viet Nam, Philippines, Thailand	1 year	40,000
CB2007-FP05	CBA2008-04NSY-Nakashizuka	Training in Science-Policy Interfacing to Promote the Application of Scientific Knowledge on Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Climate Change	Prof. Tohru Nakashizuka, Tohoku University, JAPAN	toron@mail.tains.tohoku.ac.jp	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Training (organised by IUFRO) on best practices on how to work effectively at the interface of forest science and forest policy for the adaptation of forests and forest management to climate change	Japan, USA, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Pacific Island Countries,	1 year	35,000

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
							Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam		
CB2007- FP18	CBA2008- 05NMY- Ailikun	The Capacity Building for Drought Monitoring and Studying in Monsoon Asia under the Framework of Asian Water Cycle Initiative (AWCI)	Dr. Ailikun, Chinese Academy of Science, CHINA	ailli@mairs- essp.org	use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	Capacity building for drought monitoring in various Asian countries and development of early warning system of drought hazard in related countries	Japan, China, Mongolia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Philippines, Nepal	2 years	40,000
CB2007- FP04	CBA2008- 06NSY- Fuchs	Cities At Risk: Developing Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change in Asia's Coastal Mega Cities	Prof. Roland Fuchs, International START Secretariat, USA	fuchsr@ea- stwestcent er.org ; rfuchs@ag- u.org ; lewisl@ea- stwestcent er.org	climate; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	Conference that will bring together scientists, urban planners and officials, and representatives of disaster management agencies to review scientific findings and projections regarding climate- related risks	USA, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, China, Thailand, Japan (Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Republic of Korea, Philippines)	1 year	45,000
CB2007- FP13	CBA2008- 07NSY- Srivastava	"Social Challenges of Global Change": The 7th International Science Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Change (IHDP Open Meeting 2008); Delhi, India, 16-19 October 2008	Dr. Leena Srivastava, The Energy Resources Institute, INDIA	leena@teri .res.in	all APN science agenda	IHDP Open Meeting to stimulate the exchange of information on a transnational and regional basis on the human dimensions of GEC	Open to all APN member countries	1 year	25,000
CB2007- FP06	CBA2008- 08NSY- Andonowati	Integrating Indonesian Capacity for Coastal Zone Management	Dr. Andonowati, Centre for Mathematical Modeling and Simulation, INDONESIA	aantrav@ attglobal.n et	changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	Structuring and integration of existing isolated capacities in the areas of coastal zone simulations, coastal zone management, and the effects of global change	Indonesia	1 year	35,000

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
CB2007- FP11	CBA2008- 09NSY- Peñalba	Enhancing the Climate Change Adaptation Capacity of Local Government Units and Scientists in the Philippines	Dr. Linda M. Peñalba, College of Public Affairs, University of the Philippines Los Baños, PHILIPPINES	Impenalba@yahoo.com	climate	Awareness raising and capacity building of local government units, communities and regional universities to effectively respond to climate change for sustainable development	Philippines	1 year	28,000
CB2007- FP17	CBA2008- 10NSY-Dye	Regional Participation in the US-Japan Workshop on Monsoon Asia Tropical Forest Carbon Dynamics and Sustainability	Dr. Dennis G. Dye, JAMSTEC Frontier Research Center for Global Change, JAPAN	dye@jamsfec.go.jp	climate; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	Workshop to enhance the regional capacity for identifying, understanding, and predicting changes in carbon cycling in forest ecosystems in tropical monsoon Asia and their relation to climate change/variability and human activities	Japan, USA, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand	1 year	12,000
CB2007- FP10	CBA2008- 11NSY-Bai	6th Biennial International Human Dimensions Workshop (IHDW) on Global Change Research: A Series of Capacity Building Training Seminars	Dr. Xuemei Bai, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, AUSTRALIA	xuemei.bai@csiro.au	all APN science agenda	Workshop to enhance awareness and understanding on the human dimensions of global environmental change	Open to all APN member countries	1 year	40,000
ARCP2007- FP15	CBA2008- 12NMY-Ishida	The Global Earth Observation System of Systems Asian Water Cycle Initiative Observation Convergence and Data Integration (GEOSS/AWCI/OCDI)	Mr. Chu Ishida, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), JAPAN	ishida.chu@jaxa.jp	crosscutting and science-policy linkages; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	Data handling, exchange policies and an overall climate (water and energy cycle) data management strategy that will meet the goals of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) within the context of GEOSS Work Plan	Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam	2 years	75,000
CB2007- FP02	CBA2008- 13NSG-Li (seed grant)	Seed Grant for Inter-Agency Earth Observation (EO) Information Technologies for	Dr. Guoqing Li, Remote Sensing Satellites Ground Station, CHINA	gqli@ne.rs.gs.ac.cn	all APN science agenda	Workshop to promote understanding and awareness of the latest EO data and information technologies	China, Japan, Thailand, USA, Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia	1 year	10,000

Original Project/ Proposal Reference Number	New Project Reference Number	Title of the Project	Project Leader	Email Address	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of the Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	2008/ 2009 Funding Awarded
		Changing the Global Change Research in Asia Pacific Region					and Bangladesh, Republic of Korea and Mongolia		
Comprehensive Research Projects (CRPs)									
CRP2007- 01CMY	CRP2008- 01CMY- Dixit	Improving Policy Responses to Interactions between Global Environmental Change and Food Security across the Indo-Gangetic Plain	Dr. Ajaya Dixit, Nepal Water Conservation Foundation, NEPAL	nwcf@wlink.com.np	GEC-induced changes in water availability and access & food systems	Research on the key technical, policy and resource management concerns related to how GEC-induced changes in water availability and access will affect the food systems	South Asia: Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan (Australia, New Zealand, USA)	3 years	60,000
CRP2007- 02CMY	CRP2008- 02CMY-Yan	Integrated Model Development for Water and Food Security Assessments and Analysis of the Potential of Mitigation Options and Sustainable Development Opportunities in Temperate Northeast Asia	Prof. Xiaodong Yan, START Regional Centre for Temperate Asia, CHINA	yxd@tea.ac.cn	water scarcity and land degradation due to climate change	Development of an integrated model system to assess potential mitigation options and sustainable development opportunities in relation to water and food security	East Asia: China, Mongolia, Russian Federation (New Zealand)	3 years	60,000
CRP2007- 03CMY	CRP2008- 03CMY- Jintrawet	Climate Change in Southeast Asia and Assessment on Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation on Rice Production and Water Balance	Dr. Attachai Jintrawet, Multiple Cropping Centre, THAILAND	attachai@chiangmai.ac.th	climate change, hydrological regime and rice production	Research on the climate change characteristic in Southeast Asia in 40 years and its impacts on the hydrological regime and food production	Southeast Asia: Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia (Australia)	3 years	60,000

List of Major Action Points

1. The Secretariat is to produce a one-page leaflet on the activities conducted during the year by the APN, which is to be translated into the languages of member countries by nFPs and SPG Members.

Action: nFPs, SPG Members, Secretariat

2. Regarding increased visibility of APN in the region, nFPs are empowered to further promote APN activities.

Action: nFPs and Secretariat

3. The Secretariat has to continue its efforts assisted, when appropriate, by nFPs and SPG Members, to broaden the membership of the APN.

Action: nFPs, SPG Members, Secretariat

4. SRCs are to be managed for the purpose of collective activities for the sub-region and to be carried out by the sub-region itself. SEA-SRC is to conduct discussions along this line.

Action: SEA-SRCs

5. The SA-SRC will compile a list of priority topics in the sub-region. This will be conducted by email and then further discussed.

Action: SA-SRC, Secretariat

6. Careful, thorough and thoughtful discussions to take place inter-sessionally by SC on the specific functions of the SRCs (with a view to considering the funding mechanisms for sub-regional proposal submission by the SRCs).

Action: SC and Secretariat

7. The Secretariat is to encourage countries outside the Asia-Pacific region with interests in research in the Asia-Pacific to advance such research through collaboration that could be associated with the APN. The potential value for the APN is to engage with countries (institutions) outside the region for mutually beneficial endeavours. The Secretariat is to consider how such an activity can be implemented and, in so doing, work closely with the Member countries.

Action: Secretariat

8. Streamline and conduct the review of the APN's Second Strategic Phase
 - (a) Streamline the evaluation in close coordination with the SC and SPG-SC
 - (b) Identify and finalise materials to be used for the evaluation
 - (c) Involve SPG in evaluation (of funded projects, particularly)
 - (d) Have project leaders perform a self-evaluation
 - (e) Conduct the evaluation over an 18-month period
 - (f) Decide on term for 3rd strategic plan
 - (g) Write 3SP over a 6-month period

Action: SC, SPG-SC, Secretariat

9. As most countries noted difficulty in mainstreaming the results of scientific research into policy processes, higher weight criteria has to be placed on mainstreaming the results of proposed scientific research into policy processes.

Action: Secretariat, SPG-SC

10. The results of the US country report are NOT to be integrated into the analysis. The Chairperson's summary is to note that the USA had submitted a response to the APN request for a national report.

Action: Secretariat

11. The USA report on *Our Changing Planet* for the year 2007 is to be distributed among all APN Members.

Action: nFP USA, Secretariat

12. In future country reports, Members are requested to report on both the achievements and the needs of their respective countries.

Action: nFPs and Secretariat

13. Country reports: Consider a *Tour de Table* (tour of the table) where each nFP introduces themselves and gives a very brief (one-two minutes) update on developments/emerging issues of priority in their respective countries.

Action: Secretariat

14. The Secretariat is to develop the wording of future questionnaires through close cooperation of all nFPs.

Action: nFPs and Secretariat

15. Success stories are to be highlighted in the Annual Reports and Project Bulletins prepared by the Secretariat.

Action: Secretariat

16. One-Page briefs to be translated to APN member languages are to contain success stories specifically related to the countries using the languages. (*related to Action Point #1*)

Action: nFPs, SPG Members, Secretariat

17. The Secretariat is to work closely with the SPG-SC on the Science Agenda for the 2008 Calls for Proposals.

Action: SPG-SC, Secretariat

18. The Secretariat is to implement the 2008/9 Operational Plan taking note of the new additions.

Action: Secretariat

19. Long-term communication strategy for Focal Points and SPG Members is needed for national considerations in their countries and for raising the visibility of the APN in their countries.

Action: SC and Secretariat

20. APN is to continue producing local language brochures as they are considered key

to communications and are having a very positive impact in countries where they have been developed and used.

Action: Secretariat, nFPs, SPG members

21. SBSTA Side Event: The Secretariat is to refer to the agenda of SBSTA28 (not available at the time of writing) before finalising the agenda and participation with the IAI in the formal side-event, as well as participation in the informal dialogue.

Action: Secretariat

22. Secretariat is to Plan and Conduct a Proposals Writing Workshop (Hyogo Activity).

Action: Secretariat

23. The SC is to explore funding mechanisms for SRC issues further, for presentation at the 14th IGM. In so doing, the Secretariat is to explore the institutional and financial implications on how to tackle this issue (issue of funding proposed research by the SEA-SRC outside the current mechanisms) under the supervision of the SC and in coordination with the SRC, with results to be presented at the 14th IGM.

Action: SC, SEA-SRC, Secretariat

24. It is to be clearly indicated that the funds from the USA are provided by the National Science Foundation (NSF) on behalf of the United States Climate Change Science Program (USCCSP).

Action: Secretariat

25. The APN Secretariat is to think of a more strategic way to present the budget.

Action: Secretariat

26. Implementation of continuing and new projects under the ACRP.

Action: Secretariat

27. Implementation of continuing and new projects under the CAPaBLE Programme.

Action: Secretariat

28. The NSF is to work with the Secretariat concerning the intent, clarity, and flexibility of the financial regulations it provides for the funded recipients.

Action: nFP USA, Secretariat

29. Malaysia is to host the 14th IGM/SPG meeting.

Action: nFP Malaysia, Secretariat

30. In accordance with the Framework Document, Dr. Yap Kok Seng is to be invited to serve on the SC for the next year.

Action: nFP Malaysia, Secretariat

31. Member countries are to consider the possibility of hosting the 15th IGM and are to

contact the Secretariat should their respective countries be interested.

Action: nFPs and Secretariat

32. Members are to respond with corrections by 31st March and a final summary is to be prepared in close consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the 13th IGM.

Action: nFPs, SPG Members, Secretariat

SECTION II

**Item Papers of the
13th APN Inter-Governmental Meeting/
Scientific Planning Group Meeting**

Agenda

13th Inter-Governmental Meeting/Scientific Planning Group Meeting

Kobe, Japan, 18-20 March 2008

Day One: Tuesday 18th March

Session One: Opening, Election of Officers & Adoption of Agenda		<i>Document Reference (action)</i>
09:00-09:15 (IGM/SPG)	Opening Address The Secretariat Director, Mr. Hiroki Hashizume, will open the IGM/SPG Meeting.	
09:15-09:30 (IGM/SPG)	Welcome Remarks Mr. Hideki Yagi, Director, Environmental Policy Division, Hyogo Prefectural Government, will welcome participants.	
09:30-09:50 (IGM/SPG)	Group Photograph All members, experts, guests and staff have a group photograph taken.	
09:50-10:10	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
10:10-10:15 (SPG Observes)	Election of Officers IGM delegates will elect a Chair and a Vice-Chair. SPG Members observe this session.	
10:15-10:30 (IGM/SPG)	Item 1: Adoption of the Agenda The elected Chair of the meeting will seek adoption of the agenda. Items of Any Other Business (AOB) may be raised.	<i>Item 1: IGM-SPG/13/01 (for adoption)</i>
Session Two: Report and Review of Activities in 2007/8		
10:30-10:50 (IGM/SPG)	Item 2: Report and Review of Major Activities in 2007/2008 The Steering Committee Chair and national Focal Point for the Philippines, Mr. Samuel Peñafiel, will report on the activities of the APN from April 2007 to March 2008.	<i>Item 2: IGM-SPG/13/02 (for information)</i>
10:50-11:10 (SPG Observes)	Item 3: Financial Reporting The Secretariat Executive Manager, Mr. Yukihiro Imanari, will present a final financial report for 2006/7 for approval by the IGM and a draft financial report for 2007/2008. SPG observes this session.	<i>Item 3: IGM/13/03-1 (for approval) IGM/13/03-2 (for information)</i>
11:10-11:40 (IGM/SPG)	Item 4: New Proposals Process & Project Management SPG Co-Chair will present on the New Proposals process implemented for ARCP and CAPaBLE Programmes, as well as the management of ARCP and CAPaBLE projects.	<i>Item 4: IGM-SPG/13/04 (for information) <u>Appendices</u> IGM-SPG/13/04-AppI IGM-SPG/13/04-AppII IGM-SPG/13/04-AppIII IGM-SPG/13/04-AppIV</i>

11:40-12:00
(IGM/SPG)

Item 5: Capacity Development

A Member from the Capacity Development Committee (CDC) will report on Capacity Development, particularly on CAPaBLE Phase One Publication and Dissemination and the Evaluation of Phase One activities.

Item 5:
IGM-SPG/13/05
(for discussion)

12:00-13:00

Lunch

Session Three: Institutional Issues

13:00-13:30
(IGM/SPG)

Item 6: Membership & Resources Development

Secretariat staff will report on Membership Development, including the appointment of new national Focal Points, SPG Members and changes in Secretariat Staff. Resources Development will also be discussed. The floor will then be opened for general discussion.

Item 6:
IGM-SPG/13/06-1
(for discussion)
IGM-SPG/13/06-2
(for discussion)

13:30-14:10
(IGM/SPG)

Item 7: Sub-Regional Cooperation

Chair of the Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Committee and national Focal Point for Indonesia, Ms. Liana Bratasida, will report on progress of the SEA-SRC. Hiroki Hashizume will then present on general guidance for the development of sub-regional cooperation within the APN membership. The floor will then be opened for a general discussion on the topic.

Item 7:
IGM/13/07-1
(for information)
IGM/13/07-2
(for discussion)

14:10-14:30
(IGM/SPG)

Item 8: Affiliation to the APN

National Focal Point for the USA, Mr. Lou Brown, will introduce the item for discussion by members.

Item 8:
IGM/13/08
(for information)

14:30-15:00
(IGM/SPG)

Item 9: Evaluation of 2007/2008 Operating Plan

Mr. Samuel Peñafiel will introduce the Evaluation of the 2007/2008 Operating Plan with further explanation by Mr. Hiroki Hashizume who will present the evaluation of the APN's 2007/2008 Operating Plan to members for information and further discussion. A draft operating plan for 2008/2009 will be distributed for further discussion/approval on day two (Item 14).

Item 9:
IGM-SPG/13/09
(for discussion)

15:00-15:30

Tea/Coffee Break

15:30-16:00
(IGM/SPG)

Item 10: Evaluation of the Second Strategic Phase of the APN and Formulation of a 3rd Strategic Plan

Mr. Hiroki Hashizume will present a draft timeline and plan for the evaluation of the second strategic phase and formulation of a 3rd Strategic Plan to the members for discussion and approval.

Item 10:
IGM-SPG/13/10
(for discussion and approval)

Session Four: Global Change Programme Updates		Document Reference (action)
16:00-17:20 (IGM/SPG)	Item 11: Reports from the Global Change Programmes and Partners Members from START International, the Earth System Science Partnership and the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research will provide an update on their activities. 16:00-16:20 <i>Item 11-1: Report from ESSP</i> 16:20-16:40 <i>Item 11-2: Report from IAI</i> 16:40-17:00 <i>Item 11-3: Report from START</i> 17:00-17:20 <i>Item 11-4: Report from MAIRS</i>	
Session Five: Chairperson's Summary and Logistical Information		Document Reference (action)
17:20-17:30 (IGM/SPG)	Chairperson's Summary of Day One A short summary of the Day's proceedings will be presented by the Chair or Vice-Chair of the Meeting.	
17:30-17:40 (IGM/SPG)	Closing and Logistical Arrangements The Chair will adjourn the meeting for the day and the Secretariat will provide logistical information.	

----- END OF DAY ONE -----

Day Two: Wednesday 19th March

Session Six: Global Change		Document Reference (action)
09:00-09:40 (IGM/SPG)	Item 12: Country Report Analysis National Focal Point for Indonesia, Ms. Liana Bratasida, and the Secretariat will briefly present on the outcomes of the country report analysis based on the Country Reports submitted by national Focal Points for the 13 th IGM. The floor will then be opened for discussion.	
09:40-10:20 (IGM/SPG)	Item 13: Science Agenda: SPG Report to the IGM On behalf of the SPG, the SPG Co-Chair will report to the IGM on the Science Agenda and recommended scientific themes for 2008/9 for discussion and approval.	Item 12: IGM-SPG/13/12 (for discussion)
10:20-10:40 (IGM/SPG)	Item 14: Proposed 2008/9 Operational Plan The SC Chair, Mr. Samuel Peñafiel, and Secretariat Director, Hiroki Hashizume will propose the APN's 2008/9 Operational Plan for discussion and approval.	Item 13: IGM-SPG/13/13 (for discussion and approval)
10:40-11:00	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	Item 14: IGM-SPG/13/14 (for discussion and approval)
11:00-11:45 (IGM/SPG)	Item 15: Open Discussion: Science/Policy Communications in Global Change The Chair will initiate an open discussion on science/policy communication issues related to	Item 15: IGM-SPG/13/15 (for information)

global change. All members, experts and guests are encouraged to participate.

11:45-12:00
(IGM/SPG)

Closing and Logistical Information

The Chair will adjourn the meeting for the day and the Secretariat will provide logistical information.

12:00-13:00

Lunch

----- END OF DAY TWO -----

Day Three: Thursday 20th March (Japanese National Holiday)

Session Seven: Future Activities

09:00-09:30
(IGM/SPG)

Item 16: Proposed New Activities

Secretariat Staff will present on a joint activity to be held with IAI at SBSTA 28 in June 2008 and a Hyogo-Prefecture ear-marked activity for 2008/2009 for discussion and approval.

09:30-10:00
(SPG Observes)

Item 17: Proposed Budget Plan for 2008/2009

Mr. Yukihiro Imanari will propose the APN 2008/2009 budget plan for discussion and approval.

10:00-10:20

Tea/Coffee Break

10:20-11:10
(SPG Observes)

Item 18: ARCP Projects for Funding

On behalf of the SPG, the SPG Co-Chair will recommend ARCP Continuing Multi-Year Projects and New Projects for approval by the IGM. SPG observes this session.

11:10-12:00
(SPG Observes)

Item 19: CAPaBLE Projects for Funding

On behalf of the SPG, the SPG Co-Chair will recommend CAPaBLE Continuing Multi-Year Projects and New Projects for approval by the IGM. SPG Observes this session.

12:00-14:00

Lunch

Session Eight: Global Change Programme Updates

14:00-15:40
(IGM/SPG)

Item 20: Reports from the Global Change Programmes and Partners

Members from DIVERSITAS/DIWPA, GCP, ICSU, IGBP/WCRP, IHDP and ICSU will provide an update on their activities.

14:00-14:20 *Item 20-1: Report from DIVERSITAS/DIWPA*
14:20-14:40 *Item 20-2: Report from GCP*
14:40-15:00 *Item 20-3: Report from ICSU*

Document Reference (action)

Item 16:
IGM-SPG/13/16
(for discussion and approval)

Item 17:
IGM-SPG/13/17
(for discussion and approval)

Item 18:
IGM-SPG/13/18-1
(for approval)
IGM-SPG/13/18-2
(for approval)

Item 19:
IGM-SPG/13/19-1
(for approval)
IGM-SPG/13/19-2
(for approval)

15:00-15:20 *Item 20-4: Report from IGBP/WCRP*

15:20-15:40 *Item 20-5: Report from IHDP*

15:40-16:00

Tea/Coffee Break

Session Nine: 14th & 15th IGM Hosts, Chairperson's Summary

16:00-16:10
(IGM/SPG)

Item 21: Hosts for the 14th and 15th IGM

Members will discuss hosts for the 14th and 15th Inter-Governmental Meetings.

16:10-16:50
(IGM/SPG)

Item 22: Chairperson's Summary

Members will review and discuss the draft Chairperson's Summary.

16:50-17:00
(IGM/SPG)

IGM and SPG Joint Closing

Chair and Secretariat Director will make closing remarks. Secretariat will provide logistical details, if any.

Item 22:
IGM-SPG/13/22
(for discussion and adoption)

----- END OF DAY THREE -----

**Timetable: 13th Inter-Governmental Meeting/Scientific Planning Group Meeting
Kobe, Japan, 18-20 March 2008**

Day One: Tuesday 18th March			Day Two: Wednesday 19th March			Day Three: Thursday 20th March (National Holiday in Japan)		
Time	Item	Details	Time	Item	Details	Time	Item	Details
Session One: Opening and Adoption of the Agenda			Session Six: Global Change			Session Seven: Future Activities		
09:00-09:20		Opening Address	09:00-09:40	Item 12	Country Report Analysis	09:00-09:30	Item 16	Proposed New Activities
09:20-09:30		Welcome Remarks	09:40-10:20	Item 13	Science Agenda: SPG Report to the IGM	09:30-10:00	Item 17	Proposed Budget Plan 2008/9
09:30-09:50		Group Photograph	10:20-10:40	Item 14	Proposed 2008/9 Operational Plan	10:00-10:20		<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>
09:50-10:10		<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	10:40-11:00		<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	10:20-11:10	Item 18	ARCP Projects Recommended for Funding
10:10-10:15		Election of Officers	11:00-11:45	Item 15	Open Discussion: Science/Policy & GC	11:10-12:00	Item 19	CAPaBLE Projects Recommended for Funding
10:15-10:30	Item 1	Adoption of the Agenda	11:45-12:00		Closing/Logistical information	12:00-14:00		<i>Lunch</i>
Session Two: Report and Review of Activities in 2007/8			12:00-13:00		<i>Lunch</i>	Session Eight: Global Change Programme Updates		
10:30-10:50	Item 2	2007/8 Major Activities/Action Points	<i>Freetime</i>			14:00-14:20	Item 20-1	Report from DIVERSITAS/DIWPA (15m+5mQ/A)
10:50-11:10	Item 3	Financial Reporting (2006/7 and 2007/8)				14:20-14:40	Item 20-2	Report from GCP (15m+5mQ/A)
11:10-11:40	Item 4	Calls for Proposals and Project Management				14:40-15:00	Item 20-3	Report from ICSU (15m+5mQ/A)
11:40-12:00	Item 5	Capacity Development: CDC Report				15:00-15:20	Item 20-4	Report from IGBP/WCRP (15m+5mQ/A)
12:00-13:00		<i>Lunch</i>				15:20-15:40	Item 20-5	Report from IHDP (15m+5mQ/A)
Session Three: Institutional Issues						15:40-16:00		<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>
13:00-13:30	Item 6	Membership/Resources Development				Session Nine: 14th IGM and 15th IGM Hosts & Chair's Summary		
13:30-14:10	Item 7-1	SRC: SEA-SRC Report				16:00-16:10	Item 21	Hosts for 14th IGM and 15th IGM
14:10-14:30	Item 7-2	SRC: Guidance for Development				16:10-16:50	Item 22	Chairperson's Summary
14:30-15:00	Item 8	Discussion: Affiliation to the APN				16:50-17:00		Final Remarks and Closing
14:30-15:00	Item 9	Evaluation of 2007/8 Operating Plan						
15:00-15:30		<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>						
15:30-16:00	Item 10	Evaluation of Second Strategic Phase						
Session Four: Global Change Programme Updates								
16:00-17:20	Item 11-1	Report from ESSP (15m+5mQ/A)						
	Item 11-2	Report from IAI (15m+5mQ/A)						
	Item 11-3	Report from START (15m+5mQ/A)						
	Item 11-4	Report from MAIRS (15m+5mQ/A)						
Session Five: Chair's Summary and Logistical Information								
17:20-17:30		Chairperson's Summary of Day one						
17:30-17:40		Closing/Logistical Information						
19:30-21:00		<i>Reception Dinner hosted by the APN Secretariat</i>	19:30-21:00		<i>Reception Dinner hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Japan</i>			

Report and Review of 2007/2008 Activities

This paper summarises the work undertaken by the APN since the 12th IGM/SPG Meeting in Honolulu, U.S.A.

Major Activities since 12th IGM/SPG Meeting

- Supporting/managing 20 projects (12 new and 8 continuing) from funded activities budget under the ARCP process
- Supporting/managing 7 new and 2 continuing capacity building (CBs) projects and 3 continuing comprehensive research projects (CRPs) from the funded activities budget under CAPaBLE
- Implementing the new system for the APN Calls for Proposals for ARCP & CAPaBLE
- 2nd Southeast Asian Sub-Regional Committee Meeting. 20-21 August 2007, Jakarta, Indonesia (HH, MT)
- APN members and secretariat participated at various national and international fora (more details below)
- 7th Steering Committee Meeting. 4-5 October 2007, Kobe, Japan
- Planning and Organising an APN/Hyogo Event: APN International Seminar on "Global Warming and Ecosystem/Biodiversity Changes: Facing the Challenge of Changing Ecosystems". 2 December 2007, Kobe, Japan

Publicity/Communications

- Published 12th IGM/SPG Meeting Proceedings
- APN General Brochure (English) and translated into native languages of APN member countries:
 - Bahasa Indonesia
 - Bahasa Malaysia
 - Bengali (Bangladesh) – *in preparation*
 - Chinese
 - Filipino/Tagalog
 - Japanese
 - Khalka (Mongolia) – *in preparation*
 - Khaskura (Nepal) – *in preparation*
 - Khmer (Cambodia)
 - Lao
 - Russian
 - Sinhala (Sri Lanka)
 - Thai
- Published CAPaBLE Phase 1 Brochure which was distributed at the UNFCCC COP13/MOP3, held in Bali Indonesia, December 2007
- Regular updating and maintenance of the APN website
- Published Annual Report 2006/2007, March 2008
- Published Project Bulletin, Vol. 3, March 2008
- Quarterly newsletters issues (soft/electronic copy only)
- Inclusion of the results of the two APN workshops in the publication "The First 100 Steps to GEOSS" as achievements towards the GEOSS 10-Year Implementation Plan. GEO IV: Fourth Plenary Session of GEO, 28-29 November 2007, Cape Town, South Africa
- APN members/secretariat attended/made presentations at:
 - May 2007
 - UNFCCC/SBSTA 26. Bonn, Germany (LiB)



June 2007

- IGES In-House Seminar. Kanagawa, Japan (HH, MT, RG)
- IAI 14th Conference of the Parties. Manaus, Brazil (LoB)

September 2007

- 15th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO Asia 2007). Fukuoka, Japan (HH, PP)
- START Scientific Steering Committee Meeting. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (AmM)

October 2007

- Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on GEOSS Information Access. China (HH)
- IGFA Meeting. Vienna, Austria (YI)

December 2007

- International Seminar on "Global Warming and Ecosystem/ Biodiversity Changes: Facing the Challenge of Changing Ecosystems". Kobe, Japan (HH, RG, KT, PP, HB)
- UNFCCC COP13 and COP/MOP3. Bali, Indonesia (HH, LS, MT)
 - APN CAPaBLE Project (CBA2007-09NSY-Soejachmoen) "Capacity Building in Asian Countries on Climate Change Issues Related to Future Regime" Unofficial Side Event at COP 13 and COP/MOP3. Bali, Indonesia (LS, MT)
 - UNU (IHDP) Official Side Event on Vulnerability, Adaptation, Resilience: Cutting-Edge Science for Informed Decisions (LS, MT)
 - APN ARCP Project (ARCP2007-15NSY) "Assessing the Mitigation and Adaptation Options for Tropical Peatlands to reduce GHG Emissions and Increase Resilience to Climate Change" Official Side Event and Exhibit at the UNFCCC COP13/MOP3 (HH, LS, MT)
 - Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC) Unofficial Side Event on Climate Change and Development: Creating an Enabling Environment for Development Planning: Perspectives from the Asia-Pacific (HH)
- 3rd Asian Water Cycle Symposium. Oita International House of the Japan Student Services Organisation, Beppu, Japan (YI)
- APN Project-related Events that took place throughout the year:

June 2007

- Workshop on results of CRP "Enhancement of National Capacities in the Application of Simulation Models for the Assessment of Climate Change and its Impacts on Water Resources and Food Agriculture Production" (CRP2005-01CMY-Khan). Kathmandu, Nepal
- Initial Project Meeting (ARCP2007-16NMY-Chen). Shanghai, China.

July 2007

- Initial Project Meeting (ARCP2007-13NMY-Li). Nanjing, China
- International Workshop on Atmospheric Composition and Air Quality (CBA2007-08NSY-Gordov). Tomsk, Russia
- Kick-off Meeting and Agent-Based Modelling Training (ARCP2007-17NMY-Espaldon). Philippines
- Expert Meeting, Regional Meeting to Review Climate Scenarios, Methodology in Hydrological Analysis (CRP2007-03CMY-Jintrawet). Vientiane, Lao PDR

August 2007

- Project Meeting (CBA2007-09NSY-Soejachmoen). Beijing, China

September 2007

- 3rd AWCI Task Team Capacity Building Workshop (ARCP2007-02CMY-Koike). Bali, Indonesia

- Regional Workshop on Peatland Management and Climate Change (ARCP-2007-15NSY-Parish). Malaysia
- Project Synthesis Meeting (ARCP2007-05CMY-Lasco). Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines
- 1st Project Meeting (ARCP2007-10NMY-Baguinon). Bangkok, Thailand
- 2nd Workshop on Vulnerability of Coastal Areas (ARCP2007-04CMY-David). Manila, Philippines
- Planning Workshop (ARCP2007-14NMY-Dutta). Bangkok, Thailand

October 2007

- The First International Workshop on Climate Change Impacts on Surface Water Quality in East Asian Watersheds (ARCP2007-11NMY-Park). Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, Republic of Korea
- Training and Scoping Workshop (ARCP2007-09NSY-Skole). Vientiane, Lao PDR
- Training Workshop on Developing Adaptation Strategies for the Asia and Africa Regions (APN CAPaBLE Project CBA2007-01CMY-Bambaradeniya and UNITAR Collaborative Workshop). Yogyakarta, Indonesia
- POPs Analysis Training for India and Pakistan (CBA2007-04NSY-Iino). APEC Marine Environmental Training and Education Center, KORDI, Republic of Korea
- Technical Meeting and Stakeholder Outreach Workshop on Minimising Impacts of Palm Oil and Biofuel Production in SE Asia on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change (ARCP2007-15NSY-Parish). Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

November 2007

- UNU Symposium on POPs: Global Transport, Best Environmental Practice, and Risk Perception (CBA2007-04NSY-Iino). Sari Pan Pacific Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia
- Biodiversity of the Marginal Seas of the Northwestern Pacific Ocean (ARCP2007-12NMY-Adrianov). Qingdao, China
- Technical Progress Meeting, Regional Meeting to Review Progress in Hydrological Analysis (CRP2007-03CMY-Jintrawet). Vientiane, Lao PDR

December 2007

- "Capacity Building in Asian Countries on Climate Change Issues Related to Future Regime" Side Event at COP 13 and COP/MOP3 (CBA2007-09NSY-Soejachmoen). Bali, Indonesia
- Meeting and Workshop on Model Integration (ARCP2007-03CMY-Nadaoka). Diliman, Philippines
- 3rd AWCS Symposium (ARCP2007-02CMY-Koike). Beppu, Japan
- Project Workshop, Side Event and Exhibit at the UNFCCC COP13/MOP3 (ARCP2007-15NSY-Parish). Bali, Indonesia
- Joint Workshop on "Municipal Solid Waste Management: Prospects for Innovative Option and Financing" (ARCP2007-18NSY-Nawa). Kathmandu, Nepal

January 2008

- Joint Workshop (ARCP2007-16NMY-Chen). Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Workshop on "The Monsoon System: Prediction of Change and Variability" (CBA2007-07NSY-Wang). Honolulu, USA
- Training and Scoping Workshop (ARCP2007-09NSY-Skole). Lao Plaza Hotel, Vientiane, Lao PDR
- Meeting and Workshop on Model Integration (ARCP2007-03CMY-Nadaoka). Diliman, Philippines

February 2008

- Project Intermediate Coordination Meeting "Thematic Educational Resources Providing Necessary Foundation to Study Interrelations between

Atmospheric Composition, Anthropogenic Load and Climate Change in Northern Asia and their IT-based Implementation/Usage" (CBA2007-08NSY-Gordov). Yokohama, Japan

- Joint Workshop for Model Verification and Linkages Development (ARCP2006-15NMY-DeCosta). Colombo, Sri Lanka
- Review of Research Findings and Project Planning Workshop (ARCP2007-06CMY-Huda). Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Joint Project Workshop (ARCP2007-20NSG-Kwon). Seoul, Republic of Korea

March 2008

- Technical Meeting for the Consolidation of National and Regional Reports (ARCP2007-19NMY-Sheikh). Islamabad, Pakistan

Issues beyond 13th IGM

- CAPaBLE Phase III (2009~)
- Evaluation of the 2nd Strategic Phase
- Planning & Formulation of the 3rd Strategic Plan

Final Financial Report for FY 2006/2007

All figures in US\$

	Financial Report (Final) FY 06/07	Financial Report (Draft) FY 06/07	Budget Plan FY 06/07
REVENUES	2,039,000	2,039,000	1,882,000
Ministry of the Environment, Japan	1,034,000	1,034,000	1,034,000
Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan	294,000	294,000	292,000
NSF/USCCSP, USA	435,000	435,000	375,000
Australian Greenhouse Office, Australia	22,000	22,000	22,000
New Zealand Climate Change Office, New Zealand	16,000	16,000	6,000
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea	10,000	10,000	10,000
Carry Over from FY05/06 to FY 06/07	228,000	228,000	143,000
EXPENDITURES	1,860,500	1,870,000	1,882,000
Scientific Activities	1,359,500	1,359,000	1,374,000
Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP)	629,000	629,000	690,000
CAPaBLE CRPs	180,000	180,000	180,000
CAPaBLE CBs	416,000	410,000	275,000
Collaborative Activities (eg GEOSS and CB WS)	4,000	4,000	50,000
EMECS 2006 (Caen, France) ¹⁾	17,000	22,000	15,000
Int'l Seminar on Biodiversity and Sustainable Society ²⁾	16,000	16,000	10,000
SBSTA	4,000	3,000	10,000
Resources Development Committee Travel Support	0	0	4,000
Programme Fellowship	47,500	47,000	47,000
Travel for Scientific Activities	18,000	22,000	24,000
Liaison Travel Activities	0	0	25,000
Publications & Website Management	28,000	26,000	28,000
Contingency for Scientific Activities	0	0	10,000
Reserve for Exchange Rate Fluctuations	0	0	6,000
Administrative Expenses	501,000	511,000	508,000
12th IGM/SPG (including 4th SC Meeting)	118,000	120,000	100,000
Travel for Administrative Purposes	11,500	9,000	10,000
Salaries	230,000	240,000	255,700
Insurance and Social Benefits	40,000	42,000	42,000
Contribution to Severance Allowance Fund (under IGES)	5,500	8,800	8,800
Communications, Postage, Remittance Fee	17,000	14,000	17,000
General Office Expenses	11,000	9,400	13,500
Leasing of Office Equipment	15,000	14,500	20,000
Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Maintenance of PC and Server	20,000	20,000	7,500
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	2,000	2,400	2,500
IGES Administrative Charge (3% of MOEJ's contribution)	31,000	31,000	31,000
Expected Carry Over to FY 2007/08	178,500	169,000	--

1) & 2) These activities were explicitly conducted by using contributions from Hyogo Prefectural Government
Exchange Rate FY 2006/2007: US\$ 1.00 = JPYen 120

Draft Financial Report for FY 2007/2008

All figures in US\$

	Financial Report (Draft) FY 07/08			Budget Plan FY 07/08		
REVENUES	1,888,000			1,876,000		
Ministry of the Environment, Japan		917,000			917,000	
Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan		282,500			280,000	
NSF/USCCSP, USA		460,000			460,000	
Australian Greenhouse Office, Australia		23,000			23,000	
New Zealand Climate Change Office, New Zealand		17,000			17,000	
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea		10,000			10,000	
Carry Over from FY05/06 to FY 06/07						
Carry Over from FY06/07 to FY 07/08		178,500			169,000	
EXPENDITURES			1,750,000			1,876,000
Scientific Activities			1,285,000			1,385,000
Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP)		669,000			685,000	
CAPaBLE		494,000			495,000	
- Comprehensive Research Projects (CRPs)	180,000			180,000		
- Capacity Building Projects	314,000			315,000		
- Collaborative Activities (e.g. GEOSS and CB WS)				--		
And Other Scientific Activities		31,000			80,000	
- EMECS 2006 (Caen, France)	--			--		
- Int'l Seminar on Biodiversity and Sustainable Society	--			--		
- SBSTA	--			--		
- Synthesis Activity ¹⁾	21,000			20,000		
- Capacity Building Activity in GEOSS-related issues ²⁾	4,000			40,000		
- APN/AWCI Collaboration				10,000		
- COP/MOP 13 (Bali, Indonesia, 3-4 Dec 2007)	6,000			10,000		
Resources Development Committee Travel Support		--			--	
Programme Fellowship		45,000			45,000	
Travel for Scientific Activities		10,000			22,000	
Liaison Travel Activities (Sub-Regional Cooperation Meetings)		8,000			25,000	
Publications & Website Management		28,000			28,000	
Contingency for Scientific Activities		0			10,000	
Reserve for Exchange Rate Fluctuations		0			5,000	
Administrative Expenses			465,000			491,000
IGM/SPG (including SC Meeting)		97,000			100,000	
Travel for Administrative Purposes		6,000			8,000	
Salaries and Related Costs		290,800			306,500	
- Salaries	230,000			254,000		
- Insurance and Social Benefits	42,500			42,000		
- Contribution to Severance Allowance Fund (under IGES)	9,500			10,000		
Others		52,500			50,000	
- Communications, Postage, Remittance Fee	16,000			13,000		
- General Office Expenses	5,000			6,000		
- Leasing of Office Equipment	19,000			15,000		
- Books, Newspapers and Magazines, Maintenance of PC and Server	11,000			14,000		
- Depreciation on Fixed Assets	1,500			2,000		
IGES Administrative Charge (3% of MOEJ's contribution)		27,500			27,000	
Carry Over to FY 2008/09			138,000			

1) APN International Seminar "Global Warming and Ecosystem/Biodiversity Changes: Facing the Challenge of Changing Ecosystems"

2) Hyogo Activity: Follow-up activity of the two Scoping Workshops on Global Earth Observations and CB Needs in the Region

Exchange Rates FY 2007/2008:

US\$ 1.00 = JPYen 125

US\$ 1.00 = AUS\$ 1.30

US\$ 1.00 = NZ\$ 1.47

Detailed Breakdown of Travel Expenses for Scientific Activities

	US\$
1. Climate Risks and Adaptation WS, April 2007, Chiang Mai, Thailand	223
2. SBSTA 26, May 2007, Bonn, Germany	1,030
3. IGM/SPG Prep. Trip, August 2007, Colombo, Sri Lanka	2,118
4. SEA SRC Meeting, August 2007, Jakarta, Indonesia	4,225
5. ECO Asia 2007, September 2007, Fukuoka, Japan	845
6. IGFA 2007, October/November 2007, Vienna, Austria	2,707
TOTAL	10,000

New Proposals Process (ARCP and CAPaBLE)

Following the 12th APN Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM)/Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting in March 2007, a more streamlined process for the calls for proposals is being implemented this year. This new procedure includes a voluntary Advisory Service and a compulsory Proposals Submission and Review Process.

ADVISORY SERVICE (Voluntary) *

A potential proponent can consult with the APN Secretariat, with a carbon copy to the national Focal Point (nFP) and to the SPG member from his/her country, by sending a **Letter of Intent** (deadline last year was 4 July 2007). The APN Secretariat responds back to the proponent, as appropriate, (deadline last year was 22 July 2007).

*Almost equivalent to the "Pre-proposals Stage" in previous years, but takes place 1 month earlier.

PROPOSALS SUBMISSION AND REVIEW PROCESS (Compulsory)

The new proposals submission and review process consists of the following stages:

Stage 1 (Submission and Review of Summary Proposals): A proponent submits a **summary proposal** with carbon copy to the nFP and to the SPG member from his/her country (deadline was 22 August 2007). The deadline is two weeks earlier than previous years. The summary proposals undergo a screening process performed by the SPG Sub-Committee, who selects proposals that will proceed to Stage 2. This screening was introduced for the first time in 2007 so that we do not waste proponents' valuable time nor that of our reviewers. All proponents are notified of the results of the preliminary screening at the end of September, and only those proponents that pass Stage 1 are asked to submit a full proposal for further consideration.

Stage 2 (Submission and Two-Step Review of Full Proposals): This is performed as follows:

Successful proponents from Stage 1 submit their **full proposals** to the APN Secretariat (deadline was 31 October 2007).

Step 1 Review: November 2007 – January 2008: Review and ranking by APN Internal Reviewers (SPG members) and External Reviewers¹. The ratings are collated and proposals are ranked (for information only). No cut-off line is established at Step 1. All proponents respond to the questions and comments of the APN Internal Reviewers.

Step 2 Review: February 2008: APN Internal Reviewers submit revised ratings based on the responses of the proponents at Step 1 Review. The ratings are then collated and the proposals are re-ranked.

Stage 3 (Decisions): The SPG Sub-Committee makes recommendations to the 13th SPG Meeting based on the rankings at Step 2, responses from proponents and external reviews. The APN's 13th IGM approves which proposals to fund, following recommendations from the 13th SPG Meeting (late March 2008). The Secretariat informs proponents of the final decision in April 2008.

¹ Each proposal has one external review. The external review narrative and score will be confided to the SPG Sub-Committee at Stage 3 (Decisions).

Report on the Implementation of the New System of Calls for Proposals

Following consultation with the SPG members and SPG Sub-Committee, the APN 2007 Calls for Proposals under the Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP) and CAPaBLE Programme was launched on **4th June 2007**.

1. ADVISORY SERVICE

- Unlike the previous "Pre-proposals Stage" which aims to assist the project proponents to strengthen their proposals, the Advisory Service provides advice on the appropriateness of the proposal intended for submission for APN funding consideration, as well as to provide assistance for emerging young scientists seeking collaborators in the region.
- The deadline for submission of a letter of intent was **4th July 2007**, and **39 letters of intent** were received.
- The letters of intent were sent to respective nFPs and SPG Members for their information and should they wish to provide feedback to the proponents. Their feedback was sent to the potential proponents together with the Secretariat's response.
- Feedback to the letters of intent was sent to potential proponents on **20th July 2007**, to give proponents who are advised to submit a Stage 1 Summary Proposal a full month to prepare it.
- **16 proponents**² who submitted a letter of intent, also submitted a Stage 1 Summary Proposal to the APN (11 under ARCP and 5 under CAPaBLE).

2. STAGE 1 (SUBMISSION AND REVIEW OF SUMMARY PROPOSALS)

- The deadline for receiving Stage 1 Summary Proposals was **22 August 2007**, and the Secretariat received 43 proposals for ARCP and 32 proposals for CAPaBLE. Of this number, **35 proposals under ARCP** and **30 proposals under CAPaBLE** met the basic eligibility criteria and proceeded to the Stage 1 Review.
- The Stage 1 Review (which is equivalent to the previous Rapid Assessment Stage) aims to reduce the number of proposals proceeding to the next stage by approximately 100% overbid of the available funds in FY 2008/09.
- After the review by the APN SPG Sub-Committee for ARCP Proposals and the expert members of the CDC for the CAPaBLE Proposals, 19 proposals each under the ARCP and CAPaBLE were selected to submit a Stage 2 Full Proposal.

3. STAGE 2 (SUBMISSION AND REVIEW OF FULL PROPOSALS)

- Submission of full proposals by successful Stage 1 proponents on 31 October 2007. Of the 19 proposals short-listed to submit a full proposal under the ARCP, only 18 full proposals were received as one proponent pulled out due to withdrawal of project collaborators. On the other hand, 18 proposals were also received under CAPaBLE out of the 19 short-listed, as two project proponents combined and submitted a single proposal as suggested by the CDC reviewers due to proposals' commonalities. It is expected that proponents will have 50% success of getting funding from APN.
- The Step 1 review of full proposals entails a more active participation of external reviewers and the use of statistical analysis (normalisation) for more accurate interpretation of reviewers' scores. All proponents at this stage had the opportunity to respond to reviewers' comments and questions. The final rankings were prepared at Step 2, following a re-scoring by Internal reviewers based on

² Almost half of the 39 letters of intent submitted were found not to meet the basic criteria for APN proposals submission either under the ARCP or CAPaBLE (such as regional collaboration for ARCP or their proposed activity and/or area are not of interest to APN), hence the low turn-out of proponents submitting a Stage 1 Summary Proposal. The proponents were however advised to take note of the basic eligibility to be met before considering submission of proposal. Moreover, through the Advisory Service some proponents had a chance to collaborate and combine their proposals.

proponents' responses, and the results were collated and prepared for the SPG Sub-Committee, CDC and SPG Meetings at Stage 3 (see below).

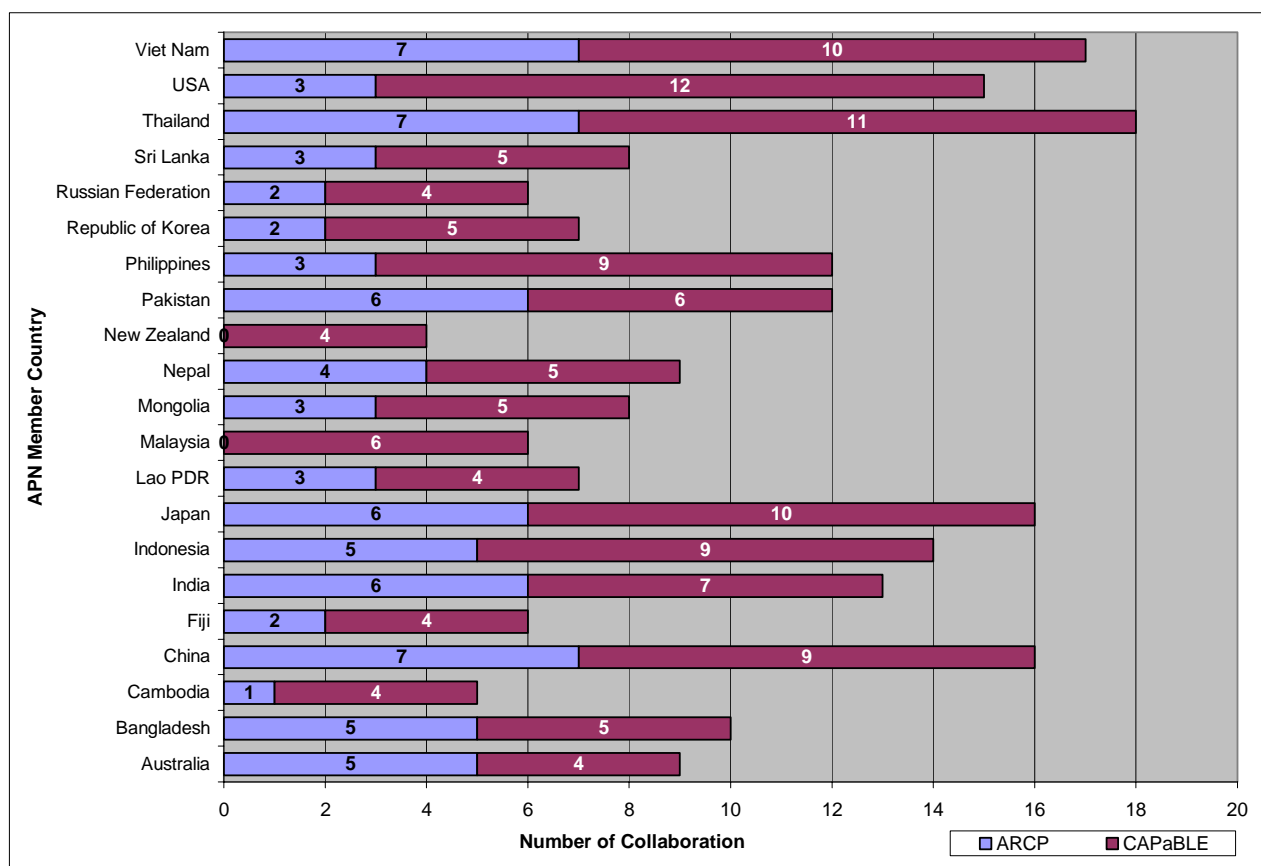


Figure 1. APN countries involved in the ARCP and CAPaBLE full proposals submitted at Stage 2.

4. STAGE 3 (DECISIONS)

- The SPG Sub-Committee makes recommendations to the SPG (at the 13th SPG Pre-Meeting on 17th March) for ARCP proposals
- The Capacity Development Committee makes recommendations to the SPG (at the 13th SPG Pre-Meeting on the 17th March) for CAPaBLE proposals
- The SPG Pre-Meeting considers and discusses the recommended ARCP and CAPaBLE proposals and makes recommendations to the Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) on day 3 of the 13th IGM on 20th March.
- The 13th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) makes the final decision.

General Observations:

- There was no problem encountered as to proponents being confused with the APN's old and new system for the calls for proposals. Assistance was also obtained from partner organisations in distributing the announcement to a wider audience.
- The letter of intent, being intentionally just a letter containing specific information about the proposed project (such as name of proponent and organisation, proposal title, etc.) as indicated in the guidelines, did not have a standard template this year. As such, the letters of intent arrived in various formats, most of it not a letter at all but just contained the proposal information requested. Hence, it might be a good idea to have a standard template for the letter of intent in next year's Call for consistency and ease of reviewing.

- The addition of a new stage (i.e., Stage 1 Summary Proposal submission) in the APN's new system of calls for proposals required a full month in the proposals submission and review schedule (please refer to the timeline of the APN's old and new system for the calls for proposals on page 5). Hence, deadlines had to be set earlier and the Secretariat had to work on a fairly tight schedule to implement this and ensure that the necessary outputs were delivered in time for the SPG Sub-Committee, CDC, and SPG meetings prior to the IGM. It is expected that the scheduling of the deadlines for each proposal stage will be reviewed at the end of the proposals process to explore where the necessary re-adjustments can be made for the next year's Calls.
- Common mistakes of proponents:
 - Submission to the wrong email addresses (e.g., email accounts of Secretariat staff or the APN info account)
 - Proposals exceeding the page limit

It might be a good idea to highlight these common mistakes by proponents in the next announcement of the calls for proposals and encourage them to read the guidelines thoroughly including the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). This will significantly reduce the exchange of communication between the Secretariat and the proponents, which would also help ease the workload for both concerned.

- The proposals received under the ARCP and CAPaBLE Calls for Proposals in 2007 are attached as ***Appendices I and II***, respectively.

WEEK	OLD SYSTEM	MONTH	NEW SYSTEM
4th	Launch of the Calls for Proposals	May	
1st		June	Launch of the Calls for Proposals
2nd			
3rd			
4th			
1st	July		Deadline for Submission of Letter of Intent
2nd		Deadline for Pre-Proposals Stage	
3rd		Deadline for Feedback to Letter of Intent	
4th			
1st		August	Deadline for Feedback to Pre-Proposals Stage
2nd			
3rd	Deadline for Stage 1 Summary Proposals		
4th			
1st	September		Deadline for Submission of Full Proposals
2nd			
3rd		Stage 1 Summary Proposals Review	
4th		Notification of the results of Stage 1 Review	
1st		October	Rapid Assessment Stage (RAS)
2nd			
3rd	Notification of results of the RAS		
4th			
1st	November		Preparation of the Stage 1 Review Package and Review Package Sent to SPG Reviewers
2nd			
3rd			
4th			
1st		December	SPG Review Proposals (Stage 1)
2nd			
3rd			
4th			
1st	January		Secretariat compiles results/ranking and establishes cut-off line
2nd		SPG reviewers feedback sent to those proponents above the cut-off line; Proposals in gray areas sent to External Reviewers	
3rd		Proponents above cut-off line respond to SPG Reviewers	
4th			
1st		February	SPG checks proponents' responses and modify their scores, if necessary. Deadline for External Reviews.
2nd			
3rd	Proposals are re-ranked.		
4th			
1st	March		Preparation for the SPG Sub-Committee, CDC and SPG Meetings.
2nd			
3rd		DECISIONS: IGM/SPG Meetings	

Comparison of Timeline of the New and Old Systems of Calls for Proposals

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1) Projects

The APN supported a total of **34 new and continuing projects** under the 2007 Proposals Process, of which **20 are under the Annual Regional Calls for Research Proposals (ARCP)** and **14 are under the CAPaBLE Programme** (3 comprehensive research projects and 11 capacity building projects). Of these, **29 had funding requirement** from the FY 2007/08 budget, which includes the **12 new ARCP** and **7 new CAPaBLE capacity building projects**. Summaries of these projects under the ARCP and CAPaBLE programmes are attached as **Appendices III and IV** (13th IGM/SPG Meeting folder), respectively. The lists indicate also what projects (of the 29 with funding requirement from FY 2007/08) received funding from NSF funds, administered by the START International Secretariat, and what projects received funding directly from the APN Secretariat.

- APN funds disbursed via APN Secretariat: **18 projects**
- APN funds disbursed via START Secretariat: **11 projects**

2) Management

- The APN projects Terms of Agreement (ToA) is further streamlined. The 2007/08 ToA specifically encourages project leaders to develop a project website for dissemination of information and networking and to establish a link with the APN website.
- Submission of project reports and project review questionnaire is consistent.
- Strategic follow-up of projects completed prior to, and in 2006/07, for peer-reviewed publications. These are included in the 2006/07 Annual Report.
- Project Bulletin was published in March 2008, to inform APN members, stakeholders and other interested parties of the projects being funded by the APN.
- Project Leaders have been encouraged by the APN Secretariat to establish links from, and display the APN logo on, their institutions' websites and/or APN project websites to the APN website. This is work in progress and, as links are established, information is placed on the APN website: <http://www.apn-gcr.org/en/link/apnprojectwebsite.html>

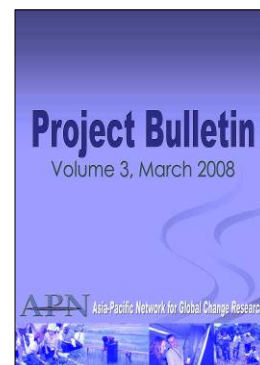


Update on Capacity Development & the CAPaBLE Programme: Report from the Capacity Development Committee (CDC)

Activities Conducted in 2007/8

1. Funded Projects:

As mentioned in the paper presented under Item 4, 14 projects are currently being supported under the CAPaBLE Programme (3 comprehensive research projects and 11 capacity building projects). CAPaBLE Projects supported in 2007/8 are summarised in Volume 3 of the Project bulletin, published March 2008, of which both hard and soft copies are available. A list of the projects being conducted was provided for information under the previous **Item 4/Appendix IV** of the 13th IGM/SPG Meeting folder.



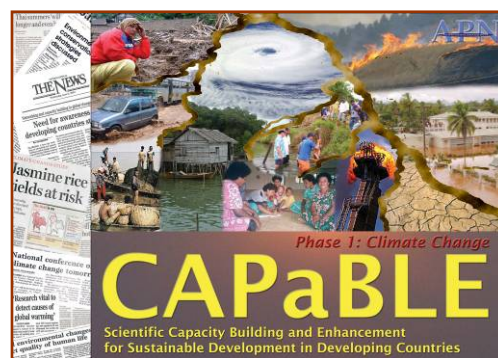
2. Proposals Submitted:

With regards to the CAPaBLE Calls for Proposals launched in May 2007, 32 summary proposals were received, 30 considered eligible and 19 proponents were requested to submit full proposals. As 2 proposals were combined, 18 proposals proceeded to Stage 2 and are being considered for funding from 2008/9. Recommendations for funding will be discussed separately on Day 3 under Item 19 of the IGM/SPG agenda that met the basic criteria for eligibility. Proposals received for funding from 2008/9 was provided for information under the previous **Item 4/Appendix II** of the 13th IGM/SPG Meeting folder.

3. Publication of Phase One: Climate (April 2003 to March 2006):

At the 6th CDC Meeting held in Kobe, Japan October 2007, it was agreed that a CAPaBLE publication reporting the outcomes of CAPaBLE phase 1 would be published. A publication was compiled by the Secretariat in the form of a brochure and presented at the Bali UNFCCC COP13/MOP3 meetings in December, 2007. Additionally, it was agreed that this publication would also be showcased at SBSTA28. This brochure is also considered timely in light of the 26th Report of SBSTA for relevant research programmes to inform SBSTA of gaps and priorities in research capacity building activities relevant to the convention. As such, the publication is also expected to be showcased at SBSTA 28 in June, 2008.

The Phase One brochure highlights 17 projects including 15 capacity building projects and 2 comprehensive research projects. It also highlights the Coastal Zone Management Synthesis, which resulted in the publication of APN's first book (Springer, 2006). Information in the brochure includes CAPaBLE project titles, project leaders and leading institutions for all Phase 1 projects as well as generic information on the APN, the CAPaBLE programme and some accomplishments since its launch (references to CAPaBLE in SBSTA reports, etc). It also highlights the importance of "Partnerships" with the Global Change Programmes, including IAI, ESSP, START, IHDP, IGBP, WCRP and DIVERSITAS.



This CAPaBLE publication further cites peer-reviewed publications as a result of the comprehensive research element of CAPaBLE conducted under Phase One and Publication of APN's first book "Global Change and Integrated Coastal Management: The Asia-Pacific Region. Four of the peer-reviewed papers are cited in the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report.

Activities in 2008/9 and Beyond

4. Evaluation of Phase One: Climate (April 2003 to March 2006):

It was agreed at the 6th CDC meeting held in Kobe, October 2007 that an evaluation of Phase One of the CAPaBLE programme would be performed, with the results published by 2008. Further details on the exact nature of the evaluation, as well as the outputs and timeline will be presented to the 13th IGM for approval under the present item following more detailed discussions of the evaluation at the 7th CDC meeting on 16th March. It is also expected, upon approval by the 13th IGM, that a second and more comprehensive publication will be prepared following the formal evaluation of Phase One. This publication will include key findings of the evaluation of all capacity building projects and comprehensive research projects conducted during Phase 1, and be used to report to the main stakeholders of the CAPaBLE programme. This comprehensive publication is due in August 2008.

5. Launch of Call for Proposals for Comprehensive Research Project for Phase III of the CAPaBLE Programme

Phases for the CAPaBLE programme were introduced for the “comprehensive research/capacity enhancement” element (pillar) of the programme and when CAPaBLE was launched in April 2003, two distinct phases for the research element were outlined and implemented:

- ✦ **Phase I (3 years) April 2003 to March 2006:** Two Comprehensive Research Projects (CRPs) in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. Projects are completed and all final reports are expected by the end of April, 2008 at which time a formal evaluation is expected to be conducted.
- ✦ **Phase II (3 years) April 2006 to March 2009:** Three Comprehensive Research Projects (CRPs) in the area of Climate Change and Food & Water Security. They are moving into their 3rd and final years.

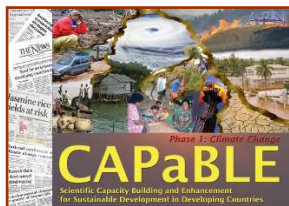
Phase III from 2009~: It was agreed at the 6th CDC meeting that a theme (or themes) as well as a timeline for Phase III would be discussed at the 7th CDC and 13th SPG Meetings, respectively, in March 2008, before being presented to the 13th IGM-SPG meetings for endorsement. Upon agreement by the IGM, the CAPaBLE call for comprehensive research projects is expected to be launched in April 2008 would be the appropriate time to call for research proposals. Discussion/decision is needed by CDC/SC on a potential theme (or themes) and a timeline for “Phase III” activities. A report will be provided to the 13th IGM under the present item.

The Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (**CAPaBLE**) Programme was a concrete initiative introduced by Prime Minister Koizumi through the Ministry of the Environment (GEB) and Hyogo Prefecture Government to specifically realise parts 107 to 114 of the Plan of Implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and was registered as a **WSSD Type II Partnership/Initiative by the Japanese Government in Johannesburg, September 2002.**

Initially, the CAPaBLE Programme, which was endorsed by **APN's IGM in March 2003**, was a 5-year Programme. However, the success of the Programme warranted the IGM, to recommend that CAPaBLE become an integral part of APN's activities. This is now reflected in the APN Second Strategic Plan for 2005-2010. The success of CAPaBLE to date has also impressed the governments of Australia, New Zealand and the USA to the point of contributing financial donations earmarked for CAPaBLE activities. This is a major achievement for the APN in terms of securing financial resources from member countries. Further details on the history of the Programme are outlined in the CAPaBLE Phase One Publication.

- In 5 years since the launch of the CAPaBLE Programme, **44 projects** have been approved, 39 of which are capacity building activities and 5 are comprehensive research projects.

- 8-page brochure prepared for distribution at various scientific and political arenas, April 2003.
- Four professional posters created: one general poster of CAPaBLE; two comprehensive research projects and one project for the Pacific Islands Training Institute, April 2004
- 24-page CAPaBLE Publication for 10th Anniversary highlights nine capacity building projects and two comprehensive research projects, March 2005
- A general poster of CAPaBLE for its Phase 2 activities was created, November 2006.
- 8-page brochure highlighting CAPaBLE Phase



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

- **IPCC**
 - 2 comprehensive research projects specifically targeted to input into Working Groups II and III of the IPCC 4AR
 - GHG Inventories; working closely with the GHG Inventory Office, Japan (NIES)
 - 5 citations (currently known) in the IPCC 4th Assessment Report from projects funded under the CAPaBLE programme.
- **UNFCCC**
 - Transfer of Technologies
 - GHG Inventories and National Communications
 - UNFCCC Workshop on the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties, Manila, Philippines, 26 - 30 April 2004
 - http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/application/pdf/enb12232e.pdf
 - 22nd, 24th and 26th Reports of SBSTA specifically mentioning regional networks such as APN.
 - COP Side Events
 - COP11/MOP1 Side Event (Joint NIES/APN-CAPaBLE)
 - COP13/MOP3 – 2 official and 2 unofficial side events
 - Kyoto Mechanisms on GHG Inventories
- **Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research**
 - Joint Inter-regional Project for local farming and sustainability in the face of climate change
- **Annual Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change**
 - September, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006
- **UNFCCC Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Article 6 Workshop (Education and Outreach),**
 - September 2005
- **ECO-Asia**
 - June 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007
- **GEO and most recently GEOSS**
 - Capacity Building Scoping Workshop for needs in the region – focus on climate change.
 - Contact Point for the GEO Capacity Building Committee
 - Attendance at the 1st GEOSS Asia-Pacific Seminar, January 2007
- **Direct (earmarked) financial investments for CAPaBLE have been made directly from the APN Member Governments of:**
 - Australia
 - Japan
 - New Zealand
 - Republic of Korea
 - USA.
- **CAPaBLE has been showcased at many events** and is globally recognised for its efforts in educational and scientific capacity building for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific Region:
 - Conference on Sustainability, Perth WA, September 2003
 - Climate & Policy Dialogue, Tokyo 2003
 - PALM, Okinawa 2003
 - Samoan Government and SPREP – specific “grass roots” education and training research project on climate extremes and sustainability
 - NIWA, National Institute of Water and Research
 - PACE-SD, USP in Fiji is now established as a centre of excellence by the UNU for sustainable development and leading major CAPaBLE project in the Pacific. Director, Koshy Kanayathu, is also current Project Leader and APN Scientific Planning Group Member (covering the Pacific Island Countries)

- Fijian Government
- Pakistani Government
- Sri Lankan Government
- Laotian Government
- SOPAC
- 5th Ministerial Conference on Economic Development (MCED), Korea, March 2004
- Partnership Fair during the 14th UN Commission on Sustainable Development, in New York, USA, on 1-12 May 2006
- UNFCCC SBSTA 24 (2005) and SBSTA 26 (2006); COP/MOP (11 and 13).

Institutional Issues: Membership Development

APN Members

Following the 12th IGM in Honolulu, U.S.A., new national Focal Points were appointed from four member countries (Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, and Thailand) while two new Scientific Planning Group (SPG) members were appointed from Cambodia and Philippines.

FP	Former	New
Nepal	vacant	Ms. Meena KHANAL <i>Joint Secretary Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology</i>
Pakistan	Mr. Shahzad IQBAL <i>Deputy Secretary Ministry of Environment</i>	Mr. Muhammad Tanvir BUTT <i>Deputy Secretary Ministry of Environment</i>
Republic of Korea	Mr. Seung Hee KIM <i>Director Global Environmental Office Ministry of Environment</i>	Mr. Jung-kyun NA <i>Director Global Environmental Office Ministry of Environment</i>
Thailand	Mr. Petipong Pungbun Na AYUDHYA <i>Permanent Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</i>	Mr. Saksit TRIDECH <i>Permanent Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</i>
SPG	Former	New
Cambodia	Mr. Veasna KUM <i>Lecturer Royal University of Phnom Penh</i>	Mr. Khieu HOUT <i>Senior Officer Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</i>
Philippines	Dr. Vicente D. CABRERA <i>Director Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau</i>	Mr. Marcial AMARO, Jr. <i>Director Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau</i>

Sadly, Dr. Ashiesh Prosad Mitra, SPG Member for India, passed away last 3 September 2007. The Secretariat is in contact with the nFP for India, Dr. Subodh Sharma, to nominate a new SPG Member for India. If necessary, the Secretariat will discuss the issue further with Dr. Chhemendra Sharma (invited expert to the SPG) and seek his advice on way forward.

The SPG Member for Fiji, Mr. Epeli Nasome, who is also taking the nFP role (official confirmation being awaited) informed the Secretariat that he would like to nominate a new SPG Member for Fiji while he is happy to remain as the nFP. The Secretariat will be in a position to follow-up more after the meetings and when the suggested person reports back to Mr. Nasome.

To fill the position of nFP for the Russian Federation, the Secretariat sought the advice of Prof. Alexander Sterin (SPG Member for Russian Federation) on exploring possible channels that hopefully will lead to the appointment of an nFP for the Russian Federation. A contact person has been identified and the Secretariat will continue discussing the issue with Prof. Sterin.

APN Secretariat

Our Scientific Officer, Linda Stevenson, has returned from maternity/child-care leave. A new member has joined the Secretariat in the position of Programme Fellow for Scientific Affairs.

Position	Former	New
Programme Fellow for Scientific Affairs	Ms. Aniq Fadhilah <i>Indonesia</i>	Mr. Herbert Benzon <i>Philippines</i>

New Member Country

The APN Secretariat has been in communication with the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (MEWR) of Singapore since 2005. Mr. Hiroki Hashizume, APN Secretariat Director visited Mr. Eng Tiang Sing, Director, International Relations Division, MEWR on 27 February, following up the visit in August 2006. Mr. Eng showed continued interest to participate in the APN. Yet, still needs time to carefully consider the role that Singapore can play in the APN. In the meantime, Mr. Eng suggested that participation of a Singaporean scientist in the IGM/SPG Meeting as an observer may be useful for them to further increase their knowledge of the APN. The APN expressed its expectation of having Singapore, a big missing piece for the network covering Asia and the Pacific, calling their attention to the discussions at SBSTA 24 and 26. Discussions will continue in the future.

Institutional Issues: Resources Development

Following action points, related to resources development, are stated in the Operating Plan 2007/08:

Short-term action points for 2007/08

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

Medium and long term action points for 2008/09 and beyond

- Establish a Resources Development Plan;
- Consider the possibility of looking to member countries to invest in the APN, with in-kind or financial contributions;
- Continue to mobilise funds for scientific and CB activities from sources within and outside of the APN; and
- Co-organise activities with other agencies, for the purpose of cost efficiency.

Some of the action points have not been undertaken yet.

The following in-kind and monetary (co-sharing) contributions have been received in the past twelve months:

1. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Thailand, is sharing the travelling costs of their APN Members with the APN.
2. Some member countries are shouldering the cost of producing APN leaflets in their languages and contributing to their production; namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and Thailand.
3. In addition to the above, while the APN has supported approved projects and activities financially, substantial in-kind support has been received from: India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, ROK, Sri Lanka, USA and Viet Nam. Furthermore, additional contributions from other sources, from a co-sharing perspective, of more than US\$ 500,000 were made.

It should be stressed that it is highly likely that more in-kind and monetary contributions have been made that are not yet apparent and this analysis will be an on-going activity within the APN in the future.

It should be stressed also that the APN highly appreciates all efforts to shoulder the costs of APN activities through continued in-kind contributions and co-sharing endeavors.

Sub-Regional Cooperation: SEA-SRC Report

1st Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Committee (SEA-SRC) Meeting 20-21 August 2007 Ibis Arcadia Hotel, Jakarta, Indonesia

List of Participants

Dr. Erna Sri Adiningsih	SPG, Indonesia
Dr. Jariya Boonjawat	SPG, Thailand
Ms. Liana Bratasida	nFP, Indonesia
Dr. Natarika Vayupard Cooper	nFP representative, Thailand
Ms. Aniq Fadhillah	APN Secretariat
Mr. Hiroki Hashizume	Director, APN Secretariat
Ms. Che Gayah Ismail	nFP representative, Malaysia
Mr. Dana Kartakusuma	Ministry of Environment, Indonesia
Ms. Trita Katriana	Ministry of Environment, Indonesia
Ms. Mahanani Kristiningsih	Ministry of Environment, Indonesia
Mr. Hourt Khieu	SPG, Cambodia
Dr. Subramaniam Moten	SPG, Malaysia
Mr. Xuan Bao Tam Nguyen	nFP, Viet Nam
Ms. Alvin Pranoto	The State Ministry of Research and Technology, Indonesia
Mr. Sem Sundara	nFP, Cambodia
Ms. Maricel Tapia	APN Secretariat

Opening and Welcome Remarks

Mr. Hiroki Hashizume, Director of the APN Secretariat, opened the meeting and gave a brief introduction about the APN and its activities, particularly for the new APN members present in the meeting. He then introduced Ms. Liana Bratasida, nFP for Indonesia, as the chair of the meeting. Ms. Bratasida welcomed the participants and recalled the agreement in the previous Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Committee (SEA-SRC) meeting in Jakarta in August 2006 and at the 12th IGM/SPG meeting in Honolulu to try a new model to improve the communication among the APN members and replace the function of the liaison officers. She also emphasized that this meeting is a trial of such an activity. Participants were then invited to give a brief self-introduction.

Background and Expectation to the Sub-regional Activities

Mr. Hashizume introduced the background and expectation of the APN Secretariat from the SEA-SRC. He brought up four discussion points, namely:

- How to communicate more effectively?
- How to identify research needs of the sub-region?
- How to promote research to understand GC and its regional implication? and
- How to promote research to contribute to scientific basis of policy-making?

It was, however, acknowledged that the SEA-SRC itself may have a different idea on how it wishes to operate.

The Chair followed up the presentation quoting the APN's Science Agenda and shared that the SRC could use this as basis for identifying the needs of the sub-region. She highlighted that the SRC is being proposed because of familiarity among the countries in SEA, as well as their all being members of the ASEAN. The Chair also introduced the UNEP Sub-regional Environmental Policy Dialogues (SEPD) which will have a side-event at the COP13/MOP3. The SEPD provides policy advice to the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF) and UNEP's Regional Programme of Work and possible consolidation of a common Asia-Pacific view for global environmental fora. Ms. Bratasida was approached by UNEP to facilitate the above meeting at the Bali

COP13/MOP3, and the results of the SRC meeting could be introduced at this UNEP side-event.

Furthermore, the Chair suggested that the SRC members nominate a contact point for each country, create a mailing list, and identify a priority scientific theme in the region. Ms. Jariya Boonjawat, SPG member for Thailand, said that science priorities have already been identified in the country reports and climate appeared as the top priority. The group then agreed that climate be the priority theme of the SEA-SRC, which will be the initial focus of its programme for two years.

Formal Establishment of a System to the Sub-Regional Committee Meeting

Mr. Dana Kartakusuma from the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia, presented on the modalities and procedures of the SRC trial model. He also posed some issues for discussion: the role and function of the SRC, policy direction and strategy, work program, rotation of chairpersonships, communication with other sub-regional committees, responsibility and accountability vis-à-vis APN, and funding.

The Chair elaborated that the SRC shall report to the IGM, conform to the rules and modalities governing the APN, and comply with guidelines on rules and procedures that they define for themselves. It was also pointed out that the SPG members should be included as members of the SRC. The Chair further explained that, with regards to modalities and procedures, it is expected that project proponents will communicate with their respective SPG members to discuss a proposal concept and submit the proposal to the nFP. The nFP will then submit the proposal to the chair of the SRC, and this would allow for finding synergies among the proposals.

Dr. Subramaniam Moten, SPG member for Malaysia, pointed out that there should be a distinction between proposals with focus on a specific sub-region and proposals with collaboration across sub-regions. The SRC could also help in finding institutions that work in same areas for collaboration and give assistance in proposal writing. With this, the Chair suggested that the SRC members also compile a list of research institutions in their country. She also stressed that the purpose of the SRC is to establish a common ground of doing research with a common topic in SEA. She clarified that the regular mechanism of proposal submission, i.e., the ARCP and CAPaBLE, will continue, but the proposed mechanism will be an additional one specifically endorsed by the SRC. It was also highlighted that the functions of the SRC do not necessarily follow that of the previous Liaison Officers, and the budget may be less or more than the current approved allocations. The results of the meeting will be presented at the IGM, and if approved, they will proceed with the kick-off activities of the committee.

The APN Secretariat Director shared that the Chair's suggestion to introduce a new funding system to collaborative research looks similar to the idea proposed by the Secretariat at the Honolulu IGM. The idea was rejected because such new pillar would reduce the budget allocated to ARCP and CAPaBLE unless special funds are newly introduced. If the SRC proposal accompanies new funds, for instance, small amount of money from SEA members would be helpful. The Chair responded that the budget issue should be considered later on when this proposal is elaborated.

Dr. Erna Sri Adiningsih, SPG member for Indonesia, noted that aside from developing new projects, it is also important to look at how to apply the results of completed APN projects, particularly in communicating these to the policy-makers. She suggested that the SRC be provided with a list of projects focusing in the sub-region completed in the last 3-5 years, as well as a list of ongoing projects. From this list, a mailing list can be created for the whole sub-region and also at the national level.

With regards to the chairpersonship, it was agreed that Indonesia will chair the SRC for two years, and this position will be rotated among the nFP of the member countries. The

Chair also suggested that the APN Secretariat acts as the main secretariat of the committee, but it is not a problem if each member country would have its own Secretariat. The APN Secretariat Director, however, pointed out that the substantive activities of the sub-region should be handled by the committee itself, and therefore the chair should establish its own local secretariat while record of the SRC activities should be kept at the APN secretariat as well.

Identification of Science Priorities of the Sub-Region from Representatives

Drs. Erna Sri Adiningsih and Jariya Boonjawat each presented on the identification of the science priorities of the sub-region. Dr. Adiningsih highlighted the results of the country reports analysis presented at the 12th IGM on priority topics identified by the members but asked if these reflect the real needs in SEA. She then presented some facts and problems in SEA, particularly the effects of climate change on agriculture, water resources, health and ecosystems, and suggested ways on how to move forward.

Dr. Boonjawat, on the other hand, shared that climate-related disasters is a high priority in Thailand and Southeast Asia. She also presented on the Southeast Asian Scientific Data Network (7SEAS) and the SEA START-RC project "Rapid Scoping of Impacts of Future Climate Regime on Multiple Sectors in Mekong (Cuulong) Delta System".

After the presentations, it was acknowledged that climate is a very wide theme and therefore there is a need to identify a specific focus area. It was suggested to focus on the impacts of climate on water resources, and more specifically on agriculture and fishery as these are common concerns among the SEA countries.

Country Reports Presentation

Each country participant (Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam) presented on the needs, priorities, problems and solutions on global change research. This activity was considered important in sharing information, learning from each country experiences, and finding synergies for future undertakings.

Contribution of the SRC to the development of the APN and the Implementation of the APN mission

Ms. Bratasida shared about the ASEAN Climate Change Initiative and how it discusses the common position among SEA countries regarding the issue of climate change. In this regard, she emphasised that climate itself is related to water, land-use and extreme weather events. In the same light, she emphasised the need to have a common position in the APN SEA sub-region. She then highlighted the outputs that should be produced by the meeting – i.e., defining the organisational structure, membership and function of the SRC and the creation of its work plan for the development of a collaborative research based on the research priority identified. Regarding collaborative research, she proposed that member countries submit their country research proposal to the chair that will then make a synthesis/compilation on all the submitted proposals from the countries, hence, a collaborative research proposal of the Sub Region. This collaborative research proposal will then be submitted and presented to the IGM. It was also highlighted that the results of the previous APN-funded projects should be one of the bases of the collaborative research proposal.

With regards to the aimed collaborative research proposal of the SRC, the APN Secretariat Director noted that while climate change is a common interest of the SRC, this seems too broad to be a theme of research projects. He also raised how the SRC can identify a specific and common to SRC research topic and a researcher to undertake the research project.

Summary and Evaluation of APN Projects in Southeast Asia

Dr. Adiningsih presented on the above topic and noted that most of the APN project proponents in SEA come from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, with very

few from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. She also discussed the types of activities and outputs of these projects, and identified some issues particularly that the effectiveness of the outcomes of the projects has not been evaluated.

Mr. Sem Sundara, national Focal Point for Cambodia, explained that there is less or no proposal submission from his country because the potential proponents are not informed about the APN funding opportunities; APN is not much known among the different agencies and institutions in the country as internet access is very limited; and APN has not held any major event in Cambodia (such as the IGM). He also noted the lack of technical capacity and data in Cambodia as hindrances in proposing projects to the APN.

Based on the feedback from Mr. Sundara, the Chair noted that one of the actions that the SRC can take is strengthening one another through information sharing and capacity building. Mr. Hashizume informed the group that should a member country organise a national seminar or event to raise awareness on APN proposal submission, a staff of the APN Secretariat can be sent to such an event to explain about the APN and its activities. Dr. Adiningsih added that the problem on the low submission of proposals may not be the lack of capability to conduct research but the lack of English proficiency.

In the light of the above discussions, it was suggested to put also in the agenda of the SRC to increase the awareness of the SRC members on the proposal submission process. Mr. Hashizume added that presentation on this may be useful not only to the SEA SRC but to the whole IGM itself.

Scientific and Policy Linkage Activities in the Future including SBSTA Report, May 2007 in Bonn

Mr. Hashizume made a presentation on the "Science and Policy Linkages in the APN". He highlighted how the APN has practiced science-policy linkages in the past and brought up how the SRC could further promote this in the SEA sub-region. The Chair proposed that there should be an interaction among the nFP, SPG member and the "Minister" of their country, by first making the "Minister" aware about the APN. She pointed out that this could be started at the SEA-SRC, and the outcome of such interaction could be reported at the IGM.

Ms. Bratasida also reported on her attendance at the 26th session of the SBSTA meeting in Bonn, Germany on 7 May 2007. She presented the highlights of the discussions in the meeting and, based on this, made recommendations that the APN be present regularly at relevant SBSTA meetings and that the APN does a side-event at the COP13/MOP3 in Bali, Indonesia.

Discussions on How Sub-Regional Committee Enhance Science-policy Linkages

Drs. Subramaniam Moten and Erna Sri Adiningsih presented on how to enhance science-policy linkage in the sub-region. Dr. Moten noted the challenges in the successful integration of science and policy based on the outcomes of the workshop "Communicating Interests, Attitudes and Expectations at the Science/Policy Interface: Setting Environmental Research Agendas to Support Policy" held in November 2006 in Brussels. He also enumerated certain characteristics of scientific assessments that will make their outcomes useful for policy-makers. Meanwhile, Dr. Adiningsih shared ideas on how to make the APN proposals more policy-relevant. Both presentations emphasized that proposals or scientific assessments should be demand-driven.

Based on the presentations, the Chair proposed a mechanism for the conduct of dialogues between scientists and policy-makers (See Slide 9 of **ATTACHMENT**).

Summary and Conclusions

In conclusion, Ms. Bratasida presented the outputs of the two-day meeting (**ATTACHMENT**), and it was agreed that it will be circulated to all the participants for

further review and comments, with a deadline of two weeks after the meeting.

Host of the Next SEA SRC Meeting

Thailand will confirm if they will host the next SEA SRC meeting.

Any other business

The Chair expressed her thanks to all the participants for their efforts and cooperation in making the SEA SRC meeting a success.

Meeting adjourns.

ATTACHMENT:

Slide 1

Work Plans and Procedures

of Southeast Asia
Sub-Regional Committee

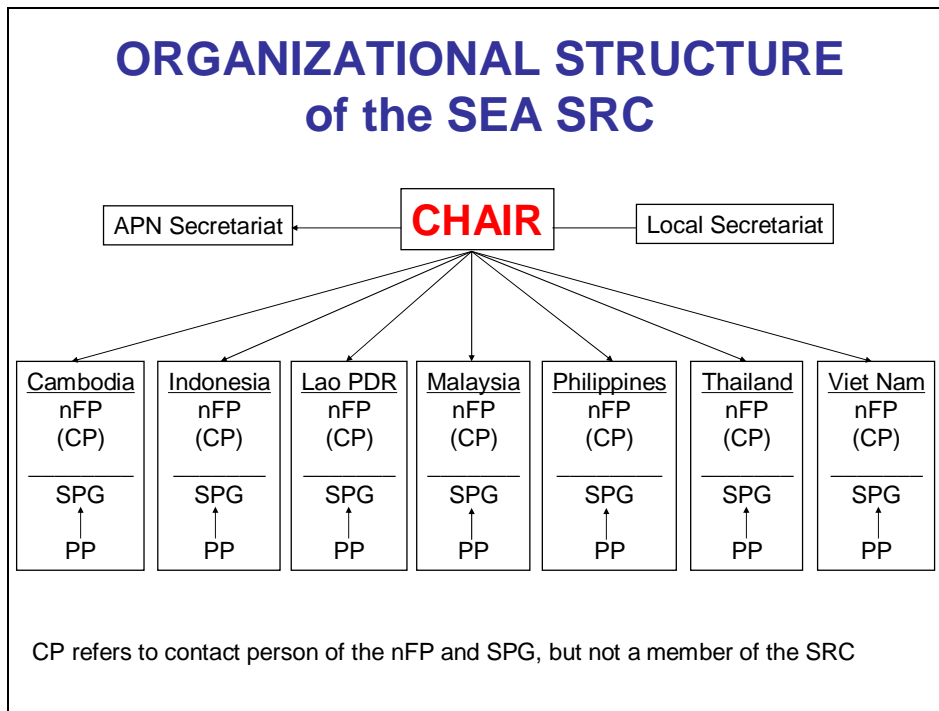
by Liana Bratasida
Jakarta, 20-21 August 2007

Slide 2

Organizational Structure

1. SRC shall be directly responsible and report to the IGM
2. SRC shall conform to the rules and regulations governing APN organizational entities and comply with the SRC guidelines for rules and procedures
3. SRC chair shall coordinate activities from each member countries submit action/work plan to IGM
4. SRC shall meet at least once a year and back-to-back with IGM meeting

Slide 3



Slide 4

Membership

- SRC shall be composed of NFPs and SPG members of the respective member countries
- The 1st meeting of SRC shall be initially chaired by Indonesia as the initiator of SRC and the next chairperson shall be selected after 2 years.

Slide 5

Function of SRC

1. to facilitate information sharing and develop networking on global change research among member countries and promoting and positioning APN
2. to promote research and capacity building cooperation on global change research most relevant to the region in an integrated approach
3. to promote SRC cooperation in international forums on global change research programs and cooperative linkage with other regional initiatives like ASEAN.
4. To conduct national workshop to promote APN activities and share best practices in developing project proposals among member countries
5. to establish a common ground for member countries and cooperative scientific research must respond to global change while addressing local concerns
6. to conduct science-policy dialogue on global change in a timely manner and at regular intervals to facilitate a more regular and effective dialogue on the research needs of global change focusing on climate change among researches in SR member countries

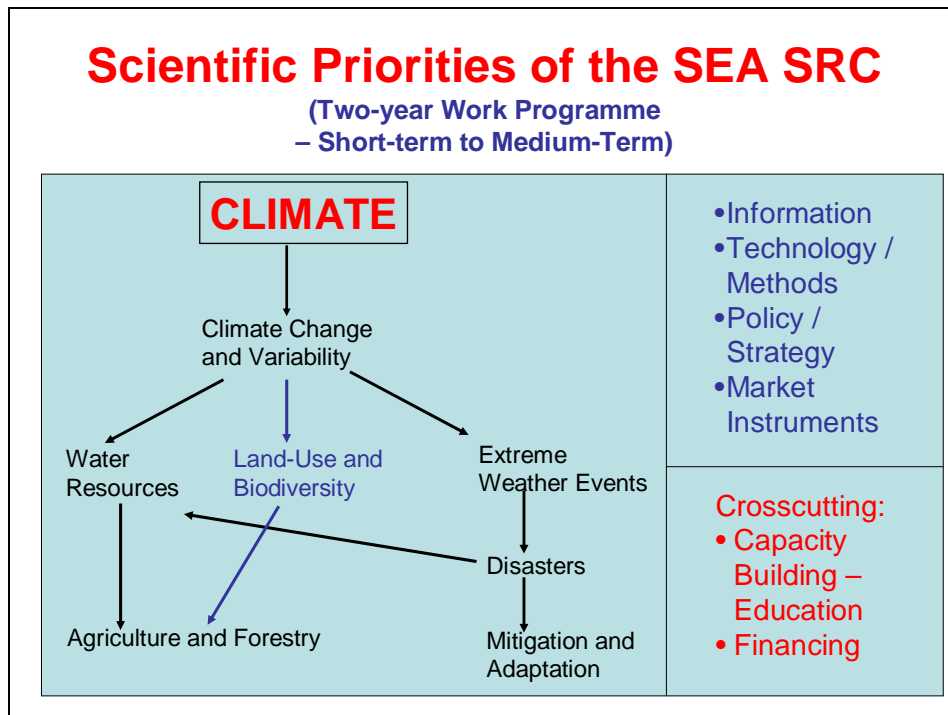
Slide 6

WORKPLAN

August 2007-March 2008

1. Members may nominate a contact person, by **end of September 2007**
2. Members to compile a list of research institutions in their country for distribution among member, by **end of October 2007**
3. Mailing list to be created for South East Asia Sub Regional Committee, to be done by **November 2007**
4. Members to identify a scientific research priority in the sub-region (DONE Refer to slide 7)
5. Members to share the results/outcomes of the activities to international organizations working on Science-Policy linkages (activities)
target: UNEP Sub-regional Environmental Policy Dialogue side event at the 13th COP/3rd MOP (**December 2007**)
6. Submit country proposal based on Scientific priorities of the SEA SRC (climate issue), to be done by **November 2007**
7. The chair to undertake a study based on country report from each member country and do a synthesis of all the reports to strategically assess the opportunities for science capacity building cooperation and specifically develop a collaborative research, to be done by **February 2008**
8. At this meeting, the members agreed that climate change will be the top scientific priority for the short to medium term.

Slide 7



Slide 8

Medium-Term to Long-Term WORKPLAN

- Formulation of integrated research addressing the identified scientific priority
 - Compile information on the identified research priority for an integrated research
 - Proposals may be already submitted to the SPGs for review or the chair of the SEA SRC
 - Discuss at the 13th IGM

Slide 9

Mechanism For Scientists And Policy Makers Dialogue

- Must be demand-driven and involve experts from all relevant stakeholders groups in the scoping, preparation, peer-review and outreach/communication
- The process should incorporate institutional as well as local and indigenous knowledge whenever appropriate, covering a range of spatial scales from local, regional and global
- The results and analyses need to be technically accurate, present different points of view but easily understood by decision makers, and narrowing the gap between scientists and policy makers
- The results and analyses need to be policy-relevant but not policy prescriptive – providing options and problem solving.

Slide 10

Comments to be given by 2 weeks (5 September 2007) at the latest to:

trita@menlh.go.id

Cc: mtapia@apn-gcr.org

hhashizume@apn-gcr.org

Suggested General Guidance for the SRC APN Sub-Regional Cooperation Activities

Strengthening appropriate interactions among the scientists and policy-makers is one of the goals of APN in order to achieve its mission of fostering global change research in the Asia-Pacific region. Effective communications through enhanced flow of information among APN members is one way by which the APN hopes to achieve this goal.

In this respect, the Sub-Regional Committee, or SRC, was proposed at the 11th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) as a "Liaison Model¹" with the primary purpose of enhancing the flow of communications within the sub-region through maintaining regular contacts among APN members and project leaders in the region, specifically within the sub-region concerned.

The SRC is encouraged to address key issues including, but not limited to, the following:²

- To address the need for stronger links between science and policy
- To identify top priority research needs of neutral importance in the region and potentially attract additional donors in the region
- To identify priority activities such as looking at completed projects to determine how results can be used in the region and assessing whether the results are ready for dissemination to policy-makers
- To encourage further sub-regional collaboration among member countries
- To encourage involvement of scientists in the region in research and capacity building activities (this could include providing assistance in writing proposals or translating it from the vernacular to the English language)

It is expected that the SRC itself shall be responsible for planning and implementing what the Committee considers as appropriate in order to enhance sub-regional activities and collaboration as well as to develop and promote the APN in their sub-region and beyond. Such plan or proposal shall be approved by the IGM prior to implementation, and a copy of which shall also be submitted to the Secretariat for the APN's record.

It should, however, be noted, as agreed at the 7th Steering Committee Meeting in October 2007, that the current mechanism for submitting proposals for funding to the APN, i.e., the Annual Regional Call for Research Proposals (ARCP) and the CAPaBLE Programme, would be the only mechanism for funding research proposals, unless amended and approved by the IGM in the future.

The SRC shall be composed of nFPs and SPG members of the respective countries in the sub-region. It is suggested that it elects one of its Focal Points to act as its Chair for a term agreed by the Committee. The SRC Chair shall be responsible for managing sub-regional communications and activities. S/he shall also report to the IGM each year to provide an update on activities carried out in the region by the Committee.

It is expected that the work of the SRC will be largely carried out electronically. However, SRC members have the opportunity to meet once a year, during the IGM/SPG Meetings, to discuss priority issues. If additional meetings are deemed necessary, this can be arranged by the SRC Chair, provided that there is available budget. Administrative support is expected to be largely provided by each nFP office, particularly the Chair of the SRC, with some assistance from the APN Secretariat.

¹ In order to further enhance communications among members of the APN at the Sub-Regional level, the new Liaison Model was introduced as an alternative mechanism to the APN-appointed Liaison Officers based at the START-Sub-Regional Centres.

² The points identified here are largely based on the discussions at the 7th Steering Committee Meeting held on 4-5 October 2007, in Kobe, Japan, where the results of the 1st Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Committee Meeting were presented.

Involvement of Countries from Outside the Region in APN Activities: Suggestions for Consideration by the IGM

A number of countries from outside the region and/or institutions from these countries conduct research in the region and in many cases do so through cooperative arrangements with countries and/or institutions in the region. For example, it is my understanding that both France and The Netherlands have in recent years conducted such research.

It may be possible, therefore, for the APN and these countries/institutions to develop a process and rules whereby such countries/institutions may become affiliated or associated with the APN. The IAI has done so for many years under the following provisions of the Agreement Establishing the IAI.

It is suggested that the IGM consider the merits of developing and implementing such arrangements.

Submitted for consideration of the 13th IGM.

Louis B. Brown

U.S. national Focal Point for the APN.

Extract from the Agreement Establishing the IAI:

"Article X: Affiliated Research Institutions

1. An institution which submits a proposal for a specific research project, through the appropriate Party, may be designated by the Conference of the Parties as being affiliated to the Institute for the duration of the project. The Conference shall base its decision on a review of the proposal, taking into account the views of the Scientific Advisory Committee as to the scientific merit of the proposed project and its relevance to the objectives of the Institute.

2. Affiliated research institutions shall be responsible to the Institute for the portion of its work sponsored by the Institute.

Article XI: Associates of the Institute

1. The Conference of the Parties may invite States outside the region, regional or international intergovernmental organisations, and industries and other nongovernmental and private organisations interested in supporting the Scientific Agenda and programmatic activities of the Institute, to become Associates of the Institute.

2. Associates may participate as observers in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

3. Associates shall be entitled collectively to nominate one member of the Scientific Advisory Committee, on the basis of a procedure to be agreed among them.

4. Each Associate shall conclude with the Institute, through the Director, an Agreement of Association which shall specify the areas of the Scientific Agenda that will be supported by the Associate, and the modalities of such support.

Article XIII: Financial Provisions

1. A budget of operational expenses for the Institute, consisting of salaries for the Directorate and basic support for the Directorate, Scientific Advisory Committee, and Executive Council shall be supported by the voluntary contributions pledged annually ...
2. Major research program and specific projects, to be sponsored by Institute, shall be supported from voluntary financial contributions pledged by the Parties and by the Associates of the Institute, or donated by other States outside the region, regional or international intergovernmental organisations, and industries and other intergovernmental and private organisations interested in supporting the Scientific Agenda and programmatic activities of the Institute."

Operating Plan

APN's Operating Plan 2007/2008 (approved at IGM-SPG 12)	Secretariat's Review of the Current Status of Implementation of the Operating Plan 2007/2008	APN's Operating Plan 2008/2009 (draft)
<p>Introduction</p> <p>It is highlighted in the Second Strategic Plan that the Secretariat and the Steering Committee will prepare an annual operating plan for approval by the IGM.</p> <p>At the end of each year, the Steering Committee will evaluate APN's achievements related to the annual operating plan.</p> <p>Based on the draft prepared by the Secretariat with the advise of Subramanian Moten, SPG Member for Malaysia, the 3rd SC (March 2006, Bangkok) developed the APN's Second Strategic Phase 2005-2010 Operating Plan. The 11th IGM endorsed it.</p> <p>In the year 2006/2007, the Operating Plan was in effect equivalent to an annual Operating Plan for the year. At the end of 2006/2007, the Secretariat and the SC reviewed APN's achievements related to the Operating Plan based on the annual report of activities and the Secretariat's review note on the implementation of the Operating Plan together with the audited financial report, and prepared the Operating Plan for 2007/2008 with two timescales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term (April 2007 to March 2008) 		<p>Introduction</p> <p>It is highlighted in the Second Strategic Plan that the Secretariat and the Steering Committee will prepare an annual operating plan for approval by the IGM.</p> <p>At the end of each year, the Steering Committee will evaluate APN's achievements related to the annual operating plan.</p> <p>Based on the draft prepared by the Secretariat with the advise of Subramanian Moten, SPG Member for Malaysia, the 3rd SC (March 2006, Bangkok) developed the APN's Second Strategic Phase 2005-2010 Operating Plan. The 11th IGM endorsed it.</p> <p>In the year 2006/2007, the Operating Plan was in effect equivalent to an annual Operating Plan for the year. At the end of 2007/2008, like in the previous year, the Secretariat and the SC reviewed APN's achievements related to the Operating Plan based on the annual report of activities and the Secretariat's review note on the implementation of the Operating Plan together with the audited financial report, and prepared the Operating Plan for 2008/2009 with two timescales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term (April 2008 to March 2009)

and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium- and long-term (April 2008 to March 2010 and beyond into 3rd Strategic Phase). 		and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium- and long-term (April 2009 to March 2010 and beyond into 3rd Strategic Phase).
SCIENCE AGENDA Short-term (Year 2007/08) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish, revise, update scientific priorities annually, based on input from nFP, SPG members and others. • Launch two calls for proposals simultaneously for ARCP and CAPaBLE and encourage submission of proposals. • Identify global change events – meetings, conferences, etc, appropriate to the APN. Create a calendar of events and plan attendance and/or discuss opportunities to co-organise, co-host. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priorities in the 2nd SP were confirmed at IGM 12. To be discussed at IGM/SPG 13 with the outcomes of the country report in 2007/2008. SPG/IGM is expected to come with relevant priorities for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 - Done from 2007/2008 call for proposals for the first time. Similar number of proposals as in the past was submitted under ARCP while number of proposals received under CAPaBLE was the highest by far. - Done as shown in the APN Newsletters, Website, the Annual Report 2006/2007 and periodical special notice mails. Some APN members found such information is very useful to plan their work. Further cooperation from members and GC communities is expected. Participated in several global change events of international importance including SBSTA 26 of UNFCCC and COP13/MOP3 to UNFCCC. 	SCIENCE AGENDA Short-term (Year 2008/09) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish, revise, update scientific priorities annually, based on input from nFP, SPG members and others. • Launch two calls for proposals simultaneously for ARCP and CAPaBLE and encourage submission of proposals. • Identify global change events – meetings, conferences, etc, appropriate to the APN. Create a calendar of events and plan attendance and/or discuss opportunities to co-organise, co-host.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce an Annual Science Bulletin for all ongoing projects under the ARCP and CAPaBLE processes. • Annual Report – detail projects that were completed during each particular year and cite any publications, regardless of whether WIP (Work In Progress), in press, or already published. • Follow-up on completed projects from the first strategic phase (1999-2004) and identify peer-reviewed publications. • CAPaBLE publication for Phase I activities. • Continue to be pro-active in devising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Done for 2006/2007 projects as already distributed. 2007/8 will be presented at the 13th IGM in hard copy. Electronic copy is available on the website. - Done for 2005/2006 projects as already distributed. 2006/7 will be presented at the 13th IGM in hard copy. Electronic copy is available on the website. - Done as in the Project Bulletin and in the Annual Report. Some publications are known to be in preparation. (In 2007/08, the last projects based on the first SP were finalised.) - Based on the suggestion by CDC in Hawaii and SC in Kobe, a CAPaBLE Phase I brochure was published and distributed at the UNFCCC COP/MOP in Bali, in December (available for download on the APN website). A more comprehensive publication based on the formal evaluation of phase I was suggested in the Kobe SC. Work plan is expected to be developed in the IGM/SPG 13. - Done as shown in the Newsletter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider co-hosting a joint side event at SBSTA 28 with IAI. • Produce an Annual Science Bulletin for all ongoing projects under the ARCP and CAPaBLE processes. • Produce an Annual Report in the middle of the fiscal year – detail projects that were completed during each particular year and cite any publications, regardless of whether WIP (Work In Progress), in press, or already published. • Follow-up on completed projects from the first strategic phase (1999-2004) and identify peer-reviewed publications. • Conduct review of CAPaBLE Phase I and develop a publication.
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<p>science (and policy) calendars of events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Development Committee (CDC) addresses the CAPaBLE strategies outlined in the Second Strategic Plan and devise an appropriate plan. Identify priority topics and timelines for the CAPaBLE in and after 2009/10. 	<p>and the APN website (Global Change Announcements and Calendar of GC Activities). Further cooperation from members and GC communities is expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being done. Every year, CDC and SPG are reviewing the CAPaBLE processes and implementing the programme in the improved manor. IGM/SPG 12 confirmed the need for continuation of CRP. IGM/SPG 13 is expected to identify priority topics for the years in and after 2009/10. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to be pro-active in devising science (and policy) calendars of events. Capacity Development Committee (CDC) addresses the CAPaBLE strategies outlined in the Second Strategic Plan and devise an appropriate plan. Launch CAPaBLE Call for Proposals for the year 2009/10 and onward based on the identified priority topics and timelines, including new topics for the CRP in the CAPaBLE phase III. Prepare work plan to devise a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3.
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Medium-and Long-term (Year 2008/09) and beyond		Medium-and Long-term (Year 2009/10) and beyond
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage APN-supported projects to produce publications that will feed into governmental policy-processes such as the IPCC 5th AR, Panels of the Montreal Protocol, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, and International Panel on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. • Consider options for co-hosting an event with IAI and/or other GC partners. • Plan and conduct one or more syntheses of APN activities on a topic (or topics) that are identified. • Publish a synthesis of APN activities from identified topic(s). • Perform an evaluation of Phase 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Done in the Call for Proposals for 2007/2008 based on the suggestion at the 12th SPG. Suggestions by IGM/SC/SPG members for identifying such processes, other than the below, are appreciated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessment panels of the Montreal Protocol ➤ MEA (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment) and CBD, CCD and Ramsar Convention ➤ IPSUNR (Int'l P on the Sust Use of Nat Res) and Marrakech Process, MEA - Informally consulted with IAI regarding a side event at SBSTA28 and to be revisited at 13th IGM - SPG 12 feels such has been well realised by publishing the Annual Reports, Project Bulletins. So will be the "Synthesis/CAPaBLE Phase I" booklet. Such booklet should be periodically created responding to the needs of the society. - To be undertaken as will be decided. - Basic framework, timeline and work plan are to be discussed at the 13th IGM/SPG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage APN-supported projects to produce publications that will feed into governmental policy-processes such as the IPCC 5th AR, Panels of the Montreal Protocol, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, and International Panel on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. • Consider options for co-hosting an event with IAI and/or other GC partners • Plan and conduct one or more syntheses of APN activities on a topic (or topics) that are identified. • Publish a synthesis of APN activities from identified topic(s). <p>[--> Short term]</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3 • Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase 	<p>- Basic framework and timeline are to be discussed at the 13th IGM/SPG.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3 • Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase
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<p>POLICY AGENDA Short-term (Year 2007/08)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Calendar of Policy Events appropriate to the APN and plan attendance, as needed (annually). • Produce a booklet based on capacity building and research projects on climate change, such as in the CRPs targeting the policy audience that can be disseminated at science/political fora and on the APN website. • Expand on science-policy question of how do we bridge science/policy? Engage members by discussing the issue at the 12th IGM and beyond. • Personal contact/visits to national Focal Points/SPG members. • Look at the ARCP process and the CAPaBLE process and determine, "Are we 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Done as shown in the APN Newsletter, the Annual Report 2006/2007 and periodical special notice mails. Some APN members found such information is very useful to plan their work. Further cooperation from members and GC communities is expected - A CAPaBLE Phase I brochure was published in 2007. It was distributed at the COP13/COP3 to UNFCCC, Dec. 2007 (also available for download at the APN website). One for general introduction purpose was prepared in various languages in 2007 as well. Annual Reports, Project Bulletins are also published. Some project leaders produce such brief notes. - To be discussed at the IGM/SPG 13 using the new questionnaires to the member countries. May be further developed in the discussion for SBSTA28. SRCs are being encouraged to address this issue. - Done on various occasions and needs to be continued by all APN members. - Done in the calls for proposals for 2007/2008. Review is to be done 	<p>POLICY AGENDA Short-term (Year 2008/09)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Calendar of Policy Events appropriate to the APN and plan attendance, as needed (annually). • Encourage PLs to publish science or policy briefs. • Expand on science-policy question of how do we bridge science/policy? Engage members by discussing the issue at the 13th IGM and beyond. • Personal contact/visits to national Focal Points/SPG members. • Look at the ARCP process and the CAPaBLE process and determine, "Are we asking
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<p>asking the right questions? How is your project effective? How will it feed into policy processes? What concrete initiatives do you have in place for policy-relevance?" Review these with the SPG. Ask project proponents to elaborate these points in their proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the issue of science-policy interactions. Ask national Focal Points and Scientific Planning Group members to provide examples of successful science-policy interactions in their countries? For example at meetings, etc. Collate information for discussion at 12th IGM and onward. • Identify regional and international governmental processes other than IPCC and UNFCCC processes where scientific results of APN projects can be considered and/or presented. In the call for proposals, etc. encourage contribution to these processes. • Participate in international/regional conferences to highlight APN's scientific activities to promote science/policy interactions and to promote APN. The UNFCCC COP13-COP/MOP3 may be a good occasion. 	<p>at SPG 13.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be discussed at the IGM 13 using the new questionnaires to the member countries. Some examples were identified in the previous country reports, such as governments commissioning research to help develop policies - Such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assessment Panels of the Montreal Protocol ➤ MEA (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment) and CBD, CCD and Ramsar Convention ➤ IPSUNR (Int'l P on the Sust Use of Nat Res) and Marrakech Process, MEA - Participated in an informal side event at SBSTA 26 and 4 side events including informal ones at the Bali COP13/MOP3. 	<p>the right questions? How is your project effective? How will it feed into policy processes? What concrete initiatives do you have in place for policy-relevance?" Review these with the SPG. Ask project proponents to elaborate these points in their proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the issue of science-policy interactions. Ask national Focal Points and Scientific Planning Group members to provide examples of successful science-policy interactions in their countries? For example at meetings, etc. Collate information for discussion at 13th IGM and onward. • Identify regional and international governmental processes other than IPCC and UNFCCC processes where scientific results of APN projects can be considered and/or presented. In the call for proposals, etc. encourage contribution to these processes. • Participate in international/regional conferences to highlight APN's scientific activities to promote science/policy interactions and to promote APN. The UNFCCC SBSTA 28 may be a good occasion. • Perform an evaluation of Phase 2
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Medium-and Long-term (Year 2008/09 and beyond)		Medium-and Long-term (Year 2009/10 and beyond)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the possibility of encouraging (by funding and/or supporting) seminars (local, national initially) where GC scientific results are presented to government officials. • Highlight publications from APN-funded projects that might feed into regional and international governmental processes such as the IPCC (5thAR) and UNFCCC processes, and others processes identified. • Identify calendar of policy-related activities and events. • Perform an evaluation of Phase 2 • Devise a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3 • Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ready to support participation in a few events of international or regional importance. - To be followed up for the processes identified by, e.g, sending questionnaires to the project leaders. - Done as shown in the APN Newsletter, the Annual Report 2006/2007 and periodical special notice mails. Some APN members found such information is very useful to plan their work. Further cooperation from members and GC communities is expected. - Basic framework, timeline and work plan are to be discussed at the 13th IGM/SPG. - Basic framework and timeline are to be discussed at the 13th IGM/SPG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further investigate the possibility of encouraging (by funding and/or supporting) seminars (local, national initially) where GC scientific results are presented to government officials. • Highlight publications from APN-funded projects that might feed into regional and international governmental processes such as the IPCC (5thAR) and UNFCCC processes, and others processes identified. • Identify calendar of policy-related activities and events. <p>[--> Short term]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3 • Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase.

INSTITUTIONAL AGENDA Short-term (Year 2007/08)		INSTITUTIONAL AGENDA Short-term (Year 2008/09)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue new country membership of interested countries. • Devise and implement a Communications Plan for the APN Members and the wider GC community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Singapore is under contact. Bhutan informally showed interest in APN. - The APN Secretariat has been working on; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Having an ongoing collection, handling and dissemination of information to the entire APN network through the website maintenance and updating, sending of periodic announcements and notification to EML and distribution of publications (both in hard copies and e-copy or e-link) to APN members and GC community. ➤ The communications between and among the nFPs, SPG Members and the Secretariat are also being enhanced. ➤ The APN members, the nFPs in particular, are now more interactive and their strengthened roles within the APN is being realised with their cooperation in the translation of APN brochure in various languages and dissemination in their respective countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue new country membership of interested countries. • Enhance communications within the APN organs and with the wider GC community by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhancing year-round communication between APN members and the Secretariat. ➤ Pursuing strategic collection, handling, and dissemination of information that will support the entire network. ➤ Maintaining contacts with the GC community ➤ Pursuing sub-regional activities that will enhance the flow of communication among APN members and project leaders in the sub-regions through the sub-regional committees. ➤ <u>Producing a single, one-page document that describes the activities of the APN in the past year that can be translated and printed in national languages and distributed at the national level.</u> • Initiate discussion on collaborating/association with countries outside

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the Second Strategic Phase through the review of annual Operating Plan. • Address process for active member-country participation in hosting APN meetings. • Identify and communicate to IGM and SPG members' information on global change events relevant to the APN by compiling information received from international programmes and other sources. • Identify, up to 4 years in advance, main meetings being scheduled by the international GC programmes such as the global change programmes, WCRP, IGBP, ESSP, IHDP, DIVERSITAS. Identify an exhaustive list and a calendar of activities (for at least 2 years in advance). • Consider inviting scientific experts to the APN meetings on issues expected to be emphasised at their meetings. • Have APN-initiated and APN-funded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This review of annual Operating Plan constitutes such a review Preparation for the 2SP review started in the SC in Oct 2007. - Successful for the 10th SC (Philippines), 14th IGM/SPG (Malaysia). Continued participation is expected. - Updated information of GC events relevant to APN is available on the APN website (Global Change Announcements and Calendar of Events) for the members to view. Selected events are also included in the Newsletter Calendar, which is also being disseminated to members on a quarterly basis. Further cooperation from members and GC communities is expected. - Being done but heavily depends on cooperation of members and GC communities. Such cooperation is very much expected. - Being realised in the discussion on GEOSS and AWCI in conjunction with the 13th IGM. - Done in the calls for proposals 	<p>the APN region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the Second Strategic Phase according to the work plan to be developed by the IGM/SPG13. • Address process for active member-country participation in hosting APN meetings. • Identify and communicate to IGM and SPG members' information on global change events relevant to the APN by compiling information received from international programmes and other sources. • Identify, up to 4 years in advance, main meetings being scheduled by the international GC programmes such as the global change programmes, WCRP, IGBP, ESSP, IHDP, DIVERSITAS. Identify an exhaustive list and a calendar of activities (for at least 2 years in advance). • Consider inviting scientific experts to the APN meetings on issues expected to be emphasised at their meetings. • Have APN-initiated and APN-funded
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<p>projects proactively been seeking collaboration with institutes and organisations that provide co-sponsorship and in-kind contributions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek active involvement of host institutions in order to provide greater sustainability of projects. • Decide on means of communications and modality of discussions. • Address membership inactivity. • Work with those presently funding APN Programmes and activities to assure long-term stability of such funding. • Based on the review of discussions held in the past, formulate financial working plan with concrete and targeted action points (divided in two separate groups, one with actions to raise additional funds, and a second one with actions to reduce expenses). • Report in-kind contributions (in figures) in the financial reporting at IGM/SPG. • Encourage members from developing 	<p>after 2006/2007.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continues to be followed up by asking project proponents by explicitly including such in the conditions of funding - (See the above bullets on “devising communications plan”) - Raised at the Bangkok IGM and members are reminded of their roles, as needed. Further cooperation by the members is expected utilising the Guidance document for the roles of nFPs, SPG members established at the IGM12. - Being done - Secretariat worked hard with contributors to expand the contributions along with the current move such as more emphasis on adaptation to climate change. - Being prepared for the 13th IGM/SPG from the Secretariat from Hyogo. - Done from the invitation for the 	<p>projects proactively seek collaboration with institutes and organisations that provide co-sponsorship and in-kind contributions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek active involvement of host institutions in order to provide greater sustainability of projects. • Address membership inactivity. • Work with those presently funding APN Programmes and activities to assure long-term stability of such funding. • Based on the review of discussions held in the past, formulate financial working plan with concrete and targeted action points (divided in two separate groups, one with actions to raise additional funds, and a second one with actions to reduce expenses). • Report in-kind contributions (in figures) in the financial reporting at IGM/SPG. • Encourage members from developing
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<p>countries to consider sharing costs of travelling to IGM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct sub-regional liaison trials, starting (but not limited to) the one in the south-East Asian sub-region. 	<p>12th IGM/SPG Meeting and succeeded in 13th IGM/SPG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The South-East Asian Sub-regional Committee is in progress. The South Asian sub-regional meeting is to be organised in Kobe. 	<p>countries to consider sharing costs of travelling to IGM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage sub-regional liaison trials in the Southeast and South Asian sub-regions. • Perform an evaluation of Phase 2.
<p>Medium-and Long-term (Year 2008/09 and beyond)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the legal status of APN. • Establish a Resources Development Plan. • Consider the possibility of looking to member countries to invest in the APN, with in-kind or financial contributions. • Continue to mobilise funds for scientific and CB activities from sources within and outside of the APN region. • Co-organise activities with other agencies, for the purpose of cost efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To Be followed up in the IGM as needed - Resource development is to be discussed at the IGM 13 - Some APN member countries fully shouldered or co-shared in the printing expenses and dissemination of the local brochures in 2007/2008. - Contacted private sector in Japan. To be followed up and be substantiated with further discussion at RDC - Started talk with IAI. Further discussion is needed to overcome obstacles, such as distance between the two regions - Basic framework, timeline and 	<p>Medium-and Long-term (Year 2008/09 and beyond)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the legal status of APN. • Establish a Resources Development Plan. • Consider the possibility of looking to member countries to invest in the APN, with in-kind or financial contributions. • Continue to mobilise funds for scientific and CB activities from sources within and outside of the APN region. • Co-organise activities with other agencies, for the purpose of cost efficiency.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform an evaluation of Phase 2. • Devise a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3. • Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase. • Hold biennial IGM/SPG meetings (depending on the outcome of Medium-term considerations). 	<p>work plan are to be discussed at the 13th IGM/SPG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic framework and timeline are to be discussed at the 13th IGM/SPG. - The Secretariat negatively perceives the issue, which may decrease chance for major communications. 	<p>[--> Short term]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a draft Strategic plan for Phase 3 • Endorse a new strategic plan for 3rd Strategic Phase
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Evaluation of APN's Second Strategic Phase (April 2005-March 2010)

Leading to the Formulation of Third Strategic Plan (April 2010 to March 2015 or 2020)

Introduction:

The Second Strategic plan quotes (Para 11, Page 15) that *"In 2009, the APN will perform a review of performance covering the whole period of the Second Strategic Plan, and prepare a new one for the period April 2010 to March 2015."*

However, in order to plan and perform the review effectively, the APN Secretariat discussed, in consultation with the Steering Committee and the SPG, the need to perform the evaluation over a 2-year period. As such, a draft timeline for 2 years from April 2008 to March 2010 has been compiled for consideration.

Objectives for the Evaluation shall be to:

1. Review and summarise APN activities under the 3 agendas outlined in the second strategic plan,
2. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of APN activities, and
3. Reflect on lessons learnt and incorporate them into the third strategic plan.
(noting that it is not clear at this point whether the 3rd strategic plan shall span 5 or 10 years.)

Procedure and Timeline

Similar to the evaluation of the first phase of the APN, two independent evaluations are envisaged based on the goals and objectives outlined in the Second Strategic Plan. These would be the evaluation of:

- (1) *The APN Network (Institutional Evaluation) and*
- (2) *Funded Projects Sets under the ARCP and CAPaBLE Programmes.*

It is expected that the evaluation will be conducted in relation to APN's 5 goals and its three agendas (science, policy and institutional) using the criteria of *relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability*.

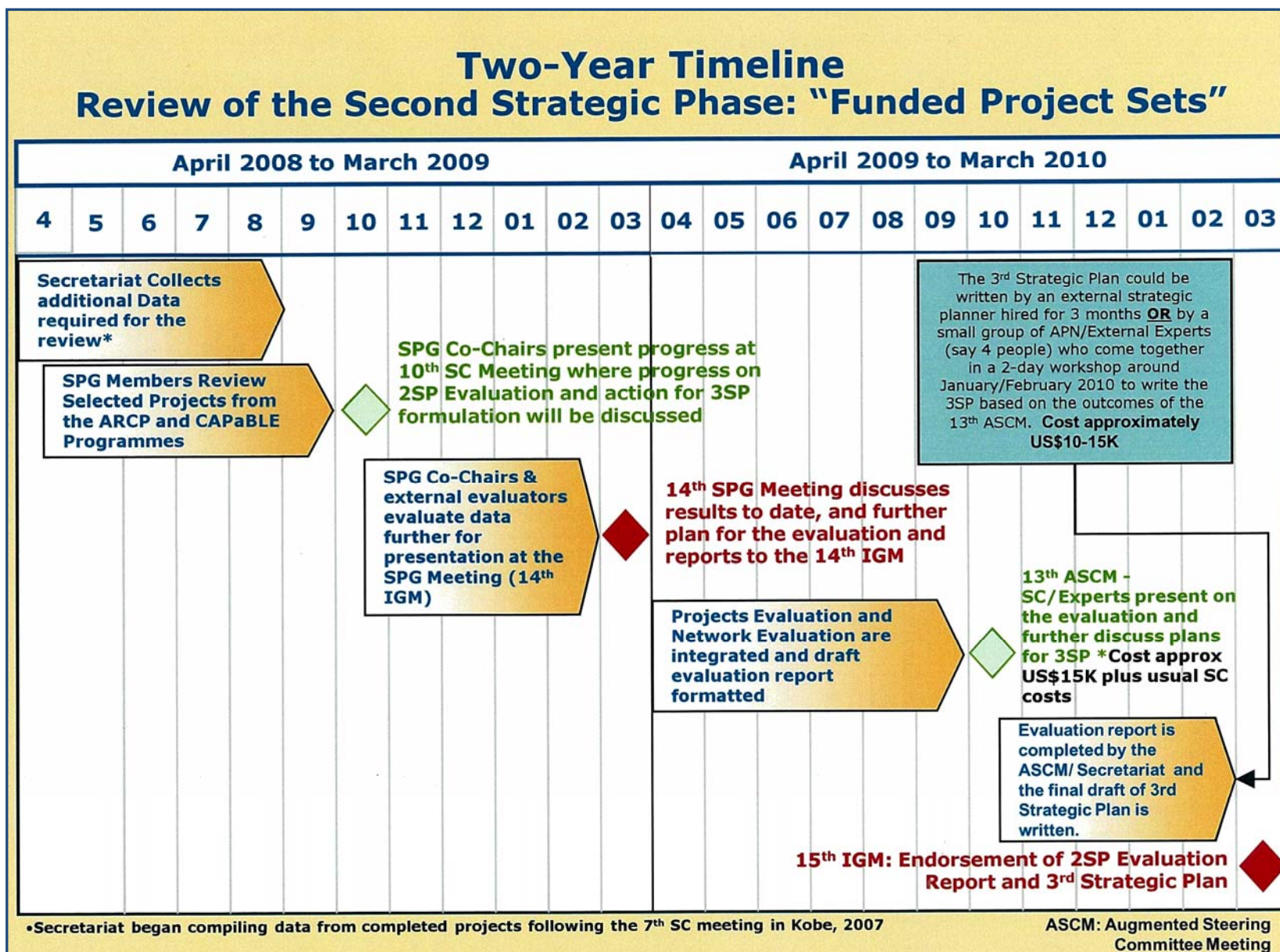
A tentative 2-year timeline and structure is attached as **Appendix 1**. Based on an internal evaluation by APN members and, possibly, external experts, an evaluation report will be written to aid the development of a 3rd strategic plan.

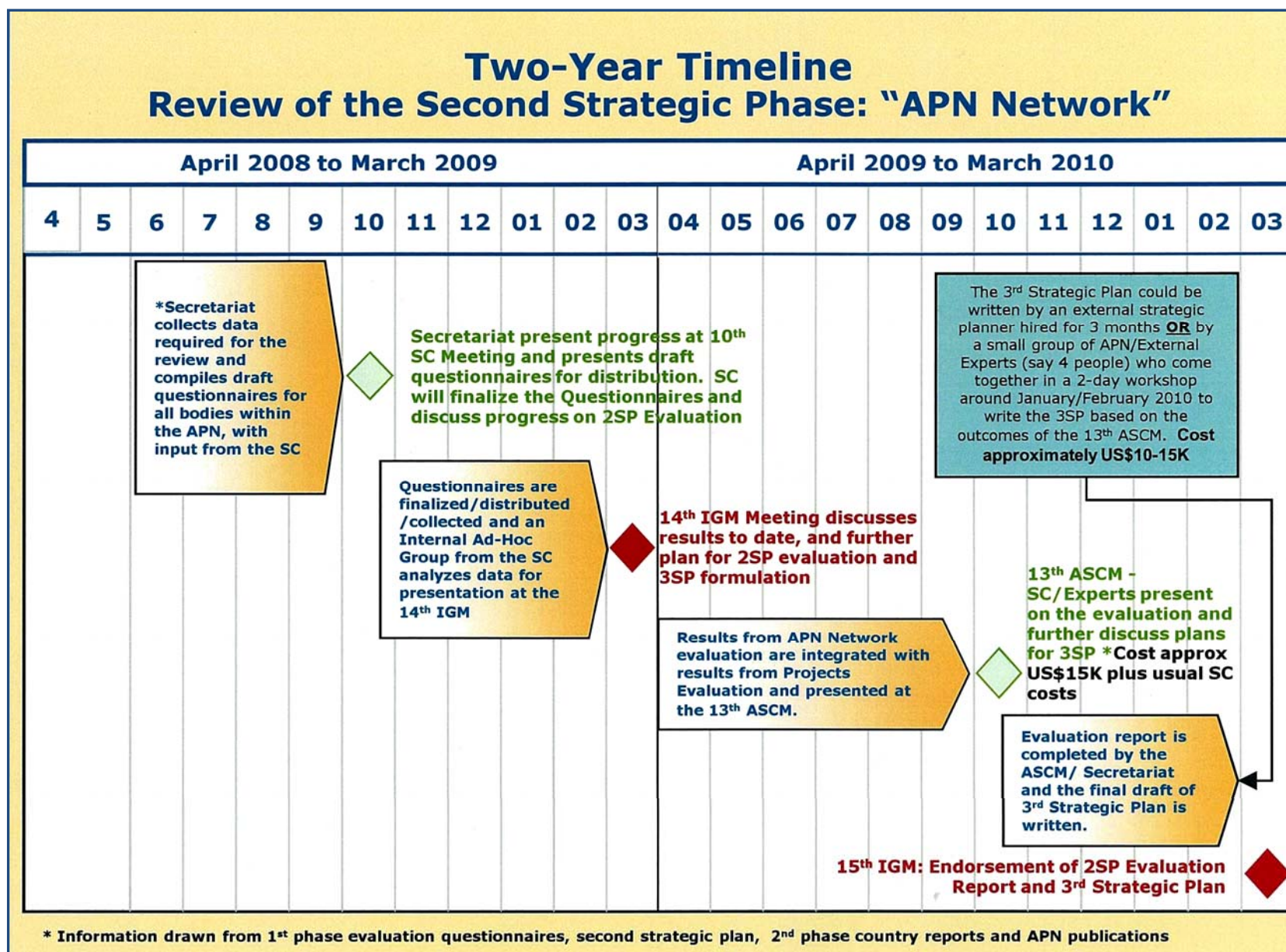
It is clear at this stage that more work is needed in developing a procedure for the evaluation. The Secretariat will work closely with the SC and SPG-SC to develop the plan further before formally implementing the evaluation. The SPG has agreed to aid the evaluation of the funded project sets as well as other issues outlined in the second strategic plan.

The Secretariat will work closely with the SC and the SPG-SC to develop the plan further before formally implementing the evaluation.

Materials for the Evaluation:

1. The Second Strategic Plan
2. Annual Operating Plans for the period of the second strategic phase
3. APN printed and electronic publications (APN website, newsletters, posters, framework document, annual reports, project bulletins etc.)
4. Funded project information (final reports, questionnaires, peer-reviewed publications etc.) for all completed activities (from the ARCP and CAPaBLE programmes)
5. Report of the CAPaBLE evaluation of Phase 1 (completed by August 2008)
6. Other materials as deemed necessary.





Country Report Template

Analysis for 2005/6 & 2006/7

Based on the results of the two previous country reports, climate appeared as the foremost concern among the APN member countries. Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, as well as climate modelling and prediction are the areas under which research is most commonly conducted.

Results of the previous country reports also showed that research and institutional capacity and limited financial resources are the main challenges in implementing climate change research in APN member countries, as well as mainstreaming the research results into policy processes (science-policy linkage).

Having focused on the challenges faced by the APN member countries in the area of climate change in the past 2 years, we have developed a comprehensive analysis for review, and possible further action, by the members. This can be discussed at the 13th IGM.

Reporting for 2007/8

This year, we are shifting the focus of the country reports from a climate-oriented report back to the more general field of the APN, which is **global change research**.¹ As such, we would ask you to please address the questions below for discussion at the 13th IGM and contribution to APN's future strategies.

Finally, at the Steering Committee Meeting held in Kobe in October, 2007, it was agreed that country reports would be submitted to the APN in advance of the meetings in a time that allows the Secretariat to compile the findings of the reports. This will effectively aid the discussions at the IGM. With this in mind, we ask that you please submit your report to Maricel Tapia mtapia@apn-qcr.org by Friday the 22nd February, 2008.

(1) Please rate in the order of priority/importance the needs of your country with regards to building global change research and institutional capacity. You may also provide further information in the box below as to the reasons or degree of importance of the capacity building needs identified.

- _____ Lack of human resources (experts, scientists)
- _____ Assistance or training in writing research proposals
- _____ Data access/availability
- _____ Finding international collaborators/appropriate experts
- _____ Training on the use of appropriate methods/analysis
- _____ Research tools and/or models
- _____ Research infrastructure (such as laboratory, equipment, etc)
- _____ Applying research and/or mainstreaming it into policy processes
- _____ Others, please specify: _____

If the concerns above are not a problem in your country, please indicate in what areas specified above your country can extend assistance to those in need:

¹ The APN defines **global change research** as “research regarding global change (the set of natural and human-induced changes in the Earth's physical and biological systems that, when aggregated, are significant at a global scale) and its implications for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.”

(2) If some assistance is needed for enhancing research and institutional capacity in your country, please specify the kind of assistance needed. (*For example: assistance in writing proposals to be submitted for funding consideration to the APN, etc.*)

(3) Limited financial resources is one of the major problems faced by many countries in conducting global change research.

a. What are the sources of funds in your country for implementing research in global change? Please specify also the name of the agencies/institutions in charge for administering these funds.

b. Under what conditions would your country (or institutions in your country) fund or co-fund in international collaborative global change research, such as that funded by APN?

(4) How effectively are research results being mainstreamed into policy processes in your country? Is there an established method for formal science-policy discussions on any aspects of global change?

13th IGM Country Report Analysis

Introduction

Based on the results of the two previous country reports, climate appeared as the foremost concern among the APN member countries. Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, as well as climate modelling and prediction are the areas under which research is most commonly conducted.

Results of the previous country reports also showed that research and institutional capacity and limited financial resources are the main challenges in implementing climate change research in APN member countries, as well as mainstreaming the results into policy processes (science-policy linkage). (Please refer to the 12th IGM Country Report Analysis attached as **Appendix 1.**)

This year, we have shifted the focus of the country reports from a climate-oriented report back to the more general field of the APN which is global change research. Focusing on the challenges faced by APN member countries, these were further explored by identifying the priority needs of APN member countries in terms of research and institutional capacity building, investigating the issue of financial resources, as well as the effectiveness of science-policy linkages. The results of the 13th IGM Country Report Analysis are presented below.

Submission: At the time of writing, 18 of the 21 APN member countries have submitted their Country Reports. These are: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and Sri Lanka.

Methodology: Qualitative analysis

1. Needs of APN member countries with regards to building global change research and institutional capacity, in the order of priority/ importance:

- 1) Lack of (adequate) human resources (experts, scientists)
Australia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, New Zealand
- 2) Research tools and/or models
India
- 3) Applying research and/or mainstreaming it into policy processes
Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Philippines
- 4) Research infrastructure (such as laboratory, equipment, etc.)
Cambodia, Nepal, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Philippines
- 5) Training on the use of appropriate methods/analysis
Fiji, Malaysia, Mongolia
- 6) Data access/availability
Russian Federation, Philippines
- 7) Finding international collaborators/appropriate experts
Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Philippines
- 8) Assistance or training in writing research proposals

*Countries listed below the **research and institutional capacity needs** (#1 through #7) are those that indicated the need(s) as its highest priority. It should be noted, however, that while #2 is indicated as a top priority to only one country, it ranked fairly high in the order of priority/importance as it is chosen as 2nd or 3rd priority by most countries. Moreover, while item #1 certainly stood out as the top priority identified by the APN member countries, the differences between the scores of items #2, #3 and #4 are

not very significant, and hence these three items can be considered as equal in terms of the degree of importance as perceived by the APN members.

Other priorities identified by the APN member countries (*items included here were identified by at least two member countries*):

- Human resources: emigration, shortage, finding well-qualified and well-trained scientists (or training the current personnel through post graduate studies, etc.), no funds to recruit scientists in government research institutions (28%)
- Financial resources (17%)
- Outdated facilities/laboratories (11%)
- Observational tours (exposure) for policy-makers themselves in places/countries where best practices (on science-policy linkage perhaps) are happening (11%)
- Unsatisfactory utilisation of research results /limited understanding of policy-makers on the importance of the research results (11%)

Areas where APN member countries can provide assistance:

- Collaborative links and/or partnership in research activities
- Providing data; sharing of models and data resources
- Providing training programmes (some through overseas development assistance (ODA))/ dispatch of experts for lecture/training programmes
- Provision of facilities – venue for training/meetings, etc.; assistance in management of activities

*Some APN member countries, however, are not in the position to offer any assistance due to national circumstances.

2. Kind of assistance needed for enhancing research and institutional capacity (*items included are those identified by at least two member countries*):

- (Technical) Assistance in proposal writing/Enhancing competing capacity in the APN's Call for Proposals, e.g., identifying research topics relevant with APN Science Agenda (44%)
- Training/capacity building on the use of appropriate research methods/analysis, models/software, identification/assessment of vulnerability to climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation programmes (39%)
- Effective research coordination nationally, and internationally as well through fostering interaction of national scientists with international experts, finding international collaborators, etc. (22%)
- Giving information on possible calls for proposals; networking and promotion of APN activities among scientists and decision-makers (11%)
- Research infrastructures/modern laboratory equipment (11%)

3. Sources of Funds of APN Member Countries for Global Change Research and Conditions for Funding or Co-funding International Collaborative Global Change Research

Limited financial resources is one of the major problems faced by many countries in conducting global change research. In this regard, the APN member countries were asked about the sources of funds in their respective countries for conducting global change research and the name of agencies who administer these funds. According to the responses from the country reports submitted, most APN member countries have funds coming from the national government through various ministries and research institutions related to global change (about 60% of respondents). While one member country stated that funding for global change research, especially in the area of climate change, is gradually being increased, others have highlighted, however, the limited funding from the national/internal sources to conduct research in global change. Aside

from national funds, some APN member countries have also explicitly indicated that they are receiving funds from external sources, i.e., from international organisations or from developed countries, to implement global change activities (about 40% of respondents). While in some, these external funds complement national funds for global change research, other member countries have indicated that global change research/activities in their countries are generally, or solely, supported by the funding assistance extended by international organisations and/or developed countries through projects or programmes. The detailed response of each member country can be found in the **Supplementary Information for Question 2** attached to this paper.

In addition to the above, the APN member countries were also asked if their governments would require conditions for funding or co-funding international collaborative global change research, such as that funded by the APN. A few member countries have highlighted that financial contributions to international collaborative global change research activities are already being made. Some APN member countries stated that they could provide support through in-kind contributions (33%). On the other hand, others have indicated that their governments could fund or co-fund international collaborative global change research through bilateral or multilateral agreements (27%). A few member countries have also specifically mentioned that their government is not in the position to co-fund in such circumstances, and that national funds are used for national activities. Still, one APN member country said that there are no specific conditions for funding or co-funding international collaborative research if the project(s) is really globally significant. The detailed response of each member country can again be found in the **Supplementary Information for Question 2** attached to this paper.

4. Effectiveness of research results being mainstreamed into policy processes in APN member countries and existence of established method(s) for formal science-policy discussions on aspects of global change

Mainstreaming research results into policy processes is seen as a challenge or difficult area by most APN member countries. However, significant developments have been happening in many APN member countries in terms of increased recognition shown by the governments. As previously reported in the 11th and 12th IGM Country Reports, many APN member countries establish a committee or council within the government (e.g., Climate Change Unit in Australia, Climate Change Cell in Bangladesh, Expert Panel on Climate Change in China, etc.) to oversee this issue (explicitly mentioned by 44% of the respondents), and some of which were set up fairly recently. The responsibilities of these committees or councils ranged from reviewing existing research results, submitting policy recommendations to the government based on integrated and comprehensive analysis of scientific advances and results, to organising training programmes for global/climate change focal points to sensitise them to these issues.

On the other hand, other APN member countries use science-policy dialogues (33%), such as congressional hearings, summits, interactions with relevant ministries, national fora, etc. Some of the member countries who implement the above, however, saw the need for a more “established method” or “formal mechanism” to mainstream research results into policy processes. Problems such as lack of commitment by the policy-makers to implement scientific findings, unsatisfactory quality of the research itself, policy-makers not believing the research findings, non-publication of research results, etc. were seen as hindrances for effective mainstreaming of research results into policy.

Also, while one member country noted the difficulty of mainstreaming cross-cutting global change issues as compared to sectoral ones; another shared that their country has a certain mechanism to formulate general policies but not in specific areas.

Meanwhile, an interesting practice is one member country is that the policy agencies

themselves commissioning research to underpin and support policy work. This gives policy-makers in the country direct access to researchers and their latest research results.

Lastly, it is noteworthy that the CAPaBLE project funded by APN in Sri Lanka (2004-CB09NSY-Dharmaratna: National Climate Change Public Awareness and Outreach in Sri Lanka) has significantly raised the awareness of policy-makers in the country on climate and global change issues and this was seen as very useful in the country's future planning.

Supplementary Information for Question #2:

Sources of Funds in APN Member Countries for Implementing Global Change Research

- **Australia:** Bureau of Meteorology; Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organisation; Funds flow through the Department of Environment, Water Heritage and the Arts
- **Bangladesh:** The contribution of UK Department for International Development is significantly remarkable. EU, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway have contributed to various activities, especially adaptation research. Japan is evaluating requirements in climate change field in the short term. Recently, EU Parliamentary team visited Bangladesh and is expected to contribute more to climate change activities, including funding some of the adaptation projects identified under the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA).
- **Cambodia:** Ministry of Economic and Finance; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery; Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; National Disaster Management Committee; Cambodia Red Cross, UNDP Climate Change and International Development Partners in Cambodia; Charity Fund
- **China:** Ministry of Science and Technology; National Natural Science Foundation of China; Chinese Academy of Sciences
- **Fiji:** Very limited funds from the University of the South Pacific and Fiji Government
- **India:** Ministry of Environment and Forests; Ministry of Earth Sciences; Ministry of Agriculture; Department of Science and Technology; Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Department of Space
- **Indonesia:** Major sources of funds for research in global change come from the government of Indonesia. 0.05% of Indonesia's national budget is allocated for research on general issues. Other financial sources also come from international organisations. The agencies in charge for administering these funds, particularly for governmental budget are the Department of Finance and the Agency of National Development Planning.
- **Japan:** Ministry of the Environment (Global Environment Research Funds) and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (Innovative Program of Climate Change Projects for the 21st Century; Development of Earth Observation Satellites; Japanese Antarctic Research Programs)
- **Lao PDR:** Generally research activities are supported by external assistances through a number of projects/programs. Public finances are used mostly for administration activities and major key priorities of the country, which cannot overcome all over researching activities, even though those researches are supportive to the national needs.
- **Malaysia:** Science Fund, a special fund for the sole purpose of funding scientific research established by the government and administered by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI). In addition, institutions of higher learning also receive research funds from the Ministry of Higher Education to support scientific research that includes research in global change.

- **Mongolia:** State Science and Technology Fund from the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science; Ministry of Nature and Environment; Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- **Nepal:** GEF, UNDP, UNEP, WWF are the agencies helping this respect so far.
- **New Zealand:** New Zealand Foundation for Research Science and Technology; Royal Society of New Zealand; Ministry for the Environment; Ministry of Conservation; Ministry of Fisheries; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- **Pakistan:** Development plan and programmes financed through annual budgetary allocations; Educational Institutions and bodies have funds available through international collaboration; Ministries of Finance, Planning and Development, Science and Technology, Education and Higher Education Commission.
- **Philippines:** International Rice Research Institute; Department of Science and Technology; ASEAN Center for Biodiversity Conservation
- **Republic of Korea:** Global change research in the Republic of Korea is mainly conducted by the government, including Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; and Korea Meteorological Administration. Most of all, the funding is gradually being increased especially in the area of climate change.
- **Russian Federation:** Roshydromet; Russian Academy of Science; Ministry of Education and Science
- **Sri Lanka:** UNDP, GEF, etc.; Ministry of Environment

Conditions for funding or co-funding international collaborative global change research, such as that funded by APN

- **Australia:** Australia already collaborates heavily with research being undertaken from around the world and, in so doing, is able to fill some gaps in the range of expertise it possesses, and benefits from the use of logistics and laboratories of other nations.
- **Bangladesh:** To date climate change is not a priority, compared to agriculture, food, water resources, health, education, etc. Bangladesh would prefer to access funds as compensation for climate change impacts. Bangladesh would like to participate in terms of providing manpower and infrastructure facilities (office space, laboratory facilities, etc.)
- **Cambodia:** Any office established in Cambodia should be registered with the Ministry of Interior and should have collaborative agreement with the Royal Government of Cambodia. Royal Government of Cambodia can provide office and counterpart staff and facilitate all necessary logistical arrangements.
- **China:** In order to mobilise funding from the government to support any international cooperation research project, either bilateral or multilateral agreement is necessary. For that purpose, APN may first approach related governmental bodies, e.g., the Ministry of Science and Technology, to initiate discussion on such agreement.
- **Fiji:** Fiji can provide a venue for hosting meetings/workshops and local data for such research. Financial assistance is very limited.
- **India:** The government funds are directed to promote national research efforts and capacity building activities. However, concerned ministries/government departments also provide co-funding for organisations of international seminars/symposia/conferences, etc. hosted by Indian organisations.
- **Indonesia:** Funding or co-funding on international collaborative global change research or activities could be done under cooperation agreements (through bilateral or multilateral cooperative mechanisms) and the topics or subjects of the activities should be relevant with national prioritised programmes. In this regard, it is important to note that usually when co-funding mechanism places responsibility for the government to provide a substantially large amount, the government is likely to refuse. The government is also concerned about high

administration fee that is often incurred for international/multilateral institutions/agencies.

- **Japan:** Japan has been contributing financially to the APN, and is the biggest contributor among others. Japan's finances are currently facing tough conditions; however, if the achievements of global change research and environmental preservation in Asia-Pacific region through the Japanese contribution become clearer, an increase in budget would be justifiable.
- **Lao PDR:** The national co-funding with the international funding is mostly in-kind and based on the bilateral/multilateral agreements. The implementation is mostly through project-/programme-based approaches.
- **Malaysia:** Co-funding of projects is usually possible under bilateral agreements between government to government.
- **Mongolia:** The local institution must be recognised by the Ministry of Nature and Environment or other related ministry. The topic of global change research must be in the frame of government policy. The research proposals must be approved by the Ministry of Nature and Environment.
- **Nepal:** Our country is not in a position to provide funds but to some extent would be able to co-fund in national perspective only.
- **New Zealand:** IPCC, Sloan Foundation, NSF, APEC, GEF, NZAid, OzAid, World Bank, Asian Development Bank.
- **Pakistan:** Pakistan, in principle, has transparent, proactive and participatory policy for international financial cooperation for mutual benefits in the fields of environment. Pakistan would appreciate and welcome any effort by APN for financial cooperation in the field of global change research.
- **Philippines:** Government counterpart is in the form of in-kind contributions.
- **Republic of Korea:** There are no specific conditions if the projects are really important for the global environment. Those projects in which Korean institutions or experts are involved would have easier access to funds granted by the Republic of Korea.
- **Russian Federation:** A good sample of such collaborative co-funding is bilateral project of the Russian Fund of Basic Research (RFBR) with corresponding funds from other countries (China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Uzbekistan, etc.). These are based on equal contribution, so that each country's contribution is spent for support of scientists from their own country.
- **Sri Lanka:** Not in a position to fund or co-fund. Sri Lanka's National Science Foundation can fund local researchers to attend international meetings to present their research papers.

12th IGM Country Report Analysis¹

1) Questions posed to Members

A. Science Agenda

Based on the results collated from the Country Reports submitted at the 11th IGM, we were able to determine that the priority scientific theme for APN member countries is "Climate". With this in mind, please address the questions below for discussion during the 12th IGM.

1. What is the current progress, or situation, on climate change research, in your country?
2. Have there been developments in research on climate change in the past few years? If so, please specify.
3. What challenges does your country face in climate change research?
4. If "Climate" is not a priority area for your country, please indicate the priority research area in your country.

B. Policy Agenda

Second Strategic Plan, P 11, Section 3.2, No. 3.

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

In linking science and policy, APN would like to maximise on the existing mechanisms in your country and considers it an important step that the activities of the APN and the outcomes of these reached the appropriate policy and decision makers, as well as the people/groups who act as their advisers or lobby with public officials/legislators to pursue global change issues.

1. What are the existing mechanisms/practices in your country that promote linkage of science and policy, what venues are available to present scientific findings to policy and decision makers, and how scientific needs of policy/decision makers are shown to scientists?
2. Please identify people/groups (e.g., legislators pursuing environmental issues; advisory committees on environmental issues) in your country that are key links in the process of decision and policy making on global change issues, particularly with regards to climate.

C. Institutional Agenda

One of APN's strategies is to: "Encourage participation of all countries in the Asia-Pacific region."

1. What can the APN do to enhance research on climate change in your country?

2) Submissions

Eighteen member countries responded: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

¹ The country reports analysis was initially agreed to be performed by Indonesia. However, due to the heavy workload and other commitments of the APN members from Indonesia, it was later on agreed that the Secretariat will be in charge of the analysis with Indonesia providing their inputs during the APN meetings.

3) Methodology

- Qualitative Analysis
- Highlights in the reports to be noted
- Enumeration especially for Policy Agenda question #2

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTRY REPORTS

SCIENCE AGENDA

1. Status of Climate Change Research in the Country

Based on the response from the country reports, in general, we may classify the APN member respondents as:

- 1) Having a strong climate change research present and integrated in the government programmes (17%);
- 2) Significant progress in climate change research in terms of greater government recognition and increase in funds (28%);
- 3) Climate change research being conducted by different organisations/institutions (funds either come from national or foreign sources) (38%);
- 4) Significant challenge being faced in terms of climate change research (17%).

2. Development in Research on Climate Change in the Past Few Years

Below are the climate change research areas that are most commonly conducted by APN member countries:

- Climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessment (61%: *Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and Thailand*)
- Climate modelling and prediction (50%: *China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Thailand*)
- Earth observations (33%: *Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea and Thailand*)
- Greenhouse gas emissions (33%: *Cambodia, China, Malaysia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, and Thailand*)
- Mitigation (17%: *Cambodia, Japan, and Sri Lanka*)
- Climate extremes and related-disasters (17%: *Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Indonesia*)
- Negotiation strategy for Post-Kyoto Regime and other Kyoto Protocol-related research (e.g. Clean Development Mechanism) (11%: *Pakistan and Republic of Korea*)

*Although not directly related to research development, capacity building in climate change research and/or monitoring is also a major activity that many APN member countries undertake (33%: *India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Thailand*).

3. Challenges in Climate Change Research

- Limited research and institutional capacity to conduct climate change research (56%)
- Limited financial resources/inadequate funds (44%)
- Networking and complementation among local research institutions (28%)
- Data availability/sufficiency and reliability (22%)
- Physical attributes of the country: size, topography, etc. (also related to research integration) (22%)
- Integration of research (17%)
- Research results cannot provide sufficient evidence to support climate change-related policy-making (11%)

4. Other Priority Research Areas in the Country, if not Climate

Most APN member countries have climate as a top priority research in their country, however in some countries there are research areas that are equally a priority or take more precedence to climate. These are:

- Agriculture and/or fishery (17%)
- Poverty alleviation (11%)
- Marine and terrestrial ecosystem changes, biodiversity and land use cover change (11%)
- Natural resource management and governance Industrial transformation and urbanisation
- Desertification and yellow dust storms
- Health sciences

POLICY AGENDA

1. Existing Mechanisms/Practices that Promote Linkage of Science and Policy

Almost all the APN member country respondents have an established mechanism that promotes science-policy linkage in terms of climate change research. This is usually in the form of national climate change committee or a specific government agency assigned to such work. However, a few members said that science-policy interface mechanisms in their countries are either weak or it has yet to be developed. Workshop, dialogues and other related activities are some of the means used by other countries in promoting science-policy linkage, but their effectiveness still needs to be improved.

2. List of People/Groups/Organisations that are Key Links in Climate-Related Decision and Policy-Making Processes

AUSTRALIA

Department of Environment and Heritage

BANGLADESH

Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests

Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)

Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP)

IUCN Bangladesh

Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)

Forum of Environmental Journalists of Bangladesh (FEJB)

CAMBODIA

National Climate Change Committee (led by Ministry of Environment)

CHINA

National Coordination Committee on Climate Change

INDIA

Consultative Committee of the Parliament from the Ministry of Environment and Forests

Planning Commission of India

INDONESIA

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Science and Technology

Department of Forestry

Department of Agriculture

Government R&D institutions (LAPAN, LIPI, BMG, BATAN, BPPT, Bakosurtanal)

Local governments
Universities
NGOs (Pelangi, WWF, KEHATI, WALHI)
Private companies

JAPAN

Council for Science and Technology Policy
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
Japanese Meteorological Agency
Ministry of the Environment
Ministry of the Economy, Trade and Industry
Japanese Alliance for Climate Change Observation
Central Environment Council, MOE

LAO PDR

Department of Environment, Science Technology and Environment Agency
Environmental Research Institute, Science Technology and Environment Agency
Scientific and Technological Research Institute, Science Technology and Environment Agency
National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
Living Aquatic Resources Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
National University of Laos

MALAYSIA

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Ministry of Science, Technology and Information
Ministry of Energy, Communication and Multimedia
Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department
National Technical Committee on Climate Change
National Technical Committee on Biodiversity
Cabinet Committee for Coordination of High Land and Island Development
National Committee on Clean Development Mechanism
National Committee for Implementation of Stockholm Convention regarding Persistent Organic Pollutants
National Steering Committee for Implementation of the Basel Convention and the Montreal Protocol
National Disaster Committee under the National Security Council

MONGOLIA

Ministry of Nature and Environment
National Committee on Global Change

NEPAL

Department of Hydrology and Meteorology of the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology

NEW ZEALAND

National Climate Change Committee
Inter-departmental Group on Climate Change
New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development
Ministry for the Environment Climate Change Communications and Engagement Programme

PAKISTAN

Prime Minister's Committee on Climate Change
Pakistan Environmental Protection Council
Ministry of Environment

PHILIPPINES

Presidential Task Force on Climate Change, Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, House of Representatives, Congress of the Philippines
 Committee on Ecology, Senate of the Philippines
 Desk Officer, UNFCCC, Environmental Management Bureau
 KLIMA, Manila Observatory, Ateneo de Manila University
 Green Forum
 Philippine Council for Sustainable Development

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Task Force Committee for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Roshydromet (Federal Service on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring)
 Russian Academy of Science (RAS)
 Siberian Center for Environmental Research and Training (SCERT)
 National Committee on CliC (Climate and Cryosphere Project)

SRI LANKA

Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Environment (PCCE)
 Committee on Environmental Policy and Management (CEPOM)
 Committee on Integrating Environment and Developing Policy (CIEDP)
 Provincial Environmental Coordinating Committees (PECC)
 District Level Environment and Law Enforcement Committees (DLELEC)
 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Centre for Climate Change Studies
 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) expert committee

THAILAND

National Committee on Climate Change
 National Economic and Social Advisory Council (NESAC)
 National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)

INSTITUTIONAL AGENDA

1. How Can the APN Enhance Research on Climate Change in Member Countries?

Below are some common areas wherein APN's assistance/intervention is seen by the member countries:

- Funding support for research and capacity building (especially of young scientists) activities (39%)
- Encouraging involvement of scientists in the region in research and CB activities (28%)
- Facilitation of science-policy linkage (through workshops, strategic actions, etc.) (28%)
- Linkage with partner research programs and facilitation of regional collaboration (17%)
- Establishment of a channel for sharing the outcomes of the research among APN member countries; Dissemination of research results; send regular information bulletins on APN's activities and research bulletins to legislators (17%)
- Translation of publications/research findings to member country's native language (11%)
- Creation of a mechanism that allow researchers in developing countries to be able to access data, tools, methodology, etc. that are necessary for conducting climate change study (11%)

Priorities of Ministerial Associations such as APEC and ASEAN (Considered only those with relevance to the Science Agenda of the APN)

APEC Declaration on Climate Change (from the 15th Economic Leaders' Meeting, 9 September 2007)

- Climate Change
 - Sustainable forest management and land use practices
 - Support for effective adaptation strategies: includes appropriate policy exchanges, financing, capacity building and technology transfer
 - Support for a post-2012 international climate change arrangement: reduction of global emissions of greenhouse gases
- Energy Security
 - Low emissions technology and innovation
 - Alternative and low carbon energy uses
- Clean Development

ASEAN – ASEM6 Declaration on Climate Change

- The Need for International Action
- Harnessing Technology and Investments for Climate-Friendly Solutions
 - Promote development, transfer and deployment of low carbon technology and access to cleaner and climate friendly technologies
 - Use of new and renewable energy
- Adaptation and other Climate Change Related Challenges
 - Incorporation of climate risks and adaptation strategies into national development strategies and policies
 - Fostering international cooperation that can help assess impacts and vulnerabilities, build adaptive capacities, and support adaptation actions
 - Exchange information and early warnings on natural disasters, including those that arise from climate change
 - Sustainable management of forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems

Forum on Environment and Health in Southeast Asia and East Asian Countries (through the Bangkok Declaration on Environment and Health, Ministerial Regional Forum, 9 August 2007, Bangkok, Thailand)

- The Forum is jointly organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and with the general objective to effectively deal with environmental health problems. According to its charter, governments should address the health impacts and implications of the following 6 priority areas of environmental concern:
 - Air quality
 - Water supply, hygiene and sanitation
 - Solid and hazardous waste
 - Toxic chemicals and hazardous substances
 - Climate change, ozone depletion and ecosystem change
 - Contingency planning, preparedness and response in environmental health emergencies

Comparison of the Country Reports Analysis with APEC and ASEAN Declarations and other Literature

Both the APEC and ASEAN Declarations on Climate Change have very strong focus on adaptation and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions through energy-related measures, which are also the focus of current research developments in many APN member countries, therefore showing congruence in the areas of priorities.

In the meantime, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducted a Knowledge Needs Survey for Climate Change Adaptation for their Adaptation Learning Project (ALM) with a total of 376 responses from UN agencies (81 respondents), governments (78), research institutions (59), the private sector (44), universities (46), and NGOs (56). Results revealed that the primary interests related to adaptation are soft adaptation measures (i.e., policy, planning, information; 68%), “mainstreaming” climate change risks into national plans/policies/programmes (60%), and assessment of climate change risks and adaptation responses, or establishment of national adaptation frameworks (58%). Among these, soft adaptation measures was a top priority to governments while national level mainstreaming for the development agencies. Furthermore, water resources emerged as the thematic area of greatest interest for adaptation, followed by food security/agriculture, natural resources, and disaster risk management.

APN Science Agenda & Emerging Scientific Themes

Introduction

As stated in the Second Strategic plan, the Science Agenda is expected to stay in effect until 2010. However, as the APN recognises the need for flexibility, the Scientific Planning Group (SPG) will review the themes of the Science Agenda each year to reconfirm or modify it according to any changing research priorities of the APN, its members, and the global change science and policy-making communities.

The SPG recommendations will then present to the Inter-Governmental Meeting. For reference, excerpts from the Second Strategic Plan related to the Science Agenda are attached as **Appendix 1**.

(1) Relevance of the APN Science Agenda

Emerging scientific themes discussed at the 12th SPG Pre-Meeting in Honolulu and presented to the 12th IGM for approval are listed. The themes were outlined in the "Frequently Asked Questions" documentation in the 2007 Calls for Proposals:

- Climate: change & variability, observation, GEOSS, adaptation
- Water: water quality, floods and drought
- Agriculture and food security
- Air quality
- Health
- Education (especially the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development)

Scientific issues presented in the Country Reports at the 12th IGM, indicated the following as priority areas for APN member countries:

Research Areas:

Most APN member countries have **climate** as a top priority research in their country, however in some countries there are research areas under the global change umbrella that are equally a priority or take more precedence to climate. These are:

- Agriculture and/or fishery
- Marine and terrestrial ecosystem changes, biodiversity and land use cover change
- Natural resource management and governance Industrial transformation and urbanization
- Desertification and yellow dust storms
- Health issues

Status of Climate Change Research in the Country

Based on the response from the country reports submitted to the 12th IGM, in general, we may classify the APN member respondents as:

- 1) Having a strong climate change research present and integrated in the government programmes (17%);
- 2) Significant progress in climate change research in terms of greater government recognition and increase in funds (28%);
- 3) Climate change research being conducted by different organisations/institutions (funds either come from national or foreign sources) (38%);
- 4) Significant challenge being faced in terms of climate change research (17%).

Development in Research on Climate Change in the Past Few Years

Below are the climate change research areas that are most commonly conducted by APN member countries:

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- Climate modelling and prediction (50%: *China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Thailand*)
- Earth observations (33%: *Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea and Thailand*)
- Greenhouse gas emissions (33%: *Cambodia, China, Malaysia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, and Thailand*)
- Mitigation (17%: *Cambodia, Japan, and Sri Lanka*)
- Climate extremes and related-disasters (17%: *Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Indonesia*)
- Negotiation strategy for Post-Kyoto Regime and other Kyoto Protocol-related research (e.g. Clean Development Mechanism) (11%: *Pakistan and Republic of Korea*)

*Although not directly related to research development, capacity building in climate change research and/or monitoring is also a major activity that many APN member countries undertake (33%: *India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Thailand*).

Challenges in Climate Change Research

- Limited research and institutional capacity to conduct climate change research (56%)
- Limited financial resources/inadequate funds (44%)
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- Physical attributes of the country: size, topography, etc. (also related to research integration) (22%)
- Integration of research (17%)
- Research results cannot provide sufficient evidence to support climate change-related policy-making (11%)

(2) Human Dimensions and the APN Science Agenda

At the 7th SC meeting in Kobe, October 2007, the promotion of human dimensions activities was discussed and it was agreed that the Secretariat might consider making this clearer in the APN Science Agenda upon further consultation with the SPG. In doing so, it was suggested that it also might be worthwhile consulting with IHDP and the other global change programmes on current topics of relevance.

APN Science Agenda and Excerpts from the 2nd Strategic Plan

THE APN SCIENCE AGENDA¹

"The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) enables activities that generate and transfer knowledge on the physical and human dimensions of change in the Earth system with a focus on:

1. Climate,
2. Ecosystems, biodiversity, and land use,
3. Changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains, and
4. Use of resources (food/water/energy/materials) and pathways for sustainable development.²

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

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

Examples identified at the ASCM of the sorts of activities that the APN might support are:

- (a) The identification of existing methods and development of new methodologies and tools for improving the effectiveness of scientific knowledge transfer to user communities.
- (b) The expansion of the area of APN activities and procurement of the necessary resources by playing a leading role in expanding research activities conducted with other bodies in the international community.
- (c) The strengthening of ties with policy- and decision-making processes and society in general for mainstreaming environmental concern, in order to develop pathways and effective mechanisms to approach economic and industrial planning processes, and enhancing practical research activities, in keeping pace with progress in international policy processes.
- (d) The encouragement of initiatives from developing countries, especially for place-based integrative research that includes interdisciplinary analyses of the effects and consequences of development pathways, and potential coping strategies pertinent to the region.
- (e) The promotion of science and technology relating to sustainability, by aligning with global scientific programmes such as those being coordinated by the International Council for Science (ICSU), etc.
- (f) The detection of global change, observing, and information gathering for early warning systems, disseminating this information to appropriate end-users, and contributing to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).

Endnote

The APN supports a wide range of research programmes and other activities that help it achieve its objectives. Without prejudice to the APN's decisions, the following list of indicative topics is provided as examples of the range of research that may be of interest to the APN. **A crucial point of clarification here is that the list outlined below is not in order of priority and is not exhaustive.** It is essentially provided to facilitate

¹ Although this Science Agenda is expected to stay in effect until 2010, the APN recognises the need for flexibility. The Scientific Planning Group (SPG) will, therefore, review the themes of this Science Agenda each year to reconfirm or modify it according to any changing research priorities of the APN, its members, and the global change science and policy-making communities. SPG recommendations will then be presented to the Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) for approval.

² See Endnote.

in-country discussions and to assist those interested in working with the APN.

1. Climate

- Development and application of regional scenarios for climate change including climate extremes
- Implications of global change for predictability and stability of the Asian Monsoon, and societal consequences
- Synergies between adapting to current natural climate variability and that of future human-induced climate change
- Investigation of adaptation measures in the Asia-Pacific region
- Aerosols, clouds, climate, and human health
- Mitigation options and their implications for sustainable development

2. Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Land Use

- Changes in the carbon cycle and the water cycle
- Research and information networks for land system change
- Assessment and enhancement of land use sustainability
- Nature, extent, causes and impacts of land use change
- Regionality of ecosystem services and their changes
- Global change and mountain systems

3. Changes in the Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Marine Domains

Atmospheric Change:

- Air quality changes at various spatial and temporal scales and their impacts
- Source and sink fluxes of greenhouse gases
- Impacts of increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide and air pollutants on agricultural and natural ecosystems in the Asia-Pacific region

Changes in the Oceans and Coastal Systems:

- Structure and composition of the marine food web and its response to physical forcing and chemical regimes in coastal up-welling systems
- Aspects of physical and biogeochemical cycles and ecosystems in oxygen minimum zones (OMZ)
- Ocean acidification
- Decline and degradation of marine biodiversity, e.g., mangroves and coral reef ecosystems
- Impacts of developmental activities on the ecology and socio-economic systems of the Asia-Pacific region
- Understanding regional ocean climate variability and implications for fisheries and aquaculture

4. Use of Resources (food/water/energy/materials) and Pathways for Sustainable Development

- Environmental implications of regional policy aimed at energy security and carbon limited society
- Renewable energy systems and sources
- Economic impacts of global change on the Asia-Pacific region through the food trade chain
- Transfer of environmental burden (external cost) associated with enhancing regional material/products flow
- Regional water resource issues related to international river flows

5. Crosscutting

The APN also encourages proposals that lie across several themes; some examples might include:

- Integrated assessment techniques
- Interactions between global change and regional change
- Global change impacts and sustainable development

- Science-policy interfacing relating to global change
- Global change and water, food and health management
- Institutional dimensions of global change
- Sustainable management of urban areas, coastal zones, etc.
- Globalisation (lifestyle, consumption patterns, transport systems, etc.) and global change
- Transforming scientific knowledge to policy (e.g., communicating science, translating scientific knowledge into decision making processes, knowledge brokers, stakeholder involvement)
- Global change impacts of multilateral financial institutions
- Technology or equipment that are environmentally friendly (recyclables, biodegradable materials, life cycle analysis of materials, etc.)
- Global change implications of urban sprawl/urban development

6. Science-Policy Linkages

The APN recognises the importance of linkages between science and policy, i.e., two-way communications between the communities that use scientific information (policy-makers and decision-makers in society) and scientific communities. These are:

- Research of best practices in science-policy interface options potentially appropriate for APN (e.g., IPCC, science briefings, publications)
- Development of additional science-policy interface approaches potentially appropriate for the APN
- Publication of guidelines for APN scientists based on this knowledge/experience
- Training and capacity building for science-policy interfacing

Open Discussion on Science/Policy Communications

Direction:

It has been suggested by the APN members that the Secretariat organise side events at relevant fora such as SBSTA, COP/MOP etc. In view of this, IAI and APN are currently discussing the organisation of a joint side-event at the SBSTA 28 in June 2008. It is expected that the focus of the side event will be communications – particularly communicating science to policy¹.

In order to formulate an appropriate agenda for this (or any other appropriate forum identified by the APN members), further discussion is needed as well as guidance sought from the APN members on this issue. A brief history of science-policy discussions among APN members is outlined below for reference. Furthermore, it is suggested that 13th IGM Country Report Analysis also be referred to during the open discussion.

History on Science-Policy Discussions at 11th and 12th IGM:

12 IGM Chairperson's Summary emphasised the following:

Attending Events Related to Global Change

- Side events of any meeting relevant to global change whether national, regional, or international in scope are to be relayed to the APN members and participation encouraged
- nFPs are encouraged to represent the APN at relevant meetings and to further ease some work and financial pressures on the APN Secretariat
- SPG members encouraged to represent the APN in the more scientific of these events.
- nFPs and SPG members will inform the Secretariat regarding important regional, sub-regional and national events, wherever appropriate and the Secretariat will look to both nFPs and SPG members to represent the APN in these events, whenever appropriate.²

Interactions with the Media (work in progress)

- Regarding interaction with the media, it was suggested that the APN could perhaps invest on a video production about the network and its activities that could be presented at meetings and other events. Such a production could be later translated into local languages. It was agreed that the SC and the Secretariat work with Dr. Koshy to extract the relevant media component of the Fiji project for dissemination to member countries, as well as consider other options.
- Translation of the APN brochure into the languages of APN member countries was considered and is currently being implemented.
- It was agreed that the SC, the SPG, and the Secretariat should work together noting that the Secretariat will serve as coordinator and not information generator.
- Other global change partners will be asked to share their expertise in preparing a video production. The recent two publications (the Annual Report and Project Bulletin) will be considered as sources of information.

11th IGM Chairperson's Summary emphasised the following:

Science/Policy Interactions:

- There is a need for the APN to be more proactive and propose research areas of interest to member countries;

¹ The Side Event will be presented as a New Activity under Item 16 of the 13th IGM on Day 3.

² It should be noted that the APN attended both SBSTA26 and COP13/MOP3 in 2007, as well as other relevant fora, as indicated under Item 1 of the 13th IGM-SPG Meetings

- A “road map” that identifies gaps, in addition to how these gaps may be filled, based on national requirements, needs to be devised;
- The APN should utilize the media as a general opportunity to disseminate global change research issues in the APN region;
- There is a need for regular meetings with policy-makers, taking all opportunities to develop a regular rapport with policy-makers; and
- Country reports should be collated and analysed and then the information should be distributed to members.
- The significance of science-policy linkage is mirrored in APN’s calls for proposals: one of the major criteria for selection requires from the proponents to clearly define the policy-relevance of their proposed activities and indicate how the results could be used in decision-making processes.
- The compilation of these results in APN’s Annual Reports and Project Bulletins are another excellent tool to input APN’s scientific achievements to policy-makers, too.
- Strategies on how to attract media’s attention in the APN and its activities must be devised. The timing seems to be rather good as through the presentations of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Reports the public interest in global change issues is awakened.
- Opportunities of discussions with policy-makers and –analysts at occasions of international fora should be utilised as much as possible. Representation of the APN by Dr. Andrew Matthews participating in UNFCCC SBSTA Meeting (Bonn, Germany, May 2006) and GEO III Meeting (Bonn, Germany, November 2006), Ms. Liana Bratasida, SC Member, participating in 14th ECO Asia Meeting (Saitama, Japan, June 2006), or APN Secretariat members attending the 14th Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)(New York, USA, May 2006) or IGFA Meeting (Montreal, Canada, November 2006) are good examples of that approach.
- Based on the event calendar of global change related international events for 2007 and beyond the APN will continue to elaborate its travel plan by taking into account the possibilities of dialogue with policy-makers (for instance the COP13 & COP/MOP3, to be held on Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007).
- The science-policy linkage should be a two-way process: while scientists are required to think about it when submitting proposals to the APN, it is also crucial to approach policy and decision-makers for their contribution to bridge the gap between science and policy.

Proposed New Activities

(1) New Hyogo Activity: Proposals Writing Workshop (US\$15,000)

Background:

Following up on discussions that took place at the 12th IGM/SPG Meeting on further promoting APN activities in member countries, the 7th SC Meeting (held in Kobe, October 2007) discussed, in conjunction with sub-regional cooperation, the idea of convening a workshop at the sub-regional level with the aim of writing better proposals for submission to the APN. It was noted, for example, that such an activity had been successfully completed by the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI). Further, considering the request of Hyogo Prefecture (who hosts the APN Secretariat), that the APN continues to cooperate with other institutions it hosts (for example EMECS, JICA, IGES Kansai Research Centre, and WHO), the Secretariat would like to introduce, for IGM consideration, a new activity for 2008/9. This is outlined below:

Proposals Writing Workshop at the 8th Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS) Conference, Shanghai, October 2008:

Based on continued cooperation with EMECS in contributing to their (usually biennial) conferences, the APN will co-organise a 1 or 2-day "proposals writing" workshop targeted at young scientists invited from the region. This meeting is to be held back to back (or during) the 8th EMECS Conference in Shanghai, China, in October 2008. Specifically, young scientists who are not familiar with the APN and/or who have never submitted a proposal to the APN would be considered to join the workshop. Professor Z. Chen, main organiser of the EMECS Conference and Project Leader of a continuing multi-year ARCP project has already expressed his eagerness to contribute to and co-organise the workshop.

Invited Expertise:

Members of the EMECS organising committee; successful proponents/project leaders attending the conference and currently involved in APN project activities; APN SPG/nFPs/experts in the region who can contribute expertise to the workshop; and 1 or 2 members of the APN Secretariat.

Background of the 8th EMECS Conference:

The EMECS 8 Conference is organised to provide a forum to all participants, including natural and social scientists, administrators, government officers, and younger students, to interact with each other to work out a better understanding of how to minimise environmental risk. This is pursuing a harmonising society with global concept of environmental conservation. The EMECS 8 calls for its theme: 'Harmonising River Catchments' and Estuary' which is proposed on the basis of the rapid growing Asian economy that inevitably gives rise to intensifying modification between river catchments' and estuary. This example can also apply to any analogue of the world, where the EMECS 8 Conference theme should be used for ecosystem safety.

Furthermore, the Secretariat would invite member countries' interest to organise a proposal writing workshop. If such needs are identified, we would propose to allocate certain funds for that from non-Hyogo funds in the budget for 2009/2010.

**APN-IAI Joint Side Event:
28th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SBSTA 28)
(US\$13,000)**

The twenty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) of the UNFCCC will take place on 2-13 June 2008, at the Maritim Hotel Bonn, Godesberger Allee, 53175 Bonn, Germany. Agenda 6 of SBSTA26 on Research and Systematic Observation (attended by APN's nFP for Indonesia, Liana Bratasida), explicitly concluded that research programmes and organisations (the APN and IAI, among others) are to be invited to an informal discussion at SBSTA 28, to explore pressing issues that include¹:

- Emerging scientific findings;
- Research planning activities;
- Research priorities, and gaps in the implementation of these priorities;
- Research capacity building activities, particularly in developing countries;
- Regional climate change research networks; and
- Relevant communication issues

SBSTA26 also emphasised the need for regional endeavours collaboratively designed by decision-makers and scientists of the sub-region. The APN's attempts to enhance discussions at the sub-regional level (e. g. Southeast Asian Sub-Regional Committee Meeting, Jakarta, Indonesia, August 2007) are entirely in line with that recommendation.

Further recalling APN's open discussion at the 12th IGM on science/policy interactions, as well as discussions with IAI (and drawing from the paper IAI submitted to SBSTA26) both IAI and APN feel that promoting science-policy communications issues is a challenge that both networks face. With this in mind, the IAI and the APN are committed, upon IGM approval, to co-organising a side-event in the second week of SBSTA28.

¹ UNFCCC document [FCCC/SBSTA/2007/L.4](#)

Proposed Budget Plan for 2008/2009

All figures in US\$

	Proposed Budget Plan FY 08/09			Financial Report (Draft) FY 07/08			Budget Plan FY 07/08		
REVENUES	1,917,000			1,888,000			1,876,000		
Ministry of the Environment, Japan		963,000			917,000			917,000	
Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan		294,000			282,500			280,000	
USA		480,000			460,000			460,000	
Australia		--			23,000			23,000	
New Zealand		20,000			17,000			17,000	
Republic of Korea		10,000			10,000			10,000	
Carry Over from FY 2006/07 to FY 2007/08					178,500			169,000	
Carry Over from FY 2007/08 to FY 2008/09		150,000							
EXPENDITURE	1,917,000			1,750,000			1,876,000		
Scientific Activities			1,422,500			1,285,000			1,385,000
Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP)		720,000			669,000			685,000	
CAPaBLE		51,000			494,000			495,000	
- Comprehensive Research Projects:	180,000			180,000			180,000		
- Capacity Building Projects:	330,000			314,000			315,000		
Other Scientific Activities		81,000			31,000			80,000	
- FMECS 2008 ¹⁾	15,000			--			--		
- International Seminar ²⁾	20,000			--			--		
- APN/IAI Joint Side Event at SBSTA 28	13,000			--			--		
- Synthesis Activity	--			21,000			20,000		
- CB Activity in GEOSS related Issues	33,000			4,000			40,000		
- APN/AWCI Collaboration ³⁾							10,000		
- COP/MOP 13 (Bali, Indonesia, Dec. 2007)	--			6,000			10,000		
Programme Fellowship		48,500			45,000			45,000	
Travel for Scientific Activities		1,200			10,000			22,000	
Liaison Trial Activities (Sub-Regional Cooperation Meetings)		15,000			8,000			15,000	
Publications & Website Management		28,000			28,000			28,000	
Contingency for Scientific Activities		5,000			0			10,000	
Reserve for Exchange Rate Fluctuations		3,000			0			5,000	

Administrative Expenses	494,500			465,000			491,000		
IGM/SPG (including SC Meeting)		97,000			97,000			100,000	
Travel for Administrative Purposes		6,000			6,000			8,000	
Salaries and Related Costs		309,000			282,000			306,000	
- Salaries	254,000			230,000			254,000		
- Insurance and Social Benefits	45,000			42,500			42,000		
- Contribution to Severance Allowance Fund	10,000			9,500			10,000		
Others		53,500			52,500			50,000	
- Communications, Postage, Remittance Fee	13,000			16,000			13,000		
- General Office Expenses	5,000			5,000			6,000		
- Leasing of Office Equipment	20,000			19,000			15,000		
- Books, Newspapers and Magazines, Maintenance of PC and Server	14,000			11,000			14,000		
- Depreciation on Fixed Assets	1,500			1,500			2,000		
IGES Administrative Charge (3% of MOEJ's contribution)		29,000			27,500			27,000	

1), 2), and 3) are proposed Hyogo Activities: EMECS 2008 (Shanghai, China, Autumn 2008); International Seminar for the public of Hyogo Prefecture; and an APN/AWCI Joint Scoping Workshop (Tokyo, Japan, April 2008)

Exchange Rates FY 2008/2009:

US\$ 1.00 = JPYen 115

US\$ 1.00 = NZ\$ 0.80

2008/2009 ARCP Multi-year Projects Recommendation for Funding

Project Number	Title	Proponent	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Year 2007/08	Year 2008/09 Requested	Year 2008/09 Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-01CMY-Ziegler	Sediment Dynamics and Down-stream Linkages in Tropical Streams as Affected by Projected land-cover/Land-use and Climatic Change	Dr. Alan D. Ziegler, The University of Hawaii, USA	adz@hawaii.edu	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	RESEARCH on effects of climate change and land use/cover change to water quality, erosion and sediment delivery in headwater streams in Montane mainland Southeast Asia	Thailand, China, India, Japan, Viet Nam, USA	40,000	40,000	40,000	Research; 3 years. Amount requested for 2008/09 same as indicated in the award letter (Year 2 of Project)
ARCP2007-04CMY-David	Integrated Vulnerability Assessment of Coastal Areas in the Southeast Asia and East Asian Region	Dr. Laura T. David, University of the Philippines, PHILIPPINES	ldavid@upmsi.ph	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; use of resources and pathways to sustainable development	WORKSHOPS/RESEARCH on vulnerability of SE/E Asia coastal areas considering the coupled human and ecological systems	Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	No funding requirement	No funding requirement	***	Research, 3 years. Received 80% of full amount for the entire project duration.
ARCP2007-10NMY-Baguinon	Collaborative Studies in Tropical Asian Dendrochronology : Addressing Challenges in Climatology and Forest Ecology	Dr. Nestor T. Baguinon, University of the Philippines Los Baños, PHILIPPINES	ntbaguinon2001@yahoo.com	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity, and land use.	A STUDY about Tropical Asian Dendrochronology: addressing challenges in climatology and forest ecology	Philippines, India, USA, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia,	70,000	No funding requirement	***	Research; 2 years. Received 80% of full amount for the entire project duration

Project Number	Title	Proponent	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Year 2007/08	Year 2008/09 Requested	Year 2008/09 Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-11NMY-Park	Regional Collaborative Research on Climate change Impacts on Surface Water Quality in Eastern Monsoon Asia: Towards sound Management of Climate Risks	Dr. Ji-Hyung Park, Kangwon National University, Republic of KOREA	treepar.k@gist.ac.kr	climate; ecosystem and water resources management for sustainable development	A regional collaboration RESEARCH on climate change impacts on surface water quality in eastern Monsoon Asia: Towards sound management of climate risks	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand; Lao PDR and Viet Nam are newly involved countries	42,000	38,000	38,000	Research; 2 years. Amount requested for 2008/09 same as indicated in the award letter
ARCP2007-12NMY-Adrianov	Marine Biodiversity of the Coastal zones in the NW Pacific: Status, Regional Threats, Expected Changes and Conservation	Dr. Andrey V. Adrianov, Institute of Marine Biology, RUSSIA	inmarbio@mail.primorye.ru	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	A RESEARCH about biodiversity of the coastal zones in the NW Pacific: status, regional threats, expected changes and conservation	Republic of Korea, China, Russia	40,000	40,000	40,000	Research; 2 years. SPG SC tentatively approved a budget of USD 30,000 for 2008/09 until a detailed budget estimate is provided. PL requests 40,000 according to submitted budget estimate for year 2.
ARCP2007-13NMY-Li	Quantification of Land Use Urbanisation Level in Three Developing Asia Countries Based on the Analysis of Scale Effects in Landscape Pattern	Prof. Jianlong Li, Nanjing University, CHINA	jlli2008@nju.edu.cn ; jianlongli@hotmail.com	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use	A RESEARCH on quantification of land use urbanization level in three developing Asia countries based on the analysis of scale effects in landscape pattern	China, Viet Nam, Philippines	30,000	10,000	10,000	Research; 2 years.

Project Number	Title	Proponent	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Year 2007/08	Year 2008/09 Requested	Year 2008/09 Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-14NMY-Dutta	Climate Perturbation and Coastal Zone Systems in Asia Pacific Region: Holistic Approaches and Tools for Vulnerability Assessment and Sustainable Management Strategy	Dr. Dushmanta Dutta, Monash University, AUSTRALIA	dushmanta.dutta@sci.monash.edu.au	climate; changes in the atmosphere, terrestrial, and marine domain	A RESEARCH on climate perturbation and coastal zone systems in Asia Pacific Region: Holistic Approaches and Tools for Vulnerability Assessment and Sustainable Management Strategy	Australia, Bangladesh, Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam	40,000	40,000	40,000	Research; 2 years. Amount requested for 2008/09 same as indicated in the award letter
ARCP2007-16NMY-Chen	Asian Mega-deltas: Monsoon Circulation in Relation to Deltaic-coastal Hazards and Future Mitigation – Millennial to Seasonal Dimensions	Prof. Zhongyuan Chen, East China Normal University, CHINA	Z.Chen@ecnu.edu.cn	climate; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domain.	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, developments and regional workshops about on monsoon circulation in relation to hazard mitigation on deltaic-coastal regions	USA; Viet Nam; Japan; Bangladesh; China; Pakistan; India; Cambodia; Australia; Thailand; Myanmar; Canada; Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Korea	38,000	20,000	20,000	Research; 2 years. Amount requested for 2008/09 same as indicated in the award letter
ARCP2007-17NMY-Espaldon	Assessing Vulnerability of Communities and Understanding Policy Implications of Adaptation Responses to Flood-related Landslides in Asia	Dr. Ma. Victoria O. Espaldon, School of Environmental Science and Management (SESAM), PHILIPPINES	voespaldon@yahoo.com	science policy linkage	A STUDY for the capacity of communities to deal natural disaster (e.g. landslides), evaluate existing policies and measures in place to respond to the occurrence of such disasters, and make recommendations which can improve the capacity to cope with them	Philippines, Viet Nam, China, Nepal	70,000	No funding requirement	***	Research; 2 years. Received 80% of full amount for the entire project duration. No funding requirement for 2008/9

Project Number	Title	Proponent	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Year 2007/08	Year 2008/09 Requested	Year 2008/09 Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-19NMY-Sheikh	Development of Indices and Indicators for Monitoring Trends in Climate Extremes and its Application to Climate Change Projection	Dr. Muhammad Munir Sheikh, Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC), PAKISTAN	gcisc@comsat.net.pk , munir.sheikh@gcisc.org.pk , mmunirsheikh@yahoo.com , wontk@metri.re.kr	Climate	Hold an ANNUAL WORKSHOP on development of indices and indicators for monitoring trend in climate extremes and its application to climate change projection; (1) Development and acquisition of daily climate data, (2) New indices of climate extreme relevant	Australia, USA, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	44,600	38,000	38,000	Research; 2 years. Amount requested for 2008/09 same as indicated in the award letter
ARCP2006-11NMY-Samarawickrama	Developing an Integrated Framework for Science Policy Interactions Toward Enhanced Management of Coastal Systems in South Asia	Dr. Saman Samarawickrama, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa, SRI LANKA	sujini@nsf.ac.lk	changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains; cross-cutting and science-policy linkages	RESEARCH on development of a process for science to inform (influence) policy to sustain coastal livelihoods	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka		35,000	35,000	Research; Start of the project delayed due to change of project leader and release of NSF funding. Year 2 budget request is USD 35,000 (Year 3 is 30,000), however Year 1 funds only remitted in February 2008. Progress report has been requested (although initially an oversight).
									261,000	

2008/2009 ARCP New Projects Recommendation for Funding

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-FP04-Eastwood	Historical Reconstruction and Mapping of Pacific Island Coasts (PI-Coast Map)	Dr. Paul Eastwood, SOPAC - Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission, FIJI	paul.eastwood@sopac.org	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	RESEARCH to understand how global and regional climate processes translate into changes in coastal environments in Pacific Island nations	Fiji, Japan, Cook Islands, FSM, Vanuatu, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu	1 year	50,000	-	50,000	Funds recommended; Conditions: should clarify which component of the database generated will be in the public domain. Need to archive information. Resolve issues of proprietary information.
ARCP2007-FP16-Fukami	Flood Risk Management Demonstration Project (phase 1) under the Asian Water Cycle Initiative for the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (FRM/AWCI/GEOS)	Mr. Kazuhiko Fukami, Leader of Hydrologic Engineering Research Team, ICHARM, Public Works Research Institute (PWRI), JAPAN	k-fukami@pwri.go.jp	Crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Provide methodologies, tools and basic data sets to derive such required information to assess flood risks and evaluate mitigation options, at the same time provide data and tools for scientists and practitioners to make best possible forecasts for operational flood management through data integration and downscaling	Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam	2 years	42,000	42,000	84,000	Funds recommended. Large regional collaboration. Important issues for regional members. Strong links to GEOS. Good timeline.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-FP11-Okladnikov	Human Impact on Land-cover Changes in the Heart of Asia	Igor Okladnikov, Siberian Center for Environmental Research and Training/ Institute for Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems ,RUSSIAN FEDERATION	oig@sce-rt.ru	vegetation/climate changes; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Understanding human impact on land-cover and capacity to monitor change to address Global Change and ensure sustainable development	Russian Federation, USA, Mongolia	2 years	40,000	18,000	58,000	Funds recommended. Condition: Should consider the comments of the external reviewer. Good use of satellite information systems. Reduce graduate students expense to only two students.
ARCP2007-FP06-Nikitina	Reducing Water Insecurity Through Stakeholder Participation in River Basin Management in the Asia-Pacific	Dr. Elena NIKITINA, Director, EcoPolicy Research and Consulting, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION	elenanikitina@bk.ru	climate; ecosystems; use of resources for sustainable development; cross-cutting issues and policy linkages	Combination of human response options (scientific, engineering, institutional, financial, social, economic) and partnerships (domestic and transboundary), as a powerful tool in good water governance and a precondition for effective policy process towards sustainable development	Australia, China, Russian Federation, Thailand, Viet Nam	2 years	45,000	40,000	85,000	Funds recommended. Good regional collaboration. Good involvement of social scientists. Good approach to use many stakeholder groups.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-FP15-Ishida	The Global Earth Observation System of Systems Asian Water Cycle Initiative Observation Convergence and Data Integration (GEOSS/AWC I/OCDI)	Mr. Chu Ishida, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), JAPAN	ishida.chu@jaxa.jp	crosscutting; science-policy linkages; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	Data handling, exchange policies and an overall climate (water and energy cycle) data management strategy that will meet the goals of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) within the context of GEOSS Work Plan	Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam	2 years	75,000	-	75,000	Funds recommended. Aligns better with the goals of the CAPaBLE Programme but funds will come from the ARCP. Project conducted over 2 years, although provision will come from 2008/9 budget.
ARCP2007-FP09-Leonardo	Assessment of Vulnerability of Asian Monsoon Region to Vector-Borne Diseases Aggravated by Climate Change: A Prelude to Action	Dr. Lydia R. Leonardo, College of Public Health, University of the Philippines Manila, PHILIPPINES	lydiarl2002@yahoo.com	climate change; human health; cross-cutting issues and science policy linkages	Illustrate the risk from outbreaks and spread of vector-borne diseases that could further aggravate the already severe inequities and poor access to health facilities prevailing in developing countries	Australia, Philippines, Thailand	2 years	-	-	-	No Funding recommended. Project team does not have the expertise to conduct the project as project does not have climate experts. It is not clear when the data to be collected from the collaborating countries would be available and in which sites in two of the countries would be used. Case study sites in collaborating countries have not been identified.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-FP14-Shrestha	Impacts of Global Change on the Dynamics of Snow, Glaciers and Runoff over the Himalayan Mountains and their Consequences for Highland and Downstream Regions.	Dr. Kedar Lal Shrestha, Institute for Development and Innovation, NEPAL	klshrestha@wli.nk.com.np	climate; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Assessment of the impacts of climate change on dynamics of snow, glaciers and runoff over the Himalayan mountains and their consequences for people's livelihood as well as the economy and societies in the upland and downstream regions of the Himalayan river system	China, India, Nepal, Pakistan	3 years	40,000	40,000	80,000	Funding recommended. Suggested to conduct the project over two years instead of three. Good research framework. Research scope is limited. Condition: Engage collaborators and increase capacity for professional development.
							Lowering of the budget under travel headings can be considered (e.g. round trip from Islamabad to Nepal, from USD 1,400 to USD 1,000, etc.)				
ARCP2007-FP01-Sellers	Peri-Urban Development and Environmental Sustainability : Examples from China and India	Jefferey M. Sellers, Geography and Public Policy, University of Southern California, UNITED STATES	sellers@usc.edu	ecosystem, biodiversity and land use	Use of Models of expected urban developmental trajectories and assessments of alternative policies and institutions to contribute to capacity building that can make urbanisation more sustainable	Australia, China, Singapore, USA, India (agreed cooperation with ARCP2007-13NMY-Li)	2 years	40,000	40,000	80,000	Funding recommended. Good timeline and involvement of regional collaborators. Selection of case study sites is crucial. Study sites must be comparable across the region.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-FP07-Braimoh	Managing Ecosystems Services in Asia: A Critical Review of Experiences in Montane Upper Tributary Watersheds	Dr. Ademola Braimoh, Global Land Project, Sapporo Nodal Office, Hokkaido University, JAPAN	abraimoh@glp.hokudai.ac.jp	ecosystem service conservation and science-policy linkages	Framework development for analysing information on the production and delivery of ecosystem services that will be inventoried, valued, mapped and the costs of their conservation be assessed	Indonesia, Thailand, China, Japan	2 years	45,000	45,000	90,000	Funding recommended. Need to better define ecosystem services for each collaborator. Must engage social science partners in all aspects.
ARCP2007-FP03-Zou (planning to submit a proposal to Chinese Science Foundation in March 2008)	Temperature sensitivity of Soil CO ₂ Efflux as Altered by Rubber Tree Plantations in Southeast Asia	Drs. Xiaoming Zou, Fanglin Liu, Min Cao, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, CHINA	xzou2000@yahoo.com	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development; science-policy linkages	Effect of land conversion from tropical forests to rubber plantations on the cycling of carbon in Southeast Asia, and how biotic factors would regulate the temperature sensitivity of soil respiration to global climate warming in undisturbed tropical forests and rubber plantations	People's Republic of China, Viet Nam, Lao PDR	3 years	40,000	30,000	70,000	Funding recommended. Suggested to conduct the project in two years, instead of three. Soil experiments only in China. Results must be extrapolated properly to make relevant regional analysis. Must assess other factors for soil respiration other than less litter biomass.
ARCP2007-FP12-Pathak	Assessment of Various Resource Conservation Technologies on Mitigation and Adaptation Potential to	Dr. Himanshu Pathak, International Rice Research Institute - India Office, INDIA	hpathak@cgiar.org	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; crosscutting & science-policy linkages	ASSESSMENT of the impacts of resource conservation technologies on greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation potential to climate change in the Indo-Gangetic	India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh	1 year	-	-	-	No Funding recommended. BACK UP PROPOSAL 2: This very large project with approximately USD 1.5 M and so difficult to

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
	Climate Change in Rice-Wheat System of the Indo-Gangetic Plain				Plain						separate what USD 40K from APN will actually do that is not already going to be done. In addition, work needs to be clarified so there is a real regional team and not single contributor in each partner country left on their own to do the work that is collated by the Project Leader in India. Have larger funding resources at hand. Field experiments limited to India. Partner countries minor role with small funding allocation. Poor regional implementation.
ARCP2007-FP18-Sthiannopkao	Sustainable Urban Water Management in Southeast Asian Countries: Analysis of Current Status (comparative study) and Develop a Strategic	Dr. Suthipong Sthiannopkao, Gwangju Institute of Science & Technology (GIST), Gwangju, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	suthi@gist.ac.kr	sustainable urban water mgt; use of resources for sustainable development; cross-cutting issues	Sustainable urban water management in the SEA countries with having high growth rates both of urban population and urban area	Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam	2 years	-	-	-	No Funding recommended. BACK UP PROPOSAL 1: Project has strong Korean focus with "field teams" as the cooperating partners; therefore not really strong regional cooperation.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
	Plan for Sustainable Development										Largely a sociological and policy science assessment. Database is not a quantitative information site. Difficult analysis due to country specific issues.
ARCP2007-FP13-Iqbal	Assessment of Food and Water Security in South-Asia under Changing Climate Scenario Using Crop Simulation and Water Management Models, and Identification of Appropriate Strategies to Meet Future Demands	Dr. M Mohsin Iqbal, Head Agriculture Section, Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC), Islamabad, PAKISTAN	Mohsin.iqbal@gcisc.org.pk	climate; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development;	Assessment food and water security in South Asian countries for sustainable development under changing climate and help national planners and policy makers to introduce appropriate strategic corrective measures, as necessary	Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, USA	2 years (3 years in SP)	40,000	30,000	70,000	Funding Recommended. Remove honoraria to scientists. Must quantify the water-food relationship for each collaborating country. Must be able to compare information. Must define food security.
							Confirmed that there will be in-kind contribution from the participating countries in the form of: scientists' time, office space, furniture, computer facilities, and				

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
							secretarial assistance in conducting workshops				
ARCP2007-FP05-Ishibashi	Adapting to Climate Change: Reducing Local Vulnerability to Environmental Degradation and Desertification in Mongolia and the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongolia (China)	Dr. Kenichi Ishibashi, Nagoya Sangyo University, JAPAN	kishibas@nagoya-su.ac.jp	climate; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Better understanding of the drivers of environmental degradation in the two regions (a combination of both land use and natural processes), how risks are perceived locally, and how climate change may act to amplify the considerable problems of desertification and sandstorms in the future	Mongolia, China, Japan	1.5 years	-	-	-	No Funding recommended. No response to reviewer comments were received. Project is too specific to a region. Basis of desertification was not well defined between natural and human/animal drivers.
ARCP2007-FP08-Russell	Building Community Resiliency to Natural Hazards in Pacific Island Nations Using Traditional and Modern Technologies and Methods	Dr. Stephen Russell, Defence and Systems Institute (DASI) at University of South Australia, AUSTRALIA	Stephen.russell@unisa.edu.au	use of resources and pathways for sustainable development; crosscutting issues	Developing a plan for understanding the best use of resources in rural communities of Pacific Island Nations for building resiliency to natural hazards due to the effects of global warming, in the context of local land use conditions and history	Australia, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Fiji	1 year	-	-	-	No Funding recommended. Lower evaluation scores.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
ARCP2007-FP17-Hoque	Development of Appropriate Water Quality (WQ) Monitoring Program for Domestic Water in Asia: An Analysis of Institutions, Needs and Opportunities	Dr. Bilqis Amin Hoque, Environment and Population Research Centre (EPRC), Bangladesh	bilqisdhaka@yahoo.com	human health; changes in water resources development and management	Development of a tool to monitor the water quality and thereby contribute to the flood disaster mitigation capacity in the region as well as many developing countries of the world	Bangladesh, Japan, Pakistan, Viet Nam	2 years	-	-	-	No Funding recommended. Lower evaluation scores.
ARCP2007-FP02-Paimpillil	Assessment of Subterraneous Groundwater Flux (SGF) in Coastal Belts and the Greening of Near-shore Regions	Joseph Sebastian Paimpillil, Center for Earth Research and Environment Management (NGO), INDIA	psjoseph@eth.net	climate; coastal and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity	Proper management of ground water in coastal zones to avoid any toxicological impacts on coastal food chain, and raise awareness to civil society about the global climate change and its impacts on coastal zone and its resources	India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh	2 years (Expecting some additional technical and financial support from other government and scientific institutions like: Central Groundwater Board and the Department	-	-	-	No Funding recommended. Lower evaluation scores.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded Year 1	Pending Award Year 2	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
							nt of Ocean Developm ent)				
ARCP2007-FP10-Carandang	Influence of Agroforestry Technology Adoption in Mitigating Climate Change in an Agroforestry Landscape in the Philippines	Dr. Wilfredo M. Carandang, Institute of Agroforestry, University of the Philippines Los Baños, PHILIPPINES	wm_carandang@yahoo.com ; iaf@laguna.net	Climate, biodiversity, ecosystems and land use, as well as the use of resource and pathways for sustainable development	Integration of woody perennials and agricultural crops, livestock and/or aquatic resources in the same piece of land for the twin purpose of economic productivity and environmental stability	Philippines, Indonesia, Lao, Thailand, Viet Nam	2 years	-	-	-	No Funding recommended. Lower evaluation scores.

2008/2009 CAPaBLE Multi-year Projects Recommendation for Funding

Project Number	Title	Proponent	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Year 2007/08	Year 2008/09 Requested	Year 2008/09 Awarded	Comments
CBA2006-12NMY-Boer	Increasing Adaptive Capacity of Farmers to Extreme Climate Events and Climate Variability through Enhancement of Policy-Science-Community Networking	Dr. Rizaldi Boer, Bogor Agricultural University, INDONESIA	rizaldiboer@yahoo.com	scientific capacity building	Adaptive capacity of farmers, climate change, policy-science-community networking	Indonesia	30,000	20,000	20,000	Funding recommended. Need to clarify in the final report the importance of verification in climate forecast skills and demonstrate how this has been achieved.
CBA2007-06NMY-Mathur	Communicating Economic Implications of Climate Change Impacts and Net Benefits of Adaptation Measures to Policy Makers to Enable Them to Take Informed Decisions	Dr. Anish Chatterjee; Development Alternatives; INDIA	achatterjee@devault.org.umatheur@devault.org	climate change	A series capacity activities of training, data analysis, and workshop to demonstrate to the policy makers (at the local level) the ways to estimate climate change damage costs (both 'how much' and 'on whom') and deciding on the kind of investments to be made for different adaptation measures	India	15,000	none	none	Three month extension has been given to the Project Leader to find out whether data accessibility is possible. If not, the project is expected to be terminated and the remaining 15,000 reserved in 2007/08 budget will be allocated to an existing or new activity.

Project Number	Title	Proponent	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Year 2007/08	Year 2008/09 Requested	Year 2008/09 Awarded	Comments
CRP2007-01NMY	Improving Policy Responses to Interactions between Global Environmental Change and Food Security across the Indo-Gangetic Plain	Dr. Ajaya Dixit, Nepal Water Conservation Foundation, NEPAL	nwcf@wink.com.np	GEC-induced changes in water availability and access & food systems	Research on the key technical, policy and resource management concerns related to how GEC-induced changes in water availability and access will affect the food systems	South Asia: Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan (Australia, New Zealand, USA)	60,000	60,000	60,000	Funding recommended. Progress considered adequate. Comprehensive Research Project; 3 years. Amount requested for 2008/09 same as indicated in the award letter.
CRP2007-02NMY	Integrated Model Development for Water and Food Security Assessments and Analysis of the Potential of Mitigation Options and Sustainable Development Opportunities in Temperate Northeast Asia	Prof. Xiaodong Yan, START Regional Centre for Temperate Asia, CHINA	yxd@tea.ac.cn	water scarcity and land degradation due to climate change	Development of an integrated model system to assess potential mitigation options and sustainable development opportunities in relation to water and food security	East Asia: China, Mongolia, Russian Federation (New Zealand)	60,000	60,000	60,000	Funding recommended. Comprehensive Research Project; 3 years. Amount requested for 2008/09 same as indicated in the award letter. Need to request information on collaborator from London.

Project Number	Title	Proponent	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Year 2007/08	Year 2008/09 Requested	Year 2008/09 Awarded	Comments
CRP2007-03NMY	Climate Change in Southeast Asia and Assessment on Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation on Rice Production and Water Balance	Dr. Attachai Jintrawet, Multiple Cropping Centre, THAILAND	attachai@chiangmai.ac.th	climate change, hydrological regime and rice production	Research on the climate change characteristic in Southeast Asia in 40 years and its impacts on the hydrological regime and food production	Southeast Asia: Thailand, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Cambodia (Australia)	60,000	60,000	60,000	Funding conditionally recommended. There is a need to expand on the outcomes and products section of the progress report (item 5). Comprehensive Research Project; 3 years. Amount requested for 2008/09 same as indicated in the award letter.
							CB Projects	20,000		
							CRP Projects	180,000		

2008/2009 CAPaBLE New Projects Recommendation for Funding

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
CBA2007-FP16-Park	Training Course on Regional Downscaling for Asia-Pacific Region using APEC Climate Centre Global Seasonal Climate Prediction	Dr. Chung-kyu Park, APEC Climate Center, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	ckpark@apcc21.net ; ashok@apcc21.net ; c.21.net ; cytam@apcc21.net	climate	Training on state-of-the-art downscaling technique for regional climate prediction	Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Viet Nam, Philippines, Thailand	1 year	40,000	40,000	Funding Recommended. Important project and good set of partners.
CBA2007-FP05-Nakashizuka	Training in Science-Policy Interfacing to Promote the Application of Scientific Knowledge on Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Climate Change	Prof. Tohru Nakashizuka, Tohoku University, JAPAN	toron@mail.tains.tohoku.ac.jp	climate; ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Training (organised by IUFRO) on best practices on how to work effectively at the interface of forest science and forest policy for the adaptation of forests and forest management to climate change	Japan, USA, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Pacific Island Countries, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam	1 year	35,000	35,000	Funding Recommended
CBA2007-FP18-Ailikun	The Capacity Building for Drought Monitoring and Studying in Monsoon Asia under the Framework of Asian Water Cycle Initiative (AWCI)	Dr. Ailikun, Chinese Academy of Science, CHINA	ailli@mairs-essp.org	use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	Capacity building for drought monitoring in various Asian countries and development of early warning system of drought hazard in related countries	Japan, China, Mongolia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Philippines, Nepal	2 years	40,000	40,000	Funding Recommended. Greater emphasis has to be placed on monitoring capability and some reviewer comments have to be taken into consideration.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
2007CB-SP19-Katima	Assessing Sustainable Development in the Greater Mekong Sub-region	Dr. Suchat Katima, Mekong Institute, THAILAND	research@mekonginstitute.org ; suchat@mekonginstitute.org	use of resources and pathways for sustainable development	Training of young scientists on methods and approaches to global change and sustainability research, policy discussion among researchers and decision-makers, and dissemination of preliminary research concepts	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, China, Japan	1 year	none	none	No funding allocated. International reviewer points out that there is large duplication of efforts here. Furthermore, non-communicative with the Secretariat during a previously funded project, particularly regarding adherence to contractual conditions
2007CB-SP05-Murthy	Regional Level Training Workshops on Weather, Climate and Farmers	Dr. D. Radha Krishna Murthy, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, INDIA	vrkmurthy11@hotmail.com	climate	Capacity development of scientists, extension specialists, policy-/decision-makers and farmers on global change and sustainable development through partnership activities	India, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam (USA and Indonesia to provide technical expertise)	1 year	none	none	No funding allocated. Limited value for the dollar. Not high priority compared to some of the projects on the list who scored very similarly. Concerned that this is not a good enough outreach project.

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
CBA2007-FP04-Fuchs	Cities At Risk: Developing Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change in Asia's Coastal Mega Cities	Prof. Roland Fuchs, International START Secretariat, USA	fuchsr@eastwestcenter.org ; rfuchs@aguu.org ; lewisn@eastwestcenter.org	climate; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	Conference that will bring together scientists, urban planners and officials, and representatives of disaster management agencies to review scientific findings and projections regarding climate-related risks	USA, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, China, Thailand, Japan (Australia, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Republic of Korea, Philippines)	1 year	45,000	45,000	Funding Recommended at US\$45,000. Funding request was considered too high. Recommend that the number of participants attending is reduced, or seek other funding support. As the main activity is not until March 2009, there is sufficient time for further support to be sought.
CBA2007-FP13-Srivastava	"Social Challenges of Global Change": The 7th International Science Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Change (IHDP Open Meeting 2008); Delhi, India, 16-19 October 2008	Dr. Leena Srivastava, The Energy Resources Institute, INDIA	leena@teri.res.in	all APN science agenda	IHDP Open Meeting to stimulate the exchange of information on a transnational and regional basis on the human dimensions of GEC	Open to all APN member countries	1 year	25,000	25,000	Funding Recommended. Considered important for development of human capability; however, funding request is limited to the amount awarded at the previously APN-funded Open Meeting.
CBA2007-FP06-	Integrating Indonesian	Dr. Andonowati, Centre for	aantrav@attglobal.net	changes in atmospheric,	Structuring and integration of existing	Indonesia	1 year	35,000	35,000	Funding Recommended

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
Andono wati	Capacity for Coastal Zone Management	Mathematical Modeling and Simulation, INDONESIA		terrestrial and marine domains	isolated capacities in the areas of coastal zone simulations, coastal zone management, and the effects of global change					
CBA200 7-FP11- Peñalba	Enhancing the Climate Change Adaptation Capacity of Local Government Units and Scientists in the Philippines	Dr. Linda M. Peñalba, College of Public Affairs, University of the Philippines Los Baños, PHILIPPINES	lmpeñalba@yahoo.com	climate	Awareness raising and capacity building of local government units, communities and regional universities to effectively respond to climate change for sustainable development	Philippines	1 year	28,000	28,000	Funding Recommended
CBA200 7-FP17- Dye	Regional Participation in the US-Japan Workshop on Monsoon Asia Tropical Forest Carbon Dynamics and Sustainability	Dr. Dennis G. Dye, JAMSTEC Frontier Research Center for Global Change, JAPAN	dye@jamstec.go.jp	climate; changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	Workshop to enhance the regional capacity for identifying, understanding, and predicting changes in carbon cycling in forest ecosystems in tropical monsoon Asia and their relation to climate change/variability and human activities	Japan, USA, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand	1 year	12,000	12,000	Funding Recommended. Considered good investment - minimal funding required.
CBA200 7-FP10- Bai	6th Biennial International Human Dimensions Workshop (IHDW) on Global Change Research: A Series of Capacity Building Training Seminars	Dr. Xuemei Bai, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, AUSTRALIA	xuemei.bai@csiro.au	all APN science agenda	Workshop to enhance awareness and understanding on the human dimensions of global environmental change	Open to all APN member countries	1 year	40,000	40,000	Funding recommended
CB2007- FP03- Urban	Southeast Asia Cooperation in Global Change Science and Education, with a Focus on Oceans and Coasts	Dr. Edward Urban, Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, USA	ed.urban@scor-int.org	changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	MEETING to discuss cooperation in marine science education and how educational sources could be shared in SEA	USA, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	1 year	none	none	No funding allocated. Duplication of efforts

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
CB2007-FP08-Chuluun	Integrated Riparian Ecosystem Management in the Tui River Basin in Mongolia (IREM)	Dr. Chuluun Togtohyun, National University of Mongolia, MONGOLIA	chuluun@nrel.colostate.edu	ecosystems, biodiversity and land use; climate	Policy framework for sustainable development of coupled social-environmental systems located along the Tui River Basin in order to reduce vulnerability to climate and land use changes	Mongolia, USA	1 year	none	none	Concerned at the narrow scope of collaboration and the proponent will be asked to consider collaborating with bodies such as the GWSP (under the ESSP) to further strengthen the proposal for resubmission.
CB2007-FP15-Uematsu	Creating Linkages with the IOC/WESTPAC Scientific Community: Asian SOLAS Workshop	Prof. Mitsuo Uematsu, Center for International Cooperation, University of Tokyo, JAPAN	uematsu@ori.u-tokyo.ac.jp	changes in atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains	Workshop on air-sea biological interactions in the North Pacific and South China and other regional seas	Australia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, South Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam	1 year	none	none	Not considered further due to low ranking
CB2007-FP07-Menon	Capacity Building for Development of Framework for Sustainability Indicators Including Contributions to and Vulnerability to Climate Change in Pune City, India	Ms. Sanskriti Menon, Centre for Environmental Education, INDIA	sanskriti.menon@ceeiindia.org	crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Capacity building of municipal staff, residents' associations, NGOs, citizen leaders for identifying sustainable development indicators and incorporating footprint calculations in municipal and other major systems of Pune	India, USA	1 year	none	none	Not considered further due to low ranking

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
CB2007-FP09-Fragkias	Urban Responses to Climate Change in South and Southeast Asia: A Capacity Development Workshop	Dr. Michail Fragkias, IHDP Urbanization and Global Environmental Change (UGEC) Project, Arizona State University, USA	fragkias@asu.edu	climate; crosscutting and science-policy linkages	Workshop targeting an increased scientific capacity in South and Southeast Asia on the theme of the responses to climate change in cities	USA, India, China, Thailand (workshop participants from APN member countries)	1 year	none	none	Not considered further due to low ranking
ARCP2007-FP15-Ishida	The Global Earth Observation System of Systems Asian Water Cycle Initiative Observation Convergence and Data Integration (GEOSS/AWCI/OC DI)	Mr. Chu Ishida, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), JAPAN	ishida.chu@jaxa.jp	crosscutting and science-policy linkages; use of resources and pathways for sustainable development.	Data handling, exchange policies and an overall climate (water and energy cycle) data management strategy that will meet the goals of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) within the context of GEOSS Work Plan	Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam	2 years	75,000	75,000	Funds Recommended. Aligns better with the goals of the CAPaBLE Programme but funds will come from the ARCP. Project conducted over 2 years, although provision will come from 2008/9 budget.
CBA2007-FP02-Li	Seed Grant for Inter-Agency Earth Observation (EO) Information Technologies for Changing Global Change (GC) Research in Asia Pacific (AP) Region	Dr. Guoqing Li, Remote Sensing Satellites Ground Station, CHINA	gqli@ne.rs.gs.ac.cn	all APN science agenda	Workshop to promote understanding and awareness of the latest EO data and information technologies	Workshop to promote understanding and awareness of the latest EO data and information technologies	1 year	10,000	10,000	Funding Recommended for Scoping activity. This proposal is promising, however, consultation with GEOSS people in Japan and China, perhaps, might lead to a stronger proposal. Needs to be more attractive for APN investment. APN can put the proponent in

Project Number	Title	Proponents	Email	Relevance to 2SP Science Agenda	Summary of Project	Regional Collaboration Countries Involved	Project Duration	Funding Awarded	Maximum Funding Awarded	Remarks
										touch with a few players in China and Japan. Need more of a mix - targeting.


Hosts for the 14th and 15th IGM/SPG Meeting

On March 11, 2008, the nFP for Malaysia responded to the Secretariat positively by offering to host the 14th IGM/SPG Meeting in 2009.

The APN welcomes interested member country to host the 15th IGM/SPG Meeting in 2010.

SECTION III







Presentations during the Session on Global Change Programme Updates



APN

APN IGM/SPG Meeting
Kobe, 18–20 March 2008






Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP)
Martin Rice, ESSP Coordinator (mrice@essp.org)

APN

Presentation Outline

1. Intro: what is ESSP?
2. Activity updates
3. ESSP wide collaboration
4. APN - ESSP collaboration


Earth System Science Partnership





- an integrated study of the Earth System,
- the ways that it is changing, and
- the implications for global and regional sustainability.







ESSP ACTIVITIES

Joint Projects

- Global Carbon Project (GCP)
- Global Environmental Change and Food Systems (GECAFS)
- Global Water System Project (GWSP)
- Global Environmental Change and Human Health (GECHH)






Integrated Regional Studies (e.g. MAIRS)

Capacity Building (e.g. START)

Open Science Conferences (e.g. Beijing 2006)

ESSP Wide Collaboration (e.g. Bioenergy, IPCC and SBSTA)

ESSP is a joint initiative of









Global Carbon Project (GCP)





<http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/>

The Global Carbon Project (GCP) was established in 2001 in recognition of the enormous scientific challenge and fundamentally critical nature of the carbon cycle for Earth sustainability.

The scientific goal of the project is to develop a complete picture of the global carbon cycle, including both its biophysical and human dimensions together with the interactions and feedbacks between them.

ESSP is a joint initiative of


GECAFS Goal

To determine strategies to cope with the impacts of Global Environmental Change on food systems and to assess the environmental and socioeconomic consequences of adaptive responses aimed at improving food security.

Research that engages stakeholders in a process of regionally relevant assessment and policy analysis



<http://www.gecafs.org/>

ESSP is a joint initiative of






GECAFS Regional Science Plans

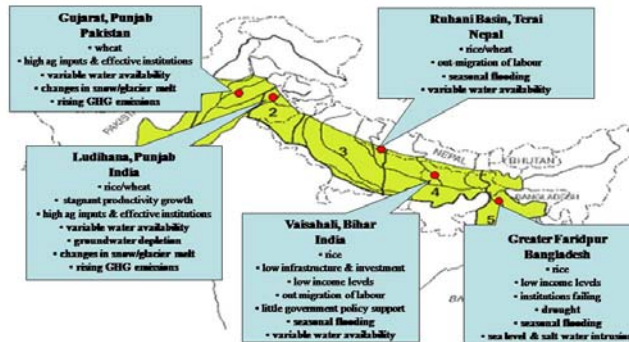


- ✓ Policy-relevant research at regional-level
- ✓ Focus on vulnerability/impacts, adaptation and feedbacks
- ✓ Based on improved food system conceptual understanding and methods
- ✓ Innovative research partnerships

APN Supported GECAFS Project: Improving Policy Responses to Interactions between Global Environmental Change and Food Security across the Indo-Gangetic Plain

- Identify the vulnerability of case-study food systems in IGP to GEC (**Research**)
- Enhance capacity within the APN scientific community to raise awareness of the vulnerability of food systems within the policy making community. (**Communication**)
- Improve policy formulation to enable and enhance district and national strategies for identifying **adaptation strategies** to reduce the vulnerability of food systems to GEC. (**Action**)

Proposed CCCP benchmark sites across the Indo-Gangetic Plain



- Gujranwala, Punjab Pakistan**
 - wheat
 - high ag inputs & effective institutions
 - variable water availability
 - changes in snow/glacier melt
 - rising GHG emissions
- Ludhiana, Punjab India**
 - rice/wheat
 - stagnant productivity growth
 - high ag inputs & effective institutions
 - variable water availability
 - groundwater depletion
 - changes in snow/glacier melt
 - rising GHG emissions
- Vainahali, Bihar India**
 - rice
 - low infrastructure & investment
 - low income levels
 - out migration of labour
 - little government policy support
 - seasonal flooding
 - variable water availability
- Greater Faridpur Bangladesh**
 - rice
 - low income levels
 - institutions failing
 - drought
 - seasonal flooding
 - sea level & salt water intrusion
- Ruanhi Basin, Terai Nepal**
 - rice/wheat
 - out migration of labour
 - seasonal flooding
 - variable water availability

International Conference

2-4 April 2008, Oxford University, UK

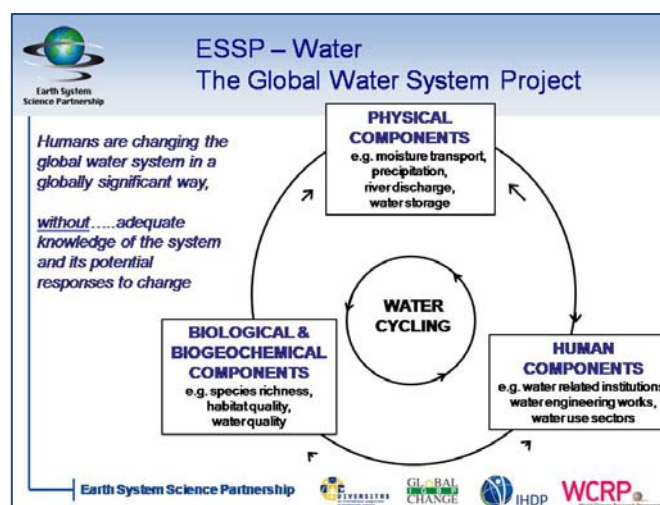
Food Security and Environmental Change

Linking science, development and policy for adaptation

Purpose:
To engage the research and policy communities addressing food security, environmental change and food policy interested in jointly developing adaptation options.

Themes:

- Concepts and methods
- Regional research
- Links to the development agenda and policy
- Emerging issues and frameworks for adaptation



GWSP Research

- Focus on world's freshwater
- Scientifically integrative and multi-disciplinary research beyond geosciences
- Science driven, policy informing
- Global perspective, taking local and regional watershed processes into account
- International community joins resources to address problems that are of global interest

GWSP Scientific Framework

Theme 1 - Magnitudes and Mechanisms of Change

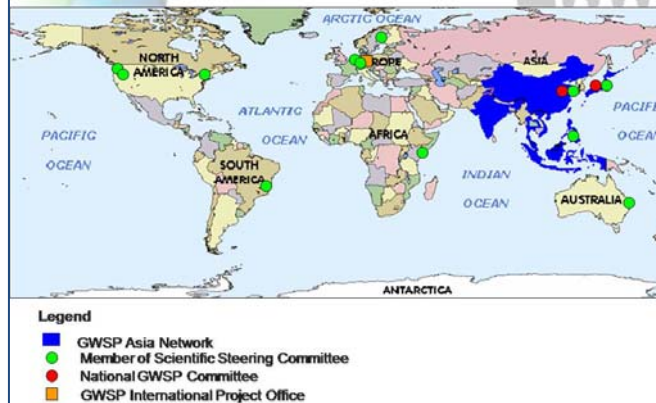
Theme 2 - Linkages and Feedbacks

Theme 3 - Resilience and Adaptation

Recognizing the need for:

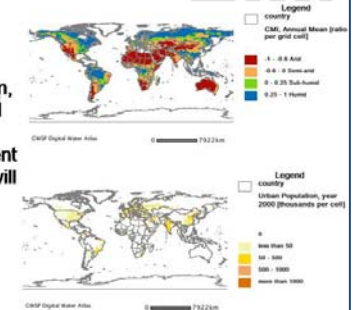
*Dialogue with Stakeholders and Policy Makers
Cross-cutting Activities: Indicators, World Water Models
Synthesis, Capacity Building and Education*

GWSP – A Global Network

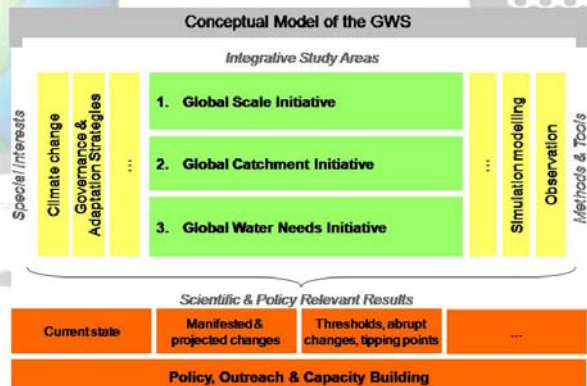


Digital Water Atlas

The purpose and intent of the Digital Water Atlas is to describe the basic elements of the Global Water System, the interlinkages of the elements and changes in the state of the Global Water System by creating a consistent set of annotated maps. The project will especially promote the collection, analysis and consideration of social science data on the global basis.



New Strategy Expert Groups for the GWSP Integrative Study Areas



GEC and Human Health (New ESSP Project)

Goals:

1. Identify and quantify health risks posed by Global Environmental Change, now and in the reasonably foreseeable (scenario) future.
2. Describe spatial (geographic, inter-population) and temporal differences in health risks, to better understand vulnerabilities and, therefore, intervention priorities.
3. Develop adaptation strategies to reduce health risks, assess their cost-effectiveness, and communicate results.
4. Foster research training, to boost networked international research capacity in Global Environmental Change and Human Health.



ESSP is a joint initiative of



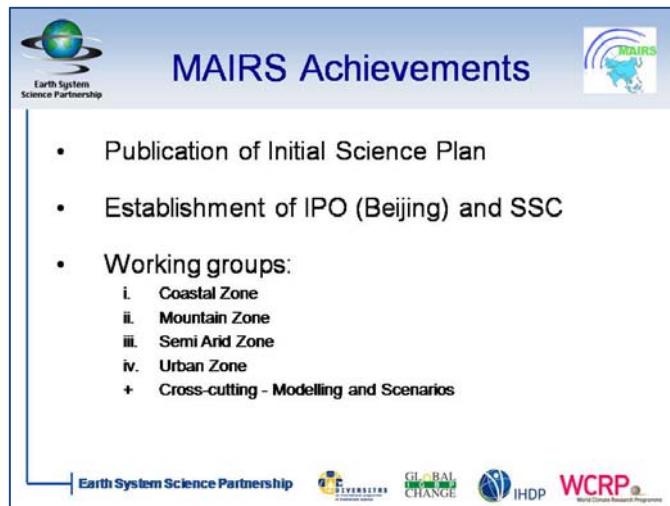
Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START)

Recent Science Highlights:

1. Collaborative Regional Research with APN
2. Industrial Transformation in Asia Project (IT/Asia)
3. Assessment of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change (AIACC)
4. Southeast Asia Regional Water and Carbon Cycle

Earth System Science Partnership

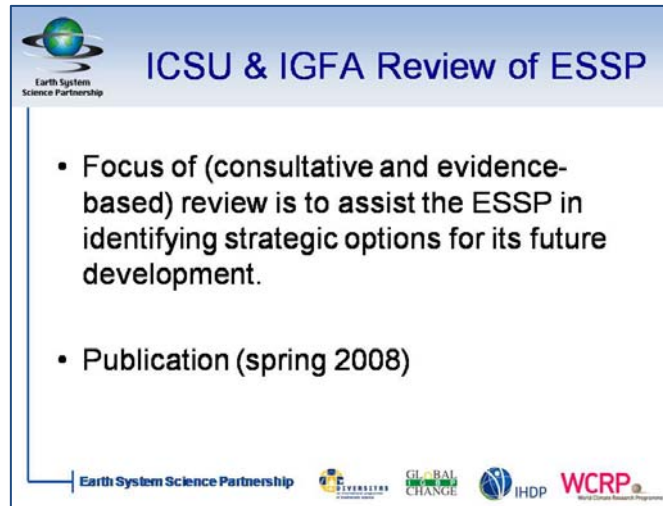




MAIRS Achievements

- Publication of Initial Science Plan
- Establishment of IPO (Beijing) and SSC
- Working groups:
 - Coastal Zone
 - Mountain Zone
 - Semi Arid Zone
 - Urban Zone
- + Cross-cutting - Modelling and Scenarios

Earth System Science Partnership



ICSU & IGFA Review of ESSP

- Focus of (consultative and evidence-based) review is to assist the ESSP in identifying strategic options for its future development.
- Publication (spring 2008)

Earth System Science Partnership



Inaugural ESSP Scientific Committee Meeting Paris, October 2007 - (MAJOR OUTCOMES)


Very constructive, in depth discussions on the role, structure and scope of ESSP.

Vision: Emerging role of ESSP as a platform to provide:

- High-level (cross-programme) synthesis of Earth System Science issues
- Frame problems with user communities and develop solutions (grand questions and dialogue)

Way forward:
Organize a retreat to draft strategy document

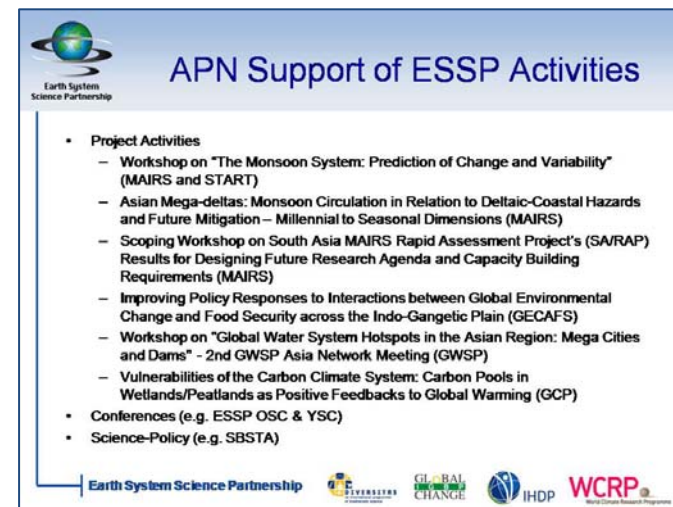
Earth System Science Partnership



ESSP-wide Collaborative Efforts

- Science**
 - Bioenergy
 - Consultative Group on International Agriculture (CGIAR)
 - Strategy for GEC Research in Africa
- Science - Policy**
 - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 - UNFCCC-Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)
- Communications**
 - Media
 - Publications
 - Website
- Operations**
 - Carbon offsetting
- Funding**
 - International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research (IGFA)
- Forum**
 - Open Science Conference and Young Scientists' Conference

Earth System Science Partnership



APN Support of ESSP Activities

- Project Activities
 - Workshop on "The Monsoon System: Prediction of Change and Variability" (MAIRS and START)
 - Asian Mega-deltas: Monsoon Circulation in Relation to Deltaic-Coastal Hazards and Future Mitigation – Millennial to Seasonal Dimensions (MAIRS)
 - Scoping Workshop on South Asia MAIRS Rapid Assessment Project's (SA/RAP) Results for Designing Future Research Agenda and Capacity Building Requirements (MAIRS)
 - Improving Policy Responses to Interactions between Global Environmental Change and Food Security across the Indo-Gangetic Plain (GECAFS)
 - Workshop on "Global Water System Hotspots in the Asian Region: Mega Cities and Dams" - 2nd GWSP Asia Network Meeting (GWSP)
 - Vulnerabilities of the Carbon Climate System: Carbon Pools in Wetlands/Peatlands as Positive Feedbacks to Global Warming (GCP)
- Conferences (e.g. ESSP OSC & YSC)
- Science-Policy (e.g. SBSTA)

Earth System Science Partnership

Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)

- Update on the IAI Science Programs -



13th APN SGP/IGM, Kobe, Japan, 18-20 March 2008
 Louis B. Brown, NSF & Gerhard Breulmann, IAI

IAI Member Countries

1. Argentina
2. Bolivia
3. Brazil
4. Canada
5. Chile
6. Colombia
7. Costa Rica
8. Cuba
9. Dominican Republic
10. Ecuador
11. Guatemala
12. Jamaica
13. Mexico
14. Panama
15. Paraguay
16. Peru
17. United States of America
18. Uruguay
19. Venezuela



New IAI Programs & Projects

1. Approval of an additional project under the IAI Collaborative Research Network program (CRN II).
2. Implementation of the IAI Small Grants Program for the Human Dimensions (SPG-HD)
3. Approval and implementation of additional components for two projects under CRN II
4. IAI successfully applied for funding to:
 - International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
 - McArthur Foundation, USA

12 CRN II projects (5 yrs, 2006-2011)

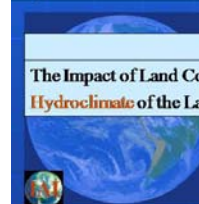
TITLE	Countries	Grant US\$
CRN2005, From Landscape to <i>Watersheds</i> : Across scales <i>Planning</i> in Changing Environments, PI Guillermo SARMIENTO	VEN, ARG, BRA, CAN, GER	497,720
CRN2014, Functional links between aboveground changes and belowground activity with land use in the Americas: <i>Soil biodiversity and food security</i> , PI Ricardo BERRARA	BRA, BOL, CAN, CHI, CUB, ECU, MEX, USA	650,000
CRN2015, <i>Functional Biodiversity</i> Effects on Changing Ecosystem Processes and Services and Sustainability: An Interdisciplinary Approach, PI Sandra DIAZ	ARG, BOL, CR, USA	711,937
CRN2017, South American <i>Environments</i> , <i>Major cities</i> , and Climate (SAEMC), PI Laura KLENNER	CHI, ARG, BRA, COL, PER, USA	633,560
CRN2021, Understanding the human, biophysical and political dimensions of <i>tropical primary and secondary dry forests</i> in the Americas, PI Arturo Sanchez AZOFEFA	CAN, BRA, CR, CUB, MEX, USA, VEN	1,064,885
CRN2031, <i>Land use change in the Rio de la Plata Basin</i> : Linking biophysical and human factors to predict trends, assess impacts, and support viable land use strategies for the future, PI Eotaban JOBRAGBY	ARG, BRA, PAR, URU, USA	921,852
CRN2047, Documenting, understanding and projecting changes in the <i>hydrological cycle in the American Cordillera</i> , PI Brian LUCKMAN	CAN, ARG, BOL, BRA, CHI, MEX, USA	756,000
CRN2048, <i>Tropical cyclones</i> : current characteristics and potential changes under a warmer climate, PI Graciela DE RAGA BINIMELIS	MEX, CR, CUB, USA	343,000
CRN2050, Paleotemperature of the Caribbean Region: A Multi-proxy, Multi-site Study of the Spatial and Temporal <i>Variability of Caribbean Heterogeneous Activity</i> , PI K. B. LIU	USA, CAN, CR, MEX	620,000
CRN2060, Effective Adaptation Strategies and Risk Reduction towards Economic and Climatic Shocks: the <i>Coffee Crisis in Mesoamerica</i> , PI Edwin CASTELLANOS	GUA, CR, MEX, USA	579,987
CRN2061, <i>Caribbean Coastal Scenarios</i> , PI Michael MCCLAIN	USA, CUB, DR, IAM	427,425
CRN2076, SACC: An International Consortium for the Study of <i>Geoscientific Related Global and Climate Changes</i> in South America, PI Alberto PIOLA	ARG, BRA, CHI, URU, USA	782,200

Completing the CRN II portfolio

- The Collaborative Research Network (CRN II) program is the IAI flagship program involving 12 projects funded over a period of five years (2006-2011)
- IAI deals with CRN II as a program – not just a set of individual and independent projects
- Complementing the program has been mandated to the IAI Directorate (*in consultation with the IAI SAC*) at the time of CRN II implementation
- IAI Directorate is steering the program very actively, has created regional & thematic clusters (e.g. biodiversity, Caribbean, La Plata)
- IAI has the flexibility to complement the program where needs are identified – discretionary funds are available for such activities

Additional project on Climate Change under CRN II

- CRN II did not include a project focussing on climate change
- SAC recommended to seek a climate proposal – EC/COP endorsed
- Proposal went through peer-review and was approved
- Approved for three years 2008-2011 (timeline matches CRN II)
- Project will commence in July 2008



TITLE	Countries	Grant US\$
The Impact of Land Cover and Land Use Changes on the <i>Hydroclimate</i> of the La Plata Basin, PI Hugo BERBERY	USA, ARG, BRA	459,500

Small Grants Program for the Human Dimensions, SGP-HD

- CRN II had a lack of projects (*lack of competitive proposals!*) under IAI Science Agenda Theme 4 – the human dimensions and policy implications of GEC
- Consequently IAI launched the call for SGP-HD, specifically designed to strengthen Theme 4
- Not an independent program!! But a program to develop & conduct Human Dimensions research in conjunction with the existing (*and very strong*) CRN II portfolio
- 6 projects approved (*see next slide*), 2 yrs, up to US\$ 80K/a – (*IAI intends to extend for a 3rd year to match CRN II timeline, IAI is seeking funds for the extension*)
- First joint CRN II & SGP-HD PI meeting held in Panama, Feb 2008

SGP-HD approved projects

TITLE	Collaborating CRN II project(s) #, PI	Grant US\$
Climate Change and Irrigated Agriculture. Towards a better understanding of <i>driving forces and feedbacks between decision makers and biophysical environment</i> and their impacts on hydrological cycle and land use, PI Francisco Meza, Chile	CRN2031, Jobbagy CRN2047, Luckman	497,720
Coming down the Mountain: Understanding the <i>vulnerability of Andean communities</i> to hydroclimatic variability and GEC, PI David Gauthier, Canada	CRN2047, Luckman	149,820
Information Flow and Policy: Use of Climate Diagnostics and Cyclone Prediction for <i>Adaptive Water Resources Management</i> under Climatic Uncertainty in Western North America, PI Robert G. Varady, USA	CRN2048, De Raga	147,286
<i>Conservation Policy Impacts in Tropical Dry Forest</i> : regional and spatially focused analyses given other social and natural drivers of land use, PI Alex Pfaff, USA	CRN2021, Sanchez	109,850
Designing a methodology to <i>evaluate local knowledge on global change</i> and its role in the construction of future land use scenarios by local actors, J.F. Tourrand, Brazil	CRN2031, Jobbagy CRN2061, McClain	158,000
<i>Decision support systems (DSS) for risk reduction in agriculture</i> . Phase II: Soybean DSS for Eastern Paraguay and Rio Grande do Sul, Clyde Fraisse, USA	CRN2031, Jobbagy	75,000

Additional components to CRN II projects

- Funds for additional components were provided to two CRN II projects:
 - CRN2076 dealing with GEC and CC in the South Atlantic now includes a component on artisanal (=small scale or subsistence) fisheries
 - CRN2017 dealing with monitoring of urban air pollution now includes a component on health impacts of that pollution

Component Title	CRN II project	Additional Funds
Climate change, oceanographic variability and the <i>artisanal fisheries</i> of the SW Atlantic: a human dimensions approach. PI Patricia Abdallah, Brazil	CRN2076, Piola	US\$ 113,498
Adaptation to the <i>health impacts of air pollution and climate extremes</i> in Latin American cities	CRN2017, Klenner	US\$ 160,000

Diversification of IAI Funding Sources

To diversify the funding basis of the IAI and in recognition of the need for more applied science, the IAI Directorate has reached out (*for the first time*) to International Development Agencies and Foundations and submitted two successful proposals in 2007:

1. To the Canadian International Development Research Center (IDRC): Project on "Land Use Change, Biofuels and Rural Development in the Rio de La Plata", duration 30 months, US\$ 450,000, involving CRN and other scientists. Started in March 2008 (*kick-off meeting in Buenos Aires, 18-20 March 2008*)
2. To the McArthur Foundation: Project title "An assessment of research and institutional needs to cope with the effects of Climate Change on Andean Biodiversity", duration 24 months, US\$ 450,000. Started in January 2008

Both projects involve CRN II and "external" scientists and practitioners

Other Activities 2008/2009

Training Institutes on:

- Data and Information Management, Feb. 2008, Panama City
- Climate Change Risk & Adaptation, May 2008, San Pedro, Honduras
- Joint IAI-NCAR on Seasonality & Water Resources, Oct. 2008 Mendoza, Argentina
- Sao Francisco River Basin Management, Early 2009, Aracaju, Brazil
- Cities responses to Climate Change, Early 2009, Santiago, Chile

Joint IAI – APN activity:

- IAI-APN joint session (Theme tbd) at the UNFCCC SBSTA, June 2008, Bonn, Germany

IAI information & publications

www.iai.int

Dr. Gerhard Breulmann
IAI Scientific Officer
gerhard@dir.iai.int



START
the global change
SysTem for Analysis,
Research and Training

APN Meeting
18 - 20 March 2008
Kobe, Japan
www.start.org

ICSU Earth System Science Programme
GLOBAL CHANGE
WCRP World Climate Research Programme
IHDP International Human Dimensions Programme

START Mission

- To conduct regional research through networks of collaborating scientists and institutions
- To enhance scientific capacity building in developing countries
- To mobilize resources for activities in developing countries


Bellagio Report, 1990



Presentation Summary

Major Activities and Achievements During 2006 - to date

- Collaborative regional research
 - MAIRS
 - IT ASIA
- Assessments of impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation
 - AIACC
 - ACCCA
- Capacity building portfolio
(Workshops and Conferences, Advanced Institutes, Young Scientists' GC Conference, Curriculum Development, Faculty Training, Fellowships)
- Awards and Grants



Collaborative Regional Research - 2007

Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study (MAIRS)



www.mairs-essp.org

MAIRS

Objectives:

- To better understand how human activities in the region are interacting with and altering the natural variability of atmospheric, terrestrial and marine components of the monsoon system;
- To contribute to the provision of a sound scientific basis for sustainable development of monsoon Asia;
- To develop a predictive capacity for estimating changes in global-regional linkages in the Earth system and to project future consequences of such changes


Ongoing Collaborative Research Themes:





- Anthropogenic impacts on the Asian monsoon
- Urbanization and flood disaster risk management
- Land surface-atmosphere interaction in semi-arid zones
- Air quality
- Regional modeling

The Asian Monsoon System: Prediction of Change and Variability

East West Center, University of Hawaii, 2-11 January 2008

Goal:
Enhance indigenous research capacity on dynamics and prediction of the Asian Monsoon System in the Asia Pacific region; contribute to the objectives of APN and START, CLIVAR, and MAIRS





The Asian Monsoon System: Prediction of Change and Variability

- **Participants:** 19 early career scientists from APN member countries
- **Faculty:** Senior scientists, for instruction and guidance
- **Lectures, discussions and social activities:** to foster networks, knowledge exchange and ideas for future collaborations
- **Lecture topics:** Monsoon variability, land surface hydrology, ocean coupling effects, monsoon predictability, and past and future changes
- **Focus group discussions**



Significant support by APN and collateral support by IPRC, East-West Center, University of Hawaii at Manoa, and START

The Asian Monsoon System: Prediction of Change and Variability

Outcomes

- At least one proposal planned for submission to the next ARCP in 2008
- Participants have maintained contact via listserv and email
- All institute materials available online (added capacity building tool)
<http://start.org/Monsoon2008/home.html>
- Brief workshop report submitted to EOS
- Participants judged the institute as very successful:
"I have a much wider understanding of the monsoon sciences and broader knowledge of issues that lie ahead after attending the lectures"

Industrial Transformation in Asia Project

A Project of START, UNU, and IT/IHDP





Project funds provided by NEDO - Japan

Industrial Transformation in Asia Project

- Assessing Opportunities for Reducing Energy Use in the Cement and Pulp Paper Industries in India
- START-UNU Joint Symposium on Energy and Sustainability, Tokyo, January 2007
- Final project report submitted to NEDO, September 2007

Assessments of Impacts, Vulnerabilities, Risk Management and Adaptation - 2007

AIACC and ACCCA Projects



Assessments of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors (AIACC)

AIM:

enable developing countries to respond effectively to climate change risks by building scientific and technical capacity, advancing scientific knowledge, linking science and policy communities, and supporting the work of the UNFCCC

GEF project implemented by UNEP;
executed by START and TWAS

www.aiaccproject.org

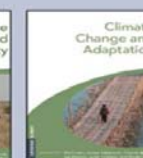
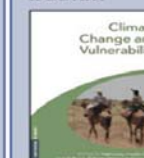
AIACC Outcomes

Capacity Building

- 24 assessment teams established
- >300 participants from 50 developing countries gained experience in climate change assessment
- >100 persons trained in AIACC training workshops
- 5 teams organized South-South training workshops
- 25 student theses supported and completed
- 30 participants are authors of IPCC 4th Assessment Report
- Participants taking leadership roles in international science activities
- Successful new grant applications by many of the teams

Scientific Knowledge

- 24 climate change assessments completed
- >100 peer-reviewed publications
- 2 books published
- >100 other publications
- >100 citations of AIACC publications in IPCC AR4



Links Between Science and Policy Communities

- Working relationships established by all 24 teams with stakeholder organizations
- Scientific outputs being used in National Communications to the UNFCCC
- Most teams engaged in National Communications activities, including the development of NAPAs
- AIACC teams contributed to numerous national and international policy activities

• Contributions to the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation

"The record and outputs of the AIACC are impressive" and "benefited substantially the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. In view of this success, it is imperative that we build on the experience and achievements of AIACC and develop the next phase of such work to help advance new knowledge for a possible Fifth Assessment Report."

-R.K. Pachauri, Chairman, IPCC

Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation (ACCCA)

Aims:

- Bring together stakeholders and scientific communities to reduce climate change vulnerability by supporting and enabling effective adaptation decisions
- Identify and prioritize climate risks; recommendations for adaptation
- Identify critical knowledge gaps and design gap-filling strategies

19 projects currently funded and underway

START's partners:

UNITAR, SEI, CSAG-UCT, SEA-START, TEA-START, ENDA-TM and IDRC

www.accca-project.org

Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation (ACCCA)

- **Project launch workshop**, Ouagadougou, January 2007 (Inception workshop for 14 short-listed teams)
- **1st ACCCA technical assistance workshop**, University of Cape Town, October 2007
- **ACCCA-IDRC Inception workshop**, Dakar, November 2007 (Technical support for 5 new pilot actions; projects now total 19)
- **ACCCA Project advisory panel meeting** at COP 13, Bali, December 2007
- **START support**: workshop participation; technical assistance and training; 'science advisor' to selected pilot actions; development of guidance documents and the expert community for knowledge sharing
- **Next steps**
 - Field visits to Malawi and Mali (April 2008) and Tanzania (June 2008)
 - Training of Trainers workshop at University of Cape Town (March 2008)
 - Regional workshop for Asian Pilot Actions, Bangkok (April 2008)

A Selection of Recent Publications



Major Capacity Building Activities to Date

Underlying Principles of START's Capacity Building Programs

- Human capacity building is much more than training
- Research-driven
- Emphasize active participation in long-term research initiatives with other scientists and international science programs
- Seek the multiplier effect with early / mid-career scientists



Modalities of Capacity Building

- Regional science planning
- Collaborative research networks
- Research workshops
- Institutional development
- Support of attendance at international conferences
- Partnering organizations
- Short-term fellowships
- Visiting scientists
- Visiting lecturers
- Dissertation / long-term fellowships
- Small grants programs
- Overseas affiliations
- Young Scientist opportunities

Capacity Building Activities

Types of START Capacity Building Programs	2006 to date
Regional Science Planning and Research Workshops	8
Dissertation/PhD Fellowships	15
Small Grants Program:	14
Africa	11
Asia	(2008 proposals under review)
Young Scientists Awards	93
Advanced Institutes	2
Training Courses / Institutes	2
Young Scientist Global Change Conference	1

Approximately 1000 scholars from developing countries were involved in START activities since 2006.



Conferences and Workshops Organized or Co-Sponsored by START - 2007

Conferences

- Young Scientist Conference - Beijing, Nov 2006 (in conjunction with APN)
- Young African Conference - Zanzibar, Mar 2007 (in conjunction with JSC, WCRP)
- IPCC Expert Meeting - Fiji, June 2007



Workshops

- MAIRS Mountain Zone Planning Workshop - Beijing, Nov 2006
- Industrial Transformation in Asia - Tokyo, Jan 2007
- ACCCA Workshops - Ouagadougou, Jan 2007; Cape Town, October 2007; and Dakar, November 2007
- SE Asia Needs Assessment - Chiang Mai, Apr 2007
- Urban Flood Management (MAIRS/START) - Chiang Mai, Apr 2007
- GOFC-GOLD Regional Networks (Africa, Asia)>>>Contrib. to GEO

2006 Young Scientists' Global Change Conference 5-8 November, 2006 - Beijing, People's Republic of China

- c. 1000 letters of interest
- c. 700 applications
- 100 young scientists selected
- 93 attended (40 papers, 53 posters)
- Conference Chair: Peter Tyson
- Keynote speakers:
 - Paul Crutzen and Congbin Fu
- Interaction with ESSP scientists
- All participated in the OSP
- Funding Partners: NSF, APN, IAL, DGIS, WOTRO, Norway, Switzerland, EC, ESE, AIMES
- Local host: CMA

Advanced Institutes Organized or Co-Sponsored by START

Water Demand, Management and Governance Under Climate Change in Africa

- Intensive seminar, UNESCO-IHE, Delft, Sept/Oct 2007: 19 African fellows examined the physical and policy aspects of the relationship between climate change and water; Fellows developed regionally focused research proposals, of which about 12 will receive funding
- Research phase, 2007/2008: Execution of selected research projects
- Final synthesis workshop, October 2008: Presentation of papers on individual research projects; papers will be submitted to a peer reviewed journal for publication

The Asian Monsoon System: Prediction of Change and Variability - Honolulu, Jan 2008 (with APN, EWC and IPRC) - Previously discussed



Building African Capacity for Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate

Goal: to establish a sustainable program to educate and train early to mid-career conservation researchers and practitioners in Africa for conserving biodiversity in a changing climate

- Jointly implemented by START and the Institute for Resource Assessment (IRA), University of Dar es Salaam; Funded by the MacArthur Foundation
- Baseline assessment of current scientific and research capacity in the Albertine Rift region of Africa is complete
- Courses in climate change and biodiversity conservation, July-August 2008 at IRA; applications currently under review; and curriculum development in progress
- Externships at African conservation institutions for select participants

African Climate Change Fellowship Program

Purpose: to initiate and implement the pilot phase of a program of African Climate Change Fellowships that will help to develop indigenous capacity in Africa for advancing and applying scientific knowledge for climate change adaptation

- Policy (20), doctoral (20), post-doctoral (10), and teaching (8) fellowships; project commenced August 2007
- Implemented by START, IRA (University of Dar es Salaam), and the African Academy of Sciences (AAS); funded by IDRC
- More than 200 institutions surveyed to identify their capacity as either host or home institutions for fellows
- Needs Assessment Workshop, 11-13 March 2008, Dar es Salaam

Building Long-Term Capacity for Managing and Adapting to Climate Change

NEW

Objectives:

- Develop research capacity of national and regional level resource groups
- Enhance regional science-technology-policy networks
- Stimulate science policy dialogue

- Targeted at LDCs in Africa and Asia
- Implemented by START and the Stockholm Environment Institute;
- Funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
- Africa program: coordinated through the Pan-African START Secretariat, University of Dar es Salaam
- Asia program: Coordinated through SEI-Bangkok

Building Long-Term Capacity for Managing and Adapting to Climate Change

Phase I Activities (January 2008 - September 2008):

- Africa regional scoping workshop: for education and training capacities and needs assessment
- Country planning meetings: involving relevant stakeholders
- Identification of faculty/experts: to support phase II activities
- Strengthening linkages and synergies with ongoing programs
- Development of Phase II proposal (2008-2012): program components to include resource groups establishment, regional workshops, expert visits, curriculum development, fellowships, and training workshops for practitioners and policymakers.

Cities at Risk: Developing Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change in Asia's Coastal Megacities

NEW

Objectives:

- Review potential climate change impacts on Asian coastal cities, examine vulnerabilities and threats, and enhance local awareness
- Evaluate potential adaptation/response measures and consider integration of climate risk information in urban planning and disaster management
- Improve networking among stakeholders for capacity building

Target cities: Dhaka, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Cochin, Jakarta, Colombo, Ho Chi Min City, Bangkok, Manila

Implemented by START and the East-West Center, Honolulu.

Funding provided by APN





Cities at Risk: Developing Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change in Asia's Coastal Megacities

Activities and expected outcomes:

- International workshop: stakeholder presentations and discussions (scientists, urban managers, and regional and multilateral organization representatives)
- Results preparation and dissemination: monograph, policy brief and workshop report
- Identification of follow-on activities
- **Outcome:** Increased stakeholder awareness, increased integration of climate risk information in urban planning, enhanced networking, improved communication and overall enhanced adaptive capacity

(Organization and planning: Steering committee)

Awards and Grants - 2007

2007 START Awards and Grants

Received

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NSF/US Climate Change Research Program ■ US/NASA ■ New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) ■ United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UKDEFRA) ■ BMF – Germany ■ National Science Council of Taiwan ■ International Development Centre (IDRC), Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) ■ The MacArthur Foundation ■ Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
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Pending

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) ■ Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) 	
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Looking ahead

- START-APN-East-West Center: Cities at Risk: Developing Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change in Asia's Coastal Megacities
- African Small Grants Program; Doctoral fellowships
- IHDP OSM Session
- Collaboration with APN and IAI
- Recognition of Young Scientists: African Young Scientists' Session at the IGBP Congress
- GW Clim Conference, Uganda



Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study (MAIRS) in Transition From Planning to Implementing

Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study (MAIRS)

– an New Element of Earth System Science Programs



Recognizing that there are issues special to regions, the Beijing Conference initiated the Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study to examine the threats posed to populations and ecosystems in Monsoon Asia.

The Statement of the Beijing Conference on Global Environmental Change, November 2006



Vision

To significantly advance understanding of the interactions among the human–natural environment and the Earth System, in order to support the strategies for sustainable development.

Human-monsoon interaction

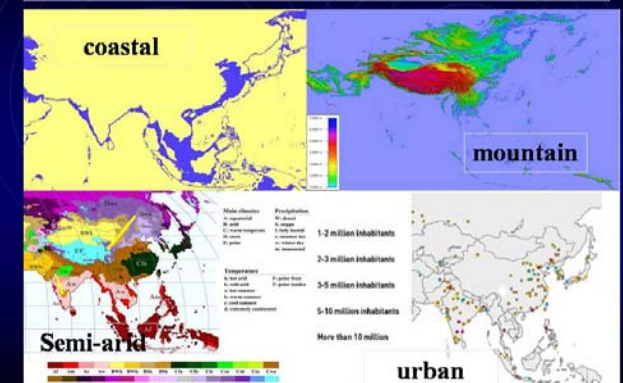


Priority of MAIRS scientific agenda

- Response of Asia monsoon system to global change
- Anthropogenic impacts on Asia monsoon
- Adaptation to the changing Asia monsoon system



4 critical zones of MAIRS research



Members of MAIRS SSC

- Congbin FU (Chair, CEOP and AAMP, China);
- M. Manton (vice-chair, WCRP, Australia)
- J. Matsumoto (vice-chair, MAHASRI, Japan)
- S. Anold (START-SEA, Thailand)
- A. Chen (GCP, LOICS, China Taipei)
- P. Kabat (IGBP-iLEAPS, Netherlands)
- T. Koike (CEOP and GEOSS, Japan)
- L. Lebel (IHDP, Thailand)
- K. Seto (IHDP, USA)
- Liqin Shao (MOST, China)
- S. Liu (IGAC, China Taipei)

International Program Office

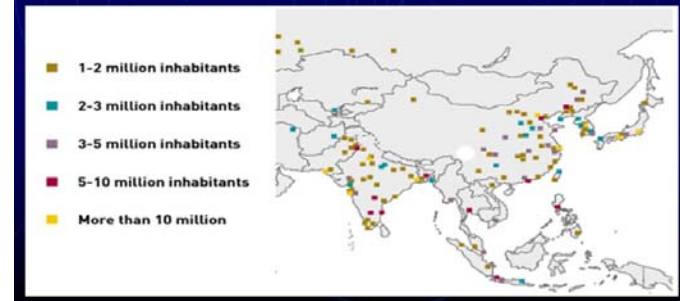
MAIRS IPO at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, supported by CAS and Ministry of Science and Technology of China

Executive Director: Ai Likun

Contact: info@mairs-essp.org
www.mairs-essp.org



Initiative I Integrated study on human- aerosol - climate in Mega- city clusters of Asia



BC emission inventory (Wang, 2004)

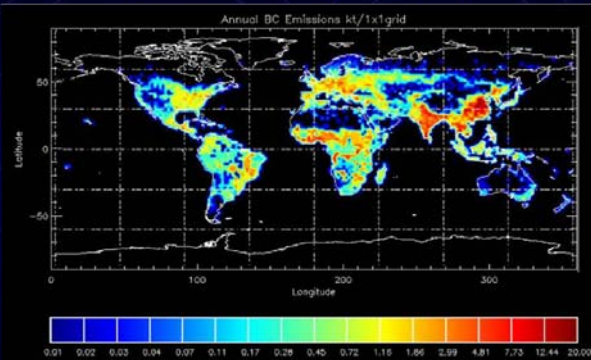


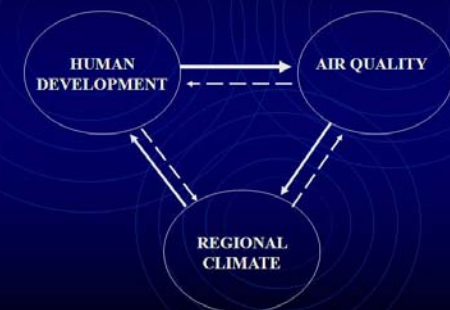
Figure 1. Annual emissions of black carbon aerosols used in the study. The unit is GtC per $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid.

Main issues for city clusters

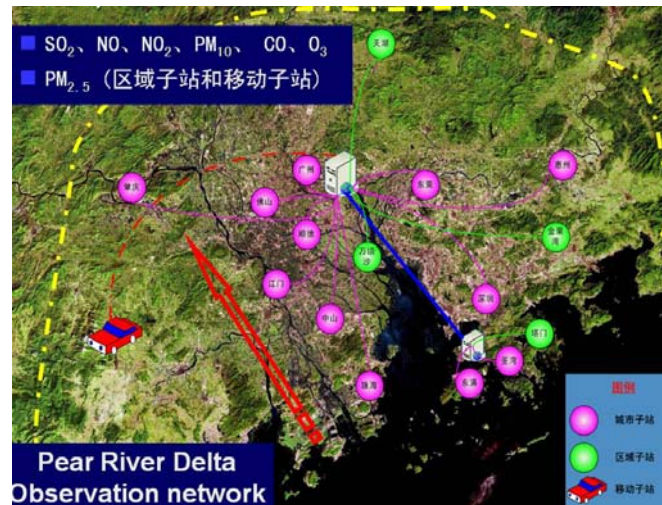
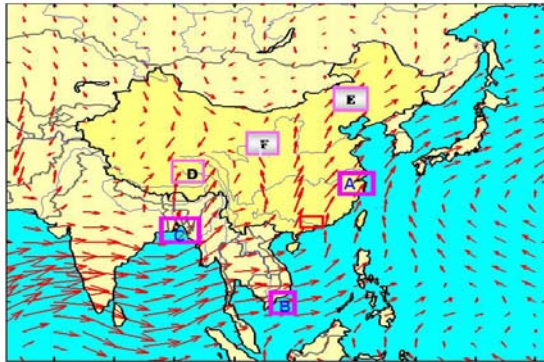
- Energy, emissions and urban air quality
- Urbanization, flood regimes, disaster management
- Urbanization and water security

Leading research question:

What are the impacts of urban landscape change and emissions on the climate system, ecosystem, agriculture and human health?



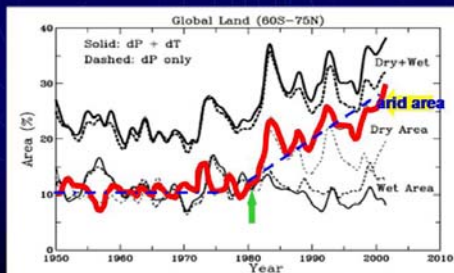
Enhanced Key Observation Areas



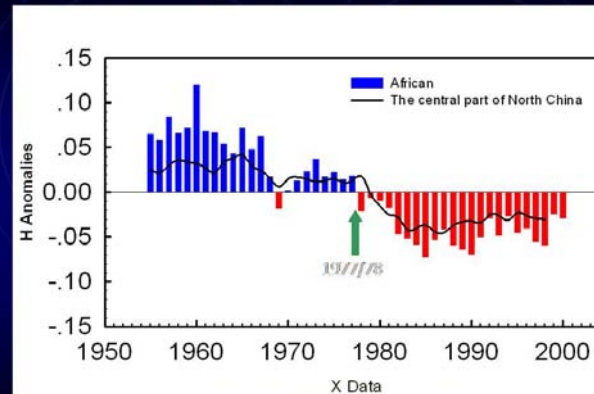
Observation network in city cluster of Yangtze Delta



Initiative II Coordinated observation and study on land use-aridity trend-water resources/ management in dry land of Asia



(Dai et al., 2004)



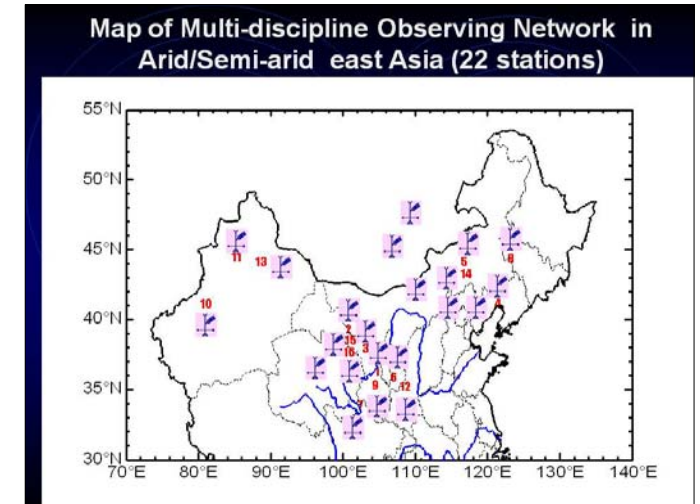
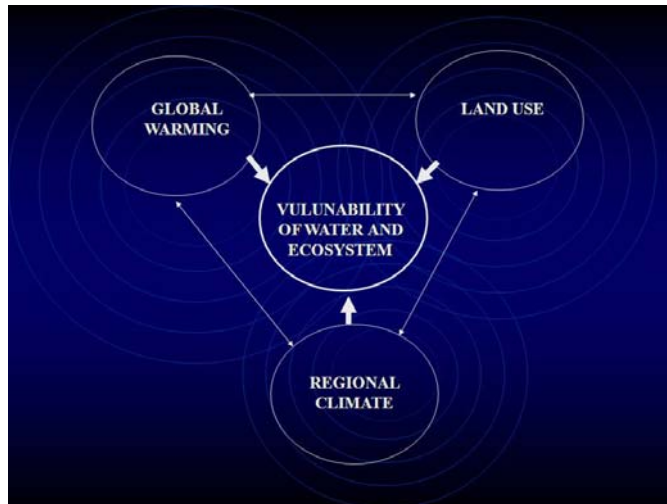
Sustainability issues in dry land of Asia

- Global warming and aridity trend;
- Dust storm, hydrology, and regional climate
- Land use and degradation;
- Dust storm and human health.

Key scientific questions

How will environment change in terms of water resources, air quality, ecosystem services, and disasters in dry land of Asia.





Initiative III:
Ensemble study on multi-regional model projection of climate change of Asia

Difficulties in providing regional climate change information

There remain a number of important sources of uncertainty limiting the ability to project regional climate change.

- Atmosphere-Ocean General Circulation Models (AOGCMs) can not provide information at scales finer than their computational grid (typically of the order of 200km) and processes at the unresolved scales are important.

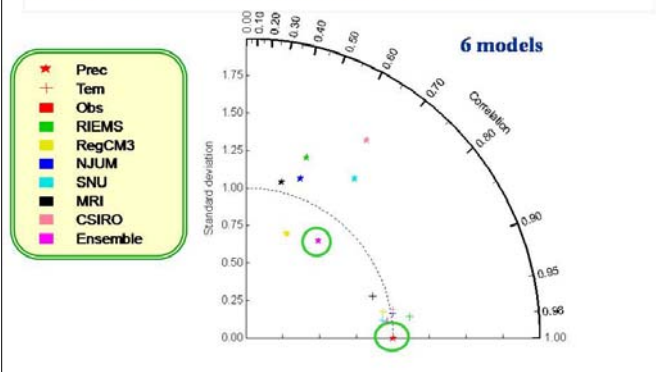
(IPCC 2007)

Bias of global climate model simulation over Asia

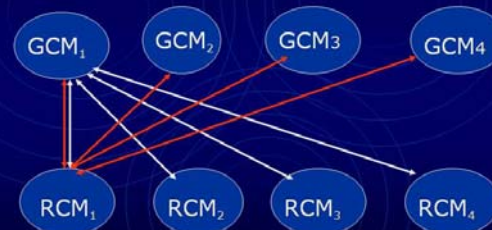
	multi-model average	Max
T	- 1.4 - -2.5° C	6-7° C
P	- 50 - + 60 %	250%

(IPCC, 2007)

Correlation Coefficient Between Simulation and Observation and Standard Deviation Normalized by Observation of Temperature and Total Precipitation in 10 years



Multi-model projection of regional climate change scenarios



Current supporting projects

- Aridity trend in Northern China and human adaptation, MOS, 2006-2011;
- Study on aridity process of Northern China, CAS, 2006-2009;
- Land-atmospheric interaction in semi-arid over Loess plateau, NSFC, 2007-2010;
- Land surface process study in the Mongolia, Tsukuba University, Japan and Mongolia;
- East Asia-North American semi-arid region inter-comparison study, NSFC and NSF, 2008-2010

Current supporting projects

- Integrated study of the anthropogenic impacts on Asia monsoon system, CAS, 2007-2010, China
- Land use- ecosystem-climate interaction in monsoon Asia, NASA, USA
- Impact of human activities on Asia monsoon, Nagoya University, Japan
- Aerosol-monsoon interaction study, MOST, China
- Inter-comparison of RCMs for Asia, multi-national projects

Scheduled major activities in 2008-9

- MAIRS-iLEPS joint sessions in EGU 2008 April 14-15 on Land-atmosphere Interactions and human activities in monsoon Asia, Interactions of land cover and climate;
- International workshop on Anthropogenic Impacts on Asian Monsoon in 21-24, April 2008, Nanjing, China, by MAIRS jointly with START, MAHASRI/WCRP, AAMP/WCRP and iLEPS and AIMES/IGBP

Scientific agenda of Nanjing meeting

- 1, Variability of Asian monsoon
- 2, Asia monsoon in a warming earth
- 3, Impacts of air pollutants, especially aerosols, on monsoon and hydrological cycles
- 4, impacts of human-induced land cover change (via bio-geophysics and biogeochemical processes) on Asian monsoon

Scheduled major activities in 2008-9

- A MAIRS workshop on regional climate change scenarios for Asia, May 26-29, Beijing, China;
- MAIRS/CLMA joint mountain workshop in Nepal in 2008
- MAIRS/NASA joint workshop on LULCC in southeast Asia November 2008
- MAIRS/IHDP workshop on human dimension study of Asia monsoon system, in India, Oct.2008
- MAIRS/PSA/LOICS joint symposium on Asia costal mega city study , in Tahiti PSA Inter-congress, April 2009



*Look forward for the further development of
APN-MARIS Collaborations!*


info@mairs-essp.org
www.mairs-essp.org



13th APN-SPG Meeting DIVERSITAS & DIWPA


www.diversitas-international.org
<http://diwpa.ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index.htm>

18-20 March 2008
Kobe, Japan


Outline

- ♦ Brief historical background
- ♦ Scientific highlights
- ♦ Science-Policy interface
- ♦ Asia-Pacific Regional Activity (DIWPA)





Outline


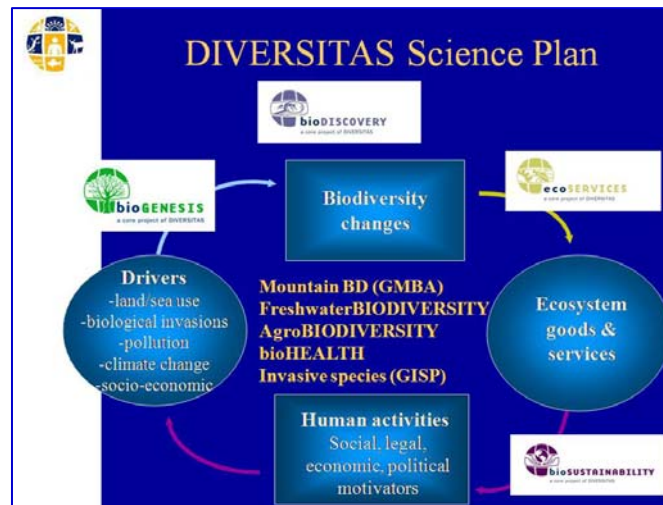

- ♦ Brief historical background
- ♦ Scientific highlights
- ♦ Science-Policy interface



DIVERSITAS is an international programme dedicated to biodiversity science, under the auspices of:

- ♦ Science plan published in 2002
- ♦ Missions:
 - to promote an integrative biodiversity science
 - to provide the scientific bases for the conservation & sustainable use of biodiversity
- ♦ Scientific Committee; Chair: Prof. H Mooney (USA; 2008-10)
- ♦ International Secretariat; F; Ex Dir: Dr. A Larigauderie
- ♦ Core Project Offices (Sweden, USA, France)
- ♦ Network Offices (NL, USA, Switzerland, Kenya)
- ♦ National Committees & Regional Networks (DIWPA for Asia-Pacific)






What does DIVERSITAS do ?

- Provides common international framework for collaborative research
- Performs scientific syntheses
- Builds scientific networks
- Organises workshops & conferences
- Promotes standardised methods
- Guides and facilitate global databases
- Builds an important link with policy makers




DIVERSITAS adds value to national research




Outline

- ◆ Brief historical background
- ◆ **Scientific highlights**
- ◆ Science-Policy interface





Scientific highlight 1

The future of biodiversity



- ◆ **Climate extremes and biodiversity** (International project in prep.; WCRP/DIVERSITAS):
To improve prediction of climate extremes & impacts on biodiversity.
- ◆ **Biome boundary shift project** (with GLP; France, Nov 07; Yokohama, Japan; March 08; France mid 09):
To predict shifts in vegetation zones & impacts on the Earth system (migration, mortality, etc.).







Scientific highlight 2

Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)

- ◆ 2006: GEOSS 10-year implementation phase begins
- ◆ **DIVERSITAS** and **NASA** are mandated by GEOSS to develop plans for a Global Biodiversity Observation Network: GEO BON
- ◆ A global biodiversity observation system to detect, assess, and analyse changes at all levels and dimensions of biodiversity

- 1 Disasters
- 2 Health
- 3 Energy
- 4 Climate
- 5 Water
- 6 Weather
- 7 Ecosystems
- 8 Agriculture
- 9 Biodiversity**







Scientific highlight 2

GEOSS


Achievements & plans in 08

- ◆ Production of a GEO BON Concept document (GEO BON steering committee Jan 08, SC-bioDISCOVERY, Sept 07)
- ◆ GEO IV (Oct 07)
- ◆ Major meeting in prep. to finalise GEO BON concept & design GEO BON implementation strategy (Germany, 8-10 April 08)
- ◆ Second GEOSS Asia-Pacific Symposium (Japan, 14 – 16 April 2008); to ensure connection with Asia-Pacific GEOSS

Outline

- ◆ Brief historical background
- ◆ Scientific highlights
- ◆ **Science-Policy interface**



International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB)


Achievements:

DIVERSITAS has played a major role in all aspects of the IMoSEB initiative to ensure good participation of scientists worldwide

- ◆ Call for an IMoSEB by French Presidency (Jan 05)
- ◆ Call for a new mechanism of scientific expertise: Nature, July 06
- ◆ IMoSEB regional consultations (During 2007; Meetings on all continents; Asian consultation, Beijing, China, Sept 2007).
- ◆ The consultation is over (Final meeting of steering committee: Nov 07; final recommendations on characteristics of IMoSEB)

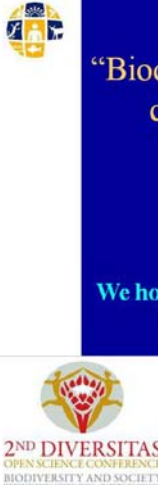

Next Steps:

- ◆ UNEP will convene in Sept 08 an intergovernmental meeting for partners to agree on all aspects of IMoSEB.
- ◆ DIVERSITAS is facilitating a dialog between MA Follow up and IMoSEB (28 March, during SC-DIVERSITAS).



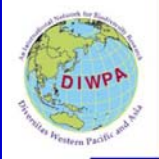
Loreau et al., Nature, 2006

2nd DIVERSITAS OSC
“Biodiversity and Society: Understanding connections, adapting to change”
 13-16 October 2009
 Cape Town, S-Africa
 Call for symposium: early 2008
We hope that the APN region will be well represented!

DIWPA: DIVERSITAS
in Western Pacific and Asia
 Promoting biodiversity research
 in Western Pacific and Asia

- Newsletters and website
<http://diwpa.ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index.htm>
- Promoting DIWPA-IBOY (Internat'l biodiversity observation year)
- Establishing a database
- Fostering young scientists/seeding projects
- Annual Internat'l Field Biology Course
- Internat'l symposium for education and dissemination
- Linkage with global change programs



14 Steering Committee Members


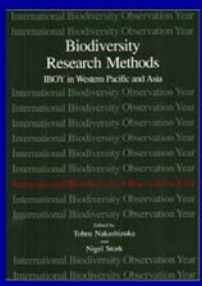


Charters 400 members from 41 countries

Secretary Office
 C/o Center for Ecological Research
 Kyoto University



DIWPA-IBOY (2000-2001)
 Promoting standardized sampling & monitoring
 with common traps and designs





Protocol manuals

DIWPA future direction:
 Partnership with global-change programs
 “Biodiversity/ecosystem changes
 feed back to global environments”

New unifying projects:
 Carbon and Biodiversity (APN Projects)
 -2004-13-NMY
 -2005-03-CMY
 Landscape change and biodiversity
 -JSPS and other sources

Collaboration with APN is sought

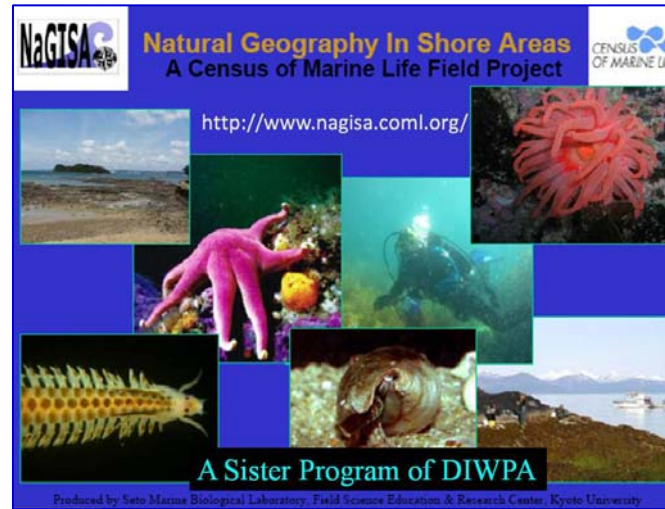


Policy making



Dissemination



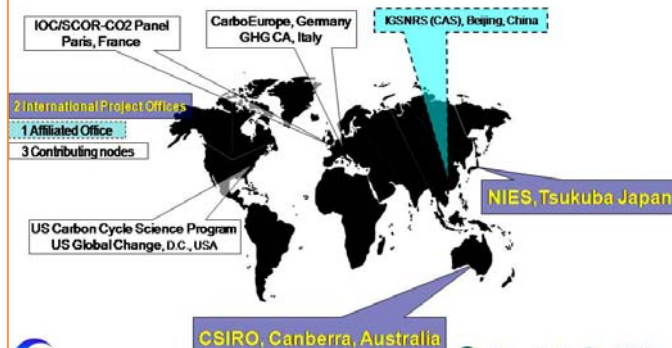


Global Carbon Project Activity Highlights 2006-2007

Shobhakar Dhakal
Executive Director, Global Carbon Project
GCP Tsukuba International Project Office
c/o National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)
Onogawa 16-2, Tsukuba, Japan 305-8506
E-mail: shobhakar.dhakal@nies.go.jp

Fellow, National Institute for Environmental Studies
Visiting Associate Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University

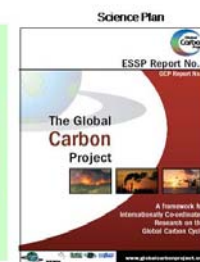
GCP International Project Offices and Supporting Offices



Global Carbon Project

Goal

- To develop comprehensive, policy-relevant understanding of the global carbon cycle, encompassing its natural and human dimensions and their interactions and management



Research Themes and Major Activities in 2006-7

1. Patterns and Variability

- 1.1. Enhancing Observations
- 1.2. Model-data Synthesis
- 1.3. Carbon Budgets
- 1.4. Emission patterns

2. Mechanisms & Feedbacks

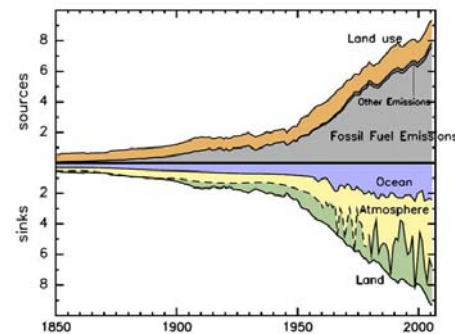
- 2.1. Sink/Source Mechanisms
- 2.2. Emergent Properties of the Carbon-Climate system
- 2.3. Vulnerabilities of the C-C-H

3. Carbon Management

- 3.1. Mitigation Options
- 3.2. Carbon Management & Sustainability
- 3.3. Urban/regional Development and Carbon Management

Focal key activities

Annual Update of Carbon Trends and Budget



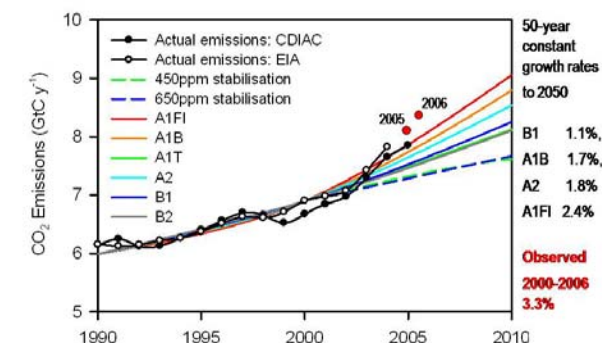
Analyses:

Recent trends
Complete budget
Emission drivers (Kaya Identity: (E, P, GDP/P, E/GDP)

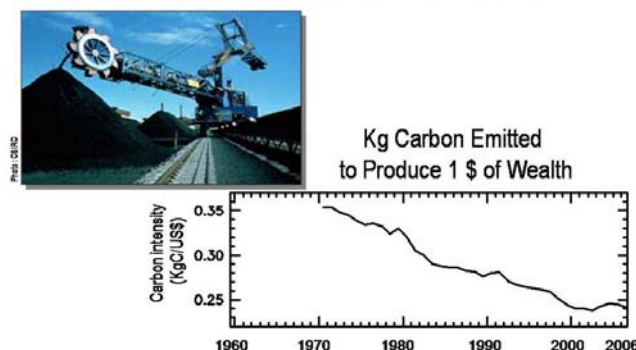
Products:

C Trends Hmp.
PPT presentation
Media Campaign
Two papers in PNAS

Trajectory of Global Fossil Fuel Emissions



Carbon Intensity of the Global Economy



Theme 1

Canadell et al. 2007, PNAS

WCRP

Drivers of Recent Acceleration of Atmospheric CO₂

1970 – 1979: 1.3 ppm y⁻¹
 1980 – 1989: 1.6 ppm y⁻¹
 1990 – 1999: 1.5 ppm y⁻¹
 2000 – 2006: **1.9 ppm y⁻¹**

65% - Increased activity of the global economy

17% - Halt in the improvement of the carbon intensity

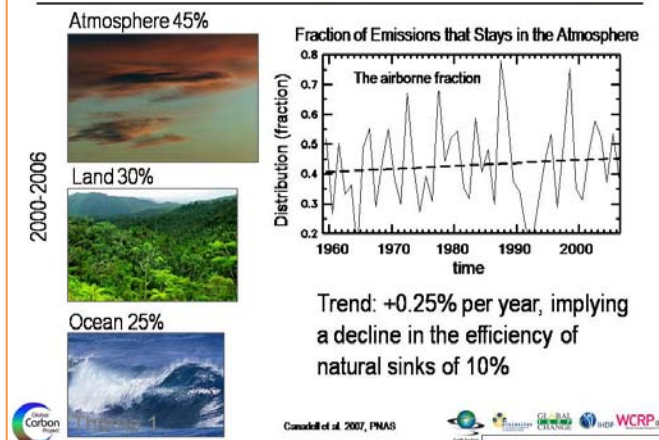
18% - Decreased efficiency of natural sinks

Theme 1

Canadell et al. 2007, PNAS

WCRP

Partition of Anthropogenic Carbon into Sinks

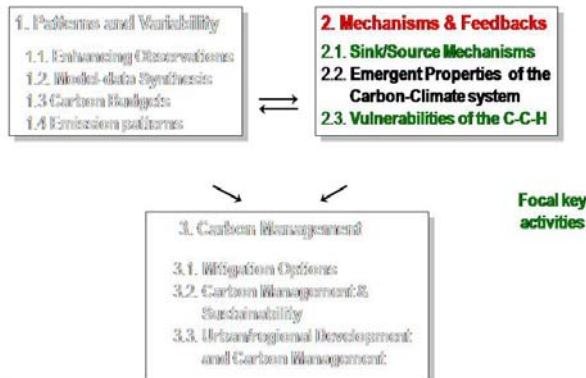


Theme 1

Canadell et al. 2007, PNAS

WCRP

Research Themes and Major Activities in 2006-7

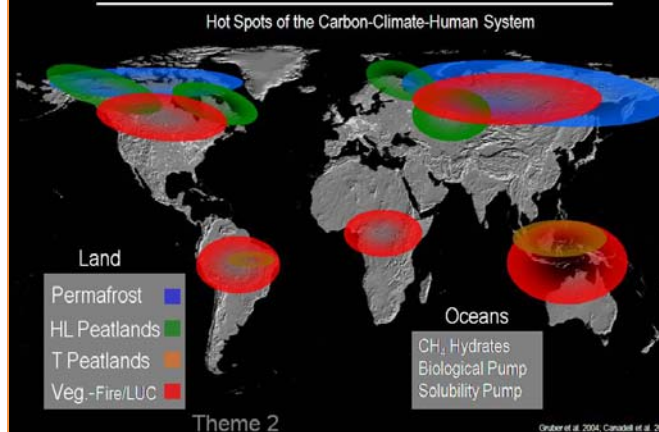


Theme 1

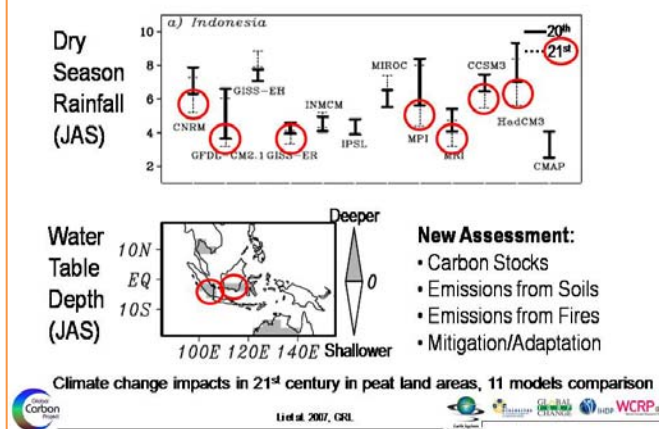
Canadell et al. 2007, PNAS

WCRP

Vulnerability of the Carbon Cycle in the 21st Century

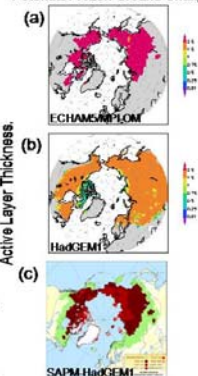


Vulnerability of Carbon in Tropical Peatlands



Vulnerability of Frozen Carbon: Synthesis

Potential Frozen Ground Changes

Carbon stocks in the northern circumpolar permafrost region (>1000 Pg C)

Vulnerability of permafrost carbon:

2nd Workshop in series conducted
New framework to measure changes
Overall Assessment



- GCP co-sponsored the first symposium on the topic.
- Two synthesis papers are in the makings

Vulnerability of Ocean Sinks and Sources

Trend in sea-air $p\text{CO}_2$ (μatm per decade)

North Pacific				North Atlantic							
observed trend (confidence)	link to climate index	size of pool at risk	longest y	0 or 1 (circles in and linkage)	1960 and PBO	not enough observations	AO	0 or 1 (circles in and linkage)	1960 and PBO	not enough observations	AO
process	model per se	potential abrupt change	level of understanding	circles in and linkage	growth/1960, unsmoothed trend	yes, even	yes, even	circles in and linkage	growth/1960, unsmoothed trend	yes, even	yes, even

Mineral water formation regions (dry basins?)

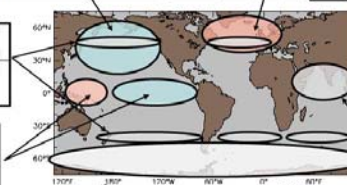
low O ₂ , high DIC	NAO-PDO-SAM	200-300 m	decades to centuries
circulation, surface buoyancy fluxes and winds	medium to poor	yes	medium

Environmental Protection

0 to + as well - in ext. NETs	ENSO and PDO	?	?
speeding of DOC	good	but in SOM	good

not enough observations	local	?	?
Nutrient and C input, upwelling (winds)	very poor	unknown	poor

Climate Carbon Theme 2



creat
-based on what

comparison?
- missing
regions?

not enough observations	KOD	?	?
biological production	-	unknown	poor?

Potential abrupt changes: MOC and deep water formation, sea-ice melt and land ice, SO winds, mode waters frequency, biological processes (particularly at high latitudes), T. MJO. Mechanisms: in coastal ocean

Vulnerability and Opportunity of Methane Hydrates

First exploratory workshop at IIASA on 13-14 March 2008

Occurrence: Beneath oceans and in polar regions



- Continental permafrost: is unlikely to be disturbed by surface warming by the end of this century
- Deep ocean deposits unlikely to be disturbed by surface warming and pressure changes
- Surprises?: Outburst of gas due to build up of pressure in the sediments

Biggest threat to climate change:

350 to 3500 years energy supply !!

If they contain enough gas, they will be exploited during the 21st century adding a new carbon source to the Fossil Fuel energy mix that can last for centuries.

Research Themes and Major Activities in 2006-7

1. Patterns and Variability

- 1.1. Enhancement Observations
- 1.2. Whole-data Synthesis
- 1.3. Carbon Budgets
- 1.4. Emission Ratios

2. Mechanisms & Feedbacks

- 2.1. Sink-Source Mechanisms
2.2. Emergent Properties of the Carbon-Climate system
2.3. Vulnerabilities of the C-C-H

3. Carbon Management

- 3.1. Mitigation Options
- 3.2. Carbon Management & Sustainability
- 3.3. Urban/regional Development and Carbon Management

Focal key activities

Urban and Regional Carbon Management Initiative
(URCM)

Focal questions

- How do urbanization and global carbon cycle interact through population, affluence, energy and other bio-physical and socioeconomic mechanisms?

- What are the historical carbon and urban/regional development pathways and future scenarios of de-carbonized urban and regional development?
- What configurations of underlying and proximate drivers explain the differences between urban/regional carbon trajectories?
- What management strategies can influence carbon mitigation in cities? (trade-offs, co-benefits and multi-level governance)

Goal

- Scientific syntheses, new research, global scientific networking, science-policy interfacing, creating scientific information resource base

URCM activities

2006

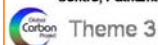
- International Conference on Managing Carbon at Urban and Regional Levels: Connecting Development Decisions with the Global Issues, 4-8 September 2006, **Mexico City**
- UNFCCC COP 12 side events on Co-benefits, CDM and Urban Air Quality (with ECN Policy Studies Netherlands) on 15th November 2006 in **Nairobi**
- International Workshop on "Institutional Dimensions of Urban and Regional Carbon Management (with IHDP) on 5th December 2006 in **Bali**

2007

- International Workshop on Urbanization, Development Pathways and Carbon Implications (with IIASA Austria) on 28-30th March 2007 in **Tsukuba**
- International Workshop on How to Model Low-Carbon Society (with Asia Energy-Environment Modeling Forum) on 30-31 May 2007 in **Beijing**
- UNFCCC COP-13 side event on Carbon Management in Cities: Gaps in Policy Discussions and Scientific Understanding, (with Asian Institute of Technology) on 6th December 2007 in **Bali**

2008

- International Symposium on Urban Energy and Carbon Management: Challenges for Science and Policy, 4 February 2008, AIT Centre, Pathumthani, **Thailand**
- International Workshop on Urban Energy and Carbon Modeling, February 5-6, 2008, AIT Centre, Pathumthani, **Thailand**



Theme 3



Urban and Regional Carbon Management

- Products to date
 - International science network (researchers and research nodes)
 - Urban Energy and Climate Modeling Forum (with key institutions worldwide)
 - URCM science framework and research agenda
 - Scientific publications (5 journal papers in 2006/7)
 - URCM Web-page, www.gcp-urcm.org
 - Web-based URCM Resource Center (just released-over 300 searchable database)



Theme 3



Urban Energy and Climate Modeling Forum

- GCP taking lead
- Participants: Tyndall Centre, ISE-NCAR, Columbia University, Imperial College, CSIRO, AIT, COPPE/Brazil, ICU-Indonesia, DPU-Thailand, Purdue University, University of Minnesota, Philippines, IIM-India, SAES/ERI-NDRC/Fudan Univ-China
- Nagoya University, Hiroshima University, Osaka University
- Just established .. Will be expanded and developed



Theme 3



Carbon Sequestration and Policy – Beyond 2012



Science bases for
"Options for including
Agriculture and Forestry
Activities in a Post-2012
International Climate
Agreement"

Published this year



Theme 3



Avoided Deforestation

Gullison RE, Frumhoff PC, Canadell JG, Field CB, Nepstad DC, Hayhoe K, Avissar R, Curran LM, Friedlingstein, Jones CD, Nobre C
2007
Tropical forests and climate change.
Science 316: 985-986.



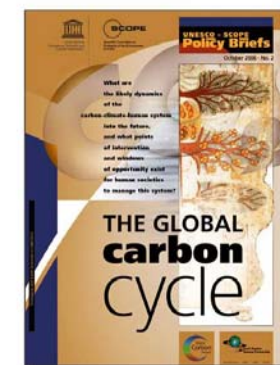
- Reducing deforestation rate by 50% by 2050, with the aim of stopping deforestation when we reach 50% of the tropical forest remaining in 2100, would save emissions by 50 GtC
- 50 GtC means 6 years of recent annual fossil emissions and up to 12% of total reductions needed through 2100 to be consistent with 450 ppm stabilization



Theme 3



Policy Briefing for UNESCO-SCOPE



6,000 copies distributed



Project Wide



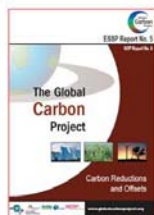
Carbon Reductions and Offsets Report



GCP is committed to become C Neutral in all core activities by the end of 2008

A GCP report for the ESSP
Liese Coulter, Pep Canadell, Shobhakar Dhakal
<http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/carbonneutral>

1. Introduction
2. Carbon management and cultural change
3. Carbon emission efficiencies
4. Voluntary carbon offsets
5. Carbon offset criteria
6. Project standards
7. Carbon offset providers
8. Calculating carbon emissions
9. The GCP carbon neutral program
10. Conclusions
11. Web links
12. References



Project Wide



Publications



Project Wide



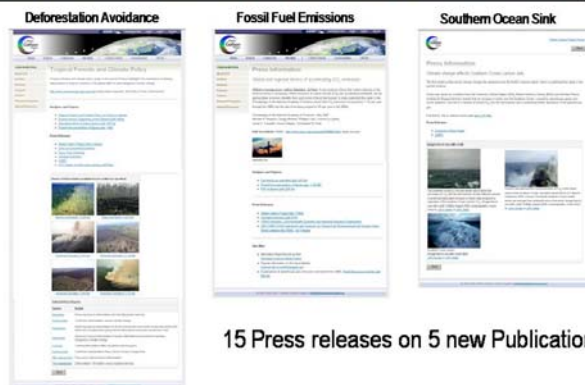
Homepage: New Structure and Look



Project Wide



Media Room: Science Highlights, Press Releases



15 Press releases on 5 new Publications



Media Coverage: 100s of articles



Project Wide

Google/Yahoo's News alerts



Outlook in 2008/9

Outlook

Regional Carbon Cycle Assessment and Processes

Ch-G1 Anthropogenic emissions
Ch-G2 Atmospheric inversions

Ch-L1 Africa
Ch-L2 Australia
Ch-L3 China
Ch-L4 Europe
Ch-L5 N America Ch-L6 Russia
Ch-L7 S. America
Ch-L8 South and S.E. Asia

Ch-O1 Global ocean climatologies
Ch-O2 Pacific
Ch-O3 Atlantic and Arctic
Ch-O4 Southern Ocean
Ch-O5 Indian
Ch-O6 Coastal Ocean

Ch-G3 Rivers and lateral fluxes

Theme 1 and 2 Outlook



Ch-S1 Comparison of top & bottom up
Ch-S2 IAV at regional scale
Ch-S3 Attribution to regional processes
Ch-S4 Final recommendations

Expected contributions to urban energy and carbon related multi-year assessments and researches

- High level syntheses and publishing a Special Issue in high profile Journal (under preparation, abstracts received - 1.5 years)
- Global Energy Assessment (GEA)'s urbanization related assessment (3 year process, first Lead Author meeting at IIASA in April 24-25))
- International Energy Agency's City Energy International Expert Modeling Group (CEIMG) and IEA's World Energy Outlook 2008 (one year)
- Two key Japanese initiatives funded by MOE-J funds with NIES on S-5, and upcoming one with Nagoya University (3-4 year projects)
- Contributions to RESUCCITIES Initiative of NCAR that GCP is a part and to a scientific white paper (emerging) – from Carbon emissions/drivers

RESUCCITIES: Initiative to Attain Resilient and Sustainable Relationships among Carbon, Climate and Cities

Theme 3 Outlook

Distribution and Dynamics of Fossil Fuel Emissions

1. Spatially explicit emissions inventory

- Diagnostic fossil fuel emissions model, relating production and consumption views
- Integrate with atmospheric CO₂ constraint (Hestia, FFDAS)

2. Dynamics of fossil fuel emissions

- Dynamic FF emissions model(s) embodying new process understanding (urban growth, changes in energy and C intensities, ...)
- Products: models, comparisons, syntheses, scenarios, input to ESMs
- Process: build on product 1

Theme 3 Outlook

Bio-energy in the Earth System



- ESSP wide bio-energy activity
 - GCP taking lead
 - Workshop on "Bio-energy and earth system sustainability", 17-19 July 2008, Piracicaba, Brazil
- Thrust of first workshop
 - To identify the major opportunities and constraint for bio-energy in the context of earth system sustainability
 - To identify an ESSP research portfolio to assist moving towards sustainable bio-energy pathways
 - To design a set of analyses to feed into research syntheses leading to major publication/s

Theme 3 Outlook

APN Priorities has strong synergies with GCP !!

We look forward to have closer relations with APN than before !!



www.globalcarbonproject.org

info@globalcarbonproject.org

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Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Director
Mohd Nordin Hasan

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Background

- ROAP inaugurated in September 2006
- ICSU 27th General Assembly (September 2002) decided to establish four ICSU Regional Offices for Developing Countries
- Replaces the ICSU Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED).

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Regional Offices have been established for:

- Sub-Saharan Africa based at the National Research Foundation, Pretoria, South Africa
- Asia and the Pacific based at the Academy of Sciences, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Latin America and the Caribbean based at the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, Rio de Janeiro Brazil.
- It is expected that a fourth Regional Office will be established for the Arab Region.

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Functions of the Regional Offices

- Promote further development and strengthening of science in the context of regional priorities
- Bring the science of developing countries closer to ICSU.
- Support the work of ICSU and its Scientific Unions, National Members in the Region, Interdisciplinary Bodies, Joint Initiatives and partners such as UNESCO and TWAS.
- Collaborate with and build on scientific networks in the region and help strengthen them

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In general:

- Work programme and strategic directions of the Regional Offices are aligned with the mission of ICSU: *To strengthen international science for the benefit of society.*
- Regional ownership of the process leading to priority setting, and a focus on realistic outcomes.

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Specifically Regional Offices shall:

- Promote and implement strategic priorities to ensure views of the scientific communities in Asia-Pacific are taken fully into account in the development of global research priorities;
- Promote increased participation of developing country scientists and regional scientific organizations in international research; and
- Assist in strengthening science and capacity building in developing countries through South-South and North-South collaboration;

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Major new interdisciplinary initiatives under the ICSU Strategic Plan 2006 - 2011

- International Polar Year 2007 – 2009
 - Large scientific programme focused on the Arctic and the Antarctic from March 2007 to March 2009.

<http://www.ipy.org/>



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Natural and Human-induced Hazards and Disasters

- International Planning Group
 1. Characterizing hazards, vulnerability and risk;
 2. Effective decision making in complex and changing risk contexts; and
 3. Reducing risk through knowledge-based
- ROAP Science Plan on Hazards and Disasters: focus on earthquakes, floods and landslides



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Environment and its relations to sustainable development

Goal: to build innovative new approaches for harnessing science for sustainable development, whilst continuing to promote research on specific sectoral issues



International Planning Meeting of the IAP on International Issues, Beijing, 4&5 December 2007

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Ecosystems

- ICSU research programmes provide much of the scientific underpinning for assessments, such as for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)
- ROAP Science Planning Group has been formed
- Will dovetail MA Follow-up plans
- Round-tables and planning meetings being undertaken



International Planning Meeting of the IAP on International Issues, Beijing, 4&5 December 2007

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MA Follow-up

- UNU IAS First Meeting of Sub-global Assessments for Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Sub-global Assessment (SGA) Follow-up Programme, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 10-13 April 2008
- ICSU ROAP Research & Design Meeting for Malaysian Pilot SGA, Kuala Lumpur 14 – 15 April 2008
- UNEP-WCMC's Authors Meeting for the Ecosystem Assessment Manual, Kuala Lumpur 14 – 15 April 2008

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Renewable energy


- International Science Panel on Renewable Energy (ISPARE)
- The Mission of ISPARE
 - Identifying gaps in existing efforts and recommending future R&D priorities and strategies
 - Providing strategic guidance for renewable energy R&D efforts worldwide
 - Improving the effectiveness and coherence of national, regional and global R&D efforts

- ROAP Science Planning Group on Sustainable Energy
 - Formation of Planning Group
 - Potential areas of focus
 - Energy transmission and carriers (transportation and distribution of energy)
 - Energy storage
 - Alternative energy sources
 - Energy from waste
 - Solar, wind, micro-hydroelectric
 - Biomass
 - Adaptation of existing technologies

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Human Health and Wellbeing

- Towards a Systems Analysis Approach to Health and Wellbeing in the Changing Urban Environment
- A global scientific challenge; an important niche
- How patterns of population health are shaped by complex systems of external influence often at the global level, which are themselves subject to change by human interventions and natural phenomena
- Different diseases, nutritional status, water supplies, macro and micro environments, transport and infrastructure, and social and political perturbations all interact to influence each other often with health consequences which differ from one age group or social group to another
- An international planning group is being formed

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Looking ahead

- Ecosystems, especially enhancing understanding of the linkages between ecosystem change, effects on ecosystem services (supporting, provisioning, regulating, cultural) and human wellbeing
- Energy sustainability in Asia and the Pacific (underpins climate change)
- Urban health especially a systems analysis approach to understanding urban health in a changing environment
- The Science-Policy Interface

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WCRP

IGBP and WCRP Update

APN IGM-SPG Meeting, 18-20 March 2008, Kobe Japan

APN

IGBP Update

Kevin Noone, IGBP Executive Director
Martin Rice, ESSP Coordinator



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IGBP vision and goal

The vision of IGBP is to provide scientific knowledge to improve the sustainability of the living Earth.

- IGBP studies the interactions between biological, chemical and physical processes and human systems
- IGBP collaborates with other programmes to develop and impart the understanding necessary to respond to global change



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Some IGBP Research Foci

- Ocean biogeochemistry, ocean acidification
- Aerosols, clouds precipitation & climate (ACPC)
- Atmospheric chemistry & climate (AC&C)
- Improved (& coupled) C and N cycles
- *Applied* earth system science (IGBP 2.5)
- Feedbacks and "tipping points" - past and future
- Integrated land use & cover change
- Linking process studies, observations and models

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Changes in Asia

- Himalayan glacier melt affecting flooding and water resources
- Decreased freshwater supply in C, S, E & SE Asia
- Greater risk for flooding in megadeltas
- Crop yields up by 20% in E and SE, while decreased by 30% in C and S Asia
- Increase in diarrhoeal diseases and cholera in E, S and SE Asia

IPCC, 2007: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, M.L. Parry, O.F. Canziani, J.P. Palutikof, P.J. van der Linden and C.E. Hanson, Eds., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 7-22.

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The IGBP network



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Added value of IGBP

- *Facilitates* international, multidisciplinary research
- *Supplies* an international context for national research programs
- *Connects* remote sensing and *in situ* observational projects with modeling from process to global scales
- *Leads* international efforts in setting the scientific agenda for research into GEC issues, and provides a forum for scientists from ca. 70 nations to participate in agenda development
- *Provides* a legitimate forum and mechanism for intercomparisons



20th Anniversary Symposium Earth System Science and Society

- Stockholm, 17-18 September
- Joint with Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
- Explore the past and future relationship between the science, policy and private sectors
- 70 participants: 40% scientists, 30% private sector, 30% policy sector

Policy sector

EU MP, Indonesian Forestry Ministry, SIDA, US Embassy, several Swedish agencies and ministries, several int. embassy representatives

Private sector

SAS Group, Alcan, E.ON, Statoil, Petrobras, Ericsson, Vattenfall, Hilton and Scandic, IER, CLIMOS, Global Footprint Network, World Bank



IGBP Congress 2008



www.igbp2008.co.za



Objectives

- To develop ways for IGBP to apply Earth System science and improve IGBP relevance to civil society, the private sector and the policy community;
- To provide a forum for cross-project interaction and integration across the breadth of the programme, including National Committees
- To identify where IGBP work is contributing to addressing mitigation and adaptation, large-scale pilot projects on sustainability science pathways to sustainable solutions and institutional networking;
- To address the challenges of Global Environmental Change and development in Africa (e.g. climate change as a stress factor to African development, water and food systems, etc)
- To develop a lasting network linking the scientific, political and private enterprises, collectively engaged in developing a closer global-scale environmental management collaboration.



IGBP and APN



IGBP and APN

- IGBP views APN as a key collaborator in defining and developing our science agenda and strategy in the Asia-Pacific region
- APN has been instrumental in supporting IGBP science efforts; LOICZ, LUCC and SOLAS activities in particular are recent examples where APN support was instrumental
- We look forward to continued collaboration in advancing global environmental change science in the Asia-Pacific region. (suggest 'hot topics' of relevance to the A-P region)



Progress of the WMO-ICSU-IOC World Climate Research Programme

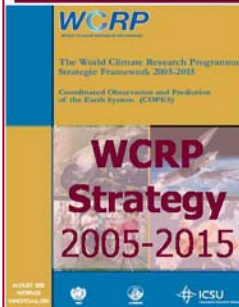
<http://wcrp.wmo.int>



World Climate Research Programme

Objectives

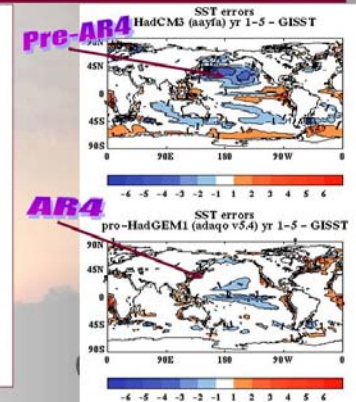
- ♦ To determine the predictability of climate
- ♦ To determine the effect of human activities on climate



To facilitate analysis and prediction of Earth system variability & change for use in an increasing range of practical applications of direct relevance, benefit & value to society

Progress in Modelling

- Climate and ocean models have improved significantly between IPCC TAR and AR4
- Ocean reanalysis started



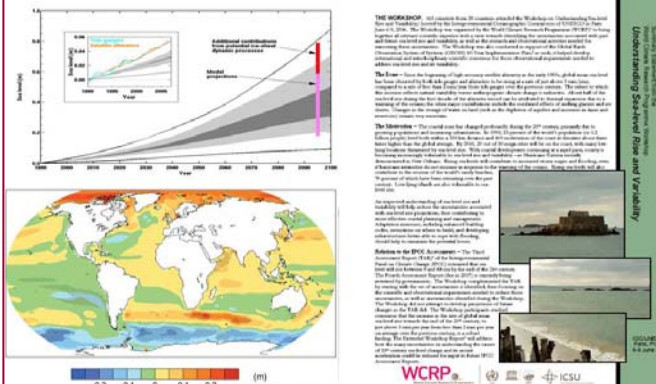
WCRP Research Mainstay of IPCC AR4

- WCRP IPCC CMIP3 Archive at PCMDI:
IPCC climate projections are now available to the entire world:
> 1000 users,
> 550 diagnostic subprojects,
> 260 fresh publications,
> 33 terabytes of data ready for download,
> 200 terabytes downloaded
- Local archive available in USA and Europe, similar archives are needed in other regions
- WCRP engaging with SBSTA

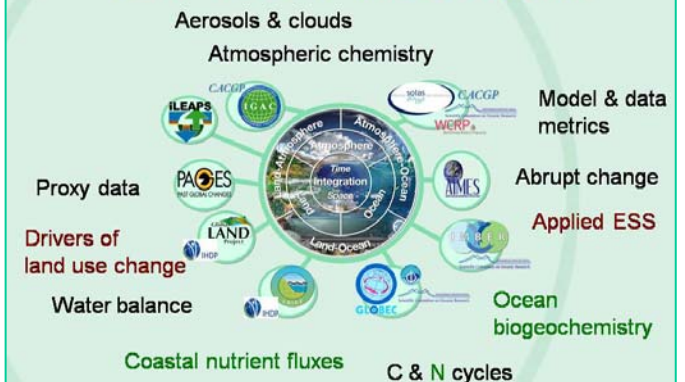


Coord. Author Lead Author Contrib. Author Reviewer

More comprehensive and substantive sea-level rise projections

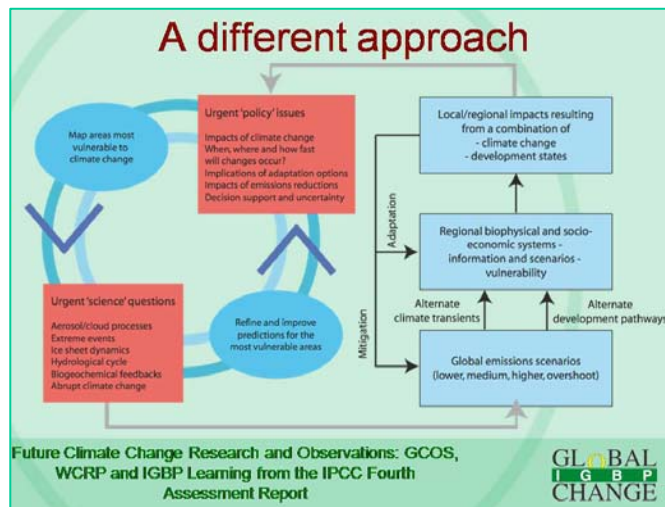
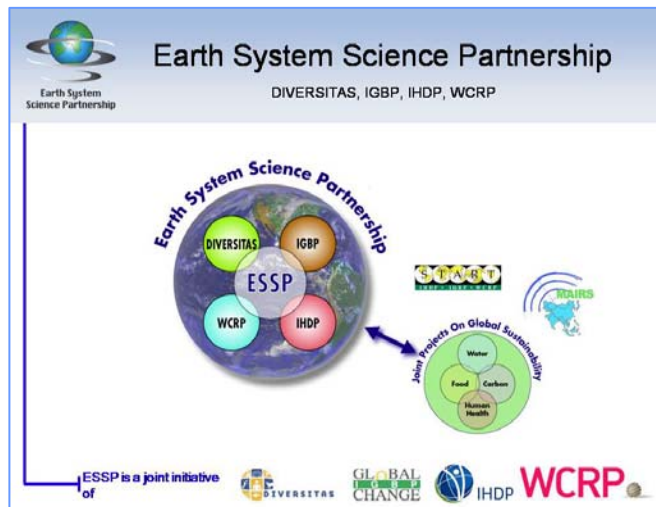


IGBP-WCRP Intersections



Examples of synergies

- Joint WCRP-IGBP white paper and recommendation to IPCC about future modeling strategies
- New co-sponsorship of IGBP *Integrated History and future Of People on Earth (IHOPE)* project
- Joint *Future Climate Change Research and Observations: GCOS, WCRP and IGBP Learning from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report*, October 2007, Sydney





Overview

- General Introduction
- IHDP Science with regards to planned activities in Asia
- Capacity Development
- Science-Policy Interaction



IHDP's vision

To provide international leadership in framing, developing, and integrating social science research on global change and to promote the application of the key findings of the research to help address environmental challenges



IHDP's mission

To foster, coordinate, and conduct social science research that helps to understand and address the challenges of global environmental change and improve societal responses

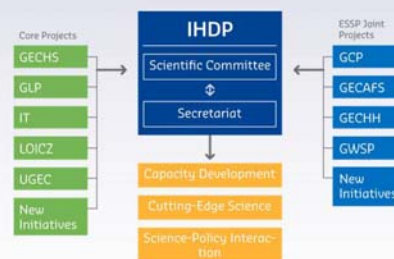
To contribute to the interdisciplinary attempts, including both natural and social sciences, to understand the interactions of humans with the natural environment that cause global environmental change

To strengthen the capacities of research and policy communities toward a shared understanding of the social causes and implications of global changes

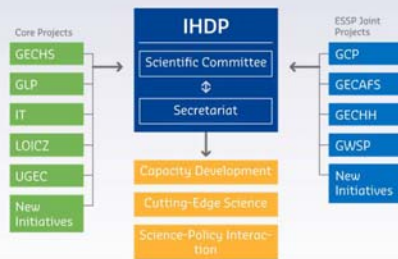
To facilitate dialogue between science and policy



IHDP's Programmatic Structure



IHDP's Programmatic Structure



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Cross-Cutting Themes and New Initiatives

- Cross-cutting themes allow the IHDP-SC to engage in scientific efforts, rather than focus on administrative matters:
- Vulnerability, Adaptation and Resilience (VAR)
- Thresholds and Transitions
- Knowledge and Social Learning
- Governance
- New initiatives are being adapted: Integrated Risk Governance

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Human Dimensions Research in Asia

- Vulnerability to potential climate change
- Adaptation to Climate Change
- Rapid Urbanisation coupled with globalisation processes
- Responses of Cities to Climate Change
- Transitions to Sustainability
- Social and Environmental Impacts of large-scale Biofuel Production
- Human Health Impacts of GEC

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Urban responses to Climate Change in South and Southeast Asia

- Proposal submitted by UGEC to APN to bring together researchers and practitioners
- Taking stock on ongoing work in the region
- Identifying best adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Analysing drivers of responses
- Identifying actors and their respective roles
- Emphasis on a multidimensional perspective of the interactions between Climate Change and Urban Areas

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Sustainability transitions in Asia

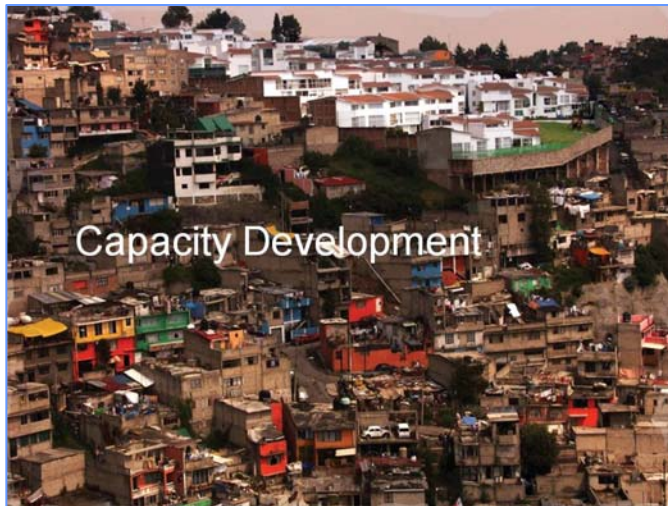
- New research programme planned by IT group
- Based on two workshops
- „Asian Transitions and Globalisation“ 2005
- Linking debate about sustainability transitions in high-income countries with socio-economic transitions in rapidly-developing countries
- „Experiments and Sustainability Transitions in Asia“ 2008
- Analysing a range of case studies: transitions going on in small niches but do not have greater impact on the wider society/economy
- Research programme to look at the role of experiments in inducing sustainable transitions in Asia

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New Initiatives: Integrated Risk Governance (IRG)

- This initiative is led by
- Prof Shi, Peijun (Beijing Normal University) and Prof Carlo Jaeger from the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)
- Research Questions:
 1. How is risk governance implemented across scales, and how could multilevel governance of risks be improved?
 2. Are accountability, participation, and responsibility necessary/crucial conditions for effective risk governance?
 3. How can resilient institutions for effective risk governance be designed/what are necessary building blocks?

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Scope of interaction and target audience

- Capacity building replaced by capacity development
- Capacity development targets individuals from developing countries and from developed countries
- Scientists in early stages of their career are of particular interest to IHDP
- Social scientists will learn to deal with issues of global environmental change from multi-disciplinary perspectives
- New target groups such as decision-makers, practitioners, and media will be incorporated into IHDP's network



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The new portfolio: major activities envisaged

- International Human Dimension Workshop (IHDW)
- Regional workshops with a thematic focus
- Database of emerging scholars
- Provide a pathway for emerging scholars into the IHDP network
- Visiting and residence scholars



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Open Meeting of the Human Dimensions Research Community

- 1997 Vienna, Austria
- 1999 Shonan Village, Japan
- 2001 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 2003 Montreal, Canada
- 2005 Bonn, Germany
- 2008 New Delhi, India



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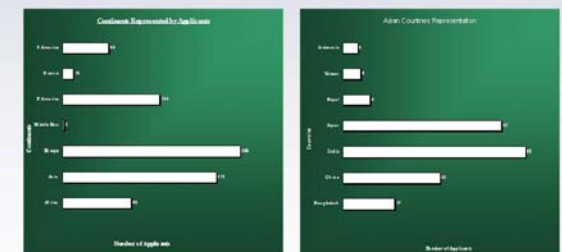
Open Meeting of the Human Dimensions Research Community 2008

- October 2008, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
 - Co-organiser and local host: TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute)
1. How do we deal with demographic challenges?
 2. How do we deal with limitations of resources and ecosystem services?
 3. How do we maintain social cohesion while increasing (global) equity?
 4. How do we adapt institutions to address global change?



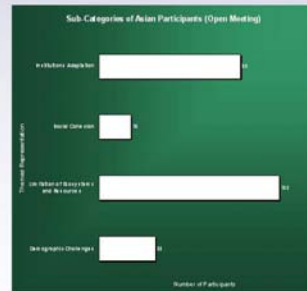
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HD Open Meeting 2008



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HD OPEN MEETING



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International Human Dimensions Workshop IHDW

- 1998 International Human Dimensions Workshop, Germany
- 2000 HD in the Coastal Zones, Germany
- 2002 Urbanisation, Germany
- 2004 Food Systems and Globalisation, Costa Rica
- 2005 Pre-Open Meeting Training Seminars, Germany
- 2006: Water, Trade and the Environment, Thailand
- 2008 Pre-Open Meeting Training Seminars, India



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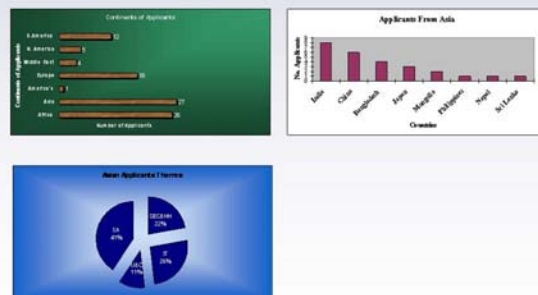
Pre-Open Meeting Training Seminars 2008

- Global Environmental Change and Urban Health
- Transitions to Sustainability through System Innovation
- Urban and Regional Carbon Management
- Sustainable Adaptation to Climate Change



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Participants of the IHDW



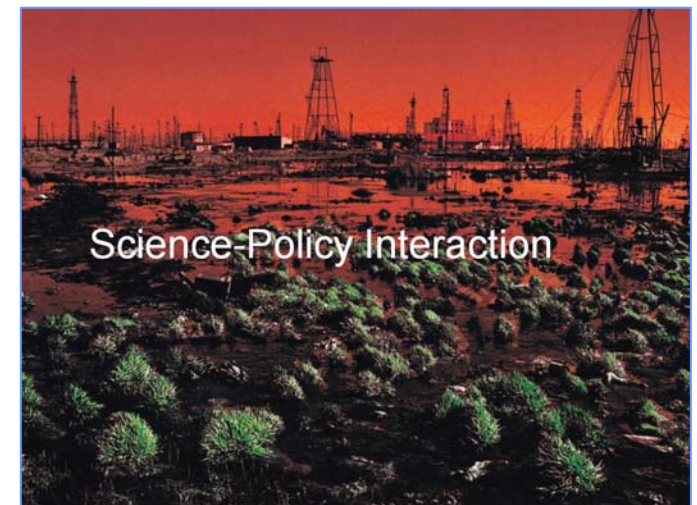
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Additional Training Seminars taking place prior to the Open Meeting

- From Research to Social Change: The Case of Ecosystem Services
- Ilan Chabay, Center for Public Learning and Understanding, Sweden
- Kanchan Chopra, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, India
- Capacity Development in Adaptive Water Management. Training of Trainer Institute
 - UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
 - NeWater – New Approaches to Adaptive Water management under Uncertainty
 - UNDP India



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Science-Policy Interaction

From the first ten years to the next ten

- Ongoing substantive interaction between scientists and practitioners is necessary to improve both the conduct of research and the implementation of policy and practice
- Interaction must be regular and ongoing, input from policy perspective beginning of the start of a research process
- Two-way street: worlds of both science and policy need to better know one another, learn to speak each other's language, benefit from their respective expertise, and know each other's priorities. Continuous interaction offers the opportunity to ground-test theories.
- Now that IHDP is firmly established it will devote greater resources to science-policy endeavors



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Science-Policy Interaction

- Over the last ten years IHDP has increased proportion of network members who work with and within the policy and practice communities
- Addition of UN University as a sponsor and relocation to the UN Campus provides new avenues for science-policy dialogue
- A wide definition of "Policy Community": Intergovernmental and international organisations, national/regional level policy makers, for-profit private sector, not-for-profit private sector, NGOs, civic organisations, and the media.
- IHDP research directly relevant to current policy debates
- Science-policy interaction itself is a rich field for HD scientists



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Thank You!



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The APN Secretariat
5th Floor, IHD Centre Building
1-5-1 Wakinohama Kaigan Dori
Chuo-ku, Kobe 651-0073, JAPAN
Tel: +81-78-230-8017
Fax: +81-78-230-8018
Email: info@apn-gcr.org
Website: <http://www.apn-gcr.org>