



**IPCC WGII
Fourth Assessment Report
Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
*Government and Expert Review of Second Order Draft***

Specific Comments

Entregar 5 de Octubre de 2006

Documento arreglado y respuesta a revisores

GOVERNMENT REVIEW COMMENTS

Chapter 13

August 2006

Discussion of Government review comments and record keeping

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT:

- AUTHORS BEGIN WORK ON THE COMMENTS IMMEDIATELY. SUBSTANTIVE COMMENTS NEED TO BE SEPARATED FROM NON-SUBSTANTIVE, AND THE TWO SHOULD BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY
- CONTACT IS MADE BETWEEN AUTHORS AND THEIR REVIEW EDITORS IN AUGUST

Substantive comments

- The chapter writing team should discuss all substantive Govt review comments, by email and/or at Cape Town.
- Substantive comments require full and proper consideration. The *Principles Governing IPCC Work* state that:
 - genuine controversies should be reflected adequately in the text of the Report and
 - it is the role of the Review Editors to advise the lead authors on how to handle contentious/controversial issues
- You must record the outcome of these discussions in this document, under the column 'Notes of the Writing Team'.

Non-substantive comments

- For non-substantive comments, a very brief entry should be made in the column 'Notes of the Writing Team'. The following terms are acceptable:
 - Addressed
 - Not applicable
 - Text removed
 - A tick to denote a comment has been addressed (somewhere on the document this should be stated)

General

- The record should be kept in this document, ideally electronically.
- The document becomes part of the traceable account of the Working Group II Fourth Assessment. When completed to the satisfaction of the Review Editors, a copy should be returned to the TSU by the **8th December 2006**.

IPCC WGII AR4 SOD *GOVERNMENT* Review Comments

Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
G-13-1	A	0				While the Latin American chapter is less polished it is very important as it highlights that the region could be severely effected by climate change in the short-term. Suggest that some of the key findings of this chapter such as the finding that by 2025 between 30-90 million people will suffer from the effects of a lack of adequate water, as included in the WG2 SPM. (Government of Australia)	
G-13-2	A	0				The chapter is easy-to-read and clear. The emphasis is on adaptation, both present and future, which is in my opinion a well-chosen theme and gives a good picture of the situation. There are 2 summary tables for future impacts in section 13.4. and a figure for hotspots in LA, which are good and helpful for the reader. It would be good to have also a figure depicting coping range, adaptive capacity and vulnerability of sectors in LA (see Figure 11.5). (Government of Finland)	ALL We will try if we have the information
G-13-3	A	3	1	3	1	Please check that the levels of certainty mentioned all along the text (likely, very likely etc..) are consistent with what has been established in WGI AR4, and not TAR. Sometime the likely statement is used loosely, especially in relation to El Nino. There must be consistency with WGI (Government of Brazil)	We will revise
G-13-4	A	3	10		15	Regarding the issue of rise of temperatures before and after the impact of climate change was apparent, alongside the chapters and documents reviewed, there are different baselines for comparison of such temperature levels (statements such as “during the last hundred years”, “Pre-industrial levels”, “since 1970” are used). It is recommended to reduce the number of criteria to describe past situation used for comparison purposes since some of them are related with figures of increases in temperature and it is not clear which is the period represented and how comparisons can be performed among different situations (Government of Chile)	Seguiremos el acuerdo general ALL
G-13-5	A	3	47	3	48	Are these estimations based on IPCC Tar or AR4?. Maybe the authors should use IPCC AR4 and consider al;so the A1B scenario (Government of Brazil)	CN The estimates are based on TAR because AR4 scenarios were not made available for analysis. Additionally, most of the impact studes were made based on TAR scenarios for a few of the SRES scenarios, typically A2 znd B2.
G-13-6	A	4	3	4	4	The likelihood that there will be significant species extinction should be given a formal IPCC likelihood reading. In addition it would be helpful for some of those key species to be listed.	CN Partially accepted. This likelihood is with medium confidence. There are almost no

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						(Government of Australia)	study which indicates lists of species to become extinct. Such as Miels et al.
G-13-7	A	4	4	4	4	Is the "high confidence" level based on any statistical analyses?. (Government of Brazil)	CN Integrated analyses of effects of climate variability and extreme events, mostly the increasing number of people affected by natural hazards in LA, is well documented.
G-13-8	A	4	15	4	15	The authors should state how many of the 30-90 million people who will suffer from the effects of a lack of adequate water, will suffer due to climate change, rather than other factors. (Government of Australia)	JCG Accepted
G-13-9	A	4	15	4	15	"will" is a very powerful statement, what is the level of certainty?. Better use "may" (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-10	A	5	9	5	9	... any observed unidirectional trend. (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-11	A	5	18	5	18	Land use change can also lead to global warming. May be better to write increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-12	A	5	20	5	20	This is a very strong statement that is not supported by studies or observational evidence. Droughts and fires in Amazonia may occur even in absence of El Nino, as is the case of the recent drought of 2005 that was linked to warming in the tropical North Atlantic. I suggest to delete the statement "...as they are affected by climate change", since the revised literature does not support this. (Government of Brazil)	CG Revisar This statement comes from TAR.
G-13-13	A	5	36	5	36	Likely?, is this consistent with the terminology used by WGI?. (Government of Brazil)	CG revisar
G-13-14	A	5		54		The threats of increasing temperatures to the Amazon rainforests should be brought out more clearly already in the beginning, especially taking into account how the sensitivity of these forests is highlighted in the chapter 4 and in the technical summary. [See for example table 4.2, Fig TS-5 and chapter 4, page 50, line 9]. (Government of Finland)	CN This is TAR
G-13-15	A	6	8	6	8	Deforestation contributes directly to the increase of GHG emissions, and then this to global warming (besides natural climate variability). The sentence is confusing. (Government of Brazil)	CG
G-13-16	A	6	49	6	50	references to Haylock et al and Alexander et al are from 2006 (Government of Brazil)	CN Corregir Accepted

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
G-13-17	A	7	20	7	21	Table 13.1 needs to include an explanation as to whether the listed extreme events are extraordinary or just a random selection. (Government of Australia)	ALL GN Table 13.1 will be modified
G-13-18	A	7	20	7	21	In Table 13.1, the drought in southern Brazil should be as 2004/05/06 and not just 2004/05 (Government of Brazil)	Done GN
G-13-19	A	8	11	8	11	The authors use El Nino and ENSO in a similar way, better be consistent. Droughts have also been detected during non El Nino years. El Nino may be one of the extremes of ENSO. (Government of Brazil)	ALL revisar DC, ARM DONE
G-13-20	A	9	1			The citation "Maza et al, 2001" was not found on the Reference List (Government of Chile)	JCG Accepted
G-13-21	A	9	9			The quotations in the document cited under the reference (CONAMA, 2003) are based upon The First National Communication of Chile which not only is a more extensive and complete document, but also it is an official document sent by the Government of Chile in 1999 to the Secretariat of the Convention. It is proposed to replace the citation (CONAMA, 2003) with the following: "Chile, 1999, First National Communication to the UNFCCC". Furthermore, a full text (in English) of this National Communication can be downloaded from the UNFCCC website. (Government of Chile)	JCG Accepted
G-13-22	A	9	9			Although a website may be used as a place to locate "official documents" which can be easily downloaded, to use other contents of a website as a source of information for this report may also bring several problems. To name a few: institutional websites are periodically suffering extensive rebuilding/updating, date of the material or an acknowledged author may not always be included. It is therefore recommended to restrict the use of these sources in this document and to avoid the use of website information which has not gone through a relatively formal process of checking. In particular, citation "(CONAMA, 2003)" included in the body text, corresponds to information from a webpage (www.conama.cl) . Although the quotations included in the citation correspond to written material found a few years ago on an official website (CONAMA is The Chilean National Commission for the Environment) it does not have an identified author. (Government of Chile)	JCG ALL
G-13-23	A	9	11	9	11	. . .hydroelectricity in most of Brazil..... (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-24	A	9	22	9	25	Contradictory statements: ... under prolonged drought; cause is flooding... (Government of Finland)	ARM Accepted

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
							It has been explained the reason because after the drought, the intense rainfall and flooding increase food availability for rodents suggesting a cause for the outbreaks of hantavirus
G-13-25	A	12	21	12	21	Reference "Mendoza and Francou, 2004" is missing in the list of references (Government of Germany)	done
G-13-26	A	13	2	13	2	Table 13.2.a the reference Marengo 2004 is Marengo, J 2004: Interdecadal and long term rainfall variability in the Amazon basin. In press, Theoretical and Applied Climatology. 78, 79-96. There is another Marengo 2004 refernce. So this should be 2004a. (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-27	A	13	4	13	4	Marengo and Camargo (2006) (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-28	A	14	42	14	48	The section on biodiversity and climate change should include specific examples of species that may be lost due to climate change. (Government of Australia)	DC, CN, AV Accepted
G-13-29	A	16	3	16	14	There are incomplete references (Government of Brazil)	CN Accepted
G-13-30	A	16	43	16	43	...to predict seasonal climate and climate extremes... (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-31	A	16	47	16	47	It is CIIFEN and not CIFEN (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-32	A	18	9			With regards to Chile situation, it is more accurate to replace the part of the sentence "...of any importance" with "depending upon their importance". (Government of Chile)	done
G-13-33	A	19	43	19	43	... relevant?..., may be better to use "accepted" (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-34	A	19	47	19	47	What two different emission scenarios?, the IS 92?, SRES?, the references of IPCC (2000) do not consider the SRES scenarios. (Government of Brazil)	CN A2 and B2. Text ammended.
G-13-35	A	20	2			Ruosteenoja et al. 2003 is missing from the References (Government of Finland)	CN Accepted.
G-13-36	A	20	21	20	29	This paragraph should be rewritten. Downscaling can be statistical (using transfer functions) or dynamical (using regional climate models). The SDSM is a software that can be used for downscaling as well as MAGICC. Better refer to dynamical	CN Accepted.

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						and statistical without mentioning SDSM, and in line 29 replace SDSM by "downscaling methods". In line 19 add the reference Marengo., J. Ambrizzi, T. (2006) USE OF REGIONAL CLIMATE MODELS IN IMPACTS ASSESSMENTS AND ADAPTATIONS STUDIES FROM CONTINENTAL TO REGIONAL AND LOCAL SCALES The CREAS (Regional Climate Change Scenarios for South America) initiative in South America, Proceedings of 8 ICSHMO, Foz do Iguacu, Brazil, April 24-28, 2006, INPE, p. 291-296. (Government of Brazil)	
G-13-37	A	21	11	21	11	Include Chapter 3 of WGI on the discussion (Government of Brazil)	CN Accepted
G-13-38	A	25	49			The citation "(CONAMA, 2004)" was not found on the Reference List. An alternative source for the information provided in this paragraph may be the following report: Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (CPPS), 1997, "Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad de las áreas costeras a incrementos en el nivel del mar como consecuencia del calentamiento global: Caso de Estudio - Bahía de Concepción" (Government of Chile)	JCG Accepted
G-13-39	A	27		27		In Brasil, the city is São Paulo. (Government of Brazil)	done
G-13-40	A	31	12			To focus the comment of this sentence on the issue of discussion, it is proposed to complete the sentence stating "...Santiago, might expect health related worsened conditions". (Government of Chile)	done
G-13-41	A	31	21			Figure 13.2 is not cited in the body text. Apart from this, although this figure provides an interesting graphical interface showing climate change related effects for the whole region, priorities used in selection of particular impacts for each country are not evident. Considering such a Figure in isolation may tend to understate the several impacts of climate change that individual countries (Chile among them) can be potentially suffering now and in the future. For Chile, climate change it is not only a problem located in the central area of the country comprising reduction in water availability and hydroelectric generation, due to glacier's reduction as this Figure may suggest. Our recommendation is to withdraw this Figure from the document. (Government of Chile)	ALL CG Referenciar la figura en texto Otro hot spot para Chile???
G-13-42	A	31		31		What is the reference for Fig. 13.2?. (Government of Brazil)	ALL
G-13-	A	33	1	33	1	What are the levels of certainty (or uncertainty) in the study by Rosenzweigh?,	GM

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
43						(Government of Brazil)	
G-13-44	A	37	2	37	42	The implications that readers could draw from the case study is that if the savannization of the Amazon proceeds a sink of Carbon of between 100-400 Mt C/ per year will be lost. If this implication is accurate it needs to be more clearly expressed and included in the Executive Summary, if this implication is incorrect, the case study should be amended. (Government of Australia)	CN This implication is correct, However, even in te absence of savannization, just due to the effect of deforestation and warming, the strength of the undisturbed forest sink is going to decrease in this Century.
G-13-45	A	37	25	37	25	Are the results derived for Rondonia (i.e. SW Amazonia only)?, or are they valid for all Amazonia? I do not think that conclusions of an study for Rondonia could be extrapolated for all Amazonia., (Government of Brazil)	CN The reference deals with global connections of Amazon land use change. It is not only with respect to Rondonia.
G-13-46	A	37	38	37	38	Be careful with word "likely". It has been used a lot for suggestion of levels of uncertainty or certainty as in WGI, and in other IPCC documents. I do not think that the word is used here on that context (Government of Brazil)	CN Accepted
G-13-47	A	40	8	41	9	Contents of the section “Key uncertainties and investigation priorities”, are rather general, and it is not evident that uncertainties and investigation priorities stated are either general problems that other countries and scientific communities in other regions of the world may also suffer, or these reflect mostly local problems. Although both cases are important to be presented, for this chapter the latter case would be more valuable to explore and highlight. It is therefore recommended that an additional effort should be allocated in this section to separate the general aspects from the Latin America related ones. (Government of Chile)	ALL Accepted
G-13-48	A	40	35	40	35	It should be Marengo and Raygoza (2006) (Government of Brazil)	JCG
G-13-49	A	40	45		49	These two sentences are too vague and reiterative. The repeated use of words such as “surprise” lowers the level of clarity of the document. (Government of Chile)	CG text has been modified
G-13-50	A	41	12		19	In the paragraph titled “Priorities” it is not showed clearly enough to whom the stated proposals are pointing. Since this Chapter comprises comments on a more specific scale (Latin America), it should be stated more clearly that some priorities should be embraced by the whole research community, for instance the development of scenarios reflecting their own local problems. This issue, taken as an example in the area of reduction of uncertainty, is not only a problem from Latin-American research. In other issues, more policy orientated, to take into	ALL CG taken into account

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						account current and future Government views and actions must be set as a priority to consider. (Government of Chile)	
G-13-51	A	44	16			It is proposed to replace the citation (CONAMA, 2003) with the following: “Chile, 1999, First National Communication to the UNFCCC”. A full text (in English) of this National Communication can be downloaded from the UNFCCC website. (Government of Chile)	JCG Accepted
G-13-52	A	48	14		15	The citation “La Nacion, Buenos Aires, 13 de marzo 2002” corresponds to a quotation from an article published in a local newspaper. To provide a more formal setting for the sources of information, it is proposed to withdraw this type of sources (newspaper’s articles) in the Reference list (Government of Chile)	ALL JCG Carla

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This file contains LATE GOVT comments for chapter 13

Entregar 5 de Octubre de 2006

Documento arreglado y respuesta a revisores

CHAPTER 13

Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
13-1	LATE	0				<p>General comment: The authors have made a plausible progress with respect to the FOD. This positive action is recognized fully, but there are sections of this chapter still requiring revision. Although these sections do not darken the valuable portions, which are in large majority., it would be another opportunity to improve the whole chapter, with the TOD version.-</p> <p>Regarding the unfitted segments, it should be noted that the present text includes repetitions and some contradictions as well as references on projects and programmes which are only promising ideas or uncoordinated plans, which, at most, are in their early development state.</p> <p>A search made show that the large majority of such promising developments have not reached an operational status. However, there are, some exceptions, as shown in the cases of actions in some sectors or regions (like in the Amazon River Basin and the Central American Isthmus)) undertaken by governments. There are other projects, in smaller scale, undertaken, mainly NGOs, supported by some European countries..</p> <p>The very case of the lack of implementation of basic observation systems and the very poor surface and upper air information, as mentioned in recent research work (see further specific comments) demonstrates that the lack of geophysical information is a serious, if not grave, drawback for the safety of the Region s communities and the safeguard of its renewable resources. The necessity for external financing stems out from some 14 projects, in the portfolio prepared by the EWD III- Third International Conference on Early Warning (Bonn, March 2006), of the ISDR..</p>	<p>ALL</p> <p>GC Taken into account for next stage</p>

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Chapter- Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						<p>In addition the lack of coordinated socio-economic, cultural and behavioral information, this last regarding the comportment of indigenous communities, prevents any serious understanding even of the current climate of the whole LA Region. Further, it is unconceivable that countries which largest income comes from agriculture, forestry and fishing resources are still developing their activities taken little care of the implication of the region environmental change, the climate change included.</p> <p>In respect to the urgent need to improve the national climate observation networks, it should be noted, and make this evident to decision making, that the WMO GCOS Office has very recently started a renew action oriented to bring the GCOS Observation Network to effective implementation (note that only about 35 % of the recommended GCOS stations are installed and that very few of them fulfill the observation requirements in the three climate domains - atmospheric, terrestrial and oceanic.</p> <p>In other sections, the misinterpretation of the objective of some afforestation efforts, analyzed with a completely partial approach, in this case around the CO2 sequestration by trees, and avoiding a truly integral approach (see section 13.), presents such a development as a positive action, but failing to take into account the very nature of the ecosystem being adversely impacted (both terrestrial and aquatic), and classifying this particular development as a sustainable one.</p> <p>This case, as well as other tending, in a way or another, to mask the unequal treatment that multinational enterprising give to the environment defense, is one example of the partiality of some international reports in favor of the transfer of polluting activities to developing countries (as it was denounced in the Brundtland s report).</p> <p>It is also necessary to point out that various segments of this chapter are made from transcription of different international institutions, some of which develop their report with a definitive bias to justify their own existence.</p> <p>Finally, there is a pity that no word is included, regarding the need to enable the valued brain and working capacities available in Latin American countries, to obtain financing to develop their necessary observation networks, monitoring and watching systems, as well as the basic research activities, all these for the sake of the regional and global communities.</p> <p>The specific comments will refer some particular situations. (Government of Argentina)</p>	<p>DC</p> <p>GM, IAI, AIACC</p>

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
13-2	LATE	0				<p>General comment: The authors have done a good job of introducing the numerous and complex aspects of climate change and its impacts in such an extended and diverse region as LA. This is an important and significant aspect of the effort. Nevertheless the chapter is still not ready for publication. In first place the style, spelling and grammar need a thorough revision, and some references are incomplete or missing. From the far more important point of view of contents there remain contradictions, sometimes there are too many examples which, as currently presented in the text, make the reader loose the thread and the overall picture of the concepts being introduced. At times the way the examples are presented, in a hazaphard manner, can confuse the reader who is not well acquainted with LA. There is a lack of cross-referencing between relevant contents in the chapter, particularly for results that are important in different segments. Careful introduction of cross referencing will also help avoid contradictions and the reader finds the information. Work needs to be carried out to make the chapter more fluid reading. The chapter needs to strongly establish the need for more research in the region to answer many of the questions addressed in the contents. The region's monitoring and scientific system have suffered through the same policies that have led to enhanced poverty and inequity, as discussed in the chapter, and will not be available when needed during present and future climate and social related crisis. Without the recovery and the development of scientific and technical capabilities within the region many of the actions stated in the chapter will remain a wishful concept, and there will be no solid and viable local/regional information on the geophysical, biological and socio-economic state of the system upon which local governments and the private sector will be able to support their decisions. Furthermore there is a need for the countries to have their own scientific and technological capabilities to prevent further damage to their environment and society through lack of planning. The support for regional capacity building must come not only from within the region but also, and primarily, from international sources. Such needs and concerns are not yet coming out loud and clear in the chapter content. Specific comments follow. (Government of Argentina)</p>	ALL Taken into account
13-3	LATE	3	3	3	8	<p>This bullet misses the important extreme events sequence flooding 8 million Ha in the Pampas, during 2000 -2002. (Government of Argentina)</p>	Done
13-4	LATE	3	10	3	16	<p>Where is the information summarised by this paragraph? There are no square</p>	GM

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						brackets enclosing numbers at its end. (Government of Argentina)	Add source
13-5	LATE	3	30	3	40	This bullet needs revision because it is not so definitive that such a reaction before extreme events has become a generally accepted one by all the Governments of the Region. A recent publication “La Situación Ambiental Argentina 2005” (Fundación Vida Silvestre, 2006), clearly states that, in spite of the constitutional right calling for protected environmental conditions and sustainable development goals, no effective action has been taken in Argentina. Further, as a matter of facts, it looks like an excessive optimism to speak about vulnerability when there are no sufficient basic observations, their reliability is rather poor and hydrometeorological monitoring is poor or inexistent. Moreover, as mentioned in other sections, there is not sufficient interlinked social, economic and cultural information on which to base the different degrees of vulnerability stemming from the same weather/climate stimuli, on different socio-economic and cultural recipient media. This comment does not mean the complete inexistence of these community’ s safety and welfare systems; however they are no so generally adopted and implemented as this bullets transpires. (Government of Argentina)	
13-6	LATE	3	30	3	40	It is not yet clear that the regional authorities and public and private decision takers have yet understood the need for actions as depicted in this bullet. Thus this bullet needs revision. Due to the lack of technical, scientific and socio-economic information and their interrelations in many if not all of the countries in the region this bullet should stress the need for such action rather than stating that such actions are already under way. (Government of Argentina)	Will be revised
13-7	LATE	3	42	3	45	Too optimistic. The report would be better served by a more realistic perspective. (Government of Argentina)	ok
13-8	LATE	3	42	3	45	A search regarding the current operational condition of the Corredor Verde de Misiones (see page 37, line 15), as well as the action taken in regard to the Iniciativa Corredor de los Humedales del Litoral Fluvial de la Argentina, indicate that there is still a long way to assure, at least in these two cases, that they are fully implemented and in regular operation, as stems out from this bullet.. (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-9	LATE	3	50	4	1	It would be better, since it is the realm of Central America, as an important integrating part of Latin America, to replace Caribbean Basin or Caribbean Sea, in	CN Accepted

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
						the place of North Atlantic. (Government of Argentina)	
13-10	LATE	4	26	4	39	The last two bullets in these lines should be compared with those in page 3 (between lines 30 and 45) to better consolidate repeated information (Government of Argentina)	GN
13-11	LATE	5	12	5	12	Insert “data” after “proxy”. (Government of Argentina)	GM done
13-12	LATE	5	12	5	12	data needs to be inserted after proxy. (Government of Argentina)	GM done
13-13	LATE	5	31	5	33	The sentence is written in such a way that malaria and dengue seem to be vectors rather than diseases. (Government of Argentina)	CG OK
13-14	LATE	5	40	5	41	The sentence beginning with While,... needs to be revised (Government of Argentina)	CG OK
13-15	LATE	6	16	6	16	Replace the studies by available studies (Government of Argentina)	GM done
13-16	LATE	6	16	6	16	Insert “available” before “studies” (Government of Argentina)	GM done
13-17	LATE	6	32	6	36	All the regions mentioned in line 34 et seq. seem to be spatial and temporal rainfall contrasts. Those regions are not rainfall contrasts, even though they have contrasting rainfall regimes. (Government of Argentina)	CN The text say “leading to strong spatial and temporal rainfall conrats”. This is correct.
13-18	LATE	6	38	6	45	Since this paragraph has been extracted from the Technical Paper V: Climate Change and Biodiversity, this information is purely the one included in TAR. Therefore it is no new information and should be included under section 13.1. (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-19	LATE	6	38	6	40	Editorial. A ‘to’ is missing somewhere. (Government of Argentina)	GM done
13-20	LATE	6	49	6	46	The reference EPA, 2001 is not registered in the chapter ´s reference bibliography (Government of Argentina)	GM it was added
13-21	LATE	6	49	6	46	Missing reference, EPA, 2001 (Government of Argentina)	GM it aws added
13-22	LATE	7	20			Table 13.1: Extreme events and their impacts. It is assumed that this Table will be completed with information on the extreme events registered in 2006/7, until the completion of this IPCC Fourth Assessment Period (AR4) (Government of Argentina)	GN change the table GN. Should be...but it will be the case for only the beginning of 2006 (i.e. droughts Chaco and SE-Southamerica). 2006 is not characterized by windstorms and hurricanes as

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Chapter-Comment	Batch	From Page	From Line	To Page	To line	Comments	Notes of the writing team
							2004-05. Droughts are prevailing...and slowly devastating. Most reported but not evaluated.
13-23	LATE	8	10	8	27	It would be interesting to see whether it would be possible to get information on the increasing sea water acidification due to large CO2 concentrations in the atmosphere. This would be of interest regarding corals and mangroves. (Government of Argentina)	AV The most recent scientific event related with this theme (June 2006, see the condensed attachment about it that I'm sending to Dr. Canziani) pointed that several gaps, research needs and misconceptions about the effects of acidification on coral reefs around the world. No mention about Latin America studies, except for the Caribbean no latin countries (NCER).
13-24	LATE	8	42	9	11	Although the issue of water quality is dealt with in another section, it would be opportune to have some cross-reference both of natural insidious pollution cases (Ar, F, Pb, U) and that resulting from sanitary pits, dispersal of agrochemicals and industrial pollutants. (Government of Argentina)	JCG
13-25	LATE	9	13	9	18	Specific reference should be made of the Sudestada dynamic phenomenon that affects the Rio de la Plata area which, while being a meteorological process, its impact could increase with SLR. (Government of Argentina)	GN Ver Barros OK...The "Sudestadas" are included several times" and we added some new ...as well as included the definition in the IPCC Glossary because they have increased over the last 3 decades becoming a regional climate change issue highly relevant to coastal processes - GN
13-26	LATE	9	13	9	18	Flood / inundation conditions are not only dependant of extreme events an sea level rise. In the River Plate estuary the changing dynamic conditions have exacerbate the so called sea-land winds (landward circulation) with the result of larger flooding effects and more persistent inundation situations. (Government of Argentina)	GN Addressed –at least some considerations- ...in several places...similar to last sentence.
13-27	LATE	9	25	9	25	Sentence incomplete (Government of Argentina)	ARM surrounding areas
13-28	LATE	9	25	9	25	Add , after "flooding" a coma plus " and forest/rangeland fires" (Government of Argentina)	ARM the sentence was clarified, so these words do not have sense.
13-29	LATE	9	41	9	41	Instead of "country level", read "county / state /province level" (Government of Argentina)	ARM The association for dengue was not significant because the disease data were at country level instead of province or regional data. This was clarified.

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13-30	LATE	9	50			What does 'SOI' mean? It is nowhere defined in the present report (Government of Argentina)	ARM Southern Oscillation Index, included in the text
13-31	LATE	10	19	10	31	Reference must be made specifically to Megacities, which pose severe environmental, social and health problems. The region hosts at least two such cities Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico) and Sao Pablo (Brazil) both of which have ural populations close to 20 million people. A third could be considered , i.e., Buenos Aires, with a population close to 12 million people. (Government of Argentina)	ARM The information was included
13-32	LATE	10	28	10	28	Insert "sewage / sanitary" before services (Government of Argentina)	ARM the words sewage / sanitary were included
13-33	LATE	10	38	10	39	This part of the sentence is somewhat strongly worded, please add more references that justify the statement. (Government of Argentina)	AV Young, Emily (2001) State Intervention and Abuse of the Commons: Fisheries Development in Baja California Sur, Mexico. <i>Annals of the Association of American Geographers</i> 91 (2), 283-306. Third Session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, Committee on Fisheries (COFI), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), New Delhi, India, 4 - 8 September 2006 STATEMENT OF THEINTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS <i>Ecology and Conservation Of Dolphins In Southern Chile</i> By Francisco Viddi and Sandra Ribeiro Cetacean Society International Whales Alive! - Vol. XIII No. 2 - April 2004 "Rights And Resources Of Artisanal Fishing Communities Should Be Respected, UN Report, SUBLEGALs, Vol. 10, No. 13, 29 October 2004; "The Right To Food," UN, Interim Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, September 2004; "Sri Lanka: Deep Sea Fishing Policy Threatens The Livelihood Of One Million

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							<p>Fisher Folk," FIAN, 9 October 2004.</p> <p>Adaptation of Fisheries and Fishing Communities to the Impacts of Climate Change in the CARICOM Region Robin Mahon Prepared for the CARICOM Fisheries Unit, Belize City, Belize, as input to the planning process for the project Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC) of the Caribbean Centre for Climate Change (CCCC) May 2002</p> <p>Stablishing long term coastal and marine programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Pilot Studies of Ecuador and Gulf of Fonseca. Background paper No. 2. Final Draft May 2004. NOAA/OAR Office of International Activities, University of Rhode Island</p> <p>NOOA 2004</p> <p>Cocos-Galapagos-Malpelo (Costa Rica, Ecuador and Colombia) San Andres Archipelago (Colombia) Sian Ka'an - Banco Chinchorro (Mexico) Belize Barrier Reef System Southern Caribbean Islands (The Netherlands and Venezuela) Gulf of California (Mexico) Jaragua (Dominican Republic) Parque Nacional del Este (Dominican Republic) Cays (Bahamas) Peninsula Osa - Golfo Dulce (Costa Rica) Tortuguero-Miskitos Islands (Nicaragua) Reentancias e Lencois Maranhensis (Brazil) Panama Bight (Panama, Colombia and</p>

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							Ecuador) Gulf of Darien (Panama and Colombia) NE Brazil In Belize City, a system of mangrove-lined ponds and mangrove-wetland drainage areas have served as a natural sewage treatment facility for much of the city's waste water. Recently, dredging for a massive port expansion resulted in the destruction of more mangroves and the free ecosystem services they provided (WWF, 2004).
13-34	LATE	10	46	10	46	The large city in the Province of Buenos Aires suffering seriously from underground water nitrification is the City of La Plata. In the city of Buenos Aires, fresh water services are provided from the River Plate estuary surface waters. Further, some district of the Great Buenos Aires, surrounding the Federal Capital suffer from pollution of many nature (organic, industrial and from wastes lixiviation) critically affecting the Puelche ´s aquifer, extending below the Northeastern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires. (Government of Argentina)	JCG Accepted. La Plata replaces Buenos Aires in the sentence.
13-35	LATE	11	13			What heavy metal is 'F' (enclosed within parentheses)? (Government of Argentina)	JCG Fluor
13-36	LATE	11	13	11	13	Between brackets it shall read Arsenic and Fluor, proliferating in the soils of central Argentina.. (Government of Argentina)	JCG Accepted. Arsenic nd Fluor in the sentence.
13-37	LATE	11	14			What does '+K19' mean? (Government of Argentina)	JCG It's a typing error.
13-38	LATE	11	28	11	28	Before "ozone" insert "surface". The short living surface ozone is the rare gas creating health hazards in many large cities of the world. (Government of Argentina)	ARM surface ozone was added
13-39	LATE	11	28	11	28	Add surface or tropospheric before ozone (Government of Argentina)	ARM surface was added before ozone
13-40	LATE	110	50	11	51	After ...Canziani,2005), reference must be made to the associated biomass burning resulting from the land-use changes. Such burning leads to strong CO, CO2 emissions as well as aerosols that have a regional impact, not just local, through the transport of pollutants (Mielnicki et al. 2005) and may even affect the lower	DC, CN [Can't find it?]

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						stratosphere and ozone layer (Mullendore et al.,). Tropospheric ozone at remote sites resulting from long range transport of primary constituents produced during biomass burning is also relevant as a health hazard and a regional production of GHG. Since biomass burning has such significant impacts reference needs to be explicitly made of this issue. (Government of Argentina)	
13-41	LATE	12	21	12	21	A recent paper by Bradley et al, Threats to water supply in the Tropical Andes (Science, 23 June 2006, Vol 312, N° 5781, pp1755-1756, analyses the increase in temperature in the lower troposphere and mentions its impact on glaciers. Further, it refers to the lack of meteorological observations to test the model results. (Government of Argentina)	JCG Accepted
13-42	LATE	14	30	14	30	After ...energy generation,... add reforestation for pulp mill industry.... (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-43	LATE	14	39	14	39	After Amazonia, replace a coma in the place of the dot and add “ and neighboring countries, with the related health implications (see “A review of factors affecting the human health impacts of air pollutants from forest fires, Malilay J.- Health Guidelines for Vegetation Fire Events, Lima, Peru, October 1988.: Also Scientific Studies on Health Effects of Woodsmoke and Particular Matter Air Pollution, 2004) (Government of Argentina)	ARM the comment is not appropriate in this phrase. Health implications due to woodsmoke are included in the air pollution section.
13-44	LATE	14	39	14	39	After Amazonia add including the Pampas, as far south as Bahia Blanca (38° 44'S, 62° 16'W), Argentina. Th following references show the extent of transportation of aerosols and other chemicals resulting from biomass burning: D.M. Mielnicki, P.O. Canziani, J. Drummond, Quema de biomasa en el centro-sur de Sudamérica: Incendios locales, Impactos regionales, Anales IX Congreso Argentino de Meteorología, en CD, ISBN 987-22411-0-4., 2005, , I. Trosnikov, C. Nobre, Estimation of aerosol transport from Biomass Burning areas during the SCAR-B Experiment, J. Geophys. Res., 103, D24, 32129, 1998. (Government of Argentina)	CN Accepted.
13-45	LATE	14	42	14	42	state ecosystem fragmentation rather than biodiversity fragmentation (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-46	LATE	14	42	14	42	It would be better to stress the disastrous effects of deforestation. This is, no doubt a change in land use; however, it is a very drastic one regarding landscape fragmentation and habitat loss for many species, not only amphibians and birds. In this respect, it would be better to say “landscape fragmentation” or “ecosystem fragmentation”, instead of “biodiversity fragmentation” (Government of Argentina)	DC

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13-47	LATE	14	50	15	10	Here again, a reference to the CO2 increasing sea water acidification would be necessary. (Government of Argentina)	AV please see document in attachment.
13-48	LATE	15	12	15	49	We are dealing with socio.economic issues in isolation. It would be good to show some interlinkages / inter-connections to make evident how these factors are influenced / affected by climate change. For the above mentioned reason, the paragraph in lines 31 to 35 seems more a policy statement than one of a climate change one which, either as an action or a feedback, is related to such socio-economic questions. Please clarify the issue as well as the integrated sense of this whole sub-section. (Government of Argentina)	CG ADDED
13-49	LATE	15	12	15	49	This section sounds a bit 'theoretical' and unrelated to climate change issues and impacts. Please add a paragraph stating what are the climate change consequences of the issues dealt with in these paragraphs. Please be more specific on this. (Government of Argentina)	CG important
13-50	LATE	16	4	16	14	Incomplete references, please check. (Government of Argentina)	CN Accepted. Addressed GN
13-51	LATE	16	24	16	24	After the bracket read "from", no form (Government of Argentina)	CN Acceped.
13-52	LATE	16	34	16	41	This sounds far too optimistic. Much work remains to be done on this issue. The current statement would suggest to policy makers that the work is already done, when the effort is barely beginning in many if not most cases. (Government of Argentina)	ALL, JCG
13-53	LATE	16	34	16	41	It would be opportune to re-draft this whole paragraph taking into account that from planning to full implementation Hydrometeorological Monitoring and Watching Systems, aiming at early warning and risk advices, looks very good on paper, but rather foggy when looking for their effective implementation. This situation is reflected in the many flaws registered even with minor events, like the flooding under moderate precipitation events, or, as it happened in the City of Santa Fe, in 2003, when a large portion of the city, practically all the slums areas, located in the margins of the Salado River, in an flooding event, which progression was observed from satellite images. However, there was no early warning nor risk advisories neither effective reaction from the corresponding authorities, during the previous phase, during the flood and after it. All this happened with a formal national system (SIFEM- Sistema Federal de	ALL, JCG Accepted. The paragraph was redrafted: The recent improvements in weather forecasting techniques in some countries of LA provides better information for hydrometeorological watching systems. This has improved the dissemination of Early Warning Systems. The projected provision of weather radars in some countries of LA will improve the reliability of the warnisngs.

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						Emergencias (Federal Emergency System) and a Hydrological Forecast Unit, located in the same City. The lost of more than 59 lives, the losses in cattle and crops and the pot-inundation adverse health effects, shows that words are no facts. Although reiterative, our preoccupation should rest with the different shortcomings we have to face in developing regions, basically, the lack of sufficiently dense observation networks with monitoring capacities, the poor communication systems, the excessively slow reaction from the authorities and the people affected because of defective instruction and education standards and, worse of all, the tendency to express that all is under control when only conjuncture measures are adopted during each critical event and, a few days after the event, left aside, without evaluating the associated risks. If USA-FEMA, failed during Wilma and Katrina events, we must investigate the reliability of “virtually existing” systems before reporting any progress, very particularly under the potential effects of heavy storms, tornados and other extreme events, exacerbating and expanding, under the Earth ´s warming (Government of Argentina)	(Magaña, 2004).
13-54	LATE	16	43	17	7	This paragraph is misleading too. While it is true that the examples mentioned are underway much works needs to be done in LA. The problem is further compounded by the current state of many of the monitoring systems in the region that are underfunded and undersample the geophysical and environmental processes and thus cannot contribute to a serious system to predict climate extremes, risk prevention systems and so forth. This problem needs to be clearly stated since again the paragraphs sound too rosy. (Government of Argentina)	ARM, JCG parrafo que se repite, juntar con el anterior y reducir Accepted. The paragraph was redrafted: The recent improvement in weather forecast techniques in some counties of LA provides better information for hydrometeorological watching systems. This has improved the dissemination of Early Warning Advisories. The projected provision of weather radars in some countries is likely to improve the reliability of the warnings. (Magaña, 2004). DONE
13-55	LATE	17	9	17	31	Regarding this whole section, it would be opportune to report that, in opposition to te apparent positive actions in defense of the natural ecosystem, the expansion of agricultural frontiers to crop more grains, in particular soy bean is seriously	DC, GM It was added

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						affecting the natural ecosystems, the fresh water resources, etc. (Government of Argentina)	
13-56	LATE	17	13	11	13	What does it mean “A significant number of such corridor, etc”, please check and give confirmed figures. Being convinced, for the above mentioned reasons and because of more than 30 years experience in the region, consider that we may be misleading decision makers and, which is more preoccupying, potential external assistance programmes, aiming to assist Latin American countries to undertake the necessary adaptation measures. This comment is made without negating some really valuable and effective steps undertaken by some countries, in certain regions of their territories, as it is observed, for instance, in Brazil and Central America.. (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-57	LATE	18	1	18	13	Same comment as above. (Government of Argentina)	AV
13-58	LATE	18	15	18	41	Being floods, mudflows, huacos, and other hydrometeorological critical events, only conjuncturely treated in some countries in this region, in addition to the first sentence in this sub-section, this situation needs to have an expression here. Further, the word current should be replaced to say the “poorly implemented adaptation of socioeconomic systems, etc. It would be also useful to inform decision making on the innovative measures to improve the fresh water use, like it is the case of introducing the concepts of irrigation efficiency and water productivity (Postel S and A. Vickers: Boosting Water Productivity, in The Worldwatch Institute, State of the World 2004, and FAO: Crops and Drops, Rome 2002, section on a study for the Mediterranean region). In line 36, it would be better to say: The plan aims to supply drinking water in arid, drought-prone regions, to one million etc.. (Government of Argentina)	JCG GM agriculture
13-59	LATE	19	6	19	33	This section needs to encompass other regionally relevant diseases, state whether actions are underway or not. Please note that stating that actions may be under way does not mean that they are successful. This segment should mention the degree of success of the health measures, otherwise, again this sound overoptimistic and is counterproductive for LA. A very significant effort must be made to tie up this section with section 13.4.5 (starting page 29) and 13.5.1.5 (page 35) in a far more balanced approach. (Government of Argentina)	ARM The recommendation has been considered
13-60	LATE	19	6	19	33	Reading this sub-section it seems that there is no need for any further vulnerability	ARM

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						<p>and adaptation study. However, the examples given do not embrace all health problems in the different countries Some cross-reference with other sections / sub-sections would provide information to be considered by decision making to tackle public health problems. The general statement backed by the PAHO is good; however, the examples with cases in three countries – Bolivia, Colombia and Peru look insufficient.</p> <p>In line 6, write “may” in the place of “can”</p> <p>In lines 30 and 31, it is suggested to insert, after “risk” the word “warning”</p> <p>Some other regional diseases, like the trypanosomiasis americana or chagas disease, affecting a more than 20 million people should be mentioned. A recent work:, studying the Chagas disease in children (Seroprevalencia de la enfermedad de Chagas en 17 parajes del Monte Impenetrable, de la Provincia del Chaco, By Biancardi M.A et Al, Revista Medicina, Buenos Aires April 2003, indicates the importance given to this endemic disease.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	<p>Done “can” for “may”</p> <p>It is not accepted to include “warning” after “risk” due to the approach is risk communication as part of risk management</p>
13-61	LATE	19	40	20	29	<p>This sub-section calls for some complementary information as well as for the necessary redrafting.</p> <p>Regarding socio-economic scenarios, the important developments reported by the TGNES (Task Group on New Emission Scenarios) making clear the convenience to notice that FAO, WB, MEA and other groups have their scenarios other than the SERS ones, suggest the convenience to say, after SRES, in line 43, “ is the adopted method for the AR4 assessment.</p> <p>Further, decision makers shall also learn on the important work undertaken by the IPCC-TGCI, developing impact models in various sector of natural and human activities, with the participation of experts from different regions, including LAs.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	<p>CN</p> <p>Partially accepted. Text has been amended</p>
13-62	LATE	19	40	20	29	<p>This section wording appears to be too conclusive. Scenarios are currently coming under revision due to changes in the future socio-economic analyses used to generate them. Little is said of the uncertainties in other variables, e.g. temperature. Please remember that research is still under way to improve the scenarios.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	<p>CN</p> <p>On the contrary, there is word on how uncertain the scenarios are and the table reflects that by giving ranges of temperature and precipitation changes.</p>
13-63	LATE	20	28	20	28	<p>Please add as well as land use changes after ...meteorological systems</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	<p>CN</p> <p>Accepted.</p>
13-64	LATE	20	33	20	33	<p>After “extreme” insert “events”</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	<p>CN</p> <p>Accepted.</p>
13-65	LATE	20	35	20	35	<p>There are many regionally relevant phenomena: gales in coastal areas, hail in Southern South America, tornadoes, heat waves, severe convectivity, among others.</p>	<p>CN</p> <p>Accepted.</p>

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						The current text sounds as if those stated there are the only relevant ones. (Government of Argentina)	
13-66	LATE	20	35	20	35	After “windstorms” insert “tornados”, a meteorological event becoming more frequent and intense in extra-tropical latitudes, in South America. (Government of Argentina)	CN Accepted.
13-67	LATE	21	12	21	15	Editorial. It seems that a verb is missing in line 14 (Government of Argentina)	CN Accepted.
13-68	LATE	21	18	21	19	This is not necessarily true, particularly given the model uncertainties. If the authors believe this is true they must provide a reference. This need for references also applies to the sentence beginning on line 15 of this paragraph. (Government of Argentina)	CN Last sentence was deleted. Reference added.
13-69	LATE	21	18	21	19	Clarify the meaning of the sentence in these two lines. (Government of Argentina)	CN Last sentence was deleted.
13-70	LATE	21	22	21	49	This paragraph openly contradicts the optimistic vision of ecosystem protection and mitigation implementation plans. Since this paragraph is closer to the regional reality this section further shows the need to review the previous over-optimistic analysis. Given that land use changes are most probably the most important regional contribution to global and climate change this section does not deal with the issue and the facts in sufficient detail. This section must be one of the most important in the chapter and yet it remains somewhat vague and inconclusive. Regarding deforestation specifically the paragraph should stress the consequences of such action with regards to climate and weather. Deforestation, particularly in the major river basins in the region results in the enhancement of floods and droughts due to the resulting runoff enhancement in the deforested regions. An example of this is the severe event in Tartagal, Argentina, during March 2006, where the flooding of a normally small river tore apart the town of Tartagal. A combination of El Nio with deforestation could have significant impacts on the Paran basin. Deforestation procedures generate severe biomass burning events, which impact not only on the land use changing the quality of the soil, but also on regional weather and climate and even on the ozone layer, as well as on health. For example in Santa Cruz de la Sierra Airport, Bolivia had to be closed for a number of days during the biomass burning season, 2005, which together with a severe drought led to an uncontrolled forest fire, in a region where forest fires are not part of the natural process of the ecosystem (M. Cochrane, Fire science for rainforests, Nature, 421, 913, 2003). Furthermore the soil degradation due to the extensive and intensive agricultural	DC, CN This sections deals with future trends. Reference to current adverse impacts of biomass burning has been made in other section. Reference to Cochrane paper in Nature has been added to the appropriate section on current trends.

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						boom resulting from the soy bean cultivation and China's demand for the product have led practices that can be actually qualified as intensive 'mining' of the nutrients in the soil, i.e., the soil rapidly loses its nutrients, as well as its capability to sequester CO2. Weakened soils can lead to additional global change processes that have a feedback on climate. In conclusion this section, which is by far one of the weakest in the chapter, has to be thoroughly revised and enhanced with all the major significant impacts. Furthermore there is a need for more cross-referencing since these issues are relevant to points made in the other sections, including health, etc. Note that this is a policy relevant issue. (Government of Argentina)	
13-71	LATE	21	22	21	49	Should this type of statement be maintained, in spite of their errors, this sub-section needs coordination and convergence, with previous information regarding the progress which is reported on a number of actions to improve the defense of the ecosystems, the planning of ecological corridors, etc. The remarkable expansion of the agricultural frontiers, as well as the projected future expansion in the second decade of this century would bring doubts about the effective implementation of the previously mentioned planning to protect the environmental conditions in this region (see previous comments). (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-72	LATE	22	7	22	9	Do you mean that on average 80% of a country population will be living in cities? If so, the sentence should make it clearer than it presently is. (Government of Argentina)	CG done
13-73	LATE	22	19	22	20	Something is wrong in this sentence. Please correct and add appropriate references. (Government of Argentina)	CG done
13-74	LATE	22	19	22	20	Is mortality to remain stagnant or increase from 7.8 to 12 per thousand?. Please clarify. (Government of Argentina)	CG done
13-75	LATE	22	35	23	17	This is an interesting sub-section relating the potential economic evolution which, in a way or another would reflect in the design of regional socio-economic scenarios. Additional links to climate change are mentioned in the last paragraph (page 23, lines 14 to 17). However, it is considered that this type of statement is unnecessary long. Further, the use of some words, like democracy and inequality should be reconsidered. Instead of feeding in some political wording, the sub-section could refer to governance and equity (or inequity). As a matter of fact, in any society or community there will be inequalities, the idea is to treat these conditions with equitable decision making. A re-drafting would enable a sound	CG these words are taken directly from the cited work

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						simplification and a better understanding. (Government of Argentina)	
13-76	LATE	23	22	24	18	This section has not made the point that in Amazonia and tropical rainforest ecosystems fires are not a natural part of the ecosystem. Please refer the previous comment on this issue. (Government of Argentina)	CN Wildfire frequency is small for undisturbed tropical forests systems in Amazonia, but it is not zero, primarily for those areas with marked seasonal climates (e.g., SE Amazonia). What some model results are showing (e.g., Scholze et al., 2005) is that global warming will increase the likelihood of wildfire frequency in Amazonia
13-77	LATE	23	22	24	18	The summary of expected key future impacts, etc, should include information on the future conditions of the about 30 inland wetlands in the Region. Some of them, like the Pantanal and the Ibera play important roles in the preservation of the regional biological diversity. Also, these wetlands are seasonal stopover for migratory birds. Their future might be endangered by the expansion of the agricultural frontier, as a very unsustainable objective of purely fiduciary economy, without any ecological sense and no equity, as well as for the digging of channels in water courses / rivers, to improve navigation conditions in detriment of the inland wetlands ´conditions.. Further, as mentioned by some regional NGOs, the building of large dams seriously affects some of these wetlands (ref. The Iberá: ¿in danger?, by Neiff J.J. FVSA, 2004) , The Future of Large Dams, Dealing with Social, Environmental, institutional and political costs, by Scudder T, Earthscan, 2005). The Sentence in line 50, page 23 might be clearer if reading a follows: The destruction rate of some regional forests, in particular those in Central American and the Amazonia would result in a rather low restitution probability.” The reference to clouds, in line 4, page 24, should refer to cloud-base levels, as it is said in line 7, of the same page. (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-78	LATE	24	21	25	13	This section makes no reference to Patagonia, a sizeable segment of the continent. This region contains a number of delicate ecosystems and one of the largest water resources in the region. Climate changes could have significant impacts in the region. A southward movement of the agricultural boundaries due to climate change could have impacts on delicate steppe ecosystems and weak soils, with as yet unpredicted consequences Nevertheless there is no mention of this in the text. Thus reference to these problems should be made. If no information is available or	GM But there are not information about Patagonia

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						currently insufficient then clearly state so and make the point that there is a need for further research in this part of LA. (Government of Argentina)	
13-79	LATE	24	34	24	37	What is a 'non commercial farmer'? From Table 13.4, it seems that that kind of farmer is synonymous with 'smallholder'. However, a smallholder lives from the sale of its produce; it is a commercial farmer, even at a small scale. The concept of 'non commercial farmer' should be clarified. (Government of Argentina)	GM It was changed by small farmers
13-80	LATE	24	40	24	44	This paragraph needs to be revised. The current trend is to a reduction of pasturelands and an enhancement of soybean growing areas, due to economic arguments. What a model states may not coincide with present or near future economic reality, as mentioned in the previous paragraph and thus the statement needs to be justified. (Government of Argentina)	GM The statment was changed by pasture productivity
13-81	LATE	24	40	24	40	The soybean cropping fever would bring reduction in pasture fields. Therefore, this sentence should be headed by such a reference, saying as follows: "Assuming no changes in crop distribution, pasture production could, etc" (Government of Argentina)	GM It was changed by pasture productivity
13-82	LATE	25	38	25	42	More than potential we should say " the projected glaciers retreat would impact, etc ..in some countries (no regions) (see Science of 23 June 2006, Bradley M, et al, to further found this statement (Government of Argentina)	JCG ACCEPTED
13-83	LATE	29	1	29	5	This sentence transmits a wrong concept, because it states that e.g. the use of fertilisers and pesticides are two cases of agriculture 'malpractice'; it should be either rewritten or deleted. (Government of Argentina)	JCG ACCEPTED
13-84	LATE	29	19	29	31	This section on coasts is short and rather incomplete. Please revise and coordinate with section 13.5.1.4 (Government of Argentina)	GN, AV AV was improved adding 2 examples and moving part of the text to suggested section
13-85	LATE	29	32			Before the sub-section on Human Health (or probably, before the one on Coasts) it would be wise to write on the trends of the important commercial and sport fishing activities in the rivers and seas of the region, as well, as already mentioned (paragraph page) on the social and economic importance and implications of future fish cropping in lakes, wetlands and special reservoirs as well as providing some information for decision making on sea fish-farms. . (Government of Argentina)	GN
13-86	LATE	29	34	31	21	This section, while important, when compared to other sections in the chapter is far	ARM

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						too extended and deals with too many specific details. There is a need for a solid and broad picture, from which then the particular examples the make sense. Please refer to previous comments. (Government of Argentina)	The section was reduced and considered the suggestion
13-87	LATE	29	34	31	19	It is a too long sub-section. Reducing its extension, avoiding repetition and emphasizing the main issues (i.e. by disease not from country to country) would provide a more clear trend of expected key future impacts and vulnerability. The recently available information on chagas disease should be mentioned.(i.e the above mentioned paper by Biancardi M.A et al, Revista Medicina Vol 63 N° 2 april 2003) (Government of Argentina)	ARM The section was reduced. The comment was considered. Chagas information was included.
13-88	LATE	29	36	29	36	Since the Githeko and Woodward paper is based on the TAR conclusions, it will be better to replace “had” instead of “have”. Further, since this section is headed as Summary of expected key future impacts and vulnerabilities, we wonder whether paragraph in lines 366 to 41 is pertinent, at least, as it is written now. (Government of Argentina)	ARM The change was made The paragraph was deleted
13-89	LATE	32	5	32	5	This should not be a separate bullet in first place. Futhermore note that in many cases deforestations and forest fires are indeed started by members of marginalized groups which are then expelled from the area and the incipient deforestation is completed by medium and large landowners. There are many laws and regulations in the region, but governments do not have the enforcement capability. Even national parks in various countries have been put at risk in the last decade and pressure still continues. (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-90	LATE	32	5	32	5	This phrase should be cancel as a bullet and transferred as the last phrase, in the previous bullet. (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-91	LATE	32	10	32	21	As far as the information available to this ER, some of the protected areas and ecological corridors are plans calling for official or private support / financing to be effectively implemented. It is suggested to keep emphasis on the importance of these developments and registered as operative only those which has been enforced some time ago and continue to be in operation. The rather generalized impetus of many governments and private groups to increase agricultural production to satisfy external requirements for grains and seeds, has even affected local agro-industries. In a large number of LA countries, if not in all of them, the externalities of agricultural production are not accounted, in flagrant detriment of sustainability (Government of Argentina)	DC

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13-92	LATE	32	10	32	21	Agriculturization processes are creating extreme pressures on protected areas. As noted above even major protected areas, such as national parks, are suffering such pressures. Again this section is over optimistic and there is a need to stress the fact that these pressures are not local but linked to transnational interests. (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-93	LATE	32	24			Delete the text enclosed within parentheses, because it gives the idea that carbon crediting is now a real instrument for the avoidance of deforestation. It is not. (Government of Argentina)	DC
13-94	LATE	33	3	33	10	Afforestation in Uruguay is not a good example of adaptation at all. In first place it is not adaptation and it may pass as mitigation. Nevertheless when a closer look at the afforestation being carried out this is done with exotic species with the primary aim of producing wood for the new pulp mills in the border between Argentina and Uruguay. Such a use of wood cannot be viewed as a tool for CO2 sequestration since the final product, paper, 90% of which will not be used for durable purposes (Vital Signs 2001 World Watch Institute). From the perspective of the consequences of afforestation note that, as already mentioned this process, for example at subtropical latitudes has negative feedbacks on climate (S Gibbard, K. Caldeira, G. Bala, T. Phillips, M. Wickett, Climate effects of global land cover change, Geophys. Res. Lett, 32, L23705, doi:10.1029/2005GL024550), as well as negative consequences on soil, water resources (Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay, Sintesis de los efectos ambientales de las plantas de celulosa y del modelo forestal en Uruguay, 2006, R.B. Jackson et al., Trading water for carbon with biological carbon sequestration, Science, 310, 1944-1947, 2005). Furthermore such afforestation has impacted on the cattle industry and agricultural activities not only in Uruguay but also in Argentine provinces bordering the Uruguay River. (Government of Argentina)	AV Delete lines 3-10 Not an adaptation example. It's mitigation (it should be...).
13-95	LATE	33	12	33	41	Policy decisions cannot be made without data, and there is very little data in the region. Hence as far as adaptation policies go this section must stress this fact and point in first place the need for sustained monitoring and research. Otherwise the future options to avoid a major health and environmental crisis due to lack of water and national policies on its use will fail miserably. (Government of Argentina)	JCG ACCEPTED
13-96	LATE	33	14	33	22	Since it is evident that water management is a pending subject in many LA countries and this practice (management) when undertaken do not consider climate change implications, it would be opportune to adapt the reference information to the region's conditions. Moreover, since monitoring and hydrometeorological watching systems are the essence of the simplest adaptation measures, it will be	JCG ACCEPTED

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						useful for decision making to learn about such practices, emphasizing very strongly the need for better hydrometeorological information, and, particularly in the case of extreme events, their socio-economic implications. (Government of Argentina)	
13-97	LATE	33	37	33	41	Here again, the need to adapt the WB and IDB information to the factual problems faced in the LA region suggest a clear reference on the urgency to test underground water quality. The BelVille syndrome so recommends. (Government of Argentina)	JCG Delete 37-41
13-98	LATE	33	43	34	20	This sub-section, which should refer to adaptation, includes interesting information on assessment that should pertain to another segment of this chapter. The Table 13.6, with a short bordering information on adaptation would provide a more crispy and easy reading information. The previous comment on the Agrawala 2004 reference suggest to check this material, which reference is not include in the bibliography listing (Government of Argentina)	GN Addressed. Text commented (by several government and experts) was sent to earlier sections. Table is central. GN-AV
13-99	LATE	34				Table 13.6, fourth row, column headed 'Adaptation...' What does 'strength resiliency' mean? 'Strong resiliency' may be? (Government of Argentina)	GN Addressed. English mistake...stengthening resilience. GN
13-100	LATE	35	3	35	49	It would be a good idea to refer to the attention of decision making other adaptation actions, starting by the very basic building up of statistical information relating health conditions and events with the corresponding climate and related environmental issues (i.e floods, tornados, etc), the urgency to establish with the OPS / PAHO a regular channel to report such an information, so integrate same to regional blocks of similar sanitary/health conditions and, therefore, improve early warnings on epidemic spells, etc. A cross-reference with Chapter 8, regarding, for instance the information on the available methods of assessing human health vulnerability and public health adaptation to climate change, plus a recommendation to decision making to integrate the Global Health Watch , but nor as a mere recipient of information, but also as a provider of such, would assist in building-up adaptation actions in favor of human health and its surveillance. (Government of Argentina)	ARM Accepted The suggestions were included, making a cross-reference with Chapter 8
13-101	LATE	35	5	35	9	This is a general statement that would have its place in Chapter 8, as it is the case of the health forecast enforced in the UK (see this ER 's comments in Chapter 8). This is a regional segment and should provide information on factual adaptation actions, implemented and in operation, in the countries of the region. In this regard, the information contained in lines 29 to 32 does not reflect any community involvement. Both references concern: one to a case study presented in	ARM The general statement was removed, including the example from Argentina The comments were included in the text

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						<p>an International Workshop, the other to an academic discussion on the real and effective implementation of an Environmental Monitoring and Warning System and an Early Alert for Environmental Risks, which has been in existence for more than one decade. However, its inefficiency, the lack of coordination between the services involved and other shortcomings, has been brought to a thorough revision, which is now in its final stage.</p> <p>The different environmental risks, logically having an effect of the national community security and safety, hence on human health, have made evident the need for establishing a reliable warning system, provided with regular and reliable components (basic geophysical observations, information on the social and economic implications, etc) and capable of regular and effective activities in the previous, during and post event phases. Argentina submitted a paper at the UN Third International Conference on Early Alert Systems (Bonn, March 2006), remarking the urgency to undertake this type of services, which as said before, are under development, A national body, SIFEM – Sistema Federal de Emergencias - already exists; however, in view of its weaknesses, the Government has decided to take the above mentioned action for implementing a really efficient National System, in accordance with the UN ISDR basic principles.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	
13-102	LATE	36	1	36	50	<p>The introduction on the constraints is biased to consider only economic aspects and some social aspects. The core of the regional problem is the lack of its own scientific and technical knowledge to face the regional aspects of global problems. Hence in many situations solutions are either accepted or acquired from abroad with little thought on the adaptability of such understanding or technology to the local environmental and social constraints. Granted we are dealing with global problems but all the impacts, when we come down to it are local/regional, and we must not forget that local/regional problems also contribute to global programs. As mentioned many times before in this review the solution to the crisis requires the development of local/regional scientific (including social sciences) and technical capabilities to understand, in first place the processes involved in the local/regional geophysical and environmental systems. In second place that knowledge is essential for local/regional policy decisions and planning, that responds to the interests of the people living in the region in first place and to contribute to the solution of global problems. Lack of local expertise will be detrimental for the regional and local interests in LA. Such a need must be clearly stated in this chapter.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	CG OK

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13-103	LATE	36	1	36	50	<p>As constrains we should understand the lack of elements enabling the reduction of the adverse impacts and cropping of the benefits of climate change. These are, for instance, the lack of basic geophysical and biological information, the faulty legal frames under which any action (i.e increase of production – crops, forestry, fishing) linked to climate change is regulated, the use of land and water under climate stresses, the lack of ecological economy rules, so to include the externalities in the costs of production, etc.</p> <p>In line 41 there is a reference to “National Communications”, it would be opportune to add “to the UNFCCC”, as required by the Convention. Since this item is linked to other (i.e. that in lines 9 to 10, it would be wise to associate them so to reduce the chapter ´s extension.</p> <p>Line 44 refers overexploitation of fisheries, however, is not much reference on fisheries, as already mentioned, in this chapter.</p> <p>In line 49 it would be important to refer to riparian areas, where many large LA cities are also located.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	CG TEXT HAS BEEN MODIFIED We guess (and suggest) it’s better to write NC-Country-date in order to economize space because there are a lot of citations of Nat Com to the UNFCC. GN
13-104	LATE	36	9	36	9	Add scientific expertise before technical (Government of Argentina)	GM
13-105	LATE	37	4	37	41	Very limited reference is made of the role of Amazonia in the region’s climate and watersheds, in particular the influences upon eco-agrosystems in the region. Please develop. (Government of Argentina)	CN Space is very limited to expand since there are countless possibilities to expand the box Amazonia. Mention to eco-agrosystems is made in other parts of the text as an adaptation measure.
13-106	LATE	39	12	40	5	<p>Section 13.7 requires convergence with other sections in this chapter.</p> <p>In this regard, the explosive growth of certain crops (i.e. soy bean and coca leaves) with their adverse environmental effects, definitely against any sustainable future, shall be seen as the cause of this comment. In this regard, the two sentences between line 18 and line 21 do not reflect the reality in this and other developments. As a matter of facts, the formality to sign agreements, conventions, etc, is the activity undertaken by the national chancelleries while their factual implementation depends from a series of factors which are not handled by these bodies, exception made of a few countries in this Region, and most probably, in other Regions.</p> <p>Reading reliable national reports, like the recently published by Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, of the WWF, “ Situación Ambiental Argentina-2005” (June 2006), it is easy to find the comments of jurists , constitutionalists and scientists</p>	ALL

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						<p>referring the lack of implementation of the decision stemming from international meetings. and, also, from the country ´s national constitutions As an example, at the Johannesburg Meeting on Environment and Development (June 2002) the only world Region that did not produce a fully comprehensive report on the state of environmental affairs and needs of the different integrating countries, was the Latin American Region. Therefore, the details given in lines 30 to 38, have only a declamatory status..</p> <p>As a matter of fact, careful reading of the paragraph between line 50 (page 39) and line 5 (page 40) shows that what has been mentioned in this comment. Is not far from reality.</p> <p>This section should be re-written to provide decision making (official and private) with clear information on the implication of the lack of planning, adoption and definitive execution of rules oriented to chose the necessary and better sustainable development paths. Explaining the relevance of accounting externalities, the need to introduce new water management concepts, like “irrigation efficiency”, “water productivity” and even reinstalling the idea of food productivity, would serve to provide decision making with guidance.</p> <p>As a matter of clarification, the use of the word “equality”, line 14, page 39, is inappropriate, it shall be “equity” (Government of Argentina)</p>	
13-107	LATE	39	12	40	5	<p>In first place this section is somewhat theoretical, suave and, again, over optimistic. The sustainable development of LA remains a goal but is far from being implemented. That is not coming through and there are many pressures for this not to happen, e.g. the afforestation for pulp mills and monocultivation of soybeans among others.</p> <p>In second place LA governments (national, provncial and local) in many cases lack the force or the will to enforce the many regulations that would lead to sustainable development.</p> <p>Thirdly there has been a transfer of many non-environmentally sound activities from the developed countries into the region, including extensive/intensive agriculture, which is done in response to the pro-environment attitude of the voters in their respective countries. Such transfers are openly stated and discussed in scientific/technical meetings hosted , for example, with developed countries funding. Arguments referring to the better availability of natural resources and so forth cover the fact that the undertakings are detrimental to the environment. Only very recently, during thr last few weeks have developed countries officials stated that they will start controlling the environmental impacts of such ventures outside</p>	CG, ALL Taken into account

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						<p>their borders.</p> <p>Local governments who lack the scientific/technical expertise or do not interact with it in their decisions accept such undertakings as investments that will foster the economy and yet they will have to pay the incremental costs of the environmental and social impacts such undertakings generate.</p> <p>In conclusion, If anything this section must not be a wish list, rosy and optimistic, but provide the current status of the problem in the region, noting all the difficulties involved.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	
13-108	LATE	40	8	41	19	<p>Section 13.8 presents only one aspect of an old debate when the future needs for research and prediction capabilities are discussed, and hence is biased. It is a usual trend in parts of the community to go all out for models, which, frequently is an incomplete and biased vision, proposed by those that work with models.</p> <p>This problem was discussed last April during the 8th International Conference on Southern Hemisphere Meteorology and Oceanography, Foz de Iguacu, Brazil, supported by the American Meteorological Society. The theme of the debate was the development of regional modelling capabilities and participation in global modelling efforts via modelling networks. However the debate clearly demonstrated that in order to develop good modelling capabilities we first had to understand the behaviour of the local/regional systems, be it geophysical, biological or even socio-economic.</p> <p>Obviously developing observational systems, and in some cases re-establishing systems that were destroyed by some of the economic policies mentioned in previous sections is too expensive and it is easier (and safer) to continue with models. Nevertheless good modelling only emerges when we are well acquainted with the processes involved, when a synergistic efforts combining data and the models is carried out.</p> <p>Predicting capabilities of models need to be validated with observations of the present. This is a standard procedure. If this procedure is set aside or the local validation is not carried we are committing a big mistake. Models require regional/local validation before any predictions can be drawn from them. They require sensitivity studies to make sure they may detect known changes to the forcings with certain degrees of reliability.</p> <p>Thus modelling without observations is a recipe for failure and consequently for the maintenance of erroneous policy decisions. It only helps support attitudes or hide issues that delay or even prevent the sustainable development of LA. Observational systems and monitoring networks are a must, from which many governments shy</p>	ALL,

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						<p>away. Thus the need for them must be continuously stressed in this section and in the rest of the chapter, with appropriate cross-referencing.</p> <p>This section does not make any reference to the need to establish baseline states of many of the geophysical and biological systems in the region, which is definitively lacking. There is no reference, or at least it is not clearly stated, to the need to measure in the field and in the lab the consequences of GHG increases in the crop yields. Ozone is a powerful oxidant that can significantly reduce crop yields. These are not simply dependent on the overall physical and biological parameters that can be extended from results in other regions but need to be locally measured in order to take into account the processes in the various LA environments which can introduce specific local issues to the processes.</p> <p>After all of these considerations are included in the section, maybe the chapter could be useful for the development of the region.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	
13-109	LATE	40	8	41	19	<p>Section 13.8 looks as been designed for developed countries.</p> <p>In fact, it assumes that the only problems affecting the study of vulnerabilities, impacts and adaptation to climate change depends only on the modeling capacities. This is even incorrect for developed regions when discussing, for instance the further outlook for tropical cyclones and extreme events, including tornadoes; and every weather condition bringing risks and hazards in their own territories.</p> <p>The specific services must improve their observation systems. For those who did not follow the latest developments regarding a single observations system, the GCOS, it may sound strange to speak about observations and monitoring; however, it should be noted the scientists from developed countries, when up-dating GCOS ´requirements, emphasized the need for improving these and their quality standards, in the terrestrial and space observation systems, in their own specific services.</p> <p>It is incredible that Chapter 13 only speaks about models and scenarios which, in the best of the cases are only guiding elements, simply because, as it has been discussed, the SRES are not as fitted as they should, do not represent the futures of developing regions, and are global, not regional indexes.. Nevertheless, the use of the existing models and the existing downscaling procedures should be used, but also taking into account that, good observation, appropriate monitoring, organized watching and warning systems and the dissemination of early alerts for climate change potential impacts, in any sector (agriculture, health, urban and rural security and safeguarding, etc) are badly necessary. This has to be expelled out to decision makers in Latin America.</p> <p>As a confirmation of that need for data has been mentioned by Bradley R.S, et al, in</p>	<p>ALL, GM, CG All the section was re written</p>

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						<p>a paper on “Threats to water supply in the Tropical Andes (Science 23 June 2006), when remarking that the lack of data did not permit to validate their findings. Within this section there is a very interesting paragraph (page 41, lines 1 to 10) which have to be enhanced through the better expression of needs and a reduction in the statement ’s extension. Clear, crispy statements are better taken by decision making</p> <p>Finally, regarding the part on Priorities (page 41, lines 12 to 19) it is unsatisfactory to see that the emphasis on the need to enforce simple actions, like better distributed and more reliable observation systems, good monitoring, and the transference from plans to effective operation of watching, warning and alert systems, is missed.</p> <p>(Government of Argentina)</p>	