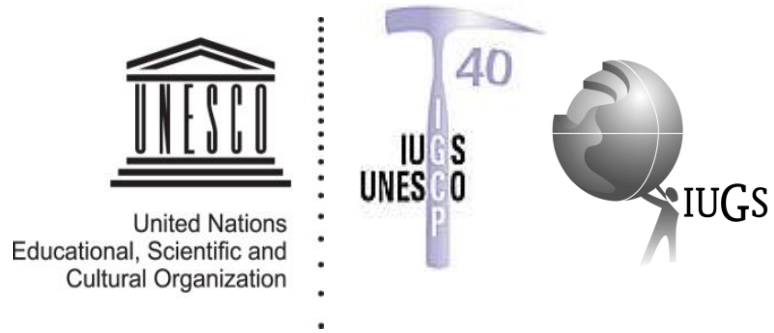


**2015 Report**  
**of the IGCP Executive Secretary**



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## **1. Introduction**

The growth of modern societies continues to put enormous pressure on the Earth's natural resources, including raw materials. In this context climate and environmental change, population growth, as well as technological growth continues to increase the demand for natural resources, many of which have limited supply. Furthermore, much of this population growth is happening in tectonically active areas of the world exposing increasing numbers of people to geological hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and landslides.

UNESCO is the only UN Organization with a mandate in interdisciplinary research and capacity-enhancement in geology and geophysics. Since 1972, in joint partnership with the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) brought together many thousands of Earth scientists from around the world and makes them benefit from the cooperative spirit generated under the umbrella of UNESCO.

IGCP funds serve as seed grants to facilitate meetings or workshops of about 20-30 projects annually, bringing together 10-100 Earth scientists per project to meet and construct joint research, including developing capacity building activities, enabling the formation of truly global research teams working on challenging and societally relevant geological topics. IGCP projects deal with geosciences on global issues within its five themes: Earth Resources, Global Change, Geohazards, Hydrogeology and Geodynamic. Each project has on average a lifespan of five years and its progress is assessed annually through a rigorous peer review process conducted by representatives of the IGCP Scientific Board, usually during the first half of February. The Scientific Board is also responsible for evaluating new project proposals. It consists of about 50 specialists responsible for the technical reviews. A Chairperson and five Theme Leaders are appointed annually to oversee and manage this peer review process. Board members are selected as specialists in their given field for each of the five IGCP themes, with preferably little overlapping fields in the Earth sciences, and reflect a worldwide geographic distribution.

Considering that the IGCP has a limited budget, IGCP support is increasingly earmarked to help scientists from developing countries. IGCP allows them to benefit from the cooperative spirit generated under the umbrella of UNESCO.

## **2. International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme**

On November 17 2015, the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38<sup>th</sup> session unanimously adopted the statutes of the new International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP) as well as the Operational Guidelines for UNESCO Global Geoparks. These statutes replaced the previous statutes of the International Geoscience Programme that remained essentially unchanged since 1972.

The new IGGP not only allows for a major overhaul of the IGCP but also now formally connects it to the activity of UNESCO Global Geoparks. The UNESCO Global Geoparks are the first new heritage site designation of this kind from UNESCO since the ratification of the World Heritage Convention in 1972. The IGGP provides an umbrella structure under which the activities of both the Geoparks and the IGCP can cooperate. It has also allowed a huge increase in the visibility of Earth Science in general within UNESCO and its Member State delegations.

As part of the Operational Guidelines of the UNESCO Global Geoparks, the formal presentation to Member States of the new applications to become UNESCO Global Geoparks will be made during the open session of the annual IGCP meeting.

### **3. Information on IGCP projects 2015**

In 2015, 20 projects received financial support from UNESCO and IUGS. Two of those projects received funds through the UNESCO field offices in Montevideo and Bangkok. One project did not receive funding as the project leaders failed to send an annual report to the scientific board for review. Four projects were On Extended Term (OET); they remained active in 2015 without funding from IGCP.

Project leaders came from 52 different countries. Six projects have project leaders from Latin American and Caribbean countries, four projects have project leaders from Arab States, 20 projects have project leaders from Asia-Pacific countries and eight projects have project leaders from African countries.

Project participants came from 133 countries, including 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries, 12 Arab States, 33 countries from Asia-Pacific and 33 African countries, Africa being one priority of UNESCO. Countries are:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

In general both on project leader and project participant level about 25-30% of the scientists are women. This percentage increases drastically in the young scientists group, where about 40% of the participants are female.

Overall about 55% of the participating scientists are coming from developing nations.

IGCP Projects according to their year of termination:

**2015:** 591, 592, 596, 597, OET projects: 575, 587 and OET Sida projects: 599, 600) (eight projects will end in total)

**2016:** 589, 618 (two)

**2017:** 608, 609, 610, 624, 628 (five)

**2018:** 630, 632, 641, 646(four)

**2019:** 637, 640, 643, 648, 649, 650 (six)

During October 2015 seven new IGCP project proposals were submitted under each of the five themes as follows: Earth Resources (two), Global Change (three) Geohazards (zero), Hydrogeology (two), and Geodynamic (zero). Two of the new proposals are being led by young scientists (i.e. within 10 years of their PhD) under the guidance of an experienced researcher. Additionally annual project reports continue to come into the Secretariat and are being made available to the Theme Leaders ahead of the review period at the start of 2016 (a complete list is attached at the end of the report).

#### **4. Working Group Meeting on “The 3rd Pamir’s High Elevation International Geophysical Expedition” (HEIGE)**

In February 2015, HEIGE, “The 3rd Pamir’s High Elevation International Geophysical Expedition”, is officially accepted and supported as IGCP project 650 for a duration of 5 years during the period 2015-2019. The IGCP Scientific Board agreed to allocate a sum of 8000 USD to the project in 2015, to be used to support capacity building activities, outreach, and knowledge transfer associated with HEIGE, particularly in Tajikistan and surrounding Central Asian countries.

On 27 and 28 April 2015, the Working Group Meeting on “The 3rd Pamir’s High Elevation International Geophysical Expedition” (HEIGE) took place at the UNESCO Headquarters. This is an initiative coordinated by the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP). This working group meeting was organized with currently active and potential partners of HEIGE to develop an action plan within the framework of the HEIGE project. The main focus of the HEIGE project is answering urgent scientific questions in the regional context of climate change and water resources. The working group meeting itself currently focused on establishing common goals in research programs, identifying local expertise, enabling international collaboration, in particular with Central Asian institutes and reviewing research and capacity building activities. Potential donor agencies (e.g. IAEA) were also invited to the working group meeting. IGCP and IHP donated 1700 USD and 11500 USD, respectively to fund the travel of 6 experts from Central Asian to attend the Working Group Meeting.

#### **5. IGCP project follow-up: Financial support from Sida for Africa**

As a follow-up to the experience gained from the operation of IGCP special project “**Funding of prioritized projects and project leaders within the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) at UNESCO**”, the Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency (Sida) decided to support Earth Science in UNESCO during the period 2014-2017 with two activities:

- *African Network of Earth Science Institutions (ANESI)* which will receive 453,502 USD in financial support.
- *“Mapping and Assessing the Environmental and Health Impacts of Abandoned Mines in Sub-Saharan African Countries.*, which will receive a financial support of 926,507 USD,

The African Network of Earth Science Institutions (ANESI) is at an implementation phase thanks to a four-year (2014-2017) grant contributed by the Swedish International Development and Cooperation Agency (Sida). In 2015 the ANESI mobility programme has financially supported 17 African scientists to move from their home institution to another African university to follow short courses or to conduct research. The visiting Fellowship to promote female scientist mobility has currently one awardee. An important survey is currently ongoing to map out the potential of the

different institutions (i.e. programmes, infrastructures, best practices) in order to raise the profile of these institutions. This is important study, particularly for African students looking for research and/or training opportunities within Africa.

The development of the project on Geoscientific Knowledge and Skills in African Geological Survey, an initiative of EuroGeosurveys (EGS) and the Organisation of African Geological Surveys (OAGS) also progressed significantly. Within this project UNESCO will play an important role as member of the Steering Committee and as an implementation partner in activities regarding training. The UNESCO Office in Dakar in partnerships with the French Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) is also further developing the design of the Geology On-line Courses – West Africa (GEOLOOC-WA), especially in terms of raising additional partnerships to implement the project.

At an expert level, eight IGCP projects currently have African project leaders, which is a result of recent skill capacity building workshops set up by UNESCO to promote the programme in Africa. The current UNESCO-Sida project on Environmental and Health Impacts of Mining Activities actually grew out of two past IGCP projects (IGCP 594 and 606) led by African scientists. Within this UNESCO-Sida project 21 scientific teams are now being supported in 14 countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo DR, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). The project is also addressing the crucial issue of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM), especially the numerous environmental, health, social and economic challenges posed by this growing sector on the continent. In this regard, a capacity building workshop was organised in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 5 September 2015 with a focus on formalisation of ASM. Representatives of governments, associations of small-scale miners, reflected on lessons learnt and on experiences in formalising ASM in various countries in order to find ways to move ASM from the illegal to the legal economy and to reduce the related harmful impacts on environment and communities. 16 countries (Burundi, Congo DR, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) were represented, bringing the total number of countries involved in this project to 23. After a visit in September 2014 by the West Australian Murdoch University, this institution submitted a grant proposal to the Australian government with a component on “managing Mines Closure in Africa”. The proposal was successful and the Australian funds will be a great support for capacity building opportunities for staffs of various geological surveys in the region on issues of mine closing. The first training course is scheduled for September 2016.

## **6. Audit of the Governance of UNESCO and dependent entities, funds, and programmes**

The 37th session of the UNESCO General Conference in autumn 2013 year decided (37C/Resolution 96) that a strategic performance review should be carried out on all governing bodies of UNESCO programmes, including the IGCP Scientific Board. The idea was to formulate a governance reform and cost-saving measures, and assess the overall relevance of the work of each programme as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of their meetings, including the impact and use of external experts' time. This audit has been entrusted to External Auditors from the French *Cour des Comptes*, under defined terms of reference which have been officially notified to the Secretariat of UNESCO. The IGCP Secretariat and the Chairperson of the IGCP Board Patricia Vickers-Rich have provided input for this audit. An interim report was published for the Executive Board in the spring of 2015, and the final report for the General Conference in the autumn of 2015. The International Geoscience

Programme received two recommendations from the External Auditors. The first one concerned the legal formalisation of the role of IUGS. The second one relates to improving the information about IGCP available on the UNESCO website. Both recommendations have been taken into account and these issues have been resolved.

## **7. Finances**

Funds to support IGCP projects come from IUGS and UNESCO with a further contribution from the People's Republic of China.

In 2015, IGCP received 92,500 USD from UNESCO; this includes 20,000 USD from the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, and another 60,000 USD from IUGS, resulting in a total IGCP budget of 152,500 USD. The average project support in 2015 was almost 7,000 USD of seed funding per project.

### **Funding status of IGCP Projects in 2015 and recapitulation of finances dedicated to IGCP Projects (1988 to 2015)**

Year	UNESCO	IUGS + USA	Total	Number of Projects			Average per project
				Overall	Funded	OET*	
Financial figures in US\$1,000 units							
1988	173.3	104.0	277.5	53	50	3	5.5
1989	143.1	109.9	253.0	55	50	2+3	5.0
1990	185.0	121.0	306.0	61	54	6+1	5.6
1991	185.0	137.0	322.0	59	55	3+1	5.8
1992	170.0	137.0	307.0	56	50	5+1	6.1
1993	173.0	147.2	320.2	60	56	4	5.7
1994	190.3	137.0	327.3	54	50	4	6.5
1995	197.7	143.5	341.2	53	51	2	6.6
1996	199.8	130.0	329.8	56	49	7	6.7
1997	204.0	55.0	259.0	53	45	8	5.8
1998	205.0	90.0	295.0	49	40	9	7.4
1999	190.0	90.0	288.0	43	40	3	7.2
2000	187.7	90.0	277.7	45	40	5	6.9
2001	184.4	95.0	279.4	41	37	4	7.5
2002	170.0	95.0	265.0	39	33	4	8.0
2003	180.4	95.3	275.7	42	37	5	7.5
2004	180.5	95.5	276.0	39	37	2	7.5
2005	163.0	95.0	258.0	48	47	1	5.5

Year	UNESCO	IUGS	Total	Number of Projects			Average per project
				Overall	Funded	OET*	
2006	135.5	61.5	198.0	44	40	4	4.9
2007	162.0	58.5	220.5	47	44	2	5.0
2008	105.0	60.0	165.0	38	33	5	5.0

Year	UNESCO	China /IYPE	IUGS	Total	Number of Projects			Average per project
					Overall	Funded	OET*	
2009	91.5	20.0 / 50.0	28.0	189.5	37	30	7	6.6
2010	76.5	20.0	84.0	180.5	31	21	10	8.6
2011	85.0	20.0	70.0	175.0	29	27	2	6.3
	72.0 (S)			72.0 (S)	(+6 Sida)			12.0
2012	50.0	11.0	70.0	131.0	20	22	1	5.9
	74.0 (S)			74.0 (S)	(+7Sida)			10.6
2013	45.0	20.0	70.0	135.0	21	23	2	6.4
	120.0 (S)			120.0 (S)	(+7 Sida)			9.1
2014	59.5**	20.0	70.0	149.5	26	17	9	6.6
	116.0 (S)			116.0 (S)	(+7 Sida)			10.6
2015	72.50**	20.0	60	152.50	25	20	4	6.8

\* OET - on extended term (a sixth year of IGCP membership granted without funding)

\*\*includes cost of hosting annual meeting.



**8. IGCP projects (active projects and new proposals) to be evaluated at the 2016 IGCP Scientific Board meeting this February**

N°	Project Title	First Project Leader (country)	IGCP Theme	Duration
<b>EARTH RESOURCES: Sustaining our society</b>				
600	Metallogenesis of Collisional Orogens	Zenqian Hou (China)	Earth Resources	2011-2014
637	Heritage stone designation	Barry Cooper (Australia)	Earth Resources	2015-2019
636-Y RE/New	Characterization and sustainable exploitation of geothermal resources	Daniela Blessant (Columbia)	Earth Resources	2016-2018
638 RE/New	Paleoproterozoic Birimian geology for sustainable development	Moussa dabo (Senegal)	Earth Resources	2016-2020
<b>GLOBAL CHANGE: Evidence from the geological record</b>				
575	Pennsylvanian terrestrial habitats and biotas of southeastern Euramerica	Christopher J. Cleal (UK)	Global Change	2010-2014
587	Identity, Facies and Time – the Ediacaran (Vendian) Puzzle	Patricia Vickers-Rich (Australia)	Global Change	2010-2014
591	The Early to Middle Palaeozoic Revolution	Bradley D. Cramer (USA)	Global Change	2011-2015
596	Climate Change and Biodiversity Patterns in the Mid-Paleozoic	Peter Königshof (Germany)	Global Change	2011-2015
599	The Changing Early Earth	Jaana Halla (Finland)	Global Change	2011-2014
608	Asia-Pacific Cretaceous Ecosystems	Hisao Ando (Japan)	Global Change	2013-2017
609	Cretaceous Sea-Level Changes	Michael Wagreich (Austria)	Global Change	2013-2017
610	From the Caspian to Mediterranean: Environmental Change and Human Response during the Quaternary	Valentina Yanko-Hombach (Ukraine)	Global Change	2013-2017
624	OneGeology	Alex Malahoff (New Zealand)	Global Change	2013-2017
630	Permian-Triassic Climatic and Environmental Extremes and biotic responses	Zhong Qiang (China)	Global Change	2014-2018
632	Continental Crisis of the Jurassic	Jongeng Sha (China)	Global Change	2014-2018
650	3rd Pamir High Elevation International Geophysical Expedition	Vladimir Aizen (USA)	Global Change	2015-2019
639 RE/New	Sea Level Changes from minutes to Millenia	Simon Engelhart (USA)	Global Change	2016-2020
652 New	Magnetic susceptibility and cyclostratigraphy - improvement of Palaeozoic time scales	Anne-Christine Da Silva (Belgium)	Global Change	2016-2020
653 New	The onset of the Great Ordovician Biodiversification Event	Thomas Servais (France)	Global Change	2016-2020
<b>GEOHAZARDS: Mitigating the risks</b>				
640	Significance of Modern and Ancient Submarine Slope and Landslides	Lorena Moscardelli (USA)	Geohazards	2015-2019
641	Deformation and fissuring caused by exploitation of subsurface fluids	Dora Carreon-Freyre (Mexico)	Geohazards	2015-2018
<b>HYDROGEOLOGY: Geoscience of the water cycle</b>				
618	Palaeoclimate information obtained from past-recharged groundwater	Dioni I. Cendón (Australia)	Hydrogeology	2012-2016
643	Water Resources in Wet Tropics of West-Central Africa	Bamory Kamagate (Cote d'Ivoire)	Hydrogeology	2015-2019
645 RE/New	Aquifer recharge changes in Ibero-America (ARIA)	Teresita Betancur (Colombia)	Hydrogeology	2016-2019
651-Y New	Understanding paleoclimate change and pathways to resilience in changing climate in Bangladesh	Ashraf Ali Seddique (Bangladesh)	Hydrogeology	2016-2018
<b>GEODYNAMIC: Control of our environment</b>				
589	Development of the Asian Tethyan realm	Xiaochi Jin (China)	Geodynamic	2012-2016
592	Continental Construction in Central Asia	Inna Safonova (Russia)	Geodynamic	2012-2015
597	Amalgamation and Breakup Pangaea: the Type Example of the Supercontinent Cycle	J. Brendan Murphy (Canada)	Geodynamic	2011-2015
628	The Gondwana Map Project	Renata de Silva Schmidt (Brazil)	Geodynamic	2013-2017
646	Dynamic interaction in tropical Africa	Kankeu Boniface (Cameroon)	Geodynamic	2015-2018
648	Supercontinent Cycles and Global Geodynamics	Zheng-Xiang Li (Australia)	Geodynamic	2015-2019
649	Diamonds and Recycled Mantle	Jingsui Yang (China)	Geodynamic	2015-2019

**ANNEX 1: 2015 funding table for ongoing projects**

N°	Projects	First Project Leader	Theme	Duration	Score	Funding Group	IUGS	UNESCO
575	Pennsylvanian terrestrial habitats and biotas of Southeastern Euramerica	Christopher J. Cleal (UK)	Global Change	2010-2014	2.5	OET		
587	The Ediacaran (Vendian) Puzzle	Patricia Vickers-Rich (Australia)	Global Change	2010-2014	5	OET		
589	Development of the Asian Tethyan Realm	Xiaochi Jin (China)	Geodynamic	2012-2016	4	III	6,000	
591	The Early to Middle Palaeozoic Revolution	Bradley D. Cramer (USA)	Global Change	2011-2015	5	I	10,000	
592	Continental Construction in Central Asia	Inna Safonova (Russia)	Geodynamic	2012-2015	5	I	10,000	
596	Climate Change and Biodiversity Patterns	Peter Königshof (Germany)	Global Change	2011-2015	4	III		6,000
597	Amalgamation and Breakup Pangaea	J. Brendan Murphy (Canada)	Geodynamic	2011-2015 no reports since 2013	2.5	no funding		
608	Asia-Pacific Cretaceous Ecosystems	Hisao Ando (Japan)	Global Change	2013-2017	4	III		6,000 (Bangkok)
609	Cretaceous Sea-Level Changes	Michael Wagreich (Austria)	Global Change	2013-2017	3.5	IV		4,500
610	From the Caspian to Mediterranean: Environmental Change and Human Response during the Quaternary	Valentina Yanko-Hombach (Ukraine)	Global Change	2013-2017	3.5	IV	4,500	
618	Paleoclimate information obtained from past-recharged groundwater	Dioni I. Cendon (Australia)	Hydrogeology	2012-2016	3	V	3,500	
624	OneGeology	Alex Malahoff (New Zealand)	Global Change	2013-2017	3	V		3500 + carry-over of 5000 from IUGS
628	The Gondwana Map Project	Renata de Silva Schmidt (Brazil)	Geodynamic	2013-2017	3	V		3,500
630	Permian-Triassic Climatic and Environmental Extremes and biotic responses	Zhong Qiang (China)	Global Change	2014-2018	5	I		10,000
632	Continental Crisis of the Jurassic	Jongeng Sha (China)	Global Change	2014-2018	4	III	6,000	
637	Heritage stone designation	Barry Cooper (Australia)	Earth Resources	2015-2019	4	III		6,000
640	Significance of Modern and Ancient Submarine Slope and Landslides	Lorena Moscardelli (USA)	Geohazards	2015-2019	4.5	III		8,000
641	Deformation and fissuring caused by exploitation of subsurface fluids	Dora Carreon-Freyre (Mexico)	Geohazards	2015-2018	4	III		6,000 (Montevideo)
643	Water Resources in Wet Tropics of West-Central Africa	Bamory Kamagate (Côte d'Ivoire)	Hydrogeology	2015-2019	4	III		6,000
646	Dynamic interaction in tropical Africa	Kankeu Boniface (Cameroon)	Geodynamic	2015-2018	4.5	III		8,000
648	Supercontinent Cycles and Global Geodynamics	Zheng-Xiang Li (Australia)	Geodynamic	2015-2019	5	I	10,000	
649	Diamonds and Recycled Mantle	Jingsui Yang (China)	Geodynamic	2015-2019	5	I	10,000	
650	3rd Pamir High Elevation International Geophysical Expedition	Vladimir Aizen (USA)	Global Change	2015-2019	4.5	III		8,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>60,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>

**SIDA FUNDED PROJECTS**

599	The Changing Early Earth	Jaana Halla (Finland)	Global Change	2011-2014	4.5	OET	Sida fds	
600	Metallogenesis of Collisional Orogens	Zenqian Hou (China)	Earth Resources	2011-2014	4.5	OET	Sida fds	
	<b>TOTAL</b>							

<b>Funding levels in 2015</b>	<b>Group I (5.0)</b>	<b>10,000 x 5</b>	<b>Total: 5</b>	<b>50000</b>
	<b>Group II (4.5)</b>	<b>8000 x 3</b>	<b>Total: 3</b>	<b>24000</b>
	<b>Group III (4.0)</b>	<b>6000 x 7</b>	<b>Total: 7</b>	<b>42000</b>
	<b>Group IV (3.5)</b>	<b>4500 X 2</b>	<b>Total: 2</b>	<b>9000</b>
	<b>Group V (3.0)</b>	<b>3500 X 3</b>	<b>Total: 3</b>	<b>10500</b>
<b>UNESCO: Support for IGCP Projects from HQ Paris</b>	<b>63,500.00</b>			
<b>UNESCO: Support for IGCP Projects from Field Offices</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>			
<b>UNESCO: Support for IGCP Board</b>	<b>17,000.00</b>			
<b>Total UNESCO Support</b>	<b>92,500.00</b>			
<b>Total IUGS Support</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	<b>TOTAL PROJECT SUPPORT</b>	<b>135500</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152,500.00</b>			

## ANNEX 2: Scientific Board Members 2016

Theme	Position	Name	E-mail	Institution	Phone number	Country
	IGCP Secretary	Mr McKeever, Patrick	<a href="mailto:pi.mckeever@unesco.org">pi.mckeever@unesco.org</a>	UNESCO	(+33) 145 684 117	France
	IGCP Chair	Ms Vickers-Rich, Patricia	<a href="mailto:pat.rich@monash.edu">pat.rich@monash.edu</a>	Monash University	(+61) 3 9905 4889	Australia
<b>EARTH RESOURCES: <i>Sustaining our society</i></b>						
	Team Leader	Mr Moritz, Robert	<a href="mailto:robert.moritz@unige.ch">robert.moritz@unige.ch</a>	University of Geneva	(+41) 22 379 66 33 / 66 24	Switzerland
		Mr Beaudoin, Georges	<a href="mailto:georges.beaudoin@ggl.ulaval.ca">georges.beaudoin@ggl.ulaval.ca</a>	University of Laal (Dep. Geology)	(+1) 418 656 3141	Canada
		Mr Kovkhuto, Andrei	<a href="mailto:kovkhuto@geology.org.by">kovkhuto@geology.org.by</a>	Belarussian Research Geological Exploration Institute	(+375) 17 2370614	Belarus
		Mr Lahtinen, Raimo	<a href="mailto:Raimo.lahtinen@gtk.fi">Raimo.lahtinen@gtk.fi</a>	Geological Survey of Finland	(+35) 84 5 739 687	Finland
		Mr Lavreau, Johannes	<a href="mailto:jlavreau@africamuseum.be">jlavreau@africamuseum.be</a>	Royal Museum for Central Africa (Dep. Geological Sc.)	(+32) 2 7695455	Belgium
		Mr Matschullat, Jörg	<a href="mailto:joerg.matschullat@ioez.tu-freiberg.de">joerg.matschullat@ioez.tu-freiberg.de</a>	TU Bergakademie Freiberg (Interdisc. Env. Res. Centre)	(+49) 373 139 22 97	Germany
		Mr Nie, Feng-Jun	<a href="mailto:nfj@mx.cei.gov.cn">nfj@mx.cei.gov.cn</a>	Chinese Academy of Geological Sc. (Div. Ore Deposit Res.)	(+86) 10 68999033	China
		Mr Pasava, Jan	<a href="mailto:jan.pasava@geology.cz">jan.pasava@geology.cz</a>	Czech Geological Survey	(+42) 251085506	Czech Rep.
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