

FINAL MEETING REPORT

Working meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) on UNESCO's Ecohydrology

La Plata, Argentina (5 – 6 March 2007)

I. Introduction

The Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) on Ecohydrology had its informal working meeting at the University of La Plata (UNLP), Argentina, in March 2007. This meeting was preceded by a fieldtrip to an ecohydrology demonstration project site, Lacar Lake, near the town of San Martin de los Andes. The meeting and the fieldtrip were organized as part of the joint work of UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme on "Managing Land-Water-Habitat Interactions through an Ecosystem Approach" for 2006 – 2007, in the broader context of the sixth phase of IHP (IHP-VI: 2002 – 2007).

The primary objective of the meeting was to discuss and develop a vision and strategies for implementation of UNESCO's ecohydrology activities for the rest of biennium 2006 – 2007 and for IHP-VII (2008 – 2013). The agenda of the meeting is attached (Annex I).

The meeting was opened by several high-ranking members of the UNLP, including Mr Gustavo Aspiazu, president of the UNLP; Mr Alejandro Etchegaray, General Secretary; and Mr Ricardo Etcheverry, Dean of the School of Natural Sciences and Museum. During the opening remarks, the UNLP expressed its intention to work towards establishment of a Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) regional ecohydrology centre under the auspices of UNESCO.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Robert J. Naiman (Professor, University of Washington) the first day, and by Ms Veronica Strang (Professor, University of Auckland) the second day. The meeting was attended by four members of SAC representing regions I, III, IV and Va. A representative of the SAC member from region II also participated, as well as Ms Maria Concepcion Donoso, the regional hydrologist for LAC. Ms Lisa Hiwasaki (UNESCO-IHP) was the rapporteur of the meeting. The list of participants is attached (Annex II).

II. Meeting Conclusions

During the two-day meeting, members of SAC developed a mission statement and an implementation strategy for the IHP-VII (2008 – 2013) phase of UNESCO's Ecohydrology Programme (EP). The mission statement and the strategy are based on the acknowledgement that the biggest potential strength of the programme, the greatest progress that the EP could make in the next five years, is to truly integrate the physical, biological and social sciences for the sustainable management of water resources. The strategy has six components: conceptual

framework; organizational chart; funding; cooperation and partnerships with programmes within UNESCO and with other international programmes; outputs; and planning. Details of the strategy are provided in section IV below.

Being made cognizant of the fact that one of the five themes under IHP-VII is on ecohydrology, the SAC acknowledged that the EP needs to forge ahead to produce concrete results, building upon knowledge acquired in the previous two phases of IHP. In this regard, SAC members closely examined progress made by the five Task Forces (TFs) on ecohydrology, and developed recommendations for implementation of activities by each TF. It was agreed that each SAC member responsible for individual TFs would develop a short (1-2 page) paper, which would guide, and if necessary, re-orient, the work of the TFs. See section III for a summary of the recommendations for the TFs that the SAC developed, and section V for details, background and key issues underpinning these recommendations.

Section V also provides details of other issues that SAC discussed, namely: (1) Guadiana Estuary cross-cutting project; (2) leadership and membership of TFs; (3) international scientific meetings and conferences that would be represented by SAC & TF members or by UNESCO; (4) collaboration with regional ecohydrology centres; (5) the relationship between global and regional activities related to ecohydrology; and (6) the possibility of holding a meeting to mark the end of IHP-VI. Refer to section VI for detailed timeline of follow-up activities by SAC members, including the allocation of SAC members to TFs, and section VII for the draft agenda and other details concerning the next meeting of the TFs, which would be held jointly with SAC, in Brazil at the end of 2007.

III. Summary of recommendations for the Task Forces

1. Coastal Zones Task Force: SAC recommended that this TF work towards developing a global network of coastal zones ecohydrology, by understanding the global playing field (i.e., other relevant programmes) and by examining opportunities as well as redundancies.
2. Assessing Impacts of Global Changes on Aquatic Ecosystems Task Force: SAC, after acknowledging that the work of this TF would enable the EP to become more global in nature, made two recommendations for the TF: (1) to work with demonstration projects in order to collect data from each site, in order to fill in the database on environmental flows; and (2) to incorporate social factors into this database.
3. Social Sciences Task Force: in order to enable the TF to produce its expected outputs, SAC recommended that a change in TF leadership take place. SAC recommended that the TF focus its work on three outcomes: (1) finish the “position paper” on how to integrate social sciences into implementation of activities under EP; (2) work with the Education and Capacity-building Task Force (ECBTF) to develop a “model” short course on ecohydrology; and (3) work with the ECBTF to incorporate social sciences in already existing curricula and training courses on ecohydrology.
4. Education and Capacity-building Task Force: SAC decided that the activities of the TF should be re-oriented in the future, and two tasks for this TF were suggested: (1) develop a publication or a tool kit on how a “model” short (e.g., 3-day) course on ecohydrology can be developed; and (2) incorporate social sciences in already existing curricula and training courses on ecohydrology.
5. Demonstration Projects Task Force: SAC emphasized the importance of developing the demonstration projects as a network. One way to develop such a network would be to

have a set of common themes that each site would address, which would help create cohesion among them. The TF would work on developing these themes at its next meeting in Brazil. Other decisions and recommendations made by SAC include: (1) expansion of the DPTF; (2) review of demonstration projects; and (3) a change in co-chairpersons of the TF.

IV. Strategy for UNESCO's Ecohydrology Programme

a. Mission statement

UNESCO's Ecohydrology Programme is a scientific programme to understand and elucidate the dynamic relationships between hydrological, social and ecological systems; to consider how these act upon each other, and to seek new ways to balance human and environmental needs for water resources.

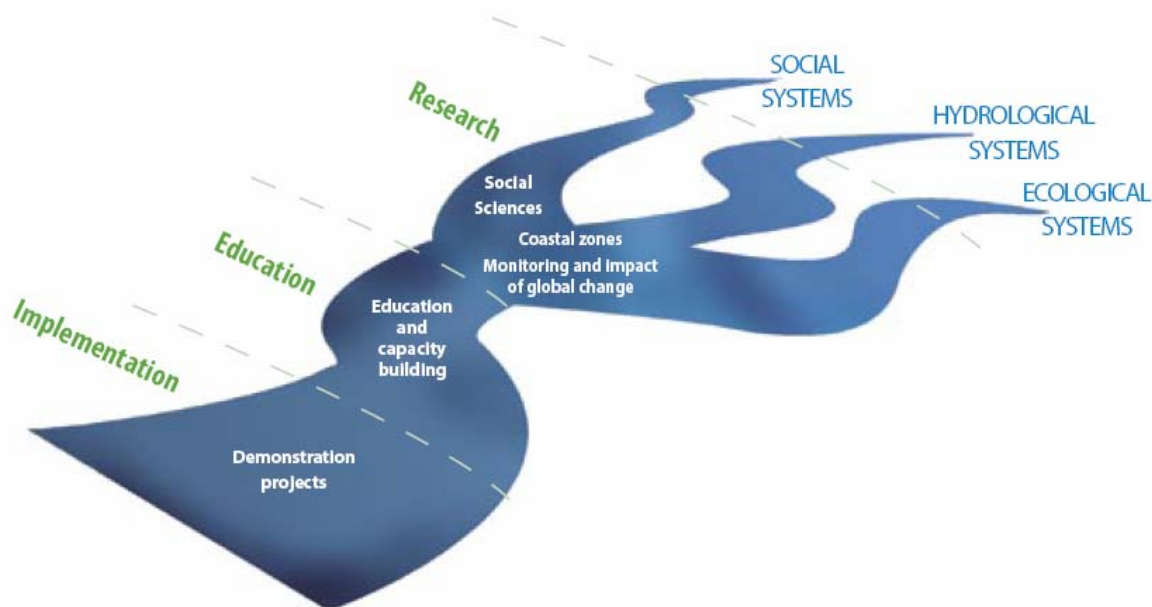
The aims of the programme are:

- i. to advance the integration of social, ecological and hydrological research; and
- ii. to generate outcomes that will enable the development of effective policies and practices.

b. Common conceptual framework

It was agreed that a conceptual framework will be developed in the immediate future by Mr Naiman and Ms Strang, based on two papers written by them: "*The Science of Flow-Ecology Relationships: Clarifying Key Terms and Concepts*" (by Naiman et al.) and "*Social Ecohydrology: An Integration of the Social and Natural Sciences*" (by Strang).

c. Scheme of the EP



d. Funding

Considering the allocation that the EP has from UNESCO's regular budget, SAC acknowledged that this budget can only cover some meeting expenses. In this regard, the need to obtain additional funding for implementation of activities by the TFs was emphasized. However, the challenges of obtaining external funding were also recognized, namely the amount of effort

needed to find the right funding agencies, to write a proposal, as well as the time required to secure funding (for example, EU funding would take at least 1.5 years). Therefore, both short-term and long-term funding options would need to be considered. In the short-term, TwinBasin (cf. section IV e below) was identified as a practical way for demonstration project sites to fund meetings and exchange of staff.

For the long-term, it was decided that at the next meeting of the TFs and the SAC, to take place in Brazil, one day would be dedicated for the TFs and the SAC to discuss and develop specific funding proposals. This would be based on a prospectus or “generic funding proposal” that would be written by SAC members, which would provide general direction for research, and which could then be tailored to meet the requirements of specific funding agencies. Such a proposal would consist of:

1. Mission statement and aims
 2. Description of programme (i.e., SAC & TFs, including demonstration projects)
 3. Description of on-going research
 4. Objectives:
 - a. Science: contribution to theory
 - b. Policy and practice
 5. Literature Review
- These factors would also be part of PR efforts, e.g., EP brochure

Aside from projects that TFs would develop, funding could also be sought for activities such as “buying time” for EP experts to spend more time contributing to EP. In addition, SAC also recommended that a systematic comparative research in all areas of the EP—ecological, social & hydrological—to take place in demonstration projects.

In preparation for the meeting in Brazil, it was agreed that SAC members would collect information on funding possibilities, which would then be sent to different TFs. The TFs would then be encouraged to come up with their own suggestions well in advance of the Brazil meeting.

e. Cooperation and partnerships with programmes within UNESCO and with other international programmes

Below are two lists: one of external programmes, and another of programmes within UNESCO, with which partnerships have already been formed and/or could be pursued. Programmes considered to be priority are indicated in grey shade. Partnerships would be forged in the following three ways: (1) bring in representatives of such programmes as members of TFs or SAC; (2) jointly organize sessions/ workshops at international meetings; and (3) facilitate collaboration on-site/ground.¹

The first step in this process would be for SAC to identify the relevant people in each organization, and then for the UNESCO Secretariat to send the new EP brochure, and reach out to these organizations.

¹ Some of this is already taking place, e.g., concerning (1): director of GEMS/Water is a member of GCTF, the chairperson of freshwaterBIODIVERSITY is member of SAC, and two members of the Global Water Sustainability Project are members of SAC; (2): a session at the Stockholm World Water Week is being organized in partnership with IUCN, CBD, GLOWS, Diversitas, etc.), (3) an environmental flows course is being taught in collaboration with UNESCO-IHE, GLOWS, GWSP and TNC.

International programmes/ networks
UNEP GEMS (Global Environmental Monitoring System) Water Programme < www.gemswater.org/ >
DIVERSITAS freshwater BIODIVERSITY network < www.diversitas-international.org/cross_freshwater.html >
TwinBasin < www.twinbasin.org/ >
GLOWS (The Global Water for Sustainability) < glows.fiu.edu/ >
IAHS (International Association of Hydrological Sciences) < www.cig.enscm.fr/~iahs/ >
The Nature Conservancy's The Sustainable Waters Program < www.nature.org/initiatives/freshwater/ >
GWSP (Global Water System Project) < http://www.gwsp.org/ >
IUCN's Water & Nature Initiative < www.iucn.org/water/ >
CBD Convention on Biological Diversity < www.biodiv.org/ >
International Decade for Action Water for Life (2005-2015) < www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/ >
CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique) < www.cnrs.fr/ > écosphère continentale et côtière (EC2CO, ECCO)
ILTER (International Long Term Ecological Research Network) < http://www.ilternet.edu/ >
Public Services International (PSI) < www.world-psi.org/ >

Programmes within UNESCO
MAB (Man and the Biosphere) Programme < www.unesco.org/mab/index.shtml >
IHP's HELP (Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy) < www.unesco.org/water/ihp/help/ >
WWAP (World Water Assessment Programme) < www.unesco.org/water/wwap/index.shtml >
IHP's Water and Cultural Diversity
IHP's FRIEND (Flow Regimes from International Experimental and Network Data)
IHP's ISI (International Sediment Initiative) < www.irtces.org/isi/ >
IHP's groundwater activities, especially ISARM (International Shared Aquifer Resources Management)
IHP/WWAP's PCCP (from Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential) < www.unesco.org/water/wwap/pccp/ >
Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme < www.unesco.org/most/ >
UNESCO's activities in the framework of ESD (Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014) < www.unesco.org/education/desd/ >

e.g., demonstration projects to apply for 2008 call for proposals (not yet officially announced)

See if demonstration projects could be included as case studies in WWDR 3

f. Outputs

Research/ science	Policy	Operation/ practice
Contribute to advancement of science S H E) Interdisciplinary outcomes <i>S: social</i> <i>H: hydrological</i> <i>E: ecological</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - criteria for water management - best practices - hydrological risk mitigation - social risk - land management 	Using demonstration projects as case studies to show that ecohydrology works → operational guidelines (that includes <i>S</i>)
Range of scientific publications (written by one or several members of SAC/TFs), including book(s)	Guidelines and recommendations for policy makers and regulators (that includes <i>S</i>)	
Database on global ecohydrology/ e-flows (output of GCTF)		
Curriculum/ educational programme / toolkit (that includes <i>S</i>) (output of ECBTF)		
Outputs of other Task Force		

g. Planning:

<u>2007</u>	<p>finalize strategy, including conceptual framework</p> <p>finish position paper/ guidelines for incorporating social sciences into EP</p> <p>hold TFs & SAC meeting, late 2007 (see VII below for draft agenda)</p> <p>objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • team-building • clarification of roles and activities of SAC & TFs • identification of specific activities and deliverables from the TFs • development of funding proposals, • identifying, and working towards, forging partnerships <p>begin process of submitting funding proposals</p>
<u>2008</u>	<p>start review of demonstration projects (2 sites a year, pending on availability of funding)</p> <p>Research</p>
<u>2009</u>	<p>Analysis</p>
<u>2010</u>	<p>continue with research & analysis</p>
<u>2011</u>	<p>Findings on <i>SHE</i> →</p>
<u>2012</u>	<p>share & consolidate findings to →</p> <p>develop general findings →</p>
<u>2013</u>	<p>conference & publications</p>

V. **Details of Discussions**1. Coastal Zones Task Force (CZTF):

The Secretariat reported on the progress made by CZTF, namely, the publication of a special issue of *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* (Volume 70, Issues 1-2) titled “Applying the Ecohydrology approach to the Guadiana estuary and coastal areas”. After considering activities proposed by the TF, members of SAC fully supported the TF’s plan to move away from the current focus on Europe, towards developing a global network of coastal zones ecohydrology. This was considered important especially in light of the fact that funding from UNESCO’s Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (BRESCE) would no longer be available in the next biennium. It was recommended that the CZTF focus its activities on: (1) examining the opportunities as well as redundancies of their work, by understanding the global playing field and building bridges to these organizations; (2) writing grant applications in order to be self-efficient, with the help of SAC.

2. Assessing Impacts of Global Changes on Aquatic Ecosystems Task Force (GCTF):

SAC welcomed the progress made by the GCTF, namely, designing of a template in order to develop a database to assess progress in the implementation of environmental flows. The work

of the TF would enable the EP to become more global in nature. In this regard, two recommendations came out of the discussions: (1) as the global scale is also important when thinking locally in each demosite, the GCTF can work with the DPTF in order to collect data from each demonstration project site, which would be fed into the database; and (2) social factors can be incorporated into the database, through collaboration with well-known experts in the field, such as Mr Thomas Hylland Eriksen (Professor, University of Oslo), who could potentially be approached to become a TF member.

3. Social Sciences Task Force (SSTF):

Fully recognizing difficulties that members, especially chairpersons, of TFs face, the SAC nevertheless expressed disappointment with the lack of progress made by this TF. In order to move SSTF forward, SAC recommended that a change in leadership take place, so that the TF can produce its expected outputs. SAC also recommended that the SSTF focus its work on three outcomes: (1) finishing the “position paper” on how to integrate social sciences into implementation of activities under EP, which would focus on guidelines for the demonstration projects; (2) work with the ECBTF to develop a “model” short course on ecohydrology; and (3) work with the ECBTF to incorporate social sciences in already existing curricula and training courses on ecohydrology (see below section V 4). Concerning (1), it was suggested that the SSTF begin its work based on the paper written by Ms Strang (“*Social Ecohydrology: An Integration of the Social and Natural Sciences*”), and Ms Strang, the SAC member responsible for this TF, agreed to work very closely with the leader of SSTF to produce (1) above; (2) would be a long-term outcome while (3) could begin by the TF members giving invited lectures for already existing courses on ecohydrology.

4. Education and Capacity-building Task Force (ECBTF):

After receiving an update of the progress made by ECBTF, namely, sending questionnaires concerning educational activities to relevant organizations and analysing the results, SAC members repeated their concerns expressed at the SAC meeting held in September 2006 regarding the scope of the work of the TF. SAC was concerned also with the way that the questionnaire was designed and dispatched. It was agreed that all TF activities that are not internal within a specific TF should be cleared and coordinated with the UNESCO Secretariat, in consultation with the SAC Chair.

While noting the importance of building upon the activities that have been undertaken in this biennium by ECBTF, SAC decided that it would be necessary to re-orient the activities of the ECBTF in the future. Specifically, an outcome of this TF that SAC envisions is development of a publication or a tool kit on how a “model” short (e.g., 3-day) course on ecohydrology can be developed. Such a course would incorporate all three aspects of the EP (as mentioned in above mission statement). This would be developed based on discussions with those who have already produced short training courses. The SAC member responsible for this TF, Mr Gavino, would need to work very closely with its members in order to guide and reorient the work of the TF.

In addition to this long-term outcome, SAC also agreed on two short-term outcomes related to education & capacity-building that could be undertaken: (1) incorporate the social sciences in already existing curricula and training courses on ecohydrology (see also above V 3); (2) develop advanced courses / specialized training for advanced scientists. The SSTF and ECBTF could jointly work on achieving (1). The newly established European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology (ERCE) could play a pioneer role in achieving (1), namely, incorporating all three aspects into its training activities, in partnership with other institutions such as UNLP and Ecole Nationale d’Ingénieurs de Tunis. (2), developing training for advanced scientists, was not considered to be a direct outcome of ECBTF; rather, this is something that would be

implemented in ecohydrology-related institutions such as ERCE and UNLP, and SAC members could be invited to give lectures.

5. Demonstration Projects Task Force (DPTF):

SAC recognized that currently, demonstration projects are a collection of sites, and the importance of developing the projects as a network was emphasized. One way to help develop this network would be to have a set of three or four themes that each demonstration site would address, e.g., environmental, landscape (cultural/land use), social, policy application, and education. If all demonstration projects address common issues on a continual basis, using the resulting trends for comparisons and for intellectual cohesion among the sites. This way, each demonstration project would have different strengths, but a common base, which would enable them to work and develop as a network of ecohydrology demonstration projects. After substantial discussion, SAC concluded that members of the DPTF themselves need to develop these themes themselves, and the next meeting of the TFs to take place in Brazil would be the occasion to do so. These themes would then be finalized in discussion with SAC. In this regard, Ms Zoubeida Bargaoui, the SAC member responsible for DPTF, would write a short paper and distribute it to the DPTF, in order to facilitate this process.

The SAC members expressed concern about the leadership of this TF. It was reported that no progress had been made for one of the two outputs of the TF, namely, publishing a special issue of *Ecohydrology and Hydrobiology*. This was because the introductory chapter, which would provide the overall framework of the special issue based on which other members would contribute, had not been written by one of the co-chairs of the TF who had volunteered to write it. Furthermore, the co-chair had not been responsive to numerous reminders by UNESCO Secretariat, and has yet to submit an annual report for his own demonstration project site. In this regard, the SAC recommended that a change in co-chairpersons should take place, and that these new chairpersons would push forward the process of writing the introductory chapter, and the publication of the special edition. A priority for the rest of this biennium is to consolidate this TF under renewed leadership.

Other decisions and recommendations made by SAC include: (1) expansion of the DPTF: two more projects would be added in 2007, and leaders of these additional projects would participate in the meeting of the TFs to take place in Brazil. SAC would make a decision on whether more sites would be added or not in the next biennium, however, SAC decided against a huge expansion of the network of demonstration projects; (2) contracts with existing demonstration projects: for those that have duly submitted reports, these contracts should be continued in a similar manner for the year 2007; (3) review of demonstration projects: this would begin by visits to 2-3 sites every year, pending on availability of resources. Details will be discussed at the next SAC meeting.

6. Cross-cutting project:

At the meeting of the TFs that took place in June 2006, it was agreed that the Guadiana Estuary demonstration project site would be used as a test site in order to promote a truly integrated approach to demonstrating ecohydrology, to facilitate interaction among the TFs, and to integrate different issues into ecohydrology. Based on the fact that progress has not been made on this “cross-cutting project”, SAC decided that the “model” Guadiana site would no longer be continued.

Instead, SAC stressed the importance of incorporating the three components of the EP in all demonstration project sites. The first step in this process would be for each project leader to liaise at the local level with social scientist colleagues in universities and other local institutions. It

was agreed that getting graduate students to work at sites, and working as much as possible with local experts, is the most practical and sustainable way. Funds should be sought in order to fund social scientific fieldwork, which can be costly (due to the long-term nature of such fieldwork); after the right partnerships are made and funding for fieldwork secured, it would be possible to render all demonstration projects cross-cutting. The guidelines prepared by the SSTF would also help in this process.

7. Other issues:

Leadership and membership of TFs: As described above (V 3 & 5), the issue of leadership of TFs was discussed at length by the SAC. Although it was recognized that TF leaders have other obligations, it was understood that delegating tasks within the TF to meet the TF's expected outputs was an important aspect of leadership. Similar discussions took place concerning TF members who were not very active. Two common challenges were noted: lack of time and lack of funds. Since most, if not all, TF members are extremely busy, it would be important that the work of each TF be aligned as closely to as possible to the work of its members, in order to reduce the burden. In order to enable TF members to allocate extra time for EP, funds should be sought for the extra time.

For those TF leaders or members who have not been and/or who are not able to participate actively to the work of the EP, SAC considered it necessary that changes in TF leadership or membership take place by the beginning of the new biennium. As the initial mandate of the TF members are for two years, which ends at the end of this biennium, confirmation of commitment to the EP would need to take place.

Scientific meetings and conferences: the following international meetings would be represented by SAC & TF members or by UNESCO, which would increase visibility of UNESCO's EP.

Year	Month	Conference	Participation by/ involvement of:
2007	July	XXIV general assembly of International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), Perugia, ITALY < http://www.iugg2007perugia.it/ >	Bargaoui
	August	30th Congress of the International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology, Montreal, CANADA < http://www.sil2007.org/ >	Zalewski, Wagner, Robarts
		Stockholm World Water Week, SWEDEN < http://www.worldwaterweek.org/ >	Naiman
	September	10th International River Symposium & International Environmental Flows Conference, Brisbane, AUSTRALIA < http://www.riversymposium.com/ >	Naiman, Strang, Bunn, O'Keefe
2008	May	Ecohydrological Processes and Sustainable Floodplain Management, Lodz, POLAND	Zalewski, Wagner, Naiman
	December	Conference of the Association of Social Anthropologists, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND	Strang
2009	March	Vth World Water Forum, Istanbul, TURKEY < http://www.watercouncil.org/ >	UNESCO-IHP
2012		VIth World Water Forum	UNESCO-IHP
		Rio + 20	

SAC & TF members are asked to submit to the UNESCO Secretariat other conferences where UNESCO's EP could be promoted.

Collaboration with regional ecohydrology centres: The number of regional centres on ecohydrology is likely to increase in the new few years (the ERCE was established in 2006, the UNLP is proposing another regional centre for LAC, and another has been proposed for Asia and the Pacific). In addition, a strategy for UNESCO's water-related centres, which is expected to be finalized in June 2007, also needs to be kept in mind. Against this background, SAC developed five recommendations: (1) ecohydrology regional centres submit annual reports to SAC, and highlight activities implemented in each region that are most relevant to the EP; (2) ecohydrology regional centres identify, within the work plan set by SAC, contributions it can make to the EP; (3) ecohydrology regional centres act as homes for funding projects (instead of the IHP Secretariat); (4) in cases where directors of ecohydrology regional centres are not members of SAC, directors act as observers to SAC meetings and DPTF; and (5) ecohydrology regional centres cooperate with other water centres under the auspices of UNESCO, at the activity level, as necessary.

Relationship between the global and regional activities by UNESCO's EP: Ms Donoso explained that in LAC, regional IHP meetings are held annually, at which the work plan of each programme, implemented under IHP, are set with the coordinator of each programme (e.g., for ecohydrology in LAC, Mr Gavino is the coordinator). In addition, a regional-level meeting of scientists takes place. This way, both policy- and scientific- interaction is assured.

Although it was acknowledged that other regions do not function like in LAC, SAC recommended that other regional hydrologists work closer with Paris Headquarters, which acts as the secretariat for the UNESCO's EP, which is global. The IHP Secretariat in Paris needs to convey to regional hydrologists information on activities related to each region in an efficient manner to facilitate this process.

Meeting to mark the end of IHP-VI: a question was raised whether a meeting to acknowledge the end of IHP-VI should be organized in 2007 or 2008, since there was such a conference to mark the end of IHP-V in 2001 in Venice. Due to lack of funds, however, and the fact that the EP has been renewed only recently, it was proposed that a more feasible option would be holding a session on UNESCO's EP at the Conference on Ecohydrological Processes and Sustainable Floodplain Management, to take place in Lodz, Poland in May 2008.

VI. Timeline of follow-up actions (until end of 2007)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>responsible member(s)</i>
Ongoing	recommend potential new TF members (ref: V 7) identify the relevant people in international programme/ networks (ref: IV e)	All SAC members
As soon as possible	send report of demonstration projects to SAC members	IHP Secretariat
	write report of SAC meeting and distribute it to SAC & TFs members as well as to regional hydrologists	IHP Secretariat, under guidance of SAC chair

	facilitate process of change in leaders of DPTF & SSTF (ref: V 3 & 5)	IHP Secretariat, under guidance of SAC chair
	write joint concept paper (ref: IV b)	Mr Naiman & Ms Strang
	draft conceptual organizational chart (ref: IV e)	Ms Wagner
	develop generic funding proposal (ref: IV d)	Ms Naiman & Ms Strang
	inquire whether a session of EP could be held at conference in Poland, May 2008 (ref: V 7)	Ms Wagner
April	solicit demonstration project proposals from three additional sites—two in Africa (the ones that have made inquiries to IHP Secretariat) and one from Asia/Pacific region (ref: V 5)	IHP Secretariat and Ms Strang
	review and select two demonstration projects (ref: V 5)	SAC members, facilitated by IHP Secretariat
	send list of conferences where EP could be PRed (ref: V 7)	All SAC & TF members
	write & send short papers to TFs, to advise/guide them for the next meeting (ref: II & VI) This would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mission statement - decisions of SAC concerning TF - guidelines on what the TF can do to contribute to goal of EP - funding possibilities (ref: IV d, VII) 	Each SAC member responsible for TFs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Robison for CZTF Mr Vorosmarty for GCTF Ms Strang for SSTF Mr Gavino for ECBTF Ms Bargaoui for DPTF <i>to be circulated within SAC before sending to TFs</i>
May	publish brochure for EP & send them to potential partners (ref: IV e)	IHP Secretariat
	complete social science guidelines/ concept paper (ref: V 3)	SSTF leader, with Ms Strang
September	TFs to send reports based on papers sent by SAC members	TF chairs
November	Meeting of SAC & TFs (ref: VII)	Organized by IHP Secretariat, attended by members of SAC & TFs
December	confirm renewal/ continuation of TF members (ref: V 7)	IHP Secretariat

VII. Draft agenda for the next meeting of TFs and SAC

1. Objectives:

- team-building
- clarification of roles and activities of SAC & individual TFs
- identification of specific activities and deliverables from the TFs
- development of funding proposals
- identifying, and working towards forging, partnerships: with external programmes, within EP, and at local-levels

2. Agenda for plenary session:

- articulate a vision for EP
- the chairperson to explain the new strategy of the EP, including the need to seek extrabudgetary funding
- share understanding of the expectations of the meeting, namely, what are the new things that the TFs can do that would meet the new mission of the EP
- a full day for fund-raising proposal writing workshop: “homework” would be done by each participant beforehand, in order to (a) identify possibilities (calls for proposals, etc.) (b) develop well-articulated proposal for each TF. The objective of this day would be for members to look for partners and finish funding proposals, so that they would be ready to be submitted.

3. Demonstration Projects Task Force:

- discuss and agree upon 3-4 common themes, to enable the sites to work as a network
- report on progress made, including on incorporation of social actors
- identify partnerships within universities and/or facilitate international exchange of researchers

4. All other TFs:

- group review of activities: where we are now, where we are going
- individual reporting on who is doing what and where, with whom
- each SAC member to participate in the meeting of the TF that s/he is responsible for, in order to explain what the TFs need to get out of the meeting, e.g.: planning (fill in calendar of outcomes and milestones)

5. Joint session of DPTF and the SAC

- finalize common themes

6. Regional collaboration among TFs

7. SAC

- finalize global plan for EP, based on regional & TF-specific plans
- discuss how review of demosites would be conducted
- identify relevant people in potential partner organizations/ programmes

8. Other points to be considered:

- Who would be invited: regional hydrologists in addition to members of SAC & TFs, which would help consolidate the EP at regional levels, especially important for writing funding proposals?

FINAL AGENDA

Working meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) on UNESCO's Ecohydrology

La Plata, Argentina (5 – 6 March 2007)

1. Welcoming addresses by University of La Plata
2. Review of outputs for biennium 2006 – 2007: SAC
 - a. Definition paper
 - b. Policy brief/ guidelines
3. Review of outputs for biennium 2006 – 2007: the task forces (TFs)
 - a. Coastal Zones
 - b. Assessing Impacts of Global Change on Aquatic Systems
 - c. Social Sciences
 - d. Education & Capacity-building
 - e. Demonstration Projects
 - f. Cross-cutting project
4. Review of outputs for biennium 2006 – 2007: the UNESCO Secretariat
5. Developing a vision and long-term strategy for UNESCO's Ecohydrology Programme
6. Demonstration projects: how to move forward
7. Strengthening linkages between SAC and TFs
8. Cooperation and developing linkages with related international programmes
9. Scientific conferences and meetings
10. Closure

FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Working meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) on UNESCO's
Ecohydrology

La Plata, Argentina (5 – 6 March 2007)

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