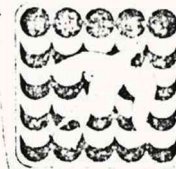


UNDP



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716

Santa Barbara, California 93103

February 1, 1977

Mr. William Ripley
UNDP
United Nations
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

I did exactly what you told me to do. I went to see Dr. Pillay in Rome, and he was immensely helpful, with personal and bibliographical indications. Then I wrote to all the people you and he indicated, and now have put together quite a trip: from the middle of March to early May. I will take a photographer with me. It is a tremendously interesting field of work, and in my next incarnation I intend to dedicate a life time to it...

Today I am enclosing the project outline and revised table of contents (still tentative) of our Ocean Yearbook. The first volume will be published before the end of this year.

I am sure there are many facts and data that you might suggest for inclusion.

The piece on living resources will basically be done by Sidney Holt; most of the statistical data come from FAO, and we are going to use an updated version of Pillay's excellent survey paper -- the one he did for Kyoto. But the fullest possible documentation on UNDP projects in any field of ocean-linked activity would be most helpful. Could you send us a big batch of material?

We do have a small budget for the pages allotted to this information, so if there are any charges for assembling or xeroxing this material, please let us know.

Thanks again for all your help,

Yours cordially,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Elisabeth Mann Borgese

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

22 November 1977

Dear Mrs. Borgese,

Thank you for the invitation to the PACEM IN MARIBUS VIII. Sorry that I will not be able to attend it. From the list of participants to attend, it should be well covered by those on the programme.

Best wishes for a successful workshop and if you come forth with a report, I would certainly appreciate receiving a copy.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Wm. Ellis Ripley".

Wm. Ellis Ripley

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman
Planning Council
Pacem in Maribus
Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

The United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) will take place in August/September 1978 in Buenos Aires
"An opportunity for the world community to help release the latent creativity of two billion people"
(from the Kuwait Declaration on TCDC, 5 June 1977)

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: INT/74/047

29 March 1977

Dear Ms. Borgese,

Sorry that your letter of February 1, 1977 caught me just when I was leaving for a mission to Togo from which I have just returned.

If you are getting the information from Sidney, he will have all the information we have on the description and coverage of our projects. However, there are two documents which might be of interest to you, copies of which are enclosed.

.....

I will be on another mission beginning next week for about a month-and-a-half.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Bill".

Wm. Ellis Ripley

Ms. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY
PROGRAMMING AND PROJECTS

THE GLOBAL AND
INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME

1977-1981

CONTENTS

PART ONE. THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
I. Introduction	1-3
II. Review of experience in the period 1972-1976	4-18
(a) Activities 1972-1976	4-12
(b) Lessons and conclusions	13-18
III. Global research needs and priorities	19-32
(a) Needs and priorities	19-30
(b) Criteria for the selection of activities	31-32
IV. The programme 1977-1981	33-47
(a) Activities to be continued	34-35
(b) New activities on which preparatory work has been carried out	36-41
(c) New areas requiring investigation and programme development	42-49

PART TWO. THE INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME

V. Review of experience in the period 1972-1976	50-61
(a) Activities 1972-1976	50-53
(b) Lessons and conclusions	54-61
VI. The programme 1977-1981	62-89
(a) Summary of the orientation and content of the programme	62-66
(b) Substance of the programme	67-94
(i) Trade and economic co-operation	67-72
(ii) International fisheries development	73-79
(iii) Industry and technology	80-88
(iv) Other activities	89-94

Annexes

I. Global projects approved 1972-1976	
II. Interregional projects approved 1972-1976	

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PART ONE. THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its ninth session in January 1970, the UNDP Governing Council approved the first global project, thus authorizing the funding of this new type of activity. The Consensus adopted at the tenth session reaffirmed this authorization, and a global indicative planning figure (IPF) of \$15.5 million was subsequently established for the period 1972-1976. At its twenty-second session in June 1976, the Council approved, for forward planning purposes, a global IPF of \$50.2 million for the period 1977-1981. It was the intention of the Governing Council in establishing the global IPF that activities assisted be essentially research-oriented; that they address themselves to important development issues and problems that are acknowledged to be a matter of high priority and that could be expected to yield results beneficial to a wide spectrum of developing countries, thus having a global impact.
2. The establishment of the global IPF was based on two important considerations. The first is the growing recognition that new knowledge and new approaches are urgently needed if solutions are to be found to the many complex problems constraining the economic and social progress of the developing world. If UNDP is to play its full role as the centrepiece in a system of multilateral technical co-operation, the organization should not remain passive or merely respond to requests for assistance. It should also participate actively in the identification of problems and in the search for new solutions, and in the exploration of various options and alternatives open to developing countries for dealing with current major problems as well as those looming ahead.
3. A second and even more fundamental reason why a global research programme is needed is the vast gap that exists between the amounts spent on research and development by developing countries on the one hand, and developed countries on the other. According to some estimates, the latter may account for as high as 98 per cent of world research and development expenditure. Whatever the precise quantitative distribution, it is universally accepted that world scientific talent and research capacity are disproportionately concentrated in developed countries and focussed on problems that are primarily of interest to developed countries. To help correct this balance, there is need for a concerted international initiative, aimed at directing world attention to the critical research and development needs of developing countries, and at mobilizing world scientific and technical talent, as well as financial resources, for support of research efforts in areas of vital concern to the developing world. These are the broad concerns that have led to the establishment of the global programme and guide its implementation.

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II. REVIEW OF EXPERIENCE IN THE PERIOD 1972-1976

(a) Activities 1972-1976

4. The period 1972-1976 has been essentially a period for gaining experience in this new field of UNDP activity, for experiments with different approaches and for promoting direct support to a number of research projects in several fields. From the outset, the term research has been interpreted broadly to encompass the full array of knowledge-building activities required to provide basic solutions to key development problems. During 1972-1976, 24 global projects were assisted for a total estimated expenditure of \$13.54 million. The range of activities supported has included fundamental scientific research; empirical analysis of problems; the pilot testing of new technologies, and larger scale trials under field conditions. In addition to major research projects, funds have been allocated for symposia on research, the creation of new international research institutions, an exploratory meeting on appropriate technology, and regional meetings on technical co-operation among developing countries. The attached list of global IPF projects (annex I) indicates the sectoral spread of activities supported.

5. Primary sectoral emphasis under the global programme during the 1972-1976 cycle has been placed on support of international agricultural research, which has absorbed 65 per cent of the global IPF allocations. This concentration on agricultural research was due to its immense potential and preeminent importance to developing countries in contributing to agricultural development and food production. By 1972, the nucleus of a network of international research institutions capable of carrying a large-scale global research effort was already in being, and UNDP global inputs could be translated rapidly into research action. Agricultural research efforts have been directed primarily to achieving improved varieties and cultivation methods for the basic food crops that are most important in diets in developing countries. These crops are rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, millet, and other root crops and legumes. These crops also form, it should be noted, the staple crops of the small-scale and subsistence farmer throughout the developing world. Specific programme activities have included the following.

6. Substantial funds have been allocated for research being carried out by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) in Mexico, aimed at the development of high protein content maize. Support has also been provided for the sorghum and millet improvement programme of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) located at Hyderabad, India. More recently, assistance to ICRISAT has been expanded to permit research on sorghums and millets in Africa, in co-operation with institutions located in Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Upper Volta. Assistance has also been provided to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines to carry out research in co-operation with countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, on the resistance of new rice varieties to insect pests and plant diseases under IRRI's International Rice Testing Programme. The training of scientists of developing countries to enable them to conduct adaptive research at the national level has constituted an integral element of all these programmes.

7. Initial start-up support has also been provided for the recently established International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) in Kenya; the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) in Ethiopia; the International Plant Genetics Resources Board; and, most recently, to the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Lebanon.
8. In another field, large-scale assistance has been provided under the global IPF for research at the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) in Kenya, which specializes in fundamental research on five major harmful insect pests, namely, tsetse flies, mosquitoes, ticks, termites and army-worm. The ultimate objective of this programme is to develop new knowledge that will serve as the basis for devising more effective and environmentally acceptable methods of pest control, as an alternative to pesticides. This work is directly relevant to the eradication of several major tropical diseases, as well as crop pest control.
9. In the field of social sciences, support has been provided for a major research study carried out by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) on the social and economic implications of large-scale introduction of new varieties of foodgrains; and for the strengthening of economic agricultural research, initially in East Africa. During the latter part of the cycle, the scope of the global programme was broadened to include investigations into higher education for development; and research on the process of nitrogen-fixation by free-living bacteria in association with lowland rice, as a possible alternative to chemical fertilizers. Preparatory work has also been initiated on research and development activities in the fields of cotton (fibre and foodstuffs) production, utilization and marketing; rural drinking water supply and sanitation services; and research and training in tropical diseases.
10. In developing the above activities, UNDP has endeavoured to utilize global IPF funds in a way that not only provides direct support for research and related activities, but, more fundamentally, contributes to the building up of problem-solving systems for sustained and co-ordinated work on major development issues. Such systems require the pooling of world scientific talent through a complex process of institution and network building. In any field, basic research is never the monopoly of a single institution; and findings in one field often contribute to the growth of knowledge in others. Close working linkages among scientists and research institutions in developing and developed countries, working in a common or related problem area, need therefore to be systematically developed to ensure an adequate exchange of information and effective division of labour. Equally important is the strengthening of linkages between research institutions and field programmes to facilitate the testing of results and feed-back of experience.
11. During the first cycle, UNDP has, through the global programme, successfully promoted a growing number of important linkages of these types. Major examples are the ICRISAT African Co-operative Programme generated by UNDP, which has brought the Institute at Hyderabad into collaboration with research institutions and

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production programmes in four African countries; and the contacts that have been established between the International Agricultural Centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology in Nairobi. The latter linkage is designed to bring basic entomological research into closer relationship with the applied agricultural research being carried out by the Centres, and reflects growing collaboration between the CGIAR and institutions outside the system. Most recently, UNDP has suggested that the trypanosomiasis research to be carried out under WHO's Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, proposed to be assisted under the next global programme, be delegated principally to ILRAD, so that full advantage can be taken of the latter's on-going work on animal trypanosomiasis as well as of the Institute's research staff and facilities.

12. UNDP has recognized from the outset that if it hoped to make any significant contribution to the solution of global problems it would have to join forces with other donors in a collaborative international effort. Research to achieve significant breakthroughs in major development problems is a long-range and costly activity that generally requires resources and commitment that transcend the capability and horizons of single institutions and financial agencies. UNDP therefore gave priority during the first cycle to activities that could attract collateral donor support. The principal mechanism for the co-ordination of international efforts and the mobilization of resources has been the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), established at the beginning of the cycle under the joint sponsorship of UNDP, FAO and the World Bank.

(b) Lessons and conclusions

13. The lessons to be drawn from experience gained during the 1972-1976 cycle are several. Successful global projects devoted to basic or applied research on critical development problems affecting developing countries generally have proved to have two essential ingredients: a concerted pooling of international resources, and institutional and programme networking within a systems approach. Managed simply as an additional and isolated resource, the global IPF could no doubt be utilized to produce some useful results. But when carefully co-ordinated with assistance from other sources, the potential impact is far greater. UNDP participation in consortia arrangements of the kind exemplified by the CGIAR will be expanded and carried into other areas during the next cycle.

14. The first cycle experience shows that the global programme can play a significant catalytic role in developing the kind of linkages that are essential for building up international problem-solving systems. Some of the progress made in this direction has been described above. Even greater emphasis needs to be placed on developing such networks during the next cycle, since they can contribute substantially to achieving the goals of developing countries, as noted above (paragraph 10). Through participation in international networks, the contribution made by developing country institutions and scientists towards the solution of their own and other countries' problems can be substantially enhanced. For this, however, it is essential that developing countries be enabled to play a larger and more active role in the networks being developed, and that linkages with developing country institutions be more actively sought. This, in turn, will often require the strengthening of national or regional research institutions and intensified training of national research personnel. UNDP will therefore seek closer harmonization of its global programme

on the one hand, and assistance provided under regional and country programmes to national and regional institutions and training programmes on the other. Otherwise, there is a danger that internationally supported research may displace or compete with national research.

15. Serious attention is also needed and will be given to the kinds of mechanisms required at regional, subregional or country levels to ensure the necessary adaptation and rapid application of research results to national development programmes. This is particularly the case for agricultural research.

16. Two important factors became evident during the 1972-1976 period and will be taken into careful account in the 1977-1981 global programme. One of these is the long-term nature of the effort required to achieve fundamental solutions to basic development problems. In the field of agricultural research aimed at the improvement of food crops, the entire cycle of genetic research, field testing, feed-back of results and the ironing out of special problems can easily take up to 10 years or more. This has been the case with the high-yielding dwarf varieties of wheat, which eventually made a major contribution to increased food production in India and other countries. Comparable time periods apply in other scientific research fields. Once embarked, donors must be prepared to see the research through, or risk a great waste of the resources already invested, or, worse, the possible loss of a major development breakthrough. However, the scarcity of resources requires that UNDP evaluate periodically its commitment to programmes, in order to ensure that research objectives are being achieved, and to avoid possible over-dependence of particular institutions on continued UNDP research support.

17. The second factor referred to above is the high and constantly rising cost of research under the impact both of world inflation and the growing sophistication of research techniques in many fields. Resort to consortium and collaborative funding is essential, as already mentioned. In some complex fields of vital importance to developing countries in which the United Nations system should be involved, the costs involved dwarf any possible level of financial participation by UNDP. This applies, for example, to certain areas of energy research and development.

18. These considerations prompt the conclusion that in the years ahead UNDP should seek to balance direct financial support for particular research activities with the progressive development of a catalytic and germinal role in sectors where action is needed but beyond the capacity of UNDP to support. In a sense, this may be seen as the promotion of "pre-investment" activities for research and development. Such activities might include: identification of research needs of critical importance to developing countries not presently being met; bringing these to the attention of the scientific world and the international donor community; promotion of consortia aimed at the mobilization of resources needed; and assistance in the organization of the scientific and institutional networks required to provide solutions. This would not preclude seed money for initiating experimental research activities in new areas or assistance for pilot or field testing of new technologies. It would, however, imply a progressive de-emphasis on long-term funding of particular research activities. While implying a more modest financial role in relation to particular research activities, reorientation in this direction would by no means necessarily diminish, and could well enhance, the importance of the global programme as a central and strategic element within the total UNDP programme.

III. GLOBAL RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

(a) Needs and priorities

19. The need for research on problems of important concern to developing countries is vast and wide-ranging. The World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, one of the first systematic efforts to identify priority research needs, lists 13 broad problem areas, and within many of them a number of specific subareas requiring intensified research. Most of these priorities remain valid today. More recently, and notably during the past few years, the economic and social situation of developing countries, the constraints on their development, and countries' individual and common needs have been examined and defined in an unprecedented series of international fora under United Nations auspices. These have included, to mention only the most important: the United Nations Environment Conference; the World Population Conference; the World Food Conference; the Conference on the Status of Women; the Conference on Human Settlements; the Second General Conference of UNIDO; UNCTAD IV; the World Employment Conference; and above all the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the General Assembly. Other critical areas will be examined by the United Nations Water Conference, the World Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the United Nations Conference on Desertification to be held in 1977; and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, proposed to be held in 1979.

20. While these bodies have not been concerned with research needs as such, they have identified many critical development problems and issues that require deeper study and investigation, and for the solution of which new approaches need to be found. It is clear from these years of intense international review that UNDP's global research and development activities must necessarily broaden in scope in every direction in the years ahead, to accommodate new fields, new priorities and new approaches. Without attempting to list all important needs, it will be useful to single out a number of critical themes and issues which are certain to dominate future development perspectives and which need to be given priority attention by UNDP. In singling out the following areas, the intention is not to suggest that all of them can or will prove to be areas for activity under UNDP's global programme. The limitations on resources, both in terms of finance and even more of manpower, make it necessary to be selective. The aim is rather to provide a basic frame of reference for the selection and planning of activities during the next cycle.

21. The primary aim articulated by the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the General Assembly is the reform of international economic relationships to ensure greater access by developing countries to advanced technology, greater participation in international decision-making, and a more equitable share of world trade in order to bring about a new international economic order. To achieve these goals new forms of international co-operation are required and there is a need for investigation of options open to the international community with regard to such matters as trade negotiations, technology transfer, sharing of industrial information, commodity arrangements, relocation of industry and related issues; as well as for experimentation with new ways of achieving greater international co-operation in these fields. UNDP, and the global programme, will endeavour to play a greater role in this area, and further study will be made to determine how it can best contribute effectively.

/...

22. Accelerated agricultural development and increased food production remain a major priority area. Apart from the pressing need to increase world food supplies in the face of continuing hunger and mounting population pressure, it is intolerable that entire peoples should continue to remain over-dependent on external sources of food supply, and consequently vulnerable in this most basic area of human need. Both the World Food Conference held in Rome in 1975 and the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly have therefore called upon developing countries to accord high priority to agricultural and fisheries development, and have urged the international community to increase substantially its assistance in this sector. Agricultural research and training are essential elements in any strategy for increasing agricultural productivity. In addition to basic research aimed at the development of higher-yield crop varieties, there is a need for strengthening agricultural economic research. Economic, social and cultural factors play a profound role in the diffusion of new agricultural technologies, and experience shows that genetic and scientific research must be supported by deeper knowledge of prevailing farming systems, farmers' economic problems, storage and marketing systems and related socio-economic factors. Also needed is the development of better pre- and post-harvesting technologies to increase productivity and prevent present widespread crop losses through wastage and spoilage.

23. The development of human resources by expanding education and training is a priority of all countries. Despite the fact that expenditure by developing countries on education and training have steadily increased and now average over 20 per cent of national budgets and up to 8 per cent of GNP, the number of illiterate persons is increasing (estimated at 800 million illiterate adults), the efficiency of education is not generally improving and graduates of education and training programmes are often ill-adapted to the available jobs. Fundamental reforms and innovations are called for in order to achieve greater access to education, to adapt education to the needs and aspirations of all people and to diversify as well as upgrade the quality of education and training. Solutions to these pressing problems demand increased research and development in such areas as planning, management and administration; educational technology, linkage of education with development and employment, and the relation between formal and non-formal systems.

24. Improved health conditions are also an indispensable prerequisite for economic and social development. The ultimate goal of the development process is the achievement of a better human life for all persons in society, and reduction of sickness, disease and premature death must therefore rank as a primary and direct objective of development planning. Health conditions currently prevailing throughout much of the developing world also cause enormous losses in man-hours and productivity and are a major impediment to more rapid economic growth. There is a clear need for concerted international action in this area with priority emphasis on the adaptation of existing (or where necessary, the) development of new low cost, mass effective methods for the prevention and treatment of major communicable and childhood diseases; and experimentation with new approaches to basic health delivery services, aimed at increasing coverage and greater community involvement, as a means of supplementing scarce professional medical personnel. High priority also needs to be given to the expansion of safe rural drinking water and sanitation facilities, considered

by many authorities as the most effective immediate single step that could be taken to improve health conditions in developing countries.

25. Both the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly have called for greater international co-operation aimed at accelerating industrial development. Areas singled out as requiring priority action include freer transfer and diffusion of technology, greater exchange of industrial information, and the establishment of consultations to further the industrial development goals established in the Plan of Action. Another key area for international action is research and development aimed at strengthening developing country capacities to develop and adapt technologies appropriate to their national objectives and particular economic, social and employment situation. Transfer of technology can never be a substitute for indigenous technology development, and ways need to be found for better integration of the two processes.

26. A particularly high priority field for technological research and development is energy. Recent world developments in this sector, and the disastrous impact they have had on many developing countries, call for intensified research on alternative and low cost sources of energy adapted to the needs and resource endowment of developing countries. Needs in this area include research on both conventional and non-conventional sources of energy, including wind, solar energy, bio-gas and other low cost renewable energy sources. This research must be coupled with assistance to countries in the formulation and implementation of energy policies and plans.

27. Unemployment and poverty among large sections of their populations remain serious problems in many countries, despite gains in economic growth, which in many cases have been impressive. This situation calls for analysis of current development strategies, and the exploration of alternative approaches that will more effectively attack mass poverty, meet basic needs of all sections of the population and integrate marginal groups into the development process. Investigations in this area should have, as one aim, the development of more effective approaches to rural development, including stimulation of rural industries. A specific subject requiring deeper investigation is the priority that should be given to labour intensive public works as a means of generating employment and building up the physical infrastructure required for rural development.

28. The fundamental importance of issues relating to population and environment have been underscored by the establishment of two special United Nations programmes to lend assistance in these two critical areas. While no major inputs under UNDP's global programme are therefore required, a careful watch will be maintained for opportunities to collaborate with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Environment Programme in developing and supporting activities of mutual interest.

29. A final subject which requires more intense international examination and discussion is how the forms and substance of international technical co-operation can be brought more in line with developing countries' current needs and present cost realities; and how technical co-operation among developing countries can be expanded more rapidly within an integrated system. The forthcoming World Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries will be followed closely to identify possible research activities for UNDP's global programme.

30. The above areas are considered to represent major critical sectors calling for priority attention by UNDP and the international community in the next five years, if a serious attack is to be mounted on the most fundamental bottlenecks presently blocking the economic and social progress of developing countries. In all these areas new knowledge and fresh imaginative thinking is urgently needed, backed up by solid investigation, research and experimentation. As such, they are important potential areas for UNDP involvement through its global programme. More study is needed, however, to determine precisely how UNDP can make an effective contribution in many of the fields mentioned, and what form the research and development activities should take. It is therefore desirable at this stage of the planning of the 1977-1981 programme to leave a margin of unprogrammed resources to meet key needs as they become more clearly defined; and to devote a portion of the global IPF specifically to the identification of possible research activities and the formulation of specific proposals during the early stages of the next cycle, as proposed in paragraph 49 below.

(b) Criteria for the selection of activities

31. Some basic criteria and guidelines are evidently needed as a basis for selecting activities to be included in the global programme. The ninth session of the Council which established the Programme left these quite broad, as indicated in the introduction to this paper. In the light of experience gained during the five years that have now elapsed, and as a working framework for the selection of activities during the next period, UNDP proposes to give priority to activities that meet the following criteria:

(a) Activities should be addressed to key development issues and problems of important concern to a broad spectrum of developing countries. By key problems in this context are meant those that constitute major impediments to more rapid development of a country generally, or a vital sector, or are directly related to the welfare of large numbers of persons;

(b) Activities selected should fall within the practical competence of UNDP to organize and carry out efficiently. Factors that need to be taken into account here include relative costs of various types of research; availability of technical and administrative competence to implement programmes; the practical possibilities that exist for catalyzing the international co-operation required; and the scientific, technical and political aspects of the activity itself;

(c) Activities undertaken should give promise of producing useful and tangible results within a reasonable period of time. This time frame needs to be related to the nature of the problem and the kind of research required, and will vary from case to case;

(d) Genuine possibilities should exist for attracting collateral donor support, and for enlisting broad co-operation of the international scientific community in the research and development required;

(e) Priority should be given to programmes that can be developed not as individual, isolated projects, but within a systems perspective, and that can be linked with activities assisted by UNDP at the country and regional levels; with programmes being carried out by other agencies in the United Nations system; and with scientific and technical activities outside the United Nations system;

(f) Adequate continuity of support must be provided to ensure the completion of research work under way and for the consolidation of problem solving systems in process of development, for the reasons cited above in paragraph 16. At the same time, maximum advantage must be taken of the programme's unique potential for serving as a leading edge within UNDP for seeking new solutions to key problems, meeting new needs and stimulating fresh initiatives. To balance these two requirements, efforts will constantly be made to find alternative sources of support for on-going programmes as they become established, so that global IPF resources can be redirected into new areas and activities.

32. These criteria must obviously be applied flexibly and realistically, and not all activities undertaken will meet all of them. In general, however, the over-all goal and thrust of the global programme should be as indicated, to the fullest extent possible. The criteria outlined have furnished the basis for choosing the activities proposed to be included in the 1977-1981 programme.

IV. THE PROGRAMME 1977-1981

33. During the period 1977-1981 it is proposed (a) to continue work on a number of important research and development activities initiated during the 1972-1976 period; (b) to initiate new major activities in several fields on which preparatory work has been carried out during the first cycle; and (c) to examine a number of critical development issues and problems not yet included in the global programme, for the purpose of defining new activities for implementation during the latter part of the programme cycle. Each of these categories is described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

(a) Activities to be continued

34. These include the following agricultural research programmes initiated during the first cycle, and all of which already have approved budgets continuing into the 1977-1981 cycle:

(a) Development of higher-yielding and disease and pest resistant strains of rice, maize, sorghum, millet and other basic food crops important in the diets of populations in developing countries;

(b) Improvement of the quality protein content and nutritive value of maize;

(c) International field testing of improved varieties of rice;

(d) Research on trypanosomiasis and other diseases in animals that presently inhibit the development of the livestock industry in developing countries;

(e) Development of biological methods of pest control through research on insect physiology and ecology as an alternative to chemical pesticides;

(f) Research into the process of nitrogen-fixation by free-living bacteria particularly in association with lowland rice, as a possible alternative to chemical fertilizers;

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(g) Strengthening of agricultural economic research in co-operation with research and production programmes, initially in East Africa, as a means of gaining experience in this field.

35. The programmes listed above have formed the core of the global programme during the 1972-1976 period, and are fundamental to the improvement of food production in many developing countries. The justification for these programmes, as well as their objectives and other particulars have been explained in detail in the individual papers submitted to the Governing Council at the time of their approval. In the case of the rice and maize programmes, highly significant results have been achieved and the basic research is nearing completion. A number of important specific problems remain to be solved. The other programmes are now in full swing. Interruption of these research programmes at this stage would involve substantial wastage of resources and a serious set-back in scientific terms. In addition, the current phases of the various projects include substantially expanded training and outreach/extension activities designed to carry forward the progress already made towards strengthening national research and technical capacities in these areas of agricultural research. It is fully expected that the research goals in these particular areas of research will be largely achieved by 1981, although there may still be a need for work on selected residual problems.

(b) New activities on which preparatory work has been carried out

36. During the first cycle preparatory work has been carried out on a number of research and development programmes, which are either now ready for full implementation or are expected to be ready in the early stages of the coming cycle. These are:

- (a) Cotton production, utilization and marketing programme;
- (b) Southern Ocean fisheries survey and development programme;
- (c) Research and training in tropical diseases;
- (d) Rural potable water supply and sanitation.

In addition, the aquaculture development and co-ordination programme, which forms an important component of the interregional programme, may also require research appropriate for funding through the global IPF. The rationale for these activities is as follows.

(i) Cotton programme

37. While international attention has been focussed in recent years primarily on improving the production of food crops, the importance to many developing countries of non-food agricultural crops is also critical. Such crops provide for many countries important sources of employment, foreign exchange earnings and industrial raw materials. Most of these commodities are susceptible to the competition of synthetic substitutes, and all of them are grown on land which is subject to the competing demands of food crops. The Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly has accordingly called for strengthened international mechanisms for co-ordination and support of research and technological assistance with respect to non-food agricultural and forestry products.

During the 1972-1976 cycle, UNDP and other interested institutions collaborated with developing country producers in the identification of joint research and development programmes that would improve the productivity of the non-food crops, and enable producers to conduct both the agricultural and industrial research and development as well as the necessary marketing and promotion activities. Among these crops, programmes for jute and coconut have been developed under regional auspices for Asia. At the interregional and global level, an international research and development programme for cotton as a fibre and as a source of protein (embracing production research, utilization research, marketing and promotion) will be ready for implementation in the 1977-1981 cycle, and a substantial UNDP global input is envisaged, in combination with other contributing and participating countries and institutions. UNDP has also been actively exploring, in consultation with a number of United Nations agencies, the need and possibilities for improved consultative machinery to facilitate international support for research and development in several other non-food agricultural products.

(ii) Southern Ocean programme

38. The development of world fisheries is one of UNDP's most prominent activities at the country, regional and interregional levels and a key component in its efforts to combat world hunger. The vast and untapped areas of the Southern Oceans contain resources of both conventional and unconventional types that could possibly double present world food production from the sea. In developing a long-range world food strategy it is necessary to enlarge the present knowledge of these resources, including their extent, type, and the size of harvest that might safely be taken each year. As one of the last great natural areas of the world still largely untouched by man, the development of the Southern Oceans must be planned with careful regard for ecological and environmental factors. The collaboration of numerous Governments, in particular of the Antarctic Treaty powers, and of various international organizations and scientific bodies will be required for the work planned to be carried out under the programme. Because of the fundamental nature of the research and survey work involved, as well as the importance of the area to the world as a potential future source of food and protein, the programme has been incorporated into the global rather than the interregional programme.

39. The two programmes just described, taken in conjunction with the on-going agricultural research activities listed above, are conceived within the global programme as interrelated components in a general effort aimed at accelerating global agricultural development. Food crops, non-food and commercial crops, and fisheries constitute three main subsectors of agriculture, and the strengthening of all three is needed for comprehensive and balanced agricultural development. Research and development activities in other problem areas related to agricultural development are also obviously needed for a fully integrated programme in this sector, and a number of potential areas are proposed below (para. 43) for exploratory activity during the second cycle.

(iii) Research and training in tropical diseases

40. This programme is intended as the beginning of a systematic and major international effort in another critical sector affecting the welfare of large numbers of persons in developing countries, namely, the field of public health. As a major element in

a new global endeavour, a Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases was initiated by WHO in 1975 with UNDP as co-sponsor. The objectives of the programme are to develop new methods for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of six widespread tropical diseases that presently afflict many millions of persons throughout the developing world. The diseases are: malaria; schistosomiasis; filariasis (including onchocerciasis); trypanosomiasis (including African sleeping sickness and South American Chagas' disease); leprosy; and leishmaniasis. The programme will include basic research aimed at developing vaccines, presently non-existent, as well as new and better drugs for treatment of the diseases; and a large-scale training programme in research, application and field testing of new remedies. The programme will enlist the co-operation of the world's scientific community, as well as financial support from a broad range of donors. An important long-range objective of the programme is to strengthen the research capacity of developing countries in relation to the diseases mentioned, and for this purpose a network of collaborating laboratories, strengthened as necessary, will be developed in the affected countries. Preparatory assistance was approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-second session in June 1976 for the purpose of developing a detailed programme strategy and work plan. Participation in this activity will constitute a major component of the 1977-1981 global programme.

(iv) Rural water and sanitation

41. Access to a safe and adequate supply of drinking water and waste disposal facilities is at once a primary prerequisite for rural development and an essential instrument in the improvement of health through the prevention of water borne diseases. Concern over this problem has been steadily on the increase in the international community over the past few years, and has received new impetus as a consequence of the Habitat Conference and the 1976 World Health Assembly. The United Nations Water Conference, to be held during 1977, can be expected to throw additional light on the needs in this sector and heighten the demand for action still further. Since 1974, UNDP has been collaborating in an informal working group in an effort to identify concrete lines of action for possible international support. Several broad areas have been identified as requiring international collaboration. These include: case studies and evaluation of present and past rural water and sanitation programmes, aimed at identifying factors in the success or failure of programmes; greater exchange of technological and other information, through the establishment of regional and interregional information networks; research and development of low cost technologies suitable for rural areas; and regional and international meetings of national planners and policy makers, aimed at defining the priority and the policy and technical implications of rural water and sanitation programmes in development plans. UNDP will continue to participate in the Working Group during the next cycle, with the aim of formulating specific action proposals, and it is anticipated that support for activities of the above types will be required under the global programme.

(c) New areas requiring investigation and programme development

42. As will be evident from the above, the strategy that is being followed by UNDP in building up the global programme rests on the development of sets of related research and development activities within broad problem areas and development sectors. The programmes described in the foregoing paragraphs of this chapter respond to several interrelated and clearly defined needs in two areas of vital importance to economic and social development: namely, food, nutrition and agriculture;

and public health. There are a number of other important constraints impeding development in these sectors, but towards the solution of which it is not yet clear how UNDP might be able to contribute effectively through the global programme. Priority areas which require early investigation towards possible UNDP activity during the 1977-1981 cycle include the following:

Food and agriculture

43. Priority areas include: (a) improvement of pre- and post-harvest technologies, including better storage facilities to prevent food losses, and improved agricultural tools and implements, aimed at increased productivity of small farms; (b) development of more effective training techniques and materials for farmers and agricultural extension workers.

Health

44. The important areas in which further research is needed include: (a) development of measures to eradicate Vitamin A and iron deficiencies; (b) the development of more stable vaccines against the common childhood diseases, in support of mass immunization programmes; and (c) experimentation with alternative approaches to basic health delivery systems, aimed at cost-effective mass coverage and greater community participation as a means of supplementing scarce medical personnel.

45. In addition, UNDP will broaden the scope of its global programme in the course of the next cycle to encompass activities in other important sectors. High priority fields requiring immediate attention for research and development are: technology development and adaptation; over-all development strategy and planning; and education and training. These areas have been selected for priority investigation because of their intrinsic importance, and also because most of them have been identified as priority areas by one or more of the regional bureaux in their intercountry programmes.

Technology development and adaptation

46. Areas of special interest and importance in this field are: (a) alternative sources of energy, both conventional and non-conventional, adapted to the needs and resource endowment of developing countries and rural areas; (b) development and adaptation of industrial technologies appropriate to the special needs of developing countries, and labour surplus situations; (c) applied microbiology which is basic to a number of areas of concern, including alternative energy sources (bio-gas); conversion of agricultural wastes to protein-rich animal feeds and to other uses; and the above mentioned problem of stimulating free-living soil bacteria to produce nitrogen, thus reducing the need for synthetic fertilizers.

Development strategy and planning

47. Important research needs in this area include: (a) exploration of possible alternative development strategies more directly oriented towards the reduction of poverty and the expansion of employment; (b) alternative approaches to rural development and the role of labour-intensive public works as a means of absorbing surplus labour and creating needed rural infrastructure; and (c) the role of women in development.

Education and training

48. In the field of education and training there is a need for research and development aimed at: (a) improvement of educational technologies, including in this term both devices and materials for the delivery of knowledge, and methodologies for organizing the content of the educational process; and (b) strengthening of non-formal education through stronger linkages with formal educational systems.

Recommendation of the Administrator

49. For the purpose of examining needs and assessing the feasibility of organizing global research activities in these and other areas, it would be helpful if the Governing Council would authorize the Administrator to incur expenditure up to \$25,000 on preparatory work in a given field, without recourse to the Council on a case-by-case basis. This would provide flexibility in programme development and expedite the formulation of proposals for the approval of the Council. The Administrator will report to the Council on the exploratory activities carried out and the results achieved.

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PART TWO. THE INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME

V. REVIEW OF EXPERIENCE IN THE PERIOD 1972-1976

(a) Activities 1972-1976

50. The interregional activities assisted by UNDP before 1972 typically took the form of small-scale projects of the conventional technical assistance type, and represented a heterogeneous collection of activities--chiefly seminars, short training courses, fellowship allocations and advisers--spread over many sector. UNDP policy during the period 1972-1976 has been directed towards the development and support of higher-impact activities, in selected sectors, that are of such a nature as to require broad international collaboration, and which can be more closely tied in with UNDP-supported activities at the regional and country levels. In line with this policy, there has been a steady trend during the period towards the concentration of resources on a smaller number of larger-scale projects, and a corresponding decline in small-scale activities formerly supported. Over the five-year period, 130 projects, some of which had more than one phase, were approved, for a total amount of \$25.87 million. Annual expenditures rose from \$4 million in 1972 to \$7.2 million in 1976, while the number of projects active in a single year declined from 59 to 43 over the same period, reflecting the trend towards larger-scale activities. The table attached as annex I lists the individual projects assisted during the period.

51. In terms of programme content, major emphasis has been placed on ocean fisheries development and trade. The reasons for giving priority to these two sector, which together have claimed 46 per cent of interregional funds during the 1972-1976 cycle, are explained in chapter VI of this document. Support for training activities has ranked third in importance in the 1972-1976 programme. Training activities assisted have generally taken the form of short interregional courses organized for the most part in Eastern and Western Europe. Training in various aspects of trade policy, export promotion, and industrial engineering and management have predominated. Individual fellowships have also been provided for training at institutions, notably the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (Turin) and the International Centre for Advanced Theoretical Physics (Trieste). Short seminars and symposia have been progressively de-emphasized in favour of other forms of training. The role of interregional advisers has been reassessed, and the number reduced.

52. In view of the significance of training in the interregional programme, and because of the special problems involved in the organization of really effective short international courses, the Division for Global and Interregional Projects, in collaboration with executing agencies, devoted special efforts during the period to the improvement of course design, selection procedures, training methods, and evaluation. In this connexion, a major study of the programmes of the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (Turin) was carried out and contributed to a re-orientation of the Centre's activities in several important respects. New guidelines and procedures were also developed in collaboration with UNIDO, for the planning of interregional in-plant training programmes, selection of trainees, evaluation of programmes, and follow-up.

53. During the latter years of the cycle a beginning was made towards incorporating technical co-operation among developing countries in the design of interregional projects. A significant example is the large-scale project for least developed countries in the Planning and Administration of Special Public Works Programmes. Five developing countries with extensive experience in labour-intensive public works construction are co-operating actively in this project, for the purpose of sharing their experience with the 15 least developed country participants. A number of interregional training projects supported during the period have also been hosted by Governments which have made substantial inputs in the form of expertise and training support. In preparation for the United Nations Water Conference, assistance has been provided for an expert meeting aimed at defining the scope for technical co-operation among developing countries in water resources development. During the 1977-1981 cycle increasing emphasis will be placed on technical co-operation among developing countries in the planning and execution of interregional activities.

(b) Lessons and conclusions

54. Interregional projects have been most demonstrably successful in those instances which have involved large-scale activities carried out by interregional expert teams. Some examples in which substantial and evident results have been achieved are the Indian Ocean and East Central Atlantic Fisheries Development Programmes; Training in Export Promotion; Advisory Service and Training on the Generalized System of Preferences; Advisory Services for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations; the Pulp and Paper Industries Development Programmes; and the Planning and Administration of Special Public Works Schemes for Least Developed Countries. Experience during the first cycle has shown that large-scale activities of these types, in addition to providing technical support to developing countries, can also serve as valuable instruments for mobilizing complementary assistance from other donors, and, in some cases, large-scale follow-up investment. The Fisheries Programmes are the outstanding examples.

55. The experience acquired during the first cycle has helped to clarify the rationale for interregional activities, their place within UNDP's over-all programme, and the selection criteria for activities to be given priority in the future. Prior to 1972, and in the first years following the introduction of country programming, many projects were classified as interregional for reasons of administrative convenience. Training programmes and seminars, for example, that bring together participants from two or more regions, or advisers in specialized fields who are expected to work in diverse regions did not fit conveniently into country or regional administrative procedures. Analysis of the experience acquired during the first cycle has made it clear that interregional activities have a deeper rationale.

56. First, some developmental activities are inherently interregional in scope, in that multiregional collaboration is required for the full attainment of objectives. The most obvious examples are found in the field of international trade and economic co-operation, and in the development and management of ocean fisheries. Other fields of activity falling within this category include cross-regional exchange of industrial and other information; networking of institutions, for example, training institutions or in-plant training facilities; dissemination and evaluation of experience acquired in key development sectors in different parts of the world; and promotion and support

of technical co-operation among developing countries of different regions. Activities of these types, particularly in the area of exchange of technical information, experience, and research results, can provide a valuable supplement both to the global programme and to the regional programmes, and will be given greater emphasis in the future.

57. Second, the organization of certain types of training on an interregional basis can offer significant cost/benefit advantages, either by complementing national or regional programmes or as self-contained activities, specifically in higher scientific or very technical fields for which there is not a very broad demand, but which are important to a number of countries in different geographical areas. Examples are found in such areas as nuclear technology, higher physics and computer sciences, and uranium prospecting, to mention a few examples drawn from the first cycle experience. The advantages associated with organizing such programmes on a broad international basis are not to be equated with the purely administrative considerations referred to above, although administrative advantages will frequently be present.

58. Third, interregional projects can provide useful reinforcing and co-ordinating elements in multilevel programmes involving activity at the regional and interregional levels, resulting in a more unified and substantial impact in the field of activity concerned. Some progress has been made during the 1972-1976 period in interrelating regional and interregional activities in several sectors. Examples are; training in export promotion; course development in telecommunications training; technical support of multilateral trade negotiations; advice on trade documentation; and pulp and paper industry development. Much more needs to be done in this regard, however, and for this purpose machinery has recently been established within UNDP that will ensure more systematic consultation and joint planning of regional and interregional activities in the future.

59. Last, interregional projects can be useful for exploring new fields and potential areas of activity that may subsequently be developed as regional or country projects. The interregional fisheries projects, for example, have played a major role in the planning and organization of regional and country projects. Other examples are the Aquaculture Development and Co-ordination Programme, and the interregional programme for least developed countries in the Planning and Administration of Special Public Works Programmes, both of which are beginning to generate important spin-offs in terms of country and regional activities, notably in the field of training. For the proper selection and planning of future exploratory and catalytic activities, continuing consultation within UNDP is needed, and will be strengthened during the next cycle.

60. The general conclusion to be drawn from the experience acquired during the first cycle is that for maximum developmental impact priority should be given to the support of significant activities that meet the above criteria, and which are truly interregional in scope in that they are intended to meet joint needs of groups of countries. Forms of assistance directed to the individual needs of particular countries, such as the provision of fellowships or advisers, are generally more appropriately funded under country programmes, and will therefore be progressively de-emphasized in the interregional programme.

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61. In the case of training, this will imply progressive concentration on core supporting activities and central inputs, in places of fellowships and travel grants. Activities of the former type include: (a) development of better training materials and methodologies in fields of broad interest to developing countries; (b) experimentation with new approaches, evaluation of results, and feed-back; (c) advice and support in the planning, development and implementation of new programmes; (d) cross-regional exchange of training experience; and (e) the promotion of co-operative links among training institutions and programmes in different regions of the world. Assistance for the organization of programmes, or for the participation of trainees, will be considered only in cases where it is clear that the needs cannot be met through national or regional courses, or where there are clear cost/benefits in organizing programmes interregionally.

VI. THE PROGRAMME 1977-1981

(a) Summary of the orientation and content of the programme

62. During the 1977-1981 cycle it is proposed to continue major assistance for interregional activities in the fields of international trade and economic co-operation; and development and management of ocean fisheries. The reasons for this are explained in detail below, and can be briefly summarized as follows. These two sectors are of important concern to a large number of developing countries in all parts of the world and require joint international action on a broad scale for effective planning and development. Experience during the first cycle shows that UNDP assistance at the interregional level can produce substantial results, both directly and indirectly, by generating collateral international support. Finally, the two sectors figure prominently in the intercountry programmes of the regional bureaux, and provide important opportunities for the joint planning and co-ordination of regional and interregional activities.

63. Assistance for activities in the field of industry and technology is proposed to be increased under the 1977-1981 programme. The Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the General Assembly, the Second General Conference of UNIDO, and other major international conferences held in recent years have underscored anew the urgency of accelerating the industrial and technological progress of the developing countries. During the 1972-1976 period, the interregional assistance in this sector has been limited largely to the support of technical and management training. The range of activities supported will be broadened during the coming cycle. Further study is needed, however, to determine precisely how the interregional IPF can most effectively be used to support industrial and technological development. Potential lines of action to be explored actively are indicated below.

64. In developing specific projects and activities within the selected programme areas, high priority will continue to be placed on training with, however, the shift in emphasis described above in paragraph 61. The objective of this new orientation is to contribute more directly to the strengthening of the developing countries' own indigenous training capacity.

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65. In the design of specific projects, maximum effort will be made to draw upon the technical and training capacity of participating countries through the mechanism of technical co-operation among developing countries. Increasing costs of international travel and expertise, plus the positive benefits to be obtained from the utilization of developing country institutions and personnel, will compel increasing reliance on TCDC in the implementation of the 1977-1981 programme. Where appropriate, special attention will be given to the needs of the least developed and geographically disadvantaged countries in the design of projects.

66. Finally, to the extent feasible, interregional activities will be developed as complementary elements to global research activities, so that research, training and information exchange may form an integrated package within a given problem area; and also to regional activities supported by UNDP, with a view to providing the kinds of reinforcing or catalytic elements described in paragraphs 58 and 59 above. To maintain the required degree of flexibility, and meet emerging needs as the global and regional programmes develop, a margin of the interregional IPF will remain unprogrammed during the early years of the cycle.

(b) Substance of the programme

(i) Trade and economic co-operation

67. Technical co-operation in international trade and economic co-operation will continue in 1977-1981 to form a major component of the interregional programme, and a substantial part of UNDP activities in trade as a whole. The justification for this rests on the one hand upon the key role of trade and economic co-operation within the Plan of Action for the achievement of the New International Economic Order, and, on the other hand, upon the intrinsically intercountry character of trade as a development sector. Since the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the General Assembly, the deliberations and resolutions of UNCTAD IV have pointed clearly to an expanded programme of technical co-operation activities in trade, though their precise nature and scope remain to be worked out in detail. At this point it is nevertheless possible to say on the basis of the experience gained in 1972-1976 that, within the over-all objective of strengthening the capacity of developing countries to formulate foreign trade policies, to draw up trade development plans and to execute them, three principal functions can be envisaged for the UNDP interregional programmes in 1977-1981.

68. First, interregional projects will be used to provide key inputs to the emerging network of training programmes in the trade sector that has been developed in recent years at the country, regional and interregional levels. This will involve not only the development of those training activities, such as export promotion, commercial policy, and trade with the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, which were the subject of major interregional projects in 1972-1976, but for 1977-1981 it will additionally include the development of training programmes in newer areas, such as planning for the foreign trade sector, and transfer of technology. In terms of project content, the main focus of interregional support will be in curriculum and course development and in core inputs of expertise, rather than the provision of travel and subsistence for participants. New project activities will be formulated to provide a planning methodology, training materials and advisory services aimed directly at the developing countries' needs in foreign trade sector policy and plan formulation. The latter will be a sequel to and development of the 1975-1976 interregional UNDP/UNCTAD exploratory mission to the least developed countries.

69. A second principal function of the interregional programme will be to provide technical support to developing countries negotiating, or proposing to embark upon negotiations towards new international trade and monetary arrangements. In this category, UNDP will continue the interregional project which has since 1974 provided technical support to developing countries engaged in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN). If the MTN results in a complex package of new trade measures, further interregional project support will be available to assist developing countries in exploiting new trade opportunities, on the pattern of the successful Generalized System of Preferences project in 1972-1976. Similarly, interregional technical support will remain available, if desired, to developing countries engaged in monetary and financial negotiations, as well as the formulation of international commodities stocking arrangements. Priority attention will be given to the development of economic co-operation among developing countries, for which interregional UNDP resources will be made available early in 1978 for the identification and definition of specific co-operative enterprises among developing countries and for the extension of preferential trade arrangements.

70. The third principal function will be to facilitate the provision of advisory services in the trade sector that are required on an individual basis by developing countries. Here there is a need for new mechanisms, as has been recognized in UNDP's regional programmes, because intercountry funds are inadequate for the delivery of the very wide range of advisory services needed by most developing countries. Whether through revolving interregional allocations or otherwise, the aim will be to ensure the prompt availability of needed advice, while ensuring that programming and utilization are effectively discharged at the country level. Key fields for such advisory services will be transfer of technology, particularly within specific industries; the comprehensive strategy for manufactures and semi-manufactures; insurance; trade documentation and facilitation; and the problems of land-locked and island countries.

71. Lastly, a proportion of interregional resources will be earmarked for small-scale activities of limited scope, such as seminars and exploratory missions, where the objective will be to exchange and synthesize trade and co-operation experience or to define more clearly technical assistance requirements in a new field. As a start, an interregional seminar on international trade statistics will be held in 1977.

72. For the implementation of the above activities, UNCTAD, the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, and the GATT Secretariat will remain key agencies; increased involvement by, and co-ordination with, UNIDO and WIPO will be necessary.

(ii) International fisheries development

73. During the period 1977-1981 international fisheries development will continue to constitute a major component of the interregional programme. The oceans of the world constitute a major source of food and protein for both developed and developing countries. It is estimated that approximately 25 per cent of the world's total supply of animal protein presently is derived from fish and fish products, and in many developing countries the percentage is much higher. The scope for further

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development of world fisheries is considerable. Expansion of aquaculture also represents an important additional means of adding to world food and protein supplies that is particularly important for land-locked countries. Marine fisheries and aquaculture are also relatively labour-intensive occupations that constitute a significant potential source of employment for developing countries, in addition to stimulating growth of ancillary industry in the processing, marketing and other sectors. The World Food Conference, held in Rome in 1975, emphasized the important role of fisheries in increasing world food supplies and called upon the international community, and UNDP specifically, to increase assistance in this sector. Developments associated with the emerging Law of the Sea make this call particularly timely as they may greatly increase the opportunities of developing countries for fisheries development and create new demands for international technical co-operation.

x 74. UNDP assistance for fisheries development has been based on a three-tiered strategy involving interlinked activities at the country, regional and interregional levels. In co-operation with FAO, approximately 95 large-scale UNDP-assisted projects have been developed over the years, including eight major intercountry projects, covering approximately one-half of the world's major fisheries areas. Three of these are large-scale interregional programmes which have been initiated during the first IPF cycle and are currently in process of development. Taken together, these projects represent a development effort of major dimensions, and a significant contribution towards worldwide co-operation in the evolution of an international regime for the development and management of the world's fisheries. During the 1972-1976 period, an Interregional Aquaculture Development Programme was also initiated, and preparatory work begun on a major Fisheries Survey Programme of the Southern Oceans within the global programme.

x 75. Within UNDP's total programme of assistance for fisheries development the interregional projects play a particularly strategic role. Their mobile interdisciplinary expert teams are intended to serve as a principal catalyst for the development of projects subsequently funded through country or regional IPFs or bilateral sources. Because of their broad international scope, the programmes have played an increasingly important role in attracting and co-ordinating multilateral and bilateral assistance from a growing number of donors. The extensive resource assessment surveys that have been carried out, or are currently in process, have identified major new stocks, and provided information essential for planning the rational exploitation and management of resources by countries participating in the programme. Finally, the programmes have fostered growing co-operation among participating countries through the Fisheries Commissions that have been established in the various areas. This function is particularly critical. While important scope exists for exploiting presently underutilized resources, expansion of catches *development* will depend to an increasing extent in the years ahead on improved management, and adequate conservation of stocks. To achieve this, increased international co-operation at various levels is essential, since many fisheries are shared by two or more countries.

and also on an increasing participation in the use of the local resources by coastal states

x 76. Under this component of the programme, work will be continued in the Indian Ocean Basin, the Eastern Central Atlantic and the Western Central Atlantic, where large-scale interregional programmes are currently under development. A total of 66 countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America are participating in these programmes. Discussions are currently under way with FAO concerning the possible need in two other areas for similar international development and co-ordination

programmes. These are the Eastern Pacific region and the Western Pacific Basin, extending south to the southern Pacific Ocean, areas that contain some of the world's most important remaining fallow resources. It is expected that preparatory activities will be initiated in one or both of the areas during the 1977-1981 cycle for the purpose of determining needs more precisely, as well as the form that any programme should take. Survey and development work to be undertaken in the Southern Oceans under the global programme has been described in Part One above.

x. 77. Project activities under this component of the programme will be focussed on the following principal objectives: identification and planning of fisheries development projects aimed at increasing the access of developing countries to world fishery resources, and assistance in mobilizing the necessary investment funds; continued promotion of international co-operation for co-ordinated planning of national and regional activities; and expanded training of manpower needed by developing countries in all aspects of fisheries development. In pursuing the above objectives high priority will be placed on following up resource assessment surveys carried out during the first cycle by means of indicative fishing operations designed to translate survey results into developmental activities; on the development of small-scale and artisanal fisheries as a means of increasing rural incomes and employment; and on improved processing and marketing. Further resource assessment surveys will receive lower priority than previously, but may still be necessary in several areas.

78. Aquaculture is a new area of fisheries development proposed to be given major emphasis under the 1977-1981 programme. Preparatory work was begun in this field in 1975 with the organization of three workshops in Asia, Africa and Latin America, followed by a World Aquaculture Conference held in Tokyo in mid-1976. The purpose of these activities has been to acquaint policy planners of developing countries more fully with the great potential offered by aquaculture as a means of increasing food production and rural incomes; to analyze current plans and problems; and to identify the most pressing technical co-operation needs. The workshops and Conference have led to the formulation of important country and regional plans for the expansion of aquaculture, and the creation of supporting infrastructure for strengthening training, research and international co-operation in this sector. Under the main phase of the programme, scheduled to start in 1977, assistance will be provided in the form of an interdisciplinary team to assist interested countries in project identification and planning, and in mobilizing resources for large-scale bankable production programmes. These activities are intended to lead to a doubling of worldwide production from aquaculture, currently estimated at 5 million tons, by 1985.

79. The Executing Agency for the above activities will be FAO. As in the past, large-scale assistance from several donors is anticipated, as a supplement to UNDP's inputs, for the development of related and identifiable subprojects within the over-all programmes.

(iii) Industry and technology

80. The Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly has called for increased international co-operation in support of the efforts being made by developing countries to accelerate industrial growth, and has requested the United Nations system

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specifically to assume a larger role in facilitating the transfer and diffusion of technology to this end. The technical and economic problems involved are complex, and concerted action at many levels is needed to achieve the goals. The technological needs of developing countries vary greatly, and more investigation is needed to determine what forms of action at the interregional level can make an effective contribution.

81. Improved international mechanisms for the transfer of technological and industrial information has been underscored as a primary need by the Seventh Special Session, as well as by UNIDO, UNCTAD and other United Nations bodies. The form that these mechanisms should take, and how international exchange systems can be tied effectively into national and regional systems, needs further study, and will be investigated towards possible interregional project activity, in collaboration with the regional bureaux and the concerned agencies, during the 1977-1981 programme.

82. In addition to greater access to advanced technology, increased capacity to control the transfer process and adapt imported technologies to national requirements emerged in the Manila Declaration and at UNCTAD IV as a major objective of developing countries. The interregional exploratory mission on transfer of technology mounted by UNCTAD with UNDP assistance in 1975 has indicated the need for intercountry training programmes in technology transfer, in association with measures designed to strengthen institutional machinery at the country level and to integrate transfer policies with indigenous technology development. Interregional project inputs are planned in support of these activities as part of a co-ordinated inter-agency programme. The capacities of developing countries to negotiate with transnational corporations also need to be strengthened, and this area will be explored for possible project activity under the 1977-1981 programme.

83. A system of consultations to facilitate the redeployment of certain industrial capacities existing in developed countries, and the creation of new industrial facilities in developing countries, is now being established by UNIDO as called for by the Lima Plan of Action on Industrial Development Co-operation and endorsed by the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly. A selective start has been made in several industrial subsectors. Depending on how the system of consultations develops, there may well be opportunities for support of this effort under the interregional programme, and UNDP will follow developments closely.

84. Adequate supplies of trained technical and management personnel, qualified in the operation and maintenance of modern industry, remains a critical need of many industrializing countries. Training activities in this area supported during the 1972-1976 cycle have been described above. Experience with these activities has demonstrated that well-planned and executed overseas training programmes, as well as collaboration among industries and institutions in developed and developing countries in the collection, production and testing of training materials, are effective means of transferring technological knowledge and supporting industrial growth. The group of co-operating industries and training institutions that has been built up in host countries during the first cycle constitutes a valuable training resource accessible to nationals of industrializing countries, and selective support of overseas training will be continued. Primary emphasis during the 1977-1981 cycle will be placed, however, on strengthening developing countries' own in-plant training capacity, as being generally more appropriate than institutional programmes for the categories

of trainees in view. Activities envisaged include: identification of industrial and other facilities in developing countries that can be developed as in-plant/in-lab/in-service training centres for countries both within and outside the region; training of the various categories of personnel, including programme directors, instructors, production managers, etc., required for the operation of programmes; development and testing of improved training materials and techniques; and the fostering of co-operative links between industrial training programmes and technical and management training institutions.

85. In pursuing the above objectives, high priority will be placed on the promotion of technical co-operation among participating countries in the sharing of facilities and experience. Close collaboration with UNIDO, the ILO and the Turin International Centre is envisaged. The co-operation of the Turin Centre in the development and testing of training materials is expected to be particularly important. UNDP inputs will include the services of UNDP's Interregional Training Adviser, who will work closely with the collaborating agencies and be available to Governments interested in participating in the programme.

86. Potential needs for research and development in several areas of appropriate technology will be investigated towards possible support under the global programme, as indicated above in Part One of this document. Other needs related to the development and dissemination of appropriate technologies include the collection and diffusion of information, the exchange of experience among developing countries, and the development of suitable institutions and networks to reinforce countries' efforts in this field. Preliminary discussions have been held with the ILO, UNIDO and other interested agencies as to how activity in this area can be placed on a more organized basis, and these will be pursued with a view to identifying lines of action suitable for support under the interregional programme.

87. Construction projects, and labour-intensive public works programmes in particular, offer important opportunities in many countries for employment generation, while simultaneously building up physical infrastructure needed for rural development and the improvement of living conditions in both urban and rural areas. Such programmes require careful planning, however, and involve difficult organizational and management problems that have led to many failures in the past. This sector has been analyzed in some depth during the 1972-1976 period through a large-scale interregional project, executed by the ILO, in Planning and Administration of Special Public Works Programmes (INT/74/022), funded from resources made available for special measures in favour of least developed countries. Fifteen least developed countries have participated in the project, with the technical co-operation of five developing countries with extensive experience in labour-intensive construction methods. The plans, problems and technical co-operation needs of the participating countries have been analyzed in a series of country studies followed by two technical workshops.

88. Results thus far indicate that follow-up action during the next programme period will be needed in three basic areas: organization of special training programmes for planning, management, and evaluation staff; mobilization of external financial and/or food aid to supplement national budgetary resources for expanded

/...

rural construction; and advisory and other assistance to specific countries in the planning and organization of programmes. Assistance at both the country and intercountry levels will be required, and the Division for Global and Interregional Projects proposes to examine jointly with the regional bureaux how action might be co-ordinated in this area. Activities tentatively identified as appropriate for possible support under the interregional programme include: development of training materials and manuals to back-stop national training programmes; adaptation and development of more appropriate implements; and small construction equipment to increase labour productivity.

(iv) Other activities

89. The areas defined above will constitute the main focus of the 1977-1981 interregional programme, and will absorb the bulk of the IPF resources. A number of other selected areas deserve some place in the programme, although major support cannot be provided. These concern key aspects of economic and social development that involve specialized training requirements, technical advice, or the analysis of problems through short surveys or expert meetings, that can most efficiently be organized at the interregional level. Within this general category there must also be provision for meeting new and special needs to which a modest interregional allocation can provide a flexible and prompt solution. Specific fields and proposed activities are indicated below.

90. Advanced scientific training. Growth in scientific and technological self-reliance requires the strengthening of developing countries' own training and research capabilities in certain basic higher scientific fields such as advanced physics and mathematics, computer sciences, nuclear physics and technology, etc. During the 1972-1976 cycle support has been provided for overseas training in these and some other fields in collaboration with UNESCO, IAEA and the International Centre for Advanced Theoretical Physics (Trieste). A joint UNESCO/UNDP working group has been established to determine how future activities can be progressively decentralized towards developing countries with a view to direct strengthening of indigenous scientific institutions.

91. Transportation and communications. In 1977, a third interregional training course in the economics and management of shipping enterprises is to be organized by UNCTAD in Singapore. A United Nations seminar on the international combined transport of goods is planned for 1977-1978, and interregional advisory services in maritime safety legislation and administration will be continued. In telecommunications, the current ITU project on course development for telecommunications training will continue operations at Dakar, Yaounde, San Salvador, Caracas, Nairobi and Singapore, with particular attention to the association of national telecommunications administrations in other countries and the diffusion of course development techniques. A similar project, but directed towards course development for aviation training, will be launched by ICAO at the end of 1977 to strengthen national and regional aviation training centres. To the extent that resources permit, a limited number of interregional seminars on transportation problems may be included in the latter years of the cycle.

/...

92. Public health. Research and development activities in this sector planned under the global programme are described elsewhere in this document. Under the interregional programme the chief activity planned is support for mass immunization under WHO's Expanded Programme of Immunization. Approximately 70 million children born in the developing world each year lack protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and childhood tuberculosis, all of which are controllable by immunization. In consequence, a large number of preventable deaths occur every year in this population. Two of the diseases, measles and whooping cough, also contribute to protein-caloric malnutrition and undernutrition, which constitute a major threat to child life and development. A growing number of developing countries are therefore endeavouring to expand and strengthen their immunization programmes with the support of WHO and other international and bilateral organizations. The main problems to be overcome are primarily of an organizational and logistical nature, which require action at the country level. Areas that are being investigated for possible UNDP/WHO co-operation at the interregional level include: development of laboratories for the control of vaccines; development of vaccine production laboratories; training of staff for such laboratories; and the preparation of training manuals and materials relating to the handling, distribution and quality control of vaccines.

93. Energy and natural resources. The role of the interregional programme in assisting developing countries to achieve their goals in energy and natural resource development is inevitably constrained by the modesty of the available resources and the magnitude of the needs. Project activities in 1977-1981 will be developed with the aim of making strategic contributions to the generation and diffusion of technology and experience in energy development, with respect, in particular, to expert meetings on key problems, to the linkage between research and development and national application and to creating training facilities in the field of energy planning. For natural resources, the interregional programme will continue to support a limited number of small-scale seminars and training activities which address key issues in marine resources development, mineral development, cartography and surveying, remote sensing, and related fields.

94. New areas in which a need for interregional training or other activities may emerge as a result of global research activities or from other levels of the UNDP programme include: (a) development planning; (b) rural development; (c) labour and unemployment; and (d) social integration and planning. Openness will be maintained towards these and other areas as and when specific needs may be defined.

Annex I

DP/216
English
Annex I

Global projects approved 1972-1976

Sector	Project Symbol	Title	Duration	Global IPF Allocation 1972-76* \$	Global IPF Allocation 1977-81 \$	Total Allocation \$
<u>Agriculture</u>						
Food crops:						
	GLO/70/001	Research and Training in the Development of High Lysine Maize (CIMMYT)	1971-72	832 051	-	832 051
	GLO/72/009	Research and Training in the Development of Quality Protein Maize (CIMMYT) (Phase 2)	1973-76	2 577 166	-	2 577 166
	GLO/75/007	Research and Training in the Development of Quality Protein Maize (CIMMYT) (Phase 3)	1976-79	896 260	4 234 400	5 130 660
	GLO/71/013	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	1972-77	2 572 733	1 597 267	4 170 000
	GLO/74/005	ICRISAT African Cooperative Programme	1975-77	834 584	1 660 416	2 495 000
	GLO/74/006	Genetic Evaluation and Utilization Programme, South and Southeast Asia (IRRI)	1975-79	643 600	1 335 000	1 978 600
	GLO/73/007	International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	1975	25 000	-	25 000
	GLO/74/008	IBPGR Symposium on Wheat Genetic Resources	1975	66 050	-	66 050
	GLO/75/008	Investigation of Nitrogen Fixation by Free-Living Bacteria in Association with Lowland Rice	1976-81	307 463	1 082 837	1 390 300
Other crops:						
	GLO/76/001	Cotton Research and Development (Preparatory Phase)	1976	65 000	-	65 000
Livestock:						
	GLO/73/003	International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD)	1974	50 000	-	50 000
	GLO/73/005	International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA)	1974	50 000	-	50 000
Socio-economic:						
	GLO/71/002	Economic and Social Implications of New Food Grain Varieties	1972-74	425 364	-	425 364
	GLO/74/003	Seminar on Application of Agricultural Research (CIAT)	1974	28 486	-	28 486
	GLO/74/009	CIMMYT Agricultural Economic Research in East Africa	1975-78	135 000	233 000	368 000
<u>Fisheries</u>						
	GLO/71/012	Biotoxins in Marine Food Fish	1974	10 777	-	10 777
	GLO/75/006	Southern Oceans Fishery Survey and Development	1975-76	96 550	-	96 550
<u>Science and Technology</u>						
	GLO/71/007	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)	1972-76	3 612 011	-	3 612 011
	GLO/71/003	Single Cell Protein from Carob Bean	1973-74	55 434	-	55 434
	GLO/75/005	Workshop on Appropriate Technology	1975	8 475	-	8 475
<u>Education</u>						
	GLO/73/008	Higher Education for Development	1974	45 000	-	45 000
<u>Health</u>						
	GLO/74/001	Water Supply and Sanitation	1974-76	72 463	-	72 463
	GLO/74/010	Coordinator for Programme on Tropical Diseases	1976-77	48 000	48 000	96 000
	GLO/75/011	Research and Training in Tropical Diseases	1976-77	53 750	53 750	107 500
<u>Other</u>						
	GLO/75/009	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries	1975-76	137 777	-	137 777
				13 648 994	10 244 670	23 893 664

*At 28 July 1976.

Annex II
Interregional projects approved 1972-1976*

	Total Allocation \$
<u>Agriculture</u>	
INT/68/455 Desert Locust Officers (W. Asia, Arabian Peninsula)	498 962
INT/71/030 Training in Crop Pest Control (W. Asia, Africa)	618 787
Small-scale projects: advisory services in nutrition, sheep husbandry; training in cereal processing, food processing; seminars on food production, change in agriculture; desert locust survey.	317 728
	1 435 477
<u>Forestry</u>	
INT/74/026 Pulp and Paper Industries Development Programme	247 075
Small-scale projects: training forest site diagnosis; seminar on wood processing.	85 415
	332 490
<u>Fisheries</u>	
INT/71/011)Indian Ocean Fisheries Survey and Development	191 931
INT/71/034 (3 791 999
INT/72/074 Development of Fisheries in Eastern Central Atlantic	2 379 025
INT/73/033 Aquaculture Programme	314 459
Small-scale projects: Adviser on fisheries development	123 996
	6 801 412
<u>Education</u>	
Small-scale project: adviser in functional literacy.	30 000
<u>General Economic and Social Policy and Planning</u>	
INT/72/071 Adviser on Training	262 459
Small-scale projects: advisers on demography, tax policy, tax reform, public administration, management of public enterprises; seminars on training of trainers, new towns, cadastral surveying, statistics, revised system of national accounts, development planning; training course on regional development; journal of government auditing.	667 124
	929 583
<u>Health</u>	
INT/68/752 Cholera Control Team	357 157
INT/68/753 Cholera Training Course	236 179
INT/68/776 Course in Epidemiology	150 007
Small-scale projects: training courses on tuberculosis, water supply data, pollutants; seminars on plague control, zoonoses, utilization of medical assistants; advisers on community water supply.	453 894
	1 197 237
<u>Industry</u>	
INT/68/672 Vocational Training (Turin)	419 536
INT/71/022 Training in Diesel Engineering	238 290
INT/72/027 Nuclear Electronics Training	322 257
INT/71/600)Meetings on Product Adaptation for Export	
INT/73/004 (177 236
INT/73/029)	
INT/71/603)Training in plastics technology	
INT/72/002 (236 922
INT/72/007)	
Small-scale projects: in-plant engineering training in mechanical industry, woodworking maintenance, chemical industry, furniture and joinery, textile industry, nuclear equipment maintenance, repair railroad equipment, petroleum refining, metalworking industry, instrument maintenance, manufacturing standardization, fertilizer industry, petrochemical industry; workshop on commercialization of research results; seminars on cement manufacture, fertilizer, iron and steel, equipment selection, low-cost housing, building operations in low-cost housing; advisers on industrial investment, international subcontracting.	1 406 176
	2 800 417

*Large-scale projects (over \$150 000) are separately identified; small-scale projects are not identified by project number.

Annex II (cont'd.)

 DP/216
 English
 Annex II
 Page 2
International Trade

	Total Allocation
	\$
INT/69/711 Advisers on Trade Documentation	238 537
INT/69/712 Advisers on Trade Expansion and Economic Integration	231 466
INT/70/707 Commercial Policy Courses(GATT)	774 790
INT/71/027 Training and Advisory Services on G.S.P.	1 257 169
INT/71/026 Training in Export Promotion	1 636 557
INT/72/072 (
INT/74/011)	
INT/72/073 Advisory Services for Multilateral Trade Negotiations	794 108
INT/74/010 Training for Trade Development between Developing Countries and Socialist Countries of E. Europe	537 600
INT/75/006 Study Size and Management Commodity Stocks	199 000
INT/73/013 Least Developed Countries, Mission on Planning Foreign Trade	300 000
Small-scale projects: exploratory mission on transfer of technology, advisers on monetary and financial issues, export promotion.	201 000
	<hr/> 6 170 227

Labour, Management and Employment

INT/68/671 Labour Problems Study Courses(Geneva)	317 031
INT/74/022 Public Works Schemes for Least Developed Countries	544 579
Small-scale projects: seminar on manpower assessment; advisers on higher level management.	147 489
	<hr/> 1 009 099

Natural Resources

Small-scale projects: seminars on water resources development, development of coastal areas, river basin development, mining development agreements, advanced mining technology, economics of mineral engineering, geothermal resources, nuclear power projects; meeting on cooperation among developing countries in petroleum; advisers on petroleum legislation, geochemical prospecting; training courses on marine science, uranium geochemical prospecting.	717 266
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Science and Technology

INT/70/542 Training in Solid State Physics (Trieste)	443 296
INT/70/543 Training in Applied Mathematics (Trieste)	556 006
Small-scale projects: seminars on mathematics, physics of oceans and atmospheres	132 152
	<hr/> 1 131 454

Social Security and Other Social Services

Small-scale projects: adviser in rehabilitation of the disabled; training in social defence planning.	151 120
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Transport and Communications

INT/68/826 Frequency Search Advisers	388 481
INT/68/837 Aeronautical Training Fellowships	587 879
INT/72/113 Aeronautical Fellowships (Beirut)	220 000
INT/74/017 Course Development in Telecommunications Training	343 200
INT/69/718 Advisers on Shipping and Ports	340 327
INT/70/702 Shipping Management Training Course (Geneva)	188 811
Small-scale projects: advisers in aviation training, fire and rescue, communications operations, air transport economics, airworthiness, maritime training, maritime radiocommunications, maritime safety legislation; seminars on vocational training in telecommunications, postal services; study transportable earth station.	888 708
	<hr/> 2 957 406

 GRAND TOTAL

25 663 188



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Mr. Vladimir Baum
Assistant Director in Charge
Ocean Economics & Technology Branch
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Baum,

The International Ocean Institute takes pleasure in inviting you to attend Pacem in Maribus V, to be held in Malta from September 9 through 13, 1974.

As during the past four Convocations, we shall have the participation of distinguished statesmen and legal experts, industrialists, fishery experts, ocean scientists, ecologists, and students and junior civil servants, with a maximum interaction among these groups.

The Convocation will be presided over by H.E. Mr. H. Shirley Amerasinghe of the Republic of Sri Lanka who, as you know, is President of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. Sir Anthony Mamo, Governor-General of Malta, will be the Honorary Chairman. The inauguration will take place on September 9 at 8:00 p.m. at the Corinthia Palace Hotel.

The Convocation will deal with two major topics:

1. An assessment of the results of the Caracas session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, with special emphasis on
 - a. The implications of the Economic Zone concept for the development of an international ocean regime, and
 - b. The prospects for arms control and disarmament in the oceans. This topic will be introduced by Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden on the afternoon of September 13. Her presentation will be followed by a report by Dr. N. K. Panikkar of India on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and by general discussion.
2. The development of the living resources of the Mediterranean. This topic will be introduced by Dr. Sidney Holt, Director of the IOI.

The meeting of the IOI Planning Council is scheduled for September 9 at 10:00 a.m. The annual meeting of the IOI Board of Trustees will take place at 10:00 a.m. on September 13.

Pacem in Maribus V will be followed by a seminar, organized by the Geneva-based Quaker Service on the multiple peaceful uses of the Mediterranean.

Enclosed you will find a registration form with a return envelope. Please return this at your earliest convenience.

We very much hope that you will be able to take part in these deliberations. Now that the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is actually under way, we feel that our work, initiated in 1967, is really reaching its climax. Your cooperation is needed more than ever.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

Encl: Registration form
General information

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PERSONAL

12 December 1973

Please answer

Dear Ms. Borghese,

I heard from Mr. Walton of your recent fuel situation discussions.

I would be most interested to have a set ^{done} of the papers if possible.
.... I am enclosing for your information, a copy of my curriculum vitae, from
which you will understand my interest.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Michael Geoghegan".

Michael Geoghegan

Elizabeth Mann Borghese
Center for the Study of
Democratic Institutions
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103

* *not enclosed*

LT 1/4/75

PETER BENNETT STONE EDITOR IN CHIEF
U.N. DEVELOPMENT FORUM
CESI
PALAIS DES NATIONS
GENEVA SWITZERLAND

PAPER ENTITLED A NEW STRATEGY SENT TODAY SPECIAL
DELIVERY REGARDS

ELISABETH

2/11/75

~~AFTER REREADING ARTICLE A NEW STRATEGY WOULD URGE YOU TO
PUBLISH IT CANCELLING SECOND AND THIRD PARAGRAPH FROM QUOTE
IN A WAY UNQUOTE~~

PETER BENETT STONE *Ec*

AFTER TALKING TO YOU AND REREADING ARTICLE A NEW STRATEGY
WOULD URGE YOU MOST WARMLY TO PUBLISH IT CANCELLING SECOND
AND THIRD PARAGRAPHS FROM QUOTE IN A WAY UNQUOTE TO QUOTE
THE INTERACTION OF ALL USES UNQUOTE. REST OF ARTICLE SEEMS
TO ME SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR TO ANYONE HAVING READ DECLARATION.
FOR STRATEGIC REASONS IT WOULD BE MOST IMPORTANT TO HAVE
THIS INTERPRETATION PUBLISHED BEFORE START OF CONFERENCE
AND I WOULD BE VERY GRATEFUL TO YOU IF YOU COULD DO IT
SHALL BE GLAD TO WRITE LATER ON WHATEVER YOU WANT ME TO
WRITE REGARDS

ELISABETH BORGESE

From Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions

The Fund for The Republic

Mailing Address: Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California 93103

Shipping Address: 2056 Eucalyptus Hill Road, Santa Barbara, California 93103

Mr. Peter B. Stone, Editor in Chief

U.N. Development Forum

CESI

Palais des Nations

Geneva

S W I T Z E R L A N D

FIRST CLASS MAIL





Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

February 3, 1975

Dear Peter,

Here is the press. It is not long

But -- it would be essential that you include

1) the Declaration of Santiago as a Counter piece

and

2) if possible -- and as small as you want, the list
of participants.

Mexico was a terrific success. I am enclosing
a few clippings.

See you soon.

Regards

Elvish

Enclosed "A New Strategy"

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project of the Government of

MALTA

Title: International Ocean Institute (Pacem in Maribus)

Project Number: MAT/71/00x/A/01/01

Project Duration: Two years

Sector: Fishery, Mining, Oil Extraction, Ecology, Resource
Management, Science Policy, International Law,
International Organization

Sub-sector: Pilot Project on Multiple Uses of Mediterranean
Sea

Government Agency: Royal University of Malta
Executing Agent: United Nations

Date of Submission: November 30, 1971.

Project Starting Date: February 1, 1972.

Contributions:

A	U.S.\$ 60,000	Government Contribution in kind
B	96,000 UNDP	UNDP, IPF, Malta
C	24,000	UNDP Fellowships, various countries
D	392,000	Private Sector (Foundations, Industries)
E	16,000	UNDP Country Allocation (Yugoslavia)
F		Possible other UNDP assisted projects (Lebanon)
G		Regular programs of FAO UNESCO and UN

Approved: _____ Date: _____
on behalf of Government
(signature)

_____ Date: _____
on behalf of Executing Agency
(signature)

_____ Date: _____
on behalf of UNDP
(signature)

I. LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The project is designed

- (a) to strengthen Malta's maritime research capacity;
- (b) to undertake pilot studies of regional interest on the multiple uses of the Mediterranean Sea and their impact on the marine environment;
- (c) to undertake similar studies of a global interest;

To this end the data collected by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the World Meteorological Organization and other intergovernmental or national organizations or institutions will be objectively analysed and interpreted;

- (d) to report periodically on important technological, scientific and legal developments affecting the ecology of ocean space and the beneficial uses of the oceans by man;
- (e) to improve the understanding of the oceans, their ecology, and their potential, on the part of university students, Maltese and foreign.

The project is expected to have a direct bearing on Government's activities in such high priority areas as development of the natural resources of the sea under its jurisdiction and control of marine pollution. It is also hoped that the project will enhance the maritime consciousness of the Maltese people.

It is envisaged that the project should become a regional or inter-regional project with continued support from UNDP in January, 1974 or soon thereafter.

II. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

A. The project does not have a direct investment potential although some of its activities (such as the development and establishment of pilot operational schemes) will yield data which will be of use in planning and financing the expansion of marine productivity.

B. The immediate objectives of the project are as follows:

1. to continue the development of the pilot study on the pollution of the Mediterranean initiated by Pacem in Maribus II;

2. to initiate a pilot study on the interaction of multiple uses of the Mediterranean;

3. to initiate the analysis and interpretation of

internationally collected data on the marine environment;

4. to initiate reporting on economic, technological, scientific, and legal developments affecting the oceans through the publication of a quarterly review;

5. To conduct summer-school sessions and seminars for Maltese and foreign participants on ocean affairs;

6. to prepare the basis of discussion for the Pacem in Maribus III Convocation in Malta, June 27-July 3, 1972.

III. WORK PLAN

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND THEIR LOCATION AND TIMING

<u>Project Activities</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Starting Date and Proposed Duration</u>
---------------------------	-----------------	--

Preparatory Activities to be carried out by the Government to insure the timely implementation of the project:

The Royal University will prepare housing, facilities including library space, equipment and services, for the time of arrival of Director	Msida	February 1, 1972
--	-------	------------------

Activities carried out by the International Ocean Institute:

Establishment of a documentation center	Msida	February 15, 1972 two years
Survey of related projects in other institutions	Msida	February 15, 1972 two years
collecting, analysing, processing data on economic, technological, environmental, and legal developments	Msida	February 15, 1972 two years
publication of quarterly report	Msida	June 15, 1972 eighteen months
supervision and coordination of external study projects (see appendix 4)	Msida	February 15 two years

Preparatory conference of program committee	Nice	January 3-6, 1972
Preparatory conference of program committee	Herzognovi (Yugoslavia)	April 28-30, 1972
Pacem in Maribus III Convocation	Msida	June 27-July 3, 1972
Meeting of the program committee of the Institute	Mexico City.	October, 1972
Meeting of the program committee of the Institute	place to be determined	January, 1973
Meeting of the program committee of the Institute	place to be determined	April, 1973
Summer school and study seminars	Msida	July-August, 1973
Meeting of the program committee of the Institute	place to be determined	October, 1973
Meeting of the program committee of the Institute	place to be determined	January, 1974

B. DESCRIPTION OF UNDP INPUTS

(a) Assignment of International Staff

(i) Project Director

The project director should be an internationally recognized authority in marine biology, ecology and resource management. He should be experienced in interdisciplinary work. He should be an expert in international organization and administration. He should be able to get along in several languages.

The project director will arrive on February 1, 1972.

(ii) Two Consultants

The requirements are one consultant man year. The consultants should be experts in various fields such as oceanography and marine science, international law and organization, industry, etc.

(b) Training Provisions

As in the past year, UNDP fellowships will be provided for participants from developing nations in the Pacem in Maribus III convocation. These will come out of the IPF of participating nations, upon request by their Governments. Fellowships will cover air travel, economy class, plus per diem for the duration of the Convocation (one week).

For 1973, similar fellowships will be provided for participants in the summer school and study seminars. The duration of the summer school will be one month.

(c) UNDP-provided Supplies and Equipment

<u>Item</u>	<u>Delivery Date</u>
Computer rental - total cost	July 1, 1972
\$8,000 per annum	July 1, 1973.

(d) Provision of Sub-contractual Services

Not applicable.

(e) Assistance to Portoroz Summer School in Marine Ecology. Total: \$ 8,000 per annum (Yugoslav IPF).

C. DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT INPUTS

(a) Pre-requisite activities

Not applicable

(b) Assignment of National Staff

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor and Rector of the Royal Royal University will maintain liaison with the project director. University faculty will be associated with the project to the maximum extent possible.
- (ii) Since the project aims at creating an International Ocean Institute associated with, but not part of, the Royal University of Malta, no true counterpart staff is envisaged.
- (iii) The necessary clerical and secretarial services will be made available on arrival of the project director

(c) Government-provided Supplies and Equipment

- (i) The project will be accommodated at the Royal University of Malta which will furnish not less than 2400 sq.ft of office space for the project director and other project staff, and not less than 1600 sq. ft of space in the University Library. This space will be available from February 1, 1972.
- (ii) The Royal University of Malta will supply electricity, heating, and local telephone service.
- (iii) The Royal University of Malta will furnish office supplies and some office furniture and equipment.
- (iv) The project will have access to lecture and conference rooms of the Royal University of Malta for the conduct of summer school sessions, seminars and international Pacem in Maribus Convocations.
- (v) The project will have access to the University's reproduction facilities (mimeograph and duplicating machines).
- (vi) Private housing is easily available in the vicinity of the Royal University of Malta.

D. DESCRIPTION OF PRIVATE INPUTS

Considering the global interdependence of ocean-related problem areas, the pilot project on models for interaction of multiple uses of the Mediterranean Sea, initiated by UNDP, will profit greatly if it is inserted, from the beginning, in a global, interdisciplinary context. Pending the enlargement of the project into an inter-regional project, such studies in this wider, though related, area will be financed from private sources such as Foundations and industries, many of which have contributed to the financing of the Pacem in Maribus project in the past. A number of applications to such sources are now in course. It is expected that these contributions will amount to \$392,000 for the two year period. In the Summary Budget items expected to be financed from private contributions are counter-marked with the code letter D. Private contributions are expected to be applied as follows:

(a) Assignment of International Staff

- (i) a tri-lingual secretary, to assist the project director;

- (ii) an Editor, responsible for the editing of the quarterly report as well as the assembling and editing of four annual volumes of research papers and proceedings
 - (iii) Professional Assistants to help with the overall operations of the project
 - (iv) a Research Assistant to follow related research projects in other institutions
- (b) Training Provisions
- (i) Summer Schools: fees to lecturers; fellowships for students
 - (ii) Convocations: Travelling expenses and sojourn for resource persons (major speakers; internationally important personalities)

(c) Contracts

Original research projects will be undertaken in cooperation with other institutions or organizations. These will be financed individually by Foundations or other sources of public or private financing.

For 1972 the following have been planned:

- (i) Mediterranean Development: Trends; Impact on the Marine Environment; Imperatives for Cooperation.
- (ii) Possibilities of further developing the Seabed Disarmament Treaty and its integration with a future Machinery for Peaceful Uses.
- (iii) The economics of an Ocean Development Tax.

Financing of each research project includes:

- a) fee for the director
- b) fee for research papers
- c) travel (staff and consultants)
- d) preparatory conference
- e) participation of research project team in subsequent Pacem in Maribus Convocation

Project outlines (i) and (iii) for 1972 are appended. Project outline (ii) will be available shortly.

- (d) Meetings of the Institute Program Committee between Convocations or Summer Schools.
- (e) Office Supplies and equipment not supplied by University; purchase of books.
- (f) Publications

WORK PLAN - BAR CHART

	PREPARATORY	1972	1973	II
Preparatory Activities by Government		preparation of physical facilities		
Assignment of internat. staff		Project Director		
		Consultants		
Assignment of Government counterpart personnel		Vice-Chancellor, Royal University		
		secretarial assistance		
Training Schedule		Fellowships		
Delivery of major items of equipment (UNDP)		Computer rental		
Availability of Gov. supplies & equipment		office space, library space, services & facilities		
Provision of misc. items *UNDP				

IV. PROJECT BUDGETS

A. SUMMARY

Contributions

<u>Code</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Source</u>
A	\$ 60,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	Government Contribution (in kind contributions)
B	96,000	48,000	48,000	UNDP (IPF, Malta)
C	24,000	12,000	12,000	UNDP (Fellowships - various countries)
D	392,000	196,000	196,000	Private Sector (Foundations, Industries)
E	16,000	8,000	8,000	UNDP (Country Allocation- Yugoslavia)
F				Possible other UNDP as- sisted projects - Lebanon
G				Regular programs of FAO, UNESCO, and UN

Notes:

- A \$60,000 composed of \$15,000 yearly rental for 2400 sq.ft office space at the Royal University of Malta Administration Building, and 1600 sq.ft in the University Library; \$5,000 yearly for services (maintenance of accomodation, telephone, secretarial assistance); \$6,000 yearly for conference and summer school facilities; \$4,000 yearly for ad hoc participation of faculty and staff in projects.
- B Project of Technical Assistance to the Government of Malta for the establishment, at the Royal University, of an International Ocean Institute (Pacem in Maribus) for the purpose of initiating activities as set out in Art. 2 of the Draft Statute (see appendix). It is envisaged that continuing support by UNDP to these activities (which, while of interest to the Government of Malta, are for the benefit of all States, and which will include projects of special interest to Mediterranean States) would be assumed from 1974, or soon after, through a global or similar (regional/inter-regional) assistance project.

C Fellowships for nationals of developing countries to participate in convocations, preparatory meetings and summer schools (from IPF of participating nations, upon request by their Governments

E \$ 8,000 yearly for assistance to Portroz Summer School in Marine Ecology

Item	Source	1972	1973	Total
<u>I. Staff</u>				
Director (D2)	B	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 60,000
Secretary	D	5,000	5,000	10,000
Professional Assistants	D	12,000	16,000	28,000
Research Assistant	D	5,000	7,000	12,000
Editor	D	12,000	15,000	27,000
<u>II. Consultants</u>	B	10,000	10,000	20,000
<u>III. Travel (staff)</u>	D	12,000	16,000	28,000
<u>IV. Contracts</u>	D	70,000	60,000	130,000
	E	8,000	8,000	16,000
<u>V. Summer School</u>	D		14,000	14,000
	C		12,000	12,000
<u>VI. Convocation</u>	D	28,000		28,000
Fellowships	C (+F+G)	12,000		12,000
<u>VII. Meetings of Program Committee</u>	D	12,000	18,000	30,000
<u>VIII. Equipment: Computer Rental</u>	B	8,000	8,000	16,000
<u>IX. Office Supplies, Library</u>	D	15,000	15,000	30,000

X. <u>Publications</u>	D	25,000	30,000	55,000
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TOTALS	U.S.\$ 264	264,000	264,000	528,000
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Contributions in kind		30,000	30,000	60,000
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		294,000	294,000	588,000
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B. Project Budget Covering UNDP Contribution
(in US Dollars)

Country: Malta
Project No: MAT/71/00x/A/01/01
Title: International Ocean Institute (Pacem in Maribus)

		<u>Total</u>		<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>	
		m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
10.	<u>PROJECT PERSONNEL</u> <u>COMPONENT</u>						
11.	<u>Director</u>	24	60,000	12	30,000	12	30,000
19.	Component total		<u>60,000</u>		<u>30,000</u>		<u>30,000</u>
30.	<u>TRAINING COMPONENT</u>						
31.	<u>Consultants</u>	12	20,000	6	10,000	6	10,000
39.	Component total		<u>20,000</u>		<u>10,000</u>		<u>10,000</u>
40.	<u>EQUIPMENT COMPONENT</u>						
41.	<u>Expendable equipment</u>		16,000		8,000		8,000
49.	Component total		<u>16,000</u>		<u>8,000</u>		<u>8,000</u>
99.	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		96,000		48,000		48,000

C. Project Budget Covering Government Counterpart Contribution in Kind
(in U.S.\$)

Country: Malta
Project No: MAT/71/00x/A/01/01
Title: International Ocean Institute (Pacem in Maribus)

		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
		m/m \$	m/m \$	m/m \$
10.	<u>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</u>			
	Counterpart to Sec. Assistance	20 68,000	34,000	34,000
19.	Component Total	68,000	34,000	34,000
30.	<u>TRAINING COMPONENT</u>			
	Participation of Faculty in Summer-schools and Seminars	8,000	4,000	4,000
39.	Component Total	8,000	4,000	4,000
40.	<u>EQUIPMENT COMPONENT</u>			
	41. Expendable Equipment	2,000	1,000	1,000
	43. Premises	40,000	20,000	20,000
49.	Component Total	42,000	21,000	21,000
50.	<u>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</u>			
	51. Operation and Maint. of Equip.	2,000	1,000	1,000
59.	Component Total	2,000	1,000	1,000
99.	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

D. Project Budget Contributions from Private Sector
(in U.S.\$)

Country: Malta
Project No: MAT/71/00x/A/01/01
Title: International Ocean Institute (Pacem in Maribus)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
I. <u>STAFF</u>			
Secretary	10,000	5,000	5,000
Professional Assistance	28,000	12,000	16,000
Research Assistant	12,000	5,000	7,000
Editor	27,000	12,000	15,000
Component Total	<u>77,000</u>	<u>34,000</u>	<u>43,000</u>
III. <u>TRAVEL</u> (Staff)	28,000	12,000	16,000
Component Total	<u>28,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>
IV. <u>CONTRACTS</u>	130,000	70,000	60,000
Component Total	<u>130,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
V. <u>SUMMER SCHOOL</u>	14,000		14,000
Component Total	<u>14,000</u>		<u>14,000</u>
VI. <u>CONVOCATION</u>	28,000	28,000	
Component Total	<u>28,000</u>	<u>28,000</u>	
VII. <u>MEETINGS OF PROGRAM COMMITTEE</u>	30,000	12,000	18,000
Component Total	<u>30,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>
IX. <u>SUPPLIES, LIBRARY</u>	30,000	15,000	15,000
Component Total	<u>30,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
X. <u>PUBLICATIONS</u>	55,000	25,000	30,000
Component Total	<u>55,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>392,000</u>	<u>196,000</u>	<u>196,000</u>

V. Background Information

A. Institutional Framework

The International Ocean Institute (Pacem in Maribus) will be associated with, but not administratively part of, the Royal University. The Institute will be governed by an international Board of Trustees, as provided in its Draft Statute which is appended. The program of the Institute will be determined by a Program Committee with international membership which will meet three or four times a year.

The Institute will be physically located at the Royal University of Malta and will draw upon the facilities available at the University. Adequate provision has been made for all counterpart Government facilities mentioned in this request.

B. Provisions for Government Follow-up

The Royal University of Malta is expanding its marine research capabilities and will thus be in a position to take advantage of the work done under the project.

It is intended that the project be transformed into a regional or inter-regional project when the Institute is firmly established. Long-term Government support is assured.

C. Other Related Activities

Summer school sessions on ocean affairs were held at the Royal University of Malta in 1970 and 1971. UNDP fellowships were granted in 1971 for the Pacem in Maribus II Convocation in Malta.

D. Future UNDP Assistance

UNDP assistance will be requested in 1974 when it is envisaged that the project become regional or inter-regional.

ANNEX I

Organization of the Project

General Responsibilities

1. The Government, the UNDP and the Executing Agent shall jointly be responsible for the execution of the project and the realization of its objectives as described in Part I above.
2. The Government shall provide to the project the national project personnel, training facilities, land, buildings, equipment and other required services and facilities. It will designate the Government Co-operating Agency named in the cover page of this document, which will be hereinafter referred to as the "Co-operating Agency" and which will be directly responsible for the implementation of the Government contribution to the project.
3. The UNDP undertakes to complement and supplement the Government participation and will provide through the Executing Agent, the required expert services, training, equipment and other services within the funds available to the project.
4. Upon commencement of the project the Executing Agent shall assume primary responsibility for the project execution. However, that primary responsibility shall be exercised after consultation and in agreement with the Co-operating Agency. Arrangements shall be concluded thereafter, as expressed in the Work Plan (Part III), for a progressive transfer of the primary responsibility to the Government or to an entity designated by the Government.
5. Part of the Government's participation may take the form of a cash contribution to UNDP. In such cases, the Executing Agent will provide the related services and facilities and will account annually to the UNDP and to the Government for the expenditure incurred. (Not applicable)

Participation of the Government

6. The Government shall provide to the project the services, equipment and facilities in the quantities and at the times specified in the Work Plan. Budgetary provision - either in kind or in cash - for the Government's participation so specified is set forth in the Project Budgets (Part IV).
7. The Co-operating Agency shall in consultation with the Executing Agent assign a Project Co-Manager to the project on a full-time basis. He shall carry out such

responsibilities in the project as are assigned to him by the Co-operating Agency.

8. The estimated cost of items included in the Government contribution, as detailed in the Project Budget, is based on the best information available at the time of drafting this project proposal. It is understood that price fluctuations during the period of execution of the project may necessitate an adjustment of said contribution in monetary terms; the latter shall at all times be determined by the value of the services, equipment and facilities required for the proper execution of the project.

9. Within the given number of man-months of personnel services described in the Work Plan minor adjustments of individual assignments of project personnel provided by the Government may be made by the Government in consultation with the Executing Agent, if this is found to be in the best interests of the project. (Not applicable)

10. The Government shall continue to pay the local salaries and appropriate allowances of national project personnel during the period of their absence from the project while on UNDP fellowships. (Not applicable)

11. The Government shall defray any customs duties and other charges related to the clearance of project equipment; its transportation, handling, storage and related expenses within the country. It shall be responsible for safe custody of the equipment, its installation and maintenance, insurance and replacement, if necessary, after delivery to the project site.

12. The Government shall make available to the project - subject to existing security provisions - any published and unpublished reports, maps, records and other data which are considered necessary to the implementation of the project.

13. The Government shall assist all project personnel in finding suitable housing accommodation at reasonable rents.

14. The services and facilities specified in the Work Plan which are to be provided to the project by the Government by means of a contribution in cash are set forth in the Project Budget. Payment of this amount shall be made in local currency to the UNDP in accordance with the Schedule of Payments by the Government. (Not applicable).

15. Payment of the above-mentioned contribution to the UNDP on or before the dates specified in the Schedule of Payments by the Government is a prerequisite to commencement or continuation of project operations (Not applicable).

Participation of the UNDP and of the Executing Agent

16. The UNDP shall provide to the project through the Executing Agent the services, equipment and facilities described in the Work Plan. Budgetary provision for the UNDP contribution as specified is set forth in the Project Budget.

17. The Executing Agent, in consultation with the Government, shall assign a Project Manager who under the direction of the Executing Agent will be responsible in the country for the Executing Agent's participation in the project. The Project Manager shall supervise the experts and other agency personnel assigned to the project, and the local training of national project personnel. He shall be responsible for the control of all equipment provided to the project from UNDP funds.

18. The Executing Agent, in consultation with the Government, shall assign experts and other personnel to the project as provided for in the Work Plan, select candidates for fellowships and determine standards for the training of national project personnel.

19. If it is considered to be in the best interest of the project, the Executing Agent, in consultation with the Government, may make minor adjustments within:

- (a) the number of man-months of expert services described in the Work Plan,
- (b) the number of man-months of fellowships described in the Work Plan,
- (c) the provision for material, equipment and supplies from UNDP resources.

20. Fellowships shall be administered in accordance with the fellowships regulations of the Executing Agent.

21. The Executing Agent may, in consultation with the Government, execute part or all of the project by sub-contract. The selection of sub-contractors shall be made, after consultation with the Government, in accordance with the Executing Agent's procedures.

22. All material, equipment and supplies which are purchased from UNDP resources will be used exclusively for the execution of the project, and will remain the property of the UNDP in whose name it is held by the Executing Agent. Equipment supplied by the UNDP shall be marked with the insignia of the UNDP and of the Executing Agent.

23. Arrangements may be made, if necessary, for a temporary transfer of custody of equipment to local authorities during the life-time of the project, without prejudice to the final transfer.

24. Prior to completion of UNDP assistance to the project, the Government, the UNDP and the Executing Agent shall consult as to the disposition of all project equipment provided by the UNDP. Title to such equipment shall normally be transferred to the Government, or to an entity nominated by the Government, when it is required for continued operation of the project or for activities following directly therefrom. The UNDP may, however, at its discretion retain title to part or all of such equipment.

25. At an agreed time after the completion of UNDP assistance to the project, the Government and the UNDP and/or the Executing Agent shall review the activities continuing from or consequent upon the project with a view to evaluating its results.

Facilities, Privileges and Immunities

A. UNDP and Executing Agent Personnel

26. In accordance with the Agreement concluded by UNDP and the Government, concerning the provision of assistance, the personnel of UNDP and other United Nations organizations associated with this project, shall be accorded facilities, privileges and immunities specified in the said Agreement.

B. Sub-contractors and their Personnel (Not Applicable)

27. The Executing Agent's contractors and their personnel (except Government nationals employed locally) shall:

- (a) Be immune from legal process in respect of all acts performed by them in their official capacity in the execution of the project;
- (b) Be immune from national service obligations;
- (c) Be immune together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them from immigration restrictions;
- (d) Be accorded the privileges of bringing into the country reasonable amounts of foreign currency for the purposes of the project or for personal use of such personnel, and of withdrawing any such amounts brought into the country, or, in accordance with the relevant foreign exchange regulations, such amounts as may be earned therein

by such personnel in the execution of the project;

- (e) Be accorded together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them the same repatriation facilities in the event of international crises as diplomatic envoys.

28. All personnel of the Executing Agent's contractors shall enjoy inviolability for all papers and documents relating to the project.

29. The Government shall either exempt from, or bear the cost of any taxes, duties, fees or levies which it may impose on any foreign firm or organization which may be retained by the Executing Agent and on the foreign personnel of any such firm or organization in respect of:

- (a) The salaries or wages earned by such personnel in the execution of the project;
- (b) Any equipment, materials and supplies brought into the country for the purposes of the project or which, after having been brought into the country, may subsequently be withdrawn therefrom;
- (c) Any substantial quantities of equipment, materials and supplies obtained locally for the execution of the project, such as, for example, petrol and spare parts for the operation and maintenance of equipment mentioned under (b) above, with the provision that the types and approximate quantities to be exempted and relevant procedures to be followed, shall be agreed upon with the Government and, as appropriate, recorded in the Work Plan; and,
- (d) As in the case of concessions currently granted to UNDP and Executing Agent's personnel, any property brought, including one privately owned automobile per employee, by the firm or organization or its personnel for their personal use or consumption or which after having been brought into the country, may subsequently be withdrawn therefrom upon departure of such personnel.

30. The privileges and immunities to which such firm or organization and its personnel may be entitled, referred to in the paragraphs above, may be waived by the Executing Agent where, in its opinion or in the opinion of the UNDP,

the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the successful completion of the project or to the interest of the UNDP or the Executing Agent.

31, The Executing Agent shall provide the Government through the Resident Representative with the list of personnel to whom the privileges and immunities enumerated above shall apply.

ANNEX II

DRAFT STATUTE

International Ocean Institute
(Pacem in Maribus)

ANNEX III

STUDY PROJECTS

(i) Mediterranean Development

(iii) The Economics of an Ocean Development Tax