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Third Meeting of the Executive Committee  
of the International Ocean Institute  
to be held  
on  
30 and 31 May, 1997  
at  
Malta

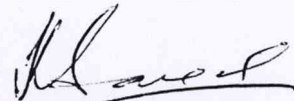
THIRD MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

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Adoption of Agenda

The agenda reproduced below may be adopted by the Meeting of the Executive Committee with such amendments as may be considered necessary.

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- Item 2 - Report of the Executive Director
- Item 3 - Selection of Executive Director
- Item 4 - Financial position of IOI
- Item 5 - Consideration of auditor's report
- Item 6 - Retirement of one-fifth of Board Members  
and filling up of resultant vacancies
- Item 7 - Any other matter with the approval of  
the Chair

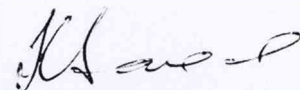


**Dr. Krishan Saigal**  
**Executive Director**

Item 2  
Page 2

Report of the Executive Director

My report for the period November, 1996 to May, '97 is attached for consideration of the Committee.



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Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director

Since the last report of the Executive Director submitted to the Governing Board at Beijing in November, 1996 the following developments have taken place.

**UNDP Project (GEF I)**

The UNDP Project has expired for IOI Headquarters, and IOIs Madras and Fiji but will be operational for IOIs Costa Rica and Senegal in 1997. The amount sanctioned for Headquarters for networking i.e. Directors/Vice Chancellors Meeting, travel expenses of Executive Director and Honorary Chairman, costs of issuing newsletter and PR brochures is thus not available from Project Funds. The impact of this on the financial position of IOI is explained later.

**UNDP Project (GEF II)**

It is likely that IOI may get approximately \$ 1.0 million for opening three new centres under Train-Seacoast. This would be a joint venture project with UNDP and UNDOALOS. This matter was discussed by the Honorary Chairman and the Executive Director with Mr. Philip Reynolds of UNDP and Ms. Stella Maris Vallejo of UNDOALOS in New York on 27 February, 1996 where they had both gone for the Seminar on Oceans for the delegates to the Commission on Sustainable Development. Initial reactions of GEF Secretariat to the joint project have been favourable. There would be funding in the project for meeting of directors. The project is likely to come on stream in 1997. Latest reports are that it will be considered in May/June, 1997 by GEF Secretariat.

**Eco-villages project**

The Governing Board considered the eco-villages project at its meeting in Beijing in November, 1996 and expressed full support for the project.

DM150,000 has been approved by GTZ of Germany for 2 years and CAD 50,000 has been received from the Swiss donor. Since then the project has made headway in India and the Director IOIs report is at Attachment 1. The Project has been well received and the following further developments have since taken place:

- i) UNDP has tentatively agreed to give IOI South Africa US\$10,000 for a preliminary survey
- ii) UNDP has also agreed to fund IOI up to US\$10,000 for a 'think' paper on the subject and which can be widely discussed at the international level;
- iii) An expanded project for US\$500,000 has been prepared and sent to GEF Secretariat. The proposal is at Attachment 2.
- iv) IOI has got US\$45,000 (approx.) from Japan for training ground-level NGOs in eco-technology etc.

**PIM XXV**

While approving the Budget for 1997, the Governing Board minuted as follows:

The Board approved the Budget for 1997 subject to expenditure on PIM XXV being limited to the money actually raised.

The Honorary Chair and the Honorary Treasurer have been taking steps in this regard. The Executive Committee may take an appropriate decision after hearing them.

**CIDA**

The CIDA support to IOI of CA \$ 325,000 a year for the years 1993-95 was reduced to CA \$ 250,000 for 1995 due to financial cuts in CIDA's budget. CIDA has since agreed to extend support to IOI to the extent of CA \$ 200,000 a year for the years 1996-98.

**Financial Position of IOI**

The audit of IOI's accounts for 1996 has been completed. The financial position at the end of 1996 was roughly in balance. This was due to a donation of over CAD 110,000 by the Honorary Chair.

The position at the end of 1997 should be a deficit. IOI had spent approx. \$ 13,000 for the World Commission. The World Commission is refusing to refund IOI the money.

The position for 1997 is not too good. Though the position of the IOI Centres is quite favourable, the same is not true of Headquarters. An extract from the note submitted to the Board in December 1995 is reproduced below:

IOI has serious deficiencies in funds for administration. At the moment IOI has the following unattached amounts:

CIDA	US\$ 240,000
Donations	US\$ 220,000

The CIDA amount plus some more has to go to IOI Halifax as otherwise IOI would end up with no CIDA money at all. In 1995 this left less than US\$ 200,000 for Malta. This just about covered establishment expenses leaving no money even for Board meetings. In the past 2 years Prof. Borgese has contributed over \$ 150,000 and this has helped to tide over the crisis.

**Serious thought needs to be given as to how to raise another \$ 200,000 a year to cover Board Meetings, augmentation of headquarters staff and visits by Board Members to operational centres. UNDP and other institutional donors do not usually fund such expenses.**

Since the above note was written, the position has worsened. CIDA has reduced its annual contribution from US\$ 240,000 to US\$ 150,000.

In this connection a letter from CIDA considered the financial position of IOI as being medium high. Since some reserves were needed, a reserve fund of CA \$100,000 has been created through a donation by the Swiss donor. This means that the amount available to HQ is US\$70,000.00 less. Another fund of US\$5,500 has been created with a donation of \$4,500 from Dr. Vratusa and \$ 1,000 from Dr. Pardo.

The Executive Board Members need to seriously consider the above financial position. A more detailed note is at Item 4.

### Review of the period 1993-96

I have now been Executive Director of IOI for over 4 years. I came for a year initially and have thereafter been persuaded to stay on. I think 4 years is a good time to review what has been accomplished and, more importantly, what remains to be accomplished. Three years back I was informed by the Board that my job was to:

- (i) put into operation the UNDP Project (GEF I);
- (ii) professionalise IOI's management;
- (iii) help to raise a \$ 10 million Endowment/Trust Fund.

Of the above, (i) would be completed in 1997. The Project has been rated by UNDP to be among its top quartile of projects; (ii) has been partially achieved while a little headway has been made in (iii).

As regards other matters, IOI is today a networking system and not an institute with the Centres (autonomous or semi-autonomous) being today the main strength of IOI (as may be seen from the Workplan of 1997 they contribute \$ 0.8 million in-kind and cash and raise nearly \$ 1.5 million in funds). This has its own strengths and weaknesses.

IOI's focus has added a new dimension with the addition of the coastal zone and the shallower waters - all within national jurisdictions - to the deep oceans, as evidenced by the eco-villages project. This adds removal of poverty, land-based sources of pollution etc to its "traditional" role - Law of the Sea, Common Heritage of Mankind etc. The transition period has to be well managed as it could otherwise degenerate into chaos unless the change parameters are kept under control and the international and national aspects harmonised.

The result is that the job of the Executive Director has altered considerably: she/he has to harmonise and co-ordinate more than execute; has to assist Centres when asked; and has, generally to have a laid back style. Is the IOI today better or worse than 4 years ago? Only the future will tell.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE OPERATIONAL CENTRE (INDIA)

THE ECO-VILLAGES PROJECTS: A STATUS REPORT  
(March, 1997)

Background

The International Ocean Institute (IOI), founded in 1972 by Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, had been active in organising training courses and conferences for over 20 years. Since 1993, however, there has been an explosive growth in IOI activities, primarily due to the setting up of Operational Centres in India, China, Japan, Senegal, Costa Rica, Fiji and South Africa. Over the past three years, a large number of training courses have been organised by the Centres.

Not satisfied with training as the major activity, IOI had been exploring the possibility of entering other areas of immediately relevance to the oceans and the coastal zones. Early in 1996 the Founder and the Executive Director of IOI attended an Eco-Technology Workshop at the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Madras. Inspired by the deliberations at this Workshop, IOI decided to take up development projects among coastal communities. The objective is to prevent the drift of the population from the coastal villages into the cities by augmenting the income and employment opportunities in the villages near the coasts. This is to be done by making available to the villagers updated information about the latest technologies, thereby enabling the villagers to blend these new technologies with their traditional wisdom. The projects will be pro-poor, pro-women and pro-nature. Suitable local partners will be involved in each area.

The Survey

The first area to be taken up was the small Indian State of Goa, primarily motivated by the interest shown by the Chief Minister and the Government of Goa in supporting such a project. The choice was also influenced by the active presence in Goa of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), whose Director was keen on collaborating with IOI to help coastal communities. After preliminary discussions in Goa, a DM 150,000 proposal was prepared and forwarded to GTZ. Dr. Uwe Lohmeyer of GTZ visited the IOI Operational Centre, Madras in December 1996 and provided guidelines for preparing the final version of the proposal. During his visit he made the point that, though GTZ was interested in any poverty alleviation project, Goa was not on their priority list and there were other areas in India which would be better candidates. These remarks set IOI thinking and, over the past three months, we have made a closer study of the conditions in Goa as well as in the coasts of Bombay, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. There have been field visits as well as discussions with other NGOs, governments, potential partners and concerned agencies in these areas.



This survey was carried out using IOI's own funds to get a first hand picture of the conditions of the coastal communities, thereby helping IOI refine its objectives, choose the most deserving areas for intervention and work out a viable, transferable methodology. The overall aim was to ensure the most effective use of funds that may be coming in from GTZ and other sources.

A brief account of the results of the survey is given below.

#### Goa

The Government of Goa wanted us to choose some inland villages since the coastal villages are relatively better developed. We visited a number of villages in Sathari taluk. We found that, thanks to cashewnut cultivation in the area, there was some level of employment for most villagers. We did not find abject poverty but only relative poverty. In spite of abundant rainfall drinking water is scarce. But a solution to this problem would require a major watershed development project, which can only be funded and executed by the Government. The NIO scientist who has been surveying the area believes that there are pockets of poverty in some of the villages where interventions would be desirable. He has also started a survey in a few coastal villages in south Goa where there may be scope for supporting fish processing. On the whole, however, we share GTZ doubts whether Goa is the ideal place to begin an eco-village project.

#### Bombay

Our partner in Bombay is Central Institute for Fisheries Education. We visited four fishing villages located on the Bombay coast. Our interest was to study the impact of a coastal megacity on its fishing community and to explore possible interventions. We found that among the fishing community, there was a steady drift away from the traditional occupation. Bombay, with its attraction of regular employment, encourages the younger family members to give up fishing altogether. Marine pollution and degradation of mangroves also reduce the fish catch and this in turn encourages further migration. As in Goa, here again there is more relative than absolute poverty. A more detailed survey of the fishing villages would probably suggest possible interventions but we feel there would be better candidates among the other coastal villages of Maharashtra.

#### Gujarat

In Gujarat our partners are the Gujarat Ecology Commission (GEC) and BAIF Development Research Foundation. GEC, set up by the Government of Gujarat, has been conducting detailed ecological studies of the state. Their important finding is that 10 per cent of the land in Gujarat is already saline and the level of salinity is increasing all the time.

We visited a few villages on the coast in Broach district. Water is the most important problem in this area. Some of the villages

are very poor and there is a lack of employment opportunities. In fact, there is a steady drift of population away from this area. BAIF is a NGO with wide experience in rural development in several states of India, especially in cattle breeding and animal husbandry. They are willing to take up projects in the coastal villages of Gujarat along with IOI. There is certainly scope for interventions in the area, though any watershed development would require heavy inputs. It appears that IOI could promote a pilot project in some of the villages for livelihood improvement and ecology restoration. Interventions like the planting of salt absorbent species, restoration of community ponds etc., could be tried.

#### Tamil Nadu

Since IOI India is located in Tamil Nadu, we began exploring possibilities in this State. Our potential partner here is the ANAWIM Trust which has been active in the coastal villages of Chidambaranar District for the past 3 years. We visited several coastal villages located south of the port-town of Tuticorin. In each village we had a short meeting with the ANAWIM-initiated women's group.

The common problems highlighted by the women were the lack of water and of employment opportunities, alcoholism among the menfolk and environmental pollution from factories. The area receives very little rainfall, the ground water in most places is saline and the traditional village ponds are in disrepair. Due to insufficient rainfall there is a general lack of vegetation, which perhaps leads to a further reduction in rainfall.

Over the past three years, the ANAWIM Trust has undertaken activities like training women in tailoring and typewriting, organising short courses on health, hygiene and home industries and the formation of self-help groups. The Trust feels that it has now reached the take-off stage for extending micro-credit and promoting income generation activities. In addition, the new project will emphasise local ecological preservation and restoration and attempt to introduce eco-friendly technologies in the area.

Restoration of ponds, planting of trees and plants suitable to the local conditions, use of salt-absorbent species, drip irrigation, water harvesting, etc., would be attempted. Training and support for income generation would be individual-oriented, while the ecology restoration / preservation would be through awareness building and community participation. On the whole, the area appears to be a very good candidate for intervention by IOI.

#### Conclusion

We began with the idea that the eco-village projects should be pro-poor, pro-women and pro-nature. From the survey of the past few months the following clearer objectives have emerged:

- \* Preservation and restoration of coastal ecology through measures like regeneration of mangroves, afforestation, watershed development, reduction of pollution, etc.
- \* Improvement of the livelihood of the coastal communities, specially women, through self-help and income generation activities.
- \* Testing of ecofriendly technologies for meeting the first two objectives.

Gujarat and Tamil Nadu appear to be the best candidates, considering the ground realities and project feasibility.

R. Rajagopalan  
IOI India

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**PROJECT BRIEF FOR A FREESTANDING TA PROJECT**

<b>Region:</b>	Global and Inter-regional
<b>Title:</b>	Support for research in job-creating potential of Integrated Coastal Zone Management.
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	UNDP/OPS in association with the International Ocean Institute (IOI)
<b>GEF Priority Area:</b>	International Waters including small islands, Biodiversity, Climate Change.

**Project Description**

Integrated Coastal Zone Management: the Missing Element

For many years now, the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) has been the theme of conferences, policy research, coastal studies, national and international projects, training programmes etc. But most of these attempts have focused on the interrelationships among the coastal activities and sectors; emphasised the need for a proper balance between development and environment; and advocated a holistic way of looking at the coastal zone. What they have ignored is the human element; the poorer coastal community that has come under tremendous pressures in recent years. It is now becoming clear that, without improving the lot of the coastal communities and getting their active participation in restoring and preserving the coastal ecology, the sustainable development and ecological concept of ICZM cannot become a reality.

An ICZM system that cannot contribute to a solution of the most crucial economic problems of our time - unemployment in the industrialized countries and poverty in the developing countries - is not sustainable.

Developed countries - Canada (IOI Dalhousie), Germany (IOI University of Bremen), Malta (University of Malta), Romania (IOI Black-Sea University, for the formerly Communist countries, where unemployment has reached catastrophic dimensions) and perhaps others, will also be involved in this project. Funding for the developed partners, however, will be sought from other sources.

The present proposal covers only developing countries, starting with a pilot project in India and then extending it to other developing countries.

Co-funding for the Indian pilot project has already been approved to the extent of CA\$ 50,000 from a private Swiss donor and DM 150,000 from the GTZ in Germany.

#### The Threats to Coastal Communities

Coastal ecology and coastal communities are under increasing threat all over the world, with the problems being specially severe in the developing countries. Destruction of mangroves, land-based pollution, sea erosion, increase in soil salinity, scanty rainfall, overexploitation of the resources of the coastal zone and the oceans, etc., are some of the ecological problems which seem to have no easy solutions.

The poorer coastal communities face both ecological and social problems. Economic liberalisation and the globalisation of the world economy is only further accelerating their difficulties. When coastal areas are "developed" (not always in an environment-friendly way), they are supposed to provide greater employment opportunities to the locals. But the coastal villagers often remain poor due to several reasons; the new jobs often go to skilled outsiders, the local poor get displaced without adequate compensation, farm employment reduces or disappears, and so on. The depressed castes and groups are particularly vulnerable to such changes. The net result is a steady drift in search of jobs to other areas, mainly to the larger coastal cities and this in turn leads to the growth of slums and shanty towns. At the same time the coasts are dotted with ghost villages with rows and rows of empty houses. The lot of those who have stayed back is miserable.

#### The Problems of Women

Women are under particular stress in these poorer coastal communities. In a survey made by IOI India in four states of India, village women highlighted the following typical problems:

##### 1. Lack of water and fuel:

Many coastal areas receive very little rainfall and in some years it rains just for a few days. Ground water in many places has turned saline. Due to insufficient rainfall there is a general lack of vegetation, which perhaps leads to a further reduction in rainfall. The village women are dependent on the piped water or supply by government trucks, both of which are irregular. In some cases they buy water, since even common water sources have been privatised. The traditional wells, ponds and other water sources are in disrepair and even the awareness of their importance has disappeared. Often the women have to walk long distances in search of water and firewood.

## 2. Low socio-economic status:

Among the depressed classes, some men work as masons or craftsmen and others as labourers. Most women are employed as petty labour or domestic servants and get low salaries. The younger people, including many girls, have school education but are unable to find any employment.

## 3. Alcoholism:

Most of the menfolk are addicted to liquor and this puts tremendous pressure on the women. Apart from domestic violence, alcoholism considerably drains the family income.

## 4. Environmental pollution:

The industries in the coastal zones let out effluents into the air and the sea. The women say that the general health of the people has been affected by this pollution. In several villages the inhabitants can even smell the chemicals in the air. Many children develop respiratory problems.

## **1.2 Project Objectives, Target Groups and the Development Context**

The objective of this project is to prevent or reduce:

deforestation in the watershed, destruction of mangroves, use of chemical fertilisers and the migration to the cities by raising living standards through the use of biological fertilisers, other ecofriendly technologies, etc., thus augmenting the income and employment opportunities in the coastal villages. This will be done by making available to the villagers updated information about the latest technologies, enabling the villagers to blend these new technologies with their traditional wisdom.

The technologies of the 21st century are going to be information and biotechnology. These will therefore be the thrust areas of the project though other appropriate technologies will not be neglected. The technologies will be embedded in the culture and society of the villagers. The project will be pro-women, pro-poor, pro-employment and pro-appropriate high technology. The priority target group will be women and the disadvantaged sections of the society.

The problem that the target group faces is that eco-friendly technologies are today being exclusively developed in the advanced countries, notably Germany and Japan, mainly on a scale suitable for the rich. They are thus inappropriate for use by the target group. The result is that, while the natural environment may or may not be protected by the use of such technologies in the developing countries, the fact that the target group is left out of consideration creates intolerable pressures (generated by poverty) on the socio-economic system.

The development context flowing from this is the need to fuse traditional wisdom of the villagers with advanced technologies so that they can be utilised, maintained and blended with the capacities and skills of the target group.

There are many problems in extending technologies to the target group. The technologies developed by the advanced countries need to be down-scaled, made less expensive and otherwise adapted to the skills of the target group including women. For this purpose we need to involve socially-oriented industrial groups in the industrial countries, other developing countries and India. Besides, there is need for social-engineering aimed at empowering and building the capacity of the target groups. This project meets the above objectives through the following processes:

- establishing the socio-economic and natural resources profiles of the region;
- establishing the technologies actually needed by the target population through an interactive dialogue;
- searching for appropriate technologies in the advanced countries, as well as in India, including the possibility of adapting them to the skill profiles of the villagers;
- arranging for credit and underwriting the risk involved.

#### **Proposed GEF Financing (Inputs)**

The total project cost is estimated at \$ 1.5 million over a two and a half year period, with the GEF contribution being \$ 0.5 million, the contribution of host institutions and IOI (in-kind) being \$ 0.8 million and at least \$ 0.2 million being leveraged from other sources/donors.

#### **Feasibility of Project**

##### Stage of Preparation

The International Ocean Institute (IOI), founded in 1972, had been active in organising training courses and conferences for over 20 years. Since 1993, however, there has been an explosive growth in IOI activities, primarily due to the setting up of Operational Centres in India, China, Japan, Senegal, Costa Rica, Fiji and South Africa. Over the past three years, a large number of training courses have been organised by the Centres.

Not satisfied with training as the major activity, IOI had been exploring the possibility of entering other areas of immediately relevance to the oceans and the coastal zones. In 1996 IOI decided to take up development projects among coastal communities. The objective is to prevent the drift of the

population from the coastal villages into the cities by augmenting income and employment opportunities. A survey was conducted in the first instance in four States of India.

These four states had different kinds of problems. In Goa the problem is of watershed management: there is very heavy rain for four months but a scarcity of water otherwise. In Bombay, the problem is of fishing villagers tending to drift to urban sprawls due to the attractions of a megacity. In Gujrat, the problem is created by deforestation on the watershed leading to low discharge at certain times of the year and consequent salinization of the coastal aquifers. In Tamil Nadu, the problem is of grinding poverty due to lack of water of the lowest strata of Indian society. Through this survey we thus could get insights into very diversified problems with one linking issue: water management as a part of ICZM.

#### The survey

The first area to be taken up was the small Indian State of Goa, primarily motivated by the interest shown by the Chief Minister and the Government of Goa in supporting such a project. The choice was also influenced by the active presence in Goa of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), whose Director was keen on collaborating with IOI to help coastal communities. Thereafter over the past three months, we have made a study of the conditions in the coasts of Bombay, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. There have been field visits as well as discussions with other NGOs, governments, potential partners and concerned agencies in these areas.

This survey was carried out using IOI's own funds to get a first hand picture of the conditions of the coastal communities, thereby helping IOI refine its objectives, choose the most deserving areas for intervention and work out a viable, transferable methodology.

A brief account of the results of the survey is given below.

#### Goa

The Government of Goa wanted IOI to choose some inland villages since the coastal villages are relatively better developed. A number of villages in Sathari taluk were visited. It was found that, thanks to cashewnut cultivation in the area, there was some level of employment for most villagers. There was no abject poverty but only relative poverty. In spite of abundant rainfall drinking water was scarce. But a solution to this problem would require a major watershed development project, which can only be funded and executed by the Government. The NIO scientist who has been surveying the area believes that there are pockets of poverty in some of the villages where interventions would be desirable. He has also started a survey in a few coastal villages in south Goa where there may be scope for supporting fish processing.



## Bombay

IOI's partner in Bombay is the Central Institute for Fisheries Education a Government of India Research Centre. Four fishing villages located on the Bombay coast were visited. IOI's interest was to study the impact of a coastal megacity on its fishing community and to explore possible interventions. It was found that among the fishing community, there was a steady drift away from the traditional occupation. Bombay, with its attraction of regular employment, encourages the younger family members to give up fishing altogether. Marine pollution and degradation of mangroves also reduce the fish catch and this in turn encourages further migration. As in Goa, here again there is more relative than the absolute poverty. A more detailed survey of the fishing villages would probably suggest possible interventions but IOI feels that there would be better candidates among the other coastal villages of Maharashtra.

## Gujarat

In Gujarat IOI's partners are the Gujarat Ecology Commission (GEC) and BAIF Development Research Foundation. GEC, set up by the Government of Gujarat, has been conducting detailed ecological studies of the state. One of their important findings is that 10 per cent of the land in Gujarat mainly on the coast is already saline and the level of salinity is increasing all the time.

A few villages on the coast in Broach district were visited. Water is the most important problem in this area. Some of the villages are very poor and there is a lack of employment opportunities. In fact, there is a steady drift of population away from this area.

BAIF is a NGO with wide experience in rural development in several states of India, especially in cattle breeding and animal husbandry. They are willing to take up projects in the coastal villages of Gujarat along with IOI. There is certainly scope for interventions in the area, though any watershed development would require heavy inputs. It appears that IOI could promote a pilot project in some of the villages for livelihood improvement and ecology restoration. Interventions like the planting of salt absorbent species, restoration of community ponds etc., could be tried.

## Tamil Nadu

Since IOI India is located in Tamil Nadu, the possibilities of doing work in this State were explored. IOI's potential partner here is the ANAWIM Trust which has been active in the coastal villages of Chidambaranar District for the past 3 years. Several coastal villages located south of the port-town of Tuticorin were visited. In each village a short meeting with the ANAWIM-initiated women's group was held.

The common problems highlighted by the women were the lack of water and of employment opportunities, alcoholism among the menfolk and environmental pollution from factories. The area receives very little rainfall, the ground water in most places is saline and the traditional village ponds are in disrepair. Due to insufficient rainfall there is a general lack of vegetation, which perhaps leads to a further reduction in rainfall.

Over the past three years, the ANAWIM Trust has undertaken activities like training women in tailoring and typewriting, organising short courses on health, hygiene and home industries and the formation of self-help groups. The Trust feels that it has now reached the take-off stage for extending micro-credit and promoting income generation activities. In addition, the new project will emphasise local ecological preservation and restoration and attempt to introduce eco-friendly technologies in the area.

Restoration of ponds, planting of trees and plants suitable to the local conditions, use of salt-absorbent species, drip irrigation, water harvesting, etc., would be attempted. Training and support for income generation would be individual-oriented, while the ecology restoration / preservation would be through awareness building and community participation.

#### Conclusion

IOI began with the idea that the eco-village projects should be pro-poor, pro-women and pro-nature. From the survey of the past few months the following clearer objectives have emerged:

- \* Preservation and restoration of coastal ecology through measures like regeneration of mangroves, afforestation, watershed development, reduction of pollution, etc.
- \* Improvement of the livelihood of the coastal communities, specially women, through self-help and income generation activities.
- \* Testing of ecofriendly technologies for meeting the first two objectives.

#### **Project and Related Programme Content**

IOI's experience suggests that the project as conceived in India could be extended to the other Centres of IOI in Costa Rica, Senegal, South Africa, China and Fiji.

#### **Activities**

The details are given below:

Workplan - Phase 1

The first phase, lasting about a year, would consist of the following steps:

A Baseline Survey and Analysis (BSA) of the socio-economic and natural resources: The strategy would be to start with an area of about 8000 hectares and narrow it down to about 200 hectares containing villages suitable for the project. This step would require the training of data gatherers and the actual survey and would take about four months.

The second step would be Participatory Rural Assessment (PRA) and technology assessment (TA). This would be done in close co-operation with the client population and would take about two months.

The third step would be the Search for Appropriate Technologies (SAT). This is estimated to take three months.

The fourth step, taken in parallel with the third step, would be the establishment of Demonstration Units (DU) after underwriting the loss, if any, suffered by the client villagers.

The fifth step would be to have the project independently evaluated and, on the basis of the evaluation, draw up a programme for the next phase.

The sixth step, running concurrently, would be to hold meetings of the Project Steering Committee to ensure that the project remains on the right track.

#### Workplan - Phase 2

In the second phase, the technologies selected and tested during Phase 1 will be extended to the villages. In addition, the directors of the IOI Operational Centres in China, Costa Rica, Senegal, South Africa and the South Pacific would be trained in the way the project was drawn up and implemented giving also an account of its strengths and weaknesses, so that appropriate projects can be drawn up in the other developing countries and regions served by the IOI System. The steps in this phase would be:

#### Phase 2 (Goa)

- Train fisherfolk and others in the latest technologies
- Extend eco-technologies to them
- Train Directors of other IOI Centres in Goa and Madras
- Evaluate the results

#### Phase 2 (China, Costa Rica, Senegal, South Africa and South Pacific)

(The funding for this phase for the non-Indian centres will be from other sources.) This will be the same as Phase 1 of Goa

with the addition of the following activities:

Link up all IOI Centres in a communications network through the latest communication technologies so that best practices could be expanded from one centre to another discussion could take place through electronic means.

#### 2.4 Continuation of the Project after the cessation of funding/ Use of the results

The project will be extended to other parts of India and other countries as already mentioned.

#### 3. Project Partners

The project will be a venture with four partners:

The Government of Goa will provide the local infrastructure in the form of extension services and a Project Manager.

The National Institute of Oceanography will serve as the focal point for making available all necessary information regarding indigenously developed technologies from the 42 National laboratories of CSIR, and for extending them to the villagers through the Government of Goa infrastructure. The National Institute of Oceanography will also be responsible for the technical supervision of the technologies.

The M.S. Swaminathan Foundation will make available its considerable expertise in extending appropriate technologies and managing such a project in Pondicherry including on-the-spot training of the personnel involved in Goa.

IOI India will make available its expertise in training in Coastal Zone Management techniques. It will also provide access to its worldwide network, thereby facilitating acquisition of appropriate technologies from abroad. The IOI Global System will use the Goa Project as a pilot scheme for disseminating the results worldwide. That would be the next phase of the project on a worldwide basis. This would be a spillover impact of the present project.

To co-ordinate the activities of the four partners in the Project, a Project Steering Committee will be established under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa with representatives of all the concerned institutions.

#### **Outputs**

The critical milestones of the project would be:

- the interactive dialogue with the villagers;
- the choice of technologies;
- the establishment of demonstration units;
- the testing of the technologies

- the evaluation of the results.

There will be five outputs of the project:

- aid the women and poor to become self-sufficient;
- develop technology packages including credit for replication in other areas;
- publish the results for wider dissemination;
- do research on the linking of the socio-economic and technological profiles;
- the extension of the programme to other IOI centres in Costa Rica, Senegal, South Africa, China and South Pacific.

### **Use of Outputs**

The combination of these outputs has the potential to:

- assist governments to strengthen institutional infrastructures;
- enable governments to draw up integrated programmes aimed at eradication of poverty and creation of sustainable livelihoods;
- improve policy making relating to coastal management, land and water use, have improved ocean management.

This would automatically make for better implementation of GEF Programmes.

### **Development and Transfer of Technology**

For the past decade IOI has done a lot of research on the establishment of a network for research and development in marine technology as a way of:

- . creating a critical mass of manpower to enable technological break throughs;
- . making technology more appropriate, demand-driven and country- and community-specific;
- . enhancing national capacities for technology assessment;
- . having joint technological research thereby promoting North-South and South-South cooperation.

### **Rationale for GEF Support**

It is difficult to imagine a project with more direct linkages to GEF principles than this IOI project. It covers three of GEF's four thrust areas namely, international waters, biodiversity and climate change. It also tackles the problem of poverty and unemployment. Donors do not generally fund promotional, developmental and institution-building projects. Thus without GEF support this project would not be implemented at all while if it is funded double the outlay on the project (\$ 3 million), if not more, would be leveraged from other sources.

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** July 18, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 292, Folder 5

**Series:** Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Administrative records

**File:** Third meeting of the executive committee of the International Ocean Institute : [meeting documents]

**Description of item:**

File contains a list of applicants for the position of the International Ocean Institute's Executive Director.

**Reason for separation:**

1 page removed from digital copy due to privacy concerns.

Financial Position of IOI

The financial position of IOI has improved as noted by CIDA. But we do need to build up reserves. The position of Centres (including Halifax) is satisfactory. It is the position of Headquarters which needs to be improved.

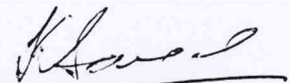
Donors do not usually fund networking, administrative expenses and conferences/meetings. This means we have to find money for Governing Board/Executive Committee/Directors Meetings and for PIM. This is the problem.

As far as PIM is concerned, IOIs Japan, India, Costa Rica and China looked after the last 4 PIM's (approx) was reduced to between \$ 100,000 - \$ 150,000. With local costs being met HQ had only to find \$50,000 or so. This would not be true for the future.

There was a proposal made by IOI South Pacific to have a rotating HQ at each of the Centres by turn so as to reduce expenses. But this did not find favour.

The problem of HQ and PIM would have to be solved by either having a Trust/Endowment Fund or in some other way reducing expenses.

This position is serious. But so far in successive Board meetings the issue has been pushed under the carpet. Elisabeth has been bailing IOI every time (over US\$250,000 in my four years). But this obviously is not the proper way to run IOI.

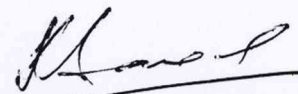


**Dr. Krishan Saigal**  
**Executive Director**



Consideration of auditor's report for 1996

The note on this will be circulated later.



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**Dr. Krishan Saigal**  
**Executive Director**

ITEM FOR DECISION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Retirement of one-fifth of Board Members  
and filling in of resultant vacancies

Article 5.3 of Articles of Association of IOI reads as follows:

"On staggered terms one-fifth of the members of the Board have to be renewed every year. Members of the Board may be re-elected for one successive term of five years."

This matter was discussed in the Thirty-first Meeting of the Board which minuted as follows:

**"Item 3: Renewal of membership fo the Board**

- 3.1 The Board considered the note circulated by the Executive Director, the articles of Association of IOI and the letter from IOI's legal advisor in Amsterdam. The Board clarified that the position regarding the Board as on the 16 July 1993 was as follows:

Elected Members of the Board

Amb. Layashi Yaker, President of the Board  
Dr. Alicia Barcena  
Prof. Salvino Busuttil  
Prof. Umberto Colombo  
Dr. Ivan L. Head  
Dr. Alexander King  
Dr. Christopher Pinto  
Dr. J.P. Pronk  
Dr. Mario Ruivo  
Amb. K. Bhagwat Singh  
Dr. Manmohan Singh  
Mme. Danielle de St. Jorre  
Dr. Anton Vratusa  
Dr. Joseph Sinda Warioba  
Dr. Alexander Yankov

Founder

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Founder Member  
and Honorary Chairman for Life

Ex officio members

Dr. Sidney Holt, chairman of the Planning Council  
Fr. Peter Serrcino Inglott, nominee of the  
Government of Malta

3.2 The Board further clarified that the Founder and the ex officio members are:

- a) full members having all rights; and
- b) permanent members of the Board and not subjected to retirement under one-fifth rotation system.

3.3. The Board decided that for the purposes of Clause 4 of article 5 of the Articles of Association, the restriction that "not more than two of the voting members of the Board shall be of the same nationality" shall not apply to the ex officio members or on account of them."

As per the above decision, nine of the fifteen elected members relinquished office on 16.7.94 and 16.7.95 and 16.7.96

These nine were:

Prof. Umberto Colombo	Resigned
Dr. Alexander King	Resigned
Mr. J.P. Pronk	Resigned
Mr. Manmohan Singh	Did not offer for re-election
H.E. Mr. Bhagwat Singh	Re-elected
Dr. Ivan L. Head	Re-elected
Dr. Mario Ruivo	Did not offer for re-election
Amb. Christopher Pinto	Re-elected
Mme. Danielle de St. Jorre	Re-elected

Now three out of the following six are required to retire as per statutes:

Amb. laychi yaker  
Ms. Alicia Barcena  
Prof. Salvino Busuttil  
Dr. Anton Vratusa  
Hon. Dr. Joseph Sinde Warioba  
Dr. Alexander Yankov

The Executive Committee may decide which three may be retired and aksed whether they want to offer themselves for re-election



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**Dr. Krishan Saigal**  
**Executive Director**