

## ***Overview of Current and Forthcoming IOI Projects***

1. The Eco-village project
  - (a) what has been done
  - (b) expansion: *functional*: working with children. *Geographical*: expansion to other villages in India and in other countries
  
2. The Job-creating potential of integrated coastal management
  - (a) Co-management
  - (b) Integrating traditional knowledge and modern science
  - © Risk assessment & management; disaster prevention & mitigation.
  
3. The revitalisation of the Regional Seas Programme
  - (a) Regional Commissions on Sustainable Development
  - (b) Technology development and transfer
  - © Integrating sustainability and regional security. Virtual regional security councils
  
4. Institutional development at the global level
  - (a) The General Assembly: Integrating UNCLOS and UNCED Convention regimes
  - (b) Biodiversity in international waters: The International Sea-bed Authority and the Biodiversity Convention regime.
  
5. The IOI Training Programme
  - (a) scholarships
  - (b) endowed scholarships

## *Annex 1*

### *The Eco-village Project Introduction and Summary*

#### 1. *IOI Guidelines*

“Ocean Governance” beginning at the local community level; integration of poor coastal communities into “integrated coastal management;” poverty alleviation; integration of women into development; introducing sustainable ocean development in elementary school curricula

#### 2. *The Eco-village project*

Now in its second year, the Eco-village project was initiated thanks to a grant of Ca\$50,000, by a Swiss donor who chooses to remain anonymous. The funding was then extended by the GTZ in Germany to the extent of DM200,000 over a two year period, ending in September 1999. The purpose of the project is

- ◆ to raise living standards in the poorest coastal villages through the enhancement of local traditional skills and technologies through the introduction of socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable technologies, especially in the areas of information and communication, biotechnology, energy efficiency and new materials;.
- ◆ to prepare the community for active participation in “integrated coastal management.”

#### 3. *Work achieved*

The work achieved to date is described in the illustrated brochure (Annex 1 a)

#### 4. *Future work*

##### *(a) Expansion to school children*

A first effort at consciousness raising among school children was made in preparation for Pacem in Maribus XXVI (Halifax, Canada, December 1998) An ocean drawing/painting competition was organised among the school children of the 20 IOI eco-villages in Tamil Nadu, and the best pictures were exhibited during the Pacem in Maribus Conference. They will also be published as a book

The next step would be a pilot experiment with an innovative, extremely cost-effective teaching tool. For effective communication, school books must be available in local languages/dialects, which makes the production of suitable texts quite costly. The IOI is producing a “no-language” edition of a book -- that is, a book of pictures only, with white spaces for the text, to be distributed to all our Operational Centres. The original English text will be translated by our Centres and will be given only to the teachers who then will have to direct the children to make their own books in their own language. This is to enhance their writing skills, their calligraphy, their awareness of the importance of the marine environment and its living creatures, as well as their pride in making their own books. The first book available is Elisabeth Mann Borgese’s

children's book *Chairworm and Supershark* (Annex 2). The book was already tested among 10,000 school children in Jamaica. UNESCO has approved publication of the book in all UN languages. A German publisher is presently producing a German edition (10,000 copies), and an animated film is also being produced in Germany. With all this in place, the production of a *no-language edition* in Germany will be extremely cheap (About one dollar per copy). If the experiment is successful, other books will be selected, or written, subsequently.

**Funding sought US\$15,000 (fifteen thousand US Dollars)**

(b) *Continuation beyond 1999 and geographic expansion: to other villages, in India and other countries*

A project for community and individual human development needs at least five years to make a real difference. If left to itself too soon it is likely to shrink and die. Funds need to be secured for the continuation of the project in the 20 IOI Eco-villages in Tamil Nadu. The minimum would be US\$300,000 total for three years, to keep project development at the level of the first two years. Extension of this successful pilot project to other villages in India and other countries hosting IOI Operational Centres could be open-ended.

**Funding sought: \$1 million**

## *Annex 2*

### *The Job Creating Potential of Integrated Coastal Management*

#### *Introduction and Summary*

##### 1. *IOI Guidelines*

“People-oriented” integrated coastal management; sustainable development not to be identified with “down-sizing,” generating unemployment. Integrated coastal management that does not contribute to the solution of the most crucial economic problems of our time -- poverty in the developing world; unemployment in the industrialized world -- is not sustainable.

##### 2. *Work to be done*

A General project outline is attached as Annex 2 a.

###### *(a) Co-management*

Co-management means both *horizontal integration* (i.e., the participation of all stake-holders in planning, regulating, and managing uses of ocean and coastal spaces and resources) and *vertical integrating* (i.e., providing a forum for joint decision-making between local [municipal] and State [federal] authorities. Innovative forms of co-management, often blending with old traditional forms, are making their appearance in all parts of the world. Community-based co-management appears to provide the most appropriate mechanisms to cope with the problem of integrating cyclically or structurally unemployed into community service. Community-based co-management may indicate the direction of the evolution of democracy in the 21st century. For other cultures, it may be more suitable than the Westminster model of democracy. Linking local communities directly with intergovernmental institutions (regional seas, see next project) will contribute to the democratization of international organization. It may be the best available counterweight against the destructive impact of commercially driven “globalization.” A comparative, analytical policy study on community-based co-management in coastal zones, and distillation of guidelines for best practice, will be a cooperative undertaking involving all IOI Operational Centres

###### *(b) Integrating traditional knowledge and modern science*

Community-based co-management appears to provide the most appropriate mechanism for the integration of traditional knowledge and skills and modern science and science-based technology. Traditional users (e.g., fishers, local) can cooperate with scientists (State) in monitoring the marine environment, data collecting and analysing and fisheries research, thus narrowing the credibility gap between scientists and traditional users and enhancing compliance with regulation. This project should produce a series of case studies, for the distillation of guidelines for best practice. All IOI Operational Centres will be involved.

**Funding required for (a) and (b): 400,000 for one year.**

© *Risk assessment and management; disaster prevention and mitigation*

Given the many uncertainties we are facing in sustainable ocean and coastal management, and which, as we now know, will always be with us, two responses are necessary: the “precautionary principle,” and the integration of risk assessment and management, disaster prevention and mitigation as an integral part of “integrated coastal management.” The latter is generally omitted in the literature, and this is as serious lacuna. The proposal in Annex.2 b should fill this lacuna.

**Funding required: \$1 million**

**Source: Swiss Re, which has already approved the proposal but is seeking a cosponsor.**

## *Annex 3*

### *The Revitalization of the Regional Seas Programme*

#### *Introduction and Summary*

##### *1. IOI Guidelines*

improve understanding of interrelatedness of security and sustainability and its institutional implications. Define linkages between the UN Agenda for Peace and current events in ocean affairs. Examine the importance of regional cooperation and development in this context Find practical approaches to the integration of sustainable development and regional security.

##### *2. The Revitalization of the Regional Seas Programme*

###### *(a) Work already done*

Two major developments have triggered the process of the “revitalization” of the Regional Seas Programme which had been in danger of stagnating in the sectoral approach of the ‘Seventies and thus of losing relevance. In the ‘nineties, however, it became clear that regional cooperation and organisation are of fundamental importance for the implementation not only of the Law of the Sea but of all UNCED Conventions, Agreements and Programmes as well as the Agenda for Peace. Regional cooperation and organisation is a crucially important component of the emerging global system of ocean governance. The two major developments referred to are (i) UNEP’s assuming the responsibility for the regional implementation of the Global Programme of Action to prevent pollution from land-based activities; which broadens the mandate of the Regional Seas Programme and creates a new platform for integrated planning; and (ii) the revision of the Barcelona Convention, the establishment of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, and the adoption of the Med. Agenda 21. IOI has been actively involved in the Mediterranean development. Recently it has signed a new MOU with UNEP. and produced for UNEP. five new brochures on the present status and potential development of the Regional Seas Programme in general and, in particular, in the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean, and the South Pacific. The text of these brochures is attached in Annex 3 a . They are presently being printed in Costa Rica. They should provide a basis for discussion for a series of leadership seminars involving the contracting parties of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Programmes.

###### *(b) Work to be done*

Eight leadership seminars are planned for 1999-2000. In each case the comprehensive institutional framework generated by UNEP. for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action will be utilized. While perspectives and priorities will vary from region to region, each one of the seminars will focus on three major issues:

###### *(1) Regional Commissions on Sustainable Development*

The Med.CSD introduces three major innovations:

- ◆ participation of coastal communities

- ◆ participation of the nongovernmental sector (users and NGOs)  
(Both groups on an equal footing with the representatives of States Parties)
- ◆ broadening of Ministerial participation: no longer restricted to the Ministers for the Environment, but opened to any Ministry/Department involved one way or the other with regional seas affairs.

Can this model be adapted to other regional seas. If the answer were to be positive, two further innovations could be built on these regional CSDs:

*(ii) Technology Development and Transfer*

As is universally recognized, the development and transfer of environmentally and socially sustainable technologies is essential for the implementation of the whole UNCLOS/UNCED process. At present, each Convention has its own provisions for technology development and transfer. This is wasteful, considering that the technologies are largely the same. Under the umbrella of the regional CSDs, a system of technology cooperation could now be established, *servicing the needs of UNCLOS as well as all UNCED Conventions, Agreements and Programmes*. In the Mediterranean, this could be achieved by expanding EUROMAR to the developing countries of the southern and eastern shores, under the responsibility of the Ministers of Science and Technology composing, from time to time, the ministerial segment of the Med.CSD. The system might take somewhat different forms in other regional seas but should, in each case, create synergisms between private and public investment at the regional level.

*(iii) Integrating Sustainability and Regional Security*

The Ministerial Segment of regional CSDs could be further broadened by including, from time to time, the Secretaries of the Navies or Ministers of Defence of Contracting Parties. These Ministers, too, are involved in ocean affairs, and there is no reason for excluding them. In situations of conflict, they could act as a “virtual regional security councils.” In the absence of conflict, they could direct the peaceful cooperation of navies (joint surveillance and enforcement; humanitarian purposes such as search & rescue, disaster relief, etc.) They also could promote the denuclearization of regional seas, with its disarmament and environmental implications, as well as peaceful settlement of disputes at the regional level, in accordance with UNCLOS. *These proposals, which need much further elaboration and discussion, constitute the first attempt anywhere to draw the institutional implications of the integration of sustainable development and regional human security.*

**Funding required: \$ 1 million for the preparation and implementation of eight leadership seminars.**

**Likely source: The Turner United Nations Fund, on joint UNP./IOI application.  
SIDA (Leadership seminar in Indian Ocean, Caribbean, 1999).  
EU (Leadership Seminar in the Mediterranean, 1999)**

## *Annex 4*

### *Institutional Development at the Global Level Introduction and Summary*

#### *1 IOI Guidelines*

A number of ocean issues, such as global warming and sea level rise or ozone depletion, or as shipping or tourism, transcend the limits of regional seas and are global in nature. A forum is needed, at the United Nations level, where all States and non-state actors can consider the closely interrelated problems of ocean space as a whole and in their interaction. This also includes the interaction of UNCLOS with the ocean-related parts of the UNCED conventions with different memberships. This can only be achieved at the level of the United Nations General Assembly. Ways must be found to give the GA sufficient time to cope with this vast array of problems.

#### *2. The General Assembly*

##### *(a) Work done*

The need for action at the level of the UN General Assembly has been elucidated in *The Oceanic Circle*. The pertinent pages are attached in Annex 4 a. The proposal has been distributed among all Delegations to the UN as well as the "competent international organisations." It was not possible to get the proposal adopted during the Year of the Ocean, because ocean affairs are to be covered by the CDS in 1999, and the proposal will have to be channelled through the CSD, and from there to the GA. This procedure is now being followed.

##### *(b) Work to be done*

What is now needed is a **Consultant for three month** in New York to follow preparations for the 1999 session of the CSD and advise the IOI on the most effective course of action.

**Funds required: Fee for Consultant, \$1,500 per week for 12 weeks. \$18,000.** If consultant is not a resident of New York a *per diem* of \$200 would have to be added for 84 days. **Total per diems: \$ 16,800.**

#### *3. The International Sea-bed Authority*

In accordance with the LoS Convention, the International Sea-bed Authority was established in Jamaica on November 14, 1994. It finds itself in a conceptual and financial crisis --due to inherent weaknesses which will have to be corrected in due time, but, above all, because manganese nodule mining, on which the Authority had concentrated its attention, is not going to happen during the foreseeable future. The Authority's potential mandate, however, is much broader than the management of the non-existing nodule industry. This broader potential now has to be developed, if the Authority is to play a useful role in the network of global ocean institutions.

##### *(a) Work done*



In 1998 the IOI organised a seminar for the Sea-bed Authority Delegations in Jamaica to discuss with them the availability of other sea-bed resources which are also part of the Common Heritage of Mankind. (See Annex 4 b) The seminar was cosponsored by the Government of Jamaica. The seminar also dealt with the Authority's responsibility for the conservation of the flora and fauna of the "Area," including its genetic resources (micro organisms) This responsibility is shared with the Biodiversity Convention Regime, which, thus far has not dealt with biodiversity in international waters (including the sea-bed) -- a serious lacuna which must be filled.

*(b) Work to be done*

A leadership seminar, including also a representative of the Biodiversity Convention Secretariat, is planned for August 1999 to further discuss these questions. Most likely, the seminar will again be cosponsored by the Government of Jamaica.

The IOI has prepared a proposal which might form the backbone of the Authority's activities during the coming years. The proposal, which has been fully discussed with the Authority, with the Biodiversity Convention Secretariat, and with the GEF, is attached as Annex 4 b. This project, again, attempts to *integrate development and environment concerns. It also attempts to fill at least part of the lacuna regarding biodiversity in international waters.*

**Funding required: Leadership Seminar, August 1999, \$13,500.**

## *Annex 5*

### *5. The IOI Training Programme*

#### *Introduction and Summary*

##### *1. IOI Guidelines*

Integrate IOI policy research with training and advocacy; train civil servants, especially from developing countries, responsible for managing EEZs and representing their countries in regional and global organisations; develop a new type of civil servant, at home both in the natural and social sciences to be able to cope with interdisciplinary and trans-sectoral needs of ocean and coastal management and integration of environment and development concerns; train local NGOs; train inhabitants of coastal villages; test and adopt most advanced teaching methodologies and technologies.

##### *2. The IOI Training Programme*

###### *(a) Work done*

The IOI Training programme is one of the oldest and most successful training programmes in the world today. Its evolution is described in Annex 5 a.

###### *(b) Work to be done*

Course syllabi are continuously being updated and kept action-oriented. More scholarships are continuously being sought, especially for participants from the least developed countries and for women. IOI is seeking scholarships in three forms:

(i) The grantgiving institution can cover one whole programme at a time. The total cost of a programme of ten weeks comprising 25 participants in Canada is about CA\$150,000. This covers over-seas air fares, all living expenses of participants and lecturers; tuition fees, field trips, teaching materials, pocket allowance and medical insurance for participants. Shorter programmes, in less expensive countries, cost, variably, less.

(ii) The grantgiving institution can fund individual scholarships. One full scholarship for a ten-week programme in Canada costs CA\$10,000

(iii) The grantgiving institutions could *endow a scholarship in perpetuity*. The investment would be of \$100,000; and the scholarship would bear the name of the grantor. The investment would go into and be administered by our Endowment fund in Switzerland.

**Funds required: Open-ended**