

PROPOSAL ON TRAINING

for

ICOD

Background

1. The Board of ICOD is fully aware of the fundamental importance of training in ocean affairs to assist developing countries to draw their benefits from the new order in the oceans. Training, project development, and applied research are inseparably linked. Training constitutes the basis of this triangle: without it, the other two sides collapse.

D/ 2. ICOD's terms of reference state that "this initiative will complement the work of other national and international organizations involved in ocean development and not be a competitive venture. Many international agencies have already responded to ICOD's preliminary contact in a positive manner and have indicated their willingness to work jointly in this endeavour."

The International Ocean Institute, an international institution located in Malta, a developing country, with strong Canadian ties, wishes to be one of these agencies.

3. ICOD has been established "to encourage cooperation between the people of Canada and those of the developing countries in the field of ocean development" as well as "to foster the development of expertise and to promote and support the extension on a cross-sectoral, integrated ocean use management, and to make this available to developing countries."

Over the past five years, the IOI has developed the

only existing cross-sectoral integrated ocean use training programme in existence for participants from developing countries. One of the four annual programmes takes place in Canada and brings participants from developing countries all over the world into direct contact with the people of Canada, in the scientific sector as well as in industry and local, provincial and federal government.

4. It is ICOD's purpose, not only to develop but also to "sponsor appropriate training programmes..." It is also ICOD's purpose to "develop and sponsor the gathering and dissemination of information."

While we wish to maintain the international character of IOI's programme, which must include some degree of international funding, we wish to seek ICOD sponsorship as a most suitable means to further develop our training programmes.

e/ The IOI also publishes an Ocean Yearbook (see attachment) which brings together in comprehensive articles and reports, documentation, discussion and tables, cross-sectoral information on ocean development which otherwise is difficult to obtain in developing countries. The IOI utilizes this series of books (four volumes have been published by the University of Chicago Press for the IOI; a fifth volume is nearly completed) as textbooks for our training, and distributes it freely in developing countries as far as our limited means will allow.

Through the training programme, through the Ocean Yearbook, and through the annual conference, Pacem in Maribus, as well as through its close links to the Law of the Sea Conference and the Preparatory Commission, the IOI has developed a unique network of scientists, industrialists, diplomats and civil servants.

The IOI also has established an informal advisory council of high-ranking officers of all the U.N. Agencies dealing with marine sciences, ocean development and law of

the sea. This Council met, for the first time, at UNESCO in Paris, in December 1983.

Purpose

The purpose of this proposal is to establish a scheme of cooperation between ICOD and IOI which would maximize benefits for both organisations and for the developing countries. The proposal consists of two parts which are interrelated but can be considered separately.

A. Cooperation with the IOI

Not much need be said about the IOI Training programme as the Members of this Board are well acquainted with it. The documentation attached to this proposal consists of

- * the Statutes of the IOI
- * the list of members of its governing bodies
- * the current budget of the IOI
- * Some information on the Ocean Yearbook
- * a selective list of lecturers in the Training Programme

A selective assessment of the Training Programmes, by participants and their Governments

* A paper on the IOI training experience published by UNESCO

* a selective list of personalities who have participated in Pacem in Maribus.

Canadian support (CIDA and IDRC) for the IOI programme presently amounts to about |250,000 per year. We should like to request ICOD to provide an additional |250,000 per annum,

for a period of three years. This would bring half our budget under Canadian sponsorship, which is the maximum we would find compatible with our international standing. The other half would continue to come from other sources: the Commonwealth Secretariat, the U.N. Agencies, other Governments (so far, India, Algeria, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, and the South Pacific Fisheries Forum Agency have contributed, as well as a number of private Foundations and individuals). ICOD support, on this scale, would strengthen enormously our basic structure and our security and permit us to spend more time on improving and expanding the programme, less on the relentless chase after money.

In return, the IOI would invite ICOD

* to advise on curriculum development and programming;

* to nominate participants for all our training programmes, with the IOI providing the scholarships (each scholarship, including overseas airfare, costs about |10,000);

* to receive, free of charge, an agreed number of Ocean Yearbooks;

* to establish, as appropriate, coordination with ICOD development and applied research projects (inputs from the training programme into such projects, and into the training programme from the leaders of such projects).

B. Other Forms of Training

The IOI, with its limited means, provides only one type of training: an intensive, cross-sectoral, integrating foundation course of ten weeks. Important though this type of training is, it is not the only type required, and ICOD should offer, or facilitate, other types of training as well. These would consist, above all, of specialised technical training in various sectors of marine resource management.

ICOD itself would not be able to offer such programmes but would utilize the facilities of specialised institutions which offer them or could be induced to offer them. Participants for such programmes would be selected individually for scholarships in the institution offering the best facilities in the required specialization.

One could distinguish at least a number of types of specialized training that could be provided in response to the overwhelmingly great need.

(1) Promising young marine scientists and technicians, to be nominated by their own institutions, could be given scholarships for degrees in marine sciences and technologies in the best available technical institutions, in developed or developing countries. A register of available training facilities should be compiled and kept up to date, and a network of training institutions should be created for this purpose. Scholarships might be for one year, renewable, of the order of \$25,000 per scholarships (plus overseas fare).

(2) Marine scientists from developing countries, duly nominated by their institutions, should be given the opportunity to participate in international symposia or conferences, to present papers and keep informed and up-to-date in their own scientific field. The lack of communication with marine scientists in other countries is one of the handicaps of marine scientists in developing countries.

(3) Scientists or technicians selected to participate in an ICOD/IDRC/CIDA-sponsored development project might profit greatly by doing some preliminary research, substantive or methodological, in that particular field, at a technical institute in Canada or another developed country. Scholarships of 4-6 months for this purpose might be arranged by ICOD.

(4) ICOD could assist developing countries, preferably on a regional basis, to develop training programmes of

their own, in the region, as part of the kind of regional centres for technology transfer prescribed by the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea. The organisation of such programmes might be entrusted to alumni of the ICOD-sponsored IOI training programme (these things are already happening) and assisted by textbooks and films which ICOD might cooperate in promoting.

(5) A scheme could be developed between ICOD and a selected group of developing countries under which oceanographers on sabbatical and their families could spend a vacation of 4-12 months in a developing country, with free housing, in return for the obligation to teach oceanography for, let us say, 4 or 6 hours a week. A scheme of this sort (already realized for medical doctors in Barbuda, W.I.) would serve to enhance "directed tourism" and, at the same time constitute an excellent means for training and technology transfer.

Other ideas will undoubtedly arise in response to needs.

To coordinate cooperation between ICOD and IOI and consult on the other types of training exemplified here, is a full-time assignment.

The undersigned would like to assume this responsibility, for a period of three years (it takes 3-5 years to get undertakings like this really going) for an annual fee of |50,000.

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