



INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
(of UNESCO)

Thirty-third Session of the Executive Council
Paris, 20-30 June 2000

Agenda Items: 3.2 & 9.

PROGRESS REPORT ON BUDGET EXECUTION

This report provides a general overview in regard to the implementation of the IOC budget during the first six months of 2000, taking into account: the programme for the 2000-2001 biennium, as approved by the twentieth session of the IOC Assembly and adopted by the 30th General Conference of UNESCO; and the subsequent developments.

Information is given on revenue and expenditure during 1998-1999 to update information presented in document IOC-XX/2 Annex 1 to the twentieth session of the IOC Assembly.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Conference, when adopting the Appropriation Resolution for 2000-2001 (30 C/Resolution 1), and taking into account the findings of the Executive Board, invited the Director-General to prepare adjustments to the Programme and Budget, in particular, to find "savings" of at least \$10 million in order to strengthen the Organization's activities, in particular in priority areas. A copy of 30 C/Resolution 1 is given in Appendix A. Proposed adjustments to the Approved Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 will be submitted by the Director-General to the Executive Board at its 159th session (May 2000), following which the amendments that are endorsed will be introduced into the "final" version of document 30 C/5.
2. It is to be noted that, in paragraph (k) of 30 C/Resolution 1, it is stated that "*The budget provisions concerning the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) shall not be subject to adjustments by transfers of funds to other parts of the budget*". This is consistent with previous years (28 C/5 and 29 C/5), and in accordance with practice established for the two previous biennia, the UNESCO General Conference, when adopting the Programme and budget, approved a global provision for the IOC as "incompressible" funding.
3. However, given the special circumstances UNESCO is going through, this practice has not been continued for the 2000-2001 biennium.

II. STATUS AND OVERVIEW OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

4. The 30 C/5 Approved shows funding for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission at a total of \$6,626,300 (\$2,960,000 for programme costs and \$3,666,300 for staff costs). The two Main Lines of Action of IOC have been rewritten and are shown in Appendix B.
5. The initial projection in funding approved by the twentieth session of the IOC Assembly as a basis for future planning was based on a total of \$2,960,000 from the UNESCO Regular Programme and upon an estimate of extrabudgetary resources of \$4,000,000.
6. The allocation of \$2,960,000 for programme costs represents a decrease of 3% (\$104,000 less) compare to the previous biennium, in line with a global adjustment to UNESCO's budget. Furthermore the \$3,666,300 allocated for staff costs includes a P-4 post (\$230,000) serving the Secretariat for WESTPAC, entailing the abolition of a P-5 post at headquarters. Formerly, the P-4 post for WESTPAC was paid for by the Science sector, and thus this means a reduction of \$230,000 in the available staff-cost allocation.
7. A further cut of \$362,000 of the Regular Programme is now envisaged by UNESCO to contribute to the \$10 million "savings" requested in the Budget Resolution.
8. Cuts in Regular Programme will have a negative impact on our capacity to implement our programme.
9. Concerning the extrabudgetary resources, it has to be noted that the SIDA/SAREC support of coastal management projects in Africa, SE Asia and the Caribbean of about \$700,000 *per biennium* is ending during the year 2000.
10. On the other hand, approximately \$900,000 for the ODINAFRICA-2 project from the Government of Flanders will be made available in the framework of the UNESCO-Flanders cooperation. The DANIDA contribution in support of OSLR/HAB will also be maintained at similar level than before.

11. Funding provided by UNESCO is made available through a 6-month allotment process, with only 20% of the biennium allocation for the first semester of 2000 (\$592,000). Income to date to the IOC Trust Funds amounts to \$320,920 and has been earmarked for specific purposes. This combined level of funding requires the postponement of some activities until further resources are made available, and limits the timely implementation of the IOC's Programme.

12. Further review of the financial situation will be presented in June, at which time, if required, a decision will be requested regarding programme implementation during the rest of the biennium.

Table 1: 2000 Contributions to the IOC Trust Fund (through 30 March 2000)

Contributor	Total	Component	Purpose
Finland	25,355		PACSICOM Follow-up
France	15,557	3,751	Med/GOOS
		11,806	Seconded personnel
ICSU	20,000		GOOS
Italy	9,993		Med/GOOS
Spain	23,681		OSLR/HAB
UK / DFID	71,334	47,804	OSLR/GCRMN
UK / DFID		23,530	OSLR/GCRMN
USA	155,000		
USA/NOAA		140,000	OSLR/seconded perso
USA/Columbia Univ.		10,000	El Niño Publication
USA/NOAA		5,000	C-GOOS-V
TOTAL	320,920		

III. REPORT ON BUDGET EXECUTION (1998-1999)

1. Resources

13. Table 2 shows the total funding during 1998-1999 which is of \$11,583,293. With regard to the IOC Trust Fund, contributions from Member States raised a total of \$4,915,193 - representing 42% of total funding and 61.5% of programme's funding.

Table 2: 1998 - 1999 Income

	IOC TRUST FUND \$		UNESCO Regular Programme	TOTAL
	Earmarked	General		
Programme Funding	3,370,517	1,544,676	3,064,900	7,980,093
Regular Programme Staff Posts			3,603,200	3,603,200
GRAND TOTAL	4,915,193		6,668,100	11,583,293

2. Expenditures

14. Table 3 shows the total funding (without 'permanent staff' costs) broken down by type of expenditure. The definition of each category, according to UNESCO administrative guidelines, is also included for reference.

Table 3: IOC Budget 1998/99
Distribution of total funding by type of expenditure (without 'permanent staff' costs)

Type of expenditure	RP 29 C/5	Extrabudgetary resources	TOTAL
10 - Personnel	354,560	1,586,361	1,940,921
20 - Consultations	1,277,429	981,067	2,258,496
30 - Contracts	990,200	578,592	1,568,792
40 - Operating Expenses	325,361	100,753	426,114
50 - Supplies	92,000	25,262	117,562
60 - Equipment	20,200	53,408	73,608
80 - Grants	5,150	1,426,886	1,432,036
TOTAL	3,064,900	4,752,329	7,817,229¹

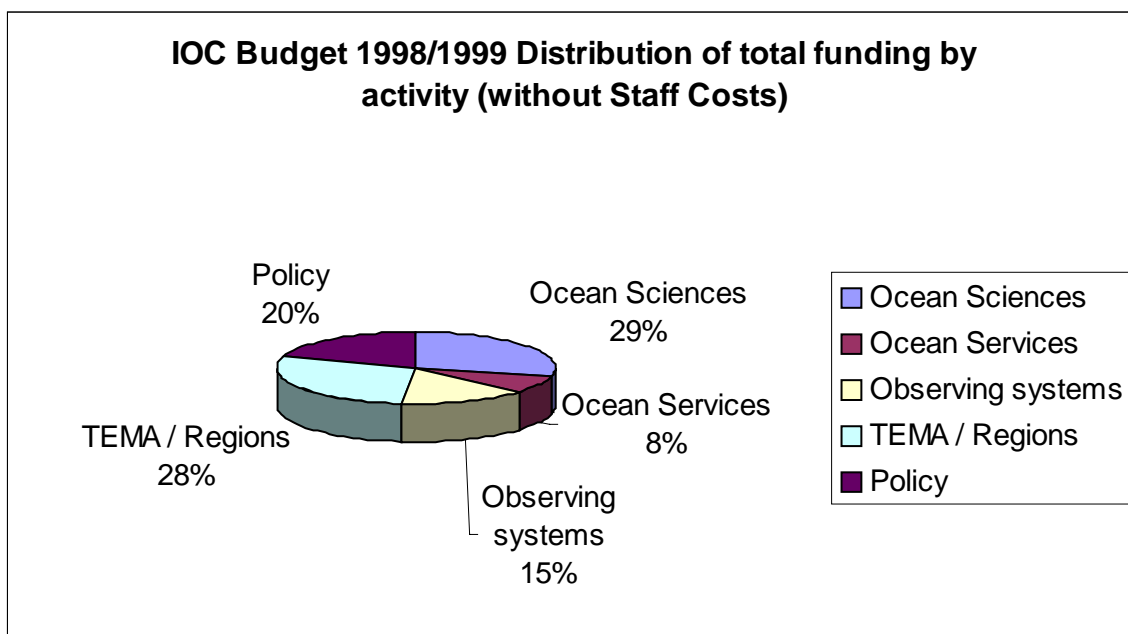
- (10) **Personnel** includes temporary appointments, translation and interpretation, consultants, overtime.
- (20) **Consultations** includes travel of participants and staff to expert consultations, meetings of IOC groups of experts, participation at UN and other meetings and advice to Member States.
- (30) **Contractual services** includes contracts other than those under code 80.
- (40) **General operating expenses** includes communications, freight, hospitality miscellaneous (but not Xerox, see 50).
- (50) **Supplies and materials** includes office supplies, Xerox, library books and book/reprint orders, public information supplies, data processing supplies (but not equipment, see 60).
- (60) **Acquisition of furniture and equipment** includes office furniture and equipment, data equipment.
- (80) **Fellowships, grants and contributions** includes Fellowships and study grants, grants to seminars and training activities, including group training; contributions towards programme activities; subventions, contributions to joint activities within the UN; and framework agreements.

¹ \$7,817,229 does not include Funds-in-Trust contributions (\$185,000) received from the Government of Flanders (Kingdom of Belgium) for the ODINAFRICA project/Oceans Services and \$138,000 from Japan.

15. Table 4 shows the distribution of total funding (without 'permanent staff' costs) by type of activity.

**Table 4: IOC Budget 1998/1999
Distribution by activity (without 'permanent staff' costs)**

	Ocean Sciences	Ocean Services	Observing systems	TEMA / Regions	Policy	Total 1998/99
RP	621,377	342,380	264,095	1,094,287	742,761	3,064,900
TF	1,620,464	291,707	907,819	1,105,130	827,209	4,752,329
TOTAL	2,241,841	634,087	1,171,914	2,199,417	1,569,970	7,817,229



APPENDIX A

*Abstract from UNESCO Document 30 C/5
'Provisional' Approved Programme and Budget
2000-2001*

Approved Appropriation Resolution for 2000-2001 ¹

APPENDIX B

*Abstract from UNESCO Document 30 C/5
'Provisional' Approved Programme and Budget
2000-2001*

II.2.4 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

0224

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$2,960,000
• Decentralization:	8.8%
Extrabudgetary:	\$3,000,000

02240

The General Conference

Invites the Director-General to ensure geographical balance of staff in the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and in particular the recruitment of African scientists;

Calls upon the IOC Assembly to initiate a system that will allow the equitable participation of scientists from developing countries on the Commission's Executive Council;

Authorizes the Director-General:

to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) further develop marine science and its application on an integrated basis to reduce uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes, in particular by implementing the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) programmes and by developing national and regional scientific capacities for integrating the results obtained to promote sustainable development, in particular in UNESCO priority groups of countries, Africa – in support of the follow-up to the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSICOM) – and the least developed countries;
- (ii) define, within the framework of the global marine, environmental and climate conventions, the characteristics of the oceans and coastal areas responsible for maintaining the life-support system of the earth and the factors influencing global climate change, in particular through new lines of research and capacity-building activities to improve observing system components and to devise institutional mechanisms for more effective implementation of the conventions;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,960,000 for programme costs and \$3,666,300 for staff costs.

Main line of action 1. Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and oceanic processes

02241

Regular budget
• Activities: \$2,260,000
Extrabudgetary: \$2,500,000

Background. Through the coordination of scientific research, training and educational activities, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) has developed an integrated programme directed to reducing uncertainties with respect to the understanding of ocean processes and the sustainable use of ocean resources. The major results in 1998–1999 included, *inter alia*: the development of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), which has moved from the planning to the implementation phase; the setting up of a distinct interdisciplinary coastal zone programme under the Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme (ICAM); and the development of two regional Marine Information Networks in Eastern and Western Africa. During 1998, the International Year of the Ocean, a wide variety of initiatives were taken to create wider awareness of ocean-related problems and needs, including the development and distribution, in cooperation with the Education Sector, of educational materials for including ocean issues in school curricula.

Strategy. The strategy will aim at gaining a better understanding of fundamental coastal and oceanic processes and at improving integrated monitoring and forecasting systems and services. Stress will be placed on adopting integrated interdisciplinary approaches and on expanding activities under the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS). Special attention will be given to promoting the application of services in data and information exchange, ocean mapping, tsunami and storm surge warning, and El Niño forecasting, and to reinforcing research programmes in relation to marine pollution and non-living resources with emphasis on the political and societal impact of development activities, capacity-building, regional activities and marine services. In the framework of ICAM, the PACSICOM follow-up, known as the African Process, will be geared to integrating coastal management into national development and environmental plans. The work of decentralized programmes of IOC undertaken through its regional and subsidiary bodies will be further developed and closely associated in these activities.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Expertise in the management and development of coastal resources enhanced;
 - ◆ Global and coastal ocean monitoring further developed;
 - ◆ Services in data and information exchange and ocean mapping expanded and enhanced to underpin sustainable development;
 - ◆ The early warning systems for tsunamis, storm surges and El Niño events and impacts made more effective through integrated interdisciplinary approaches and methodologies, in concert with other early warning systems overseen by UNESCO; Member States, including landlocked countries, assisted in developing early warning and forecasting systems on El Niño and storm surges;
 - ◆ Methodologies for measuring and assessing the effects of human activity, especially in the coastal zones, improved;
 - ◆ Assessment of impacts related to the increased mobilization or production rates of bio-active substances improved;
 - ◆ Wider public-awareness of the importance of the oceans to the welfare of humankind promoted;
 - ◆ The follow-up of PACSICOM pursued in cooperation with the Project on Environment and development in coastal regions and small islands, in particular by developing an Africa-wide network of national data centres; upgrading and expanding the African network of stations for monitoring sea-level rise; providing training in marine science and technology;
- The contribution of IOC decentralized programmes undertaken through its regional and subsidiary bodies enhanced.

Main line of action 2. Meeting the needs of ocean-related conventions and programmes

02242

Regular budget	
• Activities:	\$700,000
Extrabudgetary:	\$500,000

Background. The intensity of exploitation of the marine environment has reached levels where there is now a real risk of affecting the earth's climate and the integrity of its life support system, forcing the adoption of precautionary measures to control further development through an effective system of ocean governance. This is now being pursued through the implementation of various ocean-related agreements at the global, regional and subregional levels (such as UNCLOS, GPA-LBS, the London Dumping Convention, OSPARCOM, HELCOM, MARPOL, and the Barcelona Convention). While measures taken on the basis of existing legislation and jurisdiction help to make effective the rights contained in UNCLOS and to generate acceptable institutional arrangements to implement the Global Environmental Conventions, there is a growing need to gain, through more targeted research, a better scientific understanding of the characteristics of the mechanisms at play in the earth's climate system and to develop indicators of sustainability in order to facilitate decision-making on further economic and social measures to be taken.

Strategy. The strategy will aim at improving understanding of the characteristics of the oceans and coastal areas responsible for maintaining life-supporting systems, and the factors influencing global climate change. This will be addressed especially through major new lines of research contributing to the Climatic variability project (CLIVAR), the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE) and the IGBP-SCOR Global Ecosystems project (GLOBEC) of the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP). Major uncertainties and issues will also be addressed through expanded studies on the oceanographic controls on harmful algal blooms and the development of sustainability indicators. Capacity-building activities will impart scientific skills required to improve observing system components and knowledge needed to adapt legislation and institutions to meet the new demands generated by the environmental conventions. In this connection, the contribution of decentralized programmes of IOC undertaken through its subsidiary bodies will be enhanced.

Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The definition of the characteristics of the environment that are responsible for maintaining marine biodiversity improved;
- ◆ The conceptual and observational instruments to assess changes at the ecosystem level related to long-term intensive fisheries exploitation improved with a view to enhancing capacities for managing major large marine ecosystems;
- ◆ Better understanding of the relationship between the physical and biogeochemical systems and processes, with special reference to the detection and forecasting of harmful algal blooms, the degradation of coral reefs, and high-production large marine ecosystems;
- ◆ Understanding of the factors influencing global climate change, as mediated by oceanic and other interacting processes improved.