

FINAL REPORT

UN Atlas of the Oceans: a digital, Web-based, interactive atlas on the sustainable use of the oceans

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UNFIP	4 November 1999 – 3 November 2002	500,000
NOAA (cash & in kind)		350,000
UN Agencies (cash & in kind)		699,921
Total		1,549,921
Project Symbol: GCP/INT/749/FIP	Operating and Technical Unit: FAO/FIR	

1. INTRODUCTION

“More than 2 years in development after a decade of planning, the Atlas of the Oceans represents the most ambitious global scientific information collaboration ever on-line and an international consensus-building tool expected to assist negotiations of future marine-related agreements” (The Maritime press News (27/6/02))

1.1. Project Background

The UN Atlas of the Oceans is an Internet portal providing information relevant to the sustainable development of the oceans. It is designed for policy-makers who need to become familiar with ocean issues and for scientists, students and resource managers who need access to databases and approaches to sustainability. The UN Atlas can also provide the ocean industry and stakeholders with pertinent information on ocean matters.

In developing the content of the Atlas, the Atlas Technical Committee (made up of the representatives of the core agencies identified in Appendix 1) first identified all the topics needed for the Atlas to be comprehensive and authoritative. The UN Agencies and even the collaborators do not have all the information and knowledge required. The core agencies and the collaborators have provided the structure and software and what they know. Now the ocean community of scientists, managers, investors, and interested citizens are invited to add knowledge according to the expertise of each. While institutional arrangements are preferred, individual experts are also welcome, usually working as part of the editorial team of one of the agencies.

The UN Atlas supports Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, the blueprint for the sustainable development of oceans adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Development began in November 1999 by the UN agencies responsible for matters relevant to the sustainable development of the oceans and the advancement of ocean science as an initiative of the United Nations Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (SOCA). With the dissolution of SOCA, its former members, comprising the UN Agencies and Offices listed in Appendix 1, have become the Atlas Steering Committee.

The United Nations launched the UN Atlas of the Oceans at the Executive Council session of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC-UNESCO) in Paris on the evening of 5 June.

The Atlas is maturing rapidly. Access to the site is at <http://www.oceansatlas.org/html>

1.2. Outline of official arrangements

The development phase of the UN Atlas of the Oceans has been funded primarily by the United Nations Foundation. In addition, six UN agencies (FAO, IAEA, IMO, UNEP, WMO, IOC-UNESCO) have committed financial resources to the project, joined by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). Development has been under the lead of the FAO Fisheries Department with additional participation from national agencies. Collaborators include the Russian Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography (HDNO), and the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which, in addition to a wealth of information, seconded a senior manager to serve as Project Manager and provided him support staff and funding. The Census on Marine Life (CoML), The World Resources Institute (WRI), and the National Geographic Society have also agreed to join the Atlas partnership. Cinegram Media Inc., a private publisher, will be producing CD-ROMs and other media in order to reach a wider audience, particularly among the public and educators.

There have been 2 NOAA agreements. Under one, NOAA Administrator Baker agreed to share information and cooperate as appropriate. It is in force since 1999 and NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (Office of Science and Technology) coordinates it for NOAA. Under a separate, expired, but very important agreement, NMFS provided a senior manager (John Everett) on a half time basis for 2 1/2 years to serve as project manager. Since his departure from NOAA in February, the Atlas project (administered by FAO) retained him from his new employer, OAK Management, Inc., to continue as Project Manager, and NMFS retained him and a student to continue coordinating NOAA input. A formal request, at the invitation of a Senior NOAA Manager, has recently been submitted by FAO to NOAA to continue NOAA's provision of Dr. Everett to the Atlas.

Dr. Everett coordinates the development of materials by the UN agencies and several collaborating nations and contractors, through to production of the Atlas products. He has organized the effort, served as Chief Editor and managed the day-to-day affairs. While a NOAA employee, NMFS provided his time and staff support to him (\$240K), and the Office of Global Programs (\$25K), and the Sea Grant Program (\$25K) in NOAA Research, NOAA's National Environmental Data and Information Service (\$40K), and NOAA's Sustainable Development and Industry Affairs (\$20K) shared his direct costs. Further, these offices were recently joined by NOAA's National Ocean Service in providing contact points and links to their sites, documents, and related materials. These materials have been uploaded by NMFS summer students and Dr. Everett. Over 3 years, NOAA has contributed about \$350K of the \$1,542K cost, serving as a powerful driving force and example.

Agreement letters between the Lead Agency (FAO) and Cooperating Agencies (IMO, IAEA, IOC-UNESCO, UNEP, WMO, SCBD) were signed for the development phase of the project and now have been also completed for the long term (five years) operational phase. The letters formalized commitments made by Cooperating Agencies, as reflected in the Project Document. The long – term letters are very much the same as during the development of the Atlas. Copies are available upon request.

A letter of Agreement between FAO and the Russian Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography (HDNO) was signed at the beginning of the project. The deliverable maps and charts that are due under this agreement were slow to arrive, but have recently been uploaded. The

agreement also allows the use of HDNO's existing CD-ROM about the oceans and some updated material in the UN Atlas of the Oceans.

A Co-publishing Agreement was drafted between FAO and a publisher in mid 1999, after a long period of discussions, to formalize their participation as Editor and Publisher of the UN Atlas of the Oceans. When they withdrew from the Project, formal positive discussions with National Geographic for sharing of materials grew to include publication of the Atlas. National Geographic subsequently recommended the Atlas discuss publication directly with a firm with which they co-publish materials. This firm prepared a concept proposal, working in discussions with Atlas representatives, that includes development of the UN Atlas of the Oceans CD-ROMs and derivative products and the possibility of long-term management of the Atlas. The discussions have been protracted because the firm re-organized its corporate structure and was just finalizing the arrangements on 11 September 2001, the day of the terrorist attacks in the US. The new investors were affected financially by the World Trade Center attack, and venture capital in electronic publishing field greatly constricted, leading to significant delays in signing a publication agreement. We understand, however, that venture capital has begun to flow again and the future looks promising. We and they will pursue the search for a viable agreement.

The Funds provided by UNF have been highly leveraged and because of this, the Atlas has reached a very high level of accomplishment, far in excess of the original proposal. Although, the publisher agreement remains illusive, it is no longer the key to the success of the Project.

1.3. Project Objectives

The objectives are to contribute to sustainable development of the oceans and to the advancement of ocean science, through a joint effort of all UN agencies involved in SOCA/the Atlas Steering Committee:

- 1.3.1. To put at disposal of the UN system and its constituencies an organised assemblage of selected strategic information and data on the oceans and their sustainable use, accessible through Internet and on CD-ROM, together with a comprehensive set of background high quality (peer-reviewed) information.
- 1.3.2. To strengthen collaboration between UN Agencies and with national centres of excellence, CGIAR centres, and the private sector on the production of information issues related to sustainable development of the oceans.

By inspection of the website, it is clear that these objectives have been met. Nearly all the important strategic ocean information within the UN System has been uploaded and vast quantities from collaborators have also been included. The material is well organized and navigation among the parts is simple and fast.

The Atlas was opened to the ocean community at-large in June and several "outside" editors have already joined the ranks to provide information according to their expertise. The peer review is not coming from reviews of articles before they are uploaded, as originally conceived, but rather by users of the information, particularly scientists, academicians, and their students, as topics of interest to them are reviewed. However, many of the materials uploaded into the Atlas are peer-reviewed documents or their excerpts.

2. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The UN Oceans Atlas launched on June 5, 2002 with overwhelming global press coverage. The Atlas is Internet-based (www.oceansatlas.org), with information relevant to sustainable development and to advancement of science. It is designed for policy makers, scientists and resource managers but is also a major attraction to the public and students. Since launch, the server has operated at near capacity, serving thousands of pages daily. The Atlas includes: 1. background on the oceans – from how they were formed, to their physiology, biology, and climatology; 2. The uses of the oceans – from food to shipping, mining, energy, etc.; and, 3. Ocean issues – such as food security, global change, and pollution. The Project was funded by the UN Foundation (\$500K). Six UN agencies (FAO, IAEA, IMO, UNEP, WMO, IOC-UNESCO)* committed in-kind resources to the project (\$692K). FAO leads the project on behalf of the UN. It is to be a living enterprise, started by the UN, but maintained and improved by and for the oceans community. Aimed at improving sustainable development of the oceans, it also is improving UN ocean programmes coordination and the use of public information. National Geographic, the World Resources Institute, the Census of Marine Life and other non-government organizations are partners. UN Agency partners have recently signed long-term (5 years) agreements to continue their in-kind support to maintain and improve the Atlas.

2.1. Status of the Project in Comparison with “Project Outputs” in the Proposal

2.1.1. Atlas CD-ROM software and dedicated web site. Both elements are completed. Software has been developed using the Community Directory Server concept, wherein, under the lead of UN agencies, the entire ocean community can further enhance and use the assembled information. Software to download key elements of the Atlas to CD-ROMs has also been developed. A demonstration CD accompanies this report. The web-site is accessible through <http://www.oceansatlas.com> or www.oceansatlas.org. A private publisher will use the available materials to construct several versions of CD-ROMs for various markets such as the general public, education, and policy officials.

2.1.2. Strategic information on oceans. This output is substantially complete. Nearly all the information about core agency programmes has been uploaded to the site. With the rapid development of software and electronic systems, it has become feasible to move beyond the UN agency domain and cover a much broader spectrum of knowledge. For example, an agreement, in principal, has been reached with National Geographic for very broad use of their maps and information. Technical issues, and some internal NG ownership issues, have delayed finding the means to achieve substantial integration of their materials, but they are being resolved. The delivery of maps from the Russian collaborator has been delayed by problems in delivering the necessary computer equipment. This issue has been resolved. Under the same agreement with the Russian collaborator, we have obtained rights to use their Man and the Sea CD-ROM. It underpins the encyclopaedic part of the Atlas and has been fully integrated. Virtually the entire array of NOAA’s information have been uploaded or linked to the Atlas. The Atlas search engine and the structural arrangement of the Atlas, make it easier for even NOAA scientists to find NOAA materials.

2.1.3. UN long-term mechanism for integrating information on the oceans. Within the context of the project proposal, it is clear that the UN ocean-oriented agencies are able to cooperatively work together, to assemble information about their programmes in an agreed format, and to produce a superior product. This should be able to be institutionalised and is under discussion. However, this Output of a long-term mechanism is not yet fully achieved. Several long-term options are being pursued for managing the Atlas as a self-sustaining, or nearly so, entity. With the departure of the planned publisher, we approached National

Geographic and they referred us to one of their publishers. We have an agreement in principal with this American firm but progress has been disrupted by the terrorist attacks of 11 September. With the advent of new technologies, however, an outside publisher has moved from a “necessary” ingredient to one that is “desirable”. In this context, we have kept the option open of institutionalising a small office at one of the UN agencies to serve as an administrative agent to coordinate inputting and updating of the Atlas, to develop sources of income, and to manage sales and distribution of the CD-ROM and internet access, probably in contract with a distributor. If a co-publishing agreement is not achieved, it is likely that the core agencies will seek external funding to sustain, improve and extend this most valuable tool for ocean sustainability.

2.2. Coordination Meetings

The first meeting of the UN Atlas Technical Committee was held in Rome, 9-10 December 1999, attended by FAO, IMO, IAEA, IOC-UNESCO and UNEP. WMO was unable to attend. The meeting agreed on structure and contents of the Atlas (Web site and CD-ROM) and inputs to be provided by individual Agencies, evaluated software options for the development of the Atlas Web site and reviewed the status of Agreements. It also agreed on a work plan for the further development of the Atlas.

Further meetings were held about every six months to coordinate the work, provide training in the rapidly developing software, and to reach recommendations for decisions by the steering Committee. These recommendations were presented at Atlas Steering Committee meetings whenever possible.

The Technical Committee meetings were held at locations of the Core Agencies to equalize the costs of the travel over the course of the Project. Topics discussed at the meetings included: structure and contents of the Atlas (Web site and CD-ROM), inputs to be provided by individual Agencies, progress reviews of all aspects of the Project, including the work of individual agencies, software development for the Atlas Web site, reviewed of the status of all Agreements, and practice sessions on inputting information into the software system.

Reports of the Technical Committee were presented to Atlas Steering Committee for discussion, and decisions. Each of the reports were also posted to the Atlas informational web site: <http://www.oceansatlas.org>

2.3. Software development

Requirements and Recommendations for a Community Directory Server (CDS) as Intranet portal for the Atlas development was prepared by Worldtree under contract and delivered on 8 December 1999. Since then, modifications of FAO’s Java-based CDS software to serve as the backbone software for the Atlas has been relying entirely on the FAO internal capacity for software development and continued satisfactorily. The fact that there are now five projects using the CDS software has led to a sharing of development costs and increased functionality, reducing the burden to the project while increasing effectiveness. Nevertheless, there have been significant customization to meet significant and unique Atlas requirements that required the development of information objects not available anywhere else in the UN system. These developments have not been in the critical path of Atlas progress.

The functionality has been developed within the CDS to facilitate the semi-automatic creation and updating of a UN Atlas CD-ROM. The CD emulates the UN Atlas website and links with it in a

transparent manner. It will facilitate the diffusion of the UN Atlas even in areas of the developing world with little access to the web. A prototype has been developed. Since the content of the Atlas has grown faster than anticipated, the content already far exceeds the capability of a single CD-ROM. This product is a mirror of the website and should not be confused with the value-added products to be delivered by the Publisher.

2.4. Review of Problems Encountered

The main problems encountered may be summarised as follows:

2.4.1. There were some delays in the development of the CDS software for the Atlas. However, most Agencies were similarly delayed in arranging their materials and this was not a significant setback, other than to the overall schedule. The planning may have been too optimistic.

2.4.2. Several Agencies were unable to meet their commitments on the agreed dates. These delays have usually been due to difficulties in identifying staff, consultants, or funds, or a combination of these factors. Nevertheless, steady progress was made by all core agencies. For the future, it will be essential that such tasks are made integral part of the Regular Programme.

2.4.3. Withdrawal of the planned publisher (during an internal restructuring) at an advanced stage of discussions. After years of discussion, the planned publisher, who was to serve as overall editor as well, withdrew in the first few weeks of the Project. On the recommendation of National Geographic, discussions were begun with one of their CD-ROM publishers, but have been protracted due to internal reorganization and the events of September 11, 2001. Nevertheless, this agreement is expected shortly.

2.5. Review of Opportunities Encountered

2.5.1. Pursuit of an unforeseen opportunity to improve the utility and appeal of the Atlas by including text and graphic-laden background pages for each topic – rather than just documents, maps and web-sites as originally envisioned.

2.5.2. The stronger than expected involvement of NOAA in providing the Project Manager, along with operating funds for him and even staff support, allowed further inputting of materials by consultants at the core agencies. It was critical to the success of the Project.

2.5.3. The sharing of the CDS software used by the Atlas among five Projects (with three more in the wings) has led to its further development and refinement. Examples of new aspects are (1) exceptionally strong tools for the Chief Editor in reorganizing and linking materials and monitoring all the inputs to the Atlas, (2) provision of a Glossary Structure, (3) provision of a powerful search engine, (4) a Virtual Office capability for users to upload and share documents prior to or during a conference, and (5) the important capability of two dimensions to each topic – one for informational text, pictures and “see more” files, and the other for relevant knowledge items, such as books, documents and web-sites (only the latter was originally envisioned).

2.6. Content of the UN Atlas of the Oceans

The Atlas includes four main entry points to access information:

- **about** the oceans - from history, biology, maps and statistics to research, climatology and ecology
- **uses** of the oceans - from fishing, shipping and mining to tourism, dumping and marine biotechnology
- **issues** - from food security and climate change to governance and human health
- **geography** - information categorized by geographical area

2.7. Technical development

The Community Directory Server (CDS) software supporting the UN Atlas, is a powerful Internet portal system developed at FAO by the Technical Information Systems Group (AFIS/T) in collaboration with the oneFish project of the Support unit for International Fisheries and Aquatic Research; the Fisheries Department; and the Information Systems and Technology Division of the FAO. The CDS was developed in response to the need for more effective and participatory knowledge generation and dissemination in support of sustainable natural resources development.

2.8. Conclusions

2.8.1. General

The Atlas represents a globalization of ocean information. No person, organization, nor government need go without information because they lack expertise on how to find it or the funds needed to procure it. It has become a treasure of oceanic information that is being shared with all people, rich or poor. Material contained in the UN Atlas is copyrighted but can be freely used for any personal and non-commercial purpose provided that the UN Atlas of the Oceans is cited.

The Atlas has become, as planned, a central place for up to date information about the oceans. It is by far the most comprehensive collection. It will be eventually maintained by the user community. The UN has designed the system and put in its information, but now the time is here for the global oceans community to do its part in becoming editors and adding materials based on their expertise.

There was no previous way to coordinate programmes across the oceans community, nor even within the UN System. The provision of this ability is, in itself, a major accomplishment. The Atlas allows the agencies as well as all those interested in projects around the world to see what has been done or is underway. It can guide new research and also prevent duplication of effort.

By having all the information available for all to see, there is less debate about the science and the state of knowledge during negotiations on important issues.

The technical feasibility of developing and operating such a site is proven. Just as importantly, the ability of the UN agencies with ocean and coastal mandates to work together for the common good has also been demonstrated.

2.8.2. Discussion on Sustainability.

Sustainability of the Atlas is likely, but not as originally foreseen. The original concept of the Project was of a portal for ocean information, particularly of the UN System. It was believed that this information would be valuable and could be sold through a system of subscription fees plus sales of CD-ROMs that are mirrors of the site. These revenues, plus Agency commitments to maintain the information, would allow the Atlas to be sustainable.

Over the three years of the Project much has been learned in a practical sense about the difficulty of managing a project of this type in the UN System. Virtually all agencies found it impossible to provide materials using existing staff and could not obtain dedicated internal funds for the Project. The culture in most agencies includes heavy consultant usage and only through their hire brought about by the allocation of Project funds could Agency materials get organized and placed into the Atlas. However, the information provided by the agencies and by NOAA exceeds expectations and is in a form, due to software advances, that makes it much more interesting and available to the general public. The Atlas has become a resource that is inappropriate to withhold from those unable to pay for a subscription.

We recommend the Atlas remain open to the general population by securing centralized funding from the UN. FAO, working with UNF, and perhaps NOAA, may be capable of accomplishing this. Funding from this source may take two years to arrange. In the meantime, we request that UNF work with FAO and NOAA to arrange transitional funding. Pursuant to this approach, FAO has submitted a formal request such that NOAA would continue to provide the travel and salary expenses of the Project Manager as they have done for most of the last three years. NOAA has this request under advisement and is seeking funding internally.

In addition, the company that is expected to be the publisher of the Atlas is seeking funding in the investment community to provide the necessary maintenance costs while the Atlas products are under development. It is likely that funding from many sources will have to be pooled in order to keep the project at the desirable level.

Revenues from the sale of Atlas branded CD-ROMs and other projects should be available to augment funding in about 18 months and then grow for a number of years as different language versions and different market versions are produced. Any agency wishing to distribute CD-ROM mirror versions of the Atlas to their constituencies in developing countries will be able to do so for the cost of production.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. Secure Permanent Funding at the UN Level

Primary Recommendation: FAO and the UN Foundation work together to seek central funding in the UN system at a level of 225,000 USD per year to cover direct costs that are in addition to the \$210,000 of staff and travel costs per year pledged by the UN agencies. In the interim, seek funding from NOAA to continue their provision of the Project Manager and from philanthropic foundations to cover the costs of consultants and software development. Supporting budget documents are in Appendix 7.

Assist the prospective publisher in arranging funding for the various Atlas products that could contribute to a revenue flow. Support from the Foundation as well as support and presentations by

the Atlas team may be critical and necessary elements for securing funding, both for the Atlas itself as well as the publication products.

A meeting among the Foundation, the Atlas, and the publisher is recommended to discuss and develop strategies for obtaining future support of the Atlas.

3.2. Pursue Other Funding Options as Needed

3.2.1. FAO seek contributory funds from each of the six Core Agency partners at a level of 35,000 USD each per annum. A central problem is that the member nations of each of the UN Agencies have a particular set of priorities. The Atlas benefits all Agencies but is not of sufficient priority to any one Agency to allow for significant funding. This is not a normal way of funding UN programs and it is not likely that this approach would be successful.

3.2.2. Solicit broadly to philanthropic foundations to cover the costs of consultants and software development on a permanent basis. A disadvantage is the extensive use of scarce resources needed to pursue and obtain funding.

3.3. Future Operations

3.3.1. Continue review and co-ordination of materials under development by agencies.

3.3.2. Continue populating the Atlas with agency inputs.

3.3.3. Determine “subject area editors” for some secondary and tertiary parts of the Atlas.

3.3.4. Review progress in formal meetings of the Steering Committee.

3.3.5. Assure sustainability through arrangements with a private publisher for website management and CD-ROM distribution or make alternative arrangements within the UN system.

3.3.6. Continue refining the Atlas overview presentation for use by participating agencies in making UN and outside organizations aware of the Project.

3.3.7. Seize opportunities to expand awareness of the Atlas across the international oceans community.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Full Names of UN Atlas Agencies

Appendix 2: Personnel Involved

Appendix 3: Major Items of Equipment Supplied

Appendix 4: List of Project Publications

Appendix 5: Testimonials

Appendix 6: Press Coverage

Appendix 7: Financial Information – Past and Future

Appendix 1: Full Names of UN Atlas Agencies and collaborators

Core UN Agencies with Formal Agreements

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC-UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
CBD	Secretariat of the Commission on Biological Diversity
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme with WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre)
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Collaborating UN Agencies and Offices

UN-DOALOS	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
UN-DSD	Division for Sustainable Development
WHO	World Health Organization

Other Formal Collaborators

HDNO	Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography (Russia)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
SOCA	UN Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (now Atlas Steering Committee)
World Bank	
CoML	Census of Marine Life
NGS	National Geographic Society
WRI	World Resources Institute

Appendix 2: Personnel Involved

The editors for the UN Atlas of the Oceans are listed below. In some cases, the “Other Contacts” may be handling the day to day coordination. However, in the establishment of a relationship, the first person listed should be contacted first.

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WRI World Resources Institute

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World Resources Institute
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Other WRI Contacts:
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E-mail: lauretta@wri.org

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CoML Census of Marine Life

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CORE, Suite 800, 1755 Massachusetts Ave. NW
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Email: rodor@coreocean.org

Other CoML Contacts:
Kristine Stump
Email: KSTUMP@coreocean.org

National Geographic Society

Terry Garcia
1145 17th Street, NW
Washington DC 20036 USA
Tel: +1 813 979 6845
Website: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com>

Other NG Contacts:
Paula Willard
E-mail: PaulaW@ngeo.com

Appendix 3: Major Items of Equipment Supplied

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total \$</i>	<i>Country</i>
1 Desktop Workstation for Project Manager	1,781.31	Italy
1 Server for Atlas	15,436.90	Italy
Equipment for HDNO/Russia for map production (computers, printers)	20,710.69	Russia

Appendix 4: List of Project Publications

Other than the Atlas site itself, there are no formal publications of the Project. However, each meeting of the Technical Committee was fully described and provided to the Atlas Steering Committee for information and decisions and was also posted to the UN Atlas website for information to the global oceans community,

The first meeting of the UN Atlas Technical Committee was held in Rome, 9-10 December 1999, attended by FAO, IMO, IAEA, IOC-UNESCO and UNEP. WMO was unable to attend. The meeting agreed on structure and contents of the Atlas (Web site and CD-ROM) and inputs to be provided by individual Agencies, evaluated software options for the development of the Atlas Web site and reviewed the status of Agreements. It also agreed on a work plan for the further development of the Atlas.

The second meeting of the UN Atlas Technical Committee was held in Rome, 13-15 June 2000, attended by FAO, IMO, WMO, IOC-UNESCO and UNEP. The meeting reviewed structure and contents of the Atlas (Web site and CD-ROM) and inputs to be provided by individual Agencies, reviewed progress of all aspects of the Project, including the work of individual agencies and software development for the Atlas Web site, and reviewed the status of all Agreements. It also agreed on a work plan for the further development of the Atlas. Lastly, practice sessions were held on inputting information into the CDS system.

The third meeting of the UN Atlas Technical Committee was held in Monaco, 29 Nov.-1 Dec. 2000, attended by FAO, IMO, IAEA, and IOC-UNESCO. WMO and UNEP were unable to attend, but did provide status reports. The focus of the meeting was to determine the readiness of the Atlas site for release to collaborators outside the six core Agencies. After a review of each Agency's areas of responsibility, it was determined that more time was needed to develop and input materials. A revised schedule was set. The meeting also reviewed again the structure and contents of the inputs to be provided by individual Agencies, and similar items as at the June meeting. Training sessions were again held on inputting into the CDS system.

The fourth meeting of the UN Atlas Technical Committee was held in The Hague, 6-8 June 2001, attended by FAO, IMO, WMO, IOC-UNESCO and UNEP. IAEA did not attend, but provided a written report. The focus of the meeting again was to determine the readiness of the Atlas site for release to collaborators outside the six core Agencies. Again, it was determined that more time was needed, through 31 August, to develop and input materials. Lastly, practice sessions were held on new approaches to inputting information into the Atlas software system.

The fifth meeting of the UN Atlas Technical Committee was held 27 February- 1 March 2002 in Rome. Representatives of FAO, IAEA, IMO, IOC-UNESCO, and UNEP attended. The WMO and CBD representatives were unable to be present. The focus of the meeting was on long-term plans and to prepare for the launch of the Atlas.

The sixth meeting of the UN Atlas Technical Committee was held 4-5 June 2002 in Paris, in conjunction with the launch of the Atlas. The focus of the meeting was on institutionalization of the Atlas within the UN System. Representatives of FAO, IMO, IOC-UNESCO, WMO, and UNEP attended. The IAEA and SCBD representatives were unable to be present. UNEP – WCMC was represented for the first time.

Appendix 5: Sample Testimonials from Users and Peers

1. From: Katie Mergen

To: Baron, Joan (FIPL)
Sent: 06/06/02 20:00
Subject: Interest in Web-site

Dear Joan Baron,

I am writing to inquire about your new web-site United Nations Atlas of the Oceans. This is a great web-site and looks like it will eventually have a lot of essential information for the public. I am interested to read more about how the web-site was established and what kind of features you will be adding in the future. Please send any published information you might have other than the web-site. Otherwise, I will just revisit the web-site as it is built. Lack of general public knowledge of our oceans and conservation issues is a growing concern and web-sites as "user-friendly" as this are a great idea!

.....

Sincerely,
Katie Mergen
Assistant Editor, Life Sciences
W.H. Freeman and Company
41 Madison Ave., 37th Floor
New York, NY 10010
kmergen@whfreeman.com

2. From: TON EIA PHUA [<mailto:toneia@hotmail.com>]

Sent: Thursday, June 06, 2002 10:43 AM
To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Subject: USE LESS CHEMICALS

Dear Sir;

Thank you for the website www.oceansatlas.org.

Yes, I am very worried about the pollution in our environment. I believe the source of the problems is that we used to much harmful materials. I enclosed my article "Use Less Chemicals" to share with you and my friends to save money and use less chemicals in our everyday life.

Thank you.

God bless you and your work.

Yours truly; Annie Phua Ton Eia.

3. e L i n k: EarthLink Weekly Email Newsletter June 10, 2002

1.

Web Sites of the Week: PC Mechanic; U.N. Atlas of the Oceans; International Multiplayer Gamer's Consortium

* UN Atlas of the Oceans

<http://www.oceanatlas.org/>

The United Nations, in conjunction with several scientific institutions, has created this online ocean atlas. Featuring 14 global maps, links to numerous related sites, and more than 2,000 documents on

900 topics, the site tracks oceanic threats, including overfishing, pollution, and coral reef depletion. CNN.com has more background at: <http://www.cnn.com/2002/TECH/science/06/05/oceans.atlas/>

4. From: PETERS MANFRED [mailto:manfred.peters@hbg.siemens.de]

Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2002 8:05 AM
To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Subject: Oceansatlas

Hallo Mr. Everett,

I am very interested in the complete file of the oceansatlas. I did not find an easy way to get it on my computer. Please would you be so kind to get it as pdf file. Thank you for your efforts and greetings across the overfished and over... oceans.

Manfred Peters

5. From: Maria.Gonzalez@reuters.com file:///mailto/Maria.Gonzalez@reuters.com] -

Sent: Friday, June 21, 2002 5:27 PM
To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Subject: UN Atlas of the Oceans Web Page

Hello Mr. Everett, my name is Maria Jose Gonzalez, I work for Reuters News Agency as Spanish editor in Miami and I've had the opportunity to review the Web page of UN Atlas of the Oceans, which is a great job to expand the knowledge of this enviroments.

.....

Thank you very much for your time

Maria Jose Gonzalez
Coordinator Entertainment and Internet
Reuters Miami Latam Desk

6. From: Glen Barry [mailto:gbarry@forests.org]

Sent: Friday, June 21, 2002 9:55 PM
To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Subject: Reciprocal link request please to new Environmental Sustainability portal

Dear John Everett,

I am sending this email to let you know that we have your marvelous "UN Atlas of the Oceans" web site linked from our new massive Environmental Sustainability Portal. Today Ecological Enterprises proudly announces the "Eco-Portal - the Environmental Sustainability.Info Source" at <http://www.EnvironmentalSustainability.info/>.

We would very much appreciate a reciprocal link from your links page. Could you please let us know if this is a possibility? Thank you very much. I am enclosing our press release announcing the site below.

Sincerely,
Glen Barry, M.S., Ph.D. (abd)

President, Ecological Enterprises, Inc.

7. From: Francis STAUB [mailto:fstaub@icriforum.org]

Sent: 28 June 2002 21:51
To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Subject: UN Atlas of the Ocean

Congratulations for your website... It's a great resource. I encourage you to create a kiosk on the ICRIForum (www.icriforum.org). Kiosks are on-line profiles of organizations, programme or individuals working toward the conservation of coral reefs around the world. Kiosks provide information about an organization's activities and resources, and offer direct links to their web sites.

Please let me know if you have any questions,

Best regards,

Francis STAUB

8. From: icoastawards@coastalmanagement.com

Sent: Tuesday, July 02, 2002 6:59 PM
To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Subject: Nomination for the 2002 icoast Internet awards

Your coastal management Internet site has been nominated for the 2002 icoast Internet awards. The details of the nomination and the nominee are:

Name of nominee: Atlas of the Oceans
Organisation: United Nations
Web site: <http://www.oceansatlas.org/index.jsp>.
Email address: john.everett@fao.org

Category: Academic Leadership in Coastal Management web site

Nominated for People's Choice award: Yes

Nominator's name: Arlo H. Hemphill
Nominator's email address: ahemphil@nova.edu

REASONS FOR NOMINATING

Significant contribution made by the site:

This is an incredibly vast website dedicated to distributing knowledge that will help combat unsustainable exploitation of the world's oceans.

Special commitment or vision demonstrated by the site:

The UN Food & Agriculture Organization published an online atlas of the world's oceans to combat [the oceans'] unsustainable exploitation. The launch date coincided with World Environment Day. Dr. Jacques Diouf, FAO director-general, said the continuously updated UN Atlas of the Oceans will provide data on over-fishing, coastal habitat destruction, and pollution. Etc.

9. From: Argenpez [<mailto:argenpez@cybertech.com.ar>]

Sent: 30 July 2002 03:57
To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Subject: Use materials

Dear Mr. Everett

The purpose of this mail is to tell you that I think your web pages are extremely nice and catchy and I also wanted to express my gratitude for your welcoming help.

Kind regards,
Luis W. Martini

10. From: Current Web Contents

To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Sent: 9/6/02 5:43 PM
Subject: Congratulations! ISI has selected your website...

Greetings!

You are publishing important, high-quality material on the Web. For this reason, ISI has selected your site <http://www.oceansatlas.org/> for inclusion in Current Web Contents (<http://www.isinet.com/isi/products/cc/cwc/webselect.html>), a new section of Current Contents Connect TM (CC Connect TM).

.....

For more than 40 years, ISI has delivered this multidisciplinary table-of-contents database to researchers, scientists and information professionals around the world. Since its inception, this journal-based resource has reflected the strict guidelines for selection developed by the ISI Editorial Development Staff. The result is the most prestigious database available internationally.

Sincerely,

James Testa, Director, Editorial Development, ISI

11. From: Mark Steed [<mailto:plutomark@mail.astate.edu>]

Sent: Wednesday, October 16, 2002 6:03 PM
To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Subject: RE: UN Atlas Subscription

John, I sincerely appreciate your assistance. Everything seems in order now. The Atlas is a wonderful resource and I compliment you on it. I also look forward to utilizing it more. Thanks again and if I can ever assist you in any way, please do not hesitate to ask. My best regards and thanks again, Mark Steed, Arkansas State University Museum.

12. From: Mark Davis, National Science Teachers Association

To: Everett, John (FIRM)
Sent: 11/7/02 5:00 PM
Subject: NSTA selects your site

Dear John Everett,

I'm writing to tell you about a new service provided by the National Science Teachers Association and to invite you to help us facilitate the effort. The service is called SciLinks, and it is an endeavor by NSTA to connect textbooks to useful online content.

You are receiving this letter because one of your web pages was selected by our team of teachers who reviewed it using a stringent set of criteria that ensure selected materials have accurate content and effective pedagogy. You can review the criteria they used by visiting <http://www.scilinks.org/nsfinstitute/criteria.htm>

Our teachers selected the following web page(s),

<http://www.oceansatlas.org/index.jsp>

.....

You can also point to <http://www.scilinks.org/certificate.asp> in order to explain to your users the significance of this selection. This will mark your page as one of excellence. If you use the logo would you please include the following: "Selected by the SciLinks program, a service of National Science Teachers Association. Copyright 1999 - 2002."

Mark Davis
SciLinks
Mark.Davis@nsta.org

Appendix 6: Press Coverage

UN ATLAS OF THE OCEANS LAUNCH

REVIEW OF NEWS COVERAGE

For the Paris kick-off of the UN ATLAS OF THE OCEANS a successful press campaign was organized. Coordinated by Mr. Terry Collins, the campaign was global in scope, targeted all major news agencies, as well as specialized journals. On the whole, coverage was very positive for all UN ATLAS contributors; the UN agencies and collaborators involved received numerous mention. (A pay-off of the concerted effort in producing a master press release for all partners that was then adapted to specific needs and interests.) In particular, the IOC-UNESCO as the host agency for the launch, FAO as the lead agency for the project, and NOAA as provider of the project manager were heavily quoted.

The press mainly picked-up and focused on the issues of overfishing, pollution, degradation of coastal areas, climate change. One often-used example in news briefs was attributed to UNEP (The UN Environment Programme has estimated that a one-metre rise in sea levels would affect 70 million people in coastal China, 10 percent of the population of Egypt and 60 percent of the population of Bangladesh.)

Two AP pieces filed from NY and a Reuters story from Rome were picked-up by Websites of many prominent news organizations (in the US, these include the New York Times, MSNBC, CNN, Chicago Tribune, USA Today, Newsday). Agence France Presse moved several versions of the Oceans Atlas story, due to overlapping approaches.

A tight interview schedule prior to the launch with print and radio press netted valuable coverage and quotes.

One inaccuracy cited in some press (BBC i.e.) was that a CD-ROM of the UN ATLAS is also available. (This has subsequently resulted in requests for the CD-ROM). Otherwise, the reporting was very accurate and focused on the main information thrusts the launch aimed to highlight – sign of a successful press campaign.

Overall, this press campaign reached a large and diverse audience and received enthusiastic and positive response.

Below is a compilation of a few of the links: (Many links have expired and some of these may have expired, but all were working during the preparation of this report)

LINKS:

Ananova: UN launches internet atlas of the world's oceans

http://www.ananova.com/news/story/sm_601403.html?menu=news.technology

Australian Broadcasting Corporation “UN launches ocean atlas”

<http://abc.net.au/news/newsitems/s574590.htm>

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation “UN unveils Internet atlas of world's oceans”

http://www.cbc.ca/stories/2002/06/05/ocean_atlas020605

Canoe (Canada) “UN and science organizations launch first Internet atlas of world's oceans”
<http://www.canoe.ca/WorldTicker/CANOE-wire.UN-Oceans-Atlas.html>

CNN “World ocean map goes online”
<http://www.cnn.com/2002/TECH/science/06/05/oceans.atlas/index.html>

Columbus Georgia Ledger Enquirer “U.N., science groups launch first Internet atlas of the world's oceans” <http://www.ledger-enquirer.com/mld/ledgerenquirer/business/technology/3404462.htm>

Earthvision “UN Oceans Atlas launched on World Environment Day”
http://www.earthvision.net/ColdFusion/News_Page1.cfm?NewsID=20966

Education Network of Ontario <http://www.enoreo.on.ca/>

Encyclopedia Britannica India “UN creates online information centre for the world's oceans”
<http://www.britannicaindia.com/nicad.asp?channel=kaleidoscope&tsearch=1854>

IMO news release http://www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=583&doc_id=2151

Lateline News “U.N. launches online atlas of the oceans”
<http://latelinenews.com/ll/english/1211907.shtml>

London Guardian “Online atlas of oceans launched”
<http://education.guardian.co.uk/higher/physicalscience/story/0,9836,727754,00.html>

Marinelink <http://www.marinelink.com/>

Michigan Live “UN launches internet atlas of the world's oceans”
http://www.ananova.com/news/story/sm_601403.html

News 24.com “Online atlas of the oceans”
http://www.news24.com/News24/Technology/Infotech/0,1113,2-13-45_1195037,00.html

Newswatch (UK) <http://www.newswatch.co.uk/freetime/internet/>

Peasy.dk (Denmark) <http://www.peasy.dk/index.php3?page=news:show,id=10703>

Planet Ark “UN launches online atlas of the oceans”
<http://www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/16259/story.htm>

Resource Shelf
http://resourceshelf.blogspot.com/archives/2002_06_01_resourceshelf_archive.html

Seafood.com “UN Launches Oceans Atlas” <http://www.seafood.com/news/current/68817.html>

Sydney Morning Herald “First Internet atlas of world's oceans launched”
<http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2002/06/05/1022982713860.html>

The Age (Australia) “First Internet atlas of world's oceans launched”
<http://www.theage.com.au/articles/2002/06/05/1022982713860.html>

The Communications Initiative <http://www.comminit.com/#commfordev>

The Independent (UK) “UN's online atlas displays threats to world's oceans”
<http://news.independent.co.uk/world/environment/story.jsp?story=302531>

Toronto Star.com

http://www.thestar.com/NASApp/cs/ContentServer?GXHC_gx_session_id=7cc7b2fdc4cc9aad&pagename=thestar/Layout/Article_Type1&c=Article&cid=1022099862628&call_page=TS_News&call_pageid=968332188492&call_pagepath=News/News

UK Independent

<http://news.independent.co.uk/world/environment/story.jsp?dir=507&story=302531&host=3&printable=1>

US Newswire “UN Oceans Atlas Provides First Comprehensive Real-Time Tool to Observe State of World's Oceans” <http://www.usnewswire.com/topnews/first/0605-101.html>

USA Today “First Internet atlas of world's oceans launched”
<http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2002/06/05/1022982713860.html>

vnunet “UN Oceans Atlas sets sail” (Website flooded with users on its first day)
<http://www.vnunet.com/News/1132398>

Webactive magazine “UN Oceans Atlas sets sail”
<http://www.webactivemagazine.co.uk/News/1132398>

WebUser: The Best of the Net. Forget SeaQuest DSV this is the real McCoy from the UN...

Rating: **** http://www.web-user.co.uk/site/?mod_siterev_search_only=TITLE,BODY&mod_siterev_page_size=10&mod_siterev_search_for=oceansatlas&x=8&y=4

Take a voyage to the bottom of the sea at this impressive online atlas of the world's oceans. The site has been launched by the United Nations as part of a worldwide campaign to protect the marine environment. The atlas contains 14 global maps and links to hundreds of others including 264 maps that depict the precarious state of worldwide fisheries. The atlas, which is regularly updated, highlights the many threats to the oceans including over-fishing, the spread of poisonous algae and offshore oil. We swam into a few early teething problems with some pages failing to load but the site's wealth of information means it's not totally out at sea.

World Environment.com http://www.worldenvironment.com/s/environment/oceans_index.html

Yahoo Brazil “ONU lança atlas online” <http://br.news.yahoo.com/020605/8/6g64.html>

Yahoo India Technology “U.N. launches online atlas of the oceans”
<http://in.tech.yahoo.com/020605/64/1pg4s.html>

Yahoo Reuters Portuguese “ONU lança atlas online dos oceanos”
<http://br.news.yahoo.com/020605/16/6fea.html>

ZD Net News U.N. maps oceans online <http://zdnet.com.com/2110-1104-932688.html>

Appendix 7: Financial Information – Past and Future

- A. Summary Budget: In-Kind and Direct -- 2003-2004
- B. Future Budget: In-Kind and Project Funds by Agency: 2003-2004
- C. In-Kind and Project Funds Spent by Agency: 1999-2002
- D. Agency Budgets as Originally Submitted to UN Foundation

A. Summary Budget: In-Kind and Direct -- 2003-2004

Agency	Total		2003		2004	
	m/m	USD	m/m	USD	m/m	USD
Project Manager (contract) <i>(Coordinate materials, organize and assist editors, be Chief Editor, manage Atlas affairs)</i>	12	156,000	6	78,000	6	78,000
Project Manager Travel <i>(Represent and report on Atlas, train editors, chair coordination meetings)</i>		40,000		20,000		20,000
UN Agency Consultants <i>(Needed by FAO, IOC, UNEP and WMO to synthesize agency materials and input them)</i>		100,000		50,000		50,000
UN Agency Travel <i>(Needed by IMO to attend coordination meetings and build IMO team)</i>		14,000		7,000		7,000
Software/Site Maintenance <i>(CDS development & maintenance, monitoring, licenses, IT support, incidental expenses)</i>		100,000		50,000		50,000
Consultants <i>(Development of materials unavailable from the UN system or its partners)</i>		40,000		20,000		20,000
Sub-Total - Direct	12	450,000	6	225,000	6	225,000
Sub-Total In-kind-all agencies	42	426,205	21	212,330	21	213,875
Total Budget	54	876,205	27	437,330	27	438,875

B. Future Budget: In-Kind and Project Funds by Agency: 2003-2004

Agency	Total		2003		2004	
	m/m	USD	m/m	USD	m/m	USD
FAO						
Director, D2	2	25,631	1	12,493	1	13,138
Officer, P4	2	19,034	1	9,517	1	9,517
Research Assistant, G6	4	21,732	2	10,866	2	10,866
Clerk/stenogr. G4	2	8,108	1	4,054	1	4,054
Staff travel		6,000		3,000		3,000
FAO Total In-kind	6	80,505	3	39,930	3	40,575
Non-agency Funds Requested						
Consultants*	4	20,000	2	10,000	2	10,000
IAEA						
Senior Officer, P5	4	60,000	2	30,000	2	30,000
Officer, P3	2	20,000	1	10,000	1	10,000
Clerk/stenogr. G4	4	20,000	2	10,000	2	10,000
Staff travel		8,000		4,000		4,000
IAEA Total In-kind	10	108,000	5	54,000	5	54,000
Non-agency Funds Requested: 00						
IOC-UNESCO						
Officer, P3	2	20,000	1	10,000	1	10,000
Consultant, P2	4	34,000	2	17,000	2	17,000
Staff travel		8,000		4,000		4,000
IOC Total In-kind	6	62,000	3	31,000	3	31,000
Non-agency Funds Requested						
Consultants*	4	20,000	2	10,000	2	10,000
IMO						
Senior Officers (2), P4	6	34,700	3	17,000	3	17,700
Clerk/stenogr. G4	2	9,400	1	4,600	1	4,800
IMO Total In-kind	8	44,100	4	21,600	4	22,500
Non-agency Funds Requested						
Travel**		14,000		7,000		7,000
UNEP						
Senior Prog Officer, P4/5	2	22,900	1	11,200	1	11,700
Prog Officer, P3/4	3	32,000	1.5	15,750	1.5	16,250
JPO, P2	3	24,500	1.5	12,000	1.5	12,500
Staff travel		6,000		3,000		3,000
UNEP Total In-kind	10	108,000	5	54,000	5	54,000
Consultants*	8	40,000	4	20,000	4	20,000
WMO						
Officer, P4	2	19,600	1	9,800	1	9,800
Staff travel		4,000		2,000		2,000
WMO Total In-kind	2	23,600	1	11,800	1	11,800
Non-agency Funds Requested						

Consultants*	4	20,000	2	10,000	2	10,000
Total In-kind for all agencies	42	426,205	21	212,330	21	213,875
Non-agency Funds Requested						
Consultants*	20	100,000	10	50,000	10	50,000
Travel**		14,000		7,000		7,000

* Consultants are needed to work closely with Agency staff to collate and integrate existing Agency information and data from offices and partners throughout the world, and then edit, update and improve the existing material before uploading to the UN Atlas

** Staff travel to attend project related activities such as technical meetings.

C. In-Kind and Project Funds Spent by Agency: 1999-2002

Agency	Total		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	m/m	USD	m/m	USD	m/m	USD	m/m	USD	m/m	USD
FAO										
Director, D2	4	47,520	1	11,267	1	11,880	1	11,880	1	12,493
Senior Officer, P5	4	41,869	1	10,106	1	10,464	1	10,464	1	10,835
Clerk/stenogr. G4	4	18,432	1	4,600	1	4,914	1	4,914	1	4,054
Staff travel		11,950		2,210		3,780		2,110		3,850
FAO Total In-kind	12	119,821	3	28,183	3	31,038	3	29,368	3	31,232
PROJECT FUNDS		30,378						17,011		13,367
IAEA										
Senior Officer, P5	7	105,000	2	30,000	2	30,000	2	30,000	1	15,000
Officer, P3	6	60,000	2	20,000	2	20,000	1	10,000	1	10,000
Clerk/stenogr. G4	13	65,000	3	15,000	4	20,000	4	20,000	2	10,000
Staff travel		14,000		4,000		3,000		4,000		3,000
IAEA Total In-kind	26	244,000	7	69,000	11	73,000	7	34,000	4	38,000
PROJECT FUNDS		20,000								20,000
IOC-UNESCO										
Officer, P3	3	25,400		0	1	8,000	1	8,500	1	8,900
Consultant, P2	12	83,200	2	14,000	3	20,800	3	21,600	4	26,800
Staff travel		8,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000
IOC Total In-kind	15	116,600	2	16,000	4	30,800	4	32,100	5	37,700
PROJECT FUNDS		30,000						20,000		10,000
IMO										
Officer, P4	3	33,200			1	8,100	2	16,600	1	8,500
Contracts		46,762						46,762		
Staff travel		10,477				3,396		7,081		
IMO Total In-kind	3	90,439			1	11,496	1	70,443	1	8,500
PROJECT FUNDS		30,000						20,000		10,000
WMO										
Officer, P4	5	49,000	2	19,600	1	9,800	1	9,800	1	9,800
Staff travel		7,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		1,000
WMO Total In-kind	5	56,000	2	21,600	1	11,800	1	11,800		10,800
PROJECT FUNDS		30,000						20,000		10,000
UNEP										
Senior Prg Ofcr, P4/5	8.5	88,900	.5	4,900	3	31,500	3	31,500	2	21,000
JPO, P2	6	24,000			6	24,000				
Staff travel		10,000				6,000		1,000		3,000
UNEP Total In-kind	14.5	122,900	.5	4,900	9	61,500	3	32,500	2	24,000
PROJECT FUNDS		50,000						30,000		20,000

Total In-kind for all agencies 74.5 \$699,921

Project Funds used by agencies: \$190,378

D. Agency Budgets as Submitted to UN Foundation

Agency	Total		1999		2000		2001	
	m/m	USD	m/m	USD	m/m	USD	m/m	USD
FAO								
Director, D2	3	42,700	1	13,700	1	14,200	1	14,800
Senior Officer, P5	3	35,100	1	11,200	1	11,700	1	12,200
Clerk/stenogr. G4	3	14,400	1	4,600	1	4,800	1	5,000
Staff travel		8,000		2,000		4,000		2,000
FAO Total	9	100,200	3	31,500	3	34,700	3	34,000
IOC-UNESCO								
Officer, P3	3	25,400	1	8,100	1	8,500	1	8,800
Consultant, P2	12	83,200	3	20,000	6	41,600	3	21,600
Staff travel		8,000		2,000		4,000		2,000
IOC Total	15	116,600	4	30,100	7	54,100	4	32,400
WMO								
Officer, P4	8	81,600	2	19,600	4	40,800	2	21,200
Staff travel		8,000		2,000		4,000		2,000
WMO Total	8	89,600	2	21,600	4	44,800	2	23,200
IAEA								
Officer, P4	12	122,400	3	29,400	6	61,200	3	31,800
Clerk, G4	24	115,200	6	27,600	12	57,600	6	30,000
Staff travel		8,000		2,000		4,000		2,000
IAEA Total	36	245,600	9	59,000	18	122,800	9	63,800
UNEP								
Officer, P4	8	81,600	2	19,600	4	40,800	2	21,200
Staff travel		8,000		2,000		4,000		2,000
UNEP Total	8	89,600	2	21,600	4	44,800	2	23,200
IMO								
Officer, P4	3	30,600	1	9,800	1	10,200	1	10,600
Contracts		12,000		4,000		8,000		
Staff travel		8,000		2,000		4,000		2,000
IMO Total	3	50,600	1	15,800	1	22,200	1	12,600
GRAND TOTAL	79	692,200	21	179,600	37	323,400	21	189,200