

A SURVEY OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE TO THE
FISHERIES SECTOR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1978 - 1985

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PREPARATION OF THIS PAPER

This document is a compilation of data collection from UNDP's publications, donor agencies, FAO sources and specialized economic publications. The data shown therefore are not necessarily complete but do give an indication of trends and main fields of assistance to the fishery sector of developing countries. In some cases subjective allocations between groups of activities have had to be made after a review of the objectives of multi-activity projects. The period of analysis is 1978 to 1985 based on information available up to July 1986.

ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes data concerning foreign assistance to the fisheries sectors of developing countries from 1978 to 1985. The analysis was carried out by type of activity assisted by external donors, through technical or capital aid. Sub-regional analysis of aid, according to the source of aid and type of aid activity are shown in the Appendix tables.

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PREFACE

Many developing countries do not presently have the physical capacities nor the technical expertise to take advantage of the opportunities offered by their control over their fisheries resources. They lack skills in many of the different disciplines that are required for the rational management and optimum utilization of a resource. Many countries may also lack the resources of capital or trained manpower required to establish new fishing fleets, processing plants and distribution chains. External aid is therefore often needed to enhance their technical expertise and to acquire funds for new vessels, plants and associated infrastructure.

International and national development assistance agencies have responded to this need by means of both technical assistance and capital aid projects. The UNDP and other United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the regional development banks, regional economic groups and the development aid agencies of individual states have variously contributed to this response.

The present paper is an up-dating of surveys carried out in 1982 and 1984. In this revision attention has been directed primarily at the regional and sub-regional allocation of aid. As far as possible, the tabulated data are allowed to speak for themselves; an attempt has been made to keep the written text and commentary to a minimum. Global and regional tables are inserted in the text and the detailed sub-regional tabulations are placed in the statistical appendices.

The data were collected from questionnaires and other correspondence from the donor agencies, supplemented by special inputs from UNDP's and FAO's own data-collection systems, information provided by FAO's field project staff and cross-checks and follow-ups of aid projects variously reported in the international fisheries press and elsewhere. In all, data regarding over 1600 fisheries aid projects were collected and analysed. However, because in some instances secondary sources of information have had to be used, data on bilateral assistance are not comprehensive.

The paper provides data on the external flow of aid to the fisheries sector in developing countries by donors, regions, type of project and type of country. A general summary of the data is given for the years 1974 to 1985; the detailed analyses relate to the period 1978 to 1985. For purposes of calculation, the money allocated to each project has been apportioned to each year according to the project duration. The data published in this revision have been based on up-to-date knowledge and the duration of projects. They are, therefore, not always in line with data published in the previous revision. Difficulties of obtaining information for many projects mean that the figures quoted cannot be accurate but they do provide a reliable indication of the orders of magnitude of aid. The 1985 statistics are, as

indicated on the tables, preliminary estimates and should be used with caution.

The analysis attempts to distinguish between capital aid (projects providing loans or direct capital inputs for vessel equipment, ports, infrastructures, etc.) and technical assistance (advice and training in fisheries research, planning, production, technology, processing, etc.). Whenever such a distinction was not clearly identifiable, in terms of the financial aid channelled to one or the other, all the project cost has been classified under capital aid.

Aid provided by the UNDP and other UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNIDO, UNCDF, the World Bank, the regional development banks, IFAD and multilateral originations like the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Commonwealth, is classed as "multilateral assistance". Aid provided by the development assistance agencies of individual countries is classified as "bilateral assistance". Data regarding EEC and OPEC are reported separately. It should be noted that the survey did not extend to technical, capital or other assistance provided to the fishery sectors of developing countries by private, commercial enterprises or under joint ventures.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SUMMARY

The evidence available from the survey indicates that external aid to the fisheries sector of developing countries - in current values - rose to almost \$US 500 millions in 1983 and in 1984, representing a more than threefold increase over 1974 and 1975 (see table 1). However, as shown in table 2, which adjusts the year by year data to a common 1980 value basis using the Official Development Assistance (ODA) deflator, the real increase in the flow of aid was lower, showing about a 100 percent change over the ten-year period. In 1984, the growth came to a stop and data for 1985-1986 available so far indicate that external assistance to fisheries has since fallen. The share of assistance to the fisheries' sector in total development aid has remained stable at 3 percent of total which, to give a comparison, is estimated also to be the average share of fisheries in the GDP of developing countries.

The increase in the flow of aid which has taken place in recent years is due almost entirely to increases in capital aid reflecting, in particular, substantial investment projects of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Peru and by Japan for port construction in Indonesia and Philippines. As shown in table 2, after increasing through the latter part of the seventies the amount of aid for technical assistance levelled off in 1981-84 at \$US 95-100 millions, in 1980 prices. Capital aid, however, has shown a strong upward trend over the whole of the period, a slight falling off appearing only in 1984, if the preliminary 1985 figures are disregarded. Consequently, technical assistance aid, as a proportion of total aid, has fallen from 33 per cent in 1978-80 to 20 per cent in 1982-84. Figure 1 shows graphically the declining share of technical assistance in total fisheries aid since the late 1970's.

Bilateral capital aid exceeded that from multilateral sources from the late 1970's to 1984. In 1984, however, positions were reversed as multilateral aid continued to increase while there was a decline in bilateral capital aid.

Global, interregional and regional assistance to the fisheries sector (table 3) is channelled mainly through FAO. Total interregional and regional assistance in recent years has fluctuated around US\$ 19 million. Within this total there has been a fall, in proportional terms, in UNDP funding for interregional or regional projects which has been counter-balanced by Trust Fund projects by financed bilateral donors, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Canada, channelled through FAO. In recent years also the EEC has become more involved in regional projects in the Gulf of Guinea, on Lake Victoria and in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

The further analysis which follows in this and other sections of the paper concentrates on the years 1978 to 1984, for which more detailed data are available permitting the more accurate identification of donors, sub-regions and objectives of projects.

Table 4 presents the regional flow of fisheries assistance. The same information is presented graphically in Figure 2. Asia has always been the major recipient region for fisheries aid, accounting in the late seventies for almost half of fisheries assistance. However, in recent years, the leading role of Asia as a recipient of fisheries assistance has been declining as, on the one hand, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has decreased the number of projects in the fisheries sector (in 1984 and 1985 only one project was approved) and on the other hand, regions like Latin America (at present 18 percent of total aid, up from 13 percent in 1978) and Near East (10 percent, up from 6 percent) have received more fisheries aid. The share of subsahara Africa in total fisheries assistance has stayed stable at around 25 percent.

Figure 3 shows the number of fisheries projects becoming operational each year decreasing since 1982. This drop will lead to lower assistance to fisheries being recorded over the next 3-5 years, having regard to the average duration of each project (5 years for a capital aid project, 2-3 years for a technical aid project). The declining number of new fisheries projects, has been brought about mainly by two factors. Firstly, the number of large, multi-component fisheries projects, favoured in the past by the main funding agencies, is becoming smaller as substantial underutilised fisheries resources become fewer. Secondly, agencies are approaching fisheries projects with an increased caution as post project evaluation has shown that their performance has been generally poorer than that of projects in other sectors.

An analysis of fisheries projects commenced annually in each region is shown in Appendix A. The number of projects analysed is 1604 (table 5), of which about one third have been capital aid projects and the remainder technical assistance (table 6). The average size of capital projects, expressed in constant 1980 prices, has been \$US 1.4 millions/year and that of technical projects \$US 195,000/year. The average size of projects has tended to decrease during the years under review both for technical and capital aid projects (table 6).

Almost 500 fisheries projects have become operational in Africa during the eight years under survey, the project size being slightly below average. In Asia there have been about 400 fisheries projects carried out with the average size of both technical and capital aid projects above average. On the other hand, Oceania and Caribbean projects, as might be expected, have been far below average size.

Table 1

Concessionary aid to fisheries in developing countries
at current values (million US\$)
(incl. interregional assistance)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
TECHNICAL AID	35.2	47.2	53.8	47.8	62.1	93.7	87.5	92.0	98.7	99.1	95.1	74.1
Multilateral	9.9	16.8	17.4	17.1	24.4	35.1	37.6	38.4	38.8	38.6	41.1	37.4
EEC	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	1.7	2.9	4.1	4.9	6.9	7.6	7.6
OPEC	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5
Bilateral	25.0	30.1	35.8	30.6	37.3	56.9	46.9	49.4	54.4	53.4	45.8	28.6
CAPITAL AID	104.4	89.4	111.9	115.6	142.4	202.1	255.8	308.9	367.5	400.4	397.3	343.3
Multilateral	80.4	47.4	58.0	55.7	52.0	73.3	112.6	138.1	155.1	182.6	199.5	184.9
EEC	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	3.8	7.3	11.1	13.0	24.7	22.7
OPEC	9.7	15.0	15.5	7.0	10.4	12.7	17.4	21.1	21.1	19.9	21.4	26.8
Bilateral	13.4	26.0	37.0	51.5	79.1	114.7	122.0	142.4	180.3	185.0	151.7	108.9
Total:	139.6	136.6	165.7	163.4	204.5	295.8	343.3	400.9	466.2	499.5	492.4	417.4

a/ preliminary

Table 2

Concessionary aid to fisheries in developing countries
in deflated 1980 US\$ terms (in million US\$)
and annual variation (in %)^{b/}

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	57.7	73.8	80.3	65.5	74.8	103.0	87.5	92.9	99.7	99.1	95.1	73.4
Annual variation (%)		+28	+9	-18	+14	+38	-15	+6	+7	-1	-4	
CAPITAL AID	171.1	139.7	167.0	158.4	171.6	222.1	255.8	312.0	371.2	400.4	397.3	339.9
Annual variation (%)		-18	+20	-5	+8	+29	+15	+22	+19	+8	-1	
Total:	228.8	213.5	247.3	223.9	246.4	325.1	343.3	404.9	470.9	499.5	492.4	413.3
Annual variation (%)		-7	+16	-9	+10	+32	+6	+18	+16	+6	-1	

a/ Preliminary

b/ Deflated using the ODA deflator

Table 3

Interregional and regional assistance to
the fisheries sector (in million US dollars) 1978-85

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	
MULTILATERAL	6.9	10.5	14.5	14.8	14.1	14.7	16.5	14.6
FAO	6.9	10.5	14.4	14.2	12.9	13.8	15.6	13.9
Trust Funds	2.4	5.5	7.2	7.1	8.0	8.2	9.4	8.5
Norway	1.3	2.3	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.3
Sweden	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Denmark	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.7	3.0	2.8
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Other FAO	4.5	5.0	7.2	7.1	4.9	5.6	6.2	5.4
Other Multilateral	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7
EEC	-	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.3	3.5	3.8	4.0
Bilateral	1.2	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.8
TOTAL	8.0	12.9	17.0	18.2	17.6	20.0	21.3	19.4

Table 4

Total assistance to the fisheries sector by region
(in '000 US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean
1978	51 749	99 260	27 033	2 138	12 796	3 473
1979	68 993	144 321	41 948	5 006	17 591	5 043
1980	75 338	106 542	53 321	3 864	23 014	4 236
1981	94 085	178 358	58 251	6 529	41 272	4 209
1982	140 085	172 369	80 932	7 335	42 499	5 368
1983	147 454	178 897	91 884	9 279	46 049	5 995
1984	140 023	170 101	94 267	10 483	50 737	5 542
1985 ^{a/}	130 728	122 923	80 566	9 628	48 439	5 659

a/ preliminary

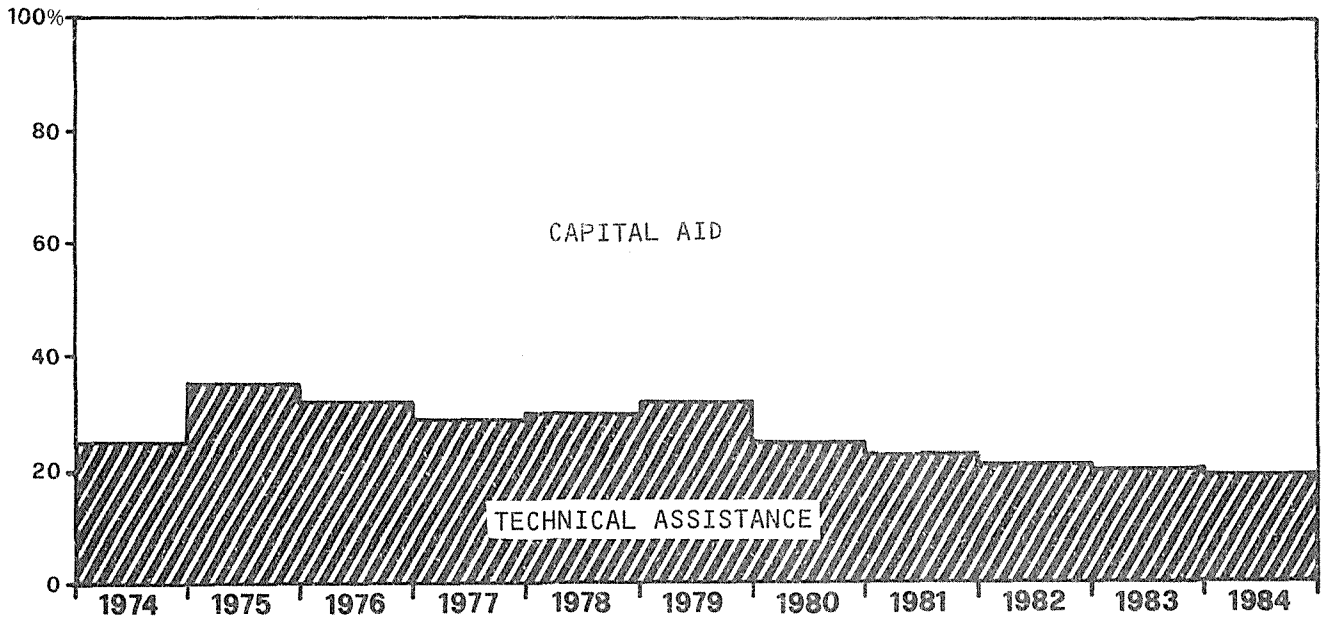


Fig. 1 Share of Technical Assistance in Total Fisheries Aid

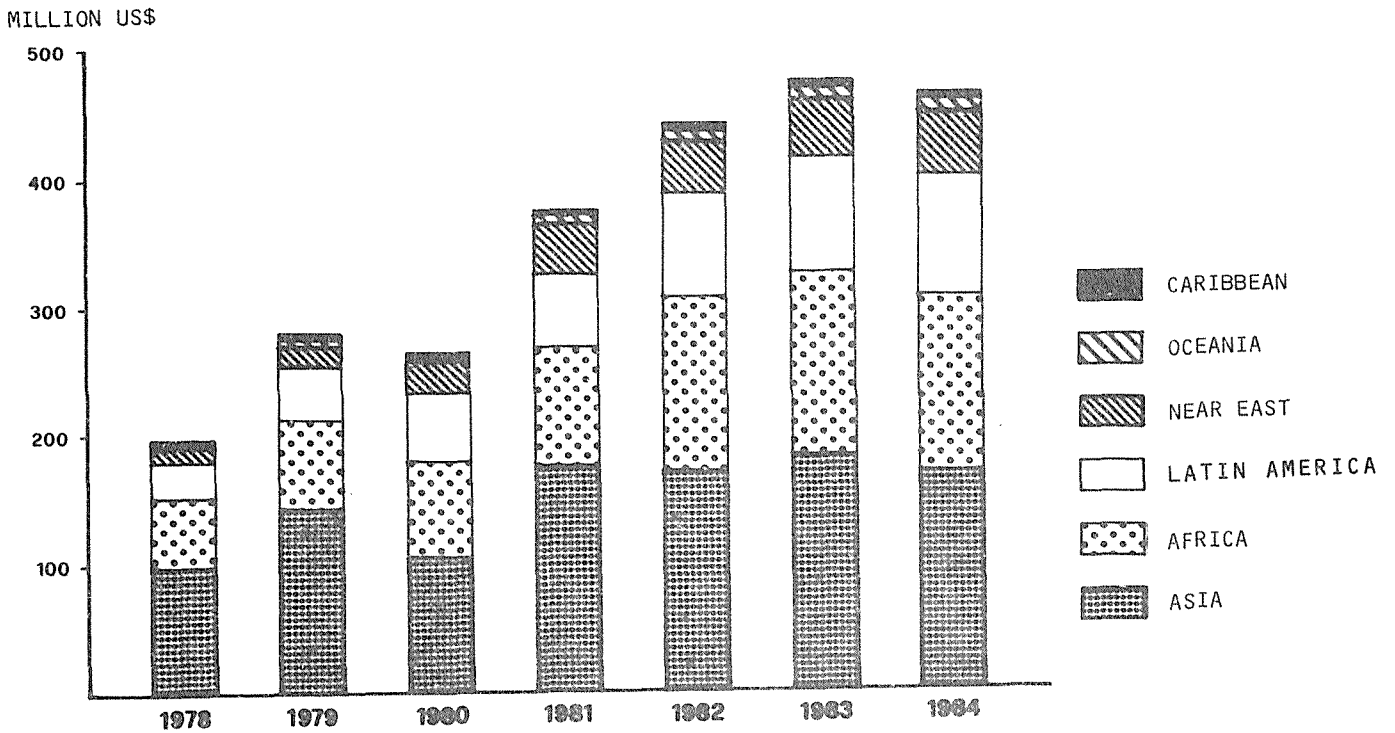


Fig. 2 Regional Distribution of Fisheries Aid

Table 5

Number of fisheries projects commenced annually

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter-regional	Total
1978 <u>a/</u>	116	105	70	22	25	24	33	395
1979	51	58	31	21	17	5	23	206
1980	53	47	24	4	12	11	30	181
1981	44	51	16	17	15	5	16	164
1982	86	49	20	16	8	17	18	214
1983	45	42	25	14	12	11	20	169
1984	52	30	17	22	3	3	31	158
1985 <u>b/</u>	46	26	8	5	8	4	20	118
Total	493	408	211	121	100	80	191	1 604

a/ preliminary

b/ Projects operational in 1979

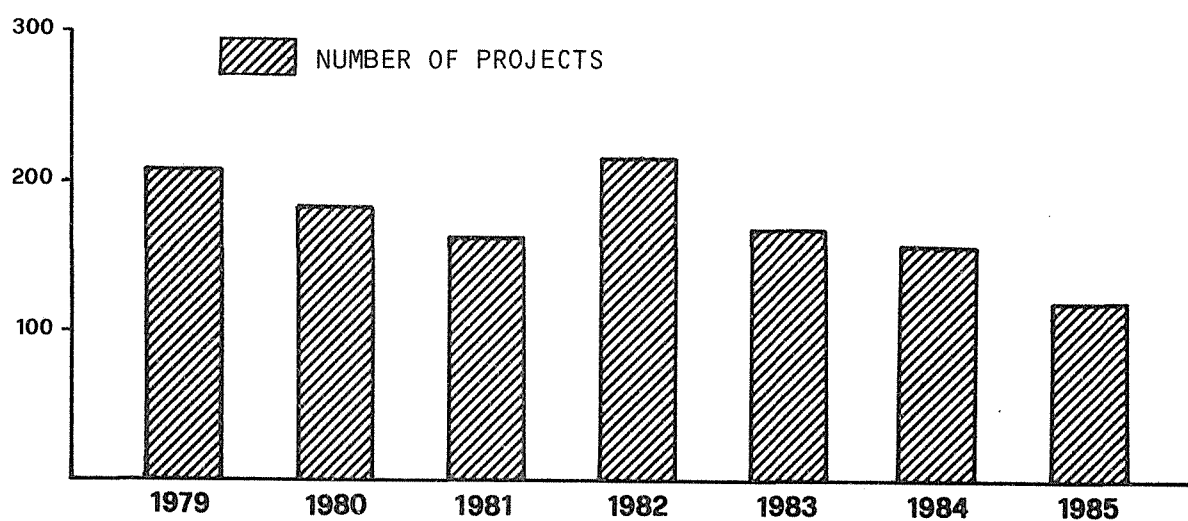


Fig. 3 Number of Projects starting each Year

Table 6

Average size of projects by year of starting date

	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			CAPITAL AID		
	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AVERAGE SIZE OF PROJECTS (in '000 US\$)		NUMBER OF PROJECTS	AVERAGE SIZE OF PROJECTS (in '000 US\$)	
		current	real (1980=100)		current	real (1980=100)
Operational in 1978	300	207	249	95	1 498	1 805
Starting in 1979	151	229	251	55	1 277	1 403
" in 1980	121	152	152	60	1 503	1 503
" in 1981	94	205	207	70	1 241	1 254
" in 1982	156	126	127	58	1 482	1 497
" in 1983	91	199	199	78	1 269	1 269
" in 1984	90	165	165	68	872	872
" in 1985	82	108	107	35	1 390	1 376
Average size		181	195		1 316	1 387

2. DISTRIBUTION OF AID BY SUBJECT MATTER

The analysis of aid, especially technical assistance, into sub-sectoral activities or type of project presents some difficulties. Capital aid to purchase a fishing vessel, for example, is simple to categorize; similarly, there are no problems in categorizing a one-man technical assistance project where the expert's terms of reference clearly relate to, say, advice and assistance in aquaculture. Some aid projects, however, embrace within their objectives a range of activities, technologies and disciplines. For example, the so-called integrated fishery development projects can embrace fisheries biology and research, fishing technology, marine engineering, processing and marketing and economics/planning. Thus, in preparing this section, subjective allocations have sometimes had to be made after a closer review of the objectives of multi-activity projects.

In the early seventies fisheries development projects concentrated on production, mainly through the provision of relatively large vessels and fishing harbours. The evaluation of fish resources and provision of research vessels was another aid activity in this period. After only limited success of these projects interest was directed towards small-scale fisheries. However, in this sector also, it was production also which was assisted mainly, projects being targetted primarily towards motorization and boatbuilding. Evaluation has shown that this approach, too, was not very successful. In recent years "integrated small-scale fisheries projects", including also the processing and distribution sub-sector, have been launched. Examples of this type of fisheries project are the Integrated Small-Scale Fisheries Project in West Africa, the Bay of Bengal Programme, both FAO/Trust Fund projects, and the Zanzibar Development Project, funded by the West-German development bank, "KfW".

Table 7 shows the distribution of fisheries assistance by type of aid. The method of calculation used to prepare this table and others, in which the finance allocated to each project is apportioned equally to each year of project duration, creates a smoothing effect so that, perhaps significant changes in the type of aid become apparent only after a fairly long period. Over most of the period since 1978 there have been three major recipient areas of aid: vessels and infrastructure, industrial fisheries and small-scale fisheries. Figure 4 also shows changes in the funding of different aid activities.

The supply of vessels and infrastructure has consistently been the main type of development assistance, accounting for about 30 per cent of aid over the period. This assistance appears to have peaked in 1982 at \$US 153 million and now appears to be on a downward trend, the proportion of total assistance it accounts for falling from 33 per cent in 1982 to 24 per cent in 1984. (although showing a relative increase, again, in 1985, according to the preliminary data). Construction of infrastructure account for about 60 per cent of this type of aid while the supply of fishing vessels makes up another 30 per cent.

Although interest in small scale fisheries has expanded considerably during the period under review, its share of total assistance has remained at about 17 per cent. The proportion of total aid allocated to industrial fisheries has fluctuated considerably, 20 per cent in 1973 and 12 per cent in 1981.

Two areas, processing and marketing and aquaculture have each become progressively more important during the period under review. Most notably, the aquaculture sector expanded sharply during the eight years under survey, from \$US 19 millions in 1978 to \$US 82 million in 1984, its proportion of total aid increasing from 9 per cent to 16 per cent, making it one of the principal aid activities. The important post-harvest sector is also receiving increased interest, accounting now for about 7 per cent of total fisheries assistance, compared with only 3 per cent in 1978.

Areas of aid which are of declining interest are training, economics, planning and research. Aid in support of training appears to have peaked at \$US 34 millions in 1983, accounting for 7 per cent of total aid. Economics and planning also received peak aid in 1983 although its proportion of total aid has been declining over the period. The amount of aid directed to research has fluctuated around \$US 35 millions annually but as the total amount of aid has increased, the proportion accounted for by research has fallen.

With regard to research (table 3), Asia attracts the major share of assistance while Africa lies in second place, receiving 25 per cent of total assistance. The needs of African countries for regional and resource data are supplemented to a certain extent by regional research activities, such as the CECAF and Southwest Indian Ocean projects.

Asia receives also the largest share of assistance given to small-scale fisheries (31 per cent in 1984) although Africa and Latin America are also important with 27 per cent and 23 per cent respectively (table 9); a part of the aid recorded under inter-regional and regional projects is also directed to the support of small-scale fisheries in Africa.

A substantial amount of money is directed to helping industrial fisheries in Africa, amounting to \$US 35.8 million in 1984, or 41 per cent of the total (table 10). Much of this aid has been used to develop fisheries in Angola and Somalia and other has been used to develop fish exports, mainly from northwest Africa. Latin America is the second most important beneficiary of this type of assistance, accounting for 30 per cent of the assistance in 1984, a proportion which reflects the importance of industrial fisheries in this region.

Table 7

Fisheries assistance by type of aid
(in million US\$)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
I. Research (including research vessels)	21.3	34.0	33.0	36.6	37.0	33.5	37.5	22.9
II. Small-scale fisheries	34.6	47.5	64.3	73.7	79.5	84.8	84.1	80.4
III. Industrial fisheries	40.4	48.8	48.9	49.4	65.9	71.3	86.8	70.3
IV. Vessels and infrastructure	65.3	94.6	99.9	131.4	152.8	151.7	120.4	123.3
V. Processing and marketing	7.0	14.1	14.5	14.1	25.1	26.8	35.9	26.1
VI. Aquaculture	18.9	31.8	48.3	61.0	63.5	78.1	82.0	68.5
VII. Economics/Planning	10.7	15.4	17.9	16.9	19.4	19.6	17.0	8.2
VIII. Training	6.3	9.5	16.4	17.7	23.1	33.8	28.7	17.6
IX. Total	204.5	295.8	343.3	400.9	466.2	499.5	492.4	417.4

a/ preliminary

Table 8

Research projects by region (in million US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter-regional
1978	2.8	10.6	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.5
1979	9.2	9.6	10.2	1.4	0.0	0.6	2.8
1980	7.6	9.3	10.2	1.7	0.2	0.7	3.3
1981	7.6	13.1	9.8	0.7	0.2	0.6	4.5
1982	9.1	12.9	9.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	3.7
1983	9.6	13.0	3.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.3
1984	9.5	15.4	4.8	1.4	2.9	0.2	3.4
1985 ^{a/}	5.1	6.8	3.7	1.3	3.1	0.0	2.9

a/ preliminary

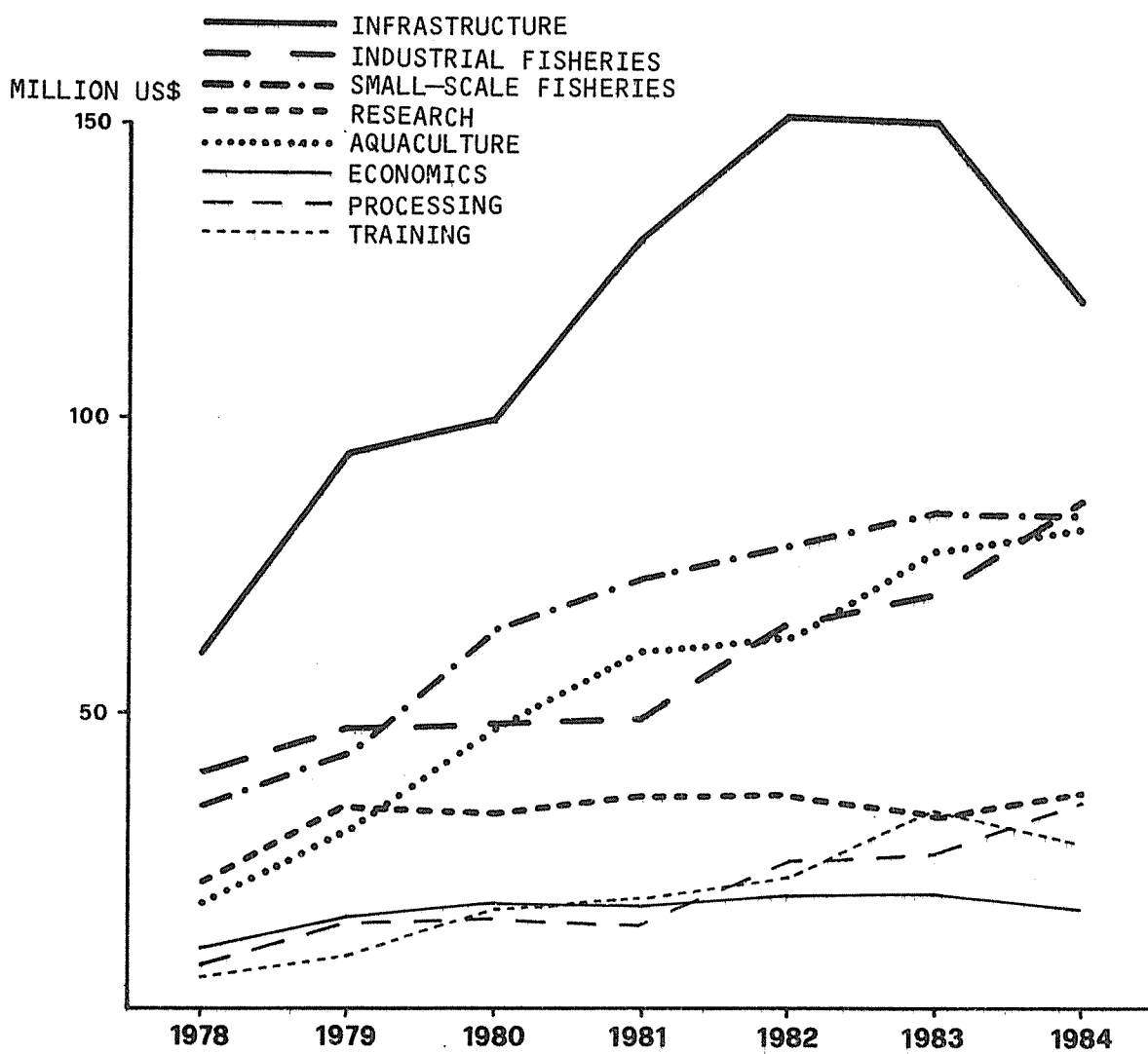


Fig. 4 Distribution of Aid by Type of Assistance

Table 9

Small-scale fisheries projects by region (in million US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter-regional
1978	5.8	17.5	7.4	0.0	2.6	0.9	0.6
1979	9.1	26.6	8.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.0
1980	10.6	28.4	19.1	0.0	4.2	0.6	1.4
1981	14.2	30.4	20.4	1.7	4.8	0.6	1.5
1982	19.7	27.4	22.3	2.5	4.8	1.6	1.2
1983	24.7	28.3	18.4	4.4	4.5	2.0	2.4
1984	22.8	26.5	19.7	4.5	4.5	2.0	4.1
1985 ^{a/}	30.6	20.9	17.7	4.4	1.5	1.0	4.3

a/ preliminary

Table 10

Industrial fisheries projects by region (in million US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter-regional
1978	10.6	16.0	8.0	0.5	4.6	0.6	0.0
1979	13.0	18.7	11.3	0.6	4.6	0.6	0.0
1980	16.7	15.6	11.3	0.5	4.2	0.5	0.0
1981	14.0	16.4	14.0	0.4	4.2	0.3	0.0
1982	25.7	18.0	17.1	0.7	4.0	0.3	0.0
1983	26.7	16.7	21.3	1.0	2.0	0.4	3.2
1984	35.8	18.1	25.5	1.5	2.0	0.6	3.2
1985 ^{a/}	32.1	14.1	17.4	1.0	2.0	0.4	3.3

a/ preliminary

Table 11

Fisheries infrastructures (port constructions, equipment, vessels, etc.)
by region (in million US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter- regional
1978	21.6	35.6	3.4	0.8	3.4	0.5	0
1979	23.3	55.9	5.6	1.5	7.9	0.5	0
1980	18.5	63.4	4.9	1.3	11.2	0.4	0.2
1981	32.0	69.0	6.6	1.8	21.3	0.4	0.2
1982	38.8	68.0	23.1	1.5	21.3	0	0
1983	38.4	66.9	23.3	1.0	21.1	1.1	0
1984	19.3	47.8	23.2	1.5	27.6	1.1	0
1985 ^{a/}	23.2	45.2	21.5	2.0	28.7	2.7	0

a/ preliminary

Table 12

Processing and marketing projects by region
(in million US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter- regional
1978	2.7	2.2	0.9	0.3	0	0.4	0.5
1979	4.3	6.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
1980	6.7	4.6	1.2	0	0.1	0.3	1.5
1981	7.2	2.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.9
1982	20.7	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1
1983	19.1	2.2	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0
1984	23.5	5.6	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6
1985 ^{a/}	15.5	4.4	4.7	0.1	0	0.5	0.9

a/ preliminary

Table 13

Aquaculture projects by region
(in million US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter-regional
1978	4.7	10.0	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2
1979	5.4	18.2	2.5	0.2	1.9	1.2	2.5
1980	7.2	30.2	3.9	0.3	2.0	1.2	3.6
1981	10.6	32.2	3.7	0.4	9.4	1.2	3.6
1982	13.8	30.4	4.0	0.4	10.5	1.2	3.2
1983	15.7	35.0	13.4	0.4	10.1	0.6	2.9
1984	14.2	41.1	13.4	0.5	8.9	0.4	3.5
1985 ^{a/}	14.1	29.9	12.5	0.4	7.5	0.4	3.7

a/ preliminary

Table 14

Economics and statistics projects by region
(in million US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter-regional
1978	0.7	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.6
1979	1.0	7.0	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	4.3
1980	4.6	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	5.9
1981	4.7	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	5.8
1982	5.6	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	7.8
1983	5.6	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	6.9
1984	5.9	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	5.1
1985 ^{a/}	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	4.0

a/ preliminary

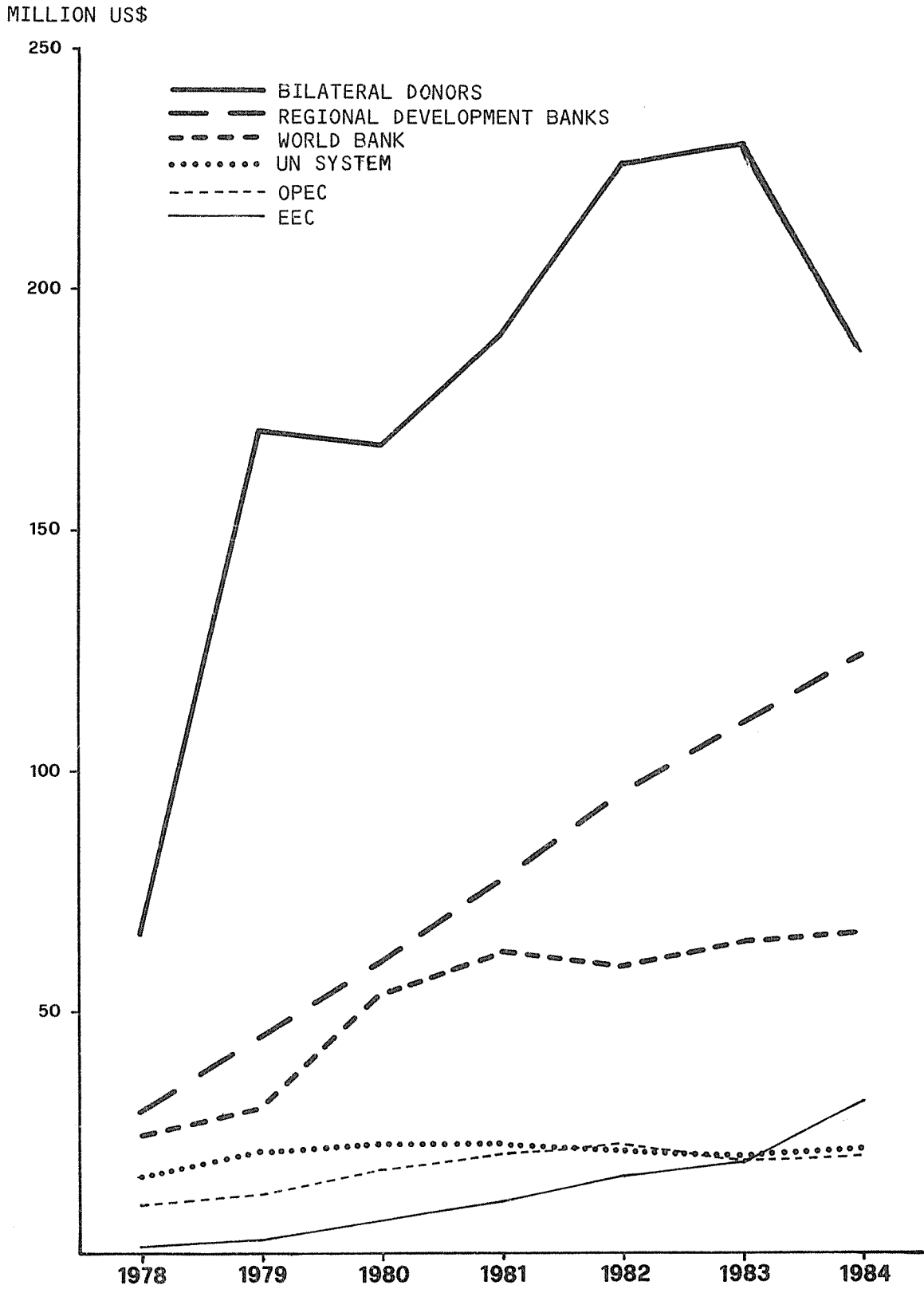


Fig. 5 Fisheries Aid by Aid Agencies

Table 15

Training projects by region
(in million US\$)

	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Oceania	Near East	Caribbean	Inter-regional
1978	2.9	1.4	0.7	0	0.7	0.0	0.6
1979	3.6	1.6	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.7
1980	3.5	8.7	2.4	0	0.7	0.1	1.0
1981	3.9	8.7	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.7
1982	6.7	9.0	4.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5
1983	7.6	11.5	7.5	1.4	4.9	0.6	0.3
1984	9.0	10.7	3.0	0.6	4.5	0.6	0.3
1985 ^{a/}	7.8	0.5	3.0	0.2	5.0	0.6	0.4

a/ preliminary

Table 16

Total assistance to the fisheries sector by type of aid agency
(including interregional projects)
(in million US\$)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
World Bank	24.5	31.3	54.8	63.0	59.4	65.5	67.8	44.7
Regional Development Banks	28.3	44.2	59.1	77.2	95.2	110.0	123.6	132.2
Other Multi-lateral (mainly IFAD)	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	5.8	12.0	13.2	12.0
UN System Trust Funds-FAO	16.4	21.0	23.3	23.1	21.3	20.9	22.4	23.0
	4.7	8.5	9.3	9.7	10.9	12.0	13.6	10.3
Non-Governmental Organizations	1.3	2.1	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
EEC	1.2	3.1	6.7	11.4	16.0	19.9	32.3	30.3
OPEC	10.4	12.7	17.5	21.2	21.6	20.0	22.0	27.3
TCDC	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	7.0	6.9	8.1	2.1
Bilateral Donors	116.0	171.2	168.7	191.6	227.7	231.5	189.4	135.3
Total	204.5	295.8	343.2	400.7	466.0	499.5	492.4	417.3

a/ preliminary

The lion's share of aid for fisheries infrastructure and vessels is taken by Asia (about 40 per cent of the total in 1984) but 23 per cent, a surprisnly large proportion, has been absorbed by the Near East countries (table 11). The amount of assistance going to the Near East for infrastructure and vessels is considerably greater than that going to Africa or to the Latin American countries. Much of the Near East investment is in the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen where the World Bank, Opec countries and bilateral donors are constructing ports and providing fishing vessels.

The post harvest sector in Africa is attracting two thirds of the money going into processing, distribution and marketing (table 12), the aid ranging from the provision of small-scale smoking ovens to sophisticated cold storage plants.

Not surprisingly, half the amount of funding for aquaculture projects is concentrated in Asian countries (table 13). Only in recent years has money gone into aquaculture activities in Latin America above all on culture for export markets: funding for African aquaculture has remained stable in recent years, reflecting the relatively few opportunities so far developed in this region.

Assistance in economics and statistics, including planning, is divided almost equally between Africa, Asia and inter-regional projects (table 14).

Asia has been for many years a major recipient of training projects, accounting in 1983 and 1984, for example, for 34 percent and 37 percent respectively of the total assistance of this type. In 1985, however, the preliminary data indicates a marked fall in the proportion of this type of assistance goint to Asia, less than 3 percent.

3. ANALYSIS OF AID BY DONORS

Donor agencies have been divided into ten groups: (i) the World Bank group with its affiliates IBRD, IDA and IFC; (ii) the regional development bank group, i.e., the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the West African Development Bank (BOAD), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); (iii) other multilateral aid of which IFAD accounts for more than 90 percent; (iv) the UN system comprising the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Interim Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (UNIFSTD), the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women (UNV), the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC), and FAO's Money and Medal Programme (MMP) and its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP); (v) bilateral Trust Fund projects executed by FAO; (vi) non-governmental organizations, mostly churches or political groups; (vii) EEC; (viii) OPEC; (ix) "TCDC" projects, i.e., aid from one developing country to another developing country; (x) direct "bilateral" aid from developed countries to developing countries.

Over the eight years under review, bilateral donors have accounted for almost half the assistance going to the fisheries sector in developing countries (table 16). The trend, however is downward (see figure 5) Japan is, by far, the major donor in this group, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany and then by Canada and Denmark.

The regional development banks are playing an increasingly important role in fisheries aid, expanding their share from 14 percent of total aid in 1978 to 25 percent in 1984. Of these banks, the Asian Development Bank continues to be the main one involved in fisheries assistance (\$US 62.6 millions in 1984) although the Inter American Development Bank has been increasingly involved in fisheries projects. The African Development Bank has only recently been involved in fisheries projects.

The World Bank has been contributing about 15 percent of the total assistance to the fishery sectors of the developing countries. However, while the Bank approved, on average, three fisheries projects a year in the late 1970's, since 1982 only one project a year has become operational. On the other hand, the Bank's rural development projects which include fisheries components are becoming more important. In 1985 six projects of this type were approved in which the fisheries components totalled \$US 8.5 millions. For many years the Asian region, especially India and the Philippines, was the major area of activity of the World Bank with regard to fisheries projects. In only recent years the World Bank has started projects in Kenya, Somalia and Zambia and elsewhere; fishery harbours in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and an aquaculture project in Egypt are responsible for the relatively high amount of World Bank assistance to the Near East.

IFAD, concentrating on small-scale fisheries projects, has substantially increased its inputs during the 1980's. Africa is by far the main recipient of assistance from this source.

The EEC, too, has significantly increased its development aid to fisheries in recent years. Aid from the EEC concentrates on the ACP countries, although those ACP countries in West Africa which are adjacent to the traditional fishing areas of some EEC states are receiving more EEC aid than are others. In Appendix B there is an analysis of the assistance provided in 1978-85 to each of the regions by the different types of aid agencies.

4. FISHERIES AID ALLOCATION BY REGION

AFRICA

In Africa (table 17) technical assistance plays a relatively important role in fisheries projects (about 20 percent in 1984), reflecting the region's need for technical training in fisheries (figure 6). Nevertheless, capital inputs into the fisheries sector have expanded from \$US 37.5 millions in 1978 to \$US 110.6 millions in 1984, largely accounted for by investments in the industrial fishery sub-sectors of Angola and Somalia. These two countries accounted for over \$US 60 millions of aid in 1982 and 1983 and almost \$US 50 million of aid in 1984 or almost a third of the fisheries assistance given to Africa in 1984 (Appendix C table C7). In comparison, the landlocked countries in Africa have together attracted about only \$US 10 millions annually in recent years (Appendix C, tables C9 - C14) less than 10 percent of the total fisheries assistance going to Africa, despite the outstanding importance of fresh water fish in the diet of many African landlocked countries.

Assistance to African coastal countries bordering the South Atlantic has expanded over the past eight years from \$US 1.0 million to \$US 36.3 millions. The assistance received, which has been mainly for the development of exports through the expansion of industrial fisheries (Appendix C table C7), a level of assistance comparable to that received by countries in the Northern CEECAF area, which has a similar potential for fisheries development (Appendix C, table C2).

By type of activity, the industrial fisheries are the major recipients of assistance (25 percent, up from 20 percent in 1978), while assistance going to the building of ports and supply of vessels has fallen since 1983 (table 18). Small-scale fisheries, despite their importance in employment and food supply (about 80 percent of the food fish supply to Africans originates from the small-scale sub-sector), receive a surprisingly small share, 16 percent in 1984, of total assistance. A similar share of total assistance goes to the post harvest sector, \$US 23.5 millions being spent in 1984 on fish processing and marketing projects.

The importance of multilateral assistance, despite the number of FAO projects in Africa, is relatively low. Only 20 percent comes from these sources (table 17) compared to 63 percent in Asia and 67 percent in Latin America. This imbalance is largely due to the relatively small presence of the World Bank in African fisheries whilst the African Development Bank has only recently launched fisheries projects.

Table 17

Fisheries assistance in Africa at current values
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	14 246	24 017	23 592	26 214	33 741	33 209	29 466	21 661
Multilateral	7 876	10 625	9 258	9 656	10 195	9 323	8 634	9 382
EEC	322	925	1 364	1 524	2 615	2 512	2 097	776
OPEC	0	10	10	10	410	10	415	405
Bilateral	6 048	12 457	12 960	15 024	20 521	21 364	18 320	11 098
CAPITAL AID	37 503	44 976	51 746	67 871	106 344	114 245	110 557	109 067
Multilateral	6 203	6 203	9 367	9 627	12 677	13 647	19 600	29 450
EEC	563	563	2 868	3 368	7 179	9 129	18 529	13 421
OPEC	2 600	3 240	2 639	2 439	2 439	8 320	8 130	13 900
Bilateral	28 137	34 970	36 872	52 437	84 049	83 149	64 298	52 296
Total:	51 749	68 993	75 338	94 085	140 085	147 454	140 023	130 728

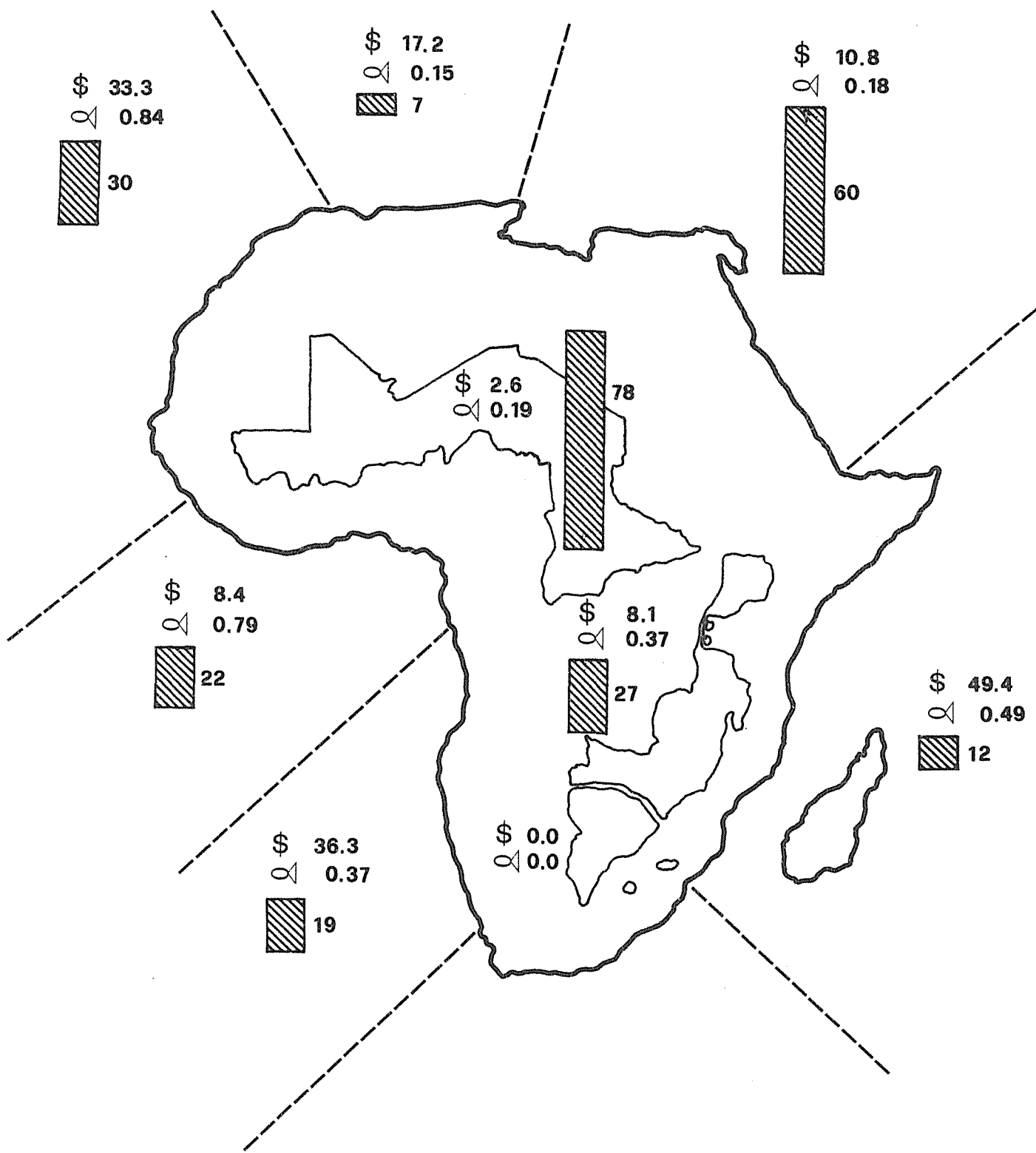
^{a/} preliminary

Table 18

Fisheries assistance in Africa by type of assistance
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
Research	2 771	9 219	7 632	7 618	9 126	9 636	9 453	5 081
Small-scale Fisheries	5 689	9 139	10 604	14 197	19 714	24 726	22 777	30 594
Industrial Fisheries	10 608	12 961	16 689	14 025	25 655	26 745	35 840	32 095
Infrastructures	21 569	23 335	18 482	31 977	38 797	38 368	19 290	23 202
Processing	2 725	4 311	6 668	7 153	20 684	19 062	23 499	15 512
Aquaculture	4 708	5 442	7 201	10 615	13 842	15 726	14 197	14 107
Economics	738	1 007	4 561	4 650	5 561	5 560	5 948	2 323
Training	2 941	3 579	3 501	3 850	6 706	7 631	9 019	7 814
Total	51 749	68 993	75 338	94 085	140 085	147 454	140 023	130 728

^{a/} preliminary



\$ FISHERIES AID 1984 (million US\$)
∩ CATCH FIGURES 1984 (million MT)
▨ SHARE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN TOTAL FISHERIES AID

Fig. 6 Subregional Allocation of Fisheries Assistance and Catch of African Developing Countries

The main bilateral donors are Japan, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany. France and U.K. are also providing important inputs into the fishery sectors of the francophone and anglophone countries respectively.

Africa is the leading regional recipient of EEC assistance to the fishery sectors, Angola being the major recipient country. There has been a considerable expansion of EEC assistance to African fisheries, increasing from only \$US 300,000 in 1978 to \$US 2.0 millions in 1984.

ASIA

As shown in table 19, fisheries assistance to Asia has been slowing down. The main recipient country has been the Philippines, receiving about \$US 30.0 millions a year, followed by India and Indonesia, which have each averaged about \$US 25.0 millions a year. (Figure 7 shows the sub-regional distribution of aid in Asia and the proportional shares of technical assistance).

Japan is, by far, the major bilateral donor to the development of Asian fisheries, accounting for about a quarter of the total aid to the region. Japanese assistance has concentrated on harbour projects in the Philippines and in Indonesia. Technical assistance from Japan has been proportionally less important, accounting for 10 percent of total fisheries aid to Asia. Other major bilateral donors are Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands, providing mainly fishing and research vessels.

The Asian Development Bank is the most important source of capital aid in the development of fisheries in the region, accounting for about 30 percent of total investment. The Bank has been able to maintain its leading position despite there having been a decrease in its number of approved new projects. In 1978-80, for example, 11 projects were started while since 1980 only nine projects have been approved. In 1984-85 ADB had two new activities, both in Indonesia. About 20 percent of ADB loan assistance goes to aquaculture projects, similar shares going to industrial fishery marketing and to harbour projects.

More than half the World Bank's assistance to the fisheries sector goes to Asia, mainly to the Philippines, for training, research and aquaculture and to India, where there are projects concerned with fishing harbour construction, inland fisheries and aquaculture. In 1986, the World Bank began two important projects in Asia: a shrimp culture project in Bangladesh, of \$US 22.0 millions and one for fresh water fisheries development in China of \$US 60.0 millions.

Table 19

Fisheries assistance in Asia at current values
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	23 844	30 660	26 546	24 243	24 770	22 111	24 295	17 468
Multilateral	4 450	5 710	7 975	9 289	10 356	10 640	12 751	10 779
EEC	0	350	750	750	29	0	1 057	1 277
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	19 394	24 600	17 821	14 204	14 385	11 471	10 487	5 412
CAPITAL AID	75 416	113 661	139 996	154 115	147 599	156 786	145 806	105 455
Multilateral	27 959	45 213	63 274	77 716	75 725	91 983	94 058	76 919
EEC	0	386	386	2 786	2 706	2 706	2 706	2 400
OPEC	1 400	2 525	8 471	8 471	8 471	3 861	2 736	3 410
Bilateral	46 057	65 537	67 865	65 142	60 697	58 236	46 306	22 726
Total:	99 260	144 321	166 542	178 358	172 369	178 897	170 101	122 923

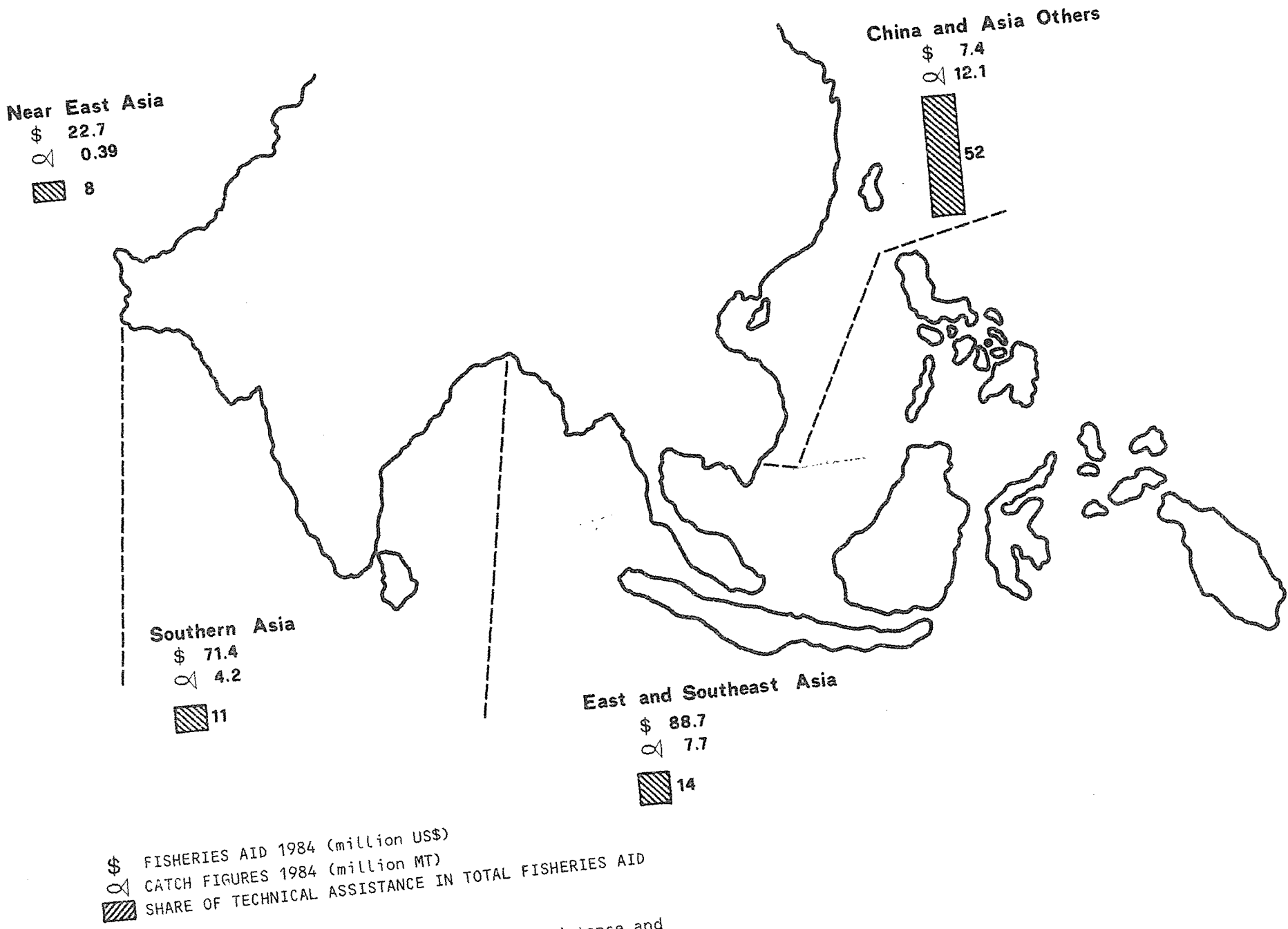
a/ preliminary

Table 20

Fisheries assistance in Asia by type of assistance
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
Research	10 588	9 604	9 271	13 134	12 853	13 049	15 415	6 821
Small-scale Fisheries	17 479	26 570	28 371	30 388	27 416	28 266	26 508	20 870
Industrial Fisheries	16 026	18 674	15 646	16 374	17 964	16 654	18 132	14 090
Infrastructures	35 616	55 860	63 392	69 012	68 017	66 887	47 750	45 155
Processing	2 171	6 850	4 634	2 903	1 769	2 181	5 643	4 403
Aquaculture	9 797	18 208	30 183	32 196	30 367	34 986	41 116	29 917
Economics	6 220	7 003	6 330	5 647	5 001	5 343	4 882	1 137
Training	1 363	1 552	8 715	8 704	8 982	11 531	10 655	530
Total	99 260	144 321	166 542	178 358	172 369	178 897	170 101	122 923

a/ preliminary



\$ FISHERIES AID 1984 (million US\$)
 ∞ CATCH FIGURES 1984 (million MT)
 ▨ SHARE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN TOTAL FISHERIES AID

Fig. 7 Subregional Allocation of Fisheries Assistance and Catch of Developing Asian Countries

During the eight years under review, the provision of infrastructure together with fishing vessels and equipment has accounted for about 30 percent of the assistance which has gone to Asia (table 20). The share of fisheries aid directed to aquaculture, both industrial and small-scale, has increased from 10 percent in 1978 to 24 percent in 1984, the latter figure equivalent to \$US 41 million. Small-scale fisheries has been consistently attracting \$US 27.0 - 30.0 millions a year since 1979. Consequently, with the increase in the total amount of aid, its share of total Asian fisheries assistance has decreased slightly, from 18 percent in the late 1970's to 16 percent in 1984. A subregional analysis (Appendix C tables C15-16) shows that assistance to southern Asia has been stable at about \$US 72.0 millions over the period 1981-85 after increasing sharply in 1981. More than half the assistance in this sub-region concentrates on harbour and other infrastructure projects, a trend which has been stable throughout the years under survey. Aquaculture is an out-paced second, although assistance to this sub-sector has increased from \$US 4.5 millions in 1978 to \$US 17.0 millions in 1984. Assistance to the small-scale fisheries sector has tended to fall from the peak of \$US 7.9 millions reached in 1981. Technical assistance accounts for 11 percent of the total aid to the fisheries sector in the sub-region.

Most of the fisheries aid to Asia is directed to South East Asia. Hence, the slowing down of assistance experienced by Asia as a whole has been strongly felt in this subregion. In 1984 fisheries aid was 9 percent lower than in 1983, a fall which is believed to initiate a trend expected to continue in the foreseeable future. In this region aquaculture and small-scale fisheries each account for a quarter of all the assistance (Appendix C, table C18). The two new World Bank projects in Bangladesh and China both further strengthen the position of aquaculture. Infrastructure projects have been decreasing since 1982, as important fishing harbour projects in Indonesia and Philippines has come to an end.

Only in recent years has China become an outlet for fisheries assistance. The share of assistance, therefore, going to East Asia (including the centrally planned economies) should expand soon. At present about 52 percent of assistance to China is of a technical nature, concentrating on processing, aquaculture and small-scale fisheries.

LATIN AMERICA

The major donor in the development of Latin America's fisheries is the Inter-America Development Bank which accounts for 60 percent of the total aid. Like the other multilateral banks assisting fisheries (mainly ADB and the World Bank), IDB has experienced some contraction in recent years of its commitments in respect of fisheries projects. Four new projects were begun in 1983, five in 1984 and two in 1985 and 1986 respectively. As the major objective of IDB's policy is to increase the availability of food fish for local populations, assistance and rehabilitation of artisanal fisheries is receiving an important share of IDB assistance. In 1984 projects of this type started in Peru (\$US 14.5 millions) in Nicaragua (\$US 30.2 millions) and Paraguay (\$US 0.5 millions). Industrial fisheries have also recently received important assistance from IDB. Amongst these projects are a fisheries project in Barbados (\$US 12.3 millions), an aquaculture project in Mexico (\$US 4.5 millions), an industrial fisheries project in Chile (\$US 18.0 millions) and a fisheries credit project in Barbados (\$US 1.3 million).

While there has been in recent years a rapid expansion of bilateral aid to fisheries development in Latin America, to which there has been a significant contribution by Japanese capital aid projects in Chile, Peru, Argentina and Ecuador, bilateral aid expressed as a proportion of total aid has fallen from about 40 per cent in 1978 to 30 per cent more recently (table 21).

As is shown in table 22, industrial fisheries, infrastructure construction and aquaculture have expanded their shares of fisheries aid in recent years. Industrial fisheries at present takes the largest share, absorbing 27 percent of all fisheries aid compared with 20 percent in 1980, boosted by IDB projects in Chile and Peru which became operational in 1983. An even larger proportional increase was that of external aid for infrastructure construction which increased from 9 per cent of total assistance \$US 4.9 millions in 1980, to 28 per cent of assistance, \$US 23.3 millions in 1984. As in Asia, there has been a significant increase in recent years in the proportion of aid directed to the development of aquaculture, so that in 1984 this subject accounted for 14 per cent of all assistance. Assistance for small-scale fisheries on the other hand, peaked at \$US 23.3 millions in 1982, falling to \$US 19.7 millions in 1984, while its share of assistance has fallen from 36 per cent in 1980 to 21 per cent in 1984.

As in Asia, technical assistance peaked in 1979. Since that year technical assistance has fallen both in absolute terms

Table 21

Fisheries assistance in Latin America at current values (US\$'000)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	8 571	13 608	11 516	10 849	9 368	9 217	7 547	4 981
Multilateral	2 530	3 210	2 366	1 987	2 089	1 248	1 150	855
EEC	63	63	0	0	90	100	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	5 978	10 335	9 150	8 862	7 189	7 869	6 397	4 126
CAPITAL AID	16 965	26 843	40 433	46 217	71 564	82 667	86 720	75 585
Multilateral	12 468	14 538	26 598	30 629	47 363	54 611	62 424	58 415
EEC	120	295	295	295	295	120	870	1 150
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	130
Bilateral	4 377	12 010	13 540	15 293	23 906	27 936	23 296	15 890
Total:	25 536	40 451	51 949	57 066	80 932	91 884	94 267	80 566

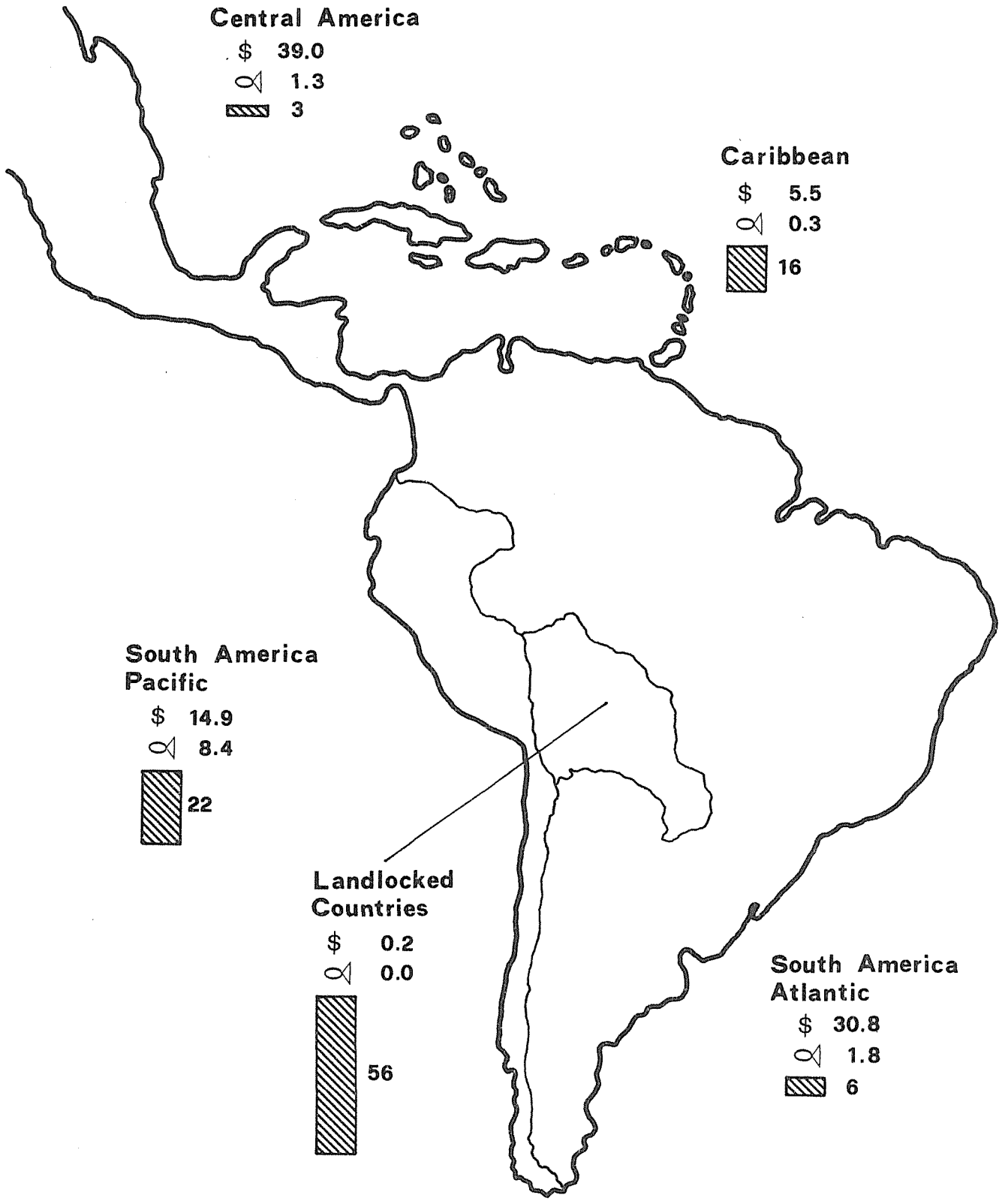
a/ preliminary

Table 22

Fisheries assistance in Latin America by type of assistance
(in '000 US\$)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
Research	4 833	10 193	10 204	9 832	9 217	3 688	4 788	3 658
Small-scale Fisheries	7 411	8 419	19 149	20 427	22 331	18 424	19 657	17 704
Industrial Fisheries	8 042	11 344	11 307	13 964	17 116	21 299	25 496	17 430
Infrastructures	3 433	5 554	4 870	6 623	23 074	23 254	23 234	21 530
Processing	854	1 219	1 249	1 269	664	3 820	4 360	4 711
Aquaculture	1 640	2 460	3 864	3 656	3 985	13 390	13 368	12 514
Economics	156	215	252	250	422	559	329	34
Training	664	2 544	2 426	2 230	4 123	7 450	3 035	2 985
Total	27 033	41 948	53 321	58 251	80 932	91 884	94 267	80 566

a/ preliminary



\$ FISHERIES AID 1984 (million US\$)
🐟 CATCH FIGURES 1984 (million MT)
▨ SHARE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN TOTAL FISHERIES AID

Fig. 8 Subregional Allocation of Fisheries Assistance and Catch of Latin American Countries

from \$US 13.6 millions to \$US 7.5 millions in 1984 and, as a proportion of total fisheries aid, from over 34 per cent to 8 per cent. (Figure 8 shows the share of technical assistance within the total aid to fisheries in Latin America in 1984 on a sub-regional basis). Consequently, aid components included within technical assistance are receiving only limited amounts of financial support. Training, for example, accounts for between 3-6 per cent of total assistance receiving about \$US 3.0 million in 1984. Research, which peaked at \$US 10.2 millions of funding in 1979, fell to \$US 4.8 millions in 1984.

In the South Atlantic countries of Latin America (Appendix C, table C26) small-scale fisheries are the major recipient of fisheries aid (38 per cent in 1984), the IDB project in Brasil accounting for a significant part of the assistance. A quarter of the fisheries aid in the sub-region in 1984 went to aquaculture development while industrial fisheries received 15 per cent.

Much of the assistance going to Latin America is directed to Central America (41 per cent) and to the Atlantic Coast of South America (33 per cent) although the Pacific coast is the area with the highest fish catches. On the Pacific coast it is perhaps surprising, given the high level of industrialisation in this sub-region, that technical assistance accounts for as much as 22 per cent of fisheries aid, compared to 6 per cent on the Atlantic Coast and only 3 per cent in Central America; in the Caribbean, technical assistance makes up 16 per cent of total fisheries assistance.

In Central America (Appendix C, table C22) major harbour projects and the provision of fishing vessels from Spain and Japan, brought about an increase in the level of assistance for fisheries infrastructure from \$US 1.0 million in 1981 to \$US 20.4 million in 1982. In 1984 and 1985 infrastructure projects have continued to account for about half the fisheries assistance received in Central America while aid to develop industrial fisheries has fluctuated in recent years around 30 per cent of total fisheries assistance. It is of interest that almost no assistance for research is being given in this sub-region.

OCEANIA

The Pacific region represents only a small share of total fisheries assistance (table 4). Levels of aid to the Pacific have fluctuated considerably: from 1978 to 1979 fisheries assistance more than doubled, to fall back by 20 per cent in 1980; since 1980 fisheries aid to the region has been expanding continuously to reach some \$US 10.5 millions in 1984. More than 80 per cent of aid to the fisheries sector is in the form of capital investment. As is shown in table 23, of the donors, the EEC has been taking an increasing interest in assisting the Pacific islands' fishing industries accounting for about 20 per cent of total fisheries aid going to the area in 1984. Bilateral aid, which accounts for

Table 23

Fisheries assistance in Oceania at current values (US\$'000)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	1 432	2 891	2 088	1 551	1 679	1 958	2 114	1 244
Multilateral	514	923	463	376	358	586	676	341
EEC	0	340	355	355	475	475	465	295
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	918	1 628	1 270	820	846	897	973	608
CAPITAL AID	706	2 115	1 776	4 978	5 656	7 321	8 369	8 384
Multilateral	706	706	706	706	600	1 900	2 704	2 704
EEC	0	0	116	116	0	0	1 570	1 570
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	1 409	954	4 156	5 056	5 421	4 095	4 110
Total:	2 138	5 006	3 864	6 529	7 335	9 279	10 483	9 628

a/ preliminary

Table 24

Fisheries assistance in Oceania by type of assistance
(in '000 US\$)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
Research	234	1 402	1 695	655	425	437	1 353	1 286
Small-scale Fisheries	0	18	8	1 741	2 483	4 421	4 480	4 444
Industrial Fisheries	515	612	485	388	735	1 015	1 540	1 030
Infrastructures	758	1 470	1 334	1 829	1 529	968	1 488	1 995
Processing	281	431	0	76	123	106	195	120
Aquaculture	208	213	286	355	383	393	519	360
Economics	142	560	56	185	344	567	301	189
Training	0	300	0	1 300	1 313	1 372	607	204
Total	2 138	5 006	3 864	6 529	7 335	9 279	10 483	9 628

a/ preliminary

more than half the total aid, comes primarily from Australia and New Zealand, whose policy is to assist the neighbouring islands, and from Japan which has an interest in obtaining fishing rights in the region. Multilateral capital aid concentrates on Papua New Guinea (a small-scale fisheries project financed by IFAD and a tuna cannery financed by IFC) and Solomon Islands (two ADB projects). Small-scale fisheries now account for just under half the fisheries aid to Oceania, including Japanese, Australian and German projects. Industrial fisheries; the supply of infrastructure and research each absorb about 15 percent of fisheries aid going to the Pacific area (table 24).

NEAR EAST

As shown in table 4, the Near East absorbs about 10 percent of total fisheries assistance. Infrastructure construction is the leading subject for fisheries aid, accounting for some 55 percent of total assistance (table 26). Fishing harbours in the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen and in Tunisia are largely responsible for the very large proportion of assistance being directed to infrastructure construction. Assistance to aquaculture, which has received more than 20 percent of total assistance annually, is concentrated in Egypt; it has been financed by the World Bank and USAID. Small-scale fisheries absorbed more than 10 percent of fisheries assistance going to the Near East in the early eighties but this proportion has tended to fall recently.

Despite the predominance of infrastructure projects, within the total fisheries aid to the Near East, technical assistance accounts for about 20 percent of the total (table 25 and figure 7). In line with this relatively high proportion, assistance for training activities is also high, reaching over \$US 5.0 millions in 1985 or 10 percent of the total fisheries aid going to the region (table 26).

For reasons which are apparent, the Near East is the major regional outlet for OPEC fisheries aid (table 25), receiving about half, while other assistance goes to Muslim countries outside the Near East such as Maldives and Indonesia. The World Bank provides about a third of the total fisheries assistance received in the Near East. It is the principal aid agency, concentrating on the infrastructure projects in PDRY and Egypt. Bilateral assistance provides a further 30 percent. The USA is the main donor in this group, followed by Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. While the USA has concentrated on aquaculture activities in Egypt and artisanal fisheries in Djibouti, Japan has been mainly involved in training activities and the Federal Republic of Germany in the development of commercial fisheries in Tunisia.

Between 1980 and 1984 the Arabian Peninsular attracted almost half the total fisheries assistance going to the Near East, some 27 percent was received by the Western Mediterranean

Table 25

Fisheries assistance in the Near East, at current values (US\$'000)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	3 078	5 152	3 595	8 500	9 238	11 056	9 527	8 784
Multilateral	709	2 206	1 429	1 297	1 079	1 493	1 271	1 276
EEC	0	0	0	200	360	360	160	1 130
OPEC	0	0	130	130	130	130	130	130
Bilateral	2 369	2 946	2 036	6 873	7 669	9 073	7 966	6 248
CAPITAL AID	9 718	12 439	19 419	32 772	33 261	34 993	41 210	39 655
Multilateral	3 375	5 346	10 446	17 206	17 206	18 531	18 531	14 511
EEC	0	0	0	600	600	600	600	3 880
OPEC	5 782	6 282	6 282	10 192	10 192	7 720	10 420	9 355
Bilateral	561	811	2 691	4 774	5 263	8 142	11 659	11 909
Total:	12 796	17 591	23 014	41 272	42 499	46 049	50 737	48 439

a/ preliminary

Table 26

Fisheries assistance in Near East by type of assistance
(in '000 US\$)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
Research	60	60	242	205	899	2 860	2 860	3 145
Small-scale Fisheries	2 610	535	4 166	4 841	4 783	4 533	4 491	1 511
Industrial Fisheries	4 576	4 596	4 231	4 231	4 030	2 014	2 014	2 014
Infrastructures	3 411	7 918	11 208	21 328	21 348	21 096	27 556	28 726
Processing	0	211	63	138	75	75	30	0
Aquaculture	1 196	1 883	1 951	9 382	10 458	10 131	8 901	7 488
Economics	262	1 637	487	378	85	425	400	525
Training	681	751	666	769	821	4 915	4 485	5 030
Total	12 796	17 591	23 014	41 272	42 499	46 049	50 737	48 439

a/ preliminary

countries (mainly by Tunisia) and the remainder went to the Red Sea countries. Fisheries assistance in the Arabian Peninsular is almost exclusively in the form of capital aid, some 90 percent consisting of World Bank assistance to the PDRY.

In 1984 training received an important 20 percent share of fisheries aid going to the Arabian Peninsular, boosted by the Third Fisheries Development Project in PDRY (Appendix C, table C33). This project, which started in 1983, is receiving about \$US 14.0 millions from IDA, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and IFAD. In the Western Mediterranean countries the predominance of infrastructure projects is even more evident, making up more than 90 percent of total assistance (aquaculture projects. In the Red Sea countries, mainly in Egypt, aquaculture accounts for 80 percent of all projects while 10 per cent of assistance is directed towards small-scale fisheries projects (Appendix C, table C31)

CARIBBEAN

As shown in Table 4, the Caribbean receives the smallest amount of fisheries aid of any of the regions. In recent years the total amount of aid obtained by the region has varied between \$US 5.5 and \$US 6.0 millions. Whereas in the earlier years under review technical assistance was greatly in excess of capital aid, in recent years there has been a trend towards approximately equal amounts of capital aid and technical assistance (table 27).

The increase in capital assistance has been largely accounted for by assistance to small-scale fisheries and to infrastructure construction. Unlike many other regions, the amount of aid directed to aquaculture development in the region has been declining in recent years (table 28).

5. ANALYSIS OF FISHERIES ASSISTANCE BY COUNTRY CATEGORIES

A. LDC Countries

Thirty-six countries are defined as Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The majority of these, 24, are African countries.

Table 29 shows that fisheries assistance to LDC countries, after having peaked in 1982 at over \$US 100 millions is slowing down. Their share of total fisheries assistance, which was over 20 percent in the early eighties has now fallen to 16 percent although this proportion remains above the share of their population, 12 percent, in the total population of the developing countries.

B. Income Levels of Countries

In the late seventies over 40 per cent of fisheries assistance went to the lowest income countries. Since the early

eighties however, fisheries assistance to those countries with the lowest incomes has been slowing down while assistance to countries with higher average annual per capita incomes has tended to continue to expand. From 1983 onwards, the second poorest group of nations, those with average annual per capita incomes of \$US 200-500, have attracted significantly more fisheries assistance than have the poorest countries (table 30). This feature is shown graphically in figure 9. Many factors contribute to this situation, among them the relatively low absorption rates of aid of very low income countries and their unsuitability to receive large capital transfers, implying high capital investments and advanced technology. As a consequence, fisheries assistance tends to be inversely correlated with average annual per capita income, as is shown in table 31.

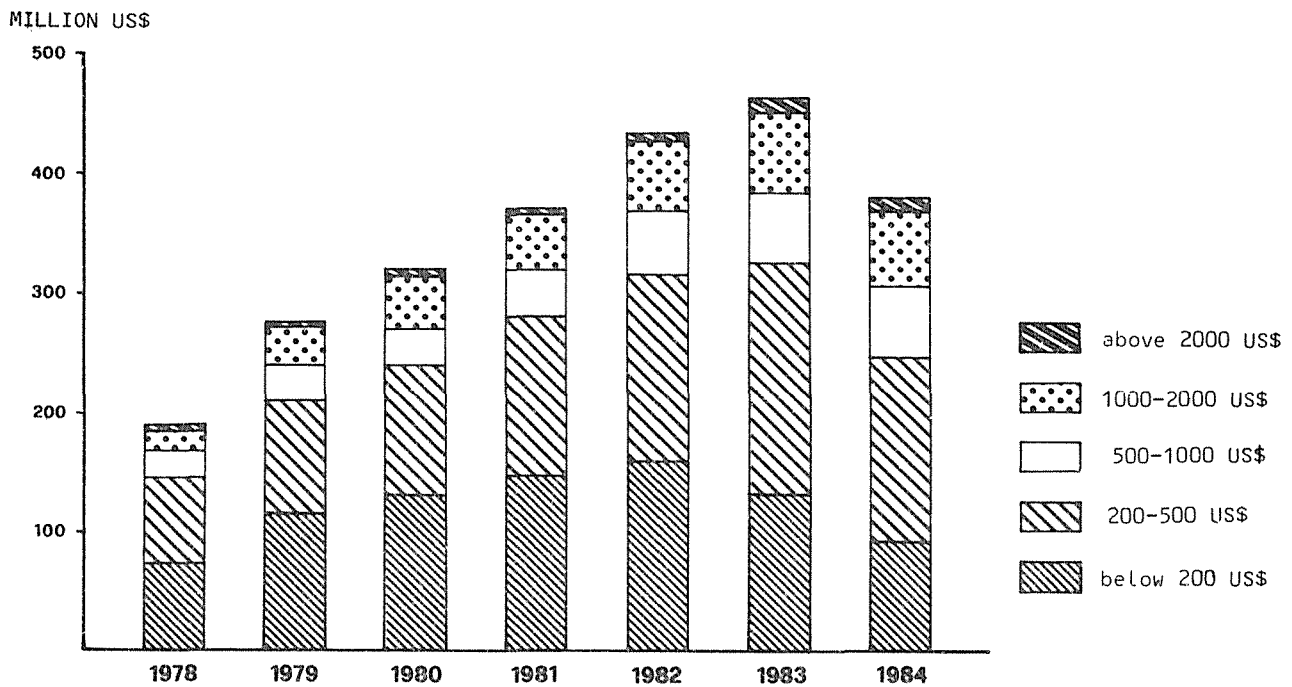


Fig. 9 Fisheries Assistance by Income Level of Recipient Countries

Table 27

Fisheries assistance in the Caribbean at current values (US\$'000)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	2 491	4 061	2 918	2 386	2 299	1 563	890	517
Multilateral	1 341	1 811	1 401	833	662	579	242	169
EEC	0	0	40	40	40	40	40	40
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	1 150	2 250	1 477	1 513	1 597	944	608	308
CAPITAL AID	982	982	1 318	1 823	3 069	4 432	4 652	5 142
Multilateral	228	228	1 114	1 134	1 530	1 880	2 210	2 900
EEC	109	109	109	109	239	442	442	312
OPEC	645	645	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	95	580	1 300	2 110	2 000	1 930
Total:	3 473	5 043	4 236	4 209	5 368	5 995	5 542	5 659

a/ preliminary

Table 28

Fisheries assistance in Caribbean by type of assistance
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
Research	349	635	687	644	800	521	235	35
Small-scale Fisheries	880	880	600	620	1 600	2 030	2 035	990
Industrial Fisheries	594	594	500	345	330	355	585	365
Infrastructures	500	500	414	414	0	1 122	1 122	2 722
Processing	415	529	349	737	617	508	508	462
Aquaculture	177	1 177	1 223	1 243	1 215	610	430	403
Economics	545	615	363	70	170	249	27	82
Training	13	113	100	136	636	600	600	600
Total	3 473	5 043	4 236	4 209	5 368	5 995	5 542	5 659

a/ preliminary

Table 29

Assistance to the fisheries sector of LDC
and Non-LDC Countries (in million US\$)
(excluding interregional and regional projects)

	<u>LDC</u>	<u>Non-LDC</u>
1978	33.7	162.8
1979	52.1	230.7
1980	64.0	262.4
1981	77.8	304.9
1982	101.3	347.3
1983	86.1	393.5
1984	78.8	392.4
1985 ^{a/}	78.4	319.5

a/ preliminary

Table 30

Assistance to the fisheries sector by income level of countries
(in million US\$)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
<US\$ 200	74.2	115.2	132.1	148.9	159.8	148.5	133.3	92.5
US\$ 200-500	73.6	96.7	110.6	132.1	155.5	182.0	181.2	156.1
US\$ 500-1 000	23.8	30.0	29.7	39.9	53.0	46.6	59.5	59.7
US\$ 1 000-2 000	18.6	32.4	43.6	46.8	60.2	74.4	67.0	61.0
>US\$ 2 000	4.4	3.4	4.5	4.4	5.7	9.5	14.7	13.4

a/ preliminary

Table 31

Fisheries assistance per 1 000 inhabitants by income groups (US\$)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985^{a/}</u>
<US\$ 200	82	128	146	165	177	164	147	102
US\$ 200-500	123	160	182	217	254	296	294	252
US\$ 500-1 000	77	96	95	127	169	148	188	188
US\$ 1 000-2 000	154	269	362	388	499	617	556	506
>US\$ 2 000	244	189	250	244	316	528	817	745

a/ preliminary

APPENDIX A 1/

FISHERIES PROJECTS COMMENCED ANNUALLY

Table A1

Fishery projects commenced annually
in Africa

	Technical Assistance		Capital Aid	
	US\$ '000	NO	US\$ '000	NO
1978	180	79	1 013	37
1979	260	40	929	11
1980	137	30	939	23
1981	216	22	1 148	22
1982	143	57	1 566	29
1983	229	19	1 026	26
1984	185	22	742	30
1985	80	27	1 169	19

Table A2

Fishery projects commenced annually
in Asia

	Technical Assistance		Capital Aid	
	US\$ '000	NO	US\$ '000	NO
1978	317	75	2 513	30
1979	308	35	1 806	23
1980	157	27	2 296	20
1981	136	32	1 993	19
1982	164	38	920	11
1983	239	20	1 569	22
1984	339	15	1 142	15
1985	198	19	2 548	7

1/ 1985 data are preliminary

Table A3

Fishery projects commenced annually
in Latin America

	Technical Assistance		Capital Aid	
	US\$ '000	NO	US\$ '000	NO
1978	166	54	1 126	16
1979	245	21	1 183	10
1980	165	16	1 792	8
1981	188	7	711	9
1982	49	13	3 739	7
1983	145	9	1 658	16
1984	172	8	1 200	9
1985	48	5	634	3

Table A4

Fishery projects commenced annually
in the Near East

	Technical Assistance		Capital Aid	
	US\$ '000	NO	US\$ '000	NO
1978	171	18	1 388	7
1979	172	13	1 305	4
1980	105	8	1 745	4
1981	923	6	1 459	9
1982	125	7	690	1
1983	368	5	1 074	7
1984	0	0	1 705	3
1985	321	4	1 086	4

APPENDIX B^{1/}

FISHERIES ASSISTANCE BY TYPE OF AID AGENCY

Table B1

Total assistance to Africa by type of aid agency
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
World Bank	5 396	5 396	5 387	4 887	4 612	3 766	7 116	7 506
Regional Development Banks	1 020	1 020	4 275	5 015	7 235	5 315	7 358	16 838
Other Multi-lateral (mainly IFAD)	0	0	30	50	1 298	4 683	5 183	5 106
UN System	5 406	6 796	7 135	7 906	7 685	7 316	6 662	8 317
Trust Funds-FAO	1 773	2 374	784	829	1 119	1 369	1 899	1 050
Non-Governmental Organizations	484	1 242	1 014	596	841	521	16	15
EEC	885	1 488	4 232	4 892	9 794	11 641	20 626	14 197
OPEC	2 600	3 250	2 649	2 449	2 849	8 330	8 545	14 305
TCDC	10	10	10	10	810	810	0	0
Bilateral Donors	34 175	47 417	49 822	67 451	103 760	103 703	82 618	63 394
Total	51 749	68 993	75 338	94 085	140 085	147 454	140 023	130 728

Table B2

Total assistance to Asia by type of aid agency
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
World Bank	13 963	15 883	35 164	36 331	34 436	34 986	33 301	15 704
Regional Development Banks	14 816	30 543	29 440	43 790	43 284	58 874	62 604	62 571
Other Multi-lateral (mainly IFAD)	0	0	0	292	718	1 221	1 212	1 212
UN System	2 641	3 279	4 520	4 559	5 616	5 055	7 268	7 338
Trust Funds-FAO	230	425	1 270	1 845	1 861	2 391	2 391	840
Non-Governmental Organizations	759	793	822	155	133	63	0	0
EEC	0	736	1 136	3 536	2 735	2 706	3 763	3 677
OPEC	1 400	2 525	8 471	8 471	8 471	3 861	2 736	3 410
TCDC	295	295	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral Donors	65 156	89 842	85 686	79 346	75 082	69 707	56 793	28 138
Total	99 260	144 321	166 509	178 325	172 369	178 897	170 101	122 923

^{1/}1985 data are preliminary

Table B3

Total assistance to Latin America by type of aid agency
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
World Bank	1 760	3 805	3 825	5 066	3 671	9 716	10 316	8 226
Regional Development Banks	11 039	11 135	22 875	25 830	43 004	45 002	52 242	50 323
Other Multi-lateral (mainly IFAD)	1 272	1 342	1 642	1 642	1 572	462	527	518
UN System	2 098	2 637	1 793	1 249	1 191	665	474	188
Trust Funds-FAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Governmental	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15
EEC	183	358	295	295	385	220	870	1 150
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	130
TCDC	205	205	143	143	5 976	5 976	7 976	2 000
Bilateral Donors	10 462	22 452	22 734	24 012	25 119	29 829	21 717	18 016
Total	27 033	41 948	53 321	58 251	80 932	91 884	94 267	80 566

^{a/} preliminary

Table B4

Total assistance to Oceania by type of aid agency
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Development Banks	706	752	706	706	600	200	1 095	750
Other Multi-lateral (mainly IFAD)	0	0	0	46	36	1 954	2 010	1 978
UN System	514	869	455	289	289	299	275	317
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Governmental Organizations	0	8	8	41	33	33	0	0
EEC	0	340	471	471	475	475	2 035	1 865
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral Donors	918	3 037	2 224	4 976	5 902	6 318	5 068	4 718
Total	2 138	5 006	3 864	6 529	7 335	9 279	10 483	9 628

^{a/} preliminary

Table B5

Total assistance to the Near East by type of aid agency
(in '000 US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
World Bank	3 375	6 196	10 446	16 706	16 706	17 031	17 031	13 231
Regional Development Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Multi-lateral (mainly IFAD)	0	0	0	500	500	1 500	1 500	1 280
UN System	464	1 111	1 429	1 297	1 079	1 468	1 271	1 276
Trust Funds	245	245	0	0	0	25	0	0
Non-Governmental Organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEC	0	0	0	800	960	960	760	5 010
OPEC	5 782	6 282	6 412	10 322	10 322	7 850	10 550	9 485
TCDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral Donors	2 930	3 757	4 727	11 647	12 932	17 215	19 625	18 157
Total	12 796	17 591	23 014	41 272	42 499	46 049	50 737	48 439

a/ preliminary

Table B6

Total assistance to the Caribbean by type of aid agency
(in million US\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 ^{a/}
World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Development Banks	749	749	1 748	1 264	183	100	100	1 700
Other Multi-lateral (mainly IFAD)	0	0	28	20	1 457	1 849	2 137	1 207
UN System	800	1 270	726	670	552	510	215	162
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Governmental Organizations	20	20	13	13	0	0	0	0
EEC	109	109	149	149	279	482	482	352
OPEC	645	645	0	0	0	0	0	0
TCDC	0	0	0	0	170	120	120	120
Bilateral Donors	1 150	2 250	1 572	2 093	2 727	2 934	2 488	2 118
Total	3 473	5 043	4 236	4 209	5 368	5 995	5 542	5 659

a/ preliminary

APPENDIX C ^{1/}

SUBREGIONAL FISHERIES ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA
(at current values US\$ '000)

Table C1

North central eastern Atlantic by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	5 123	6 938	7 052	7 913	9 819	11 449	10 074	7 404
Multilateral	2 327	3 706	2 732	2 205	2 097	1 871	1 303	1 744
EEC	322	322	322	322	917	900	900	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150
Bilateral	2 474	2 910	3 998	5 386	6 805	8 678	7 721	5 510
Capital Aid	18 548	25 089	26 685	25 042	26 232	23 937	23 236	25 085
Multilateral	3 000	3 000	2 530	3 250	3 470	1 570	4 270	11 750
EEC	0	0	1 500	2 000	2 270	1 470	3 870	3 290
OPEC	2 400	2 400	1 799	1 799	1 799	1 900	1 900	1 900
Bilateral	13 148	19 689	20 856	17 993	18 693	18 997	13 196	8 145
Total Aid	23 671	32 027	33 737	32 955	36 051	35 386	33 310	32 489

Table C2

North central eastern Atlantic by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	1 145	1 837	1 829	1 829	1 956	4 727	4 841	4 650
Small-scale Fisheries	2 226	3 048	3 157	6 631	8 507	10 004	7 600	11 984
Industrial Fisheries	970	4 781	7 684	4 403	4 673	3 773	8 710	6 400
Infrastructures	17 968	18 892	13 353	13 784	11 447	6 951	2 784	6 988
Processing	1 000	2 996	3 506	1 596	2 640	2 685	2 234	1 257
Aquaculture	30	34	89	169	1 167	1 152	900	90
Economics	10	117	3 311	3 350	3 450	3 983	4 166	810
Training	322	322	808	1 193	2 211	2 111	2 075	310
Total	23 671	32 027	33 737	32 955	36 051	35 386	33 310	32 489

^{1/} 1985 data are preliminary

Table C3

Gulf of Guinea by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	847	1 506	1 481	1 568	2 811	3 145	1 866	1 789
Multilateral	809	1 118	1 063	1 097	1 205	1 011	876	850
EEC	0	217	217	217	477	840	580	625
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	38	171	201	254	1 129	1 294	410	314
Capital Aid	2 960	5 260	5 148	5 068	5 170	6 340	6 485	6 595
Multilateral	0	0	1 455	1 475	1 475	1 645	2 155	2 835
EEC	0	0	522	522	130	130	180	70
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	2 960	5 260	3 171	3 071	3 565	4 565	4 150	3 690
Total Aid	3 807	6 766	6 629	6 636	7 981	9 485	8 351	8 384

Table C4

Gulf of Guinea by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	38	2 238	118	118	80	80	0	0
Small-scale Fisheries	86	395	1 746	1 746	3 053	4 639	4 273	5 130
Industrial Fisheries	1 900	1 900	1 900	0	970	970	1 390	700
Infrastructures	1 060	1 160	1 682	2 335	753	753	53	53
Processing	202	202	202	202	332	130	180	70
Aquaculture	371	721	831	2 085	2 175	2 238	1 760	1 736
Economics	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	65
Training	150	150	150	150	618	610	630	630
Total	3 807	6 766	6 629	6 636	7 981	9 485	8 351	8 384

1/ 1985 data are preliminary

Table C5

Africa, southern Atlantic by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	934	5 894	6 446	6 695	7 361	6 848	6 769	2 242
Multilateral	0	17	0	249	460	520	534	807
EEC	0	0	439	439	439	100	100	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	934	5 877	6 007	6 007	6 462	6 228	6 135	1 435
Capital Aid	96	96	1 596	1 686	12 686	22 866	29 491	26 526
Multilateral	96	96	96	96	1 796	3 500	3 500	3 500
EEC	0	0	0	0	3 000	3 000	7 390	4 475
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	5 640	5 690	5 640
Bilateral	0	0	1 500	1 590	7 890	10 726	12 911	12 911
Total Aid	1 030	5 990	8 042	8 381	20 047	29 714	36 260	28 768

Table C6

Africa, southern Atlantic, by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	0	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600	3 600	0
Small-scale Fisheries	600	1 300	1 300	1 549	1 650	1 650	2 440	1 975
Industrial Fisheries	0	456	1 556	1 556	8 256	10 256	11 050	10 900
Infrastructures	0	0	400	400	0	6 376	9 001	8 951
Processing	0	0	0	90	3 090	3 090	5 500	2 500
Aquaculture	430	634	747	747	2 572	4 142	4 109	4 382
Economics	0	0	339	339	379	100	60	60
Training	0	0	100	100	500	500	500	0
Total	1 030	5 990	8 042	8 381	20 047	29 714	36 260	28 768

1/ 1985 data are preliminary

Table C7

South West Indian Ocean (including Somalia) by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	4 849	6 251	6 200	6 094	8 386	7 226	5 938	4 787
Multilateral	3 748	3 996	4 381	3 808	3 883	4 102	3 634	3 170
EEC	0	386	386	386	426	406	411	45
OPEC	0	10	10	10	410	10	10	0
Bilateral	1 101	1 859	1 423	1 890	3 667	2 708	1 883	1 572
Capital Aid	13 529	12 161	15 751	31 309	54 060	56 426	43 446	41 262
Multilateral	1 500	1 500	3 766	4 486	4 486	5 502	8 182	8 352
EEC	0	0	0	0	933	3 683	3 683	1 700
OPEC	0	640	640	640	640	680	140	3 960
Bilateral	12 029	10 021	11 345	26 183	48 001	46 561	31 441	27 250
Total Aid	18 378	18 412	21 951	37 403	62 446	63 652	49 384	46 049

Table C8

South West Indian Ocean (including Somalia) by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	1 469	1 479	2 032	1 777	3 365	1 204	902	333
Small-scale Fisheries	1 133	2 079	2 686	3 996	3 915	6 201	4 184	3 780
Industrial Fisheries	7 738	5 824	5 549	8 066	11 756	11 746	14 130	14 075
Infrastructures	2 509	3 251	3 047	11 858	22 997	24 288	7 452	7 110
Processing	1 500	1 090	2 950	5 255	12 152	10 777	13 275	11 595
Aquaculture	865	808	2 423	3 173	3 243	3 811	2 956	2 936
Economics	728	807	828	878	1 648	1 228	1 278	1 013
Training	2 436	3 074	2 436	2 400	3 370	4 397	5 207	5 207
Total	18 378	18 412	21 951	37 403	62 446	63 652	49 384	46 049

1/ 1985 data are preliminary

Table C9

Southern Africa, landlocked, by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	329	305	80	47	40	40	40	20
Multilateral	10	10	7	7	0	0	0	20
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	319	295	73	40	40	40	40	0
Capital Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid	329	305	80	47	40	40	40	20

Table C10

Southern Africa, landlocked, by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small-scale Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aquaculture	255	295	73	40	40	40	40	20
Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	10	10	7	7	0	0	0	0
Total	329	305	80	47	40	40	40	20

1/ 1985 data are preliminary

Table C11

Western Africa, landlocked, by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	1 157	1 900	1 206	2 181	3 115	2 523	2 037	2 402
Multilateral	496	1 169	509	1 324	1 731	1 241	1 040	1 155
EEC	0	0	0	160	332	242	82	82
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	661	731	697	697	1 052	1 040	915	1 165
Capital Aid	650	650	563	563	563	563	563	563
Multilateral	87	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEC	563	563	563	563	563	563	563	563
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid	1 807	2 550	1 769	2 744	3 678	3 086	2 600	2 965

Table C12

Western Africa, landlocked, by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	0	0	0	0	90	0	85	85
Small-scale Fisheries	187	860	275	275	275	0	0	0
Industrial Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructures	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing	0	0	10	10	25	10	10	10
Aquaculture	1 588	1 658	1 484	2 459	3 288	3 076	2 465	2 770
Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	100
Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 807	2 550	1 769	2 744	3 678	3 086	2 600	2 965

1/ 1985 data are preliminary

Table C13

Central Africa, landlocked, by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	1 007	1 223	1 087	1 716	1 194	1 039	2 244	2 278
Multilateral	486	609	526	966	604	439	1 004	1 152
EEC	0	0	0	0	24	24	24	24
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	521	614	561	750	566	576	1 216	1 102
Capital Aid	1 720	1 720	2 003	603	4 033	4 113	5 876	5 136
Multilateral	1 520	1 520	1 520	320	1 450	1 430	1 493	3 013
EEC	0	0	283	283	283	283	1 683	1 723
OPEC	200	200	200	0	0	100	400	400
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	2 300	2 300	2 300	0
Total Aid	2 727	2 943	3 090	2 319	5 227	5 152	8 120	7 414

Table C14

Central Africa, landlocked, by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	55	65	53	294	35	25	25	13
Small-scale Fisheries	1 457	1 457	1 400	0	1 432	1 432	4 170	5 609
Industrial Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing	23	23	0	0	2 445	2 370	2 300	0
Aquaculture	1 169	1 292	1 554	1 942	1 224	1 134	1 534	1 785
Economics	0	83	83	83	84	184	84	0
Training	23	23	0	0	7	7	7	7
Total	2 727	2 943	3 090	2 319	5 227	5 152	8 120	7 414

SUBREGIONAL FISHERIES ASSISTANCE IN ASIA
(at current values US\$ '000)

Table C15

South Asia by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	12 458	13 291	12 274	8 355	8 821	7 347	7 940	4 574
Multilateral	1 826	3 037	4 087	3 944	5 091	4 631	5 394	3 874
EEC	0	350	0	0	0	0	317	317
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	10 632	9 904	8 187	4 411	3 730	2 716	2 229	383
Capital Aid	20 254	33 999	44 255	61 834	63 318	66 107	63 441	43 050
Multilateral	10 440	16 575	21 812	33 954	34 358	39 316	38 070	28 920
EEC	0	0	0	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400
OPEC	0	0	5 946	5 946	5 946	2 736	2 736	1 070
Bilateral	9 814	17 424	16 497	19 534	20 614	21 655	20 235	10 660
Total Aid	32 712	47 290	56 529	70 189	72 139	73 454	71 381	47 624

Table C16

South Asia by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	7 706	4 706	4 847	5 090	6 239	5 236	6 496	1 550
Small-scale Fisheries	567	3 628	6 419	7 876	6 104	2 966	2 550	430
Industrial Fisheries	730	1 330	8 806	9 788	10 078	8 768	8 636	9 310
Infrastructures	18 090	25 533	20 073	28 299	31 017	40 171	34 680	26 395
Processing	125	1 304	2 091	2 091	1 295	1 294	1 255	315
Aquaculture	4 456	9 422	13 411	15 826	16 774	13 673	17 014	9 049
Economics	402	887	402	752	535	1 230	730	575
Training	636	480	480	467	97	116	20	0
Total	32 712	47 290	56 529	70 189	72 139	73 454	71 381	47 624

Table C17

South East Asia by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	5 482	8 111	8 161	9 884	11 570	13 615	12 432	9 004
Multilateral	1 693	1 922	2 247	3 632	4 234	5 453	3 992	3 325
EEC	0	0	0	0	29	0	740	740
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	3 789	6 189	5 914	6 252	7 307	8 162	7 700	4 939
Capital Aid	37 102	46 626	61 815	70 900	74 415	84 242	76 292	58 713
Multilateral	17 519	25 518	37 682	39 982	37 587	48 887	53 662	45 523
EEC	0	200	200	200	120	120	120	0
OPEC	0	1 125	1 125	1 125	1 125	1 125	0	2 340
Bilateral	19 583	19 783	22 808	29 593	35 583	34 110	22 510	10 850
Total Aid	42 584	54 737	69 976	80 784	85 985	97 857	88 724	67 717

Table C18

South East Asia by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	1 125	3 141	4 224	7 844	6 414	7 268	7 224	4 121
Small-scale	12 830	18 860	17 870	18 430	17 230	25 300	22 292	18 774
Fisheries								
Industrial	15 526	16 004	5 500	5 246	6 346	6 346	9 526	4 780
Fisheries								
Infrastructures	7 928	7 971	20 971	23 848	31 128	23 200	11 200	18 690
Processing	149	149	146	85	70	525	1 298	948
Aquaculture	4 022	7 065	12 843	12 519	11 521	19 765	22 472	19 312
Economics	422	720	532	4 895	4 466	4 113	4 152	562
Training	582	827	7 890	7 917	8 810	11 340	10 560	530
Total	42 584	54 737	69 976	80 784	85 985	97 857	88 724	67 717

Table C19

East Asia (including central planned economies) by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	5 466	6 007	5 860	5 753	4 071	914	3 823	3 800
Multilateral	493	751	1 641	1 713	981	506	3 365	3 580
EEC	0	0	750	750	0	0	0	220
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	4 973	5 256	3 469	3 290	3 090	408	458	0
Capital Aid	3 712	7 332	7 992	7 992	7 558	3 846	3 542	3 692
Multilateral	0	3 120	3 780	3 780	3 780	3 780	2 326	2 476
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	0	0	0
Bilateral	2 312	2 812	2 812	2 812	2 378	66	1 216	1 216
Total Aid	9 178	13 339	13 852	13 745	11 629	4 760	7 365	7 492

Table C20

East Asia (including central planned economy) by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	1 757	1 757	0	0	0	0	1 150	1 150
Small-scale Fisheries	4 082	4 082	4 082	4 082	4 082	0	1 666	1 666
Industrial Fisheries	0	1 570	1 570	1 570	1 570	1 570	0	0
Infrastructures	2 312	3 900	3 862	3 862	3 910	1 616	30	30
Processing	231	731	731	727	257	257	3 030	3 090
Aquaculture	796	1 299	3 507	3 429	1 735	1 242	1 414	1 556
Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	0	0	100	75	75	75	75	0
Total	9 178	13 339	13 852	13 745	11 629	4 760	7 365	7 492

SUBREGIONAL FISHERIES ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA
(at current values US\$ '000)

Table C21

Central America by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	2 201	2 181	2 134	2 245	2 611	2 072	992	544
Multilateral	1 232	1 207	1 207	726	1 007	367	383	228
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	969	974	927	1 519	1 604	1 705	609	316
Capital Aid	10 312	10 732	11 112	13 312	37 912	33 320	37 993	32 413
Multilateral	10 312	10 732	11 112	12 312	27 946	22 554	28 227	27 613
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	1 000	9 966	10 766	9 766	4 800
Total Aid	12 513	12 913	13 246	15 557	40 523	35 392	38 985	32 957

Table C22

Central America by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	1 121	1 121	907	598	572	27	27	27
Small-scale Fisheries	3 826	3 826	4 213	5 366	6 086	2 603	3 163	3 340
Industrial Fisheries	6 893	7 313	7 313	8 143	12 589	7 216	11 536	5 170
Infrastructures	0	0	0	1 000	20 414	20 414	19 414	19 000
Processing	50	50	80	100	245	1 146	1 030	921
Aquaculture	427	407	407	120	252	3 547	3 591	4 470
Economics	0	0	30	130	212	339	209	14
Training	196	196	296	100	153	100	15	15
Total	12 513	12 913	13 246	15 557	40 523	35 392	38 985	32 957

Table C23

South Pacific by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	3 499	5 893	4 473	4 356	3 762	4 539	3 300	1 695
Multilateral	243	283	273	243	74	169	25	25
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	3 256	5 610	4 200	4 113	3 688	4 370	3 275	1 670
Capital Aid	3 626	6 739	8 399	8 399	5 626	11 646	11 636	8 936
Multilateral	2 826	2 826	4 486	4 486	4 526	6 066	6 056	4 456
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	800	3 913	3 913	3 913	1 100	5 580	5 580	4 480
Total Aid	7 125	12 632	12 872	12 755	9 388	16 185	14 936	10 631

Table C24

South Pacific by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	3 212	3 212	1 802	1 802	1 613	1 280	1 280	150
Small-scale Fisheries	2 876	3 106	3 166	3 166	3 706	2 880	2 830	2 110
Industrial Fisheries	0	40	30	0	0	4 556	4 416	4 366
Infrastructures	106	3 563	3 563	3 563	600	890	890	290
Processing	804	804	804	804	4	2 534	2 530	2 340
Aquaculture	127	907	2 507	2 420	2 465	2 445	2 390	775
Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	0	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 600	600	600
Total	7 125	12 632	12 872	12 755	9 388	16 185	14 936	10 631

Table C25

South Atlantic by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	2 126	4 468	4 590	3 745	2 240	1 969	1 781	1 345
Multilateral	731	1 241	852	1 027	862	692	622	482
EEC	63	63	0	0	90	100	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	1 332	3 164	3 738	2 718	1 288	1 177	1 159	863
Capital Aid	3 417	8 762	19 812	23 396	24 106	26 851	28 991	26 756
Multilateral	90	1 740	11 760	14 591	14 591	20 611	22 861	21 066
EEC	0	175	175	175	175	0	750	1 150
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	3 327	6 847	7 877	8 630	9 340	6 240	5 380	4 540
Total Aid	5 543	13 230	24 402	27 141	26 346	28 820	30 772	28 101

Table C26

South Atlantic, by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	587	5 547	7 062	7 062	6 662	2 011	2 231	2 231
Small-scale Fisheries	10	586	10 586	10 711	11 421	11 421	12 101	10 800
Industrial Fisheries	1 122	3 964	3 964	5 821	4 527	4 527	4 544	2 894
Infrastructures	3 327	1 391	707	1 460	1 460	1 370	2 430	2 240
Processing	0	365	365	365	365	90	750	1 400
Aquaculture	123	123	616	742	751	6 821	7 066	7 036
Economics	156	156	222	100	190	200	100	0
Training	218	1 098	880	880	970	2 380	1 550	1 500
Total	5 543	13 230	24 402	27 141	26 346	28 820	30 772	28 101

Table C27

South America, landlocked, by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	170	259	200	200	200	210	100	100
Multilateral	0	59	0	0	0	0	100	100
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	170	200	200	200	200	210	0	0
Capital Aid	0	0	0	0	0	80	80	80
Multilateral	0	0	0	0	0	80	80	80
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid	170	259	200	200	200	290	180	180

Table C28

South America, landlocked, by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small-scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Fisheries								
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheries								
Infrastructures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aquaculture	170	200	200	200	200	290	80	80
Economics	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	170	259	200	200	200	290	180	180

SUBREGIONAL FISHERIES ASSISTANCE IN THE NEAR EAST
(at current values US\$ '000)

Table C29

Tunisia and Algeria by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	1 107	1 030	1 200	1 589	1 358	1 450	1 120	700
Multilateral	344	364	621	610	342	350	350	350
EEC	0	0	0	200	200	200	0	180
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	763	666	579	779	816	900	770	170
Capital Aid	912	5 233	5 233	9 113	9 113	9 081	16 091	18 241
Multilateral	0	4 071	4 071	4 071	4 071	4 071	4 071	4 071
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 280
OPEC	552	552	552	2 702	2 702	3 280	6 480	5 350
Bilateral	360	610	610	2 340	2 340	1 730	5 540	5 540
Total Aid	2 019	6 263	6 433	10 702	10 471	10 531	17 211	18 941

Table C30

Tunisia and Algeria by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	37	37	237	200	200	200	200	0
Small-scale Fisheries	0	250	250	250	250	0	0	0
Industrial Fisheries	0	20	280	280	280	350	350	350
Infrastructures	1 056	4 967	4 677	8 783	8 803	9 381	16 391	17 561
Processing	0	63	63	63	0	0	0	0
Aquaculture	360	360	360	360	422	0	0	0
Economics	250	250	250	250	0	0	0	0
Training	316	316	316	516	516	600	270	1 030
Total	2 019	6 263	6 433	10 702	10 471	10 531	17 211	18 941

Table C31

Sudan, Egypt and Djibouti by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	747	2 322	1 101	6 240	7 174	7 404	6 567	6 329
Multilateral	245	1 242	321	321	336	346	321	401
EEC	0	0	0	0	160	160	160	950
OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral	502	1 080	780	5 919	6 678	6 898	6 086	4 978
Capital Aid	201	1 101	1 101	4 514	5 003	5 048	4 255	3 885
Multilateral	0	400	400	3 460	3 460	3 460	3 460	2 840
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	500	500	500	500	500	0	0
Bilateral	201	201	201	554	1 043	1 088	795	1 045
Total Aid	948	3 423	2 202	10 754	12 177	12 452	10 822	10 214

Table C32

Sudan, Egypt and Djibouti by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	0	0	0	0	675	660	660	950
Small-scale Fisheries	110	285	516	1 191	1 091	1 091	1 091	1 511
Industrial Fisheries	201	201	201	201	0	220	220	220
Infrastructures	0	500	500	500	500	545	45	45
Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aquaculture	380	1 042	985	8 862	9 911	9 911	8 806	7 488
Economics	12	1 150	0	0	0	25	0	0
Training	245	245	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	948	3 423	2 202	10 754	12 177	12 452	10 822	10 214

Table C33

Arabian Peninsular by source of aid

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Technical Aid	1 224	1 800	1 294	671	706	2 202	1 840	1 755
Multilateral	120	600	487	366	401	797	600	525
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPEC	0	0	130	130	130	130	130	130
Bilateral	1 104	1 200	677	175	175	1 275	1 110	1 100
Capital Aid	8 605	6 105	13 085	19 145	19 145	20 864	20 864	17 529
Multilateral	3 375	875	5 975	9 675	9 675	11 000	11 000	7 600
EEC	0	0	0	600	600	600	600	600
OPEC	5 230	5 230	5 230	6 990	6 990	3 940	3 940	4 005
Bilateral	0	0	1 880	1 880	1 880	5 324	5 324	5 324
Total Aid	9 829	7 905	14 379	19 816	19 851	23 066	22 704	19 284

Table C34

Arabian Peninsular by subject

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Research	23	23	5	5	24	2 000	2 000	2 195
Small-scale Fisheries	2 500	0	3 400	3 400	3 442	3 442	3 400	0
Industrial Fisheries	4 375	4 375	3 750	3 750	3 750	1 444	1 444	1 444
Infrastructures	2 355	2 451	6 031	12 045	12 045	11 170	11 120	11 120
Processing	0	148	0	75	75	75	30	0
Aquaculture	456	481	606	160	125	220	95	0
Economics	0	237	237	128	85	400	400	525
Training	120	190	350	253	305	4 315	4 215	4 000
Total	9 829	7 905	14 379	19 816	19 851	23 066	22 704	19 284

Table C35

Fishery projects commenced annually
in the Caribbean

	Technical Assistance		Capital Aid	
	US\$ '000	NO	US\$ '000	NO
1978	118	21	327	3
1979	291	5	0	0
1980	39	7	302	4
1981	23	3	210	2
1982	63	11	396	6
1983	45	8	490	3
1984	52	2	330	1
1985	50	3	1 600	1

Table C36

Fishery projects commenced annually
in Oceania

	Technical Assistance		Capital Aid	
	US\$ '000	NO	US\$ '000	NO
1978	71	20	353	2
1979	97	15	234	6
1980	295	3	116	1
1981	82	8	426	9
1982	42	12	292	4
1983	35	10	566	4
1984	42	12	366	10
1985	38	4	750	1

Table C37

Fishery projects commenced annually
interregionally

	Technical Assistance		Capital Aid	
	US\$ '000	NO	US\$ '000	NO
1978	243	33	0	0
1979	144	22	45	1
1980	181	30	0	0
1981	159	16	0	0
1982	140	18	0	0
1983	258	20	0	0
1984	119	31	0	0
1985	54	20	0	0

