

A SURVEY OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE TO THE
FISHERY SECTORS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

by

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PREPARATION OF THIS PAPER

This survey is based on information in the Fishery Project Information System (FIPIS) database in FAO to which information is supplied by donor agencies. The information relates to most but not all projects commenced in 1985-89 and describes the main features of assistance to the fishery sectors of developing countries. In some instances, relating to multi-activity projects, there has been a subjective allocation of activities. The allocations of funding to different activities should be read only as order of magnitude estimates.

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyses data concerning official external assistance to the fisheries sectors of developing countries from 1985 to 1989. 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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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

ADAB	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
Arab Fund	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
BOAD	Banque Ouest Africaine de Developpement
Caisse Centrale	Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EEC	European Economic Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
Fonds d'Aide	Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
ICOD	International Centre for Ocean Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFS	International Foundation for Science
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
Kuwait Fund	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

INTRODUCTION

1. This is the fourth in a series of reports prepared by FAO describing external assistance to the fishery sectors of developing countries. The previous surveys were carried out in 1982, 1984 and 1987.

2. The present paper analyses data collected by the Fishery Project Information System (FIPIS) which has been developed by FAO Fisheries Department in response to a recommendation of the Fishery Development Donor Consultation held in Paris in 1986 which called for greater coordination in the exchange of information between donor agencies on fishery development projects. FIPIS is described in detail in document COFI/91/Inf.10 prepared for the nineteenth session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, April 1991.

3. The computerised data base of FIPIS is significantly greater than that available in earlier surveys. It presently contains information, provided by donor agencies, upon some 3 000 projects. The data available on about a half of these projects provides the basis for this present analysis - a very considerable increase over the projects covered by the last survey published in 1987 as FAO Fisheries Circular No. 755 (Rev.2). The others have been excluded because they were completed outside the period covered by this analysis, or because of insufficient details in the information provided. Projects in "pipelines", that is projects which have been formally agreed to by the parties concerned but where implementation has not begun and, similarly, proposed projects, have been excluded from the main part of the analysis but are treated separately.

4. As the analysis is based on the information included in the FIPIS database, it does not include the assistance provided by FAO Fisheries Department's Regular Programme activities. It should be noted also that FIPIS does not extend to technical, capital or other assistance provided by the private sector, joint ventures or non-governmental/charity organizations. Thus, flows of assistance from this source have not been included. Finally, government aid to inter-governmental and non-governmental Organizations is not included in the FIPIS database unless it relates to a specific project.

5. A significant amount of project financing is made through the mechanism of co-financing. In the analysis care has been taken to avoid as far as possible double counting of the same projects reported by different donors. There is evidence, however, that some co-financing has not been reported to FIPIS and to this extent also estimates of assistance included in the following analysis understate the actual flows.

6. The greatly extended coverage has brought into the data base, in particular, many smaller, technical assistance projects, information upon which was not previously available. As a result, the much more comprehensive information presently available cannot simply be added to the relatively restricted data previously available to construct a lengthy time series. This report therefore confines itself to suitable information in the FIPIS database relating to projects initiated in the years 1985-89.

7. The present report also differs from the earlier surveys in the manner in which the data available is tabulated and analysed. In previous reports the total funds allocated to each individual project were spread over the known (or often, assumed) life of the project by simple division of the total commitments by the number of known or assumed operational years;

thus, with a project of five years duration and US\$ 1 million commitments, US\$ 200 000 were allocated to each of the first and subsequent years. In the present survey, noting that in many cases information has not been made available regarding the proposed duration of the project, and also that (especially in the case of capital aid projects) the larger part of the disbursements are often made in the early part of the project, a different approach has been adopted, i.e., the entire funds committed to the project (irrespective of its duration) have been allocated to the year in which the project became operational. The tables thus present data relating to the number of projects commenced each year and the total funds committed each year.

8. The paper provides, in tabular form, for the years 1985 to 1989, information on the external flow of aid to the fishery sectors in developing countries by region, donor groupings and by the activities, or components, within projects. Data is also presented on the flows of capital and of technical assistance and upon two special analyses - aquaculture and research.

9. The analysis distinguishes between capital aid (projects providing loans or direct financial inputs for vessels, equipment, infrastructure, etc.) and technical assistance (expert services, advice and training in fisheries research, planning, production, technology, processing marketing, etc.). For most of the project information provided to FIPIS donors distinguished between capital aid and technical assistance projects. In the relatively few instances where this identification was not made by the donor, it has been made in FAO based on the description of the project. It should be noted, however, that most capital aid projects contain a technical assistance component and, for the purpose of the analysis, this has been included within the capital aid concerned.

10. The analysis provides some information on activities undertaken, or components, within projects. In most cases, donor agencies have listed key project activities; in other instances, however, it has been necessary to identify some activities from the project description provided by the donor agency. Nevertheless, it is likely that some error in the identification of project activities has been unavoidable. This has occurred in a number of ways. From some of the project descriptions it appears likely that projects contain components which have not been specifically identified by the donor agency. Training and role of women are examples of activities which occasionally may have been omitted in this way. In a number of statements of project objectives, donor agencies have referred to "establishment of fishing centres", or a similar phrase. In project implementation this may require many activities, ranging from the supply of fishery inputs, assistance in processing and marketing, to training and institutional support. In this analysis, however, it has not been possible to identify these activities, and such projects have been described as having one activity, the supply of fishery inputs. The number of projects concerned is relatively small but, even so, such a broad categorization of activities understates some and overstates others. A further cause of understatement is the modifications which have been introduced to the information requested from donor agencies. Most notably, information on some activities, for example, protection of the environment and role of women, has been requested relatively recently. Thus, the number of project activities listed under these headings almost certainly understates the actual number. In many cases also the attribution of activities, without referring to donors in each case for additional information, has

necessarily been subjective. In some projects, for example, it is difficult to establish a clear distinction between, say, institution building and training, or between training and research, or between some aspects of each of these activities and, say, project work directed to improving the role of women.

11. In the FIPIS database, many projects carry the description of integrated projects. For some donor agencies, "integrated" projects appear to be those which are vertically integrated, while for others the term has been reserved for fisheries components which are closely integrated with other components of rural development projects. In the following analysis, project activities of vertically integrated projects have been separately identified wherever possible. Fishery components of rural development projects, however, are categorized under the term "rural development"; frequently, for these projects, donor agencies have not made any attempt to identify specific activities.

12. Another area where donor agencies' interpretation of activities or components has not always been replicated in the analysis concerns the use of the term "infrastructure". Here, it has been reserved for the construction of roads, fishing harbours, jetties, etc. What may be termed "secondary infrastructure" has been categorized according to the use it is to be put. Thus, the building or supply of research vessels has been categorized as research; construction of training schools has been categorized as training; the building of fish-processing plants, ice plants, cold stores, etc., has been categorized as processing and marketing.

13. In the FIPIS database, "credit" is included among project activities or components. In this analysis, however, an attempt has been made to identify the uses to which credit is being put, which is usually fishery inputs, and processing and marketing. Although there is included among many of these projects or project components a significant institution building element consisting of the establishment of a credit delivery and recovery system, this has not been identified in the analysis.

14. Most projects contain more than one component. In those parts of the analysis where the external assistance for different activities is described, such multi-activity projects are listed according to the number of components it has been possible to identify. Thus, in a table showing external assistance by component in a particular region, the number of project components will greatly exceed the number of projects shown for that region.

15. Another way in which the present report differs from the earlier surveys is the manner in which funding has been allocated to project activities. In previous reports the total funds in each project were allocated to the principal activity. In this report, however, an attempt has been made to estimate the commitments of external assistance directed to specific activities. There are a number of difficulties in doing so and the resultant tables should be seen as providing order of magnitude estimates, not accurate statements.

16. It is convenient to note here also that no attempt has been made to separate project costs in the field and the costs of "backstopping". For some donor agencies these costs are small as a proportion of total project costs. In others, for example FAO, project backstopping may represent 20%

of the cost of the project. In this analysis, however, such costs should be taken as being proportionally applied to project components.

17. In a number of instances there are small discrepancies between totals in tables; these are rounding errors. Also, it will be seen when comparing a very limited number of tables that a project activity may be listed, for example, research, without there being in the table showing the value of external assistance, a corresponding value. This is due to account having been taken within the analysis of a project activity included within a project description but it not having been possible to ascribe a value to it.

18. Aid provided directly by development assistance agencies of individual countries is classified as "bilateral assistance". Aid provided by organizations such as the European Economic Community, the Commonwealth Secretariat, Organization of American States, etc., is classified as "multilateral". Aid provided by or executed by the UN system is presented under two headings, i.e., projects executed by FAO (including UNDP and UNCDF-funded projects, projects financed by bilateral trust funds channelled through FAO and FAO Technical Cooperation Programme projects), and projects funded and executed by other UN agencies (IFAD, WFP, UNIDO, etc.).

19. Brief analytical summaries are given for each section, other than those dealing with sub-regional analyses, highlighting in particular the major projects or donor inputs influencing the aggregated figures but essentially the tabulations are allowed to speak for themselves. The sub-regional analyses are contained in an appendix.

20. These introductory comments underline the fact that FIPIS has been designed to provide certain limited information about individual projects and, by extension, limited analysis of external assistance by type of project (as defined by its lead activity). Much of the following analysis, therefore, uses the information available to its limit, as evidenced by the subjective judgements which have been made, particularly with regard to the allocation of funding to project activities. However, FIPIS might be regarded as still at an evolutionary stage, capable of considerable further refinement to provide better and more detailed analysis.

21. Finally, the opportunity is taken here to acknowledge the support given by donor agencies to FIPIS and the considerable assistance provided by donors in the form of information about their projects.

GLOBAL SUMMARY

22. Total official external assistance to the fishery sectors of developing countries fluctuated in the period under review around an average annual level of about US\$ 500 million, expressed in current value terms (Table 1 and Figure 1). Naturally, if inflation in donor and beneficiary countries is taken into account, this average would be rather lower and, expressed in 1985 prices, the amounts of external assistance from 1986 onward would be less than shown in Table 1.

23. On average about 300 projects were commenced each year in 1985-89, the smallest number, 250, being in 1986, and the largest number, 361, in the following year (Table 2 and Figure 2).

24. The African and Asian regions have consistently received the greatest measure of support with regard to both the number of projects commenced and

Table 1: Official External Assistance by Region

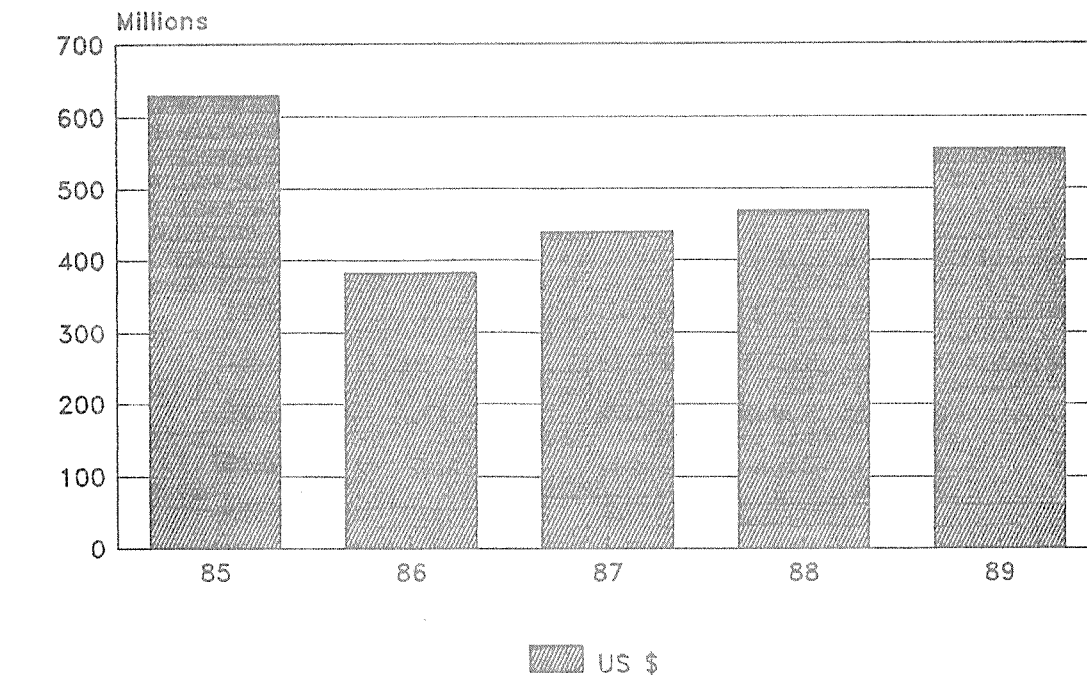
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	227964	114794	222668	169929	146465
Asia	305502	216739	109121	157052	302854
Caribbean & Atlantic	11332	613	9922	14450	9559
Europe	0	482	391	0	0
Latin America	23664	13712	38825	41558	32272
N.East & Mediterranean	35262	9415	11458	41923	32558
Oceania	25040	22797	38508	37153	6441
Interregional	749	1981	3639	5852	15217
Global	1217	1356	4923	987	10414
Total	630730	381889	439455	468904	555780

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 2: Number of Projects by Region

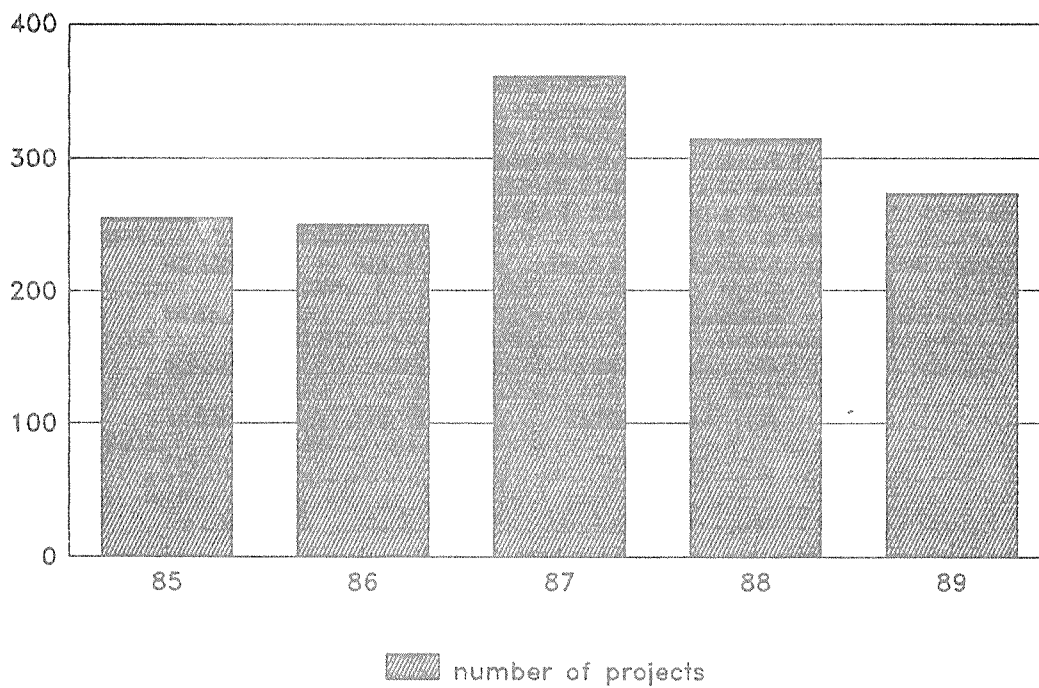
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	94	90	119	121	98
Asia	62	79	83	63	58
Caribbean & Atlantic	15	16	26	18	21
Europe	0	1	1	0	0
Latin America	31	21	46	41	30
N.East & Mediterranean	17	12	12	11	12
Oceania	24	16	58	50	29
Interregional	2	4	5	4	5
Global	10	11	11	6	20
Total	255	250	361	314	273

Figure 1.
Official External Assistance



in current values

Figure 2.
Number of Projects Commenced



the funds allocated. Of the total number of projects reported to FIPIS for the period 1985-89 the Asian region accounted for some 44% of total commitments and a quarter of the projects while African countries were the recipients of just over a third, both in terms of commitments and projects. Other regions have attracted significantly less assistance. The Near East and Mediterranean, a relatively small region in terms of size, population, and fisheries potential, received about 9% of commitments during the period, averaging about US\$ 47 million yearly, while Latin America, which has a relatively large potential, received rather less assistance, averaging about \$US 30 million. It is of some interest that Oceania, receiving assistance averaging about \$US 26 million a year, benefitted from external assistance almost to the level of Latin America. Assistance to the small Caribbean and Atlantic region averaged about \$US 9 million a year.

25. Table 3 shows pipeline and proposed projects in the FIPIS database. The information is partial, many donor agencies, especially bilaterals not yet reporting projects in this category to FIPIS. While having regard to this qualification, it appears that the Asian region will continue to receive the largest share of total commitments, and Africa will have the largest number of projects. The table shows the relatively large number of projects planned for Oceania compared with the small number reported for Latin America.

26. Over the period bilateral agencies and development banks have each accounted for slightly less than 40% of total official external assistance channelled to fishery sectors (Table 4). Assistance provided from these two sources of aid has fluctuated considerably from year to year, bank financing falling to a particularly low point in 1987 but recovering in each of the two succeeding years. The trough in total assistance in 1986 was brought about by a simultaneous fall in assistance from all types of donors, the absolute decline in assistance from the bilateral agencies and development banks having a particularly serious impact because of the large shares of total assistance provided by these agencies. The further fall in funding by development banks in 1987, referred to above, was fortuitously offset in aggregate by a particularly high level of assistance provided through FAO executed projects, while assistance from other donors also recovered.

27. As noted above, bilateral agencies and development banks have provided similar levels of assistance in terms of commitments. However, the former, as might be expected, provided assistance through several hundred projects over the period while development banks, reflecting the relatively large size of their projects, committed funds to fewer than eighty (Table 5). The average project commitment of development banks in the fishery sector in the period was \$US 12 million while that of bilateral agencies was \$US 1.4 million. Similar to development banks in providing mostly capital aid, some agencies in the UN system recorded average project commitments of \$US 6 million; IFAD is the most important agency, in terms of commitments in this group. Multilateral agencies, like bilaterals, channel much of their aid as technical assistance. The average size of their commitments is accordingly relatively low at just under \$US 350 000. (An analysis of capital aid and technical assistance is in Tables 18-29 and discussed in paragraphs 42-47 below).

28. Over 90% of all projects were financed through grant aid. This type of funding formed the bulk of the assistance provided by bilateral and

Table 3: Pipeline and Proposed Projects
by Region

<u>Region</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>
Africa	199455	61
Asia	518604	42
Caribbean & Atlantic	14863	6
Latin America	32541	14
N.East & Mediterran.	15004	5
Oceania	50735	29
Interregional	112	3
Global	560	3
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Total	831874	163

as at July 1990 (in US \$)

Table 4: Official External Assistance
by Type of Donor Agency

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	216246	124140	178069	213276	208410
Development banks	309626	180068	95176	148397	237139
Multilateral	50550	42806	82951	54506	57804
FAO executed projects	23729	18945	58294	32327	30957
UN System-other	30579	15930	24965	20400	21470
Total	630730	381889	439455	468906	555780

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 5: Number of Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	109	121	136	167	128
Development banks	22	12	20	10	16
Multilateral	56	52	101	79	77
FAO executed projects	63	63	97	56	49
UN System-other	5	2	7	2	3
Total	255	250	361	314	273

multilateral agencies, and by agencies in the UN system. It should be noted, however, that some bilaterals and multilaterals, which generally provide assistance in the form of grant aid, channelled a very small proportion of their assistance through loans. The EEC and DANIDA were among the donor agencies in this category. Development banks were responsible for the greater part of external assistance made in the form of loans, although some UN agencies, for example IFAD and UNCDF, and some bilateral donors, such as Caisse Centrale and KfW, also came within this category.

29. While over 90% of all projects in the period were financed through grant aid, the relatively large project commitments associated with loan financing led to this type of assistance accounting for over half (54%) of total external assistance. However, the proportions of grant and loan assistance, respectively, varied widely from one region to another. In Africa, loan assistance accounted for a relatively small share (43%) of total commitments, but in Asia, where there were a relatively large number of loan-financed projects, the loan component of total assistance in the period was almost 80%. The loan element in total assistance to the Near East and Mediterranean was also relatively high - 14% of projects and 53% of commitments. In contrast, in the Caribbean and Atlantic, the loan element was only 2% of projects and 21% of commitments. Latin America and Oceania have each benefitted from a particularly large proportion of their total assistance in the form of grants - 87% in Latin America and 97% in Oceania. However, the high amount of bank financing in the pipeline and proposed in Oceania will have a significant impact in the future on the pattern of official external assistance.

30. Loan-based assistance is normally associated with large capital investment projects in infrastructure, fishery inputs, marketing and processing facilities, and in aquaculture, and grant-based assistance with technical assistance projects and relatively small capital investments. While this generalization can be safely applied to most of the external assistance in the period, there were a number of significant exceptions. With regard to large capital investment, much has been financed with grant assistance from donor agencies. Notable among these was assistance from Japan. Other agencies which provided capital aid in the form of grant assistance included ADAB, for infrastructure construction in Oceania, NORAD for infrastructure construction in Nicaragua and for processing and marketing in Kenya, and the EEC with assistance for a range of projects in Caribbean Oceania and Africa. With regard to loan-based projects, while the great majority of these are for "hardware", not all fall into this category. ADB and AfDB loans for resource surveys and, in the case of the former, for institution building, are examples of this type of assistance.

31. The high proportion of total assistance to Asia in the form of loans (see paragraph 29, "almost 80%"), was reflected in the high proportion of loans within total assistance in support of aquaculture development, which amounted to 79%. As in the case of Asia, the weighting of assistance toward loans reflects the high proportion of development bank assistance, mainly World Bank and ADB, in support of the sub-sector. In contrast, 66% of assistance in support of research was provided in the form of grants, and 97% of projects were funded in this way. These proportions reflected the relatively large number of very small projects in support of research, while loan assistance (3% of projects) tended to be directed to financing resource surveys and related work and the balance to financing aquaculture research.

32. As referred to in the Introduction, some caution has to be observed when interpreting tables which describe project components or activities. Nevertheless, a number of conclusions can be drawn (Table 6). In general, aid to support the production of fish has had a high priority while, within this area, support for aquaculture production was maintained at a rather higher level than that for capture fisheries. It merits attention here, although not apparent in the tables, that the major part of the support provided for capture fish production has been directed to small-scale fisheries. Support for infrastructure construction, at a high level in 1985, subsequently declined to a level comparable to that for research. It is of interest that, in contrast to other types of project activity, training has attracted a consistent level of support. Assistance to research appears to have shown a tendency to decline over the period. There was a particularly large increase in external funding for institutional support in 1989 due, in part, to a number of relatively large projects funded by CIDA, most of a regional nature, a \$US 26 million EEC project in India, and a large ADB project in the Philippines.

33. There were a large number of projects concerned with research, training and institution building. The average project commitment in these areas (even taking into account the large institution building projects referred to above), was relatively small compared with capital intensive projects in support of aquaculture production, the supply of fishery inputs, and infrastructure construction (Table 7).

GLOBAL AND INTERREGIONAL ASSISTANCE

34. A marked feature towards the end of the period under review has been the increase in assistance to global and interregional projects, both in terms of commitments (Table 1) and number of projects (Table 2). Assistance in this area has been provided almost entirely by bilateral donors and through fao executed projects (Tables 8 and 9). Two bilateral agencies, CIDA and ICOD, were largely responsible for the increase in commitments in 1989, while assistance through FAO executed projects, funded by bilateral donors and UNDP, increased steadily each year during the period.

35. Global and interregional projects have almost entirely been directed into three areas of activity: research, training, and institutional support (Table 10), the latter two types of activity having attracted an especially high level of support in 1989, both in commitments and (Table 11) number of projects.

REGIONAL PROJECTS

36. Regional projects are included within the data in Tables 1-7 but not separately distinguished. However, Tables 12-16 provide an analysis of assistance at the regional level.

37. Regional projects attract a small proportion of total commitments. In 1985 it amounted to only 2%, rising sharply in 1987 to 16% when regional commitments peaked, thereafter falling to 6% in 1989 (Table 12).

38. Whereas Asia attracted the largest share of projects at the national level, rather more assistance has been directed to Africa through regional projects (\$US 47 million) than to Asia (\$US 44 million). Oceania also received a large measure of support although this was mainly condensed into

Table 6: Official External Assistance
by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	169110	171001	59439	121360	170985
Research	42474	40359	40765	38106	30972
Environment protection	0	0	4000	122	5565
Training/extension	31523	14861	36177	32532	31577
Infrastructure construction	99393	23604	61287	56075	51228
Institutional support	18742	39483	41529	29383	145654
Sector/feasibility studies	5294	4226	13476	5780	4728
Fishery inputs	152623	37226	112807	108565	91333
Processing & marketing	107790	51129	69974	73333	19610
Rural development	3770	0	0	3235	1779
Role of women	10	0	0	415	2350
Total	630729	381889	439454	468906	555781

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 7: Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	25	34	40	23	20
Research	70	68	95	76	70
Environment protection	1	2	2	4	15
Training/extension	58	64	89	88	83
Infrastructure construction	18	6	16	11	14
Institutional support	54	59	100	75	83
Sector/feasibility studies	23	28	44	34	33
Fishery inputs	58	35	56	56	37
Processing & marketing	48	49	49	59	31
Rural development	3	1	1	3	6
Role of women	4	5	3	9	8
Total	362	351	495	438	400

Table 8: Global and Interregional Assistance
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	1142	1356	6072	1389	18769
Multilateral	76	0	62	9	187
FAO executed projects	749	1981	2321	5442	6675
UN System-other	0	0	107	0	0
Total	1967	3337	8562	6840	25631

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 9: Number of Global and Interregional Projects
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	9	11	10	6	20
Multilateral	1	0	2	1	2
FAO executed projects	2	4	3	3	3
UN System-other	0	0	1	0	0
Total	12	15	16	10	25

Table 10: Global and Interregional Assistance
by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	0	0	0	0	0
Research	1117	2266	1800	1096	977
Environment protection	0	0	4000	0	0
Training/extension	828	742	693	5236	12037
Institutional support	22	11	2069	456	12189
Sector/feasibility studies	0	318	0	51	427
Fishery inputs	0	0	0	0	0
Processing & marketing	0	0	0	0	0
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1967	3337	8562	6839	25630

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 11: Number of Project Components in Global
and Interregional Projects

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	1	0	0	0	0
Research	7	10	7	5	6
Environment protection	0	2	1	0	0
Training/extension	4	4	7	4	14
Institutional support	2	1	6	3	5
Sector/feasibility studies	0	2	0	1	3
Fishery inputs	2	2	0	0	0
Processing & marketing	1	0	2	1	1
Role of women	0	1	0	0	0
Total	17	22	23	14	29

Table 12: Regional Assistance by Region

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	3124	1555	20765	11312	9928
Asia	2558	13935	12773	1300	13353
Caribbean & Atlantic	190	84	340	1181	994
Latin America	4875	0	6796	10898	473
N.East & Mediterranean	0	0	1408	0	3010
Oceania	1234	189	18384	14666	1280
Total	11981	15763	60466	39357	29038

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 13: Number of Regional Projects
by Region

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	4	9	16	14	13
Asia	4	11	5	5	10
Caribbean & Atlantic	2	3	7	8	7
Latin America	2	0	6	7	1
N.East & Mediterranean	0	0	1	0	3
Oceania	3	2	19	21	15
Total	15	25	54	55	49

1987 and 1988 when it received \$US 18.4 million and \$US 14.7 million respectively (Table 12).

39. The peaking of assistance in 1987 was due to a particularly large number of projects being commenced in that year (Table 13), a number of which were relatively large (two projects were over \$US 7 million, two over \$US 4 million, one over \$US 3 million, and five over \$US 2 million). In contrast, in 1988 and, to a lesser extent, in 1989, the number of projects remained at a high level but their average size was much smaller.

40. Multilateral agencies (notably the EEC and FFA) were particularly active in providing assistance at the regional level, making this type of donor the most important in terms of commitments (Table 14). FAO executed projects (some of the largest of which are funded by bilateral donors, while UNDP is the other major source of finance) accounted for the major part of the remainder of the assistance. However, in terms of number of projects, the positions were reversed, bilateral donors funding the largest number of projects, and FAO responsible for the second largest. Multilaterally financed projects ranked third although, as noted earlier, the average project commitment from this source of aid was relatively large (Table 15).

41. Table 16 shows for regional projects a similar focussing of support that characterises global and interregional projects. Research, training, institutional support, and, to a lesser extent, assistance for processing and marketing are activities which lend themselves to regional projects, while infrastructure construction, fish production from aquaculture and capture fisheries, are activities more generally favoured for inclusion in national projects. These differences are revealed also in Table 17 which shows, for example, training attracting the largest number of projects, although the average level of commitments was low.

CAPITAL AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Capital Aid

42. One of the more striking features of the period has been the declining importance of capital aid as a proportion of total official external assistance and the increasing corresponding share of technical assistance (Figure 3). In 1985, capital aid accounted for 85% of official external assistance, the proportion falling to 69% and 70% in 1988 and 1989, respectively. Even so, capital aid represented substantial sums. Commitments were particularly high in 1985, at \$US 537 million, falling to just over \$US 300 million in the following year, and thereafter rising slowly to reach just under \$US 400 million in 1989 (Table 18 and Figure 4).

43. For most of the period Asia received the largest share of capital aid although Africa received the largest number of capital aid projects (Table 19). As might be expected, development banks have been the major source of capital aid (50%) with bilateral donors also playing a key role (37%) over the period (Table 20).

44. The substantial level of financing implied by this capital aid - many capital aid projects have a national financing contribution and some also cofinancing - has been directed primarily to projects in support of increasing fish production. In general, of most importance has been support for aquaculture production (\$US 270 million of capital aid in

Table 14: Regional Assistance by Type
of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	1719	1908	10241	6255	14157
Multilateral	1783	8233	26763	29161	2635
FAO executed projects	8480	5622	23462	3941	12245
Total	11982	15763	60466	39357	29037

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 15: Number of Regional Assistance
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	3	11	21	33	29
Multilateral	3	6	17	13	8
FAO executed projects	9	8	16	9	12
Total	15	25	54	55	49

Table 16: Regional Assistance by Project Component

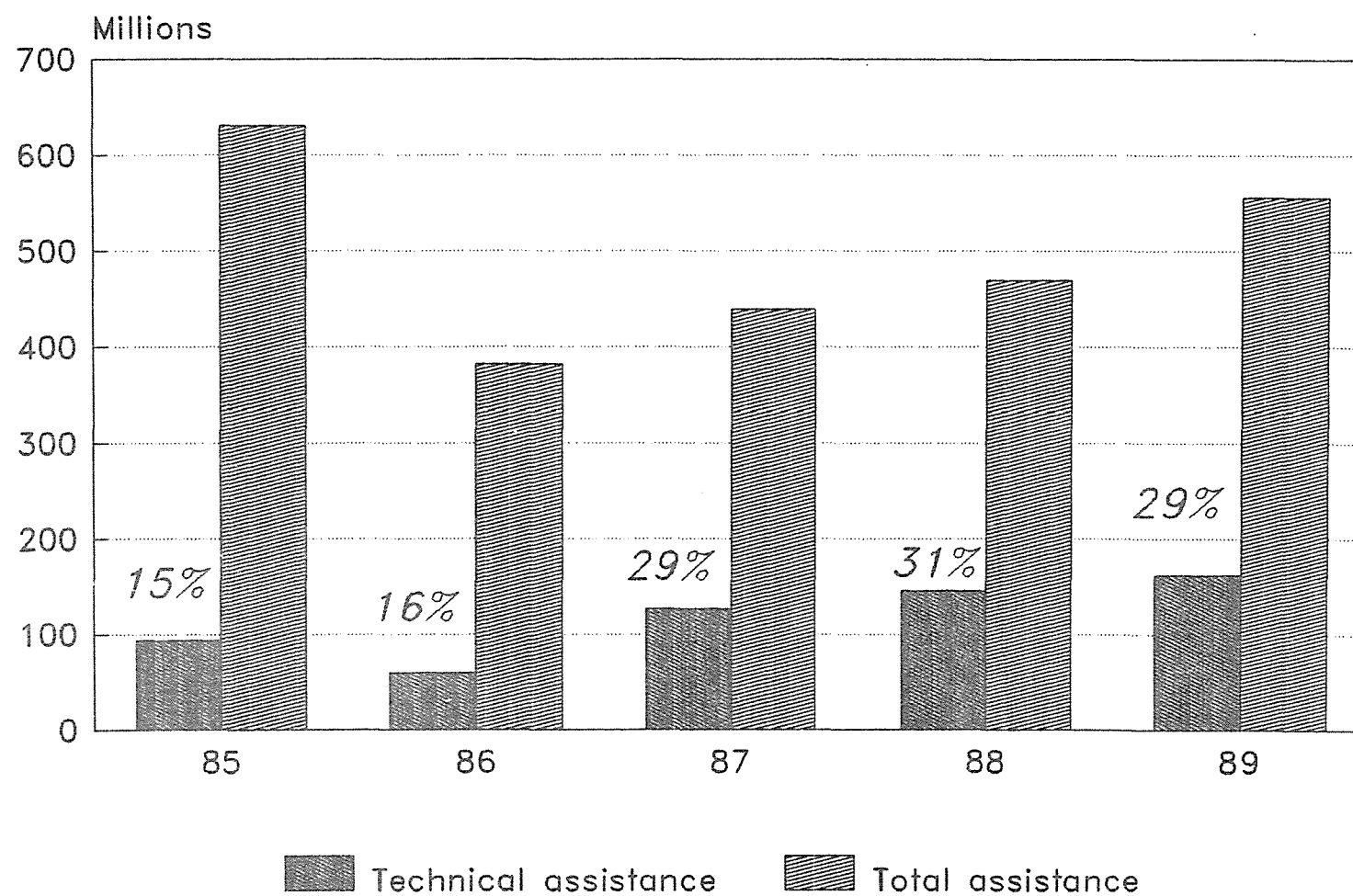
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	387	2016	1408	0	0
Research	1947	9488	10447	5037	2211
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	11
Training/extension	6687	1411	10699	11033	4150
Institutional support	1039	304	20714	18947	17645
Sector/feasibility studies	21	75	10217	1186	557
Fishery inputs	696	0	2240	559	873
Processing & marketing	1205	2469	4741	2512	1238
Rural development	0	0	0	0	0
Role of women	0	0	0	83	2350
Total	11982	15763	60466	39357	29035

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 17: Regional Assistance by Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	1	1	1	0	0
Research	6	7	13	10	8
Environment protection	0	0	1	0	2
Training/extension	7	10	24	24	24
Institutional support	5	7	22	24	18
Sector/feasibility studies	1	3	10	8	5
Fishery inputs	2	1	3	2	1
Processing & marketing	4	4	4	3	7
Rural development	1	0	0	0	0
Role of women	0	0	1	3	5
Total	27	33	79	74	70

Figure 3: Technical Assistance and
Total Official External Assistance



in current values (US \$)

Table 18: CAPITAL AID
by Region

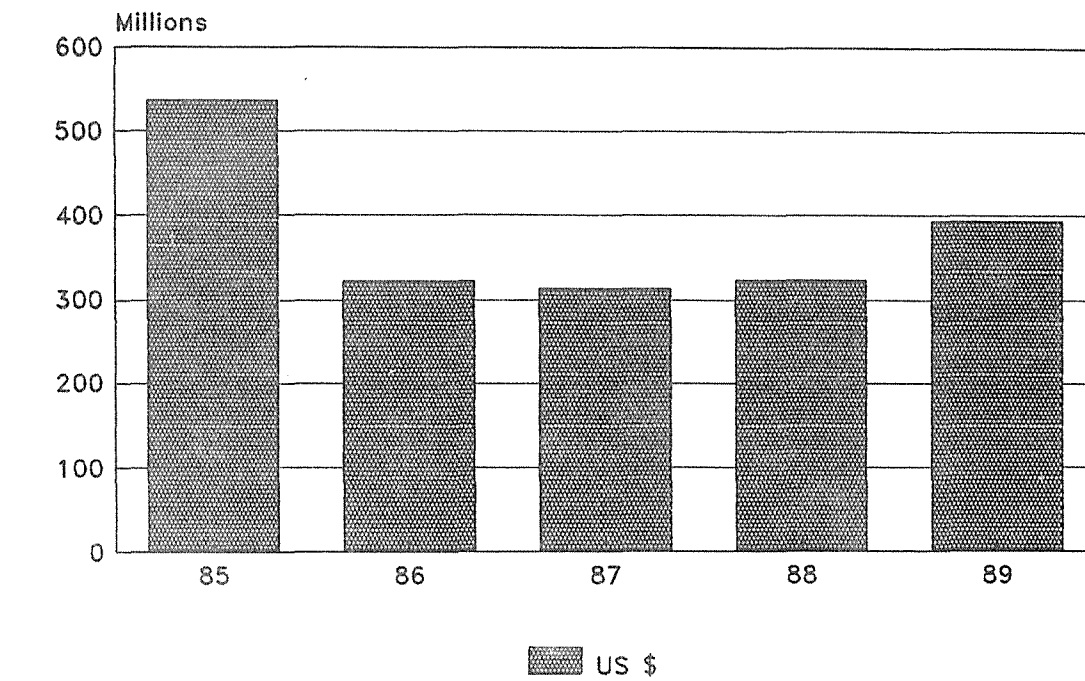
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	202039	97826	181376	119179	94866
Asia	272081	187652	79183	134857	233715
Caribbean & Atlantic	8514	0	5832	12503	6600
Latin America	10191	7751	26255	17880	28590
N.East & Mediterranean	25289	6721	8068	20000	26285
Oceania	18817	22304	12453	19094	3736
Total	536931	322254	313167	323513	393792

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 19: Number of Capital Aid
Projects by Region

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	29	19	33	37	26
Asia	15	9	11	9	7
Caribbean & Atlantic	3	0	3	5	1
Latin America	5	4	6	4	3
N.East & Mediterranean	6	2	3	1	2
Oceania	6	7	3	11	2
Total	64	41	59	67	41

Figure 4.
Capital Aid Project Commitments



in current values

Figure 5.
Number of Capital Aid Projects

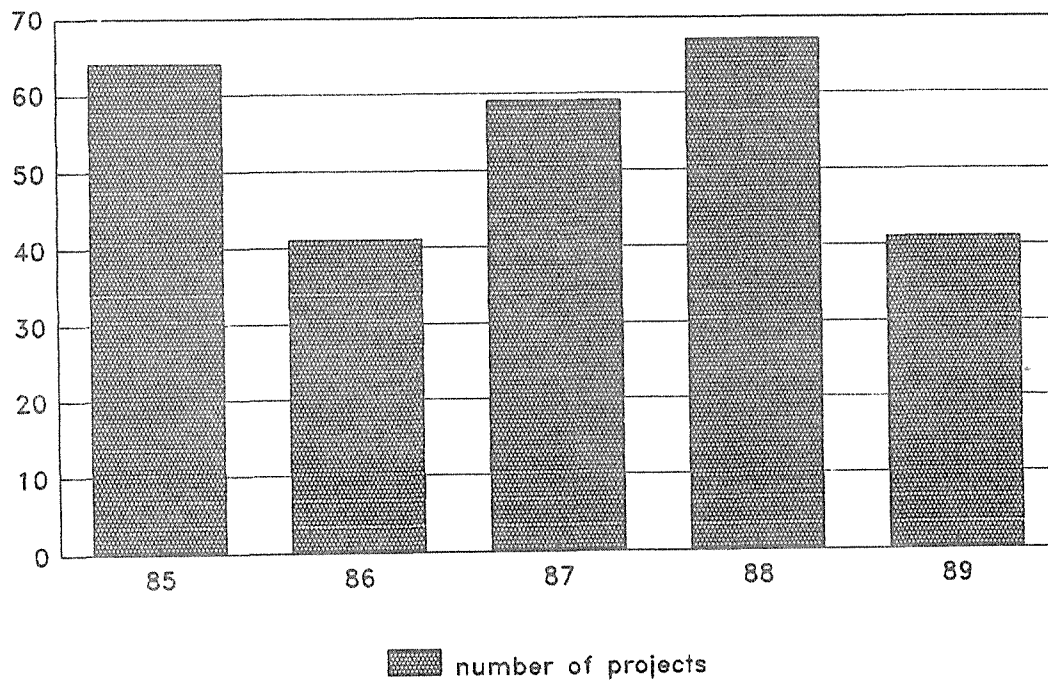


Table 20: CAPITAL AID
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	175312	101321	141333	140903	138393
Development banks	308946	176093	93313	145022	221317
Multilateral	22694	28909	50895	16274	12150
FAO executed projects	0	0	2825	916	543
UN System-other	29980	15930	24800	20400	21390
Total	536932	322253	313166	323515	393793

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 21: Number of Capital Aid Projects
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	36	28	35	52	23
Development banks	20	8	10	8	10
Multilateral	5	3	8	4	5
FAO executed projects	0	0	2	1	1
UN System-other	3	2	4	2	2
Total	64	41	59	67	41

1988-89), with funding for the supply of fishery inputs being second in importance, albeit at a significantly lower level. Other project activities receiving an appreciable level of support have been infrastructure construction, and processing and marketing; in the latter type of activity financing has been used primarily for the construction of facilities. However, attention is also directed to the very large increase in support to research and institutional building in 1989, a large proportion of it being commitments by ADB (Table 22).

Technical Assistance

45. Table 24 and Figure 6 show a consistent year by year increase in technical assistance commitments expressed in current values, reaching \$US 162 million in 1989. The number of projects commenced each year has also tended to increase over the period (Table 25 and Figure 7) while the average level of project commitment was higher at the end of the period than at the beginning.

46. Over the period Africa and Asia have received about the same amounts of technical assistance, \$US 188 million for Africa and \$US 184 million for Asia, the two regions together accounting for about two thirds of all external assistance of this nature.

47. Naturally, bilateral agencies have been the most important group of donors in the provision of technical assistance (Table 26). Multilateral agencies, however, have been providing increasing amounts of technical assistance, as has FAO, primarily through projects executed on behalf of other donors, although the Organization, through its Technical Cooperation Programme, implemented a number of relatively small projects.

ASSISTANCE TO REGIONS

Africa

48. Total official external assistance to African fisheries approached almost \$US 230 million in 1985 but more recent levels showed a decline (Table 30). This slowing of funding, however, did not extend to the level of donor activity, the number of projects commenced at the end of the period being much the same as at the beginning (Table 31). The decline in commitments was common to the two most important sources of finance, bilateral agencies and development banks. The other sources of aid, multilateral agencies, FAO executed projects, and other parts of the UN system, tended to move in the opposite direction, increasing their commitments over the period. It should be noted that a marked feature of the structure of aid in 1985-89 was the move of emphasis of the major donors away from capital aid towards technical assistance (Tables 18 and 24).

49. Among the more important donor agencies, in terms of commitments, were AfDB, EEC, Fonds d'Aide, Italy, Japan, IFAD, the Kuwait Fund, and NORAD. As might be expected, capital aid featured strongly in the assistance provided by the majority of these agencies.

50. With over 120 projects each, EEC and FAO (primarily for projects executed on behalf of other donors), were the most active agencies in terms of number of projects, while DANIDA, Fonds d'Aide, ICOD, and ODA, each had over 20. These commitments were largely for technical assistance.

Table 22: CAPITAL AID
by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	162013	158694	48751	115453	153694
Research	26281	21766	22247	2417	21224
Training/extension	5458	6058	16159	6537	7130
Infrastructure construction	99393	23604	61287	56075	51228
Institutional support	5289	32717	1813	2241	68343
Sector/feasibility studies	1031	0	0	942	99
Fishery inputs	145264	34138	101340	76920	74887
Processing & marketing	92182	45277	61569	62929	17188
Rural development	20	0	0	0	0
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	536931	322254	313166	323514	393793

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 23: Number of Capital Aid
Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	9	10	7	10	9
Research	6	6	6	2	5
Training/extension	4	5	12	11	11
Infrastructure construction	18	6	16	11	14
Institutional support	5	5	9	6	8
Sector/feasibility studies	1	0	1	4	2
Fishery inputs	31	12	24	26	18
Processing & marketing	14	16	22	33	12
Rural development	1	0	1	1	1
Role of women	0	0	2	1	1
Total	89	60	100	105	81

Table 24: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
by Region

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	25924	16967	41292	50750	51600
Asia	33422	29087	29939	22195	69139
Caribbean & Atlantic	2817	613	4091	1947	2959
Europe	0	482	391	0	0
Latin America	13473	5962	12570	23678	3682
N.East & Mediterranean	9973	2695	3390	21923	6273
Oceania	6222	493	26055	18059	2705
Interregional	749	1981	3639	5852	15217
Global	1217	1356	4923	987	10414
Total	93797	59636	126290	145391	161989

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 25: Number of Technical Assistance
Projects by Region

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	65	71	86	84	72
Asia	47	70	72	54	51
Caribbean & Atlantic	12	16	23	13	20
Europe	0	1	1	0	0
Latin America	26	17	40	37	27
N.East & Mediterranean	11	10	9	10	10
Oceania	18	9	55	39	27
Interregional	2	4	5	4	5
Global	10	11	11	6	20
Total	191	209	302	247	232

Figure 6.
Technical Assistance Project Commitments

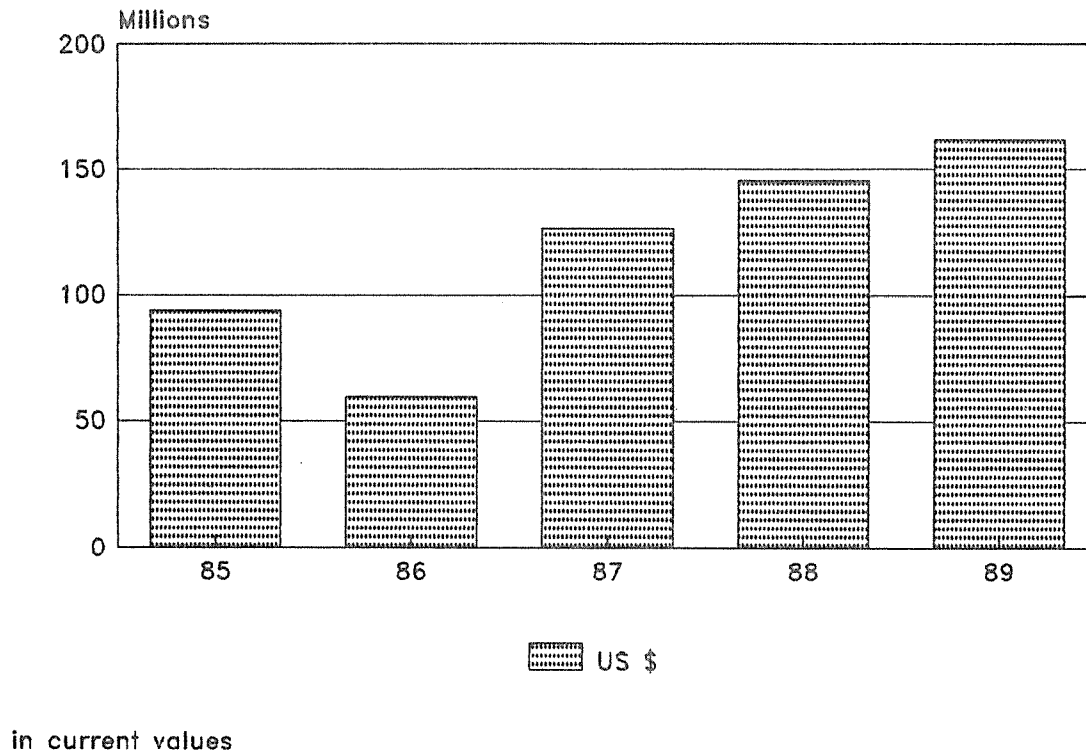


Figure 7.
Number of Technical Assistance Projects

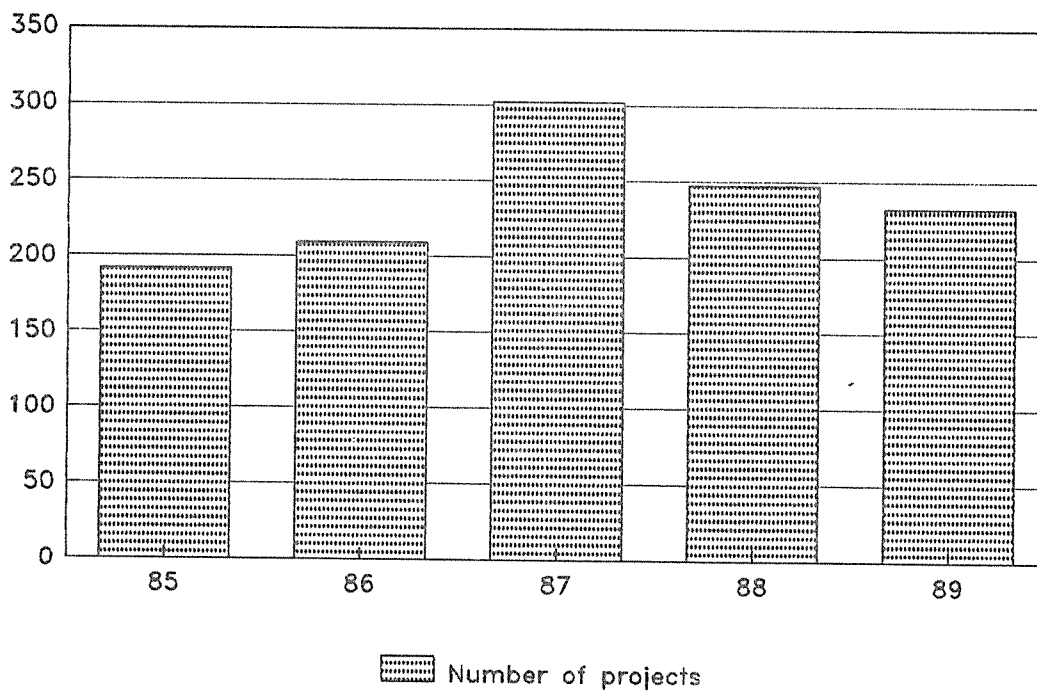


Table 26: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	40935	22819	36736	72373	70017
Development banks	680	3975	1863	3375	15822
Multilateral	27855	13897	32056	38232	45655
FAO executed projects	23729	18945	55469	31411	30415
UN System-other	599	0	165	0	80
Total	93798	59636	126289	145391	161989

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 27: Number of Technical Assistance
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	73	93	101	115	105
Development banks	2	4	10	2	6
Multilateral	51	49	93	75	72
FAO executed projects	63	63	95	55	48
UN System-other	2	0	3	0	1
Total	191	209	302	247	232

Table 28: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	7097	12307	10688	5907	17291
Research	16193	18593	18518	35689	9748
Environment protection	0	0	4000	122	5565
Training/extension	26065	8803	20018	25995	24447
Institutional support	13453	6767	39716	27142	77311
Sector/feasibility studies	4263	4226	13476	4838	4629
Fishery inputs	7359	3088	11467	31644	16446
Processing & marketing	15607	5852	8406	10404	2423
Rural development	3750	0	0	3235	1779
Role of women	10	0	0	415	2350
Total	93797	59636	126289	145391	161989

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 29: Number of Technical Assistance
Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	16	24	33	13	11
Research	64	62	89	74	65
Environment protection	1	2	2	4	15
Training/extension	54	59	77	77	72
Institutional support	49	54	91	69	75
Sector/feasibility studies	22	28	43	30	31
Fishery inputs	27	23	32	30	19
Processing & marketing	34	33	27	26	19
Rural development	2	1	0	2	5
Role of women	4	5	1	8	7
Total	273	291	395	333	319

Table 30: AFRICA - Official External
Assistance by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	104230	67492	96431	97484	64645
Development banks	90849	19183	43013	24822	45981
Multilateral	22119	8112	52616	17226	25429
FAO executed projects	5785	4076	24259	14397	10411
UN System-other	4980	15930	6349	16000	0
Total	227963	114793	222668	169929	146466

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 31: AFRICA - Number of Projects
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	34	39	41	58	43
Development banks	9	2	5	3	7
Multilateral	24	24	38	31	33
FAO executed projects	25	23	33	28	15
UN System-other	2	2	2	1	0
Total	94	90	119	121	98

51. Infrastructure construction, the supply of fishery inputs, and processing and marketing have attracted a large measure of donor support in terms of commitments. Examples of recent support in these areas are a large loan by AfDB in 1989 for the improvement of a fishing harbour in Djibouti, large projects for the supply of fishery inputs in 1988, by EIB in Madagascar (\$US 5.2 million), by Italy in Uganda (\$US 10.7 million), and by AfDB in Cape Verde (\$US 13 million), and in 1986 large projects in support of processing and marketing by BOAD, DANIDA and Caisse Centrale in Senegal, Somalia and Seychelles respectively. Support for aquaculture production, after having been at a relatively high level in 1985, declined to a particularly low level in the succeeding three years, perhaps reflecting a low measure of donor confidence, before recovering again sharply in 1989. As noticed elsewhere, activities such as institutional support, research, training, and sector and feasibility studies, have attracted substantially lower commitments, than the supply of "hardware". The concern, however, of donors and recipient countries with meeting the need for assistance in these areas is reflected in the large number of projects directed to them (Table 33). Commitments in support of training, were particularly high in 1987, the largest project being a \$US 3 million UNDP project in Somalia.

Asia

52. As noted above (paragraph 24), consistent with its geographic size and the importance of many of its fisheries, the Asian region has been the major recipient of official external assistance.

53. Capital aid has been the major form of official external assistance, accounting for over 80% primarily from development banks; Japan has also been particularly active in providing this type of aid. Foremost among the development banks has been the World Bank with commitments of over \$US 380 million while ADB has committed about \$US 240 million to fisheries in the region, its average project commitment being just over \$US 20 million. Many of these commitments have attracted national funding in addition to the aid components (Table 34).

54. Although many donor agencies and the recipient countries have attached considerable importance to the provision of capital aid, it merits repeating that technical assistance commitments in Asia, while a relatively small proportion of total official aid, have been at about the same level as those in Africa.

55. A notable feature has been the priority placed upon the support for aquaculture development. Over the period 1985-89 well over half the total assistance to fisheries in Asia was allocated to supporting aquaculture production (Table 36), with more being directed in support of other aquaculture activities. China and, to a lesser extent, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, were the principal recipients of this support. Other areas of activity have attracted significantly less assistance; among the more important has been infrastructure construction while in 1989 stock assessment and institutional building attracted a wide measure of support (Tables 36 and 37). ADB, CIDA, and EEC were among donors which provided considerable support for institution building in 1989.

Table 32: AFRICA - Official External Assistance
by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	18891	5555	3701	8836	23903
Research	6904	24554	9146	11861	6189
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	455
Training/extension	10054	8119	13184	12295	8827
Infrastructure construction	50107	8133	26590	10154	36610
Institutional support	10688	6295	12821	8804	13403
Sector/feasibility studies	1481	1712	7354	4325	2687
Fishery inputs	79336	24173	101160	52305	44426
Processing & marketing	50503	36254	48712	61016	9138
Rural development	0	0	0	0	827
Role of women	0	0	0	332	0
Total	227964	114795	222668	169928	146465

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 33: AFRICA - Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	7	8	7	8	9
Research	15	17	19	24	22
Environment protection	0	0	1	2	9
Training/extension	21	20	27	34	30
Infrastructure construction	6	1	5	2	9
Institutional support	20	25	37	23	31
Sector/feasibility studies	12	12	23	19	18
Fishery inputs	35	18	28	29	22
Processing & marketing	19	22	25	37	15
Rural development	0	0	1	1	3
Role of women	2	3	2	4	4
Total	137	126	175	183	172

Table 34: ASIA - Official External Assistance
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	65212	10968	23276	29187	84406
Development banks	206277	160885	44463	99675	171158
Multilateral	3829	33888	6854	14623	27166
FAO executed projects	4646	10998	17529	9167	9454
UN System-other	25538	0	17000	4400	10670
Total	305502	216739	109122	157052	302854

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 35: ASIA - Number of Projects
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	28	30	22	22	21
Development banks	11	10	9	4	8
Multilateral	9	20	25	22	14
FAO executed projects	12	19	25	14	13
UN System-other	2	0	2	1	2
Total	62	79	83	63	58

Table 36: ASIA - Official External Assistance
by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	145162	162776	47513	109634	140449
Research	21824	12780	24068	9475	20770
Environment protection	0	0	0	122	4223
Training/extension	9102	3906	6725	6173	8924
Infrastructure construction	20955	0	18250	24338	4236
Institutional support	4572	29951	10586	1797	110823
Sector/feasibility studies	2394	1425	1559	112	915
Fishery inputs	56296	1047	175	2170	9366
Processing & marketing	41439	4853	245	1281	0
Rural development	3750	0	0	1885	952
Role of women	10	0	0	66	2196
Total	305504	216738	109121	157053	302854

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 37: ASIA - Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	13	21	15	10	7
Research	22	31	35	28	16
Environment protection	0	0	0	1	4
Training/extension	12	18	15	12	15
Infrastructure construction	4	0	4	2	1
Institutional support	9	12	18	9	16
Sector/feasibility studies	4	7	9	2	6
Fishery inputs	8	6	3	5	4
Processing & marketing	11	13	5	3	4
Rural development	1	0	0	1	3
Role of women	1	0	1	1	3
Total	85	108	105	74	79

Latin America

56. Bilateral assistance is now the major source of external aid to fisheries in the Latin American region, accounting for over four fifths (Table 38); this is a reversal of the situation in the early 1980s when IDB accounted for the major part of the assistance. In 1985-89 Japan and NORAD were the leading bilateral donors, in terms of commitments, accounting for two thirds of bilateral assistance; the greater part of the support provided by these two agencies was capital aid. Other important bilateral donors have been CIDA, GTZ, Netherlands, and ODA. The EEC was responsible for almost all funding from multilateral donors, while IFAD accounted for all funding from UN agencies other than FAO. Overall, of the \$US 150 million external assistance received by the region in the period, just under two thirds was capital aid, most of which was provided by bilateral donors.

57. Over the period the provision of fishery inputs has been a major focus for donors, while infrastructure construction, and processing and marketing have also received considerable support (Table 40). In this connection, mention should be made of a \$US 20 million project in Venezuela combining resources from IFAD, government and cofinancing institutions, and to a \$US 16 million NORAD project in Nicaragua.

Caribbean and South Atlantic

58. This is the smallest of the regions in terms of population and fish resources. It is not surprising therefore that it has received the smallest amount of external assistance to a region, amounting in 1985-89 to \$US 45 million. Assistance has varied greatly from year to year, ranging from \$US 600 000 in 1986 to over \$US 14 million in 1988 (Table 42). The structure of assistance has been similar to that observed for Latin America, bilateral donors accounting for two thirds of total assistance, about three quarters of which was in the form of capital aid (Tables 18 and 24).

59. Over the period external assistance has, in general, been concerned with providing support to a wide and varying range of fishery activities (Tables 43 and 44). IDB made a loan to Barbados for the construction of a fishery harbour in 1985 (Table 43), since when there has been no further development bank assistance in the region. Particular emphasis was also given to infrastructure construction in 1988 and 1989, notably through CIDA projects in Saint Lucia and the Windward Islands, and by Japanese bilateral aid to Saint Lucia. EEC was responsible for all the multilateral funding in 1985 and, in 1987, IFAD for all the UN (other than FAO) funding, for a project in Dominica. The relatively large commitments shown for FAO executed projects in 1987 were primarily for UNDP financed projects in Trinidad and Tobago, and in Cuba. Among the bilateral donors, Canadian agencies have been particularly active, CIDA, ICOD, and IDRC all implementing projects in the region, CIDA leading in terms of commitments, followed by Japan, and ICOD having the largest number of projects among the bilateral agencies. There were a large number of FAO projects.

Near East and Mediterranean

60. The level of external assistance to fisheries in the Near East and Mediterranean has fluctuated in recent years, ranging from \$US 9.4 million in 1986 to almost \$US 42 million in 1988, annual totals being greatly influenced by the commencement of large individual projects. Notable among

Table 38: LATIN AMERICA - Official External Assistance by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	12138	12729	25222	30629	18353
Development banks	4500	0	4700	0	0
Multilateral	2253	579	2696	9126	2620
FAO executed projects	4712	405	6207	1804	500
UN System-other	60	0	0	0	10800
Total	23663	13713	38825	41559	32273

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 39: LATIN AMERICA - Number of Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	16	14	13	18	5
Development banks	1	0	5	0	0
Multilateral	8	5	22	18	20
FAO executed projects	5	2	6	5	4
UN System-other	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	21	46	41	30

Table 40: LATIN AMERICA - Official External Assistance by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	4887	861	2889	9	17
Research	1494	650	2224	9888	164
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	0
Training/extension	5427	279	9228	3690	516
Infrastructure construction	0	451	11446	7592	5400
Institutional support	1428	2579	2674	4363	1936
Sector/feasibility studies	86	511	58	1005	60
Fishery inputs	2541	7727	5139	9508	16222
Processing & marketing	7800	655	5168	4153	7958
Rural development	0	0	0	1350	0
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23663	13713	38826	41558	32273

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 41: LATIN AMERICA - Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	3	2	5	1	1
Research	10	4	19	10	13
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	1
Training/extension	5	4	6	9	4
Infrastructure construction	0	2	3	1	2
Institutional support	9	6	8	18	7
Sector/feasibility studies	2	4	1	8	3
Fishery inputs	2	5	9	8	8
Processing & marketing	9	4	5	7	4
Rural development	0	1	0	1	0
Role of women	0	1	0	1	0
Total	40	33	56	64	43

Table 42: CARIBBEAN & ATLANTIC - Official
External Assistance by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	944	342	5713	13618	9280
Development banks	8000	0	0	0	0
Multilateral	1392	0	0	0	66
FAO executed projects	996	271	2710	832	212
UN System-other	0	0	1500	0	0
Total	11332	613	9923	14450	9558

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 43: CARIBBEAN & ATLANTIC - Number of
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	4	7	14	15	14
Development banks	1	0	0	0	0
Multilateral	4	0	0	0	2
FAO executed projects	6	9	11	3	5
UN System-other	0	0	1	0	0
Total	15	16	26	18	21

Table 44: CARIBBEAN & ATLANTIC - Official
External Assistance by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	0	0	2299	699	1
Research	464	63	1547	262	856
Training/extension	749	296	848	1071	150
Infrastructure construction	8494	0	750	4320	3960
Institutional support	520	121	539	615	3116
Sector/feasibility studies	226	44	17	0	50
Fishery inputs	209	4	1630	1503	1320
Processing & marketing	650	85	2293	5980	107
Rural development	20	0	0	0	0
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11332	613	9923	14450	9560

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 45: CARIBBEAN & ATLANTIC - Number of
Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	0	0	3	1	1
Research	3	1	3	2	5
Training/extension	5	8	12	5	4
Infrastructure construction	2	0	1	2	1
Institutional support	2	7	7	6	10
Sector/feasibility studies	2	1	1	0	1
Fishery inputs	1	2	2	3	1
Processing & marketing	1	5	2	3	2
Rural development	1	0	0	0	0
Role of women	1	0	0	0	0
Total	18	24	31	22	25

Table 46: NEAR EAST & MEDITERRANEAN - Official
External Assistance by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	14015	8503	468	17947	7635
Development banks	0	0	3000	23300	20000
Multilateral	16011	221	4738	177	1435
FAO executed projects	5236	691	3252	499	3489
Total	35262	9415	11458	41923	32559

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 47: NEAR EAST & MEDITERRANEAN - Number
of Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	5	6	1	5	2
Development banks	0	0	1	2	1
Multilateral	7	2	3	2	2
FAO executed projects	5	4	7	2	7
Total	17	12	12	11	12

these were those providing for the supply of fishery inputs (Table 48). Of particular note in this respect was the substantial support provided by development banks (Table 46), which included a \$US 20 million World Bank project in Morocco, backed with very considerable cofinancing, an Arab Fund project in Oman, which was supported with substantial government finance, and a \$US 20 million Islamic Development Bank project in Libya.

61. As in other regions the greater part of the assistance has been in the form of capital aid, technical assistance accounting for less than a third of total assistance. Research and training have been among the more important areas for bilateral technical assistance (Table 48) while of the agencies providing technical assistance FAO has been the most active in terms of number of projects.

Oceania

62. Development assistance to the fisheries of the Pacific Island States over 1985-88 averaged about \$US 30 million per year (Table 50) but in 1989 there appears to have been a marked fall in both the number of projects commenced and their average commitment (Tables 50 and 51). It merits reference, however, that at the end of 1990, ADB had eight projects in the pipeline and a further one proposed, within the region. The pipeline projects are concerned primarily with the supply of fishery inputs and of processing and marketing facilities.

63. About 60% of assistance has been in the form of capital aid, bilateral donors having been responsible for a large proportion. Infrastructure construction has taken the greater part of this aid, while the supply of fishery inputs and processing and marketing have been other areas of emphasis (Table 53).

64. Of the bilateral agencies Japan has played a leading role in the region in terms of both commitments and number of projects, followed by ADAB which initiated five relatively large projects in 1987; both these donors have given considerable support for infrastructure construction. ICOD, although its total commitments were not large, had a particularly large number of projects; so, to a lesser extent did ODA, although its total commitments ranked it third among the bilateral agencies. Among the other agencies, EEC has been consistently active in the region; the FFA was responsible for a number of small projects in 1987.

AQUACULTURE

65. As already noted, one of the principal features of external assistance to fisheries during the 1980s was the increasing priority and resources devoted to aquaculture development. In 1987, for example, 125 such projects were initiated and in 1985-89 some \$US 160 million was on average committed annually to aquaculture projects (Table 54 and Figure 9). An interesting feature of assistance to aquaculture in the period was the inverse correlation between commitments and number of projects (Figures 8 and 9).

66. Annual commitments were extremely variable in 1980-85, starting in 1985 at their peak and then falling in 1987 to about a third of the 1985 level. A recovery then took place so that in 1989 they were only 10%, in current values, below their 1985 level, although more in real terms.

Table 48: NEAR EAST & MEDITERRANEAN - Official
External Assistance by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	0	520	1704	0	6285
Research	9922	40	503	5015	1691
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	887
Training/extension	4974	1010	90	1670	23
Infrastructure construction	8896	1856	3220	0	0
Institutional support	0	164	1847	0	3125
Sector/feasibility studies	1108	7	174	165	548
Fishery inputs	9687	0	3000	35073	20000
Processing & marketing	675	5819	920	0	0
Total	35262	9416	11458	41923	32559

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 49: NEAR EAST & MEDITERRANEAN - Number of
Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	0	2	2	0	1
Research	8	3	4	4	3
Environment protection	1	0	0	0	1
Training/extension	5	6	3	4	2
Infrastructure construction	2	1	2	0	0
Institutional support	3	3	5	1	5
Sector/feasibility studies	3	1	4	1	1
Fishery inputs	4	0	1	5	1
Processing & marketing	1	2	1	1	0
Total	27	18	22	16	14

Table 50: OCEANIA - Official External
Assistance by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	18565	22750	20887	23022	5323
Development banks	0	0	0	600	0
Multilateral	4869	6	15986	13346	902
FAO executed projects	1605	41	1626	185	216
UN System-other	0	0	9	0	0
Total	25039	22797	38508	37153	6441

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 51: OCEANIA - Number of Projects
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	13	14	35	43	23
Development banks	0	0	0	1	0
Multilateral	3	1	11	5	4
FAO executed projects	8	1	11	1	2
UN System-other	0	0	1	0	0
Total	24	16	58	50	29

Table 52: OCEANIA - Official External
Assistance by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	170	1290	1333	2183	331
Research	749	6	1282	509	326
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	0
Training/extension	390	26	5214	2396	1099
Infrastructure construction	10942	13165	1031	9670	1022
Institutional support	1513	362	10993	13348	1061
Sector/feasibility studies	0	210	4315	122	41
Fishery inputs	4554	4275	1703	8006	0
Processing & marketing	6723	3462	12637	902	2408
Rural development	0	0	0	0	0
Role of women	0	0	0	17	154
Total	25041	22796	38508	37153	6442

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 53: OCEANIA - Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	1	1	8	3	1
Research	5	2	7	3	5
Environment protection	0	0	0	1	0
Training/extension	6	3	18	20	14
Infrastructure construction	4	2	1	4	1
Institutional support	9	5	18	15	9
Sector/feasibility studies	0	1	6	3	1
Fishery inputs	6	2	13	6	1
Processing & marketing	6	3	9	7	5
Rural development	1	0	0	0	0
Role of women	0	0	0	3	1
Total	38	19	80	65	38

Table 54: AQUACULTURE - Official External Assistance by Region

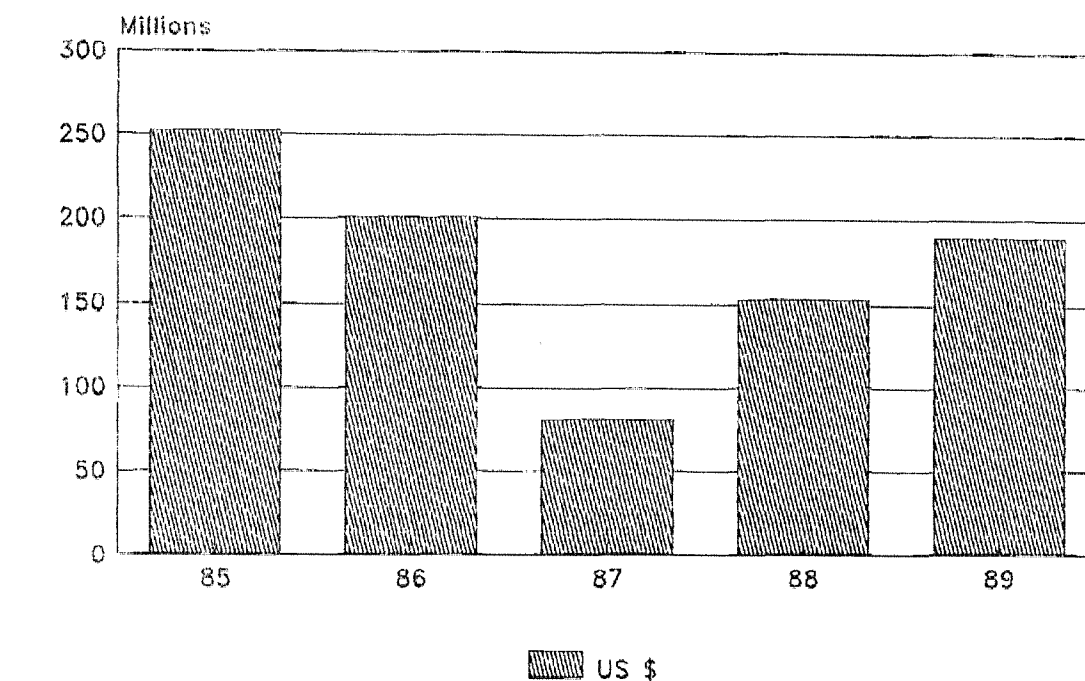
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	24692	13154	10239	14877	28519
Asia	167520	178414	55267	115146	152637
Caribbean & Atlantic	487	156	2681	699	264
Europe	0	482	391	0	0
Latin America	11679	3285	4290	13931	175
N.East & Mediterranean	5940	2392	2080	4511	6501
Oceania	521	1471	1333	2533	386
Interregional	749	1484	1590	650	0
Global	404	432	66	646	1217
Total	211992	201270	77937	152993	189699

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 55: AQUACULTURE - Number of Projects by Region

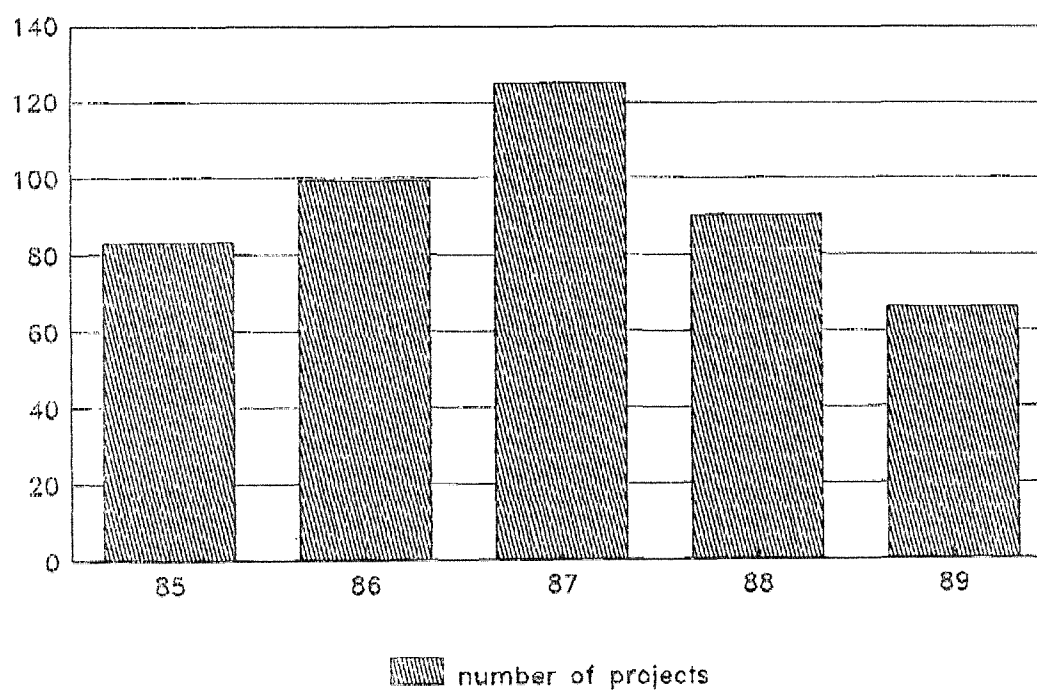
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	15	23	25	27	22
Asia	34	48	53	39	19
Caribbean & Atlantic	4	4	7	1	3
Europe	0	1	1	0	0
Latin America	14	8	23	12	13
N.East & Mediterranean	5	6	5	4	2
Oceania	4	3	8	4	2
Interregional	2	1	1	1	0
Global	5	5	2	2	5
Total	83	99	125	90	66

Figure 8.
External Assistance to Aquaculture



in current values

Figure 9.
Number of Aquaculture Projects Commenced



Figures 8 and 9, together, show the inverse correlation between the flow of assistance, expressed in financial terms, and the number of projects.

67. Reflecting long traditions and further potentials in the region, Asia received over 80% of the external assistance funds directed to aquaculture development in the second half of the 1980s. Accounting for a significant part of this assistance were some very large investment projects. These have been referred to previously (paragraph 55), where it was noted that China particularly and, to a lesser extent Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, were the recipients of this type of assistance. In contrast, and not surprisingly, in view of the respective levels of aquaculture development, assistance in Africa has been channelled into very much smaller projects. This preponderance of assistance to Asia meant that the massive absolute decline in commitments which characterized aquaculture aid in aggregate in 1987, affected only Asia in practice.

68. Capital assistance by development banks has consistently been the main source of commitments, accounting for over 60% of all official aid for aquaculture development over the period. Assistance from this source in 1989 amounted to five projects, two World Bank projects in China and one in Nigeria, an ADB project in Indonesia, and an AfDB project in Niger. Some bilateral agencies have also been particularly active in this sub-sector. The leading bilateral agencies in the period were IDRC and ODA which, together, were responsible for over half the projects from this source. In the main, IDRC and ODA projects have been concerned with research. There was also a significant number of aquaculture projects, albeit usually relatively small in terms of funds allocated, initiated by multilateral agencies and the UN System (Table 57). Even more than with bilateral aid, multilateral assistance, in terms of number of projects, was the concern of two agencies. Of 170 projects funded by multilaterals, IFS was responsible for 107 and EEC for 56. IFS projects, always small, supported research activities in recipient countries, while the EEC assistance was concerned with all aspects of aquaculture development. In terms of commitments, EEC recorded a slightly higher level of assistance (\$US 28.6 million) than the OPEC Fund (\$US 25.8 million); whereas, however, the EEC initiated many projects, the OPEC Fund was responsible for one project only, a brackishwater shrimp culture project in Thailand (referred to above, paragraph 67). UN agencies executed over 100 aquaculture projects, most by FAO. Of the other UN agencies which have been concerned with the sub-sector, IFAD executed four capital aid projects and UNIDO two.

69. As shown in Table 59, most of the funds directed towards the aquaculture sub-sector have been devoted to increasing production. However, variable but notable assistance has also been allocated to other aspects of aquaculture development, in particular research, as referred to above, and training.

RESEARCH

70. There has recently been considerable attention paid to the fisheries research needs of developing countries. It is, therefore, of interest that, under the broad assumptions made in this analysis, some US\$ 200 million has been channelled through official external assistance into fisheries research in the period. This assistance, in financial terms, appears to have peaked in 1985, at US\$ 42 million, contracting over the remainder of the period to US\$ 31 million in 1989 (Figure 10). In contrast, the number of projects peaked in 1987 (Figure 11). It merits

Table 56: AQUACULTURE - Official External Assistance by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	30775	23751	15548	28687	74480
Development banks	143932	131195	24575	100275	108090
Multilateral	3847	37042	2004	10701	3290
FAO executed projects	7899	9284	18810	8929	3758
UN System-other	25538	0	17000	4400	80
Total	211991	201272	77937	152992	189698

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 57: AQUACULTURE - Number of Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	33	43	33	31	20
Development banks	9	8	2	5	5
Multilateral	21	29	51	37	32
FAO executed projects	18	19	37	16	8
UN System-other	2	0	2	1	1
Total	83	99	125	90	66

Table 58: AQUACULTURE - Official External Assistance by Project Component

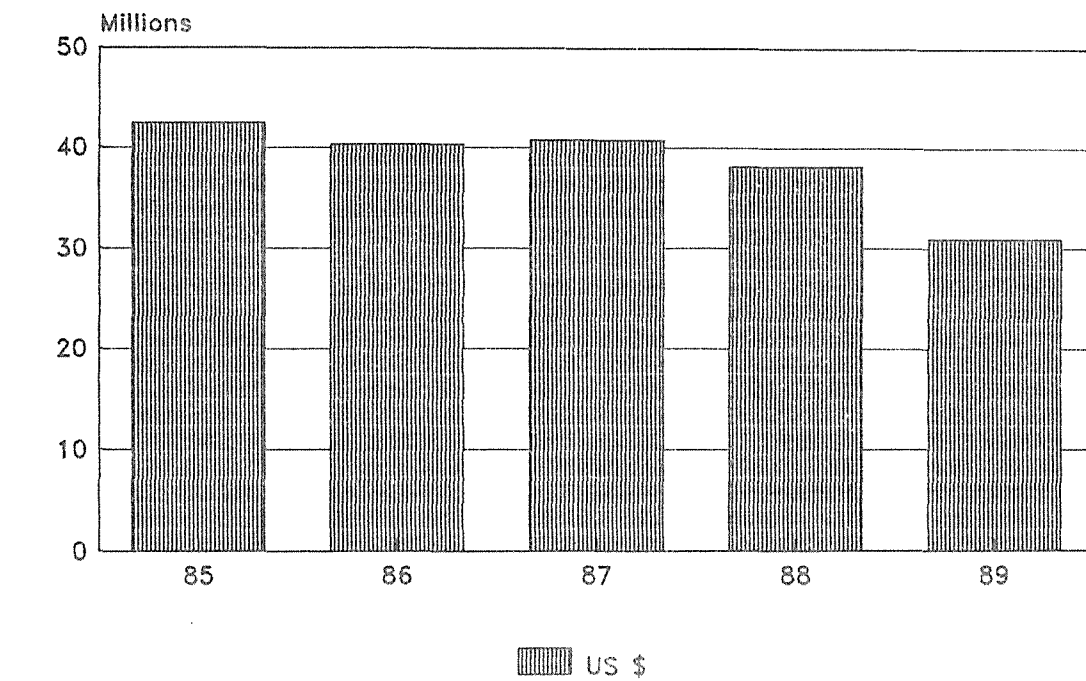
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	169110	171001	59439	121360	170985
Research	14737	11962	5347	19122	8401
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	4223
Training/extension	13450	11011	2331	6682	2907
Institutional support	4927	2925	9195	2858	1804
Sector/feasibility studies	1085	1479	688	839	522
Processing & marketing	8682	2894	937	2130	0
Rural development	0	0	0	0	857
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	211991	201272	77937	152991	189699

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 59: AQUACULTURE - Number of Project Components

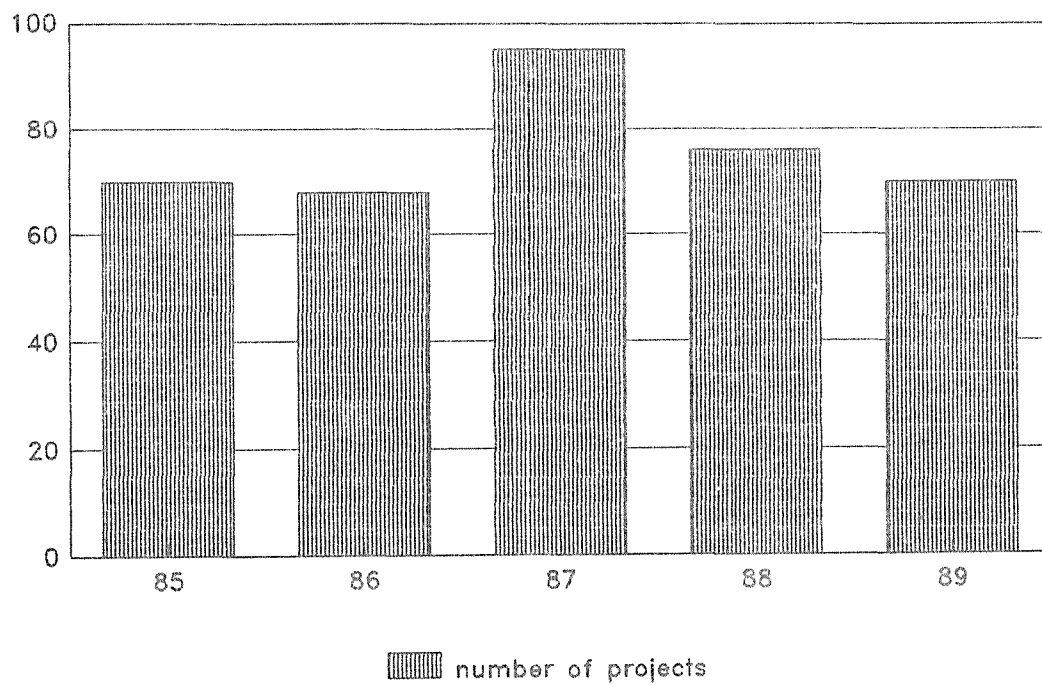
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	25	34	40	23	20
Research	39	39	59	45	36
Environment protection	0	1	0	0	1
Training/extension	18	23	25	22	7
Institutional support	16	15	22	10	5
Sector/feasibility studies	5	10	14	9	7
Processing & marketing	6	9	4	2	2
Rural development	0	0	0	0	3
Role of women	0	2	1	0	0
Total	109	133	165	111	81

Figure 10.
External Assistance to Research



in current values

Figure 11.
Number of Research Projects Commenced



notice again, however, that many projects contain research components which have not been identified by donors when reporting the projects to FIPIS. The external assistance to research referred to here, therefore, understates the actual level of funding.

71. While flows of assistance to individual regions and at the inter-regional and global levels have fluctuated considerably, Asia absorbed about 40% of commitments and Africa just under a third (Table 60). In terms of number of projects, however, Asia received about a third and Africa about a quarter, indicating that average project commitments have been rather smaller in the other regions (Table 61).

72. For both bilateral and multilateral agencies a particularly large number of projects are recorded (Table 63). While both types of donors made relatively large commitments to individual projects, many projects were small. The number of projects financed by multilateral agencies tended to fall over the period but meriting attention was the increase in 1989 in the number of projects financed by development banks. Most of these projects were small although they included a US\$ 15 million commitment by ADB in the Philippines. (It may be noted here that this commitment was matched by a similar amount of co-financing. This co-financing has not been officially reported to FIPIS and has not been included elsewhere in the analysis.)

73. Other than resource surveys and exploratory fishing, two other research areas, applied or adaptive research, and support to universities and research not elsewhere specified, are shown in Table 64 as having attracted high levels of support. Table 65 shows these two areas to have attracted also a large number of projects. Bilateral and multilateral donor agencies mainly concerned with supporting fishery applied research in developing countries have been IDRC, IFS, and ODA, while EEC provided assistance in this area as components of other projects. Among the development banks, the World Bank and ADB financed project activities in this area. A large proportion of the projects were concerned with aquaculture. While the size of commitment has varied, many projects were small, typically providing full or part support to a few researchers, or even just to one. The projects funded by IFS, which accounted for a significant proportion of the total, were all of this nature. In contrast, there were some relatively large projects, one research component, for example, amounting to US\$ 30 million.

74. Support for universities and research not elsewhere specified consists almost entirely of support to research institutions in developing countries. This has taken the form of construction of facilities, equipping laboratories and libraries and, notably, supporting forms of "twinning" between institutions in developed and developing countries. Support for basic research is included in area of activity, although there is not sufficient information in the FIPIS database to enable it to be identified. It would seem, however, that it probably accounts for a very small proportion of assistance within this area. Leading bilateral agencies, in terms of number of projects, have been ICOD, IDRC, and ODA, while GTZ, Japan and NORAD have been among those making large commitments in this area. EEC has been the leading multilateral agency providing support to fisheries research.

Table 60: RESEARCH - Official External Assistance by Region

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	6904	24554	9146	11861	6189
Asia	21824	12780	24068	9475	20770
Caribbean & Atlant.	464	63	1547	262	856
Europe	0	0	195	0	0
Latin America	1494	650	2224	9888	164
N.East & Medit.	9922	40	503	5015	1691
Oceania	749	6	1282	509	326
Interregional	0	998	1725	650	0
Global	1117	1268	76	446	977
Total	42474	40359	40766	38106	30973

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 61: RESEARCH - Number of Projects by Region

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Africa	15	17	19	24	22
Asia	22	31	35	28	16
Caribbean & Atlant.	3	1	3	2	5
Europe	0	0	1	0	0
Latin America	10	4	19	10	13
N.East & Medit.	8	3	4	4	3
Oceania	5	2	7	3	5
Interregional	0	2	4	2	0
Global	7	8	3	3	6
Total	70	68	95	76	70

Table 62: RESEARCH - Official External Assistance
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	35089	15098	9444	30271	5103
Development banks	0	0	13500	0	19670
Multilateral	3916	7912	15908	4470	5075
FAO executed projects	2931	2848	1906	3365	1123
UN System-other	538	14500	6	0	0
Total	42474	40358	40764	38106	30971

(US \$'000, current values)

Table 63: RESEARCH - Number of Projects
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	38	37	34	33	28
Development banks	0	0	2	0	4
Multilateral	20	16	42	34	29
FAO executed projects	11	14	16	9	9
UN System-other	1	1	1	0	0
Total	70	68	95	76	70

Table 64: RESEARCH - Official External Assistance
by Type of Research

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Applied research	6628	4054	16503	7172	8219
Socio-economic	92	742	43	0	7
Research vessels	17318	0	2345	0	0
Post harvest, processing	42	145	106	100	0
Boat & gear development	369	1049	7207	2848	0
Universities/res. n.e.s.	13486	17896	6010	27261	6760
Resource surveys	4539	16472	8549	725	15985
Total	42474	40358	40763	38106	30971

(US \$'000, current values)

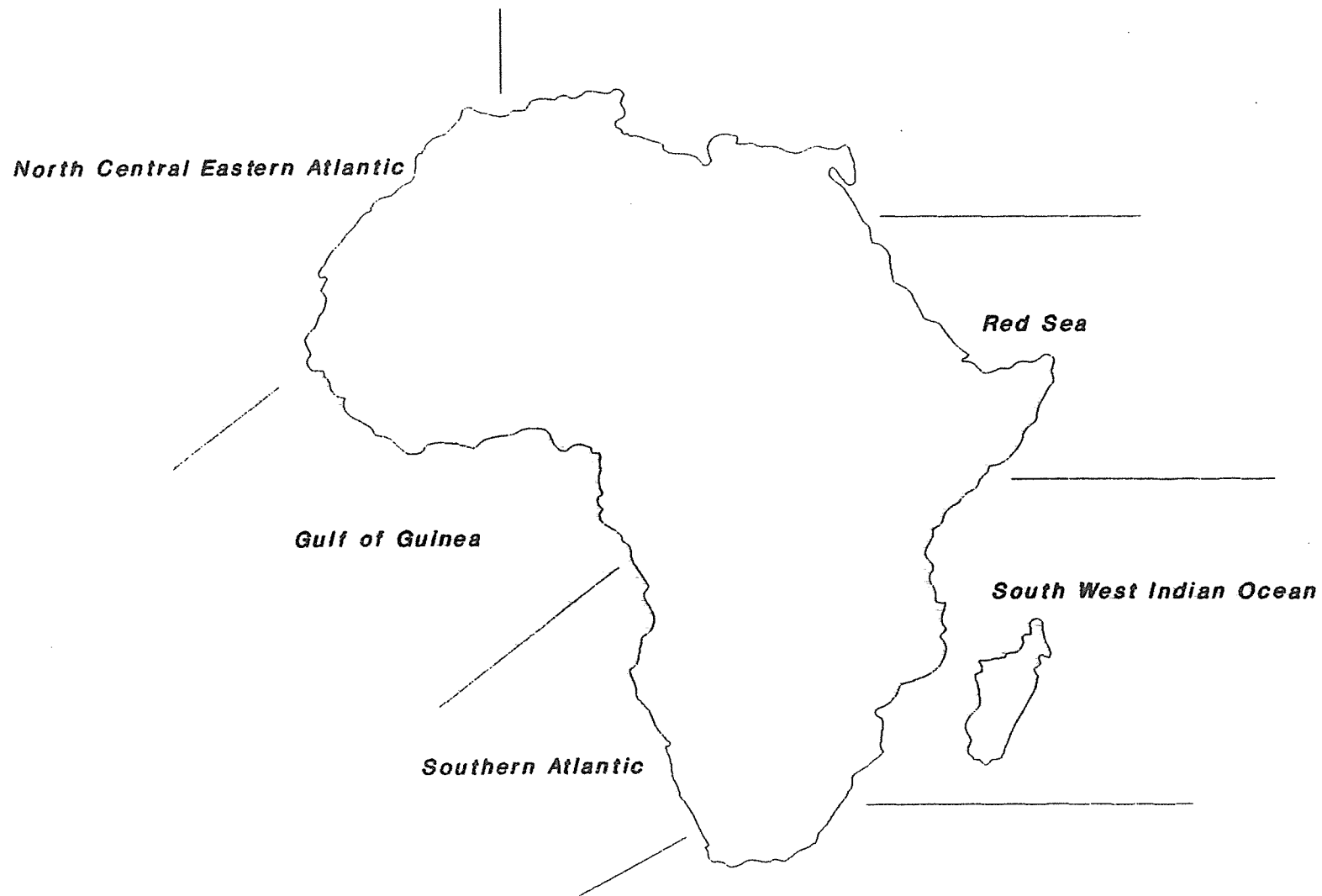
Table 65: RESEARCH - Number of Projects
by Type of Research

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Applied research	35	33	52	34	39
Socio-economic	2	1	1	0	1
Research vessels	1	0	4	0	0
Post harvest, processing	2	4	2	2	0
Boat & gear development	3	4	2	3	0
Universities/res. n.e.s.	16	20	18	28	20
Resource surveys	11	6	16	9	10
Total	70	68	95	76	70

APPENDIX

Subregional Statistical Analyses for Africa and Asia

Figure A1.



AFRICA - Subregional Boundaries

Table A1: AFRICA - North Central Eastern Atlantic,
Assistance by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	16375	25488	22007	22734	40724
Development banks	65065	19183	16811	18122	11931
Multilateral	2117	1036	27519	4907	7330
FAO executed projects	2196	487	2136	1320	1243
UN System-other	0	0	6349	0	0
Total	85753	46194	74822	47083	61228

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A2: AFRICA - North Central Eastern Atlantic,
Number of Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	8	10	13	16	16
Development banks	4	2	4	1	3
Multilateral	3	4	10	10	5
FAO executed projects	8	6	4	4	2
UN System-other	0	0	2	0	0
Total	23	22	33	31	26

Table A3: AFRICA - North Central Eastern Atlantic,
Assistance by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	13752	0	0	184	0
Research	149	1552	345	465	509
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	228
Training/extension	4900	280	2646	411	2149
Infrastructure construction	38103	0	16109	0	21000
Institutional support	1238	2940	3093	2663	6043
Sector/feasibility studies	499	1042	1384	284	973
Fishery inputs	26815	21316	22751	23781	26506
Processing & marketing	296	19064	28494	18964	2993
Rural development	0	0	0	0	827
Role of women	0	0	0	332	0
Total	85752	46194	74822	47084	61228

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A4: AFRICA - North Central Eastern Atlantic,
Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	1	0	0	2	0
Research	2	4	3	4	5
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	3
Training/extension	7	1	5	8	6
Infrastructure construction	3	0	4	0	1
Institutional support	7	7	8	5	12
Sector/feasibility studies	2	4	5	6	4
Fishery inputs	10	6	9	11	9
Processing & marketing	5	8	12	12	4
Rural development	0	0	0	1	2
Role of women	0	0	1	3	1
Total	37	30	47	52	47

Table A5: AFRICA - Gulf of Guinea,
Assistance by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	5665	10172	5653	11887	11152
Development banks	0	0	0	0	13131
Multilateral	4915	204	557	225	3669
FAO executed projects	420	375	1649	2552	683
UN System-other	4980	0	0	0	0
Total	15980	10751	7859	14664	28635

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A6: AFRICA - Gulf of Guinea, Number of
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	3	7	6	9	7
Development banks	0	0	0	0	2
Multilateral	7	6	8	7	10
FAO executed projects	3	2	1	6	1
UN System-other	2	0	0	0	0
Total	15	15	15	22	20

Table A7: AFRICA - Gulf of Guinea, Assistance
by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	1107	1788	1235	75	9358
Research	0	6832	193	2976	2553
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	0
Training/extension	168	73	538	1079	1411
Infrastructure construction	1650	0	0	4882	0
Institutional support	2167	1421	2157	278	741
Sector/feasibility studies	397	146	0	130	207
Fishery inputs	10366	292	1921	1169	13677
Processing & marketing	125	199	1814	4077	690
Rural development	0	0	0	0	0
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15980	10751	7858	14666	28637

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A8: AFRICA - Gulf of Guinea,
Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	2	4	4	3	3
Research	0	4	4	7	8
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	1
Training/extension	2	2	5	7	4
Infrastructure construction	1	0	0	1	1
Institutional support	2	2	5	4	4
Sector/feasibility studies	2	2	1	2	4
Fishery inputs	8	3	3	3	6
Processing & marketing	4	2	2	9	4
Rural development	0	0	1	0	1
Role of women	1	1	1	1	2
Total	22	20	26	37	38

Table A9: AFRICA - Southern Atlantic*,
Assistance by Type of Donor

	(US \$'000, current values)				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	47	167	0	8527	1069
Development banks	0	0	26202	0	0
Multilateral	4806	0	9982	0	0
FAO executed projects	921	0	0	0	78
Total	5774	167	36184	8527	1147

*) includes St.Helena

Table A10: AFRICA - Southern Atlantic*, Number of
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	1	1	0	1	1
Development banks	0	0	1	0	0
Multilateral	1	0	1	0	0
FAO executed projects	1	0	0	0	1
Total	3	1	2	1	2

*) includes St.Helena

Table A11: AFRICA - Southern Atlantic*,
Assistance by Project Component

(US \$'000, current values)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Research	47	0	0	0	0
Training/extension	304	0	2620	0	107
Infrastructure construction	0	0	10481	0	214
Institutional support	304	0	0	0	0
Sector/feasibility studies	0	0	0	0	78
Fishery inputs	0	167	13101	0	534
Processing & marketing	5119	0	9982	8527	214
Total	5774	167	36184	8527	1147

*) includes St.Helena

Table A12: AFRICA - Southern Atlantic*,
Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Research	1	0	0	0	0
Training/extension	1	0	1	0	1
Infrastructure construction	0	0	1	0	1
Institutional support	1	0	1	0	2
Sector/feasibility studies	0	0	0	0	1
Fishery inputs	0	1	1	0	1
Processing & marketing	2	0	1	1	1
Total	5	1	5	1	7

*) includes St.Helena

Table A13: AFRICA - South West Indian Ocean*,
Assistance by Type of Donor

	(US \$'000, current values)				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	79032	22229	14955	28537	9313
Development banks	16884	0	0	6700	0
Multilateral	8289	484	2453	546	3567
FAO executed projects	1098	1628	5528	6091	2184
UN System-other	0	0	0	16000	0
Total	105303	24341	22936	57874	15064

*) includes: Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion.

Table A14: AFRICA - South West Indian Ocean*,
Number of Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	16	8	9	22	11
Development banks	2	0	0	2	0
Multilateral	7	6	8	5	4
FAO executed projects	4	6	11	6	6
UN System-other	0	0	0	1	0
Total	29	20	28	36	21

*) includes: Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion.

Table A15: AFRICA - South West Indian Ocean*,
Assistance by Project Component

(US \$'000, current values)					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	2874	0	0	7077	701
Research	5181	213	102	1201	0
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	161
Training/extension	2920	6677	4731	1607	1106
Infrastructure construction	10354	8133	0	5272	3835
Institutional support	6339	910	2554	2576	1779
Sector/feasibility studies	316	10	491	2435	569
Fishery inputs	34743	969	8899	22510	2835
Processing & marketing	42577	7429	6159	15195	4077
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	105304	24341	22936	57873	15063

*) includes: Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion.

Table A16: AFRICA - South West Indian Ocean*,
Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	1	0	0	2	2
Research	8	2	2	4	1
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	3
Training/extension	5	5	6	12	8
Infrastructure construction	2	1	0	1	4
Institutional support	7	7	12	7	8
Sector/feasibility studies	4	2	5	4	2
Fishery inputs	9	4	6	12	4
Processing & marketing	5	7	7	9	2
Role of women	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	28	38	51	34

*) includes: Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion.

Table A17: AFRICA - Red Sea*, Assistance
by Type of Donor

	(US \$'000, current values)				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	593	7382	46291	7270	0
Development banks	1100	0	0	0	7429
Multilateral	17	2952	1908	0	8574
FAO executed projects	606	100	4970	90	0
UN System-other	0	1430	0	0	0
Total	2316	11864	53169	7360	16003

*) not including Egypt

Table A18: AFRICA - Red Sea*, Number of
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	2	3	2	3	0
Development banks	1	0	0	0	1
Multilateral	1	1	2	0	3
FAO executed projects	4	1	5	1	0
UN System-other	0	1	0	0	0
Total	8	6	9	4	4

*) not including Egypt

Table A19: AFRICA - Red Sea*, Assistance
by Project Component

	(US \$'000, current values)				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	411	0	82	0	0
Research	77	320	0	71	1252
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	0
Training/extension	113	100	0	0	1240
Infrastructure construction	0	0	0	0	11562
Institutional support	0	808	0	0	1653
Sector/feasibility studies	199	0	93	90	297
Fishery inputs	1350	1430	51669	4846	0
Processing & marketing	166	9207	1326	2353	0
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2316	11865	53170	7360	16004

*) not including Egypt

Table A20: AFRICA - Red Sea*, Number of
Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	1	0	1	0	0
Research	1	1	0	1	2
Environment protection	0	0	0	1	0
Training/extension	2	2	0	0	1
Infrastructure construction	0	0	0	0	2
Institutional support	0	2	1	0	1
Sector/feasibility studies	2	0	2	1	1
Fishery inputs	3	2	5	2	1
Processing & marketing	1	3	1	2	0
Role of women	0	1	0	0	0
Total	10	11	10	7	8

*) not including Egypt

Table A21: AFRICA - Landlocked, Assistance
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	1263	1389	1022	17461	456
Development banks	7800	0	0	0	13490
Multilateral	406	3020	129	2972	176
FAO executed projects	244	1012	5783	1909	338
UN System-other	0	14500	0	0	0
Total	9713	19921	6934	22342	14460

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A22: AFRICA - Landlocked, Number of
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	3	6	5	5	3
Development banks	2	0	0	0	1
Multilateral	3	5	4	2	5
FAO executed projects	4	5	7	5	3
UN System-other	0	1	0	0	0
Total	12	17	16	12	12

Table A23: AFRICA - Landlocked, Assistance
by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	747	3767	2385	1500	13844
Research	194	14872	1276	6993	211
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	55
Training/extension	102	348	102	1255	295
Institutional support	339	102	1565	1108	0
Sector/feasibility studies	49	478	91	700	55
Fishery inputs	6062	0	580	0	0
Processing & marketing	2220	355	937	10786	0
Role of women	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9713	19922	6936	22342	14460

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A24: AFRICA - Landlocked, Number of
Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	2	4	2	1	4
Research	2	3	5	4	4
Environment protection	0	0	0	1	1
Training/extension	2	5	4	3	4
Institutional support	2	4	5	3	1
Sector/feasibility studies	1	3	6	1	2
Fishery inputs	5	1	2	0	0
Processing & marketing	2	1	1	2	1
Role of women	0	1	0	0	0
Total	16	22	25	15	17

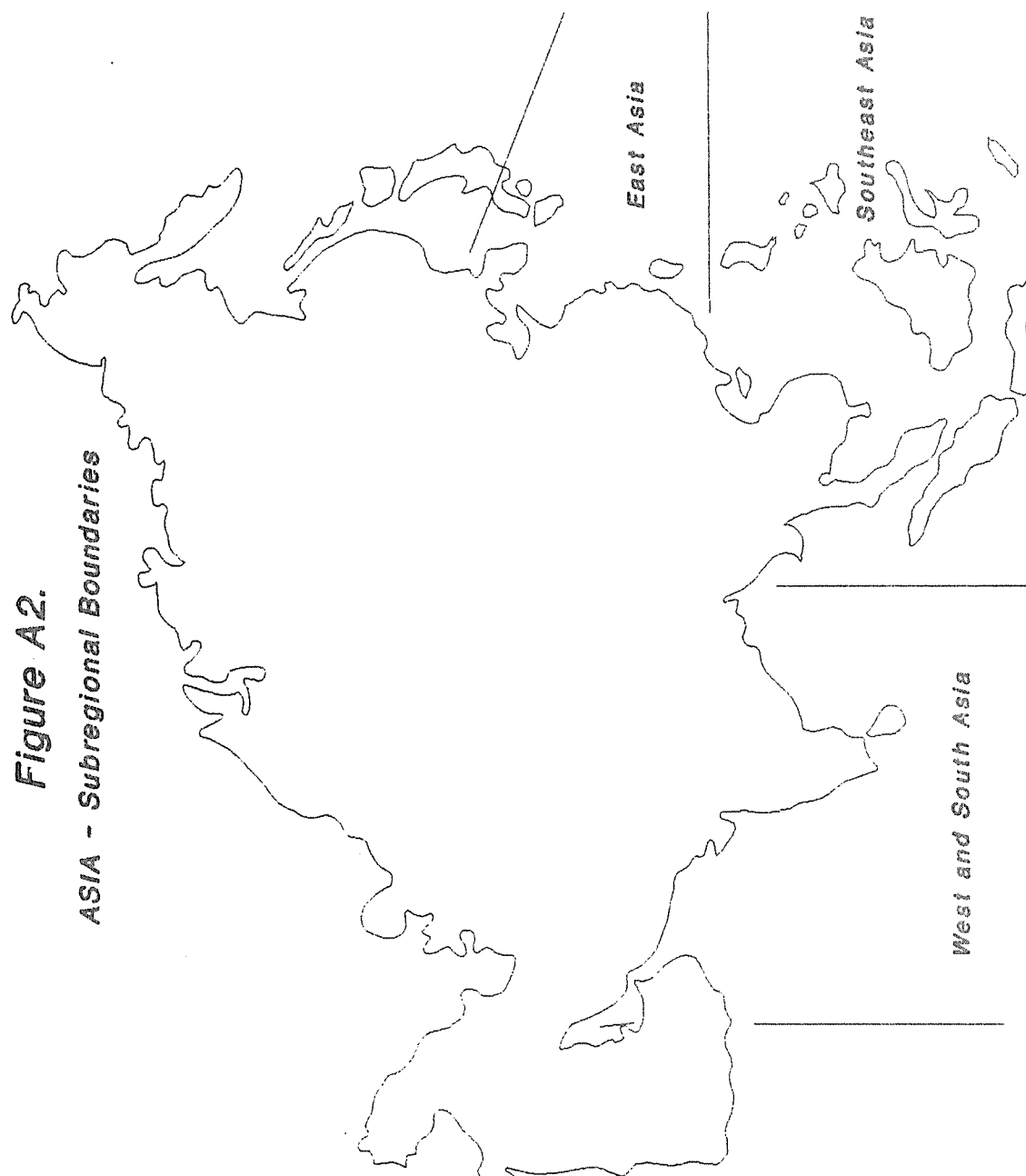


Table A25: ASIA - West and South, Assistance
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	11900	1702	8083	7037	58944
Development banks	23607	65010	175	15075	0
Multilateral	13	175	313	14319	26280
FAO executed projects	3588	2161	2257	4786	3766
UN System-other	0	0	5000	0	10590
Total	39108	69048	15828	41217	99580

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A26: ASIA - West and South, Number of
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	7	7	6	5	11
Development banks	2	6	1	2	0
Multilateral	1	9	5	11	9
FAO executed projects	3	8	9	7	5
UN System-other	0	0	1	0	1
Total	13	30	22	25	26

Table A27: ASIA - West and South, Assistance by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	25430	64792	8962	19217	52000
Research	1636	1205	242	595	995
Environment protection	0	0	0	122	0
Training/extension	3682	573	798	5157	7916
Infrastructure construction	964	0	4103	14184	4236
Institutional support	104	0	1172	535	29665
Sector/feasibility studies	2044	1308	551	75	427
Fishery inputs	643	303	0	51	4236
Processing & marketing	855	869	0	1281	0
Rural development	3750	0	0	0	95
Total	39108	69050	15828	41217	99580

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A28: ASIA - West and South, Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	3	8	6	4	1
Research	3	10	7	9	10
Environment protection	0	0	0	1	2
Training/extension	3	5	5	7	9
Infrastructure construction	1	0	1	1	1
Institutional support	2	1	5	2	7
Sector/feasibility studies	3	3	5	1	2
Fishery inputs	1	5	0	3	2
Processing & marketing	1	4	3	3	3
Rural development	1	0	0	0	1
Total	18	36	32	31	38

Table A29: ASIA - Southeast, Assistance by
Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	35266	3528	13193	14816	15303
Development banks	85570	35875	38914	0	119458
Multilateral	2153	25884	6506	217	119
FAO executed projects	356	2475	1708	4078	1045
UN System-other	0	0	0	4400	0
Total	123345	67762	60321	23511	135925

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A30: ASIA - Southeast, Number of
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	16	18	15	12	6
Development banks	6	3	6	0	6
Multilateral	6	6	18	8	4
FAO executed projects	4	6	7	6	1
UN System-other	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	33	46	27	17

Table A31: ASIA - Southeast, Assistance by Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	5039	33175	26450	5817	39245
Research	3088	1420	21250	1751	15211
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	4223
Training/extension	5576	2277	1268	487	0
Infrastructure construction	19991	0	8848	10154	0
Institutional support	3677	29951	2011	1261	71627
Sector/feasibility studies	350	78	75	37	398
Fishery inputs	54457	744	175	2119	5130
Processing & marketing	31157	119	245	0	0
Rural development	0	0	0	1885	91
Role of women	10	0	0	0	0
Total	123345	67764	60322	23511	135925

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A32: ASIA - Southeast, Number of Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	3	10	7	4	3
Research	14	13	23	12	2
Environment protection	0	0	0	0	1
Training/extension	5	10	7	3	0
Infrastructure construction	3	0	2	1	0
Institutional support	5	9	6	6	6
Sector/feasibility studies	1	2	1	1	3
Fishery inputs	4	1	2	2	2
Processing & marketing	6	5	1	0	0
Rural development	0	0	0	1	1
Role of women	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	50	49	30	18

Table A33: ASIA - East, Assistance
by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	17970	4657	2000	6575	0
Development banks	97100	60000	0	84600	51700
Multilateral	1663	11	35	21	766
FAO executed projects	1044	1275	881	0	1647
UN System-other	25538	0	12000	0	0
Total	143315	65943	14916	91196	54113

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A34: ASIA - East, Number of
Projects by Type of Donor

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bilateral	4	1	1	3	0
Development banks	3	1	0	2	2
Multilateral	2	1	2	2	1
FAO executed projects	3	2	5	0	2
UN System-other	2	0	1	0	0
Total	14	5	9	7	5

Table A35: ASIA - East, Assistance by
Project Component

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	114693	62794	12102	84600	49204
Research	18236	1356	2576	6370	4143
Training/extension	812	395	84	226	0
Institutional support	52	0	0	0	0
Sector/feasibility studies	0	0	155	0	0
Fishery inputs	900	0	0	0	0
Processing & marketing	8622	1397	0	0	0
Rural development	0	0	0	0	766
Total	143315	65942	14917	91196	54113

(US \$'000, current values)

Table A36: ASIA - East, Number of
Project Components

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Aquaculture production	7	2	2	2	3
Research	4	3	4	5	2
Training/extension	4	2	2	1	0
Institutional support	2	1	1	0	0
Sector/feasibility studies	0	0	2	0	0
Fishery inputs	2	0	0	0	0
Processing & marketing	3	1	0	0	0
Rural development	0	0	0	0	1
Total	22	9	11	8	6

