

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

 A = Add  
 C = Change  
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Worldwide

3. PROJECT NUMBER

936-4020

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

S&amp;T/AGR

10

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Fishery Development Support Serv

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY  
01 03 087. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION  
(Under 'B' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 82 B. Quarter 2

C. Final FY 91

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 = )

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 82			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	285		285	4,000		4,000
(Grant)	( 285 )	( )	( 285 )	( 4,000 )	( )	( 4,000 )
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other 1.						
U.S. 2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	285		285	4,000		4,000

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1)	1207	007				4,000		4,000	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						4,000		4,000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

875 | 079 | 740 | 877

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

170

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code	BRW	INTR	TNG	ENV	NUTR	XII
B. Amount	500	800	800	700	600	600

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To increase fish production and utilization of high quality animal protein by the poor majority; and to increase employment opportunities in fisheries and related industries among the poorest groups in LDCs.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim	MM YY	MM YY	Final	MM YY
	06 85	06 89		

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

 000  91  Local  Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a \_\_\_\_\_ page PP Amendment.)

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Title

S&amp;T/FA, J. S. Robins

Date Signed

MM DD YY

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

NAME OF COUNTRY/ENTITY: Worldwide  
NAME OF PROJECT : Fishery Development Support Services  
NUMBER OF PROJECT : 936 4024

Pursuant to Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the centrally funded project entitled "Fishery Development Support Services" to be funded at a maximum not to exceed \$4.0 million over a ten year period, FY 1982 to FY 1991 subject to the availability of funds and in accordance with A.I.D. allotment procedures.

Donald Fiester for:

J. S. Robins  
Agency Director for Food and  
Agriculture  
Bureau for Science and Technology

Date: 5/27/82

Clearance: S&T/AGR, Donald R. Fiester D.R. date 5/26/82  
SC/FA Members (See attached endorsement sheet)

MAY 24 1982

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE AGENCY DIRECTOR FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FROM: S&T/AGR, Donald R. Fiester

*Donald R. Fiester*

SUBJECT: Authorization for S&T/AGR's Fishery Development Support  
Services Project

Problem: Your approval is required for a new, ten year project entitled "Fishery Development Support Services" requiring AID funds not to exceed \$4,000,000.

Discussion: The project was reviewed and endorsed by the Renewable Natural Resources Subcommittee of the Agriculture Sector Council on February 8, 1982 and by the Agriculture Sector Council on February 23, 1982, subject to minor revisions of certain sections of the PP. These revisions are incorporated in the attached PP. The Advice of Program Change was submitted to the Congress on March 23, 1982. Funds can now be obligated.

Recommendation: That you indicate your approval of this new 10 year project "Fishery Development Support Services" by signing the attached PAF, Memorandum for Justification of Recipient Selection...", and Environmental Threshold Determination.

Attachments: a/s

Clearances:

S&T/AGR, K. Osborn: *K. Osborn* Date *5/24/82*  
S&T/AGR, T. Gill: *T. Gill* Date *5-24-82*  
S&T/AGR, M. Mozynski: *M. M.* Date *5-27-82*  
S&T/PO, B. Chapnick: *B. C.* Date *5/26/82*

RECORD OF SECTOR COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE MEETING

MEETING DATE: February 23, 1982

1. Project Office: S&T/AGR

Project Title: Fishery Development Support Services - University of Rhode Island - Project Number 936-4024

Proposed Project Period: FY82 - FY92 -- University of Rhode Island

Proposed Budget Period: FY82 - FY86 Budget: \$2,000,000 - Univ. of R.I.

2. The members of this committee and their findings are specified below:

<u>Office Symbol</u>	<u>Type Name/Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Endorsed</u>	<u>Not Endorsed</u>
LAC/DR/RD	Albert L. Brown	2/23/82	<u>AB</u>	_____
PPC/PDPR	Douglas D. Caton	2/23/82	_____	_____
NE/TECH/AD	Robert Morrow	2/23/82	<u>RM</u>	_____
ASIA/TR/ARD	Allen C. Hankins	2/23/82	<u>ACH</u>	_____
AFR/DR/ARD	Lane Holdcroft	2/23/82	<u>LH</u>	_____
S&T/AGR	Donald R. Fiester	2/23/82	<u>DF</u>	_____

3. It is the decision of the Council that this project be:

ENDORSED

NOT ENDORSED

SIGNATURE

J. S. Robins

Date 2/23/82

J. S. Robins  
S&T/FA  
Chairperson

Date \_\_\_\_\_

TO: S&T/FA, J. S. Robins

FROM: S&T/AGR, Donald Fiester

*Donald H. Fiester*

SUBJECT: Environmental Threshold Determination For:

Project Title: Fishery Development Support Services  
Project Number: 936-4024  
Specific Activity: Field Service Project  
Reference: Initial Environmental/Examination (IEE)  
contained in PP for subject project on page 14 (attached).

On the basis of the Initial Environmental/Examination (IEE) referenced above and attached to this memorandum, I recommend that you make the following determination:

- 1. The proposed agency action is not a major Federal action which will have significant effect on the human environment.
- 2. The proposed agency action is a major Federal action which will have a significant effect on the human environment, and:
  - a. An Environmental Assessment is required; or
  - b. An Environmental Impact Statement is required.

The cost of and schedule for this requirement is fully described in the referenced document.

- 3. Our environmental examination is not complete. We will submit the analysis no later than \_\_\_\_\_ with our recommendation for an environmental threshold decision.

Approved *Donald Fiester (acting)*

Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Date 5/27/82

Clearance:

S&T/AGR/RNR, KOsborn *K. Osborn* Date 4/2/82  
 S&T/AGR/RNR, TGill *T. Gill* Date 4/5/82  
 S&T/AGR, M. Mozynski *M. Mozynski* Date 4/12/82  
 S&T/PO, BChapnick *BC* Date 5/26

### B. INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

No adverse environmental effects will result from the activities supported under this project. In fact, a major component of the project will be to assist LDC's to better manage and protect their marine and coastal resources in order to assure expanded and sustained harvests of fishery resources. This is especially necessary as LDCs extend national jurisdiction beyond traditional maritime boundaries and assume responsibility for the surveillance and legal enforcement of their fishing rights. Where the services of this project are drawn upon, its effect on the coastal shelf ecology should have noticeable, positive effects.

The activities of this project fall into the area described in Environmental Procedure Regulations, Para 216.2 (c) "Analyses, Studies, Academic or Investigative Research. Workshops and Meetings." These classes of activities will not normally require the filing of an Environmental Impact Statement or the preparation of an Environmental Assessment. It is possible that an output of this project will be a set of procedures, guidelines or research results which when used would require such assessment. However, the project itself only proposes training and technical assistance directly supportive of AID and host country activities. Under these guidelines this activity clearly qualifies for a negative determination at the time when a threshold decision is determined.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

TO: SER/CM/COD/AN, Morton Darvin  
FROM: S&T/FA, J. S. Robins *Ronald Fisher (acting)*  
SUBJECT: Justification for Recipient Selection of the University of  
Rhode Island for the Project on "Fishery Development Support  
Services" (936-4024)

The Bureau for Science and Technology plans to initiate a ten year effort starting in FY1982 to stimulate and support the development of small-scale fisheries programs in LDCs. The success of this effort will initially require a five-year cooperative agreement (CA) with a U.S. institution with a well established and broadbased capability in all aspects of small-scale fisheries development and management tailored to the conditions in the developing countries. In particular the institution selected must have an on-campus education program (both long and short term) tailored for LDC students which is staffed by professionals experienced in small-scale fisheries in LDCs and backed up by a fishery information capability including a well stocked library and other available resources, materials and facilities.

Equally important, the institution must have an in-house multi-disciplinary staff which is both available and capable to provide the best existing technical expertise for the development and implementation of small-scale fisheries programs in the developing countries through short term TDYs, short training courses and information newsletters, bulletins and work manuals, etc. The institution selected should also have strong professional linkages with LDC scientists and technical specialists currently working with small-scale fisheries programs in LDCs. The Bureau for Science and Technology finds this unique blend of talents at the University of Rhode Island (URI) and requests non-competitive approval of URI on the basis of a clear predominant capability.

Other institutions which could possibly be considered for this CA include the Universities of Washington, Delaware, Texas A&M University, and Oregon State University. However, the programs at each of these institutions, while addressing certain specific aspects of small-scale fisheries, lack a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach, specifically tailored to the broad range of conditions existing in LDCs. In addition, none of these universities have an operational fisheries information service concentrating in small-scale fisheries nor an educational program specifically for training LDC students as does URI.

URI initiated its small-scale fisheries program in 1962 and began its involvement with small-scale fisheries programs in LDCs in association with A.I.D. in 1969 when it received an A.I.D. funded 211(d) institutional strengthening grant which helped to establish its International

Center for Marine Resources Development (ICMRD) as the nation's foremost center of technical assistance, training and research for LDC small-scale fisheries programs.

URI is uniquely qualified to implement this proposed cooperative agreement. The quality and wide range of technical assistance which ICMRD is currently providing is made possible by the fact that these services can be drawn from all aspects of the institutional strength of URI. No other U.S. institution has a small-scale fisheries program of comparable size, as complete, nor with the strong orientation towards the LDC as does URI. ICMRD's large multidisciplinary staff includes over 50 center associate scientists, most of whom have long-term experience with small-scale fisheries development and management and its application in the LDC environment. The ICMRD \$1.5 million per year small-scale fisheries research program provides a valuable pool of scientific expertise from which technical assistance under this CA can be drawn. ICMRD supervises a broad curriculum for graduate training especially tailored for LDC's students. In addition, other development agencies, individual governments and private industry frequently contact ICMRD for assistance in fishery development projects. URI's experienced staff, strong curriculum, excellent facilities, and orientation towards small-scale fisheries development in the LDCs, all make URI uniquely qualified to be selected as the recipient of the proposed cooperative agreement.

In consideration of the above, the Bureau for Science and Technology requests that the Office of Contract Management proceed to award a cooperative agreement with the University of Rhode Island for the required services.

Clearances:

S&T/AGR/RNR:K. Osborn	<u>K Osborn</u>	Date	<u>4/9/82</u>
S&T/AGR/RNR:T. Gill	<u>T-S Gill</u>	Date	<u>4/8/82</u>
S&T/AGR:M. Mozynski	<u>MCm</u>	Date	<u>4/12/82</u>
S&T/AGR:D. Fiester	<u>DF</u>	Date	<u>4/14/82</u>
S&T/PO:B. Chapnick	<u>BC</u>	Date	<u>5/26</u>

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
SECTOR COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE

VOLUME I

Minutes of the Regular Meetings

Number 10

February 23, 1982

The following members and alternates were present: S&T, J. S. Robins, Chairman; S&T, Morris D. Whitaker; S&T/AGR, Donald R. Fiester and Mary E. Mozynski (Executive Secretariat); NE/TECH/AD, Lee Voth (Alternate); ASIA/TR/ARD, Allen C. Hankins; LAC/DR/RD, Albert L. Brown; BIFAD/S, James Nielson; AFR/DR/ARD, David Schaer (alternate); SC/N, Nick Luykx; and SC/HR, Norman Nicholson. The following were present for the project reviews: S&T/AGR, Norman L. Pease and Kenneth Osborn and AFR/DR/ARD, Ken Randolph.

- I. The following agenda items were discussed: *see pg 4-6 For Review of the Project Fisheries Development Support Service*
- A. Dr. Brady's memo to A/AID and DA/AID transmitting the last issue of Agricultural Staff Notes

DA/AID responded to the memorandum by welcoming Dr. Brady to the 'old-boy network' and suggested that qualified technical people who should be considered for executive positions should be nominated. (see attached memorandum from S&T, N. C. Brady to S&T Directorates dated February 10, 1982).

Please submit to me as quickly as possible your recommendations for agriculturalists who should be considered for management positions in the Agency.

- B. Career Counseling Position in M/PM

Jack Robins distributed a copy of the memorandum to AA/M, Mr. R. T. Rollis, Jr. requesting that the career counseling position for the Senior Agricultural Officer (SAO) be established in the Office of Personnel Management.

No response has been received to date.

**MISSING PAGE**  
**NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

3. Sector Council discussion

Al Hankins expressed his concern about URI's assistance not having a direct impact in the LDCs. To his knowledge, no projects had been initiated as a result of the assistance provided. He stated that he had made a analysis of the assistance provided by S&T/AGR's contractors, etc. and could document how many projects had substantially assisted the countries in Asia. He had no evidence of projects developed as a result of the assistance provided by the URI.

Ken Osborn stated that under the 211(d) grant, URI carried out basic research development in a holistic model for a systems approach to assist coastal LDCs in the development of the small scale fisheries sector of their agricultural economies. Very little technical assistance or training was provided under the 211(d) grant which expired over three years ago.

In 1977 and 78 the URI conducted a feasibility study for the USAID Indonesia that resulted in a Small Scale Fisheries Development project. URI also prepared the project design in the PID and PP for the Guinea-Bissau Fisheries Development Project.

Don Fiester suggested that the reviewers of the CDSSs should comment on what is missing in the strategy Statements. For example, in Guatemala marine potential is not covered in the CDSS and yet this is a valuable resource for this country.

Al Hankins asked about the relationship between URI and ICLARM. Ken Osborn stated that ICLARM is basically a scientific research institution and does not provide technical assistance at no cost to A.I.D. Missions nor does it maintain training facilities. In addition, since he is the project manager for both of the projects, he will assure that no duplication or overlapping takes place. However, a statement will be included in the in the project paper covering the relationship between the two institutions.

Scaff Brown suggested that the social soundness analysis section be rewritten to cover any undesirable consequences that may develop from the technical assistance being provided. It was agreed that this would be done before the PP is completed.

Lee Voth asked if a demand analysis had been done. Ken Osborn responded that it had in the spring of 1980 and that the responses were very positive. Since that date, there continues to be high degree of interest from the Missions and Regional Bureaus.

4. Sector Council Endorsement

The attending members of the Sector Council endorsed the project subject with the understanding that the social analysis section will be rewritten and a statement on the URI-ICLARM relationship included. The endorsement sheet is attached for your information.

F. Project Review Process

↑  
End Review

Dave Schaer raised the subject regarding the review process and the Sector Council's recommendations for changes in the PPs. What assurance do the members have that the changes will be made after the endorsement sheets are signed?

Jack Robins stated that the project managers are instructed to resolve all issues at the sub-committee level. Only those issues which are not resolved by the sub-committee members are to be brought before the Sector Council.

The memorandum transmitting the PP to the Sector Council will include all issues and how they were resolved. The unresolved issues will be highlighted for discussion and resolution by the Sector Council. If the issues cannot be resolved by the Sector Council and S&T/AGR still feels that the project merits approval, then the matter will be submitted to DAA/S&T for resolution.

G. Impact Evaluations

Twig Johnson and Josette Murphy attended the Sector Council meeting to discuss 'Impact Evaluations' and to bring the members up-to-date on the latest developments on these evaluations.

Twig Johnson gave a brief history of the Impact Evaluations stating that in October 1979, the Administrator (Mr. Bennett) initiated an Agency-wide ex-post evaluation system focusing on the impact of A.I.D.-funded projects. These impact evaluations are concentrated in particular substantive areas and are performed largely by Agency personnel. They have resulted in a series of studies that, by virtue of their comparability in scope, will ensure cumulative findings of use to the Agency and the larger development community.

RECORD OF SECTOR COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE MEETING

MEETING DATE: February 23, 1982

1. Project Office: S&T/AGR

Project Title: Fishery Development Support Services - University of Rhode Island - Project Number 936-4024

Proposed Project Period: FY82 - FY92 — University of Rhode Island

Proposed Budget Period: FY82 - FY86 Budget: \$2,000,000 - Univ. of R.I.

2. The members of this committee and their findings are specified below:

<u>Office Symbol</u>	<u>Type Name/Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Endorsed</u>	<u>Not Endorsed</u>
LAC/DR/RD	Albert L. Brown	2/23/82	<u>ALB</u>	_____
PPC/PDPR	Douglas D. Caton	2/23/82	_____	_____
NE/TECH/AD	Robert Morrow	2/23/82	<u>RM</u>	_____
ASIA/TR/ARD	Allen C. Hankins	2/23/82	<u>ACH</u>	_____
AFR/DR/ARD	Lane Holdcroft	2/23/82	<u>LH</u>	_____
S&T/AGR	Donald R. Fiester	2/23/82	<u>DF</u>	_____

3. It is the decision of the Council that this project be:

ENDORSED

NOT ENDORSED

SIGNATURE

J. S. Robins  
S&T/FA  
Chairperson

Date 2/23/82

FISHERIES SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SECTOR COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE

Review of the Stock Assessment CRSP

and the

Fishery Development Support Services

The Acting Office Director, John Yohe chaired the meeting which was attended by the following members from the Regional Bureaus: ASIA/TR/ARD, E. W. Williams and LAC/DR, William P. Warren. Members from S&T/AGR attending were: Project Manager for the Stock Assessment CRSP, N. L. Pease; Project Manager for the Fishery Development Support Services, Kenneth Osborn; Acting Division Chief, Tejpal Gill, S&T/AGR/EPP, Richard Robbins, S&T/AGR/RNR, John Malcolm and S&T/AGR Program Officer, Mary E. Mozynski. In addition, Dr. B. J. Rothschild from the University of Maryland was present to answer questions on the Stock Assessment CRSP Planning Proposal.

The following projects were discussed by the Fisheries Subcommittee:

A. Stock Assessment CRSP Planning Proposal

Norman Pease opened the meeting by providing the members with the history of the development of the CRSP program in fisheries. He then asked Dr. Rothschild to present an overview of the University of Maryland's proposal for a Stock Assessment Collaborative Research Support Program. Dr. Rothschild stated that the Stock Assessment CRSP planning requirements are analyzed in terms of the CRSP philosophy, guidelines for Stock Assessment CRSP as outlined in the workshop for stock assessment for Tropical small-scale fisheries, and the extensive experience of the University of Maryland faculty in stock assessment and international fisheries development.

Seven stock assessment planning activities will be undertaken:

1. The organization of a Planning Council;
2. The development of a Stock Assessment CRSP Planning Manual;
3. The wide dissemination of information on the Stock Assessment CRSP;
4. The active program development assistance to potential LDC participants in a workshop setting;

5. The secretariat serves as a peer review to select proposals;
6. The provision of technical assistance and administrative support to JRC/BIFAD in selecting or disqualifying proposed programs or Institutions; and
7. The designing of procedures for managing the Stock Assessment CRSP and assisting JRC/BIFAD and A.I.D. in the selection of a Management Entity for the Stock Assessment CRSP.

The above work plan is to be completed in an 18-month time frame.

Dr. Yohe asked when Dr. Rothschild expected to have the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the interested LDC institutions.

Dr. Rothschild stated that he expected to organize workshops around other planned meetings and seminars to save scarce resources. For example, ICLARM is planning a workshop in late 1982 which will be attended by fishery scientists and experts ~~from the U.S. as well as~~ from the LDCs. Dr. Rothschild expects to hold a meeting after that workshop on stock assessment. Similar workshops are being held in Africa and Central America which Dr. Rothschild expects to piggy-back his workshops on and thus will save a considerable amount of funds. This is a cost effective approach which has not been used by the other Planning Entities.

After the workshops have taken place, the proposals received from the LDC institutions and evaluated, and the participating institutions selected, then Memorandum of Understanding documents will be signed with the selected institutions.

This planning activity differs somewhat from the other planning grants in that the LDC institutions will be given an opportunity to submit proposals and the University of Maryland will act as a marriage broker bringing together the U.S. institutions and those in the LDCs. The Stock Assessment Planning Manual will provide the guidelines for the submission of the proposals by the LDC institutions.

Pete Williams asked how the University expected to weed out or prevent weak linkages between and among the U.S. Universities and those in the LDCs. Dr. Rothschild stated that this will be done through the evaluation process of the proposals submitted by the LDC institutions and the matching up those proposals with the appropriate U.S. institution.

Tejpal Gill asked how the Missions were to be informed that a Planning Grant is being developed by the University of Maryland. Norm Pease stated that he is drafting a cable now to be submitted to the Missions.

Richard Robbins asked about the selection of the Program Entity. Dr. Rothschild stated that the Planning Council will select the Program Entity at the end of the Planning Grant.

At the end of the discussion, the CRSP Planning Grant to the University of Maryland was endorsed by the attending members of the Fisheries Subcommittee: ASIA/TR/ARD, E. W. Williams and LAC/DR, William Philip Warren. The Subcommittee members from PPC/PDPR, AFR/DR and NE/TECH were not present. The project manager, Norman Pease will obtain their endorsement before the project is submitted to the Sector Committee for endorsement.

### B. Fisheries Development Support Services

Dr. Yohe asked the project manager if he wanted to provide the members with a brief overview of the project being proposed for implementation with the University of Rhode Island.

Ken Osborn stated that the University of Rhode Island is a Land Grant institution since 1888 and became one of the four charter Seas Grant institutions in 1967. It is also a Title XII institution. The proposed project will assure the continued availability to AID/W, Missions and selected LDC of the small scale fisheries talent, capabilities and facilities developed at URI and coordinated by the University International Center for Marine Resource Development (ICMRD) which has been developed over the past twelve years under the various A.I.D. contracts and grants, primarily the ten-year Section 211(d) grant.

Ken Osborn further stated that small scale fisheries are near shore, labor intensive fisheries as opposed to capital intensive, large scale, deep-sea fisheries. The fisheries capabilities developed by URI include the ability to conduct applied research and state-of-the-art surveys, offer degree and specialized non-degree training, maintain a unique fisheries library and related information resource, and provide consulting and technical assistance upon request.

The project will consist of three integrated components; 1) Information Services; 2) Advisory and consultant Services; and 3) Participant Training.

Tej Gill asked about the percentage of total budget will be used for each activity. Ken Osborn stated that the number of person-months for each activity is shown in the project paper as follows:

1. Information Services - 14 person-months
2. Advisory and Consultant Services - 17 person-months
3. Participant Training - 25 person-months

If it is important to distribute the budget by the above categories, it can be done. The Cooperative Agreement will provide for a core staff of three (3) people who will coordinate the activities under the agreement in addition, to providing technical assistance.

Phil Warren asked if Auburn University could provide the services proposed under this project. Ken Osborn stated that Auburn covers fresh water fish; whereas, Rhode Island covers marine fisheries. The systems approach being proposed by URI will assist coastal LDCs in the development of the small scale fisheries sector of their agricultural economy. The broad objective will be to:

1. Increase production of relatively low-cost, high quality food protein for consumption and/or export; and
2. Provide additional employment for those who are or could be employed in "cultivating and harvesting food resources" from both the land and the sea.

Dr. Gill then asked what are other donors doing in this area. Ken Osborn stated that the FAO has over 200 fisheries biologist who provide short-term assistance in this area. In addition, the NOAA RSSA provides for short-term assistance. Ken Osborn is also funded under the RSSA.

Phil Warren stated that the need for these services exists in the LDCs in Latin America and many of the missions do not have the funds to access the services. He endorsed the project to be submitted to the Sector Council for Agriculture for endorsement. Pete Williams also endorsed the project.

Ken Osborn is to obtain endorsement from the other Bureaus and PPC/PDPR before going to the Sector Council for final endorsement and before being approved by Dr. Robins

Ken Osborn is to work out the budget with Mary Mozynski before finalizing the paper. A ten year authorization can be submitted for endorsement and approval.

RECORD OF COMBINED S&T/AGR OFFICE AND RENEWABLE NATURAL  
RESOURCES SECTOR COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

MEETING DATE: February 8, 1982

1. Project Office: S&T/AGR/RNR

Project Titles: Fishery Development Support Services - University of  
Rhode Island - Project Number 936-4024  
Stock Assessment Planning - University of Maryland  
Project Number 936-4026

Proposed Contractor: International Center for Marine Resources Development

Proposed Budget Period: FY82 - FY83 Budget: \$350,000 - Univ. of Maryland  
FY82 - FY86 Budget: \$2,000,000 - Univ. of R.I.

2. The members of this meeting and their findings are specified below:

<u>Office Symbol</u>	<u>Type Name/Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Endorsed</u>	<u>Not Endorsed</u>
AFR/DR	D. Schear <i>MS (attached)</i>	2- <del>8</del> <sup>11</sup> -82	✓	--
ASIA/TR	E. Williams <i>EW</i>	2-8-82	✓	--
LAC/DR	R. Castro <i>W.P. Warren</i>	2-8-82	✓	--
NE/TECH	J. Lee <i>J. Lee (phone)</i>	2- <del>8</del> <sup>11</sup> -82	✓	--
PPC/PDPR	D. Caton - not present	2- <del>8</del> -82	--	--
S&T/AGR	T. Gill <i>TSG</i>	2-8-82	✓	--
S&T/AGR	R. Suttor <i>RBR</i>	2-8-82	✓	--
S&T/AGR	J. Walker - not present	2-8-82	--	--
S&T/AGR	M. Mozynski <i>MEM</i>	2-8-82	✓	--
S&T/AGR	J. McDermott - not present	2-8-82	--	--
S&T/PO	B. Masters - present	2-8-82	--	--
<i>S&amp;T/AGR</i>	<i>J. M. H. COLWELL</i>	<i>2/8/82</i>	✓	--

3. It is the decision of this meeting that this project be:

                     ENDORSED

                     NOT ENDORSED

SIGNATURE

*J. Yohe*

Date

*2/8/82*

J. Yohe  
S&T/AGR  
Chairperson

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

PROJECT TITLE: Fisheries Development Support Services  
 PROJECT NUMBER: 936-4024  
 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (CA): To be determined

	<u>FY82 Funds</u> <u>First Year</u> FM: 7-1-82 TO: 6-30-83	<u>FY83 Funds</u> <u>Second Year</u> FM: 7-1-83 TO: 6-30-84	<u>FY84 Funds</u> <u>Third Year</u> FM: 7-1-84 TO: 6-30-85	<u>FY85 Funds</u> <u>Fourth Year</u> FM: 7-1-85 TO: 6-30-86	<u>FY86 Funds</u> <u>Fifth Year</u> FM: 7-1-86 TO: 6-30-87	<u>FIVE YEAR</u> <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> FM: 7-1-82 TO: 6-30-87
Salaries and Wages	\$153,688	\$162,688	\$177,100	\$177,100	\$186,100	\$856,676
Fringe Benefits	31,351	33,151	34,683	34,683	36,483	170,351
Overhead	21,111	22,311	24,103	24,103	25,303	116,931
Travel & Per Diem	47,900	50,300	56,210	56,210	58,610	269,230
Equipment, Material & Supplies	13,490	13,790	14,304	14,304	14,604	70,492
Publication & Information	<u>17,460</u>	<u>17,760</u>	<u>18,600</u>	<u>18,600</u>	<u>18,900</u>	<u>91,320</u>
TOTALS - for Univ. of RI under the CA	\$285,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$325,000	\$340,000	\$1,575,000

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A

A ADD  
C CHANGE  
D DELETE

PP

2. DOCUMENT CODE  
3

3. COUNTRY ENTITY S&T/AGR/RNR  
Type C. Field Service

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

Original

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)

936-4024

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL S&T B. CODE  10

7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)

Fishery Development Support Services

8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION

FY  9  1

9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

A. INITIAL FY  8  2 B. QUARTER  3   
C. FINAL FY  9  1 (Enter 1, 2, 3 or 4)

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$) -

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 82			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	285	-	285	4,000	-	4,000
IGRANT	285	-	285	4,000	-	4,000
ILOAN						
OTHER U.S.						
HQST COUNTRY						
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS	285	-	285	4,000	-	4,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 82		H. 2ND FY 83		K. 3RD FY 84	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) ARDN	1291	097	-	285	-	300	-	325	-
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				285	-	300	-	325	-

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY 85		FY'S 86 TO 91		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULE
	O. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1) ARDN	325	-	2,375	-	4,000	-	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS	325	-	2,375	-	4,000	-	

UM 016 815

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PFD FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14 OR 15 OR IN PFD FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 1? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PFD FACESHEET.

1 1 YES

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE

TITLE Donald Flester  
Director, Office of Agriculture  
Bureau for Science and Technology

*Donald L. Flester*

DATE SIGNED

4 12 82

15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID \* OR FOR AID \* DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

**PROJECT PAPER**

**Fishery Development Support Services**

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**A Cooperative Agreement With  
the University of Rhode Island**

**Renewable Natural Resources Division  
Office of Agriculture  
Bureau for Science and Technology**

## FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ASSISTANCE

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## PART I RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUMMARY

### A. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a \$4,000,000 project be approved for a ten-year activity to transfer existing fishery information and technology services available at the University of Rhode Island (URI) to LDCs. This would be achieved by a cooperative agreement between AID and URI. The project would be funded as follows: \$1.6 million for the first five years and \$2.4 million for the next five years subject to the availability of funds and the recommendations of the intensive evaluation to be held the fourth year of the cooperative agreement.

### B. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

#### Background

URI has been a Land Grant institution since it was founded as the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1888. It became one of the four charter Sea Grant institutions in 1967. It is also a Title XII institution. With regard to its fisheries capabilities and this project, it is noted that Title XII states that agriculture includes aquaculture and fisheries, and that the term farmer includes "fishermen and others engaged in cultivating and harvesting food resources from salt and fresh waters."

The proposed project will insure the continued availability to AID/Washington, AID missions and selected LDCs of the small scale fisheries talent, capabilities and facilities developed at URI and coordinated by the University International Center for Marine Resource Development (ICMRD) over the past twelve years under various AID contracts and grants, primarily the ten-year Section 211(d) grant. As used in this project, small scale fisheries are near shore, labor intensive fisheries as opposed to capital intensive, large scale, deep-sea fisheries.

The fisheries capabilities developed by URI include the ability to conduct applied research and state-of-the-art surveys, offer degree and specialized non-degree training, maintain a unique fisheries library and related information resource, and offer consulting and technical assistance.

Under the campus-wide authority of the Provost for Marine Affairs, ICMRD can call on faculty in the following areas to assist in fisheries projects:

Extension Education	Fisheries and Marine	Microbiology
Animal Pathology	Technology	Ocean Engineering
Anthropology	Food and Nutritional	Oceanography
Aquaculture	Science	Organizational Manage-
Biochemistry and	Food and Resource	ment and Industrial
Biophysics	Chemistry	Relations
Biology	Geology	Plant and Soil Science
Botany	Home Economics	Plant Pathology
Chemistry	Management Science	Entomology

Community Planning  
Computer Science  
Earth Science

Marine Affairs  
Marketing Management  
Zoology

Political Science  
Resource Economics  
Sociology

These capabilities have enabled ICMRD to develop a systems (holistic) approach to deal with small scale fisheries problems in all their complexity, giving full consideration not only to the resource base, technical aspects and distribution networks, but also to the political, economic, social and cultural matrix within which the fisheries are located. The systems approach involves a wide range of specialists, including fisheries biologists/ecologists, sociologists, technologists and engineers, resource economists, anthropologists, food scientists, extension educators, librarians, and public administrators.

The systems approach will be used to assist coastal LDCs in the development of the small scale fisheries sector of their agricultural economy. The broad objective will be (1) to increase production of relatively low-cost, high quality food protein for consumption and/or export, and (2) to provide additional employment for those who are or could be employed in "cultivating and harvesting food resources" from both the land and the sea. Coastal LDC fishermen are often part-time farmers and vice versa. They are hard-working, highly independent representatives of free enterprise.

#### The Project

The project will consist of three integrated components, namely (1) Information Services; (2) Advisory and Consultant Services; and (3) Participant Training.

##### (1) Information Services

The project will provide funds for 20 person-months of faculty professional time per year for the continuation and expansion of the fisheries library and information delivery capability at URI. The services will include: (a) compilation of a catalog of all services available to AID under the project which will be distributed to AID Regional and Central Bureaus, AID missions, and through the missions to selected LDCs; (b) development of a rapid response information delivery system through on line access to fisheries publications; (c) publication of a quarterly technical fisheries bulletin for distribution as provided in (a) above; and (d) preparation of relevant fisheries training aids and materials.

##### (2) Advisory and Consultant Services

AID missions as well as AID/Washington have insufficient technical expertise in fisheries development. URI will, under this project, take the initiative in offering its services to AID mission directors to help inform mission staff on the potential for fisheries development as well as the possible impacts of such development.

ICMRD will maintain a team to provide technical advisory services which will include: (a) project planning and design assistance; (b) adaptation of technology and methodologies to specific local conditions; (c) overseas short courses; (d) technical assistance; and (e) project evaluation, all in response to mission, LDC and regional bureau needs.

The team will be comprised of specialists in resource economics, anthropology, fisheries biology, fisheries technology, marine affairs, food technology, public administration, information services, extension education, and other fields as required.

These services will require the funding of 13 person-months of faculty time annually.

### (3) Participant Training

These programs will be available to graduate and special students, and to other participants from LDCs to provide for the utilization of capabilities developed at URI for transferring existing fishery development and management technology, and will allow for expansion of the University fisheries information delivery capability. Positions for up to 20 qualified graduate LDC students may be made available as well as 20 places in the non-degree program for applied fisheries training. Short courses covering priority areas such as stock assessment, fish handling and distribution, and fisheries extension education with possible expansion into enforcement and surveillance will be offered both in the U.S. and in LDCs.

The programs will be supported by 22 person-months of faculty time annually.

### Conclusion

This three-component project will be supported by AID financed inputs totaling approximately 55 person-months of faculty services each year, although the distribution of faculty time will vary according to changes in project priorities. Library and administrative staff time, publication, travel and other operating costs are additional. The project can best be funded under the cooperative agreement mechanism. The Fisheries Information Services currently funded under grant AID/DSAN-G-0173 will be incorporated into the cooperative agreement as an integral component when the latter is approved and funded.

## PART II PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### A. BACKGROUND

The importance of the contribution of fisheries to total supplies of high protein foods has long been recognized. In many developing countries, fish products represent a significant proportion of animal protein consumed. FAO estimates that in certain localized situations in Asia and Africa these proportions may approach 55 and 24 percent, respectively. While FAO and others estimate that the demand for fish could more than double by the year 2000, the Global 2000 report to the President indicates that due to ecological constraints, production from traditional capture fisheries may already be approaching its maximum, with no appreciable increase possible by the year 2000, if present trends in population growth and environmental alteration continue at present rates.

However, while production from capture fisheries may be reaching a peak due to present levels and methods of exploitation, the introduction of fisheries management and improved methods of catching, processing, preserving, and distributing fish can lead to increased production and availability of fish.

In this context, fisheries management, of which stock (resource) assessment is a part, is the science of making and implementing decisions to maintain or alter the structure, dynamics and interaction of fisheries components to achieve specific human objectives. Fisheries management is normally exercised by a government agency.

Areas that are capable of sustaining greater fishing effort can benefit from the introduction of improved capture methods; and the development of appropriate management measures. In addition, areas that are presently overfished can provide sustained levels of harvest at optimal rates. It is estimated that in the tropics over 60 per cent of the fish harvested from the sea are lost due to spoilage or pest attack. Innovative developments in post-harvest utilization and improved distribution methods could drastically reduce this unnecessary waste, making an increased supply of needed animal protein available to man without major changes in total harvest.

For many types of capture fisheries, the basic technology for improved production, management, and utilization exists. This is especially significant for small-scale fishermen who represent the poorest of the poor in many countries who produce the bulk of fish consumed domestically. According to FAO data, 96 per cent of the fish consumed by the poor in LDCs are "wild" fish, caught in the ocean, rivers, streams and lakes, (as opposed to cultured fish produced under controlled conditions - 4 per cent).

The key needs for LDC utilization of the existing technology are those of education, training, technical assistance, and information exchange at all levels from the fisheries administrator to the fishermen. The proposed cooperative agreement addresses these problem areas with respect to the transfer of technology required to promote increased production and availability of fish by small-scale fishermen through improved production methods and the development and introduction of effective management and post harvest utilization.

To accomplish this technology transfer, AID will utilize the specialized capabilities in fisheries which have been developed at URI during the twelve years of AID contracts and grant assistance, including a ten year 211(d) grant.

URI has been a Land Grant institution since it was founded as the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1888. The present URI College of Resource Development is the direct descendant of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts and includes the present-day Agricultural Experiment Station, the Department of Fisheries and Technology, and the International Center for Marine Resource Development (ICMRD). In 1976, URI became one of the four charter Sea Grant institutions, and it is now a Title XII institution. Title XII, which provides for the application of more effective agricultural sciences to "the goal of increasing world food production" states that the term "agriculture" should be considered to include aquaculture and fisheries. It also states that the term "farmers" should "include fishermen and other persons employed in cultivating and harvesting resources from salt and fresh waters."

URI has been involved in a number of successful activities, including responses to 30 requests for assistance made by AID and others which have made use of educational training and technical assistance capabilities. Other examples of its activities include training of fisheries administrators (Western Samoa, Fiji, Ecuador, Kuwait), training of fishery scientists (Chile, Ghana, Thailand, Brazil), studies and reports on small scale fisheries (Central America, West Africa), research and assistance to countries in the development of their small scale fisheries (Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala, Tanzania, Ghana and Portugal).

URI enrolls an average of 48 international students per year in marine related graduate courses and programs. ICMRD international development activity is supported in part through contracts with AID, foundations, development banks and the Peace Corps. ICMRD activities also involve being the lead institution in the Consortium for the Development for Technology (CODOT) which has contracts with Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Guatemala and Chile.

An AID team carried out a review of the ten year 211(d) grant program in August 1979. This review team concluded that URI had met and surpassed the conditions of the grant and indicated that URI has developed the capability to make significant contributions to small scale fisheries development through AID or other units of the broad development community. The review team recommended that AID continue to provide long-term core support to URI in order to maintain and better utilize the capability developed.

The acceptance of an extended economic jurisdiction of coastal waters in 1977 resulted in large numbers of developing countries, which formerly had no control over their coastal fisheries resources, finding themselves with an expanded zone of economic marine influence. Vast new supplies of capturable fish became available either for their domestic use or to be licensed out to foreign commercial fleets. The U.S. with its special expertise in small capture fisheries methods was the natural choice for these countries to approach to request technical assistance. Recently considerable numbers of such requests have been received for assistance in stock assessment, surveillance methods and small-scale fisheries development and management. They are for the most part from the West African Countries, Asia and the newly independent islands of the former British West Indian Commonwealth. If the U.S. does not meet their requests these countries will be forced to lease their resources out or to accept assistance from countries that have other interests in their development than those of the U.S. The initiative in developing this newly available source of protein may well be lost to the developing world.

A major problem in meeting such needs has been to find qualified experts and/or services in a timely manner. The proposed cooperative agreement with URI seems to be the ideal solution to meet the need for responding to these requests for technical services.

To further define and document the demand for services in this area, we solicited expressions of interest from appropriate AID offices. Positive responses were received from country missions (both on their own behalf and in some cases on behalf of the host countries), Regional Offices and Regional Bureaus. The strongest interest in this project came from Africa, with nearly every African country on the east and west coasts of the continent, with an AID mission, requesting AID assistance. REDSO/EA, REDSO/WA and Quagadougou (for the Sahel) also expressed strong interest in fisheries assistance, either for country projects or in conjunction with Regional Programs or Accelerated Impact Projects. This interest has intensified recently and has resulted in a proposal for a West African Regional Fisheries project, which URI has assisted in developing. Seven missions in the

Caribbean and Central America, plus ROCAP and RDO/C expressed strong interest in using the services that would be provided under this project. In addition USAID/Uruguay responded that the GOU could possibly make use of the services if they could be provided without any mission financing or personnel support, since the AID program has phased out. Finally AID offices in the Philippines, South Pacific, Portugal and Lebanon expressed strong interest in using the services. More recently, Oman has expressed a strong interest in using URI in the design and implementation of a Fisheries Development project for that country.

Thus, AID has a continuing need for access to a technical capability in fishery management and development to provide training and a response capability to requests for technical assistance from AID missions and Regional Bureaus and from LDCs. This can be accomplished through a cooperative agreement with URI. Some state and federal funds are available to support URI in its work related to the US fisheries industries, but for the most part these services are not available for development assistance to LDCs, nor should that be expected.

### 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

#### 1. Introduction

The cooperative agreement is contemplated as an extension and expansion of the assistance that AID provided under a 211(d) grant, for the development and maintenance of URI's International Center for Marine Resources Development (ICMRD) during the ten year period 1969 to 1979. This resulted in the development of a unique capability to assist LDCs in increasing and improving their use of small scale coastal fisheries.

A 211(d) grant was first awarded in 1969 and supplemented several times, with a total input of just over two million dollars. The main purpose of the grant was to build a capacity at URI, through ICMRD, to assist AID in its small scale fisheries development activities. As a result of the grant, ICMRD developed an effective multi-disciplinary approach to the identification, design and implementation of small-scale fisheries projects. Included were studies to establish the knowledge base and the state of the art within the small scale fisheries subsector, directed education and training programs, a technical assistance response capability and the development on the University campus of a unique library and information services center.

This project would provide for development of a "Resource Center" at URI that would be a repository for skills and information in fishery development through the combination of applied research and practical experience. AID and other interested parties could draw upon this resource for short term advisory and consultant services in day to day planning, implementation, and evaluation of projects. This would enhance AID's responsiveness and effectiveness in program development and implementation.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

From FY 1981 to FY 1985  
 Total U.S. Funding \$2,000,000  
 Date Prepared:

Project Title & Number: FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ASSISTANCE (963-4024)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>Program or Sector Goal:</b> The broadest objectives to which this project contributes.</p> <p>By assistance to the fishery sector in the LDCs, to increase production and utilization of animal protein, and employment opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Mission of Goal Achievement:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) National statistics on increased fish harvested, sold and consumed in participating LDCs.</li> <li>2) National statistics on increased employment in fisheries and fisheries processing.</li> <li>3) Improved nutrition as recorded in controlled school lunch programs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) National reports &amp; statistics</li> <li>2) National GNP statistics</li> <li>3) School nutrition survey run by URI or an AID selected contractor</li> </ol>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Potential for fisheries development exists within the individual LDC and that host government is both interested and able to advance it.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Project Purpose:</b></p> <p>To provide assistance in 3 areas of fisheries as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) LDC participant training</li> <li>2) Advisory &amp; consultants services (including adaptation of appropriate technology</li> <li>3) Maintenance of a fisheries information service</li> </ol>	<p><b>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 20 LDC students in training at URI first year</li> <li>2) At least 17 LDC requests for technical assistance first year of program &amp; a proportionate increase in demand each year thereafter</li> <li>3) No less than 10 requests for information per month; publication of information bulletins</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In-house project review</li> <li>2) " " "</li> <li>3) " " "</li> <li>4) " " "</li> </ol>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) That AID funding for project can be made available before the facilities developed under the 211(d) mode at URI has to disband due to a lack of support funds.</li> <li>2) A demand analysis of AID missions justifies AID support for this project</li> </ol>
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Long term degree training, special long and short term courses, seminars and workshops</li> <li>2) 17 person months of overseas technical assistance at request of AID missions.</li> <li>3) Provision of reference materials and information upon request</li> </ol>	<p><b>Magnitude of Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 20 LDC students in long term training &amp; one workshop offered during first year</li> <li>2) 17 person mos. TA provide LDCs first year</li> <li>3) Up to 120 requests for information responded to first year</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In-house project review</li> <li>2) " " "</li> <li>3) " " "</li> <li>4) " " "</li> </ol>	<p><b>Assumptions for achieving output:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Mission demands for TA meet expectations</li> <li>2) Host countries express interest &amp; support projects with local funds</li> <li>3) USAID missions and host governments make use of the available service</li> <li>4) USAID missions and other international donors are able to support their participation with their participant training funds</li> </ol>
<p><b>Inputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Faculty &amp; Professional Support</li> <li>2) Fringe Benefits</li> <li>3) Equipment &amp; Supplies</li> <li>4) Support of Fisheries Library &amp; Information Service</li> <li>5) Travel &amp; Transportation</li> </ol>	<p><b>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) \$174,100</li> <li>2) 24,681</li> <li>3) 14,204</li> <li>4) 18,500</li> <li>5) 55,410</li> </ol> <p>\$296,297 total direct cost                  21,701 indirect cost 8% of LDC                  \$320,000 total first year cost</p>	<p>AID BUDGET &amp; fiscal review</p>	<p><b>Assumptions for providing inputs:</b></p> <p>That AID funding will be available for the purpose herein subscribed.</p>

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### 3. Sector Goal

The sector goal is dual purpose; a) to increase fish production and utilization of high quality animal protein by the poor majority; and b) to increase employment opportunities in fisheries and related industries among the poorest groups in LDCs. That there is a need for short-and long-term technical assistance in this field is evidenced by the responses from AID offices as described in Section II A.

### 4. Project Purpose

AID's continued support of the core budget of ICMRD will assist in maintaining and expanding the facility that has been developed at URI, with primary support from the AID 211(d) grant. The project purpose is to more effectively utilize the capabilities available at URI in programs that will backstop fisheries development in the LDCs, to provide fisheries information and technical assistance at the request of AID missions and host country governments, and to utilize this facility to continue strong educational programs in fisheries for students from LDCs.

### 5. Project Inputs

The cost of this activity over a 10-year period will be approximately \$4,000,000. An initial funding of \$285,000 is anticipated for the first year. Thereafter annual increments are proposed of \$300,000 for the second year, \$325,000 for the third year and \$325,000 and \$340,000 respectively for the fourth and fifth years of implementation, a total of \$1,575,000. In addition \$50,000 will be required for two in-depth evaluations. The additional \$2,375,000 for the next five years is subject to the availability of funds and the recommendation of the team evaluation to be held the fourth year of the project.

Inputs of a specific nature for core support will be:

- (a) 20 person months of faculty time per year for information services of both a routine and special nature to respond to requests from AID missions, LDC's and others.
- (b) 13 person months faculty time per year for technical advisory and consultant services to AID missions and host country governments (including adaptation of technology and methodology).
- (c) 22 person months of faculty time per year to develop training programs, teach graduate courses, and supervise LDC graduate student studies and research.
- (d) Special library and information services acquisitions required to keep abreast of and, to provide on request, international literature in the field.
- (e) Costs of printing, translation, and distribution of newsletters, reports, technical manuals and other publications.

- (f) Travel support for professional staff to study relevant LDC problems and training needs and to participate in meetings and conferences which help to maintain communication links and professional competence related to the program.
- (g) Administrative, secretarial and communications costs and equipment and supplies as required to accomplish objectives.

## 6. Project Outputs

The ICMRD Library will provide world-wide access to fisheries publications and information for AID missions and host countries on request. Technical assistance will be made available to mission and LDC government personnel, as well as to fishermen, as part of the technology transfer process. Up to 20 qualified LDC graduate students and 20 long term trainees in formal and personalized training programs may be enrolled in fisheries courses at URI each year for preparation for leadership roles as government administrators, teachers, researchers, and industrialists in LDCs. There is an existing international network of universities and agencies working together in fisheries technology which will be strengthened through this project's activities.

Specific identifiable outputs on the URI campus will be:

- (a) Publications, Manuals and Information Services. (1) Working manuals and other packaged training materials and aids in English, Spanish, and possibly other languages; (2) A quarterly technical bulletin to include information on international activities of interest to LDC small-scale fishery personnel to keep LDC ministries of fisheries, AID missions and Regional Bureaus, and other interested parties up to date with current developments in the field of small scale fisheries; (3) An up-to-date reference library, staffing and delivery capability, and computer clearing house capability in the field of small scale fisheries to provide a research and quick response reference service for research and other workers in the field; and (4) A catalog of all services available to AID under the project for distribution to Regional Bureaus, Missions and LDCs.
- (b) Short Term Advisory Services. These services, plus on campus adaptation of technology and methodology for use in LDCs, will be facilitated under this program in order to allow URI to respond to requests from AID missions and Regional Bureaus, and host countries for technical assistance in project design, implementation and evaluation for small scale fisheries development and management projects.
- (c) Basic Educational Programs. A strong graduate and long term formal training program maintained at URI with orientation toward application of fishery technology to problems of tropical fisheries in LDCs. Positions for up to 20 students from LDCs will be maintained each year.

- (d) Special Training. Degree and non-degree specialized training courses provided at URI in a number of areas of importance to LDC fisheries workers and fishermen.
- (e) Short Courses and Seminars in LDCs. As part of the continuing education program, URI will provide short courses and seminars in LDCs in response to needs defined by the LDCs in making the requests. During the first year a two-week in-country short course in small scale fisheries will be conducted in a specific LDC. Thereafter additional in-country short courses and international and regional seminars and short courses on specific topics to be selected based on LDC identified needs will be conducted.
- (f) Short Courses, Workshops and Seminars. These intensive short term training programs will prepare LDC participants for important support functions in small scale fisheries in their respective countries.

### PART III PROJECT ANALYSES

#### A. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Fisheries can play an important role as a low cost form of protein, a productive means of employment, and a potential source of foreign exchange for many developing countries throughout the world. World production from fisheries in 1978 was approximately 75 million metric tons of which 40 per cent or over 30 million metric tons was taken by developing countries. While the world catch is slowly approaching its peak due to present levels and methods of exploitation, and ecological constraints, it is estimated that substantial increases are still possible under controlled conditions. Aquaculture has a tremendous potential, but significant shorter term increases are more practical through proper management of inland and coastal fisheries resources and improved post harvest utilization. It has been estimated that developing countries could increase their catches by approximately 25 million metric tons per year by harvesting resources near their shores at an optimal rate under proper management. Currently, over 10 million metric tons of fish are lost annually through spoilage or pest attack and this figure could be substantially reduced through the introduction of improved methods of post harvest storage, distribution, and processing.

The importance of fish protein in the diets of AID target groups is significant, but the role varies from region to region. FAO estimates that on the average about 60 per cent of the population in the developing countries of much of the world derive more than 30 per cent of its animal protein (excluding eggs and milk) from fish. This figure underestimates the importance of fish in Asia and many island countries where it is often an indispensable part of the diet. The importance of fish protein in the diets of rural poor is increased by the fact that fish products are generally available at a lower cost than other animal products. Fish may be one of the few protein sources affordable by the poorest population strata in developing countries.

Fisheries have an important employment impact on AID target groups. Much of the harvest taken by developing countries is caught by millions of small-scale fishermen and any catch increases would also benefit them. FAO estimates that the world fishery provides employment, some of it part-time, for about 10 million fishermen with as many as 40 million more people engaged in associated activities such as processing and marketing. The greater part of this work force is associated with small-scale fisheries located in developing countries. These fishermen often represent the poorest groups in developing countries and, if dependents are taken into account, several hundred million people in developing countries rely in a major way on fisheries for their livelihood.

Recent changes in the Law of the Sea related to extension of national jurisdiction to 200 miles has brought increased attention to the importance of fisheries and marine resources, particularly the role that they can play in the development process. This new emphasis is especially critical to small-scale fishermen who make up the bulk of the fisheries sector in many developing countries. If all coastal states extend jurisdiction to 200 miles, almost 99 per cent of all living marine resources harvested will come under national control. Small-scale fishermen can benefit from the introduction of fishery management measures designed to optimize production while protecting the resource. Before the onset of extended jurisdiction, foreign fishing fleets often exploited the fishery resources off the coasts of developing countries to the detriment of the small-scale fisheries, which depended on the same resources. Under extended jurisdiction, governments of developing countries can grant fishing rights in their waters in return for joint ventures, licensing fees, and technical assistance designed to improve national fishing capabilities. Regulations can be introduced by LDC government agencies limiting the catches of foreign fleets and creating special areas where only small-scale fishermen can fish, and these management regulations can promote sustained levels of harvest at optimal yields.

Greater attention to the role of fisheries resources in the development process can lead to greater efficiency in methods of post-harvest utilization. This can directly benefit the small-scale fisherman by improving his income through the sale of a higher quality catch.

Developing countries require assistance in all facets of fisheries development and management. Technical assistance in areas such as stock assessment, surveillance and enforcement, and developing management measures is required to determine the extent of the resources and prevent overfishing by both foreign and domestic fleets. Improved gear and boat designs can upgrade the fishing capabilities of the small-scale fishermen and improve his income through increased catches. Better methods of post harvest utilization can help reduce currently estimated loss of 10 million metric tons of fish and improve the final product.

A significant number of requests for technical assistance in fisheries have been received within the past year, largely as a result of a recognition of the significance of zones of extended jurisdiction to the development and

management of national coastal fisheries resources. Although it is impossible to accurately estimate the number of future requests for assistance in fisheries, an increasing number of such requests are being received and further increases are anticipated during future years in response to successful application of fisheries development and management methodologies in LDCs. The following list represents countries which have expressed interest in utilizing URI for assistance or countries for which preliminary discussions have indicated formal requests may be forthcoming within the next year. URI may not be able to provide the services needed in every instance; however, URI will be considered the most likely source of assistance for these countries.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Anticipated Service</u>
1. Guinea	Technical Assistance
2. Somalia	Technical Assistance and Training
3. Sierra Leone	Technical Assistance
4. Tunisia	Training, Information Services
5. Mauritania	Technical Assistance
6. Morocco	Technical Assistance
7. Tanzania	Technical Assistance
8. Liberia	Fisheries Project Development
9. Senegal	Fisheries Project Development
10. Cameroon	Technical Assistance
11. Equatorial Guinea	Technical Assistance
12. Kenya	Fisheries Project Development
13. Guinea Bisseau	Technical Assistance and Training
14. Cape Verde	Fishery Project Development
15. The Gambia	Technical Assistance
16. Djibouti	Technical Assistance and Evaluation
17. Guatemala	Technical Assistance
18. Honduras	Technical Assistance, and Information Services
19. Costa Rica	Technical Assistance, and Training
20. Ecuador	Technical Information Service
21. Peru	Technical Assistance
22. Nicaragua	Technical Assistance
23. Uruguay	Technical Assistance, and Information Services
24. Colombia	Technical Assistance
25. Panama	Technical Assistance and Training
26. Philippines	Technical Assistance and Training
27. Indonesia	Technical Assistance and Training
28. India	Fishery Project Development and Training
29. Burma	Technical Assistance
30. Portugal	Technical Assistance
31. Lebanon	Technical Assistance, and Information Services
32. Oman	Technical Assistance and Training

In addition, interest has been expressed in using URI's assistance in Regional Fisheries activities by REDSO/WA, REDSO/EA, Upper Volta (for Sahel), ROCAP, RDO/C and RDO/South Pacific.

## B. INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

No adverse environmental effects will result from the activities supported under this project. In fact, a major component of the project will be to assist LDC's to better manage and protect their marine and coastal resources in order to assure expanded and sustained harvests of fishery resources. This is especially necessary as LDCs extend national jurisdiction beyond traditional maritime boundaries and assume responsibility for the surveillance and legal enforcement of their fishing rights. Where the services of this project are drawn upon, its effect on the coastal shelf ecology should have noticeable, positive effects.

The activities of this project fall into the area described in Environmental Procedure Regulations, Para 216.2 (c) "Analyses, Studies, Academic or Investigative Research, Workshops and Meetings." These classes of activities will not normally require the filing of an Environmental Impact Statement or the preparation of an Environmental Assessment. It is possible that an output of this project will be a set of procedures, guidelines or research results which when used would require such assessment. However, the project itself only proposes training and technical assistance directly supportive of AID and host country activities. Under these guidelines this activity clearly qualifies for a negative determination at the time when a threshold decision is determined.

To the extent that pesticides may be used for the preservation of fish, URI will comply with Rule 16 on Environmental Procedures.

## C. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The money provided for this project will accomplish two distinct functions. The first is to provide core support for the International Center for Marine Resource Development established at the University of Rhode Island so that this facility developed under 211(d) grant funding can be sustained. The second function is to make use of that facility to provide technical assistance to the LDCs in the development and management of their inland and marine fisheries. This technical assistance consists of three integrated components: (1) Information Services; (2) Advisory and Consultant Services; and (3) Participant Training.

Work for the initial five years will require \$1,600,000 of which \$25,000 would be requested by AID for evaluations. Approval of the five year disbursement period is recommended at the time of project approval although funding is requested only for the first year of operations, a total of \$285,000. Thereafter expenditures will be made as follows: \$300,000 the second year, \$325,000 the third year, \$325,000 the fourth year and \$340,000 the fifth year. A team evaluation will be held in the fourth year at a cost of \$25,000. The following five year period is estimated at \$2.4 million, including \$25,000 for a team evaluation. However, approval will be subject to the availability of funds and dependent on the outcome of the team evaluation.

This project will not provide direct support for basic research as it is anticipated that basic research in fisheries will, for the most part, be implemented by the Joint Research Committee of BIFAD under a series of CRSPs.

Support is, however, provided for the adaptation of technology and methodology which has proven successful under the conditions of small scale fisheries in one country to the small scale fishery needs of another.

Costs incurred for short-term technical assistance provided to AID missions and their host governments will be funded by this project for up to 30 person days on any one assignment. Thereafter costs will be paid by the AID mission or LDC requesting such services.

#### D. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Properly planned fishery development projects potentially have many positive social consequences. Not only can they increase the supply of food to the poor but they can also stimulate economic development in the private sector among the most independent of small-scale entrepreneurs, the small small-scale fisherman. Projected increases in fishery production depend on either the introduction or improvement of appropriate technologies and methodologies. Recommendations made must be appropriate socially and culturally as well as technically and environmentally. Understanding the sociocultural impacts of fishery development programs is important. It is only through knowledge of these potential impacts that undesirable social consequences can be avoided.

Among the undesirable social consequences which can result from fishery development are unacceptable increases in the degree of social stratification in fishing communities which can result in conflict, a few grow richer while the majority remain impoverished. Adequate consideration of costs and financing of proposed changes can reduce the potential of negative social impact.

Some technological changes force rural to urban migration and rural unemployment--two problems that plague many parts of the developing world today. Such migrations result in negative social impacts; however, adequate analysis can avoid or minimize the problem.

Due to logistical problems, some form of local organization is often needed to deliver development project inputs to the grass-roots level. If the proposed organizational form is locally inappropriate, (eg. inconsistent with local values and social forms) it can result in undesirable social consequences such as unemployment or polarization of the target region into disruptive factions. Adequate social analysis of the fishery can provide a framework for development of appropriate organizations to facilitate delivery of project inputs.

URI social scientists interact constantly with other URI specialists increasing their awareness of potentially undesirable social consequences that can arise from improperly planned fishery development programs. All URI consultants who go to the field are briefed prior to departure concerning potential problems in the target region and are prepared to identify project components needing social analysis. This awareness reduces the potential for undesirable social consequences.

## E. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

In most LDCs arable land tends to be at a premium. Considerable numbers of the rural poor tend to be underemployed or unemployed for long periods of the year depending on the sale of their labor during the peak seasons generally at planting and harvest times. Under these conditions artisanal fisheries often provide an economic alternative to farming. They can offer employment either on a full-time or seasonal basis, with a relatively low-cost investment.

For the most part, the fishing gear required such as trawling nets and fishing lines and, at times, even fishing vessels can be locally produced in home or cottage industries. The harvest provides a superior source of food which unlike many farm products is available throughout most of the year.

Finally, the secondary industries related to fishing such as the marketing of the product and the processing of fresh fish by low technology inputs such as smoking, salting and brining are customary sources of part time employment for women and children.

In the absence of an LDC fishery development project in which all elements of the URI holistic, multi-disciplinary approach have been used, the above general conclusions reflect reported State-of-the-Art surveys, field research and development projects in which some of those elements have been utilized.

More specific conclusions are being reached in a report being prepared for AID's Africa Bureau by URI Professors J. G. Sutinen and R. B. Pollnac and Michigan State University Professor H. P. Jossierand, entitled The Fisheries of West Africa and Prospects for Development.

With reference to coastal fisheries, the authors note that West African fishery resources are among the richest in the world, but only since acceptance of the extended economic zone have the coastal states had an opportunity to reap the economic benefits of their resources. They estimate there are 600,000 artisanal fishermen in the region and that landings could be increased by as much as 50% or up to 1 million tons. This total could be further increased by eliminating the current post-harvest losses which amount to between 20% and 40%. This increase could create 250,000 to 500,000 jobs in secondary fisheries employment - processing, marketing and distribution.

In further support of the above general conclusions, an international agency report on a proposed LDC fishery development project estimates the economic return to the country in the fourth year would be about 30% on an investment of just over \$4 million. The project involves high cost construction of shore facilities and up-grading of fishing vessels. The value of the catch increase would be about \$1.5 million annually, including exports, according to the report. Thus, the investment would be paid off in an additional three years.

It is possible that the above estimates are somewhat optimistic, but given the same optimum fishery resource, skilled small-scale fishermen, a usable infrastructure, high demand and good management, it is possible to hypothesize that a fishery development project involving all the elements of the holistic method should result in a return on investment of 10% to 25% annually through increased production.

This project is designed to make use of small-scale, low technology operations. As a consequence, the catch will for the most part be destined for local consumption. Small scale fishing has been demonstrated to be economically profitable in a large number of countries under a wide variety of circumstances. The technologies to be encouraged will be those which over the years have proven to be well suited and profitable for large numbers of small fishermen.

Although large operations using labor saving methods may develop simultaneously in some developing countries as a result of the increased fisheries resources which can become available under extended jurisdiction, this need not be a problem. Under the program of rational planning which this project is designed to provide, it should be possible to maintain small-scale fisheries for local consumption as well as commercial fisheries with special marketing facilities for the larger cities and for export. In other instances where it may prove desirable; however, development may be directed to converting small-scale fishermen to a higher level of technology using labor saving methods and developing a more competitive type of secondary fish processing industry at the local level. As the control of the resource becomes the responsibility of an LDC, these choices should be made on a basis of adequate analysis and it is the purpose of the present project to assist in the provision of such required technical guidance.

#### F. WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Women play a predominant role in the cottage industries associated with the manufacture of small scale fishing gear such as trawling nets and fishing lines. Women also are dominant in the processing of fish. Finally in many LDCs the marketing of fish tends to be almost exclusively a profession of women.

### PART IV IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### A. ANALYSIS OF ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

It is essential that the implementing institution have considerable knowledge, experience and a disciplinary background in fisheries and related subject matter as well as an international reputation in these fields as evidenced by experience and service with international organizations and societies. Such background and experience is considered to be essential to the establishment of linkages between project activities and personnel and institutions in the LDCs.

During the last twelve years AID has assisted in the development of a specialized capability in fisheries at URI through ten years of 211(d) grant assistance and more recently by means of a strengthening grant and a small activity grant for support of the fisheries information service. The capability that now exists is unique among U.S. institutions. No other U.S. institution has an international fisheries facility of comparable size, equal extension and research facilities, and an international marine fisheries curriculum as complete as that of URI. More importantly, URI's program is unique in that it is oriented toward small-scale fisheries in developing countries as opposed to harvest by highly commercialized fleets as in the

U.S.. During the period of AID grant support, URI personnel gained a base of experience working on a large number of projects in LDCs.

A total of 68 graduate degree alumni, 39 of them from foreign countries, participated in AID-funded Section 211(d) fisheries projects or research on campus and in LDCs. Listed below are those known to occupy key positions in fisheries ministries, in fisheries-oriented academic positions or in international agencies. Four U.S. graduates occupy faculty or staff positions at URI and one is on the faculty of the University of Maine, all in fisheries activities. One U.S. graduate is reported to be a member of the Guinea-Bissau AID mission.

One person from Bangladesh who is a high government official involved in fisheries management.

One Malaysian is in the second highest position in the "Majuikam" - the National Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia.

Five Indonesians are third level officials (Section Chiefs) in the Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Jakarta, Indonesia.

One Costa Rican is in a high level position, exact rank not known, in the fisheries department of the Ministry of Agriculture in Costa Rica.

12 Republic of China graduates occupy positions involving fisheries or fish food in their government.

One Argentine graduate is with UNESCO.

One Swedish graduate is the Program Director for Fisheries in the World Bank, with primary responsibility for Southeast Asia.

One Chilean is the Senior Economist in Fundacion Chile which performs all fisheries research in the country.

Another Chilean is on the faculty of the University of Valparaiso where he is involved in the economic of national fisheries programs.

A graduate from Ghana holds a position with the national research institute where he continues to work on the application of modern technology to traditional methods of smoking fish - the basis for his Ph.D.

A Brazilian graduate is head of a section of a food research institute in Campinas, Brazil.

A Thai graduate is involved in fisheries work with both the government and the university in Bangkok.

The Head of Fisheries in the government of Fiji (he holds an Associate Degree in Fisheries and Marine Technology).

In addition to graduate level alumni, URI has provided specialized non-degree training for a number of FAO Fellows and other trainees who occupy

positions of importance. Non-degree training differs from degree training in that the students are not admitted to the university for normal curriculum work but instead take only those courses that meet the needs of their employment. These courses are usually given by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Technology. This specialized training includes a two-year course in fisheries developed in response to a request made by the government of Guinea Bissau and under an AID-financed contract with the African-American Institute. It is believed that this is the only two-year, non-degree international fisheries course in the United States. The graduates receive a Certificate for a course of study that is closely related to the two-year Associate Degree program.

16 Guinea-Bissauans completed the two-year Certificate course at the Department of Fisheries and Marine Technology.

Seven Ecuadorian fisheries administrators were given a designed summer course in fisheries administration under the Fulbright Program, as requested by the American Embassy, Quito.

A Fisheries Specialist from the Fisheries Division, Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, Taiwan, as given instruction on fishing boat designs; another who was a Junior Specialist in the Council for Agricultural Planning & Development, received general fisheries training.

Two FAO Fellows from Kuwait were given short courses in fishing gear and fishing practices.

A trainee from the Fisheries Division, Economic and Development Department, Government of Western Samoa, took the equivalent of the Associate Degree in the Department of Fisheries and Marine Technology. He also earned a Master of Marine Affairs degree and it is understood that he is now the head of the Fisheries Division, Western Samoa.

The URI Fishery Development Support Services project will be closely coordinated with the ICLARM Fisheries Development project and the Auburn University Aquaculture Technology Development project. Although the projects will be independent, each institution will appoint a staff member to coordinate related activities and arrange exchanges of professional staff as appropriate; and promote to jointly sponsored seminars and joint project development. Additionally, URI will coordinate with the University of Maryland on the CRSP for fisheries stock assessment. The overall coordination of all projects is very important to the administration of a unified and integrated effort in fisheries development.

The project will be managed within the International Center for Marine Resource Development, under the overall supervision of the Associate Director. Day to day project management will be directed by a team consisting of the chairman of the working committees for training, information services, applied research, and state-of-the-art work. The Associate Director will be assisted in administrative aspects by the Center Staff.

## B. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This PP has been developed by S&T/AGR based on their assessment of what URI can do and on the needs for project activities as seen by S&T/AGR. An effort has been made to be responsive to needs expressed by missions and Regional Bureau representatives contacted during preparation of the paper. Cost estimates and the scope of activities may need to be revised during contract negotiations. The on-campus support portion of the budget is to be used by URI at their discretion within the categories specified except that responsibilities itemized in the scope of work are considered essential components of the project. A cooperative agreement seems to be an appropriate mechanism for this project as under that mode both the on-campus activities and the technical services component can be jointly funded. It will be desirable for S&T/AGR to exercise control over the use of funds designated for technical services including activities involving adaptation of technology and methodologies. This will require S&T/AGR approval of each service activity before funds are allocated.

## C. EVALUATION PLAN

The project will be managed by a designated fisheries specialist within the Renewable Natural Resources Management Division of S&T/AGR. The Renewable Natural Resources Subcommittee of the Sector Council for Agriculture will serve in an advisory evaluation role for AID.

URI will appoint a Project Director who will be directly responsible for project operations and project supervision on a day to day basis. This person will serve as URI's immediate contact with the AID Project Manager. The AID Project Manager and the URI Project Director will maintain communications with one another on a routine basis as may be necessary for effective project management. Ad Hoc meetings between the AID Project Manager and the URI Project Director will be facilitated as necessary, taking advantage of the URI Project Director's visits to Washington in connection with project and non-project related activities.

Four evaluations are contemplated during the current five-year project activity. At the end of the first, second and third years of project activity, routine evaluations will be performed by the AID project manager. The fourth evaluation will take place no later than 12 months prior to the termination of the fifth year of project activity. This will be an indepth Team Evaluation to determine whether the project is proceeding on course and to make recommendations concerning extension of the project beyond the initial five years.

## D. PROJECT REPORTING

1. An annual report of project activities will be submitted in 50 copies to the AID Project Manager by April 30 each year.

2. A fiscal report will be prepared every six months from the date of project initiation showing actual expenditures and projected expenditures for the following six months. This report will be submitted in six copies to SER/CM.

3. Three copies of all trip reports involving international travel in support of this project will be sent to the AID Project Manager.

4. 10 copies of all reports, manuals, and publications will be sent to the AID Project Manager.

5. 10 copies of each information letter will also be sent to the AID Project Manager.

#### E. RELATED ACTIVITIES OF OTHER DONORS

The FAO, UNDP, World Bank and several donor nations are supporting fisheries research and development activities oriented toward encouraging the efficient production of protein in LDCs.

The AID Project Manager in association with the URI Project Director will have the responsibility for assuring that these contract activities do not compete with or duplicate work being supported by other donors.

Cooperation and information exchange among donors is generally good and complementary activities are planned whenever possible. Because the needs are large and the assistance activities are relatively small, cooperation among groups has been effective. A close relationship has developed in fisheries between AID and the FAO.

#### F. SCOPE OF WORK

To achieve the objectives of this project in the provision of technical assistance through (a) the dissemination of small-scale fisheries information, (b) advisory and consultant services, and (c) LDC participant training, the implementing agency shall carry out the following services in each of the three project components which follow.

##### 1. Information Services

The ICMRD Library and Information Service is expected to provide a rapid response capability for information delivery under this project, directed toward the needs of small-scale fisheries. It should be capable of responding to up to 400 individual requests for information each year and for providing up to 800 documents a year taped on microfilm. The Information Service and associated ICMRD library shall serve as a clearinghouse for "gray" literature not generally available in most libraries. Included will be such literature as student theses, research reports, seminar proceedings, and bibliographies dealing with fisheries. ICMRD can provide on line access to thousands of fisheries publications available from academic, government, professional societies and international agency sources. The information service will publish in English, Spanish, and possibly other languages, a quarterly technical bulletin covering pertinent new developments and research findings in marine resources development of interest to LDC Ministries, AID missions,

and fisheries personnel. It will also publish appropriate manuals on matters related to small-scale fisheries as well as special training manuals and aids required for the ICMRD training program. A catalog of all services available to AID under this project will be compiled for distribution to Regional Bureaus, missions and LDCs.

A total of 20 person months of professional time are to be allocated to the library and information service during the first year of project funding.

## 2. Advisory and Consultant Services

The ICMRD will maintain a team of technical personnel to provide AID missions and host governments advisory and consulting services. This team shall be comprised of specialists in resource economics, anthropology, and fisheries biology, food technology, fisheries technology, extension education, public administration, marine affairs, information services, and other fields as required.

An important component of the Advisory Service will be on-campus adaptation of different technologies and methodologies to new LDC environments. The ICMRD will provide assistance to LDCs in adapting techniques which have proven effective elsewhere to specific needs. These include adaptation of models for project identification and design, stock assessment, fisheries management, harvesting, and processing. Methodologies to be adapted will relate to evaluating socio-economic impacts of new methods and management measures accommodating fisheries development in overall rural development planning, and determining specific fishery quotas based on LDC nutritional needs and long range export potential for fishery products.

A total of 13 person months of faculty time will be available during the first year of project operation to provide overseas technical assistance. Special teams will be assigned to focus on specific fisheries problems for short periods of time not to exceed 30 calendar days per mission per year.

## 3. Participant Training

The ICMRD will make facilities available for the training of LDC student participants. The following is a synopsis of the types of training which will be provided and the numbers of LDC students which can be accommodated in each.

Long term degree training will be made available each year for up to 20 qualified LDC students in any of the following areas of expertise: fisheries biology, fisheries technology, fisheries economics, aquaculture management, fisheries extension, anthropology, food technology and marine policy.

Two year non-degree training will be made available for up to 20 LDC students each year. These non-degree participants may be registered in the Department of Fisheries and Marine Technology or they can elect a special course of training in allied fields.

Each year the ICMRD will provide one six-week short course at URI in marine technology or an allied field of small-scale fisheries. Up to 20 students will be accommodated. In addition, ICMRD will provide one two week short course

each year in one host country at the country's request. Additional in-country short-courses will be made available upon request at the cost of the AID mission or other requesting entity.

During the initial ten year duration of this project ICMRD will provide four regional fisheries seminars or work shops, one in each of AID's four geographic regions. In addition, one five day international planning seminar is anticipated for government fisheries planners at the Ministry and Directors General level.

A total of 22 person months of faculty time will be allocated under this project for activities related to the project training component.

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

PROJECT TITLE: Fisheries Development Support Services  
 PROJECT NUMBER: 936-4024  
 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (CA): To be determined

	<u>FY82 Funds</u> <u>First Year</u> FM: 7-1-82 <u>TO: 6-30-83</u>	<u>FY83 Funds</u> <u>Second Year</u> FM: 7-1-83 <u>TO: 6-30-84</u>	<u>FY84 Funds</u> <u>Third Year</u> FM: 7-1-84 <u>TO: 6-30-85</u>	<u>FY85 Funds</u> <u>Fourth Year</u> FM: 7-1-85 <u>TO: 6-30-86</u>	<u>FY86 Funds</u> <u>Fifth Year</u> FM: 7-1-86 <u>TO: 6-30-87</u>	<u>FIVE YEAR</u> <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> FM: 7-1-82 <u>TO: 6-30-87</u>
Salaries and Wages	\$153,688	\$162,688	\$177,100	\$177,100	\$186,100	\$856,676
Fringe Benefits	31,351	33,151	34,683	34,683	36,483	170,351
Overhead	21,111	22,311	24,103	24,103	25,303	116,931
Travel & Per Diem	47,900	50,300	56,210	56,210	58,610	269,230
Equipment, Material & Supplies	13,490	13,790	14,304	14,304	14,604	70,492
Publication & Information	<u>17,460</u>	<u>17,760</u>	<u>18,600</u>	<u>18,600</u>	<u>18,900</u>	<u>91,320</u>
TOTALS - for Univ. of RI under the CA	\$285,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$325,000	\$340,000	\$1,575,000
Indepth Evaluation (for S&T/AGR's use)				\$ 25,000		25,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$285,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$350,000	\$340,000	\$1,600,000

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

PROJECT TITLE: Fisheries Development Support Services  
 PROJECT NUMBER: 936-4024  
 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT (CA): To be determined

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TOTALS - for Univ. of RI under the CA	\$285,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$325,000	\$340,000	\$1,575,000
Indepth Evaluation (for S&T/AGR's use)				\$ 25,000		25,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$285,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$350,000	\$340,000	\$1,600,000