

ICOD: Training and Scholarships for Integrated Ocean Development

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The International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD) was established as a crown corporation of Canada in February 1985, with a mandate to initiate, encourage and support cooperation between Canada and developing countries in the field of ocean resource development. Programs are concentrated in three sectors: technical and advisory assistance, training and scholarships and information services.

ICOD designs and delivers training programs related to the extension of jurisdiction and to fisheries and ocean management. Programs range from basic, short-term technical training to graduate-level education. Training activities take place both in Canada and in the developing countries. ICOD's scholarship program offers awards for study in marine-related disciplines at Canadian universities and selected international institutions.

As part of its training program, ICOD has undertaken to support the establishment of a multidisciplinary, one-year diploma program in marine affairs. The first class of students will be enrolled in the 1987-1988 academic year. The objective of the program is to provide qualified students, as well as managers in government and industry from developed and developing countries, with the skills necessary for the effective management and development of ocean resources.

ICOD has also assisted the World Maritime University in Malmo, Sweden, in the design and delivery of an interdisciplinary one-week training course and materials in marine affairs. The first course was delivered in May of this year and it is expected to be repeated in November. Plans are underway to translate the course and materials in different languages so that it may be offered in

other institutions and developing country regions.

Other planned training activities include: a non-fuel offshore minerals resource course to be presented in Canada, a course on fishing skills and extension methods in conjunction with the South Pacific Commission and a sea-use planning course to be held at the World Maritime University. Short technical courses in areas such as contract negotiation, upgrading of national capabilities in fisheries assessment and management, marketing, environmental impact assessment and ocean boundary making will be designed and developed to suit the specific needs of participating countries and regions.

The ICOD scholarship program is intended to enhance the expertise available in developing countries in the broad range of academic fields relevant to the development and management of ocean resources. Scholarships are awarded for graduate-level study in Canada and

at selected international institutions. Acceptable fields of marine-related study include, but are not limited to, the physical, biological, environmental and social sciences, engineering and law. Initially, the program is limited to qualified students from the South Pacific, the Caribbean Basin, west African and the southwest Indian Ocean regions.

Currently, award programs include 20 scholarships per year for study in Canada, three scholarships per year for graduate level study at the University of the West Indies and three per year at the University of Papua New Guinea or the University of the South Pacific, two scholarships per year for study at the master's level at the World Maritime University, four scholarships per year for participation in the International Ocean Institute's Summer Training Program in Ocean Management, and 20 scholarships per year for the Marine Affairs Diploma Program being established at an Anglophone and a Francophone Canadian University. In addition, ICOD will award six scholarships for short-term study in Canada during the 1986/1987 academic year.

ICOD's training and scholarship programs complement the work of the technical assistance and information programs. In most cases, it is information and experience about ocean management which are being transferred to developing nations, rather than hardware or machinery. ●

The EEC Fisheries Training Program

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Over the last years, the European Economic Community with its now twelve member states (Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain

and UK) has shown a growing commitment to development aid in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors in general and fisheries training in particular. At present, the value of on-going fisheries aid projects amounts to some US\$120 million. Of

Country	Project title and code	Principal project objectives	Commitment of project funds	European Development Foundation contribution (ECU*)
Algeria	Two training centers for marine fishermen	Extend technical assistance to the training schools at El Kala and Annaba for 83 shipwrights and 75 marine mechanics	1981	690,000
	Training in the fisheries sector	Upgrade qualification of marine mechanics, shipwrights, and master fishermen through supply of didactic materials, a training vessel and technical assistance. Courses have a duration of about two years.	1984	3,500,000
CARICOM (14 states and territories in the Wider Caribbean Region)	University of the West Indies	Consolidation and expansion of activities of the three major campuses of UWI. Aquaculture component for Jamaica and Barbados.	1983	369,000
Egypt	University cooperation in marine and fisheries sciences	Long-term aim of reducing pollution and increasing food production in Egypt through: - twinning of Suez Canal University and Liverpool University in order to set up undergraduate courses in marine and fisheries sciences at Suez. Two projects to study marine life in the Gulf and Northern Red Sea - twinning with University of Ghent for artemia project	1984	3,000,000
Guinea (Rep.)	Supplementary technical assistance for the Maritime Secondary Polytechnic, Conakry I	Consolidation of previous interventions through supply of additional equipment, didactic materials and technical assistance	1984	1,260,000
Indian Ocean (Madagascar)	Institute for Maritime Training, Majunga Madagascar (ENEM)	Regionalize and upgrade the existing training school and improve maritime training through supply of a training vessel and technical assistance	1982	1,850,000
Mauritania	Centre of Professional Maritime Training Nouadhibou (CPPM)	Upgrade the CPPM and set up courses for master fishermen and marine mechanics	1985	2,500,000
Solomon Islands	Technical assistance to National Fisheries Development	Extension of training in technical skills to assist in maintenance of S1 fleet	1982	200,000
South Pacific (Fiji)	University of the South Pacific	Component for strengthening of the Institute for Marine Resources (IMR) and its resources research program (total project 830,000 ECU)	1985	282,000
Tunisia	Scientific and technical cooperation in support of the national marine sciences program	Strengthening of national capabilities in coastal marine resources research and management through supply of equipment, literature and training	1983	240,000
West and Central Africa (Ivory Coast)	Regional Academy of Marine Science and Technology, Abidjan	Supply didactic materials under a multilateral funding of the Academy for training of maritime personnel (navigation, shipwrights, etc.)	1985	2,000,000

*1 ECU = US\$1.0317 (as of 1 October 1988).

these, almost 13% (about US\$15.4 million) are being spent on fisheries training or education projects.

This category of projects has two major elements:

- Assistance to fisheries training schools catering to non-academic personnel (fishermen in a modernizing industrial fleet, shipwrights, masterfishermen, marine mechanics, etc.); this is part of a broader support program for polytechnics covering a wide range of skills in many developing countries. The bulk of training funds is being spent on this category, almost US\$11.6 million.
- Assistance to universities and their aquatic resources departments or institutes to help upgrade higher level education in developing countries. This component accounts for approximately US\$3.8 million.

Both elements are being financed by the European Development Fund in countries associated with the EEC through the Lome Conventions, under bilateral protocols in Mediterranean countries, or out of the budget of the Commission itself in other developing countries. The projects to date are shown in the table.

In the past, much emphasis has been given to physical facilities in a drive to improve teaching tools and learning conditions. But as a recent evaluation report of the program points out, this could change in the future to back up such investment with additional technical assistance, assistance in training the trainers, in design of curricula, etc. The planned regional aquaculture project for the ASEAN countries involving the twinning of ASEAN and European institutions in joint applied research and training will already reflect these recommendations.

Training programs may also provide scholarships. Under the new Lome III Convention, such scholarships will be closely associated with priority areas (concentration areas) of development aid programs in the beneficiary-country based on their perceived needs for manpower development and subsequent employment possibilities.

Training assistance is, however, not limited to specialized institutions; many "ordinary" fisheries and aquaculture projects contain components of formal and/or on-the-job training. This may take such diverse forms as technicians trained on an aquaculture project in Benin leaving to set up their own operation next door, or village fishermen in Burkina Faso taking over the management of "their" reservoir after a first demonstration of the positive combined effect of stocking and controlled exploitation.

An increasing number of countries perceive a pressing need to build up and enhance their fisheries management capabilities and seek EEC support for such undertaking. The EEC is well aware of this and is ready to assist developing countries. Through one ongoing fisheries project, the EEC is ready to sponsor a researcher from the Uganda Freshwater Fisheries Research Institute in Jinja (on Lake Victoria), a member of the ICLARM Network of Tropical Fisheries Scientists, to obtain advanced training and assistance in data analysis at ICLARM headquarters. His study is expected to produce much needed insights into the dynamics of major exploited fish populations and could mark a new beginning for scientific management of the stocks in his country.

There are other instances where the EEC has indicated its willingness to fund training components of fisheries projects geared to strengthen resources research and management capabilities in the countries concerned. Cases in point are two regional projects in preparation, one for the riparian countries of Lake Victoria and another for the ASEAN countries (harmonization of fisheries data collection and improved data analysis). Indeed, other such projects may be considered in the future provided they fit into the overall country or regional program and are forwarded through the appropriate channels by the governments concerned.