

lion; herring second with 90 500 tonnes, worth \$192 million; and salmon third, with 38 700 tonnes valued at \$213 million. Some of the higher priced species are lobster with 15 500 tonnes at \$145 million and crab with 12 000 tonnes at \$125 million.

Almost half of the fishery-product exports are frozen, 14 per cent are fresh and the rest is treated or canned. Frozen products are expected to become increasingly important in the expansion of the industry, both at home and abroad.

### Growth in food aid

Canada also sends fish abroad as food aid and, in 1983-84, this was close to \$25 million, almost triple the amount sent the previous year. Fish now represents 7.3 per cent of the country's food aid. Products include saltfish, canned mackerel, herring and sardines, and small quantities of other canned fish.

Canadian specialists are also active in sharing their fisheries expertise with developing nations in order that Third World countries can exploit more fully their own fisheries resources and develop more self-reliance in managing them.

The new International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD) is one example of Canada's commitment to promote self-reliance in the management of the Third World's fisheries resources. The Canadian government will contribute some \$27 million over the next five years to establish this independent Halifax-based institution. Led by an international board of governors, including representatives from developing

nations, ICOD is dedicated to helping these countries, through training, advice, information and research, to achieve optimal returns from their fisheries.

Canada also supports fisheries projects through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Funded solely by the Canadian government and administered by an international board of governors, the IDRC is currently involved in fisheries research projects to reduce waste and to expand productivity in the world fishery. In 1983-84, it allocated \$2.5 million to fisheries projects.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is the main channel for Canadian assistance to fisheries projects in developing countries. Under bilateral programs, about \$80 million is currently supporting some 30 fisheries projects. These range from a \$12-million plan to restructure Senegalese fish marketing to a \$35 000-marine resource survey in the Caribbean.

One CIDA project, worth \$1.5 million, is designed to train Ethiopians in fishery research skills. Five doctoral and ten master's students from the Addis Ababa University are to be taught limnology, the study of lakes and ponds, and freshwater fisheries, including the breeding of Tilapias over a 42-month period by University of Waterloo professors. The quality of the flesh of the Tilapias is considered to be very high and their capacity to reproduce themselves is higher than other fish.

Ethiopia, with an estimated 30.5 million people, has seven major lakes. There's small-scale fishing on some of the country's lakes

and the 4 000 tonnes annual catch, valued at \$2 million, is quickly used up by consumers. It's estimated the catch could reach 20 000 tonnes, worth \$10 million a year.

Canada provides multilateral funding through such agencies as the United Nations Development Program and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and several international financial institutions including the World Bank and regional development banks.

Non-governmental organizations such as Care Canada, the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada and the Canadian University Services Overseas also support fisheries development projects. About 25 of these groups are involved in 46 projects worth \$7.6 million and affecting 28 countries. As well, Canadian firms receive assistance from CIDA under the Industrial Co-operation Program to work with businesses in developing countries to adapt Canadian technology to foreign needs.

### Program specialties

Broadly speaking, these programs are aimed at fisheries management, development of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture.

St. Lucia is one country that has improved its fisheries base and has instituted training programs for management of its fisheries. CIDA helped St. Lucia to prepare a long-term fisheries development plan, and to construct a fish landing and processing complex. As part of the project, Canadian marketing specialists, a plant manager and other skilled personnel were sent to St. Lucia to provide assistance, and residents of that country



One of the Canadians participating in fisheries development in St. Lucia surveys the catch of members of the St. Lucia Fishermen's Co-operative Society.



Canadian experts look over plans and supplies for the fisheries complex being constructed in Castries, St. Lucia, with aid from the Canadian International Development Agency.