

付属資料 4

要請書

REGIONAL FISHERIES TRAINING PROJECT PHASE II

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The fisheries sub-sector is an important contributor to gross domestic revenues, employment generation and food security within the national economy. For the period 1996 – 1998 the productivity of the sub-sector in terms of quantity of fish catch and gross earnings to domestic revenues is shown as follows (Table 1):

Table 1
Gross Earnings from the Fisheries Sub-sector for the period 1996 – 1998

YEAR	PRODUCTION (KG)	EARNINGS (TTS Mn)
1996	7,300,504	63.9
1997	8,262,405	62.0
1998	10,373,360	78.1

Source: NAMDEVCO

- 1.2 The sector employs an approximate 10% of the agricultural labour force directly. Indirect services are also provided in the areas of boat engine sales, repairs and maintenance by self-employed individuals. Other downstream types of services are provided in the area of fish processing, packaging and research.
- 1.3 Historically, the industry was unable to operate at maximum efficiency and competitiveness because of a number of problems. These are as follows:
- a. Shortage of trained personnel and manpower services in the areas of:
 - (i) Fishing Gear Technology & Fishing Methods.
 - (ii) Marine Engine Repairs & Maintenance.
 - (iii) Navigation & Seamanship.
 - (iv) Fishing Vessel Operations & Maintenance.
 - (v) Seafood Handling.
 - (vi) Processing & Preservation.

- (vii) Limited Technology Transfer within the Industry.
- (viii) Lack of effective back-up support in areas of data collection, research activities and data base management.

2.0 OBJECTIVE OF PHASE I.

2.1 It was against this background that the Government of Trinidad & Tobago entered into a Joint Regional Fisheries Technical Co-operation Project with the Government of Japan in 1996. The host institution was the Caribbean Fisheries Training & Development Institute (CFTDI) located at Chaguaramas.

2.2 According to the Record of Discussion (R/D) which established the Co-operation both Governments signed to a Tentative Schedule of Implementation (TSI) constituting a Phase I component of the Project (in principle). The duration of the project was five (5) years from April 1st, 1996 to March 31st, 2001. During this period the objectives were as follows:

- a. To provide training and support facilities for strengthening standards of performance and institutional capacity at the CFTDI.
- b. To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of key fisheries personnel in the Eastern Caribbean Countries through training and technology transfers.

2.3 The Joint Technical Co-operation Project was able to realise these goals through a mix of:

- a. Counterpart training both locally and in Japan.
- b. Supply of Qualified Experts both for long-term administration of the project and short-term for specific subject areas.
- c. Equipment to support field and classroom training and workshops.

3.0 SCOPE OF PHASE I.

The main components of the project with its individual elements are as follows:

a. Fishing Technology.

The aim is to strengthen the field of fishing technology through theory and practical applications. In the short to medium term, benefits are expected to filter to the fishing communities through the following activities:

- (i) Survey of coastal fishing gear and methods.
- (ii) Introduction or modification of coastal fishing technology more appropriate to local conditions in order to enhance productivity.
- (iii) The teaching of theoretical and practical courses to training personnel of the CFTDI in the areas of fishing technology.

a. Marine Engineering.

This module seeks to provide information and training in the field of Marine Engineering to ensure sustainable operation of the fishing fleet through the following activities:

- (i) Survey of the hull and engine of coastal fishing vessels.
- (ii) Conduct theoretical and practical training for personnel of the CFTDI on the operation and maintenance of marine engines.
- (iii) Extend information and training on the operation and maintenance of marine engines to the fishing communities.

b. Fish Processing & Quality Control.

This component seeks to provide training in Fish Processing and Quality Control techniques to personnel of the CFTDI, enhancing their teaching capabilities and extension to fishing communities through the following activities:

- (i) Survey of fishing handling, processing and quality control.
- (ii) Conduct training for personnel of the CFTDI in basic fish handling, processing and quality control of fisheries products.
- (iii) Introduction of new and appropriate methods of processing, handling of fish and fishery products to the fishery sector.

c. Provision of Machinery & Equipment.

The agreement also specified that machinery and equipment would be provided by the Government of Japan through JICA to enhance the operations of the

CFTDI and to support the technical areas of Fishing Technology, Marine Engineering, Fish Processing & Quality Control.

d. Training of Caribbean Fisheries Training & Development Institute Personnel.

In accordance with the Record of Discussions it was agreed that personnel of the CFTDI will be trained both in Japan and in Trinidad and Tobago in order to improve the teaching capabilities of the Institute. In the final analysis, the training was intended to be for trainers.

e. Preparation of Training Materials & Text Books.

The Japanese Experts would prepare training material and textbooks in all the technical areas for use in teaching and development activities of the CFTDI.

4.0 ACHIEVEMENTS IN PHASE I.

4.1 The achievement of the Project from initial start in 1996 to the end of 1998 is summarised in Table II. All participants in the various areas of specialisation received training, which were designed to improve their competencies both in the practice and theory of the subject areas. (See Appendix I).

4.2 In order to support the initiative of capacity building within the CFTDI and the Fisheries Sub-sector the Japanese Government is committed towards the provision of equipment, machinery and other infrastructure to complement the Phase I component of the Project. At the end of 1998 total financial support from the Japanese valued \$1,590,440 (US). Details of the expenditures are provided in Appendix II.

4.3 In 1998 a joint evaluation of the programme between the Co-ordinating Committee (GORTT) and Advisory Team (Japan) agreed as follows:

- a. The project is performing well and is on track. In all instances, the deliverables in the major areas of training were on time and consistent with the scheduling of activities provided by JICA.
- b. (i) A cadre of trained personnel from the project is well distributed nationally and regionally.

- (ii) Nine (9) counterparts attached to the Institute were sponsored by the Japanese Government for training in Japan. In addition, 2 professional officers of the MALMR were trained in specialised areas of Fisheries Management & Fisheries Training. A listing is provided as follows:

1996

Mr. Pooran Mohan - Marine Engineering.

1997

Mr. Carlisle Jordan - Fisheries Management.

Mr. Selwyn Brooks - Fisheries Education & Training.

Mr. Charles Nurse - Fish Processing.

Mr. Rooplal Dowlat - Marine Engineering.

1998

Ms. Muriel Quamina - Fish Processing.

1999

Mr. David Robinson - Marine Engineering.

Mr. Llewlyn Ellis - Fishing Technology.

Mr. Marvin Youksee - Fish Processing.

Ms. Jennifer Yearwood- Administration & Fisheries
Administration.

Ms. Tullia Ible - Management for Fisheries Training.

- iii. Fifty-nine (59) courses were conducted in Trinidad & Tobago during the period 1999 – 2000 embracing the major areas of Fishing Technology, Marine Engineering and Fish Processing. 667 fishermen and technical personnel graduated from the programme. (See Table II).

Table II

Training Provided by the Regional Fisheries Training Project from April 1996 – May 1999 at CFTDI, Trinidad & Tobago.

TRAINING FIELD	TRAINING SUBJECT	PARTICIPANTS	NO. OF TRAINING COURSE	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
Fishing Technology	Vertical Longline, Bottom Longline, Pelagic Longline, Fish Trawl, Trolling, FAD, Set Net	Counterparts, Fisheries Extension Officers, Fishermen	13	153
Marine Engineering	Gasoline & Diesel Outboard Engines, Diesel Inboard Engine, FRP Maintenance, Electricity for Marine Use.	Counterparts, Fishermen, Teachers & Students.	31	397
Fish Processing	Quality Control, Fish Handling, Fish Processing, "SURIMI" (Fish Paste Products), Instruction of Fish Processing Machine.	Counterparts, Plant Managers, Teachers.	15	117
			59	667

- iv. Under the Regional Technical Co-operation component of the programme, 17 courses were conducted with 196 personnel from OECS countries graduated from the programme. (See Table III).

Table III
Training Courses Provided Under the Regional Technical Co-operation Promotion Programme (RTCPP) for Period 1996 – 1999.

TRAINING FIELD	TRAINING SUBJECT	PARTICIPANTS	HOST COUNTRY	NO. OF TRAINING COURSES	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
Fishing Technology	Vertical Longline, Bottom Longline, Pelagic Longline, FAD	Fisheries Officers	CFTDI	1	6
	Vertical & Bottom Longline	Fishermen	Grenada	2	35
	Vertical & Bottom Longline, FAD	Fisheries Officers & Fishermen	St. Lucia	1	23
	Vertical & Bottom Longline	Fisheries Officers & Fishermen	Barbados	1	11
Marine Engineering	Outboard Engines, Diesel Engine, FRP, Maintenance.	Fisheries Officers & Mechanics	CFTDI	2	10
	Diesel Engine Maintenance	Fisheries Officers & Mechanics	St. Lucia	1	8
	Outboard Engine Maintenance	Mechanics & Fishermen	Grenada	2	31
	Diesel & Gasoline Outboard Engine	Fisheries Officers & Fishermen	Dominica	1	16
	Diesel Engine Maintenance	Fisheries Officers & Fishermen	St. Vincent	1	8
Fish Processing	Quality Control & Assurance of Fish, Primary Fish Processing, "SURIMI" Products.	Fisheries Officers	CFTDI	2	8
	Handling & Quality Control of Tuna	Fisheries Officers & Plant Managers.	Grenada	1	11
	Fish Handling, Smoking	Fisheries Officers	Antigua	1	9
	Fish Handling & Primary Processing.	Vendors, Fisherman	St. Kitts	1	20
TOTAL				17	196

- v. Generally, it can be concluded that the performance was enhanced incrementally, with the quality of training provided through the RTCPP Project. Fishermen trained in Marine Technology are able to undertake repair work on their boat engines with confidence. They have acquired

the know how in trouble-shooting, repairs and maintenance of their own engines. This has resulted in tremendous savings to self-employed fishermen in the sector.

4.4 From the data provided it could be seen that the structure of the training had 3 broad dimensions. These were:

- a. Institution-based where training was confined to the CFTDI especially, in areas of Marine Technology & Fish Processing. This was mainly because of the lack of machinery, equipment and other facilities to promote the training in other venues.
- b. Community-based training where a number of fishermen at fishing ports in Trinidad & Tobago and the region were beneficiaries of training in Fishing Technology. Fishermen were taught proper techniques in the use, maintenance, repair and upkeep of outboard engines. Fishing villages benefiting from this course include: Maracas; Las Cuevas; Blanchissuese; Matelot; Grand Reviere; Toco; Cumana; Mayaro; Guayaguayare; Moruga; La Lune; Grand Chemin; Quinam; Cedros; Icacos; Otaheite; Claxton Bay; Carli Bay; Orange Valley; Castara; Palatuvier; Charlotteville & Kings Bay (Tobago).
- c. At the Regional level several islands of the OECS benefited from similar training courses. National counterparts assigned to the Japanese Experts were used as assistants in the delivery of training to course participants.

4.5 Table IV shows that for the period 1996 – 1999, 1,004 persons were trained in the RTCPP. 38% were trained at the CFTDI, 45% were trained in the communities and 17% were trained in the region.

Table IV
Results of Training in the Various Areas of Specialisation for Period 1996 – 1998.

TRAINING	INSTITUTION-BASED		COMMUNITY-BASED		REGION-BASED	
	No. of Sessions	Trained Participants	No. of Sessions	Trained Participants	No. of Sessions	Trained Participants
Fishing Technology	34	204	8	160	4	69
Marine Engineering	11	86	23	301	5	63
Fish Processing	16	108	3	13	3	40
TOTAL	61	398	34	474	12	172

5.0 CONSTRAINTS & LIMITATIONS.

5.1 Despite the high level of achievements vis-à-vis its objectives, from the actual start of the Project in 1996 to present a number of deficiencies have been identified in the actual implementation of Phase I component of this joint TCP. Among those identified were:

- a. Limited participation from the research staff of the Fisheries Division in data collection, analysis and reporting.
- b. Lack of effective monitoring of project outputs by Ministry personnel.
- c. Inappropriate and inadequate equipment currently being used in the industry to support effective technology transfers. For example, use of fishing techniques such as bottom longline requires use of larger boats to make the project a feasible proposition.

5.2 Generally, from the pattern and delivery of training it can be concluded that in Phase I the emphasis was basically to lay down a foundation in order to accommodate more in-depth, intensive and diversified training to fishermen in Trinidad, Tobago and the Region. A breakdown of training activities according to status and completion is provided in Appendix I.

5.3 Over 80% of Phase I is completed. To date, all activities are on track and are expected to be completed as scheduled.

5.4 The second phase of the project is intended to remove the constraints and deficiencies by having greater involvement of stakeholders in areas of research, technology transfer and marketing through extension. At this level, the training will move inwards into the

community as well as regionally. Local experts and trainers will be used more intensively in the outreach programme for delivery.

6.0 PHASE II – PROPOSAL FOR EXTENSION OF THE RTCPP FROM APRIL 2001 – 2004.

6.1 The Phase I component of the project emphasised training based on the acquisition of practical skills and hands-on experience as well as intensive counterpart training. To date, there is a strong cadre of fisheries personnel who were trained as trainers to impart knowledge and skills to local fishermen.

6.2 Phase II is being designed specifically to strengthen and improve on those activities which have been identified as being capable of contributing to the sustained development of the Fishing Industry of Trinidad & Tobago. In addition, this phase would utilise the counterparts who receive local and overseas training and experience in Phase I as trainees to strengthen and improve both institutional and extension training in fisheries.

The specific areas identified for both national and regional focus are: Fishing Technology; Marine Engineering; Fish Processing and Resource Management.

In the case of Resource Management, the experience of Phase I, identified the need to add this component to Phase II as a component of the Project.

6.3 The objectives of Phase II will be to:

- a. Continue with intensive and advanced training for counterparts attached to the Project.
- b. Collaborate with the Fisheries Division in the promotion and delivery of extension programmes for local fishermen.
- c. Develop a pool of trained fisheries personnel in Fishing Technology, Marine Engineering, Fish Processing and Resource Management in the Region.
- d. Strengthen the in-house training component of CFTDI.

- e. Provide increased opportunities for training and technical transfers of information and technology to fishermen at a larger number of fishing centres in Trinidad & Tobago.

7.0 PROJECT STRATEGY.

7.1 In Phase II the focus of the training programme will be to widen its scope and outreach within the national community so that the largest number of fishermen will benefit from available resources. The emphasis will be to integrate and involve representation from all groups in the training project so that, the long-term sustainability of the fishing industry will be enhanced. These groups and individuals include:

- a. Fisheries Extension Officers.
- b. Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs).
- c. Wildlife Division of MALMR.
- d. Para-statal Organisations such as YTEPP.
- e. Caribbean Fisheries Training & Development Institute (CFTDI).

7.2 During the 3 year implementation time frame the CFTDI, Research Division of Fisheries and Fisheries Division of the MALMR will work closely with JICA (the implementing agency for the Japanese Government) in identifying appropriate training needs, suitable venues and make recommendations for appropriate technologies to support the training programme. During this period, the Planning Division of MALMR will work closely with both organisations to evaluate and quantify the impact of the programme on the national economy.

7.3 Before the start of Phase II component of the Project the Joint Co-ordinating Team (GORTT) will meet with JICA to clarify and establish standards and performance requirements for future modules of training in subject areas. The focus will be on the sustainability of training. Hence, the strategy will be to concentrate resources for training within longer time frames with standards for awarding certification to graduates in the outreach programme.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT MODULES.

8.1 Fishing Technology.

The new project will seek to be extended into further areas of training in order to reinforce knowledge imparted in Phase I. Emphasis will be placed on specific areas of tuition. These include:

- a. Set Net Fishing.
- b. Bottom Longline.
- c. Pot for Deep Sea Fishing.
- d. Pelagic Longline for Mid-water Tuna.
- e. Squid Fishing.

The Japanese Government will provide the experts, machinery and equipment to facilitate training in this area.

8.2 This component will focus exclusively on demonstration of techniques, use of fishing gear and other exploratory activities through extension programmes to fishermen. In order to reinforce and strengthen its coverage of training JICA will supply 2 boats and outboard engines as detailed in Appendix II – Items 1 – 5 (in the first year of Phase II).

8.3 In Phase I, the focus of Set Net as a method of fishing was merely to concentrate on small-scale operations. These were experimental and intended to accommodate expanded activities in Phase II. During this new Phase the emphasis will be to develop this on a larger scale. The strategy will be to continue with experiments in other locations to identify potential fishing ground. At all these locations the goal will be to compile data and information for use by Fisheries Experts for long-term development of the industry.

8.4 During this new Phase also, the joint TCP will seek to use Fish Pots for deep-sea fishing and lobsters. This will be used on a larger scale so as to increase net yield and profitability in the industry. During this period of implementation emphasis will be placed on the use of biodegradable material in order to conform to environmental requirements. Data will also be collected in relation to fish stock, size, maturity, location and suitability of material to support long-term planning within the industry.

- 8.5 In addition to the use of biodegradable material, a process of modification and adaption of Japanese Fish Pot will be conducted. The versatility in the use of techniques and methods of fishing will generate an abundance of data with indicators to guide decision making in terms of fish harvest, regulations and protection for sustainable development.
- 8.6 The use of FAD's using local materials will be exploited as a means of dealing with seasonal fluctuations in the industry. In addition, the use of pelagic longline particularly, for Tuna will be explored in deep waters (in depths exceeding 1000m).
- 8.7 The CFTDI will continue to provide support for developing and strengthening the Fisheries Sub-sectors in the OECS Countries by providing:
- a. A base for training among CARICOM nations.
 - b. An information repository for users in the industry.
 - c. A continuous assessment of fish resources for long-term developments of the industry.
- 8.8 During this period experts attached to the programme will use local counterparts extensively to conduct training in the various fields described above. This is to ensure that technology has been transferred and that the project can sustain itself indefinitely with local trainers.
- 8.9 Marine Engineering.
The focus of training in this area will be to reinforce knowledge imparted at major fishing ports, rural districts and at CFTDI. In Phase I a number of people were trained as trainers at Mayaro Composite, Toco Composite and CFTDI. These people have the skills and knowledge to conduct training in the area of Marine Engineering. In this regard, JICA will outfit at least 4 centres in Trinidad & Tobago with engines and equipment in order to facilitate extension training.
- 8.10 During this Phase the strategy will be to provide a number of refresher courses to graduates of the Trainers Programme and to use them subsequently in part time training courses at Regional Training centres to conduct courses in Marine Engineering. The specific areas of tuition will be in the following subject areas:
- a. Outboard Engine Maintenance to be conducted mainly in OECS countries.

- b. Diesel Engine Repair and Maintenance – Inboard & Outboard.
- c. Technician Repair Course on Outboard Engines with appropriate certification.

8.11 The Japanese Government has recognised that there is a deficiency of skills and facilities in the area of refrigeration and maintenance. Post-harvest technologies for storage, processing and packaging are particularly deficient. As a result, they have agreed to provide a number of facilities and equipment to support post-harvest activities. These are listed in Appendix III. Emphasis will be placed on plant maintenance and extension training on both land and sea facilities.

8.12 The focus in Phase II will be to strengthen land-based facilities through the installation of appropriate equipment and machinery to support demonstrations and training. JICA will be expected to provide these in Years I and 2 of Phase II. The idea will be to focus on trawlers. 25 units are targeted for training.

8.13 Locations such as Carlie Bay, Otaheite; Mayaro; Moruga; Toco; Maracas and Charlotteville will be targeted for reinforcement.

8.14 Fish Processing.

The necessity for maintaining standards within the Ministry is emphasised in the Fish & Fisheries Act of 1998. In order to trade within the national and international communities, Trinidad & Tobago's fisheries standards in fisheries management must comply with existing HACCP requirements.

8.15 In this regard emphasis will be placed on providing all stakeholders with training in fish processing and handling. These personnel in the industry include:

- a. Fishermen
- b. Handlers
- c. Public Health Inspectors
- d. Fish Vendors
- e. Plant Personnel
- f. Technical Officers attached to the Fisheries Division & CFTDI.

8.16 Subject areas will include:

- a. Fish in nutrition.
- b. Home Economics in the CXC curriculum.
- c. Good handling techniques among fish handlers.
- d. Survey of fish processing (firms and individuals).

8.17 Emphasis will be placed on the development of new products using under-utilised species. In this regard JICA will teach course participants in the techniques of fish handling, quality control, freezing, salting, drying, smoking, sanitation and hygiene.

8.18 Resource Management.

The objective in this component will be to produce fish in an environmentally sustainable environment. People in the industry must have access to good quality data, information and knowledge of international standards and requirements in the industry. 'Best' decision making is dependent on having the skills and information on a timely and reliable basis.

8.19 In order to provide this level of reinforcement, the project will seek to target administrators, managers, researchers and technical personnel where applicable. The focus of training will be on imparting skills, knowledge and expertise in areas of:

- a. Data collection, analysis and documentation on selected marine and biological fields.
- b. Decision making with respect to assessment of fishing gear efficiency, selection and use.
- c. Practical fisheries management to include management of nursery grounds, seasonal fishing and fishing gear resolutions.
- d. Sustainable planning of fisheries resources in the region.

9.0 INPUTS.

9.1 All major inputs into the project will be provided by JICA. These include a mix of machinery, equipment and skilled human expertise.

- 9.2 JICA will provide suitable experts for conducting Phase II of the Project. A total of 7 long-term experts are planned for the duration of this Phase. These personnel include a Team Leader, Project Co-ordinator and 5 experts in the fields of Fishing Technology, Marine Engineering, Fish Processing and Resource Management.
- 9.3 In addition to skilled manpower resources the project will seek to strengthen present training programmes by providing:
- a. Confirmation of technical training for counterparts and other technical personnel associated with the Project.
 - b. Equipment to support local training.
 - c. Use of national counterparts to assist in training in other OECS countries in order to broaden their experience-base.

10.0 **DURATION OF PROJECT IN PHASE II.**

- 10.1 The time frame scheduled for developing the various components of the Project is 3 years starting in April 2001 with an expected completion date of March 2004. During this period CFTDI will be used as a base for implementing a range of extension projects in Fisheries Development using locally trained counterparts.

11.0 **FUNDING.**

- 11.1 **The Government of Japan's contribution** is expected to start in the year 2001 and terminate in 2004. Under the existing agreement, costs for equipment, machinery, wages for Japanese Experts and normal cost of living such as ground transport and housing, were handled by the Japanese Government. This will continue in the new Phase.
- 11.2 **GORTT will provide** office accommodation, medical services and exemption from duties on personal items brought into the country by Japanese Experts. Other areas of assistance will include:
- a. Expenditure for the transportation of equipment within T & T as well as costs for its installation, operation and maintenance.

- b. Custom duties, taxes and other charges associated with the delivery of machinery and equipment.
- c. Operating and maintenance costs where applicable for equipment donated to T & T by JICA.
- d. Counterpart support for local and regional travel expenses.
The sum of Three Hundred & Three Thousand Dollars (\$303,000.00) will be required to fund the contribution of the Government of Trinidad & Tobago as outlined below. This allocation would be requested under the normal budgetary requirements for the period of the Phase II i.e. Year 2001 – 2004.

Projection for Expenses to be Incurred over the 3-year Period of Phase II.

Counterpart travel (VAT on tickets)	\$ 60,000.00.
Customs brokerage fees for equipment	\$ 90,000.00
VAT paid on equipment purchased locally	\$ 75,000.00
RTCPP Training (Payment to Instructors) in OECS countries	\$ 60,000.00
Subsistence for local counterparts on mobile training	\$ 18,000.00
	\$303,000.00
	\$303,000.00

The contribution of JICA to the Project will be approximately \$800,000.00 US (\$5,032,000.00 TT) including the purchase of equipment, RTCPP training and counterpart training in Japan.

11.3 **The total cost** of the Project is estimated at \$5,335,000.00 TT

Fig. 1: Work Breakdown Structure of the RTCPP.

	Level I	Level II
RTCPP Project	Assess Training Needs	Review Progress Report Consult with JICA Co-ordinator Agree on training needs for Phase II.
	Develop Training Courses	Schedule meeting of Joint Monitoring Teams Discuss training options Select suitable courses.
	Procure Equipment	Collaboration with JICA Select appropriate technology.
	Select Participants	Sensitise NGO and community groups. Advertise project and interview (if necessary)
	Monitor Impact	Conduct site visits Execute random survey Compile reports Quantify impact.

13.0 MONITORING & CONTROL.

- 13.1 The Principal of CFTDI, Directors of Fisheries and the Agricultural Planning Division (APD) will monitor progress of the project closely with JICA. Additionally, the Joint Monitoring Team (GORTT) will meet on a regular basis with JICA representatives to monitor performance and alleviate any problems which may arise in implementation.
- 13.2 The APD will undertake site activities and evaluate courses for impact and consistency with overall objectives as necessary.

14.0 DELIVERABLES.

14.1 The outputs from the project in Phase II are:

- a. Trained personnel with skills in Fisheries Resource Management to manage the sub-sector in a sustainable manner.
- b. Fishermen equipped with skills and competencies to undertake a range of activities within their sphere of operations.
- c. Centres equipped with facilities to facilitate long-term training.
- d. Supplies of machinery, equipment and software to support commercial activity in the Fisheries sub-sector.
- e. Continuation of training in Japan for counterparts and administrators attached to the Project.

15.0 POST EVALUATION OF PHASE II.

In addition to the Monitoring & Control mechanisms which would be instituted as noted in 13.0 above, a comprehensible post evaluation would be conducted to assess aspects relating to the level of transfer of technology and deliverables; the benefits which may have accrued to stakeholders and fishing communities, the performance of instructors and fisheries extension activities, the impact of Phase II on the sustained development and management of the marine fisheries sub-sector and capabilities of the institution to carry on and sustain the developmental activities derived from the Project.