

**“Fisheries support activities related to WTO negotiations”
2012-2017 Gross Disbursements
Categorisation Methodology**

Filters

Data was downloaded from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) (<https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1#>) on July 15th 2019 with the following filters:

- Customise =Donors
- CRS Sectors:
 - 313.III.1.c Fishing Total
 - 1000: Total All Sectors
- Flow = Official Development Assistance
- Channel = All Channels
- Flow type = Gross Disbursements
- Type of aid = All types, Total
- Amount type = Constant Prices
- Recipient = Developing Countries, Total (this is the highest level of "Recipient")

Years **2012 to 2017** inclusive were selected for analysis as these were the latest 6 years with available data.

Gross Disbursements were selected instead of Commitments as they are typically more “reliable” - commitments often exceed actual disbursements.

As the WTO negotiations focus on **marine capture** fisheries, projects referring to aquaculture (fish farming, mariculture, pisciculture) and inland fisheries (freshwater/lakes) have been classified separately. Landlocked country recipients were excluded as it was assumed their projects would be freshwater fisheries focussed. Projects mentioning both marine capture and aquaculture were however included.

Fisheries Projects

The CRS already includes a categorisation of fisheries projects that include the categories fishing policy and administrative management, fishery development, fishery education/training, fishery research and fishery services. These are under the heading **OECD Categories (Purpose Name)** in the deliverable.

The attributes from all projects with Sector=III.1.c Fishing **Project title, Short Description, Long Description** from the CRS download were used to further categorise the projects into *Fisheries Management, IUU Monitoring and Enforcement* and *Fish Stocks Assessment and Preservation*. A category of fisheries subsidies was not included given that only one project was found to be related to fisheries subsidies. Other categories were created that are relevant but might fall outside the scope of the WTO negotiations: Capacity enhancing, aquaculture, freshwater, post-harvest, disaster and climate change related. Finally, in some cases the fisheries projects reported didn't include specific information about the objectives making it difficult to classify them in the above categories, therefore a category of Fisheries not enough information was created.

The categorisation guidance table (see below) was developed iteratively through two initial tests categorising approx. 500 projects each, with input from two experts, and two rounds of categorisation of all 2012 to 2017 Gross Disbursements for fisheries projects allowing some

flexibility with the categorisation guidance so that new categories/subcategories could be added, and the definitions could be sharpened.

The integrity of the categorisation was double-checked using the Donor Project ID field as a key field to check if projects with multiple entries were given the same category. Also, the projects were sampled at random to cross-check whether the same categories were applied during a second categorisation on a subset of the sample. The error rate during the cross-check on a subset of 100 records was 2%, meaning that approx. 94 projects out of 4684 may be categorised differently in a round of categorisation.

Projects where the categorisation was uncertain were checked by other experts. Here, 33 records were checked by experts but as these records are likely to be duplicated within the database, this will account for more records in total.

All other sector projects

The projects from all other sectors were filtered by any words relating to fisheries. The **Project title**, **Short Description** and **Long Description** attributes were filtered for the following words: "fish", "marin", "pêch", "pech", "pOch", "p?ch", "halieutique", "pesca", "pesqueros", "visserij", "fisch", "meeres". These are the commonly used words (and misspellings) for fisheries/marine-related projects using Deliverable 1 as a reference. Words such as "vis" (Dutch for "fish") which would select too many unrelated projects were not used.

From the filtered list, landlocked countries and any projects with minus disbursements were removed. The resulted records for projects not categorised as "Fisheries" but which included a fisheries-related word were categorised using the Categorisation Guidance Table below.

Important caveats

- The languages chosen to filter the records were based on the languages used in the fisheries-related projects (i.e. English, French, Spanish, Dutch and German). However, there were many more languages present in the OECD CRS and therefore other projects may have been excluded unintentionally.
- There is a risk that the Long Descriptions of records are copied and pasted across the same types of project. For example, one project may have a number of records, all with the same Long Description, but under different Purpose Names (e.g. "fisheries", "agriculture"). This may have been done deliberately to show that parts of the project are not fisheries-related. However, for the non-fisheries categories will pick up the records in the non-fisheries Purpose Names and therefore may be categorising them incorrectly as "fisheries" from their Long Descriptions. This has been managed as much as possible.
- The integrity of the categorisation was double-checked using the Donor Project ID field as a key field to check if projects with multiple entries were given the same category.
- Projects where the categorisation was uncertain were checked by other experts. 86 records were sent to experts for checking. As these records are likely to be duplicated within the database, this will account for more records in total.
- Also the projects were sampled at random to cross-check whether the same categories were applied during a second categorisation on a subset of the sample. The **error rate during the cross-check was 3.88%** meaning that approx. 251 records out of the 6606 may be categorised differently in a round of categorisation.
- However, the above cross-check was only carried out on a subset of around 100 projects. As All other sector projects has been through the complete categorisation process twice, it is possible to calculate a more absolute error rate. This has been calculated as **4.37%** (289 records were categorised differently in the two categorisation

processes) and is likely to be more representative of the true level of subjectivity in the categorisation process.

Categorisation Guidance Table

Categories in **bold** are listed in the dataset under **WTO Categories**.

<p>Fisheries Management</p> <p>Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “sustainable fisheries”, environmental management, improving governance, improving institutions, fishery policy development • fisheries livelihoods (reducing poverty/food security/gender empowerment), reducing vulnerability • knowledge improvement e.g. any kind of research, conference attendance, education (master’s programme), including infrastructure linked to education such as universities • infrastructure if linked to management e.g. Fisheries Management Department (for infrastructure projects that are excluded, see Capacity enhancing and others) • marine conservation projects, including sea turtle conservation and marine protected areas • Training: Training, capacity building (not simply “increase capacity”), if it is stated as the main aim of the project, or if it is within a project which is categorised as Fisheries Management from the above guidance.
<p>IUU Monitoring and Enforcement</p> <p>Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring, control and surveillance • crime reduction • observer programmes, tagging programmes
<p>Fish Stocks Assessment and Preservation</p> <p>Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research capacity/data capacity when explicitly linked to fish stocks (purchase of research vessels and equipment is also included in this) • evidence-based regulations relating to fish stocks
<p>Combined (Management, IUU and Stock)</p> <p>The projects in this category have a different mixture of components related to fisheries management, IUU monitoring and enforcement and/or fish stock assessment and prevention. For this reason, were categorized separately.</p>
<p>Fisheries not enough info</p> <p>Projects where there is not enough information to know whether they would fit in the available categories. Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “sustainable development”, “coastal development”, “community development” without mention of fisheries • “fisheries development” only
<p>Capacity enhancing and others</p> <p>Projects that are excluded as they do not fit in the categories above. Including:</p>

- any projects that point to an increase in fishing capacity e.g. fishing “enhancement”
- building infrastructure/new equipment that could increase fishing capacity e.g. new boats, engines, equipment, reparation, dredgers, nets, also including fish markets, fishing ports, landing facilities/markets.
- economic development: Projects that focus on economic development with no links to improved fisheries management.
- fishery other:
 - maritime safety, maritime policy and regulation unless specifically referring to the environment with reference to wider ecology/fisheries
 - response to marine pollution incidents
 - marine plastics/litter projects
 - projects concerning the fishers’ labour conditions

Aquaculture, Freshwater and Inland related

- Note, projects are not excluded when it is not clear whether the fisheries are aquaculture, freshwater or marine, or when there is a mixture including marine.
- Post-harvest management projects focussed on management after the fish has been landed, including work on the value chain, post-harvest value creation, processing plants and processing infrastructure. This also includes any *training* for better post-harvest management.

Disaster and Climate

- Climate adaptation/resilience projects where no fisheries management is mentioned.
- Projects that focus on disaster recovery and do not provide details of how they will improve fisheries management for the long term. (N.B. disaster recovery projects that do provide sufficient information to be placed under Fisheries Management are placed there)