



Fish for Development (FfD)

Status Report 2018



1. General remarks

Norwegian development cooperation in fisheries and aquaculture is increasing. In 2018, total disbursements in the Fish for Development (FfD) programme amounted to NOK 280 million. By way of comparison, corresponding support in 2016 stood at NOK 168 million and in 2017 at NOK 253 million. This increase is in keeping with political signals and expectations in relation to the establishment of FfD as a development aid programme in 2016.

The FfD is still at an early stage of implementation. In 2018, priority was given to planning efforts in cooperation with the respective countries' embassies and Norwegian research communities to establish institutional cooperation with the three selected main countries in the FfD programme – Colombia, Ghana and Myanmar. This included the formalisation of the cooperation through the development of programme documents outlining objectives and modalities for collaboration as well as the agreement structure. Other key priority areas included the Nansen programme, the fight against fisheries crime and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, multilateral collaboration, in combination with efforts to strengthen civil society and private sector development. The FfD secretariat also responded to requests for technical support from Norwegian embassies, including from countries outside of FfD's main countries.

Two meetings were held in the Interministerial Advisory Group on 10 April 2018 and 6 November 2018.

2. Status by country

Colombia

A delegation headed by the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research with participants from the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries, the Norwegian Veterinary Institute, the University of Bergen, KPMG and Norad, paid a 12-day visit to Colombia in February/March 2018. The delegation submitted its report to the National Authority for Fisheries and Aquaculture (AUNAP) in June. The visit was a follow-up of an earlier exchange visit from Norway to Colombia in February 2017 and vice versa in August 2017.

The delegation's point of departure was AUNAP's memo, received in October 2017, indicating potential areas of cooperation within the FfD. Its report highlighted several of AUNAP's proposals as particularly promising areas of cooperation, including among others mapping of marine resources, catch statistics, production technology, public-sector regulation of aquaculture with special emphasis on fish health, as well as cooperation between universities.

Finally, Norad has granted funding to two aquaculture projects. Both projects are managed by Caritas, one under civil society calls for proposals and one under private sector development calls where the organisation is collaborating with a fish vaccine producer.

Ghana

Efforts in 2018 focused on formalising the institutional collaboration programme, including the preparation of the programme document. Although there have been several delays in relation to the ambitious time schedule set, 2018 has seen considerable activity. The areas of cooperation that are to be further developed are the adaptation of fish catches/capacity linked to resources in the fishery

sector and fish health in aquaculture. A delegation from Ghana visited Bergen in April 2018 with the aim of gaining more knowledge about their Norwegian partners and Norwegian experiences. Ghana delivered a preliminary draft for the programme document in April 2018. Together with the World Bank, Norad funded a study conducted by the Norwegian Veterinary Institute on 'tilapia mortality' in Lake Volta in June 2018. Several visits to Ghana have taken place with the aim of designing the content of the programme document. A large workshop was held in October to present cooperation areas and receive input on these. The co-existence of the petroleum and fisheries industries and further cooperation between Oil for Development (Ofu) and FfD in Ghana were also discussed.

The Norwegian Minister of International Development visited Ghana in March 2018. Even though FfD was not directly mentioned, there was strong focus on the ocean and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14. The Norfund office in Accra opened in March and will examine opportunities in the aquaculture sector. The Ghanaian Minister of Finance has also had a telephone conversation with the Norwegian Minister of International Development, Nicolai Astrup, in which Ghana's desire to establish FfD was emphasised.

The Norwegian Embassy in Accra has coordinated and held regular meetings with the authorities, other donors, civil society and private actors. In partnership with Norad, the Embassy funded a political economy analysis of fisheries and the aquaculture sector in Ghana, which was completed in November 2018. The Embassy also funded Ghana Industrial Trawlers Association's seminar in July 2018 on the impact of the proposed 'closed season'. This touched on a sensitive area, but was very useful for building relations between industry, the authorities, civil society and representatives of the fishery communities affected.

Norad provided support to three fishery and aquaculture projects of relevance to FfD in Ghana. Ghana also benefits from the Nansen Programme, which has conducted several fishery and environmental surveys in Ghanaian waters. The country has also benefited from Norwegian support to combatting illegal fishing activities in West Africa via Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT) – Fisheries intelligence analysis and support to combat illegal fishing. Norad also supports a project linked to the development of aquaculture in Lake Volta. These projects are governed by separate agreements but are seen as part of FfD in Ghana.

Myanmar

A Memorandum of Understanding between Norway and Myanmar on cooperation in fisheries and aquaculture was signed in July 2017 in connection with the visit of Norway's Minister of Foreign Affairs to Myanmar. In close collaboration with the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research in Bergen, the Department of Fisheries (DoF) in Myanmar has prepared a programme document with four work packages: 1) fisheries management systems, 2) capacity building and marine research, 3) development of marine aquaculture, and 4) fisheries and aquaculture legislation and international agreements. An external review of the project proposal was conducted. Preparations to signing a programme grant agreement (NOK 70 million over 5 years) between the Embassy and the Institute of Marine Research were initiated, as well as an institutional cooperation agreement between the Institute of Marine Research and the DoF.

In the time period before the programme grant agreement is finalized, the parties operated under a grant agreement for planning activities signed in 2017. The agreement ensures that some activities outlined in the programme document can be initiated, such as a study of hydrographical conditions, evaluation of the aquaculture research station, English-language teaching, and participation in the Nansen research cruise etc.. In February 2018, representatives of the DoF took part in a field excursion to Northern Norway under the auspices of the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries to learn among

others about the Norwegian experience with management systems and fisheries control. Furthermore, in May, the DoF participated in a study trip to Vietnam to learn about marine aquaculture and assess the possibilities of cooperating with Vietnam. Vietnam can customise courses in aquaculture in line with the requests and needs of interested parties. In September, 23 Burmese researchers and students from four universities took part in a research cruise on Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in the Bay of Bengal mapping resources and the environment. In particular, the collection of microplastics created great interest.

Private sector development and aquaculture constitute one of the three main pillars of FfD. Five Norwegian suppliers to the aquaculture sector took part in a study trip to Myanmar in February 2018 under the auspices of Innovation Norway and Norad's Section for Private Sector Development. The growth potential for marine aquaculture in Myanmar, with its almost 3,000 kilometres of coastline and with one of Asia's fastest growing economies, is regarded as substantial. Both private and public-sector actors in Myanmar showed considerable interest, although political instability and a demanding bureaucratic system for ownership and investments are critical challenges.

3. Other priority and cooperation areas

The Nansen Programme

The current phase of the Nansen Programme began on in May 2017 with a new research vessel, the third 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' vessel. The tripartite agreement between the FAO, the Norwegian Marine Research Institute and Norad amounts to NOK 605 million over a five-year period.

The aim of the Nansen Programme is to contribute to three main results: 1) That research institutions provide relevant and updated scientific advice to fisheries management, 2) That the fishery authorities manage fishery resources in keeping with the principles of ecosystem-based management, and 3) That research and management institutions have sufficient human and organisational capacity to ensure sustainable fisheries management. The programme focuses on three overarching research topics: 1) marine resources, 2) pollution (including oil and gas) and 3) climate change.

In 2018, research cruises were undertaken in East Africa and Asia (South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Thailand), and harbour events were arranged on arrival in port in Durban (South Africa), Maputo (Mozambique), Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania), Victoria (Seychelles), Port Lois (Mauritius), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Chittagong (Bangladesh), Yangon (Myanmar) and Phuket (Thailand).

By means of the new Norwegian development aid programme targeting *marine litter*, an addendum to the Nansen Programme Agreement was signed in December 2018 granting NOK 12 million aimed at strengthening the programme component on marine litter and microplastics. The aim is to promote knowledge about the prevalence of marine litter and microplastics in marine ecosystems to encourage improved policies and practice in the area.

Combating illegal fishing and fisheries crime

In 2018, Norad supported Interpol and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in their efforts to combat illegal fishing and fisheries crime. Norad also granted funding to the Norwegian Ministry of Trade and Industry via an agreement with the Norwegian national advisory group against organised IUU fishing linked to Interpol and UNODC's projects. The national advisory group has been

identified as a supplier of technical support to Interpol and UNODC in their implementation of the projects in accordance with the organisations' requests and needs.

UNODC contributed with capacity building and training in developing countries, and Norwegian specialised institutions were involved in some activities. The UNODC-project FishNET was implemented through two global UNODC programmes. One programme provides training on container control, while the other considers countries' increased awareness and understanding of crime throughout the entire sector's value chain. As part of the project 'Rotten Fish', a resource guide was developed outlining how to assess and combat corruption in the fisheries sector.

The Interpol project, FishINTEL phase II, entails that Interpol offers developing countries operational support and capacity building. In addition, Norad supports the Norwegian foundation Trygg Mat Tracking (TMT) and their partners Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC) and Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF) in their efforts to combat illegal fishing in the territorial waters of six West African countries, from Liberia to Nigeria. Support to TMT and its partners resulted in vessel tracking and analyses that have warned of possible unauthorised fishing activities and illegal transshipment. TMT contributed to the results through increasing capacity in the region to deal with illegal fishing.

Finally, Norad provided the FAO with funds to assist developing countries with the implementation of the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Presently, 64 countries have pledged to implement the agreement. The FAO still notes interest from several countries but in some countries, ratification takes time.

Small-scale fisheries and women's rights

A total of 660 million people are estimated to rely directly or indirectly on small-scale fisheries. Norad has therefore supported the FAOs efforts on establishing global guidelines on sustainable small-scale fisheries for many years. The current agreement focusing on support to implementation of the guidelines was granted an extension to the end of 2019. The voluntary guidelines are intended to ensure sustainable small-scale fisheries and contribute to food security and poverty eradication. The guidelines also play an important role in the activities of the Global Action Network, *Decade of Action on Nutrition*, under the leadership of Norway. Furthermore, women play an important role in small-scale fisheries, particularly in processing and trading fish. In an effort to support women's rights and equality, Norad made efforts to link networks of women in fisheries to the 'Women in Agribusiness' network of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Civil society

Civil society organisations are important stakeholders in ensuring sustainable management of the fisheries sector. As a result of a call for proposals in spring 2018, Norad entered into project agreements with three organisations. The project addresses all three objectives of the FfD. A total of NOK 8,866,235 were disbursed in 2018, to the following projects:¹

- Tanzania: The Royal Norwegian Society for Development (Norges Vel) is conducting a project on tilapia production, including components on education and business development (NOK 3,500,000);
- Colombia: Caritas is managing a project addressing improved livelihoods in aquaculture for rural youth in Caqueta (NOK 2,698,368); and

¹ Civil society projects that receive grants from other budget lines come in addition.

- Colombia: Conservation International Foundation is implementing a project on sustainable fishing practices to reducing poverty (NOK 2,667,869).

Private sector development

FfD collaborates with other sections in Norad both related to providing technical advice and processing applications for funding. Norad's Section for Private Sector Development conducted a call for proposals on their scheme called the Enterprise Development for Jobs and strategic partnerships. A total of NOK 15,201,000 was disbursed to the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2018, distributed among the following projects:

- Global programme: World Maritime University Fellowship Programme (NOK 10,010,000);
- Kenya: Noras Watertech – Trial production – Land based fish farming (NOK 106,000);
- Myanmar: Norwegian Development Group – Feasibility study – Global Action Network *Decade of Action on Nutrition* (NOK 836,000);
- Regional programme in sub-Saharan Africa: Galileo Invest – Feasibility study – Tilapia genetics and hatchery (NOK 75,000);
- Vietnam: Oxyvision – Feasibility study – Aquaculture shrimp ponds (NOK 1,324,000); and
- Colombia: SP Caritas – Improve productivity and sustainability in the tilapia value chain (NOK 2,850,000).

Vocational training

Guiding documents state that the FfD programme must prioritise support to vocational training in fisheries and aquaculture in Africa. In cooperation with the Embassy in Accra, Norad initiated an assessment of opportunities for supporting regional vocational training in Ghana in the field of fisheries and/or aquaculture. A delegation from Norad's Education Section carried out a field visit in October 2018. Provided that the conclusion of the assessment is positive, support to vocational training may become an integrated part of the FfD institutional cooperation programme in Ghana.

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)/World Fish

In 2017, Norway decided to support CGIAR's research programme on fish and aquaculture. The project focuses on tilapia and carp, the world's two top aquaculture fish species that are in great demand in developing countries. Norway's contribution amounts to approximately USD 1.2 million annually.

Collaboration with multilateral institutions

In addition to institutional cooperation, close collaboration with multilateral institutions are key in the implementation of the FfD. Complementing cooperation on the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and support to sustainable small-scale fishing, Norad entered into two agreements with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) related to fisheries and aquaculture in 2018. One of the projects will support climate change adaptation in developing countries with a special focus on initiatives within fisheries and aquaculture (NOK 7 million). The other project will improve legislation and follow-up of biosecurity and fish health in aquaculture, including piloting in Vietnam and Indonesia (NOK 7 million). It is an aim to make use of Norwegian experience and expertise when relevant, and in the second project the Norwegian Veterinary Institute is a partner in the implementation of the project.

Also, the World Bank is an important partner in FfD. The World Bank established a new Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) called PROBLUE, to which the FfD provided the Trust Fund ‘Window 1’ on sustainable fisheries management with NOK 25 million in 2018.. This is complementary to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs grant of NOK 110 million to Trust Fund ‘Window 2’ on marine litter.

4. Overview of expenditures

Bilateral cooperation is an important component of FfD. Over the years, Mozambique has received the most Norwegian support to fisheries with a total of NOK 70 million (2016–18). Sudan comes next at NOK 25 million, including a cooperation with UNIDO and the Norwegian Marine Research Institute. Madagascar has received almost NOK 15 million, channelled via civil society organisations. East Timor has received almost NOK 12 million, mainly to a cooperation project with the WorldFish Centre. Sri Lanka received NOK 11 million in a cooperation involving both the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Industries and Fisheries and the Institute of Marine Research. The various set-up of the projects in FfD reveals the diversity and types of cooperation models. FfD also includes several additional small projects, however few of these involve Norwegian specialised institutions.

Moreover, collaboration with multilateral organisations is important. In 2018, the Nansen Programme, administered by the FAO, received NOK 130 million. The World Bank received NOK 25 million earmarked for sustainable fisheries management through the multi donor fund PROBLUE.

Finally, support to civil society also forms part of the programme. In 2018, Norwegian civil society organisations received NOK 48.6 million. This is a substantial amount compared with NOK 18.5 million to public-sector institutions as implementing partners in the programme.

More details on expenditure are given in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1:

Fisheries and aquaculture development cooperation by type of agreement partner. 2016–2018. NOK million				
Agreement partner group	2016	2017	2018	2016- 2018
Multilateral organisations	108.2	191.8	197.0	497.0
Norwegian NGOs	19.7	29.6	48.6	97.9
Public sector in recipient country and Norway/other donor countries	33.8	30.9	18.5	83.2
International and local NGOs	5.0		12.0	17.0
Private sector	1.2	1.1	2.3	4.7
Public-private partnerships			2.0	2.0
Grand Total	167.9	253.4	280.5	701.8
<i>*Bilateral (incl multi-bilateral) development cooperation to DAC-sector 313 - Fishing.</i>				

Table 2:

Country, regional and global development cooperation in fisheries and aquaculture* . 2016–2018. NOK million				
Recipient country	2016	2017	2018	2016-2018
Mozambique	16.0	21.2	32.7	69.9
Sudan	10.0	11.0	4.0	25.0
Madagascar	5.3	4.7	4.7	14.7
Timor-Leste	8.3	3.4		11.7
Sri Lanka	1.0	5.0	5.4	11.4
Colombia		1.3	8.4	9.6
Somalia	4.1	0.9	1.7	6.7
Zambia			6.6	6.6
Angola	2.4	1.8	2.3	6.5
Cuba	2.0	3.7		5.7
Ukraine	4.1	1.0	-0.4	4.7
China	1.5	1.5	1.3	4.3
Myanmar		3.0	0.8	3.8
Tanzania			3.5	3.5
Ghana	0.8	2.2	0.2	3.1
Kenya	0.2	0.3	2.6	3.1
Vietnam	1.7	-0.1	1.3	3.0
Lebanon			2.0	2.0
Indonesia	1.3	0.3		1.6
Nigeria	1.0	0.9	-0.5	1.4
Thailand	0.5	0.8	-0.1	1.1
Malaysia	0.8			0.8
South Africa	0.1		0.6	0.7
India	0.3	0.3		0.6
Congo. Dem. Rep.			0.2	0.2
Serbia	0.1			0.1
Mali			0.1	0.1
Cambodia	0.0			0.0
Nepal	0.3	-0.3		0.0
Mauritius		-0.1		-0.1
Country specific	61.9	62.8	77.3	201.9
Global Unspecified	96.1	184.0	195.0	475.1
South of Sahara Regional	5.5	5.8	7.6	18.9
Europe Regional	4.2			4.2
Africa Regional		0.5	0.4	0.9
Asia Regional		0.4	0.3	0.6
West Indies Regional	0.2			0.2
Regional and global unspecified	106.0	190.7	203.2	499.9
Total	167.9	253.4	280.5	701.8
<i>*Bilateral (incl multi-bilateral) development cooperation to DAC-sector 313 - Fishing.</i>				