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Appendix 4-11

Evaluation of Norwegian support under the Nansen cooperation in the fisheries sector

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Acronyms

ASCLME	Agulhas Current Large Marine Ecosystems
AUC	African Union Commission
BCC	Benguela Current Commission
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
CCLME	Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
COREP	Regional Fisheries Commission for the Gulf of Guinea
DFN	<i>R/V Dr Fridtjof Nansen</i>
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management
EQ	Evaluation Question
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FCWC	Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea
FFA	Force Field Analysis
FfD	Fish for Development programme
FMC	Fisheries Management Cycle
GCLME	Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IEZ	Inshore Exclusion Zones
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
IMR	Institute of Marine Research
kWdays/	Thousands of working days per year
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDPA	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NatMIRC	National Marine Information and Research Centre (Namibia)
NOK	Norwegian Kroner
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NW	Northwest Africa
RFB	Regional Fisheries Bodies
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RSN	Regional Fishery Body Secretariats' Network
RV	Research Vessel
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

SEAFO	Southeast Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
SIOFA	Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
SRFC	Subregional Fisheries Commission
SSF	Small-Scale Fisheries
SWIOFC	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (analysis)
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
USD	United States of America Dollar

Appendix 4: Main Nansen activities 2007-2020

2007	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Review of legal instruments relevant to EAF in countries · Regional EAF workshop in Ghana
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Two fisheries selected for further analysis · Discussions with BCC on follow-up of EAF project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Standardisation of data collection, storage and analysis in new Nansis · 11 DFN surveys carried out · Meeting of working group on small pelagic fish off NW Africa · Support to development of technical guidelines on human dimensions of EAF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · On-vessel training during surveys
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Technical assistance provided to local institutions carrying out coordinated regional surveys by local research vessels (Senegal, Mauritania, Morocco) · Meeting of planning group for coordination of acoustic surveys off NW Africa

2008	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Study of legal instruments for EAF in Africa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Three EAF workshops held, including one on ecological risk assessment methodology · Regional task group established for Gulf of Guinea · Support to completion of management plan in Mozambique · Three EAF workshops/meetings organised
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 12 DFN surveys carried out · Expert workshop on EAF indicators · Development of new Nansen and GIS on EAF continues · Post-survey meeting in Mozambique · Survey data analysis workshop in Ghana · Establishment and/or strengthening of regional and international scientific working groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training and on-the-job training undertaken under above activities · Study tour on "Coping with global change in marine social-ecological systems" to Rome · Support to participation in UNEP Training Workshop on Ecosystem Approaches to Coastal and Ocean Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support to acoustic surveys in NW Africa · Meeting

2009	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Study on implementation of EAF in national legislation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Two Regional Task Group meetings/workshops on Ecological Risk Assessment Methodology · Workshops and meetings to support the National Directorate for Fisheries Administration and National Fisheries Research Institute of Mozambique to include EAF in the management – workshops and meetings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 22 surveys carried out · Development of EAF indicators – workshop and preparation of papers · Development of new Nansis software for trawl survey data logging and analysis · Development of GIS for EAF · Four scientist working group meetings · Agreement on one new working group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Workshop on survey data analysis · Trainers' Workshop · Training and capacity building in connection with the DFN surveys. · Course collaboration with University of Ghana · Assisting the BCC to formulate and implement three EAF projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support to acoustic surveys in Guinea

2010	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Expansion of study on implementation of EAF in national legislation to Liberia and Sierra Leone
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Concept notes for ten countries taken forward and developed into project documents (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Seychelles, Tanzania, Cameroon, Gabon)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 12 surveys by DFN, including on-board training · First (SWIOFC) ad hoc working group on small pelagic and demersal fishes. · EAF Course at the University of Ghana · Fish Stock Assessment Course for eastern Africa · Training workshop on survey data analysis and the Nansis software
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecosystem Approaches to Coastal and Ocean Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meetings of the planning group for the coordination of acoustic surveys off NW Africa and working group on ecosystem surveys planning and analysis

2011	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reviews of national legislation in relation with EAF continued · Contributions to development of sub-regional policy and a management plan for the small pelagic fisheries in NW Africa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Progress made on five small projects for development of management plans · Workshop on implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (SWIOFC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ten DFN surveys carried out · Improvements of Nansis · GIS prototype made ready for testing in the field. · Expert workshop on indicators for ecosystem surveys was held · Training workshop on survey data analysis and the Nansis software was held in cooperation with BCC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Two formal university training courses on EAF organised · First demersal working group was organised in Kenya · Youth outreach initiative on sustainability and ecosystem management being piloted in elementary schools in selected fishing communities in The Gambia and Senegal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Technical support to countries in NW Africa for their pelagic fisheries survey programme. · Second meeting of the Planning Group for ecosystem surveys was held back to back with the on pelagic resources in the CECAF north region

2012	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fishery policy for the small pelagic species in the northwest Africa region through the CCLME Demonstration project developed · 3 of the 4 RSCs (BCC, CECAF-North and SWIOFC) met · An improved draft of the teaching kit on sustainability and marine ecosystems for basic schools in Africa made available · Side event on 'Changing the face of fisheries management' organised
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Nine surveys carried out · Seven workshops related to management planning organized · Support to the countries on fisheries management planning continued · 13 revised management plans ready
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Nine surveys carried out
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supported the fifth session of SWIOFC Scientific Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	
2013	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Regional policy for the small pelagic species in the NW Africa region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Second Training of trainers course on EAF organised in South Africa · University-level EAF course organized at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Mozambique · Workshop was held to review and consider recommendations on implementation of EAF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ten surveys carried out · Nansis upgraded
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support provided to the SWIOFC Resources Working Group · Helped establish the Benguela Current Commission's Working Group on small pelagic species, one meeting organized · Exercises on GIS to support the analysis of survey data area were developed and presented at SWIOFC Working Group meeting · Forum under the theme "Implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries – progress made in Africa" was organised in Tanzania
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	

2014	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Finalised report of BCC HD project; printing by Namibia Nature Foundation · Some support to develop the EAF-Nansen science programme · Preparation of a guide on legal aspects of EAF implementation with support of LEGN and FIPI commissioned · Policy document completed and adopted by SRFC · Joint regional steering committee held · Some brochures produced (e.g. on the 40th Anniversary of the project and 1 on the work of the research vessel with DVD) · Teacher's Guide and Pupil's workbook completed in English and French and printed · Document for new programme prepared · Participation in forums and Steering Committee meetings of partners and also monitor related initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Initiate new national management planning projects in R. Congo and DRC · FAO/FIR consultation on the EAF management plans and EAF toolbox held · Organised 1 workshop in Casablanca to set EAF implementation baselines in the CCLME region · Gender audit done, final report prepared and recommendations used for the new PD and 2015 WP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Seven surveys planned and executed · Post-survey meeting organised in Gabon · FAO/IMR Nansis/NanGIS development meeting held · Completed, translated and disseminated the Nansen Data Policy · Tested Nansis at training of trainers workshop · One course on EAF held at the University of Douala · Nansis training of trainers workshop held
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supported SWIOFC, WG CECAF and BCC small pelagics WG · South small pelagics WG (with NFFP) · Assisted BCC to prepare ecosystem baseline report · 1 person sent to University of Bergen for training · Support provided to NTG and RFBs through in-country and sub-regional EAF projects (FCWC-beach seine. COREP-shrimps) · Support provided to the CCLME Demo 1 project

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Draft reports prepared on 4 case studies in collaboration with NFFP; 2 each in Eastern and Western Africa)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	

2015	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Completed "How to" Guide on legislating for EAF with support · Organised project meetings · Maintained and improved the EAF-Nansen Project web site and Newsletter · Participated in Forums and Steering Committee meetings · Engaged with partners at various meetings and workshops · Continued to facilitate the work for the future phase of the project · Initiated development of a Science Programme for the second phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · New national management planning projects initiated in DRC and R. Congo.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardised data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 24 surveys, incl. post-survey briefing in Mozambique · Development of a Survey Manual · Development of a sample Sailing Orders · Expert meetings for the development of GIS but now proposal ready · Technical report prepared on contribution of the Nansen surveys in the WIO region in partnership with ORI, WIOMSA and national experts · Implemented recommendations of Gender audit in project activities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Continuation of Expert Group work on development of indicators for EAF · Several meetings held and draft science plan prepared and annexed to the new programme document · Completion of scientific paper for the BCLME area · Engaged with the CCLME project on ecosystem analysis · Organise 1 workshop on species identification · Organise one workshop on trawling and acoustic surveys · Organise 1 workshop to review progress of EAF implementation in the SWIOFC area · English and French course manual prepared · Facilitated completion of on-going 4 case studies in collaboration with NFFP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support provided to Namibia (inter-calibration with R/V Mirabilis)

2016	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · "How-to" Guide on legislating for EAF in English and French completed · Reports published of 4 case studies carried out in collaboration with NFFP and promote results in EAF planning and implementation · Joint meeting of the Regional Steering Committee Abidjan · Project forum and meetings attended · EAF-Nansen website improved and maintained · Coffee table book on EAF-Nansen prepared · AF teaching kit for schools distributed to schools in Senegal · Information report on the first phase of the project prepared · Some participation in forums and steering committee meetings of partners · Engaged with partners at various meetings and workshops · Continue to facilitate the work for the future phase of the project · Carried out regional consultations for finalising the science plan for the EAF-Nansen programme · Ongoing Implementation of recommendations of gender audit in project activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Baseline reports prepared, ERA workshops held and draft management measures proposed. · Data and institutional needs assessment carried out in 5 countries for implementation of approved fishery management plans/FMC · Hjort Centre/EAF-Nansen Project ecosystem characterization seminar done

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Eight surveys carried out · Post survey meetings held in Yangon, Myanmar, Durban, South Africa, Accra, Ghana and Libreville, Gabon · Chemical and sediment analyses were completed (metal, grain size, according to OSPAR standard). The biological samples were not analysed because of lack of funding · Finalization of the Nansen Survey Manual ongoing · Finalization of the sample Sailing Orders ongoing · Finalization of the new survey report template, ongoing · Work in relation to the handing over of the new research vessel ongoing · Finalize export module for StoX · Carry out evaluation of the Nansis/StoX interface · Updated the Nansen Data Policy · Organised 1 survey data analysis workshop in Myanmar · 3 authors' workshops held for producing Technical Report on Contribution of Nansen surveys to research capacity development, management, and conservation of marine resources and ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean region · Workshop on basic taxonomy and species identification for Eastern Central Atlantic Ocean countries · Support to one CCLME workshop on ecosystem characterization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Four persons working on PhD research benefitted · EAF Course Handbook in English and French produced · Survey data analysis workshop in Myanmar organised
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support provided to R/V Mirabilis of Namibia for intercalibration of acoustic equipment and performance of trawl gear

2017	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Concept note for a Technical paper on the History of R/V “Dr Fridtjof Nansen” Part II developed and approved by Norad.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Revised EAF tracking tool presented at BCC Science Forum · A draft sub-project prepared on gaps and need prepared · Terms of reference developed for gender mainstreaming prepared and consultant engaged · Terms of reference developed for information sharing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 10 surveys conducted · Overall survey plans for 2018 and 2019 prepared and agreed · First post-survey meeting conducted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Three meetings with partner countries on the science plan organized · One additional meeting organized, covering also the workplan for 2018 · Elements of the Science plan were presented to the FAO Working Group on assessment of small pelagic resources off Northwest Africa, and to CECAF Demersal WG · Science presented at meeting in Sri Lanka · Two demersal working group meetings organized · Myanmar field guide is being finalized and guide for mesopelagic fish initiated · CECAF Small Pelagic group meeting conducted · Two training courses on morphometrics were organized, using the data collected by the Dr Fridtjof Nansen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	
2018	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inter-regional workshops to identify needs and priority areas for BBC and NW Africa regions with regard to policy and legal frameworks · Discussions held on small project proposal on horse mackerel and hake as priority species · Legal assessment tool developed and legal gaps analysis performed · Meeting with CLME Steering Committee to go through the overall small project proposal “shared sardinella” · Gender strategy finalised · A programme brochure, with inserts on the science plan and the vessel has been developed in English. · Website updated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Discussions were held and an in-depth analysis of the simplified tracking tool was conducted · Elements of data collection and priorities identified – Tanzania, NW Africa and the Gulf of Guinea. · Background work initiated with a stocktaking exercise on methods that exist to assess vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 12 surveys conducted · Three pre-survey meetings and five post-survey meetings organized · Work has been ongoing to adjust the database to the data collection procedures of the new vessel · Workshops in preparation of two CECAF small pelagic working groups were conducted.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Two science plan meetings were organized, on small demersal and pelagic themes respectively · Programme coordinator and Research coordinator consultations with relevant commissions · Information provided to Scientific Committee – SEAFO · Workshops held for operationalising thematic teams and developing detailed research programmes for Programme Science Consortium · Workshops held for Identification of themes and topics for research and publication of articles, followed by Two international workshops to develop concepts · Technical support provided to working groups · Needs and gaps identified for management frameworks and plans in Tanzania for small and coastal pelagics and for beach seine in Cote d'Ivoire, Togo and Benin · Development of small country projects started · Draft capacity development strategy, including preliminary needs assessment, made available outlining strategic directions for the programme · Support to BCC Demersal Working Group · Support provided to organization of SWIOFC meeting and to CECAF SSC · Two training courses in relation to ichthyoplankton processing were conducted in collaboration with INR · Partnership entered into with the University of Western Cape for higher level education, and with African Research Council for Masters and PhD students · Potential universities for mainstreaming EAF reviewed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	

2019	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consultations with BCC conducted for Namibia and South Africa · Regional priorities for the shared sardinella project confirmed · Mainstreaming of gender strategy is ongoing and the communication strategy is implemented.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The EAF Monitoring and Implementation Tool advanced through technical discussions, testing and application. Tool and manual are now available and trainings organized · The beach seine projects in Cote d'Ivoire, Togo and Benin have become operational, as has also the Tanzania field project · Regional Steering Committees for the CECAF, SWIOFC and EAC region were organized through the RFB meetings in order to strengthen their roles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 14 surveys conducted · Sailing orders prepared in consultation with partners, pre-survey meetings conducted and survey plan developed · The data policy was updated, circulated to focal points for their inputs, and presented to the Programme Forum. · Five post-survey meetings were organized, reviewing the survey reports from two of the 2018 surveys · Workshops on Indian Ocean survey results and acoustic survey planning and analysis implemented

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sailing orders were prepared in consultation with partners, two of four planned consultation meetings on Science Plan were conducted, and consultation were also organized as part of meetings with regional organisations and working groups · Science Consortium consultations take place at science plan and other meetings; several research projects are under implementation. · Ten specific science plan meetings and workshops organized · Reports from the workshops on bottom habitat mapping are in final draft format and an updated draft of the ecosystem characterizations guidelines is available. · Myanmar species identification guide finalized and being applied · Guide on mesopelagic fishes of West Africa has been tested at a specific workshop and onboard. · TORs developed to support analysis of uptake of CECAF scientific advice in three countries in FCWC · The capacity development strategy has been approved and Implementation is underway. · A draft strategy paper on potential partner institutions for training is available. · Training courses and material have been developed for taxonomy and EAF, and courses implemented · A document on the mentoring programme is under finalization · Support to IMROP, Mauritania for their working group on management and assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	

2020	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to policy formulation consistent with EAF principles at national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Draft legal diagnostic tool finalised · Legal gaps identified in the context of the legal gaps analysis · Gender strategy finalised · Gender workshop for NW Africa organised

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support fisheries managers to take EAF considerations into account in their planning and implementation of fisheries management regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National consultation in BCC · Regional inception meeting for the shared sardinella project was organised, jointly with training on gender and EAF-IMT · EAF Monitoring and Implementation Tool advanced through technical discussions, testing and application at several national and regional meetings · EAF-IMT tool and User Guide available in English and French · Updated baselines are available for the selected fisheries in these countries "" · Review of existing- EAF management plans made · Small project documents finalised for Senegal and the Gambia · The study on fishmeal available in draft
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry out ecosystem assessments and monitoring (including sea going surveys and advice on use of relevant tools for research, development of an appropriate set of biological as well as socioeconomic scientific indicators based on standardized data collections and sampling methods, to allow monitoring of key ecosystem properties and features) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 2 surveys conducted · Adjustment of Nansis database · Data policy finalised · Virtual post-survey meeting organised
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Build capacity at scientific and management levels to achieve country and regional level sustainability for an ecosystems approach to fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Virtual SEAFO meeting on science plan · Three virtual pre-survey meetings organized · Some working group meeting organised virtually · Virtual workshop to benthic megafauna organised · Some meeting related to research topics carried out virtually · Work on EAF indicators · Mesopelagic guide was finalised and published · National consultations analysis of the uptake of CECAF scientific advice in five countries · Draft strategy paper on setting up Training Network
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advice on use of national and or regional vessels and coordination of regional coverage by local and other vessels 	

Appendix 5: Word/phase count analysis

The graph below (Figure A) depicts a heatmap containing word or phrase counts from the EAF Nansen project progress reports (2007-2020). The numbers in the graph represents the number of times the word or phrase appeared for that year. The keywords try to capture specific areas related to the evaluation questions.

First, an indicator of effectiveness in improving overall marine resources management, human development, and public and private sector development in the partner countries was the extent to which Nansen data/capacity was used in support of SSF focused enterprises. If Nansen data has indeed been used this way we would expect it to have been at least mentioned in the progress reports. Searching for key phrases such as "small-scale fisheries", "SSF" or "artisanal" in the progress reports reveals that this has not been the case with exception for the years 2020 and 2021 were it was mentioned once. The word artisanal does however occur but sparingly with only a couple of mentions in 2010, 2011, 2020, 3 in 2019 and 1 in 2016.

Second, with regards to coherence. The ToR raises the question whether there has been coherence with other Norwegian or international development assistance programs in the partner countries e.g. other interventions under "Oceans for Development", or under the "Fish for Development" initiative, of which the EAF-Nansen programme is a major component. As the figure reveals search counts using these phrases or their abbreviation strike blank.

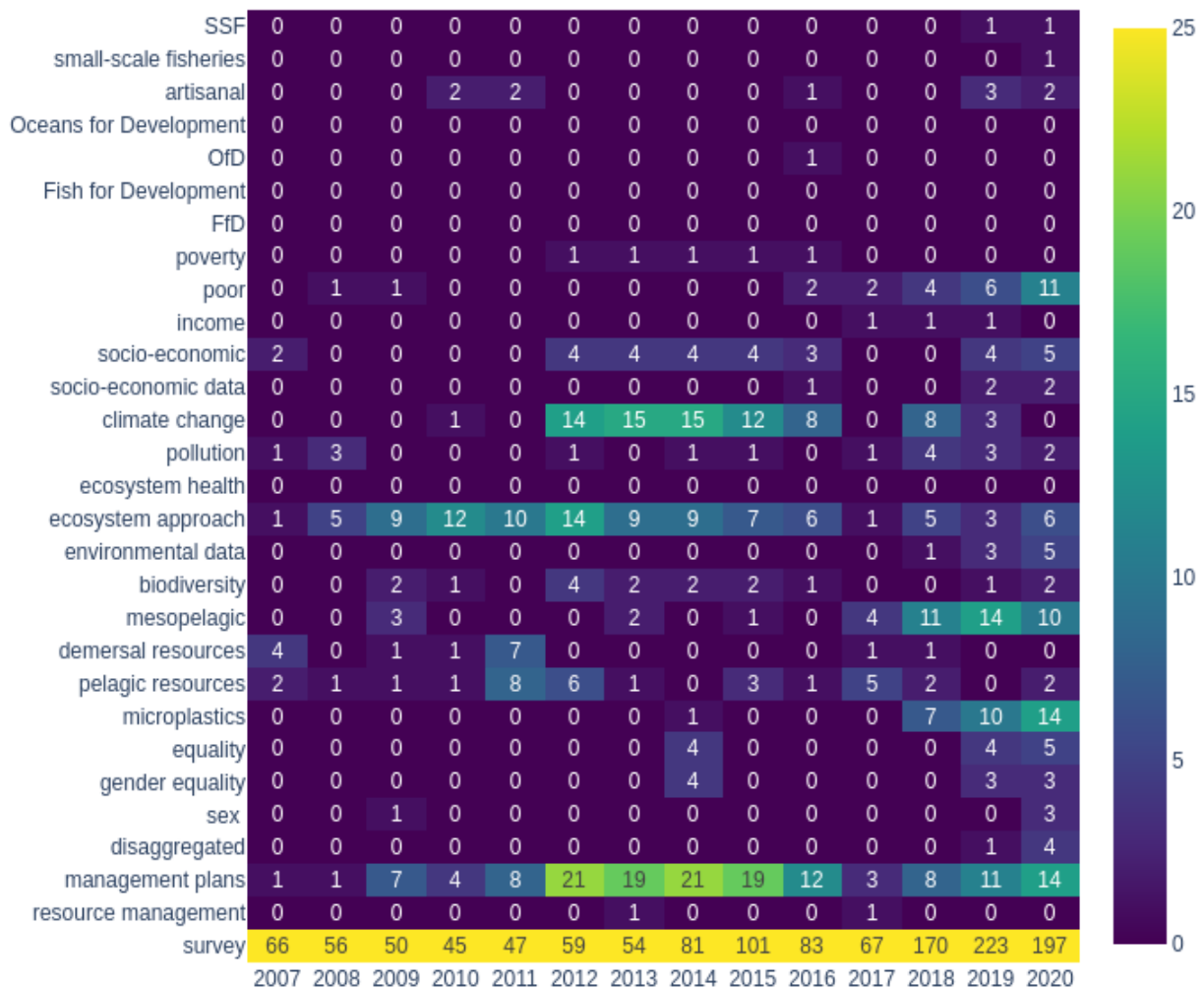
Third, one effectiveness criteria indicator concerns the use of socio-economic data to support EAF. Searches for word phrase related to this indicator range from "poverty" to "socio-economic data" in the figure. As can be seen there is little mention of these terms in the early years but from 2012 words like "socio-economic", "poverty" and "poor" start to become more frequent perhaps indication an increase in attention to this area. The phrase "socio-economic data" appears first in 2016 and is mentioned only a couple of times in 2019 and 2020.

Likewise the effectiveness criteria indicator regarding the use of Nansen environmental data in regional scientific organisations can be quickly assessed by seeing whether the term "environmental data" occurs in any of the progress reports. As can be seen this phrase starts to appear in the progress reports first in 2018.

A final example concerns "gender equality" which is set as an important outcome to promote within the EAF-Nansen programme. While terms related to this have rarely appeared with exception of 2014, 2019, and 2020, the term 'gender' alone has occurred frequently from 2015 onwards.

Figure A: Word/phase count heat map

Word/phrase search counts from progress reports.



For the term 'gender' the following statistics has been calculated manually:

- 2015: 'gender' mentioned 13 times
- 2016: 'gender' mentioned 12 times
- 2018: 'gender' mentioned 33 times
- 2019: 'gender' mentioned 70 times
- 2020: 'gender' mentioned 76 times
- TOTAL 204 times

Appendix 6: Survey questionnaires

EAF Nansen questionnaire

1. Background information about the respondent:

- Country or Region (LME) you represent
- Position/job
- Number of years working in fisheries
- Gender
- Main thematic responsibilities at work (Check those that best apply)
 - Fisheries science
 - Marine biology
 - Fisheries economics
 - Marine policy
 - International cooperation
 - Oceanography
 - Governmental administration
 - Education and teaching
 - Small scale/artisanal fisheries

Indicate your level of engagement with the EAF Nansen programme. (Check all that apply)

- I have never heard of the EAF Nansen Programme
- I have heard of the EAF Nansen program
- I have been on board the Research Vessel (Nansen)
- I have been through a workshop/training coordinated by the EAF Nansen program
- I have worked with data from the Nansen program
- I am very familiar with the EAF Nansen program

2. Relating to Capacity Development

- Have you participated in a Nansen Survey onboard the RV? (Y/N)
- Have you participated in a workshop or course offered through the Nansen program on land? (Y/N)

(If both NO, skip next section)

- What was the most useful thing you learned while participating in the Nansen Survey/Workshop? (open question)
- Were you trained in data collection techniques? (Y/N) If yes, which...
- Were you trained in data analysis techniques? (Y/N) If yes, which...
- Was the training you received useful to your work? If so, how have you used what you learned? (open question)
- After the training, have you been able to apply what you learned in your work?
 - If yes: what lessons have you applied to your work?

- Have you used the skills or techniques you learned during the Nansen training to perform fisheries stock assessment? (Y/N/Not sure)
- Have you used the skills or techniques you learned during the Nansen training for the benefit of the small-scale fisheries? (Y/N/Not sure)
- After the training you received from Nansen, have you been able to use what you learned to help your country/region/LME sustainably manage fisheries resources (if yes, how)
- Have the new skills and techniques you acquired from the Nansen training helped you work towards the reduction of poverty in your country? (if so, how)
- Have the new skills and techniques you acquired from the Nansen training helped you to apply an ecosystems approach to fisheries management in your country? (if so, how)
- Was there anything about the training you received that could have been better? (open)
- What other topics should be covered in training offered by the Nansen program? (open)
- Is there anything you would change about the training you received?

Scalable “strongly agree---strongly disagree” statements

- The training I received from the Nansen program helped me to do my job better
- I often use what I learned during the Nansen training
- The skills and analytical techniques I learned are directly applicable to my work
- The capacity building component of the Nansen program is important to my country/region
- Building capacity to sustainably manage marine resources is vital to poverty reduction (and food security)
- It is important to build capacity to adopt an ecosystem approach to fisheries to manage marine resources sustainably

3. Relating to Use of Data

- If I need to access data collected by Nansen, I know where to find them
- I have worked with Nansen data (If yes, what type of analysis did you do?)
- Data collected by Nansen is stored in a form that I know how to use for scientific analysis
- What type of data collected by the Nansen program are most useful to you and your country?
- What would you change about the data that are collected by the EAF Nansen program to make them more useful to you?
- Are there data collected by Nansen that are not used? If so, which?
- Which data collected by the EAF Nansen program are the most valuable/useful to your county?
- What data should Nansen collect, that it does not currently?
- Have data collected by the EAF Nansen program contributed to poverty reduction in your country? If yes, how has it done so?

Potential scalable” strongly agree---strongly disagree” statements

- Data collected through the Nansen program are used for fisheries stock assessment in my country
- My country/region has sufficient fisheries data to conduct stock assessments when needed, without reliance on data from Nansen
- Nansen data are easy for me to access
- Nansen data are easy for me to analyse
- Nansen data are available, but I do not know how to analyse them personally
- We make good use of the data collected by the EAF Nansen program in my country
- EAF Nansen should make more efforts to collect data on near-shore fish stocks and the coastal environment.

- Mainstreaming gender in fisheries resource management is important for my country/region/organisation

4. Relating to Development of Fisheries Management

- I have heard of the EAF Toolkit (Y/N)
- I have worked with the EAF Toolkit directly (Y/N)
- To what extent has the EAF Toolkit been applied in your country/region 0-5 (0 not at all to 5, in heavy use)
- The EAF Nansen program has supported the development of fisheries management plans in my home country (Y/N) If yes, are those plans currently in place?
- What are the main barriers to implementing sustainable fisheries management plans in your country?

To what extent is the current organisational structure of the programme adequate for attainment of the expected outputs + scale + open question: What should be changed?

Potential scalable" strongly agree---strongly disagree" statements

- The EAF Nansen program is important avenue for regional cooperation
- Fisheries management plans for my country exist, but they are not implemented well
- There is good cooperation between my country and others in the region when it comes to fisheries and marine science
- There is good cooperation between my country and others in the region when it comes to implementation of fisheries management

Other comments to end (very open ended...):

1. What would you change about the EAF Nansen program?
2. What capacity is needed to manage fisheries sustainably?
3. What data are needed to manage fisheries sustainably?
4. What actions on the part of donors can best assist the development and implementation of sustainable fisheries management in your country/region/LME?

EAF-Nansen Evaluation

SWOT

The SWOT analysis is intended to identify the major Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of and to the EAF-Nansen Programme.

In your opinion, what are the most important strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of and to the EAF Nansen Programme?

1) STRENGTHS

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

2) WEAKNESSES

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

3) OPPORTUNITIES

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

4) THREATS

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

EAF-Nansen Evaluation Force Field Analysis

The Force Field Analysis methodology will be used to analyse what factors enable and what factors hinder the ability of the EAF-Nansen programme to achieve its intended results. The factors can be internal to the programme, or external.

FACTORS THAT ENABLE CHANGE

In your opinion, what are the three most important factors that **enable** the EAF-Nansen Programme to strengthen the knowledge base for the sustainable management of fisheries?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

In your opinion, what are the three most important factors that **enable** the EAF-Nansen Programme to support improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

In your opinion, what are the three most important factors that **enable** the EAF-Nansen Programme to develop capacity at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

FACTORS THAT HINDER CHANGE

In your opinion, what are the three most important factors that **hinder** the EAF-Nansen Programme to strengthen the knowledge base for the sustainable management of fisheries?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

In your opinion, what are the three most important factors that **hinder** the EAF-Nansen Programme to support improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

In your opinion, what are the three most important factors that **hinder** the EAF-Nansen Programme to develop capacity at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Appendix 7: Summary of EAF-Nansen main survey results

The survey results are intended to answer some of the ToR evaluation questions which are outlined in the Evaluation matrix of the inception report.

The distribution of respondents among main thematic responsibilities at work is as follows:

- Fisheries science: 67
- Small scale/artisanal fisheries: 42
- Marine biology: 30
- Fisheries economics: 28
- Governmental administration: 28
- International cooperation: 25
- Marine policy: 22
- Education and teaching: 20
- Oceanography: 16

Relevance

Fisheries policy goals including food security and poverty alleviation. (ToR)

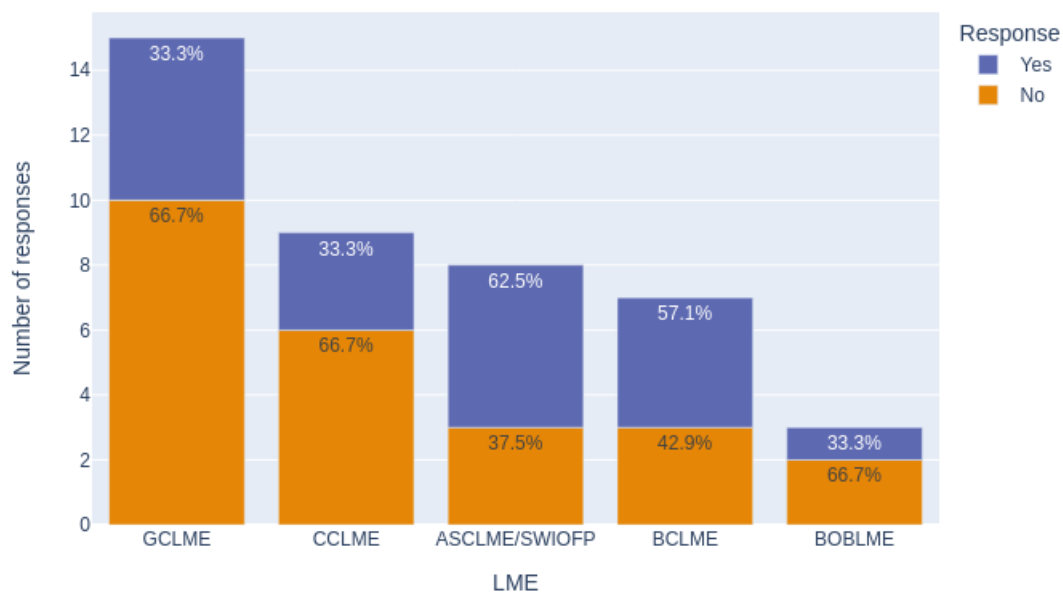
The ToR raised the question as to whether the programme was relevant in relation to partner countries with regards to fisheries policy goals including food security and poverty alleviation..

This is assessed in the survey with the question: Have the new skills and techniques you acquired from the EAF-Nansen training helped you work towards the reduction of poverty in your country?

The figure below shows the answers from the respondents. In total an average of 44% answered Yes.

Have the new skills and techniques you acquired from the EAF-Nansen training helped you work towards the reduction of poverty in your country?

(Note: average 'Yes' response in full sample is 42.9%.)



Implementation of ecosystem-based management of the fisheries resources. (ToR)

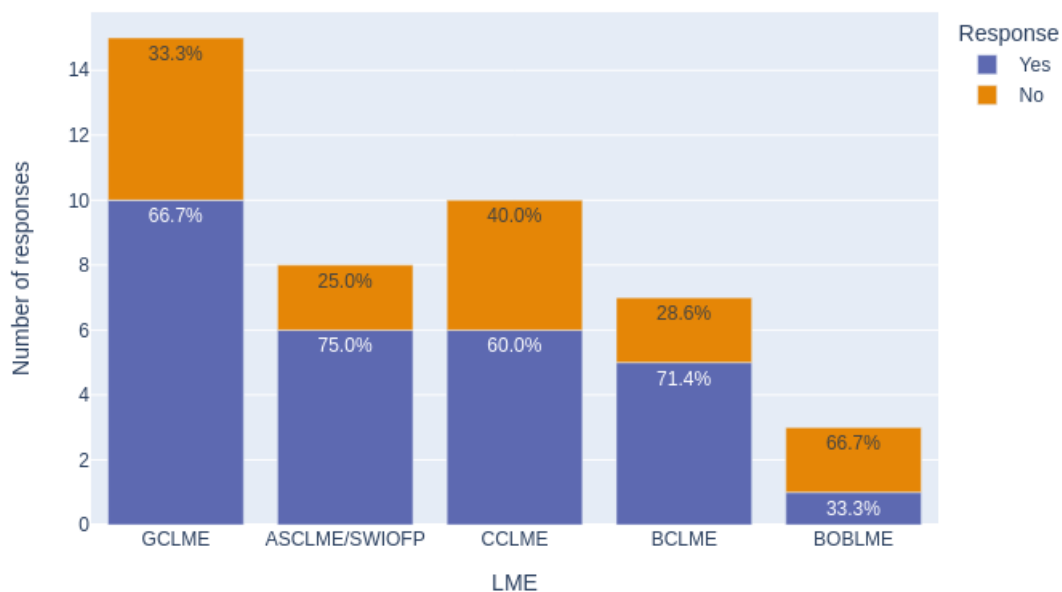
The ToR raised the question as to whether the programme was relevant in relation to partner countries with regards to the implementation of ecosystem-based management of the fisheries resources.

This is assessed in the survey with the question: Have the new skills and techniques you acquired from the EAF-Nansen training helped you to apply an ecosystems approach to fisheries management in your country?

The figure below show the answers from the respondents. In total an average of 64% answered Yes.

Have the new skills and techniques you acquired from the EAF-Nansen training helped you to apply an ecosystems approach to fisheries management in your country?

(Note: average 'Yes' response in full sample was 65.1%.)



Use of data (Primary indicator)

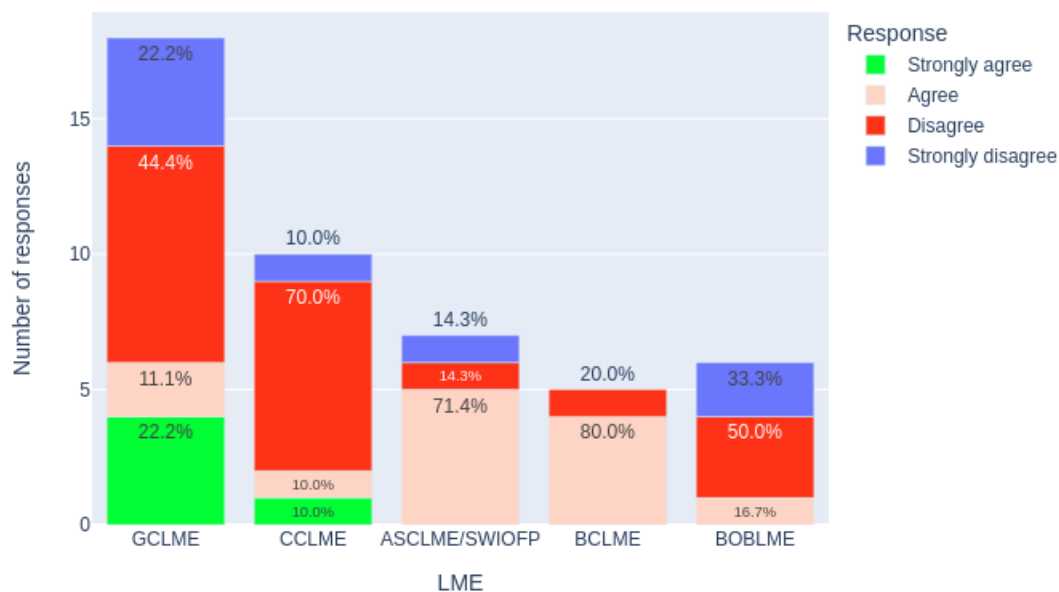
A primary indicator of relevance is whether the partner countries made use of the Nansen data. In particular: - Use of data to assess stocks and regulate fisheries - Use of Nansen-generated data in regional scientific fora

The following questions were raised in the survey:

Data collected through the EAF-Nansen programme are used for fisheries stock assessment in my country/LME



My country/region has sufficient fisheries data to conduct stock assessments when needed, without reliance on data from the EAF-Nansen



Regional cooperation for conservation and sustainable use of marine resources and environment. (ToR)

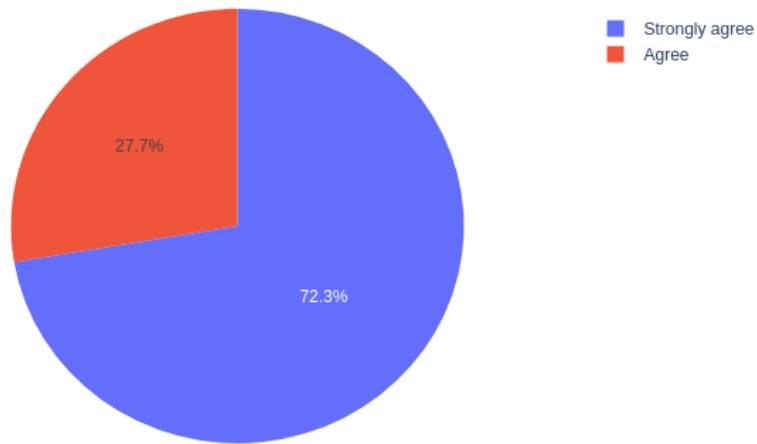
Is the programme relevant in relation to partner countries? Regional cooperation for conservation and sustainable use of marine resources and environment.

This is assessed in the survey with the question: To what extent do you agree that the EAF-Nansen programme is important avenue for regional cooperation?

Summary stats for all respondents by LME

Summary stats for all respondents

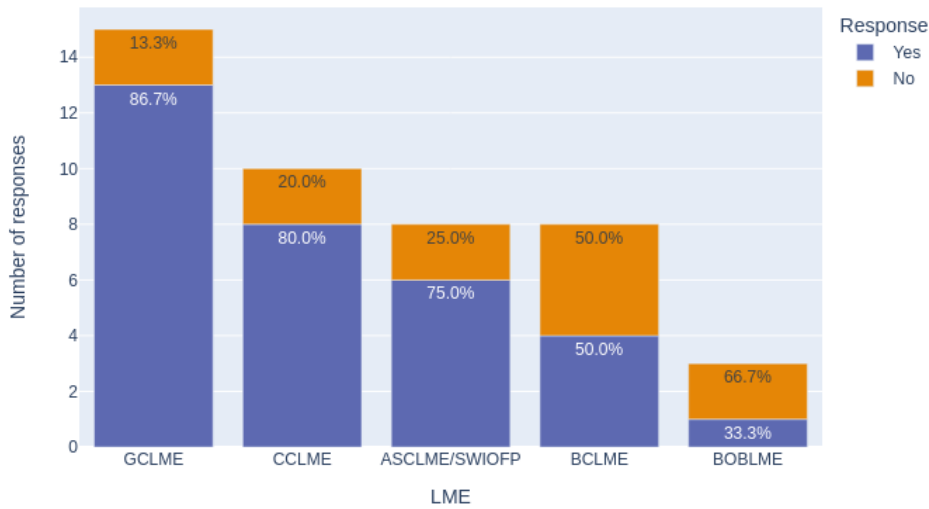
The EAF-Nansen programme is important avenue for regional cooperation



The EAF-Nansen programme is important avenue for regional cooperation



After the training you received from EAF-Nansen, have you been able to use what you learned to help your country/region/LME sustainably manage fisheries resources?
 (Note: average 'Yes' response in full sample is 72.7%)

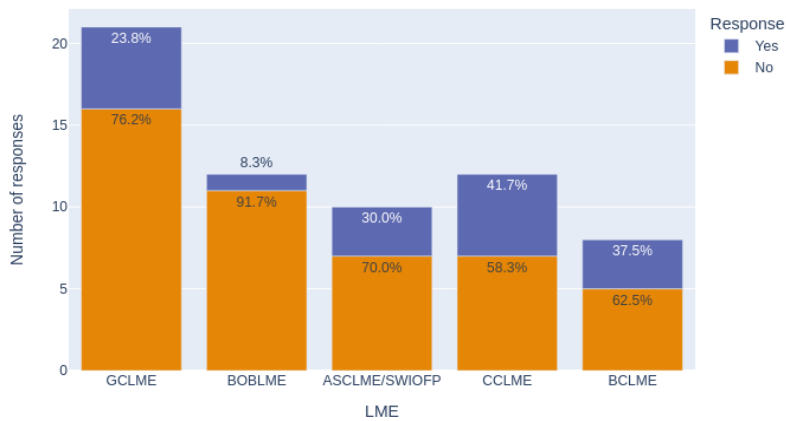


Sustainability

Are programme net benefits likely to continue after the completion of the assistance provided by the programme?

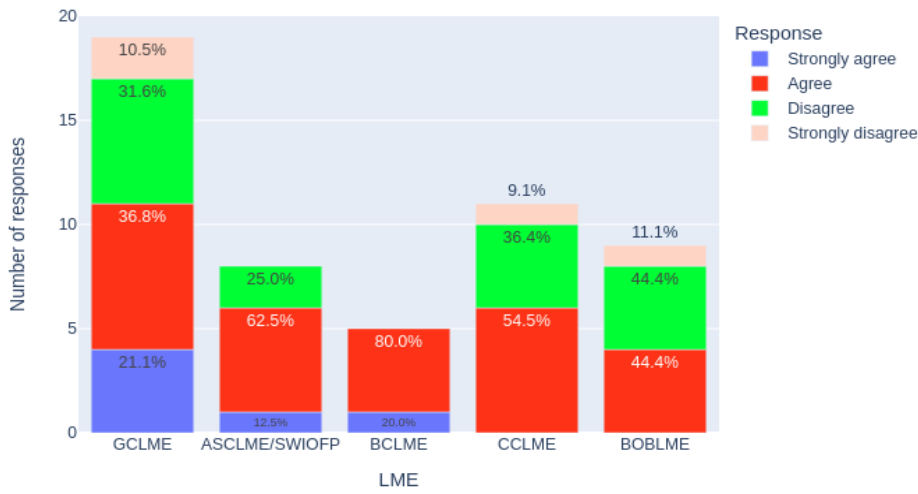
This is assessed in the survey by asking questions related to using systems to store data provided by EAF Nansen and their capacity to analyse and interpret the data which were flagged as primary indicators.

Have you worked with EAF-Nansen data?
 (Note: average 'Yes' response in full sample was 27.0%)

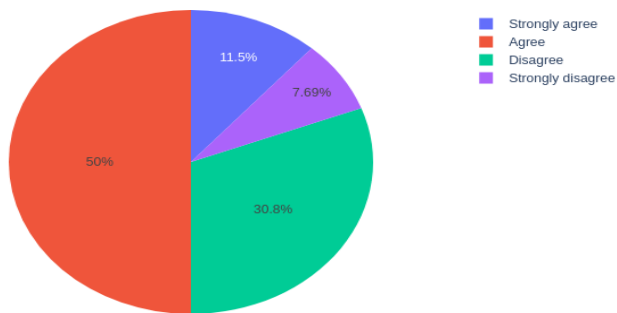


Systems to store data (Primary indicator)

If I need to access data collected by the EAF-Nansen, I know where to find them



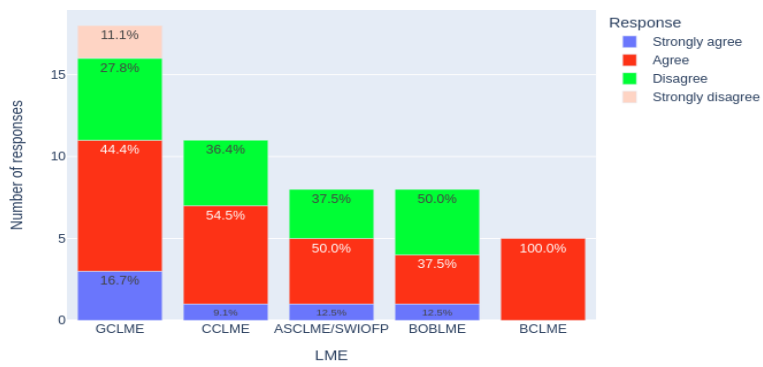
If I need to access data collected by the EAF-Nansen, I know where to find them



Capacity to analyse and interpret data (Primary indicator)

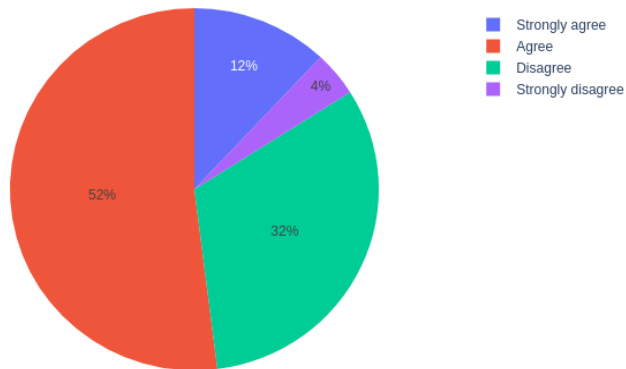
Summary stats for all respondents by LME

Data collected by the EAF-Nansen are stored in a form that I know how to use for scientific analysis

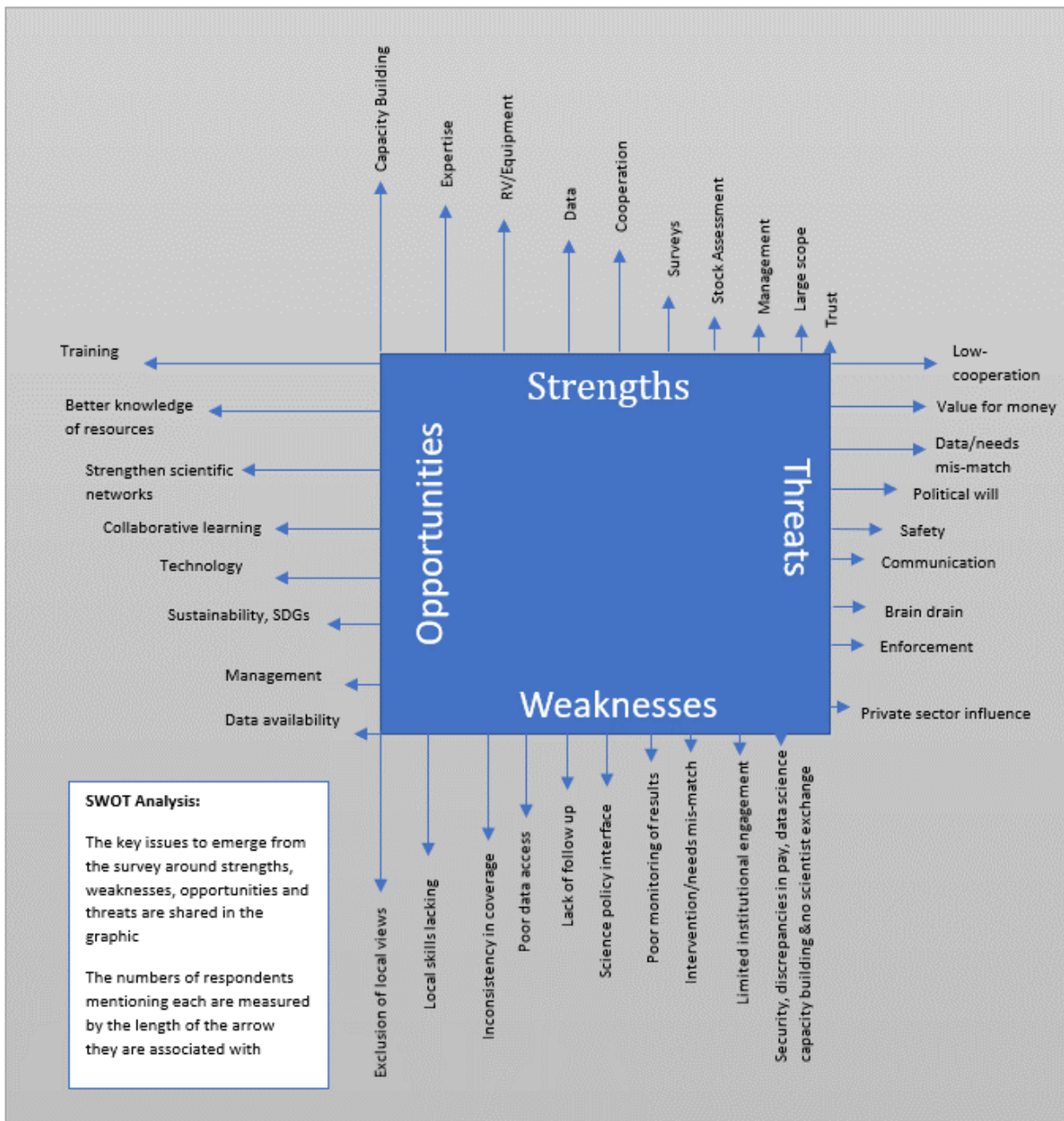


Summary stats for all respondents

Data collected by the EAF-Nansen are stored in a form that I know how to use for scientific analysis



Appendix 8: SWOT Analysis Results



SWOT Results, coded

STRENGTHS	MENTIONS (n)
Capacity Building	17
Expertise	14

RV/Equipment	13
Data	12
Cooperation	11
Surveys	6
Stock Assessment	4
Management	3
Large scope	4
Trust	2

Examples from written comments on STRENGTHS

- Strengthen cooperation in the subregion
- Extremely capable research vessel which can inspire young scientists
- international collaboration and capacity development for fisheries management
- Unique data set collected over many years and which can allow analysis
- Interpersonal relationship development within and outside countries or regions and also with FAO and donor countries or agencies
- Dedicated team and long-term investment in supporting countries

WEAKNESSES	MENTIONS (n)
Exclusion of local views	14
Local skills lacking	10
Inconsistency in coverage	10
Poor data access	7
Poor dissemination	6
Lack of follow up	6
Science policy interface	3
Poor monitoring of results	2
Intervention/needs mismatch	2
Limited institutional engagement	2
Security	1

Discrepancies in pay	1
Heavy reporting requirements	1
No scientist exchange	1

Examples from written comments on WEAKNESSES

- Too much focus on the surveys at sea, and lack of people and time to follow up mentoring people from the countries
- Collected data are not available
- Follow up on the outcome of the usefulness of the survey to the participating countries
- Cost in relation to measured deliverables
- Program has become invisible in Namibia
- Insufficient focus on supporting countries in putting into practice Fisheries Management, including the three dimensions of fisheries. The efforts being done now in a few countries should be expanded and strengthened
- Weak cooperation with national universities to disseminate EAF principles

OPPORTUNITIES	MENTIONS (n)
Training	19
Better knowledge of resources	14
Strengthen scientific networks	11
Collaborative learning	8
Technology	8
Sustainability, SDGs	5
Management	2
Data availability	3

Examples from written comments on OPPORTUNITIES

- Cooperation among countries for common management is more accepted today
- Possibility of comparing regional data which collected from a same protocol
- opportunity to create a region network in fisheries
- International awareness of need for sustainability that includes also social equity and the need to ensure good nutrition for people

- Facilitate the development of a new generation of ocean scientists in collaborating countries combining fisheries with environment/conservation.
- We cannot speak of sustainable fisheries management in the absence of scientific data.

THREATS

Low cooperation	7
Value for money	6
Data/needs mismatch	6
Political will	4
Safety	5
Communication	3
Brain drain	2
Enforcement	2
Private sector influence	1

Examples from written comments on THREATS

- Big corporations from rich countries try to use the Nansen to get to information about the resources of developing countries
- Most of the Nansen activities are processes that takes a long time to achieve but human capacity developed in most countries changes possibly through transfer or retirement. Such situations negates the continuity of the program in many countries and regions
- The persistence of an unrealistic ambition to achieve sustainable fisheries management through EAF with no attention to political will, capabilities or enforcement
- Data collected difficult to analyse and use

Appendix 9: Force Field Analysis methodology

The Force Field Analysis methodology was originally developed in the corporate sector as a tool for taking decisions and planning change. It can also be used to analyse which factors enable or hinder the ability of an organisation, project, program, or strategy to achieve its intended goals.

It is normally a group-based interactive exercise with a dynamic orientation. Ideally, it is carried out as a workshop where key stakeholders first individually specify the most important positive (enabling) and negative (hindering) factors on post-it notes or sheets of paper. These are then displayed on a wall or big table in front of the participants and aggregated under more generic factor headings, which can be factors experienced at individual community member levels up to government policy or strategic level or anything in between. The generic factor headings are normally specified by the group and then each participant sets a score for the importance (strength of influence to change) of each factor. The scores for each generic factor are added and the factors are ranked according to their perceived importance.

This link to a YouTube presentation is useful for a quick overview of the method:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rwpp53uq1o8>

From a strategizing point of view, an organisation can work with both sets of factors in order to enhance its effectiveness. In the case of the enabling factors, it can be analysed for each factor how interventions related to that particular factor can be strengthened. In the case of hindering factors, it can be analysed how they can be influenced, or, when they are beyond possible influence by the organisation, how the effects of these hindering factors can be counteracted or circumvented.

Appendix 10: Force Field Analysis Results

Force Field Analysis

Force Field Analysis first emerged as a tool in social psychology the 1940's. It is based on the idea that situations are maintained by an equilibrium between forces that drive change and others that resist change. For change to happen, the driving forces must be strengthened or the resisting forces weakened.

A select group of FFA participants drawn from programme partners, that have a good knowledge of the issues, were asked to independently share their views on factors that could strengthen or inhibit the knowledge base for sustainable fisheries management, policy and management in line with EAF, and capacity development. The group were then asked to independently rank the importance of the factors the group had identified. A strength of this technique is that the key factors emerge from participants themselves, and that preferences are assigned independently avoiding confounding factors associated with group dynamics.

Our **main conclusions** from the FFA data are that participants believe:

C1. Change is being driven by the Nansen programme strengthening sustainable management of fisheries Improved data and knowledge, which is addressing the key hindrance of the limited capacity and engagement of institutions and countries in the programme.

C2. Fisheries policy and management in line with EAF is strengthened by the increased knowledge and awareness among managers and decision makers that they gain through training programmes, workshops and seminars. This is needed to address the highly ranked hinderance resulting from the lack of training and development of monitoring, control and surveillance of coastal fisheries.

It is mentioned elsewhere in this evaluation that the impact on near shore coastal fisheries from Nansen is less direct than on commercial fisheries, as the vessel is too large to enter near shore environments. However, **resources available for programme support, including for field projects in selected countries were ranked lowest on average by FFA participants**-- which are able to target artisanal fisher and coastal communities, and arguably better for tackling poverty related issues in fisheries.

C3. The Nansen programme has less capacity to address the perceived highest ranked hindrance of good fisheries policy and management in line with EAF, which is poor governance and transparency, and lack of political will and commitment to strengthen the fisheries sector in partner countries.

C4. Involvement of scientists from stakeholder institutions in surveys, analysis and publishing is the most highly ranked factor that supports capacity development at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality. This is needed to address the limited institutional capacity in terms of human resources professional development that is identified as a key hindrance. **It should be noted however that, with the exception of the existence of the strategy for gender mainstreaming, gender analysis and promotion of gender equality is ranked lowly by participants.**

C5. The Nansen programme has less capacity to address the perceived highest ranked hindrance to capacity development, which is lack of strategic thinking and plans for capacity development in partner institutions.

The **key findings** and supporting data summary tables are:

F1. Improved data and knowledge through Nansen surveys was the highest ranked factor strengthening sustainable management of fisheries, which were most hindered by the limited capacity and engagement of institutions and countries. The evidence for this is based on mean preference rankings from 21 key informants of a FFA conducted by the review team shown in table A2 below.

Table A2: The knowledge base for the sustainable management of fisheries

Factors that strengthen the knowledge base for the sustainable management of fisheries	Ranking
Improved data and knowledge through Nansen surveys	1
Support to institutional capacity development	2
Support provided for science-based research	3
Resources made available in the form of R/V Nansen, equipment, staff and funding	4
Training programmes provided	5
Effective communication, cooperation and partnerships with countries and regions	6=
Access to competent and knowledgeable staff at FAO HQ as well as experts and consultants	6=
Factors that hinder the knowledge base for the sustainable management of fisheries	Ranking
Limited capacity and engagement of institutions and countries	1
Limited cooperation with other programmes and between countries	2
Low relevance of some courses, and inadequate process for participant selection	3
Limited use of survey data	4
Limited understanding of the situation on the ground in the countries	5
Irregularity and lack of thematic and geographic focus in planning programme activities	6

F2. Increased knowledge and awareness among managers and decision makers through training programmes, workshops and seminars was most highly ranked in support of fisheries policy and management in line with EAF, which was most hindered by poor governance and transparency, and lack of political will and commitment to strengthen the fisheries sector in partner countries. The evidence for this is based on mean preference rankings from 21 key informants of a FFA conducted by the review team shown in table A3 below.

Table A3: Fisheries policy and management in line with EAF

Factors that support improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF	Ranking
Increased knowledge and awareness among managers and decision makers through training programmes, workshops and seminars	1
Information and data collected used in preparation and implementation of management plans and establishing fisheries management cycle	2
Strategic partnerships and linkages at national and regional levels	3
Provision of high-quality science-based data in format requested by stakeholders	4=
Tools, manuals, data collection systems and capacity available for implementation of EAF	4=
Involvement of stakeholders at all levels, including policy makers, and cooperation with supporting departments	6
Joint transboundary planning of surveys and information sharing among countries	7
Support to development, adaptation and implementation of national and regional fisheries policy and legal frameworks	8
Resources available for programme support, including for field projects in selected countries--	9
Factors that hinder improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF	Ranking
Poor governance and transparency, and lack of political will and commitment to strengthen the fisheries sector in partner countries	1
Lack of training and development of monitoring, control and surveillance of coastal fisheries	2
Weak involvement of stakeholders and lack of true commitment for taking decisions to manage fisheries in line with EAF	3
Data deficiencies in partner countries and limited science-based generation of data at regional level	4
Lack of support to reviving and developing fisheries and legislation in partner countries	5
Limited institutional capacity in terms of managers and staff training, knowledge and awareness of EAF	6
Pressure from international fishing industry to access regional fish resources	7

F3. Involvement of scientists from stakeholder institutions in surveys, analysis and publishing was highest ranked factor strengthening capacity development at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality, which was most hindered by a lack of strategic thinking and plans for capacity development in partner institutions. The evidence for this is based on mean preference rankings from 21 key informants of a FFA conducted by the review team shown in table A4 below.

Table A4: Capacity development at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality

Factors that support capacity development at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality	Ranking
Involvement of scientists from stakeholder institutions in surveys, analysis and publishing	1
Ownership, commitment and involvement of national and regional partner institutions	2
Strategic cooperation with regional and international educational institutions	3
Programme strategies available for both capacity development and gender mainstreaming	4
Frequent specific needs-based courses focussing on programme objectives developed and implemented	5
Sharing of good practices and lessons learned	6
Funding provided for student scholarships and mentorships	7
Capacity in FAO and IMR to deliver	8
Gender analysis and promotion of gender equality is integrated in programme planning and implementation	9
Gender equality and inclusion are established as strategic themes in most partner countries	10
Factors that hinder capacity development at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality	Ranking
Lack of strategic thinking and plans for capacity development in partner institutions	1
Limited institutional capacity in terms of human resources, professional development, inter-institutional consultation and infrastructure	2
Limited cross-institutional cooperation and collaboration with universities, and insufficient socio-economic assessments	3
Limited involvement and capacity of national and regional fisheries research institutions	4
Overlapping institutional mandates in partner countries and limitations in knowledge of regulatory provisions	5
The number of courses provided, and the one vessel, are not sufficient for EAF Nansen to meet demands, or contribute to sustained impact on institutional capacity in member countries	6

Weak understanding of EAF	7
No efficient mechanism to regulate the gender equality process	8
Language barriers and long application processing times reduce the effectiveness of scholarships and mentor programmes	9
Lack of use of results from R/V Nansen campaigns in partner countries--	10
Low level of women's empowerment and mainstreaming of gender in fisheries management institutions in partner countries and supported projects	11

Our main **Recommendations** are:

R1. The Nansen programme should continue to drive change in sustainable management of fisheries through improved data and knowledge, but should seek to address more the limited capacity of institutions and countries to engage in the programme.

R2. The Nansen programme should continue to strengthen knowledge and awareness of policy and management in line with EAF among managers and decision makers through training programmes, workshops and seminars. However, to achieve greater poverty impact the programme should seek ways to increase their focus on better development of monitoring, control and surveillance of near coastal fisheries.

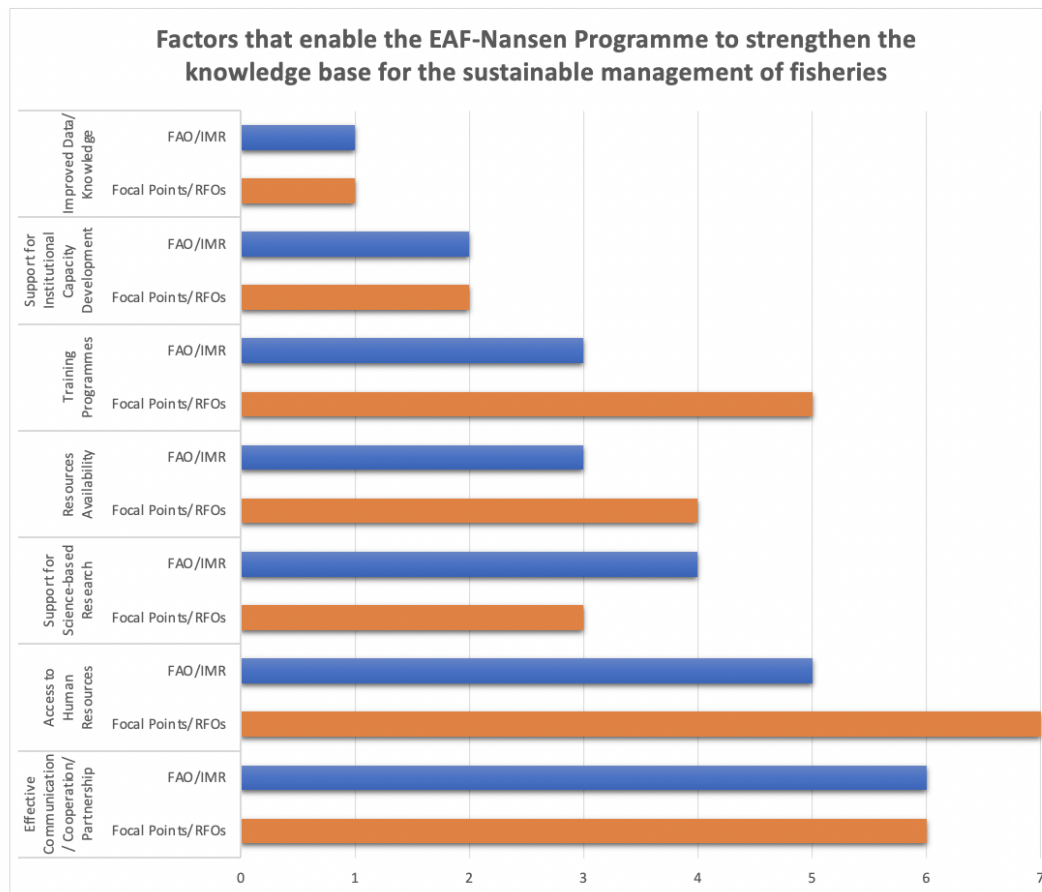
R3. To tackle the greatest perceived hindrance to good fisheries policy and management in line with EAF, it will be necessary to tackle poor governance and transparency, and lack of political will and commitment to strengthen the fisheries sector in partner countries. This will require high level engagement with partner country governments, which might leverage the role of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN.

R4. The Nansen programme may benefit the sector by attaching greater emphasis to the promotion of gender equality in its involvement of scientists from stakeholder institutions in surveys, analysis and publishing.

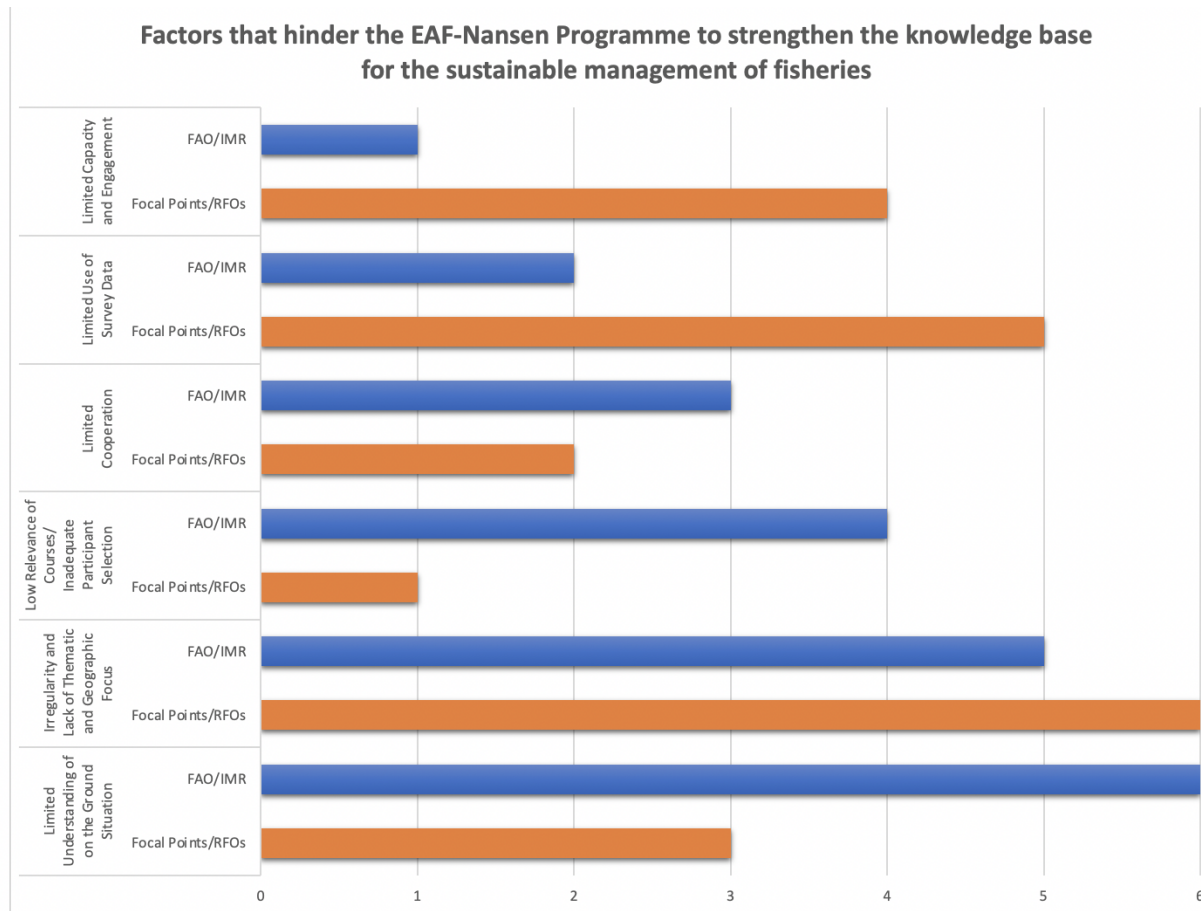
The graphs on the following six pages show the FFA ranking results where respondents have been split in two groups:

1. FAO/IMR staff (6 respondents)
2. Focal points (13 respondents) and representatives of RFMOs (2 respondents)

Improved Data/ Knowledge	FAO/IMR	1
	Focal Points/RFOs	1
Support for Institutional Capacity Development	FAO/IMR	2
	Focal Points/RFOs	2
Training Programmes	FAO/IMR	3
	Focal Points/RFOs	5
Resources Availability	FAO/IMR	3
	Focal Points/RFOs	4
Support for Science-based Research	FAO/IMR	4
	Focal Points/RFOs	3
Access to Human Resources	FAO/IMR	5
	Focal Points/RFOs	7
Effective Communication/ Cooperation/ Partnership	FAO/IMR	6
	Focal Points/RFOs	6

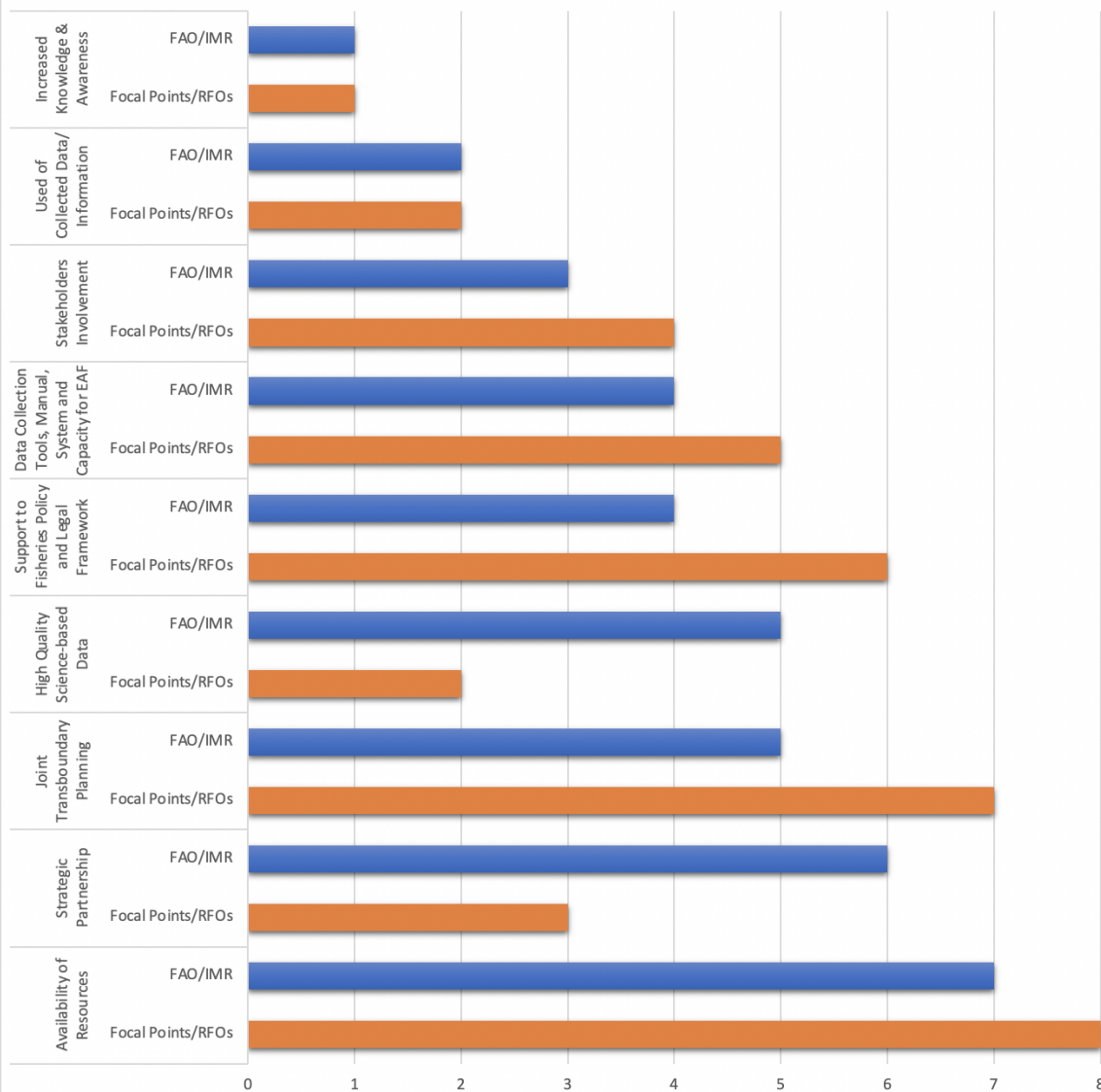


Limited Capacity and Engagement	FAO/IMR	1
	Focal Points/RFOs	4
Limited Use of Survey Data	FAO/IMR	2
	Focal Points/RFOs	5
Limited Cooperation	FAO/IMR	3
	Focal Points/RFOs	2
Low Relevance of Courses/ Inadequate Participant Selection	FAO/IMR	4
	Focal Points/RFOs	1
Irregularity and Lack of Thematic and Geographic Focus	FAO/IMR	5
	Focal Points/RFOs	6
Limited Understanding of on the Ground Situation	FAO/IMR	6
	Focal Points/RFOs	3



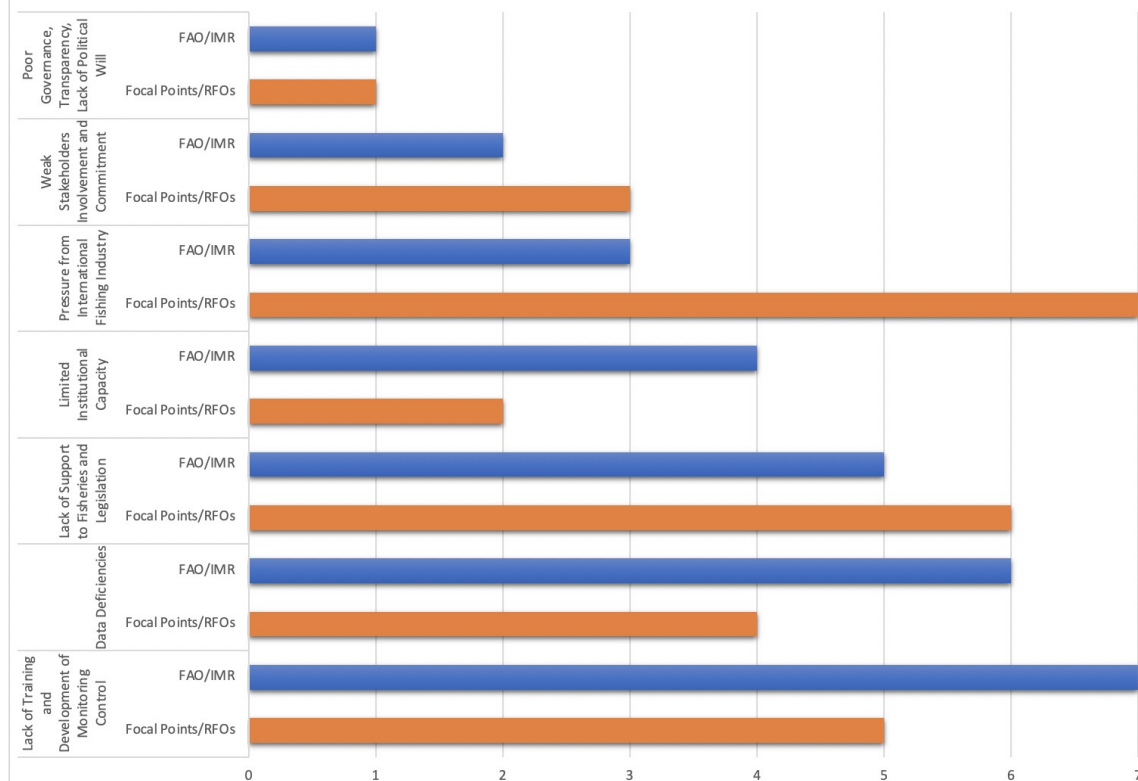
Increased Knowledge & Awareness	FAO/IMR	1
	Focal Points/RFOs	1
Used of Collected Data/ Information	FAO/IMR	2
	Focal Points/RFOs	2
Stakeholders Involvement	FAO/IMR	3
	Focal Points/RFOs	4
Data Collection Tools, Manual, System and Capacity for EAF	FAO/IMR	4
	Focal Points/RFOs	5
Support to Fisheries Policy and Legal Framework	FAO/IMR	4
	Focal Points/RFOs	6
High Quality Science-based Data	FAO/IMR	5
	Focal Points/RFOs	2
Joint Transboundary Planning	FAO/IMR	5
	Focal Points/RFOs	7
Strategic Partnership	FAO/IMR	6
	Focal Points/RFOs	3
Availability of Resources	FAO/IMR	7
	Focal Points/RFOs	8

Factors that enable the EAF-Nansen Programme to support improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF

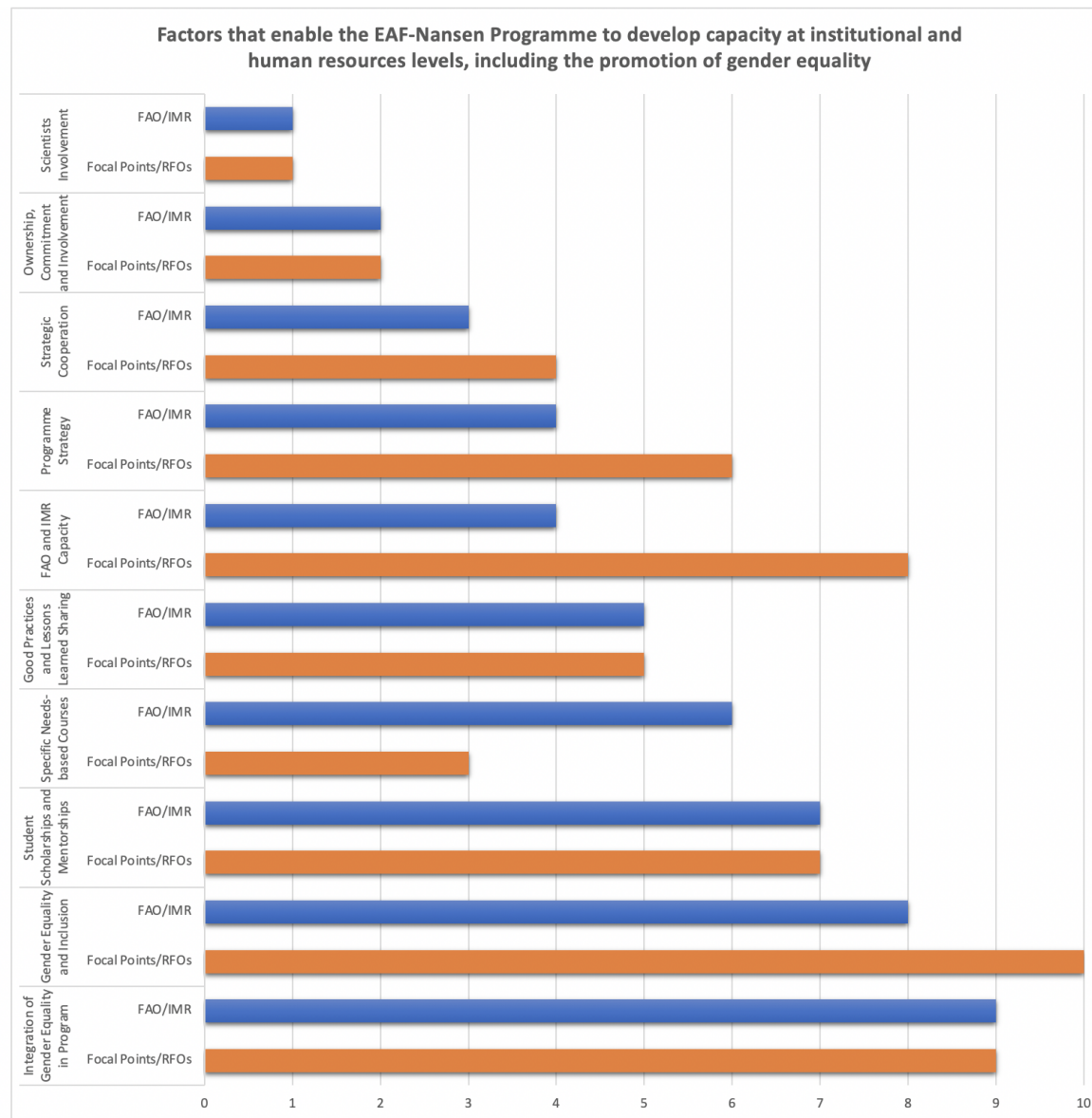


Poor Governance, Transparency, Lack of Political Will	FAO/IMR	1
	Focal Points/RFOs	1
Weak Stakeholders Involvement and Commitment	FAO/IMR	2
	Focal Points/RFOs	3
Pressure from International Fishing Industry	FAO/IMR	3
	Focal Points/RFOs	7
Limited Institutional Capacity	FAO/IMR	4
	Focal Points/RFOs	2
Lack of Support to Fisheries and Legislation	FAO/IMR	5
	Focal Points/RFOs	6
Data Deficiencies	FAO/IMR	6
	Focal Points/RFOs	4
Lack of Training and Development of Monitoring Control	FAO/IMR	7
	Focal Points/RFOs	5

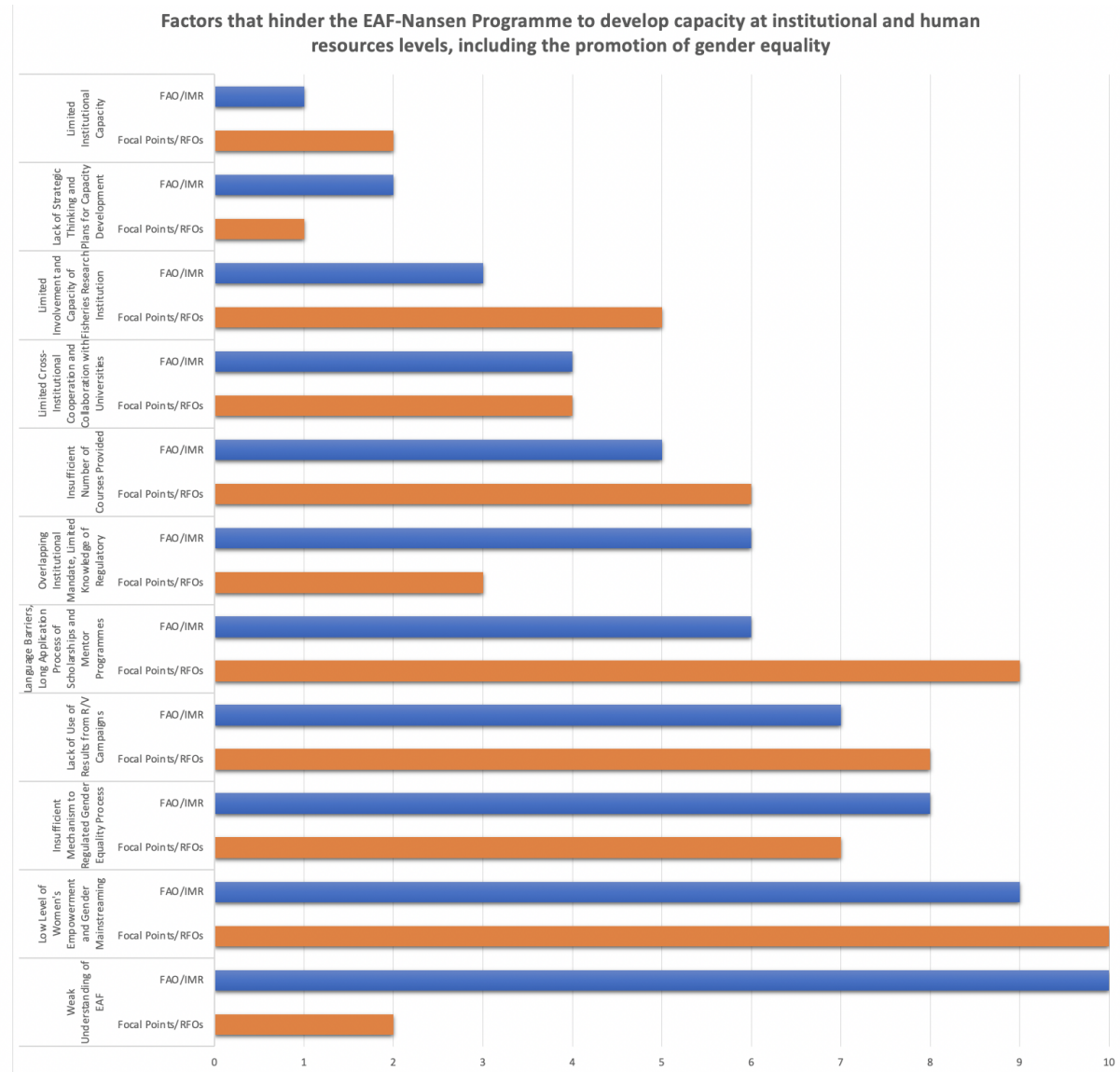
Factors that hinder the EAF-Nansen Programme to support improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF



Scientists Involvement	FAO/IMR	1
	Focal Points/RFOs	1
Ownership, Commitment and Involvement	FAO/IMR	2
	Focal Points/RFOs	2
Strategic Cooperation	FAO/IMR	3
	Focal Points/RFOs	4
Programme Strategy	FAO/IMR	4
	Focal Points/RFOs	6
FAO and IMR Capacity	FAO/IMR	4
	Focal Points/RFOs	8
Good Practices and Lessons Learned Sharing	FAO/IMR	5
	Focal Points/RFOs	5
Specific Needs-based Courses	FAO/IMR	6
	Focal Points/RFOs	3
Student Scholarships and Mentorships	FAO/IMR	7
	Focal Points/RFOs	7
Gender Equality and Inclusion	FAO/IMR	8
	Focal Points/RFOs	10
Integration of Gender Equality in Program	FAO/IMR	9
	Focal Points/RFOs	9



Limited Institutional Capacity	FAO/IMR	1
	Focal Points/RFOs	2
Lack of Strategic Thinking and Plans for Capacity Development	FAO/IMR	2
	Focal Points/RFOs	1
Limited Involvement and Capacity of Fisheries Research Institution	FAO/IMR	3
	Focal Points/RFOs	5
Limited Cross-Institutional Cooperation and Collaboration with Universities	FAO/IMR	4
	Focal Points/RFOs	4
Insufficient Number of Courses Provided	FAO/IMR	5
	Focal Points/RFOs	6
Overlapping Institutional Mandate, Limited Knowledge of Regulatory	FAO/IMR	6
	Focal Points/RFOs	3
Language Barriers, Long Application Process of Scholarships and Mentor Programmes	FAO/IMR	6
	Focal Points/RFOs	9
Lack of Use of Results from R/V Campaigns	FAO/IMR	7
	Focal Points/RFOs	8
Insufficient Mechanism to Regulated Gender Equality Process	FAO/IMR	8
	Focal Points/RFOs	7
Low Level of Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming	FAO/IMR	9
	Focal Points/RFOs	10
Weak Understanding of EAF	FAO/IMR	10
	Focal Points/RFOs	2



Appendix 11: Findings and evidence table

Criterion		Finding	Evidence	Main data source(s)
Relevance	EQ #1 <i>Is the programme relevant in relation to partner countries?</i>			
		<p><i>Finding 1.</i> Both the EAF-Nansen Project and the EAF-Nansen Programme are characterised by the absence of robust theories of change, which makes it challenging to assess the overall design of the interventions.</p>	<p>The absence of a full-fledged ToC in the two phases of EAF-Nansen has led to several weaknesses in project/programme design. A ToC aims to critically explore the expected results of an intervention and how its planned activities might achieve these. In the case of EAF-Nansen, the absence of a robust ToC has led to change pathways characterised by ‘missing middles’, i.e., gaps between the activities implemented and the results that should result from them. A ToC also helps to think through and make explicit assumptions about the causal connections between the activities of a project/programme and the outcomes/changes that are envisaged. These assumptions are linked to a series of conditions, internal to the intervention or external, that need to be present to allow the programme to reach its expected results. The analysis of the EAF-Nansen Project document reveals one single sentence describing the change pathway, which is in fact a generic assumption about a possible causal link between sustainable fisheries management and poverty reduction/food security: <i>“The development of sustainable fisheries management regimes, and specifically through the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in developing countries, will strengthen regional and country specific efforts to reduce poverty and create conditions to assist in the achievement of food security”</i>. The ToC for the EAF-Nansen Programme is slightly more elaborate, in that it reduces the missing middles. However, the analysis of the project/programme documents and narrative reports does not show any reflection on the contextual and institutional conditions that might enable the envisaged changes.</p> <p>Developing a ToC also means designing a monitoring system that allows the validity of the hypotheses to be tested throughout the implementation of a programme in order to maintain its relevance and allow for its effective management. There is a monitoring framework reported on in the progress</p>	<p>Document study</p> <p>Project/programme documents for both phases under evaluation</p> <p>Progress reports</p>

			<p>reports, but focus has been on monitoring activities and to some extent outputs, but little at the outcome level.</p> <p>An example of a consequence of the lack of a robust and well thought-through ToC is that the reporting by the programme of progress related specifically to poverty reduction has been insignificant. Any reduction in poverty will be as a contribution to a causal pathway to the goal of poverty reduction. Building skills and techniques are described as steps in a causal path, contributing to the goal of poverty reduction.</p> <p>While the EAF-Nansen Project explicitly mentions poverty reduction in its long-term objective, the EAF-Nansen Programme does not. However, poverty reduction is an objective in Norwegian development policy, and Number One of the Sustainable Development Goals, on which that policy is based. In the EAF-Nansen Programme, substantial progress has also been made in developing small projects that have a more direct linkage to communities and potentially to poverty reduction at that level.</p>	
		<p><i>Finding 2.</i> The components of the interventions are relevant, and useful for effective management of the marine resources of the partner countries.</p>	<p>This finding substantiates a similar finding that was arrived at by the MTR of the EAF-Nansen Project in 2021. The questionnaire survey results from the current evaluation indicate that data on marine resources have been produced by EAF-Nansen, and their access to users at country level is indicated by the finding that a majority of potential users responding to the questionnaire survey have stated that if they want to use the data, they know where to find it. The questionnaire survey was issued to quite a wide group of recipients¹, and around 50% of the survey respondents have stated that they have limited knowledge about EAF-Nansen. In spite of this, 27% of the respondents have stated that they have actually worked with EAF-Nansen data.</p> <p>Fishery management plans based on EAF concepts were prepared in 16 partner countries and one region under the EAF-Nansen Project. According to the questionnaire survey responses and interviews with EAF-Nansen implementation partners and regional stakeholders, the implementation of these plans has been slow and remained a challenge.</p> <p>The authors refer to 'actual management of fisheries' as <i>arguably</i> the most relevant objective at the country level for the following reason: The</p>	<p>Questionnaire survey</p> <p>Document study: FAO, 2017: Terminal report of the EAF-Project FAO, 2020: EAF-Nansen Programme Science Plan FAO: Shared Sardinella Initiative FAO, 2013: Final Evaluation of the EAF-Nansen</p>

¹ See Section 3.2.4 for information about the questionnaire survey target group.

			<p>programme's expected outcomes are that: 'Fishery Research Institutions provide relevant and timely scientific advice for management'; 'Fisheries Management Institutions manage fisheries according to the EAF principles'; and that 'Fisheries Research and Management Institutions have appropriate human and organisational capacity' to manage fisheries sustainably'. To manage fisheries sustainably' is arguably - the most relevant - because the first two outcome phrases are logically subordinate to that outcome.</p> <p>As part of the EAF-Nansen Programme, management plans have been or are being prepared or updated as part of the 'small project' initiatives in northwest Africa, Gulf of Guinea and Tanzania. Judging from documentation and interviews with implementing staff and national stakeholders, these plans are developed with a relatively high level of participation and also have more direct linkages to community stakeholders, which is encouraging in relation to sustainability of results. The programme currently attempts to support implementation through the adoption of the FMC concept, where data are collected, analysed and the results presented in an accessible form to managers, who once a year review new available information on different aspects of the management plan and adjust the implementation accordingly.</p>	<p>Stakeholder interviews FAO, IMR and Norad staff and consultant Focal points RFO staff Sector individuals</p>
		<p><i>Finding 3.</i> EAF-Nansen is also considered by stakeholders to be a valuable avenue for expanding regional cooperation for conservation and sustainable use of marine resources. and the environment, which has been substantial but could be further strengthened.</p>	<p>Regional cooperation has been an important part of both phases of EAF-Nansen. Examples of this cooperation are many, and include regional and subregional DFN surveys, pre- and post-survey meetings, establishment and meetings of working groups, project forums, regional workshops and training courses, science plan meetings, planning groups, LME-based cooperation, scientific committee meetings, and engagement of regional bodies in three regions as regional steering committees and for other types of close cooperation. In the current phase of EAF-Nansen, regional cooperation has been established in connection with small projects in the Northwest Africa region and in the Gulf of Guinea. Based on an analysis of the available database on surveys carried out by DFN², around one third of the DFN surveys are interpreted as being regional, and around half of other supported activities, as reported in annual reports (see Appendix 4) , are interpreted as being of a regional cooperation nature.</p>	<p>SWOT Analysis (Since SWOT comprises open-ended questions and comments, e.g. about strength, opportunities or threats, any high frequency responses or comments initiated by respondents represent strong evidence).</p>

² IMR, 2022: DFN Surveys, data overview.

			<p>In the stakeholder survey, 100% of the respondents, from all LMEs, agreed, or strongly agreed, that EAF-Nansen is an important avenue for regional cooperation. In the SWOT survey, 'cooperation' was the fifth most mentioned strength, and 'low cooperation' was the most frequently mentioned threat. Comments on programme strength included 'strengthen cooperation in the sub-region', and comments on opportunities included 'cooperation among countries for common management is more accepted today'.</p> <p>Scientific publications, based on cooperation between experts from IMR and scientists in partner countries, were reported for the first time in the annual report for 2018, where 70 publications were stated to be in the preparation stage. By the end of 2021, a total of 49 publications had been listed in the annual reports, against an overall goal of 20, including 23 publications on taxonomy, mostly descriptions of new species or species identification. In the progress report for 2021, an additional eight publications were listed. There has been an increase in support to post-graduate research work using data from the programme, with 11 new recipients in 2021, which should lead to an increased rate of publications in peer reviewed journals.</p> <p>There is room for support to strengthening co-operation further, because whilst 'cooperation for conservation and sustainable use of marine resources and the environment, is valued', more generally 'co-operation is perceived to be limited' by survey respondents. Taken together, these statements imply that respondents are aware of the importance of cooperation in this regard but are also aware that it is infrequently encountered. In other words, if you don't arrange with your geographical neighbours to work together to sustainably manage e.g., a fishery, both parties lose out – and such cooperation is evidently difficult to achieve. In economic science, the so-called 'tragedy of the commons' is a situation in which individual users - in this case nation states - who have open access to a resource - in this case a fishery - unhampered by shared social structures or formal rules that govern access and use, tend to act independently according to their own self-interest and, contrary to the common good of all users, causing depletion of the resource through their uncoordinated action. Achieving the level of coordination required for sustainable management through concerted efforts to co-create the social structures or</p>	<p>Document review Annual Reports IMR, 2022: DFN Survey Data Overview FAO, 2022: Small project reports Comments to the document "Evaluation of Norwegian support under the Nansen cooperation in the fisheries sector" FAO, 2022: Draft findings 2022-08-31_EAF-Nansen comments Appendix 4 to this report, which is based on information provided in Annual Progress Reports 2007-2020).</p> <p>Force Field Analysis</p>
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		<p><i>Finding 4.</i> The MTR of the EAF-Nansen Project in 2009 highlighted limitations related to DFN in terms of poverty alleviation and food security agendas. However, the decision regarding a state-of-the-art vessel was based on a cost-benefit analysis that considered a scope, including UN collaboration and climate change work, and a timeframe to 2031, well beyond that of EAF-Nansen.</p>	<p>formal rules that govern access and use through EAF-Nansen, could be a valuable avenue for regional cooperation.</p> <p>The decision to build a new research vessel based on Option 5, which was put forward in a 2009 report on cost-benefit analysis of options for the future of EAF-Nansen was to build a new state-of-the-art research vessel suitable for ecosystem and climate-change research, 15-20 years beyond 2011. The analysis did not highlight at all 'food security or poverty alleviation', which was a longer-term objective of the EAF-Nansen Project, and 'food and nutrition security' later became an impact level objective of the EAF-Nansen Programme, that was formulated for the period 2017-23. In other words, the planning for the vessel was not based only on the current programme objectives but those that are considered will be increasingly relevant beyond the end of the current programme, but within the life of the vessel.</p> <p>It should be noted that a goal-level objective within a logical framework is, by definition, outside of the scope of a programme, but constitute the highest-level objective that the programme would logically contribute to. However, a well-constructed ToC can provide the conceptual basis for progressing towards such a contribution. As discussed, related to finding 1 above, without a well-constructed ToC, planning decisions are less easily arrived at. The decision regarding the new vessel was predicated on 'jobs and mainstream economic sectors, as well as their contribution to future economic development' and to 'ensure that climate change issues in developing countries are fully considered in the global agenda'. Therefore, the decision regarding the third Nansen vessel was based on its scope during the period up to 2031 to undertake research in a more multidisciplinary and collaborative approach than what was applied earlier. Specifically, DFN was intended to be a platform for cooperation among UN and other agencies addressing the impact of climate change on the marine ecosystem. In short, the decision coming out of the cost-benefit analysis in 2009 was based on broader issues and longer timeframes than the EAF-Nansen work being assessed in the current evaluation.</p> <p>The MTR of the EAF-Nansen Programme established that the research vessel is a useful resource for offshore marine science. It highlighted perceived limitations in terms of addressing poverty alleviation and food security. The review also noted that there was a need for better integration of marine sciences and management for poverty alleviation.</p>	<p>Document Review FAO 'Cost-benefit analysis of options for the future of the EAF-Nansen project, in particular the replacement of the Research vessel Dr Fridtjof Nansen' (2009)</p> <p>Mid-term review of EAF-Nansen Project in 2009.</p>
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			<p>The current evaluation has identified that many of the poverty alleviation aspects of fisheries relate to near-shore coastal environments exploited by artisanal fishers, who generally do not have motorised vessels and are therefore limited to areas close to shore, where DFN cannot easily operate. DFN is more relevant to more commercial small-scale fisheries and in particular to industrial-scale fisheries management, where the links to poverty alleviation are less direct, and rather via mechanisms such as onshore processing of fish as jobs for alleviating poverty among local populations.</p>	
<p>1. EQ #2 Is the programme relevant in relation to the achievement of Norwegian development policy objectives?</p>				
		<p><i>Finding 5.</i> EAF-Nansen is relevant to the strategic goals motivating Norwegian multilateral partnerships, in this case with FAO, and with Norwegian cross-cutting agendas including gender equality and protection of the marine environment.</p>	<p>EAF-Nansen is relevant to the strategic goals motivating Norwegian multilateral partnerships in at least four ways:</p> <p>i) International agenda setting: Through EAF-Nansen, Norway has a long-term presence within the development of sustainable fisheries management regimes internationally. This provides scope and legitimacy to contribute to setting international agendas for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Prominent in this context, towards the conclusion of the EAF-Nansen Project was the establishment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 on "Life below water". Protecting and restoring ecosystems and sustainable fishing are two of the targets of SDG 14. The enhanced capacity of individuals and organisations, specifically marine research organisations in partner countries, to organise sampling, to collect, store and analyse data, and therefore to generate knowledge is a tangible contribution towards the implementation of SDG 14.</p> <p>ii) Accessing additional donor financing: With the support and collaboration of FAO as its executing agency the EAF-Nansen Project was able to access over \$24 million in additional donor funding. This included GEF funding supporting co-financing of project operations on behalf of recipient countries.</p> <p>iii) Accessing the competence of international organisations: FAO is a specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to</p>	<p>Document study FAO, 2020: Interregional workshop on the management of shared stocks and implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries within the framework of the EAF-Nansen Programme, Dakar, Senegal 24–26 April 2018</p> <p>FAO, 2020: The EAF-Nansen Programme Gender Strategy</p> <p>Progress Reports</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews Norad</p>

			<p>defeat hunger. It has developed and assembled significant competence to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. It provides access to the competence of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, the co-ordination capacity of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, and the renowned fisheries Knowledge Base. The collaboration with FAO on the implementation of EAF-Nansen enables Norway to sail DFN under a UN flag and effectively expands its access to a wider range of jurisdictions.</p> <p>iv) Leveraging the convening power of international organisations in relation to donors and countries: The multilateral partnership with FAO increases Norway's scope to contribute to strengthening coordination and synergies amongst stakeholders in large marine ecosystems, to better access co-ordinated relevant donor support, and to better convene neighbouring countries and country groupings within regional organisations. The programme has benefitted from FAO's convening power and coordination capacity as regards the cooperation with RFBs in the areas where EAF-Nansen has been active, and with RSN.</p> <p>In addition to the strategic goals, it is also relevant to the cross-cutting issue within Norwegian Development Assistance of strengthening gender equality and inclusion through its development assistance. In view of the importance of this cross-cutting issues, the evaluation highlights four specific sub-findings:</p> <p>a) While gender equality and inclusion received limited attention from EAF-Nansen under phase 1 and most of phase 2, the finalisation of a full-fledged gender strategy in 2019 has provided EAF-Nansen management with clear strategic tools. During the EAF-Nansen Project and initial parts of the EAF-Nansen Programme, reporting on gender has been limited to the relative participation of women in surveys and capacity building efforts. Data provided in Table 3 shows that during 2014-2020, the participation of women in Nansen surveys amounted to 26%. The final evaluation of the EAF-Nansen Project concluded that gender was not mainstreamed to the extent that FAO and Norad had hoped. While gender equality is central to both organisations, this was not reflected in the design and implementation of the EAF-Nansen Project. A gender audit carried out in 2013 helped to highlight the need to give more weight to gender issues in the planning and implementation of the programme. This was reflected in the organisation</p>	
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			<p>of training activities or workshops. This is the case, for example, of the 'Interregional workshop on the management of shared stocks and implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries within the framework of the EAF-Nansen Programme', held in Dakar, Senegal, on 24-26 April 2018. This workshop is typical of the work carried out during this period, with gender issues being addressed in terms of questions about the most relevant approach to be followed at the level of each country to increase the likelihood that gender will be effectively mainstreamed in all dimensions of the programme. These reflections fed into the development of a gender strategy for the EAF-Nansen Programme, which was finalised in March 2019 and published by FAO in 2020.</p> <p>The gender strategy is a relevant document for several reasons. Firstly, insofar as this document was written by the same expert who carried out the gender audit, it is based on a detailed knowledge of the programme, its challenges, and the institutional context of its implementation. Moreover, the document contains a ToC for the implementation of the gender strategy, with three hypotheses on which the different stages of gender mainstreaming in the different components of the EAF-Nansen Programme are based (budgetary allocations are adequate, EAF-Nansen management promotes gender equality, and partner countries fully engage with, and show commitment to, gender equality), which makes it possible not only to highlight the rationale and the stages of the desired change, but also to monitor it and, in the medium term, to evaluate it accurately.</p> <p>This strategy operates at three different and complementary levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme management, with a specific focus on awareness raising among "<i>all those involved in management and oversight of the programme</i>"; • Programme activities, with a focus on "<i>enhancing sensitivity and responsiveness of programme activities to gender issues</i>"; • Programme communication, with a focus on showcasing the EAF-Nansen Programme's commitment to gender equality. <p>b) The strategic value in support of capacity development is reported to hold limited value to key informants from partner countries. Results from the Force Field Analysis (FFA) that ranked factors that support capacity development at institutional and human resources levels, show that gender</p>	
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			<p>equality and inclusion being established as strategic themes in most partner countries got the lowest ranked support (Appendix 10.)</p> <p>c) The low level of women’s empowerment and of mainstreaming of gender in fisheries projects and institutions are <i>not</i> seen as important hinderances by many key informants in partner countries. Respondents from partner countries do not consider that the low level of women’s empowerment and mainstreaming of gender in fisheries management institutions in partner countries and supported projects is an important hinderance (lowest ranked support factor in FFA – Appendix 10.) However, the availability of a strategy for gender mainstreaming is ranked as number four as a factor to support the promotion of gender equality (Appendix 10, Table A4).</p> <p>d) Reporting of progress related to gender equality directly was insignificant in the early stages of EAF-Nansen implementation but has increased over time. The gender strategy component aiming to showcase gender in reports is not yet effective. Indeed, the analysis of progress reports and of activity reports shows that the occurrence of key words or phrases over time mentioning gender was low during the EAF-Nansen Project. (see Word/Phrase Count Survey of EAF-Nansen progress reports in Appendix 5) but increased substantially during its later phase and in the EAF-Nansen Programme.</p>	
<i>EQ #3 Is the programme relevant in relation to contribution to “global public goods” for sustainable management of marine resources and environment?</i>				
		<p><i>Finding 6.</i> Data collected by the research vessel DFN are relevant to partner countries.</p>	<p>The majority of surveys carried out by the DFN relate to the distribution, composition and abundance of pelagic and demersal species. The data collected are relevant to partner countries and used for stock assessment in regional fora, often with participation of experts from the implementing partners. Stakeholders in partner countries consider the data highly relevant, and almost one third of the main survey respondents stated that they have worked with the data. The stock assessment of fish stocks in industrial fisheries in the BCLME is used to set quotas for major species. However, in countries where open-access, small-scale fisheries play a more important role, it has proven to be more of a challenge to convert information into management.</p>	<p>Document study</p> <p>IMR, 2022: DFN Survey Data Overview</p> <p>FAO, 2022: Draft findings 2022-08-31_EAF-Nansen comments</p> <p>IMR, 2022: IMR comments on the draft findings of the evaluation of the Nansen Programme</p>

				Questionnaire survey
		<p><i>Finding 7.</i> There is a perceived mismatch between data collection and partner country needs among national stakeholders, especially with regard to artisanal fisheries that are highly relevant to poor coastal communities, yet to a large extent inaccessible to DFN. There are thus limitations to linkages between the survey vessel to poverty alleviation and food security agendas, but higher relevance in relation to UN collaboration and climate change work.</p>	<p>The data collection by the large DFN vessel is focussed on transboundary stocks. That is stocks that cross the exclusive economic zone (as prescribed by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) of two or more bordering coastal states. Pelagic stocks are generally larger and have a wider distribution than demersal stocks, especially those in shallow coastal waters, which are generally targeted by small-scale artisanal fishers. The SWOT analysis in this evaluation revealed ‘the data-needs mismatch’ to be the second-most important threat to programme success. The analysis highlights the perception that there is a mismatch between the data collected by the DFN and the needs to assess stocks targeted by the poorest artisanal fishers. This is important because these fisheries predominate in all the large marine ecosystems within the programme with the exception of the BCLME.</p>	<p>Document study</p> <p>IMR, 2022: DFN Survey Data Overview</p> <p>SWOT analysis</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews</p> <p>Programme partners Focal points</p>
		<p><i>Finding 8.</i> The irregular nature of DFN survey coverage, and limitations to access to the data, limit their value as a global public good for sustainable management of marine resources and the environment.</p>	<p>The evidence for this finding comes, to a major extent, from the SWOT analysis. ‘Inconsistency in coverage’ was mentioned as a weakness by ten SWOT respondents and was the second-most mentioned weakness of EAF-Nansen. ‘Poor data access’ and ‘poor dissemination’ were also frequent mentions.</p> <p>Since SWOT analysis comprises open-ended questions and comments chosen by the respondents and not by the evaluation team, any high-frequency responses or comments initiated by respondents represent strong evidence. For clarity, we understand inconsistent to mean – ‘not staying the same throughout’, ‘lacking in harmony between the different parts or elements’. Sometimes, as a result of the design of the data strategy and the communication approach - data was made available in a timely way, and sometime not. The applicability of the data as a result of the design of the survey strategy, that in turn was dependent to an extent on the objective, and consequent design of DFN, are sometimes relevant to partner countries fisheries management and sometimes not. Therefore, the objective and design of the intervention limits the extent to which the intervention is able to be sensitive to the capacity needs of fisheries staff, the policies of partner</p>	<p>SWOT analysis</p> <p>Document study</p> <p>FAO, 20: Draft findings 2022-08-31_EAF-Nansen comments</p> <p>IMR, 2022: IMR comments on the draft findings of the evaluation of the Nansen Programme DFN cruise plans</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews</p> <p>FAO, IMR</p>

			<p>governments, the priorities of partner governments fisheries departments, and any environmental consequences of fishing practices that are unable to be assessed by EAF-Nansen, yet which in many cases are much more prevalent than those which EAF-Nansen can assess in a given LME.</p> <p>Because of the nature of most fisheries management models, repeated data collection can often increase the utility of the data set in fisheries management. Although the DFN surveys are strategically planned based on science and in collaboration with partners, the limitation in availability of the vessel means that several years may pass in between surveys in one location, which reduces the usefulness of the data, thus adding to the weakness that data is far from always accessible to potential users.</p> <p>A further meaning of inconsistency is defined as 'acting at variance with professed principles'. A professed principle might be e.g. to strengthen country-specific efforts to reduce poverty. In the case of Namibia, specific efforts in reduction of poverty might be said to be through employment in fish processing of catch from an industrial fishing fleet. However, marine fisheries are dominated by small, open-access fisheries, and include poor, artisanal operators in all LMEs except for the BCLME. Efforts to reduce the poverty of people found in coastal areas who fish in near-shore, open-access fisheries, that DFN cannot operate in, are less likely to include scientific determination of the state of these stocks on which the livelihoods of most poor people depend. As a consequence, the objective and design of the intervention lacks harmony between different parts in terms of equity. The extent to which the objectives and design are sensitive to the political economy i.e. macroeconomic phenomena such as growth, distribution, inequality, and trade, and how these phenomena are shaped by institutions, laws, and political behaviour are at best, to coin a phrase, likely to be 'inconsistent'.</p>	
Effectiveness	<i>EQ #4 Has the programme been effective in improving overall marine resources management, human development, and public and private sector development in the partner countries?</i>			
		<p><i>Finding 9.</i> Data sharing routines are not uniform across different countries. This means that the availability and applicability of collected data for the assessment of fisheries stock is inconsistent.</p>	<p>The term effective here, includes in its definition 'achieved' or 'expected to achieve'. If collected data is not available for the purpose of fish stock assessment in a national context, the effectiveness of the programme that collects it is diminished. If this is to be expected to change, then progress will need to be sought to change data sharing protocols in some partner countries. Data collected by DFN is stored in a database operated by IMR, and accessible by national or international researchers only with</p>	<p>Document Study</p> <p>FAO, 2021: Mid-Term Review of the EAF-Nansen Programme Progress reports</p>

			<p>authorisation by partner countries. The MTR of the EAF-Nansen Programme concluded that the general data policy is restrictive and an impediment to the full use of the information collected. Data sharing within institutes in partner countries may vary considerably (CF F8). The advantages and disadvantages of the current data policy is under discussion and it is expected that it will be improved, including as regards data-sharing principles.</p> <p>It is likely that restrictive data sharing policies relate to concerns around commercial values of fisheries, and related tariffs, in the form of licence fees, etc. There may therefore be another step to facilitate, in the so far rudimentarily defined causal pathways within the ToC, in order to advocate on behalf of resource managers, through representations to data guardians about the impacts of their restrictive policies. It is important to note that the disparity among countries and institutes in data sharing was also brought out in interviews in the current evaluation. As a relevant piece of corroborating evidence, it has also been experienced over the years with fellows attending the GRO-Fisheries Training Programme in Iceland and specialising in stock assessment, with some fellows accessing data with relative ease, while others have experienced different levels of difficulty, or even an outright refusal to make use of such data in their individual research projects.</p>	<p>Annual and semi-annual meeting minutes</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews National stakeholders and other interviewees at national level</p>
		<p><i>Finding 10.</i> Whilst there are many steps on the change paths that link the EAF-Nansen training activity and working towards the policy goal of food security and reducing poverty, the training programmes have helped building knowledge and skills for many, which is one of the steps in that path.</p>	<p>Among respondents to the questionnaire survey in this evaluation, 44% agreed that the new skills and techniques they had acquired from EAF-Nansen training helped them to work towards the reduction of poverty in their country. This varied between respondents from different LMEs. Around one third of respondents from GCLME, CCLME and BOBLME, but over 62% in ASCLME and over 57% in BCLME were of that opinion. The lower percentages correlate with LMEs that have been less served by DFN surveys. Whilst the highest percentage LMEs correlate with countries where poverty and fisheries are closely linked. For example, the ASCLME is largely an artisanal fishery, managed for food and livelihoods, and fisheries decline would be more closely related to poverty issues. The BCLME is managed at an industrial scale for revenue and employment and much of its catch is exported, however the tangible poverty alleviation benefit e.g. in Namibia, whose coastline is impacted by the Benguela Current, emerges from much needed employment opportunities in onshore processing. Namibia suffers</p>	<p>Questionnaire survey Regarding relevance in relation to partner countries fisheries policy goals including food security and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Force Field Analysis</p> <p>Document study FAO, 2022: Comments to the document "Evaluation of Norwegian support</p>

			<p>one of the largest Gini coefficients³ in the world and employment and income for the poorest is vital to address wealth inequality.</p> <p>Training modules vary from on-board trainings and workshops before and after survey tours, open-ended programmes such as on the topic of EAF itself, EAF policy development, EAF-oriented management planning, and use of the EAF Implementation Monitoring Tool. In the context of this and the other survey answers above, it is clear that training is valuable and useful to participants even if they are not directly involved in the use of data collected under EAF-Nansen.</p>	<p>under the Nansen cooperation in the fisheries sector”</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews National stakeholders and other interviewees at national level</p>
<p>EQ #5 <i>Has the programme been effective in supporting the development of institutions in the South that are de-facto equipped to assist the partner countries in applying an ecosystem approach to fisheries management of their fisheries resources.</i></p>				
		<p><i>Finding 11.</i> Almost two thirds of trainees' report that the skills and techniques acquired under EAF-Nansen training helped them to apply an ecosystems approach to fisheries management in their country. Notwithstanding, whilst there is increased knowledge and awareness about EAF among managers and decision makers through training, stakeholders feel insufficiently supported to put the 'ecosystem approach to fisheries' into practice.</p>	<p>SWOT survey weakness comments included: 'Too much focus on the surveys at sea, and lack of people and time to follow up mentoring people from the countries'; 'insufficient focus on supporting countries in putting into practice fisheries management'; and '(need to) follow up on the outcome of the usefulness of the survey to the participating countries.</p> <p>The degree to which the training had been helpful to the trainees varied with LME, with 75% identifying this help in ASCLME, over 70% in BCLME, over 60% of respondents from GCLME, CCLME and one third in BOBLME. This is a good result in terms of the perception of respondents regarding the effectiveness of implementing an ecosystems approach. By comparison, only 44% of respondents agreed that training helped them work towards the reduction of poverty in their country. The most likely explanation for respondents seeing fewer links between their training and working towards poverty reduction is that EAF-Nansen targets and works with fisheries colleagues on fisheries management, and as mentioned elsewhere in the report, the causal pathways between improved fisheries management and poverty reduction are somewhat tenuous.</p>	<p>Questionnaire survey Regarding whether the programme was relevant in relation to partner countries with regards to the implementation of ecosystem-based management of the fisheries resources.</p>
		<p><i>Finding 12.</i> The development of institutions, including the promotion of gender equality, in the partner countries is perceived by national stakeholders to be hindered</p>	<p>According to the mean preference ranking by 21 key respondents to the FFA, nearly three quarters of whom were drawn from institutional partners in the partner countries and regions, the lack of strategic thinking and plans for capacity development in partner institutions was the highest ranked hindrance to capacity development at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality. As national institutions</p>	<p>Force Field Analysis</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews Focal points</p>

³ A measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income inequality or the wealth inequality within a nation or a social group.

		<p>by a lack of strategic thinking and plans for capacity development.</p>	<p>tend to remain after projects and programmes conclude, the legacy of donor interventions can be well served by building relevant capacity within partner institutions. This can be most effective if the <i>process</i> for this to happen is supported and nurtured, rather than individual standalone training courses or events operated by the donor programme. This is a finding which relates to a part of the ToC for this programme that would benefit from being more richly developed. Long-term engagement of staff from national institutions is also a way of raising institutional capacity at the same time as enhancing competence in individuals</p> <p>EAF-Nansen has supported institutional capacity building in several ways. Support has been provided to INRH in Casablanca to develop into a centre of excellence in plankton. There has been a studentship programme for national scientists and a mentorship programme has also been developed.</p> <p>As noted in the Efficiency Section, there is an effort to make EAF-Nansen Programme activities gender-sensitive, both in the recruitment of participants and in the themes addressed. Notable achievements in this regard include the inclusion of gender aspects in the small projects, the availability of a gender training course and support to setting up a gender desk at the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Tanzania.</p>	<p>Document study FAO, 2022: Draft findings 2022-08-31_EAF-Nansen comments IMR, 2022: IMR comments on the draft findings of the evaluation of the Nansen Programme</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews National stakeholders and other interviewees at national level</p>
		<p><i>Finding 13.</i> Local participation and cooperation with academic institutions is perceived as weak by stakeholders in partner countries, whereas involvement of scientists from stakeholder institutions is most valued - along with training, better knowledge of resources, strengthened scientific networks, publishing and collaborative learning.</p>	<p>“Exclusion of local views’ was the most mentioned weakness in the SWOT analysis, it was mentioned by 14 respondents. Comments included “weak cooperation with national universities to disseminate EAF principles”. As this represents the pipeline of graduates entering the field and improving graduates understanding of EAF would be likely to improve the future prospects for sustainable fisheries management, this represents an important finding with implications for future programme design. Top-down approaches and the risk of creating a mismatch between support provided and actual needs in countries was also mentioned in interviews, including with Norwegian stakeholders. There are some encouraging signs in this context, including the substantial amount of regional and international workshops, meetings and forums organised by EAF-Nansen, that was mentioned in stakeholder interviews as an important opportunity to meet and build networks with colleagues in other countries with similar interests and develop capacity within their own institutions. The recent uptick in joint publications is also a positive related finding in this context.</p>	<p>SWOT Analysis Since SWOT comprises open-ended questions, e.g. about strengths, any high frequency responses initiated by respondents represent strong evidence.</p> <p>Document study FAO Report: Mid-Term Review of EAF-Nansen Programme in 2021.</p>

				Stakeholder interviews Focal points Sector individuals Interviewees at national level
		<i>Finding 14.</i> Building capacity and expertise is perceived being a programme strength by survey and interview respondents in partner countries, and awareness and knowledge of the ecosystem approach among survey respondents is increasing.	<p>According to the mean preference ranking by 21 key respondents to the Force Field Analysis, involvement of scientists from stakeholder institutions in surveys, analysis and publishing was the highest ranked factor for strengthening capacity development at institutional and human resources levels, including the promotion of gender equality.</p> <p>In the SWOT analysis, the most frequently mentioned opportunities of the programme were 'training' (19), 'better knowledge of resources' (14), 'strengthened scientific networks' (11), and 'collaborative learning' (8), the number of respondents for each opportunity provided in brackets.</p> <p>According to the mean preference ranking by 21 key respondents to the FFA, increased knowledge and awareness among managers and decision makers through training programmes, workshops and seminars was the most highly ranked factor in support of fisheries policy and management in line with EAF.</p>	Force Field Analysis SWOT Stakeholder Interviews Interviewees at national level
		<i>Finding 15.</i> Awareness and knowledge of the ecosystem approach to fisheries among survey respondents is increasing. Future planning of EAF-Nansen needs to consider that policy and management recommendations have not yet been effectively realised. Key informants from partner countries indicate that issues with poor governance and commitment and will to improve policy and management is still a limitation to implementation.	<p>The most frequently mentioned strength of the programme in the SWOT survey was 'capacity building' and the second most was 'expertise'. 'Capacity building' was highlighted by 17 respondents and 'Expertise' by 14. This is something for EAF-Nansen to build on. In future planning it will be important to take on board the long running indications that the ecosystems approach is not yet breaking through at the implementation level, something that earlier evaluations have repeatedly picked up. For example, both the MTR of the EAF-Nansen Project in 2009 and the MTR of the EAF-Nansen Programme in 2021, indicated that the integration of EAF at the country level was slow and missing targets. According to the mean preference ranking by 21 key respondents to the FFA in the current evaluation, improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF was perceived to be most hindered by poor governance and transparency, and lack of political will and commitment to strengthen the fisheries sector in partner countries.</p>	SWOT Analysis Since SWOT comprises open-ended questions, e.g. about strengths, any high frequency responses initiated by respondents represent strong evidence. Document Review FAO mid-term review in 2009.

			<p>The FFA respondents, both national and regional representatives and staff of FAO/IMR, ranked poor governance and transparency, and lack of political will and commitment to strengthening the fisheries sector in partner countries as the most important factors hindering improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF.</p> <p>There are examples of countries having provided funding to small projects at national level, which can be expected to increase with a possible expansion and consolidation of the small-projects component.</p>	<p>FAO, 2021: Mid-term review of the EAF-Nansen Programme.</p> <p>FAO, 2022: Draft findings 2022-08-31, EAF-Nansen comments</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews Norad, FAO</p> <p>Force Field Analysis</p>
Efficiency	<i>EQ #6 How well has the cooperation been governed and managed, especially with respect to the procedures, expected roles and responsibilities, M&E and internal control in the program management infrastructure and what is the operational efficiency</i>			
		<p><i>Finding 16.</i> Survey data collected by DFN are relevant to partner countries, but their availability to fisheries managers has been inconsistent. Survey reports were often delayed or missing, but as of 2021 all survey reports including previously pending ones, have been finalized, except for some that are pending for final formatting.</p>	<p>Adherence to FMC is seen as an important step for implementation of EAF in partner countries. Annual analysis and evaluation of data on fish stocks and fisheries is used to understand trends and to implement appropriate management measures. The MTR of the EAF-Nansen Project identified the delay of the production of survey reports to be a major problem during the project phase. This problem continued to be a problem in the EAF-Nansen Programme. Several reports on cruises from the early years of the programme were not forthcoming after the DFN surveys were postponed due to COVID-19. These included three reports from 2017, seven reports from 2018 and six reports from 2019. According to the progress report for 2021, however, all survey reports including previously pending ones, have now been finalized, except for reports on mesopelagic surveys, which are pending for final formatting.</p>	<p>Document Study</p> <p>FAO, 2020: EAF-Nansen Programme Science Plan</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Stakeholder Interviews Interviewees at national level IMR</p>
		<p><i>Finding 17.</i> There have been survey planning problems related to inadequate process for participant selection for cruises, which has been exacerbated by short notice in identification of who will participate in surveys. This has</p>	<p>Researchers and other professional staff from partner countries take part in all DFN cruises. This is viewed as an important part of their training, but their participation is also expected to contribute to facilitate the effective implementation of the surveys and there is an expectation that this experience will also contribute to better use of the data collected. There are examples of scientists from partner countries who have been cruise leaders. Increased support for MSc and PhD research using survey data should accelerate this development. During the EAF-Nansen Project there were on</p>	<p>Document Study</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews Norad, IMR</p>

		<p>been partially addressed through pre-survey meetings. The survey operations in general have been efficient.</p>	<p>average 10 participants from partner countries on board at any one time. During the EAF-Nansen Programme this number rose to an average of 18, as the new vessel could accommodate more people and engage in more diverse research at the same time. This is a good thing, and increases the rate of training, as well as the breadth of training possibilities.</p> <p>Attention to the governance and management of procedures especially around selection protocols for training placements may reap benefits. Issues with the selection of participants were voiced during some key stakeholder interviews. There have been cases where course participants neither appeared to have the knowledge, nor the required level of responsibility within their organisations, that would be desirable for their participation to benefit either them or increase the capacity of their institutions, and participants from European countries are sometimes selected, thus reducing the participation for African partner countries. This weakness was identified also by the MTR of the EAF-Nansen programme. It is not uncommon for selection processes to suffer such procedural issues and there will be learning around this issue from a range of other development efforts where similar recruitment to trainings occur.</p> <p>This finding is supported by the results of the FFA, where respondents were split in two groups. The group consisting of national and regional respondents (focal points and staff of RFOs) ranked low relevance of some courses, and inadequate process for participant selection, as the most important factor that hinders strengthening the knowledge base for sustainable management of fisheries.</p> <p>For most years, the number of survey days range from 250-300 days, which is high by any standard and a testimony to efficient management of vessel operations, especially as the vessel has not been operating in the most stable of environments.</p>	<p>Interviewees at national level</p>
		<p><i>Finding 18.</i> During the Covid 19 pandemic, programme operations were suspended and the Nansen vessel was chartered at no cost to the programme and in a way that would not affect the</p>	<p>After 50 days operation during Jan-Mar 2000, FAO, Norad and IMR formally agreed to suspend the programme surveys, firstly until September 2020, and then until June 2021. This was because restrictions still in place in many countries, coupled with the uncertainty of the situation did not allow for a progressive resumption of the surveys due to the Covid outbreak (FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING 16-17 March 2021; SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING 28 October 2020). In a formal minuted meeting (FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING 16-17 March</p>	<p>Document Study</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Norad, 2020: Signert utleievta F_F Dr. Fridtjof Nansen</p>

		<p>programme implementation. Formal minuted meetings assessed the context and the options for chartering the vessel and concluded an agreement.</p>	<p>2021) FAO, Norad and IMR agreed to release the vessel from her obligations under the Nansen Programme and allow the vessel to be chartered for research in the EEZ of Norway. The charter cost was calculated taking account of: (1) the calculated average daily cost of the programme activities in Africa and Asia of the vessel; (2) that the cost in Bergen dock due to fixed costs and personnel costs was almost the same as its cost for programme use (Norwegian parliament exchanges between Bergen City Council and the Minister in November, 2020); (3) the constrained options for use as a result of the pandemic, i.e. research purposes in Norwegian waters; (4) the skewed market as a result of many vessels lying dormant at this time in Bergen due to the pandemic, so the charter 'market' was poor; (5) the pool of interest, namely a private company, IMR, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, and University of Oslo (plus one survey request received for mineral prospecting which was disregarded); (6) the relative risk related to crewing and operating the vessel of the potential charters; and (7) identifying a mechanism where the charter fee could be managed by Norad - the organisation not being able to receive income directly. Norad Senior Advisers, a Head of Department, the DG of NORAD met to discuss the charter arrangement (in the context of 1-7 above) and agreed to charter the vessel to IMR at a cost that was 47.75% of calculated average daily cost of the programme activities in Africa and Asia.</p>	<p>Norad, 2020: Alternativ bruk av Nansen ved ytterligere forsinkelser i Nansenprogrammet</p> <p>See also additional documentation referenced in the justification for the finding.</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews Norad, IMR</p>
		<p><i>Finding 19.</i> The organisational structure, regulated through tripartite agreements between Norad, FAO and IMR, has been considered efficient, although there remains a potential for further improvements.</p>	<p>The expenses for operating DFN is paid directly from Norad to IMR. The actual invoices for the vessel operation are sent from IMR to FAO for verification and from there to Norad. This way of organising transfer and control over payments, appears to serve to achieve transparency, coherence in the programme and efficient oversight of activities carried out.</p> <p>With regard to funds allocated to administration, the management costs charged by FAO does not seem to be unusually high. There is a Project Servicing Cost at 9.1%, which is 4.9% lower than for other "trust fund projects" at FAO. There is also a budget line for General Operating Expenses, which covers direct costs for field work for FAO staff. A substantial part of the budget is for IMR services, where the staff charge is at cost minus a discount of 25% compared to charges for regular research projects. Travel charges for IMR staff are in accordance with government regulations.⁴</p>	<p>Document study</p> <p>Norad, 2021: Alternativ bruk av Nansen ved ytterligere forsinkelser i Nanseprogrammet</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Mid-term review of the EAF-Nansen Programme, 2021</p> <p>Stakeholder interviews</p>

⁴ Norad, 2018: Mal for Beslutningsdokument (*Format for decision document*)

			<p>As mentioned, progress reporting has been focussed on activities and outputs, while progress related to issues around environment, poverty, gender, and small-scale or artisanal fisheries has been scant or missing.</p> <p>Scientific services are budgeted in USD and funds are transferred from Norad to a USD bank account with FAO. Based on financial statements provided by IMR, funds are transferred in NOK to IMR. So far, there has been a balance between gains and losses made due to changes in exchange rates. However, this constitutes a risk to IMR.</p> <p>There have been disagreements among implementing partners relating to how decisions on the number of persons from each category of stakeholders that should participate in the cruises were taken. Only a certain number can be onboard so if some external individuals are allowed on board, it automatically leads to the exclusion of others. It would be important to apply transparent and agreed mechanisms for how this should be managed.</p> <p>The budget for scientific services is specified in USD, while the funds come from Norad in NOK into an FAO bank account in USD. Then, based on the financial statement from IMR, FAO transfer funds to IMR in NOK. The exchange rate changes frequently, which creates uncertainty. So far, the experience has been that money lost in one transfer is regained in another and overall, the exchange rate risk has been balanced. However, this aspect should maybe be looked into in more detail.</p> <p>There is an agreement with the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries for provision of technical services on fisheries management. According to stakeholder interviews, this support, which could potentially be useful in strengthening the fisheries management components of the EAF-Nansen Programme has so far been under-utilised. This was also the finding of the MTR of the EAF-Nansen Programme.</p> <p>Additional efficiency challenges communicated in interviews with staff of the three parties include, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unusual roles among the parties, e.g. Norad being the financing partner but also a supplier of the services of DFN to the other partners. ▪ Complaints concerning planning delays on the part of FAO, including for printing of survey reports. ▪ Slow process of management plan implementation 	Norad, FAO, IMR
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			In spite of the above specified weaknesses and challenges, EAF-Nansen has been able to produce a large amount of outputs, and to some extent outcomes, as shown in the above section on programme effectiveness.	
		<i>Finding 20.</i> The programme is characterised by timely disbursement of funds for planned activities.	Delays in fund disbursements within the programme are rare. In most cases they result from lack of, or untimely, reporting from recipient parties.	<p>Key Informant Interviews FAO staff and consultant IMR</p> <p>Document Study Progress reports and Annual Meeting Minutes</p>
<i>EQ #7 Has there been coherence with other Norwegian or international development assistance programs in the partner countries; where it is considered as a decisive factor in determining programme outcomes and impacts?</i>				
Coherence		<i>Finding 21.</i> Potential coherence with the outcomes and impacts of other Norwegian or international development assistance programmes in the partner countries is largely unreported in progress reports, but has taken place at bilateral level in several countries, reportedly with some successful results. Limited cooperation with other programmes and between countries is perceived by stakeholders to hinder the knowledge base for the sustainable management of fisheries.	<p>Coherence with other Norwegian or international development assistance programmes in partner countries e.g., programmes under “Oceans for Development” or other initiatives under “Fish for Development”, of which the EAF-Nansen programme is a major component, are sometimes mentioned but not reported on at any detail in the progress reports. The Word/Phrase counts related to the use of these phrases carried out by the evaluation team are blank.</p> <p>The Oceans for Development Programme has the following three objectives: promoting the establishment of a framework for sustainable and integrated ocean management in cooperating countries; authorities having competence and capacity to ensuring compliance with the framework for sustainable and integrated ocean management in the execution of their mandate; and strong institutions, robust and predictable framework conditions combined with enforcement fostering sustainable private sector development and job creation. The provision of science, and capacity building for scientists and fisheries managers and their institutions through EAF-Nansen is highly relevant to these objectives. Oceans for Development also aims at raising awareness about rights of coastal communities and their involvement and participation in decision-making processes, which has relevance in relation to the current efforts of EAF-Nansen to develop small projects in coastal communities.</p>	<p>Word/Phrase Count Survey of EAF Nansen Progress reports and Annual Meeting Minutes</p> <p>Document study Programme Document for FfD Institutional Cooperation, Ghana. FAO, 2022: Draft findings 2022-08-31_EAF-Nansen comments IMR, 2022: IMR comments on the draft findings of the evaluation of the Nansen Programme</p>

		<p>Opportunities for achieving synergies with other relevant Norwegian-funded interventions have existed and have been exploited by the programme. For instance, according to stakeholder interviews and other communication, there were successful collaborations with Norwegian-funded interventions in Namibia and Mozambique, and effective cooperation with bilateral projects in Sri Lanka and Myanmar based on Nansen surveys, research and knowledge, a cooperation that has benefitted both EAF-Nansen and the bilateral projects. In the case of Myanmar, the cooperation led to the national authorities establishing fisheries resource conservation measures. There is currently a Norwegian-financed "Fish for Development" programme for cooperation between fisheries institutions in Ghana and Norway, including IMR. The importance of having access to scientific EAF-Nansen data as a basis for management advice in the sector in general as well as for this programme has been confirmed by stakeholder staff in Ghana. However, the programme document mentions that even if the data produced by DFN is useful, the irregularity of the surveys creates a need for finding alternative means of low-cost and sustainable data collection. The participation of Ghana in consolidating achievements, including through the implementation of a Beach Seine Fisheries Management Plan in which the EAF-Nansen Programme has been involved, has also been mentioned.</p> <p>The Oceans for Development Programme has the following three objectives: promoting the establishment of a framework for sustainable and integrated ocean management in cooperating countries; authorities having competence and capacity to ensuring compliance with the framework for sustainable and integrated ocean management in the execution of their mandate; and strong institutions, robust and predictable framework conditions combined with enforcement fostering sustainable private sector development and job creation.</p> <p>An important coherence aspect is that EAF-Nansen has cooperated regularly and extensively with regional fisheries bodies, as reported in progress reports and confirmed in stakeholder interviews. During the EAF-Nansen Project, there was extensive work done with LME projects, and this was carried over to some extent into the EAF-Nansen Programme.</p> <p>Notwithstanding, limited cooperation with other programmes and between countries is the second-most highly ranked hinderance according to the</p>	<p>Norwegian policy and programme documentation</p> <p>Interviews with Norwegian and regional stakeholders</p> <p>Force Field Analysis Ranking of factors that hinder the knowledge base for the sustainable management of fisheries.</p>
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			Force Field Analysis mean preference rankings made by 21 key informants. There is significant learning around the issues of development coherence originating from the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness with respect to harmonisation, such that donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication. This was further elaborated in the Accra Agenda for Action in 2008.	
Sustainability	<i>EQ #8 Are programme net benefits likely to continue after the completion of the assistance provided by the programme.</i>			
		<i>Finding 22.</i> Joint transboundary planning of surveys and information sharing among countries are lowly ranked by key informants as a factor for improving fisheries policy and management in line with EAF.	According to the mean preference ranking by 21 key respondents to the FFA, joint transboundary planning of surveys and information sharing among countries for improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF are the third least highly ranked support functions for improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF. This may be said to be a surprising finding given that the data collection by the large DFN vessel is focussed on transboundary stocks. However, the group of respondents include 15 focal points of different categories: national, project, regional and technical focal points. The low ranking provided for this factor is thus interpreted as being significant in indicating a limitation to sustainability.	Force Field Analysis Main Survey
		<i>Finding 23.</i> There are perceived weaknesses according to national stakeholders, of the EAF-Nansen approach around sharing data, and supporting partners to act on it, in ways that can support fisheries management.	The most frequently identified weaknesses by SWOT respondents include 'poor data access', 'poor dissemination', 'lack of follow-up' and 'poor monitoring of results'. These weaknesses do not predict good ecological sustainability. Comments have included "insufficient focus on supporting countries in putting fisheries management into practice", which strengthens this finding. A lack of follow up, and poor use of data generated through cruises was also highlighted since many years in the mid-term evaluation of the EAF-Nansen Project in 2009. The indication of weakness of poor data access may seem like a contradiction to Finding 2, but it should be noted that the group of respondents include a large number of individuals who have not cooperated with EAF-Nansen.	SWOT Analysis Since SWOT comprises open-ended questions, e.g. about weaknesses, any high frequency responses initiated by respondents represent strong evidence. Stakeholder interviews Interviewees at national level
		<i>Finding 24.</i> The value that key informants attach to engaging with EAF-Nansen surveys, as well as its training programmes, workshops and seminars, predict good	According to the mean preference ranking by 21 key respondents to the FFA, improved data and knowledge through EAF-Nansen surveys was the highest ranked factor strengthening sustainable management of fisheries, which were most hindered by the limited capacity and engagement of institutions and countries.	Force Field Analysis Ranking of factors that strengthen and hinder the knowledge base for the sustainable

		absorption and retention capacity of the expertise.		management of fisheries. Stakeholder interviews FAO, IMR Focal points Interviewees at national level
		<i>Finding 25.</i> The use and storage of data, and capacity to analyse and interpret data, does not indicate that programme benefits can easily continue after assistance concludes.	According to the mean preference ranking by 21 key respondents to the FFA, increased knowledge and awareness among managers and decision makers through training programmes, workshops and seminars was most highly ranked for supporting fisheries policy and management in line with EAF. According to the questionnaire survey, only 29% of the respondents reported having personally worked with EAF-Nansen data. This percentage varies with LME with most working with EAF-Nansen data in CCLME and BCLME and least in BOBLME. The survey shows that 38% of the respondents report being unaware of where to find EAF-Nansen data if they need to access it. This varies with LME, with 100% data access for BCLME and 75% for ASCLME but 55% for BOBLME, 45% for CCLME and 42% for GCLME. The survey also shows that 36% of the respondents report that EAF-Nansen data are not stored in a form that they know how to use. This varies with LME, with 100% data access for BCLME and 72% for ASCLME, but 50% for BOBLME, 36% for CCLME and 39% for GCLME.	Force Field Analysis Ranking of factors that support improved fisheries policy and management in line with EAF. Questionnaire Survey Stakeholder interviews Interviewees at national level

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