

Oceans for Development



Table of Contents

Introduction	4
1. Why Oceans for Development?	5
Marine environmental challenges	5
Opportunities in the ocean economy	5
Oceans for Development: An integrated approach	6
2. Programme objectives	8
Overarching objective	8
Objective 1.	8
Objective 2.	10
Objective 3.	11
3. Theory of change	12
4. Cross-cutting issues	13
5. Organisation of the programme	14
6. Modalities for cooperation	15
Institutional cooperation	15
Regional initiatives	15
Multilateral support	16
Grant programmes	16

Introduction

Many developing countries see a potential for economic and social development through sustainable blue growth. Norway is often used as an example of a country that has succeeded in implementing sustainable ocean management. Several countries have therefore expressed interest in Norwegian experience and expertise on ocean affairs.

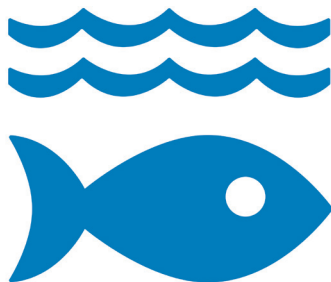
The Oceans for Development programme was launched by Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg in October 2019 to reinforce Norway's development cooperation on integrated ocean management. It is one of Norway's contributions to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 14, *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*, and the broader United Nations 2030 Agenda.

The Oceans for Development programme will:

- promote a strengthened, sustainable and inclusive ocean economy in cooperating countries;
- based on demand, establish institutional cooperation in cooperating countries on integrated ocean management focused on topics such as cross-sectoral coordination, sectoral competence, an ecosystem-based approach, a good knowledge base, participation and consideration of the needs of people and the environment alike;
- support projects that help to implement international treaties and commitments related to integrated ocean management at the regional and national levels;
- establish complementary partnerships with key multilateral organisations, academia, higher education, civil society and private sector;
- Integrate anti-corruption, human rights, gender equality and women's rights, climate change and the environment as cross-cutting issues in all projects.

This document provides further details about the Oceans for Development programme.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



SDG 14: Life below water

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals of United Nations

1. Why Oceans for Development?

MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

International reports confirm that the world's oceans and ocean resources are under growing pressure due to increased human activity.¹ Fish and seafood play a fundamental role in ensuring adequate nutrition and food security for the global population. For many developing countries, the livelihoods of people living in coastal communities are dependent on healthy oceans. Pollution from land-based activities such as agriculture, manufacturing, urbanisation and waste management is transported into the sea, adding to the pollution from ocean-based industries. Changes in habitats are prominent in coastal zones, with further ramifications for the oceans. The average air temperature has risen by approximately one degree over the last hundred years. Ocean acidification is increasing, as is the number of areas where oxygen levels are too low to sustain plant and animal life.

The negative impacts of many of these individual pressures are well known. An even greater concern, however, is their cumulative impact as they interact. Climate change increases the pressure on the oceans, which reinforces and magnifies many pre-existing problems. Coastal zones, especially coral reefs, river deltas, mangroves, kelp forests and seaweed meadows, are particularly vulnerable to a number of simultaneous interactions. Deterioration of these areas leads to fewer resources to harvest and less protection against extreme weather, floods and rising sea levels. Many of the world's coastal zones are densely populated and a large proportion of the people living there are poor. The consequences of these impacts will be devastating for coastal populations, and targeted action is needed.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE OCEAN ECONOMY

The ocean economy encompasses multiple industries, including energy production, fisheries, aquaculture, shipping, coastal tourism, seabed mining and harvesting of new biological resources for food and medicines. Many coastal states are seeking to develop a 'blue economy' patterned on the 'green economy'. The UN has underscored that this should be done in a way that promotes better welfare, fair distribution and reduced environmental impact. The principle of fair distribution is of fundamental importance. There is a growing interest in nature-based solutions for climate adaptation. Blue forests are significant not only as carbon deposits, but also in terms of marine biodiversity.

The ocean economy generates food, income, job opportunities, energy and welfare for landlocked countries as well. Poor ocean management will therefore have negative impacts for these countries too. In its 2016 report *The Ocean Economy in 2030*, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimates that the global ocean economy will double its 2010 level by 2030. It is estimated that the world's population will reach 10 billion by 2050, which means there will be a dramatic increase in the demand for food, energy, goods and services. The OECD report confirms the potential of the ocean economy, but issues a warning that serious environmental challenges pose an obstacle to growth. It will be difficult to address these challenges specifically within each individual sector, and the report stressed the need for integrated ocean management and intensified international cooperation. Similar recommendations have also been put forth in the reports from the climate and biodiversity panels.

¹ In 2015, the UN presented a report on the status of the world's oceans, *World Ocean Assessment*, and in 2019 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published its report on the oceans and the cryosphere.



Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Photo: Ken Opprann/Norad

OCEANS FOR DEVELOPMENT: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

The core of the Oceans for Development programme is to share Norwegian experience in integrated ocean management through institutional cooperation. Robust legal frameworks, cross-sectoral coordination and frameworks for sustainable ocean industries are essential to achieve a strengthened, sustainable and inclusive ocean economy. In Norway, the objective of integrated ocean management plans is to facilitate value creation through sustainable use of resources and ecosystem services in marine areas. Although ocean industries are regulated primarily through sectoral legislation, cross-sectoral legislation is also of importance. Integrated ocean management plans are tools designed to facilitate sustainable value creation and safeguard food security, as well as to maintain the high environmental value of the oceans. The plans should help to preserve the structure, function, productivity and diversity of the ecosystems. The technical foundation for developing these plans includes reports on environmental status, overviews of

commercial activities and reports on total environmental impact. Efforts are made to facilitate co-existence between different industries to the greatest degree possible, and the exchange of data and information between different sectoral authorities helps to enhance the knowledge base. Data and research form the basis for white papers proposing sectoral and cross-sectoral interventions that are submitted to the Norwegian Storting. Ocean management plans are processed for updates once during each parliamentary session.

Sharing Norwegian experience with integrated ocean management does not mean delivering a set of ready-made solutions. Norwegian institutions will provide assistance by discussing principles, dilemmas and challenges with their counterparts in cooperating countries. It is important to engage in a dialogue about good processes for balancing different interests and concerns. Citizens must have a genuine opportunity to hold the government accountable in order to ensure that the state manages resources for the benefit of the population. Therefore, a viable framework for ocean and



Accra, Ghana
Photo: Sura Nualpradid/Shutterstock

coastal zone management must also include systems that ensure transparency and prevent corruption. A system for consultation and involvement in decision-making processes is also needed to ensure the participation of local communities. Knowledge about the ocean and its management must be publicly available, and planning and decision-making processes must be open and transparent. The same objective may be reached using different approaches, and countries must choose solutions that are appropriate for their context and their political and legal systems.

In addition, the Oceans for Development programme will help to expand understanding of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and how this relates to national regulations, thus providing countries with vital knowledge for developing their own sustainable ocean industries. The Law of the Sea constitutes the international framework for management and use of the ocean and its resources, and for all ocean-based activities. Developing countries need to have adequate knowledge of rights and duties pursuant to the Law

of the Sea when determining how to exploit their own resources and protect their own marine environment.

The Oceans for Development programme will complement and strengthen existing ocean-related programmes and initiatives. Norway's ocean-related development assistance includes the Oil for Development and Fish for Development programmes, the Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics, and various kinds of support to research and higher education, the private sector and civil society. In addition, the Norwegian Investment Fund for developing countries (Norfund) provides loans for private sector investment in several ocean industries, and the Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (Norec) provides opportunities for exchange related to ocean management, ocean industries and civil society organisations.

2. Programme objectives

OVERARCHING OBJECTIVE

The overarching objective of the Oceans for Development programme is to promote a strengthened, sustainable and inclusive ocean economy in the cooperating countries.

DEFINITIONS:

- The term ‘integrated ocean management’ refers to the following elements: cross-sectoral coordination, sectoral competence, an ecosystem-based approach based on the precautionary principle, a good knowledge base, participation and adequate consideration of the needs of people and the environment.
- The term ‘ocean economy’ refers to all ocean industries, including suppliers of equipment and services for various parts of the value chain, processing and export.
- The term ‘sustainable’ refers to the considerations relating to people and the environment within the integrated economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
- The term ‘inclusive’ means ensuring that nobody is excluded or discriminated against, for example based on gender, ethnicity, religious affiliation, sexual orientation, disability or social status and poverty. In line with Agenda 2030: Leave no one behind.

To achieve the overarching objective, three primary objectives have been defined:

1. Establishment of a framework for sustainable and integrated ocean management in the cooperating country.
2. Compliance of the various authorities with the framework for sustainable and integrated ocean management in the execution of their mandate, thus ensuring responsible management of marine resources.
3. Establishment of frameworks and improved exercise of authority to promote sustainable value creation, food security and employment in an inclusive ocean economy.

OBJECTIVE 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INTEGRATED OCEAN MANAGEMENT IN THE COOPERATING COUNTRY.

It is fundamental to have a legal framework and systems for integrated ocean management in place. The authorities are responsible for developing and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations. Rapid development of new industries and activities means that the legal framework must be regularly updated to reflect current realities. A good national legal framework can prevent abuse of power by the authorities and reduce the risk of arbitrary decision-making. Resources for enforcement, investigation and prosecution must be made available.

Achieving coherent policies across sectors requires the establishment of mechanisms for dialogue and coordination, as well as mechanisms for dealing with conflicts of interest. Mandates and sectoral regulations must function in conjunction with overarching, coherent, cross-sectoral strategies. Well-adapted plans, strategies and regulations, institutions and administrative

practices are crucial to produce the adaptations and reforms needed to achieve long-term structural change. Moreover, there must be a clear division of roles and responsibilities. The administration must also be able to use available research and knowledge in its planning and decision-making processes. There will be a need for regional cooperation to develop a consistent and coherent approach to the management of shared ecosystems and natural resources.

Assessments of the state of the marine environment and the total impact of activities play a fundamental role in ecosystem-based ocean management. This information is crucial to identify challenges and formulate plans for targeted interventions across sectors. The coastal zone is particularly exposed to environmental stressors. Challenges include obtaining knowledge about the state of the ocean, protecting the population and infrastructure against extreme weather events and rising ocean levels, preventing degradation to nature and reducing pollutants while promoting sustainable economic development. National government policy can provide a framework for coastal management, but issues should be addressed at the local level in close cooperation with sectoral authorities. Systems to facilitate sustainable spatial planning must be in place. Marine spatial planning entails organising the use of the oceans in a way that protects valuable and vulnerable areas, balances potential conflicts between different users and ensures co-existence where possible. This requires a solid knowledge base on the status of the ocean and the activities undertaken. It is important to have adequate insight into socioeconomic conditions and analyses of actors and power relations will be needed. Information about the potential negative impacts on different groups caused by changes in the use of marine areas, for example for coastal populations or women, is of key importance to decision-makers.

To support sustainable value creation and innovation, it is essential to collect marine data and make them available to stakeholders engaged in developing integrated ocean management plans. Marine protected areas are often included in marine spatial plans. Marine protected areas are established to safeguard habitats, preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services. There

are many types of such areas, ranging from strictly protected areas where all activity is prohibited to large conservation areas with different zones in which regulated use and harvesting of resources are permitted. Nevertheless, sustainable management cannot be achieved by means of spatial interventions alone. A whole series of management interventions exist, such as regulation of emissions, etc., and these must be adapted to the context and issue at hand.

Many of the challenges that pose a threat to healthy oceans and sustainable ocean management come from pollution and waste from land-based sources. Plans and strategies should therefore identify areas where there is a need for interventions involving authorities other than those involved in the specific ocean sector.

EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT DELIVERABLES (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE):

- Gap analysis of existing frameworks for ocean management, both at the sector level and in cross-sectoral legislation.
- A national/regional strategy/plan for development of a sustainable ocean economy.
- A national system for ecosystem-based ocean management, including strategies for collection and analysis of key information.
- A national/regional manual for sustainable spatial planning in the coastal zone.
- A mechanism/platform for coordination and collaboration between the sectors involved in ocean and coastal zone management.
- A system for consultation and involvement of local communities in decision-making processes.

OBJECTIVE 2. COMPLIANCE OF THE VARIOUS AUTHORITIES WITH THE FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INTEGRATED OCEAN MANAGEMENT IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR MANDATE, THUS ENSURING RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES.

The implementation of sustainable ocean management practices is dependent on competent sectoral authorities. The Oceans for Development programme will work to develop the capacity of the authorities in cooperating countries at the national, regional and local levels, to enable them to better fulfil their mandate. Capacity development can be carried out by means of bilateral institutional cooperation, but also through shorter training courses and modules, including delegation visits, and by establishing mutual learning arenas. The use of specialists from multilateral and other external actors may also be relevant as a supplement to Norwegian expertise. Priority will also be given to measures to ensure more effective and coordinated control and monitoring to reinforce compliance with regulations.

Effective communication and information exchange between authorities and different government levels are crucial. Both new and existing data must be of relevance and must be made available to enable the public administration to make informed decisions. Engagement with academic institutions, private sector and civil society will be important.

People living in poverty are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and are dependent on a healthy marine environment. Raising awareness about rights to ensure that coastal communities are involved in decision-making processes can facilitate local participation and ownership. Civil society organisations may play a key role in ensuring real and meaningful participation. The implementation of conservation measures may sometimes lead to exclusion and place poor and vulnerable populations at a disadvantage. It is therefore essential to involve the coastal communities and small-scale producers in the implementation of conservation measures. Concerns for small-scale fisheries can be addressed by permitting use that is not detrimental to the purpose of conservation, for example

by permitting the use of certain fishing gear that does not harm coral reefs. Consideration must always be given to the social consequences for those whose livelihoods depend on the sea, with regard to both the introduction of environmental measures and the establishment of new economic activities. Moreover, many of the challenges involved in sustainable ocean governance requires regional cooperation, and it is necessary to strengthen capacity in regional organisations in order to promote integrated and coordinated efforts.

EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT DELIVERABLES (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE):

- Greater capacity to develop and implement spatial plans for the oceans/coastal zone.
- Improved capacity in regional organisations to promote joint efforts across national boundaries and establish integrated and ecosystem-based ocean management.
- Greater capacity to carry out risk-based inspections, control and monitoring.
- A system for coordinated mapping and collection of environmental data from the ocean and the coastal zone.
- Availability and use of traditional knowledge as well as scientific research in decision-making processes.
- Establishment of a system for information exchange between sectoral authorities.
- A national strategy to strengthen higher education, research and vocational training of relevance to a sustainable ocean economy.

OBJECTIVE 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF FRAMEWORKS AND IMPROVED EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE VALUE CREATION, FOOD SECURITY AND EMPLOYMENT IN AN INCLUSIVE OCEAN ECONOMY.

Population growth gives rise to a need for more jobs and increased business activity. The ocean economy provides considerable potential for greater employment, food production and economic growth. Predictability, robust frameworks for the ocean industries and access to marine spaces are fundamental to attract domestic and international investments in the blue economy, which is in turn important for job creation. However, it is necessary to defend the rights of those whose livelihoods depend on the ocean when new industries emerge and lay claim to areas and resources. Often, the use of marine resources in local communities represents part of an informal economy that is ceded to give priority to formal and export-oriented business activities. Importance must be attached to ensuring genuine participation as well as other interventions that can compensate for uneven distribution of power. Occasionally new activities will displace existing ones, in which case alternative economic opportunities need to be provided. It is also important to employ a strategic approach to the development of formal and informal competencies through higher education and vocational training, both in the public administration and in the private sector.

Interventions to promote transparency and sustainable management practice are important to achieve a sustainable and inclusive ocean economy. For example, streamlining and digitising licenses reduces interfaces and can deter corruption. However, when introducing digitalisation processes it is important to remember that different user groups may have unequal access to digital technology. Ensuring access to information and capacity for enforcement of regulations is also essential.

**EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT DELIVERABLES
(LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE):**

- A framework and strategy for sustainable investments in the ocean economy.
- Measures to ensure decent work, an inclusive labour market and job opportunities for both men and women.
- An analysis of women's roles and rights in the ocean economy, with recommendations for strengthening their participation and rights.
- Efforts to ensure rights and inclusive access to renewable and non-renewable marine resources.
- Job creation through business development in new ocean industries.
- Interventions strengthening accountability and transparency in the ocean economy.

3. Theory of change

The Oceans for Development programme aims to achieve long-term structural change to improve ocean management in cooperating countries. In the long-term, the programme will lead to positive results for the most vulnerable segments of the population, in line with the ambition to 'leave no-one behind'. To achieve the objective of a strengthened, inclusive and sustainable ocean economy, several elements need to be in place:

- There must be political will in the partner countries to draft and implement legislation and regulations that underpin sustainable integrated ocean management.
- National institutions must make use of their existing competence in combination with available research and knowledge to take well-informed decisions.
- Institutions must be willing to share information with each other and the public.
- Sufficient resources must be provided in the form of budgets and personnel to enable the institutions to enforce regulations.
- Ocean industries must support job creation and incomes to coastal communities.

Corruption poses a major obstacle to poverty reduction and efforts should be made to prevent it from curtailing the ocean economy. Control systems should therefore be established to ensure an equitable distribution of benefits throughout society, and especially to marginalised and vulnerable groups. Public administration reform takes time. It will be essential to conduct a broad-based analysis and obtain a comprehensive contextual understanding to be able to adapt the content and design of the cooperation to local conditions.

To avoid overlapping interventions, other Norwegian development assistance programmes and the efforts

of other donors will influence the choice of components and operating modalities in the Oceans for Development programme at country level. Long-term funding mechanisms that ensure sustainable management capacity are crucial for realising integrated ocean management, and cooperating countries should review their tax systems to ensure that a reasonable taxation level is in place for ocean industries.

4. Cross-cutting issues

All Norwegian development assistance projects must include a number of cross-cutting issues. These are related to the principle of 'do no harm'. Under the Oceans for Development programme, cross-cutting issues such as anti-corruption, human rights, gender equality and women's rights, climate change and the environment will be incorporated into technical institutional cooperation by means of objectives, administration and results reporting.

In particular, corruption, poor governance and violations of human rights represent a major challenge to ocean governance and ocean industries. This may also reduce the extent to which the objectives under the Oceans for Development programme are achieved. Unless it is carefully designed and implemented, cooperation may inadvertently serve to uphold unfavourable power imbalance. The programme therefore includes anti-corruption measures in the form of strengthening administrative systems and facilitating transparency and participation in decision-making processes. Other concrete measures to be considered include developing rules for procurement and for public announcement of licence allocations. It is vital to ensure competence in the judiciary to investigate and prosecute both economic and environmental crimes in the ocean-related sectors. The roles of the national assembly and the auditor general are also of importance. Many countries have anti-corruption units that could be relevant partners. Long-term technical institutional cooperation should also reinforce the capacity of the authorities and enable them to collect tax revenues and deliver welfare services to the population, among other things.

Furthermore, the Oceans for Development programme will establish partnerships with and encourage the active participation of academic institutions, civil

society organisations, media and the private sector in cooperating countries. The institutional cooperation may facilitate participation in training courses, delegation visits etc. Moreover, civil society organisations may also be relevant as service providers in cases where the state has limited capacity or is unable to ensure provision of such services to the population. Special interest organisations such as trade unions, women's groups and environmental organisations often have unique competencies and knowledge regarding local conditions. Accountable business enterprises can promote transparency and submit requests to governments for regulation and predictability. The private sector is also a useful and knowledgeable actor in consultation processes. An active, free and competent media may help to hold the government accountable when provisions concerning access to information are in place. When possible, support could be provided for establishing arenas of cooperation between the various stakeholders, for example in the form of national coalitions. These may also be included in the work of regional normative organisations in which the authorities also participate.

5. Organisation of the programme

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the overall responsibility for the development assistance provided by Norway, as well as for the establishment and implementation of the Oceans for Development programme. A Steering Group Committee is responsible for providing strategic direction and quality assurance of technical cooperation as well as for ensuring commitment and sufficient resources and capacities in the Norwegian implementing agencies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the Chair of the Steering Group Committee and the following Norwegian ministries are members:

- Ministry of Climate and Environment;
- Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation;
- Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries;
- Ministry of Petroleum and Energy; and
- Ministry of Transport.

The various directorates and institutions involved in integrated ocean management in Norway are the key implementing partners in the Oceans for Development programme. These include the Norwegian Environment Agency, Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries, Norwegian Mapping Authority, Norwegian Coastal Administration, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Norwegian Maritime Authority and the Institute for Marine Research. Norwegian competence and expertise may be supplemented by resources from multilateral agencies or other stakeholders, depending on needs and availability. Close coordination with Norwegian embassies is vital.

The secretariat of the Oceans for Development programme is located at the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). The Oceans for Development programme is part of the agency's Knowledge Bank. The secretariat will support the Steering Group Committee, conduct quality assurance of institutional cooperation and support the coordination of the programme. The secretariat may manage cooperation agreements and facilitates communication of results achieved.

6. Modalities for cooperation

The Oceans for Development programme will support various forms of cooperation. The choice of modality will be based on the actors found to be best qualified to achieve the objectives, documented through a detailed analysis. It is important to achieve synergies and avoid duplication of efforts, so it will be necessary to assess similar efforts by other donors at the regional and country level. The partner countries and organisations should view the cooperation with Norway as transparent and coordinated, and the interventions should also be seen in the context of initiatives that Norway supports under the auspices of the UN.

INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

Oceans for Development programme is primarily based on long-term bilateral country programmes providing technical cooperation to partner institutions. Long-term partnerships are important to ensure lasting results, also after the cooperation ends. Continuous adaptation to the local context and learning along the way is required.

Short-term capacity development initiatives or training modules may be a complementary measure to long-term institutional cooperation. Such initiatives should primarily be provided to countries that are already engaged in cooperation with Norway on ocean-related issues. The modules should focus on integrated ocean management and be developed in cooperation with Norwegian agencies and research institutions or in consultation with relevant UN agencies. The initiatives must be adapted to needs and the specific target group concerned.

REGIONAL INITIATIVES

International cooperation is a prerequisite for achieving SDG 14. The Oceans for Development programme will support projects that help implement international treaties and commitments at the regional and national levels. Support will primarily be granted to projects

THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED FOR SELECTING COOPERATING COUNTRIES:

1. The country must be qualified to receive official development assistance from the aid budget (i.e. classified as an OECD-DAC country).
2. The country must have a substantial proportion of poor people who are vulnerable to changes in the marine environment and/or may benefit from development of well-managed ocean industries.
3. The ocean industries should be of major importance or have a large potential for increased employment and value creation.
4. The cooperation must be demand-driven and aligned to political priorities in the cooperating country. There must be an explicit political will and commitment to cooperation, and an identified and documented need for capacity and competence development related to integrated ocean management.
5. Norwegian experience and expertise must be relevant and may be supplemented by expertise from the UN or other expert communities.
6. A Norwegian embassy with capacity for follow-up should be present in the cooperating country, and experience from previous institutional cooperation with Norway is desirable.

that involve multiple sectors, and where capacity development and implementation of international law and guidelines will promote integrated ocean management. Regional cooperation regarding follow-up of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea will be encouraged, as will cooperation between regional fisheries management organisations and regional seas conventions. Continental organisations such as the African Union and other sub-regional economic cooperation organisations will also be relevant as partner organisations. In regional cooperation, supplementary Norwegian expertise may also be considered.

MULTILATERAL SUPPORT

The UN is largely organised by sector, and there are several organisations with mandates relevant to integrated ocean management, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Maritime Organization. Support will primarily be granted to projects that involve multiple UN agencies, preferably regional initiatives, and where capacity development and implementation of international law and guidelines can contribute to integrated ocean management. This includes, among others, the International Seabed Authority, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization including the International Oceanographic Commission, and the Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea.

Sectoral agencies that are not involved in other knowledge programmes may also receive support for individual projects that contribute to a healthy marine environment, preservation of biodiversity, reduction of emissions, climate adaptation and prevention of environmental crime. Projects concerning higher education and vocational training, employment and research may also receive support through multilateral organisations and their related training institutes and centres. The support can also be channelled through the UN's regional economic commissions or the development banks.

GRANT PROGRAMMES

Norad grants funding to organisations within civil society, research, higher education and private sector development that work with partners in developing countries. These grant programmes will also be relevant to the Oceans for Development programme and there will be targeted calls for proposals announced on Norad's website or submitted by invitation. These efforts are intended to complement technical cooperation in the bilateral institutional cooperation programmes, as well as support to regional initiatives and partnerships with multilateral organisations.



Jakarta, Indonesia
Photo: Ken Opprann/Norad

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