

# Evaluation of Norwegian Development Cooperation in the Fisheries Sector

European Fisheries Development Advisors' meeting  
Göteborg 17-18 September 2009

Rune Castberg and Brit Fisknes, Norad



**EVALUATION OF NORWEGIAN DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR, by MRAG, London, & al (Febr. 2009):**

**CORE FINDINGS:**

- ✓ The recipient country owns the project. Norway assists;
- ✓ Long term approach
- ✓ Flexibility and responsiveness to changing conditions;
- ✓ Often protracted project development phase - and close partner dialogue

**EVALUATION OF NORWEGIAN DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR, by MRAG, London, & al (Febr. 2009):**

**CORE FINDINGS (cont.):**

- ✓ Same people take part in project development and implementation
- ✓ Regular governmental institutions implement the project, not parallel project coordination structures
- ✓ Strengthening of national fisheries institutions

## Norwegian development support to the fisheries sector (1)

- First Norwegian development assistance was within fisheries, to India in 1952.
- The Nansen Programme – started in 1975. Continued under FAO auspices
- Focus on Fisheries Research, Stock Assessment, Education, SSF, Resource Management, Institutional Capacity Building,
- Increased Emphasis on IUU, Aquaculture and Private Sector development.
- From the beginning of the 1990-ies: production gradually left to the private sector. Focus in gvt. institutions on frame conditions for commercial activities, regulations etc.

## Norwegian development support to the fisheries sector (2)

- Total of 1,5 billion NOK (USD 221 million) over the period under review **1985-2006** – falling from around 4 % in 1985 to 1,5% in 2006 of the total Norwegian development assistance.
- 58% bilateral assistance benefitting a single country (inc. private sector development);  
42% multilateral, targeting more than one country or with significant funding from more than one donor
- More than half of the assistance to Africa (mainly Namibia, Mozambique , Tanzania and South Africa)
- Followed by Asia (mainly Vietnam, Sri Lanka (post-tsunami), Philippines and China)
- Third: Latin-America (84% to Nicaragua, majority to priv. sector dev.)

## Follow-up from the evaluation

- Continue to do what works well – seems reasonable.
- How can the development assistance be more directed towards poverty reduction?
- Tendering – or use the same institutions in planning as in implementation of projects?