

Ocean report 2020



Table of content

Preface	3	PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES	46
Acronyms	5	Oceans for Development programme	49
OCEAN MILESTONES 2020	8	Fish for Development programme	51
OCEAN-RELATED DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT	14	Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics	53
THE HIGH-LEVEL PANEL FOR A SUSTAINABLE OCEAN ECONOMY	23	Food from the Ocean initiative	56
COUNTRY CASES	28	The Norwegian Programme for Capacity Development in Higher Education and Research for Development (NORHED Programme)	58
Indonesia	30	Green Voyage (KLD)	60
Ghana	35	Blue Justice	62
Mozambique	40	Civil Society	63
		Private sector development	65
		CONCLUSION	66
		ANNEX I – PROJECT EXAMPLES	68

Preface

More than three billion people globally depend on the ocean for their livelihoods. The ocean provides food, jobs, energy and important ecosystem services across the planet. Roughly 90 per cent of world trade is transported over the ocean. For years, marine organisms have been used as key components in vaccine development, including the novel COVID-19 vaccine. The oceans play a vital role in the efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. For many of us, the ocean is a workplace and a home. Without a healthy and productive ocean, it will not be possible to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Estimates show that there will be 10 billion people inhabiting the planet by 2050, and the need for more resources will expand correspondingly. The ocean will play an increasingly important part in meeting these needs and in achieving all the goals of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We must safeguard long-term ocean health and focus on food security and job creation that will benefit coastal communities and national economies. We can only succeed if we protect and manage the oceans better.

The ocean is under threat from human activities. The combination of climate change, loss of marine biodiversity, overexploitation of resources and pollution has led to a

critical situation. Marine litter and microplastics represent one of the fastest growing environmental concerns of our time. Plastic litter transported by ocean currents does not stop at national boundaries, and is now found in some of the most remote corners of the planet. Marine litter is a truly global problem that requires a global solution.

In December 2020 the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy launched an action agenda for a sustainable ocean economy, where ocean protection, production and prosperity go hand in hand.

The panel countries agreed to sustainably manage 100 percent of the ocean areas under national jurisdiction by 2025, and to inspire all other ocean and coastal states to do the same by 2030.

International cooperation is crucial, and the demand for knowledge about the ocean and marine resource management is growing. Political or management decisions on sustainable protection and use of the marine environment must be based on scientific facts and insights. The UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development is therefore opportunely timed, and Norway is a major contributor to the realization of the decade.

Norwegians have lived by the sea, off the sea and for the sea for more than a thousand years. Norway has extensive experience in managing its ocean, and we believe this will be of use to other countries. Norway has been sharing its experience and expertise in fisheries and aquaculture for over 50 years, and the Oceans for Development programme is intended to provide a broad instrument for supporting developing countries in the sustainable use of marine resources. Together with other Norwegian development efforts, such as the Fish for Development programme and the Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics, the aim is to share more of Norway's accumulated experience with countries who request support.

One of the key objectives of Norwegian development cooperation is to build capacity in our partner countries by sharing Norwegian experience and expertise. This involves establishing knowledge-based partnerships on ocean, fisheries and aquaculture management, vocational training, education and research to promote the capacity development needed to enable partner countries to participate effectively in a sustainable ocean economy.

We are proud to present the first report outlining Norwegian ocean-related development assistance in 2020. The report shows the breadth of our cooperation and provides concrete examples of ongoing projects.

Ine Eriksen Søreide



Minister of Foreign Affairs
Norway

Dag-Inge Ulstein



Minister of International Development
Norway

Bård Vegar Solhjell



Director
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)

Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	MDTF	Multi-donor trust fund
BJI	Blue Justice Initiative	MIMAIP	Ministry of the Sea, Internal Waters and Fisheries (Mozambique)
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
BRS Secretariat	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions	MPAs	Marine protected areas
CORDIO	Coastal Ocean Research Development in the Indian Ocean	MSP	Marine spatial planning
DoF	Department of Fisheries (Myanmar)	NIVA	Norwegian Institute for Water Research
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	NMBU	Norwegian University of Life Sciences
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	NORHED	Norwegian Programme for Capacity Development in Higher Education and Research for Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility	NPAP	National Plastic Action Partnership
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)	NRDC	Natural Resources Development College (Zambia)
IMO	International Maritime Organization	NTNU	Norwegian University of Science and Technology
IMR	Norwegian Institute for Marine Research	NTU	Nha Trang University
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization	ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission	OIC	Ocean Innovation Challenge
ISA	International Seabed Authority	POLMAR	FAO Policy and Strategy of the Sea
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	POPs	Persistent organic pollutants
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	PSMA	Agreement on Port State Measures
LNG	Liquefied natural gas		

PROBLUE	Global Program for the Blue Economy	UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	UiB	University of Bergen
SIDS	Small island developing states	UiT	UiT The Arctic University of Norway
SOPs	Sustainable Ocean Plans	UN	United Nations
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
SST	Sustainable Seas Trust	UN DOALOS	United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
SUZA	State University of Zanzibar	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SWIO	Southwest Indian Ocean	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
SWIOFC	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
		UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
		WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Norwegian support to ocean-related development cooperation in brief

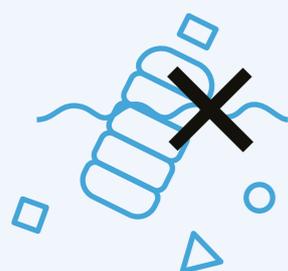


A TOTAL OF
25 countries
received country-specific
ocean-related ODA in 2020.



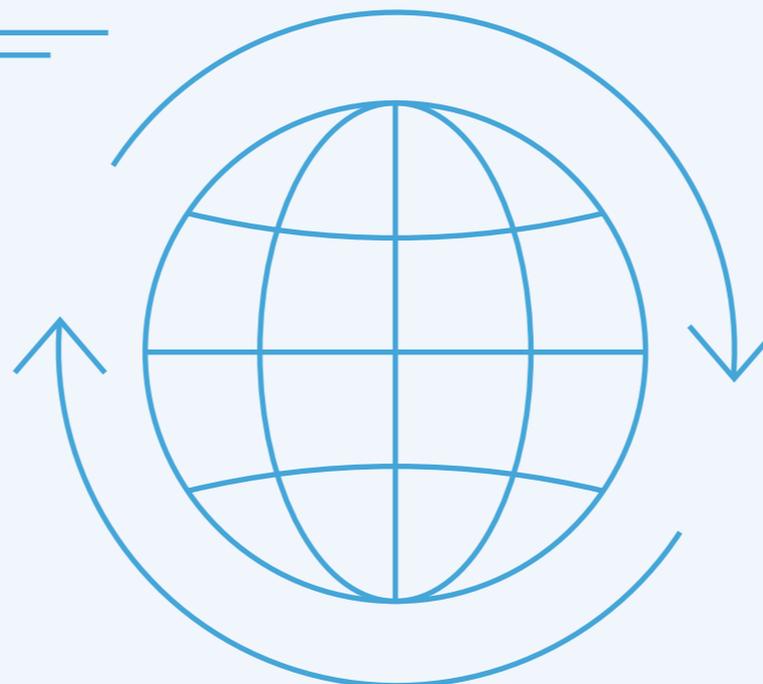
716 million
NOK

(2.6%) of earmarked Norwegian
ODA went to ocean-related activities
in 2020.



40
active projects

in 2020 combating marine
litter and microplastics.



27 agreements

In 2020, NOK 236 million
was disbursed to NGOs
for ocean-related projects
under 27 agreements.



Norway

was the seventh largest
donor globally to sustainable
ocean economy activities.

BY 2025:

40%

At least 40 per cent of the world's
coastline and 30 per cent of all exclusive
economic zones (EEZ) will be covered by
SOPs (Sustainable Ocean Plans).



Ocean milestones 2020

← PICTURE

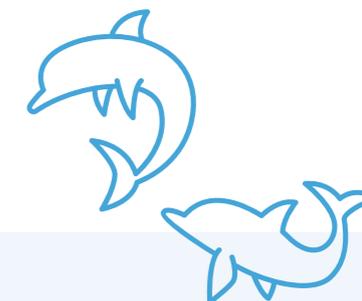
Tanzania. Photo: Ian Bryceson



Ocean milestones 2020

The oceans are shared by us all, and we depend on their abundant resources for our food, prosperity, and well-being. But the oceans today are subject to increasing pressure from human activity and the impacts of climate change. Ocean acidification, overfishing, coastal degradation and marine pollution are additionally posing multiple threats to ocean health. At the same time the global population is expanding. Clean and healthy oceans are crucial for satisfying vital global needs for more resources and services – and for achieving Agenda 2030 and the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provides the framework for all Norwegian development cooperation. Norway regards the Agenda as a transformative global roadmap for national and international efforts aimed at eradicating extreme poverty while protecting planetary boundaries and promoting prosperity, peace and justice. Given Norway's long and broad-based experience in managing ocean and fisheries resources, SDG 14: Life Below Water is a cornerstone of Norwegian development cooperation. SDG 14 is very important in itself, as the oceans play a key role in supporting most aspects of life on earth. Moreover, clean and healthy oceans are also crucial to achieving the other SDGs. See illustration on next page.



Life Below Water

Life Below Water, to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources, is a cornerstone of Norwegian development cooperation.



NO POVERTY
Sustainable ocean growth means sustained growth, which is able to lift and keep people out of poverty.



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Apart from being able to provide more nutritious food, a healthy ocean is the recharging point for billions of people.



GENDER EQUALITY
Increasing gender equality in the ocean economy would empower millions of women.



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Expanding the ocean's almost unlimited renewable energy potential is predicted to contribute 10% of the global electricity production increase by 2050.



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Constructing low carbon ports and renewable ocean energy will stimulate innovation and create vital infrastructure.



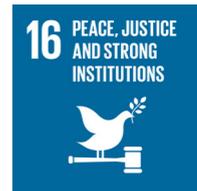
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Constructing blue-green storm protection infrastructure will make cities more sustainable.



CLIMATE ACTION
Growing ocean industries sustainably can contribute up to one-fifth of greenhouse gas savings towards achieving a 1,5 °C future.



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
In a sustainable ocean economy, a nation's sovereignty over its exclusive economic zone and resources is achieved.



ZERO HUNGER
Farming and fishing sustainably has the potential to produce far more protein than a 2050 population requires.



QUALITY EDUCATION
Lifting marginalized coastal communities out of poverty increases their children's chances for a good education.



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Desalination of ocean water provides drinking water to millions of people. Additionally, improving sanitation can increase coastal water quality.



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Growing the ocean economy sustainably is projected to more than double the current ocean economy.



REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Granting well-defined ocean access rights and sustainable resource use ensures long-term prosperity of marginalized groups.



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Solving ocean plastic pollution drives us to build a more circular economy on land.



LIFE ON LAND
Reducing ocean dead zones catalyses landbased reforms towards regenerative precision agriculture.



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
The ocean is a platform for collaboration and strengthens the global partnership for sustainable development.

Norway's international cooperation is focused on sharing of knowledge and experience, strong partnerships, bilateral cooperation and support, and partnerships with civil society and private sector. With the prime minister in the lead, Norway has also worked to obtain political will and international commitment through the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy (the Ocean Panel). Against this backdrop, Norway's development cooperation activities have served as a means of increasing engagement in the global efforts to promote clean and healthy oceans.

With ten years left to achieve the SDGs, 2020 has been an important year for accelerating action for ocean protection and productivity.

KEY ACTIVITIES IN 2020 ARE:

– **The Ocean Panel** – The Ocean Panel's report *Transformations for a Sustainable Ocean Economy*, launched in December 2020, makes it clear there is an urgent need to develop an integrated approach to ocean management across the globe to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The

14 world leaders of the Ocean Panel committed to sustainably manage 100 percent of the ocean area under their national jurisdiction by 2025, guided by Sustainable Ocean Plans (SOPs). This means that by 2025, at least 40 per cent of the world's coastline and 30 per cent of all exclusive economic zones (EEZ) will be covered by SOPs. The Ocean Panel sets the agenda for Norway's continued engagement in sustainable ocean management, including priorities, partners and projects under the Oceans for Development programme.

– **The UN Decade of Ocean Science (2021–2030)** – As a member of the Ocean Decade Alliance, Norway supported the efforts of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to promote realisation of the Decade and related capacity-building. Norway has dynamic research communities and programmes that are well-positioned to contribute to the Decade as it progresses. Norway's Nansen Programme, with partners such as the Food and Agriculture

Organization (FAO) and the Norwegian Institute for Marine Research (IMR), has already been selected as a Flagship Programme for the Decade.

– **Oceans for Development** – The Oceans for Development programme was launched by Norway's prime minister in 2019. Implementation of the programme began in 2020 and several new partnerships were established, including agreements with IOC-UNESCO, the UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UN DOALOS), FAO and the International Seabed Authority (ISA). Planning for closer cooperation under the umbrella of the programme was also started with countries such as Mozambique, Indonesia, Kenya and Ghana. The overarching objective is to promote a strengthened, sustainable and inclusive ocean economy in partner countries.

– **Marine Litter:** As a leading global actor for clean and healthy oceans, Norway has helped to give plastic pollution higher priority on the environmental agenda. Norway and other Nordic countries have

called for the establishment of an International Negotiating Committee with a view to drawing up a new global agreement to prevent plastic pollution. As part of the framework for the global discussions, the Nordic Council of Ministers for the Environment and Climate published a report examining potential elements for a global agreement that can facilitate systemic change in the plastic value chain. The Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics was established in 2018, and scaled up its funding through 40 active projects in 2020.

- **Continued support in difficult times:** Despite the major impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on the ocean economy, including significant losses across coastal and marine tourism, fisheries and aquaculture, and global shipping industries, Norway has continued to give the oceans high priority, and maintained its support to the main programme initiatives, including Fish for Development programme, Oceans for Development programme, and the Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics.

Activities in most ocean-related sectors have been reduced due to the pandemic, with enormous ramifications for countries that depend on income from exports and tourism and rely on fish and fish products for food. This affects the food security of millions of people.

Several global initiatives, processes and meetings were also postponed or cancelled, including the planned UN Ocean Conference. Norway's development cooperation, especially bilaterally, has also been affected by the pandemic, leading to delays in implementation and progress. Norway's Flagship Programme, the EAF-Nansen Programme, which includes the research vessel Dr Fridtjof Nansen, had to postpone all survey activities in developing countries. The vessel has been in Norwegian waters since March 2020.

However, looking beyond the crisis, the oceans hold a potential for building back bluer. As this report shows, Norway has maintained the same level of support to ocean-related development cooperation in 2020 compared to previous years.



As a leading global actor for clean and healthy oceans, Norway has helped to give plastic pollution higher priority on the environmental agenda. Photo: Rich Carey / Shutterstock

2021 and beyond offers further opportunities, and Norway's priorities for the coming years include:

- Continued support to the Ocean Panel and the key recommendations on sustainable ocean management and the 100% Approach.
 - Continued support for the UN Decade of Ocean Science (2021–2030), through the Nansen programme, a secondment to IOC from IMR, and other support to IOC-UNESCO.
 - Further development of the Oceans for Development programme with a strong bilateral focus, ensuring a strategic selection of diversified partner countries, and support with sharing of knowledge and experience towards 100 % sustainable ocean management.
- Increased focus in three identified areas: Sustainable seafood systems, climate change adaptation, and increased private sector involvement in the ocean sectors, with greater emphasis on the informal sector to give more attention to poverty alleviation, gender equality and the principle to 'leave no one behind'.
 - Use of the various programmes to improve coordination among the many actors in the ocean economy, to ensure synergies, benefit from lessons learned, and to enhance the effectiveness of development partners, the private sector, civil society, and national, regional and global government entities, among others.



Vietnam. Photo: Claire Armstrong



Ocean-related development assistance in a global context

← PICTURE

Tanzania. Photo: Ian Bryceson

Ocean-related development assistance in a global context

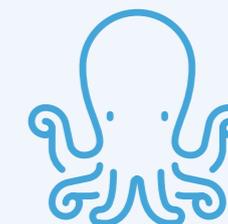
Developing countries are often heavily reliant on ocean sectors, making them increasingly vulnerable to the consequences of ocean ecosystem decline. Support for sustainable ocean activities is often used as an indicator of the level of financing being directed towards SDG 14. Data from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) indicates that SDG 14 is under-financed compared to other SDGs. Although the OECD does not yet have figures for ocean-related support for 2020 available, various trends and important actors from previous years provide a good basis for viewing ocean-related international development in a global context.

In 2019, USD 4.31 billion (about NOK 38 billion) of global Official Development Assistance (ODA) was committed to ocean-related activities in developing countries. The share targeting the sustainable ocean economy amounted to USD 1.65 billion. This constitutes about 0.8 % of global ODA in 2019, which is a reduction from 2018. Most of this support went to the Philippines, Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Samoa, and Kenya.¹

Thematically, the global ODA for the sustainable ocean economy supported efforts related to marine protection, maritime transport, and fishing. Germany, the EU and France were the top three providers of ODA for sustainable ocean economy activities, while Norway was the seventh-largest donor country in 2019.

NORWEGIAN OCEAN-RELATED DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 2020

In 2020, a total of NOK 39.5 billion in Norwegian development assistance was disbursed, of which around NOK 716 million (2.6% of earmarked ODA) went to ocean-related support (Fig. 1). Norway's ocean-related development assistance has increased steadily in recent years, but support has levelled off after the increase from 2017 to 2018. Ocean-related development assistance has remained stable at 2.6 % of total earmarked development assistance from 2017 onwards, despite the economic shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic. This means that the total amount has increased, unlike the overall global trend in development assistance.

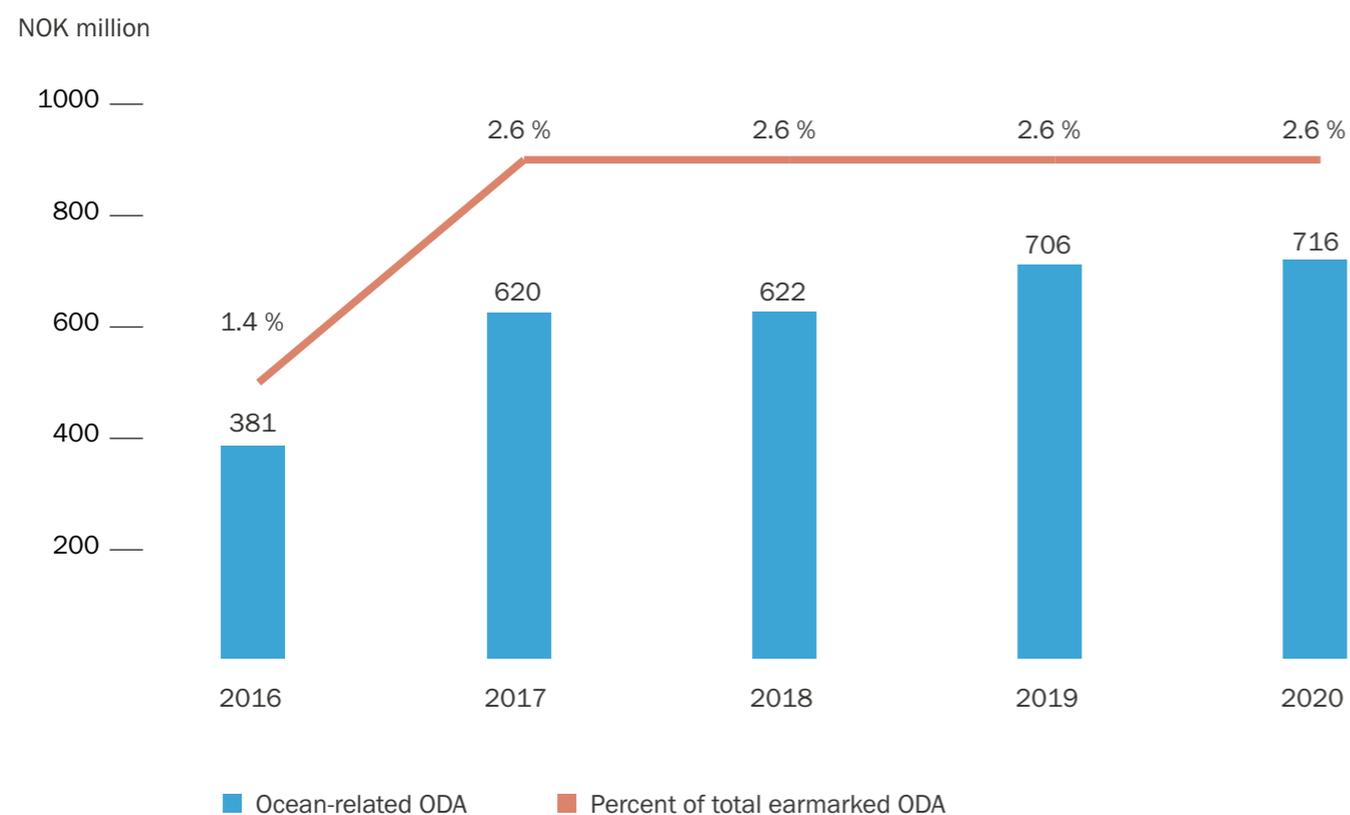


716
NOK million

In 2020, a total of NOK 39.5 billion in Norwegian development assistance was disbursed, of which around NOK 716 million (2.6% of earmarked ODA) went to ocean-related support.

¹ OECD (2021) 'Development co-operation for a sustainable ocean economy in 2019: A snapshot', OECD, Paris.

Figure 1. Norway's ocean-related ODA (earmarked contributions), 2016–2020.



OCEAN-RELATED ODA BY PARTNER

In 2020, the majority of Norwegian ocean-related ODA was channelled through multilateral organisations (NOK 408 million) and non-governmental organisations (NOK 236 million). The largest recipients were FAO (NOK 144 million), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Norway (NOK 96 million) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP) (NOK 74 million).

The rest of Norway's ocean-related support was channelled through the public sector in recipient countries (mainly in China and South Africa) and the public sector in Norway (mainly through the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Climate and Environment, and IMR) for capacity-building in partner countries through institutional cooperation programmes.

COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

In 2020, the largest recipient regions of geographically allocated ocean-related ODA from Norway were Asia (NOK 164 million), Africa (NOK 83 million) and America (NOK 30 million), while 58 % of ocean-related ODA was geographically unspecified. This includes global and multi-regional activities, programmes, and funds. Examples are support to the EAF Nansen Program, and the World Bank's Global Program for the Blue Economy (PROBLUE). While the allocation is geographically unspecified, the global programmes channel funds to the country-level.

Figure 2. Share of ocean-related ODA (earmarked contributions), by type of partner, 2020.

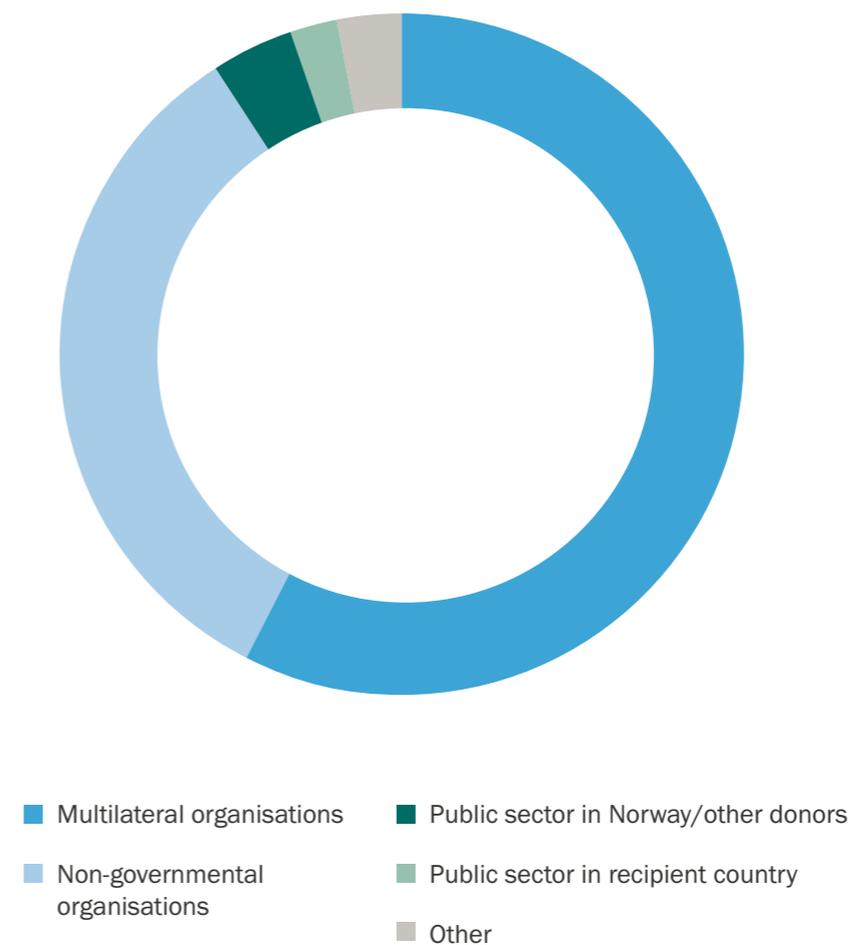
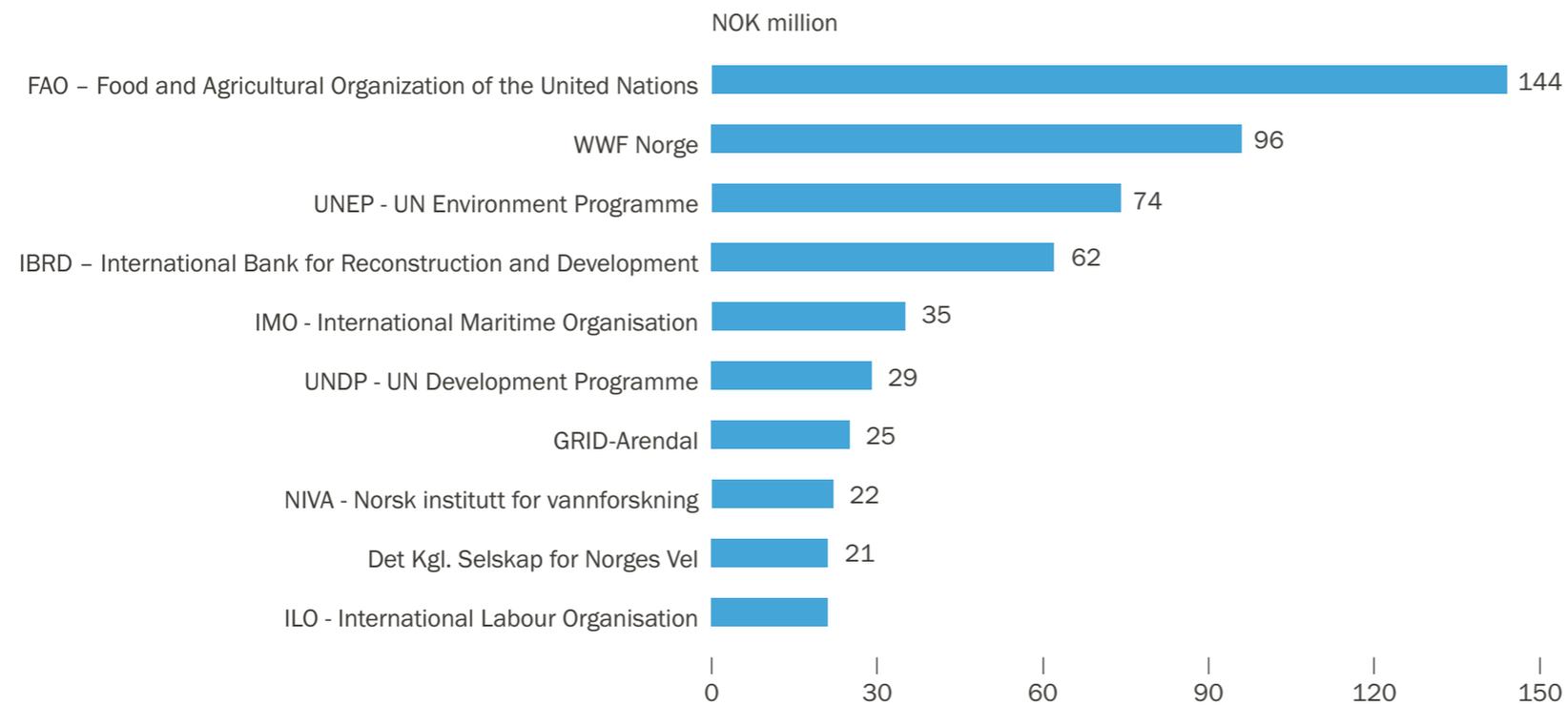
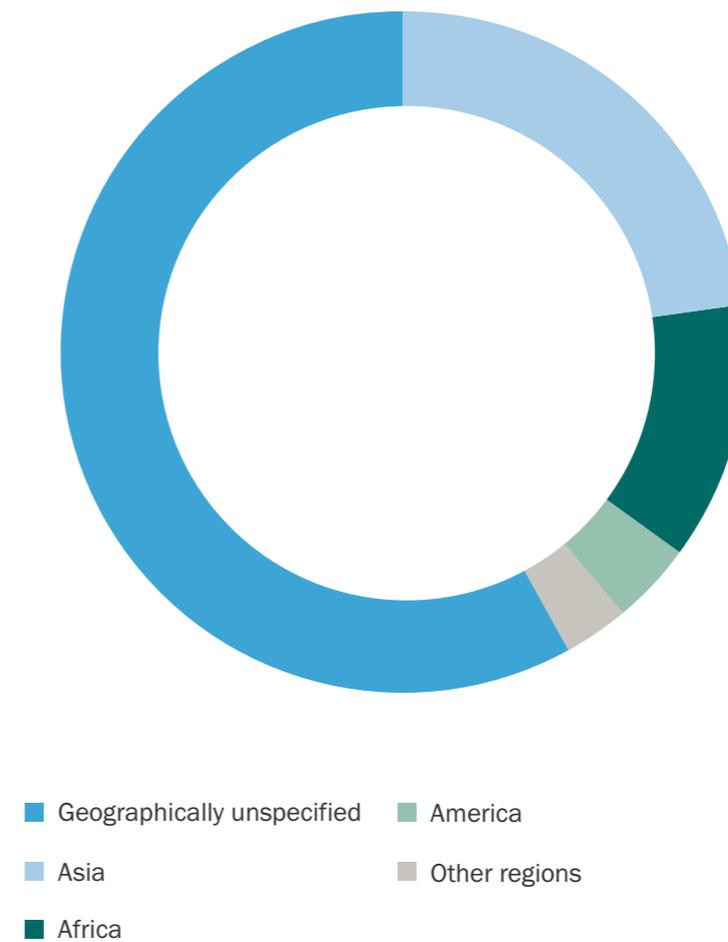


Figure 3. Norwegian ocean-related ODA (earmarked contributions), top 10 partners, 2020.



The top recipient countries of Norway's country-allocated ocean-related ODA in 2020 were Mozambique, Indonesia and India. A total of 25 countries received country-specific ocean-related ODA in 2020, of which 32 % went to least developed countries, 42 % to lower middle-income countries and 27 % to upper middle-income countries.

Figure 4. Norwegian ocean-related ODA (earmarked contributions), by region, 2020.

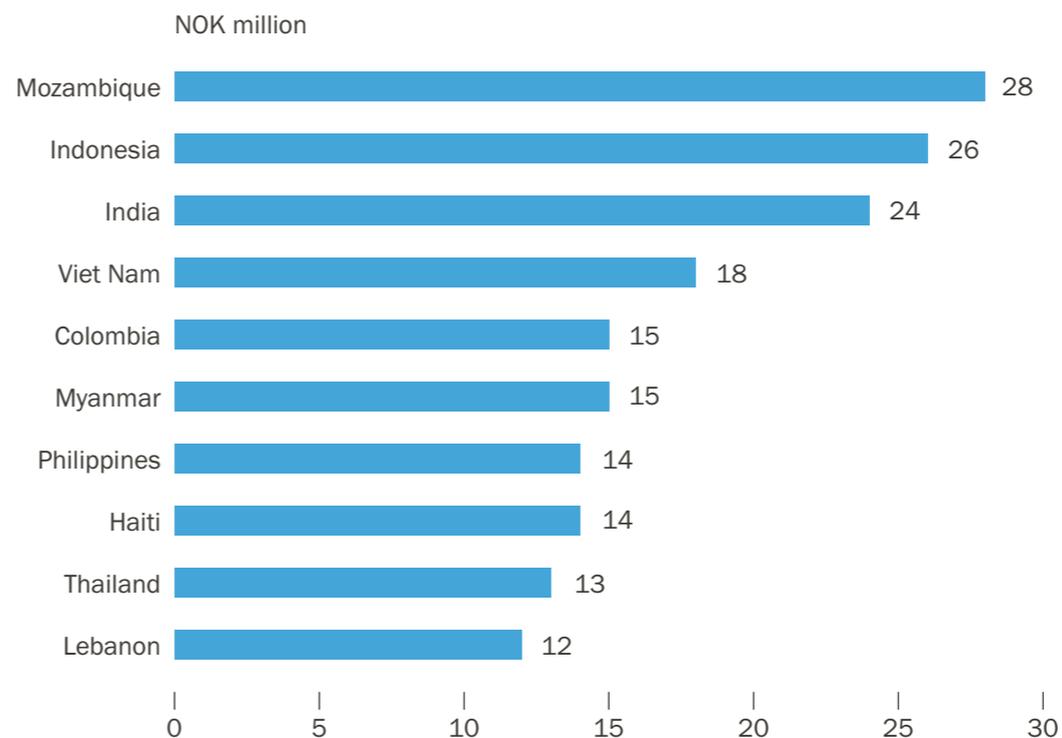




OECD SUB-SECTORS

In 2020, 43 % (307 million) of Norwegian ocean-related assistance was targeted towards *Environment and energy*, mostly directed at the sub-sectors *Biosphere protection* (NOK 175 million) and *Environmental policy and administrative management* (NOK 121 million). Furthermore, 41 % (NOK 297 million) of this assistance was targeted towards *Production sectors and trade*, mainly the sub-sector *Fishery development* (NOK 206 million), and 10 % (NOK 73 million) was targeted towards *Health and social services*, mainly the sub-sector *Waste management/disposal*.

Figure 5. Norwegian ocean-related ODA (earmarked contributions), top 10 recipient countries, 2020.



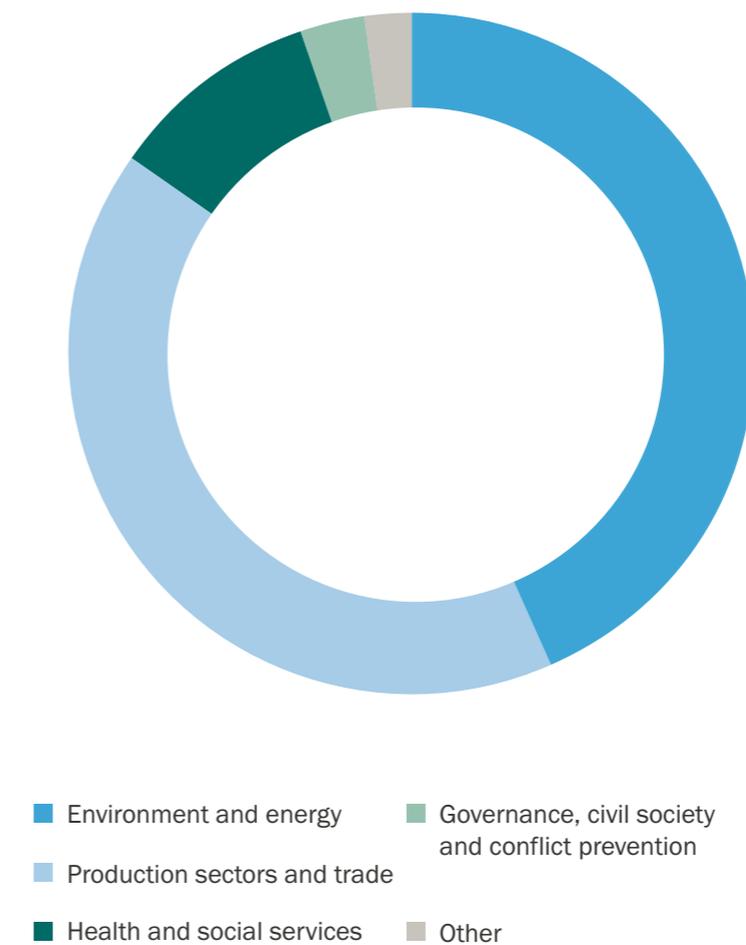
MEASURING OCEAN-RELATED ODA

There is no internationally agreed definition of the sustainable ocean economy. Consequently, there is no predefined classification system in place for measuring ODA activities that directly or indirectly contribute to achieving a sustainable ocean economy.

This report takes a practical approach to tracking ODA activities that are relevant to the oceans, using the definition and methodology in the OECD report 'Sustainable Ocean for All'.² Norwegian ocean-related

² OECD (2020), Sustainable Ocean for All: Harnessing the Benefits of Sustainable Ocean Economies for Developing Countries, The Development Dimension, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/bede6513-en>.

Figure 6. Norwegian ocean-related ODA, by sector, 2020. In NOK million.



ODA has been measured using the OECD methodology, with some adjustments.³

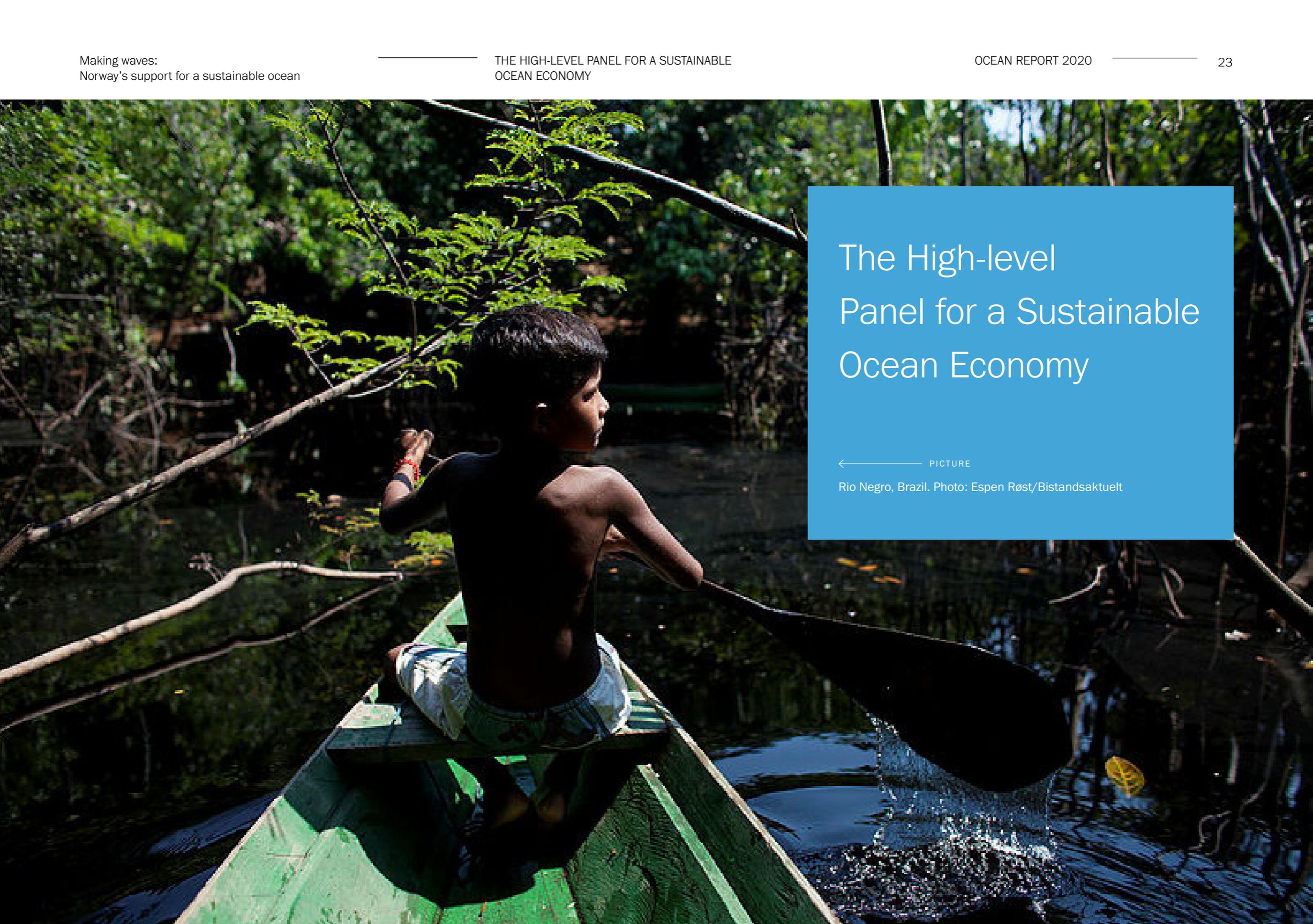
The figures presented in this report are estimates and should be interpreted with caution. The figures include both fully and partially ocean-relevant activities. Furthermore, only earmarked ocean-related activities are included, meaning that core support to multilateral organisations engaged in ocean-related activities is excluded.⁴

³ The OECD approach measures ocean-related ODA using three ocean-related indicators: (1) ODA to the ocean economy, (2) the sub-indicator ODA to the sustainable ocean economy, and (3) ODA to land-based ocean-related activities. In this report, Norwegian ocean-related ODA is presented as a total sum, without disaggregating these three components. The procedure can be described in three steps: 1) Applying the OECD methodology to identify ocean-related activities in the Norwegian ODA statistics using a combination of keywords, sectors, and country criteria. The procedure is described in detail in Annex 4.A: Methodology for estimating ocean-relevant ODA in the OECD report. Some changes were made to the keyword and sector criteria to improve accuracy. 2) Including activities financed over Norad budget post 71 – Bærekraftig hav og tiltak mot marin forøpling (Sustainable oceans and measures to combat marine litter). Excluding ocean-relevant activities under the Oil for Development programme. 3) Manual screening of agreements to exclude non-relevant activities identified in step 1 and step 2.

⁴ Global Environment Facility is the largest provider of ocean-related ODA and receives core support from Norway. This is not included in the figures.



Fish farming near Lake Toba, Medan, Indonesia. Photo: Katalewan Intarachote / Shutterstock

A young boy is seen from behind, paddling a green canoe through a narrow waterway in a mangrove forest. The water is dark and reflects the surrounding trees. The boy is wearing a red beaded bracelet and light-colored shorts. The scene is captured in bright daylight, with sunlight filtering through the dense canopy of trees.

The High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy

← PICTURE

Rio Negro, Brazil. Photo: Espen Røst/Bistandsaktuelt

The High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy



The aim of the Ocean Panel is to shape a transformative agenda for a sustainable ocean economy in which effective protection, sustainable production and equitable prosperity go hand in hand.

Norway launched the initiative for the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy (Ocean Panel) in 2018, and will continue to play a leadership role by scaling up Norwegian development cooperation to support a strengthened, sustainable and inclusive ocean economy in partner countries. The Ocean Panel has produced a range of papers that led to the design of a new action agenda for a sustainable ocean economy calling for transformations in ocean management in five areas: ocean wealth, ocean health, ocean equity, ocean knowledge and ocean finance. See Figure AA. The agenda includes a commitment by panel members



to systematically and sustainably manage 100 % of the ocean areas under their national jurisdiction by 2025.

Norwegian development cooperation supports the recommendations of the Ocean Panel and its 2030 Outcomes through its various programmes. Below are a few examples.

BY 2030:

1. The ocean is no longer a sink for pollution and ocean dead zones are minimised (*Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics*).
2. SOPs are providing a credible basis for safeguarding the long-term health and resilience of the oceans, attracting investment and creating jobs to the benefit of coastal communities and national economies (*Fish for Development and Oceans for Development*).
3. People have equitable access to ocean resources, benefits are distributed fairly and those who are most vulnerable are protected from the risk of harm (*Fish for Development and Food from the Ocean initiative*).
4. Through the UN Decade of Ocean Science, ocean literacy has been enhanced worldwide. People understand the value of the ocean and have acquired skills and knowledge to participate in the sustainable ocean economy (*Fish for Development and Oceans for Development*).
5. Sufficient knowledge and regulations are in place to ensure that any activity related to seabed mining is informed by science and is ecologically sustainable (*Oceans for Development*).
6. Marine and coastal ecosystems are healthy, resilient and productive and nature-based solutions are key elements in developing infrastructure (*Oceans for Development and Fish for Development*).
7. Sustainable ocean finance is accessible for all and drives ecologically sustainable and socially equitable economic growth (*Oceans for Development*).
8. A globally shared data revolution has contributed to sustainable ocean management worldwide (*Fish for Development and Oceans for Development*).
9. Ambitious climate action has set the world on track to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and restore ocean health (*Oceans for Development, Fish for Development, and the Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics*).
10. Innovation and investments in new ocean industries have boosted environmentally responsible and inclusive economic growth (*Oceans for Development and the Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics*).
11. Wild fish stocks are restored and harvested at sustainable levels, aquaculture is sustainably grown to meet global needs, and waste is minimised and managed throughout the value chain (*Oceans for Development, Fish for Development, and Food from the Ocean initiative*).



UN DECADE OF OCEAN SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (2021–2030)

The vision of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) (Ocean Decade) is ‘the science we need for the ocean we want’. The Ocean Decade provides a framework for scientists and stakeholders from diverse sectors to develop the scientific knowledge and the partnerships needed to accelerate and harness advances in ocean science. The aim is to achieve a better understanding of the ocean system and deliver science-based solutions to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The Decade will strengthen international cooperation and support the actions of decision-makers and ocean managers. IOC-UNESCO has been mandated by the UN General Assembly to coordinate the preparations and implementation of the Decade. Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg has agreed to be a Patron of the Ocean Decade Alliance. Norway is one of the largest contributors to the realisation of the Ocean Decade.

SUSTAINABLE OCEAN PLANS⁵

An SOP provides a framework to reconcile conflicting uses of the oceans and their resources to promote long-term sustainable growth in the ocean economy. It can include a range of mechanisms such as regulatory reform, strategic investments in emerging sectors, marine spatial planning (MSP), integrated coastal and watershed management, and the establishment and implementation of marine protected areas (MPAs) as well as other effective area-based conservation measures that can help to deliver ecosystem goods and services while benefitting the economy and conserving biodiversity. The SOPs should be in line with Agenda 2030, build on integrated ocean management and ecosystem knowledge, address pressures from all land- and sea-based sources, and take into account the predicted impacts of climate change. As the foundation for a sustainable ocean economy, these plans should be developed and implemented through an inclusive, gender-sensitive, participatory, transparent and accountable process.

⁵ ‘100% Sustainable Ocean Management: An introduction to Sustainable Ocean Plans, 2021’



UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS)

UN Convention on the Law of the Sea – ‘the constitution of the oceans’— entered into force in 1994. It states that ‘the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole.’ The convention aims to establish ‘a legal order for the seas and oceans which will facilitate international communication and will promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilization of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment’.⁶ A total of 168 countries are parties to the convention, and its implementation is overseen by the UN General Assembly. UNCLOS establishes the EEZ where coastal states can exert sovereign rights over natural resources up to 200 nautical miles from the coast. Where continental shelves extend beyond 200 nautical miles, their outer limits are established based on recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

⁶ UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982. Available at: https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf



*The fisheries oversight vessel Kuswag, looking for illegal fishers, operated with funds from Norway.
Photo: Jan Speed*

Country cases

← PICTURE

Vietnam. Photo: Claire Armstrong



Country cases

To illustrate the broad scope of Norwegian development cooperation on oceans, this report presents three country cases, while the next chapter will provide more information on the various programmes.

Mozambique and Indonesia are the two largest recipients of Norwegian funding for oceans. Ghana is the co-chair of the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy.



Indonesia



Key features of the ocean economy

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic nation, made up of more than 17 500 islands, and has vast ocean areas under its jurisdiction. Seventy percent of the population live in coastal areas, and rich marine resources form a central part of the country's economy and identity.

Total ocean related aid 2020: NOK 26 mill.

Indonesia is the world's second-largest fishing nation after China. Fisheries account for 7 million jobs in Indonesia, and fish and seafood are an important source of protein for its inhabitants. Coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs and mangroves, protect villages and communities from the effects of floods and tsunamis.⁷

The ocean economy is central to Indonesia's development, identity and prosperity, and is high on the political agenda. Indonesia's ocean resources are worth over USD 256 billion annually, with maritime industries such as oil/gas, fisheries, aquaculture and tourism contributing to more than one-quarter of the national economy.⁸ Almost 45 % of global maritime traffic passes through Indonesian waters,⁹ and the country has a very

high proportion of the world's overall coral reefs and mangrove forests.¹⁰

BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN NORWAY AND INDONESIA

Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Norway focus in particular on climate change, forests, energy,

⁷ World Bank (2021) Oceans for Prosperity: Reforms for a blue economy in Indonesia. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/03/25/sustainable-ocean-economy-key-for-indonesia-prosperity>

⁸ World Bank. 2019. Indonesia Economic Quarterly: Oceans of Opportunity.

⁹ KPMG (2020). Oceans for Development Country Study: Indonesia.

¹⁰ World Bank (2021) Oceans for Prosperity: Reforms for a blue economy in Indonesia. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/03/25/sustainable-ocean-economy-key-for-indonesia-prosperity>

and the marine and fisheries sectors. Since 2017, sustainable oceans has emerged as an overarching, long-term focus area for collaboration. This includes better management of fisheries, development of marine aquaculture, improved coastal management and reduced discharges of waste and plastics to the ocean. Indonesia has co-sponsored three resolutions on marine litter and plastic pollution that Norway has presented to the UN Environment Assembly.

Indonesia is also a founding member of the Ocean Panel, and shares the ambition of sustainable ocean management that benefits all. In total, the country received about NOK 554 million in earmarked development assistance from Norway in 2020, NOK 26 million of which was ocean-related.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN OCEAN MANAGEMENT

Indonesia's development plan for the next few years (RPJMN¹¹) recognises that improved management of blue sectors is key to achieving Indonesia's development

agenda. However, Indonesia's marine and coastal ecosystems are facing a number of challenges. About 38 % of the country's marine capture fisheries are overfished, around one-third of Indonesia's valuable coral reefs are in poor condition, important ecosystems such as mangroves show substantial losses, with over 50 % in degraded condition, and marine litter is having an impact on human health as well as the tourism and fishing industries, and is damaging ecosystems. It is estimated that unmanaged plastics cost the economy over USD 450 million per year.¹²

The Indonesian Government is developing a blue economy strategy to improve governance of marine and coastal ecosystems, promote equal opportunities and maintain livelihoods. Steps to achieve this include setting targets to reduce marine litter by 70 % by 2025 and restoring and conserving mangroves and other ocean ecosystems. The potential for realising the blue economy in Indonesia entails ensuring the sustainability

and productivity of fisheries and aquaculture, sustainably managing coastal and marine resources and ecosystems, realising Indonesia's tourism potential, and combatting marine pollution, especially plastics.

Estimates indicate that improving fisheries management could increase the long-term value of production by approximately USD 3 billion per year. Sustainable aquaculture could also be expanded by prioritising low trophic-level species such as seaweed. Once the COVID-19 pandemic has ended and the country can welcome visitors back, tourism will reclaim its role as a key industry. Experience from past crises has shown that the tourism industry in Indonesia can rebound quickly. But the ability to do so is dependent on healthy ecosystems and natural assets, such as mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrasses, and these must be protected and sustainably managed. A nature-based approach to tourism can help to preserve these assets, and there are opportunities for carbon payments in coastal ecosystems (especially for mangroves and seagrasses).

11 Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional

12 World Bank (2021) Oceans for Prosperity: Reforms for a Blue Economy in Indonesia. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/03/25/sustainable-ocean-economy-key-for-indonesia-prosperity>

NORWEGIAN CONTRIBUTION TO A STRENGTHENED, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE OCEAN ECONOMY

To strengthen integrated ocean management, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Indonesia in January 2020 submitted a formal request to Norway for cooperation through the Oceans for Development programme. The proposed institutional cooperation includes key activities such as technical assistance and capacity-building on topics relevant to integrated ocean management. As a result of the pandemic and the related travel restrictions, the planned mapping mission with relevant Norwegian institutions in 2020 was postponed. A desk study on the ocean governance system in Indonesia was conducted, and dialogue with the Government to develop the design and content of the Oceans for Development programme is ongoing.

Norway supports Indonesia through regional projects, such as the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project, which will start up in 2021 and be implemented by FAO and partners. The regional project will, among other things, help national authorities to strengthen their administration, legislation and capacity relating to

sustainable ecosystem management, and enhance regional cooperation. This work can also help to improve the framework for the private sector and potentially attract more sustainable private financial investments.

In addition, Norway supports Indonesia through a regional project implemented by the IMO in the ASEAN region, "Marine Environment Protection of the South-East Asian Seas".¹³ The project is regularly discussed among members of the ASEAN Maritime Transport Working Group, which ensures coordination in the ASEAN context. Pollution from shipping poses a major concern and challenge for Indonesia, and Norway has, through the IMO, been supporting Indonesia's in efforts to improve the prevention of pollution from maritime transport since 2013.

Norway contributes to the prevention and significant reduction of marine pollution in Indonesia. The collaboration provides areas of contact between Norway and Indonesia, and supports long-term results for sustainable oceans. Norway contributes to specific

¹³ MEPSEAS | Protecting South-East Asian Seas (imo.org)



Sunda Kalapa, the old port of Jakarta, is bustling with activity. Cargo boats pick up goods that are transported out to the thousands of islands that make up Indonesia.. Photo: Ken Opprann

waste management challenges locally and supports the Government's work at the national level to achieve its ambitious targets. Norway is among the major donors to efforts to combat marine litter in Indonesia.

Through the World Bank, Norway supports two Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs). Firstly, the country-level MDTF for Indonesia on Oceans, Marine Debris and

Coastal Resources supports Indonesia's Oceans Agenda, in particular reducing marine litter and enhancing coastal resilience and marine resources. A roadmap for policy reform has been developed and technical support provided to help draft the Indonesian Ocean Policy Action Plan. The project has also supported the National Plastic Action Partnership, through which it has launched a policy task force to identify the most cost effective and politically feasible policies to achieve Indonesia's ambitious target to reduce marine debris by 70 % by 2025.

Secondly, the global MDTF PROBLUE provides the Indonesian Government with the technical assistance needed to transition towards a blue economy. This support comprises analytical and advisory work on sustainable fisheries management, designing programmes for improved coastal livelihoods, and bringing together potential donors and partners providing financing for the blue economy.



Workers drying little fish as a process production in a small scale industries in Trenggalek, East Java, Indonesia.
Photo: Sony Herdiana / Shutterstock

Selected example

Title	Project STOP
Partner	SystemIQ
Period	2018–2021
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget NOK 30 million. Disbursed 2020: NOK 10 million.
Objective and results	<p>The aim of project STOP is to create sustainable, low-cost waste systems that capture as much value from the waste as possible. The many existing local initiatives and informal waste pickers are supported and integrated into the business model. In total, the project has brought waste management services to 189,102 people for the first time. In Muncar, a fishing village in East Java, 84,174 people are now part of organised waste collection and recycling. As of March 2021, a total of 9,873 tonnes of waste and 1,297 tonnes of plastic have been collected through the project in this town. All waste is brought to waste management facilities where the facility in Tembokrejo has managed to stay cashflow positive from waste sales, fees and government funding, which is sufficient to cover costs.</p> <p>In Pasuruan, also in East Java, 75,760 people now have waste collection linked to waste management facilities. Operations in Pasuruan are still in the early stages but making progress. A financial sustainability plan has been drawn up. So far the project has created 125 full-time waste management jobs in Muncar, and 41 full-time jobs in Pasuruan.</p> <p>SYSTEMIQ and Avfall Norge (a Norwegian waste management and recycling association) are cooperating on improving waste management in the Banyuwangi region. They are both supported by the Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics. Avfall Norge, in cooperation with International Solid Waste Association, aims to reduce marine litter by helping to improve waste management locally.</p>

Ghana



Key features of the ocean economy

Ghana is situated on the Atlantic coast of West Africa and has a population of 29.6 million (as of 2019). A quarter of Ghana's population live in its coastal districts, which make up only 6.5 % of its land area.

Total ocean related aid 2020: NOK 2 mill.

With a coastline of 550 km and an EEZ of over 218,000 km², Ghana is highly dependent on the ocean and its coastal areas for development and for achieving the Agenda 2030 goals.¹⁴

Ghana's coastal environment consists of ecosystems such as mangrove forests, lagoons, estuaries, and rocky and sandy beaches – all with a rich biodiversity. These

provide important benefits to people and communities, such as livelihoods, food and recreation. The ocean is also important for the country's economic development. The fisheries sector is estimated to account for about 3 % of the nation's GDP and 5 % of the agricultural GDP, with more than two million people relying directly or indirectly on fisheries for their livelihoods.¹⁵

Oil and gas have also become significant components of the Ghanaian economy. In 2019, Ghana produced oil and gas from three offshore fields, and that year crude petroleum accounted for 21.5 % of Ghana's exports.¹⁶ This is an important economic resource for the country that must be managed well to avoid social and environmental harm. Expectations regarding a high level of production have been overoptimistic, and job creation and local benefit may end up less significant than hoped for.

14 Grid-Arendal (2018) Mami Wata Project. Available at: <https://mamiwataproject.org/pilot-projects/pilot-projects-ghana-context/>

15 Grid-Arendal (2018) Mami Wata Project. Available at: <https://mamiwataproject.org/pilot-projects/pilot-projects-ghana-context/>

16 <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/gha>

BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN NORWAY AND GHANA

Norway and Ghana have developed excellent bilateral relations over the past decade. Cooperation increased significantly when Ghana discovered oil and started oil production. The Oil for Development programme has been active since 2008 and focuses on resources, the environment and revenue management. One major outcome of Norwegian cooperation is the creation of a legal and regulatory framework to guide the judicious use and monitoring of oil/gas revenue. Elements of maritime safety and marine resource management have also been included. The Ghanaian President and the Norwegian Prime Minister co-chair the UN Sustainable Development Goals Advocacy Group.

As founding members of the Ocean Panel, Norway and Ghana share the ambition of building a sustainable ocean economy that balances effective protection, sustainable production and equitable prosperity. With cooperation already firmly based on resource management and marine issues, this provides a natural entry point for further engagement on the ocean economy. Ghana received about NOK 24 million in

earmarked development assistance from Norway in 2020, NOK 2 million of which was ocean-related.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN OCEAN MANAGEMENT

While Ghana's coastal and marine resources provide great opportunities for economic growth and development, the expansion of various economic activities in the maritime sector is increasing the threat of inter-sectoral conflicts over maritime space and resource use, as well as putting pressure on the marine environment. The over-exploitation of natural resources has led to oil and plastic pollution, dwindling fisheries resources and changing coastal ecosystems, and poses threats to food security and livelihoods. Ghana generates around 1.1 million tonnes of plastic waste per year – 5 % of which is collected for recycling.

Decades of over-exploitation by both the artisanal and industrial fleets have pushed stocks of some key species to the brink of collapse. Illegal and destructive fishing practices are widespread, causing damage to ecosystems and the marine environment. Incomes of Ghana's small-scale fishers have dropped by as much

as 40 % in the last 10–15 years and have forced the country to import more than half the fish it consumes. Ghana has inland water resources which provide livelihoods to many fishers and fish farmers. Cage farms are often located in areas that have low productivity due to poor water quality, and there is a lack of adequate planning in culture systems. Fish-health monitoring and surveillance is weak because of the lack of capacity, i.e. technical competence and the requisite organisational framework as well as logistical support. There is a lack of biosecurity measures to prevent introduction of infections into farm facilities.

The Government is taking steps to address these issues, most notably by being a member of the Ocean Panel with the goal to sustainably manage 100 % of waters under national jurisdiction by 2025. Ghana is also taking action to combat plastic pollution and has issued three legislative actions to address the plastic pollution crisis. In 2019, Ghana became the first African nation to join the Global Plastic Action Partnership, establishing the Ghana National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP). The NPAP serves as the national platform for multistakeholder cooperation that facilitates initiatives

and funding to scale up and accelerate in-country partnership to address plastic waste and pollution while contributing to achieving the SDGs.

NORWEGIAN CONTRIBUTION TO A STRENGTHENED, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE OCEAN ECONOMY

Through institutional cooperation and knowledge transfer in the Fish for Development programme, Norway supports the Ghanaian fisheries sector by empowering relevant government agencies, such as the Fisheries Commission and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, to better manage and regulate both the marine fisheries and the aquaculture industry in a sustainable manner. This is being done by introducing science-based sustainable management practices in both sectors. Norway also works with several partners, such as FAO, WorldFish, and the Norwegian Veterinary Institute to strengthen sustainable seafood systems. This also includes improving aquatic animal health management and biosecurity governance through support for research and education.

Norway also supports the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in Ghana,



Ghana. Photo: Marit Hverven

and provides funding to FAO to assist the Government with the implementation of the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA). A key objective is to strengthen national policies and legislative frameworks. In 2019, FAO submitted a comprehensive review of fisheries and related legislation in Ghana to Ghanaian authorities. It included recommendations to update key legal instruments in areas such as fisheries administration and management, fishing and related activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction, port state measures, and sanction schemes.

Norway also supports capacity development on fisheries intelligence and monitoring, control and surveillance in West Africa to strengthen national inter-agency cooperation and regional exchange of information in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea and its member countries, including Ghana.

Under the NORHED programme, Norway supports academic institutions in Ghana to build knowledge on sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems and resources, including fish health in the

aquaculture sector, and to strengthen and improve existing regional coastal research. The support also aims to address the gap between research needs and practice, education, and the management of coastal resources. This is partly done by providing support for several Master's and PhD positions at various universities and ensuring collaboration and knowledge transfer between supporting Norwegian universities and Ghanaian institutions.

Norway supports a number of efforts to reduce marine pollution in Ghana. Through the World Bank PROBLUE programme, Norway provides support to Ghana to enhance the knowledge base, strengthen evidence-based policy decisions, promote social inclusion, and involve the private sector in improved waste management, reduction of marine litter and plastic pollution by promoting plastic management (reduce, reuse, recycle). This also includes support to the Ghana NPAP.

The Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (BRS Secretariat) aims to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution, including

microplastics. In Ghana the BRS Secretariat and partners have pilot-tested the collection of fishing nets for recycling. This project will pilot edible and compostable seaweed-based packaging solutions to reduce the use of single-use plastic. Other focus areas include water vending machines; reducing microplastics loss in recycling facilities; promoting beach clean-up events and plastic-free schools, and providing reusable bags in supermarkets. A draft national waste inventory has also been developed, and training was provided for law enforcement authorities to facilitate legal trade and prevent and combat cases of illegal traffic in plastic wastes subject to the Basel Convention.

Selected example

Title	Fish for Development programme in Ghana
Programme facts	<p>Programme period: 2019–2024 Total budget NOK 49.8 million. Disbursed 2020: NOK 2,660,658. Ghanaian implementing institutions: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, Fisheries Commission. Norwegian implementing institutions: IMR, Norwegian Fisheries Directorate, Norwegian Veterinary Institute.</p>
Objective and results	<p>A grant agreement between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance in Ghana was signed in June 2019 in the presence of the Norwegian Prime Minister and the President of Ghana. The objective of the cooperation is to enhance the Fisheries Commission's capacity for sustainable management of marine fisheries resources and aquaculture production. The following six outcomes have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of a new Marine Fisheries Management Plan that addresses unsustainable fishing practices. 2. Management decisions are based on quality data and fish stock assessment. 3. Improvement in the monitoring, control and enforcement of fisheries laws and regulations. 4. Improvement in the regulatory framework for protection of the aquatic environment to secure sustainable aquaculture production. 5. Improvement in fish health management in the aquaculture industry. 6. Improvement in the monitoring of the aquaculture industry. <p>As the cooperation is in the early phases of implementation, the COVID-19 pandemic and related travel restrictions have severely impeded progress. However, a few results in 2020 can be highlighted. First, the Institutional Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Ghana and the Norwegian IMR was finalised and signed. Second, the first steps to review and update the national aquaculture development plan were taken. Third, a draft one-stop-shop model for aquaculture licensing has been prepared. Finally, preliminary guidelines for national biosecurity practices in the aquaculture sector in Ghana have been developed.</p>

Mozambique



Key features of the ocean economy

Mozambique's ocean economy is vital to development and inclusive growth in Mozambique, which has more than 2,500 km of coastline and associated marine resources. The blue economy provides income for around 20% of the population.

Total ocean related aid 2020: NOK 28 mill.

Extreme poverty is widespread, and the COVID-19 pandemic has had severe impacts on local coastal communities and all sectors. More than 120,000 jobs in the formal sector have disappeared, and activity in the formal sector was reduced by 60 % due to COVID-related restrictions. The number of people living below the poverty line increased by 850,000 in 2020, representing an increase of about 7–8 %. The ongoing unrest in the Cabo Delgado province has resulted in an estimated 600,000 internally displaced people.

The ocean economy is vital to development and inclusive growth in Mozambique, which has more than 2,500 km of coastline and associated marine resources. The blue economy provides income for around 20 % of the population. Fisheries production is dominated by artisanal fishing, which is responsible for more than 90 % of the harvest and represents a vital source of food security and livelihoods. Mozambique's geographic position between Asia and the internal market of the Southern Africa Development Community region gives the country a natural competitive advantage in accessing

and interacting with different markets. Mozambique's main ports are also part of regional corridors serving landlocked countries, and maritime transport is growing. However, investments in infrastructure are needed to fully realise opportunities.

BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN NORWAY AND MOZAMBIQUE

Norway and Mozambique have many areas of common interest and have worked together since 1977. Mozambique is one of the largest recipients of

Norwegian development aid, extending across a broad range of areas. In total, the country received about NOK 460 million in earmarked development assistance from Norway in 2020, of which NOK 28 million was ocean-related.

Cooperation related to sustainable ocean and natural resource management has been a key priority for several years. Activities have included technical support and institutional cooperation to strengthen sustainable governance in the petroleum, energy, fisheries, and aquaculture sectors, and in relation to taxation and statistics, food security and gender equality. These initiatives have led to well-established relationships based on trust between Norwegian directorates and Mozambican ministries and directorates. The priority given to ocean affairs is also reflected in the high-level political dialogue. Norway contributed to the Growing Blue Ocean Conference convened in Maputo in 2019, and the Minister of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, Agostinho Salvador Mondlane, participated at the Our Ocean conference in Oslo the same year.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN OCEAN MANAGEMENT

If well managed, the ocean represents a wide array of opportunities for Mozambique. Sustainable management of fisheries and the oceans may improve food security and nutrition. Currently, fisheries contribute to approximately 8 % of annual GDP, and there is great untapped potential for value creation from sustainable aquaculture. The oil and gas discoveries off the Mozambican coast in recent years have raised expectations for significant state income and investments in transport, and new ports are planned. Along the coast, there is great potential for sustainable tourism activities entailing business opportunities for local communities. Finally, Mozambique is well placed to offer nature-based solutions for carbon capture and storage through strengthened management of mangroves, seagrass and wetlands – which may also promote resilience to climate change and extreme weather events.

Several challenges must be overcome for the people of Mozambique to benefit from the potential inherent in a sustainable blue economy. As in many other countries, the ocean governance system is complex and fragmented

and involves many different institutions. The division of roles and responsibilities among ministries is unclear in some areas, in particular when the governance system generally entails delegation of responsibilities from central to regional and local level. Institutions are also dependent on adequate access to competence, capacity and resources to be able to implement the governance system. Corruption is a problem that compounds growing economic inequalities and poses an obstacle to inclusive growth. In addition, IUU fishing is rife in the region. Given Mozambique's long coastline, the country is also at risk of mismanagement of plastic waste both from land and from abandoned, lost, or otherwise discarded fishing gear, which damages marine life and threatens livelihoods that depend on marine ecosystems. Finally, a systematic approach to collecting and analysing data is needed to ensure science-based decision-making by the Government.

For several years, the Government has given priority to improving ocean management and has taken promising steps. The Ministry of the Sea, Internal Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP) was established in 2015 to concentrate and develop expertise on ocean

affairs and to improve coordination between the ocean sectors. In 2017, the Policy and Strategy of the Sea (POLMAR) was launched to strengthen integrated coastal zone and ocean management and to better address environmental concerns, facilitate capacity-development in key institutions and strengthen surveillance and control. In 2019, the Government launched the ProAzul Blue Economy Promotion Fund as a mechanism to support coordination and manage funding for the implementation of POLMAR and its objective to promote a sustainable blue economy. MIMAIP is preparing a national action plan that will highlight priority reform areas for policymakers regarding marine litter. There are many bilateral and multilateral donors engaged in ocean affairs in Mozambique, and coordination is key to ensure complementarities and avoid overlap.

NORWEGIAN CONTRIBUTION TO STRENGTHENED, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE OCEAN ECONOMY

MIMAIP in Mozambique has asked Norway to cooperate through the Oceans for Development programme to share its wide-ranging experience on integrated ocean management. A mapping of the ocean governance



Villages outside of Palma in northern Mozambique, where a large-scale LNG facility is planned. Photo: Jan Speed

system and potential areas of cooperation has been carried out¹⁷ and incorporated into the dialogue with the Government on the design and content of a long-term institutional cooperation programme.

Norway is supporting Mozambique through the World Bank MDTF PROBLUE, which has taken an integrated approach to the development of the blue economy in the country. This includes the establishment of a blue economy development framework roadmap and an action plan for ProAzul and assessment of financing mechanisms for sustainable blue economy development. Norwegian support also includes sector-specific work, such as leveraging expenditure for sustainable private sector development in fisheries and strengthening the analytical knowledge base on marine litter.

Norwegian experience in sustainable natural resource management is helping Mozambique to enhance its governance and management in specific ocean sectors. For example, Norway has been providing technical assistance to sustainable petroleum management for

almost 30 years, as part of the Oil for Development programme. Cooperation is aimed at improving the legal and regulatory framework for exploration and production of oil and gas, increasing transparency and accountability in the sector, and developing capacity at key institutions such as the National Petroleum Institute and the National Maritime Authority. Also, cooperation on fisheries dates back to the 1970s. IMR in Norway has a long history of technical cooperation with MIMAIP, supplemented by support through the EAF-Nansen programme to develop fisheries management plans. In recent years, cooperation has focused on aquaculture development and food security through funding projects on tilapia production under the Royal Norwegian Society for Development.

To address environmental concerns in the ocean economy, the Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics has recently launched a collaborative effort to map and identify the extent of marine litter along urban beaches in Maputo and provide recommendations for concrete measures and improvements. Some 80 % of the plastic pollution originated from ditches, collectors and drains in the city, and the remainder came from irregular disposal into the sea or other sources.

To facilitate more sustainable management of coral reefs, Norway provides support to the organisation Coastal Oceans Research Development – Indian Ocean (CORDIO), which cooperates with Associação do Meio Ambiente in Mozambique. Efforts aim to strengthen coastal resilience in Eastern Africa and include cooperation with Kenya and Tanzania. Following the completion of the Western Indian Ocean Red List of Ecosystems assessment in May 2020, CORDIO will conduct national-level coral reef assessments relevant for policy and management needs. This initiative is part of the project 'Innovating and sharing knowledge for coastal resilience in Eastern Africa' that will run from 2020 to 2023.

Finally, a sustainable and inclusive economy also requires strong civil society actors to help hold the Government accountable. Norwegian funding to a range of stakeholders aims to promote transparency and fight corruption in natural resource management, and enables local communities to take part in decision-making processes through capacity development.

17 'Oceans for Development Country Study: Mozambique' (December 2020, KPMG)

Selected example

Title	Oil for Development programme in Mozambique
Programme facts	<p>Programme period: 2020–2023 Total budget NOK 144 million. Disbursed 2020: NOK 14.8 million. Mozambican implementing institutions: National Petroleum Institute, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, National Maritime Authority, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Economy and Finance. Norwegian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Norwegian Environment Agency, Norwegian Coastal Administration, Petroleum Safety Authority Norway, Statistics Norway. International organizations supported: International Monetary Fund, UNEP</p>
Objective and results	<p>Since 2006, Norwegian petroleum-related assistance has been channelled through the Oil for Development programme. In the period 2010 to 2014, offshore discoveries estimated at 170 trillion cubic feet of gas were made in the Rovuma basin. Mozambique is now the third-largest natural gas reserve holder in Africa. Production is expected to start in 2023.</p> <p>A second phase of the programme was established for the period 2014–2020. The mid-term review from 2016 concluded that the programme had achieved significant results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mozambique's National Petroleum Institute has had a positive development, and has increased capacity to safeguard its role as regulator. – Revision of petroleum laws and regulations has helped to improve the legal framework for the petroleum sector. – Implementation of the fifth licensing round was professional and transparent. – Helped to build an operational resource database that is essential for efficient petroleum management. →

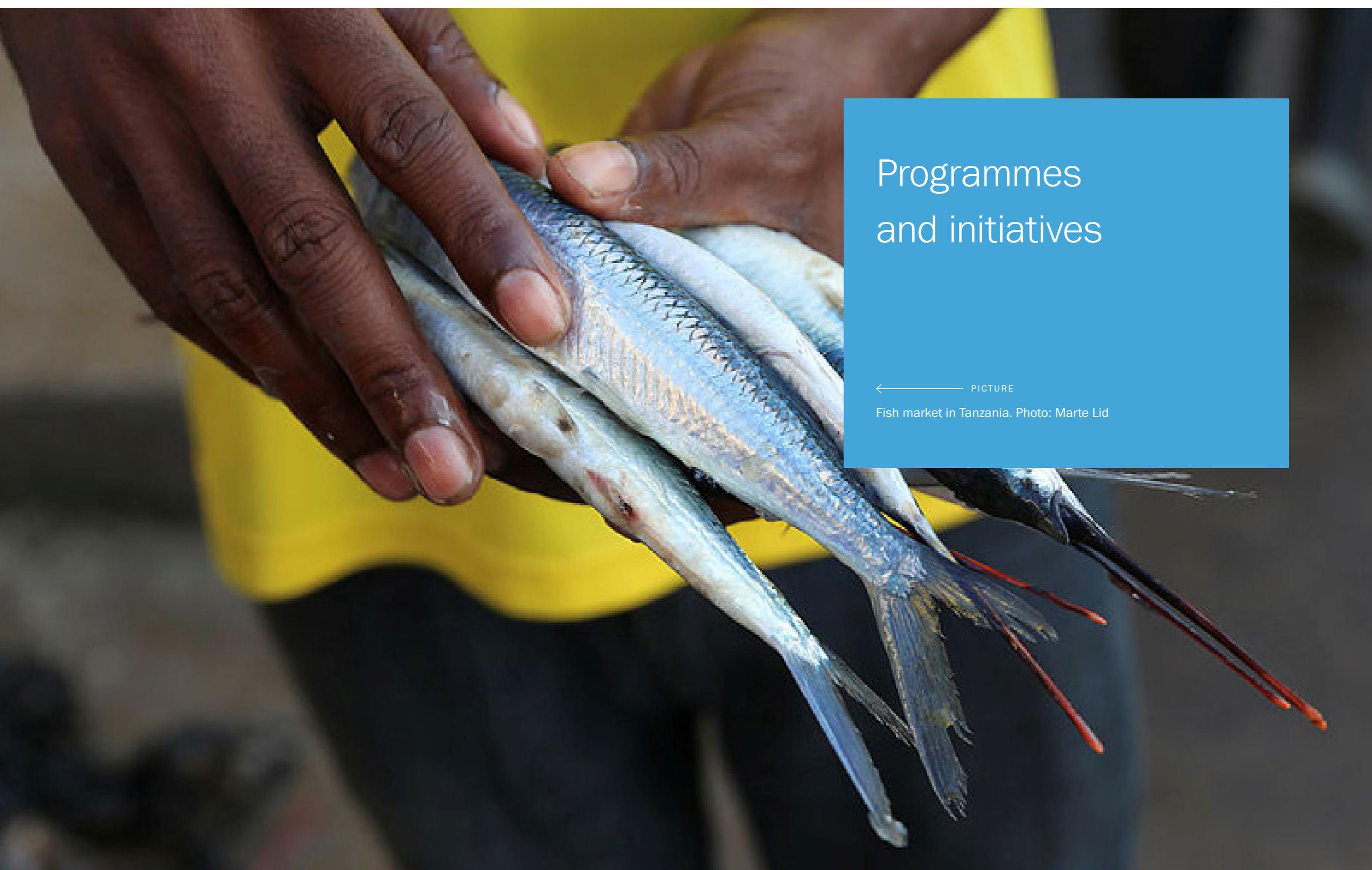
Selected example



Objective and results

A third phase of this cooperation was established in 2020 to support partner countries in achieving responsible petroleum management. The following results in 2020 may be highlighted:

- The Petroleum Safety Authority Norway assisted the National Petroleum Institute in improving the legal and regulatory framework, e.g. the Petroleum Operations Regulations and the Licensing Regulations for Petroleum Facilities and Activities.
- The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate helped to prepare resource reports for both 2018 and 2019, followed by technical workshops on resource accounting and input to the sixth licensing round.
- Revenue management consultants assisted the Ministry of Economy and Finance in developing a model that forecasts liquefied natural gas (LNG) revenues up to 2050, and trained staff in revenue forecasting and use of the model. The model helps to improve macroeconomic management and medium-term budget planning and facilitates design of a proper LNG revenue management framework.
- Statistics Norway provided a series of webinars for the National Institute of Statistics on economic statistics used for the National Accounts. These helped to increase knowledge about how to incorporate the petroleum sector into national accounts, calculate investment statistics for the petroleum sector and implement data management, including principles, definitions, reporting units, variables and agreements and cooperation with data owners.



Programmes and initiatives

← PICTURE

Fish market in Tanzania. Photo: Marte Lid

Programmes and initiatives:

Oceans for Development programme	49
Fish for Development programme	51
Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics	53
Food from the Ocean initiative	56
The Norwegian Programme for Capacity Development in Higher Education and Research for Development (NORHED Programme)	58
Green Voyage (KLD)	60
Blue Justice	62
Civil Society	63
Private sector development	65



*The research vessel Dr. Fridtjof Nansen is an integral part of the EAF Nansen programme, and has supported developing countries collect physical and biological data in marine and coastal areas since 1975.
Photo: Magne Olsen / Institute for Marine Research*

Programmes and initiatives

Norway's development cooperation and support to ocean-related sectors has broad scope and extends across several themes and programmes.

The Oceans for Development programme was established to promote a strengthened, sustainable and inclusive economy in partner countries. This programme is expected to provide a framework for various ocean-related activities to ensure an overall, integrated approach to sustainable ocean management in Norwegian development cooperation. This section provides an overview of the various ocean-related programmes and initiatives supported by Norway.



29
million metric tonnes

Without immediate action, it is estimated that the annual flow of plastic into the oceans will nearly triple by 2040, from 11 million metric tonnes in 2016 to 29 million metric tonnes in 2040.



Oceans for Development programme



Key objective (Impact)	To promote a strengthened, sustainable and inclusive ocean economy in partner countries.
Year established	2019
Key partners	UN DOALOS, IOC-UNESCO, ISA, FAO, IMO, World Bank
Geographic focus	Mozambique, Indonesia, African Union
Total expenditures 2020	NOK 88.5 million

Norway has a long history of development cooperation on ocean governance, including sector-specific support to sustainable fisheries and petroleum resource management.

While effective sector management is crucial, it may not be sufficient to achieve a sustainable ocean economy. Many countries face significant challenges relating to the implementation of existing governance frameworks, poor coordination among ministries, and no mechanisms to harmonise conflicting ministerial mandates.

The Oceans for Development programme is one of the elements of Norway's efforts to achieve SDG 14

and the other UN Agenda 2030 goals. The demand-driven programme strengthens existing ocean-related programmes while encouraging a cross-sectoral, integrated approach to promote a strengthened, sustainable and inclusive ocean economy in partner countries.

The programme targets institutional cooperation in order to share Norway's experience with integrated ocean management. This includes robust legal frameworks, cross-sectoral coordination, frameworks and conditions for sustainable ocean industries, as well as tools such as integrated ocean management plans that may facilitate value creation through sustainable use of resources and ecosystem services. Enhancing the

knowledge base will require facilitating co-existence between different industries and the exchange of data and information between different sectoral authorities. The programme will support civil society in holding the Government accountable to ensure that it manages resources sustainably. There will also be a focus on knowledge of rights and obligations pursuant to international treaties and commitments to ensure sustainable use and protection of marine environments.

PROGRESS 2020

After receiving formal requests from the Governments of Mozambique and Indonesia for cooperation on integrated ocean management, preparations have

started under the Oceans for Development programme to establish institutional cooperation with the respective Governments. Country case studies were conducted to in both countries obtain greater understanding of current ocean governance frameworks, gaps and potential areas of focus from Norway.

The programme has established a portfolio of partnerships with key multilateral organisations to support implementation of international treaties and commitments on integrated ocean management at the regional and national levels. This includes an agreement with UN-DOALOS to promote wider acceptance and consistent application of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) through capacity development. The programme has also established cooperation with ISA to support sustainable exploration and exploitation of deep-sea minerals, and to strengthen capacity of governments to ensure compliance with national and international commitments under UNCLOS. Finally, to support 'the science we need for the ocean we want', the programme supported IOC-UNESCO in the implementation of the UN Decade of Ocean Science (2021–2030).

The programme supported the World Bank's MDTF PROBLUE in order to implement the Ocean Panel's recommendations. PROBLUE seeks to achieve integrated and sustainable economic development in healthy oceans by providing support to country-level interventions to improve fisheries governance (and aquaculture), combat marine pollution, promote blue growth in new and traditional ocean sectors, and encourage integrated seascape management. Programme funding gave preference to the work on SOPs.

The programme is providing support to the BOBLME project, described in section 5.a, under a five-year agreement with FAO. The cooperation assists national authorities in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand in strengthening their administration, legislation, capacity development and regional cooperation.

Through the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the programme also supports a project under the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to combat pollution from maritime transport and protect the

marine environment in southeast Asia (2017–2022). The focus is on four major IMO conventions:

1. International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978 (MARPOL) Annexes I, II and V;
2. International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS, 2001);
3. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 (BWM, 2004); and
4. London Convention 1976/London Protocol 1996.

The partner countries are Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia. The ASEAN project's strategic partners are Singapore Maritime and Port Authority, the Federation of ASEAN Shipowners' Associations, Tokyo MOU Secretariat, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, and the Women in Maritime Association Asia.

Fish for Development programme



Key objective (Impact)	Improved socioeconomic development through sustainable fisheries and aquaculture management in partner countries
Year established	2017
Key partners	FAO, Trygg Mat Tracking, UNODC, WorldFish and more.
Geographic focus	Colombia, Ghana, Myanmar and the African region
Total expenditures 2020	NOK 314 million

If sustainably managed, the fisheries and aquaculture sector directly promote food security, employment, export revenues and tax income.

The potential of fisheries and aquaculture to improve nutrition, business development and economic growth is considerable in many developing countries, but non-sustainable fisheries, inequitable resource distribution, climate change and pollution are negatively affecting living conditions and undermining food security.

The Fish for Development programme supports partner countries in their efforts to ensure sustainable fisheries and ecosystems and to increase the sustainable

production of fish and seafood through increased knowledge and better framework conditions. The programme provides technical assistance and strategic support to enable sound, knowledge-based management of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. The programme coordinates all development projects supported by Norway in the field of fisheries and aquaculture, drawing on Norway's extensive experience and competence, from public institutions, among others, to promote achievement of the Agenda 2030 goals.

The three main components of the Fish for Development programme are:

1. Education and research, including the EAF-Nansen programme;
2. Private sector development, including aquaculture;
3. Sustainable management of fisheries, including combatting IUU fishing.

PROGRESS 2020

The programme has bilateral collaboration with three main partner countries: Colombia, Ghana and Myanmar. In 2020, many of the planned activities were postponed and adjusted in Ghana and Myanmar. However, some progress was made despite the

limitations posed by pandemic-related restrictions. For example, based on EAF-Nansen surveys and analysis conducted by researchers in Norway and Myanmar, the authorities in Myanmar implemented several management measures to protect vulnerable fish stocks and small-scale fishers. In Colombia, cooperation with officials continued in 2020 and a project on support to the fisheries and aquaculture sector is under development.

The EAF-Nansen programme team had to end its planned 2020 surveys in March and return to Norway due to pandemic-related restrictions. The delay has, however, facilitated the finalisation of survey reports and science articles in collaboration with local researchers within the various thematic areas of the EAF-Nansen science plans, as well as quality control of previously collected data. FAO and IMR have also explored new ways to collaborate with partner countries. E-learning courses have been developed to prepare local researchers for future EAF-Nansen surveys.

A new multi-year cooperation agreement with FAO has been established. This agreement targets support to reduce the negative effects of COVID-19, continued support for implementation of the PSMA, and support for improved fish health and biosecurity in aquaculture as well as climate adaptation in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. A new four-year cooperation agreement with WorldFish has also been established, which focuses on capacity development and research to improve the sustainability of aquaculture in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics



Key objective (Impact)	To contribute to the achievement of SDG target 14.1 to prevent and significantly reduce marine litter from large sources in developing countries.
Year established	2018
Project partners	World Bank, UNIDO, IMO, Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO), Chinese Ministry of Commerce, Centre for Science and Environment, UNEP, WWF Norway, IUCN, BRS Secretariat, SINTEF, GEF, Avfall Norge, Sustainable Seas Trust, NIVA, Afroz Shah Foundation, PT SYSTEMIQ Lestari, UNDP, FAO, CEAR - Cooperativa de Educacao Ambiental Repensar, Research Council of Norway, GRID-Arendal, INTERPOL, Environmental Investigation Agency, Tearfund, UNODC.
Geographic focus	Global, with a focus on populous countries with fast-growing economies and long coastlines in Asia, fast-growing economies in Africa, and small island developing states (SIDS).
Total expenditures 2020	NOK 238 million

Marine litter contaminates and poses a major challenge to oceans. Without immediate action, it is estimated that the annual flow of plastic into the oceans will nearly triple by 2040, from 11 million metric tonnes in 2016 to 29 million metric tonnes in 2040.¹⁸

¹⁸ Pew Charitable Trust and SYSTEMIQ (2020) Breaking the Plastic Wave: A comprehensive assessment of pathways towards stopping ocean plastic. Available at: https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2020/10/breakingtheplasticwave_mainreport.pdf (accessed 26.3.2021)

Plastic breaks down slowly and will remain in the oceans for hundreds of years, affecting marine ecosystems, biodiversity, and food security. Plastic pollution is a global challenge because it can be transported over long distances by ocean currents and in the atmosphere, with concentrations even found in remote areas of the Arctic.¹⁹

¹⁹ Norwegian Polar Institute (2018) Plastic in the European Arctic. Available at: Brage NP: Plastic in the European Arctic (npolar.no) (accessed 26.3.2021)

The largest source of marine litter is plastic waste from land, such as household waste. For the most part, plastic waste ends up in the oceans from structural reasons. Global plastic production is expected to double over the next 10–15 years, with the fastest growth in the countries least able to deal with its disposal. A major proportion of plastic production is single-use, low-value plastic. A staggering 8.3 billion tonnes of plastic have been produced since 1950, and less than

10 % of this has been recycled.²⁰ Many countries do not have systems, infrastructure or incentives in place to ensure proper treatment of this waste. More than 2 billion people lack access to safe waste management.²¹ Without waste collection or proper disposal, people have no option but to burn or dump their waste in roads, open land or waterways.

The Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics works to reduce marine litter and improve livelihoods through improved waste management in developing countries, job creation through circular economy solutions and clean-up of coastal areas. The Norwegian Government has allocated NOK 1.6 billion to the programme for the period 2019–2024.

²⁰ Tearfund (2019) No time to waste, available at: <https://learn.tearfund.org/-/media/learn/resources/reports/2019-tearfund-consortium-no-time-to-waste-en.pdf>.

²¹ Tearfund (2019) No time to waste, available at: <https://learn.tearfund.org/-/media/learn/resources/reports/2019-tearfund-consortium-no-time-to-waste-en.pdf>.

PROGRESS 2020

The programme concentrates on four outcomes: 1) improved management of plastic waste, 2) clean-up of coastal areas and rivers, 3) engaging the private sector, and 4) global commitment and national and regional instruments. Two years into the programme, there has been considerable progress on outcomes 1 (improved waste management) and 4 (global commitment), and to a lesser extent progress on outcomes 2 (clean-up) and 3 (private-sector engagement).

In 2020, there were 40 active projects under the programme involving partners from multilateral organisations, research institutions, the private sector and civil society.

In 2020, 11 new agreements to combat marine litter were signed and will contribute to achieving the programme's outcomes:

- **Tearfund** aims to start a socioeconomic waste company for young people in Nigeria and to strengthen partnership between the formal and informal waste sector worldwide.
- **UNDP** conducted the first Ocean Innovation Challenge and will support 9 ocean innovators to accelerate progress on SDG 14.1 marine pollution reduction.
- **UNODC** and the World Customs Organization launched a new project through their Container Control Programme to improve the capacity of Southeast Asian countries (Cambodia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) to detect and suppress illegal trade in waste.
- Knowledge production was strengthened by two projects initiated in 2020 by the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) and NIVA under an existing agreement with the **Research Council of Norway**.
- **UNIDO** will strengthen the policy framework and build capacity for key stakeholders to promote sustainable plastic use and prevent marine litter in Bangladesh.
- **IMO** will enhance national capacity of Bangladesh with regard to safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships.

- **NIVA** will build capacity in Myanmar to tackle waste pollution from households and small-scale industries.
- In India, the **Centre for Science and Environment** will implement a decentralised segregation model of waste management in 2 pilot cities and support a forum of 100 cities to become pioneers in waste management.
- The **Afroz Shah Foundation** will be clearing plastic and waste from Mumbai's beaches and rivers. The project will focus on the circular economy and seek to influence the authorities and business sector.
- In Mozambique, **CEAR (Cooperativa de Educacao Ambiental Repensar)** will work to raise environmental awareness and increase understanding of the impacts and challenges of plastic waste pollution.

- The **IMO and FAO GloLitter Partnerships Project** will build partnerships to assist developing countries in addressing the issue of marine plastic litter from sea-based sources.
- The *Ending Plastic Pollution Innovation Challenge* project, implemented by **UNDP Vietnam**, will support local innovations in Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, and will promote knowledge building, cooperation and networking in the ASEAN region.

The India-Norway Marine Pollution Initiative, established under the partnership on blue economy between India and Norway is a good example of constructive local coordination and ownership. This is a joint initiative with a steering committee coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in India and the Norwegian Embassy in New Delhi.

The INOPOL²² project, led by NIVA in cooperation with partner universities, institutes and civil society, is one of the capacity-building projects under the Marine Pollution Initiative. The project aims to address closely linked challenges relating to marine litter, microplastics and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in India. It will investigate land sources, river fluxes and ocean input of plastic and POPs pollution and develop measures to reduce the release and impacts of plastic pollution.

22 The India-Norway cooperation project on capacity building for reducing plastic and chemical pollution in India

Food from the Ocean initiative



Key objective (Impact)	Improved governance of small-scale fisheries helps to eradicate hunger and poverty and promote sustainable development and use of the environment.
Year established	2015, new phase from 2019
Key partners	FAO
Geographic focus	Ghana, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 20 million. Expenditures 2020: NOK 4.8 million

In 2019, Norway launched the Government's action plan on sustainable food systems in the context of Norwegian foreign and development policy.

The plan aims to intensify efforts to increase environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient food production, strengthen value creation and markets, improve nutrition, and enhance policy and good governance related to food systems. Small-scale farmers and fishers are key target groups, with a particular focus on least developed countries and Sub-Saharan Africa. Established in response to the action plan, the Food from

the Ocean initiative seeks to enhance the contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security and sustainable livelihoods through better policies, strategies and initiatives, with particular attention to women in the post-harvest sector.

According to FAO, the livelihoods of 660–820 million people are partly or wholly dependent on small-scale fisheries, yet millions of people engaged in the sector live below the poverty line. Small-scale fisheries can play a crucial role in food security, poverty eradication and equitable development, but to achieve this, their

role and potential must be better understood. With this in mind, the FAO developed the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (the SSF Guidelines), which were adopted in 2014. This is the first internationally agreed instrument dedicated to small-scale fisheries. Using a human rights-based approach, and when properly understood and applied, the SSF Guidelines can, improve the livelihoods of small-scale fishers. About 50 % of people working in the sector are women, with many of them involved in the post-harvest part of the fish value chain. As in other sectors, women

often do not enjoy the same rights and possibilities as men. Yet they play an essential role in the processing and sale of fish and in feeding family members.

Norway has been a strong supporter of the SSF Guidelines through its long-term partnership with FAO. The challenge now is for FAO member countries and partners to implement these guidelines at country level. Since 2015, cooperation with FAO on the SSF Guidelines has been aimed at improving policies, strategies and initiatives in selected countries to promote social, economic and environmental transformation of the small-scale fisheries sector in order to increase food security and eradicate poverty.

PROGRESS 2020

Building on results achieved, a new phase of the cooperation with FAO on implementing the SSF Guidelines was initiated in January 2020. Over the next five years, the cooperation will be targeted towards encouraging more sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods and improved nutrition for actors in the post-harvest value chains for fish, with a particular focus on women.

The programme was launched in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi. Under the leadership of country-based FAO representatives, project groups were established that included representatives of the governments and fishers' organisations in each country. An inception workshop was held in Ghana in March 2020 to develop work plans, in which all

the involved groups as well as global and regional partners participated.

The programme achieved a good deal of progress despite the limitations imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. National coordinators were recruited in each country; a digital gender transformation training course was conducted for 14 trainees; methodologies and baseline surveys were developed; and surveys were initiated in Ghana, Uganda and Malawi. The programme also initiated studies, literature reviews and interviews with key stakeholders in order to generate knowledge to support implementation.

It has been proposed to add Madagascar, Namibia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Timor-Leste to the list of countries involved from 2021.

The Norwegian Programme for Capacity Development in Higher Education and Research for Development (NORHED Programme)



Key objective (Impact)	To strengthen the capacity of higher education institutions in developing countries to contribute to sustainable development. The intended impact of the projects includes a better qualified workforce, applied sustainable solutions and practices, evidence-based policies, and enhanced gender equality and inclusion.
Year established	NORHED I: 2013–2020, NORHED II: 2021–2026
Key partners	Higher Education Institutions in Norway and in Norwegian partner countries
Geographic focus	Norwegian partner countries (mainly in sub-Saharan Africa)
Total expenditures 2020	NOK 55 million

Global challenges and the need to safeguard global public goods call for common solutions. This requires effective partnerships between government, academia, civil society and the private sector. Higher education institutions address social, economic and environmental issues and thus play an important and multi-faceted role in national and global development efforts to eradicate poverty.

In a sustainable ocean economy, both the authorities and the various ocean industries are dependent on access to competence and expertise in a

qualified workforce. National expertise, for instance, is key to ensuring evidence-based policies and decision-making in the ocean sectors, as well as inclusive and equitable participation of local communities. In addition, support to higher education and research is a valuable supplement to institutional cooperation, for instance within fisheries or ocean governance. NORHED supports the important role that higher education institutions play in realising the transformation required for achieving the 2030 Agenda goals, including those related to fisheries, aquaculture and ocean affairs. Higher education and research are not just an integral part

of sustainable development, they are a key means of facilitating it.

PROGRESS 2020

Following a call for proposals under NORHED in March 2020, 60 projects were selected for funding.

Oceans and fisheries have been given high priority in NORHED II. The projects selected for funding under these thematic areas (detailed in table below) are implemented in partnership between Norwegian universities and their university partners

in Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Vietnam and Indonesia. The programme also includes a project on higher education and research on oceans and climate in the Pacific region. The project portfolio addresses issues such as management of natural resources in coastal areas, environmental protection, aquaculture, fisheries, food security, gender equality, climate, governance, marine conflicts and marine pollution. The total funding allocated to ocean-related projects in NORHED II is up to NOK 145 million in total over the 6-year programme period, a significant increase compared to the previous phase of NORHED.

Project	Applicant	Countries
Enhanced Capacity for Aquatic Resources in East and South Africa	Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)	Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
Capacity Building in Aquatic and Environmental Health in West Africa	Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)	Ghana, Nigeria
Ecosystem-based management of coastal marine resources	The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)	Ghana, Indonesia, Vietnam
Samaki: Fisheries, nutrition, livelihoods, gender, and rights in Tanzania	The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)	Tanzania
Building Capacity to Crosslink Coastal Pollution with Climate Change BC5	Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)	Ghana, Tanzania
Climate change, Energy, Sustainability: Transformations and Governance	Oslo Metropolitan University	Mozambique, Tanzania
Norwegian Pacific Oceans and Climate Scholarship project N-POC	University of Bergen (UiB)	Pacific region

Green Voyage (KLD)



Key objective (Impact)	Support developing countries in implementing the IMO strategy on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including reduction in climate emissions from ships.
Time period	2019–2022
Partner	IMO
Geographic focus	Azerbaijan, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Georgia, India, Kenya, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 50 million. Expenditure 2020: NOK 30 million.

The transition to zero-emission shipping is the largest challenge in the modern history of shipping.

To respond to this challenge, IMO has developed a strategy on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission cuts, with the ambition to reduce total annual GHG emissions from shipping by at least 50 % by 2050 compared to 2008 levels. Achieving this ambition will be dependent on technological innovation and the global introduction of alternative fuels and energy sources for international shipping. In recent years, shifts in the global economy and trade patterns

have enhanced the position and role of developing countries in international shipping. The transition to green shipping cannot happen without their active engagement, as green shipping is essential for promoting long-term sustainable development in these countries.

To achieve the objectives of the IMO strategy, developing countries need capacity development, technical cooperation, development of legal frameworks and action plans as well as pilot demonstration projects. The overall objective of the Green Voyage 2050

project is to help to meet the ambitions for GHG emission cuts through partnerships with targeted countries. The cooperation aims to increase private-sector involvement by connecting developing countries to the innovative and relevant technologies they seek, through collaboration with technology providers and the investor community.

The project also supports implementation of the IMO resolution on ports, which encourages shipping and port sectors to cooperate to promote the consideration and adoption – by ports within their jurisdiction – of

regulatory, technical, operational, and economic actions to facilitate the reduction of GHG emissions from ships. The project will also indirectly help to strengthen other global processes and negotiations at IMO. The project is managed by the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment.

PROGRESS 2020

Twelve partner countries have confirmed their commitment to take part in the project through submission of formal letters from high-level government representatives: Azerbaijan, Belize, China, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Georgia, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Solomon Islands, South Africa and Sri-Lanka. The requests for support are different due to different contexts and stated needs. The following interventions may be provided:

- conducting an assessment of maritime emissions in the national context;
- developing policy frameworks and National Action Plans to address GHG emissions from ships;
- drafting legislation to implement MARPOL Annex VI into national law;
- assessing emissions and developing port-specific emission reduction strategies;
- identifying opportunities and delivering pilot projects, through the establishment of public-private sector partnerships and mobilisation of financial resources;
- accessing funding and investments in energy-efficient technologies;

- Establishing partnerships with the industry to develop new and innovative solutions to support low-carbon shipping.

Targeted training packages were developed under the project in 2020. For example, a training package on alternative fuels and energy carriers for maritime shipping is ready for implementation in 2021, and training on sustainable ports and onshore power supply are in the planning stage. The IMO project team has established good working relations with teams in the various partner countries. In terms of partnerships, an agreement has been established with the International Association of Ports and Harbours to strengthen cooperation between ships and ports, and the private sector has been engaged through the work on the Global Industry Alliance to Support Low Carbon Shipping.

Blue Justice



At the Our Ocean conference in Oslo in 2019, the Norwegian Government launched the Blue Justice Initiative (BJI) as a response to the challenges identified in the Copenhagen Declaration.

The Copenhagen Declaration is an international declaration against transnational organised crime in the global fishing industry. Its development was initiated by the Norwegian Minister of Fisheries and Seafood and it was adopted by nine ministers in October 2018. It currently has 36 supporting countries, making it a truly global declaration.

Criminals seek out the most vulnerable regions of the world to conduct their activities – typically states with limited resources to prevent and combat organised crime. The goal of the BJI is to identify measures required to address transnational organised fisheries crime, and support developing countries in implementing these.

Through close dialogue with – and invested involvement by – the affected countries, the BJI seeks to promote an integrated understanding of the complexity and diversity of this field. Multifaceted solutions are needed at national, regional, and international levels.

The global community has set ambitious targets in the 2030 Agenda to end poverty and hunger, protect life below water, promote decent work for all and promote peace, justice and strong institutions. Transnational organised crime in the global fishing industry undermines the SDGs, and the aim of the BJI is to take tangible steps to operationalise the tools needed to address this problem.

The Blue Justice Initiative is not part of the Fish for Development programme but is administered by the Norwegian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, which also serves as the secretariat of the Copenhagen Declaration.

PROGRESS 2020

The Blue Justice Initiative currently consists of the following four projects:

1. Blue Justice Community, which develops digital tools for secure intergovernmental cooperation to combat fisheries crime in cooperation with UNDP and BarentsWatch.

2. Blue Resilience Project, implemented by UNDP, which focuses on knowledge-based learning towards improved cooperation between government agencies in developing countries. The project serves as the administrator of the Blue Justice Community.
3. Blue Fairness Project, where the International Labour Organization, UNODC and the International Organization for Migration cooperate to develop an analytical tool to estimate human trafficking in the fishing industry.
4. Blue Enforcement Project, where UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme and its Container Control Programme build capacity in the container supply chain and at-sea enforcement of fisheries law in Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

In 2020, implementation focused on the Blue Justice Community and the Blue Resilience Project. UNDP managed to overcome the challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and implemented activities such as webinars, online consultations and hybrid workshops which used the local resources available.

Civil Society

Civil society actors play a key role in a sustainable ocean economy.

At the global level, civil society organisations help to promote responsible behaviour and support normative international efforts by participating in decision-making processes or technical consultations. At the national level, civil society actors serve as advocates for a sustainable balance between use and conservation of marine resources. With their extensive technical expertise, civil society organisations are often regarded as important partners for authorities in the efforts to design sustainable regimes for the management of marine resources. Civil society actors also work to ensure that legislation and guidelines are enforced and that the authorities promote socially responsible investment that leads to more equitable distribution of resources

through open, transparent and inclusive processes. At the local level, civil society actors can be intermediaries between local communities, national institutions and the private sector to promote local needs, safeguard rights, and convey and make available information about marine resource management to local communities. Civil society organisations are key partners in education and training in communities.

PROGRESS 2020

Norad has several multi-year agreements with civil society organisations under various support schemes relevant to the protection and sustainable use of the oceans. These projects are supporting the objectives of a number of programmes, including Fish for Development, Oil for Development, and the Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics. Both Norwegian

and international organisations are included in the portfolio, and these implement interventions in a range of countries. The focus is on civil society in the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO) countries, countries with long coastlines in Southeast Asia, West Africa, India, Mozambique, Kenya, South Africa, Morocco and Colombia. Some examples are:

- The Fish for Development programme includes partnerships with Conservation International, Caritas Norway, Trygg Mat Tracking, the Royal Norwegian Society for Development (Norges Vel) and WWF Norway. These organisations have helped develop livelihoods in aquaculture in Colombia, sustainable production of tilapia in Madagascar and Mozambique, and targeted interventions to combat IUU fishing in West Africa.

- The Oil for Development programme cooperates with Publish What You Pay, Wildlife Conservation Society, Natural Resource Governance Institute, WWF Norway, Global Witness, Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Church Aid and Oxfam International. These organisations have promoted accountability and transparency in petroleum resource management in partner countries, for example through capacity-building among local civil society actors, media and parliamentarians.
- The Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics supports projects with actors such as WWF Norway, GRID Arendal, Tearfund, SINTEF, Avfall Norge, Environmental Investigation Agency, Sustainable Seas Trust, Afroz Shah Foundation, CEAR, EcoNusa and Greeneration.

Ongoing projects include work to further support an international treaty on plastic pollution and to develop global and national policies to reduce waste and marine litter. The projects also support training for improved waste management plans, partnerships between private and informal waste sectors, development of social enterprises to increase plastic collection and recycling, research projects to map and monitor marine plastic litter, as well as awareness-raising activities such as beach clean-ups.

In 2020, NOK 236 million was disbursed to NGOs for ocean-related projects under 27 agreements.

Private sector development



The fundamental and urgent changes needed to develop sustainable ocean economies require action by public and private actors.

The private sector is essential to increase sustainable investments for healthy and productive oceans, craft new sustainable business models and products in ocean sectors, and to build relevant capacity to meet the future challenges in the ocean sector. This change will not take place on its own. Public policies and financing need to be proactive, consistent and commensurate with the need to align private finance to the sustainability imperative of the global ocean economy, actively co-creating markets and tilting the playing field in the direction of sustainability for shared prosperity.²³

The private sector provides 9 out of 10 jobs in developing countries²⁴ and is therefore an important

stakeholder in Agenda 2030. The private sector is a job creator, a source of technological innovation, and a fundamental provider of capital and tax income. With an annual economic value estimated at USD 2.5 trillion, equivalent to the world's seventh-largest economy, the ocean economy is a new source of opportunity, resources and prosperity that is attracting a growing number of investors, insurers, banks and policymakers. Rapid, unsustainable growth, however, can lead to environmental risks and losses in natural capital, eroding the ocean's resource base and creating regulatory, market and physical risks.

Donor and government funding can be used to help redirect private financing towards sustainable business and activities, by helping governments to create an enabling environment for investment and supporting policies, regulations and financial levers. This diverts financing away from harmful and unsustainable practices that have negative impacts on developing countries' fisheries, coastal environment, tourism, food security and livelihoods.

With this in mind, the objective of Norad's private sector support is to create jobs, establish businesses and

improve the business environment for private sector development. The support gives priority to projects that contribute to building and strengthening institutions and private sector actors in developing countries where Norwegian and international organisations and companies can help to improve the business environment through technical advice and capacity building. Priority is given to Norwegian partner countries and least developed countries.

PROGRESS 2020

Norad's Section for Private Sector Development has two grant schemes which have had calls prioritising ocean-related applications for support in 2020. The Enterprise development for Jobs scheme and the Cooperation on Framework Conditions scheme received a total of 299 applications, of which 32 were ocean-related (including inland aquaculture). Three projects were selected to receive support. The total support to all private sector development projects is about NOK 350 million, of which only a small portion is dedicated to ocean-related activities.

²³ <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/bede6513-en.pdf?expires=1622031094&id=id&accname=ocid54026777&checksum=706A75E297670993F6CED7AEA41297F0b>

²⁴ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/a93ef4fe-8102-4fc2-8527-5aff9af7f74f/IFC_FULL+JOB+STUDY+REPORT_JAN2013_FINAL.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=jMRye5J



Conclusion

← PICTURE

Tanzania. Photo: Ian Bryceson

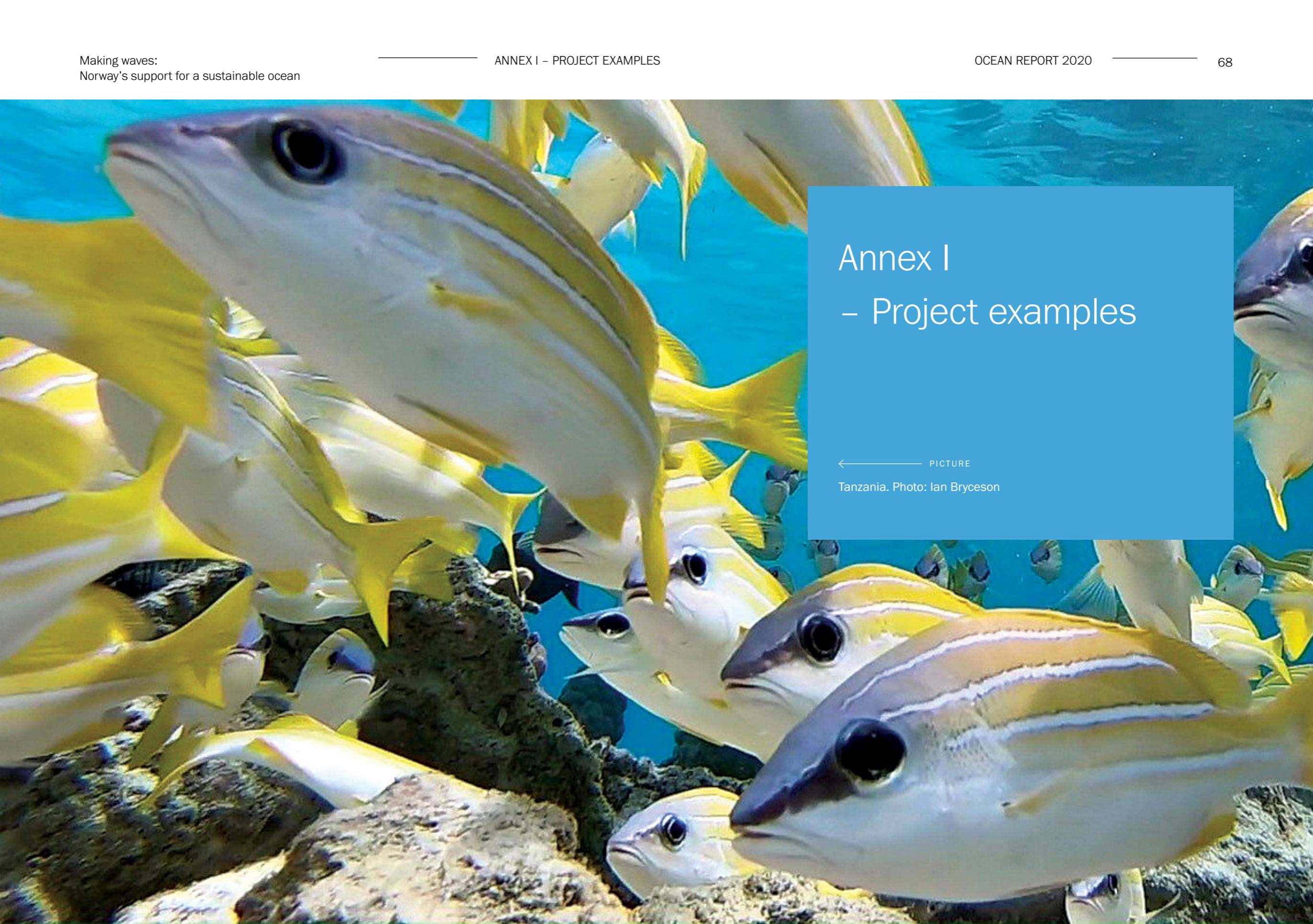
This is the first time a report providing a complete overview of Norwegian ocean-related development assistance has been compiled. Moving forward, Norway intends to publish this overview on an annual basis.

In the light of the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide in partner countries, the priorities of governments have shifted and resources have been

diverted to other pressing issues. The implementation of projects, and the recommendations from the Ocean Panel, have in many instances been delayed. However, the pandemic has also provided an opportunity to find alternative, and sometimes more efficient, working modalities, that offer us the chance to build back better and bluer. We must take full advantage of these opportunities going forward.



The pandemic has also provided an opportunity to find alternative, and sometimes more efficient, working modalities, that offer us the chance to build back better and bluer.



Annex I – Project examples

← PICTURE

Tanzania. Photo: Ian Bryceson

Oceans for Development:

Title	Programme of Assistance to Meet the Strategic Capacity Needs of Developing States in the Field of Ocean Governance and the Law of the Sea
Partner	UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS)
Period	2020–2023
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 20 million. Disbursement 2020: NOK 5 million.
Objective and results	<p>DOALOS, as the secretariat of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, conducts capacity-building programmes, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing states on how to address ocean governance issues.</p> <p>This project aims to strengthen the capacity and competence in selected countries to implement UNCLOS and related agreements, in particular the UN Fish Stocks Agreement. Based on analysis of demand and needs, the project develops customised regional and national training programmes targeting public officials and professionals of countries in the wider Caribbean and Pacific regions. Consultations will also be held with African states, the African Union and relevant regional intergovernmental organisations. Through gap analyses, countries will increase their understanding of legal frameworks for ocean governance at the national level. Recommendations for aligning the frameworks with international best practices will be provided.</p>

Title	Support to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
Partner	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
Period	2020–2021
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 20 million. Disbursement 2020: NOK 10 million.
Objective and results	<p>The objectives are to promote science-informed policies for reduced vulnerability to ocean hazards and for the global conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, and to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change in IOC Member States.</p> <p>The support targets two key areas: 1) to contribute to the realisation of the implementation plan of the UN Decade of Ocean Science (2021–2030) and meeting the challenges for ocean sustainability identified in the Global Ocean Science 2020 report; 2) capacity development in developing countries classified as OECD-DAC countries to ensure a level playing field and mitigate unequal capacity on ocean sustainability between countries. A significant, collective and accelerated effort is required to reverse the existing imbalance in knowledge, skills and access to existing and new technology. The support will help to meet the demand for capacity development on co-design and co-delivery of actions under the Decade, such as ocean literacy and inclusion of indigenous knowledge in decision-making. Interventions in Africa and Pacific small island developing states will be given priority.</p>

Title	Sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region for the benefit of coastal states and communities (BOBLME II)
Partner	UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Period	2020–2025
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 40 million. Disbursement 2020: NOK 10 million.
Objective and results	<p>The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) is one of Earth's largest marine ecosystems, covering 6.2 million km². About 66 % of BOBLME lies within the EEZs of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand. In its first phase, this project developed a transboundary diagnostic analysis and a strategic action programme and identified three priority transboundary concerns: 1) overexploitation of marine living resources, 2) degradation of critical habitats, and 3) pollution and water quality.</p> <p>The objective of phase 2 is to ensure a healthy ecosystem and sustainability of living resources for the benefit of the coastal populations of the Bay of Bengal. National authorities will strengthen their administration, legislation and capacity on sustainable ecosystem management, and improve regional cooperation. In addition, the links between knowledge and policymaking may be strengthened, as the understanding among actors of the importance of ensuring sufficient capacity, gender equality and broad participation in decision-making processes will improve. The project will assess the value of ecosystem services, including social and cultural values. The aim is to integrate climate adaptation into planning and management and improve the balance between resource utilisation and protection of the marine environment. FAO is the agreement partner to Norway, while the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center will be contracted by FAO as implementing agencies. The project is co-funded by GEF.</p>

Fish for Development

Title	EAF-Nansen Programme
Partners	FAO, IMR
Period	2017–2022
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 637.5 million. Disbursed 2020: NOK 131 457 538.
Objective and results	<p>The programme has existed for more than 45 years, and the research vessel <i>Dr Fridtjof Nansen</i> is an integral part of it. The current phase is focused on supporting the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management considering climate and pollution impacts. The programme is implemented in partnership with 32 coastal countries in Africa and the Bay of Bengal. Selected regional fisheries bodies in Africa act as regional steering committees, and partnerships on specific topics have been entered into with other organisations, institutions and projects.</p> <p>Research priorities for the activities of the research vessel Dr Fridtjof Nansen are based on the programme's science plan and the needs of the programme's national and regional partners in relation to their fisheries management. A bottom habitat survey carried out in northwest Africa was the key achievement of 2020, providing unique information on vulnerable marine habitats in the region. Specific research projects were agreed on, which in turn will contribute to improving basic knowledge required for MSP/ecosystem-based management. Unfortunately, the remaining survey programme for 2020 was put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Overall, 10 scientific papers were published in peer-reviewed journals in 2020, covering thematic areas such as food and nutrition security, taxonomy, stock identity and oil and gas impacts. These findings are now available to the global public as well as to decision-makers in the respective areas. →</p>



Objective and results

Setting baselines for biodiversity in a changing marine environment is another area of work where the EAF-Nansen Programme contributes unique data, knowledge and tools. For example, three publications documenting new fish species found during the Nansen surveys and an identification guide to the mesopelagic fishes of the central and the Southeast Atlantic Ocean were published in 2020.

The EAF Implementation Monitoring Tool and user guide have been validated. The tool can be used in fisheries management to identify gaps and needs for support to implement fisheries management plans considering ecological, institutional, and socio-economic components. It can also be used to assess the effectiveness of fisheries management measures and the success of the outcomes.

Title	Increased Sustainability in the Aquaculture Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa, through improved Aquatic Animal Health Management
Partner	WorldFish
Period	2020–2024
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 27 million. Disbursed 2020: NOK 6 million.
Objective and results	<p>The objective of this programme is to increase sustainability and resilience in the aquaculture sector in Sub-Saharan Africa through improved aquatic animal health management and biosecurity governance. WorldFish and the Norwegian Veterinary Institute will apply their expertise and implement the project in Ghana and Kenya.</p> <p>Key outcomes of the cooperation include developing capacity in aquaculture research on aquatic animal health management in Sub-Saharan Africa countries. Also, at least 12 Master's students from Kenya and Ghana will be recruited from local universities to implement the project.</p> <p>In addition, institutional capacity and learners' knowledge and practical skills on aquatic animal health to improve the aquaculture-related educational services and extension capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa countries will be enhanced. This includes improving practical skills and laboratory capabilities to identify and reduce diseases affecting aquaculture production. This project began in December 2020 so there are few results from the project yet.</p>

Title	Cooperation Between Myanmar and Norway in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (MYANOR-FISH)
Partners	Department of Fisheries (DoF), Myanmar, IMR, Directorate of Fisheries, Norway
Period	2019–2024
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Budget: NOK 11 269 904. Disbursement: NOK 5 million.
Objective and results	<p>The main objective is to contribute to the environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth of the marine fisheries and aquaculture sector in Myanmar by enhancing DoF capacity for sustainable management of marine fisheries resources and marine aquaculture production. Key elements of the project are: to establish a digital fisheries information system (e.g. fishing licenses, vessels register, etc.); train the DoF staff; support the development of environmentally sustainable marine aquaculture production; and improve governance and legislation related to marine fisheries and aquaculture.</p> <p>A system for registering license applications for fishing and carrier vessels in the Myanmar offshore fleet was finalised in June 2020. Digitalisation of sailing orders and licenses will simplify reporting requirements for the vessel owners, ease the control burden of the fisheries authorities and facilitate transparency. →</p>



Objective and results

Three students from Myanmar were admitted to the Master's programme in International Fisheries Management in Tromsø, Norway. A network between DoF and seven universities in Myanmar was established, providing better communication and a platform for dialogue, educational cooperation and research within the sector and forming a basis for relevant recruitment of future staff in the fisheries management institutions.

An overview of potential sources of data of the fisheries in Myanmar collected by DoF was prepared in 2020, forming the basis for a formal request for access to various fisheries data that can be used for analysis of offshore fleet economics and for science-based management. Finally, collaboration between the MYANOR-FISH and the Nansen programme/FAO for the advancement of sustainable fisheries in Myanmar has been established.

Development Programme to Combat Marine Litter and Microplastics

Title	Scaling Up a Socialised Model of Domestic Waste and Plastic Management in Five Cities
Partner	UNDP Vietnam
Period	2019–2021
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 8.8 million. Disbursed 2020: NOK 4 234 600.
Objective and results	<p>The project aims to improve waste management in five cities in Vietnam by enhancing recognition of the informal sector. UNDP Vietnam is working with informal waste pickers in Vietnam, particularly women, to enhance their position and capacity. The project supports women in the informal sector to strengthen their position vis-à-vis the formal recycling industry and their position in society in general by recognising their role in waste management.</p> <p>During the COVID-19 pandemic, the project has also responded to immediate needs by recognising waste pickers' vulnerability to infection risks when collecting and sorting waste. UNDP analysed needs and developed a support package. UNDP and its counterparts organised the distribution of 50 sets of personal protective equipment comprising face masks, gloves, hand sanitiser and protective clothes and shoes at the project launch in Quang Ninh. UNDP will work with other localities to continue distributing support to vulnerable informal waste workers.</p>

Title	Ocean Plastic Turned into an Opportunity in Circular Economy
Partner	SINTEF
Period	2018–2023
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 45 885 720. Disbursed 2020: NOK 2 511 000.
Objective and results	<p>This project aims to demonstrate the feasibility of using public-private partnerships to collect plastic waste from pollution hotspots, major river basins and beachfront areas and to energy-recover the waste in local energy-intensive industries. China is one of the five countries where SINTEF is piloting destruction of non-recyclable plastic waste in local industry, using e.g. cement kilns. SINTEF has established an academic cooperation on Master's theses with four universities: Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, Beijing and Vietnam National University, Hanoi.</p> <p>In Wuhan in February 2020, the amount of hospital waste increased by 600 % and available destruction capacity was insufficient. SINTEF's cooperating partner, cement producer Huaxin, was asked by the Chinese Government to assist with waste destruction. Five cement kilns were made available in the area and 170 000 kg of plastic-related, low-contaminated COVID-19 waste was destroyed in the cement kilns in one month. SINTEF was involved in assessing and documenting that the destruction was done in a technically and environmentally safe manner.</p>

Title	No Plastic in Nature
Partner	WWF Norway
Period	2018–2021
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 96 440 108. Disbursed 2020: NOK 31 499 694.
Objective and results	<p>The project is built on three main pillars: i) global governance, ii) business engagement, and iii) plastic-smart cities. Below are results related to the global governance component. WWF is leading global advocacy for a legally binding UN treaty on plastic pollution. WWF Norway has helped to secure increased commitments by governments for a legally binding instrument to regulate marine plastic pollution. According to an external review of the project, WWF has been one of the key entities in these achievements by raising awareness in several countries, bringing different agencies together at national and regional levels to discuss problems and potential solutions, in addition to advocacy work at national, regional and international levels. WWF and partners have established civil society campaign coalitions that actively engage in global policy work at national and international levels. WWF and partners have developed and proposed treaty elements that are being promoted. WWF also targeted how to secure commitment from the private sector and released the report 'The Business Case for a UN Treaty on Plastic Pollution' in 2020.</p>

Civil Society

Title	Sustainable Fishing Practices: Reducing Poverty in Colombia
Partner	Conservation International
Period	2018–2022
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 14.9 million. Disbursement 2020: NOK 5.3 million.
Objective and results	The objective of the project is to encourage fair, responsible and equitable marketing strategies in the private sector, and to improve local fishers' income through the development of their activities in sustainable ways. To achieve this objective, Conservation International focuses on improvements in management and regulations, research and monitoring, and business development. The project works with 12 fishers' organisations in Guapi, Buenaventura and Bahía Solano Nuquí in Colombia. In 2020, Conservation International reports that small-scale fishers have achieved better prices because of more sound harvesting, better processing facilities and increased market access via the EcoGourmet programme.

Title	Southwest Indian Ocean Sustainable Fisheries Programme
Partner	WWF Norway
Period	2017–2020
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 37.1 million. Disbursed 2020: NOK 10.9 million.
Objective and results	<p>The objective of the project is to address the problems in the SWIO region by supporting local civil society organisations in addressing governance issues and promoting sustainable fisheries management as well as biodiversity conservation for both nearshore and offshore fisheries resources.</p> <p>In 2020, WWF participated in the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) and Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) for strengthening fisheries governance and reforms through strategic engagement in sub-regional and regional forums. Poor fisheries management was addressed, i.e. combating IUU fishing, improving access agreements and supporting tuna rebuilding in the Indian Ocean. This was made possible through WWF pressure to achieve 100 % implementation of the development and adoption of regional minimum terms and conditions in SWIOFC, establishing a compliance working group in IOTC, signing/ratification of the Agreement on Port State Measures by countries, in addition to successful lobbying from the Southern African Development Community member states to an agreement on having a regional Monitoring Control and Surveillance Centre and Charter which has been signed by seven of 11 member states. In the IOTC, WWF successfully submitted 13 proposals which led to development of three annual positions and influenced six decisions in the IOTC.</p>

Title	Towards Zero Plastics to the Seas of Africa
Partner	Sustainable Seas Trust (SST)
Period	2019–2024
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 39 700 000. Disbursement 2020: NOK 8 189 500
Objective and results	<p>The objective of the project is to protect and conserve ocean resources by reducing the flow of plastic pollution to the oceans off the coasts of Africa. This will be done by reducing the flow of plastic pollution to the Nelson Mandela Bay in South Africa, and sharing and replicating the methodology developed in at least one catchment area in six African coastal countries, as well as disseminating information on this methodology and lessons learned throughout Africa.</p> <p>In 2020, progress was made in developing collaborative partnerships with the national government, fisheries, industry recyclers, national associations and non-profit organisations in South Africa. Some 26 stakeholders have agreed to collaborate on data, contacts and insights. In addition, the African Marine Litter Monitoring Manual, developed in partnership with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, was launched. The purpose of the manual is to provide a simple, reliable guide for litter management strategies in African countries, and it is already in use in several countries in East and West Africa. The project has also helped to develop enterprises that facilitate recycling of plastics, collect discarded plastics and provide jobs in South Africa. The project has redeveloped buy-back centres, promoted community engagement and trained 60 community members. Lastly, through UNEP-distributed printed media releases, educational booklets and films, SST has brought attention to the problem of how formal and informal waste collectors are exposed to infection from COVID-contaminated waste.</p>

NORHED

Incorporating Climate Change into Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries and Aquaculture Management in Sri Lanka and Vietnam

The aim of this project was to strengthen research capacity for partners at Nha Trang University (NTU), Vietnam, and Ruhuna University, Sri Lanka, regarding impacts of climate change on marine biodiversity, fisheries, aquaculture and coastal communities. The Arctic University of Norway (UiT) was Norwegian partner in this project that ran from 2013 until 2020.

The project helped to build strong international research teams providing the knowledge and practical competence to carry out independent research and education programmes in relation to long-term climate change scenarios. An international multidisciplinary Master's program in Marine Ecosystem Based Management and Climate Change has been established at NTU. Ph.D. students and post-doctoral fellows have been trained, and scientific findings on the impacts of climate change

have been shared to incorporate ecosystem approaches to fisheries and aquaculture management plans and activities at provincial and district levels in Vietnam and Sri Lanka.

Building on these results, the second phase of the NORHED programme will utilise competence gained to establish a Ph.D. programme at NTU, and facilitate training of new and existing academic staff in the partner institutions. The project has incorporated a new partner institution in this phase (Cape Coast University in Ghana), and will build on and further emphasise career development for women at the partner universities through a mentoring programme for female academic staff.

Vulnerability, Resilience, Rights and Responsibilities: Capacity Building on Climate Change in Relation to Coastal Resources, Gender and Governance in Coastal Tanzania and Zanzibar

The aim of this project was to build the capacity of faculty members at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) and the State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) through collaborative education and research activities with the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU). The project ran from 2013 until 2020.

Existing Master's and Ph.D. programmes at UDSM were revised and strengthened, and a new Master's programme at SUZA was established. Seven Ph.D. students and 87 Master's students (67 at UDSM and 20 at SUZA) have graduated successfully. All the Ph.D. students are part of staff development for UDSM and SUZA, and have subsequently been recruited as academic staff there. Several of the Master's students have further academic ambitions, and others are utilising their knowledge gained at other Tanzanian institutions. Close communication and cooperation with coastal communities played a key role in the project, and multiple meetings and workshops were held. This was important for initially discussing and agreeing upon research to be

conducted, and later for providing mutual feedback. A concluding workshop was arranged in 2019 in Zanzibar with the participation of 74 community members and their elected leaders from the islands and the mainland coast.

This successful NORHED collaboration has been the inspiration for two projects in NORHED II, approved in December 2020: 'CENSU: Climate change, Energy, Sustainability: Transformations and Governance' (UDSM,

SUZA, University of Eduardo Mondlane, University of Lúrio, and Oslo Metropolitan University); and 'SAMAKI: Fisheries, nutrition, livelihoods, gender and rights in Tanzania' (UDSM, SUZA, UiT and UiB). These two projects will build on the findings and experience of the previous collaboration, expanding in terms of the range of partners, thematic scope, and level of scientific ambition for further capacity development. The projects also aim to provide science-based policy advice and further strengthened cooperation with coastal communities.

Private sector

Title	Aquaculture Technical, Vocational, and Entrepreneurship Training for Improved Private Sector and Smallholder Skills Project in Zambia
Partners	WorldFish, BluePlanet Academy, Natural Resources Development College (NRDC) and Musika Development Initiatives
Period	2018–2021
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 20 million. Disbursement in 2020: NOK 3.4 million
Objective and results	<p>The objective of the project is to develop the aquaculture knowledge and practical skills of students and smallholder commercial fish farmers in Zambia, especially women and youth, through technical, vocational and entrepreneurship training.</p> <p>To address the constraints facing students, the project has upgraded the fisheries science curriculum, constructed an aquaculture field training centre and established an online training platform at NRDC. A total of 58 students (66 % male, 34 % female) enrolled in 2019. The instructors in the faculty of fisheries were trained in enhancing their ability to administer the upgraded curriculum. Four private sector companies signed memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with the project, aimed at supporting the growth of smallholder aquaculture in Northern Province and Luapula Province. The signing of these MoUs has thus far yielded exciting results, such as (1) the opening of a new aquaculture input supply store in the Kasama District of Northern Province to provide feed and extension services to the smallholder fish farmers; and (2) the establishment of a nucleus breeding centre (hatchery) to provide high-quality fingerlings, technical services and training to smallholder commercial farmers. The project has also developed a manual on management practices for farmers of tilapia in pond-based systems. Some 380 farmers have received a range of aquaculture support, including access to fish feed, seed and training.</p>

Title	UNDP Ocean Innovation Challenge (OIC)
Partner	UNDP/Fortuna Coolers Inc.
Period	2021–2023
Total budget and expenditures 2020 (NOK)	Total budget: NOK 10 million. Disbursement in 2020: NOK 10 million.
Objective and results	<p>The Ocean Innovation Challenge (OIC) is a new mechanism designed to accelerate progress on SDG 14 by identifying, financing and mentoring innovative, entrepreneurial and creative approaches to solving ocean issues.</p> <p>Norad supported the first phase of the competition to promote SDG 14.1 on marine pollution. Fortuna Coolers Inc. is one of the nine winning innovations from the first global call for proposals focusing on marine pollution. The Coconut Cooler is the first cold-storage product of its kind, made from discarded coconut husks, that can compete with expanded polystyrene coolers on low price and high performance. The coconut coolers are made locally in the Philippines, are biodegradable and long-lasting and will benefit small-scale seafood and produce traders. The project will create new green jobs in rural provinces, and reduce CO2 emissions and marine litter by replacing the disposable plastic iceboxes.</p> <p>The project also aims to reduce costs through a longer-lasting product, reducing spoilage rates, and packing flat on empty reverse shipments. The project aims to increase the income of 2 000 coconut farmers by 5 % and support 100 manufacturing jobs. The project will also spare the release of 200 tonnes of CO2 due to reduction of burning nine billion coconut husks as waste each year.</p>



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