

Nordic co-operation in fisheries development assistance

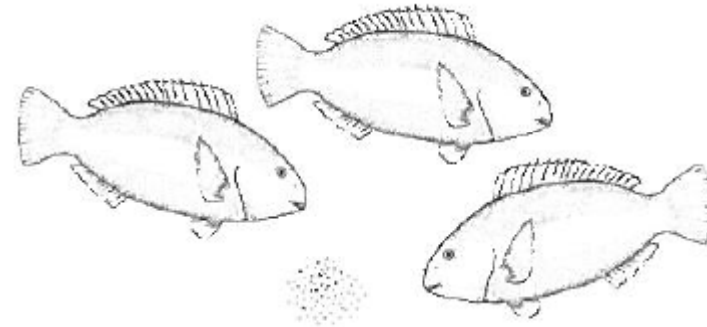
Lidvard Grønnevet

The Norwegian fisheries development assistance, Quo Vadis?

The Norwegian Fisheries Forum - Fiskerifaglig Forum

7 – 9 April 2010

Outline



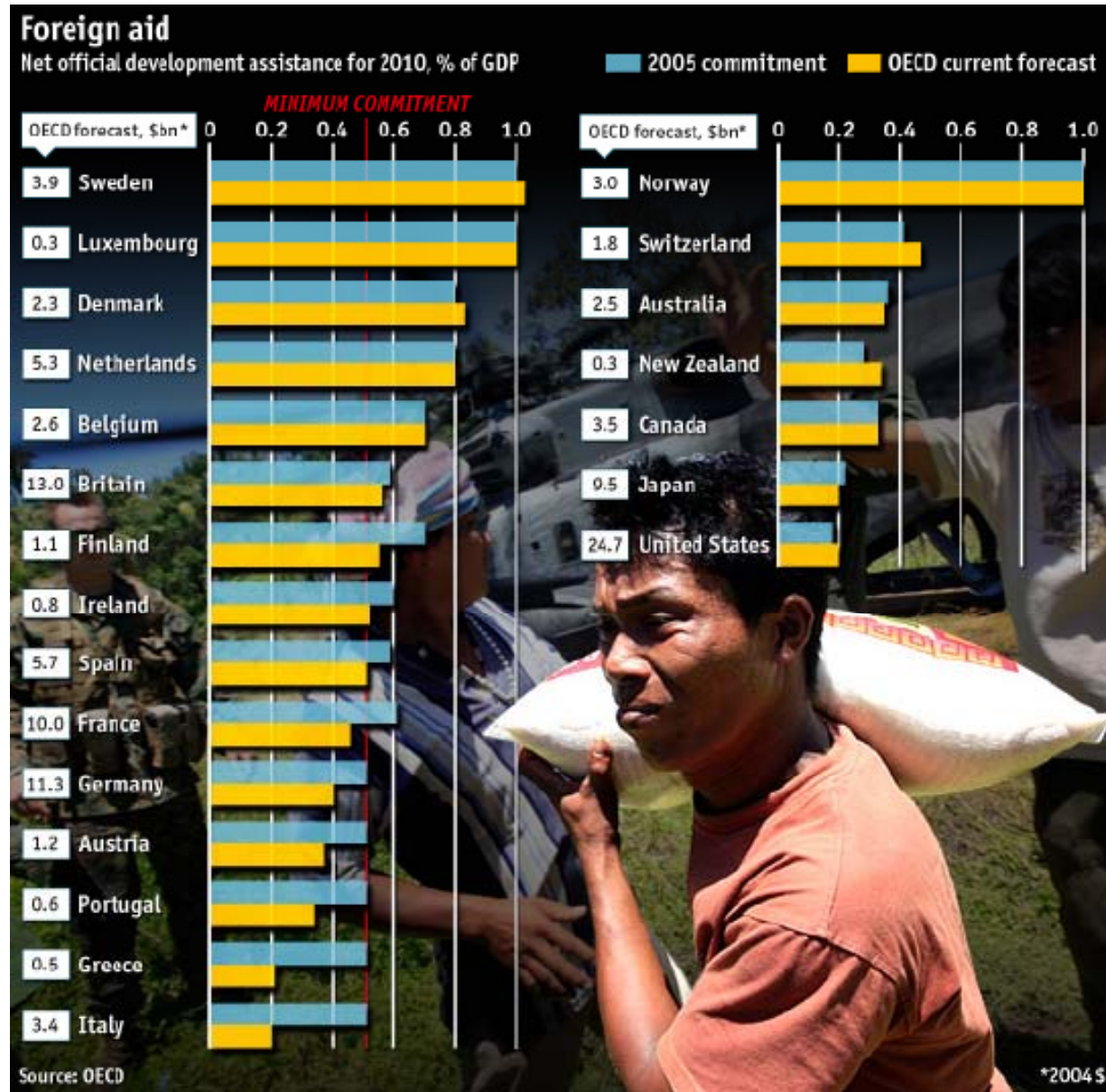
- Overview of the international development assistance to fisheries - and the Nordic countries role in development assistance;
- Describe some recent developments in international aid;
- Conclude by making a connection from this development to a possible Nordic cooperation in this sector.

A mischievous little Nordic troll taking the bait off the hook to protect the fish -
because enough fish had been fished

The little troll is called "marmennil" in Faroese. Collage/clipping by William Heinesen. 1900 – 1991. Faroese author and painter.

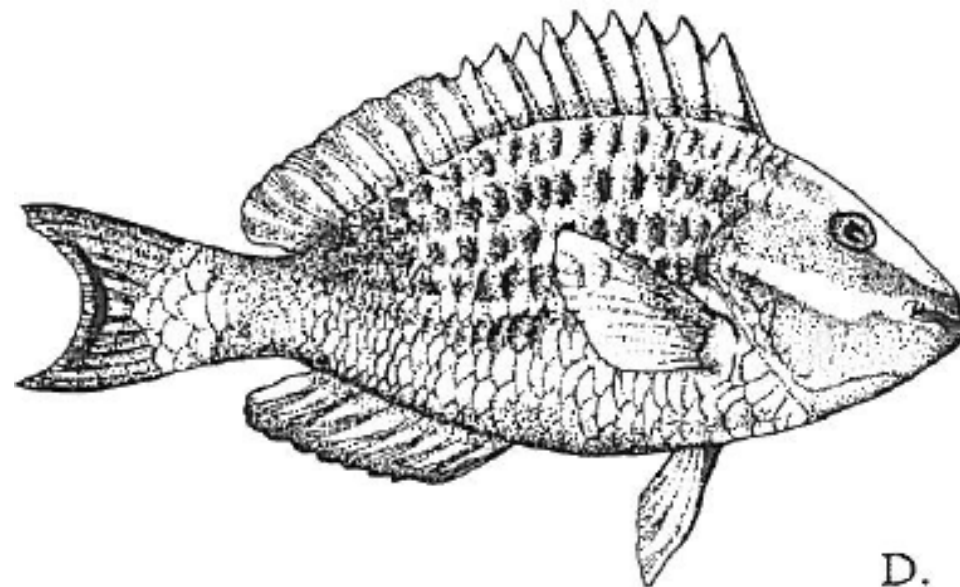


Nordic contribution (1)



Top 10 donors to fishing

(commitments, US\$ millions at 2007 prices, 1998-2007)



D.

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Fishing	132	42	103	104	165	104	58	113	89	62	972
AfDF		9		51	66	13	25	18			182
United Kingdom	51	23	50		0	1	0	0	1		127
Japan	21	2	7	7	7	39	10	8	9	8	118
Spain	3	2	2	8	50	6	7	6	10	8	102
AsDF	20				27	14				35	96
Norway		0	8	2	14	6	2	19	29	11	92
EC	1	1	18	17	0	8	6	15	7	-	73
Denmark			9			4	2	21	31		68
IFAD	27			15				22			64
Sweden	9	5	9	4	1	12	6	3	2		50

Nordic contribution (2)

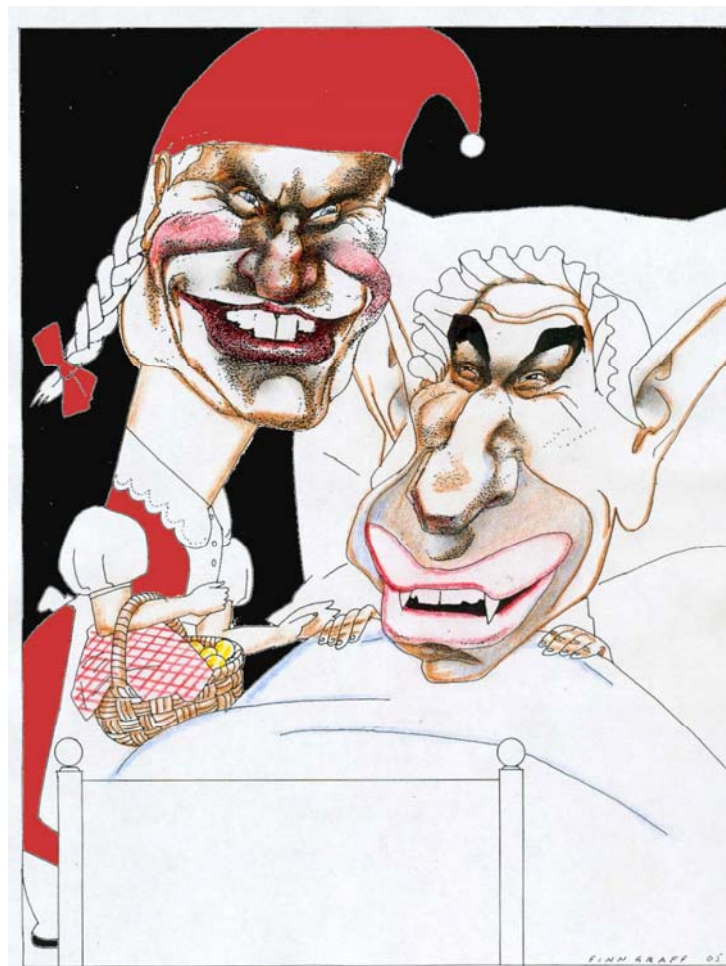
During the debate in the Storting on Monday June 8, 2009 of the Report No. 13 (2008– 2009) to the Storting”:

Climate, Conflict and Capital.

Norwegian development policy adapting to change.

Minister of Development Cooperation and Environment,

Erik Solheim said:



“I agree that the Nordic position in the UN should be used stronger. I also agree with my Swedish colleague Gunilla Carlsson that we should use the position to have a stronger pressure on the UN organizations. The latest published numbers shows that Norway alone is the third biggest contributor to the UN development and humanitarian effort – that is only alone. If we add together all the Nordic countries - I do not know if USA is bigger than the Nordic countries together – it is likely that the Nordic countries together are the biggest contributor. We should use this stronger to influence the policy of these organizations. I will like to have a dialogue with Sweden and other to achieve this.”

Nordic contribution (3)

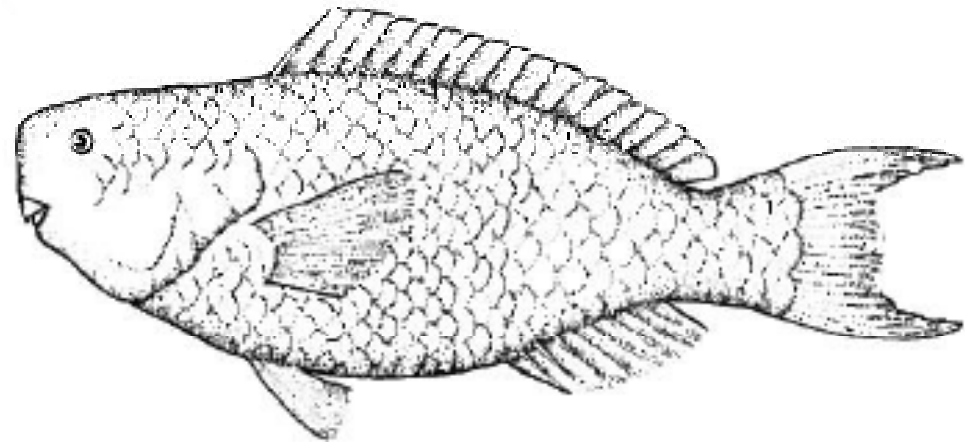
Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton - on January 6, 2010.

“Remarks on Development in the 21st Century” at the Center for Global Development, Washington, DC:

“.....we are adopting a model of development based on partnership, not patronage.

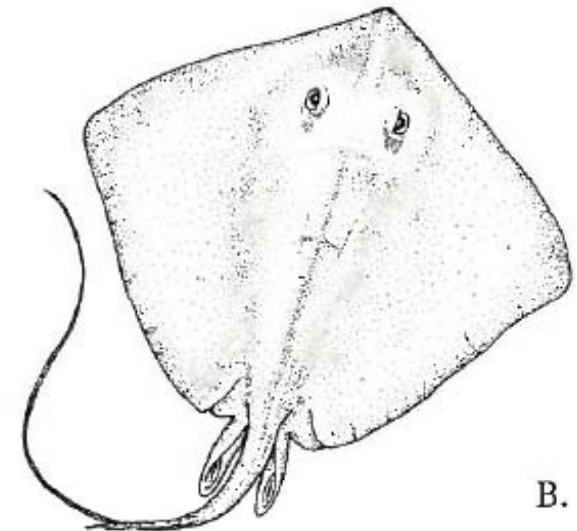
Our commitment to partnership extends not only to the countries where we work, but to other countries and organizations working there as well. New countries are emerging as important contributors to global development, including China, Brazil, and India – nations with the opportunity to play a key role, and with the responsibility to support sustainable solutions. Long-time leaders like Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, the U.K., Japan, and others continue to reach billions through their longstanding work in dozens of countries.”

Nordic contribution (4) GEF



GEF-4 contributions					
Contributing Participants	SDR	USDeq	NC	Ccy	GEF-4 Actual Shares %
Denmark	34.75	50.97	310.00	DKK	2.23
Finland	28.50	41.79	31.12	EUR	1.83
Norway	24.11	35.36	228.32	NOK	1.54
Sweden	76.20	111.77	850.00	SEK	4.88
Nordic total		239,89			10,48
Japan	207.96	305.00	33,687.97	JPY	13.32
United States	218.18	320.00	320.00	USD	13.98
Total	1,560.66	2,288.94			100.00

Nordic contribution (5) Multilateral Organisations



B.

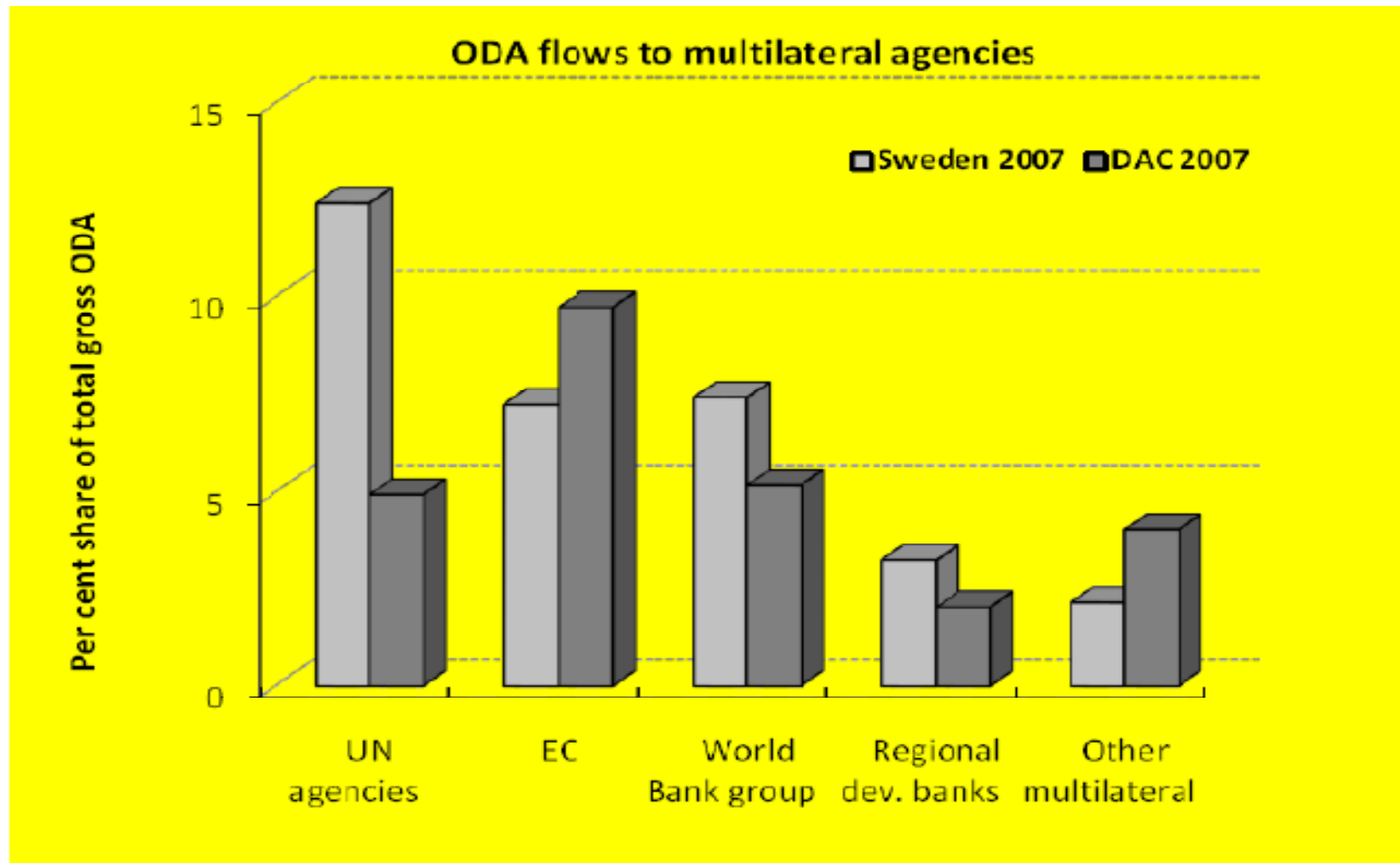
ODA from DAC Countries to Multilateral Organisations * in 2008

	Total	World Bank Group	Regional Development Banks	United Nations Agencies	EU institutions	Other Multilaterals
Denmark	975	183	58	346	271	117
Finland	473	36	47	132	211	46
Norway	928	147	97	508	-	176
Sweden	1 589	320	97	614	370	188
TOTAL DAC	35 029	8 516	3 083	5 759	13 040	4 632
<i>of which:</i> DAC-EU countries	26 076	5 235	1 788	3 497	13 040	2 517

*) Unearmarked contributions.

Sweden

ODA flows to multilateral agencies



Nordic contribution (6) World Bank

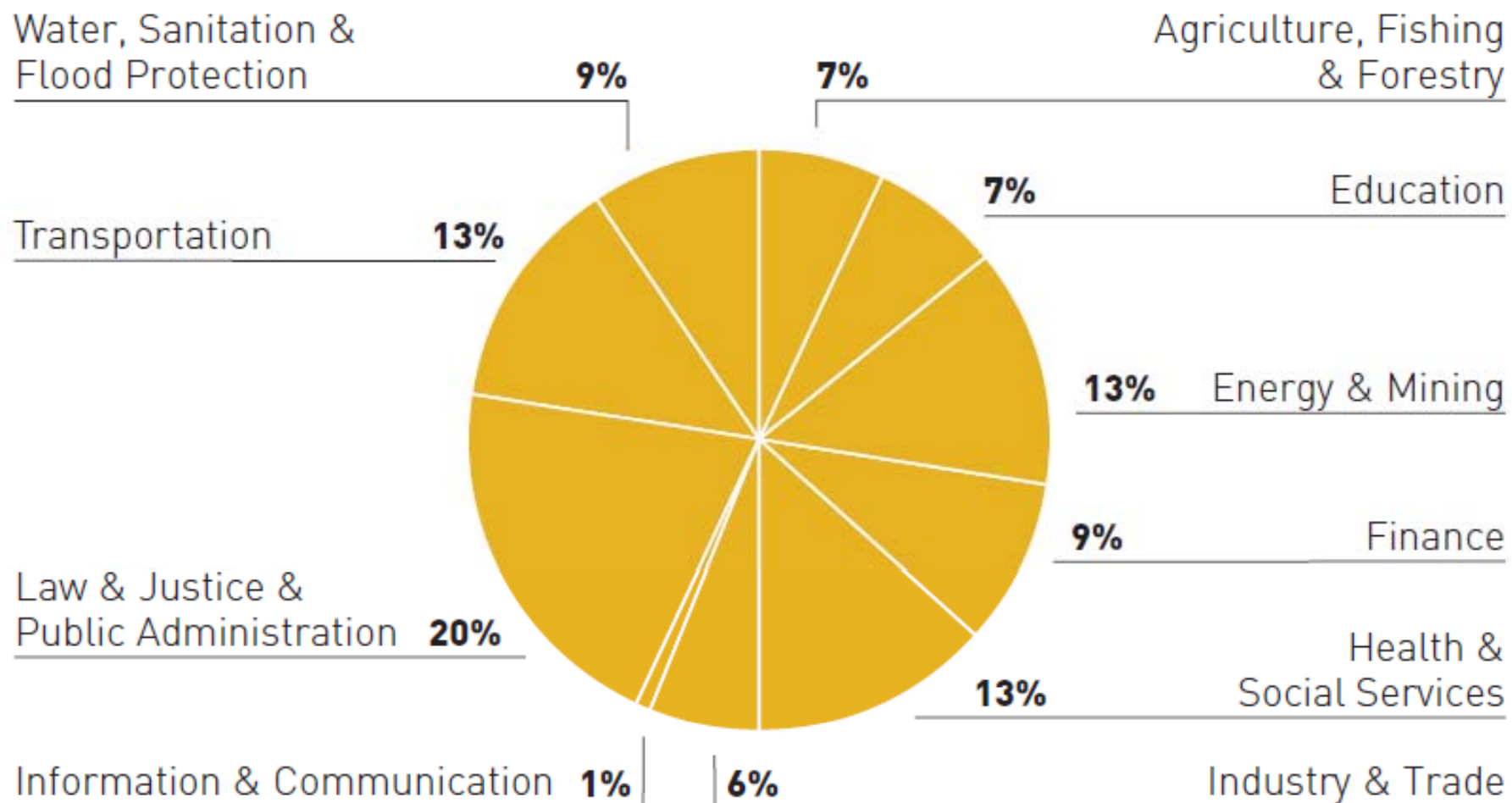
TOP 10 TRUST FUND DONORS | FISCAL 2008 AND 2009

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

DONOR	2008	2009
United States	760	1,263
United Kingdom	1,075	918
Netherlands	677	703
Spain	321	491
Germany	505	480
France	736	436
European Commission	685	416
Japan	402	405
Norway	443	395
Canada	516	372
Others	2,624	2,596
Total	8,744	8,475

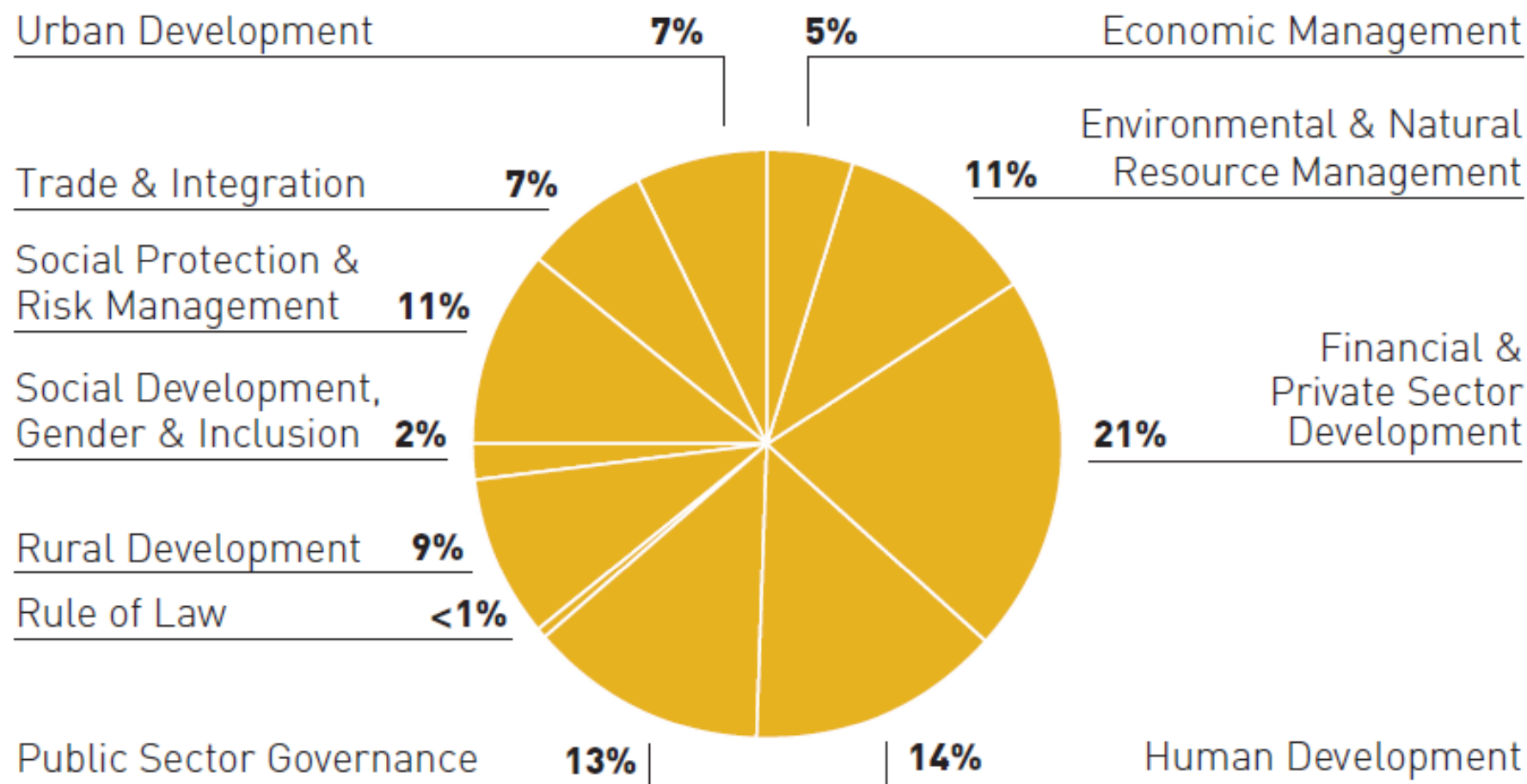
TOTAL IBRD-IDA LENDING BY SECTOR

FISCAL 2009 SHARE OF TOTAL LENDING OF \$46.9 BILLION

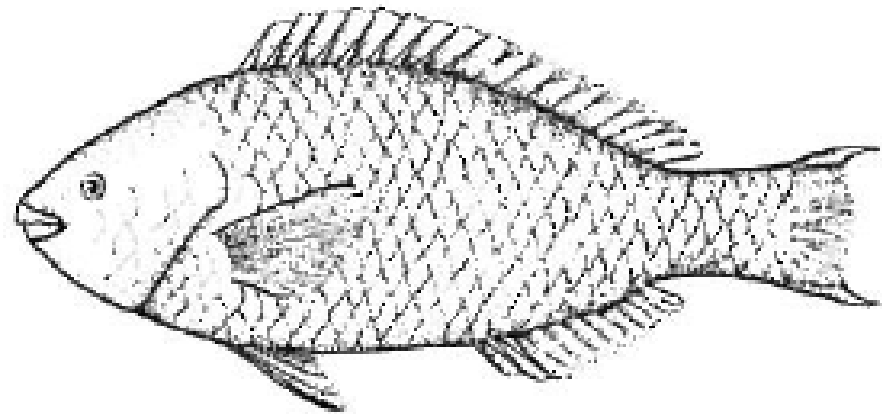


TOTAL IBRD-IDA LENDING BY THEME

FISCAL 2009 SHARE OF TOTAL LENDING OF \$46.9 BILLION



**INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND
DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION**



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AND ALTERNATES***

Member

Elected by the votes of:

Denmark
Estonia
Finland
Iceland

Latvia
Lithuania +
Norway
Sweden

**Executive Director
Alternate**

)
)Anna Brandt (Sweden)
) Jens Haarlov (Denmark)
)

Comparative aid performance 2007

	Official development assistance		Grant element of ODA	Share of multilateral aid			
				% of ODA		% of GNI	
	USD million	% of GNI	%(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(b)
Denmark	2 562	0.81	100.0	35.6	26.3	0.29	0.21
Finland	981	0.39	99.9	40.5	22.5	0.16	0.09
Norway	3 728	0.95	100.0	22.7		0.22	
Sweden	4 339	0.93	100.0	32.4	25.2	0.30	0.24
Total DAC	103 491	0.28	97.1	29.6	18.2	0.08	0.05

Notes:

a. Excluding debt reorganisation.

b. Including EC.

c. Excluding EC.

Source: DAC

NORDICS WORKING IN THE UNITED NATIONS (end of 2008):

Agency	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Total
UN	100	145	99	88	432
UNDP	82	43	38	19	182
UNICEF	78	35	26	19	158
WHO	60	21	11	19	111
UNHCR	21	35	22	12	90
WFP	29	26	11	13	79
FAO	14	26	7	16	63
ILO	15	13	15	9	52
IAEA	8	18	3	14	41
UNESCO	11	8	6	11	36
UNOPS	27	5	3	1	36
UNFPA	16	4	5	7	32
Total	487	420	258	256	

Source: UN. Development Today 16/2009 November 02, 2009

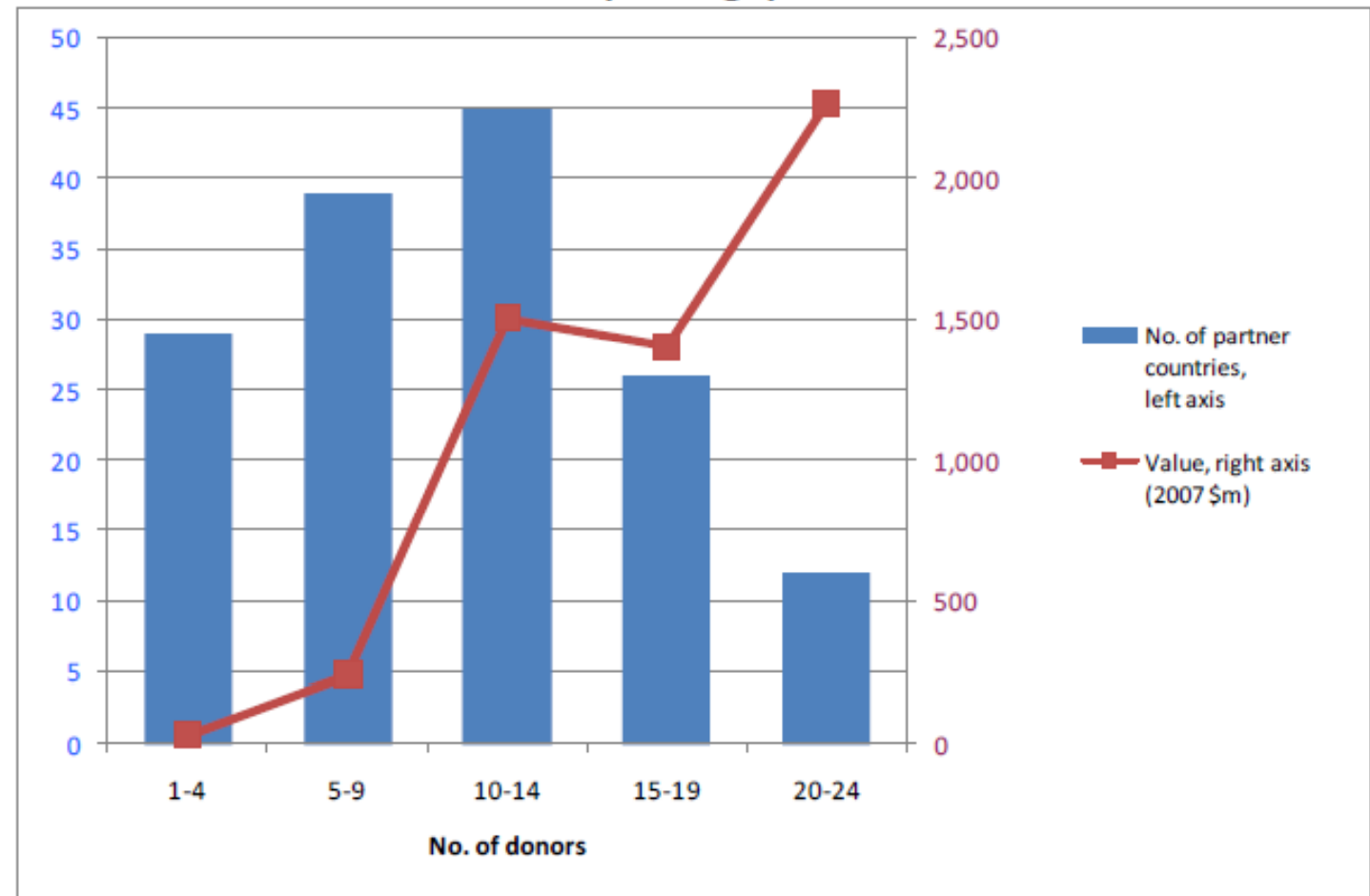
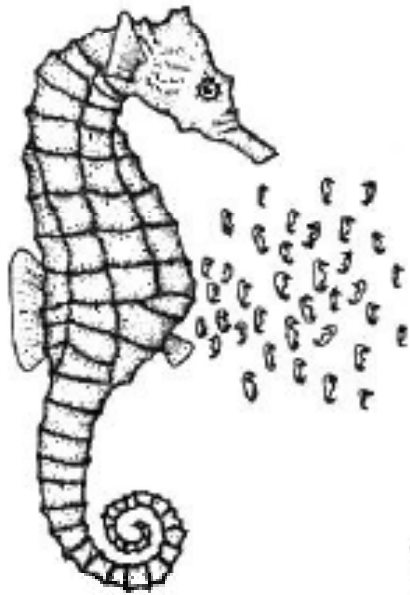
NORDIC UN FUNDING VS NUMBER OF NORDIC UN STAFF (end of 2008):

	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland
Nordic UN staff	487	420	258	256
Nordic UN funding *	356	883	901	189
UN funding per employee	0.73	2.10	3.49	0.74
In Nordic currency **	3.69	14.8	20.0	0.50

*) Nordic UN funding and UN funding per employee: in USD millions

***) In Nordic currency: in millions of DKK; SEK; NOK and EUR

Distribution of partner countries by number of donors and amount of core environment, 2005-2007 (average)



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Note: Based on 31 donors reporting environment aid in 2005-07

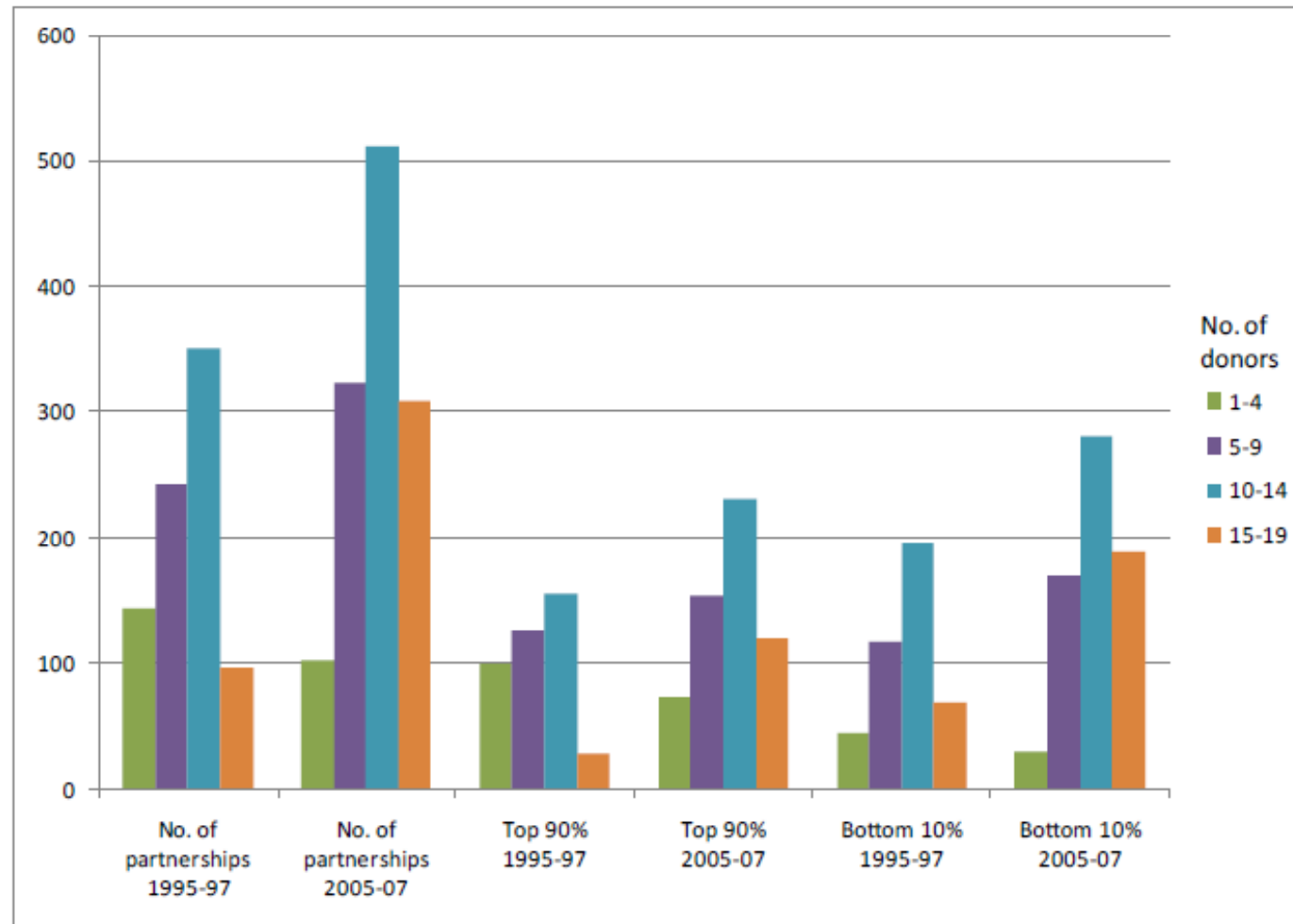
Fragmentation and proliferation

Number of partner countries and partnerships by number of donors providing core environment aid (three years' average for 1995-97 and 2005-07)

No. of donors	No. of partnerships		<i>of which providing top 90% of aid</i>		<i>of which providing bottom 10% of aid</i>	
	1995-97	2005-07	1995-97	2005-07	1995-97	2005-07
1-4	143	102	99	73	44	29
5-9	243	322	126	153	117	169
10-14	350	511	155	230	195	281
15-19	97	308	28	120	69	188
Total	833	1243	408	576	425	667

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Number of partnerships by number of donors providing core environment aid (three years' average for 1995-97 and 2005-07)



Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Note: Based on 25 donors reporting environment aid in both 1995-97 and 2005-07

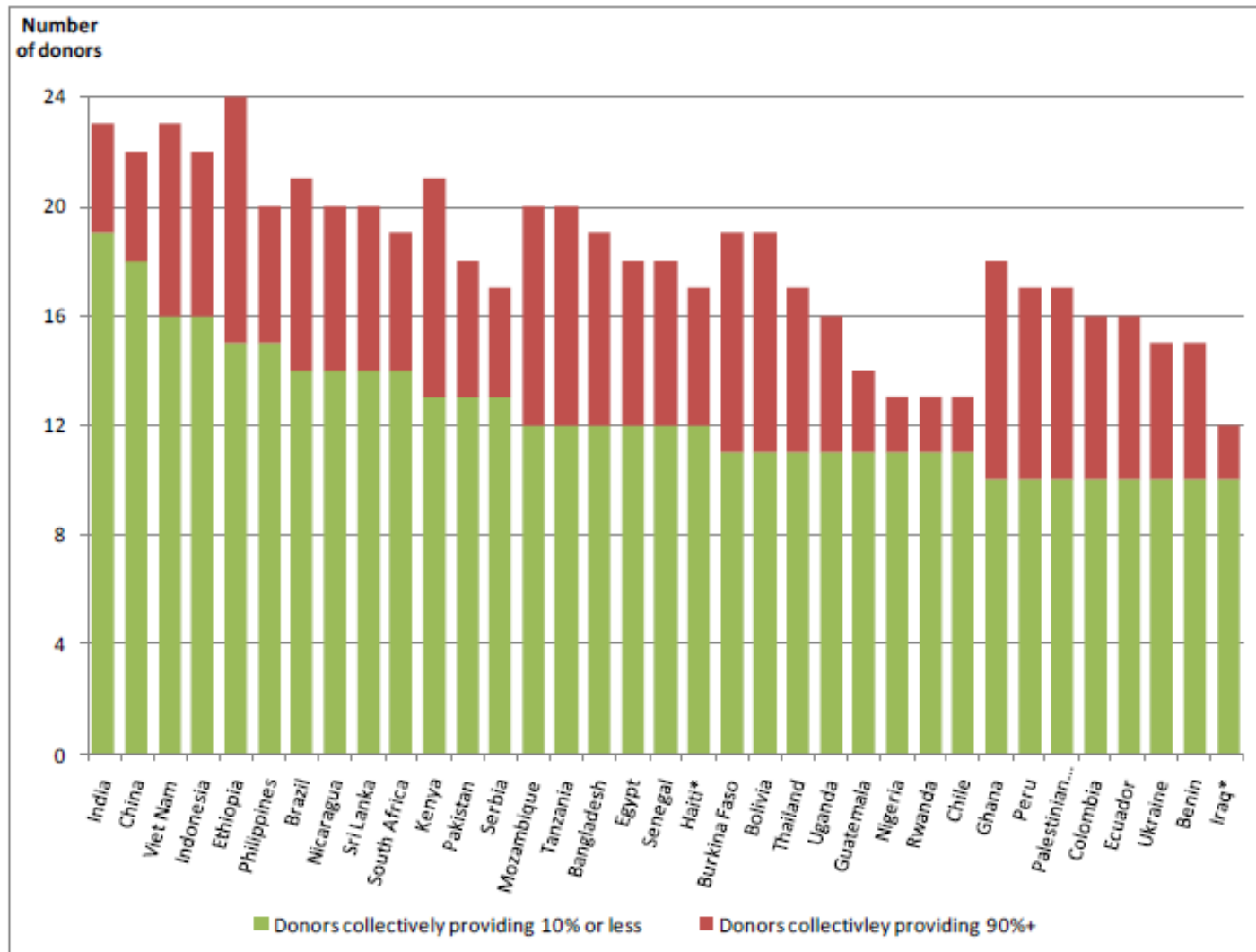
Number of donors active in ODA for core environment, 1998-2007

Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Core environment aid										
Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	21	24	22	25	27	27	27	26	25	25
Water resources policy/admin. mgmt	20	20	21	22	26	23	28	26	28	25
Agricultural land resources	20	18	18	19	20	22	21	21	21	22
Bio-diversity	15	20	16	17	19	21	21	21	23	22
Environmental education/training	12	13	13	17	14	17	19	16	20	22
Waste management/disposal	14	18	15	17	22	20	21	23	23	22
Forestry policy & admin. management	14	17	19	15	19	20	23	20	21	21
Urban development and management	20	22	20	19	22	20	23	23	24	21
Environmental research	11	16	14	14	15	14	17	18	17	20
Power generation/renewable sources	11	12	11	11	14	14	13	11	16	20
Forestry development	16	16	15	17	18	18	18	19	18	19
Biosphere protection	13	16	14	17	15	20	16	19	19	18
Fishery development	14	16	13	16	19	20	18	19	17	17

Bilateral shares of aid for core environment and water supply & sanitation by subsector (% of total, 1998-2007)

Fishing	68%	51%	84%	27%	48%	69%	54%	54%	93%	56%	60%
Fishery development	68%	51%	84%	27%	48%	69%	54%	54%	93%	56%	60%

Fragmentation: countries with 10 or more donors providing less than 10 percent of their core environment aid (2005-2007)



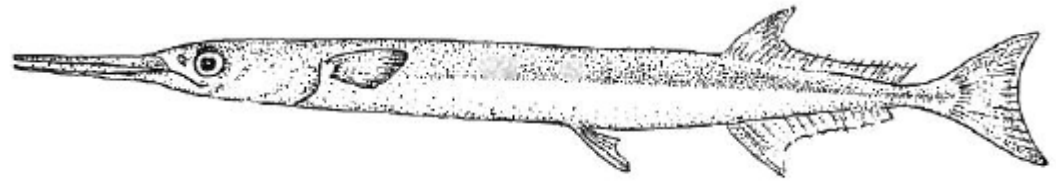
Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Number of channels used by bilateral donors for core environment aid in 2005-07

Donor	Average 2005-07 (US\$m at 2007 prices)			
	With channel recorded	Total	Coverage	No of channels
Norway	77	81	95%	172
Netherlands	226	253	89%	139
Spain	57	189	30%	134
Denmark	165	165	100%	73
Austria	11	11	99%	69
Canada	35	45	78%	63
Finland	11	54	21%	61
Belgium	36	43	83%	33
Greece	3	6	42%	33
Luxembourg	6	6	100%	30
Australia	28	43	64%	29
United States	124	382	33%	20
Japan	88	1,338	7%	18
Ireland	2	11	19%	14
Korea	29	29	100%	13
Switzerland	3	27	12%	4
Total reporting channel	901	2,684	34%	905
Other donors		2,771	0%	
Total country-specific	901	5,451	17%	905

Source: OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

Paris – Accra declaration (1)



Harmonisation

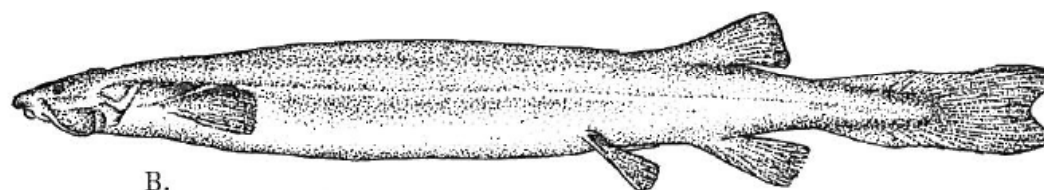
Donors' actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective.

Donors implement common arrangements and simplify procedures

32. Donors commit to:

- Implement the donor action plans that they have developed as part of the follow-up to the Rome High-Level Forum.
- Implement, where feasible, common arrangements at country level for planning, funding (*e.g. joint financial* arrangements), disbursement, monitoring, evaluating and reporting to government on donor activities and aid flows. Increased use of programme-based aid modalities can contribute to this effort (Indicator 9).
- Work together to reduce the number of separate, duplicative, missions to the field and diagnostic reviews (Indicator 10); and promote joint training to share lessons learnt and build a community of practice.

Paris – Accra declaration (2)



Complementarity: more effective division of labour

33. Excessive fragmentation of aid at global, country or sector level impairs aid effectiveness. A pragmatic approach to the division of labour and burden sharing increases complementarity and can reduce transaction costs.

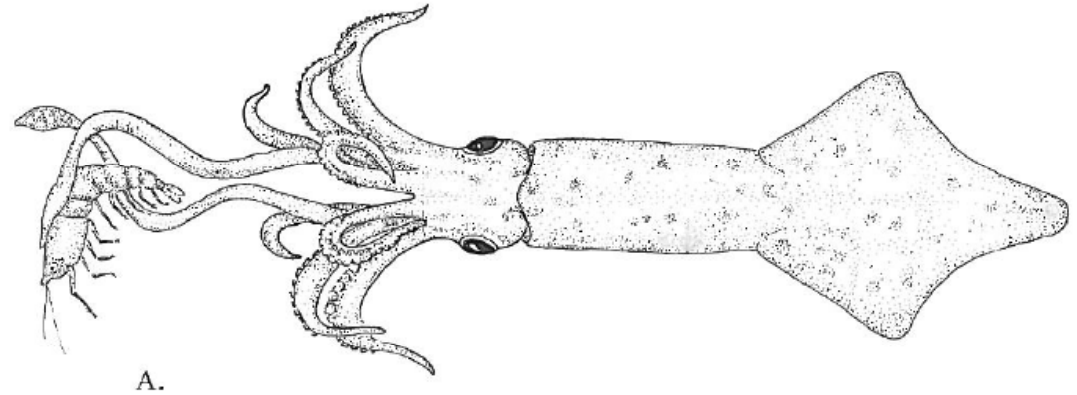
34. Partner countries commit to:

- Provide clear views on donors' comparative advantage and on how to achieve donor complementarity at country or sector level.

35. Donors commit to:

- Make full use of their respective comparative advantage at sector or country level by delegating, where appropriate, authority to lead donors for the execution of programmes, activities and tasks.
- Work together to harmonise separate procedures.

Aid Coordination

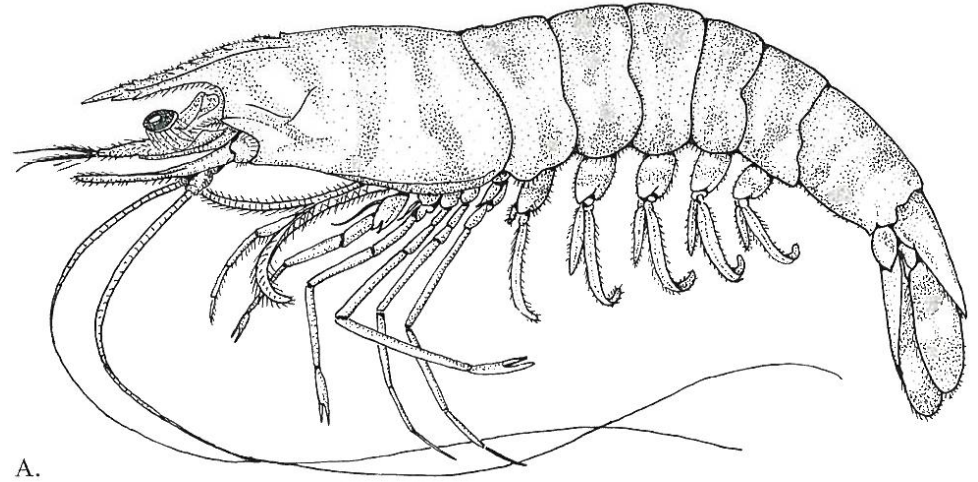


In addition to the effort in the agricultural sector the Committee's view is that Norway with our competence also must contribute to better coordination and efficiency in relevant international for a for a better management of ocean and marine resources.

Together with increased production from aquaculture this can contribute substantially to increased food security.

PROFISH

Global Program on Sustainable Fisheries



OBJECTIVE:

‘strengthen governance of the world’s marine fisheries’

Two tracks:

1. Country-level sector reform

- roadmaps to achieve effective sector governance and reform
- aligning donor interventions
- capacity building

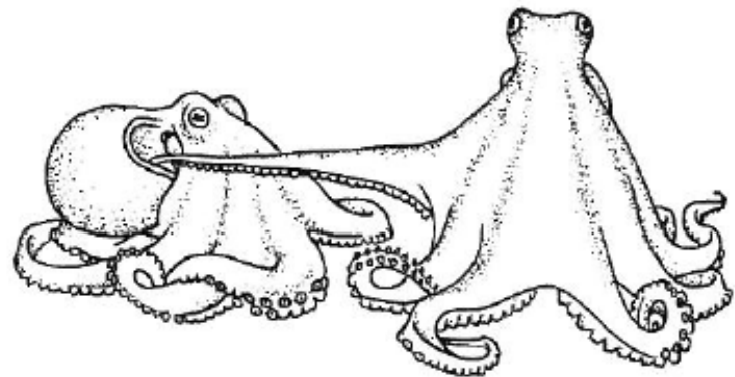
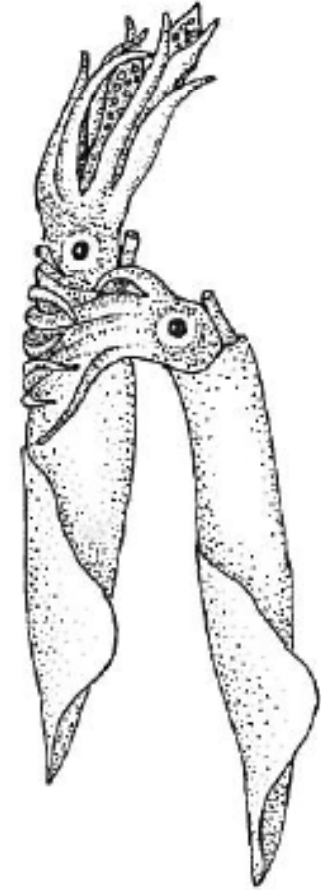
2. Regional and global initiatives

- building regional and global awareness and consensus
- using improved fisheries management tools



World Bank PROFISH (1) QAG (at entry)

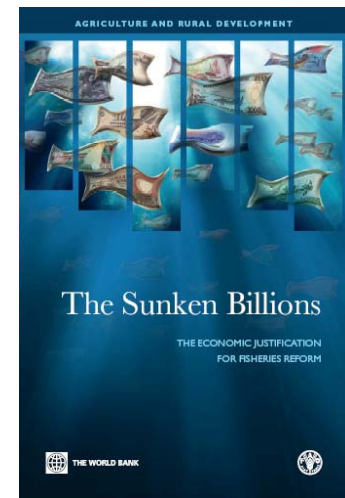
- positive – need to prioritize/ focus
- consistent with Bank priorities
- long-term engagement required
- more resources required



World Bank PROFISH (2) Performance Assessment

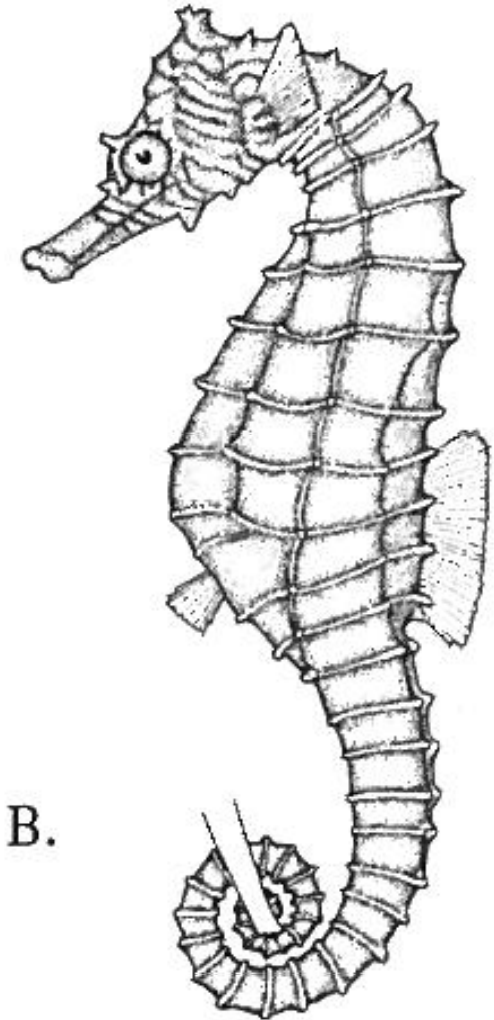
Lessons Learned

1. Operational lessons
 - Expertise essential
 - Location in World Bank supported
 - Management , staffing: enhance
2. Related to development agencies goals
 - World Bank Leadership: back in game
 - Sector Policies , Strategies: + impact



Nordic Meeting, May 2009

- The need for development of a fisheries strategy for the World Bank.
- The need for inclusion of fisheries activities in the World Bank regular programs.
- Further work on exploring the possibilities for Nordic initiatives and support for strengthening the fisheries activities in the World Bank.



Ísafjörður Declaration (1)

In the meeting the 2nd of July 2009 the Nordic Council of Ministers for Fisheries, Aquaculture, Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MR-FJLS) discussed the importance of the fishing – and aquaculture sectors in relation to the international trade as well as the need for promoting a responsible and sustainable fishery and aquaculture and decided in this connection Ísafjörður-declaration:

Based on FAO, 2006:

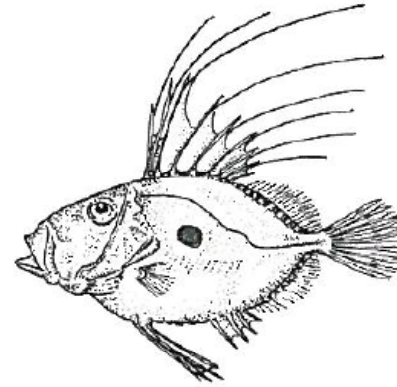
- Fish: Daily protein supply of at least 15 % for more than 2.9 billions
- Primary fish production (catching or aquaculture): livelihood for 43, 5 millions; further 4 million part-time.
- Assessment: For every person in primary production 4 persons engaged in secondary sectors. About 170 millions engaged in the industry. Likely that about 520 millions - 8 % of the global population – dependant on fishing.
- Fish and fish products: 37 % of the total production. 2006: Export volume of 85, 9 billion USD. 32, 1 % increase in the period 2000-2006.
- Net export of fish from developing countries 24 billion USD - and of vital economic importance many fish exporting developing countries.

Ísafjörður Declaration (2)

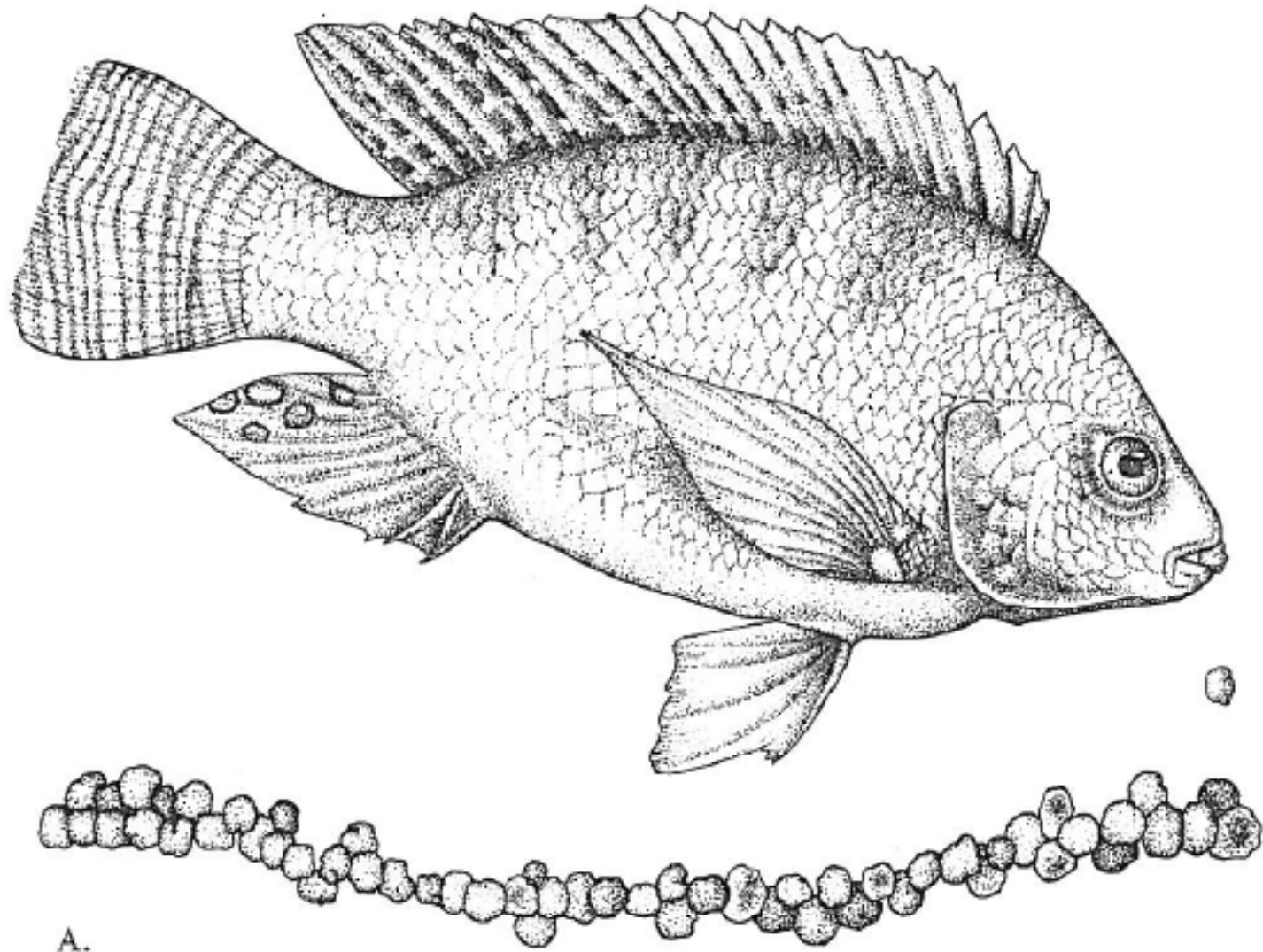
In consideration of this the Nordic Council of Ministers for Fisheries, Aquaculture, Agriculture, Food and Forestry will:

- call attention to that fishing and aquaculture management is a challenge for all countries, not least developing countries – that lack management capacity;
- stress the importance of a responsible and ecosystem based sustainable resource management in fishing and aquaculture sectors all over the world;
- acknowledge that the development have ecological, technical, economical and social as well as ethical dimensions, and that the primary purpose with the sustainable development is to improve the livelihood for all humans, that are directly or indirectly engaged in the fishing – and aquaculture sectors and the natural production system;
- declare themselves convinced that there is a need for capacity building in developing countries in relation to protection, management and sustainable and ecosystem based use (utilization) of the marine resources;
- call on the international community in general and the Nordic countries in particular to work for the importance of the fishing – and aquaculture sectors in developing assistance, both in relation to the role fishing and aquaculture play in the food supply and the trade possibilities for developing countries.

Conclusion



- The Nordic countries together are a major group in the global developing assistance. By closer cooperation the Nordic countries can have a much stronger say;
- There is a significant fragmentation of development aid – that calls for better coordination and cooperation;
- Nordic countries have a proven success in fisheries management and a strong record in fishery and aquaculture assistance;
- In multilateral institutions there are a need for strengthening the fisheries capacity and management;
- The Nordic Council of Minister Secretariat should be well equipped to engage in fisheries development assistance on this basis.



Thank you