

Good Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Interventions: Do they exist?

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YES

pending conducive environment





SUSTAINABILITY ELEMENTS (OECD/DAC)

- TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ELEMENTS
- SOCIO-CULTURE/GENDER/HIV-AIDS
- ENVIRONMENT
- FINANCIAL/ECONOMIC ELEMENTS
- INSTITUTIONAL ELEMENTS
- POLICY SUPPORT

TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Technology level in terms of physical entities: boats, processing plants, aquaculture technology, training centers...
- Transfer of knowledge / Exchange of knowledge. **Relevance!**

Lesson learnt: From “transfer of technology” to “institutional development”

SOCIO-CULTURE/GENDER/HIV-AIDS

Lessons learnt:

- Know the social, cultural and gender **context** well.
- Use socio-economic expertise, integrate the knowledge in project design, implementation, monitoring and redesign.
- Define the beneficiaries and target groups.
- Consider risk and uncertainty.
- Stakeholders' participation: Public, private, civil society, users

ENVIRONMENT

MSY

- **Maximum biological yield - TAC - (researchers, politicians)**
- **Maximum social yield - (beneficiaries/politicians)**
- **Maximum economic yield - (beneficiaries/politicians)**

FINANCIAL / ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

- Financial sustainability: Present and future funding level by financing institution (often government)
- Economic cost-benefits: The beneficiaries' capacity to continue without external support.

Lesson learnt: Find appropriate mix of technology and capital relevant for the beneficiaries

INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Capacity building at three levels:
 - Individual level
 - Institutional/organizational/systems level
 - The organization and its environment
- Analyze context and relevance
- Be aware of where interventions are targeted
- Institutional twinning at several levels needed
- Logical Framework in planning, implementation and monitoring

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PARTNER RESPONSIBILITY / NATIONAL OWNERSHIP POLICY SUPPORT AND ALIGNMENT

Paris declaration on aid effectiveness:

- National **ownership** and **alignment**:

Recipient responsibility introduced by Norway 20 years ago.

National partner makes policy, has ownership and takes decisions.

There must be policy coherence between national priorities and directions of development intervention.

- Mutual **accountability**: Shared vision and common goals – different roles and responsibilities.
- Donors' **harmonisation**. Focus on **results**.

THANK YOU

