



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH COOPERATION

How can the Norwegian aquaculture experience contribute to increased sustainable food production around the world?

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The Norwegian model



2017



2020

	Human Development Index (HDI)
	Value
HDI rank	2019
Very high human development	
1 Norway	0.957
2 Ireland	0.955
2 Switzerland	0.955
4 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.949
4 Iceland	0.949
6 Germany	0.947
7 Sweden	0.945
8 Australia	0.944
8 Netherlands	0.944
10 Denmark	0.940

Aquaculture

- World aquaculture in 2019 reached 120.1 million tonnes in live weight
- Aquaculture accounted for 48 percent of the total fish production and 52 percent of fish available for human consumption (2018)
- Aquaculture makes significant contributions to livelihoods, employment, food security, and nutrition
- To feed an ever-growing human population, aquaculture needs to continue to grow

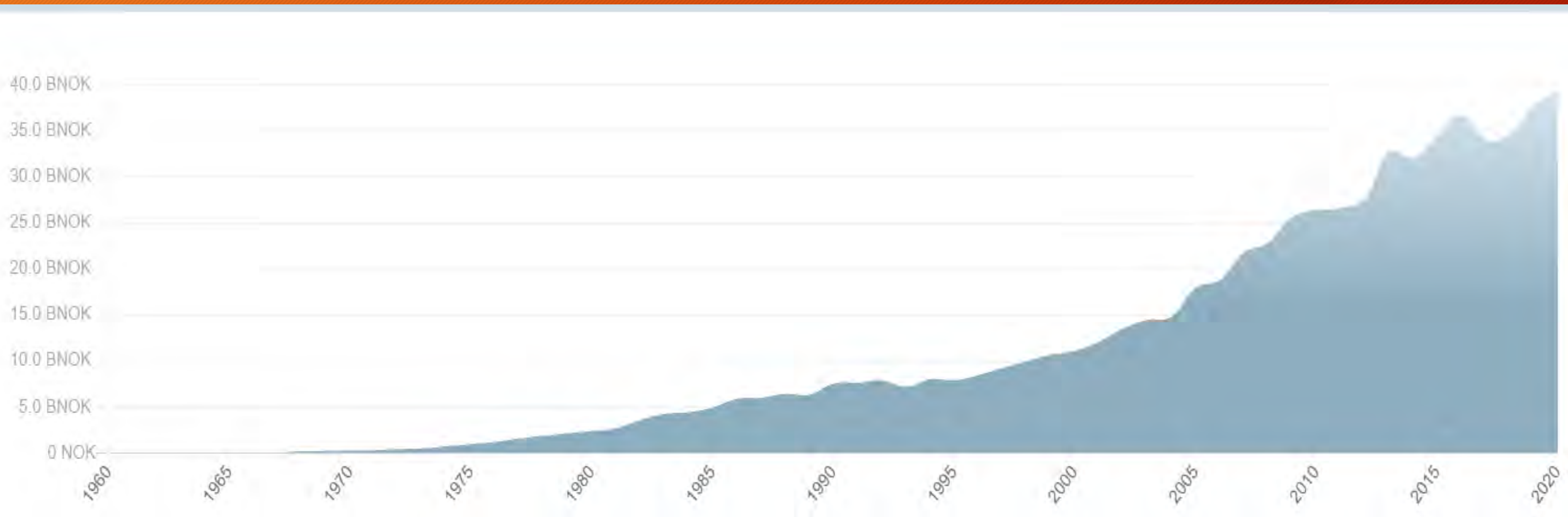


Aquaculture

- For many developing countries, aquaculture offers considerable potential for business development, economic growth and food security
- Further growth through enhanced productivity and modernization, expansion and intensification
- The aquaculture sector demands sustainable and equitable development strategies



International Cooperation - Development Aid



International Cooperation - Development Aid

- Norwegian aid to aquaculture is provided via multilateral organizations, bilateral cooperation, NGOs and commercial business partnerships
- Focusing on countries where many poor people depend on aquaculture for their livelihood
- Examples
 - Vulnerability analyses
 - Development of small-scale aquaculture
 - Funding for business development
 - Training



International Cooperation - Development Aid

- Norway is an important player internationally in the aquaculture industry. There is growing interest from developing countries
- Norwegian aquaculture has developed through a close interaction between the private sector, the central government and research
- Although the farmed species may be different in developing countries there are important tools to learn from



International Cooperation - Business & Trade

- Norway - Saudi Arabia
 - RAS design and construction in several sites for Atlantic salmon
- Norway - Indonesia
 - RAS integrated fish farming cooperation activity for Asian seabass
- Norway - Morocco
 - Technical assistance for the design, development and deployment of a cage farming activity in the Chafarinas Islands (Mediterranean sea).
- Etc.

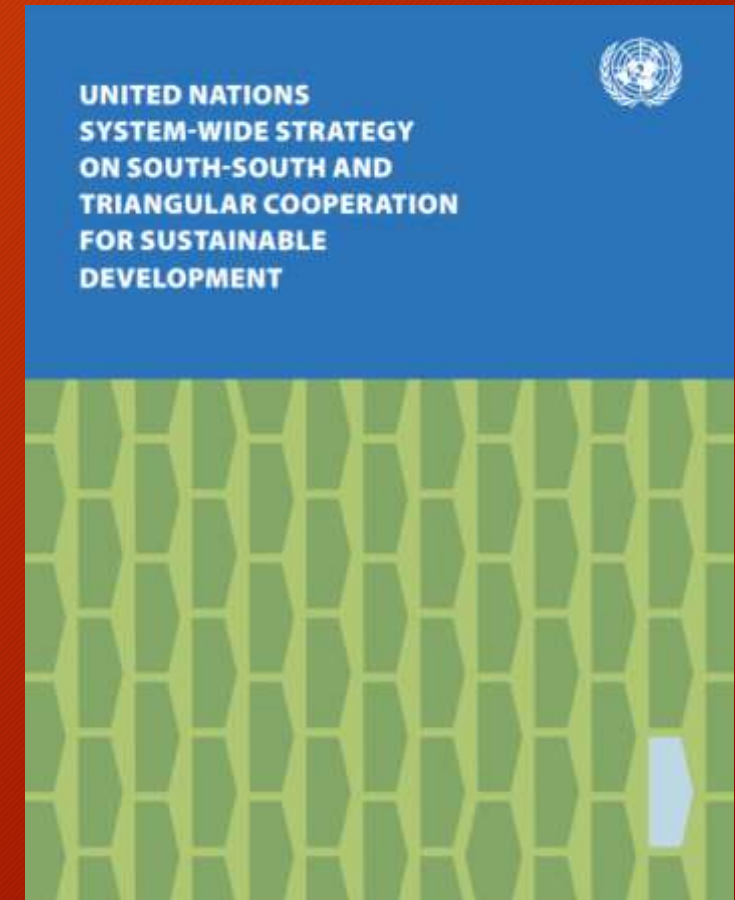


International Cooperation - moving towards Partnerships



UN Normative Principles for Cooperation

- Respect for national sovereignty and ownership
- Partnership among equals
- Non-conditionality
- Non-interference in domestic affairs
- Mutual benefit



Partnership among Equals -at all levels

- Country Request: Aquaculture development integrated with rice farming in Guyana and Suriname
- Initial offer: capacity building through short-term expert support
- Realization: Few weeks of high level expert time not adequately addressing the needs of farming communities
- Solution: Season-long training and facilitation in a Farmer Field School context



Opportunities

- Continue to share experience on aquaculture
- Realize opportunities in South-South and Triangular Cooperation
- Raise profile and importance of development cooperation at Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and its Sub-Committee on Aquaculture
 - Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, matchmaking via the self assessment by countries
 - Hand-in-Hand initiative
- International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture



Conclusions

- Business - Continue what you are doing - you are doing very well, and the demand is there
- Government -
 - Increase allocation to aquaculture in international cooperation funding
 - Seek the emerging opportunities
- Academia - Please help strengthen the development cooperation of tomorrow!



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!