

Fisheries Development Co-operation

Mapping of Norwegian Competence

Revised version



Angola, Sumbe 2003 – artisanal fishing boats

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CDCF Reports

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Contents

1.	Introduction	1
	Objectives.....	1
	Scope of work.....	1
	Definition	2
	Method chosen	2
2.	Public institutions and private stakeholders	4
	The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs.....	4
	Fisheries management.....	5
	Fresh water fisheries management.....	6
	Fisheries Research.....	7
	Social Science	9
	Universities with fisheries related education and research	10
	Funding of research and education.....	13
	Fisheries education at university college and secondary school level.....	13
	Industry development.....	13
	Seafood safety and quality	14
	Funding institutions.....	14
	Industry development, marketing and trade.....	15
	Professional and industrial bodies.....	16
	Private Consulting companies and advisors.....	16
	Commercial companies	17
	Non Governmental Institutions (NGO's).....	18
	Other institutions	19
	Informal Networks	19
	Norwegian forum for development co-operation in fisheries	19
3.	Financial support to fisheries development project 1999 - 2005	21
4.	Annexes	23
Annex I.	Listing of Norwegian institutions with competence in fisheries development co-operation	24
Annex II.	Address list of Norwegian institutions engaged in fisheries development	26
Annex III.	Nordic database of environmental and fishery institutions	32
	Research Institutes.....	32
	National Fisheries Organisations	33
	Private Institutions	33
	Universities.....	34
Annex IV.	Norwegian financial support, DAC- sector 313 Fisheries 1999-2005	35

1. Introduction

This report is aimed at mapping existing competence in Norwegian institutions relevant for development co-operation in fisheries. The report has been requested by [Norad](#) and compiled at the Centre for Development Co-operation in Fisheries ([CDCF](#)) in Bergen. Similar reports on competence mapping exist with reference to Norwegian non-governmental organisations. One of these reports gives a competence profile of Norwegian NGOs who have co-operation agreements with Norad: “*Kompetanseprofil*”¹, another report is in relation to partnership agreements between Norwegian NGOs and the private sector “*Fra motstander til medspiller: Partnerskap mellom norske frivillige organisasjoner og norsk næringsliv*”².

Objectives

The objective of this report is to provide Norad and the [Norwegian Embassies](#) as well as the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) and Norway’s cooperating partners with a tool that gives easy access to a systematic overview of existing Norwegian professional and technical competence within fisheries related matters in a development co-operation context.

The overview will facilitate the identification of potential Norwegian co-operation partners and advisors and give better information on the respective institutions’ competence area and strategic interests.

Scope of work

No specific terms of reference have been given for the task. Since a large number of Norwegian institutions, companies and non-governmental organizations are working on fisheries issues in an international context, often within a development co-operation framework, it has been found necessary to limit the scope to actors with a strategic and substantial interest in development co-operation. For institutions or organization with only a rudimentary involvement in development projects and programmes in fisheries, only a listing will be provided. However, in this listing a reference is made to respective websites of these institutions, thus providing easy access to more information, if so wished.

No reference has been made to institutions working only within related fields such as costal zone management, environmental monitoring and social sciences, if no clear connection to fisheries co-operation and development could be established. Further, no reference has been

¹ Kompetanseprofil for frivillige organisasjoner med samarbeidsavtale med NORAD. NORAD 2002, Revidert 2004. 35 s.

² S. Lange, A. Spissøy, M. Brudvik. 2002. Fra motstander til medspiller: Partnerskap mellom norske frivillige organisasjoner og norsk næringsliv. Chr. Michelsen Institute 2002: 18. 73s

made to purely commercial institutions utilizing marine resources in developing countries if no development profile could be established.

Definition

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad outlined in 1999 what should be regarded as competence in a development co-operation context and what should be requested as competence from the different stakeholders in this respect. Their definition of professional knowledge in development co-operation was:

“Knowledge, proficiency and attitude that contribute towards achieving the best possible results in development co-operation according to specific goals”.

In addition to this definition, required competence in various areas was listed i.e. knowledge about Norwegian foreign policy, understanding of central concepts in the Norwegian development policy, such as the “role of the donor” and “recipient responsibility”, proficiency in cross-cultural communication, language skills and finally attitudes of responsibility and loyalty to policy goals, respect for cultural and ideological differences and for other peoples' integrity and values.

In order to define “competence” in the present report, the criteria set out in the report *Kompetanseprofil* seem relevant. The report states that the organisations should,

- have outstanding practical experience in the field
- give strategic priority to the area
- have own professional staff/advisors in the field
- be part of a professional network/alliance

Practical experience is not sufficient if it is not hosted within the institution and reflected as strategic priorities. Again strategic priority in itself does not guarantee that professional competence exists, but indicates, to a certain degree, the focus of the institution.

Method chosen

The report gives a short presentation of Norwegian institutions and fisheries sector stakeholders with an interest in development co-operation according to the above-mentioned criteria. The report is based on the following information:

- Institution – main tasks in relation to fisheries matter;
- Principal objectives;
- Contact information;
- International network;

The main institutions were contacted during the project and asked to provide information and feedback on the report, other information used is the institutions' own description of development profile and fishery related activities in development countries as it is presented in their web pages. Links are given to the institutions' web pages to facilitate access to further information through the Internet. Detailed information about each institution is provided in the annexes as follows:

- [Listing of Norwegian institutions with competence in fisheries development co-operation](#)
- [Address list of main institutions including e-mail address and link to web pages.](#)

No reference is made to individual persons who may possess relevant competence. It is our assumption that, the organisations themselves will refer enquiries to the most suitable candidate.

2. Public institutions and private stakeholders

This chapter gives a summary of Norwegian governmental institutions, public and private research institutions, universities, private companies engaged in industry development, private consultants and others, active in different aspects of fisheries development co-operation. Institutions are mentioned under the theme where they are regarded to have their main interest. The reader is referred to Annex I for a comprehensive overview of the institutions and their competence.

The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs

The [Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs](#)' primary objectives are to stimulate and cultivate a favourable climate to 1) Generate maximum value adding and wealth by the sustainable exploitation of the marine resources, the aquaculture industry, marine bio industries and their supporting industries and services 2) Create national and international framework conditions conducive to promote the competitiveness of Norwegian sea-food industry 3) Promote respect for and carefully strike a balance between environmental, social and economic considerations in all policy and management strategies and choice of implementing instruments 4) Optimise seafood safety and fish health and welfare standards 5) Foster dynamic development of ports, infrastructure for maritime transport, navigation and vessel traffic services 6) Develop safety and environmental regulations, emergency acute response handling and preparedness against pollution from traffic at sea.

The Ministry consist of four departments:

- The Department of Aquaculture, Seafood and Markets
- The Department of Research and Innovation
- Department of Marine Resources and Environment:
- The Department of Coastal Affairs

Which i.e. co-ordinate (within their portfolio) the Ministry's State visits, co-ordination of political visits and delegations, bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

The Ministry actively participates in several international and regional organizations promoting Norway's position on aquaculture, food safety and markets, promoting marine research and development and international science co-operation, promoting Norway's position on the management of marine resources and environment, and promoting Norway's views on maritime transport, safety and preparedness against acute pollution.

Fisheries management

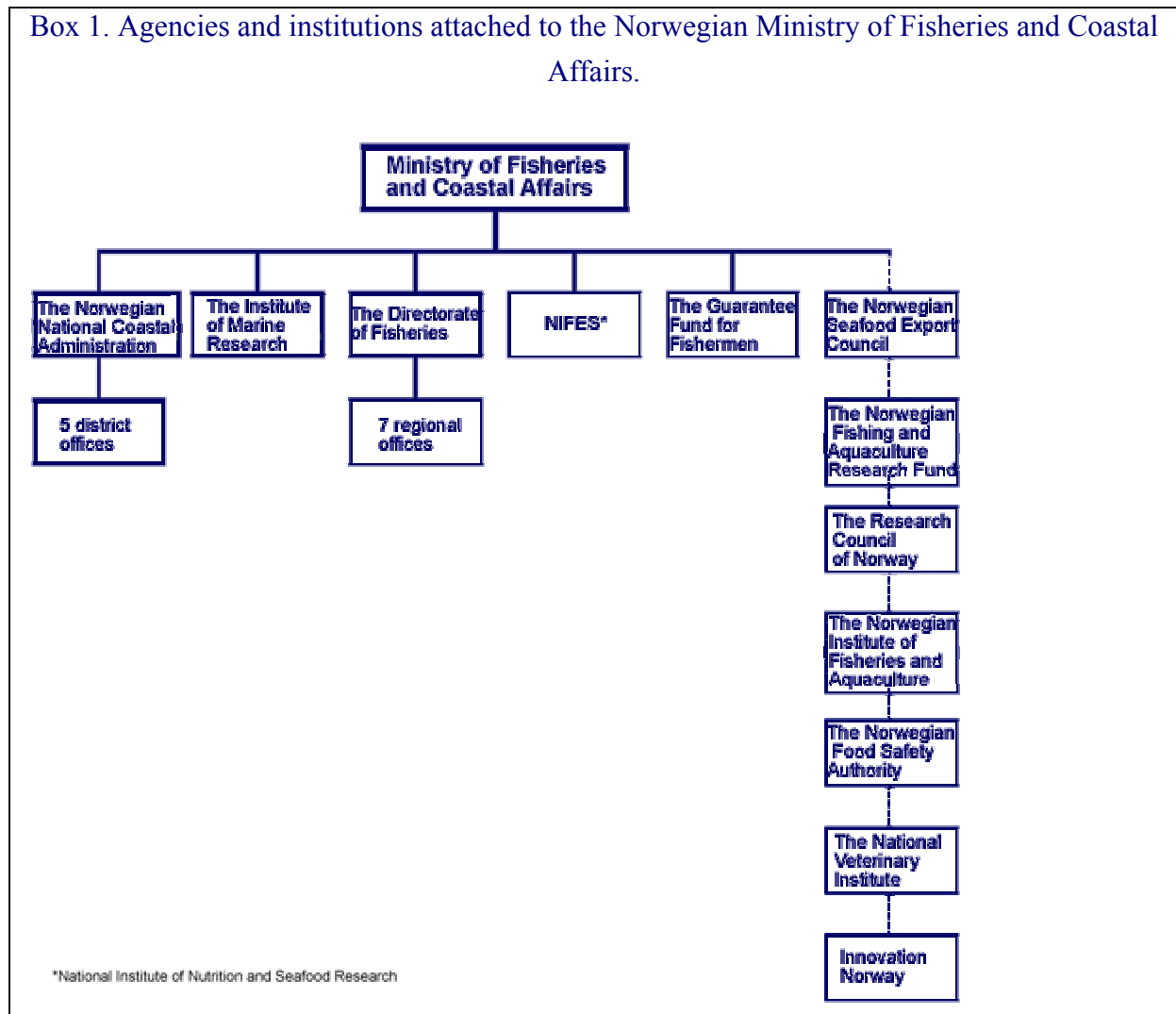
Fisheries management is based on knowledge of biology, economy, law and sociology. There is no single institution in Norway covering all management aspects in depth, but competence is found in a number of institutions.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs presented above co-ordinates activities in several directorates, and the technical expertise is often situated in these (see box 1). The [Directorate of Fisheries](#) is given the authority for the management of the marine fisheries and aquaculture in Norway. The Directorate of Fisheries together with the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs covers legal aspects, general economic evaluations and fish production quality. The [Institute of Marine Research](#) (IMR) provides input regarding the marine living resources, and the [National Institute of Nutrition and Seafood Research](#) (NIFES) advises on fish as food and feeds. The Ministry is also responsible for the administration of ports and sea transport infrastructure. A large portion of this work is delegated to the [Norwegian Coastal Administration](#).

All together, the institutions possess a rather comprehensive field of competence required for national fisheries management as well as international management. The Directorate of Fisheries in particular, through the partnership with Institute of Marine Research and their organisation for fisheries development co-operation, [Centre for Development Co-operation in Fisheries](#) (CDCF), has directed large fisheries management development project and gained experience that is valuable for third world countries building management institutions. The Directorate has been involved as the main advisory partner for several countries in Asia, Africa, South and Central America when making development plans for their fisheries, drafting fisheries law and regulation, on economic and social issues and with regards to fisheries statistics and “Monitoring, Control and Surveillance” (MCS) issues. An example of such a programme is the development of the fishing sector and fisheries administration in [Namibia](#).

The Directorate cooperates with the [Norwegian Coast Guard](#) for fisheries law enforcement at sea and Coast Guard personnel are recruited from the Norwegian Navy for development co-operation within “Monitoring, Control and Surveillance” MCS of fishing activities, the marine environment i.e.

Box 1. Agencies and institutions attached to the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs.



The management competence found in the Directorate of Fisheries is complemented by research and analyses carried out by academic institutions such as the [Norwegian College of Fisheries Science / University of Tromsø](#) and the [Centre for Fisheries Economics](#) at the [School of Economics and Business Administration](#). The Norwegian College of Fisheries Science has competence both in social and rural aspects of fisheries; economics and law while the Centre for Fisheries Economics has a specialised knowledge in rights based fisheries management.

Fresh water fisheries management

In Norway, management of fresh water fisheries, including anadromous fish species, and recreational fishing is the responsibility of the [Ministry of Environment](#) and the [Directorate for Nature Management](#), although permissions for aquaculture are issued from the Directorate of Fisheries or delegated authorities. The Norwegian Institute for Nature Research ([NINA](#)) is

the central research institute providing the knowledge base for these management sectors. Commercial fishing in freshwater is relatively limited in Norway. However, the experiences relating to simple technology and low investments, as well as multiple use management in the coastal zone, are highly relevant to inland and coastal fisheries in developing countries. NINA has relevant competence in natural as well as social science aspects of fisheries management, as well as marine protected area planning and management. NINA also collaborates with NTNU and provides project opportunities and supervision for MSc and PhD students in natural resources management, including fisheries.

Fisheries Research

The Norwegian approach to fisheries management is research-based and there are close links between management and scientific institutions, promoted by the line of administration from the Ministry of Fisheries to the Directorate of Fisheries and the Institute of Marine Research, where the research institute is mandated to provide management advice. Additional to the work provided by these research institutions fisheries research in Norway has traditionally been vested with the universities (these are covered later in the chapter). Also, more recently a number of private research institutions covering various topics of fisheries sciences can be added to the list. These are also covered in the following chapters.

The [Institute of Marine Research](#) is the larger institution covering four main research areas: Marine resources, Marine environment, Marine aquaculture and Coastal zone management. Programmes and projects focus on applied research covering all major topics within the biology of marine living organisms, fishing resources dynamics, harvesting technology, marine environment, pollution and cultivation of fish and shellfish. The Institute, and the Centre for development co-operation in fisheries (CDCF) has been involved in development co-operation during several decades and a substantial part of the staff at IMR is familiar with development problems and natural conditions in tropical and sub-tropical areas of the world oceans, mainly as participants in the “Nansen Programme” based on the operations of the Norad research vessel “Dr. Fridtjof Nansen” but also through direct co-operation with the [FAO](#) (Food and Agriculture Organisation) [UNEP](#) (United Nations Environment Programme), the [World Bank](#) and other international organisations. The available competence suitable for development co-operation is not limited to the scientific staff but also includes the technical and administrative sections of the Institute, e.g. research vessel operations and instrumentation.

The [Norwegian Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture](#) covers projects in aquaculture including genetics, coastal zone management and environmental aspects related to aquaculture, economy and market studies, marine biotechnology and industrial research. The Institute has

a unique competence in seafood products, (processing, quality, safety, quality management systems including traceability), industry related technology in fish- and feed processing (Bergen department/SSF) and biochemistry. It is located within the campus of the University of Tromsø and this promotes co-operation with the [Norwegian College of Fishery Science](#) in research and teaching.

[SINTEF Fisheries and Aquaculture AS](#) is owned by the [SINTEF Group](#) (the largest independent research organisation in Scandinavia) by 97% and Norwegian Fishermen's Union by 3%. The main office and facilities are in Trondheim, but the institute also have an office in Ålesund, a Fishing Gear Laboratory at the North Sea Centre, Hirtshals in Denmark and a project office in Vietnam. SINTEF Fisheries and Aquaculture is organised in five departments: Marine Resources Technology; Fisheries Technology; Aquaculture Technology; Processing Technology and International Projects and Consulting thus carrying out projects along the whole value chain - from biological and marine production, aquaculture and fisheries to processing and distribution. The institute has long experience from work in developing countries and at present is carrying out projects for Norad, Danida and Asian Development Bank.

Norwegian Institute for Water Research ([NIVA](#)) provides water management authorities, industry and commerce, and the public with a solid basis for a healthy water management. NIVA performs research and development, monitoring and feasibility studies, and conveys information about water related issues to interested parties. NIVA comprises the following three departments; Freshwater Ecology and Technology; Marine Ecology and Environment; NIVA Chemistry. NIVA has experience from work in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Bangladesh and India and offers the following services to aquaculture industry and authorities; 1. Hydrograph- and recipient studies, 2. Toxic algae; analysis and advisory services, 3. Environmental aspects - water quality control, 4. Coastal zone planning and management, 5. Aquaculture technology, 6. Analysis. The company also have competence in social science and they may act as a technical project consultant. NIVA is the main owner of the company Akvaplan-niva.

[Akvaplan-niva](#) is a private research organisation and consultant group mainly covering the fields of aquaculture and environmental research and consulting. Specific fields of work are coastal zone management; environmental aspects related to aquaculture, socioeconomic considerations related to aquaculture, engineering and construction of aquaculture facilities. The institutions have several ongoing international development projects with Norad and other institution as a funding partner as well as purely business-based projects for Norwegian and International aquaculture companies.

[AKVAFORSK](#) – Institute of Aquaculture Research AS has core competence in the areas of Genetics and Breeding, Nutrition and Product Quality, Operation and Environment. They have more than 30 years of experience in developing aquaculture. They played an important role in establishing the Norwegian Atlantic salmon industry and have grown with its participation in a number of international collaborations. The genetics and breeding group has provided advice, research, design analysis and education for several projects in Asia. The selectively bred fish are widely distributed by aquaculture hatcheries throughout the countries to relatively poor farmers within Asia. The Institute is currently involved in programs of Tilapia breeding, Shrimp breeding and Fish nutrition in development countries.

Social Science

Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research ([NIBR](#)) is an interdisciplinary social science centre for urban and regional research. The Institute is charged with a national duty to conduct environmental research and works internationally on urban and regional research from an environmental and developmental perspective. NIBR has competence within social science based fisheries research focusing on 1) Changes in fishing communities, 2) Socio-economic conditions, analysis of poverty and poverty reduction, and participation of women in fisheries. 3) Systems for management of coastal fisheries and harvesting of marine resources and 4) Knowledge and management in fishing communities and in the administration of modern fisheries

NIBR has been involved in the assessment of several projects linked to legislation and regulations of fisheries; higher education and research; and strategies linked to donor support within the fisheries sector. NIBR's fisheries research experience is mainly from Asia; Vietnam, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

The Chr. Michelsen Institute ([CMI](#)) is an independent, non-profit research institution and a major international centre in policy-oriented and applied development research. The geographical focus is Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern and Central Asia, the Middle East, the Balkans and South America. The institute has wide experience in evaluating aid projects, programmes, organisations and strategies and has led numerous large international multidisciplinary studies. CMI has experience in utilisation of natural resources, including fisheries, in developing nations. They have specific focus on the effect of labour and trade migration and its economic and political effects on the communities involved.

Institute for Research in Economics and Business Administration ([SNF](#)), with their base at NHH, is a national institution for applied research in economics and business administration. Centre for Fisheries Economics at SNF has experience from developing and leading

research projects for fisheries management and analysis in developing countries both with respect to traditional fisheries and aquaculture. Among other countries, the institute has experience from South-Africa, Namibia, Egypt and Chile. The institute has also maintained connections to the WorldFish Center in Malaysia. Fisheries and aquaculture management and analysis will also be an important priority in the institute's strategy for the future.

The [Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) is an independent foundation engaged in research on international environmental, energy and resource management politics. The Institute seeks to maintain a multi-disciplinary approach, with main emphasis on political science, economics and international law. It collaborates extensively with other institutions, in Norway and abroad. Law and policy in ocean governance, including fisheries, are among the traditional focus areas of the institute, and it has hosted several large international research projects on the interplay of global and regional fisheries management regimes. At the moment, FNI has particular empirical competence on the Norwegian–Russian fisheries management regime in the Barents Sea, and on Russian fisheries management. Theoretically, focus has in recent years been on compliance in fisheries and questions of IUU (illegal, unregulated and unreported) fishing. During the period 2006–09, FNI manages a project on strategies for coping with overfishing in the Barents Sea.

Universities with fisheries related education and research

Norwegian universities provide research and opportunities for education in a wide field of subjects relevant to fisheries development. Several of these institutions have in co-operation with Norad developed Master programmes specially designed for students from development countries. These institutions join in the network “fiskerifaglig forum” have own fisheries development projects, and expertise is available for Norad and other institutions for project development and implementation

The [University of Tromsø](#) through its [Norwegian College of Fishery Science](#) (NCFS) is conducting education and research in a number of fields of direct and applied interest to developing countries such as fisheries biology, fish farming, fish diseases, fishing gear technology, quality of fish and fish products, resources management, and fish marketing. The College offer the Norad-financed study programme “Master of Science in International Fisheries Management” for students from developing countries. The College has recently established an international Centre of Marine Resource Management (MaReMa Centre). MaReMa constitutes a multidisciplinary research environment within the area of fisheries and coastal resources management. The MaReMa Centre covers resource biology, resource economics, fisheries technology, law and sociology and includes researchers from three

different departments of NCFS. The centre is established in order to encourage multi- and interdisciplinary research within the area of marine resource management, utilising the unique possibility of such research at NCFS. By establishing the MaReMa Centre NCFS also acknowledge a responsibility of serving the public by presenting research results and derived knowledge in fisheries management issues of importance in the public debate both nationally and internationally.

Also the [Department of Planning and Local Community Research](#) has long tradition in fishery relevant research both nationally and internationally. They have focus on small-scale fisheries and production, with special emphasis on the interactions between the fishery and the connected land based activities. Research has used institutional, gender and ethnicity perspectives to study power structures and different stakeholders understanding of decisions and politics made on the national level.

The [University of Bergen](#) (UiB) emphasizes marine sciences and is focused on development studies and education. The [Department of Biology](#) (BIO) covers a comprehensive range of topics of relevance for fisheries research and training. The university established the *Bergen International Research School in Marine Biology*, spring 2004. The School shall secure a high quality research education (PhD and post doc) and contribute to increased interest and increased local competence in this research area in the Bergen region. UiB has been contributing to Development Cooperation in Fisheries and Aquaculture for many years through the Norad and NUFU fellowship programs. Already in the 1970's, UiB started offering a Norad-funded diploma course in Fisheries Biology and Fisheries Management, which later developed into a Master of Philosophy degree. The degree now offered is a Master of Sciences in Fisheries Biology and Fisheries Management. BIO offers also Masters programs in Fish Biology, Aquatic Ecology, Seafood Quality and Processing, Nutrition in Aquaculture, besides both a Master and a Bachelor program in Aquaculture Biology, and an integrated Master and Profession Study Program in Fish Health. These study programs include more than 100 courses that are taught in English upon demand. UiB offers also a European Masters programme in Aquaculture and Fisheries in cooperation with other universities, which is also open for students from non-European countries. BIO coordinates the newly established Nordic Marine Academy, which arranges advanced courses and other research training activities in cooperation with several Nordic institutions. These activities are also available for students from developing countries registered at UiB.

The [Centre for Environment and Resource studies](#) at UiB provides education and scientific competence in costal zone management. The University's [Geophysical Institute](#) provides education in physical oceanography in relation to fisheries, environment and ocean management.

The [Norwegian University of Life Sciences](#) focuses on all aspects of aquaculture research; nutrition and feed, genetics and breeding, environment and production techniques, fish processing (included waste management). Norwegian University of Life Sciences was the first institution in Norway to start teaching modern aquaculture and is the educational institution that has trained most candidates in aquaculture in Norway, including bachelors, Master's and doctoral level. Norwegian University of Life Sciences is also providing education for students from developing countries leading to a Master's degree in Management of Natural Resources and Sustainable Agriculture and Development Studies.

It is conducting important research on genetics that is of particular interest for developing countries. Norwegian University of Life Sciences has devoted scientists with good competence on genetics needed to select fish species and strains suited for aquaculture in developing countries, e.g. the species Tilapia that can be adapted to brackish waters. The Norwegian University of Life Sciences comprises 8 departments, and all are involved in aquaculture research. Specially focusing on research and management in developing countries is the Department of International Environment and Development ([Noragric](#)). The department has long experience and is in addition to aquaculture also focusing on management of coastal marine fisheries through projects aimed at management for sustainable development in coastal zone areas.

[The Norwegian University of Science and Technology](#) (NTNU) has four departments with relevant competence related to aquaculture and fisheries, and has experience from work in developing countries. 1. Department of Biology specialises on marine juvenile technology. 2. Department of Biotechnology works with fish processing, quality of fish and fish products, and exploitation of waste products. 3. Department of Energy and Process Engineering has for many years worked with fish processing and preservation of fish. 4. Department of Marine Technology works with fish farming technology and also fishing gear technologies. The university offers a variety of Master degrees in these and other subjects, and lectures may be available in English upon demand.

The [University of Oslo](#) has less focus on fisheries related development projects. However, their [The Centre for Development and the Environment](#) provides expertise on policy and planning, and interactions between local communities and different management decision levels. The [International Relations Office](#) at the university coordinates programmes and agreements for international co-operation within research and education at the institutional level.

Funding of research and education

Funding and scholarships for international students wishing to study at Norwegian universities are co-ordinated by [The Norwegian Centre for International Co-operation in Higher Education \(SIU\)](#). SIU is a knowledge and service organisation with the mission of promoting and facilitating co-operation, standardisation, mobility, and the overcoming of cultural barriers to communication and exchange within the realm of higher education on an international level. The Centre is mandated with the important task of coordinating national measures according to official Norwegian policy within the field of internationalisation. The Centre is Norway's official agency for international programmes and measures related to higher education. It is commissioned by several national and international public organisations to administer programmes within all levels of education.

The [Research Council](#) of Norway gives high priority to the internationalisation of Norwegian research activities. Special efforts have been focused on co-operation within the EU and the Nordic countries. An international group was established in 2003 to oversee the Research Council's international activities in general. The research council also has research programmes especially aimed at co-operation with development countries. Several of these have funded research and scholarships in fisheries related fields.

Fisheries education at university college and secondary school level

Norway also has education in fisheries subjects at *university college level* and at secondary school level (fiskarfagskole) but most teaching and most text books are in Norwegian and hence, the education and training offered is not well suited for foreign students. An exception is [Bodø University College](#) that newly has started a master programme in aquaculture for international students. The scholarship arrangements are insufficient to attract many students from developing countries, but they are aiming to improve this situation.

Industry development

The field of fisheries industry development is complex and stakeholders covering many disciplines must work together. In order to develop an export industry of fish products it is necessary to ensure a product quality that is compliant with international standard. In Norway public institutions possesses this expertise. Also, information about institutions funding such development is needed in addition to technical consulting, expertise in trade and marketing etc.

Seafood safety and quality

The [National Veterinary Institute](#) is a national research institute in the field of animal health, fish and shellfish health and food safety, whose primary function is supply of independent research-based advisory support to the regulatory authorities. Preparedness, diagnostics, surveillance and monitoring, reference- and scientific advisory functions, and risk assessment are the most important areas of operation. The institution has no strategy for fisheries development co-operation but an international perspective on its work and competence needed in developing countries.

The [Norwegian Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture](#) mentioned in the chapter on Fisheries research also work within the field of animal health and welfare, related especially to aquaculture species, and with seafood quality and safety.

[SINTEF Fisheries and Aquaculture AS](#) mentioned above, in the chapter about Fisheries research, also possesses competence in seafood safety, and have specialised in tracing of the origin of fish and fish products. This competence lies within their departments of [Aquaculture Technology](#) and [Processing Technology](#) .

[The Norwegian Food Safety Authority](#) is a resultant of a merger of the Norwegian Animal Health Authority, the Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service, the Norwegian Food Control Authority, the Directorate of Fisheries' seafood inspectorate, and local government food control authorities. Its goal is that consumers should have healthy and safe food and drinking water by promoting human, plant, fish and animal health, environmentally friendly production, and ethically acceptable farming of animals and fish. Like the National veterinary institute, the institution has no strategy for fisheries development co-operation but an international perspective on its work and much competence needed in development countries.

The [Norwegian Seafood Export Council](#) covered under the topic of Industry development, marketing and trade, also covers the topic of seafood safety in relation to what the market understands with this term, and the effect of this understanding on the market.

Funding institutions

Several Norwegian institutions provide investment capital for investments in developing countries. Among these are [Norfund](#), which is a provider of risk capital for private companies in developing countries. It invests in profitable companies and shares the risks and rewards involved with its partners. Fostering economic growth by building healthy companies is at the heart of its business. Norfund can offer various financial solutions to its partners, ranging

from loan instruments to equity financing. It invests in a broad range of industries and has established a global presence through its current project portfolio.

[Innovation Norway](#) replaced the Norwegian Tourist Board, the Norwegian Trade Council, the Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund, SND and the Government Consultative Office for Inventors, SVO from the 1/1 2004. Innovation Norway promotes nationwide industrial development profitable to both the business economy and Norway's national economy, and helps release the potential of different districts and regions by contributing towards innovation, internationalisation and promotion. The core group of clients are Norwegian companies, and the company does not have a strategy towards development countries. However the company support foreign country fisheries project as part of sound business strategy. Innovation N also works with marketing of Norwegian industries abroad and trade and collaboration with international partners.

Industry development, marketing and trade

Several Norwegian universities, colleges and polytechnic school gives courses in marketing and fish trade, and many Norwegian private companies are engaged in fish trade with development countries. The largest institution in Norway working with seafood trade and export is the [Norwegian Seafood Export Council \(NSEC\)](#). The main goal of this institution is to increase the interest for and awareness of Norwegian seafood in Norway and the rest of the world. The industry finances NSEC's activities 100% through a separate statutory fee on the export of Norwegian fish and seafood. The institution focuses on promoting export opportunities for Norwegian seafood product and not fisheries development co-operation work, but possesses internationally needed competence. The NSEC covers topics like generic marketing, market access, market preparedness, international terms of trade and trade negotiations, and market information, statistics and analyses. They have a close cooperation with the industry, exporters, the Norwegian national authorities and International partners and organisations.

[SINTEF Fisheries and Aquaculture AS](#) mentioned above, in the chapter about Fisheries research also possesses competence in industry development and is involved in projects in logistics and transport of fish products and in marked studies.

Other relevant companies are Innovation Norway, The Norwegian College of Fisheries science, the Norwegian Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture, together with the professional and industrial bodies that among others are working with marketing and industry development.

Professional and industrial bodies

Consultations among groups affected by fisheries management and between such groups and the managers are important. In Norway, two major organizations represent fishermen and the fish processing industry respectively: *Norwegian Fishermen's Association* (**Norges Fiskarlag**) and *National Association of the Fishing and Aquaculture Industry* ([FHL havbruk](#), [FHL industri og eksport](#)). These associations, together with the cooperative organizations handling the first hand sale of fish, [Norwegian Raw Fish Organisation](#), [Norges Sildesalgslag](#), etc., can contribute knowledge and experience which may be applicable in a development context.

Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO) and their department for development co-operation [NHO-Secretariat for Private Sector Development](#) is actively engaged in industry development in the fisheries sector, and assisting in the development of sister confederations for business and industry. The most recent undertakings are projects in Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

Private Consulting companies and advisors

Several private consultant companies have substantial knowledge and experience from projects in developing countries, mainly working with Norwegian companies as their main customer group but also with international development institutions and others as partners. The list covers only the most often used companies in fisheries related development cooperation the last few years and are not exhaustive.

[Barlindhaug Norfico AS](#) is a consultant company focusing on fish and social matters.

[Vik-Sandvik Group](#) is a worldwide operating company within design of fishing vessels, research vessels, offshore vessels, seismic vessels and conversions.

[Hartmark Consulting](#) possesses competence within the fields of marketing and industrial development.

[Nordenfjeldske Development Services](#) (NFDS) offers a range of services related to national, regional and international fisheries management and maritime development, focusing on providing solutions to the challenges faced by developed and developing countries. By successfully building on the clients' ideas and by working together in equitable partnerships using integrated approaches.

[COWI AS](#) offers multi-disciplinary consulting services within most fields of engineering and environmental technology. Our expertise covers all phases of project execution and we provide assistance to public and private clients in handling technical and environmental issues during the development, implementation and operational phases of their activities.

[Norconsult](#) offers multi-discipline consulting engineering services covering all phases of a project from the earliest pre-investment and feasibility studies, through planning and design, tendering and construction supervision, to project implementation, operations and maintenance. Clients are private investors, governments, consortia and major international organisations.

[Akvaplan-niva](#), mentioned in the chapter on fisheries research also work as a consultancy company and provide a comprehensive range of aquaculture services to clients worldwide. Their competence ranges from: 1. Site surveys, environmental impact assessments, feasibility studies, financial advice, design and construction supervision, start-up assistance, staff training and management, 2. Monitoring and improvement of management and environmental practices, 3. Developing new aquaculture concepts and technologies for commercial production of new aquaculture species (“from laboratory to large scale”), 4. Designing, construction supervision and management of research facilities, 5. Development of aquaculture development plans and integrated coastal zone management strategies with focus on sustainable aquaculture.

Commercial companies

[GenoMar ASA](#) is among the world leading life science enterprises specializing in broodstock enhancement of aquatic and marine species. Today they have daughter-companies in China (120 employees), Singapore (10 employees) and the Philippines (30 employees), besides many partners and customers around the world. GenoMar has experience in financing, establishing and managing in developing countries and has done preliminary studies and education programmes in China, Philippines, Bangladesh, Angola, Uganda and Zambia.

[Aqualine AS](#) has more than 25 years of experience as an international supplier of fish farming equipments. Aqualine can do turn-key deliveries including fish cages, moorings and fishnets and also provide advice and supervise the full installation. Aqualine has been involved in several development projects around the world. Last project was a complete fish farm setup in Thailand that was a donation from the Norwegian government after the tsunami catastrophe.

Non Governmental Institutions (NGO's)

Only very few NGO's have worked with fishery related development aid.

[World Wildlife Fund \(WWF\)-Norway](#) is currently engaged in management of coastal and marine resources in Eastern and Southern Africa. Activities are part of WWF and partners' comprehensive global marine work and priorities at field and policy levels. Particular emphasis is placed on participatory natural resource conservation and sustainable use. The purposes of ongoing projects include ensuring active participation of community based organisations in management and local authorities to engage effectively in sustainable fisheries co-management initiatives. WWF-Norway is also engaged in piloting and testing alternative community fisheries management practices in the Chobe / Zambezi area of Namibia, Zambia and Botswana, to promote a fully integrated management system for subsistence, semi-commercial, and sport fisheries that provide optimal benefits to all stakeholders who are reliant on the valuable fisheries resource.

The Barents Sea Office in Steigen has been the fisheries campaign office of [Friends of the Earth Norway](#) (Norges Naturvernforbund) since 1992. From 1993 till 2001, the office was responsible for two Norad funded fisheries projects focusing on local participation in fisheries management (India and Ghana). In periods, the office has been coordinating fisheries campaigns for Friends of the Earth International, participating in fisheries negotiations at UN and FAO. In December 2004, the office took the initiative to start the Coastal Campaign for tsunami victims. The campaign is cooperation between FoE Norway and the [The Development Fund](#), supported by Norwegian Fisheries Organisations. The Coastal Campaign became the major player in repairs of fishing vessels in Sri Lanka after the tsunami. From May 2006, the Barents Sea Office has participated in the Antarctic Krill Conservation Project as a part of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition.

[Norwegian People's Aid](#) works with micro scale development aid and assistance. They are currently involved in one fishery related development project focusing on the rebuilding of local fishing industry in Vadamarachchi east in the Vanni-region (LTTE-controlled area) in Sri Lanka.

[The Royal Norwegian Society for Development](#) is an independent, non-profit organisation. The Society's mission is to develop viable local communities with a wide range of business activities, good social services and a thriving cultural life. On the fisheries sector NORCOOP, in collaboration with Norwegian fishermen's associations, have supported a number of fisheries development projects in Africa where the fishermen typically were helped to better boats and fishing equipment, and organised in fishermen's groups. These groups were trained

in processing and marketing, and in running their entities democratically and profitably, with the main objective to increase the overall income of the local fishing communities.

Other institutions

There are a lot of other Norwegian institutions and companies that possess competence and experience within development co-operation, but without defining this as a strategic area of operation or whom only occasionally are involved in development co-operation projects executions. Many of these have been organised in The [Association of Norwegian Maritime Exporters](#) (NME). NME provides its members with a joint forum for expanding the markets of the Norwegian equipment for ships, fisheries and aquaculture and many of Norway's exporting manufacturers of products and services have joined the association.

[Norconserv AS](#) - Seafood Processing Research is an independent institute working for the food processing industry. The key activities are research, development and training in industrial production of food with extended shelf life. The Institute which is active in the value-added chain from raw material to end product, is a centre of expertise for industrial processes and production which are strategically oriented toward food technology and marine foodstuff processing. Super hygienic production and continuous cold chain distribution are important challenges within new concepts of production and trade.

Informal Networks

[Norwegian forum for development co-operation in fisheries](#)

The Norwegian Forum for Development Co-operation in Fisheries (The Forum) was established in January 2003 as a network of Norwegian institutions with interests in fisheries and development work in the third world. The initiative to the Forum was taken by Norad and the Centre for Development Co-operation in Fisheries in the Institute of Marine Research (IMR)/ Directorate of Fisheries (DoF) in Bergen was appointed to act as secretariat for the Forum. A Steering Committee consisting of 6 members was also appointed with representatives from IMR, DoF, the Norwegian College for Fishery Science, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, Noragric and The Ministry of Fishery and Coastal Affairs. An observer at the SC-meetings represents Norad.

The Forum has a contact net of persons from around 30 Norwegian institutions, private organisations and consultant companies. The Forum usually organises two meetings a year with specific topics from fishery co-operation. The meetings are usually open for all with interests in the subject of the meeting. Presentations from the meetings and seminars can be viewed at from the cdcf website; www.cdcf.no

The purpose of the Forum is to be a meeting place for review of thoughts, ideas and principles of great consequence for Norwegian development co-operation in the fishery sector. The Forum is aimed to contribute to building of competence and to achieve higher quality and efficiency in the development co-operation by exchange of experiences between institutions and persons involved in such co-operation. The Forum shall be open for professional contact and organised co-operation that can be utilized in current and planned development projects. The Forum shall act as a supplier of conditions in order to influence on the direction and magnitude of Norwegian development aid.

3. Financial support to fisheries development project 1999 - 2005

The table below gives an overview of the Norwegian bilateral financial support by DAC sector 313³, Fishing, divided by sub sectors between 1999 and 2005. NOK 1000. See annex IV for a more detailed overview.

DAC sector		Total 1999-2005 (NOK 1000)
313 10	Fisheries policy and management ⁴	479 158
313 20	Fisheries development	232 441
313 81	Fisheries education and training ⁵	121 594
313 82	Fishery research	62 589
313 91	Services within fisheries projects	11 782
313	SUM Fishery	907 564

The classified areas of intervention are not straightforward since the two first lines include large components of education and training. Further the support to the Nansen Programme and the operation of the research vessels Dr. Fridtjof Nansen is included under policy and management and not as fisheries research, totalling 255 out off 442 million NOK in support to this area. From 2004 this support was moved to sector for Fisheries education and training. Details and yearly distribution of funds are given in Annex IV.

The Norwegian bilateral assistance to DAC sector Fishing has decreased from 2 % of the total bilateral assistance (bilateral and multi- bi combined) provided by Norway in 2000, to 1,2 % for the last years. See annex IV.

Several of the Norwegian Partner countries are heavily dependent on fisheries as a source of food supply, employment and earning of hard currency. The fisheries sector plays an important role in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers for countries like Mozambique and Angola and several other Norwegian partner countries.

³ "DAC- sectors" are defined by The Development Assistance Committee (DAC, www.oecd.org/dac) which is the principal body through which the OECD deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries.

⁴ Includes Financing of the Nansen Programme and operation of the research vessels Dr. Fridtjof Nansen with a total of 255 580 000 NOK for the period 1999-2003.

⁵ Includes Financing of the Nansen Programme and operation of the research vessels Dr. Fridtjof Nansen with a total of 101009 000 NOK for the period 2004-2005.

The Norwegian competence and experience within fisheries management and research combined with its neutral position in international fisheries issues, has made Norway a preferred co-operation and advisory partner for many less developed countries (LDC) in fisheries related matters. Improved natural resource management is a prerequisite for the fulfilment of the UN millennium goals and has been chosen as one of the priority area for Norwegian development co-operation.

4. Annexes

Detailed information about Norwegian Institutions with Competence in Fisheries Development Co-operation is given in Annex I, while Annex II provides contact details for the relevant institutions in alphabetic order.

A Nordic database on environmental and fishery institutions is provided as annex III. The Nordic database was compiled for the Nordic Council under the Nordic Strategy for the Environment and Fisheries (MiFi). It was co-funded by the Nordic Working Group for Fisheries Research (NAF). The database enables Nordic research institutions to find potential partners. Additionally, the fisheries and environmental administrations gain knowledge of the institutions and their areas of competence. The database is now closed down but we have updated the links of the institutions.

Annex I. Listing of Norwegian institutions with competence in fisheries development co-operation

Type of institution		Development co-operation strategy				Executing agency	Implementing Institution	Funding Institution	Marine stock assessment	Fresh water stock assessment	Aquaculture	Fish and seafood health	Fish and seafood quality	Fishing technology	Fish processing	Costal zone management	Environmental studies	Law	Economics	Policy and planning	Social affairs	Law enforcement /Control and surveillance	Industry development	Trade and Marketing	Technical consulting	Education in marine sciences	Scholarships	# man-year engaged in development work
		X	X	X	X																							
Government Institutions	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	X	X	X																								
	Norwegian Embassies	X	X	X	X																							
	Norad	X	X	X																								
	NorFund	X	X	X	X																		X					
	Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs	X		X	X	(X)		(X)	(X)	(X)					(X)	X	X	X	X									
	Institute of Marine Research	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			(X)				(X)		(X)	(X)		
	Centre for Development Co-operation in Fisheries (CDCF)	X			X	X		X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X								15	
	Directorate of Fisheries	X			X			(X)							(X)		X	X	X		X							
	National Institute of Nutrition and Seafood Research (NIFES)	X			X			X	X	X																		
	Norwegian Coastal Administration														X				X					X				
	Ministry of the Environment																											
	Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X		X	X					X			2	
	Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA)	X			X		X	X							X	X				X					(X)		12	
	Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR)	X		X	X										X			X	X	X								
	Directorate for Nature Management							X							X													
	Ministry of Agriculture and Food																											
	National Veterinary Institute in Norway										X	X										X						
	Ministry of Defence																											
	The Norwegian Coastguard																					X						
Other Public Institutions	Innovation Norway																						X					
	Norwegian Seafood Export Council																						X					
	The Norwegian Food Safety Authority																											
	Norwegian Research Council			X																						X		
	The Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education	X	X																							X		
	NHO Secretariat for Private Sector Development	X																				X						

Annex II. Address list of Norwegian institutions engaged in fisheries development

In alphabetic order:

[AKVAFORSK](#) - The Institute of
Aquaculture Research
Postboks 5010,
N-1432 Ås
NORWAY
Phone: +47 64 94 95 00
Fax: +47 64 94 95 02
E-mail: akvaforsk@akvaforsk.no
Web: www.akvaforsk.no

[Akvaplan-niva AS](#)
Polar Environmental Center
N-9296 Tromsø
NORWAY
Phone: + 47 77 75 03 00
Fax: + 47 77 75 03 01
E-mail: info@akvaforsk.no
Web: www.akvaforsk.no

[Aqualine AS](#)
Pirterminalen, Brattørkaia 11
N- 7010 Trondheim
NORWAY
Phone: +47 73 80 99 30
Fax: +47 73 80 99 40
E-mail: aqualine@aqualine.no
Web: www.aqualine.no

[Barlindhaug Norfico AS](#)
Sjølundveien 2
Postboks 6154
9291 Tromsø
NORWAY
Phone: +47 77 62 26 00
Fax: +47 77 62 26 99
E-mail: firmapost@barlindhaug.no
Web: www.barlindhaug.no

[Centre for Development Co-
operation in Fisheries](#) (CDCF)
P.O. Box 1870 Nordnes
N-5817 Bergen
NORWAY
Phone: +47 55 23 85 78
Fax: +47 55 23 85 79
E-mail: post@imr.no
Web: www.cdcf.no

[Chr. Michelsen Institute](#) (CMI) -
P.O. Box 6033
N-5892 Bergen,
NORWAY
Phone: +47 55 57 40 00,
Fax: +47 55 57 41 66
E-mail: cmi@cmi.no
Web: www.cmi.no

[COWI AS](#)
P.O. Box 6412 Etterstad
N-0605 Oslo
Phone: +47 21 00 92 00
Fax: +47 21 00 92 01
E-mail: mab@cowi.no
Web: www.cowi.no

[The Development Fund of Norway](#)
Grensen 9b
N- 0159 Oslo
Norway
Phone: + 47 23 10 96 00
Fax: +47 23 10 96 01
E-mail: u-fondet@u-fondet.no
Web: www.utviklingsfondet.no

[Direcorate of Fisheries](#)
Postboks 2009 Nordnes,
5817 Bergen
NORWAY
Phone: +47 55 23 80 00
Fax: +47 55 23 80 90
E-mail: postmottak@fiskeridir.no
Web: www.fiskeridir.no

[Directorate for Nature Management](#)
7485 Trondheim
Phone: +47 73 58 05 00
Fax: +47 73 58 05 01
E-mail: postmottak@dirnat.no
Web: www.dirnat.no

Centre for Development Co-Operation in Fisheries (CDCF)

[The Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#)

P. O. Box 326,
N- 1326 Lysaker,
NORWAY.
Phone: +47 67 11 19 00
Fax: +47 6711 1910
E-mail: post@fni.no
Web: www.fni.no

[Friends of the Earth Norway \(FoEN\)](#)

P.O. Box 342 Sentrum
N-0101 Oslo
Norway
Phone: +47 23 10 96 10
Fax: +47 23 10 96 11
E-mail: naturvern@naturvern.no
Web: www.naturvernforbundet.no

[GenoMar ASA](#)

Gaustadalléen 21
N-0349 OSLO
Norway
Phone: +47 2295 8700
Fax: +47 2256 5390
E-mail: genomar@genomar.com
Web: www.genomar.no

[Hartmark Consulting](#)

Hoffsveien 21/23
N-0275 Oslo
Norway
Phone: +47 22 51 75 00
Fax: +47 22 51 75 01
firmapost@hartmark.no
Web: www.hartmark.no

[INNOVATION NORWAY](#)

P.O. Box 448 Sentrum
N-0104 Oslo
NORWAY
Phone: +47 22 00 25 00
Fax: +47 22 00 25 01
E-mail: post@innovasjon norge.no
Web: www.invanor.no

[Institute of Marine Research](#)

P.O. Box 1870 Nordnes
N-5817 Bergen
NORWAY
Phone: +47 55 23 85 78
Fax: +47 55 23 85 79
E-mail: post@imr.no
Web: www.imr.no

[Ministry of the Environment](#)

P.O.Box 8013 Dep
N-0030 Oslo
NORWAY
Phone: +47 22 24 90 90,
Fax: +47 22 24 95 60
E-mail: postmottak@md.dep.no
Web: www.odin.dep.no/md

[Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal](#)

[Affairs](#)
P.O. Box 8118 Dep,
N-0032 Oslo
NORWAY
Phone: +47 22 24 90 90
Fax: +47 22 24 95 85
E-mail: postmottak@fkf.dep.no
Web: www.odin.dep.no/fkf

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#)

P.O. Box 8114 Dep.
N-0032 Oslo
NORWAY
Phone: +47 22 24 36 00
Fax: +47 22 24 95 80/81
E-mail: post@mfa.no
Web: www.odin.dep.no/ud

[Norwegian Institute for Nature](#)

[Research \(NINA\)](#)
Tungasletta 2
N-7485 Trondheim
NORWAY
Tel.: (+47) 73 80 14 00
Fax: (+47) 73 80 14 01
E-mail: nina@nina.no
Web: www.nina.no

[Norwegian Institute for Urban and](#)
[Regional Research \(NIBR\)](#)

Gaustadalléen 21
P.O.Box 44 Blindern
N-0313 Oslo
NORWAY
Tel.: +47 22 95 88 00
Fax: +47 60 77 74
E-mail: nibr@nibr.no
Web: www.nibr.no

Centre for Development Co-Operation in Fisheries (CDCF)

[Norwegian Institute for Water
Research \(NIVA\)](#)

Gaustadalléen 21

N-0349 OSLO

NORWAY

Phone: +47 22 18 51 00

Fax: +47 22 18 52 00

E-mail: niva@niva.no

Web: www.niva.no

[The Norwegian Agency for
Development Cooperation \(Norad\)](#)

P.O. Box 8034 Dep

N-0030 Oslo

NORWAY

Phone: +47 22 24 20 30

Fax: +47 22 24 20 31

E-mail: postmottak@Norad.no

Web: www.norad.no

[National Institute of Seafood and
Nutrition Research \(NIFES\)](#)

P.O. Box 2029 Nordnes

N-5817 Bergen

NORWAY

Tel.: +47 55 90 51 00

Fax: +47 55 90 52 99

E-mail: postmottak@nifes.no

Web: www.nifes.no

[National Veterinary Institute](#)

P.O.Box 8156 Dep

N-0033 Oslo

NORWAY

Phone: +47 23 21 60 00

Fax: +47 23 21 60 01

E-mail: adm@vetinst.no

Web: www.vetinst.no

[NHO Secretariat for Private Sector
Development](#)

NHO

P.O. Box 5250 Majorstuen

N-0303 Oslo.

NORWAY

Phone: +47 23 08 80 00

Fax: +47 23 08 80 01

E-mail: tori.tveit@nho.no

Web: www.nho.no

[Norconserv A.S.](#)

P.O. Box 327

N-4002 Stavanger

NORWAY

Phone: +47 51 84 46 00

Faks +47 51 84 46 51

E-mail: post@norconserv.no

Web: www.norconserv.no

[Norconsult A.S.](#)

Vestfjordgaten 4

N-1338 Sandvika

NORWAY

Phone: +47 67 57 10 00

Fax: +47 67 54 45 76

E-mail: firmapost@norconsult.no

Web: www.norconsult.no

[Nordenfjeldske Development
Services](#)

Madlalia 25

N-4044 Hafstrøfjord

NORWAY

Phone: + 47 51558300

Fax: +47 51558301

E-mail: kflottum@nfds.info

Web: www.nfds.info

[Norfund](#)

P.O. Box 1280 Vika

N-0111 Oslo

NORWAY

Phone: +47 22 01 93 93

Fax: +47 22 01 93 94

E-mail: post@norfund.no

Web: www.norfund.no

[Norges Fiskarlag](#)

Pir-senteret

N-7462 Trondheim

NORWAY

Phone: +47 73 54 58 50

Fax: +47 73 54 58 90

E-mail: fiskarlaget@fiskarlaget.no

Web: www.fiskarlaget.no

Centre for Development Co-Operation in Fisheries (CDCF)

[Norwegian Raw Fish Organisation](#)

P.O.Box 6162
N-9291 Tromsø
NORWAY
Phone: +47 77 66 01 00
Fax: +47 77 68 69 89
E-mail: firmapost@rafisklaget.no
Web: www.rafisklaget.no

[Norges Sildesalgslag](#)

P.O.Box 7065
N-5020 Bergen
NORWAY
Phone: +47 55 54 95 00
Fax: +47 55 54 95 55
E-mail: sildelaget@sildelaget.no
Web: www.sildelaget.no

[NORUT Gruppen AS](#)

P.O.Box 6434, Forskningsparken
N-9294 Tromsø
NORWAY
Telephone: +47 77 62 94 00
Telefax: +47 77 62 94 02
E-mail: konsern-adm@norut.no
Web: www.norut.no

[The Norwegian Coastguard](#)

Postmottak
N-2617 Lillehammer
NORWAY
Phone: +47 55 50 22 60
Fax: +47 55 93 39 06
Web: www.mil.no/sjo/kv/start

[Norwegian Coastal Administration](#)

Serviceboks 2
N-6002 ÅLESUND,
NORWAY
Phone: +47 70 23 10 00
Faks:+47 70 23 10 08
E-mail: post@kystverket.no
Web: www.kystverket.no

[The Norwegian Centre for](#)

[International Co-operation in Higher](#)

[Education](#)

P.O. Box 7800
N-5020 Bergen,
NORWAY
Phone: +47 5530 8800
Fax: +47 5530 8801
E-mail: siu@siu.no
Web: www.siu.no

[Norwegian College of Fishery
Science](#)

University of Tromsø,
N-9037 Tromsø,
NORWAY
Phone: +47 77 64 60 00
Fax: +47 77 64 60 20
E-mail: postmottak@uit.no
Web: www.nfh.uit.no

[The Norwegian Food Safety
Authority](#)

P.O. Box 383
N- 2381 Brumunddal
NORWAY
Phone: +47 06040
Fax: + 47 23 21 68 01
E-mail: postmottak@mattilsynet.no
Web: www.mattilsynet.no

[Norwegian Maritime Exporters](#)

P.O.Box 1927, Vika
N-0125 Oslo
NORWAY
Phone: +47 22 01 06 60
Fax: +47 22 01 22 02
E-mail:
postmaster@maritimenorway.no
Web: www.maritime-exporters.no

[Norwegian People's Aid](#)

Storgt. 33 A
N-0028 Oslo
NORWAY
Phone +47 22 03 77 00
Fax: +47 22 20 08 70
E-mail: mailto:npaid@npaid.org
Web: apu.idium.no/folkehjelp.no

[Norwegian School of Economics
and Business Administration](#), NHH,

Helleveien 30
N-5045 Bergen
NORWAY
Phone: +47 55 95 90 00
Fax: +47 55 95 92 95
E-mail: nhh.postmottak@nhh.no
Web: www.nhh.no

Centre for Development Co-Operation in Fisheries (CDCF)

Norwegian Institute of Fisheries and
Aquaculture Research -

[Fiskeriforskning](#)

P.O. Box 6122

N-9291 Tromsø

NORWAY

Phone. +47 77 62 90 00

Fax +47 77 62 91 00

E-mail: post@fiskeriforskning.no

Web: www.fiskeriforskning.no

Norwegian Seafood Export Council

P.O. Box 6176.

N-9291 Tromsø.

Phone +47 77 60 33 33 –

Fax: +47 77 68 00 12

E-mail: mail@seafood.no

Web: <http://www.godfisk.no/>

Norwegian Seafood Federation

Sørkedalsveien 6

P.O. Box 5471 Majorstuen,

N-0305 OSLO

Phone: +47 23 08 87 30

Fax: +47 23 08 87 31

E-mail: firmapost@fhl.no

Web: www.fhl.no

Norwegian University of Life
Sciences

N-1432 Aas

NORWAY

Tel: + 47 64 96 50 00

Fax: + 47 64 94 50 01

E-mail: postmottak@umb.no

Web: www.umb.no

NTNU Norwegian University of
Science and Technology

N-7491 Trondheim

NORWAY

Phone: +47 73 59 50 00

Fax: +47 73 59 53 10

E-mail: postmottak@adm.ntnu.no

Web: www.ntnu.no

The Research Council of Norway

P.O. Box 2700, St. Hanshaugen

N-0131 Oslo

Norway

Phone: +47 22 03 70 00

Fax: +47 22 03 70 01

E-post: post@forskningsradet.no

Web: www.forskningsradet.no

The Royal Norwegian Society for
Development

P.O. Box 115

N-2026 Skjetten

NORWAY

Phone: +47 64 83 20 00

Fax: + 47 64 83 20 01

E-mail: norgesvel@norgesvel.no

Web: www.norgesvel.no

SINTEF

N-7465 Trondheim

NORWAY

Phone: +47 73 59 30 00

Fax: +47 73 59 33 50

E-mail: info@sintef.no

Web: www.sintef.no

University of Bergen

P.O. Box 7800

N- 5020 Bergen,

NORWAY

Phone: +47 55 58 00 00

Fax: +47 55 58 96 43

E-mail: post@bio.uib.no

Web: www.uib.no

University of Oslo

P.O. Box 1072 Blindern

N- 0316 OSLO

NORWAY

Phone: +47 22 85 50 50

E-mail: informasjon@uio.no

Web: www.uio.no

University of Tromsø

N-9037 Tromsø

NORWAY

Phone: +47 77 64 40 00

E-mail: postmottak@uit.no

Web: www.uit.no

Vik-Sandvik Group

5419 Fitjar

NORWAY

Phone: +47 53 45 70 00 •

E-mail: vs@vik-sandvik.com

Web: www.vik-sandvik.com

Centre for Development Co-Operation in Fisheries (CDCF)

[WWF- Norway](#)

P.O. Box 6784 St. Olavs Plass

N-0130 Oslo

Norway

Phone: +47 22 03 65 00

Fax: +47 22 20 06 66

E-mail: info@wwf.no

Web: www.wwf.no

Annex III. Nordic database of environmental and fishery institutions

The Nordic database of environmental and fisheries institutions was compiled under the Nordic Strategy for the Environment and Fisheries (MiFi). It was co-funded by the Nordic Working Group for Fisheries Research (NAF). The database was created to enable Nordic research institutions to find potential partners. Additionally, for the fisheries and environmental administrations, to gain knowledge of the institutions and their areas of competence. The database is currently closed down but we provide the list from 2001 with updated links.

Institution types

[Research Institutes](#) (13)

[National Fishery Organisations](#) (7)

[Private Institutes](#) (8)

[Universities](#) (19)

Research Institutes

[Danmarks Fiskeriundersøgelser](#)

[Finlands Miljöcentral](#)

[Fiskirannsóknarstovan \(Færøsk Fiskeri Laboratorie\)](#)

[Hafrannsóknastofnunin Icelandic Marine Research Institute](#)

[Havforskningsinstituttet](#)

[Havsfiskelaboratoriet](#)

[Kustlaboratoriet](#)

[Møreforskning, Ålesund](#)

[Norsk Polarinstitut](#)

[Centre for Development Co-Operation in Fisheries \(CDCF\)](#)

[Pinngortitaleriffik \(Grønlands Naturinstitut\)](#)

[Rannsóknastofnun fiskiðnaðarins \(Rf\) The Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories](#)

[Statens Jordbrugs- og Fiskeriøkonomiske Institut](#)

[Sötvattenslaboratorium](#)

National Fisheries Organisations

[Danmarks Fiskeriforening](#)

[Fiskifélag Íslands](#)

[Færoya Fiskimannafelag](#)

[KNAPK \(Sammenslutningen af fiskere og fangere i Grønland\)](#)

[Norges Fiskarlag](#)

[Suomen Ammattikalastajaliitto \(Finlands Yrkesfiskarförbund\)](#)

[Sveriges Fiskares Riksförbund](#)

Private Institutions

[AKVAFORSK](#)

[Det Norske Veritas](#)

[Fiskeriforskning](#)

[Institut for fiskeriforvaltning og kystsamfundsudvikling](#)

[NORCONSERV-Institutt for Fiskeforedling og Konserveringsteknologi, Næringsmiddelteknisk skole](#)

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[Norges fiskerihøgskole](#)

[Universitetet for miljø- og biovitenskap](#)

[Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet \(NTNU\)](#)

[Oslo Universitet: Biologisk institutt](#)

[Stockholms Universitet](#)

[Syddansk Universitet](#)

[Turku Universitet](#)

[Umeå Universitet](#)

[Universitetet i Bergen](#)

[Universitetet i Tromsø](#)

5. Annex IV. Norwegian financial support, DAC- sector 313 Fisheries 1999-2005

NOK 1000

DAC sector		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total 1999-2005
313 10	Fisheries policy and management ⁶	59 533	143 367	97 561	69 278	72 769	18 556	18 072	479 136
313 20	Fisheries development	9 697	4 243	20 335	24 132	32 053	23 087	118 894 ⁷	232 441
313 81	Fisheries education and training ⁸	207	1 207	8	850	2 279	59 956	57 087	121 594
313 82	Fishery research	8 588	5 912	11 880	5 203	8 573	10 564	11 869	62 589
313 91	Services within fisheries projects	295	295	1 011	1 106	1 560	2 408	5 107	11 782
313	SUM Fishery	78 320	155 024	130 796	100 568	117 234	114 571	211 029	907 542

Source: Norad – The Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation. UD – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

⁶ Includes Financing of the Nansen Programme and operation of the research vessels Dr. Fridjof Nansen with a total of 255 580 for the period 1999-2003

⁷ Includes Financing of Tsunami recovering and development project with a total of 80 979 000

⁸ From 2004 Financing of the Nansen Programme and operation of the research vessels Dr. Fridjof Nansen was moved to DAC sector 313 81. The total for 2004-2005 is 101 009 000

