

# Annual Report

## 2001



**ICEIDA**

Report on the activities of the Icelandic International Development Agency from 1  
January to 31 December 2001.

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Photo: Gunnhildur Sveinsdóttir

# 1. Introduction

Major changes in the general preconditions for development in Africa took place in the 1990s and many signs indicate that international development co-operation in Africa has entered an important transitional phase. The old approach, centred on donors and recipients, has been almost entirely abandoned in favour of a more equal, co-operative relationship, with the emphasis placed on partnership and local ownership. At the same time Democracy and Market Economy are being introduced in the majority of African countries.

The recent international development trend is that economic growth is only a means, albeit a very important one towards enlarging people's choices and their freedom to live a valuable life. Human development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests.

The eradication of poverty, therefore remains the main focus of all developmental assistance, where the question becomes one of strategy: how is it possible to reduce poverty and at the same time increase people's freedom and work for human rights.

Emphasis has been placed on strengthening Icelandic bilateral development co-operation and the government has almost tripled its allocation of funds to the Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA) during the period 1998–2003.

During these years ICEIDA has followed the Government's main suggestions from 1997 and has increased its support to the social sector and supported projects and activities in the field of health and education. In 1998 ICEIDA's development assistance to the fisheries sector was approximately 50% of the budget, in 2001 the fisheries sector received just over 20% while the education sector received 30% and the health sector about 20% of the annual budget. Even though the emphasis on fisheries projects has been reduced, ICEIDA's support to the sector remains a significant component of its activities. The projects receiving the greatest support in the educational sector are two marine and navigation schools, one in Namibia and the other in Malawi.

Experience has shown that improving education has a substantial impact on the alleviation of poverty, gender roles, and environmental awareness and it is generally recognised that economic development

will not be realised without social development.

Gender equality and the improved status of women remain of particular importance in this respect. Women comprise approximately 70% of the 1,3 billion who live in desperate poverty. Experience shows that if development-assistance is directed at women and they are granted the right to equal education and participation in decision-making, progress becomes more probable.

Gender issues and social projects have thus been in focus during the last years and currently special projects for the support of women are part of ICEIDA activities in all co-operation countries. Furthermore, preparation and work is going on towards developing the agency's gender policy and promoting the integration of gender perspective in ICEIDA projects.

Standardized staff rules and guidelines have been in preparation and will be published next year.

An ICEIDA office with two Icelandic staff members was opened in Kampala in January 2001. Projects have been developed in the fisheries sector and the social sector. The projects are scheduled for launching in the first and second quarters of 2002. Both will involve technical and financial support from ICEIDA

An external review of Icelandic development co-operation as a whole will be carried out next year. This is the second time such a general review of Icelandic development aid is carried out. The aim is to get a comprehensive overview and a basis for policy and strategy making in development matters for the Government of Iceland.



## 2. Highlights from the Home Office

### 2.1 Co-operation with private Icelandic development assistance organizations and other non-governmental organizations and institutions.

In the ICEIDA Long Term Plan of Activities from December 1999 co-operation with Icelandic NGOs active in development co-operation is emphasized. During 1998 and 1999 ICEIDA, the Icelandic Red Cross (ICR) and the Mozambique Red Cross (MRC) investigated the possibility of entering in to collaboration within the primary health care services in Mozambique. In December 1999, a development contract was signed by MRC, ICR and ICEIDA concerning support to a Community Based Health Care Programme in Maputo province. The contract period was from January 2000 to December 2003.

ICEIDA and the Icelandic Church Aid entered into an agreement of support for the TETE integrated Rural Development projects, where the focus will be on improving health through work on sanitation and water supplies. It is the Lutheran World Federation in Mozambique that will implement the project and the contract period covers 2001–2003.

During the year 2001 discussions about co-operation between the Icelandic Federation of Labour (ASÍ) and ICEIDA began. A co-

operation contract between ICEIDA and the University of Iceland is also in preparation.

### 2.2 Trade Development Programme

The Icelandic Business Development Programme<sup>1</sup> (IBDP), the role of which is to promote increased business relations between Icelandic companies and developing countries, has taken on a number of projects during its first year of operation.

The Programme has organized a number of seminars on various IFIs, such as the World Bank, IFC, EBRD and the Nordic Funds, as well as two-day courses for consultants and suppliers on how to participate in international competitive bidding organized by IFIs. These seminars and courses have been very well attended by Icelandic companies that have also had the opportunity to meet individually with representatives of the various international organizations.

Considerable time and effort has also been put into promoting the programme by various means among Icelandic companies and consultants around the country. A homepage was launched, <http://www.icebiz.is/> and a database on Icelandic companies and consultants interested in working on IFIs projects and doing business with developing countries is under construction. This database, <http://www.icebiz.->

<sup>1</sup> The Icelandic Business Development Programme is run in cooperation between ICEIDA and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the New Business Venture Fund. The project was launched in January 2001 and will be evaluated three years after its launching and a decision taken on the continuation.



org/, will be circulated and sent to the various IFI project managers as an introduction of Icelandic companies and expertise in order to provide them with better means to locate information about Icelandic know-how and resources.

IBDP also co-sponsors, with the Trade Council of Iceland, a republishing of an updated version of the '95 publication of "Verkefnaútflytningur" (Project Export). The publication includes information on the various IFIs Icelandic companies have access to, how to work with them, what resources are available and whom to contact. The publication will be available in both printed and electronic versions.

IBDP has had growing contact with various Icelandic companies, mainly in the field of engineering, fisheries and ICT. An electronic mailing list of more than 200 Icelandic companies is sent out up to three times per week with information about pipeline projects, ICBs and relevant conferences on developmental issues. Judging from the steady increase in inquiries related to the disseminated information, there is clearly a growing interest from Icelandic companies in finding out more about possible business opportunities in the various developing countries. Hopefully IBDP, building on co-operation with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the New Business Venture Fund and ICEIDA for the next couple of years, will be able to facilitate the creation of some fruitful business ventures between Iceland and the developing world.

### **2.3 Assistance to East Timor.**

Iceland was an active supporter of the East-Timorese struggle for independence. The leaders of the East-Timorese freedom movement are aware of this and have considered Iceland an ideal partner for the rebuilding of the country's fisheries sector.

East-Timor gained independence in mid 2000 and in 2001 ICEIDA supported a boat building Project with 50.000 USD. The United Nations Task Force for East-Timor (UNTFET) identified the project and the main goal was to train local people in the designing and construction of motorized boats and canoes.

### **2.4 Nordic Co-Operation**

The co-operation between the Nordic countries regarding development aid matters has been very important for ICEIDA. Valuable information on the latest developments in the developing countries and international aid organizations is made available, information that otherwise ICEIDA would not have the possibilities to gather.

Last year ICEIDA signed an agreement with the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI) pledging a yearly contribution towards the activities of NAI amounting to approximately one percent of the contribution of the other Nordic countries to NAI (Sweden's administrative part excluded).

Last year ICEIDA decided to participate in the Nordic countries' support to the INTO-SAI Development initiative (IDI). This means funding from ICEIDA amounting to about 21.500 USD annually for a period of three years for "basket funding". INTOSAI stands for the International Organizations of Supreme Audit Institutions and is open to the supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) of UN (United Nations) member countries and currently includes about 185 member institutions.

The IDI initiative is an interesting programme the main objective of which is to secure and strengthen the training capacity in the INTOSAI region and one of the goals is also an effective fight against corruption.

## 2.5 Scholarships

In 2001 five students received fellowships from ICEIDA for studying in Iceland. Two of the recipients are teachers at the Namibian Maritime and Fisheries Institute (NAMFI). They arrived in July 2001 and stayed for 8 months. Many companies and institutions in Iceland provided them with training opportunities and those contributions were valuable.

A master's student from Angola came to Iceland in 2000 and will finish a master's degree in fisheries biology at the University of Iceland next year.

A Malawian from Monkey Bay received three months of training in designing nautical charts at the Icelandic Hydrographic Services.

The deputy Head of the Fisheries and Marine Environment Services in East Timor came to Iceland in July for a one-month study visit to the Icelandic Coast Guard.

## 2.6 Information and Public Relations

One ICEIDA Newsletter was issued last year in Icelandic and another one in English. The Newsletter is distributed free of charge. The Icelandic version is sent to all schools, libraries, ministries, and official offices and distributed among selected public figures. The English version is distributed to all Icelandic embassies and all consuls abroad and to development organizations in the developed countries.

A booklet on Mozambique was written and published. It is the third one that ICEIDA publishes on co-operation countries. The booklet describes Mozambique, the country, its people, history and future. The booklet can be obtained free of charge at the ICEIDA office.

The activities of ICEIDA were introduced to students of anthropology and geography at the University of Iceland and several secondary schools. Further lectures were given on development co-operation and developing countries for some organizations and at conferences. On several occasions interviews were given to radio, TV and newspapers.

## 2.7 Other activities

In September ICEIDA participated in a Conference about development matters and poverty organised by Íslenskt dagsverk (The Icelandic daywork). The Conference was the first step towards launching a campaign in Iceland. This campaign is the third one carried out by the Students alliance of secondary schools in Iceland and the main goal is fundraising to support, in co-operation with the Icelandic Church aid, The Action Movement and the United Christian Church of India, in the building of a school for poor children in India.

In October a Conference on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem was held in Reykjavík. The conference was held by FAO, upon invitation by the Icelandic and the Norwegian government. The executive officer at the ICEIDA head office attended the Conference.

Dr. Alfredo Massinga the deputy minister of fisheries in Mozambique, was invited by ICEIDA to Iceland in connection with the FAO conference.

## 2.8 Administration

### New Director

Mr. Sighvatur Kristinn Björgvinsson was appointed Director of ICEIDA in February 2001. He has been a member of the Icelandic Parliament for over twenty-three years.

Mr. Björgvinsson was chairman of the Social Democratic Party Group in the Parliament in 1978–83 and chairman of the Party in 1996–2001. He has been a member of most of the committees of the Icelandic Parliament and was Chairman of the budget committee in 1987–91.

From 1979–80 he was minister of finance, minister of health and social security 1991–93 and from 1994–95 minister of industry and commerce and minister of Nordic co-operation 1993–95. During the years 1994 and 1995 he was Chairman of the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Besides this Mr. Björgvinsson has great experience of international co-operation.

Dr. Björn Dagbjartsson, former director of ICEIDA, was appointed Ambassador of Iceland in Mozambique last year and in July 2001 Iceland's first Embassy in Africa was opened in Maputo, Mozambique.

#### **New Board of Directors**

Six Board members and alternate members are elected by Parliament for a term of four years. The Minister for Foreign Affairs appoints the Chairperson. The present board was elected in the spring of 2001 and will serve until 2005. The members of the Board are the following:

*Árni Magnússon*, Chairman,  
appointed by the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs.

*Margrét Sigurgeirsdóttir*, Teacher,  
Independence Party

*Hjálmar Jónsson*, Priest,  
Independence Party

*Bryndís Friðgeirsdóttir*,  
Executive Officer,  
Social Democratic Alliance

*Jón Skaptason*, General Manager,  
Independence Party

*Valgerður Guðmundsdóttir*,  
Sales Manager,  
Social Democratic Alliance

*Valgerður Jónsdóttir*, Nurse,  
Progressive Party.

#### **New Staff Members**

In 2001, several new staff members were recruited and /or relocated.

In Namibia, Mr. Sigurður Jónsson (nautical instructor). In Mozambique, Mr. Guðmundur G. Guðmundsson (laboratory scientist) and Ms. Elín Rósa Sigurðardóttir (programme manager) formerly an executive officer at the head Office in Reykjavík. In Malawi, Ms. Hildur Sigurðardóttir (nurse and health advisor). In Uganda Mr. Árni Helgason (Country Director) formerly a project manager in Malawi and Ms. Drífa Kristjánsdóttir (advisor in the social sector) formerly a technical adviser in Malawi.

At the head office in Reykjavík, Ms. Ágústa Gísladóttir (executive officer) formerly a laboratory scientist in Mozambique.

## 2.9 Financial Statement

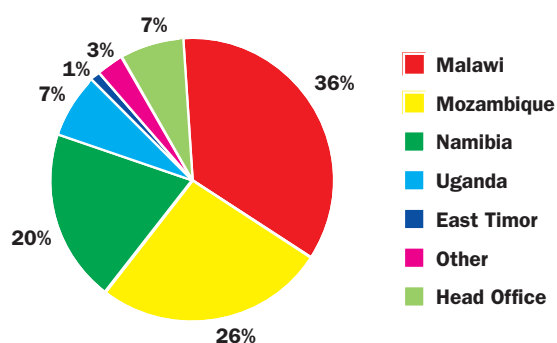
State budget appropriation USD<sup>1</sup> 4.931.122

### EXPENDITURE

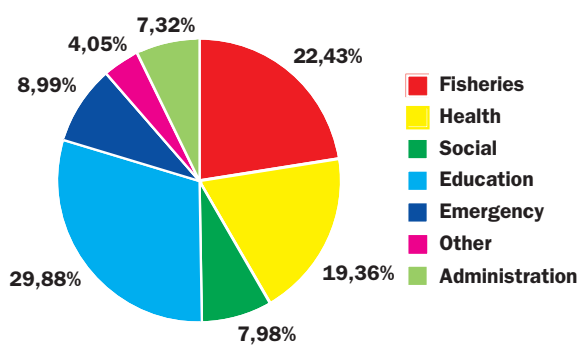
Head Office	361.071
Malawi	1.738.163
Mozambique	1.304.704
Namibia	965.867
Uganda	362.184
East-Timor	57.837
Other	141.296

<sup>1</sup> Average exchange rate for year 2001; 98.00 ICR/USD as valued by The Central Bank of Iceland.

### Composition of ICEIDA's Expenditures-Geographical Distribution



### Sectoral Distribution of ICEIDA Development Assistance





### 3. Country Programmes and Projects



Photo: Gudni M. Eiriksson

### 3.1 Malawi

Malawi is a small landlocked country in Southern Africa bordered by Zambia to the West, Tanzania to the North and East, and Mozambique to the South. It covers an area of 118,480 km<sup>2</sup>. The population is estimated to be about 11 million. Malawi is rated amongst the world's 10 poorest countries with an average per capita income of less than 200 US\$. The life expectancy is very low and has dropped from 48 years in 1990 to 39 years in 2000.

Malawi's economy is predominantly based on agriculture, which accounts for about 45% of the GNP and more than 90% of the country's export earnings. At least 80% of the agricultural produce comes from smallholder farmers. The rest is produced by commercial farmers on estates. Malawi is an exporter of primary produce and net importer of industrial goods. The country's primary source of foreign exchange is tobacco, which is facing global downturn. Reliance on maize leaves a large proportion of the population vulnerable to food shortages and malnutrition when there is a poor harvest. An estimated 65% of the population lives below the poverty line. The economy therefore depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the international donor community.

ICEIDA has a well-established relationship in development co-operation with Malawi dating back to 1989. It was originally initiated through a Nordic/SADC Development Initiative where ICEIDA assumed the role of a Nordic Fisheries Focal Point for the SADC region. The ICEIDA projects in Malawi have evolved and changed considerably over the past decade. In the beginning the co-operation was only aimed at the fisheries sector, but since 1994 it has



MALAWI <sup>2</sup>	
Land area	118,484 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	11 million
Population growth rate	2.2% (1999-2015)
GDP per capita PPP <sup>3</sup>	586 USD
GDP per capita <sup>4</sup>	201 USD
GDP growth rate	0.9 % (1990 -1999)
Adult Literacy rate (age 15 and above)	59.2 %
Icelandic aid	1.738.163 USD

<sup>2</sup> Statistical sources: Human Development report 2001 published for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).  
<sup>3</sup> Purchasing power parity. A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes.  
<sup>4</sup> The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Profile Malawi 2001.



diversified into other sectors, including the health, education and marine sectors. Malawi has become the main recipient of ICEIDA support with a budget of 1.7 Million US\$ for the year 2001. Eight full-time ICEIDA professional staff members are involved in the implementation of projects in addition to input from short-term professionals and locally recruited staff.

### **3.1.1 Regional Aquaculture Training at the Bunda College of Agriculture**

ICEIDA has supported the Bunda College of Agriculture (BCA) since 1994. The support has involved scholarships for students, staff training, development of teaching material, and support to the library. An Icelandic Aquaculture Expert joined the College in 2000 as a lecturer and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Project as well. The main objectives of the Project are to support the development of effective delivery of the aquaculture and fisheries resources and an enhanced capability in carrying out research in demand-driven research areas. It also involves ways to increase awareness of the programme in Sub Saharan Africa.

In June 2001 the University of Malawi agreed to divide BCA into two faculties. Since then the Aquaculture and Fisheries Science Department (AFSD) belongs to the "Faculty of Environmental Science". Early in 2001 University Senate approved a new curriculum for the BSc- and MSc-programme in the AFSD, at BCA. One of the main changes involved is that now the students will graduate with a BSc-Aquaculture but before students graduated with a BSc-Agriculture and Aquaculture as an option.

All students at the AFSD receive support from ICEIDA. The total number in 2001

was 43 in the BSc-programme and four MSc-students. Most of the students are Malawians while nine are regional students. Unfortunately, very few females are among the students receiving scholarships. Tuition fees in the BSc-programme in BCA were raised drastically in 2001. This would have increased the cost in the scholarship programme significantly but adjustments were made to reduce the cost increase.

In 2001 ICEIDA supported three of the AFSD lecturers. In April one of the lecturers finished his PhD-studies and has returned to the College. In September one lecturer went for his MSc studies at the Asia Institute of Technology (AIT) in Thailand. In December another lecturer went for his PhD studies at the AIT.

The staff members of the AFSD selected titles to be bought for the library. The books have greatly enhanced the available literature and are used extensively by staff and students. Part of the library support was used to develop a database for the available reports and journal articles relevant to the Department. This database will become increasingly important as it grows, especially for the MSc-programme.

The lack of academic staff members was one of the biggest problems facing the AFSD in the year 2001, as it was initiating its MSc-programme as well as running the BSc-programme. The available fund to recruiting part time teachers was all used in 2001 to make it possible.

### **3.1.2 The Malawi Marine Training College**

In 1999 ICEIDA initiated co-operation with the Malawi Marine Administration regarding the Project "Support to the Malawi Marine Training College" (MMTC) in Monkey Bay. The main objective of the



support to the MMTC is to develop the capacity for efficient and sustainable fishing on Lake Malawi through the provision of skilled workforce for fishing vessels. Ultimately the aim is to contribute towards adequate sources of protein for the people of Malawi and to reduce the high prevalence of malnutrition in the country. The ICEIDA support involves transfer of expertise, development of syllabi for training both nautical and marine engineering officers and crew of fishing vessels, scholarships for students, staff training and procurement of basic training materials. Two ICEIDA lecturers have been stationed at the College since March and August 1999.

In the year 2001 the contribution mainly went towards supplying the two Icelandic lecturers to the College, building up the training facilities and assisting in upgrading the library and training of the local lecturers. Several courses based on the newly developed syllabi were held. A considerable number of students participated in the courses at different levels, such as courses for Deck and Engineering Officers, Able Seamen and Motormen. This year MMTC experienced some lack of local instructors for these teaching activities but through assistance from the Project, three new local lectures were employed at the College.

An evaluation of the Project was carried out in November, in order to ascertain the extent to which the aims of the Project have been achieved. The evaluation team interviewed a great number of people during a two week period and produced a detailed report, which was published in early 2002. The team recommended an extension of the Project for one year with the emphasis on staff training. In accordance with those recommendations the Project has been extended until the end of 2002. Some conditions have to be met by the

Malawi Government during 2002 if further funding and support are to be provided.

### **3.1.3 Monkey Bay Health Care Project**

The Government of Iceland and the Government of Malawi agreed in 1998 to expand their on-going collaboration to include activities within health and education. In late 1999 a decision was made to build a new Health Care Centre in Monkey Bay and to support it with technical assistance in order to improve the health services in the area. The Malawi National Health Plan 1999–2004 proposes upgrading of the Health Care Centre in Monkey Bay to a Community Hospital, so plans were revised accordingly.

A Project Document was prepared and a medical advisor for the Project started work in Malawi in October 2000. Phase I of the Project, the building of a Health Care Centre with a 40-bed male-female ward, a dispensary, a maternity ward and four residential staff houses was started in November 2000 and this first Phase was almost finished by the end of 2001. Work for Phase II started in 2001 as well, including the foundation of an administration block, a mortuary, a guardian shelter and an ambulance shed. The implementation was more or less on time as identified in the constructor's programme of work, in spite of some problems during the rainy season.

The medical advisor supervised the construction work and continued preparation for the use of the new health facility and planning of health services in relation to the Project. In the beginning of December 2001, a nurse/midwife arrived to work for the Project. Her main responsibilities will be to identify training needs in the area and facilitate training for the staff and commu-

nity workers in collaboration with the Health Authorities in Malawi.

During the visit of a delegation from ICEIDA's headquarters in Iceland in September 2001, the building site was visited and progress noted. During discussions with the delegates, revisions of the plans and further development of the Project were made. After the visit and a review of the Icelandic Government Budget Proposals for the year 2002, a decision was made to postpone the third Phase of the construction project for the time being. The main emphasis during 2002 will be on finishing the buildings of the first two phases, supplying hospital beds and other equipment, start the training of personnel and continue collecting data on health and health services.

#### **3.1.4 National Adult Literacy Project**

In 2001 ICEIDA initiated two new projects in Malawi. One of them is support to the National Adult Literacy Programme (NALP). The illiteracy rate in Malawi is high and to meet the need for adult literacy education the Malawi Government launched the NALP in 1986, through the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Social Services. ICEIDA's support to the NALP was first discussed in 1998, but formal preparations for the support of the Programme in the form of a particular ICEIDA supported Adult Literacy Project in the Monkey Bay area, started in January 2001 when an ICEIDA Co-ordinator for Social Projects was employed.

Emphasis was put on preparing the Project carefully and some of the preparatory work included research on the policy environment in Malawi, as well as the educational system and the history of adult education in the country. A socio-economic survey

was carried out in the Monkey Bay area in August by an independent consultant. The main objectives of the survey were to assess the impact of NALP activities in the area; to determine the need and demand for adult literacy; and to solicit input from the potential learners into the proposed project.

Upon receiving the results of the survey, the preparations for the opening of the first set of classes began. Training of the literacy instructors took place during a two week period in October and the first four classes started in November. The Community Development Assistants in Monkey Bay are in charge of training the instructors and they are also the instructors' supervisors. A Literacy Committee has been established in each village.

In order to encourage people to register for literacy classes and to maintain the learners' enthusiasm to attend classes, an effort will be made to attend to their socio-economic and strategic needs during the implementation of the Project in 2002. This will include incorporation of an alternative learning approach in the NALP, and inviting guest speakers regularly to the classes to discuss various topics that may interest the learners and increase their social awareness.

In October the Project rented a house in Monkey Bay to use as an office for the Project's administration and as a place for post-literacy facilities. The plan is to open the post-literacy centre in the year 2002.

#### **3.1.5 Charting of Lake Malawi for Safety of Navigation**

The charting of Lake Malawi is another new Project that was initiated in 2001. It was developed in collaboration with the Marine Administration and was launched

in January 2001. The objective is to assist Malawi to replace the currently inaccurate and outdated nautical charts for Lake Malawi by making 27 new charts. ICEIDA provides all the necessary tools and equipment needed for chart making, technical assistance and training opportunities for local professionals. Furthermore, ICEIDA is providing part of the operation funds needed to carry out surveys of all major harbour areas on the lake as well as the most common fishing grounds.

The technical component is implemented in close collaboration with the Icelandic Coast Guard, which is providing technical expertise for the Project and supervising the training of the local professionals. In this regard, an expert from the Icelandic Coast Guard came to Malawi when the Project was launched to install new equipment and train local staff in the use of this equipment. The Department of Surveys provides the 70-ton Survey Vessel *Timba* and the personnel to carry out the hydrographic survey task. Also, Malawi provides all local facilities, as well as all necessary local professionals, technical and support staff.

The survey for the first 5 charts has already been completed and the first two charts will be printed in early 2002. One local cartographer went to Iceland in September for three months of training. During his stay he was trained by the Icelandic Hydrographic Service in the production of the charts and to make them ready for printing.

### **3.1.6 Other Activities; Facilitation of the Lions, Club Scholarship Project**

In 2001 the Lions Club of Njardvik, Iceland approached ICEIDA about facilitating the Club's support to the education of girls in secondary schools in Malawi. In order to

facilitate the monitoring of the Scholarship Project it was decided to keep it within the Monkey Bay area. Lisumbwi Secondary School in Monkey Bay was selected and in co-operation with the school's authorities twenty female students were chosen as recipients of the scholarships. In April the school tuitions in secondary schools in Malawi were increased drastically and many economically disadvantaged students faced dismissal from school because of inability to pay. The Lions Club Scholarship Project is therefore a welcome assistance to those twenty students and a contribution to the effort to promote girl's education.

### **Primary Schools in the Monkey Bay Area**

In 1996 ICEIDA started a Project in Chiroambo, near Monkey Bay, by supporting the community in building the first phase of a primary school in the village. The support continued during the following years and the second phase of the school was handed over to the local community in November 2000. In 2001 ICEIDA provided furniture for the administration block and made other minor additional equipment available. It was also decided to start a health care service at the school as part of the Monkey Bay Health Care Project. Close to 900 pupils attend the school.

In May 2001 discussions started on the possibility of launching another primary school construction/rehabilitation project in the area. ICEIDA is now in the process of identifying a community where school rehabilitation is urgently needed. No funds have been allocated to this project until 2003 but technical and field preparations for the Project are expected to start in 2002.

In April 2001 ICEIDA funded a seven-day

training course for the Monkey Bay Teacher Development Centre on sponsoring a training course for head teachers and local management committee members on managerial skills. Close to 30 participants attended the workshop.

#### **Lilongwe Bottom Hospital**

ICEIDA has since 1995 annually sponsored emergency maintenance and renovation of facilities at the Lilongwe Bottom Hospital through a local charity organization, Friends of Lilongwe Hospital. In 2001 the support was allocated to the demolition and reconstruction of the Matron's offices. The building was almost 70 years old and in very bad shape. Therefore demolition of the old building was recommended and the provision of new office facilities. The construction work started in September and was completed by the end of November. Formal handover to the Regional Health Authorities in Lilongwe took place on November 30. Some minor renovations were made to the psychiatric ward at the hospital as well.

#### **Malawi Union of the Blind**

In 1999 ICEIDA agreed to participate in a small-scale Project in collaboration with the Icelandic and the Danish Associations of the Blind to provide financial support to the Malawi Union of the Blind (MUB). MUB is a non-governmental organization of blind and partially sighted people, which advocates for the civil and political rights of people with visual impairments. The Project's objective was to set up a MUB secretariat and to run the operation for a period of two years. The Secretariat was established in Blantyre in January 2000. During 2001 MUB continued to gain more experience in managing a blindness organization and facilitated several activities.

The Project came to a conclusion in December 2001.

#### **Fisheries Department/SADC**

ICEIDA has been co-operating with Fisheries Department/SADC Inland Fisheries Sector Technical Co-ordination Unit (SADC IFTCU) since 1989. The last phase of the Project came to a conclusion at the end of the year 2000 and it was decided not to extend the Project. The Project's commodities were handed over to SADC IFTCU in December 2000. However, 15,000 US\$ were remaining on the Project account and ICEIDA and the Fisheries Department agreed to use them to cover operation costs of the SADC IFTCU office in Lilongwe during 2001.

#### **Fisheries Research Unit and Ndunduma**

The co-operation with the Fisheries Research Unit in Monkey Bay came formally to a conclusion in December 2000. However, a previous support to the graduate education of a scientist who works at the Fisheries Research Unit continued in 2001. ICEIDA has also provided minor support to the maintenance of the Research Vessel Ndunduma throughout the year.

ICEIDA facilitated support by the Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs which included inviting the Officer-in-charge for the Fisheries Research Unit to attend an international conference on sustainable fisheries, held in Reykjavik in October 2001. The conference was jointly organised by FAO and the Government of Iceland, with co-sponsorship from Norway.





Photo: Gunnhildur Sveinsdóttir





Photo: Gunnar Salvansson

### 3.2 Mozambique

Mozambique occupies the eastern fringe of the great southern African escarpment. It borders Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Swaziland. The country achieved independence in 1975. It was plagued by civil war from independence until 1992 when the first democratic multi-party elections were held.

In 2001 Mozambique continued to be considered by the international donor community as a relative success story among African economies. This was clearly displayed in both words and actions at the annual consultative group (CG) conference between the Government of Mozambique and foreign donors, in which ICEIDA participated. Donors responded generously with funds for development assistance, pledging USD 722m, far in excess of the USD 600m the government requested. About 80% of the assistance is to be in the form of grants, and 20% in loans.

Economic performance in 2001 was characterized by strong economic recovery from the effects of the flooding in 2000 with real GDP growth between 9 and 10%. The Government has also been commended for prudence in macroeconomic policy. Completion was also reached of the enhanced terms of the heavily indebted countries (HIPC) debt-relief initiative. Total debt-relief for Mozambique under the original HIPC agreement and its enhanced terms, amounts to roughly USD 4.3bn. Total debt stock will fall to roughly USD 900m in net present value terms, representing a



MOZAMBIQUE <sup>5</sup>	
Land area	802,590 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	17.9 million
Population growth rate	1.7 (1999 - 2015)
GDP per capita PPP <sup>6</sup>	861 USD
GDP per capita <sup>7</sup>	219 USD
GDP growth rate	3,8 % (1990 - 1999)
Literacy rate (age 15 and above)	43,2 % (1999)
Icelandic aid	1.304.704 USD

<sup>5</sup> Statistical sources: Human Development report 2001 published for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).  
<sup>6</sup> Purchasing power parity. A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes.  
<sup>7</sup> The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Profile Mozambique 2001



reduction of 73%. Debt-service payments will fall to an average of USD 56m per year during 2002–10, down from USD 125m in 1999.

Organized crime and corruption, which are perceived to be closely by related, were high on the Government's agenda 2001. The international community made its growing concerns over the issue, particularly corruption in the banking sector and its political implications, known at the CG conference.

Tensions between the ruling party FRELIMO and the RENAMO-lead opposition continued in 2001. RENAMO held its first party congress in eight years, which saw transformation of its structure from a political-military to a civilian one. It was further affirmed that the party would contest the municipal elections, which are to be held in 2003. Competition between conservative and modernizing factions to succeed President Joaquim Chissano is increasing in advance of FRELIMO's party congress in September 2002. Presidential and legislative elections will be held in 2004.

According to data from the Ministry of Health published in 2001, rates of HIV/AIDS infections are lower in Mozambique than previously estimated. The HIV/AIDS infection rate among sexually active adults (15–49 years old) is now estimated 12.2%, down from an earlier estimate of 15%.

The first Icelandic Embassy in Africa was opened in Maputo in 2001. The location of the embassy in Mozambique will enhance and strengthen Iceland's co-operation with the country as well as with the region as a whole. The appointment of the former Director of ICEIDA, Dr. Bjorn Dagbjartsson, as Ambassador will further contribute towards this end.

### **3.2.1 Department of Fish Inspection (DIP/MP)**

Assistance to the Department of Fish Inspection at the Ministry of Fisheries in Mozambique (DIP/MP) continued in 2001. The main emphasis was on formulating inspection procedures and laying down rules on the inspection and evaluation of processing facilities and vessels in the fisheries industry. The procedures form an Inspection Manual that will become a tool for standardizing the official inspections carried out in the various provinces in order to receive uniform results. The draft Manual was introduced at the beginning of the year and work on adjusting it to the actual situation in Mozambique and linking each procedure to the relevant laws and regulations is ongoing. Involvement of local staff at the Ministry has been a part of the work.

In order to maximize the efficiency of the DIP/MP and the Provincial Inspection Services it is feasible to establish a kind of Quality Assurance System in the departments. At this stage the aim is not to follow strictly international standards but rather to use some of the ideology to streamline the Service in order to make it more efficient and transparent. Currently many procedures are available and have been collected.

During the first months of the year ICEIDA played an active role in preparations and meetings with a European Union inspection mission on Mozambican fishery products that took place in May and June 2001. A part of these preparations was to fund the necessary analyses to demonstrate that Mozambican fish products were free from heavy metal or pesticide contamination. These analyses had to be conducted in a specialized laboratory in South Africa. Following the inspection mission, the EU

team decided to recommend that Mozambique should be included on to the main list of authorized countries (list 1).

### **3.2.2 Laboratory Building in Maputo and Upgrading of Laboratory in Inhambane**

Considerable delays were experienced in the starting of the new fish inspection laboratory in Maputo. The main reason was unforeseen complications with the electric supply to the building.

The construction of the laboratory itself was completed in April 2001 and most of the necessary equipment and reagents for its operation are ready at site. Laboratory furniture was installed in September. The laboratory should be fully operational in May 2002 when the supply of electricity has been secured.

The mission of this ICEIDA project is for the fish inspection laboratories in Mozambique to operate according to international standards and that they should be able to seek accreditation if deemed desirable by the local authorities. Thus ICEIDA, in co-operation with DANIDA, has planned an "on the job" training programme for the staff at the fish inspection laboratories in Beira and Maputo. This consists of six workshops in different fields of laboratory work and quality assurance. In June 2001 an Icelandic specialist conducted the first workshop concentrating on basic microbiology. The prerequisite for the other courses is that the new laboratories are operational. The next workshops are planned in April and May 2002.

As a part of the project it was decided that the head of the Maputo laboratory would go to Iceland in the beginning of 2002 for a two years Masters programme in food microbiology at the University of Iceland.

The inspection laboratory facility in the city of Inhambane started its operation in January 2001. The reconstruction, funded by ICEI-

DA, was however finalized in October 2000.

### **3.2.3 Information and Training Centre for the Fisheries Sector**

The activity of the Information and Training Centre (ITC) in 2001 focused mostly on staff training, registration of books and reports and procurement of information media (books, videos, etc.) aided by a local consultant. A short-term advisor from Iceland finalized her involvement in the project with a comprehensive register of completed activities.

A new library assistant commenced work at the ITC in 2001. She finished a three-month training course at CIDOC in documentation for libraries. Over 600 books and reports have been registered into the bibliographical database and arranged on their respective shelves. The information part of the Centre is ready to start operation and a formal opening is being planned. In that regard a pamphlet describing the Centre activities has been published.

### **3.2.4 Laboratory and Fish Administration Building in Quelimane**

ICEIDA entered into this project in 2000 by agreeing, upon request from the British Development Agency (DfID) to oversee its implementation. Furthermore, ICEIDA will finance the construction of facilities for the provincial fisheries administration, which will occupy the top floor of the building.

In March 2001 the architectural drawings were finalized and approved by the Ministry of Fisheries and in March a revised cost estimates was presented. According to the estimate the originally agreed to budget for the project was not sufficient to complete the building and the Ministry was informed accordingly. This halted the project for

some months. In September the Ministry decided to go ahead with a tender in the hope of lowering the price of the construction. Unfortunately, this did not happen, hence DfID was informed as the project financier. As a consequence, the project is being further delayed as a solution is sought.

### **3.2.5 R.V. Fengur**

The vessel R.V. Fengur, which had been used in the research component of the Mozambican Semi-Industrial Fisheries from 1996 to 1999, was sold in 2001. This was done on the basis of a joint decision made by the Mozambican Ministry of Fisheries and ICEIDA with the proceeds going into a special fund, managed by the Ministry, earmarked for fisheries research. In the end all parties agreed to accept an offer from a Namibian fishing company that had rented the vessel towards the end of 2000 for commercial fishing. The selling of the vessel was administered by the Icelandic State Trading Centre.

### **3.2.6 Post-Emergency Assistance to the Artisanal Fisheries**

As a result of the devastating floods in early 2000, the Government of Iceland pledged, through ICEIDA, USD 500.000 at the "International Conference on Reconstruction" for Mozambique held in May the same year. The floods affected more than 20.000 fishermen, whereof more than 98% are self-employed artisanal fishermen. The Icelandic contribution was earmarked for the artisanal fisheries sector and channelled through the Ministry for Fisheries. The Ministry, together with the Institute for Small-Scale Fisheries (IDPPE) and the Fisheries Promotion Fund (FFP), set up a scheme where eligible artisanal fishermen in Maputo Province were provided with long-term credits in order to acquire fishing materials lost or destroyed during the

floods. Repayments are paid into a special fund belonging to the fishermen's association in each community benefiting from the scheme. The first distribution of materials took place at the Fisheries Training Centre in Matola in December 2001 at a ceremony lead by the Minister of Fisheries. Distribution continued throughout 2001 and the Icelandic pledge was fulfilled in November 2001. ICEIDA will monitor the progress of repayments and the use of the community owned repayment fund.

### **3.2.7 Mozambican Semi-Industrial Fisheries Project – Investment Component**

In the beginning of 2000 ICEIDA took on the Lead Agency functions in the investment component of the Mozambique Semi-Industrial Fisheries Project. The component is financed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and will be implemented by GAPI, a Mozambican investment institution. Representatives from NDF visited Mozambique in 2001 facilitating negotiations for an on-lending agreement between the Ministry of Finance and GAPI. An agreement was finalized towards the end of the year, which will make SDR 3,600,000 available for lending in early 2002.

### **3.2.8 Other Activities in The Fisheries-Sector**

The Mozambican Vice-Minister for Fisheries, Mr. Alfredo Massinga, visited Iceland in 2001. The objective of the visit was to participate in a conference on sustainable fisheries held by the Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). Furthermore the Vice-Minister had an opportunity to discuss the co-operation between Iceland and Mozambique.

ICEIDA sponsored in 2001 the participa-

tion of one Mozambican student to the United Nation University Fisheries Training Programme in Reykjavik.

### **3.2.9 Community Based Health Care Programme**

After delays caused by the floods of 2000, the implementation of the Hindane Community Based Health Care Programme established in co-operation between the Mozambique Red Cross Society, the Icelandic Red Cross and ICEIDA gained momentum in 2001. The programme has as one of its objectives to construct and equip one type III health Centre in the district of Matutuine, Maputo province, as well as the training of community based health care personnel.

The construction of the Centre began in the latter half of 2001 and progressed largely according to plan. Completion of the construction is expected during the first few months of 2002 and inauguration towards the end of April. The buildings constructed are 318.93 m<sup>2</sup> in total, whereof the health Centre is 130.11 m<sup>2</sup>. A 464-meter long perimeter fencing surrounds the entire lot. Preparations for the construction of five first aid posts spread through out the community, with linkage to the Centre, were also carried out in 2001.

Access to water proved to be somewhat of a challenge, both for the construction as well as for future use of the Centre. Preparations for water-well drilling in surrounding villages faced similar obstacles. The German, and especially the Spanish, Red Cross Societies provided much appreciated and invaluable assistance in the efforts to find a solution to the water situation. The water and sanitation department at the Mozambique Red Cross Society was also strengthened in 2001.



Acquisition of equipment and materials in addition to human resource capacity building for the Centre, as well as for the provincial delegation of the Mozambique Red Cross Society in Matola, was an ongoing process during the whole year. Extensive and comprehensive training of community based health workers linked to the Centre formed an essential part of project activities in 2001.

Co-operation with the Mozambique Red Cross Society improved significantly throughout 2001. The catastrophic situation in Mozambique, resulting from the floods of 2000, had a major impact on the Mozambique Red Cross Society. Scarce resources were spread thin and individual and organizational capacity tested to its limits. The Mozambique Red Cross Society emerged from the 2000 flood experience as a stronger organization, where weaknesses were recognized and conscious efforts were made to improve. This was clearly noticed in ICEIDA's project, as planning, reporting and financial administration were much improved. An audit of the 2000 accounts, carried out by Price Waterhouse Coopers in 2001, revealed some shortcomings but these were addressed and rectified. An audit of the 2001 accounts was also prepared and expected to take place in early 2002.

### **3.2.10 Co-operation with the Ministry of Health**

As a follow-up to a process set in motion in 2000 for the preparation of bilateral co-operation between ICEIDA and the Ministry of Health, which had identified Maputo Province as an appropriate venue, a mission was carried out in January 2001 by an ICEIDA recruited health care specialist. The objective of the mission was to evaluate the feasibility of ICEIDA's assistance to the health services in Maputo

Province in general, and Matutuine District in particular, and provide an overall appraisal of the suggested areas for ICEIDA's future assistance and evaluate their sustainability. The mission moreover provided outlines for the current health care plans of the Government of Mozambique. The health status in Maputo Province in relation to the country as a whole was also assessed and deemed favorable. The final report recommends that ICEIDA supports and funds the construction of a new health Centre in the village of N'Sime in Matutuine District. It also recommends that ICEIDA funds be used for training of staff in accordance with provincial and national plans.

### **3.2.11 Activities in the Social Sector**

The co-operation between the Mozambican Ministry of Women and Coordination of Social Action and ICEIDA involved both technical and financial support from ICEIDA. The co-operation included the following three main activities:

#### **Capacity Building Within the National Directorate for Women (DNM)**

In 2001 ICEIDA worked with the Ministry on capacity building within the National Directorate for Women. The directorate was established in 2000 and became fully operational in February 2001, when a director was appointed. The directorate has three main departments: Women and Family; Gender and Development; and the Operational Group for the Advancement for Women. ICEIDA assisted with rehabilitation and refurbishing of a temporary office for the directorate as well as with office material and equipment. An ICEIDA provided advisor worked with the directorate's staff, which grew in numbers throughout the year, on capacity strengthening with special attention given to the

Department for Women and Family. Additionally ICEIDA sponsored English lessons on various levels as well as computer courses, which both were open to the entire staff of the Ministry.

#### **Support to The Operational Group for the Advancement for Women**

The Operational Group is a mechanism of inter-sector co-ordination created by the government in order to supervise and follow up the implementation of policies and programmes approved by the government in the field of women and gender. The Minister of Women and the Co-ordination of Social Action chairs the group. The Operational Group is, among other things, supposed to function on a national level as an accelerator for the implementation of the Post Beijing Plan of Action. Furthermore, the Group also promotes the integration of the gender component in the several programmes and projects being implemented in State institutions as well as in civil society. ICEIDA support these projects and provides the Group with technical assistance.

#### **Support to the Ministry's Various**

#### **National Plans and Project Planning in Relations to Poverty Reduction, Gender Issues and Equality**

Within the National Directorate of Women several projects exist that conceptualize, design, direct and supervise programmes that assist women in specific situations. These include projects focusing on women as heads of households, educational programmes that promote women's rights and projects that increase awareness and help curb violence against women. Technical support is also given in relation to gender issues within the programmes combating HIV/AIDS. ICEIDA participates in project planning and provides educational material and literature for these projects. In 2001 ICEIDA co-sponsored a workshop for the provincial directors of the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs. ICEIDA also took part in sponsoring two large seminars. The first one, on the regional level, held in May when the Ministers of social affairs from the SADC countries held their annual meeting in Mozambique. The second one, on the national level, in October, when all the provincial directors of the Ministry



Photo: Sjöfn Vilhelmsdóttir





Photo: Sjöfn Vilhelmsdóttir

held their annual meeting.

### 3.2.12 Other Activities in the Social Sector

#### Arco Iris

As the co-operation agreement with the youth organization Arco Iris had been cancelled in 2000, activities were very limited in 2001. ICEIDA assisted with and encouraged an internal reorganization that the organization underwent in the first half of the year. ICEIDA further monitored throughout the year a process towards diversification of Arco Iris' partner and donor portfolio.

#### World Link

The objective of the project is to twin schools from Mozambique and Iceland into co-operation over the Internet. The College of Akureyri in the north of Iceland and the College of Francisco Manyanga in Maputo commenced co-operation in 2000 under the supervision of ICEIDA and the Mozambican World Links committee respectively. As part of its contribution to the project, ICEIDA provided Francisco Manyanga with computer equipment, which was installed in a special computer lab.

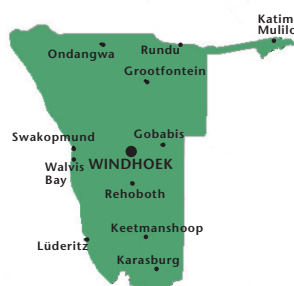
#### AVIMAS (Associação das Viúvas e das Mães solteiras)

AVIMAS is a non-governmental organization (NGO), located in Maputo, for widows and single mothers. In 2000 ICEIDA made an agreement with the organization regarding financial support for their activities, such as capacity building, sewing classes and literacy classes. The projects have been very successful and ICEIDA continued its support in 2001. The membership of AVIMAS is growing rapidly and the organization has been singled out and recognized by both the Ministry of



NAMIBIA <sup>8</sup>	
Land area	825,418 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	1.7 million
Population growth rate	1.8 % (1999-2015)
GDP per capita PPP <sup>9</sup>	5,468 USD
GDP per capita <sup>10</sup>	2,006 USD
GDP growth rate	0.8 % (1990 -1999)
Literacy rate (above 15 and above)	81,4 %
Icelandic aid	965.867 USD

<sup>8</sup> Statistical sources: Human Development report 2001 published for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).  
<sup>9</sup> Purchasing power parity. A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes.  
<sup>10</sup> The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Profile Namibia 2001.



Women and Co-ordination of Social Action and by the City of Maputo as an exemplary organization.

### **3.3 Namibia**

Namibia is in Southern Africa, bordering Angola, Zambia, Botswana and South Africa. It is a large country of 825,418 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of only 1.73 million, whereof 70% live in rural areas. Namibia is a republic with a multiparty democratic system. When the country gained independence in 1990, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) formed the new government and was re elected in 1994 and again 1999.

After increasing its vote to more than 76% in the last elections, SWAPO remains under little threat from a divided opposition. Current political activity is focussed on the reconfiguration of the party leadership in anticipation of the legislative and presidential elections in 2004, as President Sam Nujoma, Vice-President Hendrik Witbooi and Prime Minister Hage Geingob have all announced their intention to step down.

During 2001 the Government was under increased pressure to speed up its acquisition of land for redistribution to landless black Namibians, as white commercial farmers have allegedly been reluctant to sell their farms to the state at affordable prices. Despite concerns expressed by some donors about the possibility of a more aggressive Zimbabwe-style land redistribution, it is nonetheless expected that the policy of the "willing buyer – willing seller", in line with statements by President Nujoma, will continue.

The withdrawal of Namibian forces from the Democratic Republic of Congo was completed in October 2001. Due to sporadic attacks by the Angolan rebel movement União Nacional para Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) in early 2001, a dusk-to-

dawn curfew was renewed along the Okavango River where it forms the border with Angola. Conditions however gradually returned to near normal by the end of 2001.

The Namibian dollar, which is pegged at par to the South African rand, reached an all-time low of N\$13.85 to the US dollar in late December 2001. Real GDP growth is expected to have gone down from 3.3% in 2000 to 3.0% in 2001. The year-on-year inflation eased to 8.3% in December 2001, in part due to a slowdown in the rate of food prices. Central to the Government's main economic policy focus on efforts to achieve sustainable economic growth, is diversification of the economy from the traditional mainstays of livestock ranching, mining and fishing, all of which are vulnerable to external shocks. Private-sector investment is being encouraged, particularly in export-oriented manufacturing, processing of local raw materials, the development of cash crop production and the expansion of tourism.

In December 2001 the Fisheries and Marine Resource Ministry granted most of the 89 fishing rights holders an extension of licenses that were to expire in 2002 and 2003. This contributed towards a renewed stability in the sector after the Government's insistence, in January, on the formation of joint ventures with local partners as a condition of future licenses had alarmed commercial operators. Preparations for a baseline study of Namibia's continental shelf, with a view to extending the 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ), were carried out in 2001. Should the shelf extend beyond the 200-mile limit, Namibia can submit a claim for additional sea territory under UN's International Law of the Sea convention, expanding fishing grounds and potential acreage for deep-sea diamond mining and oil exploration.

### **3.3.1 NAMFI**

The main function of the ICEIDA personnel at the Namibian Maritime and Fisheries Institute (NAMFI) was, as in previous years, teaching, and development of the institute, preparation of teaching material, upgrading of facilities as well as training of Namibian teachers. Six teachers from ICEIDA worked at NAMFI in 2001, down from seven the year before.

NAMFI requested in February that the ICEIDA Project Manager at the school, which at the time was in the position of head teacher, accept the position of deputy director. ICEIDA approved the request and further nominated one of its teachers for the head teacher post. Local counterparts were appointed in 2001 to work alongside expatriate management personnel to ensure transfer of knowledge and sustainability.

Two of the ICEIDA staff at NAMFI attended the bi-annual fisheries exhibition in Cape Town.

In January NAMFI adopted the new STCW (Standard of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping) teaching methods according to international standards set by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The Namibian authorities had decided in 1999 to prepare for the signing and ratification of the STCW-convention and other related fisheries and shipping agreements. In order to become a signatory, Namibia will have to fulfill certain conditions regarding the training of seafarers. Manning regulations and ship inspections also have to meet set standards. The Directorate of Maritime Affairs (DMA) is the competent authority in each country. It is the responsibility of the Namibian DMA to collect all documentation that is to be

forwarded to IMO in order for an institute to be approved for further inspection. The ICEIDA staff at NAMFI has been an integral part of these preparations at the institute. Regular consultation-meetings were held with DMA throughout the year. Representatives from Telecom were invited when appropriate. Telecom will in the future supervise radio-communication instructions, oversee examinations and issue radio certificates.

As has been the custom of most national authorities, the Namibian authorities have granted exemptions from manning regulation onboard fishing vessels. As a result of new laws and administration procedures, it was decided to improve oversight and curtail exemptions, in addition to more professional processing based on the applicant's certificates and knowledge. DMA requested that NAMFI make its deputy director/ICEIDA Project Manager available to review exemption applications when necessary, which was granted.

New manning regulations and applicable laws stipulate a change in the minimum certificate from 25 to 50 tonnages. In order to upgrade current Namibian certificates, DMA requested that the ICEIDA provided deputy director and head teacher at NAMFI carry out an assessment of applicants' knowledge and comprehension of relevant subject matters.

DMA expressed an interest in improving and strengthening investigations of accidents at sea. In response ICEIDA made available an English translation of the Icelandic laws governing the Icelandic Commission of Inquiry into Accidents at Sea. DMA expressed appreciation to ICEIDA for this contribution.

Two Namibian teachers from NAMFI went

to Iceland in July 2001 for training, which was to last until March 2002. Co-operation was established between ICEIDA and several companies and institutes in Iceland.

In 2001 ICEIDA has further provided scholarship assistance to a student studying electrical technology at the Technical College in Windhoek. Upon completion of her studies, envisioned in 2002, the student will assume a teaching position in electrical technology at NAMFI.

The research skiff *Monodon*, which came to Namibia together with R.V. *Fengur* from Mozambique in November 2000, was in August 2001 transported to Walvis Bay. The skiff had been stored onshore in Luderitz and was gradually becoming a victim of the elements. The idea is to repair and renovate *Monodon's* engine and equipment and operate it as a training vessel for students at NAMFI.

ICEIDA donated various equipment and materials for a new fisheries research vessel, which is to be built for Namibia. This equipment is highly appropriate and useful as a teaching aid. Upon donation, ICEIDA offered a short training course in the use of the equipment.

### **3.3.2 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources**

During 2001, ICEIDA continued its co-operation with the Ministry. This is mainly through the provision of an economic adviser, a project that began in 1999. When the adviser was initially brought in, the time frame was set for two years, ending in July 2001. However, the Ministry approached ICEIDA and requested an extension of the adviser's services and consequently the term was extended to July 2003.

The main role of the adviser is to assist and

guide the Directorate of Policy, Planning and Economics in its functions, in particular in terms of economic analysis. The Directorate was established in January 1999 and is meant to play an increasingly important role in the decision making of the Ministry. However, considerable groundwork is required, both in terms of identifying information needed from industry and other sources in order to undertake the required analysis and also in terms of capacity building. The adviser's role is twofold; firstly, to assist with economic and policy analyses currently being undertaken and secondly, to support the development of the required environment for the Directorate to be able to fulfill its future tasks. To assist with the latter ICEIDA has undertaken the task of developing and establishing an economic fisheries database for the Ministry. This began towards the end of 2000 with the visit of an Icelandic consultant who assessed the current situation and made a number of recommendations regarding such a project. Consequently, ICEIDA decided to provide two experts to establish the database. In October they visited Namibia for a period of two weeks and on their return to Iceland began development work. During the first half of 2002, they will return to Namibia to launch the database with the goal in mind that by mid-year economic data will be provided by the fishing industry to the Ministry on a monthly basis. This database will radically change the working environment for the economic and policy analysts in the Ministry, as they will for the first time have consistent and reliable economic data to base their work on.

Regarding current analytical work in the Ministry, the adviser was involved with issues such as the revision of quota fees, which are a major source of income for the Namibian government, adjustment of fish-

eries regulations and development of proposals for managing hake long-lining.

The economic adviser has also assisted Namibian delegations attending international fisheries meetings. Namibia has for the past few years been broadening its focus from looking only at its own EEZ to incorporating international issues that affect Namibian fishing interests. Tuna fishing in the Atlantic is a prime example where Namibia has been one of the leading countries within the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), fighting for a more just allocation system of tuna quotas; a system that recognizes the rights of developing coastal states. The adviser has been heavily involved in that work ever since joining the Ministry. Towards the end of the year, the Namibian effort bore fruit when ICCAT agreed on new allocation criteria that will become effective for many tuna fisheries when quotas for 2003 are allocated.

The post of Special Adviser to the Minister has been vacant since May 2000 and was not filled until October 2001. During that time the ICEIDA adviser took on the duties of Special Adviser when required. This entailed advising the Minister on various economic and policy issues as well as accompanying the Minister when needed, such as to the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) meeting in February and to the Conference on Responsible Fisheries in the Ecosystem held in Reykjavik in October.

### **3.3.3 Social Projects**

ICEIDA's development co-operation in the social sector in Namibia has expanded significantly in recent years. This development is in accordance with the change in ICEIDA's policy from 1998 that emphasizes and promotes assistance to the social, health and education sectors. In 1999 a technical

adviser was appointed to oversee the assistance to the social sector in Namibia and allocation of funds to the sector has increased every year. Assistance, which started as financial support to a localized adult literacy project in 1993, has now grown into a programme with five main projects. Due to ever increasing activities, the technical adviser position was upgraded to the project manager level in August 2001.

ICEIDA's social sector programme has two components. The first component focuses on providing financial assistance and technical support to local communities in establishing and running non-formal educational projects aimed at uplifting the community. The second component focuses on assisting local municipalities and regional authorities in constructing and running community Centres. ICEIDA believes that by concentrating on community based educational projects and community facilities it is able to reach out to the most disadvantaged groups of the population. And in that way it is enabling the same groups to participate in, and benefit directly from its co-operation.

The programme concentrates on the Erongo and Karas regions, as the projects are located in the coastal towns of Luderitz, Walvis Bay and Swakopmund, and the inland town of Usakos. The projects follow very much the same model, although with a few variations.

The project manager participated in ICEIDA's Seminar on Gender in Development Co-operation in Malawi, from 23 to 25 April. She presented a paper on literacy projects for women and ICEIDA's literacy projects in Namibia. She also participated in working sessions on the development of a new gender policy for ICEIDA.

### **The Luderitz Literacy Project and the Benguela Community Centre in Luderitz**

ICEIDA has funded and supervised the Luderitz Literacy Project for eight years. The project is targeted at the most disadvantaged population of Luderitz: children, out-of-school youngsters and unemployed women in the Benguela suburb. Its main objective is to empower these groups by giving them the opportunity to attend pre-primary, literacy, English, AUPE (adult primary education), or skills training classes. The project's literacy, English and AUPE classes are conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Basic Education and Culture, which provides teaching material and issues certificates to learners who complete their studies.

Between 110 and 120 participants were registered with the project throughout the year. The pre-primary school and out-of-school youth programme was the strongest component of the project with between 80 and 90 learners, while the evening literacy training programme has some 30 participants. Additionally, there was a handiwork-training component, which was run by Icelandic volunteer ladies. The project has from the beginning operated in an old local community hall that did not serve the activities.

ICEIDA, in co-operation with Karas Regional Council and Rotary Club of Luderitz, decided to build a multi-purpose community Centre in the Benguela suburb.

The Benguela Community Centre (BCC) was officially opened on 19 September with a ceremony attended by representatives from ICEIDA, Karas Regional Council, Luderitz Town Council, NAMCO, Luderitz Rotary Club, and members of the Luderitz community. The same day the



director of ICEIDA and the Karas Regional Officer signed the Deed of Donation where ICEIDA donated the building to Karas Regional Council. The Centre is a 340m<sup>2</sup> building consisting of three classrooms, a hall, an office room, as well as kitchen and toilet facilities. The donation agreement states that the BCC is to be run by a local management committee for the first 3 years. The management committee held its first meeting in September. Its first task was to advertise for a coordinator to work with the committee in managing and developing the BCC. The appointment is to be finalized in early 2002.

The new Centre has been well received by the people of Luderitz. The Luderitz Literacy Project is already operating in the Centre and the management committee is currently planning different training and recreational programmes and activities for the year 2002.

Finally, the president of Namibia, Dr. Sam

Nujoma visited BCC on December 14th as part of his official visit to Luderitz on the 13th to 15th. He was very impressed with BCC and the programme activities and said the Centre was an excellent example of the good co-operation between the governments of Namibia and Iceland.

### **The Help Yourself Project and the ICEIDA Training Centre in Walvis Bay**

ICEIDA established the Help Yourself Project in the Kuisebmond suburb of Walvis Bay in 1995. The project's main objective is to give unemployed women the opportunity to upgrade their education by attending literacy, English and AUPE classes, and practical skills training. As in Luderitz, the literacy training is conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Basic Education and Culture. Yet, the project goes beyond basic literacy training as it aims to combine literacy classes with development education and practical skills training. Amongst other activities, the project

Photo: Albína Gunnarsdóttir







Photo: Elín R. Sigurðardóttir

offers needlework and cooking classes, business and child-care courses, gender training, and information sessions on health, social issues and human rights.

The Help Yourself Project operates in the ICEIDA Training Centre, a building erected by ICEIDA in 1997. The project had some 60 participants, mainly single mothers who have migrated from the rural areas to Walvis Bay in hope of finding employment. In order to facilitate participation and regular attendance, the project operated a day-care centre where approximately 25 children were given pre-primary education and enjoyed play while their mothers attended classes.

In 2000 ICEIDA and Walvis Bay Town Council signed a co-operation agreement on the running of the ICEIDA Training Centre and Help Yourself Project. The Director of ICEIDA and the Mayor of Walvis Bay then signed the Deed of Donation for the ICEIDA Training Centre in a handing-over ceremony in February 2001. Furthermore, a management committee with representatives from the Town Council, ICEIDA and the community was established in August to be in charge of the Centre's operation and to develop new training programmes.

### The Mahetago Community Project in Swakopmund

In October 2000, ICEIDA signed a co-operation agreement with the Swakopmund Town Council on supporting the Mahetago Community Project (MCP) for four years. It is a community based educational project



operating in a new com-

UGANDA <sup>11</sup>	
Land area	241.000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	22.6 million
Population growth rate	3.1 % (1999-2015)
GDP per capita PPP <sup>12</sup>	1,167 USD
GDP per capita <sup>13</sup>	272 USD
GDP growth rate	4.0 % (1990-1999)
Literacy rate (age 15 and above)	66.1 %
Icelandic aid	362.184 USD

<sup>11</sup> Statistical sources: Human Development report 2001 published for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).  
<sup>12</sup> Purchasing power parity. A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes.  
<sup>13</sup> The Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Profile Uganda 2001.



munity centre in the Mondesa suburb, a building donated by the German Development Bank to Swakopmund Town Council in 1998. The project's objective is twofold. First to get the community involved in the running of the community centre, and second, to provide educational and training programmes for pre-school children and adults.

ICEIDA's role in the project is to provide technical support and funds for coordination costs, equipment, and teaching material. One of the first tasks for the project was to conduct a study on the educational and training needs and interests of the Mondesa community. As in Walvis Bay and Luderitz, the study showed that people were most interested in literacy and English classes, but also in German classes and practical skills training. Based on the study's findings, the MCP hired a literacy promoter and an English literacy programme was launched in October. In order to strengthen the capacity of the MCP management committee, a workshop was organized for committee members where they were given training on 'duties and responsibilities of committee members', communication skills and how to conduct a meeting.

The kindergarten programme of MCP progressed well in 2001 with some 50 children registered. The MCP organized a very successful "Early Childhood Committee Workshop" for parents committees from the local kindergartens, including the MCP kindergarten.

#### **The Hakhaseb Community Centre Project in Usakos**

The latest project in ICEIDA's social sector programme is in the town of Usakos. In February 2001, ICEIDA and Usakos Town Council signed a co-operation agreement on constructing a multi-purpose community centre. ICEIDA will fund the construction of the centre, which is to serve as a

community and educational centre for the Hakhaseb suburb in Usakos. The agreement also makes provisions for assisting a community-based organization – the Together Kindergarten – in establishing a pre-primary school programme in the new centre.

### 3.4 Uganda

Uganda is a landlocked country in Eastern Africa with a population of 22 Million people. The economy is strongly agriculturally based with coffee, tea, tobacco and cotton being the main crops. Tourism and fisheries also contribute substantially to the Ugandan economy.

Uganda received independency from colonial rule in 1964. From independence and up until the mid-nineties Uganda was troubled by internal conflicts and dictatorship ruling, which had very negative effects on the population and the economy. Since the arrival of the present president in 1986, this has changed, and the country has enjoyed healthy economic growth ever since. Despite this and the fact that the country has great potential in the agricultural sector as well as in fisheries and as a tourist destination, Uganda remains one of the least developed countries in the world plagued by problems in the health, education and production sectors.

A General Agreement on Development Co-operation was signed between Iceland and Uganda in September 2000 following a request from the Government of Uganda for assistance from Iceland regarding development in the fisheries sector. The agreement is in effect for the period 2001 - 2004, and in accordance with the initial request from Uganda, the co-operation will focus specifically on development in the fisheries sector but also on the social sector with an emphasis on gender equality and adult literacy. Future developments in the co-operation between Uganda and Iceland are likely to include the energy sector, in particular as regards the exploitation of geothermal energy, which exists in the country.

The main activities during 2001 were the establishment of an ICEIDA office in Kampala, to make possible the detailed exploration of the potential areas of co-operation and in order to initiate activities based on the co-operation agreement between Iceland and Uganda. Two ICEIDA officers were posted to Uganda in early 2001 in order to launch ICEIDA operations in the country. The essence of the work in 2001 has been to establish a working relationship with relevant authorities in the country and to identify potential areas of co-operation where ICEIDA's support would be useful and effective. The work has progressed satisfactorily and two specific projects have already been identified in the fisheries and social sectors. Furthermore, the framework for both projects has been developed and agreed upon. Both projects will be launched during the first half of 2002.

#### 3.4.1 Activities in the Fisheries Sector

The Fisheries sector in Uganda is a growing sector and currently counts as the second most important in terms of export earnings for the country (45-60 M USD per year). The growth is from commercial fishing and processing of Nile Perch and Tilapia, which is exported either fresh or frozen to European, Asian and other international markets.

The infrastructure of the Ugandan fisheries sector is not fully developed and the country



Photo: Ágústa Gísladóttir

experienced some difficulties in the past, which hampered potential expansion of fish exports. In particular, there have been some serious problems regarding the monitoring and quality assurance of fish products. This has resulted in the closure of important markets for import of fish products from Uganda and Eastern Africa. Developments are thus needed to strengthen the infrastructure in order to ensure optimal and sustainable exploitation of the fisheries resources. Iceland, having long experience in fisheries and a highly developed fisheries sector, is likely to be able to contribute positively towards this development.

It is foreseeable that Iceland will be able to collaborate with Uganda in many aspects of the Ugandan fisheries sector. This may include both the public and the private sector. As far as development co-operation between the two countries is concerned, a number of areas of potential co-operation have been identified. First priority has been given to strengthening the existing quality assurance and certification system for fisheries products in order to comply with requirements of potential export markets for fish from Uganda.

ICEIDA contracted a Food Scientist from Iceland in June 2001 to evaluate the status of Fish Quality Assurance in Uganda and to make preliminary proposals for possible ICEIDA intervention. On the basis of her findings and recommendations a framework for a project was designed with the objective to establish an official Fish Quality Laboratory in Uganda. The Fish Quality Laboratory will be an independent institution but attached to the Fisheries Resources Department and will be housed in the department's existing laboratory facilities in Entebbe. Both parties approved the framework and the development of a detailed project document was near com-

pletion towards the end of 2001.

Professional training is commonly an important component of development programmes supported by ICEIDA. Four scholarships were offered in 2001 for staff members of the Department of Fisheries Resources in Uganda in disciplines relevant to Quality Assurance, Fisheries Management and Aquaculture. Two scholarships were offered to FRD staff for Aquaculture Training at the Aquaculture training course at Bunda College of Agriculture in Malawi, and two FRD staff members were accepted by the United Nations Fisheries Training Institute in Iceland, and started the 6-month course in September 2001. One of the UNU scholarships is provided directly by ICEIDA and the other one directly by the Icelandic Government through the UNU Fisheries Training Institute.

### **3.4.2 Activities in the Social Sector**

A dialogue was maintained between ICEIDA and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) in Uganda in 2001 with the view in mind of identifying possible areas of development co-operation in the social sector.

In early 2001 the MGLSD requested support from ICEIDA for an on-going Gender Mainstreaming project in the ministry, previously supported by the Danish Government. This opportunity was seriously explored by ICEIDA and a proposal set forth for the ICEIDA Board of Directors in Iceland. Although the programme was accepted as worthwhile and important it was concluded that the scale of the inputs needed were beyond ICEIDA's present capacities and therefore it was decided not to get involved in the programme at this stage.



In line with ICEIDA's involvement in the social sectors of other co-operating countries, the status of adult literacy in Uganda was looked at as a possible area for co-operation. An extensive programme, the Functional Adult Literacy Programme (FALP), already exists in Uganda and is already being partly implemented. A principal agreement was reached between ICEIDA and MGLSD in 2001 on ICEIDA's support to the FALP in the future. The details of an ICEIDA supported project within the FALP were already finalised towards the end of 2001 and the project is scheduled for launching in the first quarter of 2002. The project will support the already existing FALP but specifically focus on the needs of Fishing Communities, which have not been considered so far in the implementation of the FALP. A Needs Assessment Survey will be carried out with the Fishing Communities of Ssesse Islands on Lake Victoria in Uganda, and on the basis of the results, relevant teaching and learning materials developed and tried out. Depending on the results, the projects may be expanded into other fishing communities in the future. The project is planned for four years of technical and financial support from ICEIDA.

### **3.4.3 Other activities**

#### **Uganda Government Pension Scheme**

In response to a request from the Ministry of Finance, ICEIDA financed a visit by an Icelandic Pension Fund Specialist to Uganda in February 2001. The objective of the visit was to give Ugandan authorities an overview of various alternatives for pension fund arrangements in the civil service.

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