THE WAY POLICY GROUP LLC

Development finance to Fishing in Mozambique

Mozambique · All donors · Fishing · ODA Grants · 2000 to 2024 · OECD Creditor Reporting System

> **Coverage note.** Activity records run 2000 to 2024. Dashboard aggregates cover 1995 to 2024, so dashboard totals are larger than the totals here.

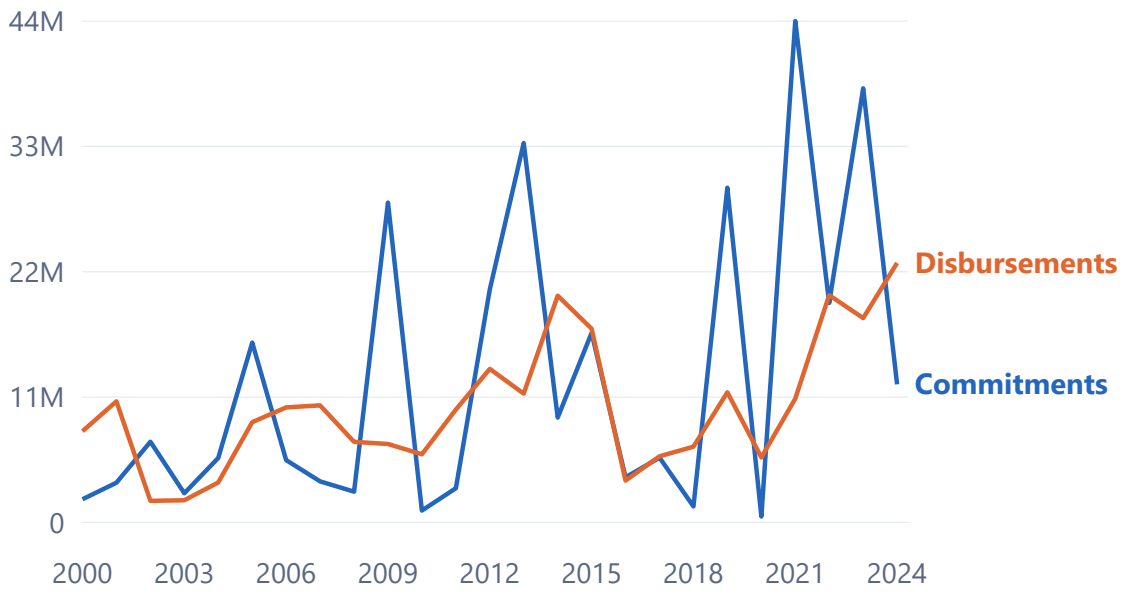
1. Executive summary

Over **2000 to 2024**, ODA Grants to **Mozambique** for Fishing was **US$313M** committed and **US$250M** disbursed, across 410 activity records and 22 reporting donors. Disbursements over the period are **80%** of commitments over the same period. That is a ratio of two reported series, not a measure of delivery: commitments made late in the window are not yet due to disburse, and a project can disburse against a commitment made before it. All of the ODA on this selection (US$313M) is grants. The largest reported donor is **Norway** at US$111M, and the top three hold **66%** of the total.

In the five most recent reported years, **2020 to 2024**, **US$114M** was committed, **36%** of everything reported across the whole period. Against the five years before them that is **100% higher**. The latest reported year, 2024, is **US$12.1M**, **47%** below the five-year average of US$22.7M. 15 donors are active in that window, led by **International Development Association** at US$45.7M, which is not the donor that leads the period as a whole. A single year can turn on one large operation, so a change here is a change in what was reported, not evidence of a change in policy.

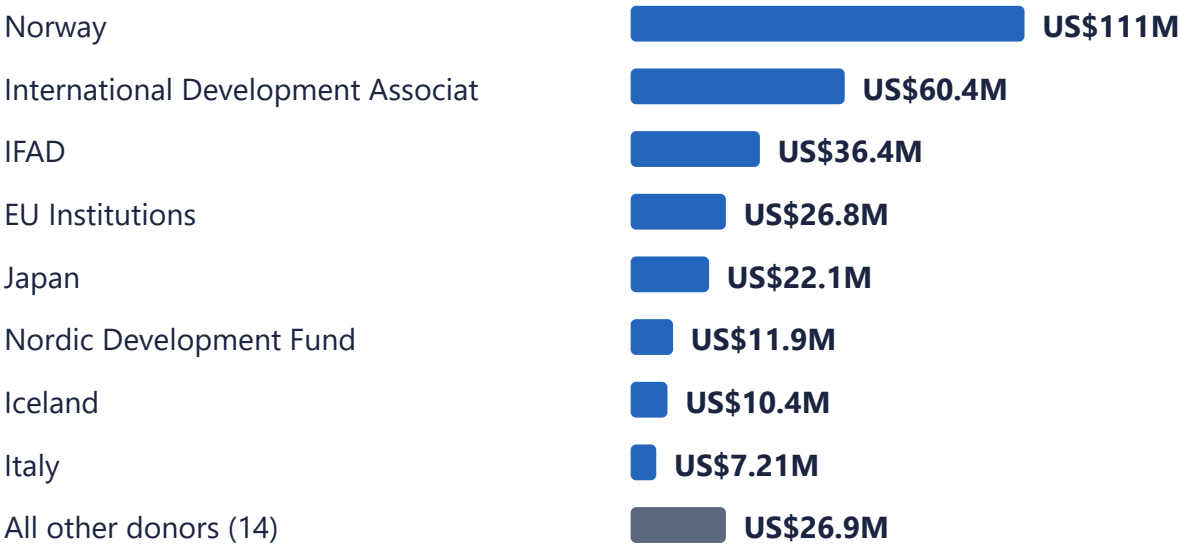
2. Is finance growing, and is it being disbursed?

Commitments Disbursements



Both series are on one scale and in the same units. The dashboard flow control is set to Commitments, drawn as the heavier line. A commitment is a promise recorded in the year it was made and a disbursement is a transfer recorded when it moved, so the gap between them is not an error.

3. Who the donors are

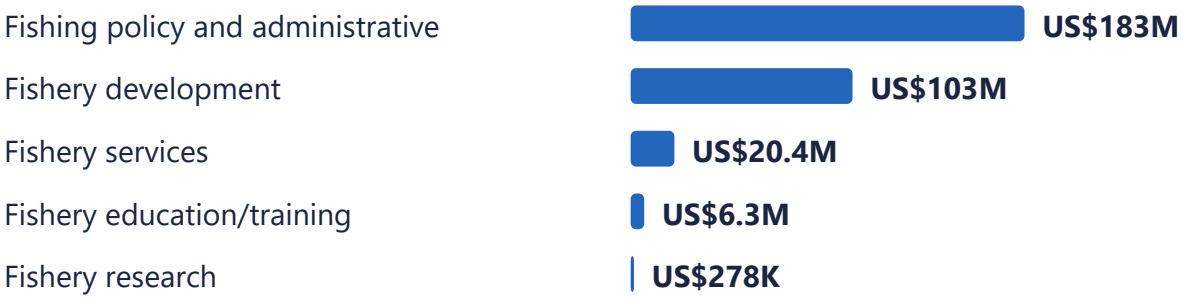


Of US$313M committed, **56%** from bilateral donors (15), **44%** from multilateral institutions (7). Donor is the term the CRS and the dashboard pages use, and it is used throughout this brief; where the wider literature says donor instead, the two words mean the same thing. Multilateral finance is largely lent through an institution with its own appraisal cycle and bilateral finance sits inside a country relationship, so the two are not substitutes; the table holds them together because the records do, and the type column says which is which. Top three donors hold 66% of commitments, a Herfindahl index of 1,930 on a 0 to 10,000 scale where above 2,500 is normally read as concentrated, both computed across donors of every type.

Donor league table

DONOR	TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
Norway	Bilateral	US$111M	US$97.6M	88%	100%	93
International Development Association	Multilateral	US$60.4M	US$54.5M	90%	100%	16
IFAD	Multilateral	US$36.4M	US$1.77M	5%	100%	7
EU Institutions	Multilateral	US$26.8M	US$17.1M	64%	100%	29
Japan	Bilateral	US$22.1M	US$30.3M	137%	100%	64
Nordic Development Fund	Multilateral	US$11.9M	US$10.9M	91%	100%	6
Iceland	Bilateral	US$10.4M	US$10.4M	100%	100%	9
Italy	Bilateral	US$7.21M	US$4.67M	65%	100%	31
Sweden	Bilateral	US$6.07M	US$4.48M	74%	100%	20
United States	Bilateral	US$6.04M	US$1.46M	24%	100%	3
Spain	Bilateral	US$4.14M	US$3.77M	91%	100%	53
Belgium	Bilateral	US$3.52M	US$3.52M	100%	100%	6
Bilateral (15)		*US$176M*	*US$163M*	*93%*		*332*
Multilateral (7)		*US$137M*	*US$87.3M*	*64%*		*78*
Total		**US$313M**	**US$250M**	**80%**		**410**

4. What the finance is for



Purpose table

PURPOSE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
Fishing policy and administrative management	US$183M	US$160M	87%	100%	172
Fishery development	US$103M	US$58.3M	57%	100%	159
Fishery services	US$20.4M	US$20.8M	102%	100%	12
Fishery education/training	US$6.3M	US$10.6M	169%	100%	51
Fishery research	US$278K	US$411K	148%	100%	16

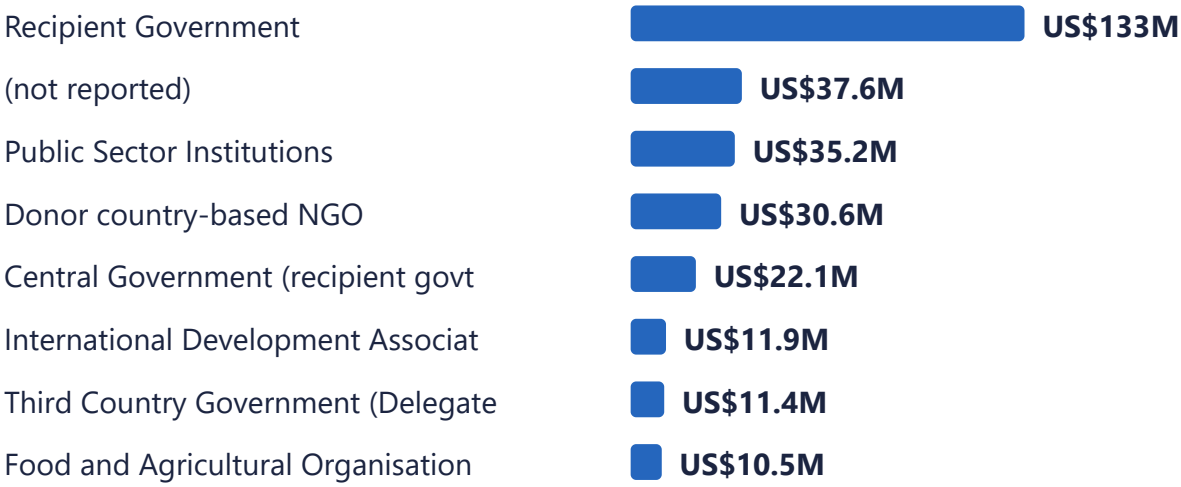
Purposes are the CRS purpose codes as reported. A low disbursement ratio against a large commitment is a question to ask, not an answer on its own.

5. Concessionality: grant, loan, or neither

REPORTED FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	SHARE
ODA Grants	US$313M	100.0%
Total	**US$313M**	**100.0%**

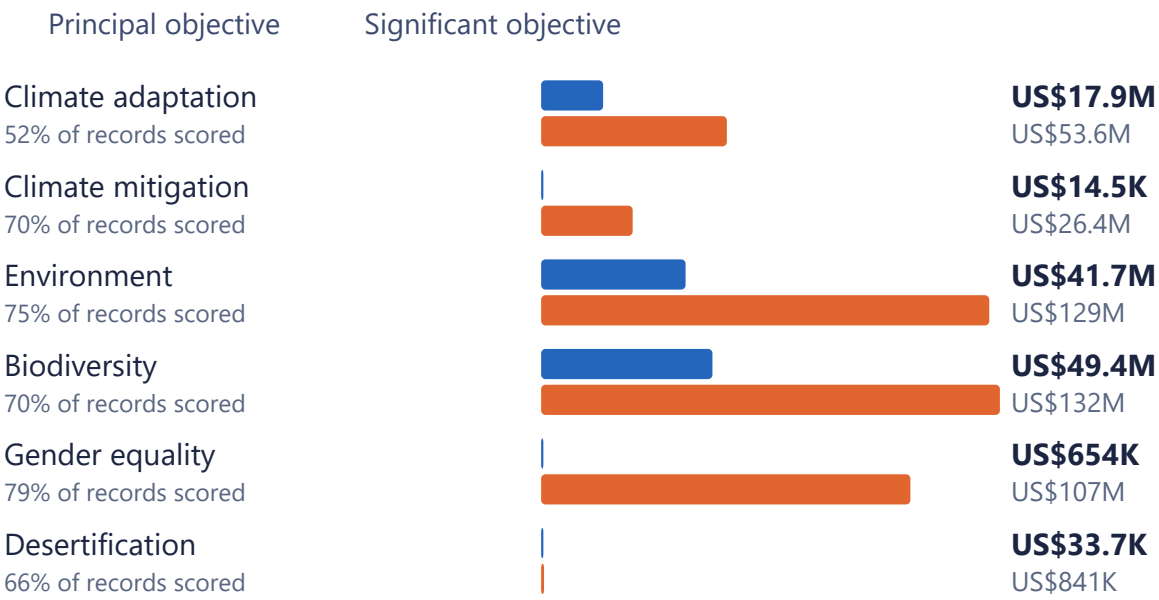
> **Why this table is split this way.** Concessionality is taken from the flow type the donor reported, not from the finance-type code. CRS finance type 421 covers both ODA loans and other official flows, so a grant-versus-loan split built on codes mixes concessional and non-concessional finance. Grants and loans are compared inside ODA only. This brief is restricted to ODA Grants because the measure is set to ODA Grants.

6. How the finance is delivered



Channel of delivery is blank on a share of CRS records and that blank is shown as reported rather than redistributed.

7. Policy objectives: what the markers do and do not show



MARKER	RECORDS SCORED	COVERAGE	PRINCIPAL	SIGNIFICANT
Climate adaptation	214	52%	US$17.9M	US$53.6M
Climate mitigation	286	70%	US$14.5K	US$26.4M
Environment	307	75%	US$41.7M	US$129M

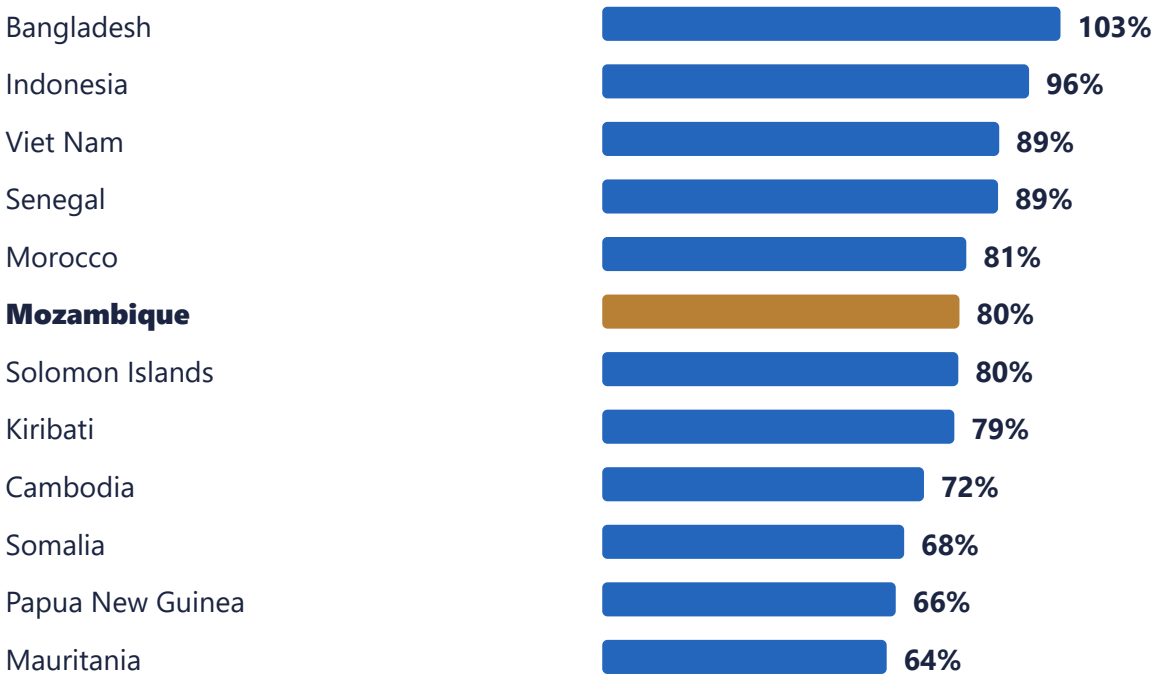
MARKER	RECORDS SCORED	COVERAGE	PRINCIPAL	SIGNIFICANT
Biodiversity	287	70%	US$49.4M	US$132M
Gender equality	323	79%	US$654K	US$107M
Desertification	271	66%	US$33.7K	US$841K

> **These figures must not be added together.** A project can be principal for more than one objective. 68 unique activity records carry at least one principal marker, totalling US$74.5M. Adding the marker columns instead gives US$110M, which overstates by 1.47 times.

Principal means the objective is fundamental to the activity. **Significant** means it is a secondary objective. They are reported separately because combining them into one climate-related or gender-related total is the most common way reported alignment is overstated. Coverage is the share of records on which the donor scored that marker at all; an unscored record is not a zero. Markers with thin coverage here: nutrition 18%, disability 27%, disaster risk reduction 29%, reproductive and maternal health 40%. The governance marker and the SDG field are blank in every record of the source data.

8. How this compares

Mozambique reports a lower disbursement ratio than comparable recipients, at 80% against a median of 92%, a difference of 12 points. Ranked **74 of 112** on that ratio, ahead of 34 per cent of them, on the same scope. By size of commitments it ranks 2 of 112.



The chart and table show the largest comparators on this scope. They are an extract for reading, not the comparison: the rank and the median above are computed over all 112 of them.

RECIPIENT	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	RECORDS
Bangladesh	US$92.9M	US$95.3M	103%	215
Indonesia	US$201M	US$192M	96%	708
Viet Nam	US$127M	US$113M	89%	652
Senegal	US$155M	US$137M	89%	631
Morocco	US$446M	US$363M	81%	350
Mozambique	**US$313M**	**US$250M**	**80%**	**410**
Solomon Islands	US$82.4M	US$65.7M	80%	339
Kiribati	US$102M	US$80.3M	79%	308
Cambodia	US$184M	US$133M	72%	305
Somalia	US$204M	US$138M	68%	97
Papua New Guinea	US$85.0M	US$55.9M	66%	335
Mauritania	US$270M	US$172M	64%	424

Comparators are limited to those with at least 30 activity records, so a ratio is not read off a handful of projects. A higher ratio is not evidence of better delivery: an older commitment profile raises it and a recent one lowers it.

9. Largest reported activities

YEAR	ACTIVITY	DONOR	PURPOSE	FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED
2021	Sustainable Rural Economy Program	International Development	Fishing policy and administr	ODA Grants	US$31.5M	US$5.26M
2013	Support to the Fisheries Sector of Mozambique 2013 - 2017	Norway	Fishing policy and administr	ODA Grants	US$25.5M	US$2.99M
2009	Fisheries sector support, continued	Norway	Fishing policy and administr	ODA Grants	US$23.9M	US$4.62M

YEAR	ACTIVITY	DONOR	PURPOSE	FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED
2023	Artisanal Fisheries Resilient Development Project	IFAD	Fishery development	ODA Grants	US$19.3M	US$0
2015	AFCC2/RI-First South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared G	International Development	Fishing policy and administr	ODA Grants	US$14.6M	US$0
2012	Maputo Fish Market Construction Project	Japan	Fishery services	ODA Grants	US$11.5M	US$481K
2023	Sustainable Blue Economy Initiative in Mozambique	EU Institutions	Fishery development	ODA Grants	US$11.4M	US$0
2022	SREP Food Security Additional Financing	International Development	Fishing policy and administr	ODA Grants	US$10.5M	US$0
2005	FISHERIES SECTOR SUPPORT	Norway	Fishing policy and administr	ODA Grants	US$10.1M	US$0
2019	CEPAQ - a platform for aquaculture development in Mozambique	Norway	Fishery development	ODA Grants	US$7.36M	US$2.11M
2002	SOFALA BANK ARTISANAL FISHERIES PROJ	Norway	Fishery development	ODA Grants	US$6.76M	US$1.13M
2014	Aquaculture and climate change	Nordic Development Fund	Fishery development	ODA Grants	US$6.63M	US$0

Ranked on commitment. Activity records can repeat across years or purposes, so this is a list of records and not a count of distinct projects.

10. Stakeholder questions

Three questions a ministry or a funder asks of this data, answered on the scope above. Each is a description of what was reported, not a projection.

Who is expanding here, and who is stepping back?

Comparing **2000 to 2011** with **2012 to 2024**, the largest increase is **International Development Association**, up US$60.4M, and the largest reduction is **EU Institutions**, down US$4.14M. This is a comparison of two reported periods, not a forecast, and a donor that commits in large irregular tranches will move sharply in it for reasons that have nothing to do with intent.

DONOR	2000 TO 2011	2012 TO 2024	CHANGE	CHANGE %
International Development Association	US$0	US$60.4M	+US$60.4M	new
IFAD	US$0	US$36.4M	+US$36.4M	new
Norway	US$44.4M	US$66.7M	+US$22.3M	+50%
EU Institutions	US$15.5M	US$11.4M	-US$4.14M	-27%
Belgium	US$3.41M	US$113K	-US$3.29M	-97%
France	US$2.43M	US$619K	-US$1.81M	-75%

If we need finance for a particular purpose, who already funds it?

The largest purpose on this scope is **Fishing policy and administrative management** at US$183M, and **Norway** accounts for **44%** of it across 16 donors. The table answers the same question for the three largest purposes, which is the practical form of the question: a ministry with a plan for one of them wants to know who already funds that work here.

PURPOSE	TOTAL	LEADING DONOR	ITS SHARE	DONORS
Fishing policy and administrative management	US$183M	Norway	44%	16
Fishery development	US$103M	IFAD	30%	19
Fishery services	US$20.4M	Japan	57%	4

What size and length of activity should we plan for?

Half of the 248 activities carrying a commitment are below **US$87.6K** and half above, while the largest single commitment is **US$31.5M**. The mean is US$1.26M, which is 14.4 times the median: a handful of very large commitments pull it well above what a typical activity looks like, which is why the median is quoted here. Where both a start and a completion date are reported, on 216 of 410 records, the median activity runs **36 months**, so a plan built around a single budget year will usually be out of step with how these commitments are spent.

MEASURE	VALUE	BASIS
Activities with a commitment	248	Records reporting an amount

MEASURE	VALUE	BASIS
Median commitment	US$87.6K	Middle value, not the mean
Mean commitment	US$1.26M	Total divided by the count, shown so the two can be compared
Largest commitment	US$31.5M	Single largest record
Activities with both dates	216	Both dates present and plausible
Median duration	36 months	Middle value of completion minus start

11. Illustrative activities with a principal environmental objective

Activities the donor reported with a **principal** objective on a Rio marker, meaning the environmental aim is the reason the activity exists rather than one of its features. Ranked on commitment, limited to records carrying a title, a description and an amount, because a project number with no description tells a reader nothing, and de-duplicated on the description so one project reported across several rows appears once. These are illustrations of what the finance buys, not a ranking of importance.

FISHERIES SECTOR SUPPORT

Donor: Norway **Recipient:** Mozambique **Agency:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Purpose: Fishing policy and administrative management **Flow type:** ODA Grants

Channel: (not reported) **Committed:** US$10.1M **Disbursed:** US$0 **Dates:** 2005-12-31 to 2007-12-31

Principal objective: biodiversity

A BROAD SECTOR PROGRAMME COVERING AREAS OF I) POLICY FORMULATION AND MANAGEMENT; II) RESEARCH AND STOCK ASSESSMENT; III) AQUACULTURE; IV)SUPPORT TO PRIVATE FISHEERIES ENTERPRICES AND V) OTHER INITIATIVES (POSSIBLE SUPPORT TO FISHERIES MUSEUM, MSC. PROGRAM

Multi Country Contribution on Blue Economy in Western Indian Ocean - Mozambique

Donor: Sweden **Recipient:** Mozambique **Agency:** Swedish International Development Authority

Purpose: Fishery development **Flow type:** ODA Grants **Channel:** Food and Agricultural Organisation

Committed: US$5.44M **Disbursed:** US$989K **Dates:** 2022-12-01 to 2028-12-31

Principal objective: biodiversity, climate adaptation

The overall objective of the Contribution is to improve resilience of coastal ecosystems, food security and livelihoods, and increased participation in the management of natural resources, for youth, women and men in coastal communities in the respective countries.The total Contribution value is estimated at 165 MSEK with 60 MSEK from Kenya, 50MSEK from Tanzania and 55 MSEK from Mozambique bilateral strategies. The Contribution will build capacity for and contribute to strengthening the implementation of the ecosystem approach in national and local management of coastal environment and fisheries, where measures for sustainable use, protection and restoration of coastal and marine habitats and resources, combined with livelihood interventions, will be developed together with local communities to improve resilience of coastal ecosystems, food security and livelihoods, reduce poverty of po...

Unlocking a Sustainable Blue Economy in the South West Indian Ocean - Mz

Donor: Norway **Recipient:** Mozambique **Agency:** Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation

Purpose: Fishing policy and administrative management **Flow type:** ODA Grants

Channel: Donor country-based NGO **Committed:** US$5.28M **Disbursed:** US$1.15M

Dates: 2021-01-01 to 2025-12-31 **Principal objective:** biodiversity

Significant objective: climate adaptation

This programme aims to generate a shift to a sustainable blue economy by:• Developing, adopting and implementing sustainable blue economy (SBE) policies in at least 3 Africa countries,• Financial institutions adopting SBE principles and align their financing • Fair and equitable access to and sustainable management of fisheries resources in the SWIO region • At least 3 SWIO countries combat IUU fishing and implement the Port Sate Measures Agreement

12. Method and considerations

Scope. ODA is Official Development Assistance, the OECD measure of concessional official finance for development. CRS is the OECD Creditor Reporting System, the activity-level database it is reported in. CRS activity records matching this brief's scope: Mozambique · All donors · Fishing · ODA Grants · 2000 to 2024. Amounts are as reported in US dollars. Activity amounts are **current prices**. This was established rather than assumed: summing the same population from the records and from the dashboard aggregate gives a difference of 1.0% against current prices and 11.7% against constant prices. The dashboard is set to Constant prices, so its aggregates are deflated and these are not: the two will not match, and no deflator is carried in this build to restate them. Commitments and disbursements are shown separately throughout and are never added to-

> gether. Rankings, bars and concentration measures in this brief are computed on **commitments**, following the dashboard flow control.
> **Brief.** TWPG-COUN-MOZAMBIQ-20261114 · generated 2026-11-14

What was counted

Every CRS activity record matching the scope above. 410 records, 22 donors, 5 purpose codes, 1 recipient. Of those records, **410** report a commitment amount and **410** report a disbursement amount; 0 report neither and contribute nothing to any total on this page.

Both amount columns hold a number on every record in this build, so a reported zero cannot be told apart from an amount that was never reported. The counts above say how many records carry a figure, which is not the same as how many donors actually reported one.

How each control was applied

CONTROL	SETTING	EFFECT ON THIS BRIEF
Recipient	Mozambique	Filter applied to activity records
Donor	All donors	Not restricted
Sector group	313	Filter applied through the CRS purpose code
Sector purpose	All purposes	Not restricted
Measure	ODA Grants	Filter applied: records restricted to ODA Grants
Flow	Commitments	Sets which series leads the trend chart. Both series are reported throughout
Year range	2000 to 2024	Filter applied. Activity records run 2000 to 2024
Prices	Constant prices	NOT applied. Activity amounts are current prices as reported, so these totals are lower than the dashboard aggregates, which are deflated to constant prices

How figures were computed

- Commitments and disbursements are summed separately and never added to each other.
- The disbursement ratio is cumulative disbursements divided by cumulative commitments across the whole period. It is not a disbursement rate for any single commitment and it is not a delivery score.
- Concessionality uses the reported flow type. Grant and loan shares are computed within ODA only.
- Marker shares use scored records as the denominator, with coverage printed beside each figure. The CRS marker scale is 0 for not targeted, 1 for a significant objective and 2 for a principal objective, and

blank for not scored. "Principal" means the objective is the reason the activity exists; "significant" means it is one aim among several.

- Concentration is the Herfindahl index: each donor's share of the leading series is squared and the squares are summed, on a 0 to 10,000 scale. It is computed across every donor on the scope, of all three types, and 2,500 is the competition-policy convention for a concentrated market rather than a threshold specific to development finance.
- Peer comparisons rank the selected entity against every other entity on the same scope that has at least 30 activity records, so a ratio is not read off a handful of projects. Where the scope pins a donor, the field is narrowed to donors of the same type, and the brief says so when it cannot be.
- Rising and falling donors compare the first half of the reported window with the second. A donor committing in large irregular tranches moves sharply in that comparison for reasons of timing rather than intent.
- Typical activity size is the median commitment, not the mean, because a few very large commitments pull a mean above anything a reader would recognise as typical. Duration is completion minus start in months, computed only where both dates are present and the result falls between zero and thirty years.
- Illustrative activities are selected on commitment size from the records carrying a principal Rio objective, a title of at least 12 characters, a description of at least 180 characters and a reported commitment above zero. Records whose descriptions match are treated as one activity, because CRS reports a single project across several rows and sometimes under more than one title, so at most three distinct activities appear and fewer where the scope holds fewer that meet the bar. They are examples of what the finance buys and not a ranking of importance.
- Every table and figure in this brief is reproduced row by row in the evidence CSV and JSON, from the export menu above, so any number here can be checked against the records behind it.
- A blank or unreadable amount contributes nothing to a total and is never replaced with an estimate. It is not counted as a zero observation either: the record counts below say how many records actually carried a figure, which is why they can be lower than the record count in the scope.
- Nothing is imputed, interpolated or redistributed between categories.

What this brief does not claim

- Commitments are promises and disbursements are transfers. Neither is spending on the ground.
- Policy markers are assigned by the reporting donor and are not independently audited.
- Regional and unallocated aid is reported against regions, not countries, and sits outside a country total.
- CRS is revised periodically, so every figure carries the vintage of the source build.
- Nothing here establishes effectiveness, attribution or causation. A larger number is not a better outcome, and a higher ratio is not better delivery.

Source and reproduction

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