



I like maths and english.

I want to be a doctor.

My dream is to treat
patients, including my
own parents.

Lugano Mwaipopo (11), Tanzania

Assistance for education increased to more than 16 per cent of the total and thereby exceeded the Government's target of ensuring that 15 per cent of all development assistance goes to this sector.

Norad

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This annual report is the last from Norad in its capacity as an agency with the primary responsibility for Norway's bilateral cooperation. Whereas Norad formerly focused on the administration of long-term bilateral development cooperation, we have now been given a new, more concentrated role and will from now on be responsible for providing technical advice to the aid administration, financing Norwegian and international aid organizations, and assuring the quality of, and evaluating, Norway's development cooperation with poor countries. In this way, Norad will contribute to the Government's Action Plan for Combating Poverty in the South and efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals.

The proportion of bilateral assistance going to the least developed countries (LDCs) increased from 57 per cent in 2002 to 58 per cent in 2003. All in all, Norad managed a budget of NOK 4.9 billion in 2003. The proportion of development assistance that went to Norway's 24 partner countries, which are the subject of this report, increased from 64 to 65 per cent. Assistance for education increased to more than 16 per cent of the total and thereby exceeded the Government's target of ensuring that 15 per cent of all development assistance goes to this sector. Norad's efforts to increase contributions to new forms of cooperation, such as budget support, also brought results: from less than five per cent in 1999, this type of assistance accounted for 16.2 per cent of all bilateral assistance in 2003.

Assistance provided through Norwegian and international aid organizations is playing an increasing role in Norway's bilateral development cooperation. No other donor country channels such a large proportion of development assistance through players in civil society. In 2003, approximately one third of the funds administered by Norad were channelled through various organizations and their partners in poor countries. Bilateral assistance channelled through Norwegian and international aid organizations will continue to be administered by Norad.

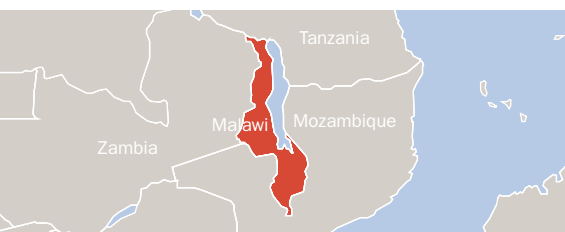
All UN member states have acceded to the Millennium Development Goals. The UN Secretary General prepares annual reports on the progress that has been made. According to the most recent report, published in September 2003, it is possible to achieve the Millennium Development Goals on a global basis. They can also be achieved at the national level in almost all countries, although the situation varies significantly between and within individual countries. However, forecasts also show that some areas of the world are highly unlikely to reach the targets, partly due to internal political conditions in individual countries and partly because the political and financial assistance provided for needy regions is far from sufficient.



Tove Strand



Malawi



Facts about Malawi


Form of government Republic
Head of State President Bakili Muluzi
Population 10.7 million*
Languages English (official), Chichewa (official)
Independence 1964
Capital Lilongwe
Per capita GDP USD 170
Annual population growth 2.21 % (estimate for 2003)
Infant mortality 105.15 per thousand births (2002)*
Life expectancy 36.6 years (2002)*
Literacy rate 58 % (72.8 % for men, 43.4 % for women)
HIV/AIDS infection rate approximately 14 %
Percentage population below the poverty line 65 %

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2002, World Development Indicators Database, EIU Country Profiles
* Estimated figures, CIA 2002. (Updated March 2003)

Important partners

The Norwegian and Swedish institutions, companies and organizations cooperating with Malawi include: Norwegian Church Aid, the Atlas Alliance, the Norwegian Association of the Disabled, ABB, the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities, Fredskorpset (Partnership for Development), the Chr. Michelsen Institute, the Development Fund, NORAGRIC, the University of Oslo, Statistics Norway, the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, the Swedish Office of the Public Auditor, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, SIPU International.

 Malawi was a British protectorate – Nyasaland – from 1891.

In 1953 Nyasaland joined a federation with South and North Rhodesia (later Zimbabwe and Zambia). The federation with Rhodesia was dissolved in December 1963 and on 6 July 1964 Malawi became an independent state with Hastings Banda as prime minister. Hastings Banda's rule gradually developed into a dictatorship with Banda himself as absolute ruler. Democracy and a multi-party system were not established until 1994. At the election that year, Bakili Muluzi was elected president. New presidential and parliamentary elections will be held on 18 May 2004. Malawi is one of the poorest countries in Africa and in the world and has few natural resources apart from agricultural land. Its most important export product is tobacco.

Malawi has been one of Norway's main partner countries in development cooperation since 1997. It receives a relatively large amount of international assistance and is heavily dependent on aid. In 2003 Norwegian development assistance for Malawi totalled NOK 199 million. Norway also administers Swedish bilateral assistance for Malawi.

Malawi's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was formulated in 2002. Norwegian/Swedish assistance is concentrated on good governance, HIV/AIDS, macro-economic reform and health. Due to negative economic growth and the food shortage, agriculture is included as a priority sector.

Donor coordination with Sweden

In 2001, Norad and SIDA entered into an agreement to coordinate development cooperation with Malawi. Under this agreement, the Norwegian embassy in Malawi administers development assistance funds on behalf of both Sweden and Norway. Improved donor coordination, with joint meetings, reporting and development cooperation procedures means less administrative work for the recipient country. SIDA's role is to contribute financing and provide technical assistance as and when required.

The background for this agreement was that Sweden wished to increase assistance for Africa in general, but was not represented in Malawi. Instead of establishing its own local office, it contacted Norad. The Malawian authorities have agreed to Norwegian-Swedish cooperation, which will be evaluated in 2004.

Good governance

Norway supports several programmes aimed at strengthening and developing democracy in Malawi. Among other things, 60 parliamentarians have received education in governance, economics and constitutional issues. All the tuition is provided by Malawian experts. Norway also supports a weekly radio drama on democracy and human rights, and human rights clubs in 29 upper secondary schools.

The HIV/AIDS situation is extremely serious

Approximately 14 per cent of Malawi's population is infected with HIV/AIDS. Norway will contribute NOK 52.5 million to Malawi's National AIDS Plan up to 2006. Seven other donors also provide extensive funding. One of the goals is to increase the number of HIV-infected persons who receive treatment from 3000 in 2002 to 85,000 by 2008. HIV/AIDS is increasingly a subject of public debate and all districts and most ministries have formulated their own AIDS plans. Norway has also joined forces with UNFPA and UNICEF to support HIV prevention efforts among pupils in primary and secondary schools.

The fight against tuberculosis

The Malawian authorities have established a National Tuberculosis Programme which aims to combat the spread of tuberculosis and treat infected persons. Norway has supported Malawi's National Tuberculosis Programme since 1987 and this programme is now included in Norwegian-Swedish efforts in Malawi.

The Tuberculosis Programme has achieved significant results despite the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the modest resources of the health authorities. Mortality has been substantially reduced and as many as 70 per cent of tuberculosis patients recover. This is the best recovery rate in the region and is partly due to the fact that, unlike most countries in the region, Malawi has avoided multi-resistance problems in the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

In recent years, Malawi has experienced floods and drought which have led to a serious food shortage for many people. In 2003 Malawi was ranked 162nd of the 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index. Life expectancy is currently less than 40 years, down from 48 years in 1990. This is primarily due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Approximately 14 per cent of the population between the ages of 14 and 49 are infected. There are signs that the level of infection is stabilizing.

Bilateral assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	51 609	27.7 %
HIV/AIDS	13 272	7.1 %
Economic development and trade	72 451 *	38.9 %
Good governance	29 985	16.1 %
Environment and energy	18 634	10.0 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	356	0.2 %
Total	186 307	100.0 %

* of which NOK 12.6 million was spent on agriculture.



The aim of the health sector programme is to enable districts to supply primary health services to the population. Photo: Odd Iglebæk



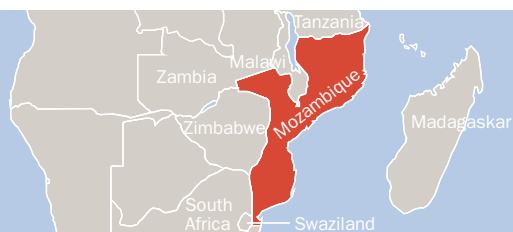
The statistics office at the Kasungu District Hospital helps to improve information regarding the health situation in Malawi. Photo: Stein Inge Nesvåg

Since 1986, the programme has been followed up professionally by the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD) and the National Association for Public Health. The programme benefits from close cooperation between donors, with joint financing, joint reporting, joint

quarterly audits and joint six-monthly management meetings, combined with reviews. Malawi's efforts to treat infected patients have been so successful that the World Health Organization (WHO) intends to use it as a model in other African countries.



Mozambique



Facts about Mozambique

Form of government Republic
Head of State President Joaquim Alberto Chissano
Population 18.9 million (estimate 2003) UN Statistics Division of EIU, 17.5 million (estimate 2003) CIA
Languages Portuguese (official), local languages
Independence 1975
Constitution 30 November 1990
Capital Maputo
Per capita GDP USD 210 (2002), WDI
Annual population growth 0.82 % (estimate 2003) CIA, 2 % (2002) WDI
Infant mortality 199 per 1000 births (2003) CIA
Life expectancy 41 years (2002) WDI
Literacy rate 46.4 % (adults over 15) (2002-3) INE
HIV/AIDS infection rate 13.5 % (2002) MISAU
Percentage population below the poverty line 54 % (2003) INE CIA
Unemployment rate 21 % (estimate 1997) CIA

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2003; World Development Indicators Database, Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), Mozambique, the Mozambique Ministry of Health (MISAU).

Important partners

In development cooperation with Mozambique, Norad works with many Norwegian institutions, companies and organizations. Its most important partners include the Petroleum Directorate, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, the Directorate of Fisheries, the Directorate of Public Roads, the Norwegian Red Cross, Norwegian People's Aid, Save the Children Norway, NIBR, Christian Michéens Institute, Norconsult, and the Institute of Marine Research.



Mozambique is a republic in South-East Africa. It borders

South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe in the south and east, Zambia in the northwest and Malawi and Tanzania in the north. Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal in 1975. After seventeen years of civil war, a peace treaty was signed in 1992. As a result of this treaty, multi-party elections were held in 1994. The next presidential and parliamentary elections will take place towards the end of 2004.

Mozambique has been one of Norway's main partner countries in development cooperation since 1977 and is one of the countries that receive the most development assistance from Norway. It also receives a large amount of international aid and is strongly aid-dependent. In 2003, Norway's development assistance for Mozambique totalled NOK 383 million, NOK 378.5 million of which was channelled through Norad.

Cooperation between Norway and Mozambique focuses on five main areas: health, energy, fisheries, decentralization and the macroeconomy/budget support. The main aim of development cooperation is to help reduce poverty in accordance with the country's own Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which was adopted in 2001. The PRSP defines education, health, infrastructure, increased productivity on family farms, governance, judicial reform and fiscal and macro-economic policy as the main priority areas in efforts to combat poverty.

Development cooperation with Mozambique

In the health sector, Norway and other donors contributed to a joint general health fund. Norway also channels funds for reproductive health through the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Assistance is also provided for imports of medicines and medical consumer goods and for the development of health services at provincial and district levels.

Cooperation in the energy sector is focused on responsible management of the country's hydropower and natural gas resources. It includes technical and financial assistance for the petroleum and energy directorates and the development of a nationwide power grid. All district capitals will be electrified by 2005.

In the fishery sector, Norway supports institutions responsible for managing fishery resources and working to increase food security, increase foreign currency earnings and improve living conditions for the coastal population. Assistance is also provided for a rural development programme along the coast. A review carried out in 2003 concluded that Norwegian assistance for small-scale fishermen promoted local ownership, positive development in the field of maritime policy and legislation, and good strategies for local resource management.

Norway contributes to a fairly large decentralization programme in which Norway's inputs are concentrated in the northernmost province of Cabo Delgado. Norway supports the rehabilitation of rural roads, the development of small industry and human resource development in the provincial and district administrations. Mozambique has also asked Norway to assist in a general strengthening of the government administration in accordance with the public sector reform programme (2001-2011).

With thirteen other donors, Norway contributes to a joint budget support programme. In following up this support, there is focus on the authorities' efforts to promote poverty reduction, reform the management of public finances, and generate domestic income. With other donors, Norway is supporting an ongoing financial management reform, which is expected to lead to efficiency improvements in this area. Norway also supports anti-corruption efforts, among other things by supporting the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and through dialogue with the authorities.

Mozambique is one of the very poorest countries in the world and ranked as 170 of the 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index for 2003. A household survey completed at the end of 2003 shows that the proportion of the population living in absolute poverty has been reduced to 54 per cent. Most of these people live in rural areas. Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) aims to reduce absolute poverty to 50 per cent by 2010, and it is clear that this goal is within reach.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	126 044	33.3 %
HIV/AIDS	12 495	3.3 %
Economic development and trade	92 648	24.5 %
Good governance	59 533	15.7 %
Environment and energy	87 259	23.1 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	555	0.1 %
Total	378 535	100.0 %

Donor cooperation in the health sector in Mozambique

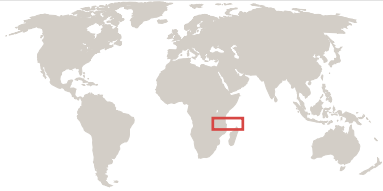
The health sector is one of the priority areas in Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. In this area, Norway participates in broad-based donor cooperation. In April 2001, the Mozambican Government approved its first five-year strategic plan for the health sector. It emphasises that the strategy must be implemented in cooperation with the Government's partners in a Sector Wide Approach (SWAP).

The strategic plan for the health sector defines the following goals:

- Improve access to health services
- Improve the quality of health services
- Prevent and combat widespread epidemics
- Improve planning and budget processes in order to be able to define priorities in relation to the available resources
- Ensure more efficient use and allocation of available resources/ result-based planning
- Develop human resources and capacity
- Stress the importance of the participation of private players in the health sector, both those who work for profit and those who have more idealistic motives.



Norway provides funding for imports of medicines and the development of health services at provincial and district levels. Photo: Gunnar Zachrisen



Tanzania



Facts about Tanzania


Form of government Republic
Head of State President Benjamin Mkapa
Population 37.1 million (2002)*
Languages Kiswahili (official), English (official)
Independence 9 December 1961
Capital Dodoma
Per capita GDP USD 270 (2001)
Annual population growth 2.5 % (2002)*
Infant mortality 77.85 deaths per 1000 births (2002)*
Life expectancy 44 years **
Literacy rate 76 % **
HIV/AIDS infection rate 7.8 % (2001)
Percentage population below the poverty line 51 %

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2002,
World Development Indicators Database,
EIU Country Profiles
* Estimated figures, CIA 2002
** UNDP Human Development Index 2003

Important partners

In its development cooperation with Tanzania, Norway works with the following Norwegian institutions, companies and organizations: The Directorate of Public Roads, the Ministry of Finance, the Agricultural University of Norway, the University College of Agder, the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, the Christian Michelsen Institute, Norconsult, NORPLAN, the Royal Norwegian Society for Rural Development, Norwegian People's Aid, CARE Norge, SOS Children's Villages, the Norwegian Nurses' Association, the Fredskorpset (Partners for Development) and the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions.

 Tanzania forms part of the East African mountain plateau.

Large parts of the country are protected in national parks, the best known of which are Serengeti, Ngorongoro and Arusha. Politically, Tanzania is one of Africa's most stable nations. After gaining its independence in 1961, the country developed its "African socialism", also known as "ujamaa". In the 1980s this policy was abandoned, and a multi-party system was introduced and free elections were held in the first half of the 1990s.

Tanzania is one of the very poorest countries in the world. It ranks 160th of the 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index 2003. The country has been a priority partner country in Norwegian development cooperation since 1966, and among those countries that have received the most Norwegian development assistance for several decades. In 2003, Norwegian development assistance for Tanzania totalled NOK 477 million, NOK 380.9 million of which was channelled through Norad. Development cooperation is based on Tanzania's poverty reduction strategy paper, which was drawn up in 2000. Focus is on budget support and assistance for programmes in the sectors of good governance, social development with emphasis on education, and rural development with emphasis on access roads and natural resource management. Budget support includes support for financial management and implementation of the poverty reduction strategy.

When the ujamaa policy and strong government participation in the private sector did not lead to the desired results, Tanzania was plunged into a deep economic crisis in the early 1980s. This led to the implementation of several structural adjustment programmes with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These programmes continued in the 1990s. Key objectives of the reform policy were increased focus on the private sector, which has led to extensive privatization of government property and liberalization of fiscal policy in the course of the 1990s.

Tanzania has initiated several major reform programmes in its public administration in recent years. One of the main objectives is to reform the local administration responsible for delegating authority and resources at the local level in order to ensure better services close to users. Agriculture, which is clearly the most important economic sector, provides a livelihood for around 88 per cent of the population.

Tanzania now enjoys macro-economic stability. In 2002 the growth rate was 6.2 per cent and the inflation rate about 4 per cent. However, the growth rate is lower than it should be to really improve the economy and reduce poverty.

The reform programme in the public administration sector is considered to be pivotal to efforts to reduce corruption in the public sector. Among other things, this means strengthening the institutions that have been established to combat corruption. While progress has been made in these institutions, it will take

some time before they can operate effectively due to lack of capacity and expertise.

Rural development

The sector programme in the fields of environment and natural resource management, which aims at helping to reduce poverty particularly in rural areas, is progressing as planned. Broad-based training has been provided in the use of energy-saving ovens and local game-keepers have been trained in wildlife management. At Mafia Island Marine Park, the village population has begun to earn an income from lawful activities rather than activities that are harmful to the natural environment. There is emphasis on involving the local community in the management programme. Investments in capacity-building to enable the local authorities to participate have led to increased food security and higher earnings for small farmers, particularly women.

The development of transportation services in rural areas has facilitated necessary transport and improved social conditions, particularly for women. Roads have been upgraded and women now have free time to devote to productive activities. This has been achieved at a low cost.

The goal is to halve the percentage of the population living below the poverty line by 2010 in both urban and rural areas. Between 1991/92 and 2000/01 the percentage of poor living below the poverty line was reduced from 38.6 to 35.7.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	109 859	28.8 %
HIV/AIDS	7 543	2.0 %
Economic development and trade	211 965	55.6 %
Good governance	24 589	6.5 %
Environment and energy	26 716	7.0 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	260	0.1 %
Total	380 932	100.0 %



Improving public roads enables people to spend more time on productive activities. Photo: Mette Winther



Uganda



Facts about Uganda


Form of government Republic ("zero party system")
Head of State President Yoweri K. Museveni
Population 24.6 million (according to the 2002 census)
Languages English (official), several local languages
Independence 1962
Capital Kampala
Per capita GNP USD 250 (2002)
Annual population growth 2.96 %*
Infant mortality 87.9 per thousand births*
Life expectancy 44.88 years
Literacy rate 69.9 % (adults over 15)
HIV/AIDS infection 600,000 persons (2001 estimate)
Percentage population below the poverty line 38 % (2002-2003)

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2003
World Development Indicators Database
* Estimated figures, CIA 2003

Important Norwegian partners

The following Norwegian institutions and organizations take part in development cooperation with Uganda: Statistics Norway, Statskog SF, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry, the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children Norway, the Norwegian Red Cross, Norwegian Church Aid, the Stromme Foundation, the Royal Norwegian Society for Development, Lions Aid Norway, the Norwegian Association for the Blind and Partially Sighted, Caritas Norway, the Atlas Alliance, FOKUS, the Pentecostal Foreign Mission of Norway, Hand in Hand Uganda, Quaker Service Norway, the Norwegian Bar Association, the Norwegian Physiotherapist Association, the Christian Relief Network, Friends of Uganda, Norplan AS, Jacobsen Electro, ABB and Norconsult.

 Uganda, which is often described as "The Pearl of Africa", was one of Norway's first priority partner countries in development cooperation. Cooperation between the two countries was discontinued in 1973 during the terror regime of Idi Amin and resumed in the second half of the 1980s.

Since President Museveni came to power in 1986, Uganda has had a political "zero party system", based on the principle of an individually participant democracy. In 2001 President Museveni was re-elected for a second and, according to the Constitution, final five-year period.

Uganda receives a substantial amount of international assistance and is highly dependent on aid. It was the first country in Africa to produce its own poverty reduction strategy paper in 1997. In 2003, Norwegian assistance for Uganda totalled NOK 271.6 million, NOK 247.9 million of which was channelled through Norad. The main areas of focus in development cooperation between Norway and Uganda are good governance, human rights, democratic development, economic growth, development of the productive sector and social development. There is general emphasis on HIV/AIDS, anti-corruption measures, women and gender equality, institution-building and the environment.

Economic development

Until fairly recently, Uganda's annual economic growth rate was stable at around 6 per cent. However due to the global economic decline, falling prices for coffee, which is Uganda's most important export product, and higher oil prices it has become more difficult to maintain this

high rate of growth. Economic growth is estimated to have been 4.4 per cent in 2003.

Budget support

In 2003, Norad channelled its budget support, which amounted to NOK 61.8 million, to the Poverty Action Fund (PAF), which is earmarked for primary health care, basic education, rural roads and monitoring and control mechanisms. The fund is protected from expenditure cuts. If Uganda's revenues are lower than estimated, cuts must be made in sectors other than those linked to the Fund. Earmarked assistance for the health sector is also channelled through the PAF.

Education

Universal primary education has been introduced, but families must cover certain costs, including writing materials and school uniforms. Almost 80 per cent of children start school, but only 40 per cent complete four years of education. The drop-out rate is particularly high among girls. Nevertheless, the focus on education has brought results, for girls too. The number of children who can read and write has more than doubled since 1999. All the same, it appears unrealistic to believe that Uganda will be able to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015. In the over-18 age-group the strongest rise in the literacy rate has been among women, where it rose from 51 per cent in 1999 to 64 per cent in 2002.

Health

Uganda is one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa that has managed to reverse the AIDS epidemic. The proportion of HIV-infected persons dropped from 20 per cent in 1992 to 6 per cent in 2003. The main reason for this is assumed to be the openness of political leaders in breaking down the cultural taboos associated with HIV and AIDS. Nevertheless, the HIV/AIDS disaster has had a strong impact on Uganda's population. Today, there are one million children who have lost their parents due to AIDS.

Infant mortality in Uganda is higher than in neighbouring countries. To improve the situation, primary health services became free of charge from 2001 and the number of visits to doctors has increased by 77 per cent. Malaria is the most deadly disease in Uganda. One of the reasons for the prevalence of malaria in Uganda is that only 13 per cent of the population have mosquito nets.

Energy

In the period 1995-2002, Norad contributed approximately NOK 400 million to the energy sector. Support for improvements and expansion of Owen Falls and the electricity grid has been essential to meet the growing demand for electric power and has reduced both rationing and unplanned power cuts. The proportion of the population linked to the power

Uganda is ranked as 147 of the 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index for 2003. The proportion of the population living below the poverty line is estimated to have declined from 56 per cent in 1992 to 35 per cent in 2000. Recent surveys indicate that the number rose again to 38 per cent in 2002-2003. The authorities' goal is to reduce the proportion of people living under the poverty line to 10 per cent by 2017.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	102 768	41.4 %
HIV/AIDS	5 838	2.4 %
Economic development and trade	77 723	31.3 %
Good governance	23 447	9.5 %
Environment and energy	36 430	14.7 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	1 731	0.7 %
Total	247 937	100.0 %

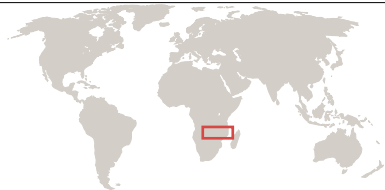
grid has increased from 5 per cent to 7 per cent, and this in a period when the population has grown rapidly (3.4 per cent). Moreover, Norway's assistance has contributed to a comprehensive re-structuring of the electricity sector with a view to rationalization and paving the way for private investment. Prices have been increased and now reflect the actual costs. State subsidies for electricity supplies have thereby been reduced or totally eliminated.

Norway has been Uganda's most important partner in the forestry sector since development cooperation began. Uganda is experiencing a growing gap between the supply of and demand for forestry products due to deforestation and poor management. Wood and charcoal account for more than 90 per cent of the

country's energy consumption, and much of the burden of having to cover increasingly large distances to find fuel is borne by women and children. The main result of Norway's assistance is that plans have now been adopted for extensive restructuring of the forestry sector, with a view to achieving sustainable, efficient and less corrupt resource management and facilitating the participation of the local community and the private sector in the development of forest resources. Uganda has an extremely rich natural heritage (1300 species of trees and 11 per cent of the world's bird species) and conservation of biodiversity in forest areas is an important objective of these efforts.

Owen Falls Power Plant. Photo: Marianne Rønnevig





Zambia



Facts about Zambia

Form of government Republic
Head of State President Levy Mwanawasa
Population 9.9 million (2002)*
Languages English (official), many local languages
Independence 24 October 1964
Capital Lusaka
Per capita GDP USD 396 (2003 estimate)
Annual population growth 1.9 % (2002)*
Infant mortality 89.39 deaths per 1000 births (2002)*
Life expectancy 37.35 years (2002)*
Literacy rate 78.9 % (adults over 15 years of age)
HIV/AIDS infection rate 16 %
Percentage population below the poverty line 86 %


Sources

CIA World Factbook 2002,
World Development Indicators Database,
EIU Country Profiles

* Estimated figures, CIA 2002

Important partners

In development cooperation with Zambia, Norad works in close cooperation with the following Norwegian institutions, companies and organizations: The Ministry of Education and Research, the Centre for International Education at Oslo University College (LINS), Norwegian Church Aid, the Directorate of Public Roads, the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT), Agder Research Foundation, Save the Children Norway, Det Norske Veritas, the Office of the Auditor General, World Wildlife Fund, Médecins sans Frontières, the Norwegian Confederation of Sports, FOKUS and the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions.

 Zambia is one of Africa's richest countries in terms of natural resources, with significant mineral deposits and good conditions for farming. When it became an independent country in 1964, Zambia had a developed economy in many ways, with a larger industrial base and a higher degree of urbanization than most other countries in Africa. Nevertheless, 73 per cent of the population live below the poverty line. Low economic growth, an explosive HIV/AIDS epidemic, dependence on copper for export earnings, an unproductive agricultural sector, coupled with poor planning and governance, are some of the main causes of the country's poverty.

Zambia has been one of Norway's most important partner countries since 1967. Norway is one of the largest bilateral donors in Zambia, which receives a relatively large amount of international development assistance and is heavily dependent on such aid. In 2003 Norwegian development assistance for Zambia totalled NOK 252 million. Zambia drew up a poverty reduction strategy paper in 2002. The main pillars of development cooperation between Norway and Zambia are education, good governance, roads and natural resource and wildlife management. Norway also provides support for agriculture, but this assistance is channelled through the Netherlands. HIV/AIDS, gender equality and private sector development are ongoing topics.

Norway as development cooperation partner in Zambia

Norway is one of the biggest bilateral donors of development assistance for Zambia, after the UK, Japan and the USA. The World Bank and other parts of the UN system are also extensively involved in Zambia. Like other countries that receive a great deal of assistance, Zambia devotes a very large amount of resources to innumerable meetings with its many donors and varying reporting requirements. In March 2003, the Zambian authorities and seven bilateral donors from the Nordic countries, the Netherlands, Ireland and the UK agreed on a "harmonization in practice" initiative. Harmonization means that donors act as a single, coordinated unit and that they adapt their procedures to the recipient country's systems and routines. This will reduce Zambia's administrative costs and lead to more effective development assistance. Over time, donors' transaction costs are also expected to be reduced. The aim of this initiative is to achieve full harmonization of development cooperation in all sectors and between all donors, under the leadership of the Zambian authorities. Support for the education programme is one example where donors contribute funds in a common basket, making it possible for Zambia to deal with a single donor forum.

Education

Zambia is the country that receives the most Norwegian bilateral support for education. In the past few years, Norway has been one of the biggest donors of assistance for the education sector in Zambia. In autumn 2003 Norway signed a major agreement with the Zambian

Ministry of Education to provide almost NOK 500 million over a period of five years. The Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research and the Zambian Ministry of Education have entered into institutional cooperation aimed at reorganizing the administration of education in Zambia at central, regional and local levels, making better use of resources, developing model schools, developing statistics and providing support for HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. Save the Children Norway and Norwegian Church Aid also receive funding for development cooperation programmes with Zambian partners in the education sector.

In 2003, Norway provided NOK 82 million for the national education programme. The number of newly trained teachers doubled from 2000 to 4000 in the period 1999-2001. Six hundred new classrooms were built of a total of 1350 that were planned. The proportion of the population who can read and write increased from 69 per cent in 1990 to 79 per cent in 2000. Net basic school attendance rose from 72 per cent in 2002 to 76 per cent in 2003. The goal is to achieve 100 per cent by 2015. The percentage of children who complete primary and lower secondary school rose from 66 per cent in 2002 to 73 per cent in 2003.

Private sector development and the road sector

Zambia has great potential for economic growth in the agriculture and tourism sectors. An important prerequisite for development in these industries is a well developed and well maintained road network. While the network of main roads in Zambia is relatively well developed, the standard of the other roads is generally poor. The need to improve infrastructure is a central element of Zambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Norway has been an active donor to the public roads sector in Zambia, and

Zambia is ranked as 163 of the 175 countries in the UNDP's latest Human Development Index (2003).

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	124 954	50.2 %
HIV/AIDS	25 151	10.1 %
Economic development and trade	43 104	17.3 %
Good governance	24 536	9.9 %
Environment and energy	30 137	12.1 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	945	0.4 %
Total	248 827	100.0 %



contributed NOK 27 million in 2003. Norway has provided assistance for the institutions that manage the road sector in Zambia, and Norwegian public road authorities and centres of expertise have worked closely with their Zambian colleagues within the framework of a variety of agreements. Since 1995, the percentage of roads of a good standard has increased from 20 per cent to 57 per cent, and over 16,000 jobs have been created.

Natural resource management with emphasis on the wildlife sector

Norway has contributed actively to the establishment of the government administrative body, the Zambia Wildlife Authority, which is responsible for managing Zambia's national parks and wildlife resources. For over ten years, Norway has provided support for a local wildlife management programme in the Luangwa Valley around the national park in South Luangwa. One of the goals of the programme is to increase awareness



The Mpunde Girls' Secondary School located approx about three hours' drive from Lusaka. Photo: Tone Bratteli

of the importance of conserving and developing wildlife resources in an ecological perspective, and as a basis for tourism and private sector development. This programme has been highly successful. Revenues generated by tourism in this area are estimated to be around NOK 50 million. This amount includes earnings from commercial hunting in the hunting reserves outside the national park. Some of these funds are allocated to the local population for use for priority development objectives.



Bangladesh



Facts about Bangladesh


Form of government Republic
Head of State Jajuddin Ahmed (since September 2002)
Prime Minister Khaleda Zia (since October 2001)
Population 138 million (2003)*
Languages Bangla (official, also known as Bengali), English
Independence 16 December 1971
Capital Dhaka
Per capita GDP USD 380
Annual population growth 2 % (2003)*
Infant mortality 51 per thousand births* (HDR 2003)
Life expectancy 61 years
Literacy rate 47 % (2002)* (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics)
HIV/AIDS 13,000 persons infected (2003)*
Percentage population below the poverty line 36 % (HDR 2003)

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2003.
* Estimated figures, CIA 2003.

Important partners

The following Norwegian institutions, companies and organizations are important partners in development cooperation with Bangladesh: the Petroleum Directorate, LINS (the Centre for International Education at Oslo University College), Telenor, Norwegian Church Aid, Normisjon, the Strømme Foundation, the Norwegian section of Service Civil International, the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, and CMI.

 The Republic of Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with a population of 138 million and an area less than half the size of Norway. Despite the fact that Bangladesh achieved relatively good economic growth throughout the 1990s, poverty reduction has been slow, averaging one percentage point per year. The country is regularly affected by natural disasters, particularly floods, but has built up a good emergency system to deal with them in recent years.

Norway's development cooperation with Bangladesh began when the country gained its independence in 1971. It has been one of Norway's main partner countries since 1975. Cooperation focuses on education, private sector development, governance and human rights, and particularly on women and gender equality. Bangladesh receives relatively little international development assistance and is dependent on it to only a limited extent. Development assistance accounts for only 2.1 per cent of GNP and amounts to USD 8 per capita. In 2003, development assistance from Norad to Bangladesh totalled NOK 123.4 million and Bangladesh received the least assistance of all Norway's partner countries. Norway and Bangladesh signed a new Memorandum of Understanding in April 2003.

The many years of slow but sure social development have continued. Bangladesh is among the least developed countries (LDCs) that have made the greatest progress in relation to the Millennium Development Goals. Annual economic growth is just over 5 per cent. Poverty reduction has been delayed by growing income disparities. With the current distribution, annual economic growth must rise to 7 per cent if poverty is to be halved by 2015. It will be impossible to achieve other Millennium Development Goals unless development improves. Literacy and maternal mortality rates are improving only slowly because large groups are dependent on services that are of poor standard. Malnutrition did not decline in the period 1990-2000 and is still 35 per cent (HDR 2003), despite the fact that Bangladesh has become almost self-sufficient in terms of food production in recent years.

The economy and the economic reform programme have developed positively in the past year. In contrast with this, and with the relatively positive trend in social development, the governance situation remains as difficult as ever. Politics is dominated by an exacerbated conflict between the two largest political parties, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and the Awami League (AL). Politically motivated assassinations, threats and violence are widespread. Parliament is boycotted by the opposition. Corruption is rife and Bangladesh is ranked as the most corrupt country on Transparency International's list. A decision has been made to establish an Anti-Corruption Commission, but it is unlikely to start work until the end of 2004. A Human Rights Commission has

still not been established. The impoverished majority of the population suffer from uncertainty and arbitrary treatment, and women and minorities are particularly vulnerable. Despite signs of progress for women's rights, women are still exposed to widespread discrimination. Many people regard the police as a threat to their personal safety.

Education

Education is the main focus of development cooperation and a programme aimed at improving the quality of primary school education has, among other things, contributed to the training of approximately 13,500 teachers over a 6-year period. The programme is currently nearing completion, but many of the activities will continue under a new national sector programme for basic education.

Under a grant programme for girls in secondary education, grants have been provided for approximately 170,000 girls. As a result of the grant programme, girls accounted for more than 50 per cent of pupils in secondary schools in 2003. Two large local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) receive support for informal basic education for 4,500 children in 1,500 schools, informal basic education for 21,000 working children, and vocational training for 1,600 young people.

Support for credit funds

Support provided for two state banks has been used to establish special credit funds for small enterprises. Credits and advisory services for small enterprises will continue to be provided through the local development bank, Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank (RAKUB). Although this project only began in May 2003, it has already achieved good results. More than 300 small enterprises have taken up, short-term loans and the repayment rate is almost 100 per cent.

Bangladesh ranks 139th of the 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index for 2003, up six places from the last ranking. It is estimated that approximately 35 per cent of the population is living on less than one US dollar a day, which means that Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world.

Bilateral assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	53 584	43.4 %
HIV/AIDS	546	0.4 %
Economic development and trade	36 800	29.8 %
Good governance	9 774	7.9 %
Environment and energy	22 724	18.4 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	2	0.0 %
Total	123 429	100.0 %



Textile production provides a living for many women in Bangladesh. Photo: Per Kristian Lunden

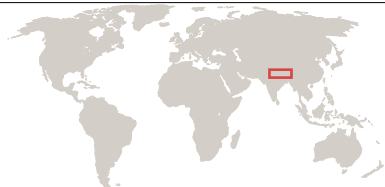
The energy sector

In the energy sector, the programme of assistance for rural electrification in two geographical areas is nearing completion, having achieved its aims.

Human rights

Human rights activities are mainly aimed at promoting women's rights by supporting a number of local women's organizations. The organizations supported by the Norwegian embassy reach more than one million women through direct measures. Furthermore, they reach more than eight million women through networks and

alliances. Free legal aid was provided for more than 25,000 cases through organizations supported by the embassy. Norway has otherwise contributed to the redistribution of approximately 620 acres of land to landless people. Efforts to promote children's rights are included in the education programme. Support is also provided for anti-corruption projects and to promote critical journalism.



Nepal



Facts about Nepal

Form of government Parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy

Head of State King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah

Population 26.4 million (estimated July 2003)

Languages Nepali (official language, 90 %), local languages

Independence 1768 (united into a single kingdom)

Capital Kathmandu

Per capita GNP USD 230

Population growth rate 2.26 % (2003 estimate)

Infant mortality 70.57 deaths per 1000 births

Life expectancy 59 years

Literacy rate 45.2 % (adults over 15)

HIV/AIDS infection rate 0.5 % (adults aged 15-49) (2001 estimate)

Percentage population below poverty line 42 % (1995-96)


Unemployment rate 47 % (2001 estimate)

Sources

CIA – The World Fact Book 2003
OECD, DAC; Statistics, Development, Aid at a Glance Chart

Important partners

In development cooperation with Nepal, NORAD works closely with the following Norwegian institutions and organizations: the Ministry of Education and Research, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE), the Directorate for Nature Conservation, Norplan, Statkraft, Save the Children Norway, the Norwegian Federation of Organizations of Disabled People (FFO), the Norwegian Heart and Lung Association, the Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted, the Norwegian Himal-Asia Mission, the Norwegian Bar Association, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Development Fund, NORAGRIC, NTNU and the Norwegian Association of Local Authorities.

 The kingdom of Nepal lies between two of the world's most populous states, India and China. The country's topography is varied, ranging from lowland plains in the south to the highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest in the Himalayan Massif in the north. Nepal is the poorest country in South Asia and has been one of Norway's main partners in development cooperation since 1996. In autumn 2002 Nepal adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Development cooperation with Norway is concentrated on basic education, private sector development and energy, good governance, human rights and peace building.

The cease-fire entered into between the authorities and the Maoist rebels at the beginning of 2003 was breached at the end of August the same year and the Maoist conflict has since intensified. This has exacerbated the human rights situation. Since 2002 Nepal has had no popularly elected bodies at the central or local level. The country is ruled by a government directly appointed by King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah. In February 2004 the government was headed by Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa of the Royalist Party.

Nepal receives relatively little international development assistance, services its international loans and receives no debt relief. In 2002, development assistance accounted for 6.5 per cent of GNP and USD 15 per capita. In 2003, assistance provided by Norway amounted to approximately 3.2 per cent of the total development assistance received by Nepal. This is equivalent to about NOK 3.4 per capita. In 2003, Norwegian

development assistance for Nepal totalled NOK 143.1 million, NOK 124.9 million of which was channelled through Norad.

New opportunities for sex workers

Girls of the Badi caste are born to be prostitutes. But education offers them new self-confidence and other dreams.

Article by Anne Hege Simonsen

"Life is like a stone," sings Salu Joshi in a silvery, melancholy voice. We are sitting on the living room floor in a girls' boarding school in Nepalganj, a town in the Banche district of the Mid-Western region of Nepal. Forty girls live in the house and almost half of them are sitting in front of us, clad in freshly ironed attire and curious about why we are there. Salu's song is about discrimination and inequality. It fills the simple room where a black-board and a couple of tall glass-doored bookcases testify to ambitions for change. A list of all the girls' names hangs near one of the doors. All but three or four of them are surnamed Nepali, the most common name among persons of the Badi caste. Badis are sex workers, one of the lowest castes on the social ladder in Nepal. Salu is lucky. She has her father's name, something only very few Badi can claim. Often they do not know who their fathers are, or the fathers refuse to acknowledge their children. And without a father it has been difficult to acquire full civil rights in Nepal, which also makes it difficult to obtain an education. Until recently, schools refused to register fatherless children. The girls' boarding school, which is partly funded by Save the Children Norway, was started to help Badi girls to a better future.

The idea is that it will be easier to break traditional barriers by giving them an education outside their village.

"I want to show people that a Badi can do something other than be a prostitute. There are other ways of earning money. I want to have an education so that I can protect myself and stand on my own feet," says 17-year-old Susma Nepali.

Condoms by post

The girls come from different places within and outside Nepalganj. Most of them have a supportive network in their home community, but it has not been entirely easy to get people to accept that these girls want a future other than prostitution. When the boarding school was established, some people thought it was a brothel and the girls were sent condoms by post. The girls describe the strict discipline of their daily life. They rise with the sun at 5 or 6 a.m., as is customary in Nepal. The first few hours are spent cleaning, washing and praying. At around 7 a.m. they do their homework, then eat breakfast, and at around 9 a.m. they walk to school. Their school day lasts until 4 p.m., and after a little time for rest and play there is extra tuition for those who need it and studying in the library. At 7 p.m. it is time for prayer, followed by dinner, and at 9 p.m. bedtime. On Fridays, there is time for a little entertainment in the evening, when they sing and dance for one another. "Everyone associates Badis only with sex. Many of the girls here thought that was the way things are as well. But here we can talk to each other and have discussions. Now we know that we are discriminated against," says Susma, adding that there are prostitutes in all castes. At the boarding school the girls' dreams for the future vary widely. Some of them want to be nurses, others doctors. One hopes to become a teacher, while another wants to be a social worker. Salu and two other girls would like to be singers. Susma plans to study law. "I want to help solve

Nepal is ranked as 143 of 175 countries in the UNDP's latest Human Development Index (2003). In terms of per capita income, Nepal is the 12th poorest country in the world and the poorest in South Asia. The percentage of the population living below the poverty line is estimated to have been reduced from 42 per cent in 1996 to 38 per cent in 2001. This means that approximately 10 million people still live in extreme poverty. The goal of the authorities is to reduce this percentage to 32 per cent by 2008. Nepal acknowledges that it will not achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving the percentage of persons suffering from extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	82 206	65.8 %
HIV/AIDS	875	0.7 %
Economic development and trade	3 365	2.7 %
Good governance	20 786	16.6 %
Environment and energy	17 340	13.9 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	298	0.2 %
Total	124 872	100.0 %

people's problems. The information lawyers use is often wrong, and often they don't listen to the right people. I think law is a good way to change society," says Susma.

Organized resistance

The girls' boarding school is run in close cooperation with the Badi organization SAFE. The organization was founded in 1992 by a group of young people who were no longer willing to accept the current situation. "Ninety per cent of Badi women suffer from sexually transmitted diseases. Many of them are victims of abuse. It was a part of their everyday lives. But then a nine-year-old girl was raped. The authorities refused to accept the formal complaint because they considered that it was something one "had to expect in a red-light district". That made us understand that we had to join forces. We had to do something for our children," relates Ashok Nepali, one of the SAFE leaders. Education and health have been SAFE priorities since the start. But both doctors and teachers discriminated against Badi children. The organization therefore collected funds to start their own school, and gradually they received support from international aid organizations such as Save the

Children Norway and Save the Children USA, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and PLAN International.

"After a few years in our school, children who passed the examination could continue their education in public schools. Today some of the best pupils are low-caste children," says Nepali with poorly concealed pride. Norway is one of several cooperation partners that support the development and improvement of the public primary school system in Nepal. The sector programme designed for this purpose shows that a growing number of children from outlying districts are also enrolling in school and that more children are completing their schooling. Girls, particularly from the country's poorest population groups, are still underrepresented, even though the authorities report a gradual increase in the number of girls who start school.



Angola



Facts about Angola

Form of government Republic
Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos
Population 11 million (1995 est.). Estimated to be 16 million by 2010
Languages Portuguese (official), Kikongo, Kimbundo, Umbundu, Chokwe, Mbunda and Oxikuanyama
Independence 1975
Capital Luanda
Per capita GDP USD 550 (1996)
Annual population growth 3 %
Infant mortality 160 per thousand births
Life expectancy 42 years
Literacy rate 49 % (adults over 15)
HIV/AIDS infection rate 8.6 %* (adults 15-49)
Percentage population below the poverty line 63.2 % live below the poverty line, while 24.7 % live in extreme poverty.*

Sources

The Republic of Angola's official website, Angola 2002/2003 – Key Development Issues and Democratic Decentralisation, Chr. Michelsen Institute, 2003.

Important partners

In its development cooperation with Angola, Norad works with the Petroleum Directorate, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, the Institute of Marine Research, Norwegian People's Aid, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children Norway, Norfund, Norwegian Church Aid, Christian Michelens Institute, Statoil, Norsk Hydro, Kværner, Det norske Veritas and others.

 Angola gained its independence from Portugal in 1975 but this was followed by a long civil war. After the Government won a military victory, a peace treaty was signed between the UNITA rebel movement and the Government in 2002. Elections are planned, but it is uncertain when they will take place.

Norway's development cooperation with Angola began on a modest scale in the second half of the 1980s. It increased from the beginning of the 1990s, initially in the form of humanitarian assistance. From the latter half of the 1990s, Norway's involvement in the oil sector brought a new dimension to the two countries' development cooperation. In 2003 a framework for cooperation with Angola was formulated which runs until 2005, when another review will be carried out.

The main goal of Norway's involvement in Angola is to contribute to lasting, stable peace based on:

- National and regional security
- Democratic development and good governance
- Management of resources that promotes poverty reduction and sustainable economic and social development.

Angola has vast natural resources. Poverty is widespread and the destruction after many years of war is enormous. The country needs support for both physical reconstruction and human resource development in the short and medium term.

Assistance for Angola is spent on measures aimed at sustainable exploitation of natural resources and on efforts to promote democratization and good governance. Assistance is provided for areas such as demining, institutional support for the fishery and energy sectors, humanitarian projects and education. Development assistance for Angola in 2003 totalled NOK 171.5 million.

Angola ranks as 164 of 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index for 2003.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	49 422	46.5 %
HIV/AIDS	1 227	1.2 %
Economic development and trade	12 625	11.9 %
Good governance	35 431	33.3 %
Environment and energy	7 017	6.6 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	587	0.6 %
Total	106 308	100.0 %



Eritrea



Facts about Eritrea

Form of government One-party state
Head of State President Isaias Afworki
Population 4.3 million (2002)
Official languages Tigrinia, Arabic, English
Minority languages Afar, Tigrai, Saho, Kunama, Bedawi, Nara, Bilen
Independence 1993 (from Ethiopia)
Capital Asmara
Per capita GDP USD 160
Annual population growth 2 % (2002)
Infant mortality 76.36 per thousand births
Life expectancy 51 years
Literacy rate 58.6 %
HIV/AIDS infection rate 2.8 % (2001 estimate, adults)
Percentage population below the poverty line 53 % (1993-94)

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2003, World Development Indicators Database, Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of Eritrea.

Important partners

In development cooperation with Eritrea, Norad works with the following Norwegian institutions and organizations: Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Norwegian Association for the Blind and Partially Sighted, The Atlas Alliance and the Development Fund.



After a long war of liberation against Ethiopia, Eritrea was declared an independent state in 1993. The period of reconstruction and development that followed was interrupted in 1998 when the war with Ethiopia broke out again due to a border dispute. During the war of liberation, Eritrea received extensive development assistance from Norway, primarily channelled through non-governmental organizations. Assistance for Eritrea has been reorganized several times due to war and conflict.

Eritrea finds itself in a serious, far-reaching political, economic and social crisis. The elections that were planned have not taken place and constitutional reform has not been completed. Political opponents are imprisoned without trial. Progress in the peace process with Ethiopia has come to a halt because Ethiopia does not recognize the ruling of the Border Commission. The unresolved

border conflict overshadows most other issues in the country and forms the background for what is done by the authorities. Eritrea is suffering from a prolonged drought.

Eritrea is becoming increasingly dependent on emergency relief and development assistance. In 2003, Norwegian development assistance for Eritrea totalled NOK 152.5 million, NOK 56.2 million of which was channelled through Norad. The country's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) was adopted in 2003. Development cooperation focuses on two priority areas: peace, reconciliation and regional stability, and democracy, human rights and governance. Assistance from Norway includes activities in the field of emergency relief, rehabilitation, mine-related activities, HIV/AIDS prevention, capacity development in the agricultural sector, cooperation on statistics and teacher training.

Eritrea ranks as 155 of the 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index. Approximately one third of the country's poor live in urban areas and this proportion is increasing. The authorities' Food Security Plan aims to halve these figures by 2015.

Bilateral assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	39 422	70.2 %
HIV/AIDS	1 585	2.8 %
Economic development and trade	4 892	8.7 %
Good governance	9 087	16.2 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	1 207	2.1 %
Total	56 193	100.0 %



Ethiopia



Facts about Ethiopia


Form of government Federal republic
Head of state Prime Minister Meles Zenawi
Population 70 million (UNFPA 2003)
Languages Amharic, Oromifa, Tigrinja and some 80 local languages
Independence Ethiopia has never been colonized
Capital Addis Abeba
Per capita GDP USD 94 (2003)
Annual population growth 2.4 %
Infant mortality 116 deaths per 1000 births (2001)
Life expectancy 43 years
Literacy rate 58 % (adults over 15)
HIV/AIDS infection rate 7-10 % (adults aged 15-49)
Percentage population below the poverty line 44 % (World Bank), 82 % (UNDP)

Sources

The World Bank (2002), the UNDP (2003), the UNFPA (2003) and UNAIDS (2003)

Important partners

The most important Norwegian partners in development cooperation with Ethiopia are Norwegian Church Aid, Save the Children Norway, Norwegian People's Aid, the Norwegian Lutheran Mission and the Norwegian Missionary Society. Other important partners are the Development Fund, CARE Norway, The Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Programme for Development Research and Education (NUFU), the University of Oslo, the University of Bergen, the Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI), the Agricultural University of Norway/NORAGRIC and the Gimlekollen School of Journalism and Communication.

 Ethiopia is located on the Horn of Africa and is, with its around 70 million inhabitants, one of the most populous countries in Africa. Large areas in the north are mountainous, while the southern and eastern parts of the country are lowlands. The combination of drought and armed conflicts have created an almost permanent humanitarian crisis in large parts of the country.

Ethiopia's poverty reduction strategy paper was adopted in 2002. Agricultural development, administrative reforms, decentralization and capacity building are the cornerstones of this document. Development cooperation with Ethiopia is based on two pillars: peace, reconciliation and stability and human rights, democracy and good governance. Other priority areas for Norwegian development assistance are food security and HIV/AIDS.

Formally speaking, Ethiopia is a federal republic in which ethnic-based regions have local autonomy. In reality, however, all important decisions are controlled by the dominant party, *the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front* (TPLF). Military force is used increasingly frequently to counter ethnic unrest in peripheral areas, and the border dispute with Eritrea has yet to be

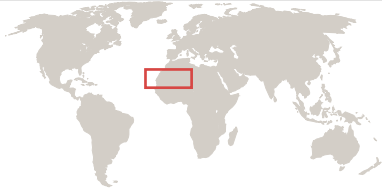
resolved. There is limited scope for democracy, particularly at the local level, and there is little transparency or open debate in the political sector. The human rights situation is difficult. The parliamentary elections due to be held in May 2005 will be an acid test for the country's democratization process.

Ethiopia receives relatively little development assistance, considering the size of its population. Nevertheless, the country is highly dependent on such assistance, due to low coffee prices, cyclical droughts and its rapidly swelling population. In April 2004 Ethiopia was granted extensive debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Ethiopia is ranked as 169 of the 175 countries on the UNDP's latest Human Development Index (2003). In terms of per capita income, Ethiopia is one of the very poorest countries in the world. The percentage of the Ethiopian population living on less than one US dollar per day is estimated to be 82 per cent (UNDP 2003), while 44 per cent live below the poverty line, according to the World Bank (2003). Ethiopia will not achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving the percentage of people suffering from extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.

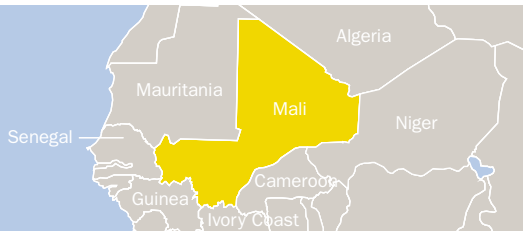
In 2003 Norwegian development assistance for Ethiopia totalled NOK 263 million. Of that amount, NOK 148 million was channelled through Norad.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	61 484	41.4 %
HIV/AIDS	10 950	7.4 %
Economic development and trade	33 766	22.8 %
Good governance	28 884	19.5 %
Environment and energy	10 877	7.3 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	2 405	1.6 %
Total	148 366	100.0 %



Mali



Facts about Mali


Form of government Republic
Head of State President Amadou Toumani Touré
Population 11.6 million (2003)
Languages French (official), Bambara 80 %, various other African languages
Independence 22 September 1960 (from France)
Capital Bamako
Per capita GNP USD 240
Annual population growth 2.82 %
Infant mortality 119.2 deaths per 1000 births
Life expectancy 48 years
Literacy rate 16.6 % (women over 15) 36.7 % (men over 15)
HIV/AIDS infection 110,000 persons (2001)
Percentage population below poverty line 64 % (2001)
Unemployment rate 14.6 % in urban areas, 5.3 % in rural areas (2001)

Sources

CIA The World Fact Book and UNDP

Important partners

In development cooperation with Mali, NORAD works with the following Norwegian and international organizations and institutions: Norwegian Church Aid, CARE, the Norwegian Interdenominational Office for Development Cooperation, the Stromme Foundation, the University of Oslo, ILO and UNDP.

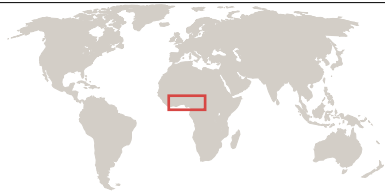
 Sixty-five per cent of Mali consists of desert and semi-desert areas. About 10 per cent of the population are nomads, and around 80 per cent of the labour force work in the fishing and agricultural sectors. Industrial activity is centred around the processing of agricultural products. Mali's main exports are cotton and gold, and its economy is vulnerable to global market fluctuations. Statistical data on the proportion of the country's GNP that consists of international development assistance are contradictory, but Mali is generally considered to be extremely dependent on such assistance. In 2002 Mali launched its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which focuses on institution-building, the social sector and decentralization.

Norwegian non-governmental organizations have been present in Mali since the drought in the Sahel area in the 1980s. As a result of their activities and work in the country, they have built up considerable knowledge and experience. In 1998 Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Mali concerning long-term development cooperation. The goals of Norwegian development assistance are to promote economic, social and cultural development, the sustainable management of natural resources and human resource development, and to strengthen democratic development and popular participation in the development process. The Memorandum of Understanding will now be reviewed and renewed. Norwegian development assistance for Mali in 2003 totalled NOK 53 millions.

Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world and is ranked 172nd of 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index 2003. According to the World Bank, 64 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line in 2002, and 21 per cent in extreme poverty. The authorities aim to reduce the percentage of the population living below the poverty line to 47 per cent in 2007.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	9 529	18.3 %
HIV/AIDS	419	0.8 %
Economic development and trade	13 411	25.8 %
Good governance	28 564	54.9 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	146	0.3 %
Total	52 069	100.0 %



Nigeria



Facts about Nigeria

Head of State President General Olusegun Obasanjo (PDP) (since May 1999; inaugurated for second term 29 May 2003)
Head of government President General Olusegun Obasanjo
Ruling party People's Democratic Party (PDP)
Area 923,768 square km
Population 121.5 million (2002)
Capital Abuja - federal capital since 1991; Lagos - commercial capital
Official language English
Currency Naira (N) = 100 kobo
Per capita GDP USD 370 (2003)
Real growth GDP 3.2 % (2003)
Labour force 54.4 million (2003)
Unemployment 28 % (2002)*
Inflation 12.9 % (2003)
Oil production 2.01 million bpd (2002)
Balance of trade USD 7.2 billion (2003)
Foreign debt USD 30.12 billion (2002)

Source

worldinformation.com
 *Estimated figure



Nigeria is rich in natural resources, primarily in the agricultural sector and in the form of major petroleum and natural gas deposits. Despite a considerable degree of urbanization and industrialization, almost two-thirds of the population make a living from farming. When Nigeria became an independent country, it exported large volumes of agricultural products, which accounted for about 75 per cent of the total value of its exports. When Nigeria began to export oil, its economic policy focused mainly on the oil industry, which resulted in stagnation in the agricultural sector. Difficult market conditions led to a sharp decline in oil revenues from 1984, and the drop in earnings significantly exacerbated the country's economic situation. Economic development has also been impeded by internal conflicts, lack of coordination, rampant corruption and high inflation.

Since 2002 Nigeria has been one of Norway's partners in development cooperation. The assistance provided is limited and is concentrated on the promotion of good governance and training programmes related to the administration of petroleum and gas

resources. Nigeria is also a key partner in regional cooperation, and is the site of the headquarters of the Economic Organization of West African States (ECOWAS).

A study financed by Norad on increased Nigerian national participation in the petroleum and gas sector was completed in August 2003. A three-year agreement on cooperation between the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate and the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) was recently entered into with financing from Norad. Norway provides support for the National Governance Programme through UNDP to the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) and to Nigeria's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The Norwegian Confederation of Business and Industry (NHO) receives support for its cooperation with its Nigerian sister organization, NECA. Assistance is provided directly to a limited number of Nigerian human rights organizations, and the Norwegian Human Rights Fund receives support for its activities in Nigeria.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	831	9.1 %
Economic development and trade	1 883	20.6 %
Good governance	1 154	12.7 %
Environment and energy	5 251	57.6 %
Total	9 119	100.0 %



South Africa



Facts about South Africa

Form of government Republic

Head of State President Thabo Mbeki (re-elected in April 2004)

Population 44.8 million (South African census, 2001)*

Languages 11 official languages: English, Afrikaans, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu

Independence 31 May 1910 (from Great Britain)

Constitution 10 December 1996

National Day Freedom Day, 27 April (since 1994)

Capital Pretoria. Cape Town is the legislative centre and Bloemfontein the judicial centre.

Per capita GDP USD 2900 (2001)

Annual population growth 0.02 % (2002)*

Infant mortality 62 per 1000 births (2002)*

Life expectancy 47 years (2002)*

Literacy rate 85 % (2000)

HIV/AIDS infection rate 19.94 % (2000)

Percentage population below the poverty line 50 %

Unemployment rate 37 % (2001)

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2002
World Development Indicators Database

Important partners

The Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT), the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage, GRID-Arendal, the Institute of Marine Research, the Norwegian Research Council, the Norwegian Council for Higher Education, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities, Fredskorpset (Partnership for Development), the Norwegian Concert Institute, most research and higher education institutions, the Centre for Human Rights, Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Church Aid and the Norwegian Association of Housing Cooperatives. The largest companies are Norsk Hydro and Borregaard.



Since the fall of the apartheid regime in 1994, the Republic of South Africa has adopted a new constitution and implemented major changes in public administration. The ANC has held the presidency and had a majority in the national assembly throughout the period. South Africa is a major power in Africa and promotes cooperation through regional and continental organizations, such as the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Norway and South Africa are engaged in extensive economic, political and cultural cooperation. Only parts of this cooperation are financed from development assistance funds. Government-to-government cooperation was initiated in 1994. Before this, aid was only channelled to players in civil society, among other things to support the struggle against apartheid.

South Africa has a macro-economic programme entitled the Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR). It focuses on ensuring a stable macro-economic situation and economic

growth as a basis for practical measures to increase employment, reduce poverty and reduce the disparities that arose during the apartheid era.

EIU Country Profiles

Government-to-government cooperation is mainly focused on higher education, research, local administration, housing construction, water supplies, energy, the environment, fisheries, human rights/democracy/security and culture. Norway also provides development assistance to support the cooperation of Norwegian non-governmental organizations with their South African partners working in the fields of democracy, HIV/AIDS, sport and culture. A large number of small and medium-sized Norwegian companies receive support for their cooperation with companies in South Africa.

In 2003, Norway provided NOK 110 million in development assistance for public institutions, non-governmental organizations and private companies in South Africa. Norad was responsible for disbursing and following up NOK 105 million of the total Norwegian development assistance for South Africa.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	48 346	45.9 %
HIV/AIDS	5 736	5.4 %
Economic development and trade	8 852	8.4 %
Good governance	27 970	26.5 %
Environment and energy	13 446	12.8 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	1 076	1.0 %
Total	105 427	100.0 %



Zimbabwe



Facts of Zimbabwe

Form of government Republic, parliamentary democracy

Head of State Robert Gabriel Mugabe

Population 11.8 million*

Languages English (official), Shona and Ndebele

Independence 1980

Capital Harare

Per capita GDP USD 480 (2002)*

Annual population growth 1 %

Infant mortality 63 deaths per 1000 births

Life expectancy 39 years

Literacy rate 93 % (adults over 15)

HIV/AIDS infection rate approx. 24 % (adults aged 15-49)

Percentage population below the poverty line 70 %

Unemployment rate:70 %


Sources

UNAIDS, World Development Indicator 2002, HDR 2003, EIU 2003

* Estimated

Important partners

Norwegian institutions and organizations involved in work in Zimbabwe: Save the Children Norway, Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, the Atlas Alliance, SAIH, the Institute for Applied Social Science (FAFO), the Norwegian Confederation of Sports, the Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Programme for Development Research and Education (NUFU), the Norwegian Association for the Disabled, the Norwegian Federation of Organizations of Disabled People (FFO), the Development Fund, the Methodist Church, the Fredrikstad School of Music and the Department of Law at the University of Oslo.

 Zimbabwe has been a priority recipient of Norwegian development assistance since the country gained its independence in 1980, but in 2002 all government-to-government agreements with Zimbabwe were terminated due to the political situation in the country. Norway has endorsed international sanctions against the regime.

Zimbabwe is ranked 145th of the 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). Its decline from 117th place in 2001 is attributable to shorter life expectancy due to HIV/AIDS, poorer nutrition due to the food shortage, and reduced access to social services. The political situation is regarded as the biggest obstacle to development and poverty reduction in the country.

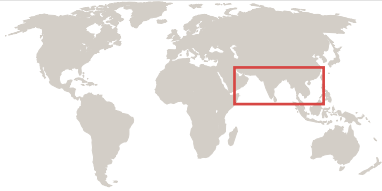
Norwegian development assistance has been reduced and is only channelled through non-governmental cooperation partners and the UN. The goal of development assistance is to contribute to development towards a more open, democratic society. Support is provided for organizations that seek to strengthen respect for human rights, provide legal aid to victims of abuse and human rights violations, focus attention on corruption

and promote dialogues with a view to national reconciliation. Support is also provided for projects that monitor the media and seek to promote freedom of the press and freedom of expression. Norwegian assistance helps to relieve the humanitarian crisis and combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Norway also provides support for a regional master's degree programme in women's law, and there is broad-based research cooperation between Norwegian and Zimbabwean universities under the auspices of the Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Programme for Development Research and Education (NUFU).

Since 1997, the Africa Book Development Trust (ABDT) has established 112 libraries and around 100 study circles in rural areas in Zimbabwe. The reading skills and scholastic results of the participants have improved. Animal husbandry and agricultural yields have increased. More people are taking part in voluntary community work and local politics, and contact between parents, schools and public health clinics has improved. The ABDT has arranged voter education programmes and distributed publications on democracy, human rights, conflict resolution and HIV/AIDS to libraries and study circles.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	15 552	39.1 %
HIV/AIDS	2 607	6.6 %
Economic development and trade	4 138	10.4 %
Good governance	15 104	38.0 %
Environment and energy	28	0.1 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	2 326	5.9 %
Total	39 755	100.0 %



India



Facts about India

Form of government Federal Republic

Head of State President Abdul Kalam (since July 2002)

Population 1,045,845,226 (2002)*

Languages The official languages are English, Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi and Sanskrit.

Independence 1947 (from the UK)

Capital New Delhi

Per capita GDP USD 440 (2001)

Annual population growth 1.51 % (2002)*

Infant mortality 61.47 per 1000 births (2002)*

Life expectancy 63.23 years

Literacy rate 57.2 % (68.4 % for men and 45.4 % for women) (2000, adults over 15)

HIV/AIDS infection rate 0.79 % (adults aged 15-49)

Percentage population below the poverty line 25 % (2002)*

Unemployment rate 9 % (2002) ii

ii : the unemployment figure relates to the organized sector, which accounts for 8 % of the workforce in India. It represents approximately 28 million people. The total workforce comprises around 403 million people. The unorganized sector employs 92 % of the total workforce in India.

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2002

World Development Indicators Database

EIU Country Profiles, The Far East and Australasia. 2003 – London: Europe.

2002. – 1633 pp: tab.

* Estimated figures, CIA 2002.

(Updated March 2003)

Important partners

In development cooperation with India, Norad cooperates with: Norwegian Church Aid, Save the Children Norway, the Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted, the Salvation Army, the Methodist Church Missionary Society, Normisjon, Inter-Folk, the Development Fund, FORUT, Children's Future Norway and FIAN-Norway, UNDP, UNICEF, UNDCP, UNIFEM and ILO.

India is one of the biggest countries in the world and has the second largest population in the world, with more than one billion people. More than half of them are illiterate. India has fifteen official languages and Hinduism is the dominant religion. The tense political situation in South Asia is attracting a great deal of international attention, with the main focus on the Kashmir conflict and India's long tradition of conflict with Pakistan. India plays an important role in international politics and in an economic context. The country is a major power in South Asia and has considerable influence on the political stability and the economic and social development of the region. The Indian Government has expressed its intention to continue its economic reform policy.

In spring 2003, the Indian authorities decided to wind up government-to-government cooperation with small and medium-sized bilateral donors. As a consequence of this, the Storting decided that from 2004 India will no longer be one of Norway's partner countries. Agreements that have already been entered into will be implemented as planned, while ongoing development cooperation will be phased out over a three-year period. In the development cooperation that is now being phased out, measures to protect the environment and combat child labour have the highest priority. Funds are channelled through the Indian authorities, local non-governmental organizations and the UN system. In geographical terms, efforts are concentrated on the two provinces of Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	24 780	47.1 %
HIV/AIDS	736	1.4 %
Economic development and trade	18 811	35.7 %
Good governance	3 638	6.9 %
Environment and energy	4 494	8.5 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	194	0.4 %
Total	52 654	100.0 %



Indonesia



Facts about Indonesia:


Form of government Republic
Head of State President Megawati Sukarnoputri
Population 234 million (2003)¹
Languages Bahasa Indonesia (official), English, Dutch, local dialects/languages
Independence: 17 August 1945
Capital Jakarta
Per capita GNP USD 710 (2003)²
Annual population growth 1.52 % (2003)¹
Infant mortality 39.4 per 1000 births (2002)*
Life expectancy 68.63 years (2002)*
Literacy rate 86.9 % (91.8 % men, 82.0 % women, 2002 figures for adults over 15)
HIV/AIDS infection rate 0.1 % (2001, adults 15-49)
Percentage population below the poverty line 27 % (1999)
Unemployment 8 million people unemployed (2001)

Sources

1 CIA World Factbook 2003
 (*estimate 2002) 2 World Bank World Development Indicators Database
 EIU Country Profiles The Far East and Australasia, 2003.

Important partners

the Centre for Development and Environment (SUM) at the University of Oslo, the Ministry of the Environment, Det norske Veritas, Braillo Norge, Care Norge/Care Indonesia, the Rain Forest Fund, the Directorate for Nature Management, the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NINA-NIKU), the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR) and UNDP.

 With a population of 230 million, Indonesia is the fourth most highly populated country in the world. Almost two thirds of the population live in rural areas and at the end of 2003 16 per cent were living below the poverty line. This is a marked improvement from 1999, when the corresponding figure was 27 per cent. Although the reduction in the number of poor people has been impressive, further progress has been impeded by population growth and inflation. It is estimated that almost 38 million people lack access to the most essential welfare services. The maternal mortality rate is one of the highest in Asia, with 380 deaths per 100,000 births.

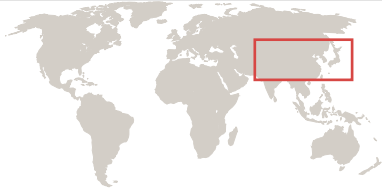
Indonesia's per capita GNP is USD 145 billion and the growth rate is a modest 3.3 per cent. This is partly ascribable to economic and political uncertainty and weak demand. Widespread corruption and the weak judicial system have a negative impact on investment in the private sector. Indonesia is regarded as being one of the most corrupt countries in the world, and corruption leads to many political, economic and social problems. Anti-corruption measures, judicial reforms and improved public administration are essential if Indonesia is to achieve

stability and ensure economic growth. Peaceful resolution of the conflicts in Aceh and Papua and free and fair elections in 2004 are also essential prerequisites for economic growth and political stability.

Norway's development cooperation with Indonesia is based on a country strategy adopted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 2001. The most important priorities in cooperation between Norway and Indonesia are good governance and natural resource management. The reasons for Norway's assistance in the governance sector are the weak judicial system, widespread corruption and regional conflicts. In the environmental sector, pollution and the squandering of natural resources through illegal felling in the rain forest are the main areas of focus. Norway and Indonesia signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the follow-up to the Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity (WEHAB) initiative after the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. Norway also supported cooperation to improve education for the blind and partially-sighted.

Bilateral assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	10 904	37.8 %
Economic development and trade	6 159	21.4 %
Good governance	5 482	19.0 %
Environment and energy	6 276	21.8 %
Total	28 820	100.0 %



China



Facts about China

Form of government People's Republic since 1949

Head of State President Hu Jintao

Population 1.3 billion (2002)*

Languages Mandarin (official), Cantonese, Mongolian, Tibetan, Turkish and many other languages and dialects spoken by the various minorities.

Capital Beijing

Per capita GNP USD 890 (2001)

Annual population growth 0.87 % (2002)*

Infant mortality 27.25 per 1000 births (2002)*

Life expectancy 71.86 years (2002)*

Literacy rate 84.1 % (91.7 % men, 76.3 % women, 2002 figures for adults over 15)

HIV/AIDS infection 800,000 persons (official figures)

Percentage population below the poverty line 10 % (2001 estimate)

Unemployment rate approximately 10 % in urban areas, higher in rural areas

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2002

World Development Indicators Database

EIU Country Profiles, The Far East and

Australasia. 2003. – London: Europe. 2002. – 1633 pp. : tab.

* Estimated figures, CIA 2002.

 Norway's development cooperation with the most populous nation in the world began in 1995-96. Many Norwegian institutions with specialist environmental expertise are engaged in long-term cooperation. Prior to this, Norway has cooperated in the field of fishery management since 1982, when it donated a research vessel (which is still operating) to the Chinese authorities. Development cooperation between Norway and China comprises human rights activities, including training, environmental and natural resource management, private sector development, cooperation in the health sector and assistance relating to conservation of the cultural heritage. The purpose of cooperation is to help strengthen China's capacity to integrate environmental considerations into its development processes and to combat HIV/AIDS. Norway wishes to contribute to dialogue on the implementation of international environmental commitments and offer technical assistance for pilot projects.

environmental institutions and companies. The most important areas concern monitoring of air and water pollution, acid precipitation, environmental planning and research, fishery management and cultural heritage conservation. In the health sector, a HIV/AIDS project is currently being developed. Norway also finances the work of many Norwegian non-governmental organizations in the Chinese social sector. These funds are largely channelled through organizations under the Norwegian Interdenominational Office for Development Cooperation and a project under the auspices of the Chinese Red Cross.

Norwegian development assistance in figures. Norway's assistance for China in 2003 amounted to just under NOK 85 million, NOK 50 million of which was channelled through NORAD. The remaining NOK 35 million, part of which was spent on human rights and humanitarian assistance, was channelled through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Environmental cooperation consists largely of institutional cooperation between Norwegian and Chinese

In the past couple of years, assistance for China has totalled around NOK 80-100 million per year.

Bilateral assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	21 927	44.0 %
HIV/AIDS	665	1.3 %
Economic development and trade	6 697	13.4 %
Good governance	1 451	2.9 %
Environment and energy	19 076	38.3 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	1	0.0 %
Total	49 817	100.0 %



Pakistan



Facts about Pakistan

Form of government Federal Islamic Republic

Head of State President Pervez Musharraf

Population approximately 150 million

Languages Punjabi (48 %), Sindhi, Siraki, Pashtu, Urdu, Balochi and others. English is the administrative language

Independence 14 August 1947

Capital Islamabad

Per capita GDP USD 415

Annual population growth 2.8 %

Infant mortality 84 per 1000 births

Life expectancy 61 years

Literacy rate 44 % (adults over 15)

HIV/AIDS infection rate 0.11 % (adults aged 15-49)

Percentage population below the poverty line 32.1 %


Unemployment rate 7.8 %

Sources

CIA World Factbook 2003, Human Development Report 2003, Pakistan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2003.

Important partners

Neither Norwegian non-governmental organizations nor Norwegian companies have significant operations in Pakistan. In connection with bilateral development cooperation, the institutions involved in cooperation with institutions in Pakistan include Statistics Norway, Norwegian Accreditation, Det norske Veritas and the Department of Women's Law at the University of Oslo.

 Pakistan split from India and became a separate Islamic state when the two countries achieved independence in 1947. Both Pakistan and India are atomic powers. The tension between the two countries is especially linked to the unclarified situation of Kashmir. At present, relations appear to be moving in a positive direction.

In recent years, the authorities have pursued a reformist policy that has boosted economic growth and improved government finances. Despite this, poverty has increased since the beginning of the 1990s. According to Pakistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, adopted in 2002, 32.1 per cent of the population are living below the country's official poverty line, which is equivalent to 2350 calories a day.

International assistance for Pakistan has increased since the country took an active role in the fight against terrorism after 11 September 2001. Development assistance for Pakistan accounts for approximately 3.7 per cent of GNP, which is less than USD 15 per capita. This corresponds to between 15 and 20 per cent of the central government budget.

Norwegian development assistance accounts for a very small proportion of this. The authorities are making active efforts to reduce the country's large burden of debt and have entered into negotiations on debt relief with several countries, including Norway.

Pakistan has been one of Norway's partner countries since 1969. In 2003, Norwegian development assistance for Pakistan totalled NOK 70.5 million. The priority areas are human rights, education, democracy and good governance. Norway's support for education has contributed to the establishment of schools in remote areas and to the number of children attending school in selected districts increasing by over 320,000. Norway also supports cultural projects.

Empowerment of women

A training programme for local women politicians has aroused a great deal of attention. This programme, the Women in Political Participation Project, is supported by Norway, run by the authorities and administered by the UNDP. The project is helping to strengthen the genuine influence of women in local decision-making processes.

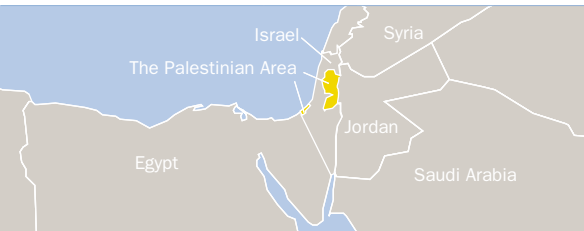
Pakistan is ranked as 144 of the 175 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index for 2003. Per capital GNP is USD 415. Pakistan scored low on most social indicators. There are also major differences between provinces and between genders.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	32 447	51.6 %
HIV/AIDS	694	1.1 %
Economic development and trade	8 253	13.1 %
Good governance	18 614	29.6 %
Environment and energy	2 745	4.4 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified	99	0.2 %
Total	62 852	100.0 %



The Palestinian Area



Facts about the Palestinian Area

Head of State President Yasser Arafat

Head of government Prime Minister Ahmed Qureia

Population 3.6 million (2.3 million in the West Bank, 1.3 million in the Gaza Strip)
In addition there are 413,000 Israeli settlers.

Annual population growth 3.5 %

Income 40 % of households live on less than USD 200 per month

Unemployment rate 35 %


Per capita GDP USD 800

Sources

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics,
The World Factbook, Wordinformation,
The World Bank

Important partners in Norway

Norwegian People's Aid, the Atlas Alliance and the Norwegian Association for the Disabled, the Norwegian Red Cross, Norwegian Church Aid and the Royal Norwegian Society for Rural Development are the main Norwegian organizations, in addition to the Institute for Applied Social Science (FAFO), a number of Norwegian trade unions and the Norwegian Concert Institute. In the country programme, use has been made of the services of Statistics Norway, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE), Water Reflection, NCG, Norconsult and Econ. Norwegian universities (University of Bergen, University of Oslo and the Agricultural University of Norway) participate through the Norwegian Council of Universities' Council for Development Research and Education (NUFU) programme.

 Following bilateral negotiations between the Palestinians and the Israelis in 1993, the Palestinian Authority was established through the Oslo Accords. The parties initiated a step-by-step process whereby the Palestinians would be granted self-government in parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Since September 2000, conflict in the area has again escalated. Norway began to provide assistance directly to the Palestinian Area in 1994. The Palestinian Area has been one of the biggest recipients of Norwegian development assistance in the past few years.

The Palestinian Area receives a great deal of development assistance from the international community and is heavily dependent on this support. In 2003 Norwegian development assistance totalled NOK 472 million, NOK 160 million of which was channelled through Norad. NOK 130 million of the total amount of assistance provided was transferred to Palestinian refugees through UNRWA. The assistance provided to the Palestinian authorities has a clear political dimension since development cooperation is linked to efforts to promote peace in the region, the primary goal being the establishment of a Palestinian state. Humanitarian efforts have increased dramatically in the past two years as a result of the heightened conflict, and accounted for approximately three-fourths of total

development assistance in 2003.

The main goal of Norwegian development assistance is to contribute towards reducing poverty by providing support for social and economic development, promote nation-building and the development of a democratic society and help to lay the foundation for resuming peace negotiations. The guidelines for development cooperation emphasize the importance of continued cooperation in the education, physical planning, water supply and energy sectors and support for the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Priority is given to Palestinian administrative reforms with emphasis on financial management and institutional development. Norway provides substantial allocations in the form of budget support directly to the Ministry of Finance to support the Palestinian self-government administration.

Cooperation in the cultural sphere has been strengthened and special importance is attached to culture as a means of dealing with children's psychological reactions to the heightened conflict. Long-term development assistance has primarily focused on institutional and human resource development in Palestinian ministries and agencies, and the rehabilitation and development of infrastructure such as schools and the electricity grid.

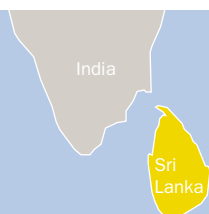
Substantial grants are provided for humanitarian efforts through the UN as well as through Norwegian and international non-governmental organizations, and to a number of organizations that work to promote human rights, peace and reconciliation in the region.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	98 255	61.4 %
Economic development and trade	16 291	10.2 %
Good governance	10 249	6.4 %
Environment and energy	35 273	22.0 %
Total	160 068	100.0 %



Sri Lanka



Facts about Sri Lanka

Form of government Democratic Socialist Republic

Head of state President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga

Population 19.82 million (2002)*

Languages Sinhala, English and Tamil

Independence 1948

Capital Colombo

Per capita GDP USD 925

Annual population growth 1.3 %

Infant mortality 17 deaths per 1000 births (2001)

Life expectancy 73.8 years

Literacy rate 92 % (adults over 15 years of age)

HIV/AIDS infection rate 0.1 % (adults aged 15-49)

Percentage population below the poverty line 6.6 % live on less than USD 1 per day

Unemployment rate 8 %

Internal refugees Approx. 150,000

Sources

Worldinformation.com, Norad, UNDP's Human Development Report 2003, WB, the Economist Intelligence Unit

Important Norwegian partners

Save the Children Norway, FORUT-Campaign for Development and Solidarity, the Development Fund, NORFUND, the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry, the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR), the Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI) and NORAGRIC, the Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Handelsgartneriet, Helly Hansen, Norsk Hydro, Det norske Veritas, ABB Energy, Telemark Wood, Statkraft and Grøner, Einar Øgrey and Dale Fabrikker.



Sri Lanka has been one of Norway's partners in development cooperation since 1977. The cease-fire agreement has now been in force for over two years. One of the greatest challenges for both the previous government and the minority government that took over after the election on 2 April is to bring the peace process forward towards a definitive solution of the extremely prolonged armed conflict. A central objective for the previous government was to create economic growth that could provide a basis for reducing poverty in long term perspective. There is still uncertainty as regards to the new government's economic policy and priorities.

The peace process has been at a standstill since April 2003, when the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) withdrew from the dialogue. There have been no serious breaches of the cease-fire agreement entered into in February 2002. A Nordic force headed by

Norway is monitoring the cease-fire. Norway plays a key role in facilitating efforts to reach a political solution to the conflict in Sri Lanka. Development cooperation is concentrated on promoting peace and reconciliation, strengthening democracy and human rights and economic development in order to increase employment.

Rehabilitation in the war-torn areas in the north and east of the country is crucial to achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict and economic development. Norway also provides support for development efforts in the south, partly because a peace solution will depend on the population in the southern part of Sri Lanka also sharing in the benefits of peace. In private sector development the focus is on job creation. Support for economic infrastructure, micro-credits and capacity development at district level have been key target areas.

Sri Lanka ranks as 99 out of the 175 countries in the UNDP's latest Human Development Index (2003). Sri Lanka has achieved many of the Millennium Development Goals and is defined as a lower middle-income country. Due to the twenty-year-long civil war, many statistics do not include the population in the north-east.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	28 056	26.7 %
Economic development and trade	39 489	37.6 %
Good governance	26 699	25.4 %
Environment and energy	8 012	7.6 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	2 724	2.6 %
Total	104 980	100.0 %



Vietnam



Facts about Vietnam


Form of government Republic
Head of State President Tran Duc Luong
Population 79.2 million (2001)*
Languages Vietnamese (official) and local minority languages
Capital Hanoi
Per capita GDP USD 410 (2001)
Annual population growth 1.9 % (2003)*
Infant mortality 29.34 deaths per 1000 births
Life expectancy 68.6 years (2001)*
Literacy rate 93.4 % (95.5 % for men, 91.4 % for women, adults) (2000)
HIV/AIDS infection rate 0.30 % (adults 15-49 years) (2001)
Percentage population below the poverty line 29 %

Sources

World Development Indicators Database
 The Far East and Australasia. 2003. - London: Europe, 2002. - 1633 pp. : tab.
 *UNDP/Human Development Report 2003

Important partners in Norway

Norwegian Church Aid, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Norwegian Mission Alliance, the Norwegian Interdenominational Office for Development Cooperation, the Norwegian Football Association, the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, SOS Children's Villages, the Development Fund, Plan International, SINTEF, NTNU, the University of Tromsø, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, Norsk Hydro, Interconsult, Norconsult, the Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU), the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, the Norwegian National Coastal Administration, the Norwegian Association of Local Authorities, the Norwegian Crop Research Institute, the Institute of Marine Research, the Directorate of Fisheries, the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway, Poseidon, Oslo University College, Norplan, SWECO Grøner and others.

 Poverty reduction is the primary goal of development cooperation with Vietnam. This is in line with Norway's priorities and in accordance with the poverty reduction strategy paper that Vietnam drew up in 2002. The Norwegian development assistance in 2003 was, NOK 81.7 million.

In 2003 development assistance was concentrated on three core areas: education, economic and private sector development and good governance, in addition to limited cooperation in the cultural sphere. This cooperation is regarded as strategic, targeted involvement in sectors that are important to enable Vietnam to implement its plans for a modern welfare state. Norwegian development assistance has largely been linked to institutional cooperation and knowledge transfers.

Basic education is the main priority for the development assistance Norway

provides to Vietnam. Norway is heavily involved in the national Primary Education for Disadvantaged Childrens programme, for which the World Bank has granted a loan. Norway is co-financing a grant with Cida, Dfid and Ausaid. The programme targets ethnic minorities and children living under difficult conditions.

In the interface between private sector development and good governance, Norway has played a positive role in providing support for the development of Vietnam's fishery legislation, which was adopted by the Vietnamese National Assembly in autumn 2003.

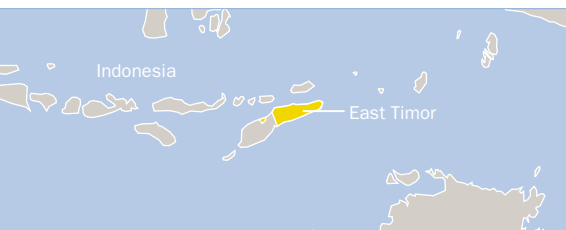
Norway works with like-minded donors to harmonize procedures for development assistance administration, both among themselves and with the Vietnamese authorities. This harmonization process has led to a growing degree of co-financing with like-minded donors.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	37 168	49.6 %
HIV/AIDS	2 136	2.8 %
Economic development and trade	19 038	25.4 %
Good governance	8 251	11.0 %
Environment and energy	8 285	11.1 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	94	0.1 %
Total	74 972	100.0 %



East Timor



cooperation in the petroleum and energy sectors with emphasis on the sustainable management of natural resources. Norad has allocated a grant of up to NOK 30 million for the period 2002-2008 for institutional cooperation between the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate and the Directorate of Minerals and Energy in East Timor.

Norad has allocated funding of up to NOK 21 million for the period 2002-2008 for institutional cooperation between the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) and the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works in East Timor. The aim of this cooperation is to ensure the well-functioning administration of East Timor's power sector and to contribute towards training and transfers of expertise. The NVE will also advise the authorities on matters relating to the electric power sector. UNDP and the East Timorese authorities have jointly developed a comprehensive programme aimed primarily at strengthening the judicial sector in East Timor and thereby developing an efficient legal system adapted to a democratic system of government. Norway provided NOK 4.1 million in support for this programme in 2003. A special unit for crimes against humanity (the Serious Crime Unit) is responsible, under the auspices of the UN, for the trials of perpetrators of human rights abuses in 1999. Norway provides support for this unit and finances training programmes for East Timorese personnel.

Norway participates actively in semi-annual reviews of budget support and follows up efforts to ensure good budget discipline and budget management.

Facts about East Timor

Form of government Republic since May 2002 (UN protectorate from 1999)
Head of state President Xanana Gusmao,
Prime Minister Mari Bin Amude Alkatiri
Population 952 618 (2002)*
Languages Tetum (official), Portuguese (official), Indonesian and English. About 16 local languages
Independence 1999, but not officially recognized as independent from Indonesia until 20 May 2002. A Portuguese colony until 1975.
Capital Dili
Per capita GDP USD 300 (2001)
Annual population growth 7.26 % (2002)*
Infant mortality 52 deaths per 1000 births (2002)*
Life expectancy 64.85 years (2002)*
Literacy rate 48 % (2001, adults over 15)
HIV/AIDS infection rate -
Percentage population below the poverty line 42 % (2002)*
Unemployment rate 50 %**

Sources

The CIA World Factbook 2002, World Development Indicators Database. The Far East and Australasia. 2003. - London : Europe, 2002. - 1633 pp. : tab.

* Estimated figures, CIA 2002

** Including underemployment, CIA 2002

Important partners in Norway

The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE), the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (OD), the Norwegian Ministry of Finance (through OD), the Norwegian Mapping Authority (through OD), CARITAS and Jacobsen Elektro.

 East Timor seceded from Indonesia following a popular ballot in autumn 1999. Consequently, most of the infrastructure in the area was destroyed by Indonesian-backed militia forces and hundreds of thousands of people were forced to flee. The UN governed East Timor under a Security Council mandate from 1999-2002. The country achieved formal independence on 20 May 2002. Norway has been involved in East Timor for a long time, both politically and in a humanitarian role. Since 1999, Norway has provided about NOK 50 million in annual support. This assistance is primarily channelled through the UN system and the World Bank. The goals of development cooperation are to promote good governance, democracy and human rights, sound management of natural resources, health and education.

East Timor receives a great deal of international development assistance in relation to its size (USD 195 million in 2001) and is heavily dependent on such aid. In 2001, Norwegian development assistance accounted for 2.4 per cent of development assistance for East Timor, equivalent to NOK 58.70 per capita. East Timor has drawn up a special strategy for poverty reduction based on national development plans. At the request of the East Timorese leaders, Norway and East Timor have entered into government-to-government

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	3 950	8.2 %
Good governance	28 798	59.5 %
Environment and energy	15 646	32.3 %
Total	48 394	100.0 %



Guatemala



Facts about Guatemala

Form of government Republic
Head of State President Oscar Berger Perdomo
Population 11.3 million
Languages Spanish, plus 2 aboriginal languages
Independence 1821
Capital Ciudad de Guatemala
Per capita GDP USD 1750
Annual population growth 2.6 %
Infant mortality 44 per thousand births
Life expectancy 65 years
Literacy rate 72 % (adults over 15)
HIV/AIDS infection rate 0.8 % (women 15-24)
Percentage population below the poverty line 57 %
Percentage living in extreme poverty 22 %
Unemployment rate 39 % (percentage of population not economically active)

Sources

PNUD Guatemala Informe Nacional de Desarrollo Humano 2003 and World Development Indicators Database August 2003.

Important partners

In its development cooperation with Guatemala, Norad works with the following Norwegian institutions and organizations: Save the Children Norway, Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, the Norwegian Interdenominational Office for Development Cooperation, the Directorate for Nature Management, Fredskorpset (Partnership for Development), FOKUS, the Institute for Human Rights, InterFolk, Kvinnherad Municipality, the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, the Latin America Health Fund, Latin American Groups in Norway, NORAGRIC, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Norwegian Film Institute, Norsk Form, the Royal Norwegian Society for Development, the Socialist Left Party, Sund Folk High School, the University of Bergen, the University of Tromsø, the Union of Education Norway, Friendship North-South and the municipalities of Fredrikstad, Moss, Stord, Tinn, Tromsø and Ål.

Guatemala is the most densely populated and ethnically most diverse country in Central America. Poverty and discrimination have impeded the country's development and caused conflict throughout Guatemala's history. A set of peace accords, some of which were signed in Oslo, put an end to 36 years of civil war in 1996. Norway still plays an important role in Guatemala's peace process, which is the basis for development cooperation. There is special emphasis on promoting the rights of indigenous peoples.

In 2003, Norwegian development assistance for Guatemala totalled NOK 87.7 million, NOK 80.5 million of which was channelled through Norad. More than 40 organizations, primarily organizations for indigenous people, received support for operations and activities relating to national reconciliation, human rights and judicial reform. Many others received support through their cooperation with Norwegian non-governmental organizations.

Important contributions were made towards improving the functions of the prosecuting authority and the police, alternative mechanisms for conflict resolution and improved access to the judicial system for marginalized groups. Norway supported the establishment of public free

legal aid offices in three Maya-dominated districts and measures to increase the number of lawyers from indigenous backgrounds. Norway also financed an information campaign on human rights.

The Norwegian-financed Forum for Political Parties played a central role in efforts to establish political dialogue in the election campaign. Support for the elections included voter registration and election monitoring.

In cooperation with UNICEF, Norway supported improvements to basic education in 28 Maya-dominated municipalities, a total of 400 schools with 166,000 pupils. Norway supported the preparation of grammars and dictionaries for aboriginal languages.

Norway financed the Central American film festival "Icaro" and in this connection also financed the production of the first Guatemalan film for many years.

The Millennium Development Goals:

In the case of Guatemala, it is possible to achieve most of the goals, but it is unlikely that they will be met. Poverty reduction will necessitate major redistribution of wealth, tax reforms and stronger focus on the social sector.

Bilateral assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	26 232	32.6 %
HIV/AIDS	292	0.4 %
Economic development and trade	1 281	1.6 %
Good governance	51 439	63.9 %
Environment and energy	335	0.4 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	897	1.1 %
Total	80 475	100.0 %



Nicaragua



Facts about Nicaragua

Form of government Representative democracy
Head of state President Enrique Bolaños
Population 5.3 million
Languages Spanish (official language spoken by 90 %), local languages (Creole, Miskito and Mayagna)
Independence 1821
Capital Managua
Central government budget USD 1 billion
Per capita GDP USD 734
Annual population growth 2.6 %
Infant mortality 35 deaths per 1000 births (2001)
Life expectancy 69.1 years
Literacy rate 66.8 %
HIV/AIDS infection rate 0.12 %
Percentage population below the poverty line 45.8 %
Unemployment rate (official) 10.7 %
Internal refugees Approx. 150,000

Sources

UNDP, World Bank Group, Banco Central de Nicaragua, MINSA (Ministry of Health), MECOVI (Survey of Living Conditions) 2001, UNAIDS.

Important partners

Development cooperation with Nicaragua is carried out in cooperation with the following NGOs: Save the Children Norway, Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, the Royal Norwegian Society for Rural Development, the Norwegian Students and Academics' International Assistance Fund (SAIH), the Development Fund, the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, the Union of Education Norway and the Latin America Health Fund (LAHF), and with the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, the Norwegian College of Fisheries Science at the University of Tromsø and the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute.

The republic of Nicaragua is the largest country in Central America. The country is sparsely populated, but population growth is accelerating. Nicaragua is rich in natural resources and has an ample water supply. Despite these favourable conditions, there are tremendous disparities between rich and poor population groups and Nicaragua is the second poorest country in Latin America. Enrique Bolaños of the Liberal Party won the elections in 2001 and took over the presidency from January 2002 from Arnoldo Aleman, also a Liberal Party member. The Bolaños Government launched an anti-corruption campaign, which led to the indictment and subsequent imprisonment of Arnoldo Aleman. The Government is considered to be weak. Former President Aleman is still leader of the Liberal Party and has considerable support in the Parliament. The Sandinistas, for their part, control the judicial system.

President Bolaños has the support of the international development assistance community and the international banks, as well as the USA. The Government has presented a National Development Plan (END), which focuses particularly on strengthening the productive sector in potential growth areas. Eighty per cent of Nicaragua's foreign debt has been cancelled through the HIPC Debt Relief Initiative

for highly indebted countries. In December 2003, agreement was reached on the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), which has yet to be ratified by the US Congress and the Nicaraguan Parliament.

As far as government reforms and legislation are concerned, a Gender Equality Act was defeated in Parliament in 2003, while a reform to allocate four per cent of the central government budget to local municipalities was adopted in April 2004. The illegal extraction of natural resources and drug smuggling, particularly on Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast, seems to be on the rise.

Development assistance for Nicaragua totals around 18 per cent of the country's GDP. Norway first provided assistance to Nicaragua through non-governmental organizations after the devastating earthquake in 1972 and assistance was strengthened after the Sandinista revolution in 1979. Norway has provided government-to-government assistance since 1987. Norwegian development assistance for Nicaragua in 2003 amounted to NOK 89.7 million. Around NOK 76,6 million was channelled through Norad and NOK 13,1 million through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bilateral development assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by priority area

	Amounts in NOK 1000	Percentage
Health and education	44 955	58.7 %
HIV/AIDS	4 473	5.8 %
Economic development and trade	10 413	13.6 %
Good governance	15 174	19.8 %
Environment and energy	1 017	1.3 %
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	577	0.8 %
Total	76 609	100.0 %



Partner Countries

Main Partner Countries

Africa

Malawi
Mozambique
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia

Asia

Bangladesh
Nepal

Other Partner Countries

Africa

Angola
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Mali
Nigeria
South Africa
Zimbabwe

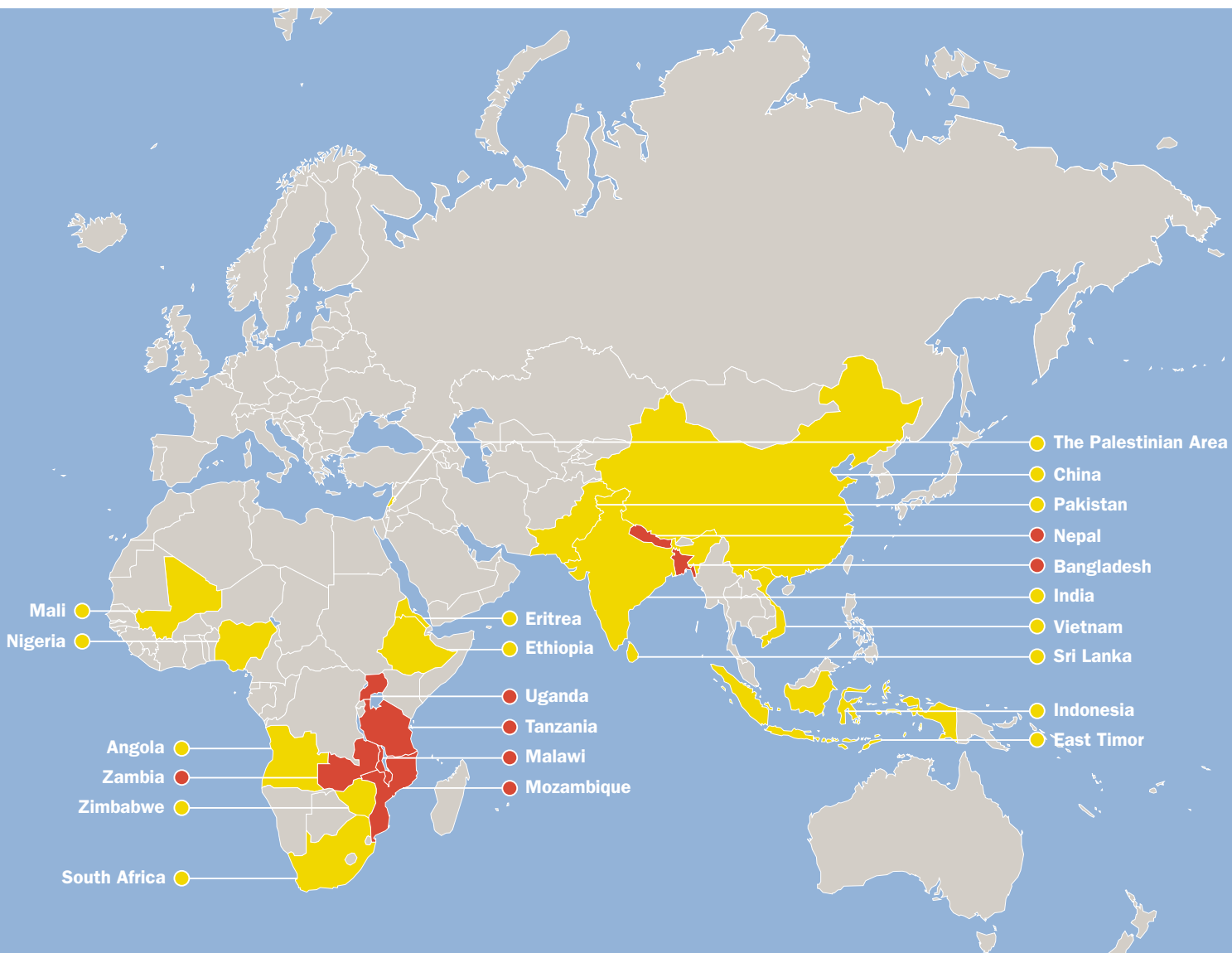
Asia

India
Indonesia
China
Pakistan
The Palestinian Area
Sri Lanka
Vietnam
East Timor

Latin America

Guatemala
Nicaragua

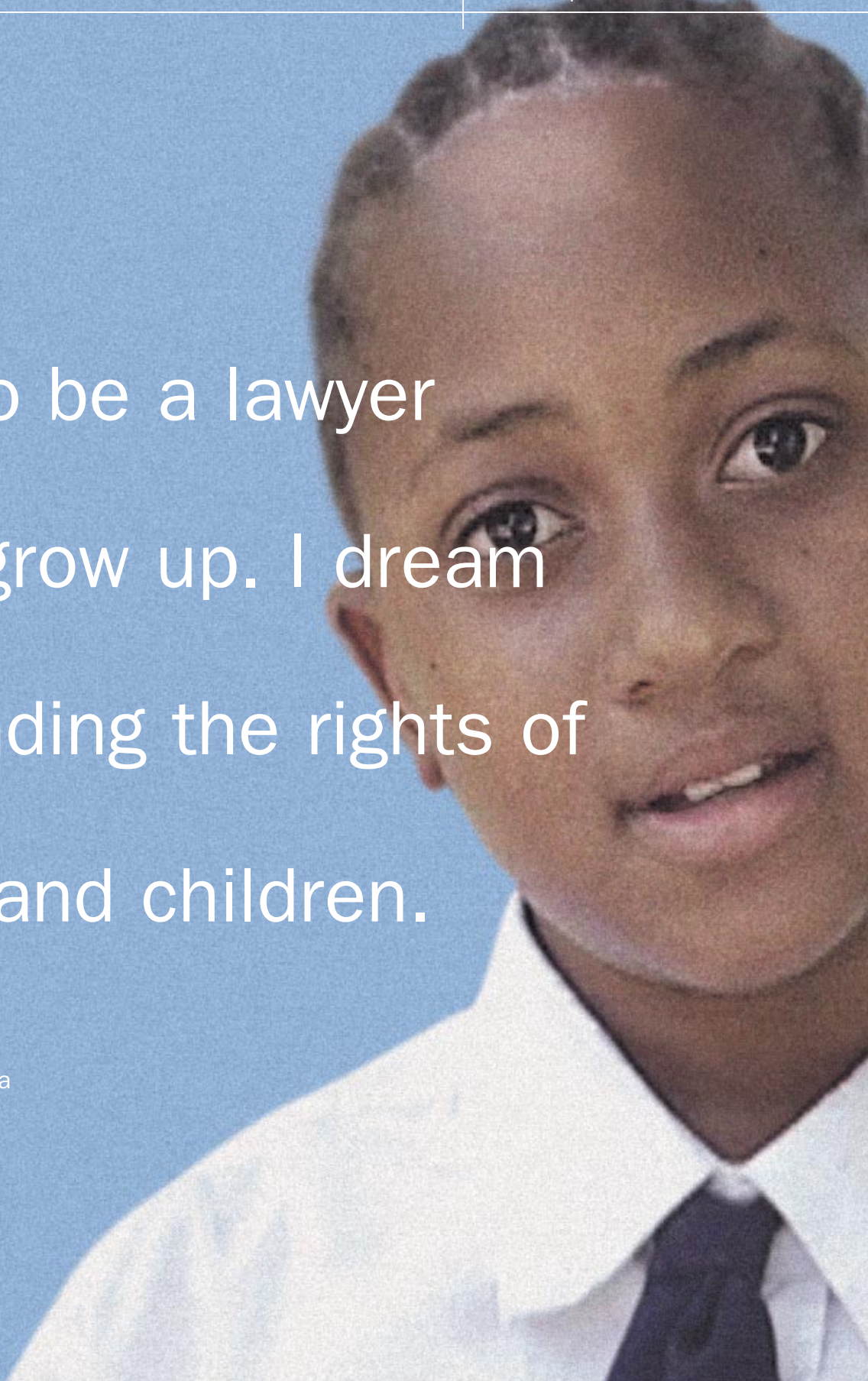






I want to be a lawyer
when I grow up. I dream
of defending the rights of
women and children.

Aida Othman (12), Tanzania



Norad aims to be a driving
force in the effort to bring
Norway's experience and
expertise into the international
fight against poverty.

Norad

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Norad provides technical advice in many areas of development cooperation. This annual report describes Norad's efforts relating to nine of the most important areas in Norwegian development cooperation in 2003. In all these technical areas, Norway is well qualified to be an important partner for poor countries.

Norwegian expert institutions and organisations play an important role in contributing technical advice and in the exchange of know-how between Norway and its partner countries. Norad has agreements with more than thirty Norwegian expert organizations and institutions, both public and private.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian embassies in Norway's partner countries and multilateral delegations are Norad's clients. The technical advice Norad provides is an important element in assuring the quality of Norwegian development cooperation. Norad also assures quality by improving the financial, planning and monitoring systems used by its clients in the administration of Norwegian development assistance funds. Norad is also responsible for ensuring that development cooperation is evaluated by independent consultants.

As a result of the growing emphasis on comprehensive sector programmes, budget support and coordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors, it is even more important than before for Norway to be able to offer up-to-date technical expertise in development cooperation. Norad aims to be a driving force in the effort to bring Norway's experience and expertise into the international fight against poverty.



Tove Strand

Health



Several of the UN Millennium Development Goals are directly linked to health and reducing the incidence of diseases. There is broad international consensus that investments in health are a prerequisite for economic development and poverty reduction.

Poor health is just as much a cause as a consequence of poverty. Combating diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), diseases related to pregnancy and childbirth, diseases that can be prevented by vaccination, and childhood diseases is a major challenge that has priority in Norwegian development assistance to the health sector.

Developing countries face significant challenges in developing health services that provide both prevention and treatment of diseases and that reach the very poorest population groups. Inadequate health systems and the lack of qualified health professionals are fundamental problems which are compounded by the widespread unavailability of medicines and medical equipment.

In Mozambique, Uganda and Malawi, Norway provides support for the national health sector, and contributes towards developing their capacity for sector planning and economic administration. In Mozambique, Norway has been one of the donors most actively involved in establishing a joint fund for the health sector. Norway also provided support for a fund that improves access to vital medicines, as well as providing budget support directly to provinces. In Uganda all Norwegian development assistance for the health sector programme is channelled through the Swedish development assistance agency, Sida.

Norway makes substantial contributions to global health funds. A feature common to all of these funds is that many different partners, ranging from UN agencies,

the World Bank, bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations, research institutions and the pharmaceutical industry to private donors, join forces with the authorities to finance health services for the population. Norad focuses attention on the concept of "global funds as effective aid". In collaboration with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS, work in this field has continued and been intensified in 2003. Norad participates in GAVI's working group where it heads a project aimed at making GAVI an effective tool for overcoming barriers that prevent effective vaccination services.

Norad supports the work of the World Health Organization (WHO) through its regional branches in Africa and Latin America. Norad also participates in the technical activities of the WHO through its participation in meetings of experts and working groups. Norad is engaged in technical cooperation with the Centre for Health and Social Development (HeSo), with the University of Oslo and the University of Bergen, and with the Norwegian public health administration.

Norway provides substantial support for health programmes through Norwegian, local, regional and international non-governmental organizations. These NGOs make a vital contribution in efforts to combat AIDS and tuberculosis. A large share of development assistance for the health sector has traditionally been channelled through Norwegian NGOs. In 2002, 12.3 per cent of Norad's total development

assistance was allocated for health and anti-HIV/AIDS programmes. In 2003 this figure was 11.9 per cent, and it is expected to be as low as 10 per cent in 2004. 8.8 per cent of total development assistance for 2002 was allocated to the health sector alone, and 8.5 per cent in 2003. Since the transition to budget support, the actual figure is slightly higher, depending on how much of the budget support is allocated for health and anti-HIV/AIDS programmes.

Example – Norwegian support for Malawi

Malawi is one of the poorest countries in the world. The AIDS situation in the country is dramatic: 15 per cent of persons aged 59 to 49 years are infected with the disease, and the number of tuberculosis cases has quintupled in the last ten years. Almost half of all children under five are undernourished, and the infant mortality rate is high. A massive effort on the part of both the Malawian authorities and donors is required if the trend is to be reversed and the country is to start making progress towards achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals.

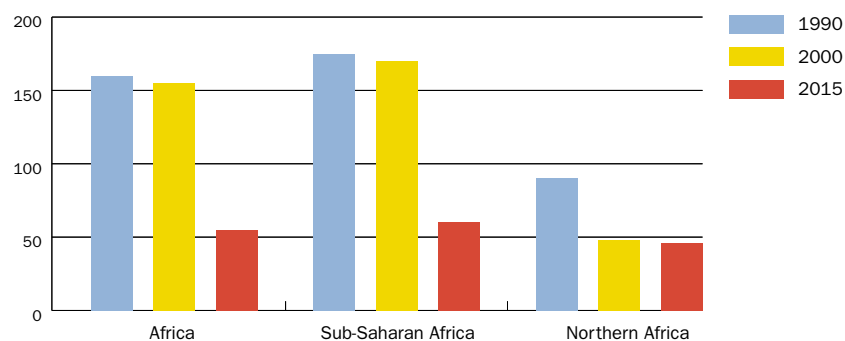
In its development assistance for Malawi, Norway has focused primarily on establishing a health sector programme. A plan of action has been drawn up, and an agreement between donors and the Malawian authorities is to be signed in the first half of 2004. Because it has taken time to set up the sector programme, Norway has contributed direct financial support for rural health services, so as to enable rural areas to provide basic health services for local inhabitants. So far this support has produced good results, and other donors have shown interest in the initiative. As part of the efforts to improve donor coordination, all Swedish bilateral development assistance for Malawi is administered by Norway.

Norway, the UK and the Netherlands have signed a new cooperation agreement with the National Tuberculosis Programme that will run for the next five years. Partly as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the number of tuberculosis cases has risen sharply in the past few years. Preliminary figures show that this trend may now have been reversed. A four per cent reduction has been reported, but further research and quality assurance of data are required to determine whether this is a real reduction and this new trend will continue or not. Norway continued to provide support for measures to improve water supplies and sanitation in 2003. At the request of the Ministry of Health, Norway has also helped to rebuild a centre for orthopedic services in Blantyre.



The Dentist Office at Kasulu District Hospital gets support through the Norwegian development assistance to the Health Sector Program. Photo: Stein Inge Nesvåg.

Under-five Mortality Rate in Africa



Source: UNDP

Millennium Development Goal 4: From 1990 to 2015: Reduce the mortality rate among children under five by two-thirds.

Economic development and trade



Without broad-based economic growth it will be impossible to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people who live in poverty by 2015. To achieve this goal, it is important to organize value creation in such a way that it promotes long-term growth, increases employment and generates higher tax revenues.

Local business and industry in developing countries face many challenges, including limited market access, inadequate infrastructure, deficient legislation and regulations, and a limited supply of skilled labour. The primary industries are the platform for business and industry, and for large groups of poor people struggling to improve their life situation. Norway is especially well qualified to assist developing countries in the fields of energy (hydropower and petroleum), fisheries and natural resource management.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Strategy for Norwegian Support of Private Sector Development in Developing Countries stresses the importance of a coherent approach to Norwegian assistance and participation to encourage investment in the South, promote trade and improve national operating parameters. There is strong emphasis on utilizing Norwegian expertise and involving Norwegian business and industry.

In 2003, Norad initiated efforts to find a way of renewing cooperation in the economic field in order to promote greater participation from the private sector and improved coordination of Norwegian instruments. There is emphasis on establishing closer partnership between the development cooperation authorities, non-governmental organizations and business and industry in order to promote sustainable private sector development. There is also emphasis on improving the terms of trade. On the basis of these efforts, a review of the industrial and commercial financing facilities will be carried out in order to better adapt them to the new forms of cooperation.

In 2003, Norad continued its work with country-by-country studies to develop the private sector. In the course of the year, studies of this type were carried out in Vietnam, Nepal and Nicaragua. These studies will provide the basis for Norwegian assistance for private sector development in the countries concerned. In Uganda, the second phase of a study under the auspices of the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO) was carried out. It focused on potential cooperative projects between Norwegian and Ugandan companies. This resulted in the visit of a Ugandan business delegation to Norway in November 2003 and a return visit to Uganda in 2004.

Measures to promote exports

Developing countries face many technical barriers to trade, one of which concerns the quality requirements for export products. If developing countries are to increase their exports, it is crucial that they meet the standards of quality required on international markets, especially for food products. Norad and the Swedish development agency, Sida, have carried out a study of the experience gained so far as regards quality assurance and certification of food products in various African countries. The study is intended to provide a basis for further cooperation on projects in this field. Specific projects have been initiated in the SADC area and in Uganda. In Asia, Norway supports several regional and national projects aimed at developing the necessary certification and accreditation agencies.

Another main focus has been to increase imports to Norway from the least developed countries (LDCs). In 2003, Norad entered into a cooperation agreement with the Federation of Norwegian Commercial and Service Enterprises (HSH), which will be Norad's contact with Norwegian importers. In cooperation with the Dutch import organization, CBI, HSH has established a MatchMaking database of export companies in developing countries and Norwegian importers. Agreements have also been extended with the Initiative for Ethical Trade (IEH), Max Havelaar and the Forum for Development Trade to increase imports from developing countries, with special emphasis on ethical trading.

Institutional operating parameters for the fishery sector

The fishery sector creates employment and generates values. In conjunction with the agricultural sector, the fishery sector is important, both for food supplies and as a basis for other economic activity. Norway has comparative advantages in several areas of development in the fishery sector, including institutional strengthening of fishery management, aquaculture, resolving conflicts between the petroleum and fishery sectors, quality assurance and environmental labelling.

Norad has provided technical advice in connection with a new Fisheries Act in Vietnam, which was approved and adopted by the Vietnamese parliament in November 2003. This is the first and, so far, only legislation entailing aid-financed technical advice that has passed through parliament during the project period. In Mozambique, Norad has contributed to new regulations in the fishery sector to safeguard and strengthen the rights of canoe fishermen to fish resources.



Fish is an important factor in the food supply and is basic to economic growth. Photo: Gøril Trondsen Booth

Norad cooperates closely with technical institutions in Norway, and in January 2003 a Fishery Forum for Development Cooperation was established in Norway comprising representatives of Norwegian fishery institutions and organizations, and of companies that participate in international development cooperation.

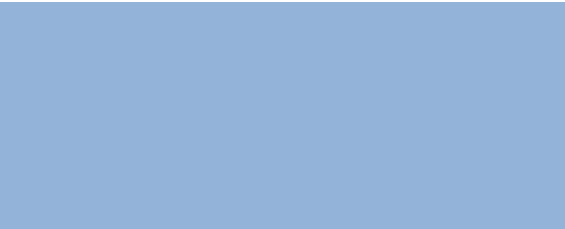
Registers of property and enterprises

Institutional operating parameters are important for private sector development. The registration of formal rights is crucial to a well-functioning market economy. In Mozambique, Norad supported a process to modernize the national register of enterprises in 2003.

Industrial and commercial facilities

The MatchMaking programmes in Sri Lanka and South Africa were evaluated in 2003 with a view to deciding whether they would continue. The evaluation was positive and will provide a basis for further work in this area. The programme in Sri Lanka was expanded to include trade in 2003. On the basis of the experience gained here, Norad will consider including trade in the other MatchMaking programmes. Norad regards MatchMaking programmes as important instruments for generating interest and opportunities for cooperation between companies in Norway and its respective partner countries, and the programmes have generated many concrete results.

Human rights and assistance for indigenous peoples



Norway incorporates focus on human rights into all areas of development cooperation, i.e. government-to-government cooperation, industrial and commercial cooperation, cultural cooperation, institutional cooperation and cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

To further promote respect for human rights, Norway also finances specific human rights projects. In this work, priority is given to projects that strengthen civil society and differentiated media. Indigenous peoples are an important target group in this respect.

In government-to-government cooperation, Norway bases its activities on the conventions its partner countries have ratified and the extent to which international obligations are reflected in national legislation and fulfilled in practice.

Norway's partner countries have ratified most of the conventions that concern human rights. This is followed up at different levels. In cases where Norway is engaged in government-to-government cooperation, regular meetings are held on development cooperation, which provide an opportunity for dialogue on human rights in the country concerned. In other countries Norway seeks to adopt a variety of approaches which, as far as possible, are adapted to local conditions.

Civil society

The focus on support to civil society, represented by Norwegian, international and national non-governmental organizations, has changed in recent years, from being based on needs to being based on rights.

The activities of organizations in civil society are an important element of democratic development in many countries. The strength of civil society organizations in this type of work is that they can work with ordinary population groups without being tied by party loyalties or specific

political agendas. This helps to ensure political and popular participation at all levels of society and thereby plays an important role in the development of a democratic nation. Norway seeks to support influential players who identify national, regional and international challenges that have not received general attention. Organizations that function as meeting places, motivators or disseminators of information for poor and vulnerable groups – often across national borders – constitute an important part of civil society.

Differentiated media

As watchdogs and persistent critics, the media play a crucial role in promoting human rights and democratic development. Equally important are their efforts to provide the population with varied, reliable information on these issues. Such information is essential to enable individuals to form well-founded, personal opinions and thereby for the development of a democratic society. It is important that information reaches as many people as possible through media that are widely available. For example, far more people have access to radio than it is possible to reach through newspapers or television.

Free, independent media are vitally important. Norway supports some organizations that are working to train and motivate journalists, and others that regard it as their role to disseminate information about democratization and human rights, both nationally and globally. In this field, Norway stresses the importance of high quality standards and good media ethics.



Photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug

Indigenous peoples

Norad's efforts to assist indigenous peoples through development cooperation are based on ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. These activities aim to promote recognition of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples and improve indigenous peoples' possibilities and capacity to promote their own interests and manage their own affairs. Assistance to indigenous peoples must also be viewed in close conjunction with the follow-up to the Plan of Action from the Johannesburg Summit.

Most of Norway's assistance for indigenous peoples is channelled through Norwegian non-governmental organizations. After working with local indigenous organizations for many years, several NGOs have acquired unique expertise in this area. Examples include the Rain Forest Fund in Brazil and Indonesia, Norwegian Church Aid in Botswana and the SAIH in Nicaragua and Bolivia. Sami organizations also receive support from Norad for projects that

focus on the rights of indigenous peoples. Norway otherwise supports the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). Norad finances an annual conference of indigenous peoples under the auspices of the Centre for Sami Studies at the University of Tromsø, Norway. Direct support is also provided for indigenous organizations in Chile, Peru and Paraguay.

Although most development cooperation in this field focuses on strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples in Latin America, Norway's assistance for indigenous peoples in Africa and Asia has increased in recent years. A substantial proportion of this cooperation aims to strengthen the indigenous peoples' own organizations and is incorporated into measures to support and strengthen civil society.

Land rights in Paraguay

In Paraguay, Norad supports four organizations working in different indigenous communities, mainly in Chaco Province. The main problem is that they do not have a legal right to land. Land distribution in Paraguay is among the least equitable in the world. Many Chaco Indians work under slave-like conditions. The exploitation of forest resources throughout Paraguay has been extremely rapid and short-sighted. Several Indian tribes have been forced out of their traditional areas by timber companies, which have purchased rights to Indian land from the authorities. Consequently, the Indians have been forced into small, reserve-like areas, which has rendered their traditional way of life as hunters and gatherers impossible.

One of the organizations Norad supports is Tierraviva, a group of lawyers working to support Indians' claims to land in their legal battle with the authorities. They are seeking to push forward the legal and administrative processes associated with reclaiming land rights. Since 1994, seven communities belonging to the Enxet tribe have been awarded deeds to land thanks to Tierraviva's efforts. There is a great deal of opposition to transferring land to Indians in Paraguay, despite the fact that their rights are laid down in the Constitution and Paraguay has ratified ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.

Environment



Long-term efforts to combat poverty must take place within the tolerance limits of the environment and the natural resource base.

To a far greater extent than others, poor people are directly dependent on natural resources. Consequently, sustainable resource management and measures to prevent environmental degradation are particularly important for poor and vulnerable population groups. Improving the natural resource base is therefore a priority area in the Norwegian Government's Action Plan: Fighting Poverty. The follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the UN Millennium Development Goals and national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers will provide the fundamental principles for Norway's environmental assistance in the years ahead.

There was strong focus on following up the recommendations from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2003. In Johannesburg, Norway committed itself to spending an additional NOK 375 million in the period 2003-2005 to follow up the recommendations of the conference within the sectors of water and sanitation, renewable energy, agriculture and biodiversity. A total of approximately NOK 750 million has been

spent on these types of projects and programmes in recent years. Of the additional funds, only NOK 34 million was spent in 2003. This is because it takes time to plan good projects and Norad wishes the recipient country to lead the planning process. Many of the projects that were planned in 2003 will be implemented in 2004.

Norway will expand and strengthen its existing portfolio of projects in the field of water and sanitation, renewable energy, agriculture and biodiversity in its partner countries. Norway will also finance several major global and regional partnership initiatives, such as the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Global Mechanism under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Most of the additional funds will be spent on measures relating to biodiversity. Only a small proportion of development funds have traditionally been allocated to this area. The main focus is on sub-Saharan Africa, which has the largest proportion of poor people directly dependent on natural resources to maintain their livelihoods.

Environmental assistance channelled through Norad in 2003, by region

Region	Environmental related agreements		Environmenta-related disbursements	
	Number	Percentage	Amount disbursed (NOK 1000)	Percentage
Africa	208	40.1 %	488 101	51.7 %
Asia	157	30.3 %	235 782	25.0 %
Europe	5	1.0 %	5 577	0.6 %
Global	46	8.9 %	68 005	7.2 %
Latin America	94	18.1 %	104 274	11.1 %
Middle East	7	1.3 %	39 911	4.2 %
Oceania	2	0.4 %	1 604	0.2 %

The projects that received allocations from the additional funds in 2003 included:

- Additional support for a rural water and sanitation programme in Malawi
- Support for the work of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council in the fields of water supplies, hygiene, sanitation projects and local institution-building.
- Support for Tadedo, a local organization that is working to develop and introduce energy efficient ovens in rural Tanzania.
- Additional support for rural electrification in Bangladesh.
- Additional support for the National Integrated Pest Management Programme in Nepal. This programme aims to develop alternative methods for controlling plant pests and diseases and reducing the use of polluting pesticides.
- Support for the development and introduction of Conservation Farming in Zambia. This is a method of cultivation that makes crops less vulnerable to drought and is a very promising method for areas that experience recurrent droughts.
- Support to combat poaching in non-commercial national parks in Zambia
- Support for human resource development in the field of genetically modified organisms (GMO) and biosecurity in Zambia.

In 2003, environmental assistance channelled through Norad totalled NOK 943 million and was divided between 519 agreements. 46.4 per cent of these agreements are environment-specific, i.e. aimed at improving the physical or biological environment. 53.2 per cent have been posted in the statistics as environment-integrated, i.e. environmental considerations are one of several components of the agreement. Environmental assistance accounted for 20.9 per cent of the bilateral development cooperation budget in 2003, compared with 16 per cent in 2002.



Farmers Meeting. Photo: Daniel van Gilst.

In 2003, 40.1 per cent of Norad's environmental cooperation agreements were with countries in Africa, 30.3 per cent with countries in Asia and 18.1 per cent with countries in Latin America. Approximately 8.9 per cent of these agreements concerned regional and global programmes.

Among Norway's main partner countries, the environment was defined a priority area in Tanzania in 2003. Among Norway's other partner countries, the environment has high priority in Zambia, Indonesia and China. The environment is also an important area of focus in South Africa and Central America.

Reducing industrial pollution

In Zambia, the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) is working with the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) and Det norske Veritas (DNV) to regulate air pollution, monitor polluted rivers and control water pollution. The SFT has helped to develop regulations and licences and provided training in waste management. DNV has helped to develop advisory services for industry to promote cleaner production. An information system has also been established. Norad has provided NOK 4.1 million to support this cooperation in the period 2003-2004.

Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural

	1990	2000
World		
Total	77	82
Urban	94	95
Rural	64	71
Northern Africa	86	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	54	58
Eastern Asia	71	76
South-central Asia	72	85
South-eastern Asia	72	78
Western Asia	n.a.	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	82	86
Oceania	40	48

Women and gender equality



About one third of the Norwegian bilateral development assistance budget is allocated for activities that particularly target women and gender equality. Norad supports efforts to empower women and promote gender equality through programmes in several sectors, such as health and education, and by providing direct assistance for programmes to strengthen women's rights and women's participation in decision-making and income-generating processes.

A great deal of the work to strengthen women's rights and promote gender equality within the framework of development cooperation is funded from the quota of Norwegian assistance allocated for good governance in Norway's partner countries.

Women are a key target group in Norway's efforts to reduce poverty, which are largely defined by the UN Millennium Development Goals. In order to achieve the overarching goal of reducing the proportion of people living in poverty in the world, it is essential that efforts are focused on empowering women and strengthening their rights. In light of this, the UN Millennium Declaration contains a special goal that commits the international community to promoting gender equality and strengthening the position of women. Focus on women is also necessary in order to achieve almost all the other Millennium Development Goals.

The Millennium Development Goal for promoting gender equality and empowering women is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, and at other levels by no later than 2015. Education is considered to be the foremost means of strengthening the position of women and is one of the most important priorities in the fight against poverty. In the substantial support provided by Norway for the education sector in Zambia, for instance, special emphasis is placed on monitoring the percentage of girls who are given access to education.

Focus on health in development cooperation is fundamental to achieving several of the Millennium Development Goals. The goals of reducing infant mortality, improving maternal health, with particular emphasis on reproductive rights, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases are particularly significant in the context of development assistance that promotes the interests of women. While a relatively large share of the total support provided by Norad for the health sector targets

women, health programmes specifically oriented towards women are largely in the field of reproductive health. A great deal of work has also been done to follow up the Government's plan to support international efforts to prevent female genital mutilation. In Ethiopia, Norway will focus its human rights efforts in 2004 on eliminating gender-based discrimination, and in this connection Norway wishes to follow up international efforts to combat female genital mutilation.

One of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goal for gender equality is women's participation in the social economy. Creating possibilities for economic growth is an important element of efforts to reduce poverty, and focus on the role of women in both private sector development and the agricultural sector is therefore crucial if we are to strengthen women's possibilities of achieving financial security and independence. With a view to improving the financial position of women, Norad has provided support in Tanzania for the well-reputed micro-financing programme PRIDE, under which around 60 per cent of the borrowers are women. A large percentage of employment in Norway's partner countries is in the informal sector, which is where a majority of the countries' poor people and a high proportion of women are to be found. Providing women with training and advisory services on market opportunities and credit facilities has proved to make an important contribution towards improving the economic and social conditions of women in countries like Bangladesh and India.

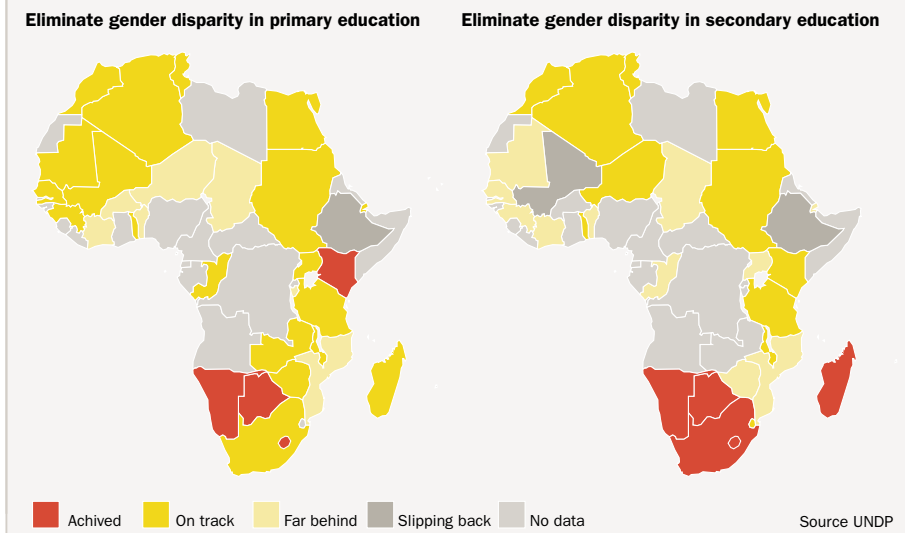
Human trafficking is a problem of growing attention in international cooperation. As part of the effort to combat organized transboundary crime, a number of activities have been initiated to shed light on this problem. There has been particular emphasis on protecting the most exposed, vulnerable victims of human trafficking, women and children.

In 2003, as part of the follow-up of the Government's Plan of Action to combat trafficking in women and children, Norad primarily focused on general preventive activities. Most of the support provided by Norway was channelled through Norwegian non-governmental organizations, among which Save the Children Norway received the largest amount of funding. Support was also provided for direct co-operation with authorities and international agencies such as UNICEF. While South-Eastern Europe is the region that receives the largest share of Norwegian support, Asia is the region in which there is the largest number of Norwegian-funded projects.

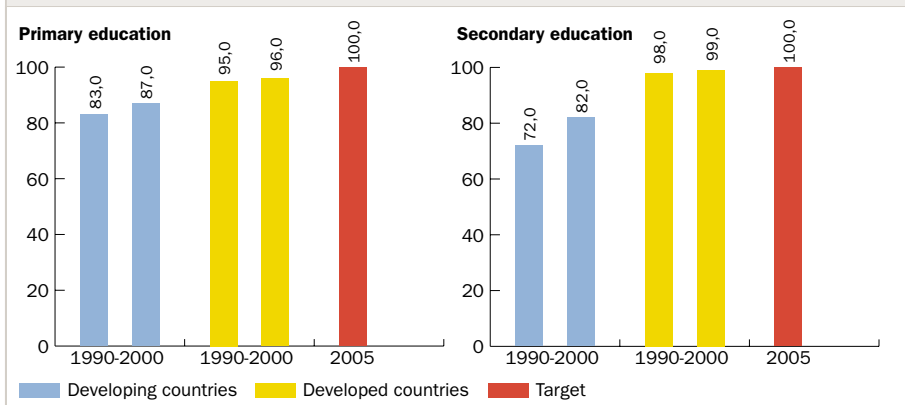
Norway targets women in development assistance both by integrating women's interests and gender equality into development cooperation, and through measures specially oriented towards women. Integration of women's interests and gender equality in development cooperation is necessary in order to achieve the goal of ensuring that women and men have equal rights and opportunities. Support is still required for measures aimed directly at empowering women in Norway's partner countries. In 2003 there was continued focus on strengthening the position of women in all sectors, with particular emphasis on education, population policy, reproductive health and good governance.

Norad has supported the efforts of its partner countries to meet their own international political and legal commitments under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and in following up the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. In many countries, Norwegian assistance helps to promote gender equality by strengthening central government institutions that have a special national responsibility for following up activity in this field. In Pakistan and Malawi, Norway provides assistance for government institutions that have special responsibility for

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.



Gender disparity in school enrolment



Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in school. Source: Secretary-General's report on the UN Millennium Development Goals, 2002.

coordinating and following up efforts to promote gender equality. In Bangladesh and Zambia, support is mainly channelled through organisations in civil society.

With new types of cooperation, such as sector support and budget support, it will be important to further develop models for integrating women's concerns and gender equality. Several of Norway's partner countries have begun to take account of women and gender equality in their national poverty reduction strategies, and Norway has actively participated in some

of these processes. In Pakistan, as a direct result of financial contributions from the Canadian agency CIDA and Norad, the government has decided to institutionalize gender budgeting in connection with the formulation of the country's poverty reduction strategy. In Zambia, too, work on gender budgeting is well under way, the aim being to ensure that the central government budget promotes gender equality. In Uganda, gender has been a key topic in the ongoing revision of the national poverty reduction strategy paper.

Infrastructure and energy



Business and industry need good physical infrastructure. Efficient, accessible infrastructure reduces production and transaction costs, and increases productivity and international competitiveness.

In many impoverished countries, good, cheap products are seldom exploited commercially because of poor physical infrastructure, particularly in the transport sector. Norway has many years of experience of helping to develop key physical infrastructure in its partner countries, in the electricity, road development, ports, water management and telecommunications service sectors.

In many countries major investments in infrastructure have not been accompanied by the necessary arrangements for maintenance, and substantial values have been lost. This is due to weak institutions that lack qualified personnel, the failure to make provisions for maintenance and inefficient institutional framework conditions. Many developing countries are planning to implement, or are currently implementing, important institutional and economic restructuring processes. These often include rationalization of public administration, necessary regulation of sectors, defining the role of the government, increased use of the private sector (such as joint government-private ownership) and decentralization of decision-making authority and responsibility. Norway contributes to this process by transferring expertise and experience in sectors in which it has considerable competence and successful experience from Norwegian public administration. Norway also contributes funding for investments.

East Timor

East Timor has requested that Norway provide assistance in the energy sector for its petroleum and power sectors. Norwegian experience and expertise in the management and development of

hydropower and offshore petroleum resources are particularly in demand. Exploitation of the country's petroleum resources, both identified resources and those that are considered likely to exist, will form the new nation's main source of revenue, and thus the foundation that will enable the government to fulfil its responsibilities in the social sectors.

The sound management of the power and petroleum sectors will provide a platform for the development of industry and other economic activities.

Norwegian support is provided through institutional contracts between the East Timor authorities and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate and the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate. The primary goal of these multi-year contracts is to build up national administration and results are already evident. In the petroleum sector, the foundation has now been laid for formal negotiations with Australia concerning the seabed boundary between the two countries.

Mozambique

Norway has been engaged in close cooperation with Mozambique in the energy sector ever since the country gained its independence. Efforts have focused on both the petroleum and the power sectors. As in the case of East Timor, cooperation has taken place through long-term institutional contracts, as well as through the provision of assistance for specific priority projects.

In the petroleum sector, through an institutional contract between the Mozambican authorities and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Norway has helped to build up a national petroleum directorate and confirm the commercial viability of Pande, a natural gas field. Largely thanks to Norwegian assistance, commercial exploitation of the gas field will soon begin. In addition to being available for commercial purposes in Mozambique, gas will be exported to South Africa.

Regional cooperation in the power sector

By providing assistance for the energy sector in southern Africa through the South African Development Community (SADC) for many years, Norway has contributed towards the formal establishment of the Southern African Power Pool. One of the responsibilities of this power pool is to develop regional energy cooperation in southern Africa. Norway makes available the expertise and experience of the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate and NordPool (the Nordic power market). This assistance is part of a major, coordinated programme that is funded by the World Bank.

The Philippines

Norway has provided support for maritime training in the Philippines for several years, particularly as regards compliance with new IMO conventions, and for the central administrative apparatus that is required to monitor and approve training programmes. Norwegian funding has totalled NOK 12 million in the past five years. Twenty per cent of the world's merchant shipping fleet is manned by Filipino crews. A total of NOK 2.5 billion (1998 figures) in foreign currency earnings is sent to the Philippines every year by seamen trained at the school. To wind up Norwegian assistance for the Filipino maritime authorities, Norad is contributing technical assistance to establish distance learning programmes for seamen.



Photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug

Nepal

Norad has contributed to a programme run by the UN World Food Programme (WFP) to build small rural roads in the impoverished remote areas of West-Nepal through a Food-for-Work programme. This programme is part of the effort to provide basic services and activities aimed at defusing the current conflict in the country. The programme also highlights the vital importance of basic infrastructure in these inaccessible areas, where it can take several days to walk to the nearest road. Surveys show that the price of basic staples such as rice, salt and sugar fell by around 25 per cent in areas where a road was built.



Besides being a prerequisite for private sector development, investments in infrastructure in sectors such as power and telecommunications can in themselves play a very important role. A good example of this is Telenor's investment in Grameen Phone in Bangladesh. Photo: Norad.

Education

The UN Millennium Development Goals states that universal primary education must be achieved by 2015.



Education gives people the opportunity to learn, utilize their own resources and gain insight into and influence on society. Secondary and higher education are essential for the development of knowledge and expertise, and for the formulation of national policies. At the international level there is strong focus on primary education for all, not without reason: more than one hundred million school-age children do not attend school. Approximately 860 million people are illiterate.

In most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, less than five per cent of the population have access to higher education. In about half of these countries, one in four children leave school before they have reached fifth grade, often because they have to work instead of attending school. More vocational training will ensure that they are better qualified for the labour market and will also provide a better foundation for local economic development.

Many of the poorest countries have neither enough money nor enough administrative capacity to develop and administer a satisfactory educational system. It is therefore important to strengthen the capacity of educational systems at all levels. Surveys show that the educational systems in Norway's partner countries are generally inefficient. In Zambia, a survey has shown that less than 30 per cent of pupils who leave primary school will achieve a minimum of reading skills and less than 5 per cent will achieve the desired level. Consequently, measures to improve quality and encourage more efficient use of resources in the educational sector will be essential to the achievement of universal education.

A Monitoring Report published by UNESCO provides a detailed review of the current status of international efforts to promote education. The report's main conclusion is that if development proceeds along the same lines as it has done so far, a large proportion of the world's population will still not have access to education in 2015. If the Millennium Development Goals are to be achieved, an additional USD 5.6 billion of international aid is required. Norway aims to ensure that 15 per cent of its total development assistance is spent on education by 2005. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' new strategy for education stresses that education is a human right and focuses particularly on providing assistance for educational programmes for girls, and for disadvantaged and marginalized groups. In many of Norway's partner countries, the education sector is also severely affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In several partner countries, the spread of HIV/AIDS will marginalize groups of children.

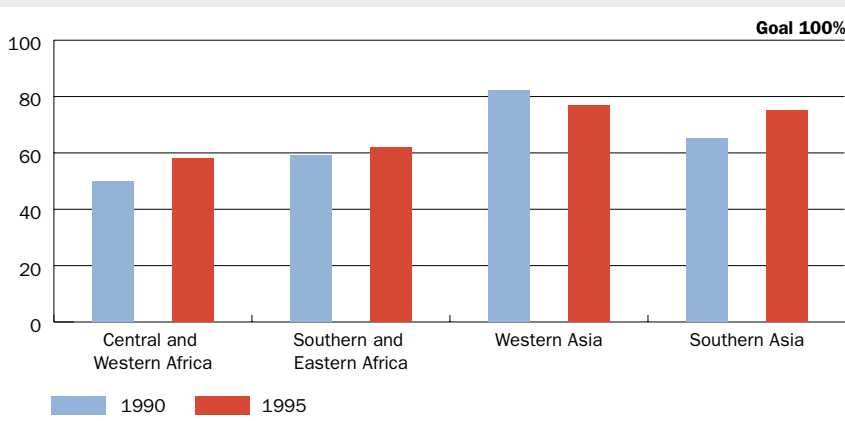
Cooperation in the education sector has accounted for a stable 13-14 per cent of the total development assistance channelled through Norad in recent years, and increased to 16.1 per cent in 2003. This is ascribable to a rise in assistance for primary education. However, assistance for secondary education dropped between 2002 and 2003. If we include vocational training, which is not reported as education to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), 18 per cent of development assistance went to the education sector in 2003. In the case of higher education, the most significant contributions are the framework agreements with universities in South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda and the Norad grant programme. Norway is appreciated as a partner in dialogue on educational affairs, partly because of its strong focus on recipient responsibility and on the importance of the recipient's contribution to the dialogue, and partly because Norway is neither a superpower nor a former colonial power.

The Norwegian educational system, which focuses on comprehensive education for all, has resulted in the development of specialist expertise in many areas relevant to the development of the educational sector in developing countries. The development of systems for integrated education, gender equality, special education, mother tongue education, bilingual education, curriculum development with local adaptation and mixed-age classes will be an important contribution from Norway.

Different forms of cooperation in different countries

Several sector programmes have been established in the education sector. In such cases, Norwegian development assistance funds are incorporated into the education programme of the partner country and technical resources are placed at the disposal of the education authorities in that country. Efforts are being made to increase the use of sector programmes in educational cooperation. Another favoured channel of financing is budget support, whereby Norwegian funds are incorporated into the central government budget of the partner country and allocated by the authorities in accordance with national priorities. Good planning, in the form of strategic plans and budgets, is important. As a result of the increased cash flows, pressure to spend the money that has been allocated and the potential for corruption, transparent, robust financing systems are essential. In cooperative relationships of this nature, coordination with the authorities of partner countries and other donors is highly resource-intensive. A great deal of time is spent on central processes and less time is spent on monitoring in the field and evaluation of the effects for users. The education sector is a priority area in Tanzania, Zambia, Nepal and Bangladesh. In these countries, Norway participates in sector programmes with the authorities and other donors. There are plans to enter into sectoral cooperation in Vietnam as well. Assistance is provided for several education projects in Uganda

Children in primary school



% of children enrolled at Primary Level.

and for certain projects in Malawi. There are no separate educational projects in Mozambique, but in this case budget support is provided which, in principle, also covers the education sector. Education is also a priority area in Pakistan. In Madagascar, Angola, Guatemala and Mali, assistance is provided for projects, sometimes in cooperation with multilateral organizations. Efforts are being made to identify new countries in which education is a priority sector. In Afghanistan, educational assistance is currently being developed. Stronger focus on the education sector will be relevant in Sudan, provided that the political situation improves enough to facilitate greater cooperation. In several countries where education would be a relevant priority, wars and internal conflicts have destroyed or impeded the development of a functioning educational administration.

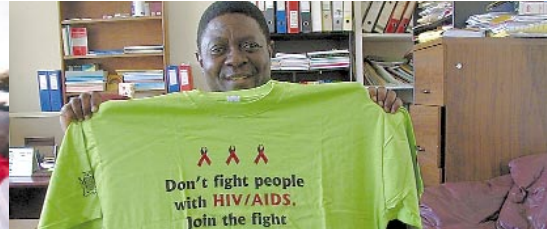
Aid for education is primarily provided in the form of government-to-government assistance. In 2003, assistance provided by Norad through non-governmental organizations amounted to approximately NOK 232 million and accounted for 31 per cent of total aid for education. Non-governmental organizations play an important role in testing alternative methods of organizing tuition and education. Norad intends to contribute to a summary of the experience

gained from alternative education so far. Norad will also consider in more detail how this type of trial and development work can be linked to sector programmes. Assistance at the secondary level has largely been provided through non-governmental organizations, but sector programmes for education will increasingly include the secondary level, as does the new sector programme in Zambia.

Brings results:

Norway has been contributing to a primary education programme in Nepal since 1998. A review has shown that the programme has achieved 60 per cent of its goals. The Nepalese authorities have realized that the UN Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015 is extremely ambitious in their case. Their ambition is therefore to achieve universal primary education by 2020. Nepal is well on the way towards achieving this goal, but it will require additional efforts from everyone involved in the educational system, including the local community, parents, and the countries and organizations that contribute funding and technical assistance for education. In the last five-year period, the proportion of children registered in primary schools has increased from 69 to 82 per cent. The ambition for the next five years is to increase this proportion to 90 per cent. The last 15-20 per cent of children who do not attend school today are the ones who are the most difficult to reach. The proportion of children who leave school early has been reduced from 19.2 per cent to 14.5 per cent. Fifty-four per cent now complete their primary education in a normal period of time, compared with 40 per cent in 1998.

HIV/AIDS



The AIDS epidemic is a global disaster with far-reaching effects that jeopardize the development of many countries, and thus is one of the greatest challenges facing mankind today.

At the end of 2003, the United Nations AIDS programme (UNAIDS) estimated that some 40 million people are infected with HIV. Around 3 million people died of AIDS in 2003. The number of newly infected cases totalled about 5 million people, of whom about 700,000 are children. Young women are particularly exposed to HIV infection. The UN estimated that 13 million children have been orphaned due to AIDS. The countries in sub-Saharan Africa are still the ones that have been hardest hit. In Botswana, close to 40 per cent of the population is estimated to be infected. However, countries in Asia and Eastern Europe are now also increasingly affected by the epidemic. UNAIDS reckons that the situation will get worse before it gets better. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is of singular importance in relation to the UN Millennium Development Goals: one of the goals is to stop and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases that threaten humanity by 2015. Moreover, the epidemic is in itself an obstacle to the achievement of the other goals.

In countries where the fight against HIV/AIDS has long been on the agenda, statistics show that the spread of the epidemic is flattening out in several places. This proves that long-term efforts produce results. Key factors for a successful anti-AIDS strategy are strong political leadership, openness about the situation and broad-based partnership with players at all levels.

Norway's efforts

Combating HIV/AIDS is a key focus of Norwegian development cooperation policy. The majority of development assistance for anti-HIV/AIDS work goes to southern

Africa. In 2003, Norway allocated NOK 977.7 million of its bilateral assistance to international AIDS-related programmes. NOK 434.0 (44.4 per cent) of the total amount was spent on AIDS-specific programmes. Norwegian funding for efforts to combat HIV/AIDS is provided in the form of government-to-government assistance and channelled through the major UN organizations, global funds and non-voluntary organizations. Furthermore, the HIV/AIDS perspective is integrated into all programmes supported by Norway where this is relevant, such as in programmes in the education and public road sectors.

Stigmatization and discrimination

The stigmatization of and discrimination against persons with HIV are one of the greatest barriers to both prevention and treatment. UNAIDS therefore made this problem a main topic in its HIV/AIDS work in 2002 and 2003. The stigma and shame that accompany HIV/AIDS inhibit open debate, hamper the provision of information and make people afraid to be tested. The reasons for these problems include lack of information, a variety of myths concerning the sources of HIV infection, prejudices and attitudes towards sexuality. The net result of these factors is that heads of state and politicians have failed to take the epidemic seriously enough.

Prevention vs treatment

So far the global campaign against HIV/AIDS has focused on prevention, particularly because medical treatment has been too expensive. New AIDS medicines have recently come on the market, and prices have fallen after pressure from several quarters. The right to treatment is now high on the international agenda.

Treating and caring for persons with HIV reduce the enormous social and economic consequences of the epidemic, in addition to being important instruments in efforts to prevent the disease.

International discussion has now shifted from whether we should support costly treatment components in AIDS programmes to how we are to manage to do so. In Africa, only 1 per cent of HIV-infected persons have access to treatment. The goal of the World Health Organization (WHO) is to ensure treatment for three million HIV patients by 2005.

There are several challenges linked to medical treatment of HIV. Many people fear that the heavy focus on treatment will be to the detriment of prevention.

Examples from Norwegian development cooperation

- Norway works closely with several countries to combat HIV/AIDS. Malawi, which is located in southern Africa, is one of Norway's seven main partner countries. HIV/AIDS is one of four main sectors on which Norwegian development cooperation with Malawi is focused. Zambia is also a main partner country with a large HIV/AIDS portfolio. Both these countries are hard hit by poverty and HIV/AIDS. Norway has actively contributed towards helping these countries to develop national aid programmes to which other donors can also contribute.
- In Malawi, Norway and other international donors, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), jointly support a major new, national AIDS programme. Norway, which also administers Sweden's development assistance for Malawi, will contribute over NOK 50 million to this programme in the next three years. Malawi's national AIDS programme entails a comprehensive increase in AIDS treatment services. Prevention also has high priority in the programme. The goal is to increase the percentage of the population who receive voluntary counselling and testing from 1.5 per cent

Regional HIV/AIDS statistics and features, end of 2003

Source UNDP

	Adults & children living with HIV/AIDS	Adults & children newly infected with HIV	Adult prevalence rate (%)*	Adult & child deaths due to AIDS
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.0-28.2 million	3.0-3.4 million	7.5-8.5	2.2-2.4 million
North Africa & Middle East	470 000-730 000	43 000-67 000	0.2-0.4	35 000-50 000
South and South-East Asia	4.6-8.2 million	610 000-1.1 million	0.4-0.8	330 000-590 000
East Asia & Pacific	700 000-1.3 million	150 000-270 000	0.1-0.1	32 000-58 000
Latin America	1.3-1.9 million	120 000-180 000	0.5-0.7	49 000-70 000
Caribbean	350 000-590 000	45 000-80 000	1.9-3.1	30 000-50 000
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	1.2-1.8 million	180 000-280 000	0.5-0.9	23 000-37 000
Western Europe	520 000-680 000	30 000-40 000	0.3-0.3	2 600-3 400
North America	790 000-1.2 million	36 000-54 000	0.5-0.7	12 000-18 000
Australia & New Zealand	12 000-18 000	700-1000	0.1-0.1	<100
Total	40 million (34-46 million)	5 million (4.2-5.8 million)	1.1% (0.9-1.3)	3 million (2.5-3.5 million)

to at least 10 per cent by 2008.

Norway also provides support for anti-HIV/AIDS work in Malawi through other channels. Norwegian Church Aid receives funding for its work with churches in Malawi, which run 40 per cent of the health services in the country. Norway also supports the organization Banja La Mtsogolo, which runs prevention programmes for young people and has 29 clinics throughout the country.

- In Zambia Norway is an active partner of the National AIDS Council, which is responsible for coordinating anti-AIDS efforts in the country. Norway has helped to build up the Zambian National AIDS Network (ZKAN), which has 300 member organizations. ZKAN is establishing a system of grants, based on applications, through which funds can be channelled to local organizations.
- In several partner countries, Norway provides support for major construction projects in the road and hydropower sectors. This type of project employs many men for long periods of time, and also results in increased prostitution. Establishing local prevention programmes in construction areas has proved to be effective.
- In a trial project in connection with the transport of emergency relief in Malawi, the wives of drivers were also hired to enable couples to travel together and thereby prevent transport routes from also becoming infection routes.

- Norway also contributes funding through the UN and the global funds. In 2004, Norway plans to provide NOK 115 million to UNAIDS, NOK 125 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and NOK 15 million to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI).

Challenges on which Norway focuses particular attention:

- Protecting and assisting orphans
- Preventing mother-child infection
- Prevention among young people
- Encouraging men to become actively involved in combating HIV/AIDS and emphasizing the man's responsibility
- Developing and supporting strategies that focus on the workplace and the working environment in cooperation with business and industry, trade unions and the informal sector
- Counteracting social exclusion and stigmatization related to HIV/AIDS, and focusing attention on the human rights of HIV-infected persons
- Ensuring that treatment becomes cheaper and more accessible
- Contributing towards the development of well-functioning national AIDS institutions and towards national coordination and harmonization of efforts

Good governance



Good governance means the sound administration of financial resources, a responsible economic policy and active efforts to combat corruption.

Good governance is also a vital prerequisite for good, effective development cooperation. A good system of government is characterized by a well-functioning constitutional state and an economic policy that aims at reducing poverty.

As a specialized area of development cooperation, the focus on good governance encompasses:

- democracy, including support for national assemblies, elections and independent media
- administrative reforms and decentralization
- anti-corruption work
- peace-building, post-conflict assistance and transitional assistance
- institutional matters and the institutional sustainability of programmes and projects
- a constitutional state and legal reforms
- human rights
- women and gender equality
- development of civil society
- public financial management

Development assistance for good governance is provided through all the different channels utilised by Norway, such as bilateral government-to-government assistance, non-governmental organizations and multilateral assistance. Good governance plays a prominent role in the political guidelines that have been laid down for Norwegian development cooperation, and must be a priority focus in all Norway's partner countries. In Norway's main partner countries and most of its major partner countries, the Norwegian embassies aim to make active efforts to follow national reform processes. Norway has an opportunity to play a proactive role in promoting reforms through its policy dialogue with national authorities and other

donors. The possibility of engaging in constructive dialogue with the authorities enables Norway to link development assistance more closely to the countries' own reform processes, through the provision of financial support for financial management, decentralization, administrative reforms and sector programmes. Considerable assistance is also provided for players in civil society, and many embassies wish to make strategic use of these means to strengthen agents of change in society. In other stable countries, where development cooperation is more limited, Norway's contribution is usually linked to projects and to a greater degree concentrated on support for civil society.

Assistance for countries in conflict or emerging from conflict is important. The organization of and focus on development assistance programmes must be assessed in the light of the situation of such countries. A feature common to countries that are in various kinds of conflict or post-conflict situations is the uncertainty regarding all planning of assistance and the difficulties involved in establishing stable, predictable frameworks for programmes and projects. In such cases, it is necessary to choose flexible solutions and alternative channels, while maintaining a long-term perspective as regards poverty reduction. The need to find peaceful solutions is pivotal to the success of development cooperation and good governance is largely promoted by focusing on such solutions. The governance dimension of development assistance is concentrated on programmes and projects related to human rights, peace and reconciliation. There is emphasis on competence-building in the justice sector and the constitutional

state, as well as on specific peace and reconciliation programmes linked to demobilization, demining programmes, etc.

The grassroots population must be involved:

In Pakistan Norad provides assistance for women who meet every day in private homes to learn to read and write in a programme run by the Working Women Organization. They also learn about human rights and how they can exercise these rights in their dealings with local government authorities. The organization also helps women market the products they make in their homes. In the last local elections in Pakistan, the goal was for women candidates to be elected to 33 per cent of municipal council seats; this objective was achieved. The problem is that a great many of the women can neither read nor write, nor can they afford to take the bus to attend council meetings. Norad is now funding training programmes for these women.

In Tanzania, Norway and a number of other donors have provided assistance for the national reform of local government. The reform aims at transferring political and administrative responsibility for all services to district authorities. This reform has been under way since 1998 and although progress has been slow, many districts have gradually built up reasonably good capacity and competence and are able to carry out the tasks assigned to them. An important objective of the reform has been to build up financial management expertise at the local level. Many districts have now established computerized systems and routines which ensure significantly better control and follow-up of financial management at the district level. Planning capacity has also been improved, although it is still relatively weak in many districts. In conjunction with other sector-based decentralization reforms, such as in the health and education sectors, there have been relatively



Free elections are a necessary condition for democratic development. Photo: Norad

significant changes in local services in the past few years. Both the authorities and donors agree that this reform process is essential to reducing poverty and that it will continue to have priority.

Partner Countries

Main Partner Countries

Africa

Malawi
Mozambique
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia

Asia

Bangladesh
Nepal

Other Partner Countries

Africa

Angola
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Mali
Nigeria
South Africa
Zimbabwe

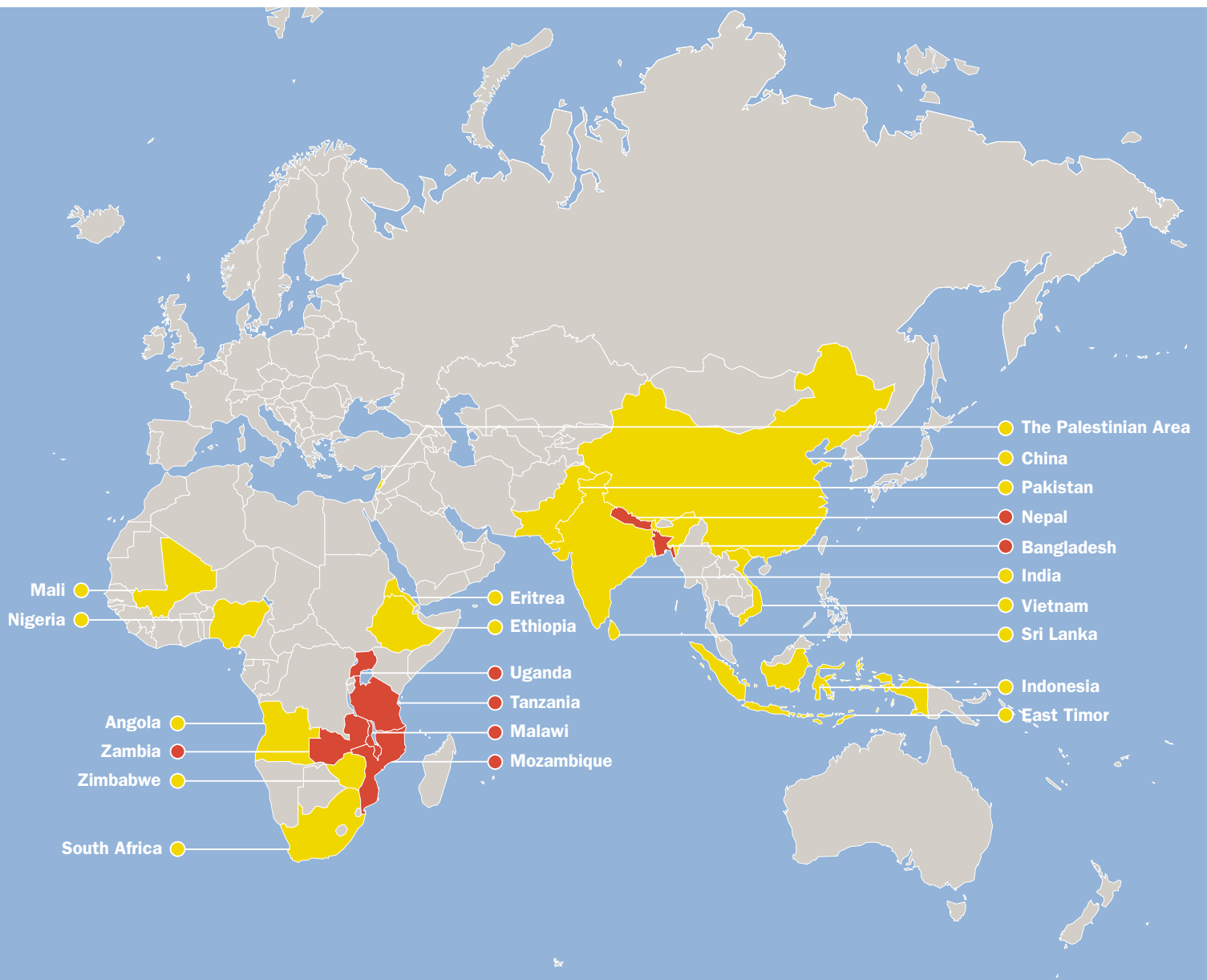
Asia

India
Indonesia
China
Pakistan
The Palestinian Area
Sri Lanka
Vietnam
East Timor

Latin America

Guatemala
Nicaragua



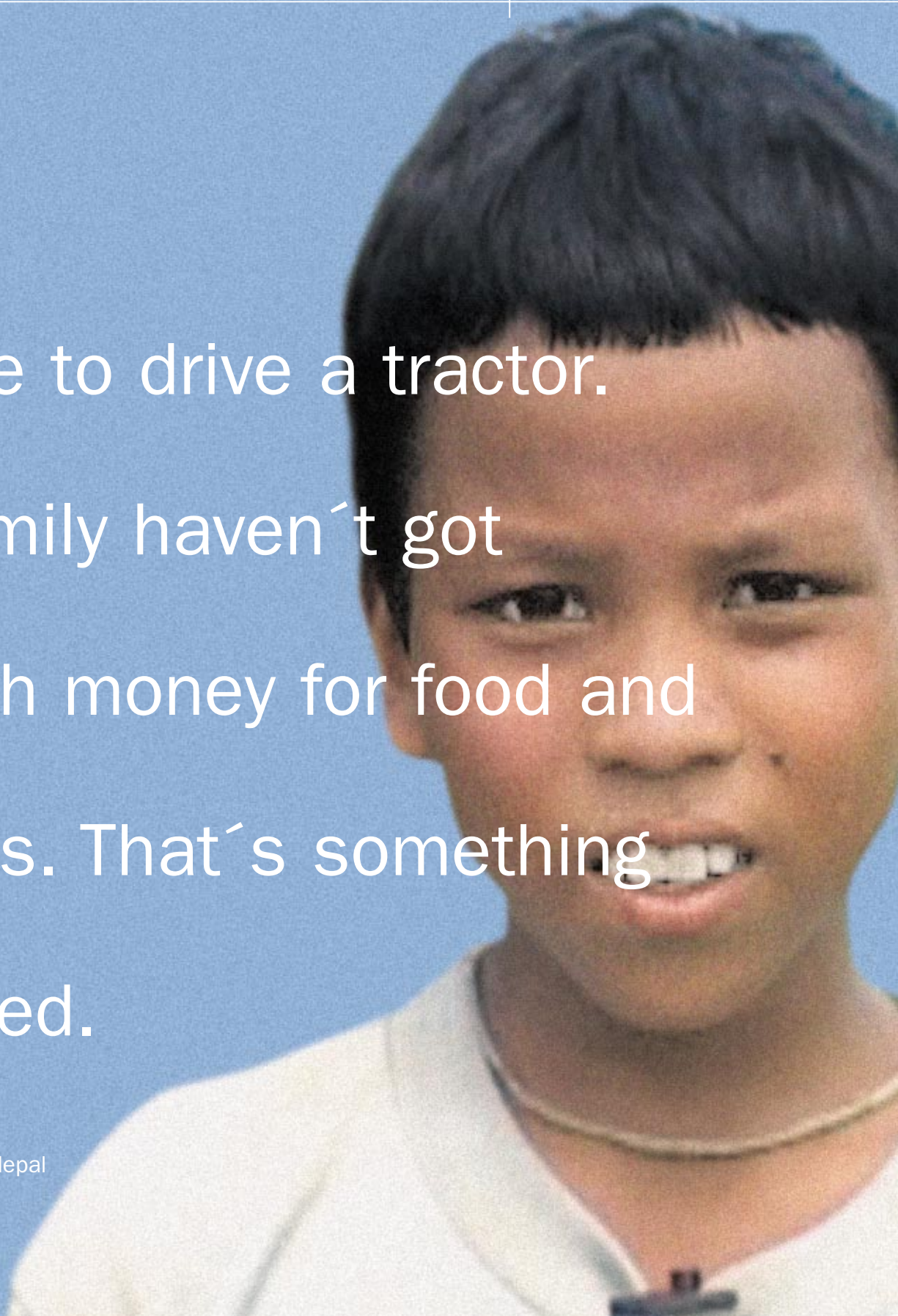




I'd like to drive a tractor.

My family haven't got
enough money for food and
clothes. That's something
we need.

Shiva Tharu (12), Nepal



Norad

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Introduction

Statistics

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The statistics for Norwegian development assistance cover statistics relating both to Norad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The first 28 tables present assistance provided by Norad which, in 2003, managed NOK 4.9 billions. Approximately 37 per cent of this sum was spent in Norway's seven main partner countries, i.e. Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Bangladesh and Nepal. Around 28 per cent was allocated to the category of other partner countries, namely Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, the Palestinian Area, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, East Timor, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. The remaining 35 per cent was distributed to approximately 60 other countries via both Norwegian and multi-lateral organizations.

The subsequent 19 tables are describing assistance granted by both Norad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The gross value of Norwegian assistance including administrative costs, totalled NOK 14.5 billions in 2003. This constituted 0.92 per cent of Norway's Gross National Income (GNI).

These statistics can also be accessed at www.norad.no. Should you have any questions related to the statistics please call Norad's Information Centre on +47 22 24 20 60 or by e-mail address: informasjonssenteret@norad.no.



Tove Strand

Statistics Norad 03

Table 1. Total development assistance (gross) through Norad 1994-2003

(NOK mill.)

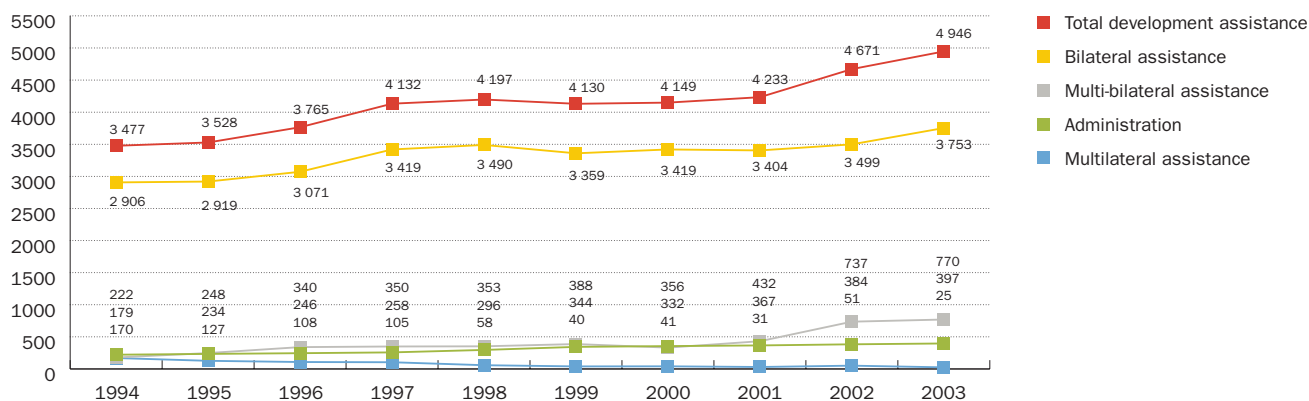
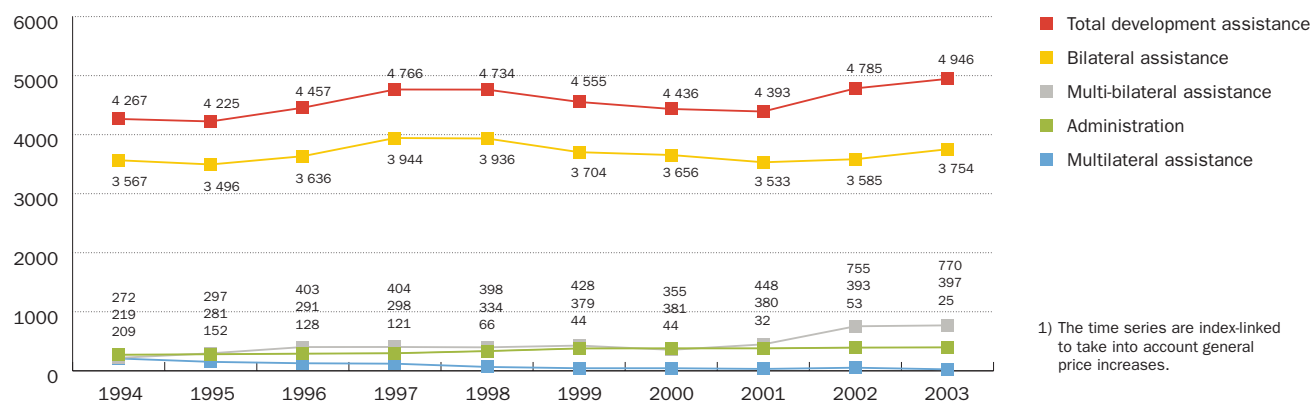


Table 2. Index-linked¹⁾ total development assistance (gross) through Norad 1994-2003

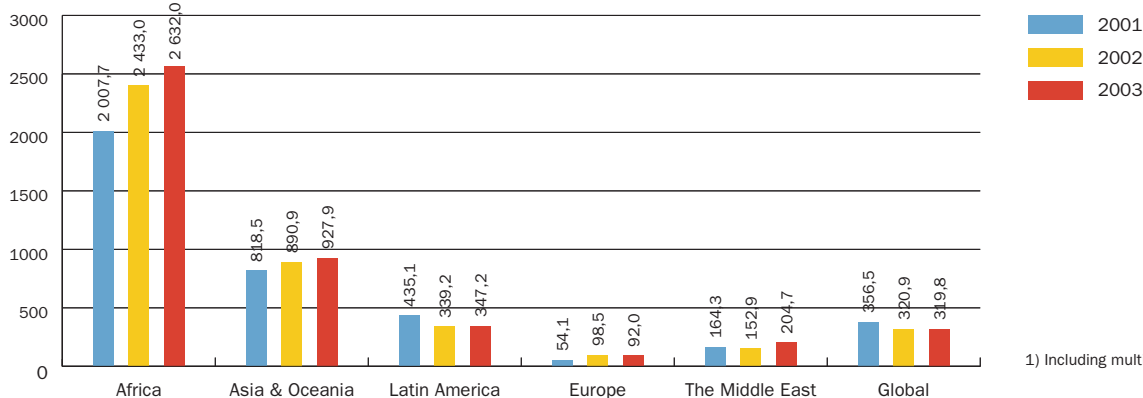
(NOK mill.)



1) The time series are index-linked to take into account general price increases.

Table 3. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by regions 2001-2003

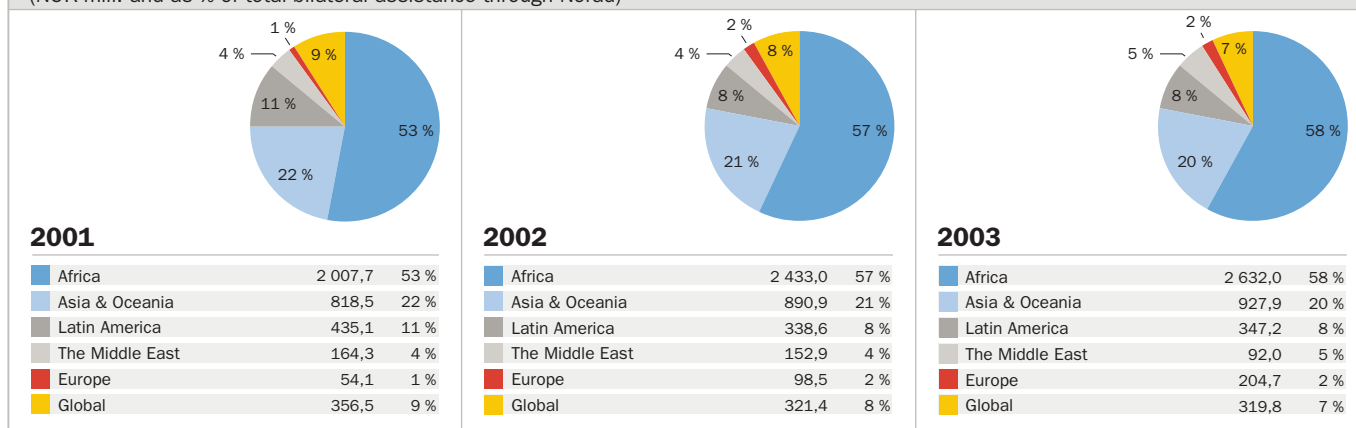
(NOK mill.)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

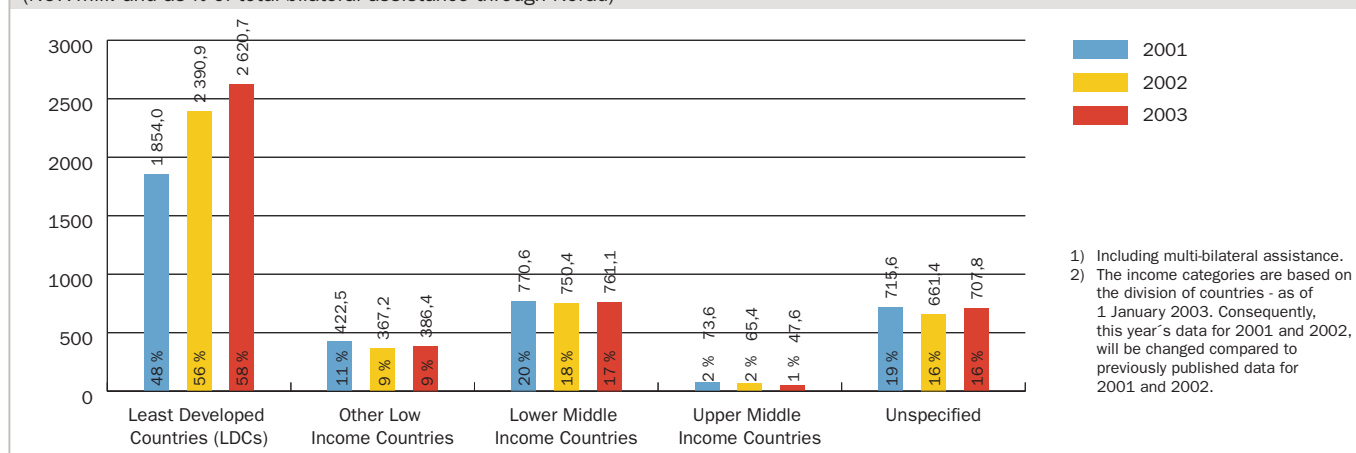
Statistics Norad 03

Table 4. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by regions 2001-2003
(NOK mill. and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)



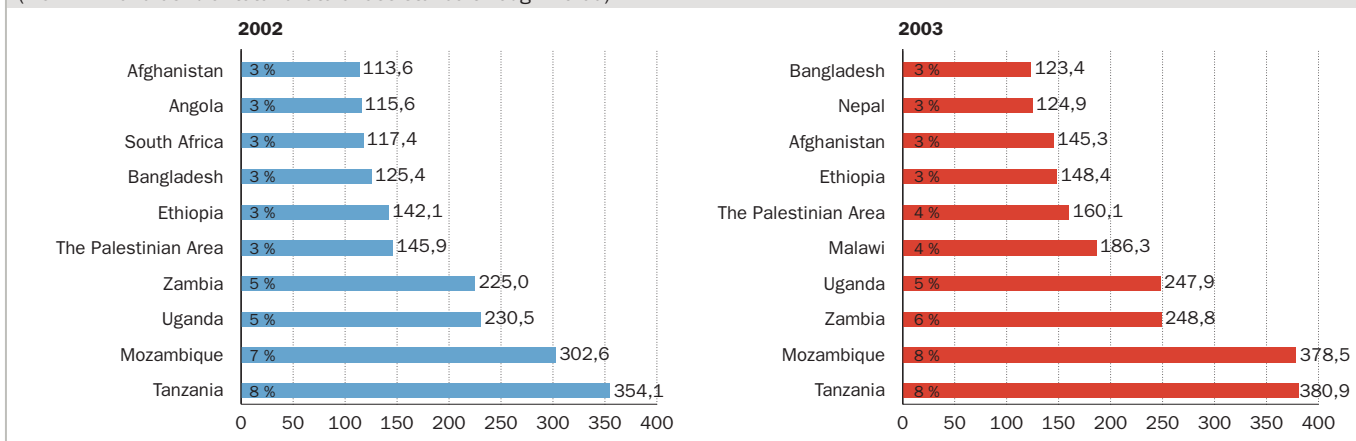
1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

Table 5. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by income category²⁾ 2001-2003
(NOK mill. and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)



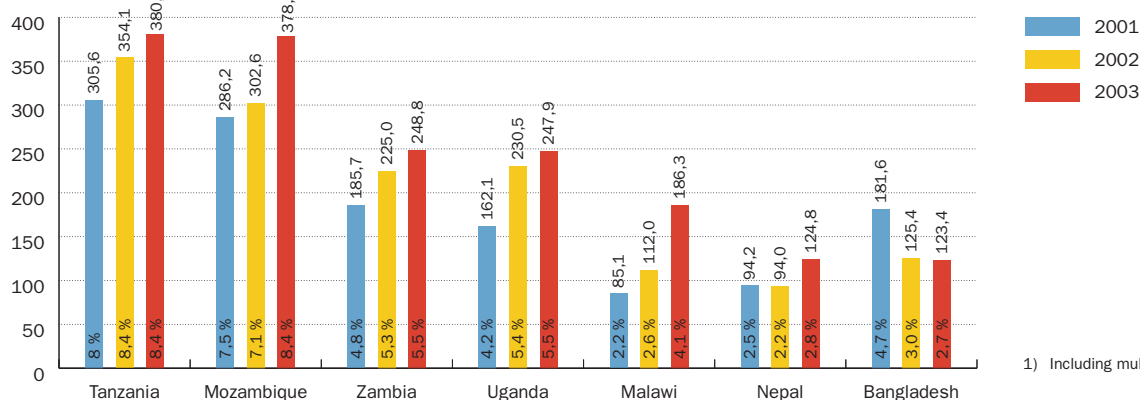
1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
2) The income categories are based on the division of countries - as of 1 January 2003. Consequently, this year's data for 2001 and 2002, will be changed compared to previously published data for 2001 and 2002.

Table 6. The ten largest recipients of bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad in 2002 and 2003
(NOK mill. and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

Table 7. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad to main partner countries 2001-2003
(NOK mill. and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

Table 8. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by DAC-sectors²⁾ and regions 2003
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)

	Africa	Asia & Oceania	Latin-America	Europe	The Middle East	Global unspec.	Total	
111 Education	110 215	25 409	18 281		1 432	8 599	163 936	3,6 %
112 Basic Education	182 518	138 961	26 999		27 651	4 236	380 365	8,4 %
113 Secondary Education	12 724	5 015	769	1 668	747		20 924	0,5 %
114 Post Secondary Education	92 834	7 468	2 326		562	64 313	167 503	3,7 %
Total 110 Education	398 291	176 853	48 376	1 668	30 392	77 147	732 728	16,2 %
121 Health, General	215 519	13 213	15 981	250	2 982	4 736	252 681	5,6 %
122 Basic Health	68 203	21 663	2 049	6 938	2 564	2 868	104 284	2,3 %
Total 120 Health	283 721	34 875	18 030	7 188	5 546	7 604	356 965	7,9 %
130 Population Programmes & Reproduct. Health	149 574	10 604	12 145	445	1 555	5 239	179 561	4,0 %
140 Water Supply & Sanitation	21 454	16 318	8 832	16 903	19 204	5 994	88 705	2,0 %
150 Government & Civil Society	408 791	138 333	112 093	19 729	30 060	60 227	769 233	17,0 %
160 Other Social Infrastructure & Services	167 969	78 098	31 114	5 398	53 469	16 768	352 816	7,8 %
210 Transport & Storage	120 907	6 924				822	128 653	2,8 %
220 Communications	4 975	1 665	1 154	3 900		8 156	19 850	0,4 %
230 Energy	189 478	82 346	3 023	6 050	45 273	8 336	334 505	7,4 %
240 Banking & Financial Services	21 729	13 259	5 735		1 580	1 361	43 664	1,0 %
250 Business & Other Services	23 330	39 539	543	2 596		4 102	70 109	1,5 %
311 Agriculture	115 246	6 925	35 711	17 089	3 661	8 281	186 914	4,1 %
312 Forestry	12 631	6 913	668			134	20 346	0,4 %
313 Fishing	70 639	9 782	1 458			3 794	85 674	1,9 %
321 Industry	7 349	10 291	112	1 360		2	19 115	0,4 %
322 Mineral Resources & Mining	6 768	1 644	500				8 912	0,2 %
323 Construction	500						500	0,0 %
331 Trade Policy & Regulations	3 567	5 982	1 373			5 102	16 025	0,4 %
332 Tourism	3 401	495		730			4 626	0,1 %
410 General environmental protection	78 307	66 561	13 707			29 239	187 815	4,2 %
420 Women in development (WID)	26 354	23 811	11 702	7 005	1 902	9 824	80 599	1,8 %
430 Other multisectoral	118 454	184 216	25 630	1 947	11 536	27 095	368 878	8,2 %
Total 400 Multisector	223 115	274 589	51 040	8 953	13 438	66 159	637 293	14,1 %
500 Commodity aid & Gen. programme assistance	293 230	2 162				81	295 473	6,5 %
600 Action relating to debt								
700 Emergency assistance	77 939	140	9 842		505	826	89 252	2,0 %
998 Unallocated/Unspecified	27 386	10 207	5 461			39 640	82 693	1,8 %
Total	2 631 991	927 944	347 209	92 008	204 684	319 775	4 523 612	100,0 %

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) Definition of DAC-sector: Term applied to chart which areas in a recipient's economic or social structure, the assistance is primarily intended to support.

Statistics Norad 03

Table 9. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by target areas²⁾ 2001-2003
(NOK mill. and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)

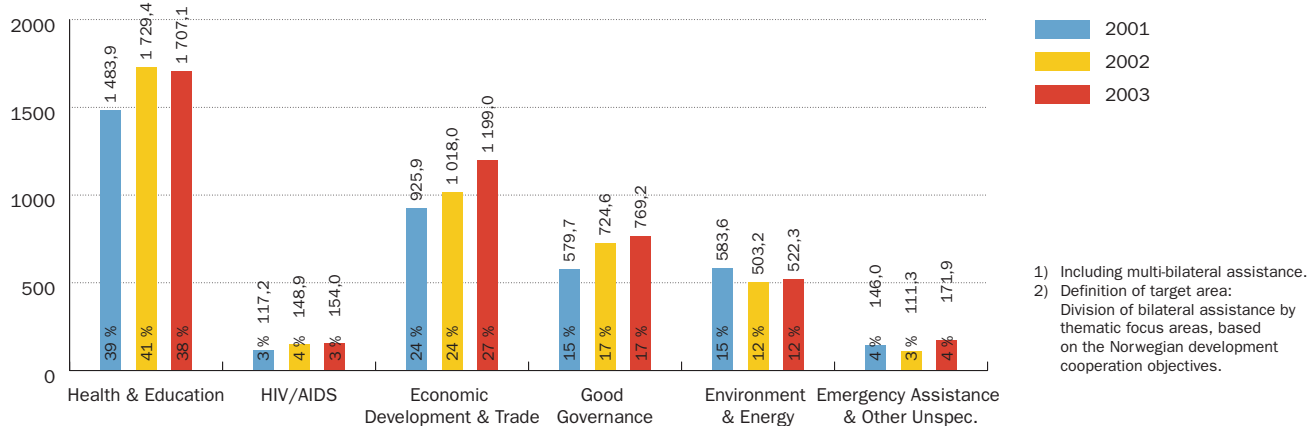


Table 10. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by regions, main partner countries and target areas 2003
(NOK 1000, and as % of total bilateral assistance to the country/region)

	Health & Education		HIV/AIDS		Econ. Devt. & Trade		Good Governance		Environment & Energy		Emergency Assistance & Other Unspec.		Total	
Africa														
Tanzania	109 859	28,8 %	7 543	2,0 %	211 965	55,6 %	24 589	6,5 %	26 716	7,0 %	260	0,1 %	380 932	100 %
Mozambique	126 044	33,3 %	12 495	3,3 %	92 648	24,5 %	59 533	15,7 %	87 259	23,1 %	555	0,1 %	378 535	100 %
Zambia	124 954	50,2 %	25 151	10,1 %	43 104	17,3 %	24 536	9,9 %	30 137	12,1 %	945	0,4 %	248 827	100 %
Uganda	102 768	41,4 %	5 838	2,4 %	77 723	31,3 %	23 447	9,5 %	36 430	14,7 %	1 731	0,7 %	247 937	100 %
Malawi	51 609	27,7 %	13 272	7,1 %	72 451	38,9 %	29 985	16,1 %	18 634	10,0 %	356	0,2 %	186 307	100 %
Other countries	401 727	44,0 %	31 794	3,5 %	167 686	18,4 %	178 380	19,5 %	42 425	4,6 %	90 820	9,9 %	912 832	100 %
Africa unspecified	43 975	15,9 %	32 085	11,6 %	95 400	34,5 %	68 321	24,7 %	26 185	9,5 %	10 657	3,9 %	276 622	100 %
Total Africa	960 936	36,5 %	128 178	4,9 %	760 976	28,9 %	408 791	15,5 %	267 785	10,2 %	105 325	4,0 %	2 631 991	100 %
Asia and Oceania														
Nepal	82 206	65,8 %	875	0,7 %	3 365	2,7 %	20 786	16,6 %	17 340	13,9 %	298	0,2 %	124 872	100 %
Bangladesh	53 584	43,4 %	546	0,4 %	36 800	29,8 %	9 774	7,9 %	22 724	18,4 %	2	0,0 %	123 429	100 %
Other countries	198 632	31,1 %	5 010	0,8 %	227 171	35,5 %	104 993	16,4 %	95 640	15,0 %	7 734	1,2 %	639 180	100 %
Asia unspecified	6 903	17,1 %	2 973	7,3 %	12 294	30,4 %	2 779	6,9 %	13 203	32,6 %	2 312	5,7 %	40 464	100 %
Total Asia and Oceania	341 325	36,8 %	9 404	1,0 %	279 630	30,1 %	138 333	14,9 %	148 907	16,0 %	10 347	1,1 %	927 944	100 %
Latin America														
All countries	121 396	42,8 %	9 011	3,2 %	36 170	12,7 %	99 026	34,9 %	5 800	2,0 %	12 286	4,3 %	283 688	100 %
Latin America unspecified	15 184	23,9 %	1 944	3,1 %	19 380	30,5 %	13 066	20,6 %	10 930	17,2 %	3 017	4,7 %	63 521	100 %
Total Latin America	136 580	39,3 %	10 955	3,2 %	55 549	16,0 %	112 093	32,3 %	16 730	4,8 %	15 303	4,4 %	347 209	100 %
Europe														
All countries	36 542	43,0 %	445	0,5 %	27 622	32,5 %	14 302	16,8 %	6 050	7,1 %			84 961	100 %
Europe unspecified	1 620	23,0 %					5 427	77,0 %					7 046	100 %
Total Europe	38 162	41,5 %	445	0,5 %	27 622	30,0 %	19 729	21,4 %	6 050	6,6 %			92 008	100 %
The Middle East														
All countries	112 555	55,1 %			16 291	8,0 %	29 720	14,5 %	45 273	22,2 %	505	0,2 %	204 344	100 %
The Middle East unspecified							340	100,0 %					340	100 %
Total The Middle East	112 555	55,0 %			16 291	8,0 %	30 060	14,7 %	45 273	22,1 %	505	0,2 %	204 684	100 %
Global unspecified	117 578	36,8 %	4 999	1,6 %	58 929	18,4 %	60 227	18,8 %	37 575	11,8 %	40 467	12,7 %	319 776	100 %
Total	1 707 135	37,7 %	153 981	3,4 %	1 198 998	26,5 %	769 233	17,0 %	522 320	11,5 %	171 946	3,8 %	4 523 612	100 %

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

Statistics Norad 03

Table 11. Bilateral assistance¹ through Norad by regions, countries and budget heads 2003

(NOK 1000, % of total bilateral assistance through Norad and as % of total bilateral assistance through each budget head)

	Budget head 150 Assistance to Africa	Budget head 151 Assistance to Asia	Budget head 152 Assistance to The Middle East	Budget head 153 Assistance to Central America	Budget head 160 Civil Society & Democracy Development	Budget head 161 Business & Industry Development	Budget head 162 Transitional assistance (gap)	Budget head 164 Peace, Reconciliation & Democracy	Budget head 165 Research, Competence-raising & Evaluation	Budget head 166 Grants for various Projects	Total	% of total bilateral assistance
Africa												
Angola	98 268				7 503			487	50	106 308	2,4 %	
Botswana	4 161				4 854			993		10 007	0,2 %	
Burkina Faso					1 000					1 000	0,0 %	
Burundi					6 900		21 018			27 918	0,6 %	
Egypt	3 215				323			280		3 817	0,1 %	
The Ivory Coast					792			50		842	0,0 %	
Eritrea	44 933				6 739		4 500	21		56 193	1,2 %	
Ethiopia	115 073				19 864			13 428		148 366	3,3 %	
Gambia					1 968					1 968	0,0 %	
Ghana						1 183		2 463		3 646	0,1 %	
Guinea-Bissau					233					233	0,0 %	
Cameroon					4 060			49		4 109	0,1 %	
Cape Verde					49					49	0,0 %	
Kenya	340				16 887					17 227	0,4 %	
Congo					5 673					150	0,0 %	
Congo (Dem. Rep.)					2 052		27 441			32 964	0,7 %	
Lesotho					1 724					2 052	0,0 %	
Liberia					4 702					1 724	0,0 %	
Madagascar	24 892				13 340		5 496	628		35 718	0,8 %	
Malawi	149 777				22 020	18 634		4 555		186 307	4,1 %	
Mali	28 361				2 595			1 688		52 069	1,2 %	
Mauretania										2 595	0,1 %	
Mozambique	286 440				25 571	60 044		6 238	243	378 535	8,4 %	
Namibia	15 794				6 983	35		805		23 617	0,5 %	
Niger					10 923					10 923	0,2 %	
Nigeria	6 327				1 031	1 683			78	9 119	0,2 %	
Rwanda					19 542		20 000			39 542	0,9 %	
Senegal					7 846					7 846	0,2 %	
Sierra Leone					1 823		25 000			26 823	0,6 %	
Somalia					12 387		15 500			27 887	0,6 %	
Sudan	1 080				41 808		67 275	45		110 207	2,4 %	
Swaziland					2 732					2 732	0,1 %	
South Africa	82 634				15 627	4 057		3 108		105 427	2,3 %	
Tanzania	339 773				27 301	7 041		6 629	188	380 932	8,4 %	
Uganda	179 885				35 045	22 983		9 933	92	247 937	5,5 %	
Zambia	220 997				17 691	8 619		1 520		248 827	5,5 %	
Zimbabwe	18 751				16 112			4 891		39 755	0,9 %	
Africa Unspecified	183 817				75 432	3 181	0	14 193	0	276 622	6,1 %	
Total	1 804 518				441 129	127 459	186 230	72 004	650	2 631 991	58,2 %	
% of total bilateral assistance by budget head	99,3 %				42,2 %	53,7 %	50,8 %	30,9 %	65,7 %	58,2 %	58,2 %	
Asia & Oceania												
Afghanistan					25 288	34	120 000			145 322	3,2 %	
Azerbaijan					3 083					3 083	0,1 %	
Bangladesh		100 014			17 579	2 956		2 881		123 429	2,7 %	
Bhutan		2 703			175	4 492		71		7 441	0,2 %	
Myanmar (Burma)					918					918	0,0 %	
Philippines					4 834	7 053				11 887	0,3 %	
India		36 000			11 582	4 439		633		52 654	1,2 %	
Indonesia		18 596			8 991	1 212		22		28 820	0,6 %	
Cambodia		3 400			7 107					10 507	0,2 %	
China		20 344			16 116	4 262		9 095		49 817	1,1 %	
Laos		4 797			1 719	17 051				23 567	0,5 %	
Malaysia					1 031					1 031	0,0 %	
Mongolia		4 971			6 036					11 007	0,2 %	
Nepal		93 948			21 775	3 839		4 969	340	124 872	2,8 %	
North Korea											0,0 %	
Pakistan		54 900			7 101	344		507		62 852	1,4 %	
Papua New Guinea					1604					1604	0,0 %	
Sri Lanka		50 151			30 578	17 899	2500	3 852		104 980	2,3 %	

Statistics Norad 03

	Budget head 150 Assistance to Africa	Budget head 151 Assistance to Asia	Budget head 152 Assistance to The Middle East	Budget head 153 Assistance to Central America	Budget head 160 Civil Society & Democracy Development	Budget head 161 Business & Industry Development	Budget head 162 Transitional assistance (gap)	Budget head 164 Peace, Reconciliation & Democracy	Budget head 165 Research, Competence-raising & Evaluation	Budget head 166 Grants for various Projects	Total	% of total bilateral assistance
Thailand					323						323	0,0 %
Turkmenistan												0,0 %
Vietnam		44 475			13 627	10 319			6 552		74 972	1,7 %
East Timor		43 898			2 038	2 458					48 394	1,1 %
Asia Unspecified		25 750			9 678	5 000			36		40 464	0,9 %
Total Asia & Oceania		503 947			191 183	81 358	122 500		28 617	340	927 944	20,5 %
% of total bilateral assistance by budget head		100,0 %			18,3 %	34,3 %	33,4 %		12,3 %	34,3 %	20,5 %	20,5 %
Latin America												
Belize					521						521	0,0 %
Bolivia					26 554						26 554	0,6 %
Brazil					18 033						18 033	0,4 %
Chile					2 758						2 758	0,1 %
Colombia					17 419						17 419	0,4 %
Costa Rica												0,0 %
Cuba				3 719	6 772	336					10 827	0,2 %
Dominican Republic					2 181	125					2 306	0,1 %
Ecuador					16 889						16 889	0,4 %
El Salvador				1 250	4 710						5 960	0,1 %
Guatemala				41 559	37 717				1 199		80 475	1,8 %
Haiti					996						996	0,0 %
Honduras				1 000	8 508						9 508	0,2 %
Jamaica					2 393						2 393	0,1 %
Mexico					221						221	0,0 %
Nicaragua				34 791	39 966	666			1 187		76 609	1,7 %
Paraguay					4 774						4 774	0,1 %
Peru					7 444						7 444	0,2 %
Latin America Unspecified				40 593	19 126				3 803		63 521	1,4 %
Total Latin America				122 911	216 981	1 127			6 190		347 209	7,7 %
% of total bilateral assistance by budget head				97,6 %	20,7 %	0,5 %			2,7 %		7,7 %	7,7 %
Europe												
Albania								22 145	12		22 157	0,5 %
Bosnia-Herzegovina								52 092	53		52 146	1,2 %
Croatia								9 980			9 980	0,2 %
Macedonia (Fyrom)								679			679	0,0 %
Former Yugoslavia Unspecified								7 046			7 046	0,2 %
Europe Unspecified												0,0 %
Total Europe								91 943	65		92 008	2,0 %
% of total bilateral assistance by budget head								100,0 %	0,0 %		2,0 %	2,0 %
The Middle East												
The Palestinian Area			101 326		37 359	16262			5 121		160 068	3,5 %
Iraq							37505				37 505	0,8 %
Iran								70			70	0,0 %
Jordan					820						820	0,0 %
Lebanon					5 539						5 539	0,1 %
Yemen					342						342	0,0 %
The Middle East unspec.					340						340	0,0 %
Total The Middle East			101 326		44 400	16 262	37 505		5 191		204 684	4,5 %
% of total bilateral assistance by budget head			100,0 %		4,2 %	6,9 %	10,2 %		2,2 %		4,5 %	4,5 %
Global unspecified	11836	73		3 077	152 788	11 049	20 000		120 951		319 774	7,1 %
% of total bilateral assistance by budget head	0,7 %	0,0 %		2,4 %	14,6 %	4,7 %	5,5 %		51,9 %		7,1 %	7,1 %
Total	1 816 354	504 020	101 326	125 988	1 046 481	237 255	366 235	91 943	233 017	991	4 523 612	100,0 %
% of total bilateral assistance by budget head	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %	

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

Table 12. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad to Africa by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)

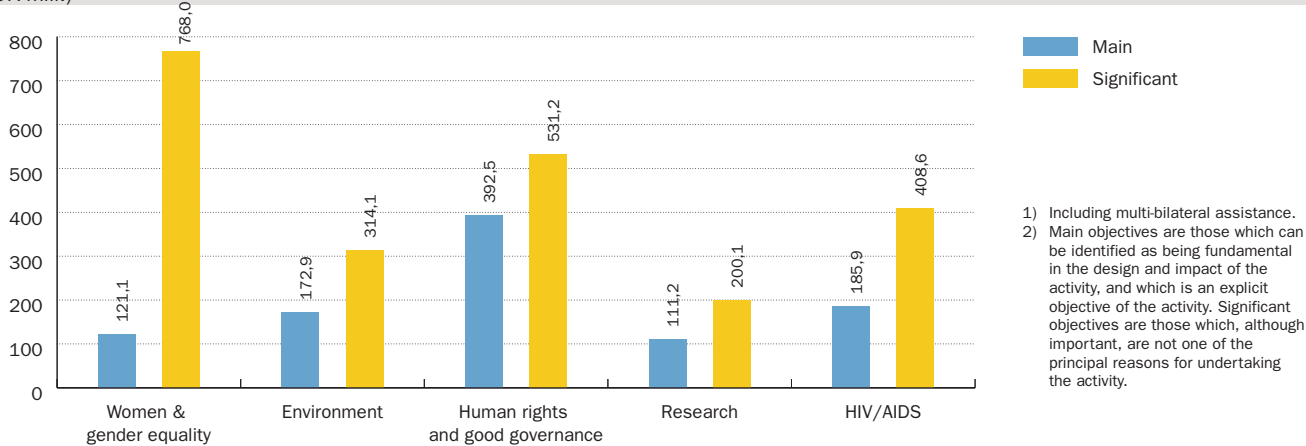


Table 13. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad to Asia & Oceania by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)

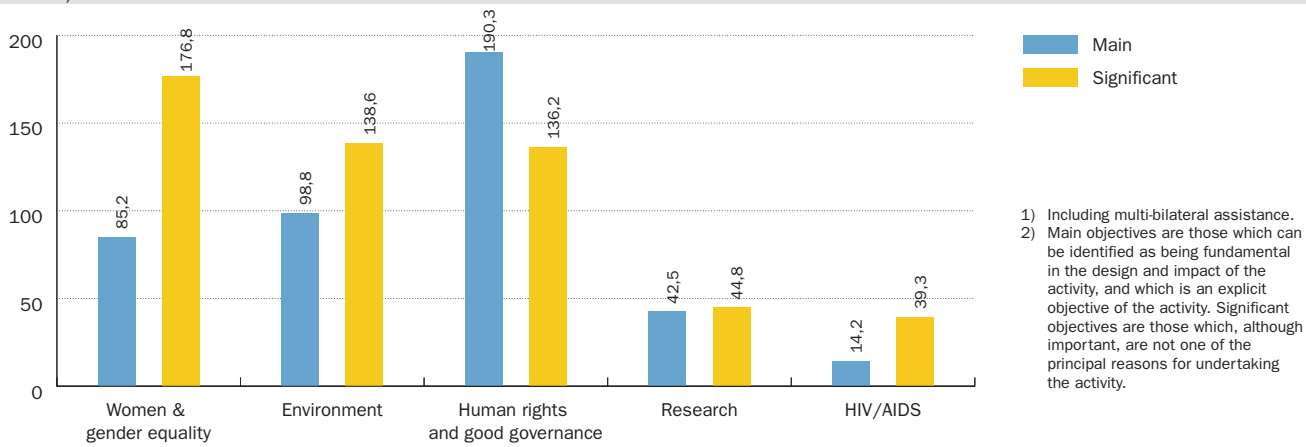


Table 14. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad to Latin America by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)

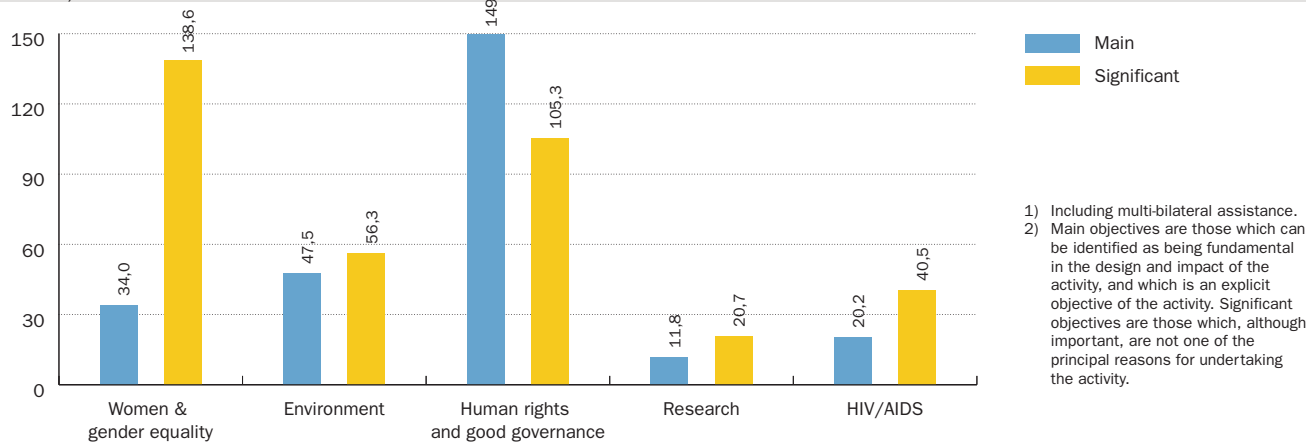
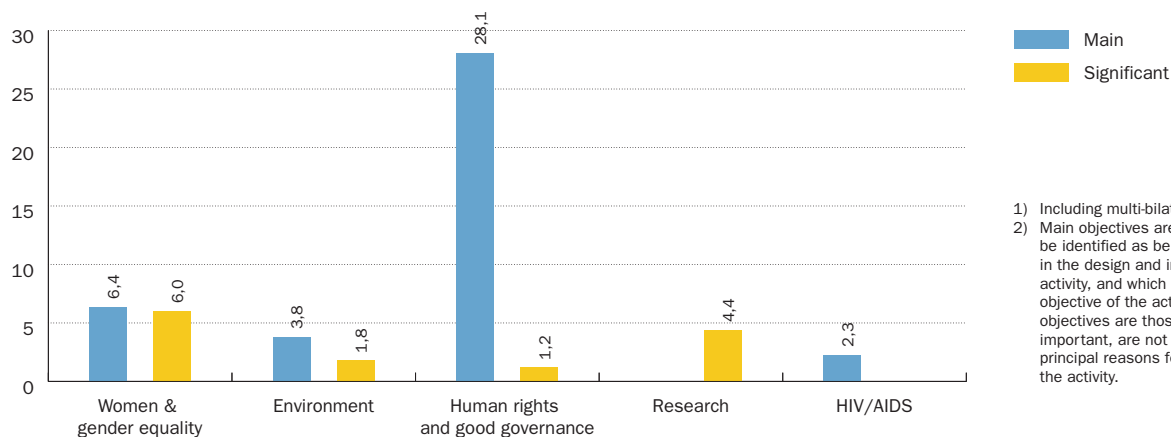
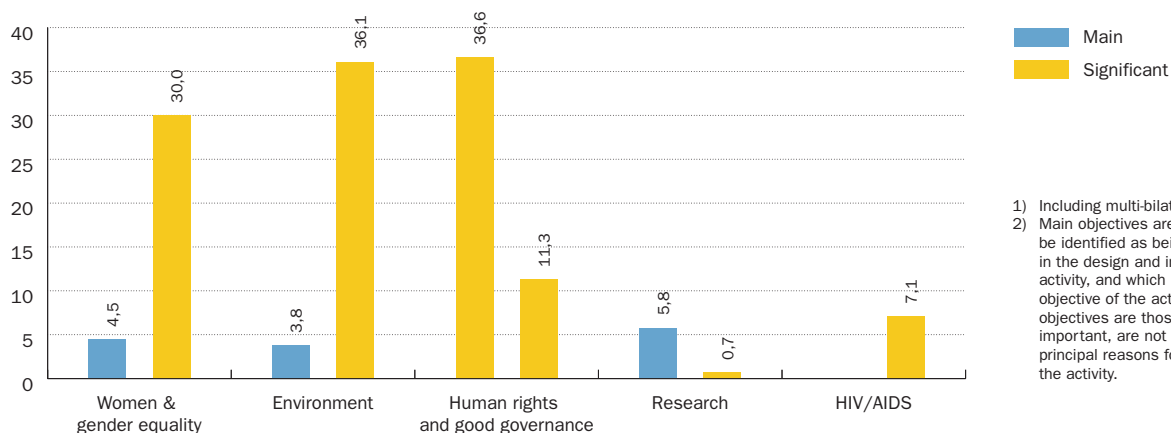


Table 15. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad to Europe by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)



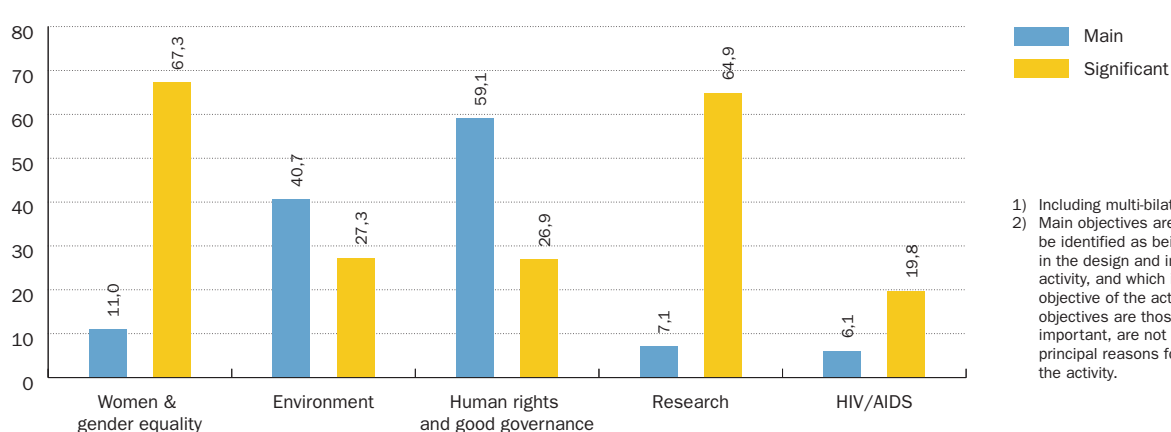
1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
2) Main objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, and which is an explicit objective of the activity. Significant objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Table 16. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad to The Middle East by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
2) Main objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, and which is an explicit objective of the activity. Significant objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Table 17. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad to Global unspecified by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
2) Main objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, and which is an explicit objective of the activity. Significant objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Statistics Norad 03

Table 18. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad where the main target group²⁾ is children 2001-2003
(NOK mill.)

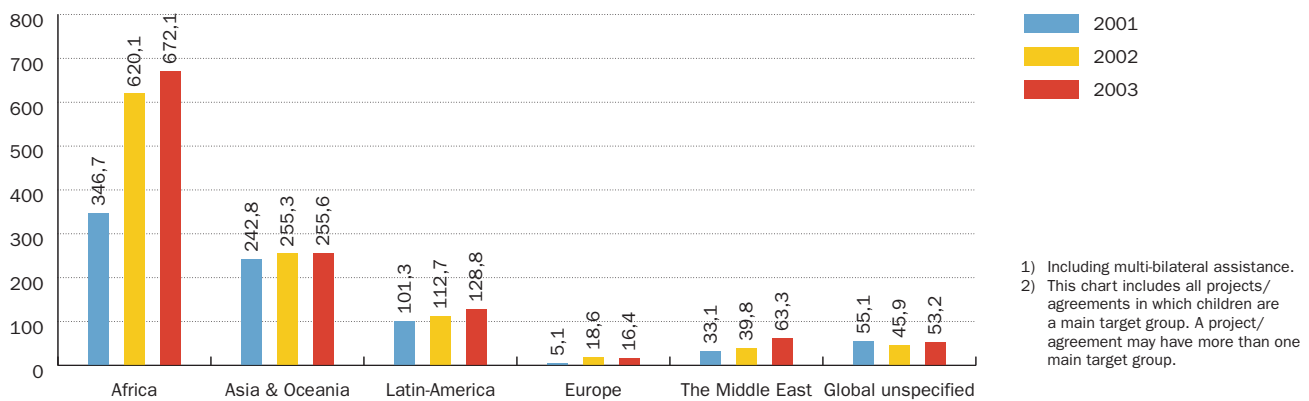


Table 19. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad where the main target group²⁾ is women 2001-2003
(NOK mill.)

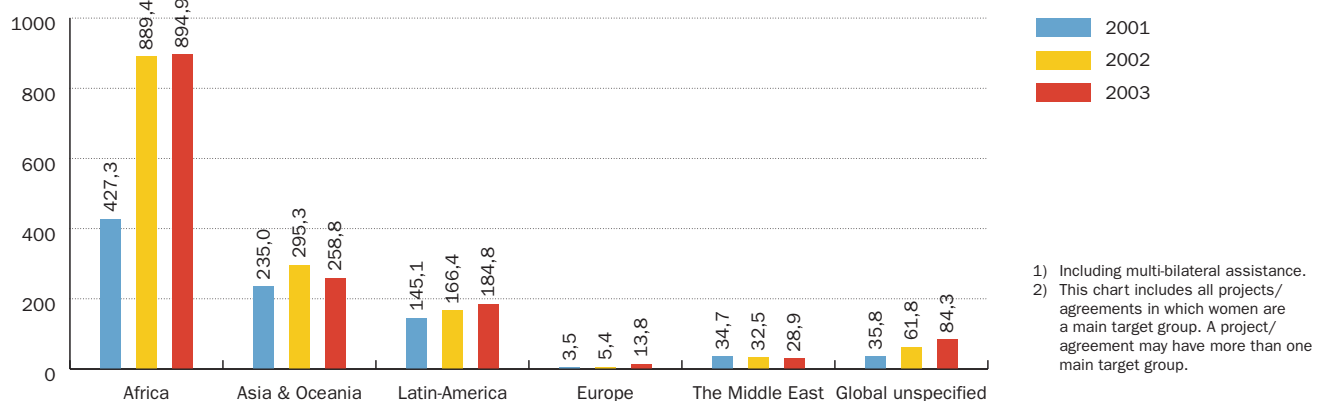
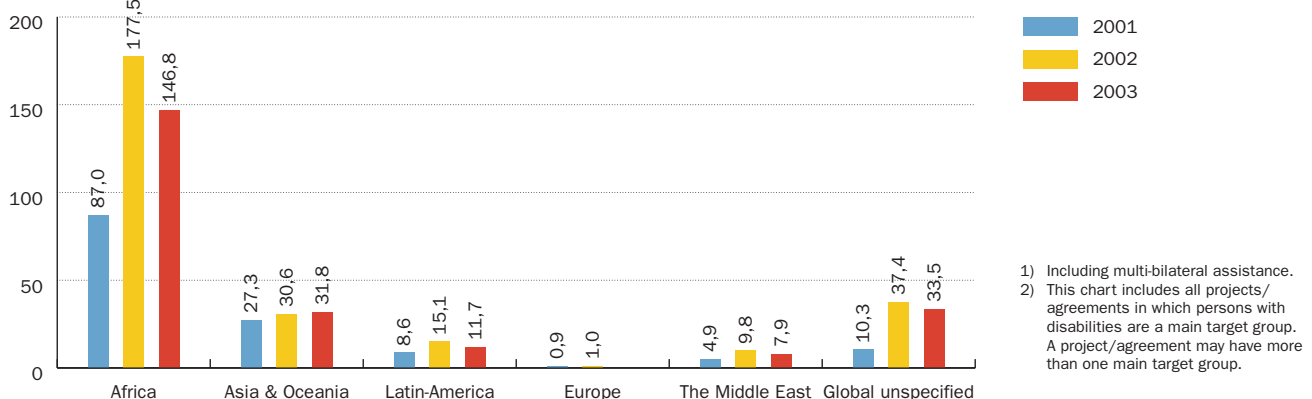


Table 20. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad where the main target group²⁾ is persons with disabilities 2001-2003
(NOK mill.)



Statistics Norad 03

Table 21. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad where the main target group²⁾ is refugees 2001-2003
(NOK mill.)

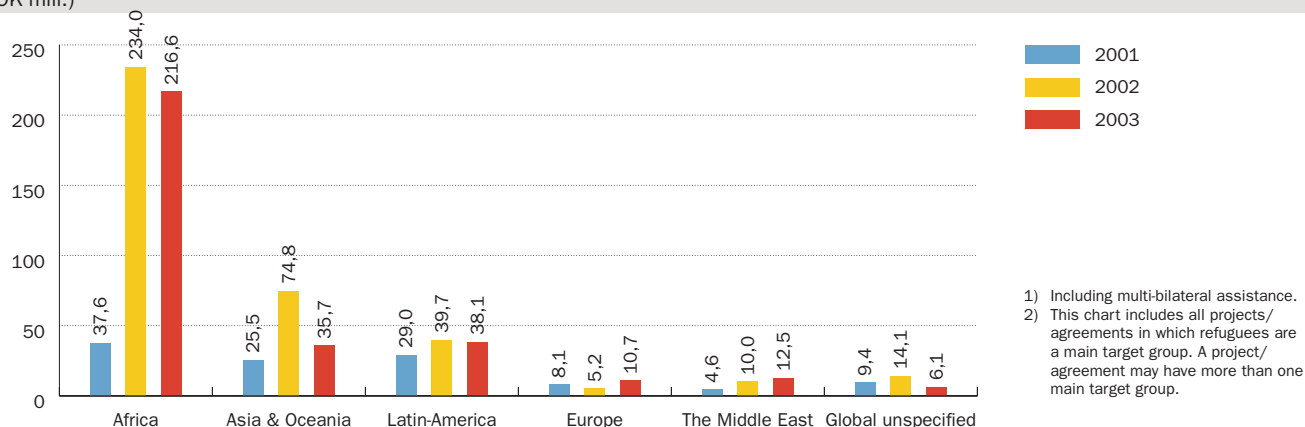


Table 22. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad where the main target group²⁾ is indigenous people 2001-2003
(NOK mill.)

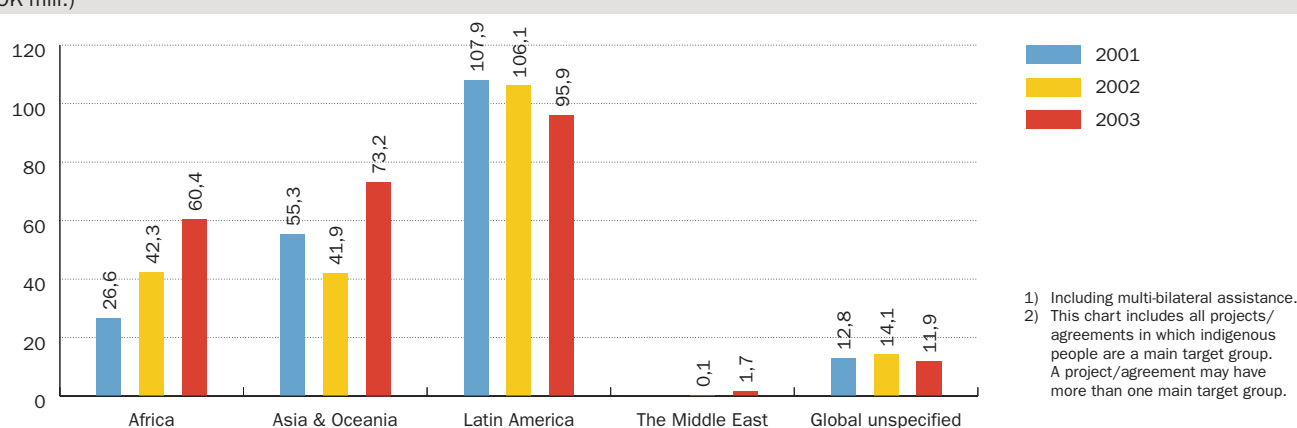


Table 23. Bilateral assistance provided by Norad through non-governmental organisations¹⁾ 1994-2003
(NOK mill.)

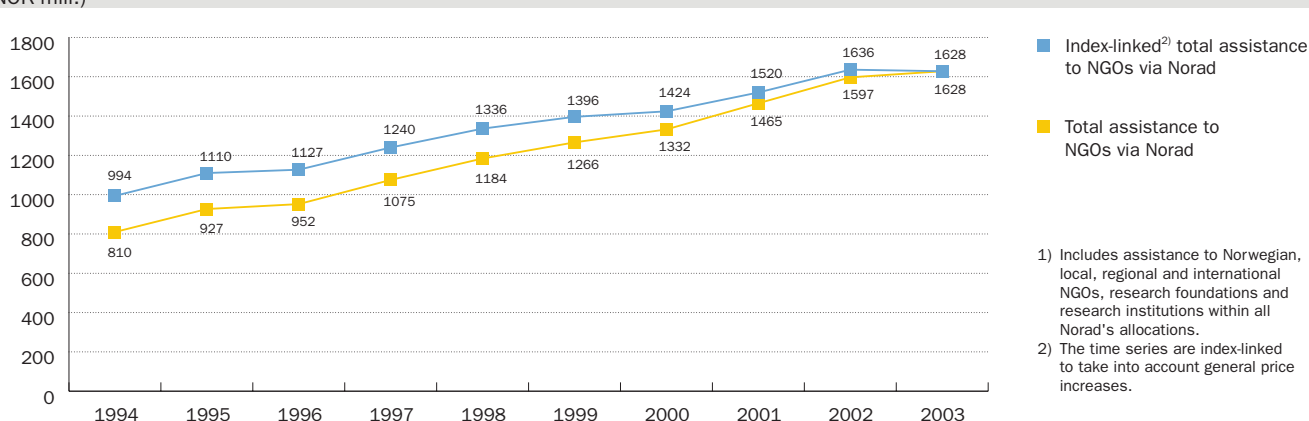


Table 24. The ten Norwegian NGOs receiving most Norad funds 2003
(NOK 1000)

Norwegian non-governmental organisation		Of which framework agreements ¹⁾ account for:	
Norwegian Church Aid	211 265	183 621	87%
Norwegian People's Aid	154 377	102 500	66%
The Norwegian Save the Children	147 693	115 000	78%
Norwegian Missionary Alliance	140 416	137 175	98%
Norwegian Red Cross	57 025	52 000	91%
CARE Norway	56 384	47 000	83%
The Atlas-Alliance	55 834	55 000	99%
Norwegian Refugee Council	42 747	24 500	57%
Rev. Stroeime Memorial Foundation	42 741	36 500	85%
The Development Fund	36 015	35 000	97%
Total for the ten largest recipients among the Norwegian NGOs	944 497	788 296	83%

1) Definition of framework agreement: a long-term development cooperation agreement which includes several programmes/agreements.

Table 25. Development assistance from Norad through NGOs¹⁾ by regions and countries 2001-2003
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through NGOs)

	2001	2002	2003
AFRICA			
Angola	41 613	47 689	53 562
Botswana	8 053	5 666	4 108
Burkina Faso			1 000
Burundi	3 987	6 796	10 918
Egypt	1 552	583	194
Equatorial Guinea	360		
The Ivory Coast	1 411	1 472	792
Eritrea	16 099	27 665	16 672
Ethiopia	62 094	76 350	79 148
Gambia	1 817	1 954	1 968
Ghana	824	760	
Guinea-Bissau	160	201	233
Cameroon	3 312	2 953	4 060
Cape Verde	67	201	49
Kenya	17 038	16 332	16 887
Congo			150
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ²⁾	4 909	10 968	18 764
Lesotho	2 354	2 432	2 052
Liberia	3 059	3 319	1 724
Madagascar	10 033	13 370	12 157
Malawi	4 193	22 457	38 126
Mali	39 944	35 140	37 780
Mauretania	3 763	3 856	2 595
Mauritius	115	156	
Mozambique	43 827	49 075	54 480
Namibia	9 731	10 568	7 783
Niger	9 696	9 753	10 923
Nigeria	802	4 613	2 107
Rwanda	9 660	18 731	22 742
Senegal	10 071	9 947	7 846
Seychelles	120		
Sierra Leone	1 623	9 630	8 823
Somalia	12 691	19 178	20 387
Sudan	33 070	72 413	79 592
Swaziland	909	1 368	2 732
South Africa	47 552	40 950	33 716
Tanzania	24 527	27 197	39 931
Chad	882		
Uganda	39 704	48 411	57 745
Zambia	58 042	54 544	65 976
Zimbabwe	43 051	31 286	24 425
Sub-Saharan unspecified	16 314	16 205	17 454
Africa unspecified	51 351	69 994	84 028
Total Africa	640 382	774 183	843 631
% of total	43,7%	48,5%	51,8%

ASIA & OCEANIA

Afghanistan	16 874	37 904	32 687
Azerbaijan	3 443	2 640	3 083
Bangladesh	26 388	27 946	40 257
Bhutan	881	145	175
Myanmar (Burma)	361	789	918
Philippines	7 051	4 777	4 834
Fiji	174	350	
India	30 348	28 067	24 093
Indonesia	7 726	9 062	9 291
Cambodia	18 073	15 435	9 107
China	20 667	22 208	22 795
Laos	13 752	7 628	1 719
Malaysia	1 677	1 348	1 031
Mongolia	5 693	7 319	6 036
Nepal	18 144	21 689	22 798

	2001	2002	2003
Pakistan	24 742	17 086	18 331
Papua New Guinea	1 265	1 244	1 604
Sri Lanka	36 732	38 236	38 012
Thailand	956	131	323
Vietnam	7 021	14 544	27 703
East Timor	7 117	5 835	3 950
South Asia unspecified	998	1 354	1 178
Asia unspecified	10 992	11 728	10 605
Total Asia & Oceania	261 074	277 468	280 531
% of total	17,8%	17,4%	17,2%

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina	125		
Barbados	-67		
Belize	284	666	521
Bolivia	27 907	26 189	26 554
Brazil	19 337	16 474	15 738
Chile	6 056	2 475	2 198
Colombia	15 466	16 680	16 419
Costa Rica	538	353	
Cuba	8 468	6 903	6 772
Dominican Rep	1 952	2 410	2 181
Ecuador	23 215	15 641	16 889
El Salvador	4 829	7 476	4 710
Guatemala	38 312	33 794	37 267
Haiti	752	860	996
Honduras	5 293	5 384	8 508
Jamaica	2 150	2 306	2 393
Mexico	2 624	2 600	221
Nicaragua	57 264	41 679	40 820
Paraguay	4 933	2 083	4 691
Peru	10 155	8 569	6 588
Uruguay	114		
Latin America unspecified	38 167	36 478	44 298
Total Latin America	267 874	229 019	237 764
% of total	18,3%	14,3%	14,6%

THE MIDDLE EAST

Palestinian Area	33 578	34 152	33 684
Iran		74	70
Jordan	924	960	770
Lebanon	5 768	5 216	5 539
Syria	1 206		
Yemen	302	349	342
The Middle East unspecified		340	340
Total The Middle East	41 778	41 091	40 745
% of total	2,9%	2,6%	2,5%

EUROPE

Albania		12 000	7 143
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9 112	10 342	5 810
Former Yugoslavia Unspe.	2 200	2 608	1 684
Total Europe	11 312	24 949	14 637
% of total	0,8%	1,6%	0,9%

GLOBAL

Global Unspecified	242 168	250 787	210 882
Total Global Unspecified	242 168	250 787	210 882
% of total	16,5%	15,7%	13,0%
TOTAL	1 464 588	1 597 498	1 628 190
% of total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

1) Includes assistance to Norwegian, local, regional and international NGOs, research foundations and research institutions.

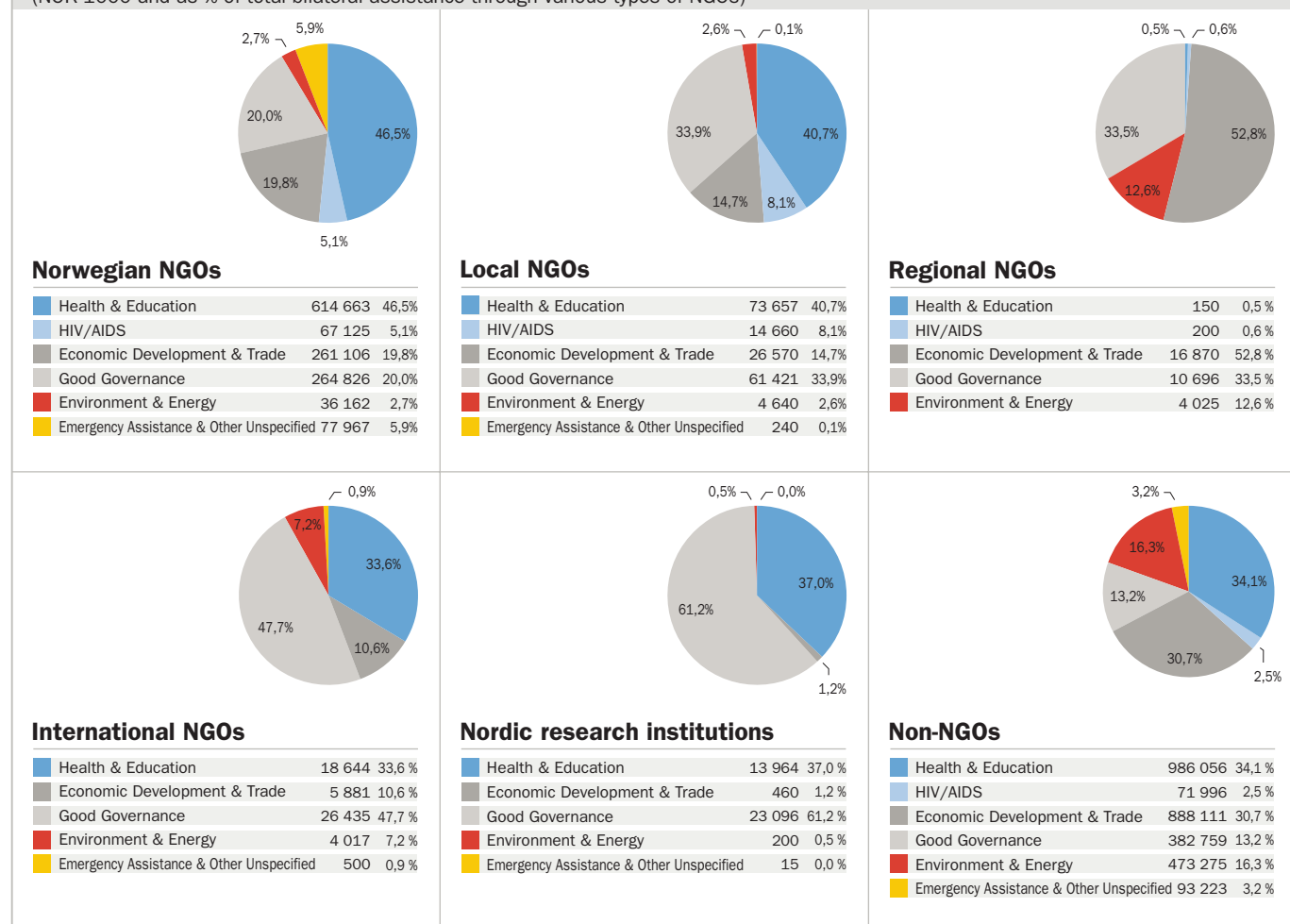
2) Former Zaire.

Statistics Norad 03

Table 26. Development assistance through Norad by regions and type of NGO 2003
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through NGOs)

	Norwegian NGOs		Local NGOs		Regional NGOs		International NGOs		Nordic research institutions		Total	
	NOK 1000	%	NOK 1000	%	NOK 1000	%	NOK 1000	%	NOK 1000	%	NOK 1000	%
Africa	710 338	43,6 %	78 115	4,8 %	8 570	0,5 %	25 263	1,6 %	21 344	1,3 %	843 631	51,8 %
Asia & Oceania	189 914	11,7 %	84 897	5,2 %			700	0,0 %	5 020	0,3 %	280 531	17,2 %
Latin America	193 071	11,9 %	17 021	1,0 %	23 222	1,4 %	3 150	0,2 %	1 300	0,1 %	237 764	14,6 %
The Middle East	37 023	2,3 %	1 154	0,1 %					2 569	0,2 %	40 745	2,5 %
Europe	14 637	0,9 %									14 637	0,9 %
Global unspecified	176 866	10,9 %			150	0,0 %	26 364	1,6 %	7 502	0,5 %	210 882	13,0 %
Total	1 321 849	81,2 %	181 187	11,1 %	31 942	2,0 %	55 477	3,4 %	37 734	2,3 %	1 628 190	100,0 %

Table 27. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by type of NGO and target areas²⁾ 2003
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through various types of NGOs)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance

2) Definition of target area: Division of bilateral assistance by thematic focus areas, based on Norwegian development cooperation objectives.

Statistics Norad 03

Table 28. Specific business and industry development projects¹⁾ through Norad by regions and countries 2003
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through budget head 161)

	Sub head 70 Industrial & commercial projects	Sub head 72 Financing programme for development projects	Sub head 73 Institutional development in developing countries	Total	
Africa					
Ghana	1 183			1 183	0,5 %
Malawi	380	18 254		18 634	7,9 %
Mozambique	163	59 881		60 044	25,3 %
Namibia		35		35	0,0 %
Nigeria	1 287	396		1 683	0,7 %
South Afrika	4 057			4 057	1,7 %
Tanzania	2 141	4 900		7 041	3,0 %
Uganda	683	22 300		22 983	9,7 %
Zambia	149	8 469		8 619	3,6 %
Africa Unspecified	3 181			3 181	1,3 %
Total Africa	13 223	114 236		127 459	53,7 %
Asia					
Afghanistan	34			34	0,0 %
Bangladesh	1 456	1 500		2 956	1,2 %
Bhutan			4 492	4 492	1,9 %
Phillipines	1 299	90	5 664	7 053	3,0 %
India	4 439			4 439	1,9 %
Indonesia	505	707		1 212	0,5 %
China	4 262			4 262	1,8 %
Laos	271	16 779		17 051	7,2 %
Nepal	3 839			3 839	1,6 %
Pakistan	344			344	0,1 %
Sri Lanka	6 703	3 868	7 327	17 899	7,5 %
Vietnam	1 048	9 271		10 319	4,3 %
East Timor		287	2 171	2 458	1,0 %
Asia Unspecified	5 000			5 000	2,1 %
Total Asia	29 200	32 503	19 655	81 358	34,3 %
The Middle East					
Palestinian Area		16 262		16 262	6,9 %
Total The Middle East		16 262		16 262	6,9 %
Latin America					
Cuba	336			336	0,1 %
Dominican Rep	125			125	0,1 %
Nicaragua	241	425		666	0,3 %
Total Latin America	702	425		1 127	0,5 %
Global Unspecified	11 049			11 049	4,7 %
Total	54 175	163 425	19 655	237 255	100,0 %

1) The business and industry development projects include budget head 161 (2001:0157).

Statistics Total 03

Table 1. Total Norwegian development assistance (gross) 1994-2003

(NOK mill.)

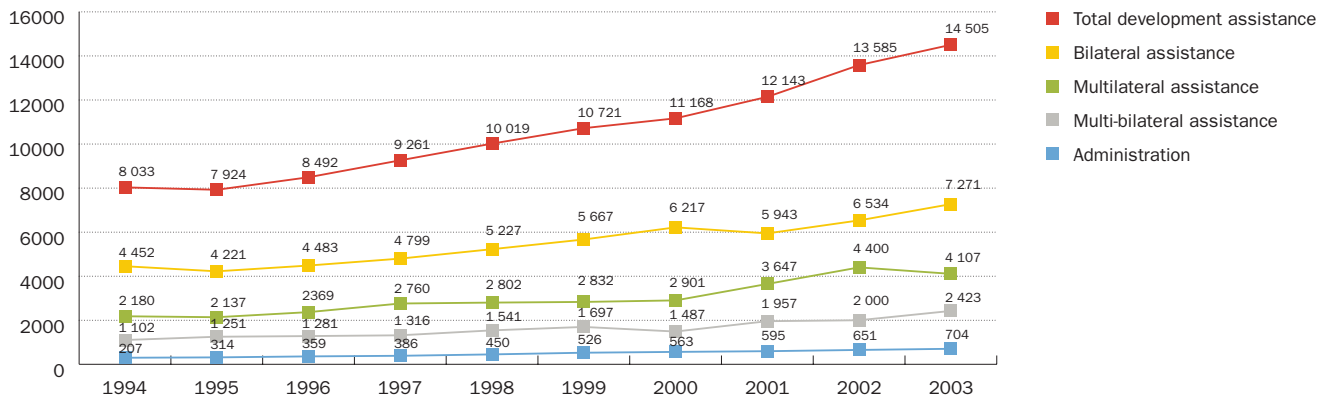
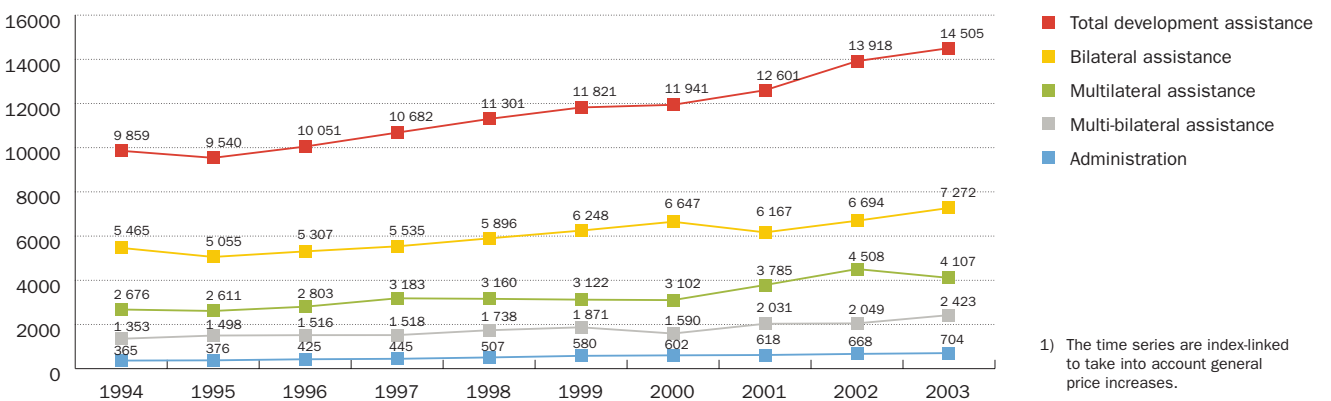


Table 2. Index-linked¹⁾ total Norwegian development assistance (gross) 1994-2003

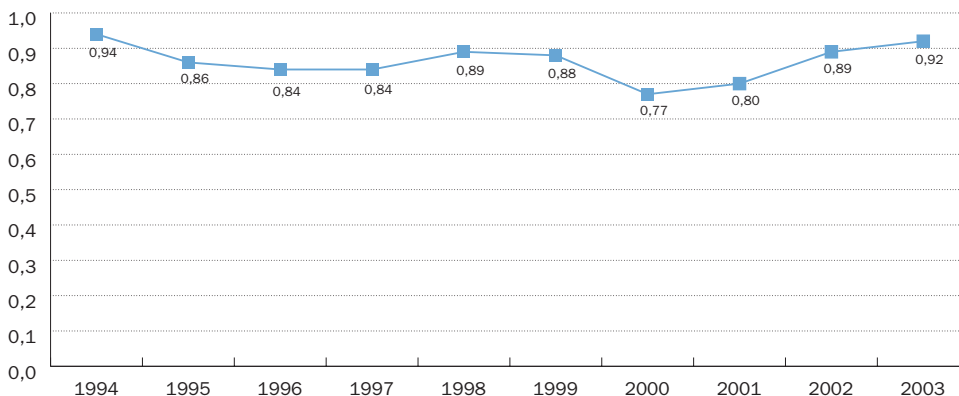
(NOK mill.)



1) The time series are index-linked to take into account general price increases.

Table 3. Total Norwegian development assistance (gross) as percentage of GNI 1994-2003

(NOK mill.)



Statistics Total 03

Table 4. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ (net²⁾) by regions 2001-2003
(NOK mill.)

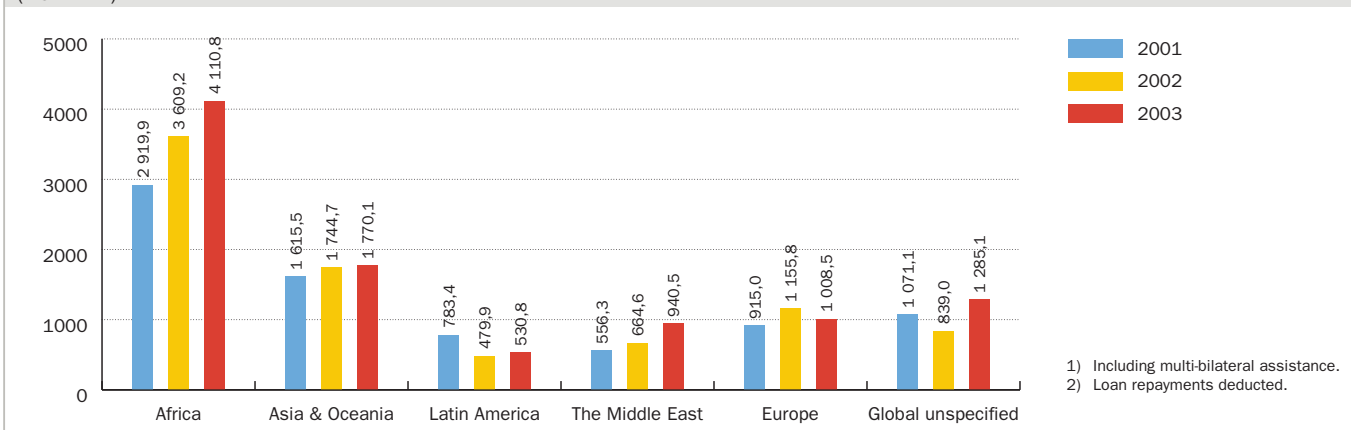


Table 5. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ (net²⁾) by regions 2001-2003
(NOK mill. and as % of total net bilateral assistance)

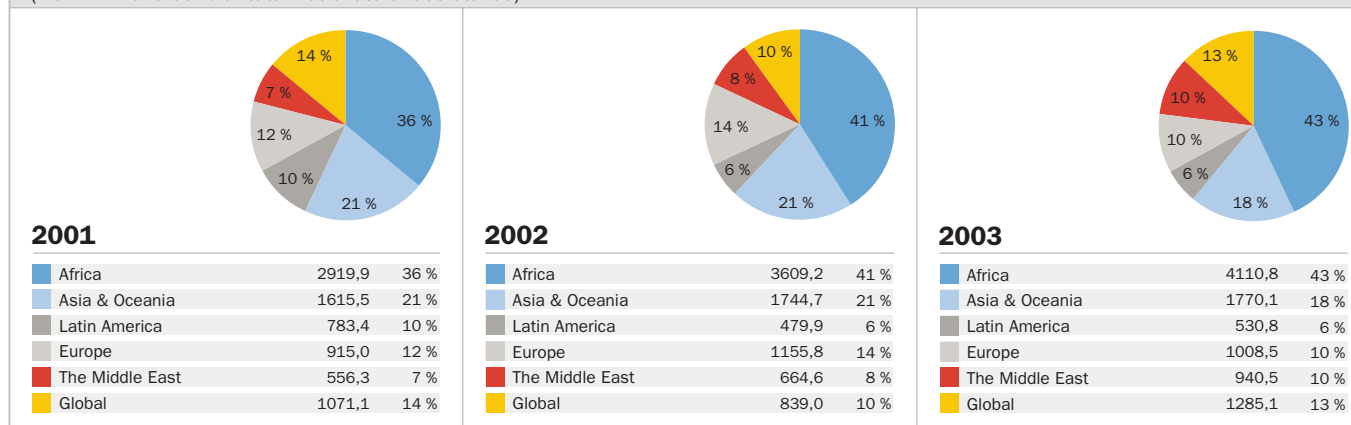
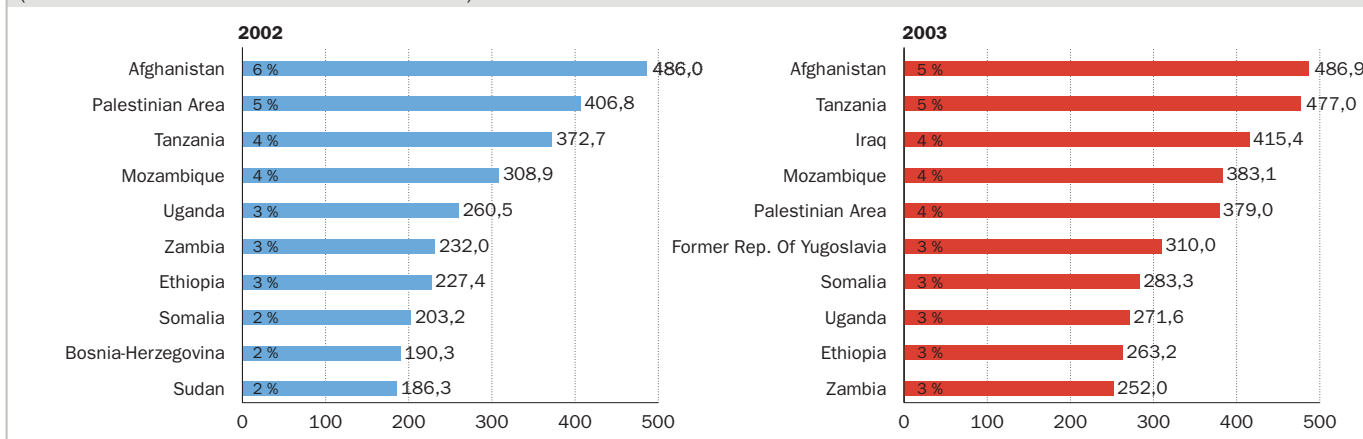


Table 6. The ten largest recipients of bilateral assistance¹⁾ in 2002 and 2003
(NOK mill. and as % of total bilateral assistance)



Statistics Total 03

Table 7. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ to main partner countries 2001-2003
(NOK mill. and as % of total bilateral assistance)

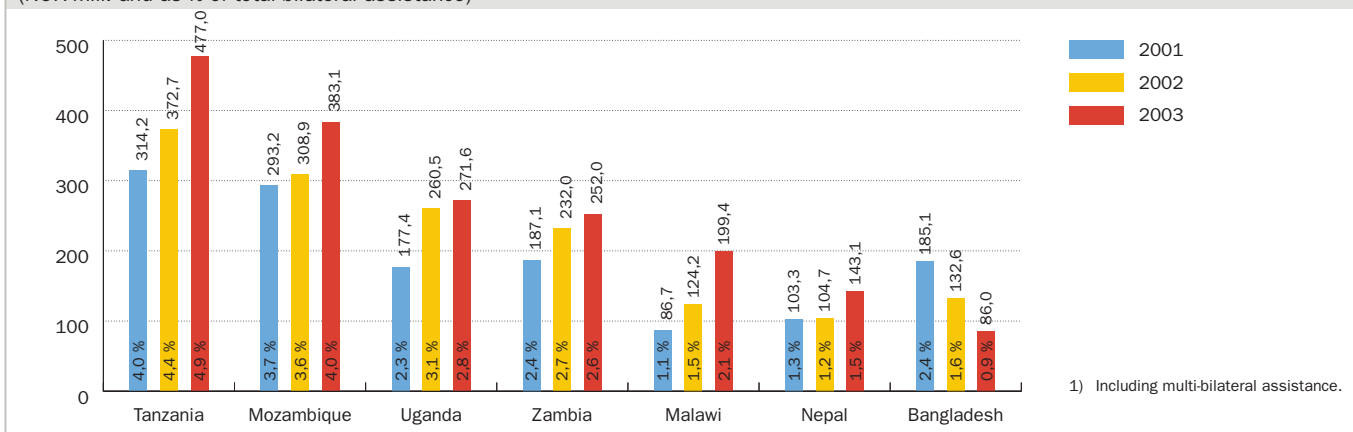


Table 8. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ (net²⁾ by DAC-sectors³⁾ and regions 2003
(NOK 1000 and as % of total net bilateral assistance)

	Africa	Asia & Oceania	Latin America	The Middle East	Europe	Global unspecified	Total	
111 Education	109 886	29 537	18 794	1 432	14 339	35 098	209 087	2,2 %
112 Basic Education	251 600	145 360	27 629	30 265	41	45 827	500 722	5,2 %
113 Secondary Education	14 755	5 062	769	747	3 986	75	25 395	0,3 %
114 Post-secondary Education	95 651	10 457	2 653	598	17 288	79 949	206 596	2,1 %
Total 110 Education	471 893	190 416	49 846	33 042	35 654	160 949	941 800	9,8 %
121 Health, General	219 172	17 204	15 981	10 933	27 178	42 402	332 869	3,5 %
122 Basic Health	91 645	50 378	2 049	15 957	11 368	196 868	368 265	3,8 %
Total 120 Health	310 817	67 582	18 030	26 890	38 546	239 270	701 134	7,3 %
130 Population Programme & Reproductive Health	151 664	18 749	12 913	7 842	7 711	55 558	254 436	2,6 %
140 Water Supply & Sanitation	23 833	22 266	8 832	29 544	36 978	24 359	145 813	1,5 %
150 Government & Civil Society	505 561	351 966	149 044	94 143	331 472	169 212	1 601 398	16,6 %
160 Other Social Infrastructure & Services	192 075	132 995	37 593	59 723	103 235	115 366	640 987	6,6 %
210 Transport & Storage	120 907	6 924			16 670	822	145 322	1,5 %
220 Communications	8 719	6 335	1 181	5	4 903	8 231	29 373	0,3 %
230 Energy	190 021	103 264	58 484	45 273	30 682	12 537	440 261	4,6 %
240 Banking & Financial Services	23 111	14 830	7 339	1 580	2 202	15 012	64 074	0,7 %
250 Business & Other Services	46 745	30 683	19 495		8 933	6 662	112 518	1,2 %
311 Agriculture	133 615	11 930	37 933	3 661	50 161	16 570	253 872	2,6 %
312 Forestry	12 631	6 957	1 086		9 192	754	30 620	0,3 %
313 Fishing	70 773	12 263	1 458		27 720	5 020	117 234	1,2 %
321 Industry	20 927	-30 656	1 080		9 005	202	558	0,0 %
322 Mineral Resources & Mining	6 768	1 631	500				8 899	0,1 %
323 Construction	1 575						1 575	0,0 %
331 Trade Policy & Regulations	3 426	7 007	2 398	605		38 850	52 287	0,5 %
332 Tourism	4 421	495			730		5 646	0,1 %
410 General environmental protection	89 663	78 252	13 707		25 358	60 356	267 336	2,8 %
420 Women in development (WID)	28 294	34 734	13 199	2 038	11 646	14 587	104 498	1,1 %
430 Other multisectoral projects	124 491	190 109	25 655	11 536	14 697	221 932	588 421	6,1 %
Total 400 Multisectoral	242 448	303 096	52 561	13 574	51 701	296 875	960 255	10,0 %
500 Commodity Aid & General Programme Assistance	293 230	2 162	0	83 000	0	354	378 747	3,9 %
600 Actions related to Dept	157 453						157 453	1,6 %
700 Emergency Assistance	1 085 025	494 030	61 607	540 434	242 003	53 690	2 476 790	25,7 %
998 Unallocated/Unspecified	33 113	15 130	9 446	1 146	1 029	64 811	124 676	1,3 %
Total	4 110 752	1 770 054	530 827	940 461	1 008 526	1 285 105	9 645 727	100,0 %

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance

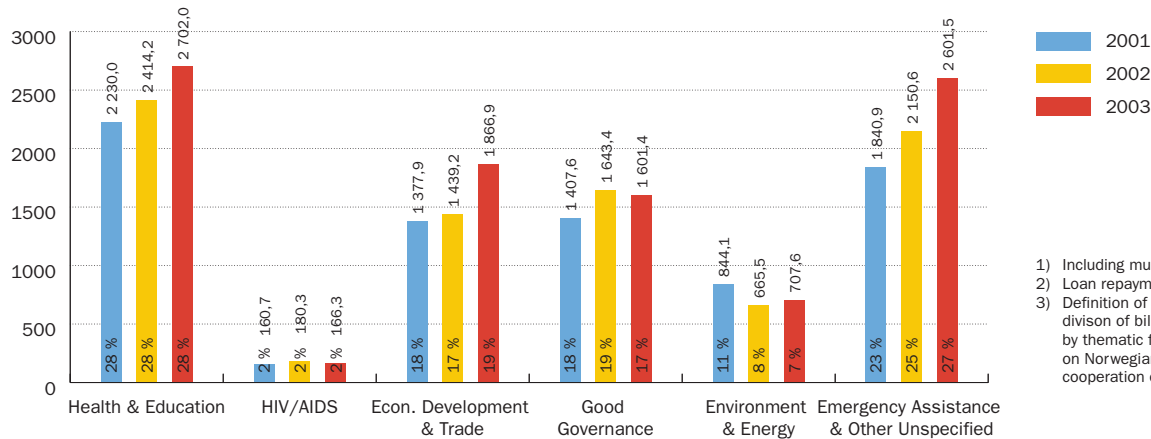
2) Loan repayments deducted.

3) Definition of DAC-sector: Term applied to chart which areas in a recipient's economic or social structure, the assistance is primarily intended to support.

Statistics Total 03

Table 9. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ (net²⁾) by target areas³⁾ 2001-2003

(NOK mill. and as % of total net bilateral assistance)



- 1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
- 2) Loan repayments deducted.
- 3) Definition of target area: division of bilateral assistance by thematic focus areas, based on Norwegian development cooperation objectives.

Table 10. Development assistance by regions and budget heads 2003

(NOK 1000 and as % of total development assistance)

	Africa		Asia & Oceania		Latin America		The Middle East		Europe		Global Unspecified		Multilateral	Total	% ¹⁾		
Budget Head 150																	
Devt. assistance to Africa	1 804 518	43,9%										11 836	0,9%	1 816 354	1,3%		
Budget Head 151																	
Devt. assistance to Asia			503 947	28,5%								73	0,0%	504 020	4%		
Budget Head 152																	
Devt. assistance to The Middle East							151 163	16,1						151 163	1%		
Budget Head 153																	
Devt. assistance to Central America					122 911	23,2%						3 077	0,2%	125 988	1%		
Budget Head 160																	
Civil Society & Democracy development	501 750	12,2%	220 785	12,5%	237 186	44,7%	47 068	5,0%	593	0,1%	285 555	22,2%	3 500	0,1%	1 296 437	9%	
Budget Head 161																	
Business & Industry devt.	161 811	3,9%	35 165	2,0%	76 751	14,5%	16 262	1,7%	31 192	3,1%	12 422	1,0%			333 604	2%	
Budget Head 162																	
Transitional assistance (gap)	186 230	4,5%	122 500	6,9%			37 505	4,0%			20 000	1,6%			366 235	3%	
Budget Head 163																	
Emergency Relief, Humanitarian Assistance & Human Rights	623 884	15,2%	258 661	14,6%	59 625	11,2%	353 639	37,6%	468	0,0%	126 862	9,9%	50 099	1,2%	1 473 238	11%	
Budget Head 164																	
Peace, Reconciliation & Democracy	61 404	1,5%	235 344	13,3%	19 138	3,6%	83 822	8,9%	747 472	74,1%	45 495	3,5%			1 192 675	9%	
Budget Head 165																	
Research, Competence-raising & Evaluation	77 932	1,9%	30 441	1,7%	6 190	1,2%	6 920	0,7%	479	0,0%	209 401	16,3%			331 362	2%	
Budget Head 166																	
Grants for various projects	1 000	0,0%	340	0,0%	419	0,1%					42 709	3,3%	16 095	0,4%	60 563	0%	
Budget Head 167																	
Refugee projects in Norway, approved as development assistance (ODA)	457 477	11,1%	313 720	17,7%	5 273	1,0%	244 082	26,0%	228 323	22,6%					1 248 874	9%	
Budget Head 170																	
UN Organisations	15 294	0,4%	31 151	1,8%	1 862	0,4%					527 268	41,0%		2 637 118	64,2%	3 212 694	23%
Budget Head 171																	
Multilateral Financial Institutions	62 000	1,5%	18 000	1,0%			1 472	0,3%	49 099	3,8%			1 242 112	30,2%	1 372 683	10%	
Budget Head 172																	
Debt Relief	157 453	3,8%											158 167	3,9%	315 619	2%	
Budget Head 3161																	
Reversals, Cooperations with business - and industry sector											-48 693	-3,8%			-48 693	0%	
Total	4 110 752	100,0%	1 770 054	100,0%	530 827	100,0%	940 461	100,0%	1 008 526	100,0%	1 285 105	100,0%	4 107 091	100,0%	13 752 817	100%	

1) % of total devt. assistance to budget head.

Statistics Total 03

Table 11. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ by regions and countries 2001-2003
(NOK 1000)

	2001			2002			2003		
	Norad	MFA ²⁾	Totalt	Norad	MFA	Totalt	Norad	MFA	Total
Africa									
Algerie		18 969	18 969		25 786	25 786		23 765	23 765
Angola	93 446	63 670	157 116	115 588	61 684	177 272	106 308	65 205	171 514
Benin		916	916		1 049	1 049		1 506	1 506
Botswana	32 382	232	32 614	25 107	234	25 341	10 007	450	10 458
Burkina Faso		2 398	2 398	2 056	875	2 931	1 000	241	1 241
Burundi	3 987	46 873	50 860	36 596	44 650	81 246	27 918	58 065	85 983
Comoros					181	181			
Djibouti		78	78		620	620			
Egypt	7 708	530	8 238	1 348	3 410	4 758	3 817	845	4 662
Equatorial Guinea		360	360						
The Ivory Coast	1 411	716	2 127	1 472	2 573	4 044	842	5 318	6 160
Eritrea	18 149	22 738	40 888	43 184	64 266	107 451	56 193	96 336	152 528
Ethiopia	113 104	33 001	146 105	142 126	85 275	227 401	148 366	114 857	263 223
Gambia	1 817	331	2 149	1 954	3 574	5 527	1 968	121	2 089
Ghana	3 187	1 659	4 846	3 479	2 122	5 602	3 646	708	4 354
Guinea		27 164	27 164		4 404	4 404		23 960	23 960
Guinea-Bissau	160		160	201		201	233	121	354
Cameroon	5 362	3 283	8 645	5 719	40 111	45 830	4 109	9 034	13 144
Cape Verde	1 483		1 483	501		501	49	483	531
Kenya	17 038	19 281	36 319	16 494	7 181	23 674	17 227	55 458	72 685
Congo		3 015	3 015		2 880	2 880	150	4 746	4 896
Congo (Dem Rep)	4 909	29 855	34 764	51 468	48 103	99 571	32 964	88 121	121 086
Lesotho	2 354		2 354	2 432	500	2 932	2 052		2 052
Liberia	3 059	2 755	5 814	3 319	12 159	15 479	1 724	61 864	63 587
Madagascar	34 956	3 019	37 975	42 274	3 273	45 547	35 718	7 868	43 585
Malawi	85 093	1 606	86 699	112 014	12 211	124 225	186 307	13 063	199 370
Mali	60 120	399	60 518	55 453	1 323	56 776	52 069	912	52 981
Marocco		820	820		1 342	1 342		2 532	2 532
Mauretania	3 763		3 763	3 856	387	4 243	2 595	3 205	5 800
Mauritius	115	5 508	5 623	156	2 342	2 498			
Mozambique	286 238	6 985	293 223	302 587	6 278	308 865	378 535	4 525	383 059
Namibia	32 208	1 167	33 375	24 613	2 589	27 202	23 617	3 376	26 993
Niger	9 696	13 955	23 651	9 753	9 183	18 936	10 923	2 290	13 214
Nigeria	5 802	3 930	9 732	12 766	11 847	24 613	9 119	22 381	31 500
Rwanda	9 660	8 621	18 281	38 958	9 664	48 622	39 542	16 845	56 387
Senegal	10 071	26	10 097	9 947	1 156	11 103	7 846	1 113	8 959
Central African Rep								1 544	1 544
Seychelles	120		120		37	37		62	62
Sierra Leone	1 623	82 303	83 927	26 130	58 247	84 377	26 823	9 847	36 669
Somalia	12 691	98 587	111 278	31 178	172 010	203 188	27 887	255 440	283 326
Sudan	34 270	83 470	117 740	89 863	96 431	186 294	110 207	125 613	235 821
Swaziland	909		909	1 368		1 368	2 732		2 732
South Africa	129 101	23 649	152 750	117 422	22 204	139 627	105 427	4 926	110 353
Tanzania	305 616	8 545	314 161	354 124	18 586	372 710	380 932	96 023	476 955
Chad	882		882					362	362
Togo		350	350		1 723	1 723		1 878	1 878
Tunisia		288	288		588	588		488	488
Uganda	162 077	15 341	177 419	230 517	29 966	260 483	247 937	23 710	271 647
Zambia	185 661	1 452	187 113	225 020	6 950	231 970	248 827	3 178	252 006
Zimbabwe	88 662	3 108	91 770	44 272	13 127	57 399	39 755	8 748	48 503
Africa Unspecified	238 428	271 639	510 067	247 691	283 075	530 767	276 622	257 627	534 249
Total Africa	2 007 679	912 233	2 919 912	2 433 006	1 176 178	3 609 184	2 631 991	1 478 761	4 110 752
% of total bilateral assistance	52 %	23 %	37 %	57 %	28 %	42 %	58 %	29 %	43 %
Asia & Oceania									
Afghanistan	16 874	340 202	357 076	113 614	372 403	486 017	145 322	341 546	486 868
Armenia		21 876	21 876		26 228	26 228		23 739	23 739
Azerbaijan	3 734	20 609	24 344	2 640	25 436	28 075	3 083	35 138	38 221
Bangladesh	181 601	3 466	185 067	125 423	7 211	132 634	123 429	-37 437	85 992
Bhutan	5 676	295	5 971	8 795		8 795	7 441	1 688	9 130
Myanmar (Burma)	361	25 158	25 519	789	30 035	30 824	918	35 207	36 124
Fiji		174	174	174	350	350		350	350
Philippines	11 993	3 029	15 022	6 644	1 196	7 840	11 887	1 345	13 232
Georgia		27 958	27 958		35 450	35 450		35 561	35 561
India	66 372	37 934	104 306	55 826	11 749	67 575	52 654	4 786	57 440
Indonesia	15 496	26 067	41 563	21 531	26 755	48 287	28 820	17 668	46 489
Cambodia	42 841	7 715	50 556	22 621	2 283	24 904	10 507	7 172	17 679
Kazakhstan		8 497	8 497		14 091	14 091		10 475	10 475
China	52 370	34 441	86 811	71 086	26 274	97 360	49 817	34 732	84 548
Kyrgyzstan		4 539	4 539		10 477	10 477		21 742	21 742
Kiribati		155	155		165	165			
Laos	39 406	3 874	43 280	39 762	5 676	45 438	23 567	5 158	28 726
Malaysia	1 677	2 350	4 026	1 348	1 072	2 420	1 031	8 503	9 535

Statistics Total 03

	2001			2002			2003		
	Norad	MFA	Total	Norad	MFA	Total	Norad	MFA	Total
Maldives	89	78	167		11 744	11 744		975	975
Mongolia	11 722	39 278	51 000	9 819	11 261	21 080	11 007	6 458	17 465
Nauru							168		168
Nepal	94 208	9 112	103 320	94 032	10 628	104 660	124 872	18 263	143 135
North Korea		31 316	31 316	1 000	27 554	28 554		31 034	31 034
Pakistan	37 023	12 549	49 571	65 817	16 295	82 112	62 852	7 638	70 490
Papua New Guinea	1 265		1 265	1 244		1 244	1 604		1 604
Solomon Islands								74	74
Sri Lanka	119 929	16 773	136 702	110 918	60 478	171 396	104 980	97 139	202 119
Tajikistan	7 503	7 503		10 859	10 859		13 093	13 093	
Thailand	1 170	11 737	12 907	831	12 144	12 975	323	-10 111	-9 788
Turkmenistan	200	143	343	350	1 240	1 590		984	984
Uzbekistan		6 942	6 942		20 669	20 669		8 012	8 012
Vietnam	49 054	2 114	51 168	58 549	4 861	63 410	74 972	6 682	81 654
East Timor	26 667	15 018	41 685	53 543	8 568	62 112	48 394	1 840	50 234
Asia Unspecified	38 609	76 310	114 919	24 344	61 033	85 377	40 464	112 837	153 301
Total Asia & Oceania	818 512	797 037	1 615 549	890 876	853 837	1 744 713	927 944	842 110	1 770 054
% of total bilateral assistance	21 %	20 %	21 %	21 %	20 %	21 %	21 %	16 %	18 %

Latin America

Argentina	125	249	374		710	710		2 609	2 609
Barbados	-67		-67						
Belize	284		284	770	81	851	521		521
Bolivia	27 907	1 037	28 944	26 189	71	26 260	26 554	270	26 824
Brazil	20 772	628	21 400	19 500	3 248	22 749	18 033	9 456	27 489
Chile	6 346	492	6 838	3 150	577	3 727	2 758	1 754	4 512
Colombia	15 466	50 883	66 349	16 680	44 800	61 481	17 419	48 534	65 953
Costa Rica	3 603	73	3 675	353	3 692	4 045			
Cuba	11 468	4 006	15 474	8 292	1 250	9 542	10 827	1 365	12 191
Dominican Rep	2 372	1 378	3 751	2 706	714	3 420	2 306	978	3 284
Ecuador	23 215	2 123	25 338	15 641	2 316	17 957	16 889	2 141	19 031
El Salvador	7 079	16 040	23 120	8 867	4 432	13 299	5 960	2 076	8 036
Guatemala	87 428	2 092	89 519	85 334	6 116	91 451	80 475	7 180	87 655
Haiti	752	17 956	18 707	860	12 462	13 322	996	13 418	14 414
Honduras	16 781	179 518	196 299	6 384	633	7 017	9 508	2 019	11 527
Jamaica	2 150	655	2 805	2 806	1 745	4 551	2 393	1 143	3 536
Mexico	2 624	960	3 584	2 600	490	3 090	221	402	624
Nicaragua	116 326	15 221	131 547	66 522	5 983	72 505	76 609	13 063	89 672
Paraguay	5 783		5 783	4 982	4 982	4 982	4 774		4 774
Peru	11 398	7 939	19 337	9 976	1 466	11 443	7 444	56 420	63 864
Surinam								241	241
Uruguay	114		114						
Venezuela		958	958		490	490		1 116	1 116
Latin America Unspecified	73 171	46 065	119 237	57 543	49 451	106 995	63 521	19 433	82 954
Total Latin America	435 098	348 273	783 371	339 156	140 728	479 884	347 209	183 618	530 827
% of total bilateral assistance	11 %	9 %	10 %	8 %	3 %	6 %	8 %	4 %	6 %

Europe

Albania	135	26 898	27 033	19 933	26 700	46 633	22 157	20 280	42 437
Bosnia-Herzegovina	32 964	118 756	151 719	59 187	131 126	190 313	52 146	100 930	153 075
Fed Rep Of Yugoslavia		321 852	321 852		176 354	176 354		310 027	310 027
Croatia		162 365	162 365	7 989	97 347	105 336	9 980	90 670	100 650
Macedonia (Fyrom)	12 114	44 773	56 887	769	92 330	93 099	679	81 003	81 682
Moldova		8 780	8 780		8 692	8 692		16 096	16 096
Turkey		26 351	26 351		33 405	33 405		51 974	51 974
Europe Unspecified	8 901	151 035	159 936	10 621	490 929	501 549	7 046	245 538	252 584
Total Europe	54 113	860 810	914 923	98 499	1 056 882	1 155 380	92 008	916 519	1 008 526
% of total bilateral assistance	1 %	21 %	12 %	2 %	25 %	14 %	2 %	18 %	10 %

The Middle East

Palestinian Area	156 141	180 719	336 860	145 920	260 903	406 823	160 068	218 939	379 007
Iraq		95 873	95 873		142 678	142 678	37 505	377 912	415 417
Iran		33 460	33 460	74	42 570	42 644	70	68 577	68 647
Jordan	924	17 409	18 332	960	17 098	18 058	820	10 030	10 850
Lebanon	5 768	32 722	38 490	5 216	37 413	42 629	5 539	37 127	42 665
Saudi Arabia		13	13		157	157		373	373
Syria	1 206	6 985	8 191		6 166	6 166		13 981	13 981
Yemen	302	155	458	349	2 467	2 816	342	1 882	2 223
The Middle East Unspecified		24 584	24 584	340	2 254	2 594	340	6 958	7 298
Total The Middle East	164 340	391 920	556 261	152 859	511 705	664 565	204 684	735 777	940 461
% of total bilateral assistance	4 %	10 %	7 %	4 %	12 %	8 %	5 %	14 %	10 %

Global Unspecified

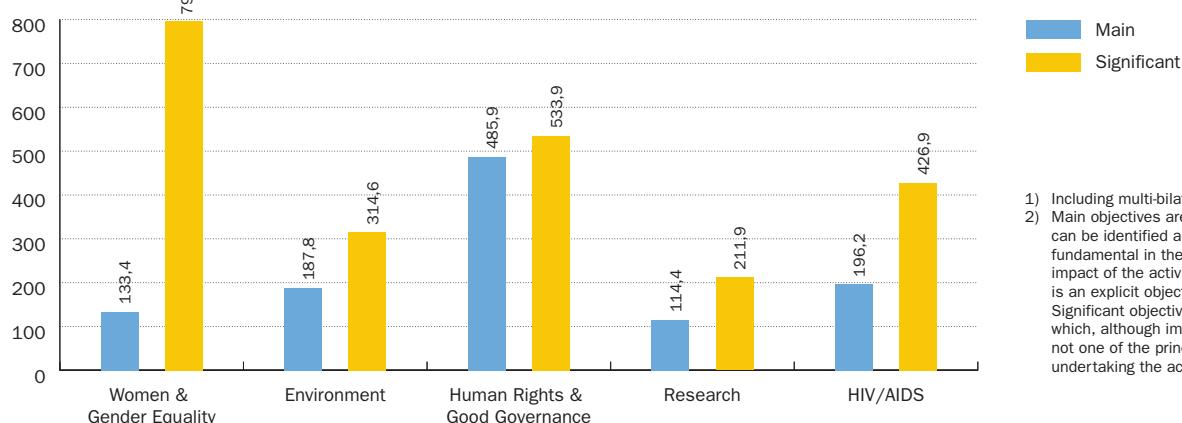
Global Unspecified	356 475	714 596	1 071 071	320 878	518 134	839 012	319 775	965 330	1 285 105
% of total bilateral assistance	9 %	18 %	14 %	8 %	12 %	10 %	7 %	19 %	13 %

Total	3 836 219	4 024 869	7 861 088	4 235 275	4 257 464	8 492 738	4 523 612	5 122 115	9 645 727
% of total bilateral assistance	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance. 2) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

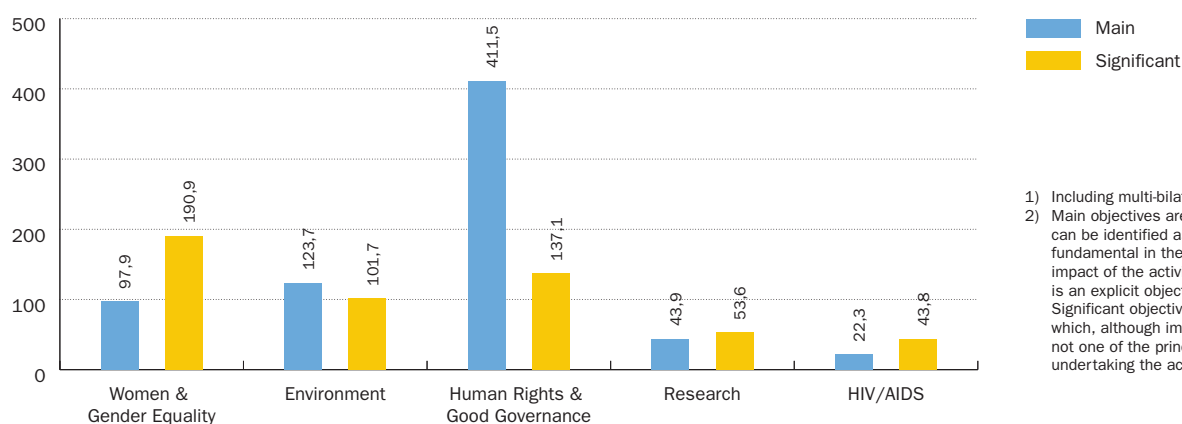
Statistics Total 03

Table 12. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ to Africa by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)



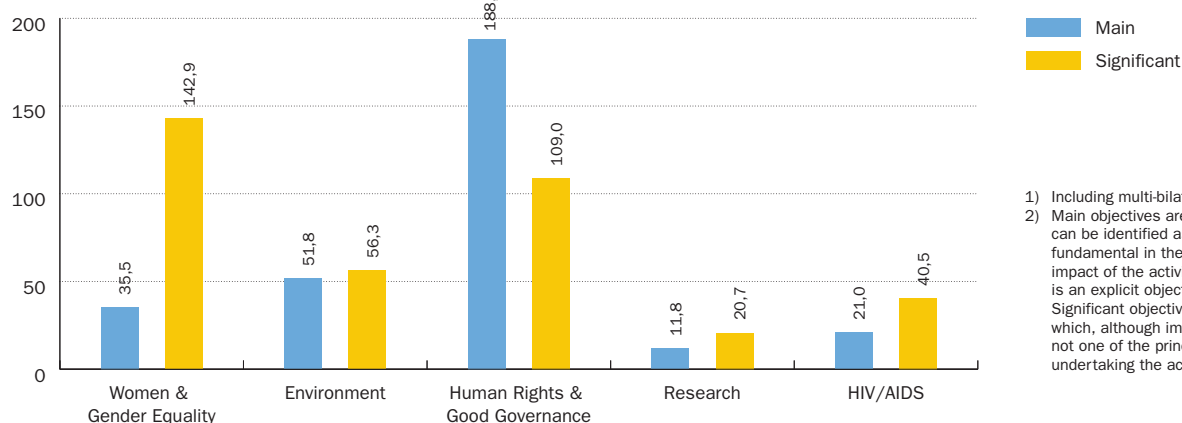
- 1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
- 2) Main objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, and which is an explicit objective of the activity. Significant objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Table 13. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ to Asia & Oceania by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)



- 1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
- 2) Main objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, and which is an explicit objective of the activity. Significant objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Table 14. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ to Latin America by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)



- 1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
- 2) Main objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, and which is an explicit objective of the activity. Significant objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

Statistics Total 03

Table 15. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ to Europe by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)

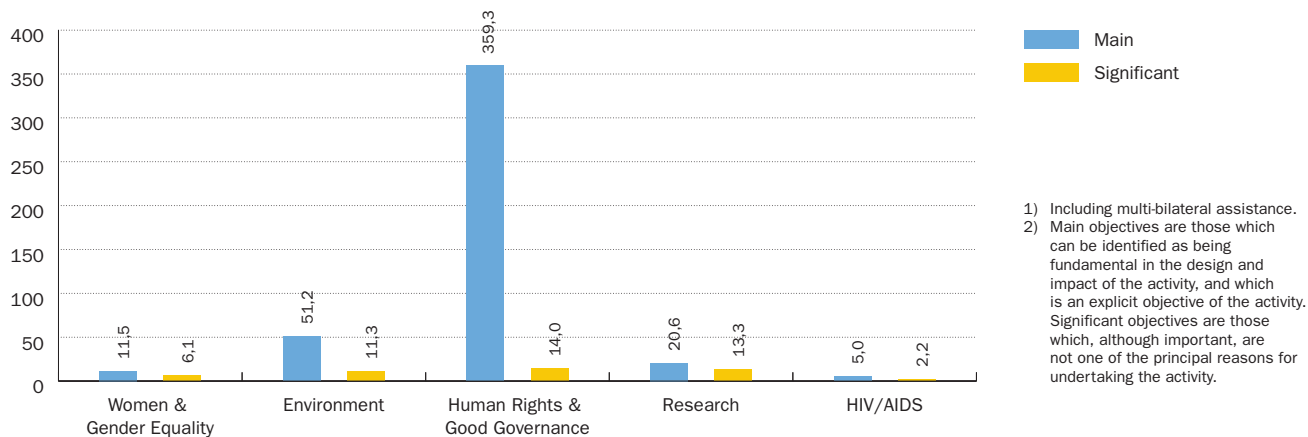


Table 16. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ to The Middle East by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)

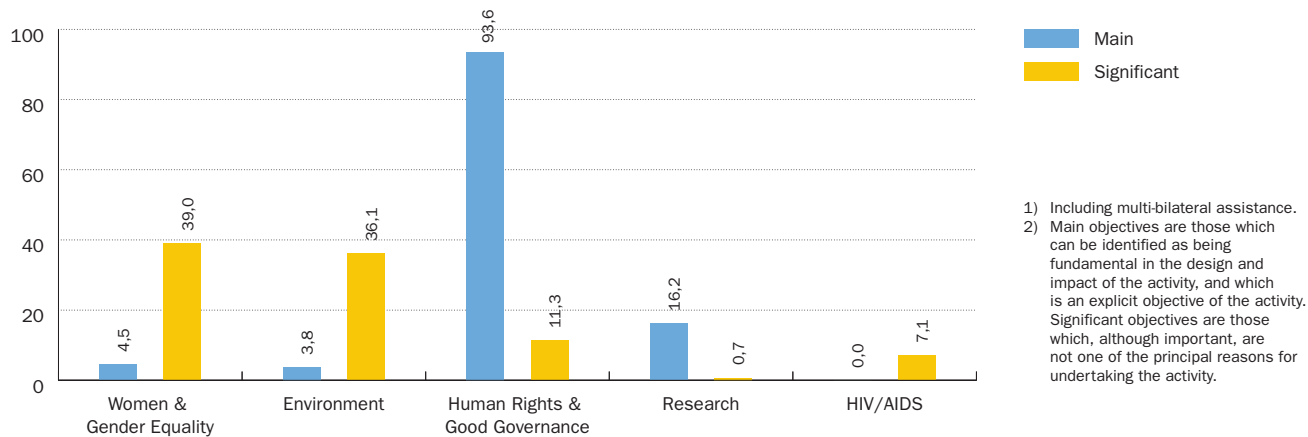


Table 17. Bilateral assistance¹⁾ to Global unspecified by main and significant objectives²⁾ 2003
(NOK mill.)

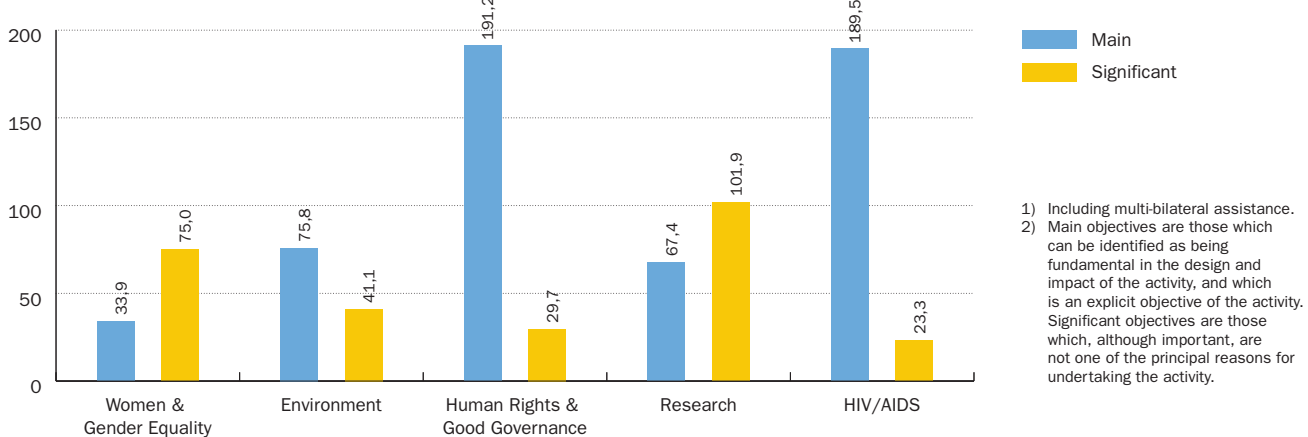
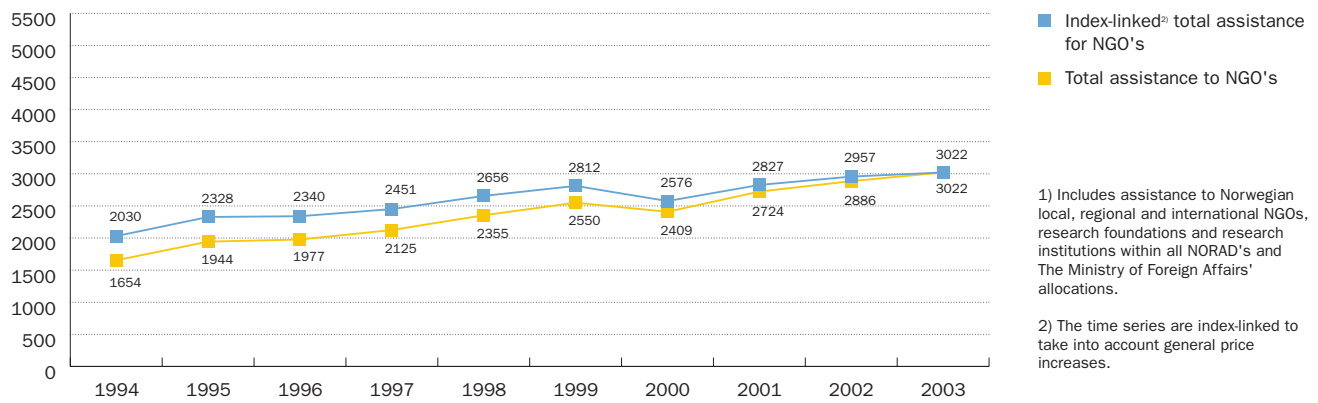


Table 18. Bilateral assistance provided through non-governmental organisations¹⁾ 1994-2003

(NOK mill.)

**Table 19. Specific business and industry development projects¹⁾ by regions and countries 2003**

(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through budget head 161)

	Sub head 70 Industrial & commercial projects	Sub head 72 Financing programme for development projects	Sub head 73 Institutional development in cooperating countries	Sub head 75 NORFUND – Loss provisions	Total
Africa					
Angola	1 195			20	1 215 0,4 %
Ghana	1 183				1 183 0,4 %
Kenya				-181	-181 -0,1 %
Malawi	380	18 254			18 634 5,6 %
Mozambique	163	59 881			60 044 18,0 %
Namibia		35			35 0,0 %
Nigeria	1 287	396			1 683 0,5 %
South Africa	4 057				4 057 1,2 %
Tanzania	2 141	4 900		3 559	10 600 3,2 %
Uganda	683	22 300			22 983 6,9 %
Zambia	265	8 469			8 735 2,6 %
Sub Sahara unspecified	408				408 0,1 %
Africa unspecified	3 181			29 235	32 417 9,7 %
Total Africa	14 942	114 236		32 634	161 811 48,5 %
Asia					
Afghanistan	34				34 0,0 %
Bangladesh	1 456	1 500		-41 590	-38 634 -11,6 %
Bhutan	4 492				4 492 1,3 %
Philippines	1 299	90	5 664		7 053 2,1 %
India	4 439			-258	4 180 1,3 %
Indonesia	505	707			1 212 0,4 %
China	4 297			4 662	8 959 2,7 %
Laos	271	16 779			17 051 5,1 %
Nepal	3 839			3 000	6 839 2,1 %
Pakistan	344				344 0,1 %
Sri Lanka	6 703	3 868	7 327	1 224	19 122 5,7 %
Thailand				-13 265	-13 265 -4,0 %
Vietnam	1 048	9 271			10 319 3,1 %
East Timor		287	2 171		2 458 0,7 %
Asia unspecified	5 000				5 000 1,5 %
Total Asia	29 235	32 503	19 655	-46 227	35 165 10,5 %
Europe					
Bosnia-Herzegovina				1 396	1 396 0,4 %
Croatia	99				99 0,0 %
Macedonia (Fyrom)	57				57 0,0 %
Turkey				25 000	25 000 7,5 %
Former Yugoslavia unsp.				4 640	4 640 1,4 %
Total Europe	156			31 036	31 192 9,3 %
The Middle East					
Palestinian area		16 262			16 262 4,9 %
The Middle East		16 262			16 262 4,9 %
Latin-America					
Cuba	336				336 0,1 %
Dominican Rep	125				125 0,0 %
Nicaragua	241	425		12 360	13 026 3,9 %
Peru				55 069	55 069 16,5 %
Central America Unspecified	1 604			7 293	8 897 2,7 %
America Unspecified				-701	-701 -0,2 %
Total Latin-America	2 306	425		74 020	76 751 23,0 %
Sum Globalt uspesifisert	11 862			560	12 422 3,7 %
Total	58 502	163 425	19 655	92 022	333 604 100,0 %

1) The business industry development projects include budget head 161. 2) Excluding 37 216 (NOK 1000) to NORFUND in administration expenditures.

Partner Countries

Main Partner Countries

Africa

Malawi
Mozambique
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia

Asia

Bangladesh
Nepal

Other Partner Countries

Africa

Angola
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Mali
Nigeria
South Africa
Zimbabwe

Asia

India
Indonesia
China
Pakistan
The Palestinian Area
Sri Lanka
Vietnam
East Timor

Latin America

Guatemala
Nicaragua



Guatemala ●
Nicaragua ●

