



NORAD

DIREKTORATET FOR
UTVIKLINGSSAMARBEID
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



02

↗ ANNUAL REPORT





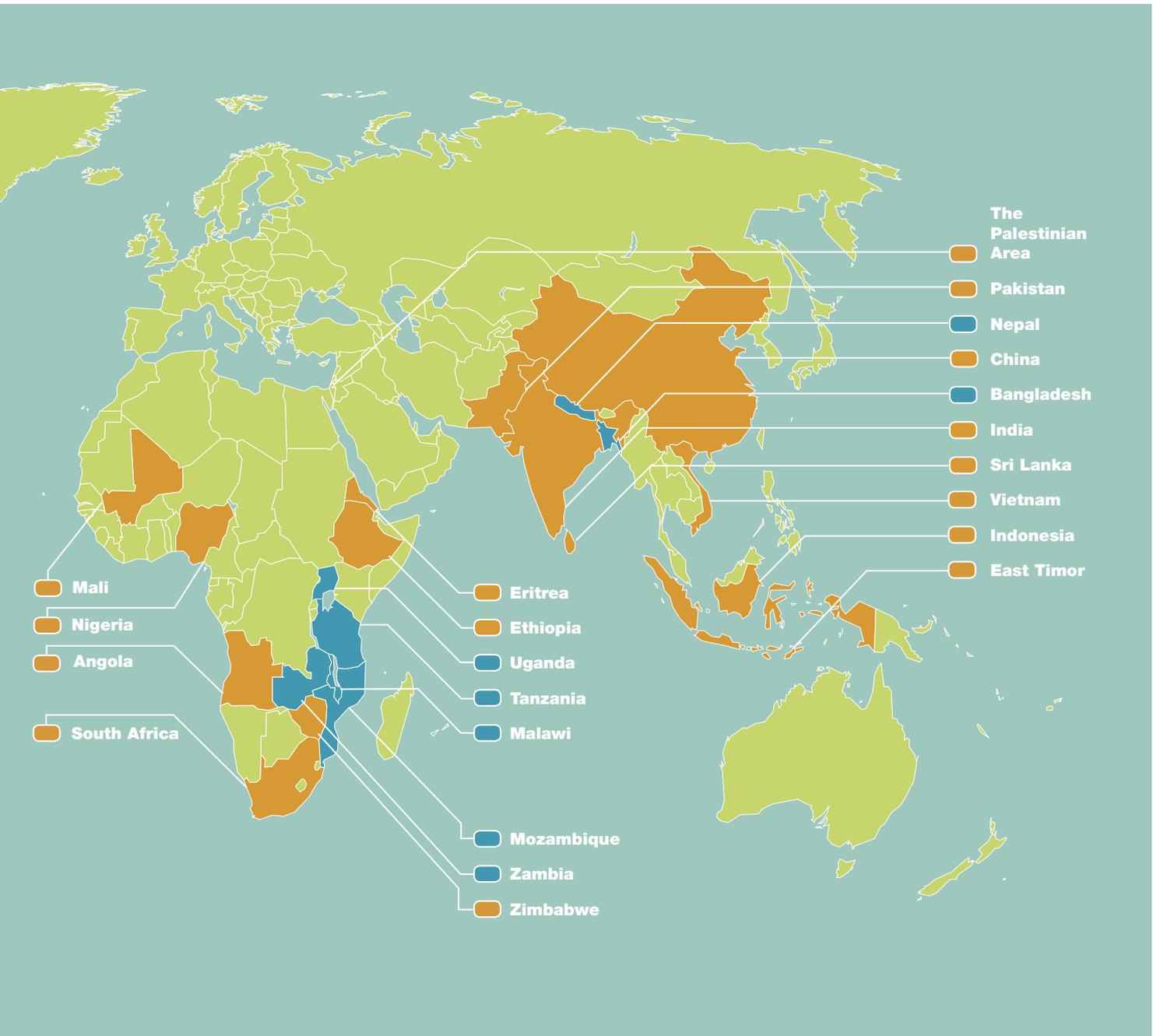
MAIN PARTNER COUNTRIES

OTHER PARTNER COUNTRIES

CONTENTS ↗

Chief Editor: Oskar Oskarsson
Editor: Tone Bratteli

- 4 Introduction
- 6 Uganda
- 10 Nepal
- 14 Social development



16 Economic development	28 Statistics, NORAD
18 Peace, democracy and human rights	42 Statistics, total (UD and NORAD)
20 Women and gender equality	48 Norwegian embassies
22 Environmental and natural resource management	49 The NORAD organisation



Photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug

Fifty years of Norwegian development cooperation were commemorated in 2002. It may not be much to celebrate, perhaps, but it is a good opportunity to sum up things that have worked well and things that have worked less well. In terms of health, education and economic living standard, many poor countries have made major advances. Nevertheless, a great many of the world's population still live in poverty.

If we have learned anything over the course of the past fifty years, it is that we are a small player on the world stage, and that what we are trying to do is immensely complex and completely dependent on joint effort with others. The policies pursued in developing countries are important. The ability of these countries to produce, and to sell what they produce, is important. Tariff walls and other international trade conditions are important. What other donor countries, the United Nations, the World Bank and the multitude of aid organisations from far and near do, is also important. Ethnic differences, religion, conflict and peace are important. Indeed, most of these things are actually more important than the contribution that we here in Norway are able to make.

Consequently, the growing consensus among donors, development partners, non-governmental organisations, companies and consultants regarding the development objectives we are trying to achieve, and what it will take to achieve them, is one of the most gratifying features of international development cooperation in recent years. There is broad agreement that fighting poverty is one of the greatest challenges of our time. The international community has adopted the UN's Millennium Development Goals as a frame of reference in the effort to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015, among other things. This will increase the possibilities for joint effort in other areas as well.

NORAD is one of many bilateral donors. Some work in the same way as we do, others in very different ways. The group of like-minded donors is growing, and in many places we have fruitful cooperation with focus

on the recipient country's own plans and priorities. The great advantage to this approach is that the authorities in the recipient countries have fewer partners to relate to, fewer reports to write, and fewer meetings to prepare for and to hold. Developing countries often have weak public administrations. Donor coordination means that developing countries have more time for other pressing issues. We will continue working to coordinate and integrate our activities with those of other like-minded donors – as in the case of Zambia, for example, where in company with six other donors we are currently in dialogue with the authorities to determine how we can best work together to help the authorities implement their own plans for combating poverty.

At the same time, we must take care of the benefits gained from bilateral cooperation. Direct cooperation between Norway and developing countries is an asset for both sides which goes further than the sum of money allocated. Norwegian resource environments are particularly skilled in many areas of government administration, civil society and trade and industry, and are important partners for corresponding environments in our partner countries. We must nurture those links. We often find that Norway is a preferred partner because we can offer forms of cooperation and flexible solutions which put the countries' own plans and own pace of development in focus, where other donors are more focused on their own priorities and routines.

Focus on results

We will have an increased focus on results. We will be better at producing results, at learning from them and at making people in Norway aware of them. And we have concrete results to show. We have started pilot projects which will follow the educational sector in Nepal and the electric power sector in Uganda for several years into the future.

To give an example: when we spend a couple of hundred million kroner of Norwegian taxpayers' money over a five-year period on assisting the Nepalese authorities to carry out a reform of the primary education sector, we must be capable of letting people know how it is progressing. As a result of the reform, thousands of children will have a place in a better primary education system, where they will learn more. These are



International effort and focus on results

important results. We are not the only ones involved in producing these results, but we are part of them, along with the Nepalese authorities and donors from other countries.

Much more than building schools, we are helping to build nations. We may not be able to say that “we built this school”, but we can say that we have been instrumental in ensuring that over 80 per cent of children in Nepal now have access to primary education, compared with only about 70 per cent five years ago. We do not help with money alone, but also play an important role as a dialogue partner and as a technical and professional advisor.

We can use the concrete results achieved in the education sector to show how the conflict between the Maoist guerrillas and the government authorities in Nepal is causing development to move at a much slower pace than might be the case if there were peace. This is not only the case in the education sector, but in most areas which are important for the country’s ability to earn its own revenues in order for the Nepalese themselves to build their country step by step. The fact that the two sides have now agreed to sit down at the negotiating table gives hope that the country’s development may move onto a new and better track.

The first Norwegian volunteers came to Africa and Uganda 40 years ago. Since then, there has been extensive technical and cultural co-operation between Norway and Uganda. In the electricity sector especially, Norwegian engineers and technicians have contributed to building Uganda’s electricity supply. Norway has helped expand the Owen Falls generating plant, which produces most of Uganda’s electricity, and assisted in bringing power lines to the regions. Equally importantly, professionals from the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate have helped ensure that Uganda has adopted an Energy Act which makes the sector more efficient. Electricity may have become more expensive for some, but trade and industry are satisfied as they now have a reliable power supply. The authorities are also pleased not to have to meet the gigantic electricity deficit from the public purse. This is money they can use in the fight against poverty.

Uganda’s Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) has bigger ambitions to reduce the number of poor people than those set out in the Millennium Development Goals. They have managed to reduce the proportion of people living in poverty from 56 per cent in 1992 to 35 per cent in 2000. That is an impressive figure. Uganda’s goal is to cut that figure to 10 per cent by 2017. The primary education reform, which is also part of PEAP has doubled the number of girls who can read and write from 30 per cent in 1999 to 63 per cent in 2003. Uganda’s poverty reduction policy has been effective. Donors have supported Uganda’s plan through the Poverty Action Fund, through which Norway channels its budget support. The various donors who contribute budget support stand united and can therefore carry on a constructive dialogue with

Uganda with respect to the development in the country. Uganda also has negative development features. Poverty and desperation in the north is growing. The conflict between the government and the Lord’s Resistance Army has driven 800,000 people into internal refugee camps and their situation is approaching that of a humanitarian catastrophe. In addition, mortality rates for infants and young children are the highest in the region. The primary health service in Uganda has undergone sweeping reforms, and now some health services are free of charge. This led initially to overfilled hospitals. Only in a year or two will it be possible to tell whether the health of the population has improved. We hope that, in close dialogue with the authorities, we will contribute to continued favourable development.

Nepal and Uganda are two of Norway’s main partner countries. We also cooperate closely with twenty other countries, and provide funding schemes for trade and industry and for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) covering about one hundred countries. There are big differences between all these countries, and social development is an area where there are no standard solutions. The focus of Norwegian effort must lie in each partner country itself. NORAD’s task is to ensure that effort is based on sound analyses of how Norwegian money, technical and professional advice and development partners can help enable these countries to realise their own plans. In this business it does not help to be champion of the world on your own ground. It is how we do the job in our partner countries, and to what extent we are able to see our own efforts in context with those of others, that counts.

Over half of the approximately 4.5 billion Norwegian kroner administered by NORAD is spent in sub-Saharan Africa. We want our assistance to have an effect in countries where the conditions for development are among the poorest in the world. AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, corruption and armed conflict are real threats to development in Africa. These are threats which we must take into account, and which we cannot simply wish ourselves away from. In cooperating with several of these countries we must have tolerance and realism, and a much longer perspective than 2015. And we must be willing to take risks. If we do not take risks when things can go really wrong, we will never contribute to things going really well.

Common to all our partner countries is the need for trade and industrial development and economic growth. If at some time in the future these countries are to have the economic backbone to bear the obligation to deliver social services to their populations in important areas like health and education, they must have revenues. It is not enough simply for us and other donors to help build and develop education and health systems if the countries themselves lack the ability to create wealth capable of bearing that expenditure in the future. Nor is it enough to talk about the importance of distributing wealth equitably if there is none to distribute.

Tove Strand



Uganda was the first country in Africa to draw up its own poverty eradication plan, and in 1997 Uganda was the first country in the world to receive debt relief under the HIPC initiative. The proportion of people living below the poverty line has fallen from 56 per cent in 1992 to 35 per cent in 2000, and Uganda has had a sharp reduction in the number of people with HIV.

Development cooperation between Norway and Uganda for the years 2001-2005 is focused on the following principal areas: good governance, economic growth/development of the productive sector, and social development.

Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) forms the basis for the country's efforts to combat poverty, and for the cooperation between NORAD and Uganda.

Principal areas of focus in the PEAP are primary education, primary health, roads in rural areas, agriculture, and a local administrative reform which is intended to decentralise the state sector. The Poverty Action Fund (PAF) is responsible for meeting the expenditure involved in these efforts, which will be funded partly through savings made as a result of debt relief, funding from the Ugandan Treasury, and donor contributions. NORAD channelled its budget support to this fund in 2002. The PAF funds are protected against spending cuts, and are earmarked for primary health, primary education, local administration, local roads, agriculture, and follow-up and control mechanisms. This means that if Uganda earns less revenue than estimated and has to reduce its state budget, the cuts will have to be made in sectors other than those associated with the Poverty Action Fund. Up until the past few years, Uganda enjoyed a stable economic growth rate of six per cent. The slowdown in the global economy, falling coffee prices (coffee being Uganda's biggest export), and increased oil prices are now making it difficult for Uganda to maintain the high rate of growth it has had since 1997.

The support NORAD gives to the authorities in Uganda represents three per cent of Uganda's state budget. In all, donor contributions, including the credits from the World Bank as the decidedly largest contributor, cover a little over 50 per cent of Uganda's public expenditure.

Uganda monitors cash flow

The Ugandan authorities monitor the flow of money from the state budget to local government administrations out in the regions. In addition, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development receives feedback on the results achieved for Uganda's populace, among other things through national household surveys. These are held every other year by Uganda's Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), which is supported by NORAD and cooperates with Statistics Norway in Oslo. The results of these surveys are used by Uganda's politicians and

authorities to analyse the poverty situation in the country, and form the basis for new priorities in the state budget and the PEAP.

Every third year Uganda compiles a qualitative report which goes more deeply into how the population at grassroots level perceive their situation. These interviews give a voice to the poorest people and give the authorities clear feedback as to what is important to people in general. The last report was published in 2000 and a new report is expected in 2003. Access to clean water was seen by the Ugandan people as an extremely important factor influencing their day-to-day lives, and as a consequence the authorities are redoubling their efforts to provide clean water and better sanitation. NORAD supports the provision of water supplies through the World Bank. For people in northern areas of the country, a lack of security was the biggest poverty-related problem, according to the 2000 report. People in the north are afraid to cultivate the land for fear of being attacked or kidnapped by the Lord's Resistance Army, and so the villages are without food. This has led to 800,000 internal refugees being forced to live in camps where they depend on food distributed by agencies including the Norwegian Refugee Council, and where they are protected by Uganda's government troops.

Education is the flagship

Educational reform is Uganda's flagship. Since Universal Primary Education (UPE) started in 1997, Uganda has carried out an extensive reform of the schools system. Primary school education is free for up to four children in each family, but the families themselves have to meet the cost of school uniforms. The effort to improve primary education is now yielding results, and girls are benefiting most from it. According to Uganda's new national household survey for 2003, the number of children who can read and write has more than doubled since 1999. While only 30 per cent of girls could read and write in 1999, the figure for 2002 is 63 per cent. In the over-18 age group, the increase in literacy is also greatest in the case of women, with a rise from 51 per cent in 1999 to 64 per cent in 2002.

The educational reform has also had great importance for openness in government administration. Apart from teachers' salaries, only about 20 per cent of the funds allocated actually reached schools in the 1990s. When the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development discovered this, they rushed through the new public information strategy, announcing all funds transferred to local school administrations on the radio and publishing them in the press and on posters in schools. This enabled local communities to follow the transfers from government and to protest if the money failed to reach schools. In 1999, 90 per cent of the funds reached local schools. This successful information strategy has now also been adopted in the on-going health reform programme and in the decentralisation reform for public administration.



Photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug

Uganda is the only country in Africa which has managed to reverse the AIDS catastrophe. The number of people infected with HIV fell from 20 per cent in 1992 to 9 per cent in 2002. The main reason for this is the openness shown by political leaders in confronting cultural taboos surrounding HIV/AIDS. Even so, the effects of HIV/AIDS have hit Uganda's population hard. There are today 884,000 children who have lost their parents to AIDS.

Child mortality rates in Uganda are higher than in neighbouring countries. In addition, child mortality has increased from 1995, when 147 out of 1000 children under the age of five died, to 152 out of 1000 children in 2000. The Ministry of Health collects figures every four years. To improve the situation, primary health services were made free of charge in 2001, and all children are offered free vaccinations against the most important childhood diseases. This has far exceeded the capacity of Ugandan hospitals to cope.

Uganda explains the high incidence of child mortality as being due to the fact that Ugandan women have their first child at a very young age, and that they also give birth to many children with only short intervals between. Sanitary conditions are also a big problem in rural

areas. Despite the fact that the number of Ugandans with access to clean water has increased, information on how to treat water and how to keep it clean has failed to reach large numbers of people. Unclean water thus still poses a major health risk. Family planning is a difficult topic in Uganda, and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development maintains that without greater political weight behind the will to reduce the number of births, Uganda will be unable to reduce child mortality to any appreciable extent.

Most die of malaria

Malaria claims most lives in Uganda, particularly in the poorest areas in the north, among the youngest children and among pregnant women. It has emerged from the 2003 national household survey that the number of people stating they had had malaria in the last month is on average 54.6 per cent. Urban areas show an increase, while in rural areas a slight decrease is evident. One of the reasons for the high incidences of malaria in the last month is that only thirteen per cent of the population own mosquito nets, and only 8 per cent of children under five sleep under mosquito nets. The government are now proposing to subsidise mosquito nets so that more poor families can afford to obtain this protection.



According to the World Bank, Uganda's former semi-state-owned Uganda Electricity Board (UEB) was the most inefficient energy company in the whole of Africa. Over 40 per cent of the electricity from the Owen Falls power plant disappeared on its way to consumers. The World Bank and NORAD have helped Uganda to reorganise its electricity sector.

Previously, the State covered the major deficits which arose – which in turn led to even bigger budget deficits for Uganda. The World Bank made it a requirement of continuing support that the Ugandan authorities carry out a complete restructuring of the electricity sector. In 1996, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE), along with a Ugandan group, started a comprehensive project to identify a new model for supplying electricity in Uganda. The new Energy Act came into force in 1999.

“An important principle contained in the Energy Act is that recipients should pay what the electricity actually costs. So as to avoid the price of electricity becoming unreasonably high, it is important to make operations more efficient and to cut down on electricity distribution loss, while also getting people to actually pay their electricity bills,” says Espen Lier from NVE, stationed in Kampala.

Loss halved

The rate of distribution loss in the electricity sector fell to 20 per cent in 2002. Until last autumn, when the third of five generators at the new Owen Falls power plant came onstream, the electricity supply was irregular and in some areas was cut one day a week in order to reduce pressure on the grid.

“Since Uganda increased its electricity production with the extension of the Owen Falls generating plant, electricity supplies have been regular

and reliable, which has resulted in satisfied commercial customers who are happy to pay despite the fact that electricity prices have risen by 60 per cent since 1992,” comments Irene Muloni of the Uganda Electricity Distribution Company, which has been responsible for reorganising electricity distribution.

Light to read by and an upturn for commercial undertakings

Although 90 per cent of electricity subscribers are ordinary households, they only account for 42 per cent of electricity consumption. Most electricity subscribers live in urban areas and only use electricity to light up a single light bulb. The price of electricity for the first kilowatt hours is subsidised and is just enough for one light bulb. Only three per cent of urban households use electricity for cooking, and therefore the use of electricity does not lessen the high consumption of wood and charcoal for heating, which is contributing to deforestation in Uganda.

Large industrial undertakings account for 26 per cent of consumption, but represent only 0.04 per cent of electricity consumers. Commercial companies and small industrial firms account for 32 per cent of electricity consumption. Greater access to electricity among commercial and industrial undertakings has contributed most to economic development, according to the calculations of the World Bank and the Ugandan Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Norway and the World Bank have spent almost NOK 4 billion in total on expanding the Owen Falls generating plant, on upgrading the transformers in the transmission system, on rehabilitating power lines and the distribution grid, and on institutional development. As there are 220,000 electricity subscribers in Uganda, this expenditure represents roughly NOK 20,000 per consumer. Of this sum, NOK 2,000 per consumer is Norwegian money.



Photo: Marianne Rønnevig



Photo: Ole Bernt Froshaug



Photo: Bjornulf Remme

Nepal is ranked as 142nd out of 173 countries in the UNDP's most recent Human Development Index. Measured in terms of per capita income, Nepal is the world's 12th poorest country, and the poorest in South Asia. The proportion of people living below the poverty line is estimated to have been reduced from 42 per cent in 1996 to 38 per cent in 2000. That means that 9 million people are still living in extreme poverty. The authorities' goal is to cut that figure to 30 per cent by 2008. Nepal acknowledges

that it will be unable to reach the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people suffering from extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.

Nepal is one of Norway's main partner countries in development co-operation. The aim of Norwegian development assistance is to help Nepal reach its own goals for poverty reduction. Special priority is given to primary education, water supplies, good governance/civil society



Pilot project: Focus on results

and the energy sector, as well as measures to promote peace and human rights.

Between 1990 and 2000, Nepal made considerable progress in several areas, particularly with regard to reducing infant mortality and increasing literacy. The most recent UNDP figures on the situation in Nepal date from 2000. They do not therefore cover the past two years, in which the armed conflict between the government and the Maoist guerrillas has escalated and had a negative impact on poverty reduction and local services such as education and health.

This conflict, along with the after-effects of the terrorist attacks on September 11th 2001, are the main reasons for the steep fall in exports and the decline in the important tourist industry. Local trade and commercial and industrial development have also been affected. Last year, for the first time in very many years, Nepal had negative economic growth. It was impossible to hold either local or parliamentary elections as planned in 2002. Local politicians did not have their mandates renewed, and Parliament was dissolved. The country is now being led by a government appointed directly by the King. In February 2003, a ceasefire was declared and discussions were initiated with the Maoists aiming towards a peaceful solution to the conflict. The conflict has led to a worsening of human rights. The free media have nevertheless expanded their activities and the country has held on to its freedom of the press. Efforts to combat corruption gained momentum in 2002 after new laws were passed and the Nepalese counterpart of the Norwegian "Økokrim" (Central Unit for the Investigation and Prosecution of Financial and Environmental Crime) had its mandate extended. A number of individuals from the tax and customs authorities and several former members of government were detained in custody, accused of corruption. In 2002, the authorities carried out a number of important financial and institutional reforms, including transferring responsibility for selected primary school and health services to local community organisations. This builds further on the good experience already gained of organising user groups capable of taking responsibility for local development measures.

Primary education

Primary education is one of the main areas of focus for Norway's development cooperation with Nepal. NORAD is one of several donors which, with the Nepalese authorities, are funding the increased focus on improvements in primary education. Norwegian involvement began in 1998-99 with some general support for the preparatory phase. The Norwegian contribution amounts to NOK 195 million over five years,

and is intended to help Nepal reach the goals set out in its national "Education for All" plan.

Although the Nepalese authorities believe that the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education will not be reached until 2020, the efforts directed at primary education have yielded good results. Since 1998 there has been an 11 per cent increase in the total number of children starting school. For girls, the increase is 13.4 per cent since 1998-2000. Children who drop out of school are still a major problem, but there are now 6.9 per cent fewer who leave during their first year at school. More children also complete the full five years of primary education. There are now 12.6 per cent more children who complete school, although there are big regional differences.

A review of the programme in 2002 showed that:

- The number of pupils starting primary school rose from 69 per cent in 1998 to over 80 per cent in 2002;
- The number of girls starting primary school rose from 61 per cent in 1998 to 75 per cent in 2002;
- The increase in the number of trained teachers was about 13,000 in the same period;
- There has been no reporting of any increase in the number of publicly employed women teachers, as is the goal.

The next five-year plan, up to 2008, aims at increasing the proportion of children starting school to 90 per cent, increasing the proportion of women teachers to 30 per cent, and providing 450,000 children with school meals. The primary education programme in Nepal is in reality a major educational reform, in which authority and money are moved from central level and out into the regions, while at the same time strengthening educational offerings. As the reform is being implemented without major pilot projects and trial periods, a follow-up research project has been started, designed to give the authorities data which will enable them to adjust along the way if required. NORAD is funding the follow-up research, which is being carried out by Nepalese researchers with the advice of Norwegian researchers who took part in similar processes in connection with the Reform 94 and Reform 97 programmes here in Norway. Today, 3.6 million children in Nepal are in primary education. In 1951 there were only 9,000. But education does not guarantee the future for poor people.



Photo: Bjørnulf Remme

It is 8 a.m. in the morning. The white-clad Himalayan peaks have just cast off their robes of cloud and mist and tower above the green hills of Pokhara. Highest of all is the “Fish Tail” Mountain, or Machhapuchhare, as it is called in Nepali. Machhapuchhare is the favourite mountain of Ganesh, a fifteen-year old who, for a little cash, tells us everything worth knowing about the view from the Sarangkot hillside.

“Machhapuchhare is the most beautiful; it is a sacred mountain which no-one is allowed to climb,” explains Ganesh. Ganesh himself is named after one of the most prominent Hindu gods. “But I’m not a real God, just an ordinary boy,” he laughs.

Ganesh and his friends have been up since 6 a.m. and spend the morning hours guiding tourists up to the lookout point. At 10 a.m. they have to be at school. Ganesh is in year 8 in the Nepalese education system, and is already highly educated compared to the average Nepalese child of his age. What he will use this education for, he does not know. Whether he will continue at school is a question of finance.

One of Ganesh’s friends tries to tempt us down to a little stall he has set up just below the lookout point. Here he sells hand-woven rugs which he promises we will not see the like of anywhere else – neither in the tourist shops in Pokhara nor in the capital Kathmandu. Ganesh’s friend is 18 and has just started on a course in commercial studies. He also has to be at school by 10 a.m., so these early morning hours have to be put to good use. He does not earn much either. The violent attacks of the Maoist guerrillas have frightened the tourists who are Pokhara’s most important source of revenue. Even established tradespeople are complaining that trade has fallen by between 70 and 90 per cent in the last two years.

“I don’t believe in any future here,” says Ganesh’s friend, who dreams

of leaving – to go to Europe or Saudi Arabia or Qatar. “I want to earn money so that I can help my family,” he adds.

Educational revolution

At 9 a.m. Ganesh and his friends disappear down the hill. Along the green hillsides stream scores of children in freshly ironed school uniforms. White shirts and black trousers. White tunics with black shawls. Blue shirts and purple trousers. The colours are codes which tell which school they go to and which year they are in.

In the grass above the road sit a few elderly, red-clad women smoking. Next to them lie plaited baskets, which they carry on their backs with a strap across the forehead to relieve the weight. The wrinkles in their faces tell us that they can never have worn school uniform themselves. It is only ten years since Nepal began investing seriously in primary education for all.

In 50 years, Nepal has undergone an entire little revolution. In 1951, only 9,000 children received primary education, and only two per cent of the population could read and write.

In 2000, 3.6 million children were enrolled at 26,000 schools. The literacy rate has risen to 54 per cent, but there still remains a great deal to do. The quality of education is still not good enough, and around 20 per cent of children of school age are still not able to take advantage of the schooling offered.

Nepal is a mountainous country which is difficult to get around in, and school attendance figures fall the further away from central areas one goes. Nepal also has a strongly hierarchical social structure based on clean and unclean castes. Children from low-caste families are in general the poorest educated. And girls come out worst of all,



Photo: Bjørnulf Remme

irrespective of which caste they belong to.

Small siblings in class

Below the steepest hilltops the road levels out. Behind some trees in an attractive residential area lies a little enclosure with three small brick houses. This is Chandika primary school, which serves 213 children and five teachers. The public primary school system in Nepal goes from year one to five, but the first child we see is a toddler, standing swaying on shaky legs in the door opening of one of the classrooms.

“He’s probably with one of his siblings. There are often many small children under school age in Nepalese schools. It’s the job of the older children, particularly the girls, to look after their little brothers and sisters. When they start school the parents have nowhere to place the youngest. And so they send them along too,” explains Hem Raj Lekak of the Ministry of Education. He was previously an education bureaucrat in this district.

Low educational level

Only three out of five teachers are at work. Two have gone into town to deal with payment of salaries and other administrative tasks. Teachers earn 4000 rupees a month (approximately NOK 400). The level of education among teachers is low. The head teacher, Ambar Bahadur Thapa, is only educated to junior secondary level.

The pupils at Chandika primary school do not come from the fine houses in the area. The families in these homes send their children to more prestigious private schools. About half of Mr. Thapa’s pupils are low-caste, like 12-year-old Bikash Gayak. His father works cleaning up and removing refuse at the town hall down the valley. Sometimes he kills wild dogs.

“Before, I was more interested in playing and didn’t take school seriously. I had to take year two again,” says Bikash with a little smile. “But my uncle made me understand that school was important. He helps me with my homework.”

Now Bikash lives with his uncle and is number three in his class. His favourite subject is English and he likes to learn about things outside Nepal. When he grows up he wants to be a doctor.

“I want to help people who are sick. Both rich and poor,” he adds.

Children in children’s homes

Nine-year-old Rashani Hamal is not low-caste like Bikash. She has noble ancestors among both the priest and warrior castes, but that does not prevent her family from being desperately poor.

Rashani is a Hindu, but lives in a Christian children’s home where she helps with floor-sweeping and cleaning. She has been doing this for two years. Her mother ran away when Rashani was little and her father and stepmother sent her away from home when they had a new baby. But her brother was allowed to stay.

Rashani’s name means “light”, but she is a serious child. She is the cleverest pupil in year two and particularly enjoys Nepali lessons. She had already had a couple of years at school when she was moved to the children’s home, but because she had not taken the local exams she had to repeat them. The head teacher Mr. Tapha explains that the children are tested and graded every single year, and children without their exams are moved down for safety’s sake.

“I want to be a doctor when I grow up,” says Rashani. “For the rich people. And I won’t get married!”

By: Anne Hege Simonsen



Good health and education are important prerequisites for economic development and the reduction of poverty.

Health

Health has come high up on the international development agenda in recent years. Several of the UN's Millennium Development Goals are directly linked to a reduction in the incidence of disease. Investment in health is one of the prerequisites for economic development and the reduction of poverty, and poor health is just as much a cause as a consequence of poverty. In 2002, therefore, 11.7 per cent of NORAD's bilateral assistance was spent on health, with almost a third of that going to fund measures targeted at combating HIV/AIDS.

Developing countries are faced with serious challenges in their efforts to develop health services which include both prevention and treatment – and also reach the very poorest people. In Mozambique, Uganda, Malawi and Nicaragua, NORAD supports national health sector programmes, thereby helping to develop these countries' capacity for sector planning and financial management. In Mozambique, NORAD also supports efforts to improve the availability of essential medicines and provides budget support for the provinces.

In Malawi, Norway supports vaccination programmes and the fight against the spread of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. NORAD has supported the national tuberculosis programme since 1987. Despite the sharp increase in tuberculosis in recent years as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and the only modest resources available in the health service, the programme has achieved substantial results. Mortality has been reduced and 70 per cent of patients recover. As opposed to many other countries in the region, Malawi has not had a problem with multidrug resistance. The programme runs its own research project which has attracted international attention and the results of which have been published in leading medical journals. Health support for Malawi also includes projects to increase access to clean water, to provide better education in hygiene, and to improve medical training for doctors. Since the College of Medicine was established in Malawi in 1992, 120 doctors have completed their training, and a survey has shown that most of them remain in the country.

In 2001, as part of the effort to improve donor coherence, a unique form of cooperation was initiated between NORAD and the Swedish development directorate, SIDA, whereby all Swedish assistance is administered by Norway. Norway also cooperates closely with SIDA in Uganda, where the two agencies provide joint assistance for Uganda's health sector programme.

NORAD provides substantial support for health programmes through Norwegian non-governmental organisations (NGOs). In 2002, Norway continued its considerable contributions to the Global Alliance for

Vaccines and Immunisations (GAVI), as well as giving support to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). A common feature of these new health funds is that many different partners – UN organisations, the World Bank, bilateral donors, NGOs, research institutions, the pharmaceuticals industry and private donors – are joining forces with the authorities of developing countries to fund health services for their populations.

NORAD supports the World Health Organisation's (WHO) work at regional and country level through its regional departments in Africa and Latin America. NORAD also takes part in the professional work of the WHO through participation in technical meetings and in working groups, and has also been actively involved in the technical work connected with GAVI and GFATM. NORAD cooperates on medical issues with the Centre for Health and Social Development (HeSO), with the Universities of Oslo and Bergen, and with the Ministry of Health and other parts of the Norwegian health administration.

Education

Norway aims at spending 15 per cent of its development assistance on education. In 2002, 14.6 per cent of NORAD's bilateral assistance was spent on education.

Education is a prerequisite for development in every area. NORAD has a particular focus on support to primary education, where the goal is to ensure that more children, especially girls, complete their education.

In most of NORAD's partner countries, education is a priority area. In some of them, including Zambia, Tanzania and Nepal, NORAD supports the countries' own long-term sector programmes for primary education, which provides better opportunities for coordination, more efficient use of resources, and better results.

In Bangladesh, Norwegian assistance is aimed at developing a good education system, with particular emphasis on primary education. Support is divided into three main areas: improving training for primary and secondary school teachers, increasing the number of girls in junior secondary schools, and increasing access to informal education through NGOs. Norwegian support for teacher training has so far contributed to training approximately 7,000 teachers, providing further training for head teachers and teachers, and providing training in English for teachers at teacher training colleges and practical training centres. It has also shifted towards competence building in government agencies and departments. In order to increase the proportion of girls in junior secondary schools, Norway has supported a scholarship scheme for girls. As a result, 50 per cent of all junior secondary students now are girls. Norwegian support during phase 2 of the project benefited approximately 800,000 girls.



Social development

In Zambia, Norway is supporting a reform of the educational system in cooperation with the authorities. In spring 2003, Norway will sign a cooperation agreement, based on a strategy for the entire sector, including higher education. Decentralisation of the educational system has begun, and between 1999 and 2001 the number of teachers doubled from 20,000 to 40,000. Since the reform began in 1998, some 7,500 teachers have benefited from this support, and a review in 2001 concluded that the project is helping to raise the quality of primary education. 50 per cent of all school pupils are now girls. The proportion of children dropping out of school after year 4 has not, however, been reduced. A scholarship programme, supported by NORAD, has enabled more children from the poorest families to access education. However, the AIDS/HIV tragedy has had a clearly negative effect on both educational participation and levels of knowledge. Teachers are the fourth largest group exposed to infection.

In Tanzania, too, NORAD is cooperating closely with the authorities. NORAD is one of the donors in basic education which also contributes to higher education. Of around seven million children of compulsory school age, only about four million go to school in Tanzania. It has therefore been encouraging to note that the abolition of school fees from the 2000/2001 financial year has had a positive effect on intake rates in primary schools.

In the field of basic education, NORAD supports a sector programme which aims to help more children to start school and to complete their education. The programme has achieved good results in its first year,

both in terms of pupil intake and the building of new classrooms. In higher education, Norway supports University of Dar es Salaam. Support is directed at providing more comprehensive capacity support and at helping the University's own reorganisation process. The support for Mzumbe University goes partly towards capacity building among the institution's own academic staff and partly towards furthering the long-standing cooperation with Agder University College in Norway. Sokoine University of Agriculture receives support as part of the increased efforts being put into business development. The research programme there is a collaborative effort with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The Agricultural University of Norway is a dialogue partner of the project, the focus of which is applied research.

NORAD's student grant programme is one of its longest existing development assistance initiatives. The scheme dates back to 1962, when the first students from developing countries received Norwegian funding to study at the University of Oslo. Today, some 200 students (mainly from NORAD's partner countries) benefit from NORAD's student grant programme. The programme should be seen as a measure to promote further education and as part of life-long learning. The students have jobs but are granted two years' leave of absence to complete a master's degree, giving them greater competence within their own field of work. NORAD purchases a certain number of spaces and the students study at a number of Norwegian universities and technical universities. An increasing number of Master's degree courses are being developed at universities in the South, where the aim is to develop educational competence in the South and at regional level.



Photo: Ole Bernt Freshaug



The global community aims to halve the number of people living in absolute poverty by 2015. This goal cannot be achieved without increased wealth creation and a distribution of wealth that focuses on the poor.

The aim of Norwegian development assistance is to contribute to economic growth and the creation of profitable jobs. It is through commercial and industrial activities that developing countries will be able to create a sound economic basis for growth, employment and higher tax revenues. In most of NORAD's partner countries, agriculture and other primary industries are the largest source of gross national income, and most people are usually employed in the agricultural sector.

Private sector development

Many of Norway's partner countries are now engaged in carrying out reforms in order to facilitating private sector development and attracting international investment. Macroeconomic stability, the development of legislation and regulations, investment in commercial activities and development of the necessary infrastructure are important elements in this type of reform policy.

In 2002, NORAD cooperated with the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry on a number of studies to look into the possibilities for increased support to private sector development in the partner countries Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The resulting reports have been well received and will form a broadly based and well balanced base for more and prioritised efforts to support private sector development. Similar studies will be carried out in several other countries in 2003.

The studies in question are based on the resources of each country – both natural resources and human resources – and the countries' own development plans. The focus is on both infrastructure and institutional operating parameters, and on more production-targeted efforts. An example of follow-up of one of these country studies is NORAD's funding for a feasibility study involving a road project linked to the Kafue national park in Zambia. The aim is to improve access to the park in order to support tourism there as well as agricultural development in the surrounding areas.

In Sri Lanka, Norway plays an important role with respect to supporting economic development and strengthening the private sector and its operating parameters. This is a priority task for the authorities – both in order to support the peace process and to secure economic growth in the country. In Madagascar, there is focus on improving rural roads in order to improve transport systems in rural areas. Giving farmers better access to markets has a positive impact on production and earning potential.

The goal of Norwegian assistance for the productive sector in Bangladesh is to increase employment and income growth among the poor sections of the population. Experience shows that support for small and medium-sized enterprises has a major effect on job creation. Along with other donors, Norway has recently entered into cooperation with the South Asia Enterprise Development Fund, which is intended to increase small and medium-sized enterprises' access to commercial loans and business services. The project also aims to influence the operating parameters for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Fisheries

In Vietnam, NORAD has since 1999 supported capacity building at the Research Institute for Aquaculture No 1 (RIA-1), which is under the Ministry of Fisheries. One of the components of the programme is genetic selection and improvement of the "Nile Tilapia" fish. It has taken three years to develop a fish with a 30 per cent higher growth rate than the local variety. The new generation of Nile Tilapia has been tested out with poor households, who have increased their income by up to 30 per cent. Vietnam has now set up a national programme to spread this fish to fish farmers throughout the country. RIA-1 plans to supply southern and central Vietnam with broodstock and northern Vietnam with young fish, giving RIA-1 revenues to secure future sustainability and providing fish farmers with better income potential. By 2010, Vietnam aims to produce 200,000 tonnes of Nile Tilapia annually for both the foreign and domestic markets. Export revenues are expected to approach USD 160 million per annum.

Since 1997-98, Norway has had extensive development cooperation with South Africa in the field of marine resource management. Support has been provided for capacity and competence building in management, development of legislation and regulations, research, training and student grants, marine aquaculture, and development of small scale fisheries and other activities associated with harvesting living coastal resources. Through the Nansen Programme, support has also gone to national activities connected with research linked to the use of the research vessel Dr. F. Nansen and competence development in management, as well as regional cooperation between Angola, Namibia and South Africa concerning marine resources linked to the Benguela Current. The study made by the Christian Michelsen Institute on development cooperation between Norway and South Africa in 1995-2001 has this to say in its report: "Norwegian support to the development of a new fishery policy stands out as an outstanding illustration of timely, relevant and successful assistance."



Photo: Goril Trondsen Booth



Photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug

Good governance, peace, democracy and equal rights for all citizens promote stability and a more equitable distribution of common resources.

Good governance is essential for the reduction of poverty and for effective development cooperation. Among other things, it helps to secure the population is access to basic social services and to bring about economic growth and poverty reduction by creating more predictable operating parameters for trade and industry.

Since the publication of the report to the Norwegian parliament entitled "Focus on Human Dignity. A Plan of Action for Human Rights" in 2000, NORAD has been more strongly focused on human rights in development cooperation. This action plan for combating poverty in the South also gives strong emphasis to the efforts to protect human rights. In 2002, at the request of the Norwegian Development Minister, all the main partner countries also prepared analyses of governance in their own countries.

Good governance

Approximately 17 per cent of NORAD's bilateral assistance budget is spent in the area of governance. NORAD's programmes aim particularly to promote respect for human rights, strengthen the rule of law, promote democratic development, reform public administration, contribute towards the formulation of a functioning economic policy, improve access to information, and encourage enlightened debate by cooperating with the media.

Over the past year, NORAD has increased its commitment to improve the management of public finances in its partner countries. This applies particularly to countries where NORAD is involved in, or is considering becoming involved in, sector programmes or budget support. In 2002, Norwegian embassies took an active part the dialogue between donors and the governments in Mozambique, Malawi, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Palestine and Nicaragua. A large part of Norway's commitment to strengthening public finance management takes place in the form of



policy dialogue and financial support channelled as general budget support or sector support.

NORAD's support to institution-building within the various development assistance sectors is almost as large as the entire assistance provided "purely" for governance. Institution-building helps improve the governance of partner countries. In her "governance initiative", the Minister stressed the great importance of "building institutions" in our partner countries.

There are clear regional differences in the make-up of governance assistance. Nation-building efforts through support for national reform programmes have much more of a key place in assistance to Africa than to other parts of the world. The largest sub-category of governance assistance to Africa is made up of contributions to players in civil society.

In Asia, support for civil society and efforts to promote human rights are the most important elements of governance assistance, and in 2002 a large proportion was made up of support for elections. The support provided for public finance management and economic planning was substantially lower in Asia than in Africa, with the exception of Vietnam and Nepal, where it was a priority area.

In Latin America, too, support for civil society and efforts to promote human rights were the most important areas of focus. A large part of NORAD's assistance in this area was provided through Norwegian NGOs. Strengthening the legal system was also an important part of NORAD's contribution. In Nicaragua, NORAD gave particular emphasis to combating corruption and improving the management of public finances.

The fight against corruption is one of the main challenges facing NORAD. Corruption impedes economic and social development. It prevents poor people from accessing their rights, and it hits the weakest hardest. NORAD has increased its support for programmes which directly combat or indirectly prevent corruption. Approximately NOK 370 million was spent on anti-corruption efforts in 2002.

Development and building peace

In 2002, a separate allocation of NOK 345 million was made for "transitional assistance", intended to help close gaps between the efforts being made in long-term development cooperation and in short-term humanitarian assistance. The main purpose of the allocation is to contribute to development and peace-building in countries which are seeking to work their way out of deep, violent conflicts. One important objective here is to help strengthen the global community's capacity and competence to assist in such contexts.

The past year has also provided several examples of rights-based development cooperation. The action plan for human rights and democracy set up by the Norwegian embassy in Bangladesh in 2001 was followed up with increased focus on human rights, both as a separate priority area and as a crosscutting theme, by holding a competence-raising seminar for embassy staff, centred on land rights, violence against women, and education. Courses were also organised to raise awareness of HR among the embassy's partner organisations, the result of which was a clear acknowledgement that human rights has a place in the work done by most of these institutions.

In Zambia, a workshop focusing on human rights was organised in collaboration with the Zambian authorities and other donor organisations. The central element was a briefing on the rights-based approach, and the workshop resulted in practical recommendations for policy, legislative changes, and the actual implementation of teaching. HR in the education sector is linked not only to the goal of education as a right, but also to the principle that human rights must be respected through the organisation of teaching, and to human rights as part of that teaching. Other areas where the rights-based approach is emphasised as a cross cutting issue is in agriculture and the right to food. As part of the follow-up to the World Food Summits in 1996 and 2001, NORAD supported national follow-up workshops in South Africa and Uganda, among others, where the human rights aspect has been prominent. Pioneering work has also been commenced with respect to integrating human rights perspectives into cultural cooperation, including in Pakistan, where human rights principles function as rules of behaviour for local establishment, participation and transparency in decision-making.

In parallel with focusing on human rights as a general theme on legal reforms, NORAD has continued to support, a number of different projects aimed directly at strengthening human rights and democratic processes. This is done either through "agents of change", election processes or the justice sector, or alternative legal mechanisms, for example focusing on women and indigenous peoples.

Respect for basic human rights is also a criterion for what Norway can accept as the minimum goal for governance in a partner country. The deep political, economic and social crisis in Zimbabwe persisted in 2002, and the Norwegian government maintained its freeze of all government-to-government assistance from 2001. NORAD is, however, contributing through non-governmental organisations to strengthening agents of change in Zimbabwean society. In 2002, special focus was on monitoring the situation with respect to human rights and media coverage.



Photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug

Women are a central and important target group in NORAD's efforts to reduce poverty.

NORAD's development cooperations is targeting women both by integrating the perspective of women and gender equality into all development cooperation, and by special projects targeting women. Women and gender equality are therefore an important aspect of NORAD's support for major programmes in the health and education sectors, and of support for projects aimed at strengthening women's rights and their participation in decision-making and income-generating processes. In 2002, assistance to women and gender equality accounted for 34.8 per cent of NORAD's bilateral budget.

"The International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women: Women's Worlds Congress", supported by NORAD, took place at Makerere University in Uganda in July 2002. Over 2500 participants from 94 countries attended the congress, which was opened by NORAD's Director General, Tove Strand, who also delivered one of the keynote addresses. NORAD also has a long-term agreement with Makerere University and has among other things supported the building of an Institute for Women and Gender Studies.

In 2002, NORAD continued to support its partner countries' efforts to meet their political and legal obligations under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, and to follow them up by producing national action plans. In Zambia, NORAD supported the government's office for gender equality development by drawing up a plan to carry out the national gender equality strategy. In Pakistan, the government adopted a "National Policy on the Empowerment and Development of Women" in 2002, which is intended to help implement

Pakistan's national action plan from 1998, with economic support from Norway.

Strengthening women's rights

Much of the work done by NORAD involving women and gender equality is directed at strengthening women's rights and their participation in the political arena. Cooperation between the Department of Women's Law at the University of Oslo and the University of Harare on a master's degree programme in women's law is playing a central part in NORAD's efforts to strengthen awareness of women's rights in southern Africa. In 2002, the programme became more locally rooted through closer collaboration with universities in South Africa, Uganda, Kenya and Malawi. The Department of Women's Law at the University of Oslo also cooperates with the University of Peshawar on a diploma course in women's law. In Guatemala, NORAD has contributed, through support for the research institution FLASCO, to carrying out research projects focusing on, among other things, the situation of Mayan women, and women and mass media. In Pakistan, NORAD supported training programmes for local women councillors. A system of quotas for women in local elections has resulted in about one third of council seats being occupied by women. In the Palestinian Area, NORAD supported the Woman Affairs Technical Committee and its work to promote the gender equality perspective in the on-going legislative process. In Zambia, Malawi, Bangladesh and Pakistan, NORAD has provided assistance for women's organisations that have played an important role in changing attitudes and raising awareness of the authorities' responsibilities.

Awareness of women's rights is regarded as extremely important if women are to be able to influence political processes and their own development. In Both Ethiopia and Nigeria, support was provided in



Photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug

2002 for NGOs whose work focuses particularly on women's rights. This work is directed both at specific legal cases in which women are involved, and efforts to raise awareness in general. In Bangladesh, promoting women's rights is the largest area of NORAD's support for human rights and democracy, and in 2002 support was provided for a number of women's groups and organisations working to promote and protect women's rights. NORAD has also supported training programmes for female journalists and organisations which use the media as a means of promoting human rights. The fight against trafficking of women and children was a key area of focus in NORAD's efforts in Bangladesh and the Balkans, among other countries.

Education and work

Education is a sector where NORAD has been particularly aware of the gender dimension, and the needs of women and girls have been paramount in the support provided for the education sector in very many countries, including Zambia and Malawi. Within the education sector, NORAD has earmarked a great deal of support for the education of girls, and support for the education sector in, for example, Mali, is focused particularly on increasing the proportion of girls attending school and increasing literacy among women.

NORAD is working actively to integrate the perspective of women and gender equality into the health sector, particularly in countries such as Uganda and Mozambique. Efforts to tackle HIV/AIDS have also been particularly targeted at women. In Mozambique, NORAD has supported efforts to prevent the transfer of HIV infection from mother to child, and in Uganda support has been provided for, among other things, the organisation NACWOLA which works for – and is run by – HIV positive women. NACWOLA has over 40,000 members and local organisations in 23 districts, and works to promote greater openness on HIV/AIDS

issues. It also runs income-generating projects for HIV-positive women and their children. In 2002, this project received an award from the Norwegian Crown Prince and Crown Princess's Humanitarian Fund.

The role of women in business development and the agricultural sector is important in order to strengthen their opportunities for economic security and independence. In Uganda, NORAD has sought to strengthen the role of women and girls in business development, and some 60 per cent of all borrowers under the PRIDE microfinance programme are women. In Malawi, too, NORAD has emphasised the role of women in its support for agriculture. The programmes and projects receiving support in this sector are strongly focused on women and on equal participation by both sexes. In Madagascar, NORAD is working on increasing the proportion of women taking part in agricultural and road projects, to help provide women with more income potential. A large proportion of employment in NORAD's partner countries is in the informal sector. This is where we find the majority of poor people and a large number of women. Training and advisory services for women in market and credit opportunities in have proved to be important contributions towards improving the economic and social conditions of women in countries such as Bangladesh and India. In Mali, women are the main target group for projects aimed at improving economic growth and energy supplies, through the installation of multi-purpose machinery managed by women's groups in each village in rural areas.



Photo: Ole Bernt Freshaug

Without responsible management of the global environment and its biological diversity, we cannot achieve economic development and improve life for the poor.

Based on the strategy produced by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry (UD) for environmentally-targeted development assistance, NORAD supports efforts which contribute towards responsible long-term and ecological management of natural resources, including the development of sustainable production systems in primary industries such as fishing, agriculture and forestry. It is also important to promote environmentally sound energy management, efficient use of energy, environmentally sound energy sources and measures which promote clear production processes and prevent pollution. Priority is given to measures to promote sustainable water resource management, as good management of limited water resources is vital for local populations, for sustainable economic development, and in order to maintain peaceful co-existence between states. In 2002, 11.9 per cent of NORAD's bilateral budget was spent on projects and programmes in the spheres of environmental and energy management.

Ten years after the Rio summit, efforts to implement Agenda 21 were again in the international spotlight. The World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) was held in Johannesburg in August/September

2002, and has since been followed up by NORAD in a variety of ways. One of these has involved planning how to use the NOK 375 million in additional funding made available in the budget for following up WEHAB (water supplies and sanitation, energy, health, agriculture and biological diversity) over the next three-year period.

The action plans of the Norwegian Government's and the WSSD emphasise the need to work more strategically on environmental issues relating to national planning and sector plans. It is an explicit objective that an increasing proportion of Norwegian assistance should be provided in the form of programme and budget support. This will also have consequences for support to environmental issues.

In Johannesburg there was agreement that countries in the South which have already started work on national poverty reduction strategy plans no longer need to make separate national strategies for sustainable development. As these strategies gradually begin functioning to a greater extent as strategies for sustainable development and other issues (for example gender equality issues), the need will emerge for clarification as to how Norway should act in relation to these signals in the policy dialogue it carries on with recipients, as well as in the cooperation with other players at national level.



Environmental and natural resource management

NORAD will aim at working more systematically on environmental issues as an integrated theme in national strategies for combating poverty. During 2002, NORAD continued its efforts to develop stronger links between environmental and social aspects of this theme, particularly poverty reduction, which has become even more of a pressing issue since WSSD, where the work done on national poverty reduction strategy plans took on a new and expanded role.

In national strategies, the environment should be handled as a cross-cutting and integrated theme in relation to prioritised sectors/areas for poverty reduction. In general, integrated approaches to environmental challenges mean that the different sectors have become better at meeting their environmental obligations. This is made possible by, among other things, the strengthening of institutions and practical environmental management. At the same time, integration of the environment into national poverty reduction strategy plans will create a need for more strategic environmental impact assessments.

Integrating the environment into national poverty reduction strategy plans and greater efforts at sector level will in the long term have great importance for the development of future environmental impact assessments. Traditional, project-specific assessments will not be sufficient. As efforts are gradually increased in broader sector programmes, NORAD will also develop new tools for assessing and managing environmental impact in more overarching strategic decision-making. Strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) – which can be sectoral or regional – represent a relatively new approach which potentially can function as a connecting link between practical project work and national strategies. Experience of this type of assessment is, however, limited, particularly in the South, and much of the discussion surrounding SEAs has so far focused on industrialised countries. In order to map the experiences of our partner countries more effectively, UD/NORAD have entered into collaboration with The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). A forthcoming report will form the basis for continued efforts in this area.

Environmental projects and programmes supported by NORAD

In Tanzania, India and South Africa, broadly-based environmental programmes were carried on in 2002. These programmes are aimed at strengthening the competence and capacity of environmental management authorities, and also include project activities covering a variety of themes. In Zambia, the on-going programmes for managing wild life and national parks, and for pollution management, were carried on. In China, the projects aimed at combating pollution continued. The efforts in Central America are mainly regional, but also country-specific, and occur mainly at the point where the environment and agriculture intersect, falling under the areas of education, research, locally based

natural resource management, and conservation and management of biological diversity. Cooperation in the energy sector and in fisheries management are important areas within environmental cooperation in several countries.

In Tanzania, NORAD has supported the preparation of a national strategy and action plan for biological diversity. It is particularly interesting to see the economic benefits that 80 percent of the Tanzanian population residing in rural areas gains from natural resources. A study has shown that between 30 and 40 per cent of the income of these people is derived from using natural resources outside the bounds of traditional agriculture.

In Tanzania, NORAD also supports the development of local solutions aimed at limiting deforestation and soil erosion. The Hifadhi Ardhi Shinyanga (HASHI) project was started in 1987 by the Tanzanian government in an attempt to limit the significant soil degradation which had long been observed. NORAD has since 1991 been involved in providing applied research assistance aiming at developing practical, locally serviceable solutions for limiting deforestation and the consequent scarcity of firewood and animal fodder, and to reducing soil erosion. Agroforestry projects, linking agriculture and forestry, have for a number of years produced promising results, but although good technical solutions exist this has not necessarily meant that they are accepted and used by the local population.

In Shinyanga efforts have been made to tackle this problem by involving local people in all phases of the work. A research component is also included, and since its inception the entire project has emphasised the importance of broad participation and communication, with the ecological knowledge of local people being drawn actively into the project (for example by growing medicinal plants). The project has shown significant results in the past few years.

A steadily growing proportion of the population are taking active part in employing different types of agroforestry techniques, and environmental awareness has increased. Access to firewood and animal fodder means that more and more households are using new techniques. Better animal fodder has led to increased milk production, leading in turn to increased consumption and improved nutrition. Schools are becoming involved in tree planting projects and "farmer-to-farmer training" is common, particularly among women's groups. It is also important to note that in more and more instances farmers themselves are taking the initiative to learn through the project and are not waiting passively to be invited to take part.

Institutional and legal prerequisites also play an important role in



Environmental and natural resource management

the positive developments which have taken place in Shinyanga. Following changes in the legislation in the 1970s and 80s, the village has gradually become established as a central institutional unit at local level. After a period of centralised natural resource management, it has gradually become evident that decentralised solutions work better, and decentralisation of natural resource management has received support at the highest political level. This is reflected in, among other things, the new Forestry Act from 2002.

Tanzania will be faced with great challenges in the time to come, particularly with regard to building capacity in local administration (district councils, village councils, schools, etc.). A wider dissemination of good examples will also be emphasised. Radio, as well as electronic media, offers great potential for spreading information among NGOs and local groups as well as upwards within the system. The experience from Shinyanga is an example of the fact that cooperation for developing sustainable production for poor and vulnerable population groups is a central and important part of environmental cooperation, and that results depend on both local and broader national prerequisites.

In Zambia, the authorities are now coming to the end of the second phase of an industrial pollution project supported by NORAD. A follow-up initiative is being planned in order to bring about cleaner production processes and a reduction in hazardous waste. Cooperation on a biotechnology project is also being planned between Norway and Zambia.

In 2001, a new four-year work programme was commenced under the bilateral environmental cooperation between Norway and Indonesia, with total assistance funding amounting to NOK 20 million. The programme focuses particularly on implementing the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, cleaner production processes in the forestry industry, coastal zone management, and decentralisation at local authority level.

The programme agreement for environmental protection between Norway and South Africa for 2000-2004 amounts to NOK 60 million in total. The purpose of the programme is to contribute to achieving South Africa's primary objectives for sustainable management of the environment and tourism. All thematic areas and projects are angled towards addressing South Africa's own environmental priorities. The programme will help to develop and implement management systems for the environmental sector in South Africa in accordance with the new constitution. Capacity building and revising laws and regulations are key tasks in this respect. It is also an important objective to continue developing the dialogue on international and bilateral issues, and to establish strategic contacts between the Ministries of the Environment in South Africa and Norway. The Norwegian Ministry is responsible for Norwegian technical cooperation and has delegated coordination

on the Norwegian side to the Central Office of Historic Monuments. A number of Norwegian institutions are taking part. In the course of 2002, several South African delegations visited Norway on study tours as part of the follow-up to the cooperation programme. Most projects have been commenced and are progressing well. A midterm review of the environmental programme is planned for spring 2003.

Environmental cooperation with China began in 1995/96. It is funded by NORAD for some NOK 20-30 million annually. China has established an extensive environmental management programme and is internationally orientated in order to transfer the necessary competence to develop the programme further. The global dimensions in China's pollution problems and local damage to health and natural resources are important factors for the cooperation between Norway and China. Development cooperation consists to a large extent of institutional cooperation between Norwegian and Chinese environmental institutions. In 2002, a monitoring system for air pollution was set up, plans were set in motion to combat air pollution in Chanxi province, monitoring of acid rain continued, and a competence building programme in the ISO 14000 environmental quality assurance system was carried out for three industrial sectors. Cooperation with respect to cultural heritage conservation and fisheries management was also carried further.

In India, environmental programmes are in progress in the two states of Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh, with activities focused on pollution and nature management. Proposals to support a new programme for sustainable production at village level and in urban areas in Karnataka were adopted in 2002. Preparations are also underway for a programme of cooperation between the Indian and Norwegian Ministries of the Environment and environmental management institutions.

Fisheries development is another area where Norwegian expertise is in demand. In Mozambique, NORAD has primarily provided institutional assistance for the country's Ministry of Fisheries. The aim is to strengthen the quality of the Ministry as a research institution and to improve the fisheries administration, so that the country is better able to utilise its fisheries resources and provide better services to users in the fisheries sector.

The NORAD-funded Nansen Programme for fisheries resources management is currently being implemented in countries in southwest Africa and has now also been initiated in countries in northwest Africa, the latter through coordination by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The global community has defined clear objectives for stopping non-sustainable use of water resources, for developing integrated water resource plans, and for halving the proportion of the world's population



Environmental and natural resource management

without access to safe drinking water and sanitation systems.

Norway supports water programmes in the Palestinian Area, where water is a very scarce resource, and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, China and Sri Lanka. Norway participates in the Nile River Basin Initiative, which is a joint programme between the Nile Basin states focusing on the long-term sustainable use of this important water resource. NORAD also provides support for a water resource management programme in Zambia, in cooperation with SIDA.

As an oil-producing nation, Norway has considerable expertise in the field of regulation, legislation and production in the petroleum sector, and several countries are requesting development cooperation in this area. In the new state of East Timor, petroleum will play an important role in the development of the country's economy. In view of Norway's expertise, the authorities in East Timor have requested assistance to build national competence in managing their petroleum resources to optimum effect. This assistance has now been established. Cooperation is also underway to help develop East Timor's hydropower and electricity sector, with the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate acting as advisors to the authorities.

In Nigeria, NORAD is considering cooperation with the country's en-

vironmental authorities to tackle environmental challenges in the oil and gas production sector.

Cooperation with Nepal in the energy sector has involved a broad range of Norwegian expertise, including NGOs, government agencies and private companies. Norway has supported institutional and competence development in connection with environmental impact assessments of hydropower projects, the establishment of reporting and research companies, further education and training in the hydropower and electricity supply sector, the development of hydropower stations, and technical assistance for a hydropower company.

With support from NORAD and SIDA, Vietnam has started developing a national plan, the purpose of which is to balance at an early stage the various interests involved where water is used to generate power. National priorities are also central to these efforts. In 2002, plans for phase 2 of this programme were laid. In the area of pollution, support is provided for developing a national plan for the handling and destruction of obsolete and illegal agricultural chemicals. For Ho Chi Minh City, a plan is being developed for handling the city's hazardous waste and a monitoring system for air pollution is being established. Plans are also being developed to reduce pollution. Institutional assistance to Petrovietnam in the sphere of environmental safety continued in 2002.



Photo: Gøril Trondsen Booth



Photo: Ole Bernt Froshaug



The motivation for a Norwegian presence, volume of development assistance and areas of priority varies considerably from country to country. As a result, NORAD also varies the ways in which it follows up the political guidelines for development cooperation from country to country.

In the seven main partner countries – Nepal, Bangladesh, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique – development cooperation is based on the countries' own strategies for poverty reduction. The basis for development cooperation in the 17 other partner countries also lies in the countries' own plans and priorities, although here other circumstances, such as contributions to peace processes or special concentration on the environment, can be the main reason for a Norwegian presence.

The group of other partner countries comprises Angola, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe, India, Indonesia, China, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, East Timor, The Palestinian Area, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

In addition, NORAD provides development assistance through Norwegian and international organisations, companies and institutions to around one hundred countries on four continents.

In 2002, NORAD administered approximately NOK 4.235 billion. Approximately 33 per cent was spent in main partner countries while approximately 28 per cent went to other partner countries. The remaining 39 per cent went through Norwegian and multilateral organisations to almost 60 other countries. The new allocation for transitional assistance gave NORAD greater opportunity to fund the transition from short-term humanitarian effort to long-term development in the partner countries. Of this transitional assistance, amounting to NOK 350 million, about 70 per cent was channelled through the United Nations, while the remainder was channelled primarily through Norwegian non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

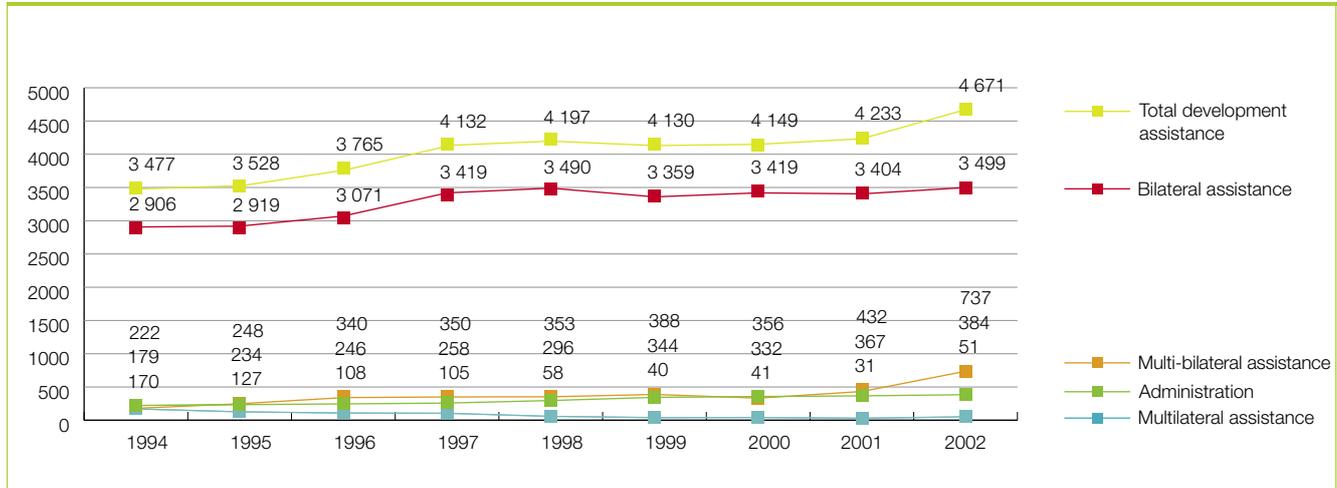


Photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug

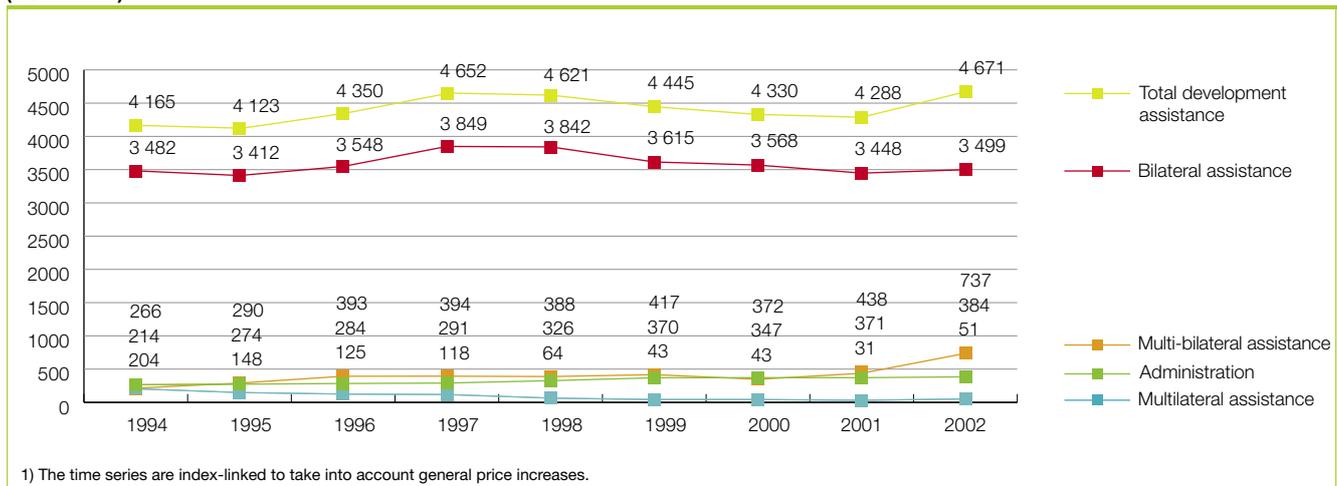




Total development assistance (gross) through NORAD, 1994-2002
(NOK million)

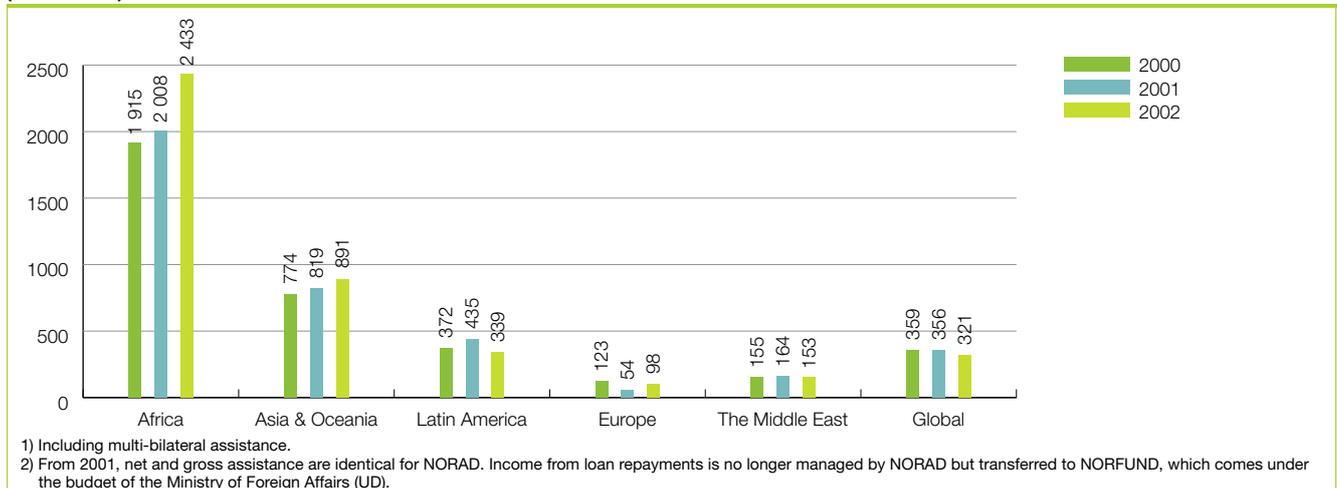


Index-linked¹ total development assistance (gross) through NORAD, 1994-2002
(NOK million)



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

Bilateral assistance¹ (net²) through NORAD by region, 2000-2002
(NOK million)

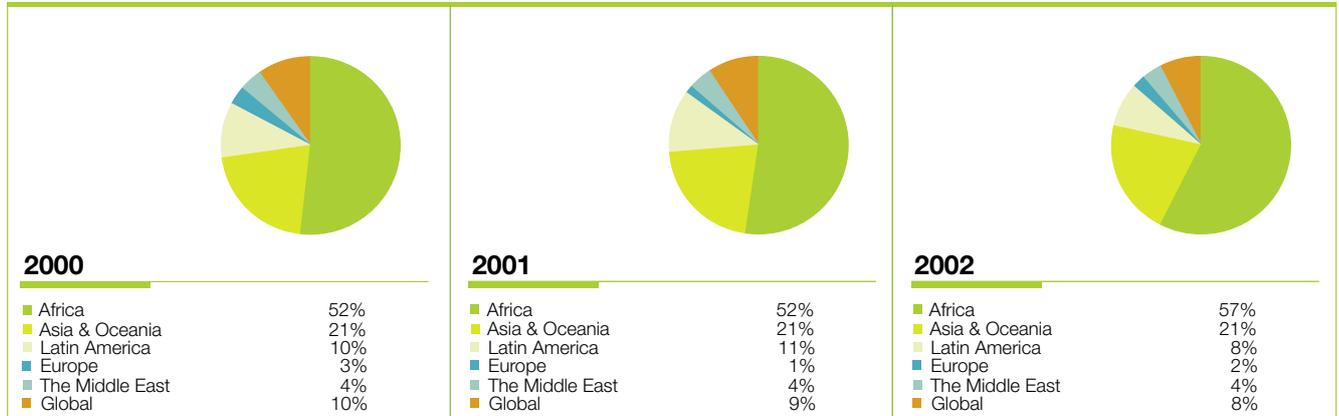


1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) From 2001, net and gross assistance are identical for NORAD. Income from loan repayments is no longer managed by NORAD but transferred to NORFUND, which comes under the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UD).



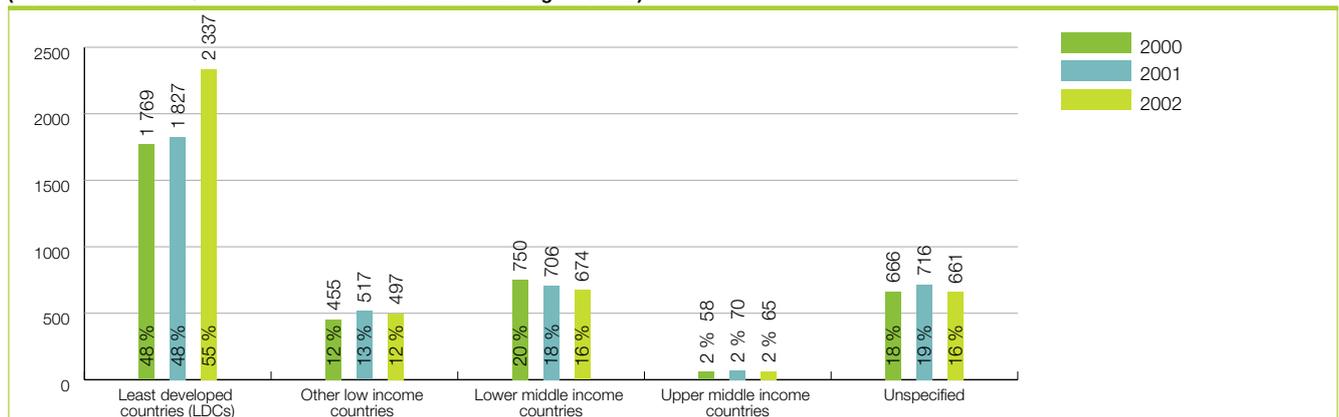
Bilateral assistance¹ (net²) through NORAD by region, 2000-2002
(as % of total net bilateral assistance through NORAD)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) From 2001, net and gross assistance are identical for NORAD. Income from loan repayments is no longer managed by NORAD but transferred to NORFUND, which comes under the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UD).

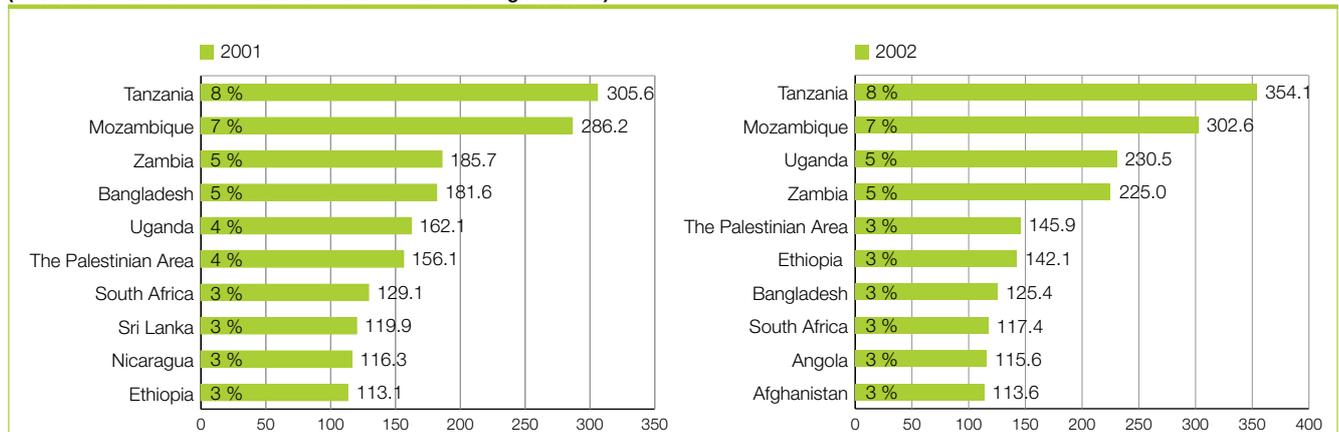
Bilateral assistance¹ (net²) through NORAD by income category, 2000-2002
(NOK million and as % of total net bilateral assistance through NORAD)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) From 2001, net and gross assistance are identical for NORAD. Income from loan repayments is no longer managed by NORAD but transferred to NORFUND, which comes under the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (UD).

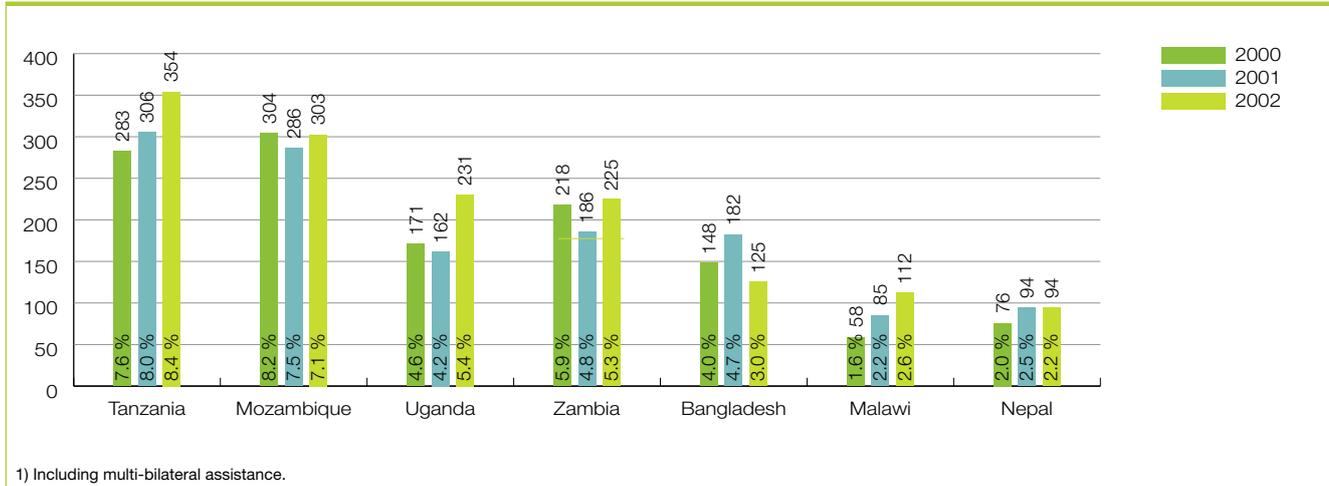
The ten largest recipients of bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD in 2001 and 2002
(NOK million and as % of total bilateral assistance through NORAD)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.



Bilateral bistand¹ gjennom NORAD til hovedsamarbeidsland, 2000-2002
(NOK mill. og % av total bilateral bistand gjennom NORAD)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD by DAC sector² and region, 2002
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through NORAD)

	Africa	Asia & Oceania	Latin America	Europe	The Middle East	Global unspec.	Total	
111 Education	37 184	28 552	16 244		1 389	13 256	96 626	2.3 %
112 Basic Education	210 843	35 939	26 353		20 860	3 392	297 386	7.0 %
113 Secondary Education	16 108	34 580	1 331	2 541	1 956		56 516	1.3 %
114 Post-secondary Education.	84 435	6 971	968		5 467	71 283	169 125	4.0 %
Total 110 Education	348 571	106 042	44 896	2 541	29 672	87 931	619 654	14.6 %
121 Health, General	138 140	10 736	15 147	491	1 317	33 987	199 819	4.7 %
122 Basic Health	111 964	23 553	3 190	4 000	2 522	2 488	147 715	3.5 %
Total 120 Health	250 104	34 288	18 337	4 491	3 839	36 475	347 534	8.2 %
130 Population programmes & Reproduct. Health	132 641	9 682	13 330	548	20	17 700	173 921	4.1 %
140 Water Supply & Sanitation	41 790	75 546	5 979	28 236	10 221	4 488	166 260	3.9 %
150 Government and civil society	414 133	124 845	107 523	30 989	14 015	33 096	724 601	17.1 %
160 Other Social Infrastructure & Services	203 913	100 369	28 682	5 942	58 347	12 984	410 236	9.7 %
210 Transport & Storage	44 557	1 194	488			732	46 970	1.1 %
220 Communications	16 689	167	3 016			13 355	33 228	0.8 %
230 Energy	130 652	120 518	3 237	147	27 979	5 877	288 410	6.8 %
240 Banking & Financial Services	30 392	2 831	6 055			3 127	42 405	1.0 %
250 Business & Other Services	10 765	8 497	31	3 419		2 223	24 934	0.6 %
311 Agriculture	153 868	5 681	37 955	13 692	3 300	7 551	222 046	5.2 %
312 Forestry	32 600	8 287	1 162				42 049	1.0 %
313 Fishing	76 886	7 599	1 637	2 413		6 207	94 742	2.2 %
321 Industry	22 641	6 399	553	231		688	30 512	0.7 %
322 Mineral Resources & Mining	5 961	4 291					10 252	0.2 %
323 Construction	56						56	0.0 %
331 Trade Policy & Regulations	1 598	4 621				3 779	9 998	0.2 %
332 Tourism		420					420	0.0 %
410 General environmental protection	94 901	80 200	8 627			31 026	214 754	5.1 %
420 Women in development (WID)	17 029	14 904	13 539	3 350	568	8 077	57 467	1.4 %
430 Other Multisectoral	134 564	135 020	27 778	2 500	4 360	3 497	307 719	7.3 %
Total 400 Multisector	246 494	230 124	49 944	5 850	4 928	42 600	579 940	13.7 %
500 Commodity Aid & general Programme Assistance	226 982	27 000					253 982	6.0 %
600 Action relating to debt	1 871						1 871	0.0 %
700 Emergency Assistance	9 985		9 875			1 045	20 905	0.5 %
998 Unallocated/Unspecified	29 857	12 477	6 458		538	41 021	90 350	2.1 %
Total	2 433 006	890 876	339 156	98 499	152 859	320 878	4 235 275	100.0 %

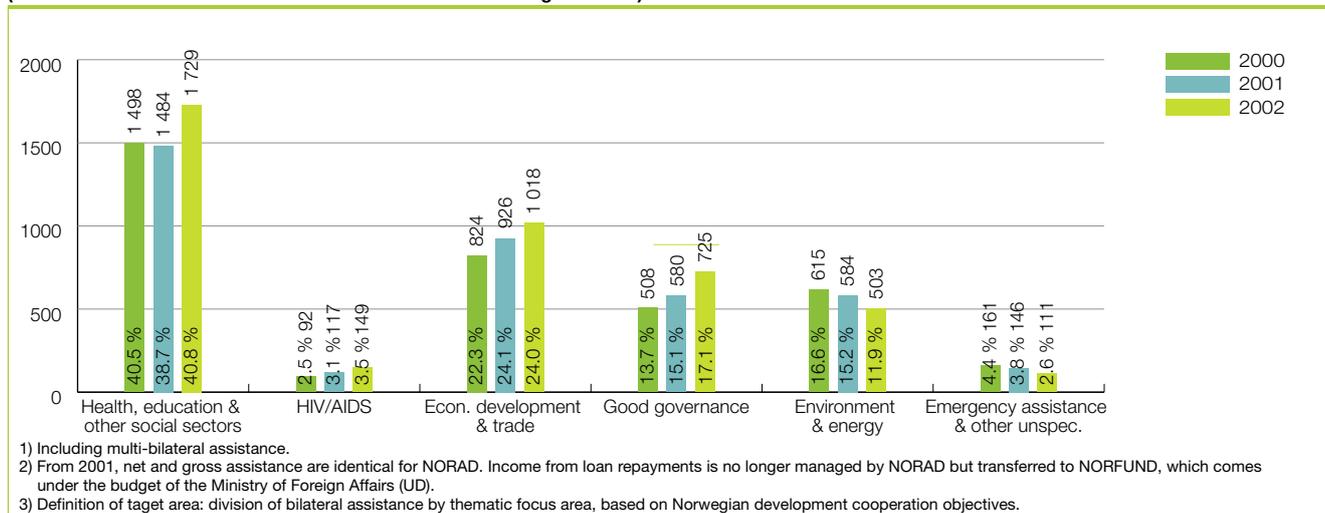
1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

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



Bilateral assistance¹ (net²) through NORAD by target area³, 2000-2002

(NOK million and as % of total net bilateral assistance through NORAD)



Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD by main partner country, region and target area, 2002

(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance to the country/region)

	Health, education & other social sectors		HIV/AIDS		Econ. devt. & trade		Good governance		Environment & energy		Emergency assistance & other unspec.		Total	
	NOK	%	NOK	%	NOK	%	NOK	%	NOK	%	NOK	%	NOK	%
Africa														
Tanzania	106 623	30.1	8 421	2.4	181 111	51.1	17 056	4.8	40 703	11.5	210	0.1	354 124	100
Mozambique	79 596	26.3	10 324	3.4	91 545	30.3	76 139	25.2	44 006	14.5	976	0.3	302 587	100
Uganda	107 128	46.5	4 368	1.9	81 925	35.5	10 882	4.7	24 180	10.5	2 034	0.9	230 517	100
Zambia	107 310	47.7	15 414	6.9	47 478	21.1	32 379	14.4	22 364	9.9	74	0.0	225 020	100
Malawi	39 753	35.5	8 271	7.4	27 962	25.0	21 521	19.2	13 922	12.4	585	0.5	112 014	100
Other countries	452 224	47.1	36 636	3.8	180 099	18.7	206 946	21.5	59 909	6.2	25 238	2.6	961 053	100
Africa unspecified	61 013	24.6	28 077	11.3	78 198	31.6	49 208	19.9	20 470	8.3	10 726	4.3	247 691	100
Total Africa	953 648	39.2	111 512	4.6	688 318	28.3	414 133	17.0	225 554	9.3	39 842	1.6	2 433 006	100
Total Asia and Oceania														
Bangladesh	59 213	47.2	640	0.5	7 630	6.1	7 703	6.1	50 170	40.0	67	0.1	125 423	100
Nepal	58 637	62.4	420	0.4	25	0.0	7 214	7.7	27 043	28.8	693	0.7	94 032	100
Other countries	224 416	34.7	3 276	0.5	189 034	29.2	106 378	16.4	114 136	17.6	9 836	1.5	647 076	100
Asia unspecified	4 970	20.4	3 134	12.9	1 441	5.9	3 550	14.6	9 369	38.5	1 881	7.7	24 344	100
Total Asia and Oceania	347 235	39.0	7 471	0.8	198 130	22.2	124 845	14.0	200 718	22.5	12 477	1.4	890 876	100
Latin America														
All countries	117 900	41.9	8 513	3.0	38 695	13.7	94 816	33.7	9 652	3.4	12 037	4.3	281 613	100
Latin America unspecified	12 796	22.2	3 104	5.4	22 429	39.3	12 707	22.3	2 212	3.9	4 295	7.5	57 543	100
Total Latin America	130 695	38.5	11 617	3.4	61 124	18.1	107 523	31.8	11 864	3.5	16 332	4.8	339 156	100
Europe														
Alle land	42 264	48.1	548	0.6	19 574	22.3	25 346	28.8	147	0.2			87 878	100
Europe unspecified	2 296	21.6			2 682	25.3	5 643	53.1					10 621	100
Total Europa	44 560	45.2	548	0.6	22 256	22.6	30 989	31.5	147	0.1			98 499	100
The Middle East														
All countries	103 257	67.7	20	0.0	7 050	4.6	13 675	9.0	27 979	18.3	538	0.4	152 519	100
The Middle East unspec.							340	100.0					340	100
Total The Middle East	103 257	67.6	20	0.0	7 050	4.6	14 015	9.2	27 979	18.3	538	0.4	152 859	100
Global unspecified	149 955	46.7	17 700	5.5	41 158	12.8	33 096	10.3	36 903	11.5	42 066	13.1	320 878	100
Total	1 729 351	40.8	148 868	3.5	1 018 037	24.0	724 601	17.1	503 164	11.9	111 254	2.6	4 235 275	100

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.



Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD by region, country and budget heads, 2002, Part 1
(NOK 1000, % of total bilateral assistance through NORAD and % of total bilateral assistance through each budget head)

	Budget head 150 Main partner countries	Budget head 151 Regional allocation for Africa	Budget head 152 Regional allocation for Asia	Budget head 153 Regional allocation for The Middle East	Budget head 154 Regional allocation for Latin America	Budget head 160 Civil society & democratic devt.	Budget head 161 Business and industry development	Budget head 162 Transitional assi- stance (gap)	Budget head 164 Peace, reconciliation & democracy	Budget head 165 Research, compe- tence-raising & evaluation	Budget head 166 Grants for misc. projects	Budget head 173 Support for priority areas via multilateral channels	Total	% of total bilateral assistance
Africa														
Angola		95 789				9 260	163	10 000		375			115 588	2.7 %
Botswana		17 611				4 251				3 246			25 107	0.6 %
Burkina Faso						2 056							2 056	0.0 %
Burundi						1 596		35 000					36 596	0.9 %
Cameroon						4 398				1 321			5 719	0.1 %
Cape Verde						201	300						501	0.0 %
Congo (Dem. Rep.)						5 304		46 164					51 468	1.2 %
Egypt						1 315	32						1 348	0.0 %
Eritrea		18 003				14 707	475	10 000					43 184	1.0 %
Ethiopia		94 913				31 429				15 785			142 126	3.4 %
Gambia						1 954							1 954	0.0 %
Ghana						760				2 719			3 479	0.1 %
Guinea-Bissau						201							201	0.0 %
Ivory Coast						1 472							1 472	0.0 %
Kenya						16 494							16 494	0.4 %
Lesotho						2 432							2 432	0.1 %
Liberia						3 319							3 319	0.1 %
Madagascar		29 449				5 896		5 430		1 500			42 274	1.0 %
Malawi	69 324	19 935				7 351	14 039			1 365			112 014	2.6 %
Mali		34 883				17 353	1 136			2 081			55 453	1.3 %
Mauritania						3 856							3 856	0.1 %
Mauritius						156							156	0.0 %
Mozambique	224 692	48 763				18 205	6 784			4 075	68		302 587	7.1 %
Namibia		15 268				7 769	1 290			286			24 612	0.6 %
Niger		5 719				4 034							9 753	0.2 %
Nigeria		11 000				272	1 494						12 766	0.3 %
Rwanda		400				18 332		20 227					38 958	0.9 %
Senegal						9 947							9 947	0.2 %
Sierra Leone						1 894		24 236					26 130	0.6 %
Somalia						11 178		20 000					31 178	0.7 %
South Africa		82 325				22 946	5 804			6 348			117 423	2.8 %
Sudan		1 200				48 088		40 575					89 863	2.1 %
Swaziland						1 368							1 368	0.0 %
Tanzania	190 000	119 686				21 319	14 652			8 381	86		354 124	8.4 %
Uganda	129 979	48 750				37 310	1 151			13 305	23		230 517	5.4 %
Zambia	109 994	91 017				12 822	8 400			2 788			225 020	5.3 %
Zimbabwe		24 550				13 442	148			6 133			44 272	1.0 %
Africa unspecified		159 907				67 996	1 327			18 461			247 691	5.8 %
Total Africa	723 988	91 916	919 167			432 683	57 193	211 631		88 167	176		2 433 006	57.4 %
% of total bilateral assistance through budget head	85.7 %	97.8 %				42.9 %	20.1 %	66.5 %		35.4 %	57.5 %		57.4 %	57.4 %
Europe														
Albania							12		19 921				19 933	0.5 %
Bosnia-Herzegovina							23 620		35 467	100			59 187	1.4 %
Croatia							1 989		6 000				7 989	0.2 %
Macedonia (FYROM)							769						769	0.0 %
Former Yugoslavia, unspec.							202		7 873				8 075	0.2 %
Europe unspecified									2 480	65			2 545	0.1 %
Total Europe							26 592		71 742	165			98 499	2.3 %
% of total bilateral assistance through budget head							9.4 %		100.0 %	0.1 %			2.3 %	2.3 %
The Middle East														
Iran										74			74	0.0 %
Jordan						960							960	0.0 %
Lebanon						5 216							5 216	0.1 %
Palestinian Area				89 800		31 576	18 599			5 915	31		145 920	3.4 %
Yemen						349							349	0.0 %
Middle East unspecified						340							340	0.0 %
Total The Middle East				89 800		38 441	18 599			5 989	31		152 859	3.6 %
% of total bilateral assistance through budget head				100.2 %		3.8 %	6.5 %			2.4 %	10.1 %		3.6 %	3.6 %

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.



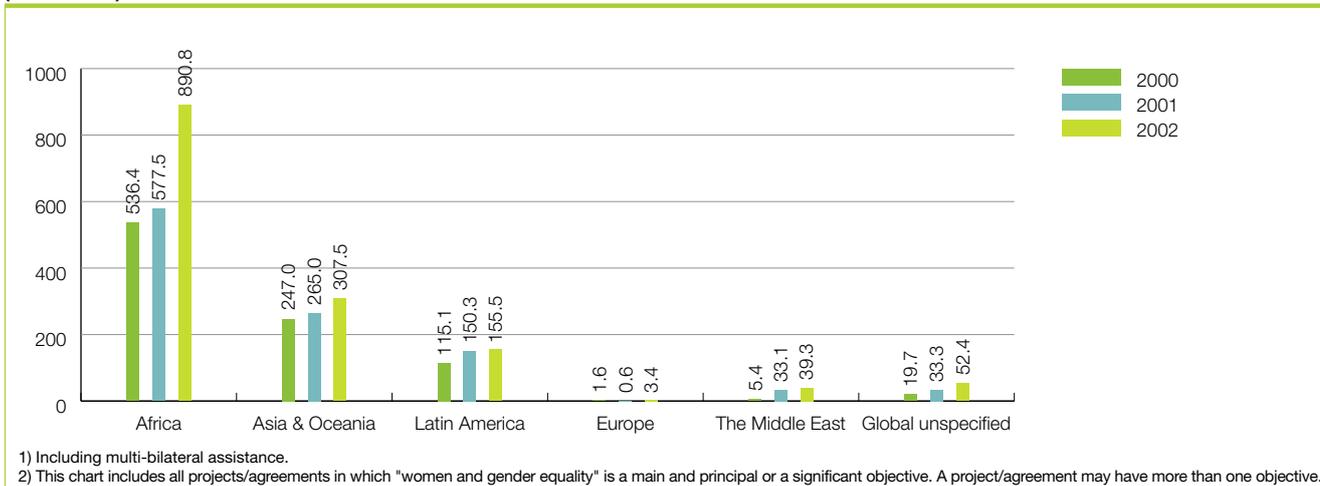
Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD by region, country and budget heads, 2002, Part 2
(NOK 1000, % of total bilateral assistance through NORAD and % of total bilateral assistance through each budget head)

	Budget head 150 Main partner countries	Budget head 151 Regional allocation for Africa	Budget head 152 Regional allocation for Asia	Budget head 153 Regional allocation for The Middle East	Budget head 154 Regional allocation for Latin America	Budget head 160 Civil society & democratic devt.	Budget head 161 Business and industry development	Budget head 162 Transitional assi- stance (gap)	Budget head 164 Peace, reconciliation & democracy	Budget head 165 Research, compe- tence-raising & evaluation	Budget head 166 Grants for misc. projects	Budget head 173 Support for priority areas via multilateral channels	Total	% of total bilateral assistance
Asia and Oceania														
Afghanistan						21 114		90 000				2 500	113 614	2.7 %
Azerbaijan						2 640							2 640	0.1 %
Bangladesh	55 967		23 888			10 137	33 896			1 534			125 423	3.0 %
Bhutan						145	8 650						8 795	0.2 %
Burma						789							789	0.0 %
Cambodia			4 000			15 435	3 165			21			22 621	0.5 %
China			16 978			13 886	34 691			5 531			71 086	1.7 %
East Timor			47 462			5 555	246			280			53 543	1.3 %
Fiji						350							350	0.0 %
India			36 351			16 108	3 019			348			55 826	1.3 %
Indonesia			7 063			7 500	5 406			1 562			21 531	0.5 %
Laos			8 172			7 628	23 891			71			39 762	0.9 %
Malaysia						1 348							1 348	0.0 %
Mongolia			2 500			7 319							9 819	0.2 %
Nepal	64 997		4 293			18 763	1 799			4 081	99		94 032	2.2 %
North Korea			1 000										1 000	0.0 %
Pakistan			57 410			6 542	32	1 500		333			65 817	1.6 %
Papua New Guinea						1 244							1 244	0.0 %
Philippines						4 777	1 867						6 644	0.2 %
Sri Lanka			50 602			23 133	29 143	5 000		3 040			110 918	2.6 %
Thailand						131	700						831	0.0 %
Turkmenistan							350						350	0.0 %
Vietnam			32 741			13 183	9 919			2 706			58 549	1.4 %
Asia unspecified			13 263			9 582	50			1 450			24 344	0.6 %
Total Asia and Oceania	120 964		305 723			187 310	156 823	96 500		20 957	99	2 500	890 876	21.0 %
% of total bilateral assistance through budget head	14.3 %		100.0 %			18.6 %	55.1 %	30.3 %		8.4 %	32.4 %	100.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Latin America														
Belize						666	104						770	0.0 %
Bolivia						26 189							26 189	0.6 %
Brazil						19 496				4			19 501	0.5 %
Chile						3 150							3 150	0.1 %
Colombia						16 680							16 680	0.4 %
Costa Rica						353							353	0.0 %
Cuba					1 000	7 023	269						8 292	0.2 %
Dominican Republic						2 410	296						2 706	0.1 %
Ecuador						15 641							15 641	0.4 %
El Salvador						3 200	5 376	291					8 867	0.2 %
Guatemala						43 631	28 628	1 650	10 000	1 426			85 334	2.0 %
Haiti						860							860	0.0 %
Honduras					1 000	5 384							6 384	0.2 %
Jamaica						2 806							2 806	0.1 %
Mexico						2 600							2 600	0.1 %
Nicaragua						33 392	28 549	4 299		283			66 522	1.6 %
Paraguay						4 982							4 982	0.1 %
Peru						9 976							9 976	0.2 %
Latin America unspec.						36 686	19 505	708		645			57 543	1.4 %
Total Latin America						118 909	200 273	7 617	10 000	2 357			339 156	8.0 %
% of total bilateral assistance through budget head						97.6 %	19.9 %	2.7 %	3.1 %	0.9 %			8.0 %	8.0 %
Global unspecified														
Total Global unspecified			20 377	- 15	- 200	2 922	148 734	17 583				131 478		320 878
% of total bilateral assistance through budget head	0.0 %	2.2 %	0.0 %	- 0.2 %	2.4 %	14.8 %	6.2 %			52.8 %			7.6 %	7.6 %
Total														
Total	844 953	939 544	305 708	89 600	121 831	1 007 441	284 407	318 131	71 742	249 113	306	2 500	4 235 275	100.0 %
% of total bilateral assistance through budget head	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

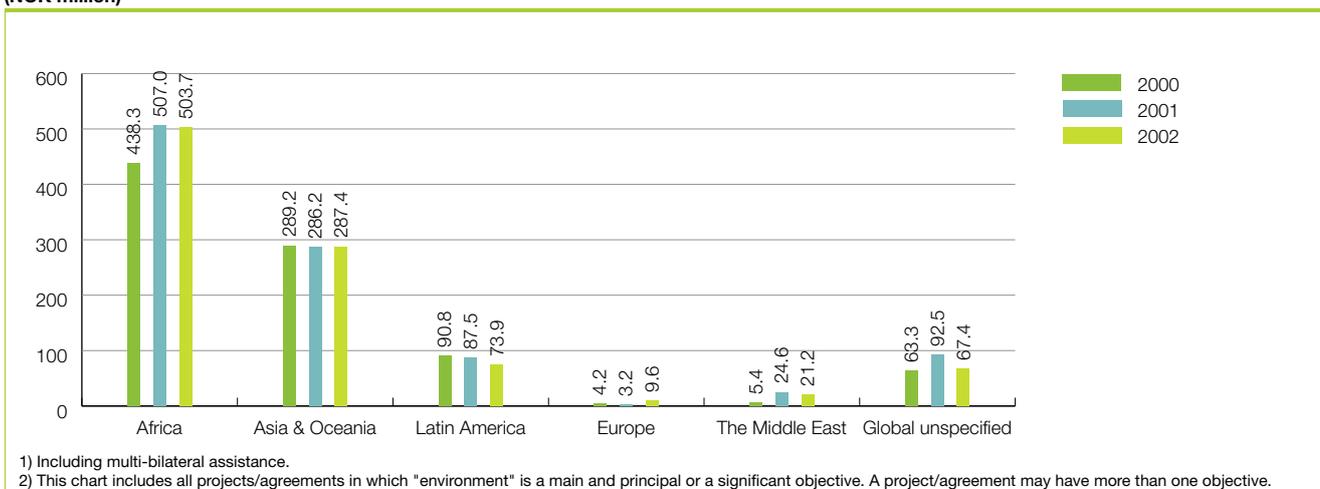
1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.



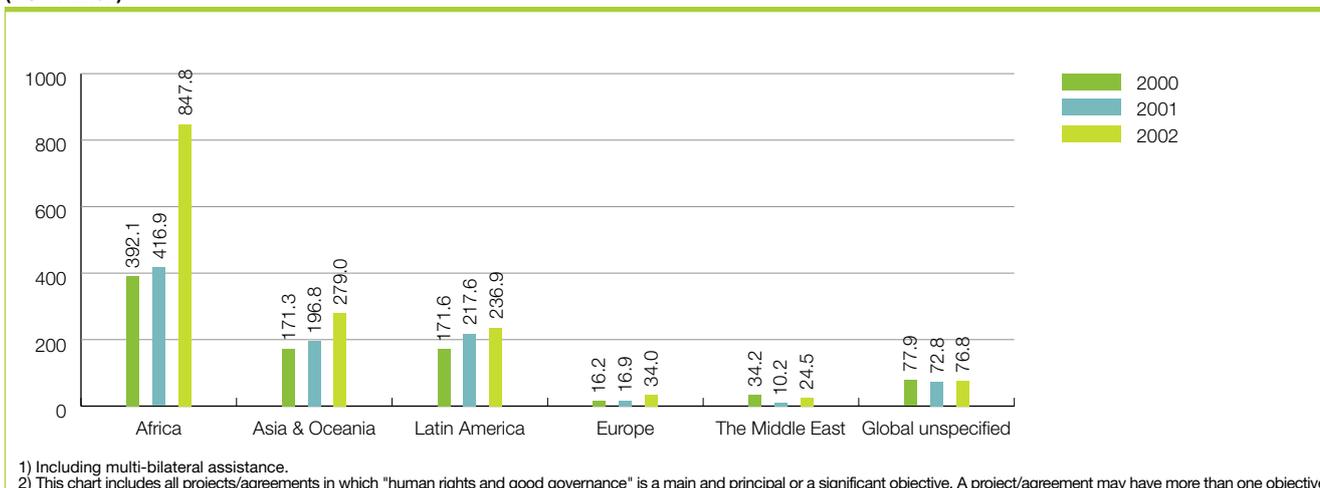
Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the policy marker "women and gender equality^{2"} is used, 2000-2002
(NOK million)



Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the policy marker "environment^{2"} is used, 2000-2002
(NOK million)

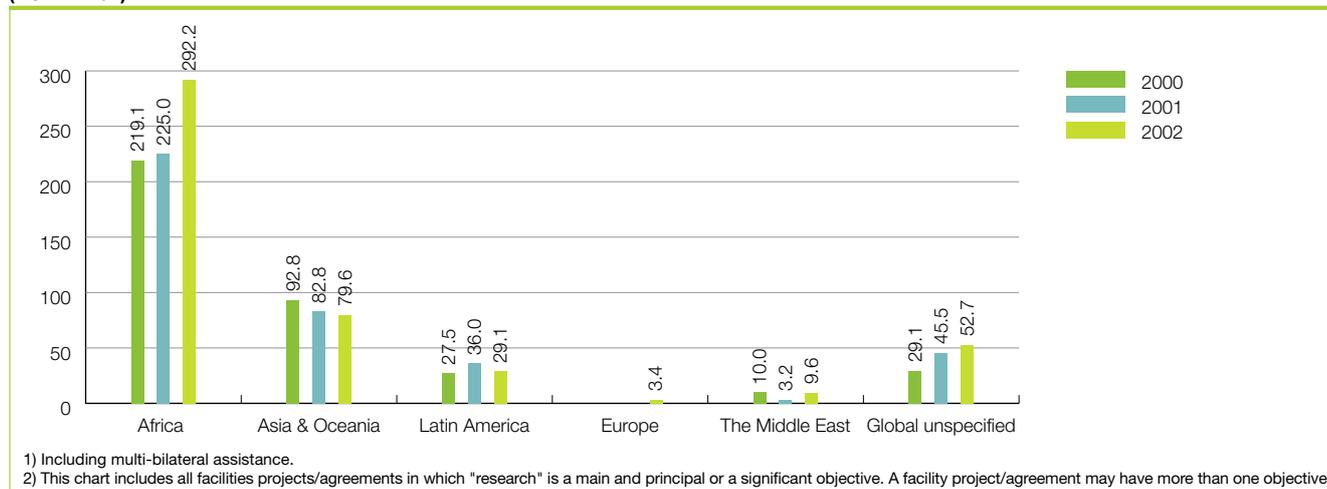


Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the policy marker "human rights and good governance^{2"} is used, 2000-2002
(NOK million)

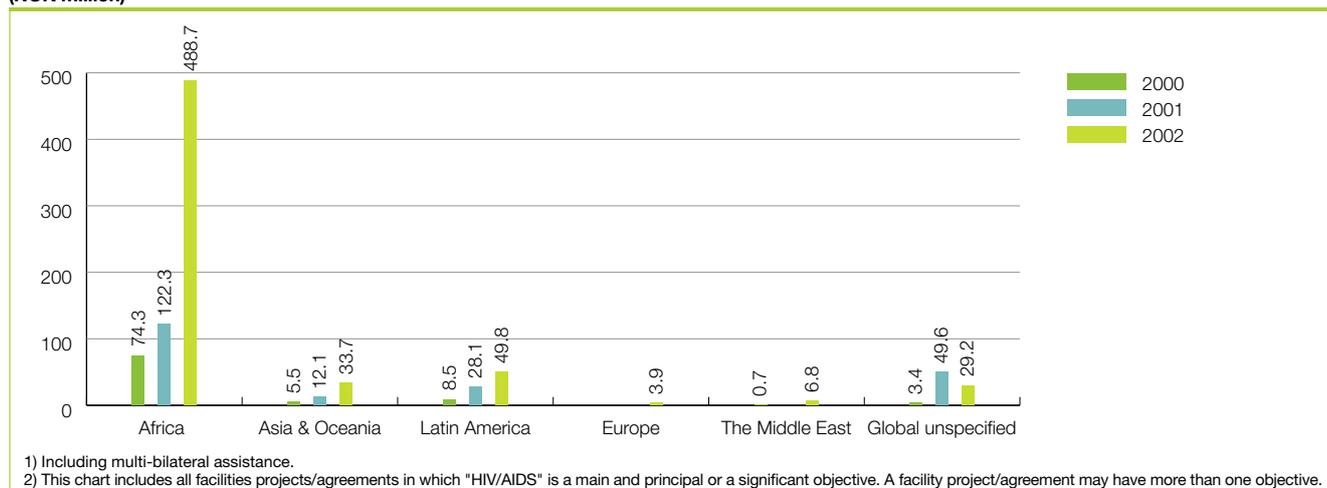




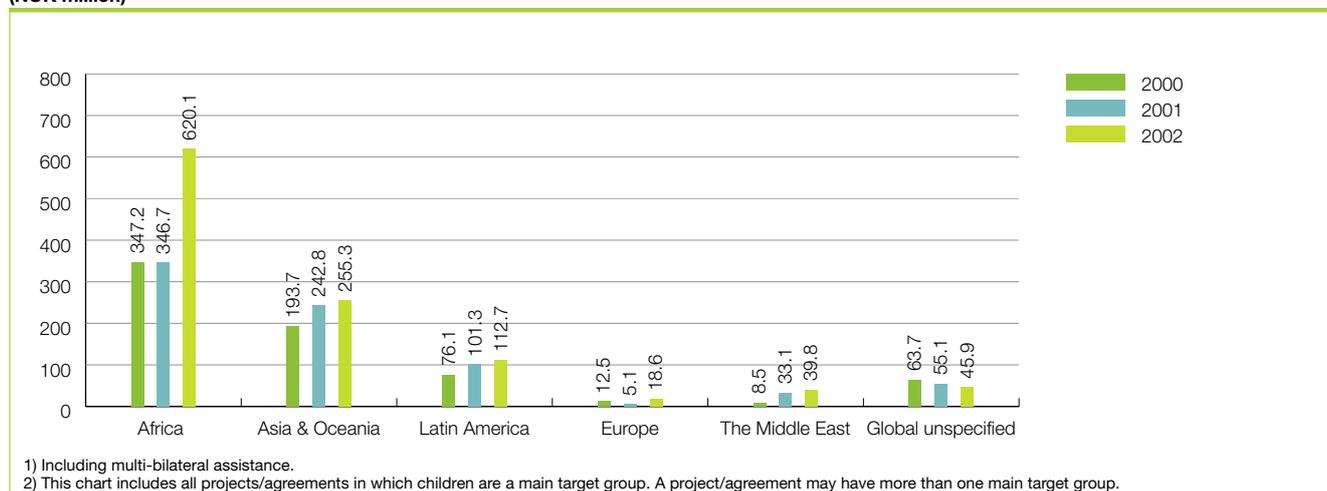
Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the policy marker "research²" is used, 2000-2002 (NOK million)



Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the policy marker "HIV/AIDS²" is used, 2000-2002 (NOK million)

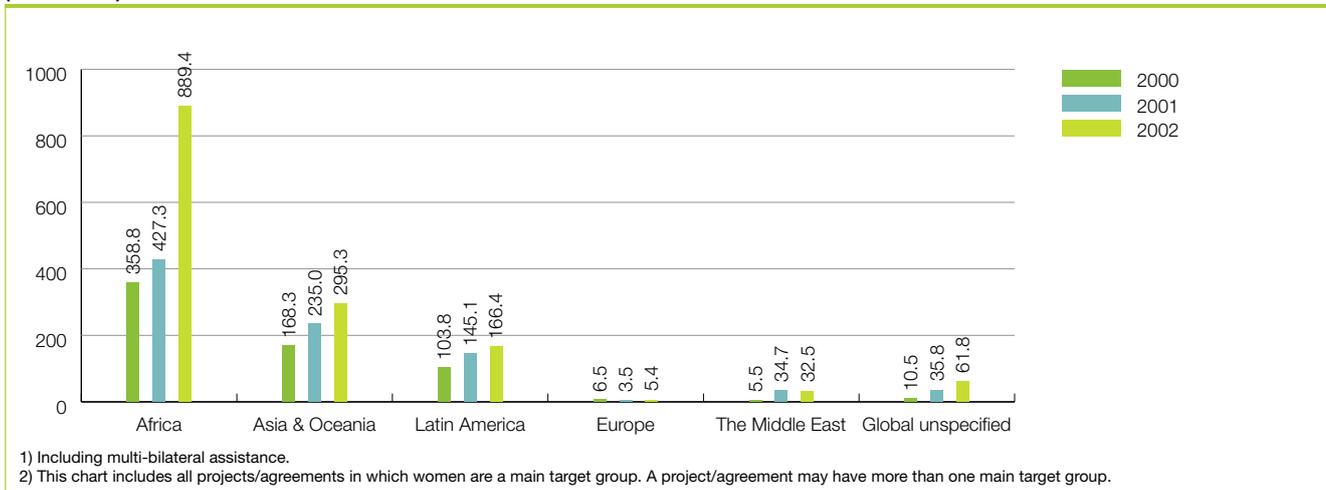


Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the main target group is children², 2000-2002 (NOK million)

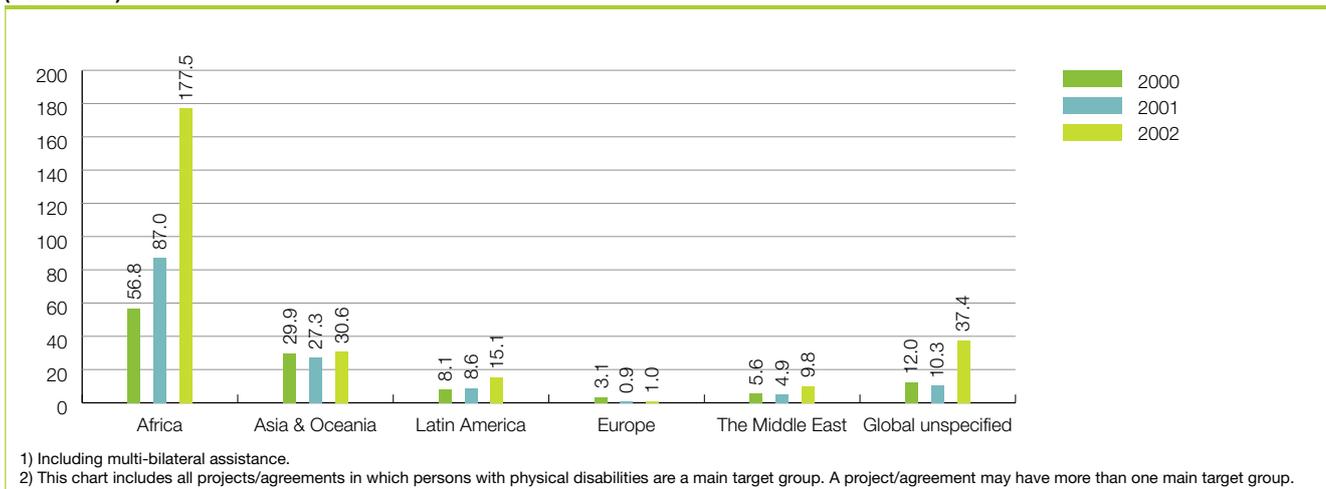




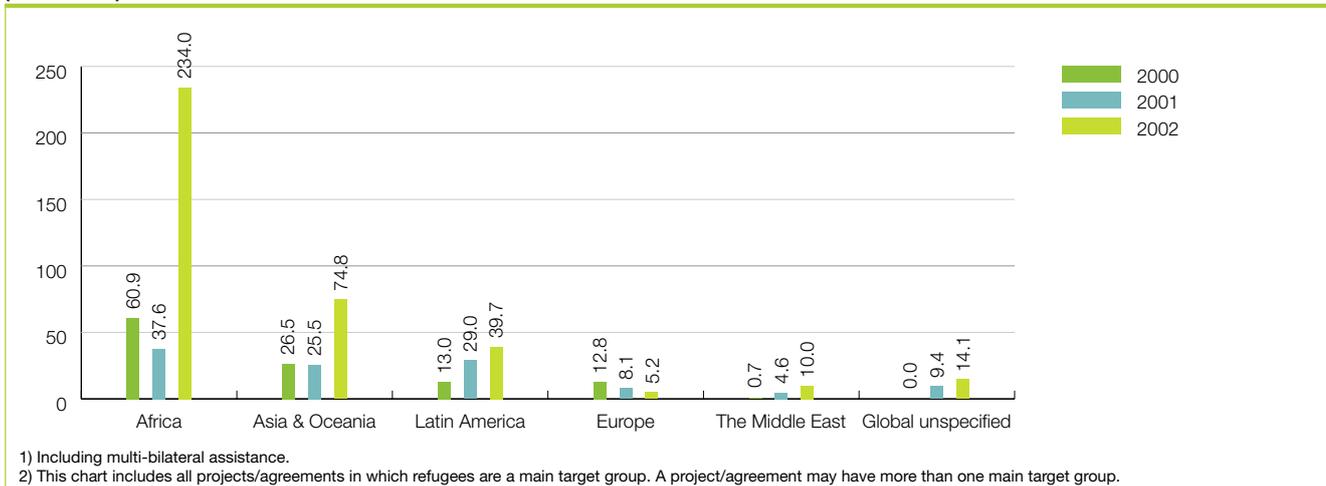
Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the main target group is women², 2000-2002
(NOK million)



Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the main target group is physically disabled², 2000-2002
(NOK million)

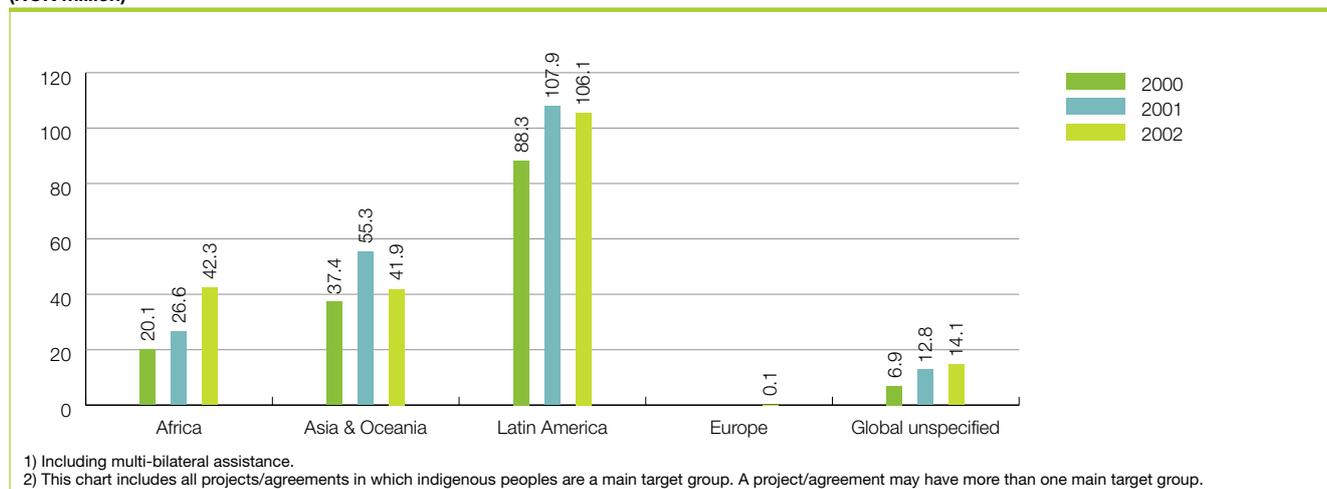


Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the main target group is refugees², 2000-2002
(NOK million)

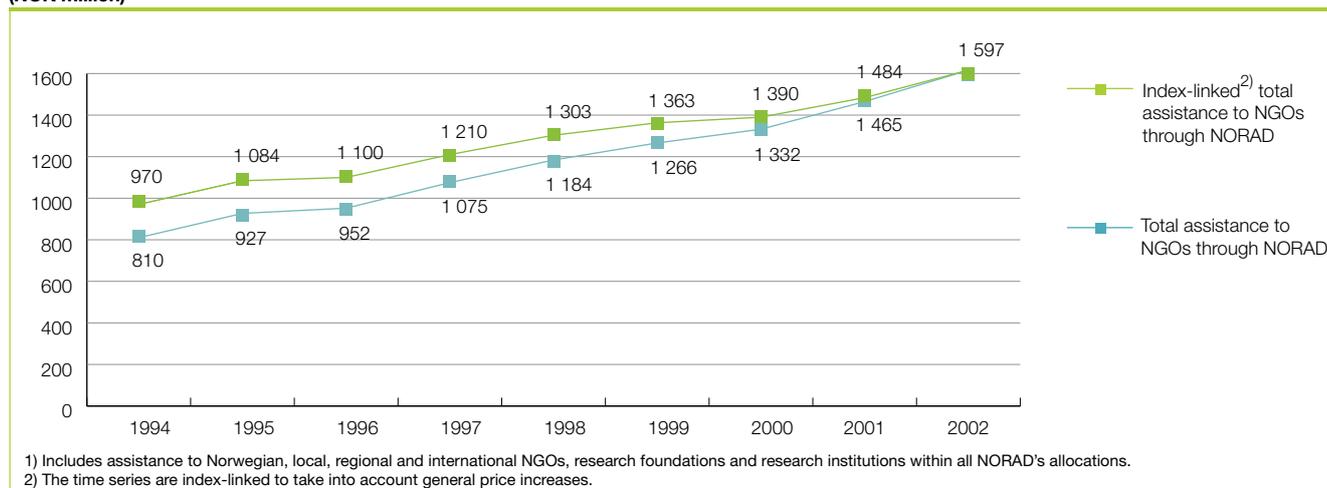




Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD where the main target group is indigenous peoples², 2000-2002 (NOK million)



Bilateral assistance provided by NORAD through non-governmental organisations¹, 1994-2002 (NOK million)



The ten Norwegian NGOs receiving most NORAD funds, 2002 (NOK million)

		Of which framework agreements ¹⁾ account for:	
Norwegian Church Aid	200 369	170 031	85 %
Norwegian People's Aid	172 664	126 744	73 %
Norwegian Missionary Alliance	129 529	128 812	99 %
Norwegian Save the Children	124 460	108 000	87 %
Atlas Alliance	79 990	54 000	68 %
Norwegian Red Cross	63 641	51 720	81 %
CARE Norway	50 805	45 000	89 %
Rev. Strømme Memorial Foundation	38 498	33 700	89 %
Norwegian Refugee Council	32 827	0	0 %
Royal Norwegian Society for Rural Devt.	30 970	30 144	97 %
Total for ten largest recipient norwegian NGOs	723 383	578 120	80 %

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



Development assistance from NORAD through NGOs¹ by region and country, 2000-2002
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through NGOs)

	2000	2001	2002
Africa			
Angola	44 942	41 613	47 689
Botswana	8 378	8 053	5 666
Burkina Faso	185		
Burundi	4 070	3 987	6 796
Cameroon	2 791	3 312	2 953
Cape Verde	214	67	201
Chad	877	882	
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ²⁾	4 810	4 909	10 968
Egypt	540	1 552	583
Equatorial Guinea	306	360	
Elfenbenskysten	843	1 411	1 472
Eritrea	8 575	16 099	27 665
Ethiopia	70 385	62 094	76 350
Gambia	1 680	1 817	1 954
Ghana	966	824	760
Guinea-Bissau	61	160	201
Kenya	15 597	17 038	16 332
Lesotho	1 707	2 354	2 432
Liberia	2 376	3 059	3 319
Madagascar	11 007	10 033	13 370
Malawi	2 794	4 193	22 457
Mali	41 025	39 944	35 140
Mauritania	3 317	3 763	3 856
Mauritius	76	115	156
Mozambique	47 025	43 827	49 075
Namibia	12 746	9 731	10 568
Niger	3 984	9 696	9 753
Nigeria	288	802	4 613
Rwanda	1 425	9 660	18 731
Senegal	2 752	10 071	9 947
Seychelles		120	9 630
Sierra Leone	1 525	1 623	
Somalia	8 529	12 691	19 178
South Africa	60 585	47 552	40 950
Sudan	43 483	33 070	72 413
Swaziland	875	909	1 368
Tanzania	25 776	24 527	27 197
Tunisia	856		
Uganda	32 561	39 704	48 411
Zambia	60 694	58 042	54 544
Zimbabwe	27 028	43 051	31 286
Sub-Saharan unspecified	8 569	16 314	16 205
Africa unspecified	50 473	51 351	69 994
Total Africa	616 763	640 382	774 183
% of total	46,3 %	43,7 %	48,5 %
Asia and Oceania			
Afghanistan	5 358	16 874	37 904
Azerbaijan	2 996	3 443	2 640
Bangladesh	32 481	26 388	27 946
Bhutan	570	881	145
Burma	476	361	789
Cambodia	23 727	18 073	15 435
China	21 614	20 667	22 208
East Timor		7 117	5 835
Fiji	912	174	350
India	31 972	30 348	28 067
Indonesia	8 331	7 726	9 062
Laos	14 889	13 752	7 628
Malaysia	1 702	1 677	1 348
Mongolia	5 843	5 693	7 319

	2000	2001	2002
Nepal	17 477	18 144	21 689
Pakistan	19 728	24 742	17 086
Papua New Guinea	1 633	1 265	1 244
Philippines	8 451	7 051	4 777
Sri Lanka	34 159	36 732	38 236
Thailand	1 332	956	131
Vietnam	9 988	7 021	14 544
Asia unspecified	19 084	11 989	13 082
Total Asia & Oceania	262 723	261 074	277 468
% of total	19,7 %	17,8 %	17,4 %
Latin America			
Argentina	64	125	
Barbados	541	- 67	
Belize	539	284	666
Bolivia	24 624	27 907	26 189
Brazil	15 304	19 337	16 474
Chile	3 720	6 056	2 475
Colombia	4 906	15 466	16 680
Costa Rica	3 243	538	353
Cuba	6 805	8 468	6 903
Dominican Republic	1 836	1 952	2 410
Ecuador	15 078	23 215	15 641
El Salvador	6 812	4 829	7 476
Guatemala	37 724	38 312	33 794
Haiti	633	752	860
Honduras	6 777	5 293	5 384
Jamaica	3 124	2 150	2 306
Mexico	3 748	2 624	2 600
Nicaragua	44 707	57 264	41 679
Paraguay	4 707	4 933	2 083
Peru	9 764	10 155	8 569
Uruguay	233	114	
Latin America unspecified	33 298	38 167	36 478
Total Latin America	228 187	267 874	229 019
% of total	17,1 %	18,3 %	14,3 %
The Middle East			
Iran			74
Jordan	205	924	960
Lebanon	6 297	5 768	5 216
Palestinian Area	35 270	33 578	34 152
Syria	3 000	1 206	
Yemen		302	349
The Middle East unspecified			340
Total The Middle East	44 772	41 778	41 091
% of total	3,4 %	2,9 %	2,6 %
Europe			
Albania			12 000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18 215	9 112	10 342
Former Yugoslavia, unspec.	6 566	2 200	2 608
Europe unspecified	295		
Total Europe	25 075	11 312	24 949
% of total	1,9 %	0,8 %	1,6 %
Global Unspecified			
STotal Global unspec.	154 890	242 168	250 787
% of total	11,6 %	16,5 %	15,7 %
Total	1 332 410	1 464 588	1 597 498
% of total	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0 %

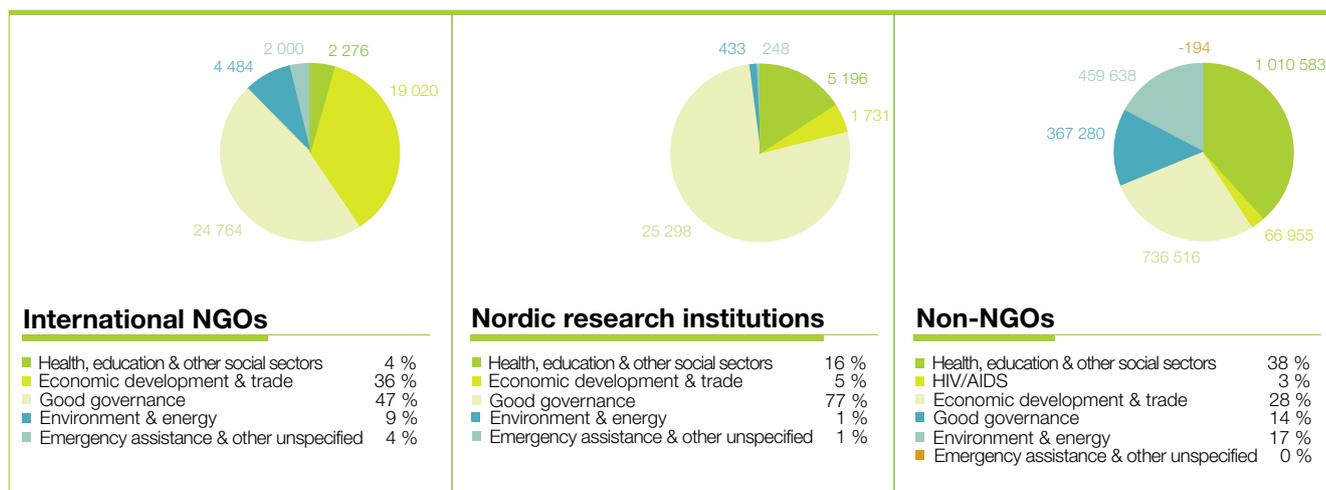
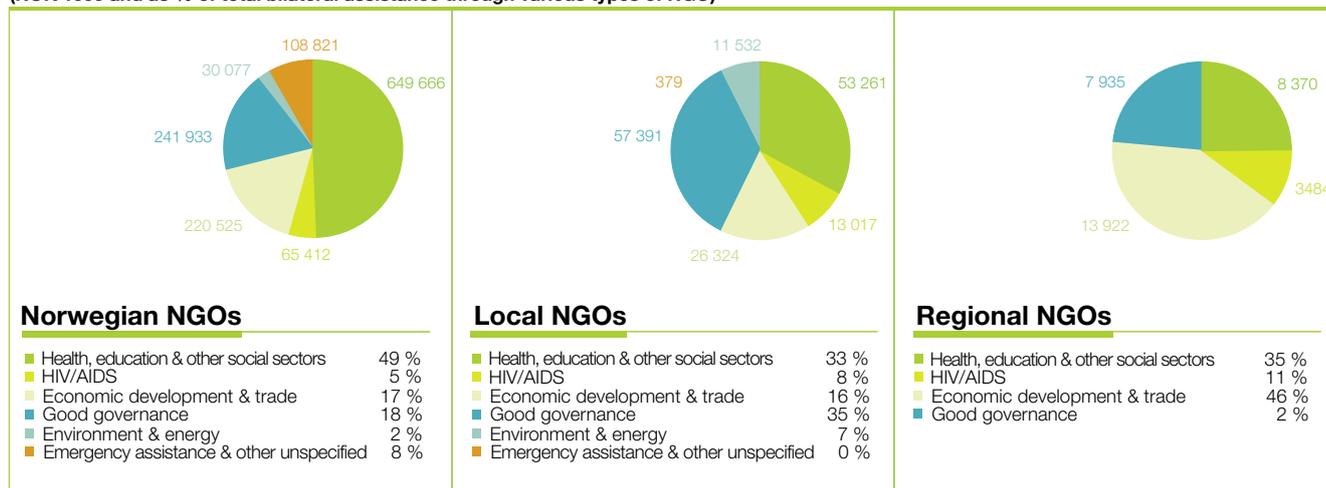
1) Includes assistance for Norwegian, local, regional and international NGOs, research foundations and research institutions through all NORAD's allocations.
2) Former Zaire.



Development assistance through NORAD by region and type of NGO, 2002
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through NGOs)

	Norwegian NGOs		Local NGOs		Regional NGOs		International NGOs		Nordic research institutions		Total	
Africa	644 750	40.4 %	73 423	4.6 %	14 138	0.9 %	20 971	1.3 %	20 902	1.3 %	774 183	48.5 %
Asia and Oceania	210 125	13.2 %	65 234	4.1 %			1 795	0.1 %	314	0.0 %	277 468	17.4 %
Latin America	187 895	11.8 %	21 355	1.3 %	19 423	1.2 %			346	0.0 %	229 019	14.3 %
The Middle East	37 015	2.3 %	1 556	0.1 %					2 520	0.2 %	41 091	2.6 %
Europe	24 949	1.6 %			150	0.0 %			8 823	0.6 %	24 949	1.6 %
Global unspecified	211 701	13.3 %	336	0.0 %			29 778	1.9 %			250 787	15.7 %
Total	1 316 435	82.4 %	161 903	10.1 %	33 711	2.1 %	52 544	3.3 %	32 906	2.1 %	1 597 498	100.0 %

Bilateral assistance¹ through NORAD by type of NGO and target area², 2002
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through various types of NGO)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

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



Specific business and industry development projects¹ through NORAD by region and country, 2002²
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through budget head 161)

	Sub head 70 Industrial and commercial projects	Sub head 72 Financing programme for development projects	Sub head 73 Institutional development in developing countries	Total	
Africa					
Angola	163			163	0.1 %
Cape Verde	300			300	0.1 %
Egypt	32			32	0.0 %
Eritrea	475			475	0.2 %
Malawi	403	13 635		14 039	4.9 %
Mali	1 136			1 136	0.4 %
Mozambique	564	6 219		6 784	2.4 %
Namibia	720	570		1 290	0.5 %
Nigeria	1 494			1 494	0.5 %
South Africa	5 804			5 804	2.0 %
Tanzania	356	14 296		14 652	5.2 %
Uganda	51	1 100		1 151	0.4 %
Zambia		8 400		8 400	3.0 %
Zimbabwe	148			148	0.1 %
Sub-Saharan unspecified	395			395	0.1 %
Africa unspecified	932			932	0.3 %
Total Africa	12 973	44 220		57 193	20.1 %
Asia					
Bangladesh	4 533	29 362		33 896	11.9 %
Bhutan	950		7 700	8 650	3.0 %
Cambodia		3 165		3 165	1.1 %
China	2 366	32 325		34 691	12.2 %
East Timor	246			246	0.1 %
India	2 614	405		3 019	1.1 %
Indonesia	839	4 567		5 406	1.9 %
Laos	124	23 767		23 891	8.4 %
Nepal	1 799			1 799	0.6 %
Pakistan	32			32	0.0 %
Philippines	988		879	1 867	0.7 %
Sri Lanka	7 851	15 260	6 032	29 143	10.2 %
Thailand	700			700	0.2 %
Turkmenistan	350			350	0.1 %
Vietnam	932	9 912	- 925	9 919	3.5 %
Asia unspecified	50			50	0.0 %
Total Asia	24 373	118 764	13 686	156 823	55.1 %
Europe					
Albania	12			12	0.0 %
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 719	21 901		23 620	8.3 %
Croatia	1 787	203			
Macedonia (FYROM)	502	267		769	0.3 %
Former Yugoslavia, unspecified	202			202	0.1 %
Total Europe	4 221	22 371		26 592	9.4 %
The Middle East					
The Palestinian Area		18 599		18 599	6.5 %
Total The Middle East		18 599		18 599	6.5 %
Latin America					
Belize	104			104	0.0 %
Cuba			269	269	0.1 %
Dominican Republic		296		296	0.1 %
El Salvador	291			291	0.1 %
Guatemala		1 650		1 650	0.6 %
Nicaragua	718	3 581		4 299	1.5 %
Central America unspecified	708			708	0.2 %
Total Latin America		5 231	269	7 617	2.7 %
Global unspecified					
Total Global unspecified	7 370	8 014	2 199	17 583	6.2 %
Total	51 054	217 199	16 154	284 407	100.0 %

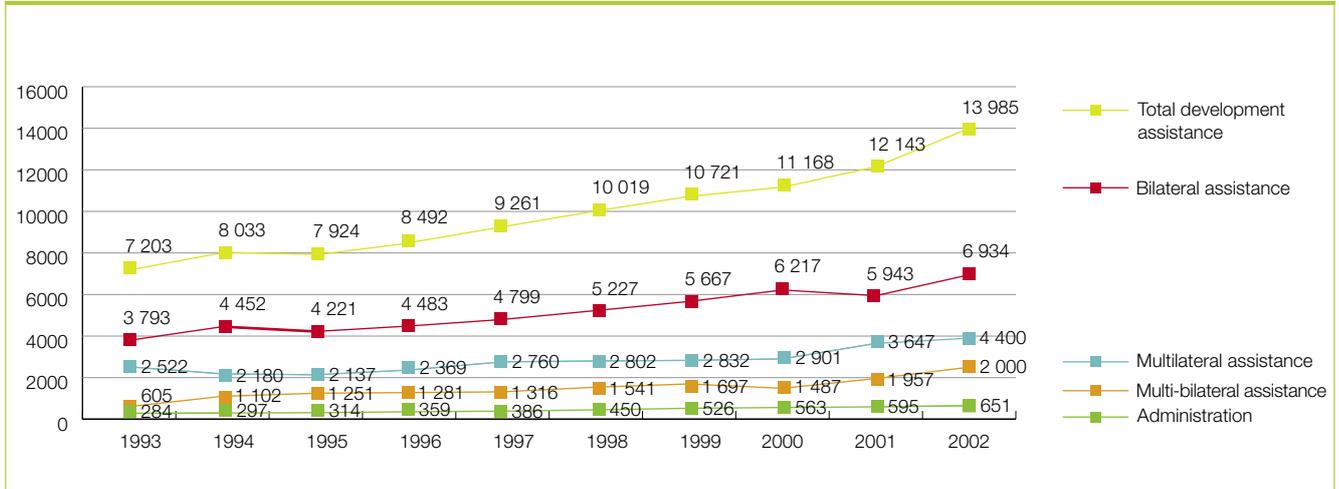
1) The business and industry development projects include budget head 161 (2001:0157).

2) The budget head for business and industry development projects was reorganised between 2001 and 2002. The table is therefore different from last year's table.

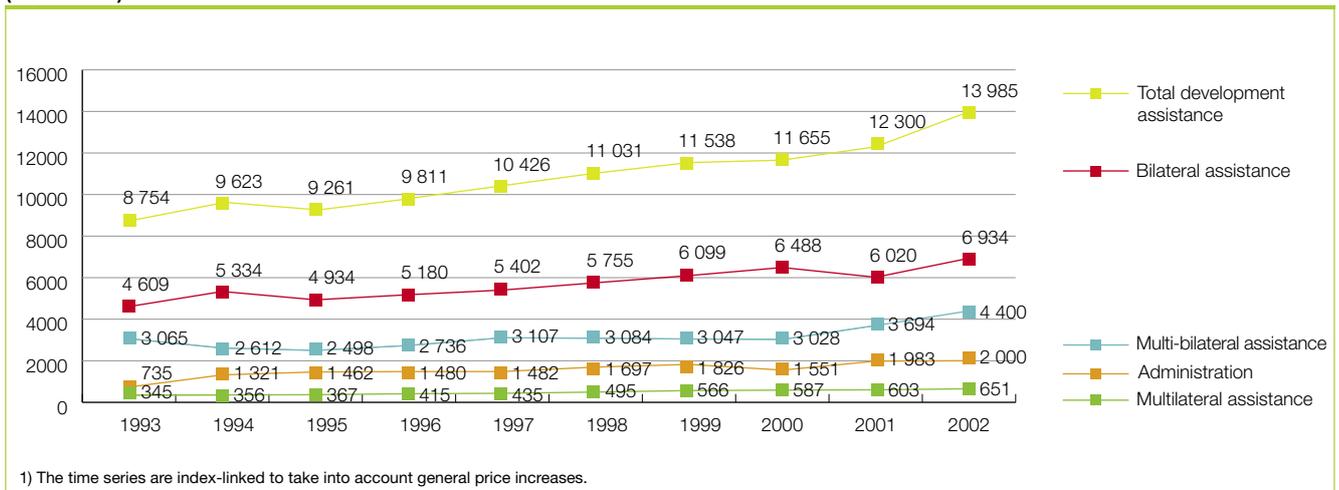


Total

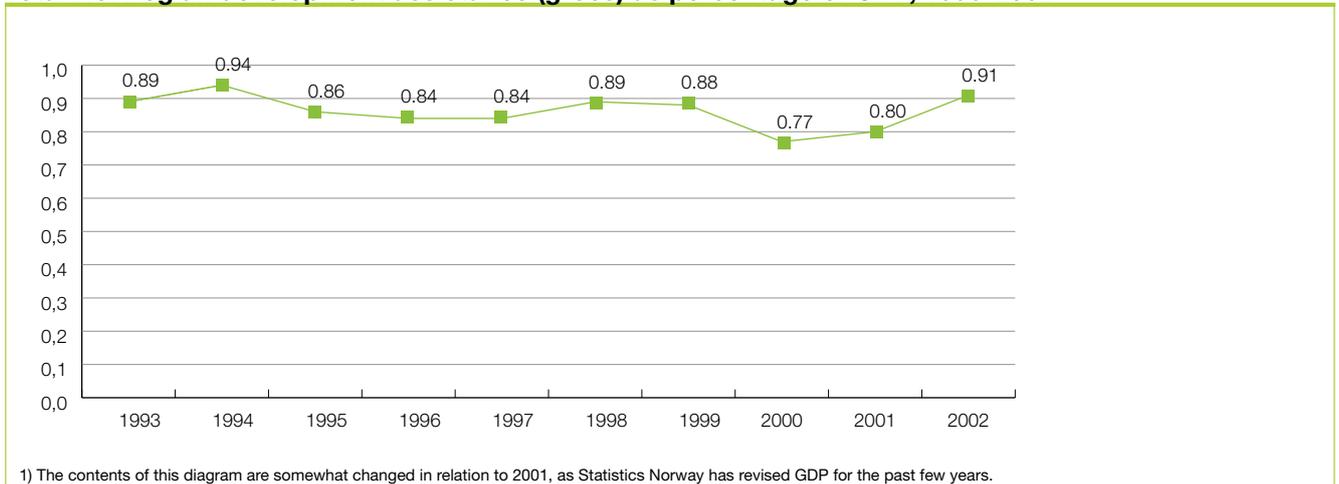
Total Norwegian development assistance (gross), 1993-2002
(NOK million)



Index-linked¹ total Norwegian development assistance (gross), 1994-2002
(NOK million)

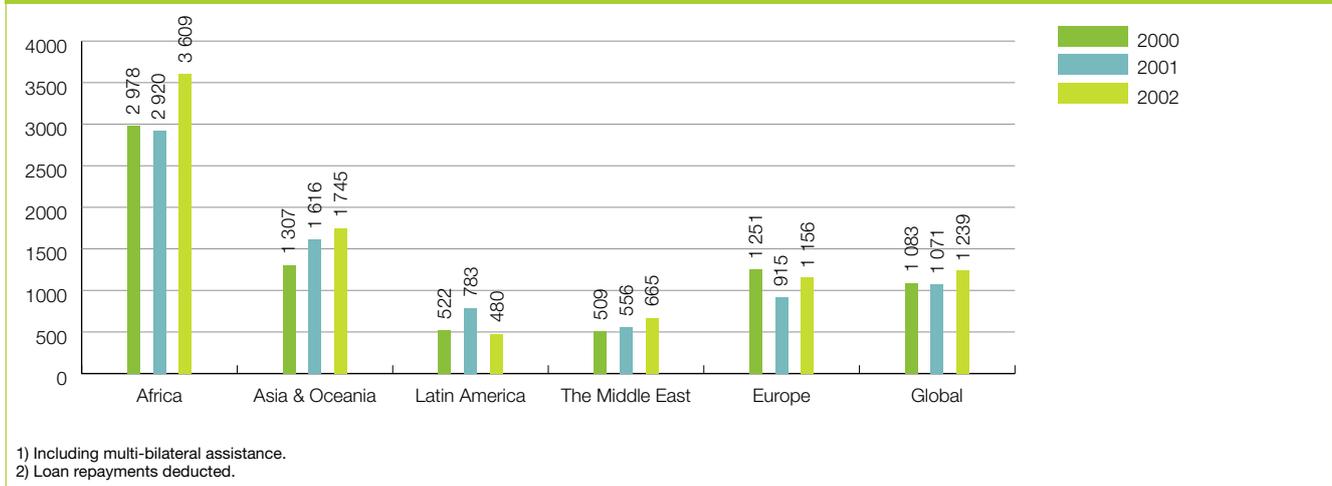


Total Norwegian development assistance (gross) as percentage of GDP, 1993-2002¹

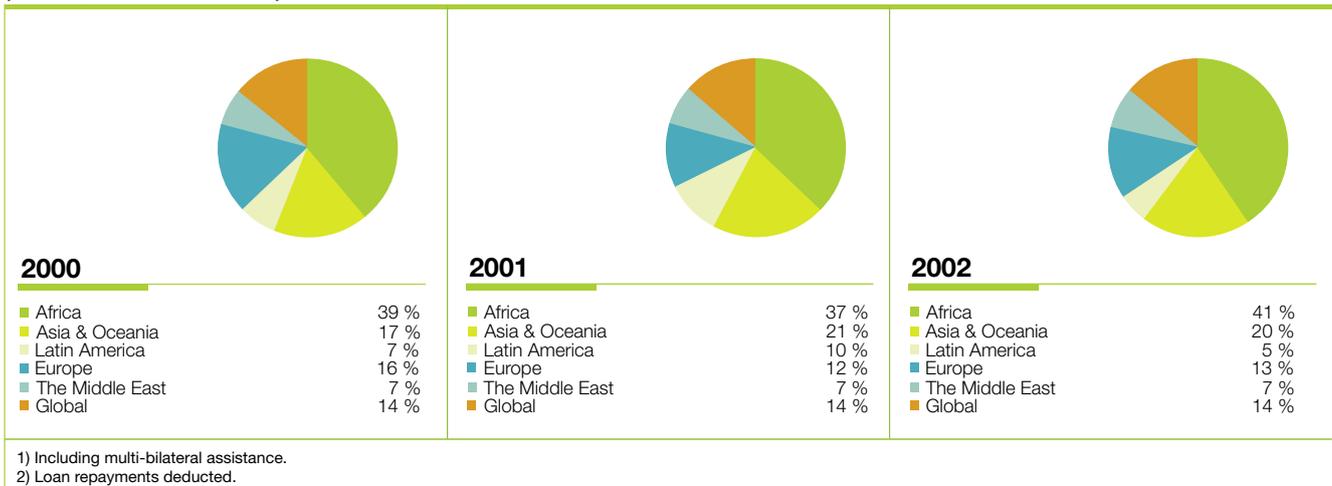




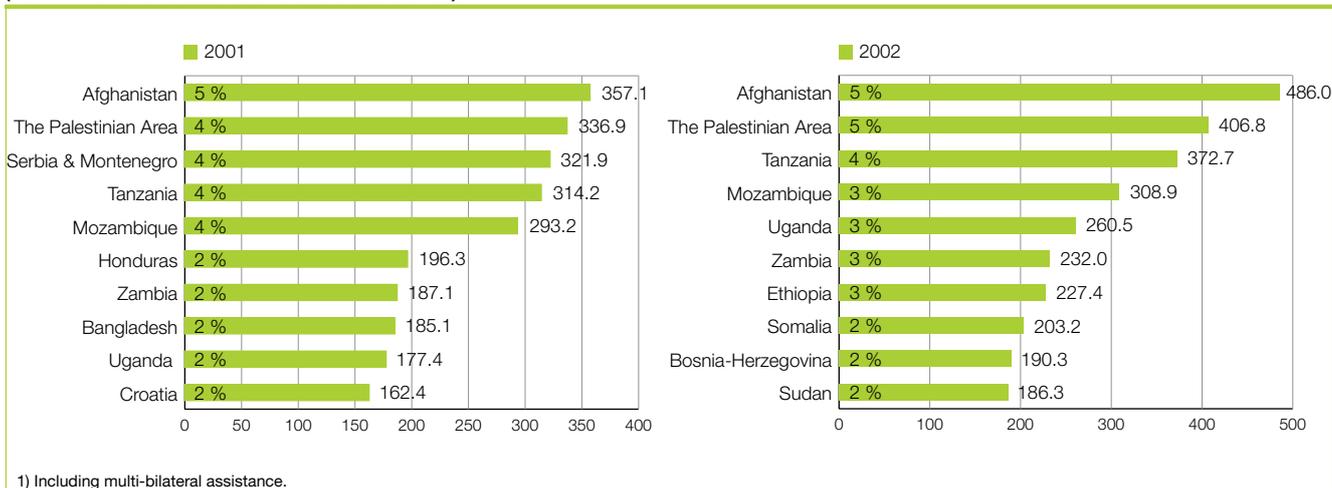
Bilateral assistance¹ (net²) by region, 2000-2002
(NOK million)



Bilateral assistance¹ (net²) by region, 2000-2002
(% of total bilateral assistance)



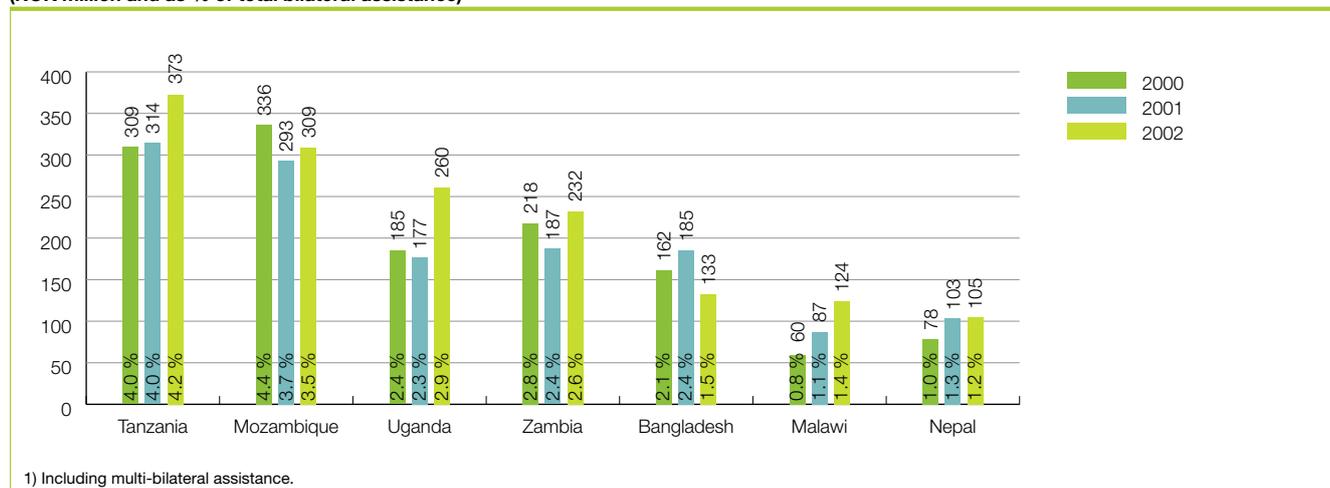
The ten largest recipients of bilateral assistance¹, 2001 and 2002
(NOK million and as % of total bilateral assistance)





Total

Bilateral assistance¹ to main partner countries, 2000-2002
(NOK million and as % of total bilateral assistance)



Bilateral assistance¹ (net²) by DAC sector³ and region, 2002
(NOK million and as % of total bilateral assistance)

	Africa	Asia & Oceania	America Latin	The Middle East	Europe	Global unspec.	Total	
111 Education	52 012	31 733	16 495	1 389	6 977	27 143	135 749	1.5 %
112 Basic Education	297 299	39 059	26 399	22 910	126	4 690	390 483	4.4 %
113 Secondary Education	17 458	34 650	1 403	1 956	2 841		58 308	0.7 %
114 Post-secondary Education	91 194	10 726	5 026	5 671	23 377	71 950	207 945	2.3 %
Total 110 Education	457 963	116 168	49 323	31 927	33 320	103 783	792 484	8.9 %
121 Health, General	148 801	23 405	15 218	3 407	27 987	35 238	254 056	2.9 %
122 Basic Health	121 297	40 598	6 934	12 434	6 784	12 667	200 714	2.3 %
Total 120 Health	270 098	64 003	22 152	15 841	34 771	47 905	454 770	5.1 %
130 Population programme & Reproduct. Health	137 079	18 330	14 629	- 2 848	1 719	79 413	248 322	2.8 %
140 Water Supply & Sanitation	50 897	81 398	5 979	20 703	54 008	5 105	218 089	2.5 %
150 Government and civil society	548 249	292 320	148 409	145 853	358 321	150 280	1 643 432	18.5 %
160 Other Social Infrastructure & Services	236 574	152 621	38 022	60 707	98 583	106 372	692 879	7.8 %
210 Transport & Storage	44 641	1 194	488		19 707	732	66 761	0.8 %
220 Communications	22 467	12 488	3 016	1 736	441	14 030	54 179	0.6 %
230 Energy	130 898	127 276	3 237	27 979	83 963	408 972	782 324	8.8 %
240 Banking & Financial Services	32 989	7 114	11 086		16 217	16 879	84 285	0.9 %
250 Business & Other Services	20 256	21 508	18 958		7 984	3 409	72 115	0.8 %
311 Agriculture	164 222	11 591	38 519	3 300	51 172	62 490	331 295	3.7 %
312 Forestry	32 600	8 348	1 162		2 305	71	44 487	0.5 %
313 Fishing	76 927	7 599	1 637		7 087	7 317	100 568	1.1 %
321 Industry	25 870	13 509	2 291		3 236	1 088	45 994	0.5 %
322 Mineral Resources & Mining	5 961	4 346					10 300	0.1 %
323 Construction	56						56	0.0 %
331 Trade Policy & Regulations	1 598	4 713				8 409	14 720	0.2 %
332 Tourism	555	420					975	0.0 %
410 General environmental protection	105 683	84 343	9 884	4 100	13 759	65 366	283 136	3.2 %
420 Women in development (WID)	21 321	15 342	14 521	968	18 429	9 958	80 539	0.9 %
430 Other Multisectoral Projects	146 039	136 361	28 157	4 396	5 000	36 606	356 559	4.0 %
Total 400 Multisector	273 043	236 046	52 562	9 464	37 188	111 930	720 234	8.1 %
500 Commodity Aid & general Programme Assistance	230 383	27 000					257 383	2.9 %
600 Action related to debt	31 871	75 000					106 871	1.2 %
700 Emergency Assistance	774 895	448 483	59 862	339 758	347 255	44 105	2 014 358	22.7 %
998 Unallocated/Unspecified	39 091	13 239	8 551	10 144	- 1 510	66 721	136 238	1.5 %
Total	3 609 184	1 744 712	479 884	664 565	1 155 767	1 239 012	8 893 125	100.0 %

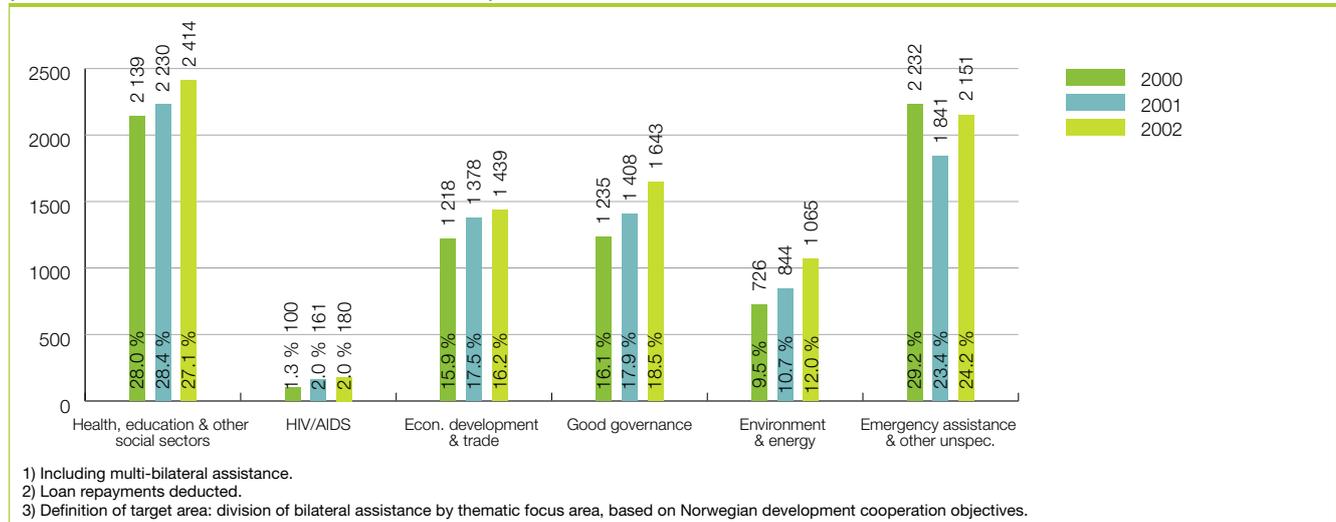
1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) Loan repayments deducted.

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



Bilateral assistance¹ (net²) by target area³, 2000-2002
(NOK million and as % of total net bilateral assistance)



Development assistance by region and budget head, 2002
(NOK 1000 and as % of total development assistance)

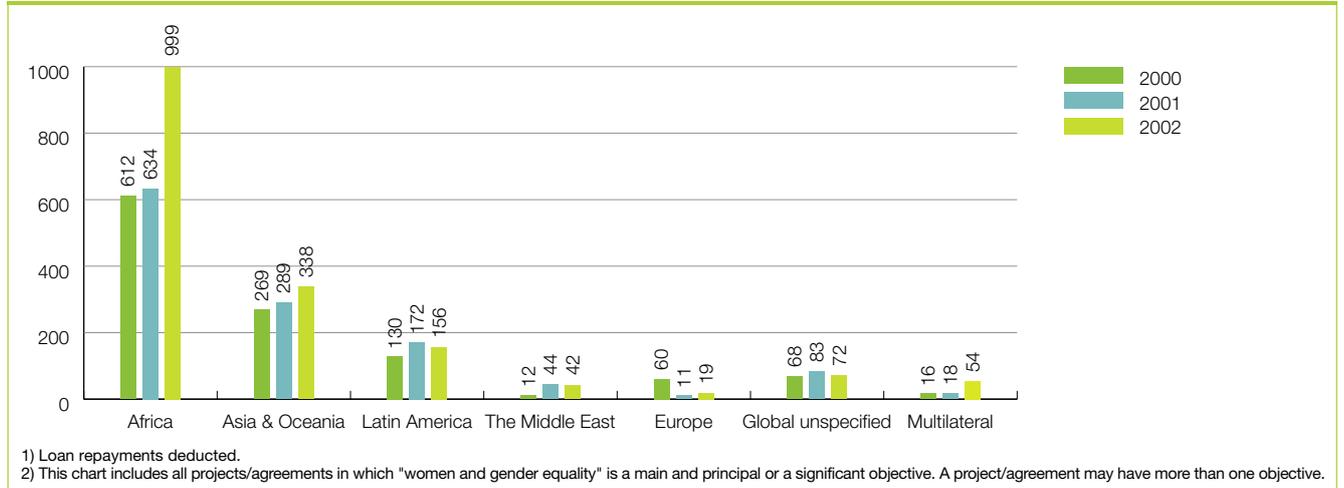
	Africa	Asia & Oceania	Central America	The Middle East	Europe	Global unspecified	Multilateral	Total	% ¹									
Budget head 150																		
Main partner countries	723 988	20.1%	120 964	6.9%				844 953	6%									
Budget head 151																		
Regional allocation for Africa	919 167	25.5%				20 377	1.6%	939 544	7%									
Budget head 152																		
Regional allocation for Asia			305 723	17.5%		-15	0.0%	305 708	2%									
Budget head 153																		
Regional allocation for The Middle East				172 281	25.9%	-187	0.0%	172 094	1%									
Budget head 154																		
Regional allocation for Central America		5	0.0%	118 909	24.8%	2 952	0.2%	121 866	1%									
Budget head 160																		
Civil society & democratic devt.	485 454	13.5%	205 602	11.8%	213 326	44.5%	41 422	6.2%	1 031	0.1%	259 934	21.0%	1 206 769	9%				
Budget head 161																		
Business and industry development	67 790	1.9%	173 179	9.9%	31 796	6.6%	18 599	2.8%	29 766	2.6%	420 703	34.0%	741 833	6%				
Budget head 162																		
Transitional assistance (gap)	211 631	5.9%	96 500	5.5%	10 000	2.1%					20 000	0.5%	338 131	3%				
Budget head 163																		
Emergency relief, humanitarian assistance & human rights	590 711	16.4%	312 521	17.9%	74 556	15.5%	174 462	26.3%	2 032	0.2%	125 698	10.1%	38 793	0.9%	1 318 773	10%		
Budget head 164																		
Peace, reconciliation & democracy	59 917	1.7%	169 131	9.7%	12 177	2.5%	75 576	11.4%	815 824	70.6%	22 796	1.8%	961	0.0%	1 156 383	9%		
Budget head 165																		
Research, competence-raising & evaluation	99 077	2.7%	26 886	1.5%	3 256	0.7%	6 417	1.0%	1 129	0.1%	214 198	17.3%	5 000	0.1%	355 963	3%		
Budget head 166																		
Grants for misc. projects	9 409	0.3%	1 258	0.1%	810	0.2%	31	0.0%			40 592	3.3%	3 760	0.1%	55 859	0%		
Budget head 167																		
Refugee projects in Norway, approved as development assistance (ODA)	295 700	8.2%	215 942	12.4%	2 365	0.5%	174 145	26.2%	305 958	26.5%					994 110	7%		
Budget head 170																		
UN organisations													1 778 728	40.4%	1 778 728	13%		
Budget head 171																		
Multilateral financial institutions	150	0.0%											1 106 901	25.2%	1 107 051	8%		
Budget head 172																		
Debt relief	30 000	0.8%	75 000	4.3%									245 183	5.6%	350 183	3%		
Budget head 173																		
Support for priority areas via multilateral channels	116 189	3.2%	42 001	2.4%	12 688	2.6%	1 633	0.2%	27	0.0%	172 542	13.9%	1 200 374	27.3%	1 545 454	12%		
Budget head 3161																		
Reversals, cooperation with business- and industrysector															- 40 577	-3.3%	- 40 577	0%
Total	3 609 184	100.0%	1 744 713	100.0%	479 884	100.0%	664 565	100.0%	1 155 767	100.0%	1 239 012	100.0%	4 399 699	100.0%	13 292 824	100.0%		

1) % of total development assistance to budget head concerned.

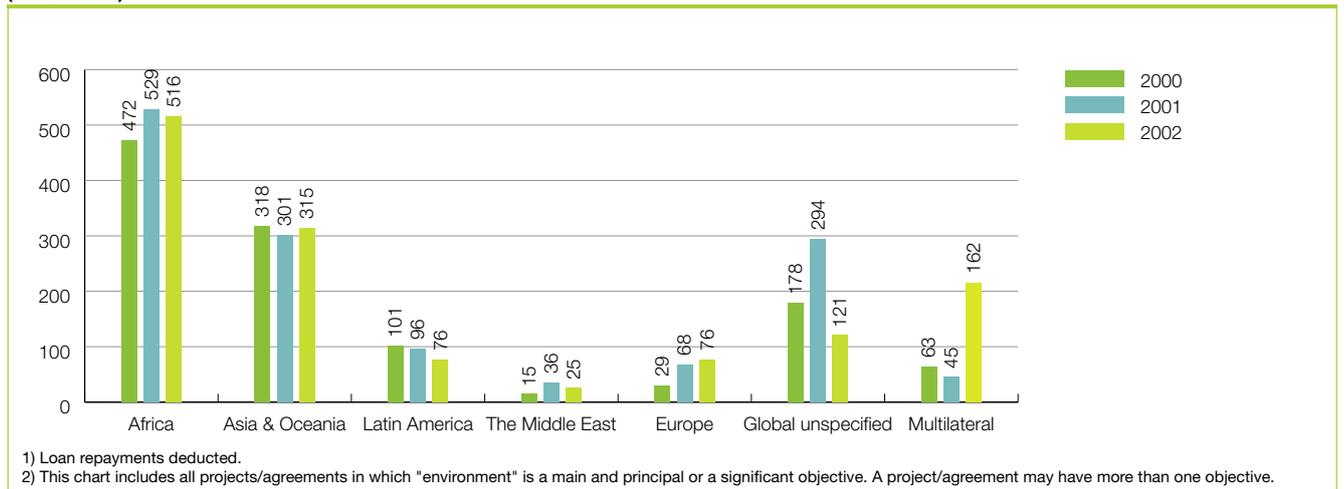


Total

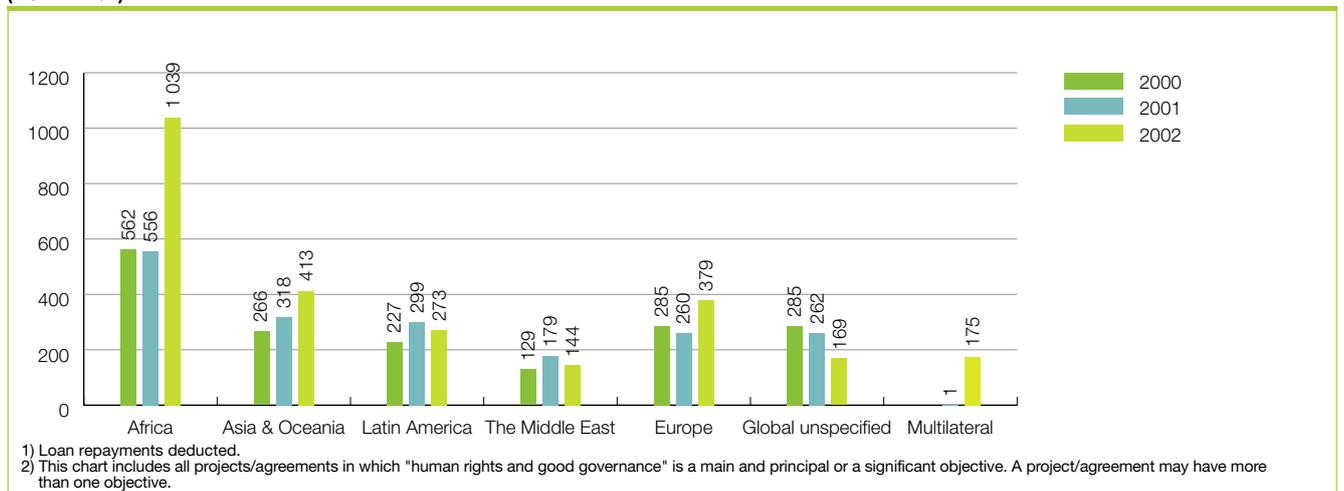
Development assistance (net¹) where the policy marker "women and gender equality²" is used, 2000-2002 (NOK million)



Development assistance (net¹) where the policy marker "environment²" is used, 2000-2002 (NOK million)

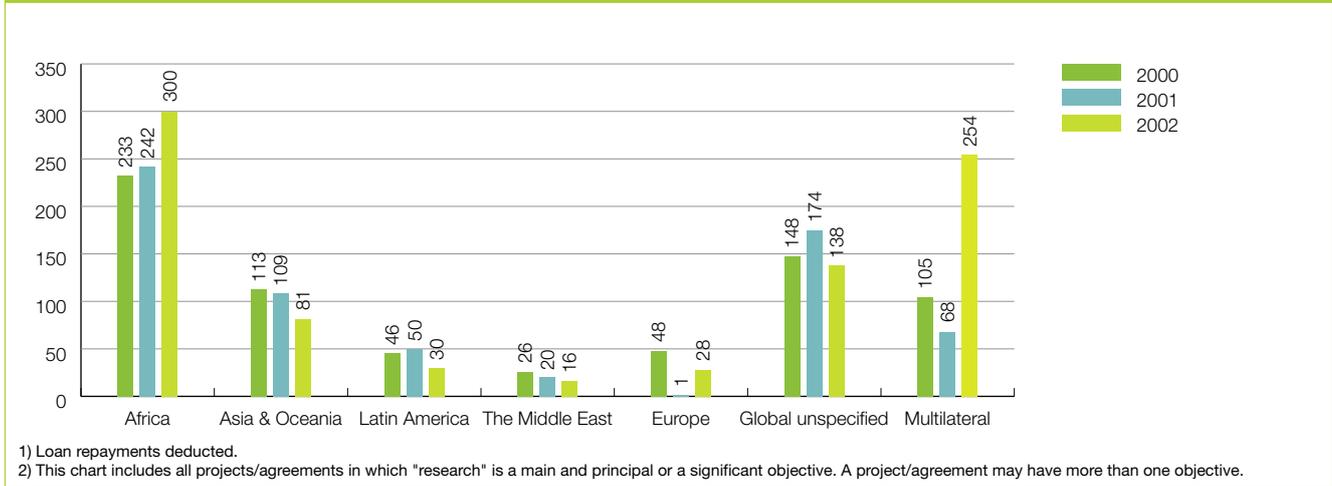


Development assistance (net¹) where the policy marker "human rights and good governance²" is used, 2000-2002 (NOK million)

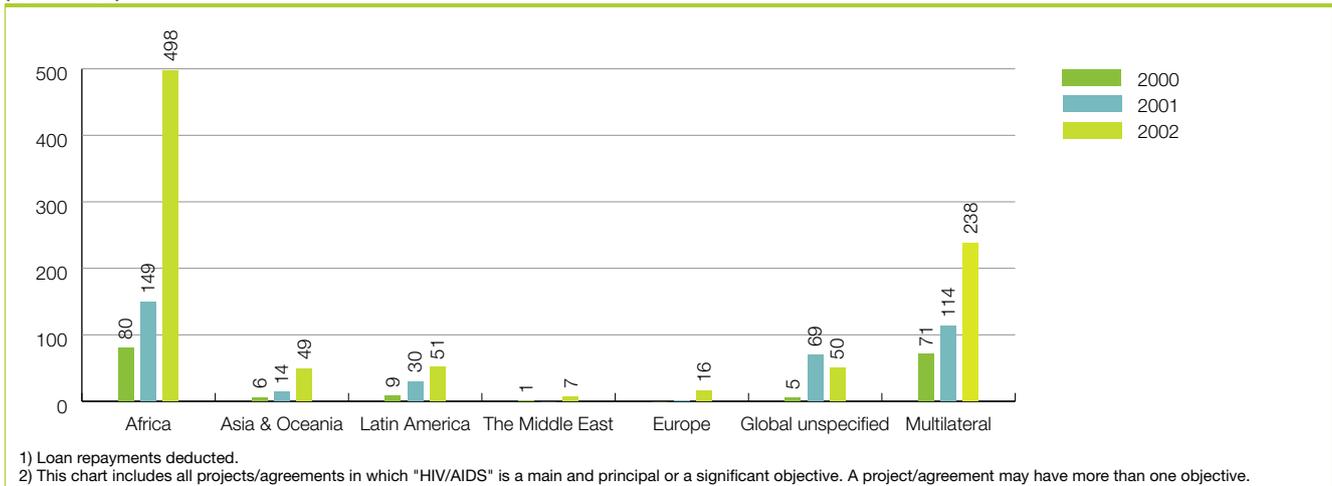




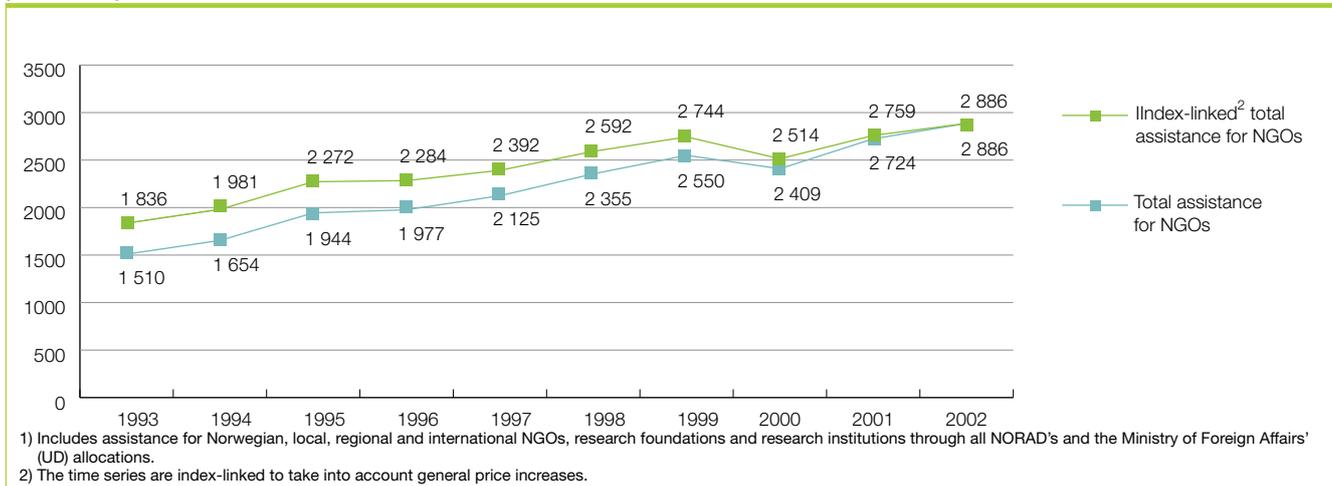
Development assistance (net¹) where the policy marker "research²" is used, 2000-2002
(NOK million)



Development assistance (net¹) where the policy marker "HIV/AIDS²" is used, 2000-2002
(NOK million)



Bilateral assistance provided through non-governmental organisations¹, 1993-2002
(NOK million)





Total

Specific business and industry development projects¹ by region and country, 2002²
(NOK 1000 and % of total bilateral assistance through budget head 161)

	Sub head 70 Industrial and commercial projects	Sub head 72 Financing pro- gramme for development projects	Sub head 73 Institutional development in developing countries	Sub head 75 NORFUND – Loss provisions	Sub head 90 NORFUND - Primary capital for investment in deve- loping countries	Totalt	
Africa							
Angola	1 936					1 936	0.3 %
Cape Verde	300					300	0.0 %
Egypt	32					32	0.0 %
Eritrea	475					475	0.1 %
Malawi	403	13 635				14 039	1.9 %
Mali	1 136					1 136	0.2 %
Mauritius				2 342		2 342	0.3 %
Mozambique	564	6 219				6 784	0.9 %
Namibia	720	570				1 290	0.2 %
Nigeria	1 494					1 494	0.2 %
South Africa	5 804					5 804	0.8 %
Tanzania	356	14 296				14 652	2.0 %
Uganda	51	1 100				1 151	0.2 %
Zambia	340	8 400				8 740	1.2 %
Zimbabwe	148					148	0.0 %
Sub-Sahara unspecified	395					395	0.1 %
Africa unspecified	932			6 142		7 074	1.0 %
Total Africa	15 086	44 220		8 484		67 790	9.1 %
Asia							
Bangladesh	4 533	29 362				33 896	4.6 %
Bhutan	950		7 700			8 650	1.2 %
Cambodia		3 165				3 165	0.4 %
China	2 379	32 325		5 463		40 167	5.4 %
East Timor	246					246	0.0 %
India	2 614	405				3 019	0.4 %
Indonesia	839	4 567				5 406	0.7 %
Laos	124	23 767				23 891	3.2 %
Nepal	1 799					1 799	0.2 %
Pakistan	32					32	0.0 %
Philippines	988		879			1 867	0.3 %
Sri Lanka	7 851	15 260	6 032	11		29 154	3.9 %
Thailand	700			10 869		11 569	1.6 %
Turkmenistan	350					350	0.0 %
Vietnam	932	9 912	- 925			9 919	1.3 %
Asia unspecified	50					50	0.0 %
Total Asia	24 386	118 764	13 686	16 343		173 179	23.3 %
Europe							
Albania	12					12	0.0 %
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 719	21 901				23 620	3.2 %
Croatia	1 787	203				1 989	0.3 %
Macedonia (FYROM)	502	267				769	0.1 %
Former Yugoslavia, unspec.	207			3 169		3 376	0.5 %
Total Europe	4 226	22 371		3 169		29 766	4.0 %
The Middle East							
The Palestinian Area		18 599				18 599	2.5 %
Total The Middle East		18 599				18 599	2.5 %
Latin America							
Belize	104					104	0.0 %
Cuba			269			269	0.0 %
Dominican Republic	296					296	0.0 %
Ecuador				348		348	0.0 %
El Salvador	291					291	0.0 %
Guatemala		1 650				1 650	0.2 %
Nicaragua	1 747	3 581		3 113		8 441	1.1 %
Central America unspec.	1 620			18 777		20 397	2.7 %
Total Latin America	4 057	5 231	269	22 238		31 796	4.3 %
Global unspecified							
Total Global unspecified	8 353	8 014	2 199	2 137	400 000	420 703	56.7 %
Total	56 109	217 199	16 154	52 371	400 000	741 833	100.0 %

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

2) The budget head for business and industry development projects was reorganised between 2001 and 2002. The table is therefore different from last year's table.

**Angola****Royal Norwegian Embassy**

Caixa Postal 3835 Luanda
Tel. + 244 2 44 99 36
Fax. + 244 2 44 62 48
Ambassador: Arild Øyen
Tel. (priv.): + 244 2 32 14 19
E-mail: emb.luanda@norad.no

Bangladesh**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

G.P.O Box 548, Dhaka-1000
Tel. + 880 2 88 1 62 76
Fax. + 880 2 88 2 36 61
Ambassador: Gerd Wahlstrøm
Tel. (priv.): + 880 2 88 2 39 29
E-mail: emb.dhaka@norad.no

Eritrea**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

p.t. Addis Abeba
P.O. Box 5801, Asmara
Tel. + 291 1 20 12 91
Fax. + 291 1 12 65 71
Head of Office: Hans Fredrik Lehne
E-mail: emb.asmara@norad.no

Ethiopia**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box 8383, Addis Abeba
Tel. + 251 1 71 07 99
Fax. + 251 1 71 12 55
Ambassador: Mette Ravn
Tel. (priv.): + 251 1 71 53 87
E-mail: emb.addisabeba@norad.no

Guatemala**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

14 Calle 3-22, Zona 10
Édificio Murano Center Nivel 15
CA-GUATEMALA 01010
P.O.Box 025345 Miami
FLORIDA 33102 USA
Tel. + 502 366 59 08
Fax. + 502 366 59 28
Ambassador: Rolf Berg
Tel. (priv.): + 502 368 28 22
E-mail: emb.guatemala@norad.no

India**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

50C Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
New Delhi 110021
Tel. + 91 11 2 68 73 532
Fax. + 91 11 2 68 73 814
Ambassador: Truls Hanevold
Tel. (priv.): + 91 11 68 85 508
E-mail: emb.newdelhi@norad.no

Malawi**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

Arwa House Private Bag B 323
Lilongwe 3
Tel: 26 51 77 42 11
Fax: 26 51 77 28 45
Ambassador: Asbjørn Eidhammer
Tel. (priv.): + 265 73 11 80
E-mail: emb.lilongwe@norad.no

Mosambique**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box 828, Maputo
Telephone: +25 81 480 100
Fax: +25 81 480 107
Ambassador: Henning Stiro
Tel. (priv.): + 258 1 48 01 09
E-mail: emb.maputo@norad.no

Nepal**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O.Box 20765, Kathmandu
Tel. + 977 1 554 53 07
Fax. + 977 1 554 52 26
Ambassador: Ingrid Ofstad
Tel. (priv.): + 977 1 554 23 63
E-mail: emb.kathmandu@norad.no

Nicaragua**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

Apartado Postal 2090, Managua
Tel. + 505 2 66 41 99
Fax. + 505 2 66 33 03
Ambassador: Idar Johansen
Tel. (priv.): + 505 2 65 72 78
E-mail: emb.managua@norad.no

Pakistan**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box 1336, Islamabad
Tel. + 92 51 22 79 720
Fax. + 92 51 22 79 726
Ambassador: Janis Bjørn Kanavin
Tel.(priv.): + 92 51 22 71 879
E-mail: emb.islamabad@norad.no

The Palestinian Area**Representative office of Norway to the Palestinian Authority, West Bank/Gaza**

P.O. Box 25161 Shu' fat
97300 Jerusalem
Tel. + 972 2 234 50 50
Fax: +972 2 234 50 79
(West Bank)
Head of Office: Geir O. Pedersen
Tel. (priv.): + 972 2 581 53 85
E-mail: rep.office.alram@norad.no

Sri Lanka**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box 2010, Colombo
Tel. + 94 1 46 96 09
Fax. + 94 1 69 50 09
Ambassador: Jon Westborg
Tel. (priv.): + 94 1 67 41 45
E-mail: emb.colombo@norad.no

South Africa**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box 11612, Hatfield 0028
Pretoria 0001
Tel. + 27 12 342 61 00
Fax. + 27 12 342 60 99
Ambassador: Jon Bech
Tel.(priv.): + 27 12 460 82 45
E-mail: emb.pretoria@norad.no

Tanzania**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box 2646, Dar es Salaam
Tel. + 255 22 211 33 66
Fax. + 255 22 21165 64

Uganda**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box 22770, Kololo, Kampala
Tel. + 256 41 34 36 21
Fax. + 256 41 34 39 36
Ambassador: Tore Gjøs
Tel. (priv.): + 256 41 34 26 57
E-mail: emb.kampala@norad.no

Vietnam**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

G.P.O Box 296, Hanoi
Tel. + 84 4 826 21 11
Fax. + 84 4 826 02 22
Ambassador: Per G. Stavnum
Tel. (priv.): + 84 4 934 36 74
E-mail: emb.hanoi@norad.no

Zambia**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box 34570, Lusaka 10101
Tel. + 260 1 25 21 88 /25 26 25
Fax. + 260 1 25 39 15
Ambassador: Halvard Lesteberg
Tel. (priv.): + 260 1 26 47 78
E-mail: emb.lusaka@norad.no

Zimbabwe**Royal Norwegian Embassy**

P.O. Box A 510, Avondale, Harare
Tel. + 263 4 25 24 26
Fax. + 263 4 25 24 30
Ambassador: Kjell Storløkken
Tel. (priv.): + 263 4 74 50 68
E-mail: emb.harare@norad.no

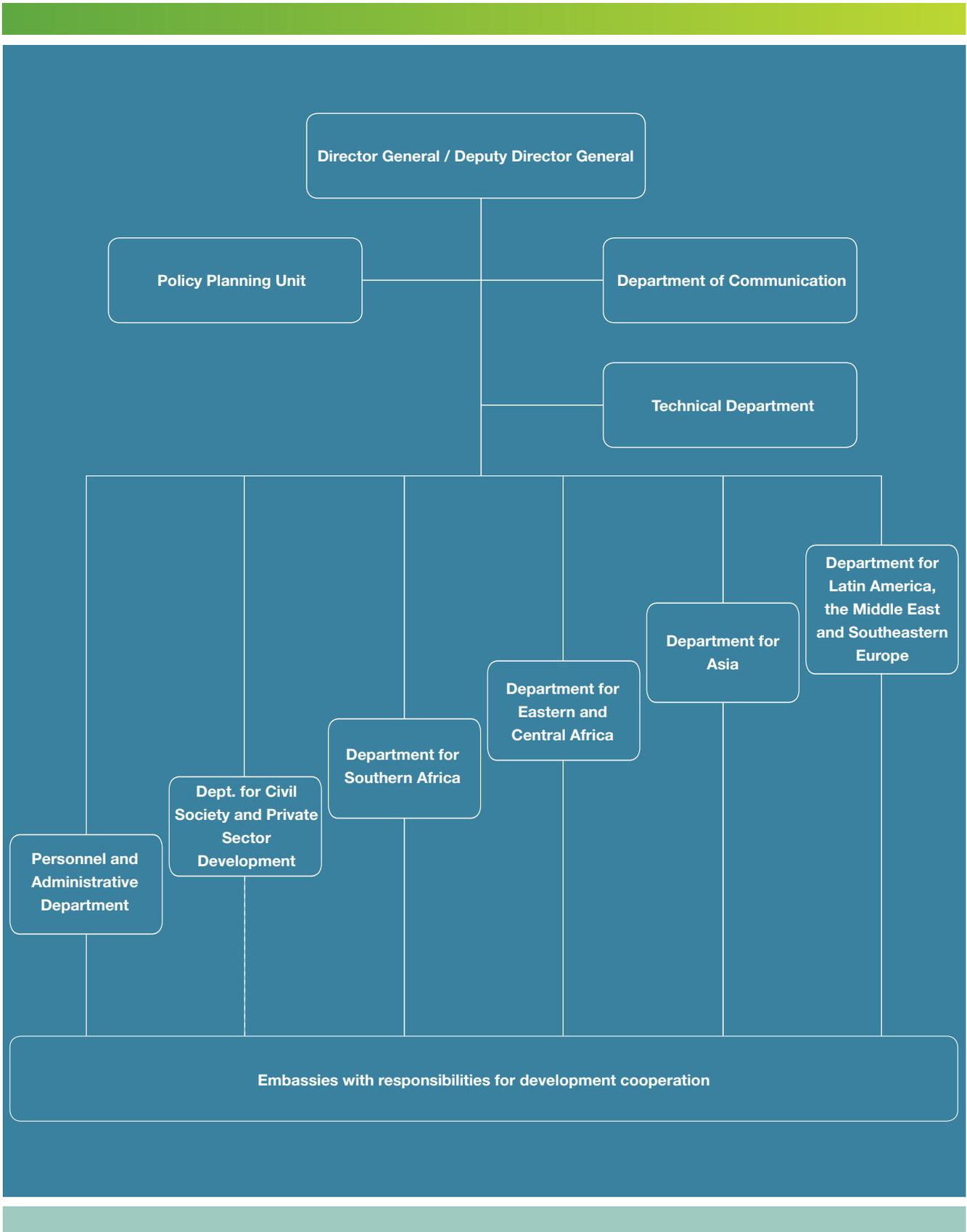




Photo: Ole Bernt Froshaug



Cover photo: Ole Bernt Frøshaug
Consultants: Mediafront AS
Design: Blueroom AS
Printed by: Bryne Offset AS

PRODUCTION



NORAD

DIREKTORATET FOR
UTVIKLINGSSAMARBEID
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Postal address:
P.O. Box 8034 Dep.

Office address:
Ruseløkkveien 26
0030 Oslo
Norway

Tel: (+47) 22 24 20 30
Fax: (+47) 22 24 20 31

Internet: www.norad.no
E-mail: postmottak@norad.no