



Norad

# Norad in brief 2004



# The Millennium Development Goals

*By 2015:*

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than the equivalent of a dollar a day, and in the same period reduce by half the proportion of people suffering from hunger
- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
- Promote gender equality and empower women. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education
- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five in comparison with 1990
- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate in comparison with 1990
- Halt the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other life-threatening diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Further develop a global partnership for development

All photos: Norad  
www.seedesign.no

## Introduction

There is broad international agreement that poverty is one of the greatest challenges we face in this century. There is no single recipe for reducing poverty in the world. Development assistance is only one of several instruments. International terms of trade, the debt burden, market access, conflicts and the standard of governance in poor countries must also be taken into account. The challenges of poverty must also be viewed in conjunction with the environmental situation, the threat of HIV/AIDS, corruption and re-distribution of wealth.

Norad aims to be a driving force in efforts to incorporate Norwegian experience and expertise into the international fight against poverty. Norad provides advice in many areas where Norway is well qualified to be an important partner for poor countries. As a result of the growing focus on comprehensive sector programmes, budget support and coordination with other donors, it is even more important for Norway to provide up-to-date technical expertise in its development cooperation. Norwegian experts and technical institutions are important partners in the provision of advice and in the exchange of expertise between Norway and its partner countries. Norad has agreements with more than thirty Norwegian expert organisations and institutions, both public and private.

Civil society and the private sector are important contributors to social development. Norad administers funding for Norwegian and international organisations, and for certain industrial and commercial schemes. This type of funding amounted to more than NOK 1.8 billion in 2003.



Tove Strand, July 2004

## What is Norad?

Norad's mandate is to promote effective management of development assistance funds and ensure that Norwegian development cooperation is quality assured and evaluated. Norad is to be Norway's innovative centre of expertise in the fight against poverty, in close cooperation with other national and international centres of competence.

### **Advice and debate**

The Agency will provide advice to ensure effective follow-up of the Government's Plan of Action for Poverty Reduction and of the Millennium Development Goals. It will develop and supply independent expertise and contribute actively to discussions in Norway and in the international arena. Norad's clients are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian embassies in Norway's partner countries and multilateral organisations.

### **Cooperation and financial support**

Norad finances, cooperates with and is a source of information about Norwegian and international organisations, institutions and private companies. A combination of detailed knowledge of these organisations and technical advice will help to ensure the quality of Norad's services by providing access to a wider range of experience.

Norad's Norwegian partners consist of humanitarian and development assistance organisations, private companies, trade unions, cultural institutions, research institutions, embassies and government agencies and institutions.

## Contact information

### **Norad**

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Telephone: +47 22 24 20 60  
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### **To order technical services:**

[postmottak-arkiv@norad.no](mailto:postmottak-arkiv@norad.no)

### **Norad telephone directory:**

[norad.no/telefonkatalog](http://norad.no/telefonkatalog)

**The Department of Social Development and Service Delivery** has the main responsibility for providing professional and technical advice and for quality assurance in the field of education.



**Education gives people the opportunity to learn, utilize their own resources and gain insight into and influence in society. Secondary and higher education are crucial for the development of knowledge and expertise, and for the formulation of national policy.**

There is strong international focus on universal primary education. The goal is to give all children the opportunity to complete primary schooling by 2015 (Millennium Development Goal No. 2). There are currently more than one hundred million children of school age who do not attend school. Approximately 860 million people are illiterate.

In most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, less than five per cent of the population have access to higher education. In about half of these countries, one in every four children drops out of school before reaching fifth grade. Many of the poorest countries in the world have neither the resources nor the administrative capacity to develop and run a satisfactory educational system.

Child labourers, disabled children and children from minority groups are often excluded. If the goal of education for all is to be achieved, the disparities in the educational opportunities of different groups must be addressed directly and systematically, and special efforts must be made to reach vulnerable and underprivileged groups. Many of the children who do not attend school live in areas affected by armed conflicts, and it is an important task to ensure that their right to education is fulfilled. The rapidly growing numbers of street children and orphans also represent a major challenge.

Norwegian development assistance aims at helping to develop a national education system that will provide a good education for all children. The main focus is on developing primary education. Norway can make

a particularly strong contribution in areas such as gender equality, integrated education, bilingual education, mixed-age classes, curriculum development adapted to local conditions, and the organisation of special education.

Universities are the main focus of Norway's assistance for higher education. Access to higher education is still limited to a small proportion of the population in Norway's partner countries. Norway wishes to help increase the capacity and improve the quality of university education.

Norad has a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Education and Research (UFD) and the Centre for International Education at Oslo University College (LINS).



*Norway has been contributing to Nepal's Basic and Primary Education Programme since 1998. An evaluation in 2002 showed that the programme had achieved 60 per cent of its goals. Nepal's ambition is to achieve the goal of education for all by 2020.*  
Photo: Bjørnulf Remme

#### **Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for education<sup>2)</sup> by DAC sector in 2003** (NOK 1 000)

DAC sector code	DAC sector name	Norad Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Total
111	Education, level unspecified	163 936	45 151	209 087
112	Basic education	380 365	120 358	500 722
113	Secondary education	20 924	4 471	25 395
114	Post-secondary education	167 503	39 093	206 596
<b>Total</b>		<b>732 728</b>	<b>209 072</b>	<b>941 800</b>

*1) Including multi-bilateral assistance 2) In addition to this, NOK 113 million was provided to support vocational and professional education and training, NOK 90 million of which was channelled through Norad.*

**The Department of Social Development and Service Delivery** has the main responsibility for providing professional advice and for quality assurance in the field of health.



**There is broad international agreement that investment in health is a prerequisite for economic development and poverty reduction.**

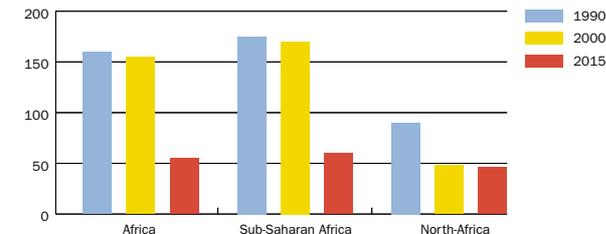
Poor health is as much a cause as a consequence of poverty. The developing countries face major challenges in their efforts to develop health services that both prevent disease and provide treatment, and reach the very poorest people. Weak health systems and a lack of qualified health professionals are fundamental problems. Furthermore, there is a serious lack of drugs and medical equipment.

In Mozambique, Uganda and Malawi, Norway supports the national health sector and contributes towards developing these countries' capacity for sector planning and financial management.

Norway makes substantial contributions to global health funds, which all involve many different partners. UN agencies, the World Bank, bilateral donors, non-governmental organisations, research institutions, the pharmaceutical industry and private donors work with the authorities to finance public health services. Norad is a member of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) and is heading efforts to make GAVI an effective instrument for improving the efficiency of vaccination services.

Norad cooperates with the Norwegian Centre for Health and Social Development (HeSo), the Universities of Oslo and Bergen and the Norwegian public health authorities.

**Mortality rate for children under five in Africa**



Source: UNDP

**Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for health by DAC sector<sup>2)</sup> in 2003 (NOK 1000)**

DAC sector code	DAC sector name	Norad	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Total
121	Health, General	252 681	80 189	332 869
122	Basic Health	104 284	263 980	368 265
130	Population Programme & Reproductive Health	25 581	62 515	88 096
<b>Total</b>		<b>382 546</b>	<b>406 685</b>	<b>789 230</b>

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance

2) Excluding DAC sector 130.40 (which covers only HIV/AIDS programmes) amounting to NOK 166.3 million, NOK 154 million of which was channelled through Norad.



**The AIDS epidemic is a global disaster that is hampering development in many countries and is one of the biggest challenges humanity faces today.**

At the end of 2003, the UN AIDS Programme (UNAIDS) estimated that approximately 40 million people were infected with HIV. Around 3 million people died of AIDS in 2003. There were about 5 million new cases of HIV infection of whom about 700,000 were children. Young women are especially exposed to HIV infection. The UN estimates that 13 million children have been orphaned due to AIDS. The countries in sub-Saharan Africa are still the hardest hit. In Botswana it is calculated that almost 40 per cent of the population are infected. However the AIDS epidemic is spreading in Asia and Eastern Europe as well. UNAIDS expects the situation to become worse before a possible change for the better.

One of the Millennium Development Goals is to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and other life-threatening diseases by 2015. The epidemic is also an obstacle to the achievement of the other development goals.

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



### Norway's efforts

The fight against HIV/AIDS is a key focus of Norway's development policy. The majority of assistance to combat HIV/AIDS goes to southern Africa. Norway spent NOK 977.7 million of its bilateral assistance funds on AIDS-related efforts in 2003. NOK 434 million (44.4 per cent) of this was allocated for AIDS-specific efforts.

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for HIV/AIDS-related efforts by main goal and subsidiary goal<sup>2)</sup> in 2003 (NOK 1000)

Allocating authority	Subsidiary goal	Main goal	Total
Norad	515 308	228 747	744 055
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	28 387	205 250	233 637
<b>Total</b>	<b>543 695</b>	<b>433 997</b>	<b>977 692</b>

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) Main goals provide the fundamental premises for how activities are planned and implemented, and are the main reason for initiating an activity. Subsidiary goals are important but are not necessarily the reason for initiating an activity. A programme/project/agreement may have several main goals and/or subsidiary goals.



**Good governance entails good management of financial resources, responsible economic policy and active efforts to combat corruption. Good governance is characterised by the rule of law, an open society, respect for human rights and democratic government. Most developing countries today have weak governance in many of these areas.**

Governance includes:

- democracy, including support for national assemblies, elections and independent media
- administrative reform and decentralisation
- anti-corruption efforts
- peace-building, post-conflict assistance and transitional assistance
- institutional affairs and the institutional sustainability of programmes and projects
- the rule of law and judicial reform
- human rights
- empowerment of women and gender equality
- the development of civil society and economic policy
- management of public finances
- national plans and strategies for poverty reduction

Assistance for good governance is provided through all the different channels utilized by Norway: government-to-government assistance, non-governmental organisations and multilateral assistance. Good governance is one of the main political principles upon which Norwegian development assistance is based and is a crucial issue in all partner countries. In Norway's main partner countries and in most of the important partner countries, the Norwegian embassies aim to actively monitor national reform processes. Through dialogue with the authorities and other donors, it is possible to promote reforms. Because of

the possibilities it offers for pursuing a constructive dialogue with the authorities, development assistance is largely linked to countries' national poverty reduction strategies. Important priorities also include financial management, decentralisation, administrative reforms, budget support and sector programmes. A substantial amount of funding is provided for civil society organisations, and many embassies wish to use this type of assistance strategically to strengthen agents of change in the societies in which they operate.

## Poverty reduction

Most poor developing countries have now formulated or are currently formulating national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. These provide the basis for stronger focus on health and education, economic growth that will generate employment and income for the majority of people, peace and security, decentralisation and development in rural areas, and improved participation and rights for vulnerable minority groups. Development assistance must be aligned and support efforts to reduce poverty. In close cooperation with Norwegian embassies, Norad provides technical support for the development of good strategies that are based on national priorities, and for ensuring that they are followed up in practice in national budgets and through necessary political reforms.

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for the priority area<sup>2)</sup> good governance in 2003 (NOK 1,000)

Priority area	Norad	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Total
Good governance	769 233	832 165	1 601 398
<b>Total</b>	<b>769 233</b>	<b>832 165</b>	<b>1 601 398</b>

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance. 2) Bilateral assistance is divided into thematic priority areas, based on the goals of Norwegian development cooperation policy.

# Economic development and trade

The Department of Governance and Macroeconomics has the main responsibility for providing professional advice and for quality assurance in the field of economic development and trade.



**Value creation must be organised in such a way that it leads to long-term growth, increases employment and generates higher tax revenues.**

Local business and industry face many challenges, including limited market access, inadequate infrastructure, deficient legislation and regulations, and limited supplies of skilled labour. Norway is especially well qualified to assist developing countries in the fields of energy (hydropower and petroleum), fisheries and natural resource management.

If developing countries are to increase their exports, it is important that they conform to the quality requirements of the international market, especially in the case of food products. In cooperation with the Swedish development agency Sida, Norad has organised a study of the experience gained so far from quality assurance and certification of food products in various African countries. Specific projects have been initiated in the SADC area and in Uganda.

In 2003, Norad entered into a cooperation agreement with the Federation of Norwegian Commercial and Service Enterprises (HSH), which will be Norad's contact with Norwegian importers. In cooperation with the Dutch import organisation CBI, the HSH has established a match-making database that gives details of export companies in developing countries and Norwegian importers.



*Norad has provided technical assistance in connection with new fishery legislation in Vietnam, which was approved and adopted by the national assembly in November 2003. In Mozambique, Norad has contributed to new regulations in the fishery sector, which take into account and strengthen the rights of canoe fishermen to fishery resources. Norad works closely with expert institutions in Norway, and in January 2003 a Fishery Forum for Development Cooperation was established in Norway.*

<b>Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for the priority area<sup>2)</sup> economic development and trade in 2003 (NOK 1000)</b>			
Priority area	Norad	UD	Total
Economic development and trade	1 198 998	667 891	1 866 889
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 198 998</b>	<b>667 891</b>	<b>1 866 889</b>

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance. 2) Bilateral assistance is divided into thematic priority areas, based on the goals of Norwegian development cooperation policy

The Department of Environment and Private Sector Development has the main responsibility for providing technical advice and for quality assurance in the field of infrastructure and energy.



In many poor countries, good, reasonably-priced products are not exploited commercially because of poor physical infrastructure, particularly in the transport sector. Norway has long experience of helping to develop vital physical infrastructure in its partner countries, including electricity supplies, public roads, ports, water management and telecommunications.

### East Timor

East Timor has requested Norway's assistance in the energy sector. It is particularly interested in Norwegian experience and expertise relating to the administration and development of hydropower and offshore petroleum reserves.

### Mozambique

In the petroleum sector, cooperation through an institutional contract with the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate has contributed to the development of a national Petroleum Directorate, and to proving that a natural gas field, the Pande field, is commercially viable.

### Nepal

Norad has supported a Food for Work programme under the auspices of the World Food Programme to build small rural roads in impoverished, remote regions of West Nepal. Surveys show that the price of basic commodities, such as rice, salt and sugar, dropped 25 per cent in the areas where roads were built.

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for the energy sector, DAC sector 203, in 2003

(NOK 1000)

DAC sector code	DAC sector	Norad	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Total
230	Energy	334 505	105 756	440 261
<b>Total</b>		<b>334 505</b>	<b>105 756</b>	<b>440 261</b>

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance



As well as being a prerequisite for private sector development, investment in infrastructure, such as the electricity and telecommunications sectors, itself provides a basis for important private sector development. One good example is Telenor's investment in Grameen Phone in Bangladesh.



**Long-term efforts to combat poverty must take place within the limits of tolerance of the environment and the natural resource base. Impoverished people are more directly dependent on natural resources than others. Sustainable natural resource management and measures to combat environmental degradation are therefore especially important for impoverished and vulnerable population groups.**

The follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the UN Millennium Development Goals and national poverty reduction strategies will provide the basis for Norway's environment-related assistance in the years ahead. In Johannesburg, Norway pledged to provide an additional NOK 375 million in the period 2003-2005 to follow up the goals of the Summit in the fields of water and sanitation, renewable energy, agriculture and biological diversity. Most of the additional funds will be spent on measures relating to biological diversity.

Norway will expand and reinforce projects in the fields of water and sanitation, renewable energy, agriculture and biological diversity in its partner countries. Norway will also provide financing for several major global and regional partnership initiatives, such as the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Global Mechanism of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. Norad provides technical advice.

### Reduce industrial pollution

In Zambia, the Environmental Council of Zambia is working with the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) and Det norske Veritas (DNV) to regulate air pollution, monitor polluted rivers and control water pollution. The SFT has helped to develop regulations and licences and has provided training in waste

management. DNV has helped to develop advisory services for industrial companies to promote cleaner production systems. An information system has also been established. Norad provided NOK 4.1 million to support this cooperation in 2003-2004.

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for environment-related measures by main goal and subsidiary goal<sup>2)</sup> in 2003 (NOK 1000)

Allocating authority	Subsidiary goal	Main goal	Total
Norad	574 192	367 573	941 765
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-13 039	126 575	113 536
<b>Total</b>	<b>561 153</b>	<b>494 147</b>	<b>1 055 300</b>

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance. 2) Main goals provide the fundamental premises for how activities are planned and implemented, and are the main reason for initiating an activity. Subsidiary goals are important but are not necessarily the reason for initiating an activity. A programme/project/agreement may have several main goals and/or subsidiary goals.



Farmers' meeting Photo: Daniel van Gilst

# Human rights and support for indigenous peoples

The Department of Rights, Agents of Change and Civil Society has the main responsibility for providing technical advice and for quality assurance in the field of human rights and support for indigenous peoples.



**Norway generally seeks to promote human rights in all development cooperation and also finances specific human rights projects. Priority is given to projects that strengthen civil society and the media.**

In government-to-government cooperation, Norway bases its activities on the covenants and conventions its partner countries have ratified and the degree to which international commitments are reflected in their national legislation and implemented in practice. Norway's partner countries have ratified most of the human rights conventions.

## Civil society

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

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

As watchdogs and persistent critics, the media play a crucial role in promoting human rights and democratic development. Equally important are their efforts to provide the population with varied, reliable information. Such information is essential to enable individuals to form well-founded, personal opinions and thereby for the development of a democratic society. Norway supports some organisations that are working to train and motivate journalists, and others that regard it as their role to disseminate information about democratisation and human rights, both nationally and

globally. In this field, Norway stresses the importance of high quality and good media ethics.

## Indigenous peoples

Indigenous peoples are one of the main target groups in efforts to promote human rights. Norad's efforts to assist indigenous peoples through development cooperation are based on ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. These activities aim to promote recognition of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples and improve indigenous peoples' possibilities and capacity to promote their own interests and manage their own affairs. Most of Norway's assistance for indigenous peoples is channelled through Norwegian non-governmental organisations. After working with local indigenous organisations for many years, several NGOs have acquired unique expertise in this area. Examples include the Rain Forest Fund in Brazil and Indonesia, Norwegian Church Aid in Botswana and the SAIH in Nicaragua and Bolivia. Sami organizations also receive support from Norad for projects that focus on the rights of indigenous peoples. Direct support is also provided for indigenous organisations in Chile, Peru and Paraguay.

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> where indigenous peoples were the main target group in 2003 (NOK 1000)

Main target group	Norad	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Total
Indigenous peoples	243 095	2 873	245 968
<b>Total</b>	<b>243 095</b>	<b>2 873</b>	<b>245 968</b>

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance. 2) This table covers all measures/projects/agreements in which indigenous peoples are the main target group. A measure/project/agreement may cover several main target groups.

# Women and gender equality

The Department of Rights, Agents of Change and Civil Society has the main responsibility for providing technical advice and for quality assurance in the field of women and gender equality.



**To achieve the goal of reducing the proportion of people living in poverty in the world, it is essential that activities are focused on empowering women and strengthening women's rights. The Millennium Declaration includes a specific goal which covers the international community's obligation to promote gender equality and empower women. Focus on women is also essential for the achievement of almost all the other Millennium Development Goals.**

Approximately one third of Norway's bilateral development assistance budget is spent on activities that focus especially on women and gender equality. Efforts to empower women and promote gender equality are included in programmes in several areas, such as the health and education sectors, through direct support for measures to strengthen women's rights and women's participation in decision-making and income-generating processes. A great deal of the work that is done to empower women and promote consideration for gender equality in development cooperation takes place within the framework of support for good governance in Norway's partner countries.

Human trafficking is a problem that has increasingly become a centre of focus in international cooperation. As part of the effort to combat international organised crime, many activities have been initiated to shed light on this issue. There has been particular focus on protecting the groups that are most vulnerable to human trafficking, i.e. women and children. In 2003, as part of the follow-up to the Government's Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children, Norad focused primarily on general preventive activities. Most of Norway's support was channelled through Norwegian non-governmental organisations, Save the Children Norway being the organisation that received the largest amount of funding.

In Africa, women today mainly make their living from agriculture, and will continue to do so for many years to come. The fact that women do not have the right to own and inherit land is a serious problem in many African countries. Norway has been supporting cooperation on women's law between the Universities of Oslo and Harare for many years. This is a regional programme which addresses the right to own land and other issues. The long-term goal of this cooperation is to improve the legal and social status of women in Eastern and Southern Africa.



## **Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for measures relating to women and gender equality by main goal and subsidiary goal<sup>2)</sup> in 2003 (NOK 1000)**

Allocating authority	Subsidiary goal	Main goal	Total
Norad	1 186 741	262 147	1 448 887
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	64 784	54 599	119 383
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 251 525</b>	<b>316 745</b>	<b>1 568 270</b>

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) Main goals provide the fundamental premises for how activities are planned and implemented, and are the main reason for initiating an activity. Subsidiary goals are important but are not necessarily the reason for initiating an activity. A programme/project/agreement may have several main goals and/or subsidiary goals.



**Access to research-based information about local conditions is essential if developing countries are to have the necessary knowledge to be able to improve the living conditions of and economic base for broader population groups. The development of innovative national research institutions is important for the acquisition of knowledge and expertise and for the ability to keep abreast of international developments.**

Norway wishes to help promote long-term capacity development in the fields of research and higher education in developing countries. The goal is to create viable research communities that are capable of producing and disseminating knowledge. Research institutions in Norway are also involved in this effort. Norad provides support for Norwegian universities and colleges to enable them to cooperate with partners in developing countries. The reason for this is that competence is best developed when it is based on a common academic platform and mutual research interests. Cooperation between institutions in the North and the South gives researchers from the South easier access to international science and technology networks. Norad also promotes cooperation between researchers in the South by supporting regional networks and research organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Knowledge of global development issues and the situation in Norway's partner countries is vitally important for the formulation of Norwegian development policy and for the implementation of development cooperation. Norad supports Norwegian development research in order to ensure that Norwegian research institutions are able to participate in and contribute to the development of an international knowledge base on development issues. Norad has entered into cooperation agreements with the Norwegian Council

for Higher Education (UHR) and the Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU) on research cooperation with developing countries. It has also entered into a cooperation agreement with the Research Council of Norway on Norwegian development research.

**Bilateral assistance<sup>1)</sup> for research-related measures by main goal and subsidiary goal<sup>2)</sup> in 2003 (NOK 1000)**

Allocating authority	Main goal	Subsidiary goal	Total
Norad	178,4	335,5	513,9
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	95,9	66,5	162,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,3</b>	<b>402,0</b>	<b>676,3</b>

*1) Including multi-bilateral assistance. 2) Main goal means that research is the primary objective of a project or programme. Subsidiary goal means that research is an important component. A project or programme may have several main goals and/or subsidiary goals.*



Photo: Per Kr. Lunden

# Support schemes

Further information about support schemes for civil society may be found at [norad.no](http://norad.no)



**Norad works with Norwegian companies, government agencies and a number of different development assistance and cultural institutions. Most of this cooperation takes place through a variety of support schemes. Each year, Norad announces funding for research and institutional cooperation between Norwegian research institutions and research institutions in developing countries. Norad is also responsible for providing support for international organisations.**

## Civil society

Norad's support schemes for civil society cover voluntary stakeholders that are active in developing countries. They include organisations, associations, confederations, special interest groups and societies. They range from large, national organisations that are involved in major projects in several countries to small associations based in local communities that are working with a single partner on a single project. Projects cover a wide range of areas and sectors, with the main emphasis on women, children, the environment, education, HIV/AIDS and health. Norad requires the organisations that receive support to meet certain requirements relating to development expertise and administration.

## The private sector

One of Norad's responsibilities is to encourage Norwegian companies to engage in commercial activities in developing countries. Assistance to promote the transfer of technology, goods and services in order to support the development of infrastructure and commercial activities in developing countries is also important. Furthermore, assistance is provided for measures that strengthen developing countries' export opportunities. The projects that receive support must meet the environmental requirements of recipient countries and the international community. They must also help to

promote fundamental trade union rights in accordance with international conventions and labour standards.

Companies that wish to cooperate with a Norwegian non-governmental organisation may find further information on Norad's matchmaking database at [norad.no](http://norad.no). This provides an overview over which organisations are working in which countries and in which fields.

The administration of the various schemes is divided between four technical departments in Norad. An overview over which departments are responsible for which organisations may be found in the description of the departments at the back of this brochure.



*The Norwegian Red Cross is supporting the development of an ambulance service in Kabul, Afghanistan. Photo: Gunnar Zachrisen*

**Assistance from Norad through non-governmental organisations<sup>1)</sup> by main region and country, 2003** (in NOK 1000 and as a percentage of total bilateral assistance channelled through non-governmental organisations)

<b>AFRICA</b>		Africa unspecified	84 028	Ecuador	16 889
Angola	53 562	<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>843 631</b>	El Salvador	4 710
Botswana	4 108	Percentage of total	51,8%	Guatemala	37 267
Burkina Faso	1 000			Haiti	996
Burundi	10 918	<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA</b>		Honduras	8 508
Cameroon	4 060	Afghanistan	32 687	Jamaica	2 393
Cap Verde	49	Azerbaijan	3 083	Mexico	221
Congo	150	Bangladesh	40 257	Nicaragua	40 820
DR Congo <sup>2)</sup>	18 764	Bhutan	175	Paraguay	4 691
Egypt	194	Burma	918	Peru	6 588
Eritrea	16 672	Cambodia	9 107	Latin America unsp	44 298
Ethiopia	79 148	China	22 795	<b>Sum Latin America</b>	<b>237 764</b>
Gambia	1 968	East-Timor	3 950	Percentage of total	14,6%
Guinea-Bissau	233	India	24 093		
Ivory Coast	792	Indonesia	9 291	<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	
Kenya	16 887	Laos	1 719	Palestinian Area	33 684
Lesotho	2 052	Malaysia	1 031	Iran	70
Liberia	1 724	Mongolia	6 036	Jordan	770
Madagascar	12 157	Nepal	22 798	Lebanon	5 539
Malawi	38 126	Pakistan	18 331	Yemen	342
Mali	37 780	Papua New Guinea	1 604	Middle East unsp	340
Mauretania	2 595	Philippines	4 834	<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>40 745</b>
Mozambique	54 480	Sri Lanka	38 012	Percentage of total	2,5%
Namibia	7 783	Thailand	323		
Niger	10 923	Vietnam	27 703	<b>EUROPE</b>	
Nigeria	2 107	South Asia unsp	1 178	Albania	7 143
Rwanda	22 742	Asia unsp	10 605	Bosnia-Herzegovina	5 810
Senegal	7 846	<b>Total Asia and Oceania</b>	<b>280 531</b>	Form.Yugoslavia unsp	1 684
Sierra leone	8 823	Percentage of total	17,2%	<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>14 637</b>
Somalia	20 387			Percentage of total	0,9%
South Africa	33 716	<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>			
Sudan	79 592	Belize	521	<b>GLOBAL</b>	
Swaziland	2 732	Bolivia	26 554	Global unsp.	210 882
Tanzania	39 931	Brazil	15 738	<b>Total Global unsp</b>	<b>210 882</b>
Uganda	57 745	Chile	2 198	Percentage of total	13,0%
Zambia	65 976	Colombia	16 419		
Zimbabwe	24 425	Cuba	6 772	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 628 190</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa unsp	17 454	Dominican Republic	2 181	Percentage of total	100%

1) Includes support for Norwegian, local, regional and international non-governmental organisations and for research foundations and research institutions through all Norad's allocations. 2) Formerly Zaire.

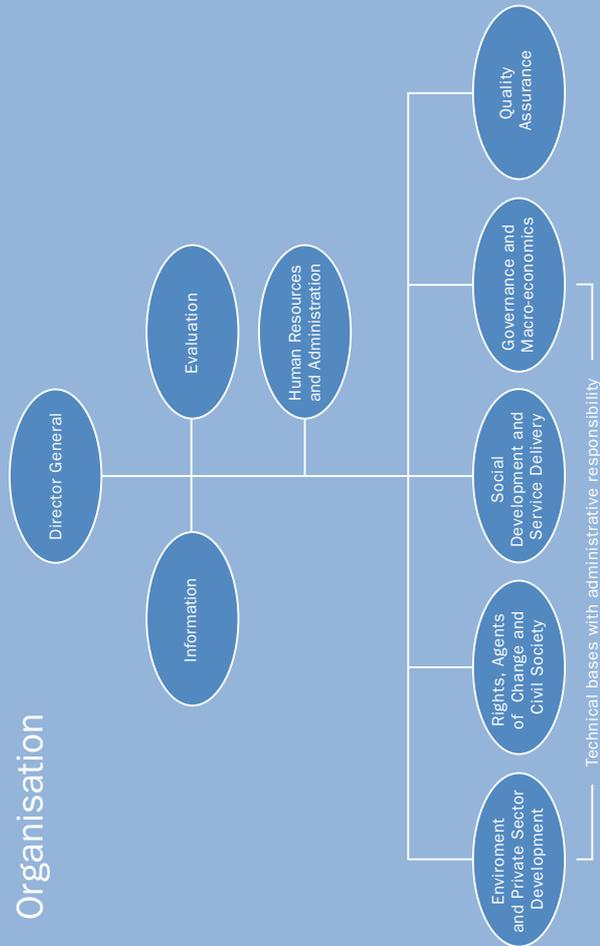
**The ten Norwegian non-governmental organisations that received most funding from Norad, 2003** (NOK 1000)

		Of which framework agreements <sup>1)</sup> uttjór:	Percentage
Norwegian Church Aid	211 265	183 621	87 %
Norwegian People's Aid	154 377	102 500	66 %
Save the Children Norway	147 693	115 000	78 %
Norwegian Interdenominational Office for Development Cooperation	140 416	137 175	98 %
Norwegian Red Cross	57 025	52 000	91 %
CARE Norway	56 384	47 000	83 %
Atlas Alliance	55 834	55 000	99 %
Norwegian Refugee Council	42 747	24 500	57 %
Strømme Foundation	42 741	36 500	85 %
Development Fund	36 015	35 000	97 %
<b>Total for the ten largest recipients</b>	<b>944 497</b>	<b>788 296</b>	<b>83 %</b>

1) A framework agreement is a long-term cooperation contract that covers several projects/agreements.



Representatives of the Self Employed Women's Association (SENA) in discussions with women from Gujarat, India. Photo: Gunnar Zachrisen



## The Norad Organisation

### The Office of the Director General

The Director General of Norad is responsible for ensuring that the agency performs its tasks in accordance with the regulations for Norwegian government agencies and within the confines of the financial and technical powers granted to the agency by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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### The Department of Human Resources and Administration

One of the main tasks of the Department of Human Resources and Administration is to provide good internal support and services for Norad's other departments. An equally important task is to be a resource base for the development of the Norad organisation.

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### The Department of Information

At Norad, all Departments have line responsibility for producing information on their respective areas of responsibility and assisting in its dissemination. The Information Department's job is to provide professional support for other departments and be responsible for other information work related to the Agency's activities. Key areas include debate, internal information and the publication of technical documents. The department publishes the magazine Bistandsaktuelt (Aid News) and is responsible for the agency's website, [www.norad.no](http://www.norad.no).

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## The Department of Social Development and Service Delivery

Many of the Millennium Development Goals are directly linked to areas that come under the department's area of responsibility, such as health, education and HIV/AIDS. In cooperation with Norwegian technical and professional institutions, the department will support the work of Norwegian embassies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in these fields and participate in important international arenas.

**The Education Group** is responsible for basic (formal and informal), secondary and vocational education. In cooperation with the Research and Higher Education Group, this team covers the entire education chain.

**The Health Group** is responsible for health and health issues relating to population and the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The focus will be on a sectoral approach to health systems and service delivery, with special emphasis on reproductive health, tuberculosis and vaccination.

**The Research and Higher Education Group** is responsible for research cooperation, research assistance, grant programmes and other forms of training, higher education, and ICT and development.

The department is responsible for the administration of application-based research programmes and for assistance for FAWE, ICAE, IPPF, IUATLD, the Norwegian Interdenominational Office for Development Cooperation (BN), the ATLAS Alliance, the Norwegian Association for the Blind and Partially Sighted, SAIH, Médecins sans Frontières, the Norwegian Teachers' Union, the Norwegian Nurses' Union, the Strømme Foundation and other organisations. Framework agreements have been established with the Norwegian Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, the Centre for Health and Social Development (HeSo), the Centre for International Education at Oslo University College (LINS) and the Ministry of Education and Research. The department also has an agreement with the Norwegian Centre for Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU).

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## The Department of Governance and Macro-economics

This department is responsible for providing advice on democratic development, judicial reform, anti-corruption efforts, administrative reform, decentralisation and harmonisation. It also provides advice in the field of macro-economics, including evaluations in connection with budget support.

**The Governance and Anti-corruption Group** is responsible for governance, anti-corruption activities, civil service reforms, democracy, decentralisation, the justice sector and human rights.

**The Public Financial Management Group** is responsible for financial management, budget support and taxation.

**The Poverty Reduction Strategies and Harmonisation Group** is responsible for ensuring that development assistance is poverty oriented, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and statistics.

The Department has agreements with several Norwegian organisations and institutions that are involved in the governance sector, which provide advice and in-depth information on selected topics.

The department administers assistance for TI, INTOSAI, IDEA, IDLO, Norwegian Church Aid, the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO), the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS) and the Confederation of Vocational Unions (YS) and other organisations.

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## The Department of Environment and Private Sector Development

This Department helps to ensure that development cooperation takes place within the limits of tolerance of the environment and the natural resource base, as is stressed in the Government's Action Plan for Combating Poverty in the South. The Action Plan also emphasises the importance of sustainable economic growth and employment in impoverished countries. The Department provides expert advice concerning how private sector development can be strengthened by good operating parameters, including legislation, institutions, capacity and infrastructure.

**The Environment Group** is responsible for sustainable production systems, biological diversity, water, pollution, cultural heritage conservation, environmental policy and management, and climate.

**The Infrastructure Group** is responsible for energy, the maritime sector, road transport, registers, management of geographical information, urban and land management, telecommunications and urban infrastructure.

**The Private Sector Development Group** is responsible for operating parameters for industry and trade, value chains, fisheries, agriculture and forestry, financing, institution-building relating to the private sector, corporate social responsibility, international trade processes, including technical trade barriers, and quality assurance.

The Financial Instruments Group is responsible for contacts with organisations and institutions and for monitoring application-based schemes for business and industry and Norwegian and international organisations.

The Department administers application-based industrial and commercial schemes (untied mixed credits, feasibility studies, human resource and institutional development) and support for the World Conservation Union (IUCN), WWF Norway, the Dryland Coordination Group, the Development Fund, the Forum for Development and Environment, the Royal Norwegian Society for Development and the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO) and other organisations.

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## The Department of Rights, Agents of Change and Civil Society

This Department is responsible for providing advice on the implementation of conventions and resolutions, and advice on interaction between civil society, government and the private sector. The Department provides advice concerning how to safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups, development assistance as an instrument in peace and reconciliation processes, cultural issues, the media, political parties, multinational organisations and the appropriate choice of cooperation partners.

**The Strategic Partnership Group** is responsible for providing advice on the role of agents of change, interaction between civil society, government and the private sector, and on cultural issues, the media, political parties, multinational organisations and strategic partnerships.

**The Rights-based Development Group** is responsible for providing advice on the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, indigenous peoples and disabled persons, based on conventions and Norway's strategies.

**The Peace-building and Development Group** is responsible for providing advice on the implementation of follow-up measures in connection with peace and reconciliation processes, human rights issues, demining and handguns.

**The Solidarity Organisations Group** is responsible for working with smaller Norwegian organisations and information organisations that are based on grass roots support and local involvement in development activities.

The Department is responsible for support for culture, the media and information, and support for IMR, PANOS, IPS, IWGIA, WWB, the Afghanistan Committee, Care Norway, CARITAS, FORUT, the Namibia Association, the Norwegian Olympic Committee and Federation of Sport, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Norwegian Red Cross, Norwegian People's Aid, Plan Norway, Save the Children Norway, the Rain Forest Fund, the Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS) and solidarity and other organisations.

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## The Evaluation Department

Evaluation activities are regulated in special instructions for individual evaluations and based on a rolling three-year programme. The department is responsible for initiating evaluations of the development cooperation and emergency relief activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad, and for ensuring that they are implemented. Evaluations are carried out by independent consultants.

It is an important task to make sure that the lessons learned from evaluations are communicated to policy-makers and administrative units. The department is responsible for ensuring that conclusions are systematised so that the aid administration is able to make use of the experience gained from evaluations. This process takes place in cooperation with other departments at Norad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Cooperation within the Evaluation Network of the OECD/DAC, the Evaluation Department of the World Bank and the evaluation units of other multilateral organisations is important in order to coordinate and thereby simplify international evaluation activities. This work also helps to foster a common understanding of the challenges faced in development cooperation. The Evaluation Department participates actively in international multi-donor evaluations.

The department is responsible for administering support for development research in Norway. The department must have systematic contacts with Norwegian and international development research institutions in order to be able to fulfil its responsibility for evaluation and research and acquire research-based information that is relevant to Norad's operations.

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## The Department of Quality Assurance

Quality assurance will be strengthened throughout the development cooperation system. The Department has a special responsibility for providing support in connection with the increased delegation and decentralization of tasks to Norwegian foreign service missions. The Department offers advice in connection with the development and improvement of working methods and forms of cooperation, systems, rules and quality assurance routines. In view of the important function of agreements as an instrument of control and quality assurance in development cooperation, Norad's legal affairs staff are located in this department, as are the statistics staff. The department is also responsible for developing instruments for evaluating, documenting and disseminating results.

The Legal Affairs Group is responsible for assuring the quality of agreements and contracts, and for recommendations in connection with the issuing of negotiating and signatory powers. It provides legal advice and services for Norad's management and other units, and monitors compliance with legislation, regulations and powers.

The Administrative Processes Group is responsible for risk assessment instruments, methodology manuals, activity plans as a management system and administrative reviews.

The Result Monitoring and Statistics Group is responsible for the result network, the result follow-up project, systems for summarising the experience gained and further development of result reporting systems. The group is also responsible for setting criteria for statistics, statistics production, quality assurance of the statistical base and fact-based analysis.

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# Norway's Partner Countries

## Main Partner Countries

### Africa

Malawi  
Mozambique  
Tanzania  
Uganda  
Zambia

### Asia

Bangladesh  
Nepal

## Other Partner Countries

### Africa

Angola  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Mali  
Nigeria  
South Africa  
Zimbabwe

### Asia

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

### Latin America

Guatemala  
Nicaragua

