



Norad

Norad in brief 2005



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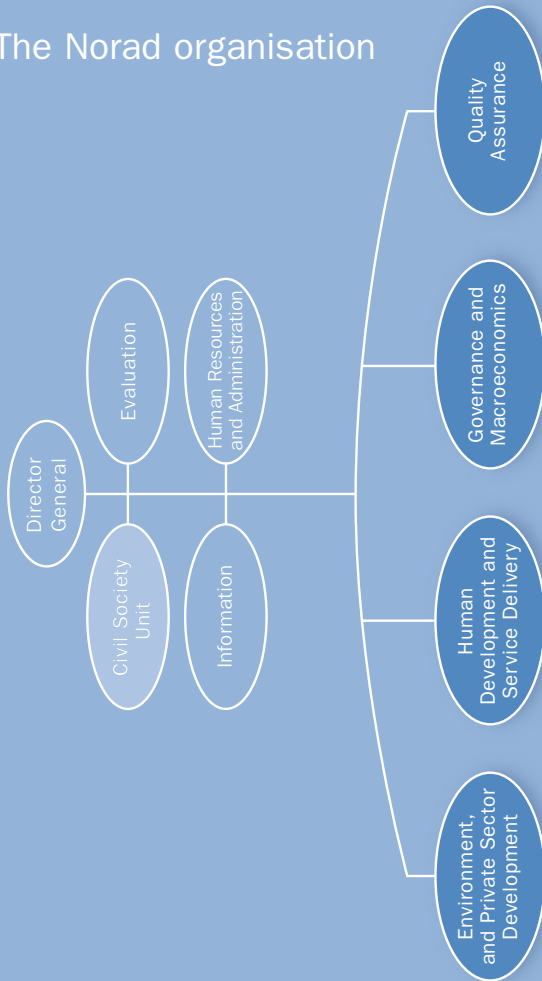
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The Norad organisation



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 main clients are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norwegian embassies in Norway's partner countries.

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.

The Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Declaration was adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000. In it, the international community undertook to achieve, by the year 2015, eight important objectives which form the framework for most international development cooperation.

The Millennium Development Goals are:

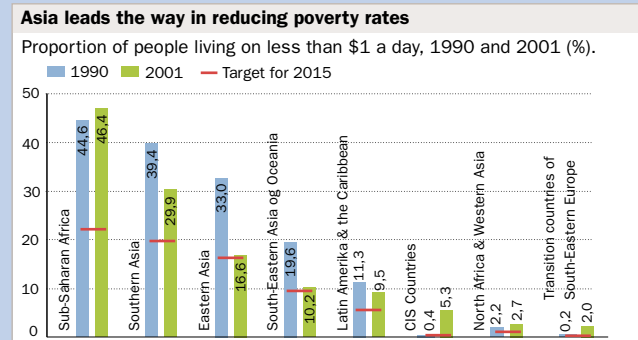
- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

Goal 1

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.

Extreme poverty remains a daily reality for more than 1 billion people who subsist on less than \$1 a day. Hunger and malnutrition are almost equally pervasive: more than 800 million people have too little to eat to meet their daily energy needs. For young children, the lack of food can be perilous since it retards their physical and mental development and threatens their very survival. More than a quarter of children under age five in developing countries are malnourished.

Overcoming poverty and hunger is possible. In Asia, reductions in poverty were dramatic. The number of people living on less than \$1 a day dropped by nearly a quarter of a billion from 1990 to 2001.



Source: *The UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2005.*

The Department of Human Development and Service Delivery has the main responsibility for providing technical advice and for quality assurance in the education sector.



Education gives people the opportunity to learn, utilise their own resources and gain insight into and influence on society. At the international level there is strong focus on universal primary education. By 2015, all boys and girls must have the opportunity to complete a full course of primary schooling (Goal 2).

Norway's assistance is intended to help develop national education systems that will give all children access to a good education. While the main focus is on developing primary education, there is increasing focus on the entire sector and on the importance of supporting the development of a balanced educational system.

Norway supports sector programmes for education in Tanzania, Zambia, Bangladesh and Nepal. Norad took part in important processes relating to the education sector in Vietnam, Madagascar and Pakistan. There is also increasing Norwegian involvement in education in conflict areas in Gulu/Uganda, Afghanistan, Angola and Sudan. Support for higher education is an important part of Norway's cooperation with South Africa.

Norway can especially make a good contribution in areas such as gender equality, integrated education, bilingual education, mixed-age schools, curriculum development with local adaptation, and the organisation of special education. Norad is engaged in well-established technical cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research and Oslo University College/LINS.

Non-governmental organisations have been involved in the education sector for many years, and much of Norway's assistance is channelled through these organisations. This is particularly important in the case of

vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as disabled persons and ethnic minorities, who are often excluded from the comprehensive national programmes.

Norad had good technical dialogue on education with several NGOs in 2004, including the Stromme Foundation, the Union of Education Norway, the Norwegian Interdenominational Office for Development Cooperation and the Atlas Alliance. With financial support from Norad, the Centre for International Education at Oslo University College (LINS) established a NGO forum comprising representatives of NGOs working in the field of education.



The South Africa Norway Tertiary Education Development Programme (SANTED) is one of the main programmes on which Norway and South Africa are cooperating to restructure higher education. Photo: Bjørnulf Remme.



There is broad international agreement that investments in health are a prerequisite for economic development and poverty reduction. The developing countries are facing major challenges in developing health services that include both prevention and treatment – and also reach the very poorest people. Weak health systems and the lack of qualified health personnel are fundamental problems. There is also a serious shortage of drugs and medical equipment.

In Mozambique and Malawi, Norway is supporting national health programmes and helping to develop the capacity for sector planning and financial management. However, Norway mainly channels its assistance through the UN system and non-governmental organisations. Norway makes substantial contributions to the global health funds, especially the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) and the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

Norad focuses especially on donor harmonisation, adaptation to national systems and procedures, and strengthening health systems. The health personnel crisis, especially in Southern Africa, is a serious obstacle to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Norad has actively promoted increased international focus on these efforts.

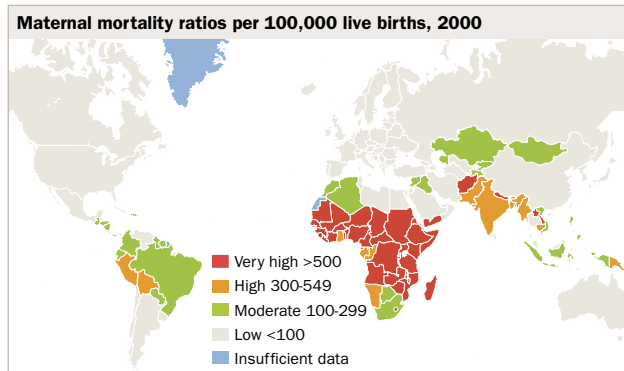
Norad works with many different Norwegian technical and professional institutions. Contact with the Norwegian public health administration has been strengthened through a framework agreement with the Directorate for Health and Social Affairs.

A substantial proportion of Norway's assistance for the health sector is provided through Norwegian NGOs.

Reproductive health

Reproductive health is related to pregnancy, childbirth, sexually transmissible diseases and other diseases and complaints linked to the reproductive organs and sexuality. It also covers protection from abuse, access to contraceptives and the right to determine how many children a person wants and when they will be born.

Norway focuses especially on the health of mothers during pregnancy and childbirth and on combating female genital mutilation. The WHO, the UNFPA and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) are among the most important organisations in this field, and they receive substantial support from Norway.



Source: *The UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2005.*

HIV and AIDS

The Department of Human Development and Service Delivery has the main responsibility for providing technical advice and for quality assurance in the field of HIV and AIDS.



HIV/AIDS is not only health problem. It also undermines or even blocks economic and social development. The struggle against HIV/AIDS is therefore given high priority in Norwegian development policy. Issues related to preventative measures as well as the possible consequences of the epidemic are to be incorporated into all of Norway's development relationships.

All of Norway's primary partner countries now have a national AIDS council as well as a national action plan that applies to both public and private sectors. It is important for Norway that such coordinated efforts command full participation and that they are linked effectively to national anti-poverty strategies. With lower prices on AIDS medicines, more people in poor countries can receive treatment. Nonetheless, prevention and treatment go hand in hand. In June 2005, UNAIDS approved an updated prevention strategy that people in all sectors should see as a call to action.

Norwegian support is channeled through such institutions as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the William J. Clinton Foundation and a number of volunteer organizations. Norway is also one of the largest givers to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The country puts a special emphasis on enlisting experts to help make national and global anti-AIDS programs more efficient.

HIV prevention from the woman's perspective

An increasing proportion of the people who are infected with HIV are women, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Young women are particularly vulnerable for many reasons. They are married off at a young age and they often have little power or influence over their own sexuality. These problems are compounded by poverty and a lack of education. If sexual practices are to change,

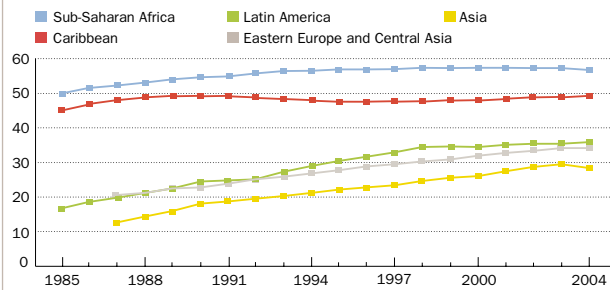
questions must be asked about the relationship between men and women.



The Haydom Hospital in Tanzania has started a clinic for men – a mobile clinic where men in rural areas have the opportunity to meet and discuss sexuality and the relationship between women and men, and also have a chance to be tested for HIV and other sexually transmissible diseases.
Photo: Ragnhild Seip/ Norad.

As the AIDS epidemic worsens, more girls and women are infected

Proportion of adults aged 15-49 living with HIV who are women, in selected developing regions 1985-2004.



Source: *The UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2005.*

Good governance and anti-corruption activities

The Department of Governance and Macroeconomics is responsible for providing advice in the field of anti-corruption activities.



Good governance means the sound management of financial resources, a responsible economic policy and active efforts to combat corruption. Good governance is characterised by a functioning constitutional state, an open society, respect for human rights and a democratic regime. Governance in most developing countries today is weak in many of these respects.

Norad is carrying out reviews of countries' governance. Norad has drawn up a list of factors that must be assessed when Norway provides development assistance, such as respect for human rights, opportunities for public participation, political stability, the management of public finances and corruption. Understanding a country's governance is essential for relevant Norwegian development cooperation.

Norad provides support for Norwegian organizations that work to promote the rights of women, children and indigenous peoples. Norad also supports international non-governmental organizations that work in the same fields. Norad collaborates closely with Norwegian centres of expertise such as the Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI), the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Statskonsult, the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities and the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR).

With Norad support, the Institute of Women's Law at the University of Oslo and the Centre for International Environment and Development Studies (NORAGRIC) have examined the way women's right to land is protected in legislation and national plans and by donors in countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. This type of study gives Norad insight into the situation of women and what is required in order to achieve results in development

cooperation. Such studies also increase the expertise of Norwegian institutions.

Norad's efforts to fight corruption

The most effective and durable means of combating corruption is to build societies based on transparency, democratic control, distribution of political power and effective judicial systems. Norad's role is to provide professional advice for the effective follow-up of anti-corruption activities in Norwegian development assistance. Norad also contributes actively to discussions between experts at the national and international level. Norad's responsibility is to ensure that focus on fighting corruption is included in the planning and follow-up of all development assistance activities.

Norway has many years of experience of establishing an effective, stable system of taxes and duties for the petroleum sector, models for state ownership, models for phasing in oil revenues and the establishment of petroleum funds. Several of Norway's partner countries have oil resources, and the advisory services of Norad or other Norwegian development cooperation partners are much demanded and help to ensure good governance and reduce the risk of corruption.

Norad collaborates on combating corruption with experts in research institutions and non-governmental organizations and with Norwegian employers' and employees' organizations, often within the framework of broader cooperation to promote good governance, human rights and the like. Norad therefore supports organizations like Transparency International (TI) and Tiri which work to fight corruption in post-conflict countries and the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI). Norad participates in the anti-corruption work of the OECD/DAC and is responsible for following up the anti-corruption efforts of the U4 donors.



Human rights are based on the concept that everyone is born free and equal and that every human being is of equal value. Peace, democracy and respect for human rights are fundamental prerequisites for sustainable development. Human rights regulate the relationship between the individual and the state and protect the individual against injustice. They comprise civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights, which are laid down in international conventions and declarations.

Human rights apply to everyone, but in reality the fundamental human rights of many people are not fulfilled. A human rights-based approach to development is therefore intrinsic to Norad's activities. Norad links its work on human rights with its development activities. This way of working is often referred to as a human rights-based approach to development. Promoting human rights is also regarded as part of the effort to achieve good governance, and Norad's activities are organised on this basis.

Norad promotes human rights-based development and finances human rights projects. Priority is given to projects that strengthen civil society and free media. Norad is also working to improve the human rights competence of its own employees and its cooperation partners. Norad has contacts with expert groups and institutions, both in Norway and abroad.

Children's rights

Children under the age of 18 account for almost 45 per cent of the world's population, but their rights and needs are often given low priority or neglected. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), children have many rights relating to health, education, care, protection and participation that require special focus and specific measures in development cooperation. However, it is important that child-oriented projects become part of overall

policy and that consideration for children's rights is always included in larger, more general development programmes.

A human rights-based approach provides the foundation for Norway's work with children in development cooperation. It promotes the view that children are active individuals with their own rights and duties who must be actively involved and listened to in processes that concern them and their lives. The new Norwegian development strategy for children and young people in the South, Three Billion Reasons, which was launched in March 2005, provides the guidelines for Norad's work with children.

Indigenous peoples

Indigenous peoples are an important target group in efforts to promote human rights. Norway's work for indigenous peoples in development cooperation is based on ILO Convention No. 169. These activities must promote recognition of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples and strengthen their possibilities and ability to promote their own interests and manage their own affairs. In 2004, Norad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs completed the new guidelines for Norway's efforts for indigenous peoples in development cooperation, which lay down the principles for these activities.

Norway's assistance for indigenous peoples is largely channelled through Norwegian NGOs. Through many years of cooperation with local indigenous organisations, several NGOs have acquired unique expertise in this area, such as the Rainforest Foundation in Brazil and Indonesia, Norwegian Church Aid in Botswana and SAIH in Nicaragua and Bolivia. Saami organisations also receive support for projects that focus on the rights of indigenous peoples. Furthermore, direct assistance is provided for indigenous organisations in Chile, Peru and Paraguay.



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 a lack of skilled labour. Norway is especially well qualified to assist developing countries in the fields of energy, the maritime sector, fisheries and natural resource management.

If developing countries are to increase their exports, it is essential that they meet the quality requirements of the international market, especially as regards food products. In 2004 Norad arranged an international conference on trade and food security in Bergen. 2004 was a year of consolidation for Private Sector Development in the South (NIS). An improved system was established for dialogue and follow-up with all the embassies, with special emphasis on Uganda, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Mozambique. There was growing interest in cooperation in the fishery sector under the NIS programme.

Through trade, agriculture and economic development in general, Norad is marketing a stronger focus on economic development and private sector development. Central partners are the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprises (NHO), The Federation of Commercial and Service Enterprises (HSH), The Royal Norwegian Society for Development (SNV) and the Development Fund.

Cow no. 581 is now chewing for Mozambique

On a farm in Akershus County, Norway, cow no. 581 is enjoying its new feed: juicy soya from Mozambique. Farmer Ole Kristian Skallerud hopes this imported product can both contribute to Mozambique's development and produce good milk for thirsty Norwegians. The soya is cultivated by small farmers in Mozambique as a result of a special order from the Norwegian farmers' cooperative, Felleskjøpet. Felleskjøpet initially ordered 90 tonnes but hopes this amount will increase to as much as 50,000 tonnes a year in the longer term. The import agreement is the result of cooperation between Felleskjøpet, Mozambican agricultural organisations and the Royal Norwegian Society for Development, which is supported by Norad.



Photo: Tor Aksel Bolle.



In many poor countries good, reasonably priced products are often not exploited commercially because of poor physical infrastructure, especially in the transport sector. Norway has many years of experience in the development of vital physical infrastructure in its partner countries in the fields of power supply, road construction, ports, water management and telecommunication services.

In the energy sector, there is growing demand for Norwegian know-how as regards good management principles and the expertise Norway has acquired from exploiting its own energy resources. In 2004 this increasing interest was particularly evident in the petroleum sector (Vietnam, Angola, Nigeria, East Timor, South Africa and Sri Lanka). Norway's experience relating to regional cooperation on electricity supplies was also in demand in the hydropower sector.

The advisory services supplied by Norad were related to environmental issues, good management, social issues, contributions to institution-building and measures to combat corruption. Its main tasks included cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on renewable energy, support for regional cooperation on electricity supplies in southern Africa and the Nile region, and dialogue with the World Bank on the use of Norwegian expertise in the energy sector.

Petroleum administration

The way Norway manages its petroleum resources has aroused a great deal of international interest, especially in developing countries with potential for developing their petroleum industry. The greatest interest is related to the system and principles Norway has developed for ensuring that valuable resources are managed in a responsible manner and in a long-term

perspective so that the value that is created benefits the entire population.

East Timor is a good example of the positive contribution development cooperation can make by helping to build transparent, professional administration of the country's most important economic resource by far. The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate has assumed responsibility for the practical aspects of cooperation.



Oil platform off the Angolan coast. Photo: Scanpix/Martin Bureau/AFP.

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



Long-term efforts to combat poverty must take place within the limits set by the environment and the natural resource base. Impoverished people are more directly dependent on natural resources than others, and sustainable natural resource management and measures to prevent environmental degradation are therefore especially important for poor 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 environmental assistance in the years ahead.

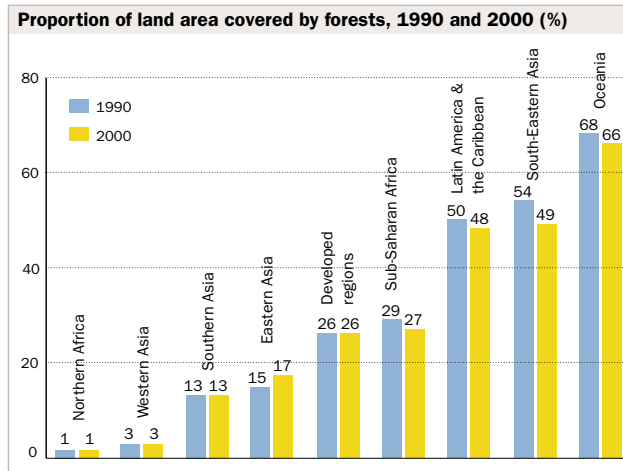
Environment-related measures are financed through all the budget items administered by Norad. Most of the funding has been channelled through international organisations; Norad supports the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the Norwegian Institute of Gene Ecology (GENØK), the Global Water Partnership, the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), the Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START) and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). The funding provided in 2004 amounted to approximately NOK 23 million. Much of this assistance was linked to the follow up to the Johannesburg Declaration.

More than one quarter of the funding provided for Norwegian NGOs was linked to projects that have the environment as a main or subsidiary goal. Few projects have the environment as a main goal, but some of the rural development projects touch on the central goals of environment-related assistance. The Development Fund and Norwegian Church Aid are important actors in this respect. Through its efforts to fulfil the aims of the Desertification Convention, the Drylands Coordination Group is the most directly

environment-oriented of the major actors. Assistance for these groups totalled NOK 4.7 million. The Rainforest Foundation Norway and WWF Norway also received support for their activities in connection with the Johannesburg Declaration.

Good results for the fishery and maritime sector in Namibia

In the period 1990-2004 Norad contributed around NOK 450 million to support Namibia's fishery and maritime sector. A final review now shows that this close collaboration between Norway and Namibia has helped to establish an extremely well regulated system of fishery management in Namibia, and to develop institutions for research, resource monitoring and fishery management.



Source: *The UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2005.*

The Department of Human Development and Service Delivery has the main responsibility for providing technical advice and for supporting research in developing countries.



Access to research-based knowledge about national, regional and global conditions is a fundamental prerequisite if developing countries are to have the necessary information to improve the living conditions and economic basis for a larger proportion of their populations. The development of innovative, national research communities is important if they are to build their own expertise and capacity and benefit from and contribute to the development of knowledge at the international level.

Norway wishes to contribute towards long-term capacity development in research and higher education in developing countries. The goal is to create viable research communities that can produce and pass on knowledge.

Research institutions in Norway are also involved in this effort.

Cooperation on research with developing countries is divided into two main areas: The agreement between Norad and the Norwegian Council for Higher Education, which concerns cooperation between Norwegian universities and their partners in Norway's partner countries and the NUFU Programme which is administered by the Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU). The arrangement for supporting research and institutional cooperation between Norwegian research institutions and research institutions in Norway's partner countries is administered by Norad. Support for regional research organisations is being continued at the same level and with the same long-term agreements with regional research funds and research organisations in Africa and Latin America. This particularly applies to social science research.

Human resource development in developing countries is primarily supported through Norad Fellowship Programme, which offers higher education at master's degree level to candidates from developing countries, primarily in Norway but also courses at institutions in the South. In 2004, 132 students

were accepted to 22 master's degree courses at the universities of Oslo, Bergen, Tromsø and Stavanger, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), the Norwegian University of Life Sciences and Bodø College. An evaluation of the scholarship programme was accomplished in 2005. Norad supports several smaller education and training programmes, such as the Arts and Cultural Education Programme, Tibet Network, Petrad and the International Center for Hydropower.

Cooperation on research with South Africa

Cooperation on research within the framework of the Norwegian-South African research programme began in 2000 and will be terminated in 2009.

The goal is then to ensure that cooperation continues with financing from sources other than the development assistance budget. The programme is currently funded through the Norwegian embassy in Pretoria, while Norad's role is to serve as a technical adviser to the embassy.

A total of forty research projects have received financial support in the course of the two rounds of applications that have been carried out so far. The main objective of some projects is to help build capacity through programmes for master's and doctoral degree students, while other projects concentrate primarily on finding new knowledge.

Research into the use of melatonin in the prevention of heart attacks is one of the projects that is being supported. This project is the result of cooperation between the University of Tromsø and Stellenbosch University. Here, measurements are being taken of a live rat's heart in the laboratory at Stellenbosch University. Photo: Bjørnulf Remme.



The Civil Society Unit has the main responsibility for providing technical advice and for quality assurance in the field of civil society.



Civil society is one of the most important channels for Norwegian development assistance. The scope of assistance to civil society varies widely among different countries and technical areas, and in some countries it is the main channel of assistance. Many organisations in civil society possess expertise relating to particular countries, technical areas and development that makes them highly relevant actors in development activities. NGOs and other Norwegian actors in civil society are well qualified to influence development and to reach the very poorest and most marginalized people.

Norad defines civil society as:

- Formal and informal organisations, networks and movements, which are active in the interface between state and family. These organisations are neither governed nor owned by the state and largely run their activities on a charitable basis.
- The arena for actors in civil society and for their relationship with other actors, such as the state and the private sector. This interface and this arena are affected by the prevailing conditions, including the legislation within which civil society operates.

Strengthening civil society in the South

The goal of Norad's cooperation with non-governmental organisations is to strengthen civil society in the South as a driving force and an agent of change in order to achieve national development objectives. Another important goal is to help ensure that poor and vulnerable target groups have access to basic social and financial services. There is strong emphasis on efforts to strengthen the organisations of local partners in developing countries in order to ensure the sustainability of projects and programmes and help promote the development of civil society.

Norad also stresses how important it is for organisations that are involved in various types of development cooperation in the South to focus on promoting understanding and respect for the situation in developing countries and for North-South cooperation in Norway. In this context, it is important that organisations, their members and their support groups together represent a large proportion of the Norwegian population.

Popular involvement

The goal of Norwegian development assistance that is channelled through civil society organisations is also to promote popular involvement in Norway in development and North-South issues. The reaction following the tsunami disaster on 26 December 2004, showed that the Norwegian population has a strong feeling of solidarity with people in poor countries. In connection with the administration of support to civil society organisations, Norad has underscored the importance of being flexible if organisations wish to re-allocate funds due to unforeseen circumstances, such as natural disasters.

The Peter Weerasekera Children's Home in Sri Lanka houses 80 children. It is now being expanded to provide a home for 25 children who were orphaned by the tsunami disaster. Three Rotary clubs in Skien, south-eastern Norway, have taken the initiative to collect money for the children's home, in consultation with local people in Sri Lanka. Norad has allocated NOK 700,000 for the children's home.

Women's Rights and Gender Equality

The Department of Governance and Macroeconomics has the main responsibility for providing technical advice and for quality assurance in the field of women and gender equality.



If we are to achieve the goal of reducing the percentage of people living in poverty in the world, it is crucial that efforts are focused on improving the position of women and strengthening women's rights. By acceding to Millennium Development Goal No. 3, the international community has committed itself to promoting gender equality and empowering women.

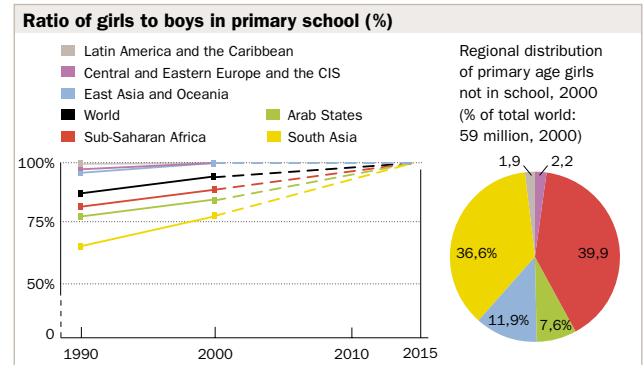
Efforts to empower women and consideration for gender equality are taken into account in programmes in several areas, such as the health and education sector, through direct support for measures to strengthen women's rights and women's participation in decision-making and income-generating processes. A great deal of the work takes place within the framework of assistance for good governance in Norway's partner countries and through support for non-governmental organisations.



The Kidlink Foundation receives support from Norad for its Education for Peace project in Jordan. The project is introducing ICT education in girls' schools.
Photo: Odd de Presno/Kidlink Foundation.

Technical dialogue and the work of the NGOs

The NGOs that receive funding through development cooperation programmes aimed at civil society focus on women and gender equality to varying degrees. Some have a direct mandate as a women's organisation or an umbrella organisation for several women's organisations, while others have chosen to pursue integrated strategies in which consideration for women and gender equality is often a prerequisite for and a part of the organisation's overall activities. The direct objective of the Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS) is to improve the social and economic situation of women internationally. More than sixty Norwegian women's organisations are members of FOKUS. Several other major organisations have strategies for integrating a focus women and gender equality into their international activities. Support is also provided for individual organisations*, several of which are engaged in projects that directly target women. One example is Arc-aid, which is working to prevent genital mutilation of Somali refugees, both women and men, in the Dadaab camp in Kenya.



Source: Human Development Report 2004, UNDP.

Quality Assurance

The Department of Quality Assurance offers advice in connection with the development and improvement of working methods and forms of cooperation, systems, quality assurance rules and routines, and risk management.



When the development cooperation administration was reorganised, one part of Norad's mandate was to develop the necessary tools and methods necessary to assure the quality of development assistance. Quality assurance must help ensure that the administration of development cooperation is as efficient as possible and at the same time meets the demand for proven results. Since more tasks have been delegated to the embassies, it is important for Norad to have the necessary competence to develop methodologies in the fields of administration, quality assurance and follow-up of results, and to provide training in these areas.

In 2004 Norad's primary priority was to develop administrative tools, the main criteria being simplification, user-friendliness and adaptation to new forms of assistance. Work also began on coordinating and simplifying the administration of Norad's various grant schemes. At the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norad carried out administrative reviews at the embassies in all seven of Norway's main partner countries. The reviews focused on both the embassies' adherence to the overarching guidelines and on project management. The reports recommended certain quality assurance measures, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has implemented in cooperation with the embassies.

The lessons learned from the administrative reviews in 2004 provided the basis for a revised version of the Development Cooperation Manual, and will also provide the foundation for ten administrative reviews in 2005.

Work on the new Development Cooperation Manual began in 2004. The manual contains procedures for good management of development assistance funds. Work also began on a new Contract Manual (Legal Manual). The Development Cooperation Manual can be downloaded from www.norad.no/dcm.





The main purpose of evaluation is to improve development cooperation by increasing our understanding of development processes, helping to promote more result-oriented development policies and improving the efficiency of development cooperation administration. Evaluation is a crucial element of quality assurance.

Another important objective of evaluation is to provide information to our partners and the general public concerning the results and effects of development assistance. The conclusions of evaluations can contribute important knowledge that will provide inputs for the planning of new activities and improve the efficiency of ongoing activities.



All evaluation reports are published in a special series and distributed free of charge. The reports are normally published in English and are available on Norad's website.

Annual programmes and rolling three-year programmes for evaluation activities are prepared in cooperation with relevant departments at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian embassies and Norad, and are approved by the political leadership of the Ministry.

As a result of closer and better coordinated international development cooperation, efforts to harmonise development activities and the stronger role played by partners in cooperation, an increasing number of evaluations take the form of joint international evaluations. The emphasis is on results at country level, important sectors, trans-sectoral themes and evaluations of forms of development assistance.



The Norad Fellowship Programme was evaluated in 2005. Photo: Teresa Grøtan.



Norad administrates various types of grant schemes to Norwegian non-governmental organisations, Norwegian companies and a variety of cultural institutions. Once a year, Norad also advertises grants for research and institutional cooperation between Norwegian research institutions and research institutions in developing countries. In addition to this, Norad is responsible for providing support for international organisations.

Grants to civil society

Grant schemes for civil society target Norwegian voluntary actors that are working in developing countries. They include organisations, societies, confederations, special interest groups and clubs. They range from large, national organisations engaged in comprehensive projects in several countries to small associations, based in the local community, that are working with a single partner on a single project. The projects cover a wide range of topics and sectors.

Grants to business and industry

Part of Norad's task is to encourage Norwegian companies to engage in commercial activities in developing countries. It is also important to provide assistance to promote transfers of technology, goods and services in order to support infrastructure and private sector development in these countries. Assistance is also provided for measures to improve developing countries' export potential. Support is only provided for projects that meet the requirements of the recipient country and the international community relating to the environment and pollution.

Grants to research

The objective of supporting cooperation between Norwegian research institutions and institutions in the South is to establish arenas for mutual

exchange of new, research-based knowledge and to promote human resource development and capacity-building in research institutions in developing countries. This type of assistance is intended to promote long-term cooperation on research, in which the institutions are on an equal footing, and are awarded to Norwegian research institutions that have established a cooperative relationship with research institutions in the South.

Grants to international organisations

This allocation covers grants for international organisations and networks, including both non-governmental organisations and multi-national organisations that are not UN agencies. These grants are primarily aimed at long-term development activities where few or no other channels exist and where supra-national efforts are important.

Grants to cooperation between local communities in Norway and the Balkans

The main goal of this grant scheme is to promote broad-based popular commitment in Norwegian communities and their partner communities in the Balkans. The initiatives that have received support so far include school exchanges, cooperation between municipalities, human resource development, democracy projects and the translation of books.

Grants to information activities

The goal of this scheme is to help ensure that many different Norwegian NGOs engage in wide-ranging information and education activities in Norway in the field of important and relevant North-South and development issues. The scheme is intended to encourage commitment, debate and cooperation, and increase the competence of NGOs.

Norad is responsible for the reporting of Norway's total development assistance to OECD/DAC, as well as making the statistics of all Norwegian development cooperation available to the public.

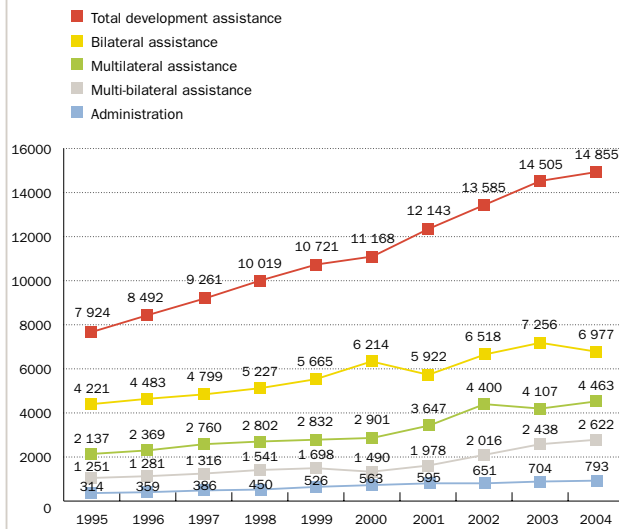
Norad administers different support schemes, aimed at a wide range of Norwegian companies, cultural institutions and civil society actors. In addition, each year Norad allocates resources for research and institutional collaboration between Norwegian research institutes and research institutions in developing countries. Norad is also responsible for support to international organisations. In 2004, Norad administered NOK 1,8 billion.

Apart from the overview of the total gross assistance on the next page, the tables in this publication relates only to assistance through Norad.

A complete overview of the statistics for the Norwegian development cooperation is to be found on www.norad.no.

The Department of Quality Assurance is responsible for quality assurance and for making the statistics for the Norwegian development cooperation accessible .

Total Norwegian development assistance (gross) 1995-2004¹⁾
(NOK mill.)



1) The distribution between the different types of assistance can differ from earlier published numbers due to updates in the statistics. The statistics on total Norwegian development cooperation will not be influenced by this.

Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by main regions, main partner countries²⁾ and income group Least Developed Countries (LDC)³⁾ 2004 (NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)

Africa	NOK 1000	%
<i>Ethiopia*</i>	87 027	4,87 %
<i>Uganda*</i>	68 751	3,84 %
<i>Mali*</i>	50 482	2,82 %
<i>Zambia*</i>	46 143	2,58 %
<i>Sudan*</i>	45 681	2,55 %
<i>Malawi*</i>	42 506	2,38 %
<i>Angola*</i>	35 546	1,99 %
<i>Mozambique*</i>	34 618	1,94 %
<i>Tanzania*</i>	34 447	1,93 %
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	30 380	1,70 %
<i>South Africa</i>	28 572	1,60 %
<i>Kenya</i>	18 552	1,04 %
<i>Rwanda*</i>	18 490	1,03 %
<i>Eritrea*</i>	18 178	1,02 %
<i>Niger*</i>	11 763	0,66 %
<i>Somalia*</i>	10 767	0,60 %
<i>Congo (Dem Rep)*</i>	7 917	0,44 %
<i>Namibia</i>	7 814	0,44 %
<i>Madagascar*</i>	7 408	0,41 %
<i>Botswana</i>	6 404	0,36 %
<i>Senegal*</i>	5 673	0,32 %
<i>Ghana</i>	4 925	0,28 %
<i>Lesotho*</i>	4 549	0,25 %
<i>Burundi*</i>	4 446	0,25 %
<i>Cameroon</i>	4 304	0,24 %
<i>Egypt</i>	3 908	0,22 %
<i>Nigeria</i>	3 631	0,20 %
<i>Sierra Leone*</i>	2 766	0,15 %
<i>Swaziland</i>	2 560	0,14 %
<i>Mauritania*</i>	2 449	0,14 %

<i>Liberia*</i>	1 993	0,11 %
<i>Gambia*</i>	1 348	0,08 %
<i>Cote D'Ivoire</i>	1 004	0,06 %
<i>Burkina Faso*</i>	1 000	0,06 %
<i>Marocco</i>	336	0,02 %
<i>Guinea-Bissau*</i>	214	0,01 %
<i>Cape Verde*</i>	49	0,00 %
<i>Africa unspecified</i>	191 817	10,73 %
Total Africa	848 419	47,45 %

of which contributions to LDCs 544 213 30,43 %

Asia & Oceania	NOK 1000	%
<i>China</i>	46 608	2,61 %
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	40 696	2,28 %
<i>Afghanistan*</i>	31 930	1,79 %
<i>Nepal*</i>	29 286	1,64 %
<i>Vietnam</i>	21 520	1,20 %
<i>Bangladesh*</i>	17 714	0,99 %
<i>Cambodia*</i>	14 109	0,79 %
<i>India</i>	14 057	0,79 %
<i>Indonesia</i>	12 563	0,70 %
<i>Laos*</i>	11 572	0,65 %
<i>Mongolia</i>	6 555	0,37 %
<i>East Timor*</i>	6 549	0,37 %
<i>Philippines</i>	3 452	0,19 %
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	2 274	0,13 %
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	1 837	0,10 %
<i>Myanmar (Burma)*</i>	1 217	0,07 %
<i>Malaysia</i>	1 099	0,06 %
<i>Thailand</i>	1 060	0,06 %

<i>Pakistan</i>	718	0,04 %
<i>Bhutan*</i>	175	0,01 %
<i>Asia unspecified</i>	18 912	1,06 %
Total Asia & Oceania	283 903	15,88 %

of which contributions to LDCs 112 552 6,29 %

Europe	NOK 1000	%
<i>Europe unspecified</i>	3 912	0,22 %
Total Europe	3 912	0,22 %

of which contributions to LDCs 0,00 %

Latin America	NOK 1000	%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	38 213	2,14 %
<i>Guatemala</i>	26 174	1,46 %
<i>Bolivia</i>	22 291	1,25 %
<i>Colombia</i>	17 535	0,98 %
<i>Ecuador</i>	16 227	0,91 %
<i>Brazil</i>	16 200	0,91 %
<i>Honduras</i>	8 222	0,46 %
<i>Peru</i>	7 265	0,41 %
<i>Cuba</i>	5 998	0,34 %
<i>El Salvador</i>	4 206	0,24 %
<i>Paraguay</i>	3 935	0,22 %
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	3 112	0,17 %
<i>Jamaica</i>	1 932	0,11 %
<i>Chile</i>	1 649	0,09 %
<i>Haiti*</i>	791	0,04 %
<i>Mexico</i>	444	0,02 %
<i>Belize</i>	281	0,02 %
<i>Argentina</i>	200	0,01 %

<i>Latin-Amerika unspecified</i>	30 101	1,68 %
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Total Latin-Amerika 204 777 11,45 %

of which contributions to LDCs 791 0,04 %

Middle East	NOK 1000	%
<i>Palestinian Area</i>	35 834	2,00 %
<i>Lebanon</i>	5 469	0,31 %
<i>Yemen*</i>	394	0,02 %
<i>Jordan</i>	91	0,01 %
<i>Iran</i>	70	0,00 %
<i>Middle East unspecified</i>	429	0,02 %
Total Middle East	42 288	2,36 %

of which contributions to LDCs 394 0,02 %

Global unspecified 404 830 22,64 %

Subtotal main and other partner countries 783 665 43,83%

Subtotal other countries 354 461 19,82 %

Subtotal unspecified 650 001 36,35 %

Total 1 788 127 100,00 %

of which contributions to LDCs 657 950 36,80 %

- 1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
2) Main partner countries (marked in grey) and partner countries (italics).
3) LDCs as defined January 1st 2003. The countries concerned are marked with an asterisk*.

Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by main partner countries, main regions and target areas, 2004 (NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance to the country/region)

	Health, education and other in the social sector		HIV/AIDS		Economic development and trade		Good governance		Environment and energy		Emergency relief and other unspecified		Total	
Africa														
Malawi	22 503	52,9 %	6 134	14,4 %	7 309	17,2 %	4 522	10,6 %	2 038	4,8 %		0,0 %	42 506	100,0 %
Mozambique	16 000	46,2 %	3 089	8,9 %	2 247	6,5 %	9 465	27,3 %	3 348	9,7 %	470	1,4 %	34 618	100,0 %
Tanzania	12 092	35,1 %	1 248	3,6 %	10 846	31,5 %	8 028	23,3 %	2 233	6,5 %		0,0 %	34 447	100,0 %
Uganda	32 027	46,6 %	2 868	4,2 %	11 599	16,9 %	16 632	24,2 %	4 419	6,4 %	1 206	1,8 %	68 751	100,0 %
Zambia	29 497	63,9 %	8 052	17,5 %	2 073	4,5 %	4 675	10,1 %	1 845	4,0 %		0,0 %	46 143	100,0 %
Other countries	208 766	48,5 %	20 037	4,7 %	98 403	22,9 %	85 975	20,0 %	4 147	1,0 %	12 732	3,0 %	430 135	100,0 %
Africa unspecified	47 527	24,8 %	3 983	2,1 %	69 209	36,1 %	43 297	22,6 %	13 172	6,9 %	14 630	7,6 %	191 817	100,0 %
Total Africa	368 411	43,4 %	45 413	5,4 %	201 687	23,8 %	172 593	20,3 %	31 203	3,7 %	29 037	3,4 %	848 419	100,0 %
Asia and Oceania														
Bangladesh	7 346	41,5 %	581	3,3 %	8 946	50,5 %	612	3,5 %	228	1,3 %		0,0 %	17 714	100,0 %
Nepal	17 684	60,4 %	729	2,5 %	606	2,1 %	7 701	26,3 %	2 325	7,9 %	241	0,8 %	29 286	100,0 %
Other countries	101 565	46,6 %	3 020	1,4 %	74 545	34,2 %	19 628	9,0 %	13 049	6,0 %	6 184	2,8 %	217 991	100,0 %
Asia unspecified	2 881	15,2 %	2 368	12,5 %	8 923	47,2 %	612	3,2 %	3 000	15,9 %	1 128	6,0 %	18 912	100,0 %
Total Asia and Oceania	129 477	45,6 %	6 698	2,4 %	93 020	32,8 %	28 553	10,1 %	18 602	6,6 %	7 552	2,7 %	283 903	100,0 %
Latin America														
All countries	75 132	43,0 %	2 268	1,3 %	29 313	16,8 %	55 876	32,0 %	1 791	1,0 %	10 296	5,9 %	174 676	100,0 %
Latin America unspecified	7 125	23,7 %	1 776	5,9 %	2 655	8,8 %	8 305	27,6 %	21	0,1 %	10 218	33,9 %	30 101	100,0 %
Total Latin America	82 257	40,2 %	4 043	2,0 %	31 969	15,6 %	64 181	31,3 %	1 812	0,9 %	20 514	10,0 %	204 777	100,0 %
Europe														
States of ex-Yugoslavia,unspecified							3 912	100,0 %					3 912	100,0 %
Total Europe							3 912	100,0 %					3 912	100,0 %
Middle East														
All countries	25 285	60,4 %			1 465	3,5 %	13 967	33,4 %	1 140	2,7 %			41 858	100,0 %
Middle East unspecified							429	100,0 %					429	100,0 %
Total Middle East	25 285	59,8 %			1 465	3,5 %	14 397	34,0 %	1 140	2,7 %			42 288	100,0 %
Global unspecified	228 494	56,4 %	1 754	0,4 %	39 671	9,8 %	55 721	13,8 %	39 982	9,9 %	39 208	9,7 %	404 830	100,0 %
Total	833 925	46,6 %	57 909	3,2 %	367 811	20,6 %	339 357	19,0 %	92 739	5,2 %	96 311	5,4 %	1 788 127	100,0 %

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

Total assistance from Norad through Norwegian NGOs by main partner countries, main regions and target areas, 2004 (NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance to the country/region)

	Health, education and other in the social sector		HIV/AIDS		Economic development and trade		Good governance		Environment and energy		Emergency relief and other unspecified		Total	
Africa														
Malawi	16 601	49,9 %	6 134	18,4 %	6 229	18,7 %	4 330	13,0 %					33 294	100,0 %
Mozambique	12 155	42,2 %	3 089	10,7 %	875	3,0 %	9 465	32,9 %	2 730	9,5 %	470	1,6 %	28 784	100,0 %
Tanzania	3 688	16,0 %	1 248	5,4 %	9 317	40,3 %	7 980	34,5 %	875	3,8 %		0,0 %	23 108	100,0 %
Uganda	22 580	41,5 %	2 868	5,3 %	7 113	13,1 %	16 632	30,6 %	4 000	7,4 %	1 206	2,2 %	54 399	100,0 %
Zambia	28 227	64,2 %	8 052	18,3 %	1 836	4,2 %	4 675	10,6 %	1 191	2,7 %			43 981	100,0 %
Other countries	172 616	46,1 %	18 037	4,8 %	84 910	22,7 %	84 863	22,7 %	1 501	0,4 %	12 687	3,4 %	374 615	100,0 %
Africa unspecified	15 278	23,2 %	1 983	3,0 %	12 669	19,2 %	13 144	20,0 %	11 133	16,9 %	11 630	17,7 %	65 837	100,0 %
Total Africa	271 145	43,5 %	41 413	6,6 %	122 949	19,7 %	141 088	22,6 %	21 430	3,4 %	25 992	4,2 %	624 017	100,0 %
Asia & Oceania														
Bangladesh	6 634	40,1 %	581	3,5 %	8 723	52,7 %	612	3,7 %					16 551	100,0 %
Nepal	13 919	57,4 %	729	3,0 %			7 701	31,8 %	1 651	6,8 %	241	1,0 %	24 240	100,0 %
Other countries	68 353	45,9 %	3 020	2,0 %	45 252	30,4 %	18 573	12,5 %	7 732	5,2 %	5 876	3,9 %	148 806	100,0 %
Asia unspecified	2 381	23,3 %	2 368	23,2 %	1 465	14,4 %	612	6,0 %	2 252	22,1 %	1 128	11,0 %	10 206	100,0 %
Total Asia & Oceania	91 287	45,7 %	6 698	3,4 %	55 441	27,7 %	27 499	13,8 %	11 635	5,8 %	7 244	3,6 %	199 803	100,0 %
Latin America														
All countries	70 522	45,3 %	2 268	1,5 %	26 833	17,2 %	44 906	28,9 %	810	0,5 %	10 291	6,6 %	155 630	100,0 %
Latin America unspecified	3 025	16,8 %	1 776	9,9 %	1 665	9,3 %	8 220	45,7 %			3 305	18,4 %	17 991	100,0 %
Total Latin America	73 547	42,4 %	4 043	2,3 %	28 499	16,4 %	53 127	30,6 %	810	0,5 %	13 596	7,8 %	173 621	100,0 %
Total Middle East	18 223	54,2 %			1 458	4,3 %	13 967	41,5 %					33 648	100,0 %
Global unspecified	30 828	34,6 %	1 272	1,4 %	12 307	13,8 %	19 013	21,3 %	7 789	8,7 %	17 915	20,1 %	89 126	100,0 %
Total	485 029	43,3 %	53 426	4,8 %	220 654	19,7 %	254 694	22,7 %	41 665	3,7 %	64 747	5,8 %	1 120 216	100,0 %

**Assistance through Norad by channel and type of assistance,
2004 (NOK 1000)**

Channel	Bilateral	Multi-bilateral	Multilateral	Total
International NGO	105 312			105 312
Local NGO	14 743			14 743
Norwegian NGO	1 120 216			1 120 216
Regional NGO	15 138			15 138
Nordic research institution/foundation	141 045			141 045
Non-NGO	316 680	74 993	24 915	416 588
Total	1 713 135	74 993	24 915	1 813 042

**Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by DAC-sectors²⁾, 2004
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)**

	2004	%	LDC-share
111 Education	63 629	3,6 %	40,2 %
112 Primary education	91 741	5,1 %	66,4 %
113 Secondary education	16 459	0,9 %	48,5 %
114 University and college	97 496	5,5 %	9,6 %
Total Education	269 325	15,1 %	38,5 %
121 Health, general	76 612	4,3 %	72,5 %
122 Primary health care	70 006	3,9 %	65,7 %
Total Health	146 618	8,2 %	69,3 %
130 Population prog. and reproductive health	107 882	6,0 %	35,1 %
130.40 Of which HIV/AIDS amounts to:	57 909	3,2 %	56,4 %
140 Water and sanitation	44 938	2,5 %	51,3 %
150 Public adm. and popular participation	339 357	19,0 %	38,1 %
161 Employment	40 364	2,3 %	25,4 %
162 Housing	2 112	0,1 %	34,9 %
163 Other social services	204 865	11,5 %	25,3 %
210 Transport and warehousing	3 663	0,2 %	16,9 %
220 Communications	6 164	0,3 %	10,7 %

230 Energy	20 614	1,2 %	48,8 %
240 Banking and financial services	48 819	2,7 %	48,1 %
250 Private sector and other services	25 870	1,4 %	23,6 %
311 Agriculture	91 169	5,1 %	55,7 %
312 Forestry	13 582	0,8 %	30,5 %
313 Fishing	64 451	3,6 %	1,5 %
321 Industry	19 746	1,1 %	18,6 %
322 Mineral resources and mining	585	0,0 %	0,0 %
331 Handelspolitikk og reguleringer	13 100	0,7 %	-0,2 %
332 Trade policy and regulations	3 784	0,2 %	5,7 %
410 Multi-sectoral environment	72 126	4,0 %	15,8 %
420 Multi-sectoral women in development (WID)	28 862	1,6 %	32,5 %
430 Other multi-sectoral activities	115 540	6,5 %	43,8 %
530 Other general programme- and product assistance	8 279	0,5 %	100,0 %
720 Other humanitarian assistance/emergency relief	12 796	0,7 %	14,6 %
998 Unallocated/uspecified	83 515	4,7 %	20,7 %
Total	1 788 127	100,0 %	36,8 %

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) Definition DAC sector: The purpose of the acronym is to show which area of the recipient's economic or social structure the assistance is primarily intended to support.

**Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by main partner countries,
main regions and target groups²⁾, 2004 (NOK 1000)**

	Indigenous people	Women	Children	Refugees	Disabled people
Africa					
Malawi		30 245	22 804		4 759
Mozambique		10 666	17 638	2 390	2 432
Tanzania	2 044	12 195	6 185		1 614
Uganda	147	15 062	22 988	3 475	10 769
Zambia		15 082	29 447		350
Other countries	28 610	190 115	151 219	38 803	40 439
Africa unspecified	10 578	22 244	12 129	4 180	11 999
Total Africa	41 380	295 609	262 410	48 848	72 362
Asia & Oceania					
Bangladesh	12 464	15 022	3 842		838
Nepal	2 225	3 675	10 254	290	3 715
Other countries	23 342	66 785	70 280	20 134	22 297
Asia unspecified	199	1 624	685	457	
Total Asia and Oceania	38 231	87 106	85 062	20 881	26 849
Latin America					
All countries	63 955	85 503	69 712	15 956	4 472
Latin America unspecified	875	10 368	5 226	340	782
Total Latin America	64 830	95 871	74 938	16 296	5 255
Middle East	1 097	5 159	16 076	9 973	6 318
Global unspecified	14 137	45 540	31 423	4 804	3 563
Total	159 675	529 286	469 910	100 802	114 347

1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

2) A measure/project/agreement may have several main target groups.

**Norad's disbursements through chapter/post 160.75
International organizations and networks, 2004**

Agreement partner	Amount ¹⁾ (NOK 1000)
IPPF - International Planned Parenthood Federation	40 000
IUCN - The World Conservation Union	13 000
IDI Stiftelsen - Intosai Development Initiative	10 142
WWB - Womens' World Banking	10 000
START	3 400
IDLO - International Development Law Organization	3 270
IPS - Inter Press Service	3 000
IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs	2 500
Right to Play	2 500
AMREF	2 000
IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development	2 000
WCRP - World Conference on Religion and Peace	2 000
Transparency International	2 000
ADEA - Association for Development of Education in Africa	1 750
Global Water Partnership	1 750
The Panos Institute	1 500
GenØk - Norsk Institutt for Genøkologi	1 000
WLUML - Women Living under Muslim Law	1 000
Population Council	1 000
UNION - International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases	1 000
IISD - International Institute for Sustainable Development	950
IWHC - International Womens Health Coalition	900
CBPP - Center for Budget and Policy Priorities	710
HURIDOCS - Human Rights Information and Documentation systems	500
ICSF - International Collective in Support of Fishworkers	500
SANDEE - South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics	500
ICAE - International Council for Adult Education	250
Advokatfirmaet Hjort (Law Firm)	41
RAINBO	17
UNIConsult AS	12
Unknown	4 250
Total cooperation agreements	113 441

1) The amounts apply only to disbursements made through the following chapter/post:
160.75 International organizations and network.

Norad's disbursements through selected chapter/posts³⁾ to civil society actors long-term development cooperation, 2004

Agreement partner	Amount¹⁾ (NOK 1000)	of which support to information work²⁾ (NOK 1000)
Norwegian Missions in Development*	119 997	300
Norwegian Church Aid*	115 485	2 000
Norwegian People's Aid*	99 191	2 000
Save the Children Norway*	82 904	2 000
Norwegian Red Cross*	47 197	2 000
The Atlas Alliance*	45 300	900
FORUT*	27 150	650
The Development Fund*	26 977	985
Strømme Foundation*	26 520	900
CARE Norway*	24 588	700
Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO)*	24 495	690
The Royal Norwegian Society for Development*	24 100	600
Rainforest Foundation Norway*	21 555	1 015
Norwegian Refugee Council*	18 765	1 994
Norwegian Students and Academics International (SAIH)*	16 398	695
FOKUS*	15 574	1 060
The Norwegian Association of Blind and Partially Sighted (NABP)*	14 500	
WWF Norway*	14 020	
Plan International, Norway	10 187	196
Caritas Norway*	9 605	
The Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF)*	8 700	
SOS-Children's Villages*	8 000	
Afghan Committee Norway*	7 135	135
Union of Education Norway*	6 869	
Lions Clubs International	5 600	
Friendship North/South	5 494	5 394
MSF Norway - Medecins Sans Frontiers	5 368	

Forum for Environment and Development (ForUM)*	5 000	
Namibia Association of Norway*	4 959	18
The Drylands Coordination Group (DCG) *	4 772	
NHO - Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise*	4 234	
ADRA-Norway	3 903	
The Norwegian Bar Association	3 902	
The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS)	2 973	
YME Norway	2 600	
The Norwegian Nurses Association *	2 481	
The Norwegian Youth Council (LNU)	2 084	712
MSF - Medecins Sans Frontieres	2 000	
CIPA - Centr de Investigacion y Promocio	1 900	
Latin-America Health Foundation (LAHF)	1 609	
KFUK/KFUM Norway	1 604	
The Saami Council	1 600	100
ISA - Instituto Socioambiental	1 450	
Norwegian Federation of Co-operativ Housing Associations	1 369	
SAI - Servicio de Apoyo Indígena	1 245	
Quaker Service Norway	1 207	
The Norwegian Council for Africa	1 130	1 130
Human Education International (HEI)	1 061	64
Children's Future Norway	1 046	46
The RORG-Network	1 037	1 037
Better Life Norway	1 000	
Foundation for Community Development	1 000	
The National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of Norway	1 000	
NFKL	998	
The Future in our hands (FIOH)	979	979
Centro de Trabalho Indigenista	960	
IGNIS	957	957
Interfolk	866	

Agreement partner, contd.	Amount⁽¹⁾ (NOK 1000)	of which support to information work⁽²⁾ (NOK 1000)
Church of Norway Development Education Service	855	855
Workers' Educational Association Norway	854	530
LAG - The Norwegian Committee for Solidarity with Latin America	851	851
WWF	848	848
Saami Council Swedish Section	800	
The Confederation of Vocational Unions (YS)	800	
Interfolk Child Advocacy Education and Rehabilitation Programme Kenya	791	
Blue Cross Norway	790	
UiT - University of Tromsø	735	135
PACA	715	
FIVAS	700	18
Attac Norway	673	673
Comissão Pró-Yanomami	635	
Norwegian Development Network	629	
Tierraviva	600	
Sociedad de Desarrollo Camp Mapuche	560	
FAIR - Fair Allocation of Infotech Resources	550	80
Dissimilis	548	
FIAN - Food First Info & Action Network	535	135
Operação Amazônia Nativa	520	
The Norwegian Association of Occupational Therapists	516	
AFINCO	500	
Global Aid Network	500	
Norway Cup	500	
PCI - Pro Comunidades Indígenas	500	
Conselho Indígena de Roraima	480	
AIDSESP	471	
Transparency International	456	
Global.no	450	450

KFUK-KFUM Global	450	
Global Information The Free Churches in Norway	431	431
The North/South Coalition	423	423
International Reporter	422	422
The Norwegian Guide and Scout Associations	408	
Impact Forum Norway	400	
Operation Day's Work	400	400
Early Childhood Education (Pedagogisk Forum)	400	
The Confederation of Vocational Unions (YS)	400	
The Conservative Party's Adult Education Association	383	383
Populus- The Adult Education Association of Family, Health and Culture	362	362
Anettes Gatebarn	350	
CHIRAPAQ - Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú	350	
AIDSESP-PFMB	341	
World Reindeer Herders (WRH)	340	
União das Nações Indígenas de Tefé	330	
Norsk Somalisk Selvhjelp Org	310	
Protecpo Ambiental Cacaolense	300	
The Center Party's Adult Education Association	300	300
Fadderforeningen Tso Pema Tibetansk Skole	290	
ARC-AID	288	
IDESCAS	285	
The Christian Democratic Party	284	284
APIZ - Associação do Povo Indígena Zoró	280	
Norwegian Cambodian Friendship Society	280	46
Internasjonalt Utvalg for Folkehøgskolen	269	269
Inst Reg de Promocion Aymara	250	
The Norwegian Peace Alliance (NFR)	250	
Friends of Uganda	248	
Norwegian Farmers and Smallholders Union	244	244
Norwegian Disabled Care Foundation	239	
LAMS Foundation	236	
Ass das Mulheres do Alto Rio Negro	230	

Agreement partner, contd.	Amount¹⁾ (NOK 1000)	of which support to information work²⁾ (NOK 1000)
The DSV network (Du store verden!)	220	220
COIAB	200	
Corax Produksjon AS	200	
GAT - Grupo de Apoyo a los Totobiegosode	200	
Prosjekt Peru	200	
The United Nations Association of Norway (UNA Norway)	195	
The Norwegian Humanist Association	150	
Christian Council of Norway	150	
Speak It v/Øistein Thorsen	150	
Friendship Tinn - Reu	144	
PRESS	142	142
The General Union of Palestinian Women	125	
Birdlife Norway	117	
A Mortensen Consulting Services	115	115
Norwegian Judoassociation	100	
World Voices	100	100
Kidlink	91	
Anti Slavery Society Norway	84	
Sund Folk College	75	75
Ergodialog	73	
SLUG - The Norwegian Campaign for		
Third World Debt Cancellation	73	73
Hand in Hand Uganda	69	
Friendship Stord-Comalapa	54	54
Container to Cuba	50	
The Norwegian Bible Company	50	
Exposed Film Productions AS	50	
"The Norwegian Peace Association (Norges Fredslag)"	46	46
Centre for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management, Norway	46	46
The Norwegian Tibet Committee	41	41
Norfilm AS	40	

Max Havelaar Norway	37	37
Isandi AS	36	
Holmenkollen Rotary Club	30	
Fredrikstad kommune	27	27
Habitat Norway	27	27
Mediaworks	20	
Development Cooperation for East Timor	19	19
Children at Risk Foundation	18	18
The Norwegian Peace Committee	13	13
Norsk Form	10	
Bates AS Rådgivning	9	
Scanteam International AS	5	
Young Agenda 21	4	4
IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs	0	
The Norwegian Maritime Directorate (NMD)	0	
Norwegian Physiotherapist Association	-134	
Miscellaneous	5 756	1 239
Total	932 963	39 693

1) The amounts are disbursements through the following chapter/posts:

160.70 Civil Society

160.71 Contribution agreements to voluntary organizations information work

164.71 Official Development Assistance (ODA)-eligible countries in the Balkans and other ODA-eligible OSCE-countries.

In addition the agreement partners may have received support through other chapter/posts in 2004. The figures in the table denote actual disbursements to organisations in 2004. The amounts granted will be higher for organisations that had unused funds in 2003.

2) Chapter/post 160.71 Contribution agreements to voluntary organizations information work

*) The organization has cooperation agreement with Norad (multiple year agreement). These agreements have been entered into with development organizations that operate relatively large, long-term development projects. The amounts in the table represent only the organizations, disbursements through the above-mentioned chapter/posts.

In addition over 200 million is disbursed through chapter/post 150.78 (Regional assistance to Africa), chapter/post 151.78 (Regional assistance to Asia), chapter/post 153.78 (Regional assistance to Latin America) and 3,5 million through chapter/post 160.73 (Culture) to a few cooperation agreement organizations.

Norway's Partner Countries

Main Partner Countries

Africa

Malawi
Mozambique
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia

Asia

Bangladesh
Nepal

Other Partner Countries

Africa

Angola
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Mali
Nigeria
South Africa

Asia

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

Latin America

Guatemala
Nicaragua

