

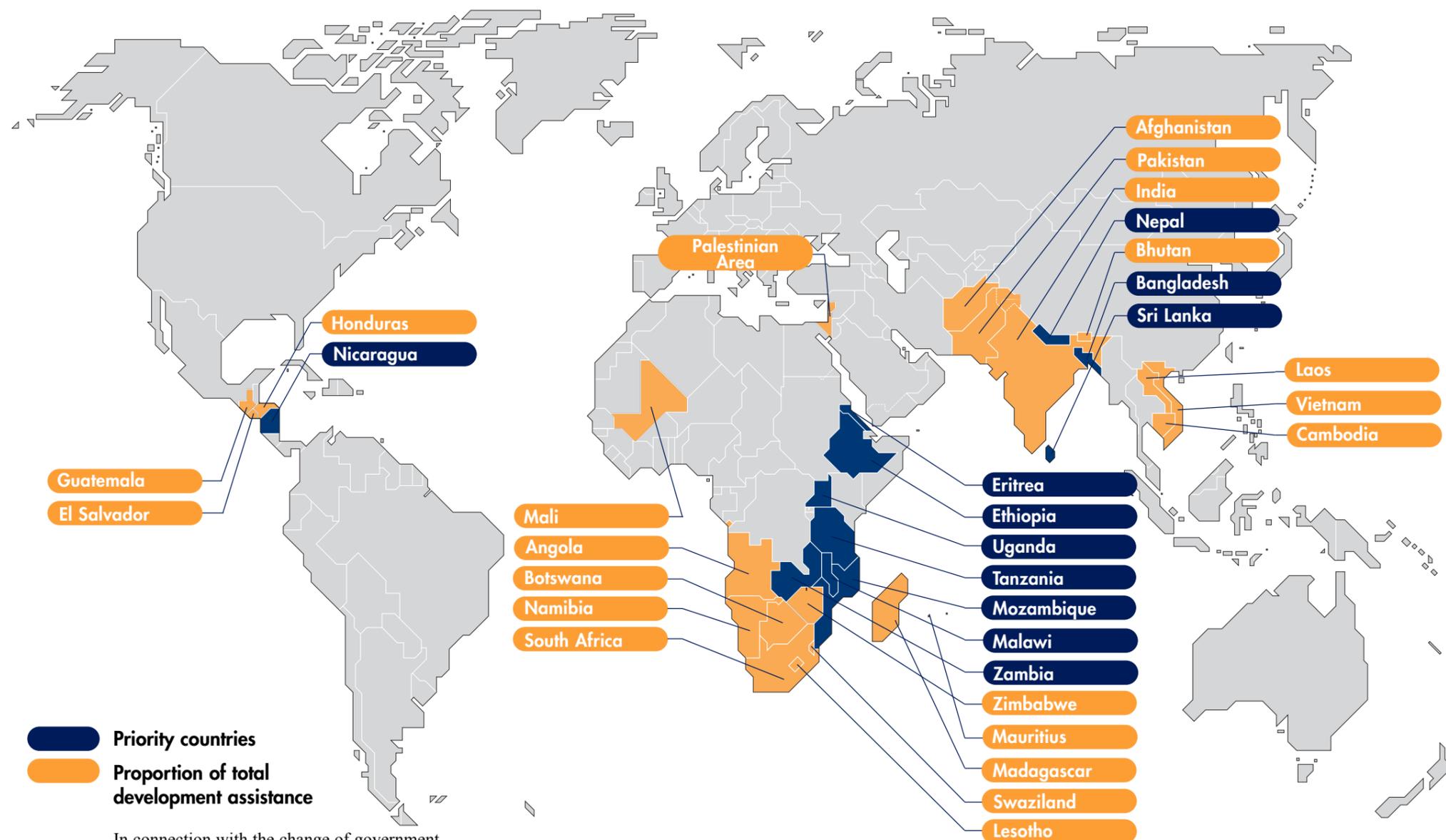


Annual Report 2001



NORAD

DIREKTORATET FOR
UTVIKLINGSSAMARBEID
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



In connection with the change of government and the budget submitted in autumn 2001, this picture has changed slightly in 2002.

Net bilateral development assistance through NORAD by priority area and region 2001

	Social development		Economic development		Peace, democracy & human rights		Humanitarian efforts		Other ¹		Total	Region	Women & gender equality		Environment & natural resources	
	NOK m.	%	NOK m.	%	NOK m.	%	NOK m.	%	NOK m.	%			NOK m.	%	NOK m.	%
Africa	781.6	38.9	762.8	38.0	304.4	15.2	1.0	0.0	157.8	7.9	2007.7	52.3	577.5	28.8	507.0	25.3
Asia & Middle East	475.9	48.5	269.4	27.5	104.3	10.6	4.6	0.5	127.2	13.0	981.4	25.6	296.8	30.2	309.5	31.5
Latin America	136.3	31.3	115.0	26.4	130.5	30.0	9.3	2.1	44.0	10.1	435.1	11.3	150.3	34.5	87.5	20.1
Europe	24.4	45.1	13.9	25.6	15.9	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	1.4	0.6	1.1	3.2	5.9
Oceania	0.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	86.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	98.5	1.2	86.5
Global unspecified	127.0	35.6	97.9	27.5	24.6	6.9	0.5	0.2	106.5	29.9	356.5	9.3	33.3	9.3	92.5	25.9
Total	1545.4	40.3	1259.0	32.8	579.7	15.1	15.4	0.4	436.8	11.4	3836.2	100.0	1059.9	27.6	1001.1	26.1

¹ Includes DAC sectors 410, 420 & 998

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Contents



Photo: Per Kr. Lundén/Sørvis

- 1 Geographical distribution**
- 2 Primary goals of NORAD activities**
- 3 Comments by the Director general**
- 7 Social development**
Health and education have the highest priority
- 8 From doomsday prophets to harbingers of hope**
- 12 Drop-in Centre for street children**
- 15 The Underprivileged Children's Education Programme (UCEP)**
- 17 Economic development**
Growth for the poor
- 21 Peace, democracy and human rights**
Rules of behaviour
- 25 Women and gender equality**
Women are the mainstay of society
- 31 Environmental and natural resource management**
The poor are the hardest hit
- 35 Statistics, NORAD**
- 46 Statistics, total (UD + NORAD)**
- 54 Norwegian development cooperation embassies**
- 55 The NORAD organization**

NORAD 2001



Primary goals of NORAD activities

The primary goal of Norwegian development assistance is to contribute towards lasting improvements in the economic, social and political situation of the populations of developing countries, with particular emphasis on ensuring that assistance benefits the poorest people. Norway's cooperation partners and aid recipients are primarily players in central and local government, civil society and the private sector.

The role of the Storting

The Storting (Norwegian parliament) sets the goals for

Key figures for the NORADs activities¹

Expenditure (NOK million)	1999	2000	2001
Administration ²	343.9	356.1	366.6
Dev. assistance to priority countries ³	2 027.5	2 092.7	2 210.4
Africa	1 552.8	1 540.7	1 570.0
Asia	337.1	349.0	407.4
Central America	137.6	111.3	138.3
Middle East ⁴	94.4	90.4	93.9
Information activities, organizations and international cooperation	907.0	985.8	1 024.4
Of which development assistance through NGOs	741.0	732.2	767.7
Projects to improve the situation of women and gender equality	14.5	14.9	14.9
Environ. + natural resource management	162.8	160.0	140.4
Private sector and economic development	437.2	398.9	354.1
Reporting, research, evaluation and quality assurance	53.9	56.2	52.4
General contributions - UN organizations ⁵	39.7	41.1	30.6
Peace, reconciliation and democracy ⁶	49.6	43.0	39.6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4 130.5	4 148.8	4 233.4
Allocations (NOK million)			
Allocation from the fiscal budget	4 089.2	4 146.7	4 288.9
Brought forward from the previous year	69.8	54.8	64.8
Disposable allocation	4 159.0	4 201.5	4 353.7
Total disbursements (as of 31 December 01)	-4 130.5	-4 148.8	-4 233.4
Funds unexpended/withdrawn	28.5	52.7	120.3

¹The diagram applies only to NORAD. In 2001, the gross amount the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had at its disposal was NOK 7,909.8 million, divided between administration (NOK 228.6 million), bilateral assistance (NOK 2,539.0 million), multi-bilateral assistance (NOK 1,525.4 million) and multilateral assistance (NOK 3,616.8 million).

²Includes administration both at foreign missions and in Oslo.

³Including Fredskorpset in 1999 and 2000.

⁴In 1999: Chapter 191 - Contributions to the Palestinian Area.

⁵Procurement for the UN Food Programme.

⁶Includes only Chapter 192 - Contributions to the former Yugoslavia.

development cooperation, determines which countries and regions are to have priority and decides how much money is to be spent. The poor people of the world are the most important target group for Norwegian development assistance, as is reflected in the choice of priority countries for development cooperation.

The role of the Government

The Government presents proposals for guidelines for development cooperation in the form of reports and propositions to the Storting, and prepares annual proposals for the development assistance budget.

The role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for formulating development cooperation policy and adopts strategies for cooperation with individual countries. The Ministry also administers Norway's multilateral development assistance and Norwegian emergency relief. The Minister of International Development is politically and technically responsible for Norwegian development cooperation.

The role of NORAD

NORAD administers long-term government-to-government cooperation with almost twenty countries in Africa, Asia and Central America. NORAD works through the Norwegian embassies in the various countries and is thus in a good position to conduct a dialogue with its partners on priorities and operating parameters for development cooperation. NORAD also channels a substantial portion of Norwegian development assistance funds through Norway's cooperation partners in 80 other developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

The role of Norwegian professional and technical institutions

NORAD cooperates with Norwegian professional and technical institutions on evaluating and following up the results of development cooperation with individual developing countries. These institutions also provide valuable assistance as advisers and cooperation partners for Norway's partner countries.

The role of recipients

NORAD emphasizes the importance of its partner countries having the main responsibility for development. Recipients are responsible for setting priorities, planning and implementing projects and programmes, and reporting on how resources are used.



"Poverty is, in many ways, the absence of freedom to choose how to live one's own life. The fact that large parts of the world's population do not have this freedom also poses a security risk for those of us who live in the privileged parts of the world."

The fight against poverty and for human dignity





Photo: Per Kr. Lundevy/Servis

Poverty is, in many ways, the absence of freedom to choose how to live one's own life. The fact that large parts of the world's population do not have this freedom also poses a security risk for those of us who live in the privileged parts of the world. Information technology, economic globalization and mass migration resulting from wars and conflicts are making the inequitable distribution of wealth increasingly apparent to a growing number of people. The fight against poverty is a battle for more dignified lives for millions of individuals, and is also a battle for peace and security.

The terrorist attacks on New York and Washington on 11 September constituted the single event in 2001 that had the strongest negative impact on the international fight against poverty. These despicable acts, organized and implemented by rich, well-educated religious fanatics, caused the deaths of more than three thousand innocent people. The tragedy did not stop there, however. It is the poor people in the poorest countries who are now paying the highest price. Those who have much to offer but little capital are suffering the most from people's fear of cooperating with and visiting foreign countries. The global economic stagnation that followed in the wake of 11 September has had the strongest impact on the poorest countries. The World Bank has calculated that the global economic decline due to 11 September will cost the poorest countries tens of millions of dollars. One example is Bangladesh, formerly one of the most important suppliers of textiles to the USA, where thousands of textile workers have lost their

livelihoods and important export revenues have disappeared, almost overnight.

NORAD contributes towards international efforts to combat poverty through long-term development cooperation, on which it spent more than NOK 4.2 billion in 2001. Of this, 46 per cent went to Norway's twelve priority partner countries, while 20 per cent went to twelve other important countries. In all, 90 countries in all parts of the world received assistance through NORAD in 2001. This widespread distribution is mainly due to the fact that 30 per cent of bilateral development assistance is channelled through non-governmental organizations, for which NORAD covers 90 percent of



long-term development cooperation expenditure.

Well over half of NORAD's contributions went to Africa, the continent that is having the most difficulty in achieving development that leads to social and economic growth and reduces poverty. It will be a challenge to maintain the same level

of long-term assistance for poverty reduction in Africa, not least in light of the impact assistance can have on reducing conflicts at both national and regional levels.

Assistance for social development in the education and health sectors accounted for more than 40 per cent of all NORAD transfers in 2001, and is the most important area of focus for long-term development cooperation. The challenge lies in ensuring long-term sustainability in the social sector. Unless it is possible to achieve strong economic development and growth that will cover the operating costs of social services, future generations in partner countries risk facing a bill that they will be incapable of paying. Economic development is NORAD's second most important priority in terms of financing, and in 2001 accounted for almost one third of NORAD transfers. Despite the fact that some African countries are achieving relatively stable economic growth, the African continent is struggling to attract domestic and foreign investment capital. The focus of NORAD's efforts to promote value creation has changed. It is value creation in the developing countries that, in the long term, must cover the costs of a higher standard of living for poor population groups, and we wish to contribute to our partner countries' economic growth potential by improving the framework conditions for private sector development.

Efforts to combat HIV and AIDS were intensified in 2001. In its African partner countries, NORAD is actively involved in national programmes and in joint financing with the UN and others. The rise in

the number of orphans and the massive decline in the productive generations in some partner countries as a result of the AIDS epidemic represent serious challenges for the future.

NORAD is increasingly taking part in sector programmes based on a coherent strategy for the development of an entire sector, whereby several donors provide financing and technical assistance under the leadership of the authorities of the partner country concerned. In 2001, approximately NOK 107 million was disbursed for six sector programmes, NOK 30 million more than the previous year. There was a similar increase in allocations for budget support, whereby Norwegian aid funds are incorporated into the state budgets of partner countries.

Sector programmes are a demanding way of working, both for partner countries and for Norwegian embassies. NORAD has therefore selected a few programmes in which it is participating actively, while its contribution to other programmes is limited to providing financing. This applies, for instance, to the health sector in Uganda and the education sector in Ethiopia, where NORAD provides financing for sector programmes through its Swedish sister organization, SIDA. In Malawi, NORAD administers Swedish development assistance and draws on the technical resources of both NORAD and SIDA. The Malawian authorities have clearly expressed their appreciation of this type of cooperation. Cooperation with other donors and simplification for recipient countries will continue to be high on NORAD's agenda. One of the important aims of providing financing through joint financing agreements is to reduce the strain on weak administrative systems in recipient countries.

At the end of 2001, we have thirteen years left to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of halving the number of people living in poverty, providing basic education for all and reducing infant mortality. An international effort is required if these goals are to be met. The richest countries must provide more and better-coordinated aid. Terms of trade

and debt must be improved. And, most important of all, the people who have power and authority in poor countries must greatly improve their systems of governance, combat corruption and prepare effective strategies to improve the daily lives of the poorest population groups.

Broad-based international efforts are being made to promote the achievement of these goals. There has been increasing emphasis on improving donor coherence in order to reduce the strains on weak administrative systems in partner countries. An increasing number of developing countries are preparing poverty reduction strategies, and even if it is too early to state that these strategies are working, there is at least a growing willingness among donors and partner countries to allow poverty

reduction strategies to provide the basis for their cooperation. Major donors, such as the EU and the USA, have increased their support for international development cooperation, in both word and deed. If this positive trend continues, there is hope that, by 2015, there will be half as many poor people as there were in 1990, all children will be attending primary schools, and the health of poor population groups will be significantly improved.

Tove Strand
Director general



Photo: Mwanza Millinger/Servis

"Efforts to combat HIV and AIDS were intensified in 2001. In its African partner countries, NORAD is actively involved in national programmes and in joint financing with the UN and others."





Photo: Per Kr. Lundén/Servis

Health and education have the highest priority

Two important preconditions for development among the poorest people are that they are healthy and receive education. That is why NORAD focuses strongly on health and education projects, particularly for girls.

Access to basic social services is a prerequisite for social and economic development and more equitable distribution of wealth. Norway's goal is to ensure that at least 10 per cent of the total development assistance budget is spent on the health and education sectors respectively, and to gradually increase the allocation for education to 15 per cent. In 2001, 13.6 per cent of NORAD's bilateral budget was spent on education and 11.9 per cent was spent on health.

The goal of Norwegian development policy is to support basic social services, such as health and education, and to ensure that Norwegian assistance contributes towards a coherent approach to the health and education sectors. NORAD provides an increasing amount of assistance through national programmes whereby the recipient countries themselves coordinate Norway's contributions with those of other donors.

Health

If the poorest people are to be able to solve their own problems, the most important precondition is that they are healthy. The developing countries are facing serious challenges in their efforts to develop health services that include both prevention and treatment – and also reach the very poorest people.

Health is one of the highest priorities in Norwegian development cooperation. In Mozambique, Uganda, Malawi and Nicaragua, NORAD supports national health sector programmes, thereby helping to develop these countries' capacity for sector planning and financial management. In Mozambique, NORAD supports efforts to improve the availability of essential medicines and provides budget support for the provinces. In Malawi, Norway supports vaccination programmes, anti-HIV/AIDS programmes, projects to increase access to clean water in combination with stronger emphasis on hygiene education, projects to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and improved medical training for doctors. In 2001, as part of the effort to improve donor coherence, a unique form of cooperation

☉ If poor people are to be able to solve their problems themselves, the most important prerequisite is that they are healthy. The developing countries are facing serious challenges in their efforts to develop health services that include both prevention and treatment – and also reach the very poorest people.

was initiated between NORAD and the Swedish development directorate, SIDA, whereby all Swedish assistance is administered by Norway. NORAD also cooperates closely with SIDA in Uganda, where the two agencies provide joint assistance for Uganda's health sector programme.

In 2001 Norway contributed NOK 199.8 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), where the private sector has joined forces with the authorities of developing countries to finance the vaccination of as many children as possible against infectious diseases. NORAD also provides funding for efforts to combat diseases such as tuberculosis, polio and HIV/AIDS.

Education

Education is a prerequisite for development in every area. NORAD is particularly concerned to support primary education, where the goal is to ensure that more children, particularly girls, complete their education.

Education is a priority area in most of NORAD's partner countries. In some of them, including Zambia and Tanzania, NORAD supports the countries' own long-term sector programmes for primary education.

In Bangladesh, too, education is a priority area, with special emphasis on basic education. Norwegian assistance is helping to increase the proportion of girls in lower secondary schools, improve training for primary and lower secondary school teachers and increase access to informal education.

In Zambia, Norway is supporting a reform of the educational system in cooperation with the authorities. The aim is for 90 per cent of all children to be registered in primary schools by 2008, for a corresponding increase in the number of children completing their education, and to double the level of educational achievement. Decentralization of the educational system has begun, and in the period 1999-2001 the number of teachers increased from 2,000 to 4,000. NORAD is also cooperating closely with the authorities in Tanzania. In 2001, there was already a clear rise in the number of pupils attending school as a result of a reduction in school fees, which will be totally eliminated from January 2002. NORAD is also one of the few donors contributing to higher education. The number of students at the universities in Dar es Salaam has doubled since 1996.





In Zambia an intensive campaign is in progress to provide information on HIV and AIDS. The goal is to communicate information to people in the places where they congregate, and to invite ordinary people to take part in dialogue on AIDS issues.

Photo: Per Kr. Lunden/Sørvis

From doomsday prophets to harbingers of hope



Photo: Mwanzo Millinga/Sørvis

LUSAKA "The people working to combat AIDS at the Family Health Trust (FHT) used to be regarded as doomsday prophets, but as the epidemic has spread, they are increasingly being looked upon as harbingers of hope." Rosemary Zulu is project manager of FHT, a Zambian NGO supported by NORAD. She relates that when they initiated an outreach programme a few years ago they met with a great deal of opposition from local communities. People refused to accept that the HIV/AIDS epidemic was a reality right up until the time they saw children, parents, friends and relations dying in large numbers.

"We have helped to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS. The people working for NGOs are key players in this effort," says Ms Zulu. She begins her day at the University Teaching Hospital (UTH) in Lusaka by reading documents and correspondence from the patient archives. She finds many people at the hospital whom she counsels and tries to help. Then she looks in her pigeonhole to see if the staff have left any messages for her about

NORAD
2001



people who need help. They may have learned that they are HIV-positive, or come to be tested.

Later, Rosemary Zulu visits patients who are either receiving treatment at UTH or other clinics, or recovering in their own homes. She encourages them not to lose hope.

Counselling gives hope

The outreach programme coordinated by Rosemary Zulu has about 700 clients, 75 per cent of whom are over the age of 20. Commenting on her charitable work, Ms Zulu says: "The situation isn't hopeless. People used to be very scared, but counselling has given them hope."

The FHT offers support, prevention and treatment. The organization provides practical assistance in the form of cornflour, soya beans, protein-rich supplements and cooking oil for AIDS patients. The preventive programme takes the form of awareness-raising seminars, where family members learn how to protect themselves from HIV infection when looking after sick patients, and where they are informed about and encouraged to use condoms. The FHT also buys simple medicines, which it distributes to patients to relieve the symptoms.

300 volunteers

The FHT has divided the capital into six zones, each of which has a health clinic with a qualified nurse. The organization has also trained about three hundred volunteers to help the nurses. The recruitment of volunteers in the local community has been highly successful and Ms Zulu believes that this is a promising sign that the programme will live on. Local volunteers have helped to

reduce the stigmatization associated with HIV and AIDS. "We have found that an increasing number of people come to be tested. Many come to be reassured about their situation before they get married or travel abroad to study," says Rosemary Zulu, referring to the breakthrough they have achieved in their information activities.

Information

At weekends, the FHT coordinator spends her free time visiting towns and villages in a van full of special equipment. Project Manager Prisca Chitomfwa relates that the van has become an important tool because it has a loudspeaker system, video and TV. First the FHT workers drive through the neighbourhood announcing over the loudspeakers that they are going to show a film. The people in these local communities are often starved of entertainment and quickly gather round. Then the film is shown, explaining how people become infected with HIV and AIDS and how to avoid infection. After that there is a talk-show and the audience is encouraged to participate by asking questions.

"The van, and the equipment it contains, is an excellent tool for mobilizing people. It attracts attention and lots of people come," relates Prisca Chitomfwa. "Our work is useful, too, because it encourages people to learn more about HIV."

The FHT programme also includes the CINDI (Children in Distress) Project, which aims to improve the quality of life for orphans. When CINDI was established a few years ago, the project looked after very few children. Due to the epidemic, however, the project has grown to an almost

unmanageable level. Project Manager John Munsanje explains that the organization has been forced to focus more and more on children who have lost their parents because of AIDS.

Can't cope with everyone

The project is currently responsible for approximately 24,000 children all over the country. CINDI has limited its activities to youngsters below the age of 20. "We can't cope with everyone. More children have been orphaned than we have the resources to care for," says Mr Munsanje.

According to the Central Statistical Organization, there were 961,344 orphans under the age of 20 in 1998 who had lost their mother, their father or both parents. The statistics show that in the same year, 44 per cent of all Zambian households were caring for orphans.

Thanks to the growing number of NGOs, the HIV/AIDS situation is not quite as gloomy as it may at first seem. Assistance for orphans, information activities and HIV testing have helped to raise awareness of the disease.

NORAD is one of the organizations that has been supporting the fight against AIDS for more than ten years and now intends to focus more on helping orphans. NORAD has been engaged in combating AIDS by cooperating with both the Zambian government and non-governmental organizations such as the Family Health Trust, Kara Counselling, the Copperbelt Health Education Programme (CHEP) and the Human Resources Trust.

Text:

Benedict Tembo and Newton Sibanda

More people using condoms in Bangladesh



Photo: Shahidul Alam/Drik

The occurrence of HIV and AIDS in Bangladesh is still regarded as being low. However, with widespread prostitution, increased use of syringes by drug addicts, a high degree of mobility within the country and a high level of international migration, Bangladesh is vulnerable to a spread of the disease. Norway is supporting two local NGOs working on anti-HIV and AIDS projects among young people, prostitutes and other vulnerable groups. The Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition works with female prostitutes. Studies carried out in 2001 show that, thanks to its efforts, 87 per cent of prostitutes working in brothels are aware of the danger of HIV/AIDS infection if they engage in unprotected sex. The use of condoms increased from 15 per cent reported in the last survey to 71 per cent in 2000.

Sport against AIDS



Photo: Mwanzo Millinga/Servis

Edusport is a Zambian sports and lifestyle organization for children and young people that combines participation in sporting activities with a holistic approach to the situation of children. The organization aims to develop positive ethical attitudes and values among children by encouraging them to participate in sport. Edusport also tries to change attitudes to HIV and AIDS. The organization communicates with the children at their own level and offers a variety of sports and personal development programmes. Edusport emphasizes that AIDS can be combated and seeks to counter the apathy that is widespread among young Zambians. The organization's members come from poor population groups and it has helped many children to a better life by providing advice and support for their families. Edusport cooperates with the Norwegian Football Association and has sent a girl's team to take part in the Norway Cup several times. Norway contributed NOK 402,000 to Edusport in 2001.





Education, training and new knowledge are giving orphans in Bangladesh the opportunity to work their way out of poverty.

Photo: Sameera Huque/Drik



Drop-in centre for street children



In a dark corner of the biggest wholesale fruit and vegetable market in Dhaka, Bangladesh, Jalal, Chan Miah and their friends work all evening unloading green papayas. The boys work two to a truck and continue from sunset until the trucks are empty.



Photo: Abir Abdullah/Drik

Jalal and Chan Miah are about thirteen years old. Neither of them lives with his parents and both work at the bazaar in the evenings. They spend their days at the "club", which is their name for the Karwan Bazaar Drop-in centre for Floating Children. The centre is run by the voluntary organization Aparajeyo Bangladesh and is supported by NORAD. It consists of a three-room apartment close to the bazaar where the street children can come to have a bath or wash, make their own meals, keep their valuables safe, rest or play with friends.

Jalal is a quiet boy with happy, sleepy eyes. "My parents couldn't feed me at home, so I took a boat to Dhaka. To start with, I sold used paper for recycling, and after a few months a friend brought me to Karwan Bazaar. I joined the club when it opened two years ago," relates Jalal.

NORAD
2001



Photo: Abir Abdullah/Drik



Saves money

“Chan Miah, Kamal and I work together. We work up to four evenings a week and earn between 50 and 80 taka an evening (about one to one-and-a-half US dollars). Every time I earn some money, I save most of it in the club bank. Yesterday evening I earned 75 taka and saved 50. I have saved 6,830 taka altogether. My friend Kamal always ends up spending all his money,” grins Jalal. “He doesn’t come to the club so often.”

“For Jalal, it is a big step to save almost 7,000 taka,” says the centre’s

project manager, Mahmur Rahman Dollar, enthusiastically. “The boys sleep outside under the stars and are always having to fight off pick-pockets. Some of them are addicted to tobacco, sleeping tablets or marijuana, so by putting their money in the Children’s Bank, they have more control over their spending, and their money is safe.”

Chan Miah is another keen saver. He withdrew 3,000 taka of his savings two months ago to invest in a small orchard in his home town of Jinarai in the Kishorgonj district. “My uncle and aunt will look after the mango

and litchi trees I have planted,” relates Chan Miah. “My mother lives on the outskirts of Dhaka. She works as a maid and looks after my two younger brothers. I visit them once a month.”

Jalal dreams of saving the grand sum of 20,000 taka so that one day he can start a vegetable supply business of his own. Chan Miah, who is more modest and reserved than his friend, wants to be a policeman or a doctor when he grows up. Although both boys have learned to spell and write their names at the centre, their prospects for higher education are limited. However, Aparajeyo Bangladesh runs another centre for older boys who have done well at the drop-in centre, where they can receive more education and training.

Text: Sameera Huque/Drik

Schools for slum children



Photo: Per Kr. Lunden/Sørvis

PRAYAS is a non-governmental organization in India through which NORAD is providing assistance for informal primary education and vocational training and for the construction of a centre for homeless girls in Delhi’s slums. According to official statistics, the slum population accounts for 37 per cent of Delhi’s 9.5 million inhabitants. Only a small proportion of slum children go to school, and it is estimated that 80 per cent of them are working. PRAYAS’ 35 centres for informal education reach several thousand children, and 70 per cent of the pupils are girls. A review carried out in 2000 concluded that an educational programme consisting of reading, writing, arithmetic, practical subjects and civics is useful for the children. In the longer term, the goal is for these children to enter the ordinary educational system. So far, one third of them have managed to do so.

Photo: Abir Abdullah/Drik



The Underprivileged Children’s Education Programme (UCEP)

Shely Akhtar’s parents, Abdul Khaleq and Munni Begum, have been making brown paper bags ever since they came to Dhaka in 1989 when Shely was only one year old. Now she is a confident young girl of fourteen, who remembers when the family had to fight for survival.

“There are six people in our family – three sisters, a brother and our parents. Our father has always wanted us to have the best possible education, but when I was nine he couldn’t afford to pay the school fees any more.”

“That was when a friend took me to the UCEP and the school they run close to where I live. Four and a half years later, I had completed my primary education and decided to study electronics here at the Dhaka Technical School (one of the UCEP’s vocational training schools). Since I started classes here six months ago, I

have even been called in to repair a neighbour’s TV set!”

Shely’s parents are determined that the sisters must go to school. “I want to give my daughters an education. I have to,” says Munni Begum intensely, and her husband, Abdul Khaleq, has a great deal of faith in the UCEP. “All our daughters have attended the school here,” he explains proudly. “Shely and her younger sisters are doing a two-year course in electronics, and Shely is also doing a computer course there.”

Nazma Sultana, who is Shely’s counsellor, believes the girls have a bright future ahead of them. “There are jobs for women here in the factories where they assemble televisions, cassette players and other electronic equipment. Many companies prefer our students, and girls from here have obtained jobs at places like Sony, Singer and Phillips,”

relates Nazma, who is herself an engineer with experience from working in the factories.

At the large, well-organized UCEP training centre, Shely and her friends work hard to learn about the components in a cassette player. “I want to work at the Singer factory when I leave here in eight months’ time,” says Shely with a smile. “That is what most of us want to do. If I do well, I may have my own shop one day.”

The UCEP vocational training courses and the Aparajeyo Bangladesh programme for street children in Dhaka, Bangladesh, are supported by NORAD and other international donor organizations.

Text: Sameera Huque/Drik

NORAD 2001





Photo: Rune Larsen/Servis

Growth for the poor

The goal of the world community is to halve the number of people living in absolute poverty by 2015. Unless economic growth increases and the distribution of wealth is focused on poor people, this goal will not be achieved.

Economic development, the primary industries and trade are the main sources of value creation. Unless more wealth is generated and distributed among poor people, the world community cannot achieve its target of halving the percentage of people living in absolute poverty by 2015. It is through commercial activities that the developing countries will be able to create a sound economic basis for growth, employment and higher tax revenues. In most of NORAD's partner countries, agriculture and the other primary industries are the main source of gross national income, and most people are usually employed in the agricultural sector.

Many of Norway's partner countries are now introducing reforms with a view to facilitating private sector development and attracting international investment. Macro-economic stability, the development of legislation and regulations, investment in commercial activities and development of the necessary infrastructure are important elements in this type of reform policy.

NORAD supports measures to improve national operating parameters for business and industry. This means improving the physical, social and institutional infrastructure and introducing measures to improve predictability and reduce risk for investors.

Assistance for economic and private sector development is an important priority in Norway's cooperation with Uganda. The main focus is on energy, and future efforts will be concentrated on rural electrification and the implementation of Uganda's own private sector development programme.

In Sri Lanka, assistance for the productive sector and industrial and commercial cooperation are important elements of the cooperation programme. Since 1997, the main focus has been on job creation. In 2001 Sri Lanka was designated a pilot country for information and communication technology in development cooperation.

The goal of Norwegian assistance for the productive sector

☉ In Sri Lanka, assistance for the productive sector and industrial and commercial cooperation are important elements of the cooperation programme. Sri Lanka has a highly diversified private sector, ranging from agriculture and tea production to advanced technology.

in Bangladesh is to increase employment and income growth among the poor sections of the population. The programmes focus particularly on rural areas and smaller towns, with special emphasis on small industry and assistance for electrification. Electricity is now available in 44 per cent of villages, compared with 20 per cent in 1990.

At the end of 2001, NORAD signed a new three-year budget support agreement with Malawi. Dialogue has been initiated with the Malawian authorities and with Norwegian and Swedish institutions on assistance for capacity building in the field of financial management. Sound financial management is an important prerequisite if Malawi is to improve the effectiveness of its government administration, monitor debt relief funds, formulate a national poverty reduction strategy and reduce the possibilities for waste and corruption in public budgets. In Mali, NORAD supports projects in the agricultural sector that aim to increase production by introducing more efficient cultivation methods, irrigation systems and seed types. In Madagascar there is focus on improving rural roads in order to improve transport systems in rural areas. Giving farmers better access to markets has proved to have a positive impact on production and earning potential.

Norway has entered into cooperation with the World Bank in Mozambique to support a human resource development programme for business and industry. Cooperation with Mozambique on the development of the electricity grid has helped to improve operating parameters for commercial enterprises in rural areas. In Nigeria, cooperation has been initiated between the Norwegian and Nigerian petroleum authorities.

Agriculture is a key industry in many partner countries, not least because it is the only source of income for the majority of poor people. In Nicaragua, projects supported by Norway in the field of agricultural advisory services and education are having beneficial results. The programmes have provided advice for several thousand farmers, smallholders and families on how to improve the quality and quantity of their production in an ecologically sustainable manner. Several evaluation reports in 2001 showed that this type of project has positive ripple-effects and is a highly effective way of combating poverty and vulnerability.





The goal of Norwegian assistance for the productive sector in developing countries is to promote employment and income growth among poor population groups.

Photo: Mwanzo Millinga/Servis

Monitoring road construction

In order to prevent corruption, NORAD is supporting external monitoring of a road project in Songwe-Tunduma, Tanzania. The cost of the monitoring programme is estimated to be NOK 300,000. The first phase, checking the procurement and contracting sections of the contracts for contractors and the construction management, was completed in August 2001.



NORAD
2001

Student grants

NORAD's grant programme is helping to develop human resources in the public and private sectors and civil society in developing countries. In the countries covered by the programme, grants are advertised for courses in Norway leading to masters' degrees and diplomas in topics relevant to development. The expertise thus gained must be in demand, and it must be of long-term relevance. The courses are international and anyone may apply. Applicants are judged on the basis of academic criteria, but they are required to have work experience and to be employed. They must be guaranteed leave of absence and be able to return to their place of work after completing the course.



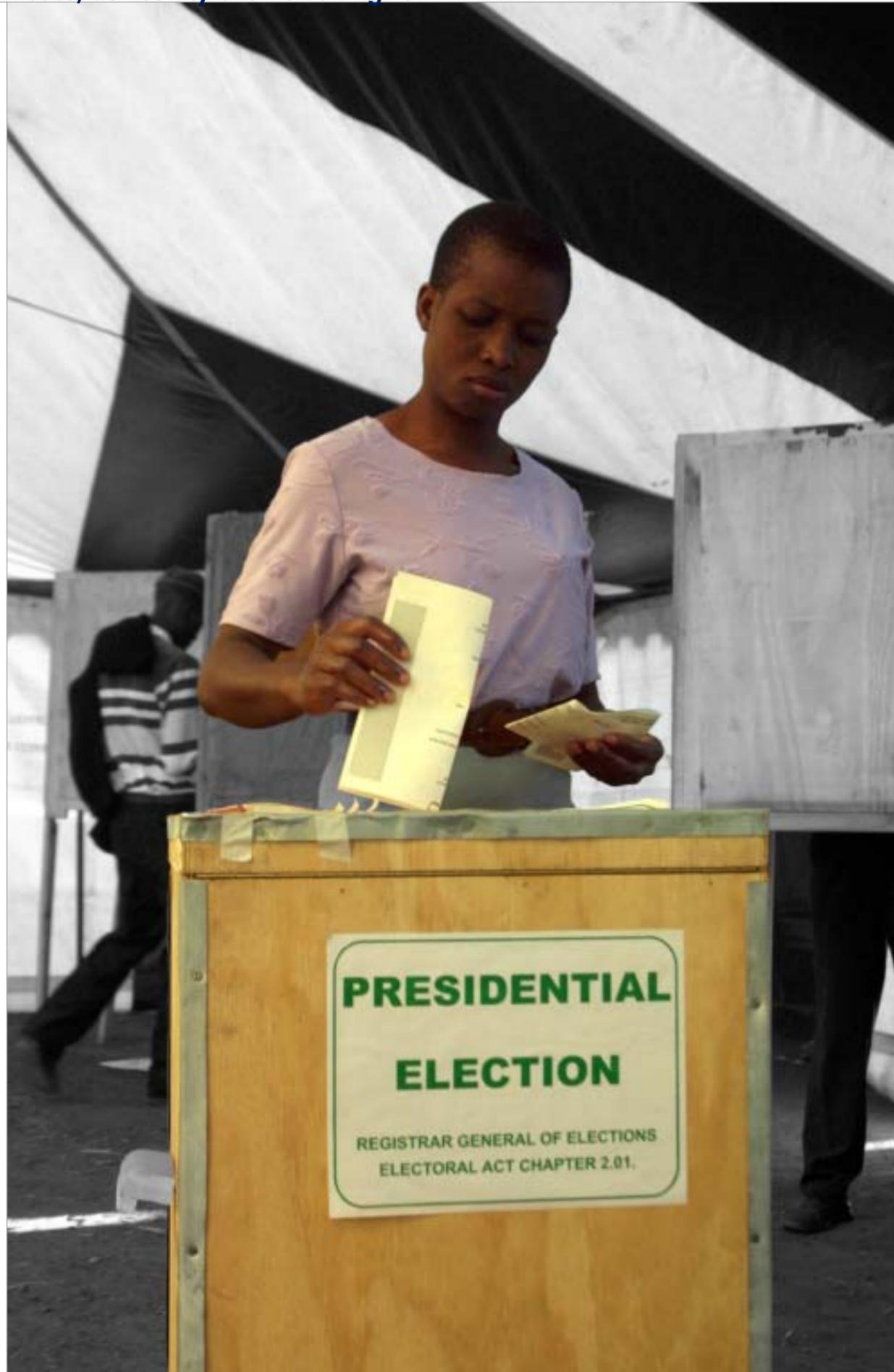


Photo: Tsvingirayi Mukwazhi/Servis

Rules of behaviour

Peace, democracy and equal rights for all citizens prevent uncertainty and the inequitable distribution of common resources.

In Tanzania, the fight against corruption is one of the main challenges for Norwegian development cooperation. The embassy's anti-corruption plan was completed in 2001 and a systematic review of the entire aid portfolio has been initiated.

Good governance is essential if governments are to provide basic social services and democratic rights for their populations, and predictable operating parameters for business and industry.

In Vietnam, Norway is cooperating on a programme to improve the management of public finances in order to increase transparency and accountability. Norway is also supporting a reform of Vietnam's public administration, which is a prerequisite for poverty reduction and further growth.

NORAD's efforts to promote peace, human rights and democracy are based on a report to the Norwegian parliament, published in 2000 and entitled "Focus on Human Dignity. A Plan of Action for Human Rights", which lays down the principles for stronger focus on human rights in development cooperation. 24.3 per cent of NORAD's total budget was allocated for this area in 2001.

After many years of civil war, there are more land mines in Angola than in most other countries in the world. The Norwegian embassy has taken part in efforts to improve the coordination of de-mining activities and ensure that the Ottawa Agreement is followed up. In Mali, NORAD has supported the peace process in the northern areas through non-governmental organizations and through the UNDP, which has arranged peace and reconciliation meetings between the warring factions and organized a loan scheme for former soldiers in order to facilitate their re-integration into society and thus stabilize the situation. In 2001, assistance was also provided for the coming presidential and parliamentary elections.

NORAD's programmes particularly aim to promote respect for human rights, strengthen the rule of law, promote democratic development, reform public administration, contribute towards the formulation of a functioning economic policy, improve access to information, and encourage enlightened debate by cooperating with the media.

In Pakistan, Norway provided assistance for the local elections in 2001. The Electoral Commission's organization of the local elections was satisfactory. In April 2001, the embassy updated its anti-corruption action plan, which was actively followed up. In autumn 2001 an agreement was signed with the ILO in Pakistan to provide assistance for the use of media in efforts to combat child labour. Through the human rights programme in Pakistan, central police authorities in all provinces have received human rights training. Students are currently completing a diploma course in human rights at the University of Peshawar.

In 2001, the Norwegian embassy in Bangladesh completed two action plans, one for human rights and democracy and the other for good governance and anti-corruption efforts. A practical activity plan was subsequently produced to follow up this work. Assistance was provided for the preparation and implementation of the parliamentary elections, and dialogue was initiated with the office of the Auditor General.

Due to the increasingly serious political, economic and social crisis in Zimbabwe, a decision was made in August 2001 to freeze all government-to-government cooperation, and all development assistance for Zimbabwe is now channelled through non-governmental organizations. The Norwegian Government gives priority to promoting human rights and democracy and combating HIV and AIDS. Norwegian assistance has helped strengthen forces for change in Zimbabwean society. In 2001, the focus was on monitoring the human rights situation and media coverage, and on preparations for the presidential election in 2002. In this connection, NORAD supported voter education and the training of local observers. Assistance was also provided for victims of human rights abuse, mainly in the form of legal aid.

In Guatemala there is strong focus on strengthening the rule of law and supporting reforms in the judicial sector. The programmes for the prosecuting authority and the Supreme Court have had positive results and have also served an important purpose as pilot projects for other donors. In 2001, assistance for the judicial sector was expanded to include free legal aid for the indigenous population in the highlands, the training of lawyers from indigenous backgrounds, and work on integrating the common law of the Mayan people into the official legal system.

 In Zimbabwe the focus was on monitoring the human rights situation, media coverage and preparations for the presidential elections in 2002.

NORAD
2001



Clearer rules on land ownership are giving poor people opportunities for long-term investment and loans. Women in particular are often excluded from the opportunity to own land.

Photo: Per Kr. Lunden/Sørvis

The right to land in South Africa

In South Africa, NORAD is supporting efforts to strengthen human rights and democratic development. Assistance is provided for a number of different organizations and academic institutions working to promote human rights on the basis of national and international legislation. The programme is testing a rights-based approach to development. One example is the cooperation between the Norwegian College of Agriculture and the University of the Western Cape in the field of land reform. The programme is administered by the Institute for Human Rights in Oslo, which cooperates with several South African institutions.



Photo: Paal E. Salvesen/Sørvis

Learning their own language

The rights of indigenous peoples have high priority in efforts to support the peace process in Guatemala. Norway is engaged in strategic cooperation with UNICEF on a bilingual educational programme for indigenous people, with particular focus on girls. The programme is directly linked to the country's educational reform programme. Norway supports the linguistic organization OKMA, which is standardizing the Mayan languages by compiling dictionaries and grammars, and has also been commissioned by the Ministry of Education to prepare material for training teachers in the Mayan languages.

NORAD
2001





Photo: Rune Larsen/Servis

Women are the mainstay of society

Women are an important target group in NORAD's development cooperation. Efforts to promote gender equality take place at many levels, from agricultural training and health education to the training of journalists and the development of legislation that does not favour men.

Women are an important target group, and development assistance is provided both through special projects targeting women and by integrating the gender perspective into all development cooperation. The women's perspective is particularly important in the health and education sectors. In 2001, NORAD's assistance for women and gender equality accounted for 27.6 per cent of NORAD's bilateral budget.

NORAD supports partner countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, and to follow them up by producing national action plans. In Zambia, Malawi, Bangladesh and Pakistan, assistance has been provided for women's organizations that have played an active role in changing attitudes and raising awareness of the authorities' responsibilities.

Awareness of women's rights is regarded as being extremely important if women are to be able to influence political processes and their own development. Particularly in connection with projects to promote good governance in the southern African region, such as decentralization and local government projects, NORAD has focused on this area and initiated processes for analysis and the sharing of experience with other institutions and organizations working in this field. In Guatemala there has been emphasis on women's participation in democratization processes and on human resource development programmes for women in political parties. In Pakistan, NORAD has supported processes in connection with quotas for women in local elections, and in Bangladesh there has been emphasis on training women local councillors. In Mozambique NORAD is supporting a media project, one of the goals of which is to strengthen the position of women in the media.

While NORAD supports special projects that target women, focus on promoting women's possibilities of choice and rights is integrated into all Norway's development cooperation.

In the health sector, and particularly in the field of HIV and AIDS, the women's perspective is especially important, for example in connection with sexual information programmes in Zimbabwe and Malawi and a reproductive health project in Mozambique. In general, there has been emphasis on human resource development for women, including the training of female doctors, for example in Malawi.

The importance of women in the agricultural sector is often overlooked, and in NORAD's programmes for this sector in countries such as Ethiopia, Tanzania and Nicaragua there has therefore been emphasis on the special needs of women and, not least, their potential.

Education is a sector where NORAD has been particularly aware of the gender dimension. There has been emphasis on increasing the quantity and quality of education, and focus on adapting education to the needs of girls by training more women teachers and providing the necessary physical facilities, such as separate latrines.

A large proportion of employment in NORAD's partner countries is in the informal sector. This is where we find the majority of poor people and a large number of women. Training and advisory services for women on market and credit opportunities have made an important contribution towards improving the financial and social situation of women in countries such as Bangladesh, India, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Several of the agricultural advisory programmes in Nicaragua have been highly successful in strengthening the position of women.

In 2001 NORAD continued its efforts to improve expertise in the field of women's rights and increase focus on the role of legislation in giving women opportunities to participate in processes that affect a country's social and economic development. Cooperation between the Department of Women's Law at the University of Oslo and the universities of Harare and Peshawar on a diploma course in women's law has played an important role in this respect.

In its cooperation with authorities and non-governmental organizations in partner countries, NORAD will contribute towards intensified efforts to combat female circumcision. NORAD can provide resources, expertise and ideas, but the work must be done by the people concerned – by local women, men and leaders with the courage to challenge tradition.





Photo: Rune Larsen/Sørvis

Improving the financial situation of women

In India, NORAD is supporting a programme to improve the financial situation of poor women living under the poverty line. These women come from both urban and rural areas, many are low-caste and some come from indigenous population groups. A large proportion of them are widows. The aim is to improve these women's socio-economic status by giving them an education and vocational training so that they can support themselves. The Indian authorities have now taken over the programme and most of the financing is provided by the state. The programme model is based on close cooperation between government authorities and regional NGOs.

In many of NORAD's partner countries, women are largely responsible for the family and for essential agricultural production.

Photo: Per Kr. Lunden/Sørvis

NORAD
2001





Photo: Monirul Alam/Drik

Combating trafficking in human beings

Trafficking in women and children is the result of many factors, including poverty, population pressure, attitudes to women and children, and the demand for workers and prostitutes on the international market. In order to reduce trade in human beings, we must raise awareness of the reasons for and consequences of these activities. The Association for Community Development (ACD) has mobilised the populations of vulnerable areas to form village committees and link them to police districts. The ACD has also targeted particularly vulnerable groups. These efforts have produced good results and other organizations now intend to adopt the ACD model. In 2001 Salima Sarvar, head of the ACD, won the prestigious Anti Slavery International Award for her efforts to combat trafficking in women and children in the Rajshahi district. NOK 1.3 million was allocated to the ACD in 2001.

Combating violence against women



Photo: Paal E. Salvesen/Sørvis

The Intrafamilial Violence project has played an important role in putting the problem of violence against women in Central America on the agenda. Norway and Sweden have been working with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) since 1990. With funding from NORAD and the Swedish development directorate, SIDA, PAHO was able to start work on the project, which focuses on an area regarded as being a priority health problem. The project team has developed a model for the health sector's contribution towards combating violence against women that has gradually been adopted by other Latin-American countries. The project is now included in PAHO's ordinary budgets. NORAD's and SIDA's support therefore started a process that has gradually begun to run under its own steam.

Improving health services with solar energy



Photo: Mwanzo Millinga/Sørvis

Since 1997, Norway has been supporting a project called Solar Energy for Rural Health Units, which installs solar panels at rural health clinics. The solar panels provide light and enough electricity to run refrigerators to keep vaccines cool. The aim of the project is to install 300 solar panels in rural health clinics, and Norway is providing funding for 150 of them. Phase 1, which will soon be completed, consists of installing solar panels in six clinics in each province. Responsibility for the project rests with Mozambique's Ministry of Health. The second phase of the project aims to improve coordination between the various departments of the Ministry that are involved and to train health personnel, who have little experience of using technical equipment. Norway provides NOK 40 million to support this project.

New talents in Tanzania



Photo: Per Kr. Lunden/Sørvis

The establishment of the Tanzania Culture Trust Fund has opened a window of hope for support for many artists and culture actors countrywide. Mfuko wa Utamaduni supports different sectors from performing art via cultural heritage to film and multi-media. The funds are contributed by various donors, NORAD among others. The funds are put in one basket and utilised according to the stipulated guidelines. In 2001 the Trust received a total of 229 applications and granted funding to some 115 projects reaching a total of 7 regions in the country. The aim of the Trust is to strengthen the culture sector in the country including the promotion of new talents. Mfuko has further arranged basic management and book keeping courses for the beneficiaries, in order to promote professionalism among artists and cultural workers.





Photo: Rune Larsen/Servis

The poor are the hardest hit

The most serious global environmental problems today are associated with climate change, the loss of biological diversity and the degradation of ecological systems.

Today's most serious global environmental problems are linked to climate change, the loss of biological diversity and the degradation of ecological systems. NORAD supports measures that contribute towards long-term, responsible management of natural resources, including the development of sustainable production systems in the fishing, agricultural and forestry industries. It is also important to promote environmentally sound energy management, efficient use of energy, environmentally sound energy sources and measures to promote cleaner production processes. In 2001, 26.1 per cent of NORAD's bilateral budget was spent on projects and programmes in the field of environmental and natural resource management.

As an oil-producing nation, Norway has considerable expertise in the field of regulation, legislation and production in the petroleum sector and several countries are requesting development cooperation in this area. In Angola, NORAD is providing assistance for institutional development in the Petroleum Ministry. This programme aims to improve national management of oil and gas resources and contribute towards optimizing production and national revenues. Environmental challenges related to oil and gas production were discussed with the Nigerian environmental authorities in 2001.

Fishery development is another sector where Norwegian expertise is in demand. Through the Nansen Programme, Norway has contributed towards the development of research and management expertise in South Africa, Namibia and Angola. For several years, NORAD has also supported the development of a fishery inspectorate in Namibia. Today, illegal fishing has been more or less eradicated and Namibia has the capacity to monitor and exploit its own resources. In Mozambique, NORAD has primarily provided institutional assistance for the Ministry of Fisheries.

☉ Fishery development is one of the sectors where Norwegian expertise is in demand. Assistance also includes legislation and regulation of marine resources.

In Zambia the authorities are now half way through the second phase of an industrial pollution project supported by NORAD.

In Tanzania NORAD has supported the preparation of a national strategy and action plan for biological diversity. A review of the programme was largely positive.

Cooperation with Nepal in the energy sector has involved a broad range of Norwegian players, including non-governmental organizations, government agencies and private companies. Norway has supported institutional and human resource development in connection with environmental impact assessments of hydropower projects, the establishment of reporting and research companies, further education in the hydropower and electricity supply sector, the development of hydropower stations and technical assistance for hydropower companies. In 2001, the Khimti I power station produced 60 MW of electricity for the national grid, thereby increasing national electricity production by almost 25 per cent.

A new four-year programme of environmental cooperation with Indonesia, which began in November 2001, largely entails institutional cooperation between the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management, the Indonesian Ministry of the Environment and Norwegian environmental institutions. In China, too, development cooperation is largely focused on institutional cooperation between Norwegian and Chinese environmental institutions. In 2001, the programme included environmental monitoring of air and water pollution, environmental statistics, acid rain, conservation of the cultural heritage and fishery management.

Water is a scarce resource in the Palestinian Area. Norway is the only country providing assistance for institutional development at the central level in the water sector.





Nepal needs to upgrade its water supply and Norway is providing assistance for a comprehensive water project in the Kathmandu Valley.

Photo: Per Kr. Lunden/Sorvis

More water for Kathmandu



The objective of the Melamchi Water Supply Project in the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal is to improve water supplies and sanitation at a socially acceptable cost. Water will be led from the Melamchi Valley, north-east of Kathmandu through a 26 kilometre-long tunnel. Norway is financing the planning of the tunnel component, including roads, electricity supplies, social development projects in the Melamchi Valley and a preventive environmental programme. NOK 70 million has been allocated for the planning process. Norway will also contribute NOK 223 million towards financing the tunnel. The project is still at the planning stage. Construction of the tunnel is planned to begin in 2003. So far, approximately NOK 52 million has been disbursed for this project.

NORAD
2001





Photo: Anne-Lise Langøy

Old fortress, new discovery

In the breathtaking mountains of Pakistan's Northern Areas, you find the majestic 700 year old Baltit Fort of the Hunza Valley. NORAD has partially funded the restoration of the fort. The repairing and restoration required considerable support and manpower from the local population of Karimabad. Old building methods had to be revived, local building materials had to be collected, and a great deal organisational work, involvement and planning had to be done. Gradually the restoration work connected to the Baltit Fort led to a growing awareness among the villagers that their skills and newly rediscovered competence also could be utilised in improving their own village.



Photo: Dominic Sansoni/Drik

Oil in Vietnam

In 2001, Norway signed a new agreement with Petrovietnam for Phase 2 of an environment and safety programme in the petroleum sector. The objective is to prevent environmental degradation and accidents in the oil and gas sector. Petrovietnam is now better equipped to take charge of safety and environmental monitoring.

Statistics

The following statistical presentation of Norwegian development assistance is divided into two sections. The first part concerns development assistance that is channeled through NORAD. The second part shows all Norwegian development assistance that is administered both by NORAD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Both NORAD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs use a variety of channels for Norwegian development assistance. In addition to government to government development assistance, support is provided through NGOs, the private sector, UN organizations and development banks. In the following tables and overviews, these channels are described as bilateral, multi-bilateral or multilateral development assistance. In this context, the concepts mean the following:

- **Bilateral:** Two-way development assistance to a region or a country that is provided from government to government or through NGOs, the private sector or other channels.
- **Multi-bilateral:** Earmarked resources administered by UN organizations or development banks.
- **Multilateral:** General assistance to UN organizations or development banks.

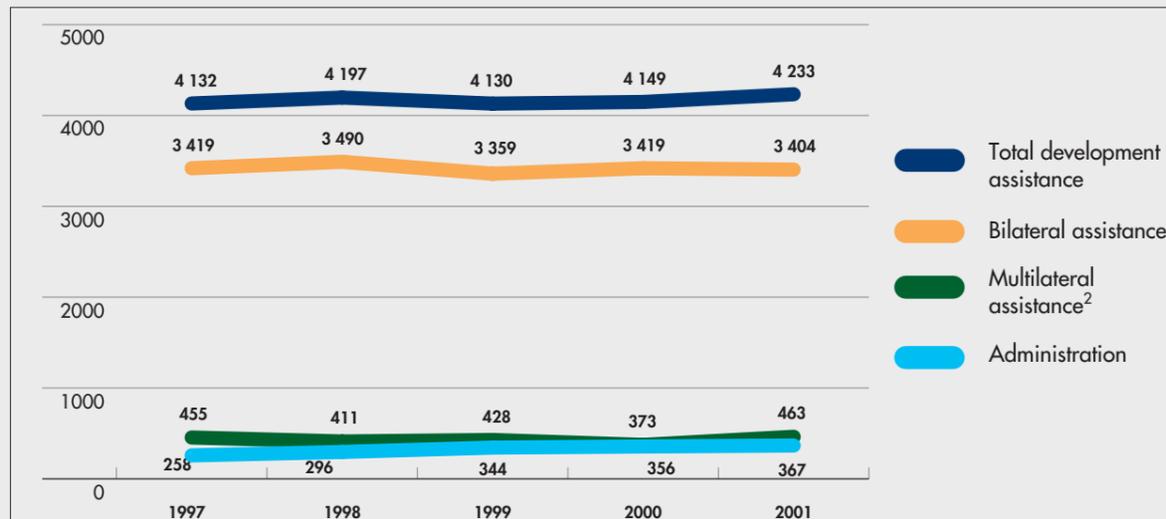


Photo: Rune Larsen/Sorvis

NORAD
2001

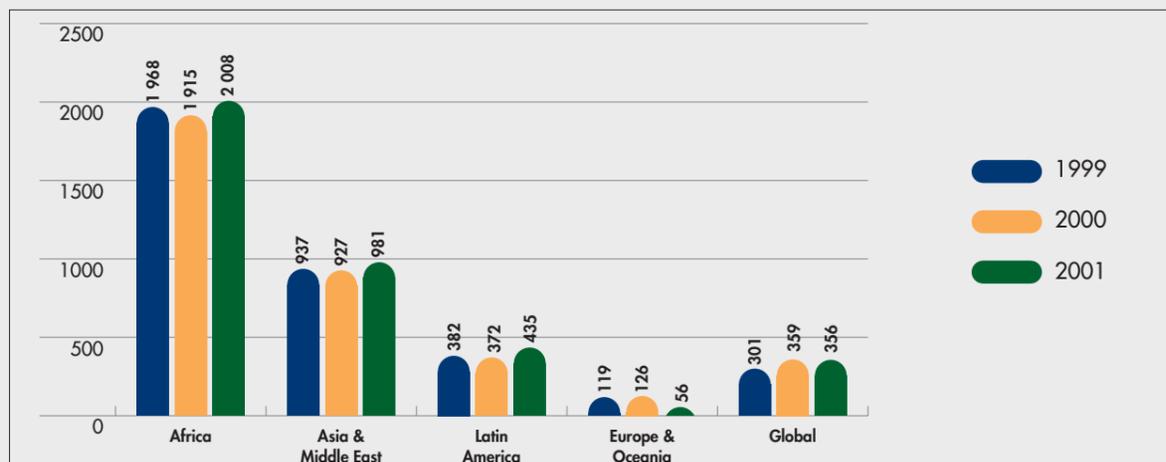


Total development assistance through NORAD, 1997-2001 (NOK million)



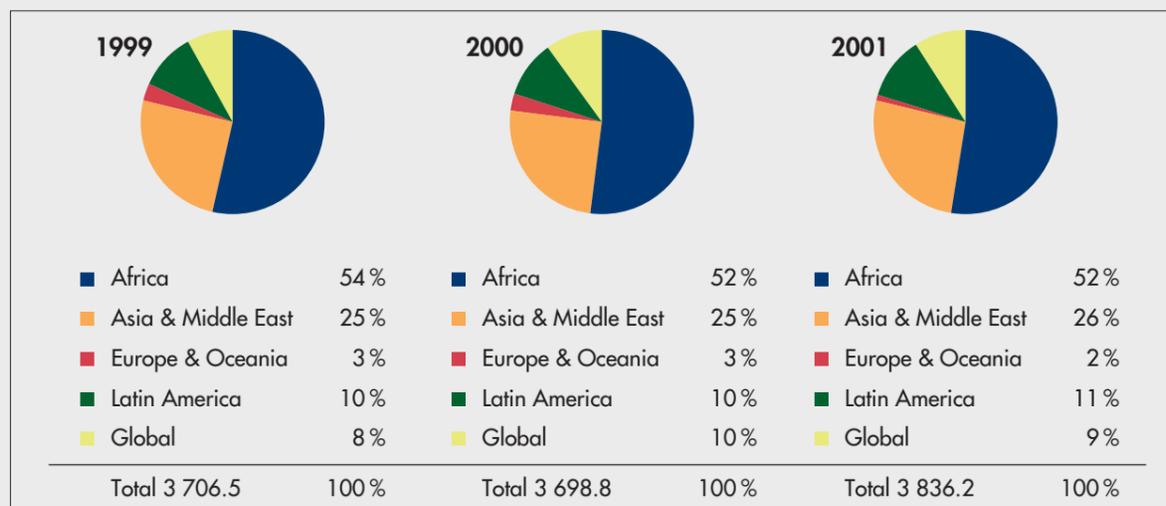
1) Includes only pure bilateral assistance, i.e. not bilateral assistance through multilateral organizations (multi-bilateral assistance).
2) Includes multi-bilateral assistance.

Development assistance¹ (net²) through NORAD by region, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



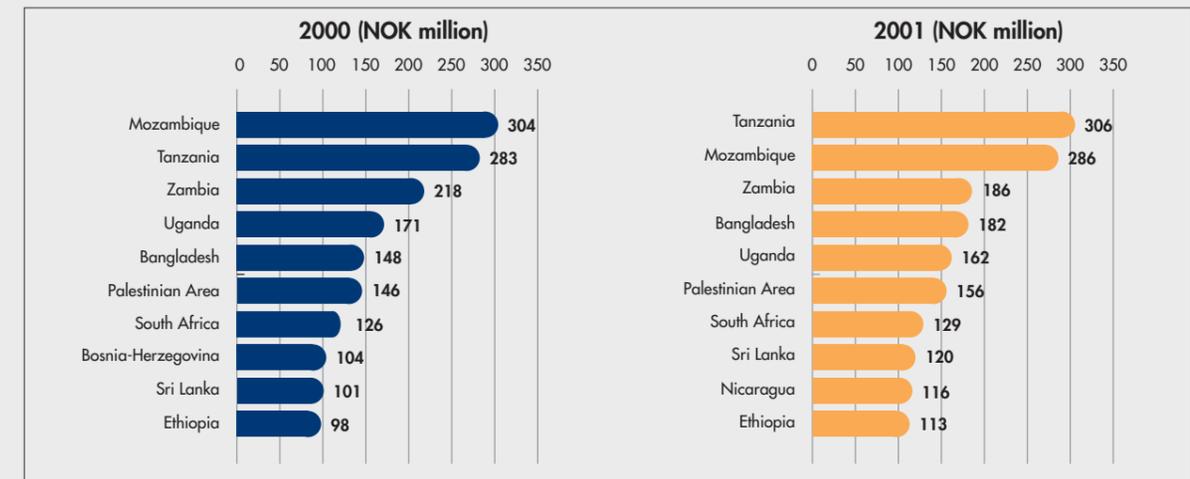
1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
2) From 2001, net and gross assistance are identical for NORAD. Income from loan repayments is no longer managed by NORAD but transferred to NORFUND (which comes under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' budget).

Development assistance¹ (net²) through NORAD by region, 1999-2001 (percentage) (NOK million)

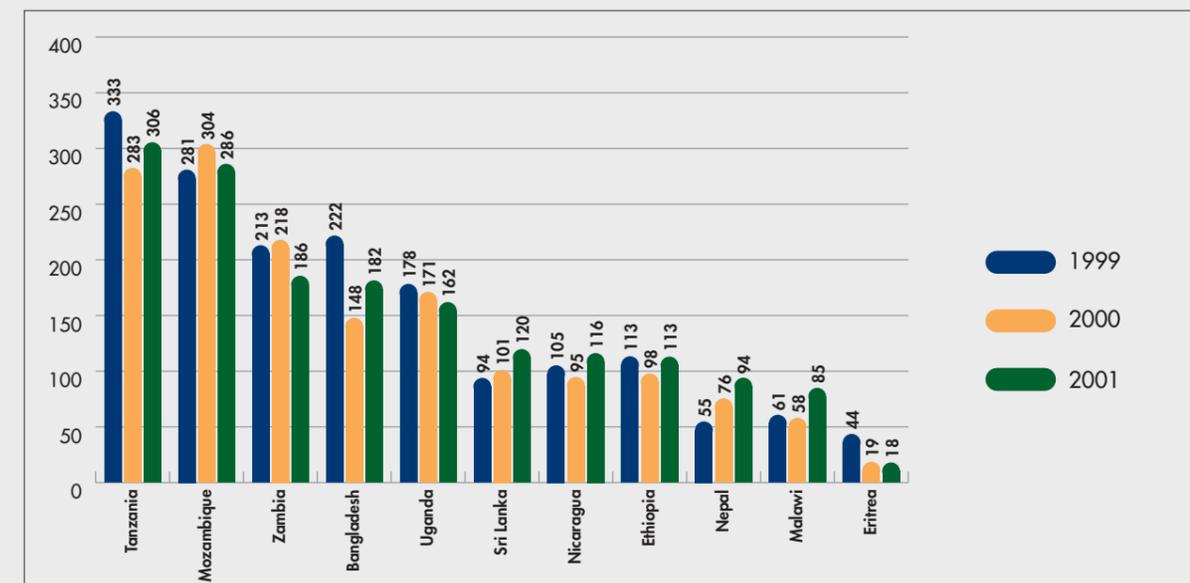


1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
2) From 2001, net and gross assistance are identical for NORAD. Income from loan repayments is no longer managed by NORAD but transferred to NORFUND (which comes under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' budget).

The ten largest recipients of assistance through NORAD

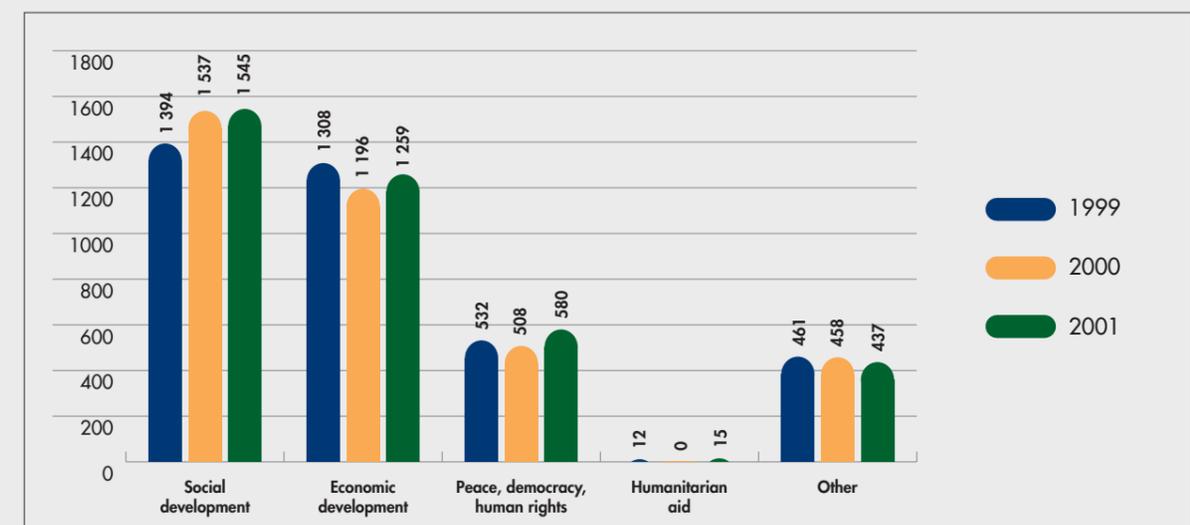


Development assistance through NORAD for priority countries, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



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

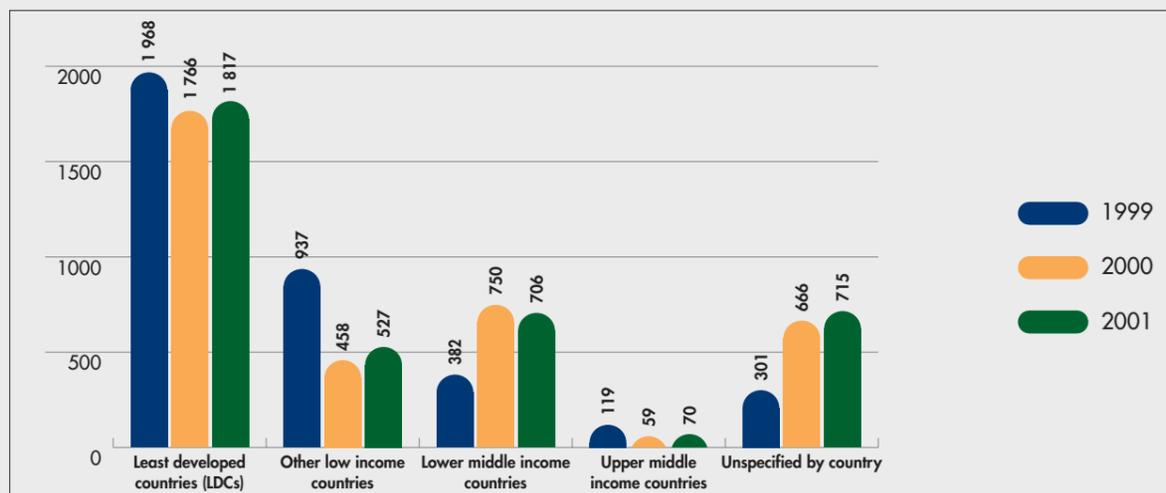
Development assistance through NORAD by sector, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.

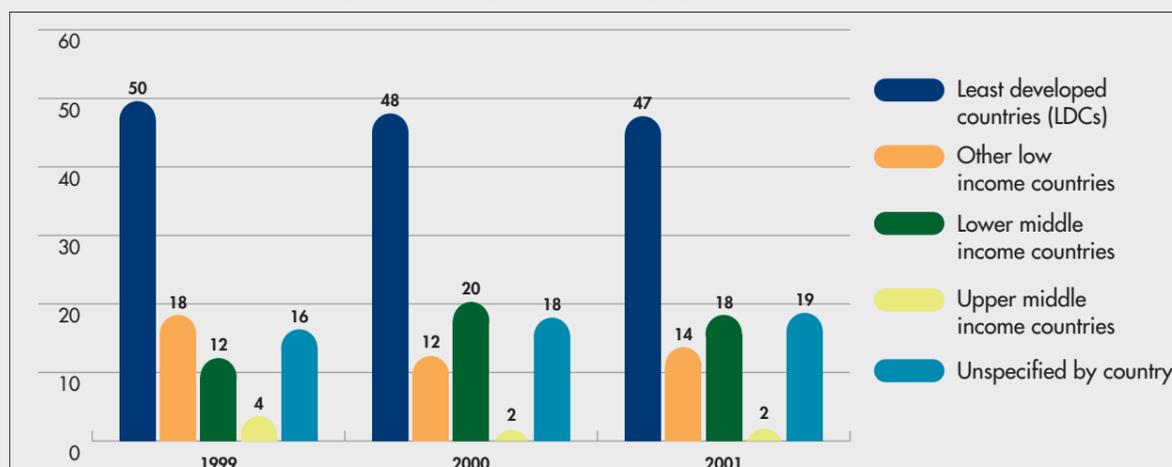


Development assistance through NORAD by income category, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



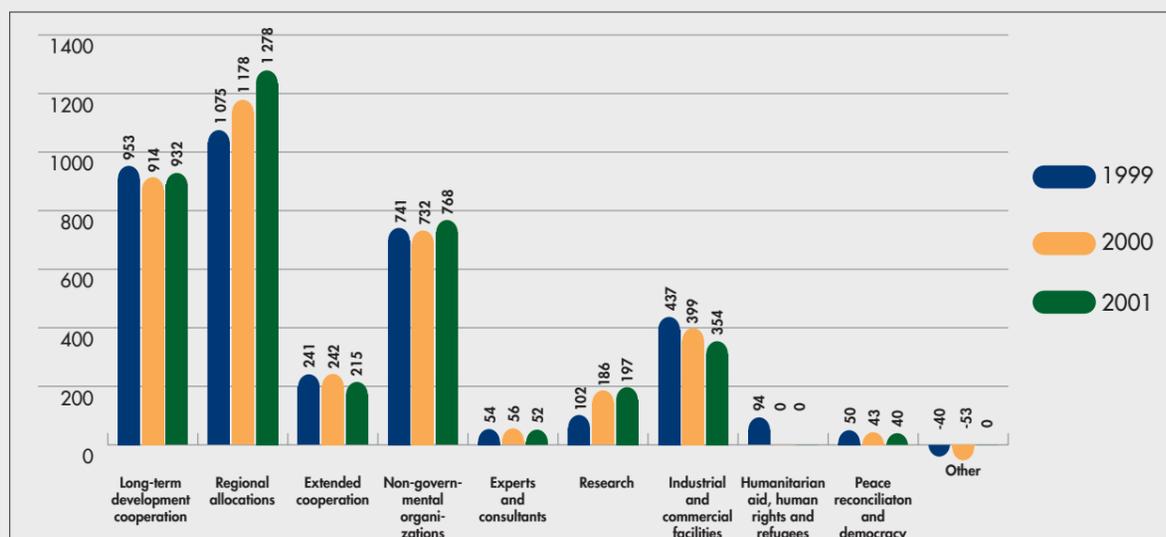
1) Including multi-bilateral assistance.
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Development assistance through NORAD by income category, 1999-2001 (percentage)



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

Bilateral¹ assistance² through NORAD by budget item, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



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

Development assistance¹ through NORAD by region, country and budget item, 2001 (NOK 1000)

	Long-term development	Regional allocation	NGOs	Industrial and commercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Extended cooperation	Experts and consultants	Peace, reconciliation and democracy	Total
AFRICA									
Angola		88 433	3 726	349			938		93 446
Botswana		29 674	638	350	1 720				32 382
Burundi		575	3 412						3 987
Cameroon			3 312		2 050				5 362
Cape Verde			67	1 416					1 483
Chad			882						882
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ²		3 962	947						4 909
Egypt		5 825	550	1 068		266			7 708
Equatorial Guinea			360						360
Ivory Coast			1 411						1 411
Eritrea	1 800	6 339	9 962		5	43			18 149
Ethiopia	25 000	54 622	21 536	2 300	7 071	2 000	575		113 104
Gambia		418	1 399						1 817
Ghana			824		2 363				3 187
Guinea-Bissau			160						160
Kenya	93	7 849	9 096						17 038
Lesotho			2 354						2 354
Liberia			3 059						3 059
Madagascar		33 244	1 613				99		34 956
Malawi	41 994	14 144	2 319	25 701		514	420		85 093
Mali		36 999	18 587	1 696	2 837				60 120
Mauretania			3 763						3 763
Mauritius			115						115
Mozambique	189 903	73 067	11 955	237	2 496	7 260	1 319		286 238
Namibia	1	26 995	609	2 967	1 506		131		32 208
Niger		3 237	6 459						9 696
Nigeria		5 000	802						5 802
Rwanda		1 260	8 399						9 660
Senegal			10 071						10 071
Seychelles						120			120
Sierra Leone			1 623						1 623
Somalia		5 803	6 888						12 691
Sudan		27 741	6 529						34 270
Swaziland		570	339						909
South Africa		98 109	12 671	2 973	14 470	471	406		129 101
Tanzania	179 758	72 068	8 667	37 221	7 582		321		305 616
Uganda	75 000	42 587	26 668	9 108	7 800		915		162 077
Zambia	89 995	75 955	2 064	16 113	550		984		185 661
Zimbabwe		69 084	10 627	1 513	4 837	1 919	682		88 662
Africa unspecified		114 690	41 078	48 053	15 775	18 327	505		238 428
Total Africa	603 544	898 252	245 544	151 063	71 064	30 918	7 294		2 007 679
ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST									
Afghanistan		597	16 278						16 874
Azerbaijan			2 753	292		690			3 734
Bangladesh	139 925	17 879	16 135	4 195	525	1 600	1 341		181 601
Bhutan		1 380	881	2	3 414				5 676
Burma			361						361
Cambodia		23 242	10 618	8 898			83		42 841
China		686	11 561	6 132	9 982	23 644	365		52 370
East Timor		23 550	500		617	2 000			26 667
India	19 764	24 072	742	739	20 400		655		66 372
Indonesia		4 300	6 822	233	789	3 211	141		15 496
Jordan			924						924
Laos		15 776	5 099	12 771		5 760			39 406
Lebanon			5 768						5 768
Malaysia			1 677						1 677

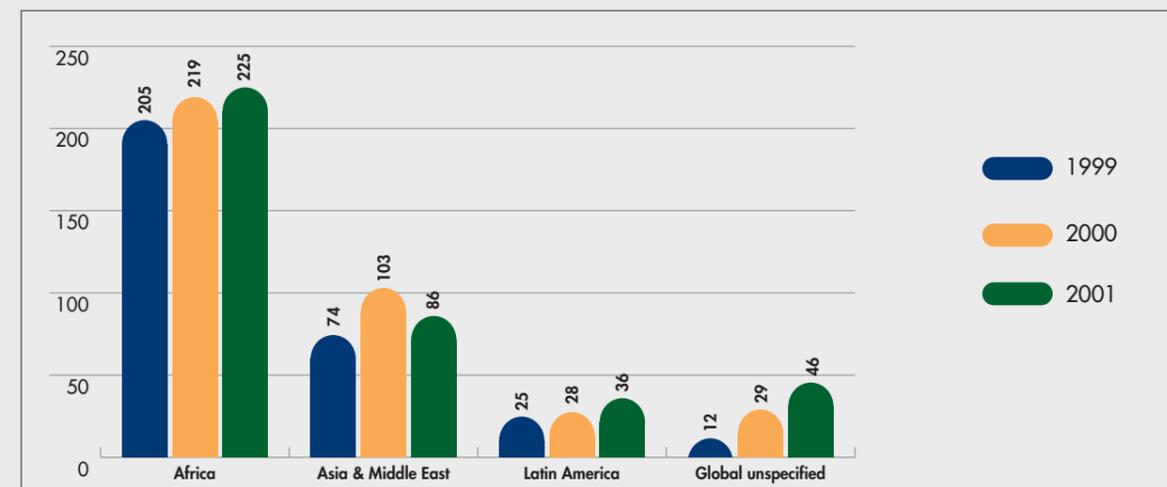


Development assistance¹ through NORAD by region, country and budget item, 2001 (NOK 1000)

	Long-term development	Regional allocation	NGOs	Industrial and commercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Extended cooperation	Experts and consultants	Peace, reconciliation and democracy	Total
ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST									
Maldives				89					89
Mongolia		1 529	5 693			4 500			11 722
Nepal	39 991	11 403	16 038	21 760	4 400		616		94 208
Pakistan		18 105	10 385			8 200	333		37 023
Palestinian Area	93 898	3 384	24 757	25 400	4 713	2 688	1 302		156 141
Philippines			7 051	1 292	3 651				11 993
Sri Lanka	30 116	35 029	16 632	35 134	571	1 974	473		119 929
Syria					1 206				1 206
Thailand			956	214					1 170
Turkmenistan				200					200
Vietnam		26 572	3 815	224	12 067	6 015	362		49 054
Yemen			302						302
Asia unspecified		12 825	8 338	243	3 136	13 876	191		38 609
Total Asia and Middle East	303 930	216 019	197 414	117 821	45 810	94 559	5 861		981 414
LATIN AMERICA									
Argentina			125						125
Barbados			- 67						- 67
Belize			284						284
Bolivia			27 907						27 907
Brazil		918	19 854						20 772
Chile		2 793	3 553						6 346
Colombia		9 300	6 166						15 466
Costa Rica			538	3	3 062				3 603
Cuba		7 304	4 164						11 468
Dominican Republic			1 738	634					2 372
Ecuador		8 001	15 214						23 215
El Salvador		4 701	2 378						7 079
Guatemala		52 353	30 675		4 330	23	46		87 428
Haiti			752						752
Honduras		3 767	4 026	8 988					16 781
Jamaica			2 150						2 150
Mexico			2 624						2 624
Nicaragua	29 940	20 292	39 415	20 171	2 505	3 329	673		116 326
Paraguay			5 070	713					5 783
Peru			11 398						11 398
Uruguay			114						114
America unspecified		31 461	12 977	9 862	2 400	16 395	76		73 171
Total Latin America	29 940	140 891	191 055	40 371	12 298	19 748	795		435 098
EUROPE									
Albania				135					135
Bosnia-Herzegovina				16 667			44	16 253	32 964
Macedonia (FYROM)				1 281				10 832	12 114
Former Yugoslavia, unspecified				89				8 698	8 787
Europe unspecified							114		114
Total Europe				18 172			158	35 783	54 113
OCEANIA									
Fiji Islands			174						174
Papua New Guinea			1 265						1 265
Total Oceania			1 439						1 439
Global unspecified	- 5 164	23 053	132 282	26 661	67 731	69 778	38 291	3 843	356 475
Total	932 250	1 278 215	767 734	354 089	196 903	215 003	52 399	39 626	3 836 219

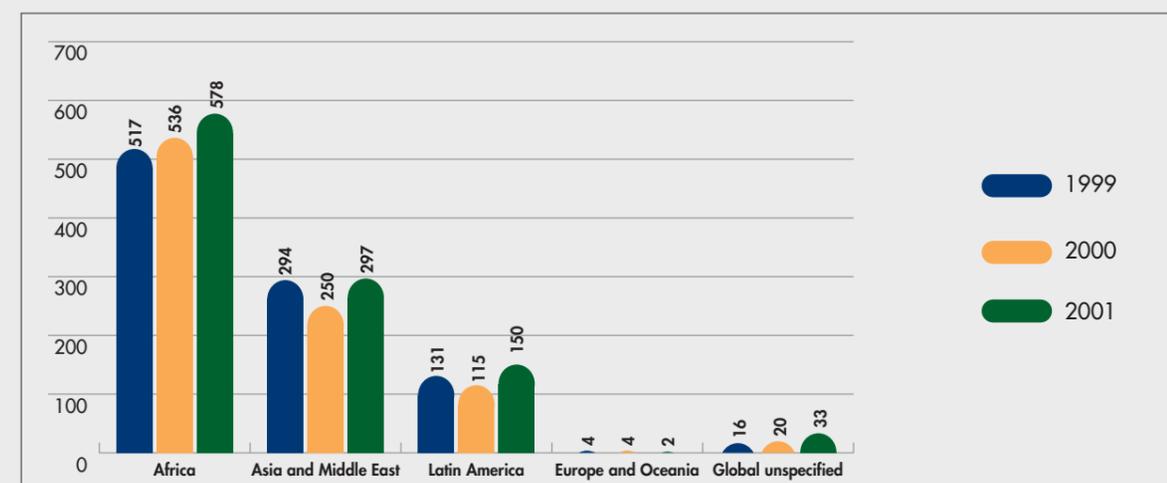
1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance.
2) Former Zaire.

Development assistance through NORAD for research-oriented¹ projects, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



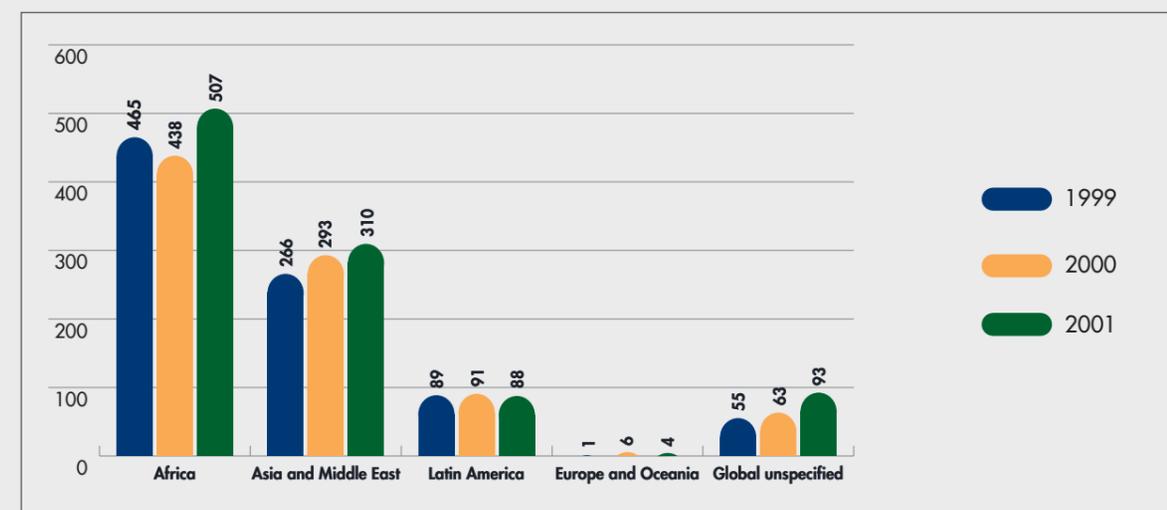
1) The diagram includes all projects in which research is a primary or subsidiary objective.

Development assistance through NORAD for women and gender equality, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



1) The diagram includes projects in which women are a primary or subsidiary objective. These come under the special allocation for women and other chapters in the budget.

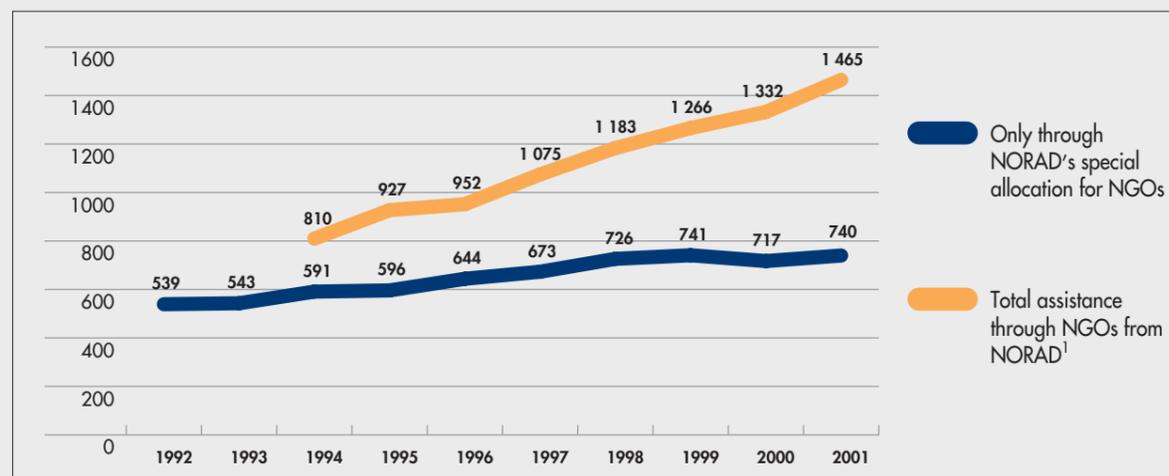
Development assistance through NORAD for environment-specific¹ measures, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



1) The diagram includes all projects in which the environment is a primary or subsidiary objective. These come under the special allocation for the environment and environmental assistance through other chapters in the budget.

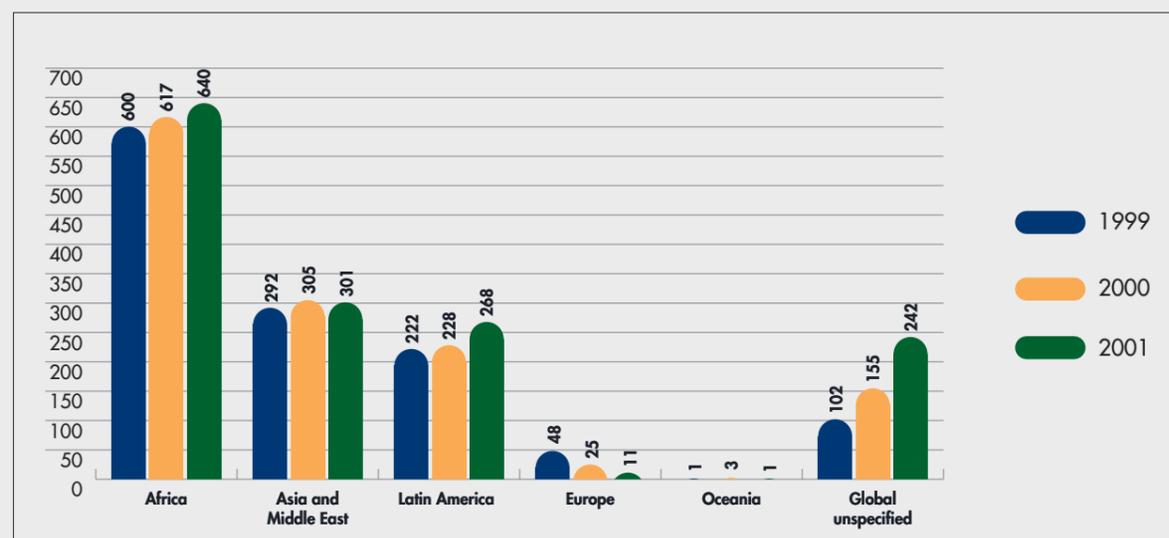


Development assistance through non-governmental organizations¹, 1992-2001 (NOK million)



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

Development assistance provided by NORAD through non-governmental organizations, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



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

The ten Norwegian NGOs receiving most NORAD funds, 2001 (NOK 1000)

Norwegian Church Aid	182 528
Norwegian People's Aid	154 215
Save the Children	109 022
Atlas Alliance	49 945
Norwegian Red Cross	43 800
CARE Norway	43 667
Stromme Foundation	34 888
Development Fund	30 500
Norwegian Refugee Council	28 141
Norwegian Missionary Alliance	28 113
Total ten largest recipients	704 819

Development assistance through NGOs¹ budget by region and country, 1999-2001 (NOK million)

Region	1999	2000	2001	Region	1999	2000	2001
AFRICA				ASIA			
Angola	50.8	44.9	41.6	Mongolia	5.4	5.8	5.7
Botswana	7.8	8.4	8.1	Nepal	21.5	17.5	18.1
Burkina Faso	0.7	0.2		Palestinian Area	38.0	35.3	33.6
Burundi	2.3	4.1	4.0	Pakistan	17.1	19.7	24.7
Cameroon	2.8	2.8	3.3	Philippines	7.9	8.5	7.1
Cape Verde	0.2	0.2	0.1	Sri Lanka	33.2	34.2	36.7
Central African Republic	0.1			Syria	1.2	3.0	1.2
Chad	1.3	0.9	0.9	Thailand	1.5	1.3	1.0
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ²⁾	4.7	4.8	4.9	Vietnam	11.1	10.0	7.0
Egypt	1.2	0.5	1.6	Yemen			0.3
Eritrea	8.9	8.6	16.1	Asia unspecified	14.7	19.1	12.0
Ethiopia	83.6	70.4	62.1	Total Asia	292.0	305.0	301.4
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	0.3	0.4	LATIN AMERICA			
Gambia	1.7	1.7	1.8	Argentina	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ghana	3.2	1.0	0.8	Barbados	0.6	0.5	-0.1
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	0.1	0.2	Belize		0.5	0.3
Ivory Coast	0.7	0.8	1.4	Bolivia	26.9	24.6	27.9
Kenya	14.3	15.6	17.0	Brazil	14.9	15.3	19.3
Lesotho	1.7	1.7	2.4	Chile	3.9	3.7	6.1
Liberia	2.5	2.4	3.1	Colombia	4.1	4.9	15.5
Madagascar	13.4	11.0	10.0	Costa Rica	0.6	3.2	0.5
Malawi	1.5	2.8	4.2	Cuba	5.5	6.8	8.5
Mali	44.7	41.0	39.9	Dominican Republic	1.8	1.8	2.0
Mauretania	3.1	3.3	3.8	Ecuador	13.7	15.1	23.2
Mauritius	0.2	0.1	0.1	El Salvador	7.1	6.8	4.8
Mozambique	51.3	47.1	43.8	Guatemala	38.5	37.7	38.3
Namibia	13.6	12.7	9.7	Haiti	0.4	0.6	0.8
Niger	6.3	4.0	9.7	Honduras	7.3	6.8	5.3
Nigeria	0.3	0.3	0.8	Jamaica	2.8	3.1	2.1
Rwanda	2.2	1.4	9.7	Mexico	3.4	3.7	2.6
Senegal	9.5	2.8	10.1	Nicaragua	42.7	44.7	57.3
Seychelles	0.0		0.1	Nicaragua	42.7	44.7	57.3
Sierra Leone	2.9	1.5	1.6	Paraguay	5.2	4.7	4.9
Somalia	10.0	8.5	12.7	Peru	11.8	9.8	10.2
South Africa	47.2	60.6	47.6	Uruguay	0.4	0.2	0.1
Sudan	19.1	43.5	33.1	Central America, unspecified	19.7	25.0	25.4
Swaziland	0.8	0.9	0.9	South America, unspecified	1.6	8.3	12.8
Tanzania	26.9	25.8	24.5	Total Latin America	221.9	228.2	267.9
Tunisia		0.9					
Uganda	38.0	32.6	39.7	OCEANIA			
Zambia	38.6	60.7	58.0	Fiji Islands	0.2	0.9	0.2
Zimbabwe	28.1	27.0	43.1	Papua New Guinea	1.2	1.6	1.3
Sub-Saharan, unspecified	12.7	8.6	16.3	Total Oceania	1.4	2.5	1.4
Africa unspecified	41.0	50.5	51.4				
Total Africa	600.4	616.8	640.4	EUROPE			
				Afghanistan	6.4	5.4	16.9
ASIA				Bosnia-Herzegovina	41.5	18.2	9.1
Afghanistan	6.4	5.4	16.9	Former Yugoslavia	6.7	6.6	2.2
Azerbaijan	1.2	3.0	3.4	Europe unspecified		0.3	
Bangladesh	29.3	32.5	26.4	Total Europe	48.3	25.1	11.3
Bhutan	0.5	0.6	0.9				
Burma	0.5	0.5	0.4	Total Global unspecified	102.2	154.9	242.2
Cambodia	26.2	23.7	18.1	Total	1266.1	1332.4	1464.6
China	17.0	21.6	20.7				
East Timor			7.1				
India	34.5	32.0	30.3				
Indonesia	5.6	8.3	7.7				
Jordan	0.9	0.2	0.9				
Laos	12.0	14.9	13.8				
Lebanon	5.0	6.3	5.8				
Malaysia	1.5	1.7	1.7				

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

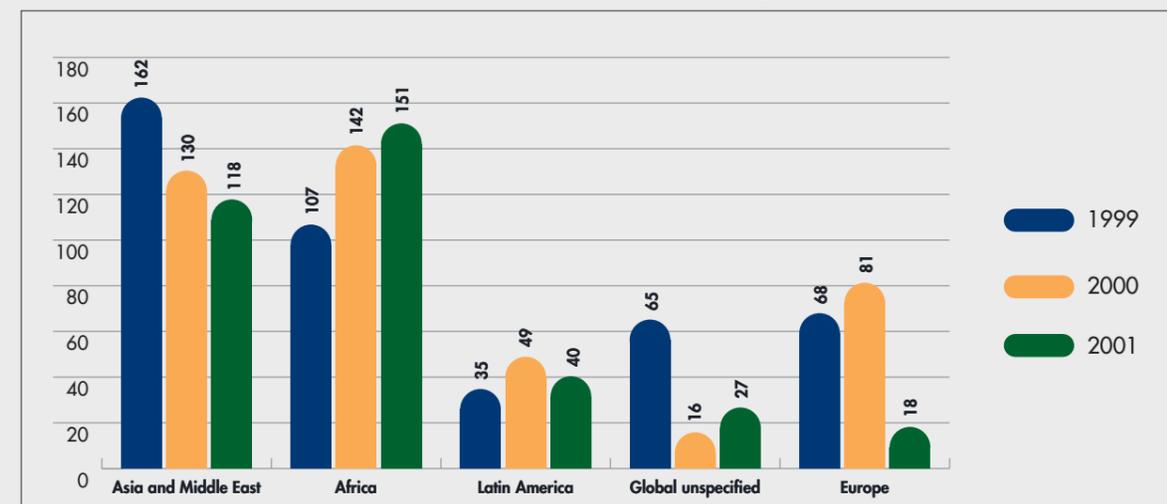


Specific industrial and commercial facilities¹ by region and country, 2001² (NOK 1000)

	Investment agreements	Parallel financing	Mixed credits	Export/import	Total
AFRICA					
Angola		349			349
Botswana	350				350
Cape Verde	1 416				1 416
Egypt	1 002			66	1 068
Ethiopia		2 300			2 300
Malawi	201	25 000		500	25 701
Mali				1 696	1 696
Mozambique	111	126			237
Namibia	478			2 489	2 967
South Africa	2 442			531	2 973
Tanzania	976	34 745		1 500	37 221
Uganda	242	8 866			9 108
Zambia	292	15 789		31	16 113
Zimbabwe	101	1 412			1 513
Sub-Saharan, unspecified	147	42 836			42 984
Africa unspecified	69	5 000			5 069
Total Africa	7 828	136 423		6 812	151 063
ASIA					
Azerbaijan	292				292
Bangladesh	290			3 905	4 195
Bhutan	2				2
Cambodia	220	8 678			8 898
China	5 482			650	6 132
India	376			366	742
Indonesia	149			85	233
Laos		12 621		150	12 771
Maldives				89	89
Nepal	6 213	15 511		36	21 760
Philippines	1 226			66	1 292
Sri Lanka	5 811	21 186		8 137	35 134
Thailand	105			109	214
Turkmenistan				200	200
Vietnam	75			149	224
Asia unspecified	36			207	243
Total Asia	20 277	57 997		14 148	92 421
EUROPE					
Albania	135				135
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 133	14 450		84	16 667
Macedonia (FYROM)	502			780	1 281
Former Yugoslavia unspecified	89				89
Total Europe	2 859	14 450		863	18 172
MIDDLE EAST					
Palestinian Area		25 400			25 400
Total Middle East		25 400			25 400
LATIN AMERICA					
Costa Rica	3				3
Dominican Republic	421			213	634
Honduras			8 988		8 988
Nicaragua	1 396	18 775			20 171
Paraguay	713				713
Central America unspecified	990				990
America unspecified		8 872			8 872
Total Latin America	3 523	27 646	8 988	213	40 371
Total Global unspecified	7 179	11 235		8 248	26 661
Total	41 665	273 151	8 988	30 284	354 089

¹ The industrial and commercial facilities include Chapter 0157.
² The industrial and commercial facilities were reorganized between 2000 and 2001. The table is therefore different from last year's table.

Industrial and commercial facilities by continent, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



¹ The industrial and commercial facilities include Chapter 0157 in the state budget.

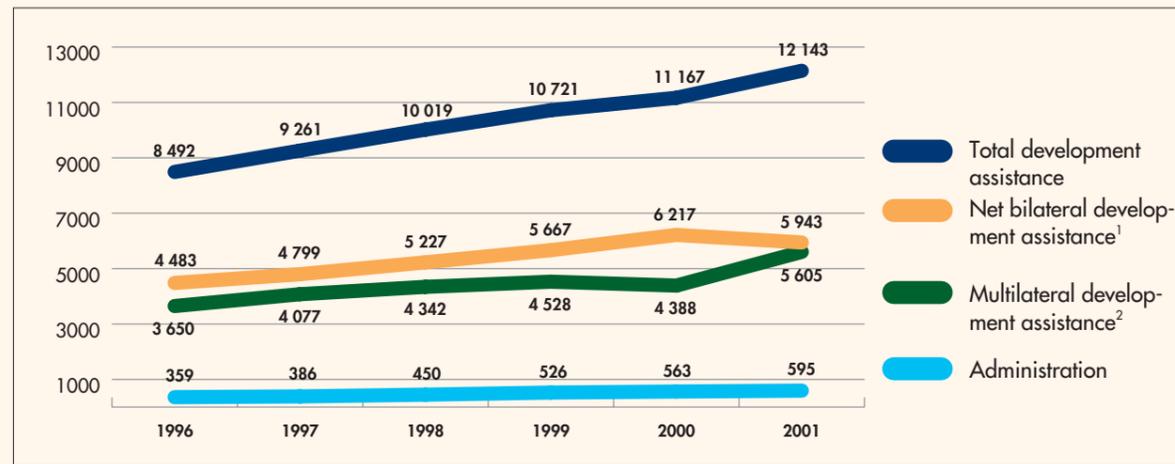
Development assistance through NORAD by main target group, 2001 (NOK 1000)

	Children	Refugees	Women	Indigenous population	Disabled		Children	Refugees	Women	Indigenous population	Disabled
AFRIKA						ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST					
Angola	50 910	19 684	52 520		10 000	Indonesia				1 312	
Botswana			369	2 675	126	Laos	5 514		1 932	4 301	
Burundi	575	575	575			Lebanon	176	85			
Cameroon	1 567		1 736	620		Malaysia			729	729	
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ¹	4 299		4 314			Mongolia	3 154		5 266		
Egypt			1 038			Nepal	37 301		22 811	11 107	5 524
Eritrea	848	898	3 193	195	3 443	Pakistan	7 821	1 834	19 343	6 120	863
Ethiopia	46 572		33 313		2 335	Palestinian Area	32 950	4 559	34 719		4 858
Ghana	644		644		443	Philippines	4 033	444	4 556		3 173
Ivory Coast	1 088		1 088			Sri Lanka	5 117	14 235	2 134		1 690
Kenya	8 580		15 109		339	Vietnam	10 261		4 042	220	73
Lesotho			1 170		1 202	Asia unspecified	20		984	20	
Liberia	1 949					Total Asia and Middle East	275 791	30 131	268 293	54 017	32 167
Madagascar	8 976		265			LATIN AMERICA					
Malawi	5 809		14 990		659	Argentina	125		125		
Mali	535	1 020	19 235			Bolivia	13 091		12 986	12 648	352
Mauretania		642				Brazil	7 090		6 659	15 884	
Mozambique	27 466	763	30 707		38 598	Chile	873			2 002	
Namibia	4 371				158	Colombia	409	9 300	350		
Niger			9 406			Costa Rica				538	
Nigeria	5 428		428			Cuba	170		456		348
Rwanda	3 304		2 455	212		Dominican Republic			296		
Senegal		400	400		400	Ecuador			17 416	11 549	
Sierra Leone		1 272	1 272			El Salvador	2 331		3 878		339
Somalia	3 600		3 620		6 467	Guatemala	28 649	19 651	37 029	47 187	1 644
Sudan	4 318	6 958	3 424		1 396	Haiti			752		
Swaziland	570		339			Honduras	3 640		3 550	4 052	
South Africa	32 738		26 686	12 027	4 547	Jamaica					903
Tanzania	6 624		21 863		1 202	Mexico	2 029		2 300	324	
Tchad	30		174			Nicaragua	36 734		44 375	5 526	3 876
Uganda	17 327	4 700	36 092	932	8 206	Paraguay	1 360			3 840	281
Zambia	65 912	339	64 848		100	Peru	3 898		5 696	3 976	
Zimbabwe	26 771	254	32 562	4 273	2 291	Uruguay					114
Sub-Saharan, unspecified	671		6 829			Central America unspecified	585		4 152		779
Africa unspecified	15 194	85	36 659	5 704	5 060	America unspecified	339		5 057	339	
Total Africa	346 678	37 590	427 321	26 639	86 971	Total Latin America	101 322	28 951	145 075	107 866	8 637
ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST						OCEANIA					
Afghanistan	8 722		9 233		878	Fiji Islands	174		174		
Azerbaijan	828			828		Papua New Guinea			1 244	1 244	
Bangladesh	90 917		104 968	788	4 136	Total Oceania	174		1 418	1 244	
Burma			80			EUROPE					
Bhutan					881	Bosnia-Herzegovina	3 300	1 000	450		850
Cambodia	16 146	8 845	5 800		2 139	Former Yugoslavia unspecified	1 800	7 108	3 019		
China	6 927		3 187	478	6 410	Total Europe	5 100	8 108	3 469		850
East Timor	1 400		2 550			Total Global unspecified	55 083	9 361	35 823	12 779	10 258
India	44 505	129	45 959	28 114	1 541	Total	784 148	114 141	881 398	202 544	138 882

¹ Former Zaire.

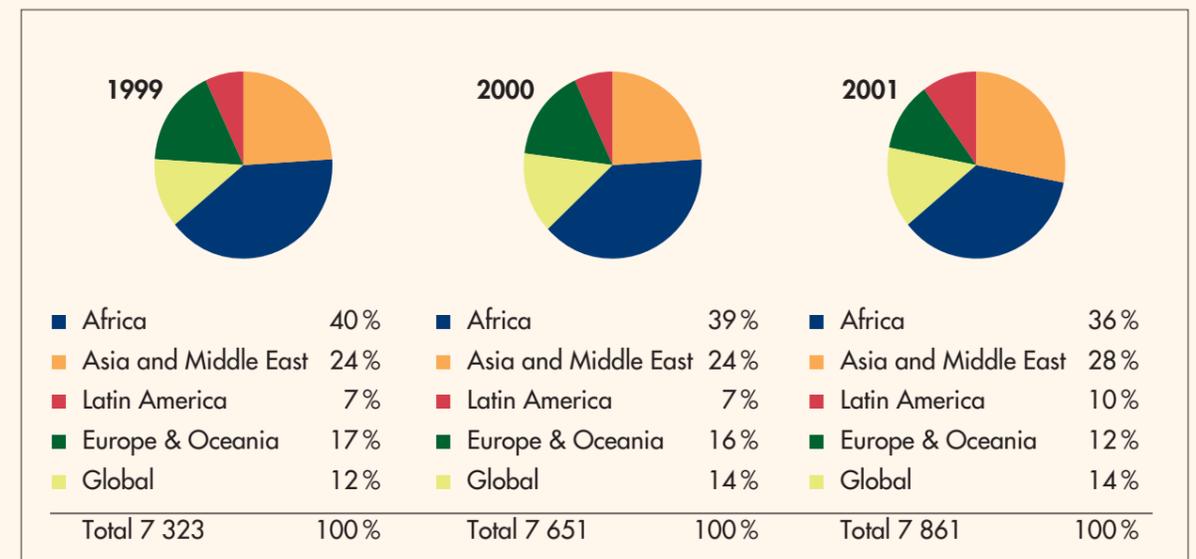


Total Norwegian development assistance, 1996-2001 (NOK million)



¹ Includes only pure bilateral assistance, i.e. not bilateral assistance through multilateral agencies (multi-bilateral assistance).
² Includes multi-bilateral assistance.

Development assistance¹ (net²) by region, 1999-2001 (percentage) (NOK million)

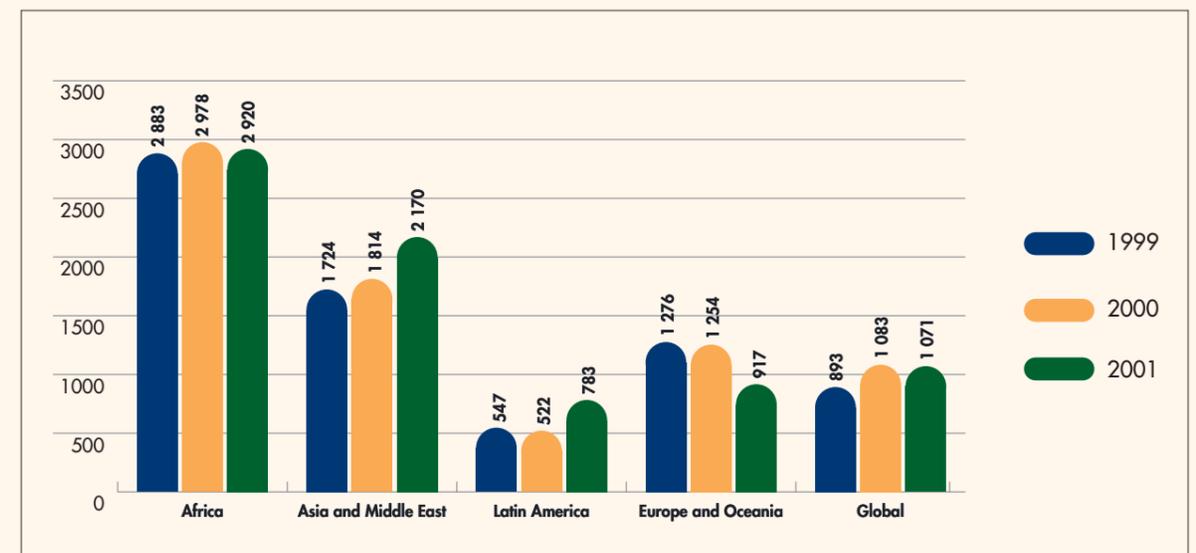


¹ Includes multi-bilateral assistance.
² Loan repayments deducted.

Total Norwegian development assistance as a percentage of GDP, 1996-2001 (NOK million)



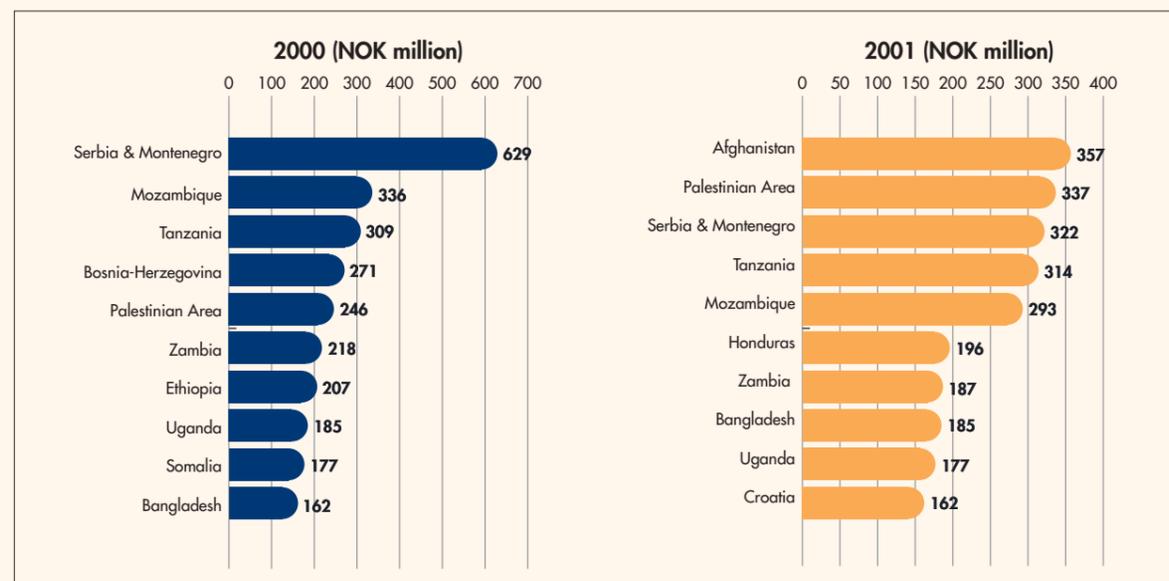
Development assistance¹ (net²) by region, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



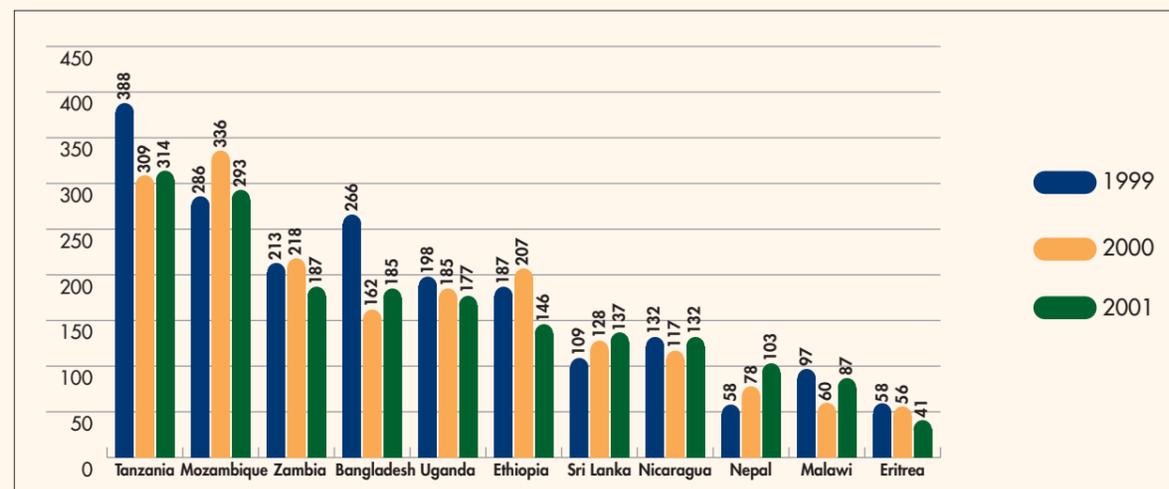
¹ Includes multi-bilateral assistance.
² Loan repayments deducted.



The ten largest recipients of development assistance (net) in 2000 and 2001 (NOK million)

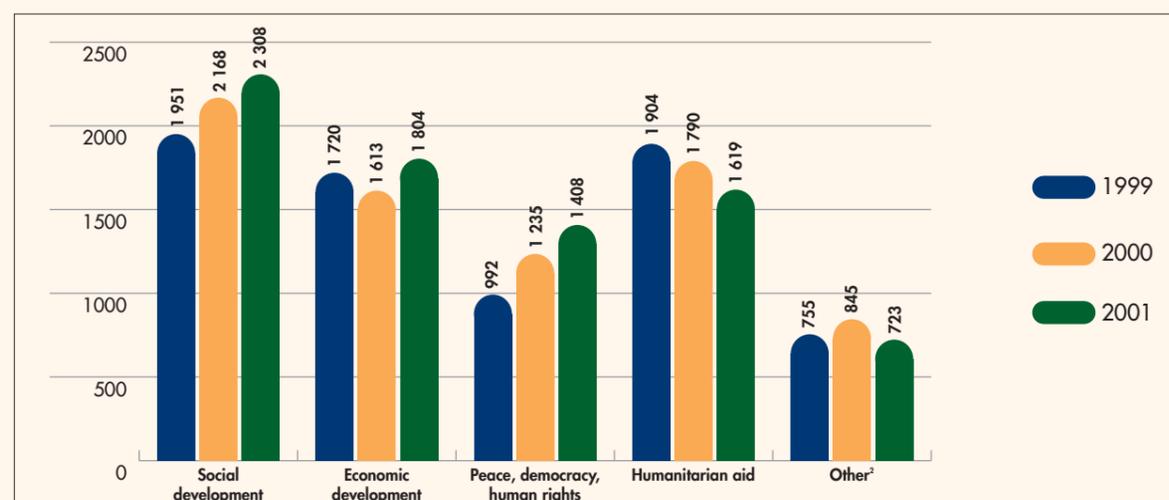


Development assistance¹ (net) to priority countries, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



¹) Includes multi-bilateral assistance.

Bilateral assistance¹ (net) by priority area in 1999-2001 (NOK million)



¹) Includes multi-bilateral assistance.

²) "Other" comprises the DAC main sectors 410 (Environment), 420 (Projects for women) and 998 (Unspecified). These are general measures that cannot be ascribed to a specific priority area. Income from loan repayments is also included here.

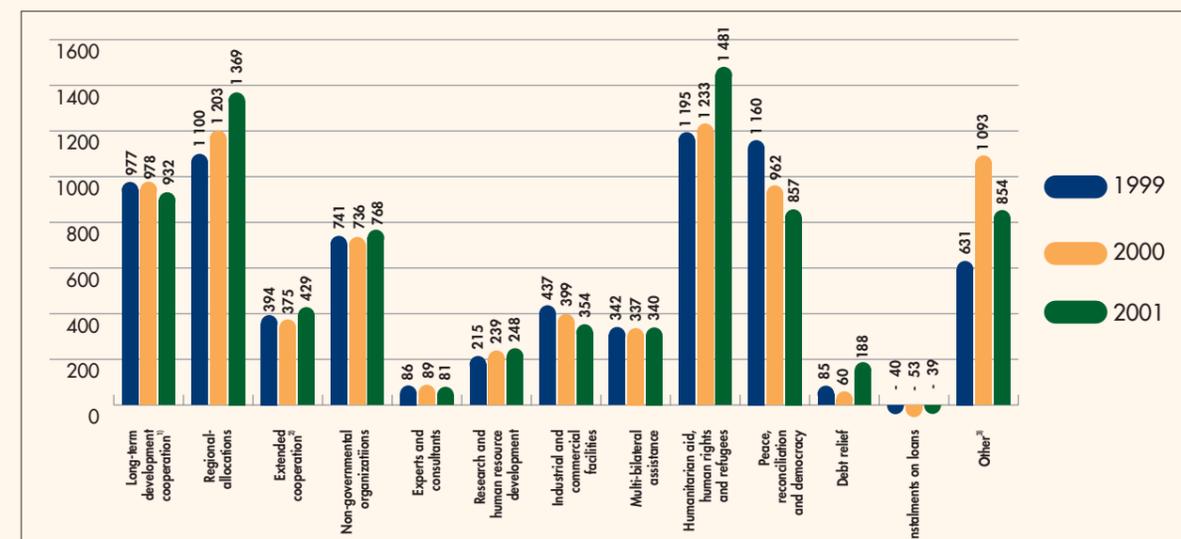
Development assistance¹ by region and budget item, 2001 (NOK 1 000)

Budget item	Africa	Asia and Middle East	Latin America	Europe	Oceania	Global unspecified	Total
NORAD							
Long-term development	603 544	303 930	29 940			- 5 164	932 250
Regional allocations	898 252	216 019	140 891			23 053	1 278 215
Non governmental organizations	245 544	197 414	191 055		1 439	132 282	767 734
Industrial and commercial facilities	151 063	117 821	40 371	18 172		26 661	354 089
Research and human resource development	71 064	45 810	12 298			67 731	196 903
Extended cooperation	30 918	94 559	19 748			69 778	215 003
Experts and consultants	7 294	5 861	795	158		38 291	52 399
Peace, reconciliation, democracy				35 783		3 843	39 626
Total	2 007 679	981 414	435 098	54 113	1 439	356 475	3 836 219
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS							
Long-term development		41					41
Regional allocation		90 832				- 171	90 660
Research and human resource development	6 255	3 634	260			40 875	51 024
Extended cooperation	40 918	14 276	2 433	400		156 233	214 260
Experts and consultants	1 311	178	26			27 052	28 566
Humanitarian aid, human rights and refugees	551 323	655 395	100 459	445		173 376	1 480 998
Multi-bilateral assistance	85 583	35 656	37 662			180 742	339 644
Multilateral assistance	67 200	10 000				42 861	120 061
Debt relief			178 772			8 740	187 512
Peace, reconciliation, democracy	15 675	126 395	18 487	601 431		55 576	817 564
NORFUND	19 832	21 949	9 009	6 509		4 117	61 413
Loan instalments						- 39 460	- 39 460
Other ²	124 137	230 445	1 169	252 102	155	64 653	672 662
Total	912 233	1 188 801	348 273	860 887	155	714 595	4 024 945
Total bilateral assistance	2 919 912	2 170 215	783 371	915 001	1 594	1 071 070	7 861 164

¹) Includes bilateral and multi-bilateral assistance.

²) Includes information activities and the allocation for culture, women and environment.

Development assistance by budget item, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



¹) Includes Fredskorpset.

²) Extended cooperation includes the allocation for culture, women and environment, and information activities.

³) "Other" in 2001 includes assistance for refugees in Norway (NOK 607.7 million), NORFUND (NOK 61.4 million), earmarked programmes under multilateral allocations (NOK 120.1 million) and general contributions to international NGOs (NOK 65 million).

NORAD
2001



Development cooperation by region, country and budget item, 2001 (NOK 1000)

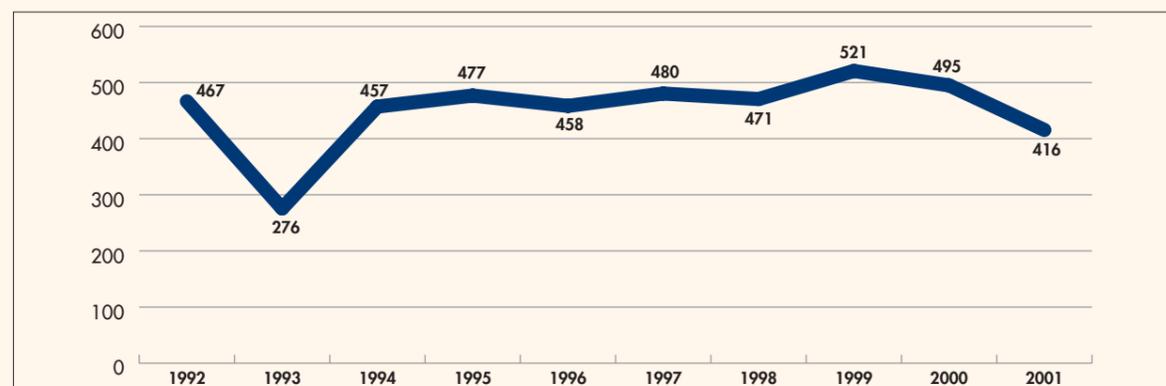
	Long-term development cooperation ¹	Regional allocation	NGOs	Industrial and commercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Extended cooperation ²	Experts and consultants	Humanitarian aid, human rights and refugees	Peace, reconciliation and democracy	Multi-bilateral assistance	Debt relief	Loan instalments	NORFUND	Other ³	Total
AFRICA															
Algeria														18 969	18 969
Angola		88 433	3 726	349			938	61 415		1 403			153	700	157 116
Benin										838				78	916
Botswana		29 674	638	350	1 720	232									32 614
Burkina Faso										2 321				78	2 398
Burundi		575	3 412					45 208						1 665	50 860
Cameroon			3 312		2 050	50				1 778				1 455	8 645
Cape Verde			67	1 416											1 483
Chad			882												882
Congo								1 849						1 166	3 015
Congo (Dem. Rep.) ⁴		3 962	947		297			29 557							34 764
Djibouti														78	78
Egypt		5 825	550	1 068		407								389	8 238
Equatorial Guinea			360												360
Ivory Coast			1 411							716					2 127
Eritrea	1 800	6 339	9 962		5	81	200	14 866						7 634	40 888
Ethiopia	25 000	54 622	21 536	2 300	7 688	2 504	575	19 441		2 022				10 417	146 105
Gambia		418	1 399						176					155	2 149
Ghana			824		3 451	46				447				78	4 846
Guinea								26 853						311	27 164
Guinea-Bissau			160												160
Kenya	93	7 849	9 096			328		13 612				770	4 571	36 319	
Lesotho			2 354												2 354
Liberia			3 059					2 521						233	5 814
Madagascar		33 244	1 613			50	99	2 969							37 975
Malawi	41 994	14 144	2 319	25 701		744	420	500		876					86 699
Mali		36 999	18 587	1 696	2 837					321				78	60 518
Marocco					68									752	820
Mauretania			3 763												3 763
Mauritius			115									5 508			5 623
Mozambique	189 903	73 067	11 955	237	2 496	7 320	1 319	4 495		270		2 160		293 223	
Namibia	1	26 995	609	2 967	1 506	934	131							233	33 375
Niger		3 237	6 459			10 300		3 500						155	23 651
Nigeria		5 000	802		156	936	345	1 094						1 399	9 733
Rwanda		1 260	8 399					7 688						933	18 281
Senegal			10 071												10 097
Seychelles						120									120
Sierra Leone			1 623					81 371						933	83 927
Somalia		5 803	6 888					25 874	5 000					67 714	111 278
Sudan		27 741	6 529			141		75 764						7 565	117 740
Swaziland		570	339												909
South Africa		98 109	12 671	2 973	14 552	14 933	406	8 733						371	152 750
Tanzania	179 758	72 068	8 667	37 221	8 023	2 101	321	2 000		1 270		2 700	33	314 161	
Togo									350						350
Tunisia										210				78	288
Uganda	75 000	42 587	26 668	9 108	8 106	663	915	8 511	149	5 000		135	577	177 419	
Zambia	89 995	75 955	2 064	16 113	550	158	984					845			187 113
Zimbabwe		69 084	10 627	1 513	4 837	2 534	682	1 583		910					91 770
North Sahara unspec.														25	25
Sub Sahara unspec.		43 475	4 643	42 984		18 920	215	1 146							111 382
Africa unspecified		71 215	36 436	5 069	18 975	8 307	1 055	110 773	10 000	66 754		7 561	62 514	398 659	
Total Africa	603 544	898 252	245 544	151 063	77 319	71 836	8 605	551 323	15 675	85 583		19 832	191 337	2 919 912	
ASIA															
Afghanistan		597	16 278			34		293 546	532	9 000				37 090	357 076
Armenia									11 304					10 573	21 876
Azerbaijan			2 753	292		828		13 929	696					5 846	24 344
Bangladesh	139 925	17 879	16 135	4 195	752	2 258	1 341		1 026					1 555	185 066
Bhutan		1 380	881	2	3 414		17	122						155	5 971
Burma			361					24 692						466	25 519

	Long-term development cooperation ¹	Regional allocation	NGOs	Industrial and commercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Extended cooperation ²	Experts and consultants	Humanitarian aid, human rights and refugees	Peace, reconciliation and democracy	Multi-bilateral assistance	Debt relief	Loan instalments	NORFUND	Other ³	Total
China		686	11 561	6 132	12 595	25 381	460	18 626		369			9 990	1 011	86 811
Cambodia		23 242	10 618	8 898			83	5 631	400	1 113					50 556
East Timor		23 550	500		617	2 000		15 018							41 685
Georgia									15 790					12 168	27 958
India		19 764	24 072	742	938	21 739	655	32 427	165	1 528			115	2 161	104 306
Indonesia		4 300	6 822	233	789	4 711	141	18 534	6 000					33	41 563
Iraq								46 089						49 785	95 873
Iran								2 516						30 944	33 460
Jordan		10 339	924		68			4 333		1 991				678	18 332
Kazakhstan									1 108	884				6 505	8 497
Kirghizistan									264					4 276	4 539
Laos		15 776	5 099	12 771		5 805				3 829					43 280
Lebanon			5 768		61	194		30 593						1 873	38 490
Malaysia			1 677											2 350	4 026
Maldives				89										78	167
Mongolia		1 529	5 693			4 500		6 966		1 139				31 174	51 000
Nepal	39 991	11 403	16 038	21 760	4 668	123	616	390		2 500				5 831	103 320
North Korea						180		28 436	2 700						31 316
Pakistan		18 105	10 385		74	8 631	333	147		827				11 069	49 571
Palestinian Area	93 935	72 036	24 757	25 400	4 713	4 091	1 302	87 125	13 502					10 000	336 860
Philippines			7 051	1 292	3 651			884	2 145						15 022
Saudi Arabia														13	13
Sri Lanka	30 116	35 029	16 632	35 134	618	2 258	473	9 371	216	566		1 080	5 209	136 702	
Syria		1 900			1 206			1 800		564				2 721	8 191
Tadzhikistan									5 647					1 856	7 503
Thailand			956	214	77	126		721	50			10 764			12 908
Turkmenistan				200										143	343
Uzbekistan									2 834					4 108	6 942
Vietnam		26 572	3 815	224	12 067	6 409	389	1 071						622	51 168
Yemen			302											155	458
Middle East, unspecified ⁴		9 941				60		3 740	10 841						24 584
South Asia unspecified			998		89			2 039		397					3 523
Asia unspecified		12 825	7 341	243	3 047	18 935	230	20 580	37 943	10 253					111 396
Total Asia	303 971	306 851	197 414	117 821	49 444	108 835	6 039	655 395	126 395	35 656			21 949	240 445	2 170 215
LATIN AMERICA															

	Long-term development cooperation ¹⁾	Regional allocation	NGOs	Industrial and commercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Extended cooperation ²⁾	Experts and consultants	Humanitarian aid, human rights and refugees	Peace, reconciliation and democracy	Multi-bilateral assistance	Debt relief	Loan instalments	NORFUND	Other ³⁾	Total
EUROPE															
Albania				135				15 937					10 961		27 033
Bosnia-Herzegovina				16 667			44	75 366				2 009	57 634		151 719
Croatia								91 203					71 162		162 365
Macedonia (FYROM)				1 281				46 367					9 239		56 887
Moldova								5 826					2 954		8 780
Serbia and Montenegro								246 543					75 309		321 852
Slovenia													78		78
Turkey								445	1 140				24 766		26 351
Former Yugoslavia unspec.				89				8 698				4 500			13 287
Europe unspecified						400	114	146 135							146 649
Total Europe				18 172		400	158	445	637 215			6 509	252 102		915 001
OCEANIA															
Fiji Islands			174												174
Kiribati													155		155
Papua New Guinea			1 265												1 265
Total Oceania			1 439											155	1 594
Global unspecified - 5 164	22 882	132 282	26 661	109 306	226 011	64 642	173 376	59 419	180 742	8 740	- 39 460	4 117	107 514	1 071 070	
Total bilateral bistand 932 291	1 368 875	767 735	354 089	248 627	429 262	80 265	1 480 998	857 191	339 644	187 512	- 39 460	61 413	792 722	7 861 164	

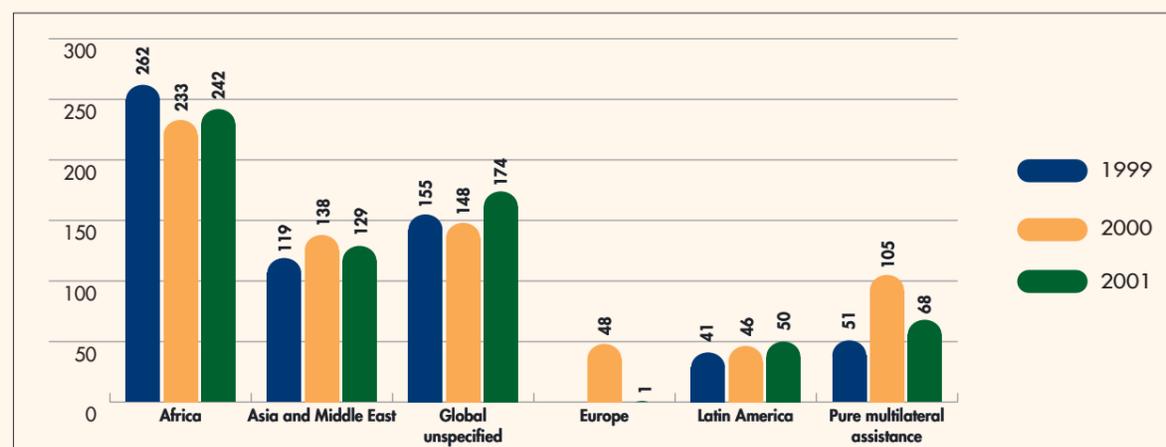
1) Includes Fredskorpset.
 2) Extended cooperation includes the allocation for women, culture and environment, and information activities.
 3) In 2001 "Other" comprises assistance for refugees in Norway (NOK 607.7 million), NORFUND (NOK 61.4 million), earmarked programmes under multilateral allocations (NOK 120.1 million) and general contributions to international NGOs (NOK 65 million).
 4) Former Zaire.

Total assistance through industrial and commercial facilities¹⁾, 1992-2001 (NOK million)



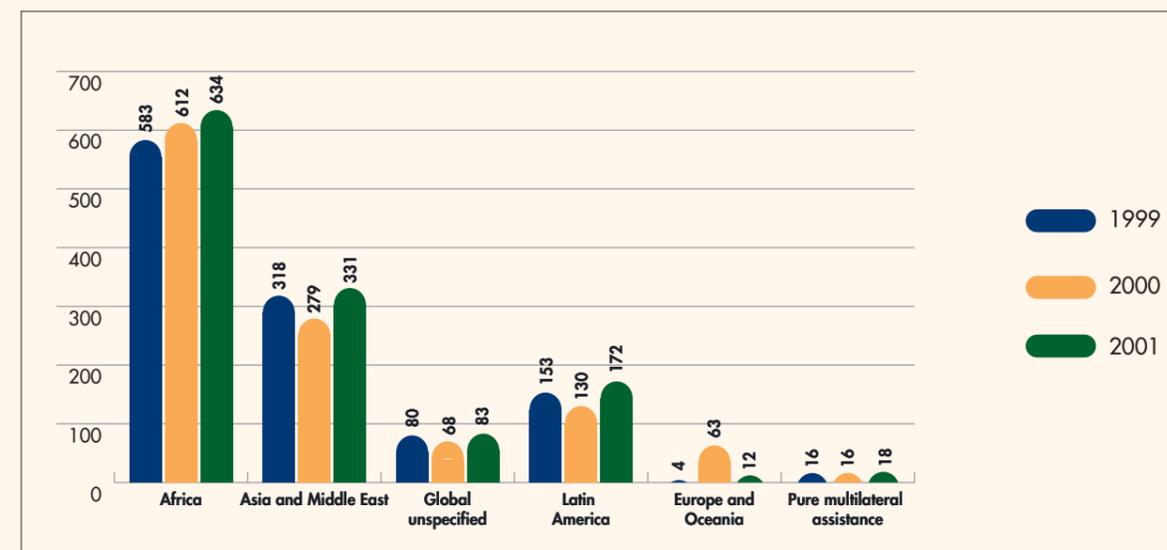
1) Industrial and commercial facilities include Chapter 0157 and NORFUND.

Total assistance for research by region, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



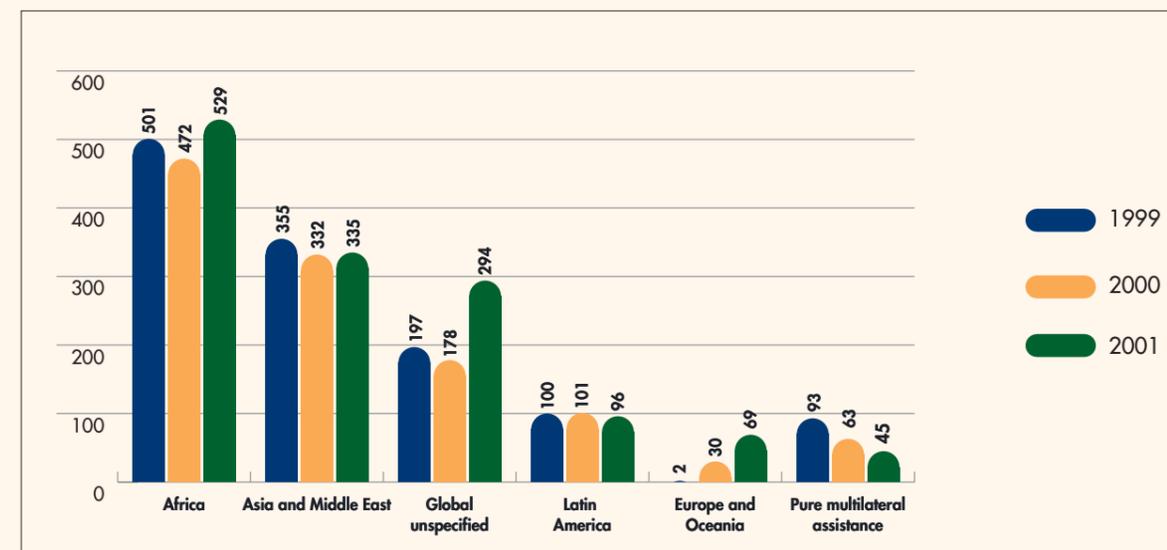
1) The table includes all projects (bilateral and multilateral) in which research is a primary or subsidiary objective.

Total development assistance for women gender equality by region, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



1) The table includes all projects (bilateral and multilateral) in which women are a primary or subsidiary objective. These come under the special allocation for women and other chapters in the budget.

Total development assistance for environmental projects, by region, 1999-2001 (NOK million)



1) The table includes all projects (bilateral and multilateral) in which the environment is a primary or subsidiary objective. These come under the special allocation for the environment and environmental assistance through other chapters in the budget.



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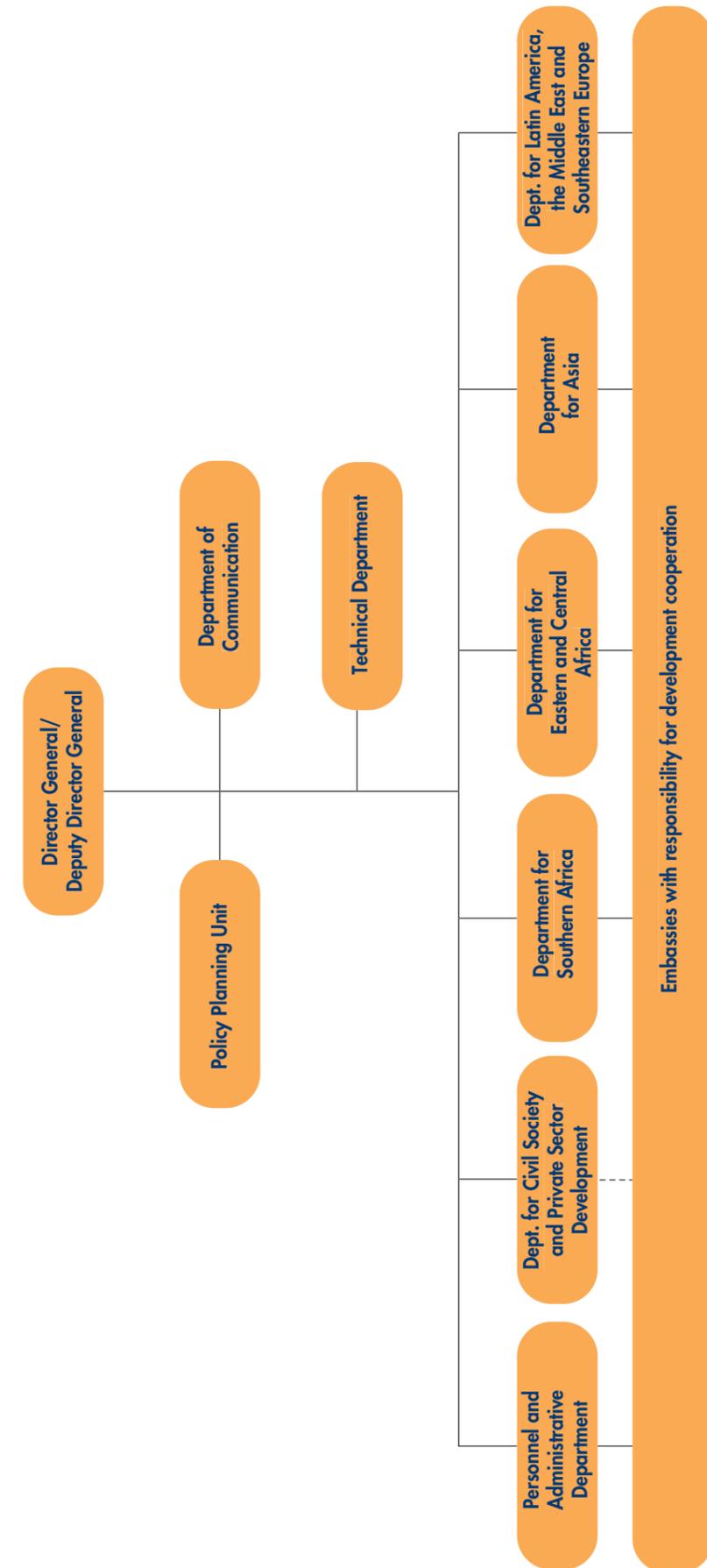
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