



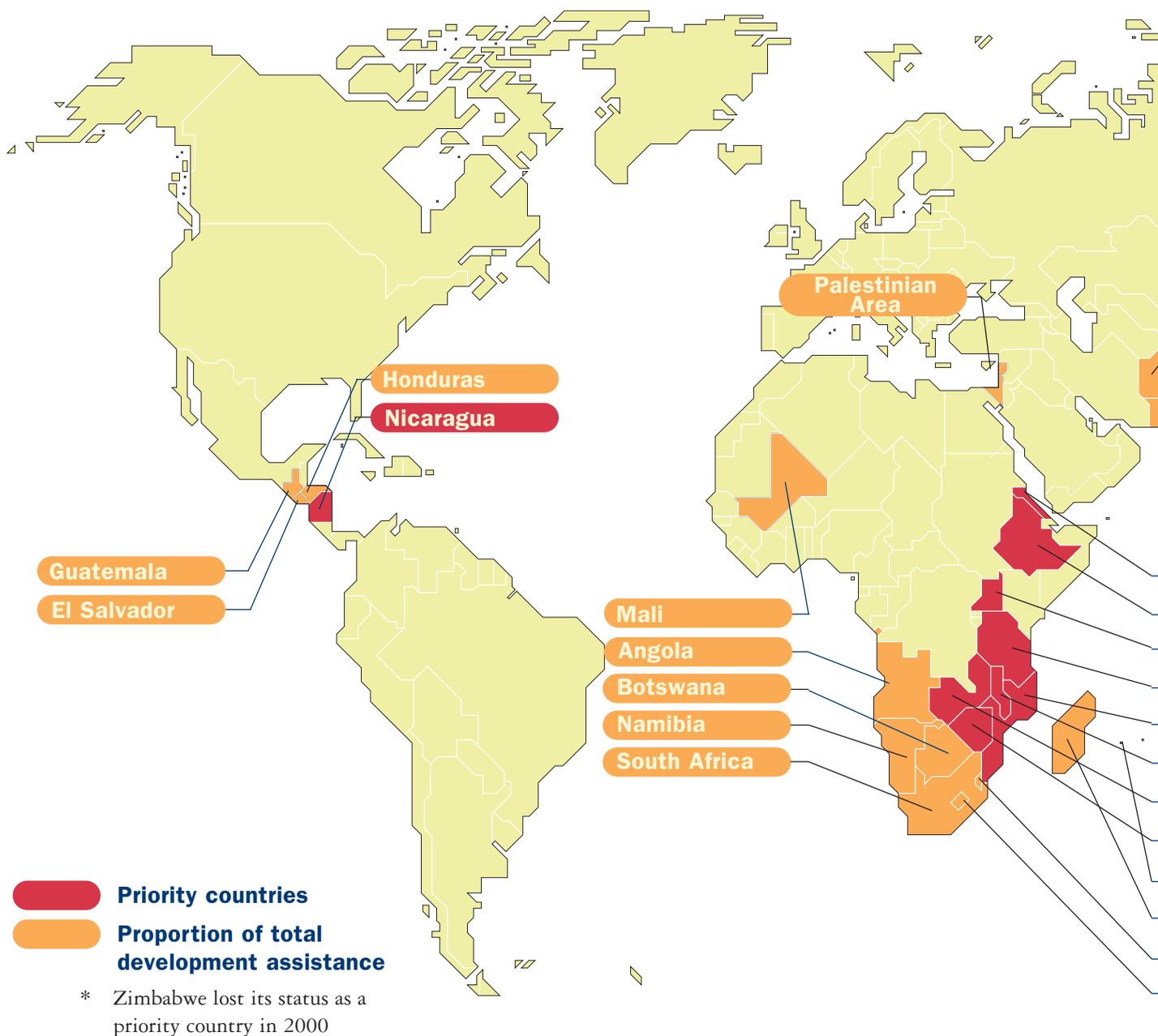
Annual Report 2000



NORAD

DIREKTORATET FOR
UTVIKLINGSSAMARBEID
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

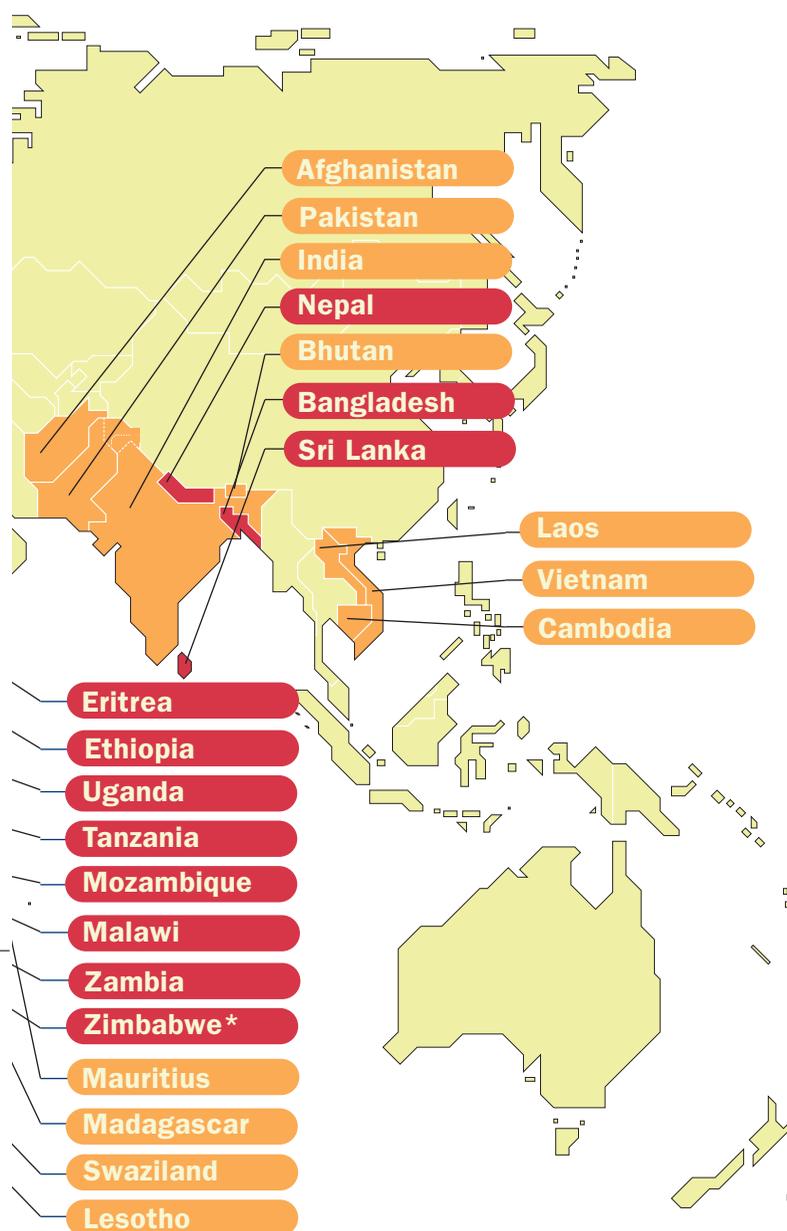
Geographical distribution



Net bilateral development assistance through NORAD by priority area and region 2000

	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	785.7	41.0	738.0	38.5	268.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	122.7	6.4	1 915.3	51.8	536.4	28.0	438.3	22.9
Asia	430.1	46.4	253.0	27.3	98.5	10.6	0.3	0.0	144.9	15.6	926.8	25.1	250.2	27.0	293.1	31.6
Latin America	114.9	30.9	114.7	30.8	107.2	28.8	0.0	0.0	35.0	9.4	371.8	10.1	115.1	31.0	90.8	24.4
Europe	57.2	46.4	52.4	42.4	13.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.4	3.3	1.6	1.3	4.2	3.4
Oceania	0.9	35.8	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	59.2	2.5	0.1	2.2	87.5	1.5	59.2
Global unspecified	148.1	41.3	37.8	10.5	18.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	154.8	43.1	358.9	9.7	19.7	5.5	63.3	17.6
Total	1 536.8	41.5	1 196.1	32.3	506.6	13.7	0.4	0.0	458.9	12.4	3 698.8	100.0	925.2	25.0	891.2	24.1

Includes DAC sectors 41



Geographical distribution

- Norwegian development cooperation, by region

More than half of Norwegian bilateral development assistance provided through NORAD goes to Africa. In 2000, the region received close to 52 per cent, a slight decline from 1999 (53 per cent) and 1998 (56 per cent). One of the goals of Norwegian development cooperation is to channel 55 per cent of assistance to Africa, where the majority of poor countries are located. Aid to Asia accounted for 25 per cent of total Norwegian development assistance in 2000, on a par with the previous year. The level of assistance for Latin America has also remained stable at just over 10 per cent of total Norwegian aid. There has been an increase from just over eight per cent (1999) to close to ten per cent in global assistance that cuts across regions and sectors. This applies, for instance, to support for programmes focused on the environment, women and gender equality and for the DAC sectors (the DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)).

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Editorial staff: Kjell Storløkken, Tone Bratteli, Ingebjørg Størring, Erling Eggen, Rannveig Rajendram, Inge Tveite, Kirsten Brekke, Knut Oppsal

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Goals and roles in Norwegian development cooperation

Primary goals of NORAD activities

The primary goal of Norwegian development assistance is to promote 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. However, this does not mean that Norwegian development aid funds are transferred directly to the target group. Norway's cooperation partners and aid recipients are primarily players in central and local government, civil society and the private sector. They are given responsibility for administering Norwegian aid funds and thus responsibility for the development of their own country. NORAD works in close cooperation with its partners to promote development that will benefit the very poorest population groups in the long term.

Key figures for the NORADs activities

Expenditure (NOK million)	1998	1999	2000
Administration ²⁾	296.3	343.9	356.1
Development assistance to priority countries/regions ³⁾	2 025.2	2027.5	2092.7
Africa	1 550.8	1 552.8	1 540.7
Asia	345.6	337.1	349.0
Central America	128.7	137.6	111.3
Middle East ⁴⁾	97.6	94.4	90.4
Information activities, organizations and international cooperation	890.9	907.0	985.8
Of which development assistance through NGOs	726.2	741.0	732.2
Projects to improve the situation of women and gender equality	29.1	14.5	14.9
Environmental and natural resource management	209.3	162.8	160.0
Private sector and economic development	470.6	437.2	398.9
Reporting, research, evaluation and quality assurance	54.9	53.9	56.2
General contributions - UN organizations ⁵⁾	58.4	39.7	41.1
General contributions - other organizations	5.8	0.0	0.0
Peace, reconciliation and democracy ⁶⁾	58.9	49.6	43.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4 197.0	4 130.5	4 148.8
Allocations (NOK mill.)			
Allocation from the fiscal budget	4 019.2	4 089.2	4 146.7
Brought forward from the previous year	231.5	69.8	54.8
Disposable allocation	4 250.7	4 159.0	4 201.5
Total disbursements (as of 31 December 99)	-4 197.0	-4 130.5	-4 148.8
Funds unexpended/withdrawn	53.7	28.5	52.7

¹⁾ This table applies only to NORAD. In 2000 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs disbursed NOK 7 019.1 million in development assistance as follows: administration (NOK 206.6 million), bilateral assistance (NOK 2 798.1 million), multi-bilateral assistance (NOK 1 154.2 million) and multilateral assistance (NOK 2 860.2 million).

²⁾ Includes administration costs in Oslo and at embassies and NORAD missions abroad.

³⁾ Includes the Norwegian Volunteer Service

⁴⁾ In 1998 og 1999 Chapter 0191 - Grant to the Palestinian Area

⁵⁾ Includes the purchase of food for the UN World Food Programme (WFP)

⁶⁾ As from 1998 Chap 0192 - Grant to the former Yugoslavia

The role of the Storting

The Storting (Norwegian parliament) sets the goals for 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 in 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 an annual draft development assistance budget.

The role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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

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 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 Norwegian cooperation partners in 80 other developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

The role of Norwegian professional and technical institutions

NORAD cooperates to varying degrees with Norwegian professional and technical institutions on evaluating and following up the results of development cooperation with individual developing countries. Institutions also provide valuable assistance as advisors and cooperation partners to Norway's partner countries.

The role of recipients

Recipients of Norwegian development assistance are given responsibility for administering Norwegian aid funds. NORAD emphasizes the importance of its partner countries themselves having the main responsibility for development.

Major challenges for development cooperation

*Director General Tove Strand sees that aid makes a difference.
"People seize the opportunity when it is offered."*

In 2000 Director General Tove Strand focused strongly on reorganizing NORAD. The five-year strategic plan - NORAD Invests in the Future - that was adopted in 1999 required new working methods in the aid organization.

"In order to know how best to reduce poverty, we must know how society functions. The new strategy requires analysis at many levels - of authorities, civil society and the private sector. We must understand the capacity, knowledge and expertise of the country concerned," says Tove Strand.

"New NORAD"

The new working methods required a new structure at NORAD. Work began at the beginning of the year, and after the customary nine-month period, the "new NORAD" was born on 15 October.

The reorganization has led to comprehensive changes in the structure of the agency and many employees have been given new responsibilities. The NORAD management has two main objectives in connection with the reorganization.

"We want to adopt a more coherent approach to the work we do, and we want a flatter organizational structure," explains Ms Strand. "The staff have been organized into independent teams. The team leader is not responsible for personnel, but leads the work of the team and ensures that it delivers as and when required."

Flow of information

The 'new NORAD' was up and

running on 1 January 2001. Tove Strand is keen to find out how the reorganization will work in practice.

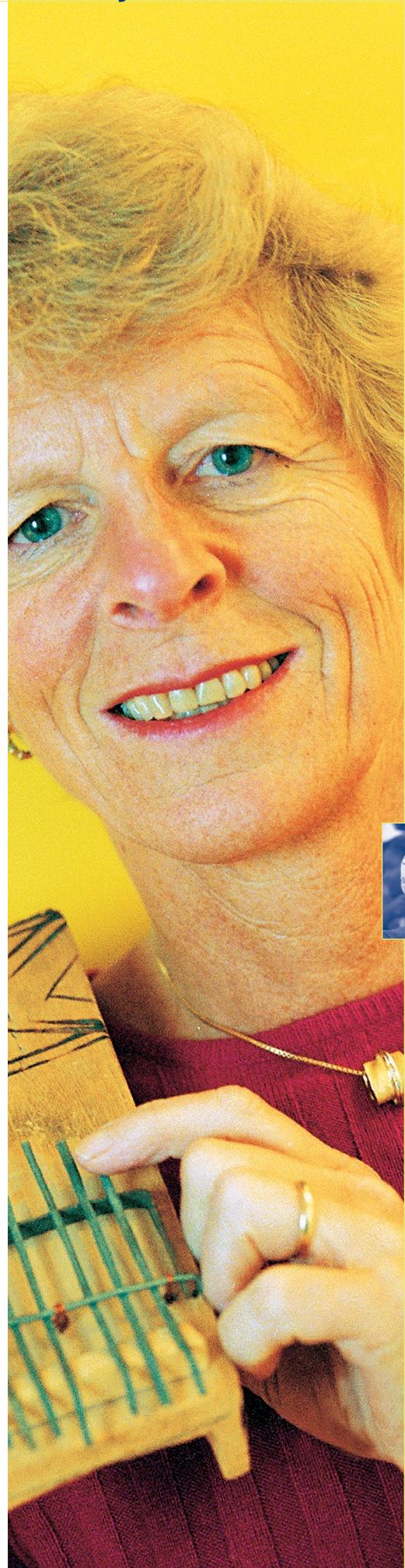
"The challenge in 2001 will be to make a traditional, bureaucratic organization operate in a new way. People must be motivated, and employees must take responsibility and seize the opportunities that are offered. It is important for information to flow between departments, and it is important to be aware that the results are better when people interact across the traditional dividing lines," says Ms Strand. She relates that last year was characterized by the fact that many people were involved and interested in shaping the new organization, and admits that it was an introverted year.

"Yes, I have to agree there, but we have been at the disposal of the embassies, too. This year, however, NORAD Oslo's main task will be to support the work of the embassies in each country and region," says Tove Strand.

Business Council

During the year, NORAD discussed the new organization with its Norwegian partners in development cooperation. At their meetings, they reviewed the situation in Norway's partner countries and the parties presented their views and discussed the way forward. A new innovation last year was cooperation with the Con-

"To maximize the effect of development assistance, we must combat corruption," says NORAD Director General Tove Strand.



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Comments by the Director General

federation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO). NORAD is focusing on private sector development in the South to a greater extent than before.

"It is important to support social development, and we have increased our investments in research. But if we only provide assistance for health and education, we are actually helping to increase countries' aid dependency. We also want to contribute towards developing good operating parameters for business and industry in order to increase government revenues, thereby paving the way for the country to finance its own social sector," Ms Strand points out.

Sri Lanka, Mozambique and Uganda are the pilot countries for NORAD's focus on private sector development. "In these countries we have made a great deal of progress in integrating business and industry. We study the bottlenecks and help to improve the operating parameters, not least by supporting the development of legislation. We are involved in private sector development in several other countries, too. For example, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate is advising the governments of several countries on the development of energy legislation and on water management issues, while the Petroleum Directorate and the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority are providing advice in their specialized fields.

The important thing about providing consultancy services in such areas is to help governments gain control of resources, as well as ensuring predictability and satisfactory operating parameters for business and industry. When the operating parameters are more predictable, we believe that Norwegian companies will find it more attractive to invest in these countries," says Ms Strand.

Many of Norway's partner countries take the view that trade barriers in the rich countries are the greatest obstacle to growth and development in poor parts of the world.

"We must also help to develop products and facilitate imports of such products. NORAD wants to help stimulate the production of goods that will sell on world markets. We shall be intensifying our efforts in this area in the years ahead, thus making an important contribution towards reducing poverty in our partner countries," says Ms Strand. However, she fully realises that there is opposition in the Norwegian farming community to imports from poor countries.

"This is something the politicians will have to make decisions about as issues arise," says

Tove Strand.

Serious challenges

The battle to combat HIV/AIDS is the most serious challenge in several of Norway's partner countries.

"We have been working on prevention for many years, but now we are trying to incorporate this issue into everything we do. This means, for instance, that if we are involved in a major construction project employing a large number of people, we will also be making efforts to prevent the spread of infection.

We see institutions building expertise, but we are also seeing those who are supposed to continue the good work falling ill and dying."

Another of NORAD's priority areas is the fight against corruption.

"The action plan was completed and actively followed up in 2000. We

wanted to increase people's knowledge of corruption problems, consider how contracts can be designed to reduce the danger of corruption, and pursue a dialogue with our partner countries. We support agencies such as auditor generals' offices and a free press in our efforts to combat corruption.

In order to get the maximum effect from aid, corruption has to be dealt with. Many regimes now realize that the level of corruption in their countries is destructive. The country's own citizens do not invest, nor does the country attract foreign investments."

Aid freeze

Despite the AIDS epidemic and widespread corruption, however, Tove Strand believes that peace - both between and within countries - is the most important factor in poverty reduction.

"Conflict diverts resources and attention away from poor people. It is important to make peace and keep peace. If that is achieved, economic development will be more rapid," believes Ms Strand. In 2000 there were conflicts in several of Norway's partner countries, including Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Zimbabwe.

"In situations like these, we engage in dialogue with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but a decision to freeze aid is a political decision that we have to comply with. We are hoping for stable peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea so that we can start providing long-term assistance. These two countries are incredibly poor and their people are living under difficult circumstances. In Zimbabwe, we must wait and see what

“ We have been working on AIDS prevention for many years, but now we are trying to incorporate this issue into everything we do. ”



Per Kr. Lundén/Sørvis

Comments by the Director General

happens. At the moment we are providing assistance through non-governmental organizations in order to help build up a democratic platform in the country. It is important not to burn bridges in this kind of situation, and to support the forces of good. It is a difficult balancing act," says Ms Strand, who states that 2000 has been a difficult year in this respect.

"We must support the forces within the country that want change, while at the same time pursuing a dialogue with the government. If a country is to achieve development, the government must be involved. It is the government that is responsible for basic services. However, we also have a responsibility to express our opinions clearly when something is wrong. We want to be critical and at the same time supportive. We do not wish to apply the principle of recipient responsibility when it is inappropriate. Recipient responsibility does not mean that we can sit back and relax. We must participate in dialogue and give advice, but we must accept that it is the recipient who decides. They are the people who will ultimately have to live with the results of their decisions."

"Why should Norway provide development assistance at all?"

"In my view, solidarity is the most important reason. We have such abundant resources in Norway that we have an obligation to help others towards a better life. There is no point in such enormous differences. Moreover, it is in our own interest. Many challenges today are global in nature, whether they concern the environment or HIV/AIDS. Development assistance can also help to reduce the risk of conflicts, which in turn means that people can live where they really want to be."

Peace, both between and within countries, is the most important factor in poverty reduction. Aid can help to reduce the risk of conflicts, which in turn means that people can live where they most want to be.



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Social development



Per Kr. Lunden/Sorvis

Health and education first

Good health and education increase the opportunities for poor people to improve their own lives.

Good educational and health services, access to clean water and well-functioning sanitary and sewage systems are fundamental prerequisites if people are to be able to make a safer, better life for themselves. Providing such services for the inhabitants of a country is also one of the prerequisites for economic growth and equality. Investments in health and education can have a significant impact on efforts to reduce poverty.

Twenty per cent for health and education

The UN Social Summit in Copenhagen in 1995 urged all countries, including the poorest ones, to allocate at least 20 per cent of their official budgets for basic health services and education. The rich countries were asked to allocate 20 per cent of their aid budgets for the same purposes. Norway's goal is to ensure that 10 per cent of Norwegian aid is spent on the education and health sectors respectively, and to gradually increase the allocation for education to 15 per cent.

NORAD is now actively engaged in supporting long-term sector programmes based on plans formulated by the authorities of Norway's partner countries. This provides improved opportunities for donor coordination and leads to more efficient use of resources and better results. An increasing proportion of NORAD funding for health and education is therefore incorporated into comprehensive, national programmes supported by several donors.

Health

Health has been high on the international agenda in the past year, particularly efforts to combat serious infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. Alliances have been established between the public and private sectors, and health issues are debated in international forums such as the UN Security Council, the EU and the G8.

In 2000, there was greater focus on HIV/AIDS, international vaccination programmes and tuberculosis in Norwegian development cooperation. NORAD worked closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the substantial Norwegian contribution to GAVI - the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations.

Norway's focus on vaccination does not entail any reorientation away from its holistic approach to providing assistance for the health sector through the sector programmes or capacity development throughout the sector.

-  Efforts to combat AIDS are an extremely important element of health sector activities in Africa. In Tanzania, street and village theatres are used to disseminate information about the dangers of HIV and AIDS.

In 2000, NORAD therefore continued to provide assistance for health programmes that cover large programme areas or the entire sector in Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia.

In 2000, NORAD also continued to develop its cooperation with Norwegian specialized institutions. A new cooperative agreement was signed with the Centre for Health and Social Development and the University of Oslo, and the cooperative agreement with the Norwegian Board of Health was renewed. In conjunction with GAVI, NORAD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have established cooperation with centres of vaccination expertise in Norway.

Education

Education, particularly for women and girls, leads to significant social gains. Many analyses show that strengthening the role and influence of women in society is an essential prerequisite for broad economic development, lower birth rates, improved nutrition and hygiene and increased production, including food production. Through education, girls become stronger and more independent. This is why NORAD gives priority to primary education for girls.

NORAD has entered into agreements concerning assistance for sector programmes for primary education in Nepal, Pakistan and Zambia. In 2000 NORAD participated in donor consortia to prepare sector programmes in Tanzania, Malawi and the Palestinian Area. Moreover, the Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs has entered into a cooperative agreement with its sister ministry in Nepal on technical assistance for consequence research in connection with the sector programme for primary education.

The sector programmes comprise a broad approach to the sector and include the construction and rehabilitation of schools, the development of curricula, the development and distribution of teaching materials, teacher training and teaching for children with special needs. In the course of the year, special initiatives were taken to intensify efforts to combat child labour with the help of educational projects.

A study was carried out of initiatives in the educational sector relating to the effort to combat HIV/AIDS. Cooperation was also entered into with the education authorities in Zambia on HIV/AIDS issues.

In order to strengthen technical consultancy services in the educational sector, in 2000 NORAD entered into a framework agreement with the Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs concerning the purchase of consultancy services.

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Social development



Ida von Hanno Bast

Top marks!

Universities in the South play an important role in the economic, social and democratic development of their countries. "Without national research, a country can become far too dependent on foreign expertise," says Assistant Director Kristin Sverdrup at NORAD.

To raise the level of expertise and knowledge, NORAD provides assistance for higher education and research in developing countries all over the world. In Norway's partner countries, there is an urgent need for highly qualified experts in a number of fields.

"Countries will have to do their own research in fields such as health, education, public administration, science and economics if they are ever to be able to take charge of their own development. These are not investments in luxuries, they are an obvious necessity if countries are to be capable of tackling challenges on their own."

Research around the world

For many years, NORAD has adopted a holistic approach to research and education, and in 1999 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepared a special strategy for research. The Norwegian Council for Higher Education's Programme for Development Research and Education, known as the NUFU Programme, plays an important role in NORAD's assistance in this field. A Netherlands consultancy firm was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Evaluation Unit to evaluate research cooperation between Norwegian universities and colleges and their counterparts in developing countries within the framework of the NUFU programme.

The programme involves 335 Norwegian researchers and 536 academics in the South. NOK 405 million has been spent on the programme which encompasses 11 Norwegian institutions and educational and research institutions in a total of 33 countries around the world. The evaluation concluded that the research

"The goal is human resource development," says Kristin Sverdrup.

results achieved through this cooperative effort have been good and the programme has helped many students in the South to obtain their master's and doctoral degrees.

"The goal of this form of assistance is to build up expertise in developing countries through cooperation on research and education between universities, colleges and research institutions in Norway and corresponding institutions in the South," explains Assistant Director Sverdrup. "Cooperation on research also strengthens the internationalization of Norwegian institutions."

"The evaluation describes the NUFU programme as a success, and the evaluation team was impressed by the enthusiasm and commitment of the research groups involved. As a rule, research cooperation is extremely expensive, and the consultancy firm considers the return on this investment to be substantial compared with similar programmes funded by other donors," concludes Ms Sverdrup.

Equality between North and South

The programme, which is run by the Norwegian Council for Higher Education, is based on the principle of equality between partners in the South and the North. NORAD does not participate in decisions regarding research topics, but sets criteria as regards sustainability and affiliation with the institution in the South.

"Institutional cooperation must be based on mutual professional interests and on the greatest possible equality between partners. Partner institutions apply for funding jointly, and we emphasize the importance of both parties giving high priority to such cooperation," underscores Ms Sverdrup. The research carried out must meet high

standards, and the NUFU programme has contributed towards building up centres of expertise in the South in a wide range of fields.

"There has been great interest in participating in the programme, which has acquired a good reputation among institutions in the South. There have been few complaints about the NUFU programme, and in general we are very pleased. In some cases, the research's linkage with an institution has been unsatisfactory. In many cases, NUFU projects are not coordinated with other research at the university and the intended role of research in the partner country's social development has not been defined," says Ms Sverdrup.

Sharing resources

In addition to the NUFU programme, NORAD provides financial support through country programmes. Direct assistance is also provided for regional research networks and organizations, and for cooperation on research between Norway and research institutions in the South. "In several countries, such as South Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania, NORAD helps to build up the IT facilities, administrative systems and teaching programmes of universities. If we build up good centres of expertise at countries' own universities, they will have a better chance of retaining competent researchers and preventing them from disappearing to the West. Universities in the South must have the possibility of awarding recognized master's and doctoral degrees and of giving their staff members the opportunity to carry out their own research. This in itself may be an incentive that will make staff stay on and increase their job satisfaction," maintains Ms Sverdrup. She describes the NUFU programme as one of several "lifelines" between universities in the South and international centres of expertise.

"Research centres deteriorate unless their professional expertise is replenished, which the programme helps to ensure. The NUFU programme makes an important contribution in terms of keeping the research centres that already exist alive and functioning."

Combating aids

The organization Project Support Group (PSG) uses role-playing and songs and hands out condoms in efforts to prevent AIDS in South Africa, Zambia, Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Volunteers visit mines and major industrial sites to inform men who are working away from home about HIV and AIDS. Prostitutes are another target group, and the volunteer "preventers" are often prostitutes themselves. PSG also provides care and relief for persons suffering from AIDS. Volunteers visit the sick and distribute pain-killers and food. School fees are paid for children who have lost their parents due to AIDS. All volunteers receive a week of training and meet weekly to report on their activities, make plans and exchange experiences and ideas. NORAD has allocated NOK 32 million to PSG for the 1999-2001 period.

All children in school

A national basic education programme in Nepal helps to ensure that more girls complete their education, improve the quality of education and increase the percentage of women teachers in the country. This basic education programme shows that the Nepalese authorities now seriously intend to provide basic schooling for all the children in the country. Education is a priority area for the Nepalese authorities, and is sorely needed because certain groups lack or have poor reading and writing skills. The Nepalese authorities have developed the programme in cooperation with donor countries. Norway has provided NOK 195 million over a period of six years to support the programme, and these funds are part of a total package of around NOK 800 million including contributions from the EU and other Nordic countries.

Health in Mozambique

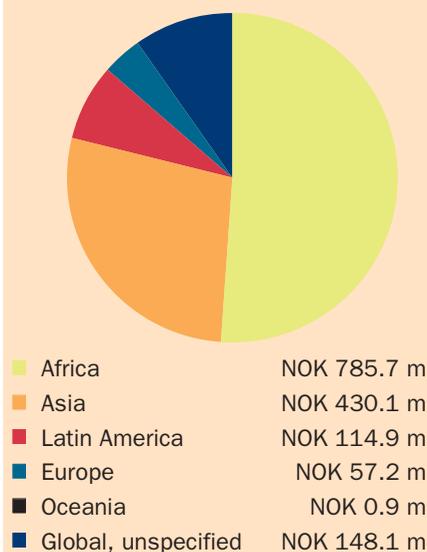
The prevention of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, improved access to essential medicines and the increased capacity and quality of public health care in Mozambique are the goals of three programmes supported by Norway in cooperation with other donors. The programme has achieved good results, including a 30 per cent increase in the health services provided. It is also an important step on the road to a coherent sectoral plan that can be jointly financed by Mozambique and donors. The programme targets the entire population and covers every province in the country. NORAD has allocated a total of NOK 114 million for the 1999-2001 programme period.

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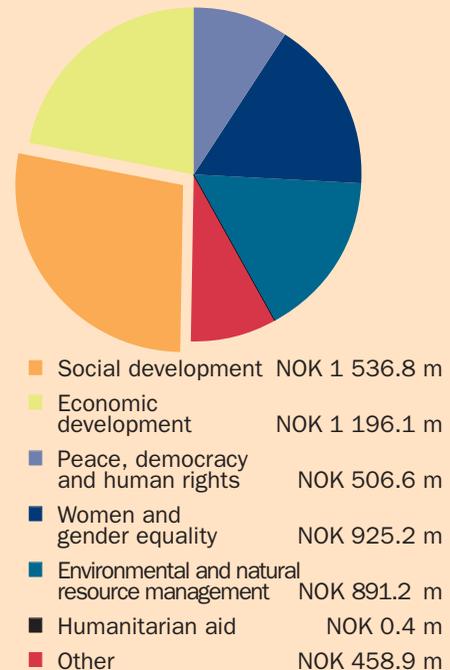


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Social development by region



Proportion of total development assistance



Economic development



Generating national revenues

Economic development means creating jobs and income for individual citizens. Individual incomes generate tax revenues for the government, which in turn benefit the community.

NORAD supports a wide range of projects in the field of economic development - from budget support and assistance for developing a country's economic operating parameters to micro-credits, for instance for women wishing to start small-scale egg production.

The Strategy for Private Sector Development was launched in 1999. Its main purpose is to promote value creation and profitable production in countries in the South and achieve stronger integration of cooperation in the private sector with other development cooperation. Sri Lanka, Uganda and Mozambique were selected as pilot countries, and in 2000 cooperation between NORAD and the authorities was based on the countries' own plans for private sector development.

Several donors now realize that privatization and macro-economic stabilization are not enough to achieve economic growth. The operating parameters - in other words institutions, infrastructure, legislation and regulations - must be better adapted to facilitate economic growth. The private sector and civil society must be more strongly involved in the planning of a country's development. The private sector appreciates open administration and stable, predictable official policies and regulations.

Development of primary industries

Agriculture is the most important industry in many partner countries, and the strategy for private sector development helps to lay the foundations for stronger, more integrated efforts to promote agricultural development. In Mozambique, cooperation is concentrated on rural development and on the authorities' efforts to facilitate the development of private companies. The fishing industry once more became a sector for cooperation in 2000.

In Uganda, a special plan of action for the productive sector was formulated in 2000. The plan focuses on improving the operating parameters for business and industry. In

- ◀ Privatization and macro-economic stabilization are not enough to achieve economic growth. Operating parameters, such as infrastructure, institutions, legislation and regulations, can be just as important.

Uganda, NORAD supports agriculture-based industry and there are plans for supporting the promotion of Ugandan exports of fruit and vegetables. The preparations for a two-year project relating to the distribution and use of artificial fertilizers have been completed and there are plans to implement the project in 2001.

Women in the informal sector

Informal activities currently make an important contribution to the economies of many countries. Poor women in the informal sector do not usually have access to loans, training, technology or markets. In many countries, including Tanzania, Uganda, India, Guatemala, Pakistan, Nicaragua, Bangladesh and Nepal, NORAD supports women entrepreneurs through micro-credit programmes.

Norwegian companies

In order to promote participation and development in the private sector, NORAD has several support schemes for investments in and trade with developing countries. In 2000 a large number of projects were initiated with the broad participation of Norwegian business and industry. The financial support schemes administered by NORAD are popular among Norwegian companies, and last year the projects for which funding was provided included a fish processing plant in Nicaragua and deliveries of transformers to Laos.

NORAD has also taken the initiative to promote stronger contacts between Norwegian companies and the private sector in pilot countries by establishing "Business and Profiling Councils" comprising Norwegian and local businessmen with ties to Norwegian business and industry. In Sri Lanka, a network programme for cooperation between Norwegian and Sri Lankan companies was reorganized with a view to promoting development in rural areas. NORAD's "matchmaking" programmes in Sri Lanka and South Africa, which are intended to bring together Norwegian and local companies, continued. Last year the programme was reviewed and reorganized in order to make it more focused.

NORAD's subsidized loan scheme for the establishment of new business was reviewed last year, and was discontinued for various reasons. The mixed credit scheme was evaluated with positive results, and for the moment it has been decided that the scheme will continue at the same level as before. An untied loan scheme was established for 2001.

In Ethiopia, Eritrea, Zimbabwe and Angola there was little activity in the field of private sector development due to war and unrest.

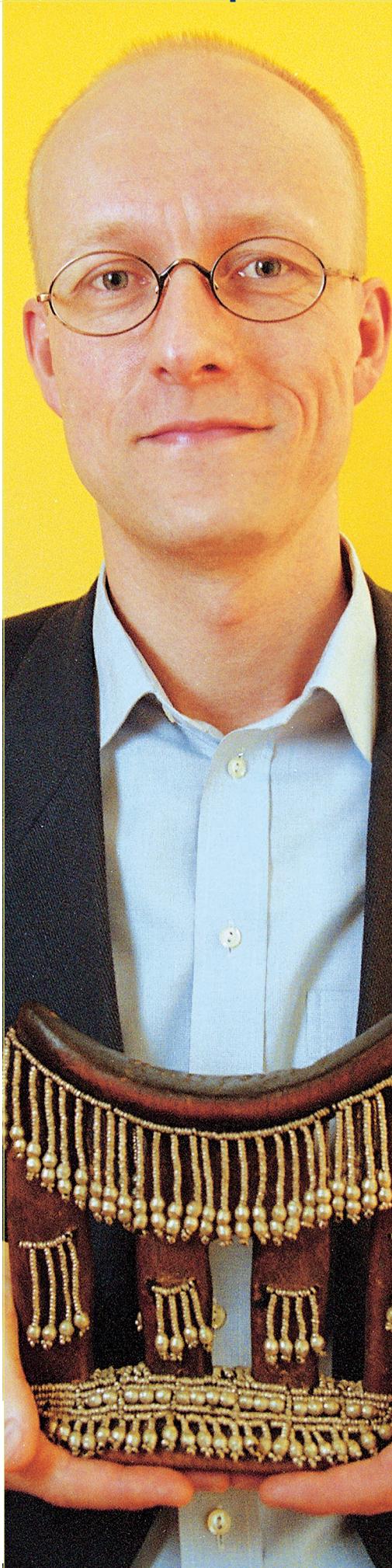
In 2000 NORAD's total assistance for economic development amounted to NOK 1 196 million, equivalent to 32.3 per cent of NORAD's total aid transfers.

NORAD
2000



12•13

Economic development



Ida von Hanno Bast

Global effort to combat AIDS

NORAD is now incorporating its efforts to combat HIV/AIDS into areas such as good governance, human rights, private sector development and infrastructure. "These are areas that have not traditionally been associated with HIV/AIDS, but the epidemic is clearly having an impact on our efforts in these sectors," says NORAD Adviser Simon Rye.

Although HIV/AIDS has been a key concern for NORAD since 1986, the organization started work on a new plan of action for intensified efforts to combat HIV and AIDS in 2000. We previously regarded the battle against HIV/AIDS as being primarily a health issue. Today the disease is also affecting social and economic development in many of Norway's partner countries.

"HIV and AIDS are affecting NORAD's core goal of poverty reduction," says Adviser Simon Rye of the Technical Team for Health at NORAD. "As a result of AIDS, people can no longer cultivate the land or engage in income-generating activities. Tax revenues and production are declining. Expenditure on medicines and care is increasing.

AIDS measures in all development cooperation

In 2000 NORAD established a special project team comprising representatives from various departments who have been working on a plan of action to integrate measures to combat HIV/AIDS into all NORAD's activities.

"We wish to identify and develop good methods for integrating measures to combat HIV/AIDS with ongoing and future development cooperation," says Mr Rye, who has been leading the work of the project team.

"HIV and AIDS have high priority in most of our partner countries, but the weak institutional and operational capacity of these countries' administrations is problematic.

"HIV and AIDS hamper efforts to reduce poverty," says Simon Rye.

The broad integration of measures to combat HIV/AIDS actually requires substantial resources, and in this respect the capacity of the ministries and civil service at various levels in the countries concerned is a key issue.

NORAD is also concerned to find the best way of handling AIDS among local employees of Norwegian embassies in Norway's partner countries.

As an employer, the embassy must relate to this. The fact that many people are frequently absent from work to attend funerals is a genuine problem, and we must have a policy for dealing with a high level of sickness absence, expenditure on treatment and support for relatives," says Mr Rye. He believes it is important to develop a common practice in order to avoid significant differences between the ways in which, for example, the Norwegian and Swedish embassies in a particular country handle these problems.

Fears more will be infected

According to the UNAIDS programme, more than 34 million people are currently suffering from HIV/AIDS, and 95 per cent of them are living in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world's HIV-positive people live in sub-Saharan Africa, and the disease is killing ten times as many people as wars and conflicts on the African continent.

"One of the major challenges is to keep the level low in countries where the epidemic is not so prevalent, particularly in Asia. The situation in Asia is potentially explosive, but precisely because the level of infection is still relatively low, it is

possible to avoid the progression we have seen in many African countries."

Women are more exposed to infection than men, for economic, social, cultural and physiological reasons.

"We must focus our attention on two areas. Firstly, we must strengthen the economic and social position of women. If they are financially independent, women are less dependent on having to exchange sexual services for material benefits and security. Secondly, we must target men in order to raise their awareness and persuade them to act responsibly and engage in less risky sexual behaviour.

HIV can be avoided

There is still uncertainty about the long-term consequences of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. A reduction in the labour force and possible economic decline is one consequence; the psychosocial impact of a large number of deaths and losses in the family and the local community is another. Simon Rye believes that we must take a long-term view and have a time-frame of at least 20 years for our AIDS efforts, both preventive measures to combat HIV infection and the provision of care for the sick and for orphans.

"The epidemic will not be halted by projects alone, and the fact that it is possible to avoid infection by adopting a certain kind of behaviour gives grounds for hope. Of course, this does not apply to infection from blood transfusions or from mother to child. Sexual infection is dependent upon what people do, the choices they make and, not least, the conditions in which they live. However, we know that attempting to change behaviour in this area is one of the most difficult tasks we could have," emphasizes Mr Rye.

The effort to combat HIV/AIDS is now a number one priority for many countries and donors. There is plenty of funding available for international efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. Simon Rye believes that it is extremely important to coordinate donor involvement so that these funds are used to maximum benefit.

"We must improve our cooperation so that resources reach the small places where people are living - and dying."

Fair prices

"Max Havelaar" is a trademark that ensures fair terms of trade for small producers of coffee and tea in developing countries. Through Max Havelaar, producers are assured a minimum price for their goods, direct access to international markets, longterm contracts and access to credit and loan facilities. Small producers of export goods in developing countries are at a disadvantage in the face of international competition. Due to their lack of market power, individual producers are often exploited by middlemen in the supply chain serving consumers in Europe and the USA. Consumers have the power to ensure that producers receive fairer payment, and can demand better wages and working conditions for producers in the South. In 2000, NORAD allocated NOK 1.4 million for this purpose.

Power in Kihansi

The national power plant TANESCO in Tanzania has expanded the Lower Kihansi power plant to improve the country's supply of commercial energy at an acceptable price. Despite substantial hydropower resources, only about seven per cent of Tanzania's population had access to electricity in 1999. This limits the possibilities for economic and social growth in the country. The power plant has an installed capacity of 180 megawatts, which means a great deal in a country whose previously developed capacity totalled barely 582 megawatts. By way of comparison, Norway's developed capacity is 27,701 megawatts. The project has not necessitated the relocation of any population groups and encroachments on the natural environment have been limited. Norway has provided NOK 380 million for the power plant, which opened in summer 2000.

Money in fish

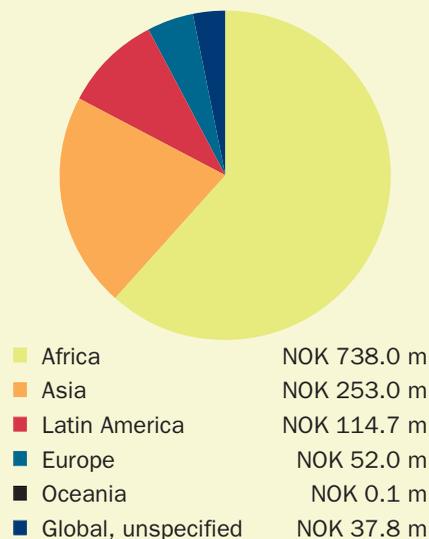
Since gaining its independence in 1990, Namibia has developed its fishery sector into one of the country's most important export industries and a significant source of employment. Institutions in the field of fishery research and management, including the Fishery Inspectorate, have been further developed. The research ship *Dr. Fridtjof Nansen* has been used to monitor fish resources with a view to building them up again after the country became independent. NORAD has provided NOK 34.6 million for this sector.

NORAD
2000

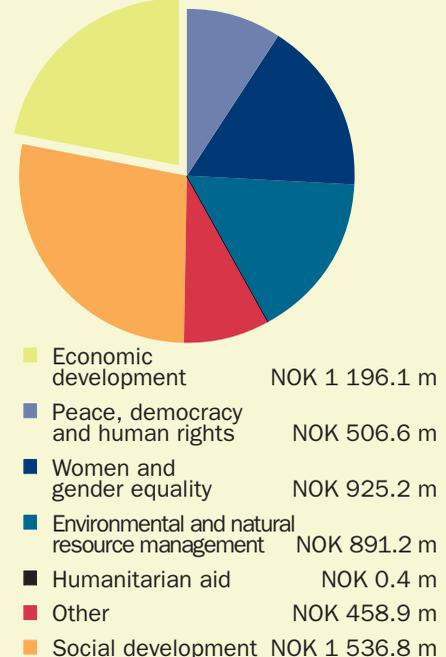


14•15

Economic development by region



Proportion of total development assistance



Peace, democracy and human rights



The voice of the people

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

A democratic system of government has good potential for dealing with deep-rooted social differences. On the whole, today's conflicts are no longer wars between nation states but internal conflicts between different social and ethnic groups. Democratic processes and democratic systems of government have proved to be suitable instruments for maintaining a peaceful society and building a lasting peace in a nation in the aftermath of a conflict.

Respect for rights

Democracy cannot be forced on a state, but it has a future when democratic processes permeate politics, culture and social mechanisms. Democracy must be adapted to the particular situation of each country, but common to all democratic societies is the acceptance of common values through free and fair elections, respect for human rights, a multi-party system and independent media.

A society that gives people the opportunity to influence their own situation and advocate their case - and, not least, to speak out when something is wrong - will have the best potential for preventing conflicts and creating a peaceful society after a conflict.

NORAD supports a wide range of measures to strengthen democratic development and peace in all its partner countries, including the establishment of ombudsmen, judicial reform, free and independent media, human rights education, research, organization of elections and free legal aid for vulnerable groups.

Unrest and war

Many of Norway's partner countries were affected by or participated in wars and conflicts in 2000 - war between Ethiopia and Eritrea, unrest in Zimbabwe and continuing civil war in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. NORAD supported conflict resolution and regional cooperation through the Organization for African Unity (OAU) and electoral training and human rights education in Ethiopia. In Eritrea, direct aid was provided for non-governmental organizations working to promote peace and reconciliation.

Corruption

NORAD has increased its efforts to combat corruption in the past two years. NORAD's Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Action Plan was launched in February last year. Its goal was to increase knowledge of corruption problems in NORAD's own aid administration in order to further reduce vulnerability to corruption in development cooperation. The plan also established methods for systematically collecting, analysing and disseminating the lessons learned from anti-corruption efforts.

If the necessary political will is present, development assistance can make a positive contribution by supporting the development of national institutions that control the use of public funds. In Nepal, Zambia and Tanzania, anti-corruption efforts were linked to sector programmes supported by NORAD. A review was carried out of tender and procurement procedures, payment routines and budget and accounting controls. In countries where there is a clear lack of political will to address such problems, NORAD supports players in civil society who monitor the situation, such as an independent press and organizations providing free legal aid or working to combat corruption.

Indigenous peoples

The administration of the Norwegian Programme for Indigenous Peoples was transferred back to NORAD in 2000. The programme seeks to strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples and their possibilities for influencing their own situation. Assistance is provided for projects in Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay and Peru. NORAD also provides funding for the efforts of several Norwegian organizations working to promote the interests of indigenous peoples. Their efforts include developing social services, safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples and conserving their unique identity.

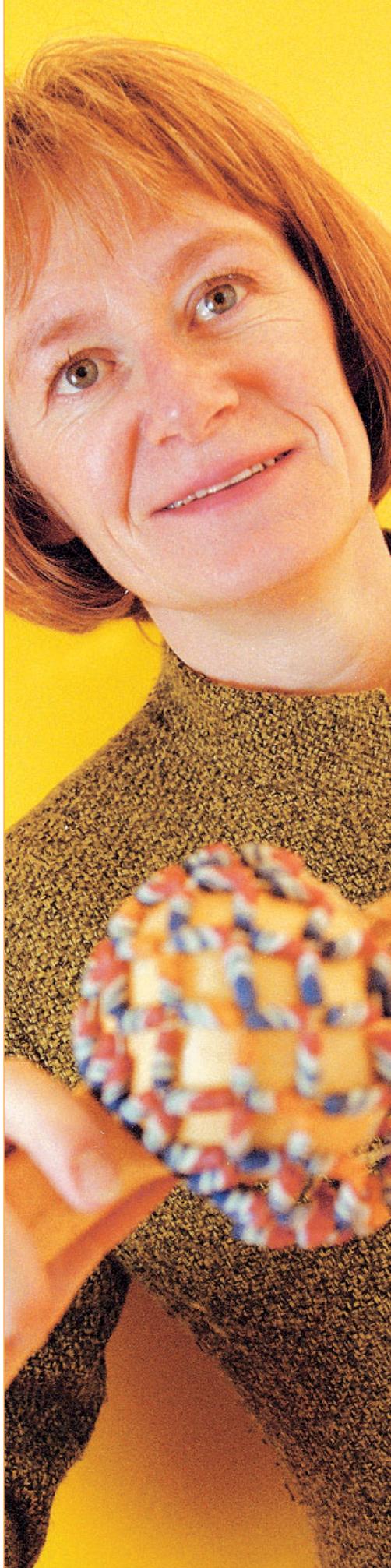
NORAD
2000



16•17

☞ The elections in Tanzania in October mobilized children, teenagers and adults.

Peace, democracy and human rights



Ida von Hanno Bast

Corruption = theft

Corruption prevents a country's scarce resources from being used in the best possible way. "By condoning corruption, a government does not consider the interests of the vast majority of the population but steals from the community for the benefit of private individuals," says Senior Adviser Mette Masst at NORAD.

And the poorest people suffer the most.

"It is the ones who have the least power who have to pay, and the poorer they are the more exploitation they are subjected to," says Ms Masst, head of NORAD's anti-corruption project.

The systematic effort to combat corruption began in autumn 1999. NORAD's Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Action Plan was launched in February 2000. At the same time a two-year project was initiated to analyse corruption in individual countries, recommend where efforts to combat corruption should be targeted, and raise awareness of the problem at Norwegian embassies and NORAD's head office.

International experience

"We wish to intensify efforts to combat corruption in development cooperation, minimize our own vulnerability to corruption, and help to ensure that international experience gained from anti-corruption efforts is summarized and disseminated," says Ms Masst.

The anti-corruption organization Transparency International regularly publishes an index which shows that corruption is endemic in many of Norway's partner countries.

"People confirm that there is widespread corruption. Consequently, we have to take corruption seriously and define its consequences for development cooperation. There is a danger of corruption in all the

"Corruption is fed by necessity and greed," says Mette Masst.

sectors supported by Norway, whether they be roads, health or education," believes Ms Masst.

Surreal politesse

During the visit of the anti-corruption project team to partner countries, she has discussed these problems with ministers and other senior representatives of the authorities of partner countries.

"At the dialogue level they are willing to discuss the problem. They are apparently open and recognize that the country has a corruption problem in general terms, but often emphasize that the problem is limited in their particular institution," relates Ms Masst.

Corruption is the abuse of position for private gain. It may be a matter of money or priority for services. It concerns bribery and embezzlement, but also misuse of funds. This is where we believe the main problem lies for the aid business; substantial funds are spent for purposes other than those that were agreed."

Few illusions

However, NORAD's 'corruption hunter' does not believe it is possible to totally eradicate corruption.

"A far more conscious effort is being made to combat corruption than four or five years ago, on the part of both recipients and donors. However, I have no illusions that our work has led to a significant decline in corruption. There is no less corruption yet, but we can see the contours of small changes. However large-scale corruption at the top is difficult to deal with. It

Peace, democracy and human rights

just becomes more sophisticated," believes Ms Masst.

Mette Masst understands that civil servants who have experienced a radical decline in their real income and cannot manage to feed their families will try to generate a little extra income by imposing an extra charge.

"There are two things that feed corruption - necessity and greed. Necessity is easy to understand, but I believe that the aid community has gone a little too far in condoning corruption arising from necessity," says Ms Masst.

Solution: transparency

The strongest medicine against corruption, in Mette Masst's view, is greater openness and transparency, so that everyone has to account for which funds are spent on what.

"Many countries do not have a tradition of transparency. We have also placed too little emphasis on what people in positions of power should be accountable for to their fellow citizens," says Mette Masst.

In total, NORAD has committed NOK 1.25 billion over the next few years for measures that will directly or indirectly contribute towards combating corruption in Norway's partner countries. In 1999, NOK 420 million was disbursed for this purpose.

"Has the anti-corruption team made any effort to discover possible corruption in connection with Norwegian aid funds?"

"No, the project team did not have enough capacity for that. It must be done by other NORAD staff, says Mette Masst.

She believes that there is considerable potential for reducing the risk of misuse of Norwegian aid funds.

"I hope that, in two or three years' time, increased awareness may lead to improved systems and routines to ensure that corruption does not take place. Among other things, we must know about cost levels in the partner country so that we can find out if the accounts are reasonable, we must make sure that the work has actually been done, and we must act quickly if we are not sure."



Democracy has a future when democratic processes permeate politics, cultural life and social mechanisms. Elections are an important element of democratic development.

Promoting human rights

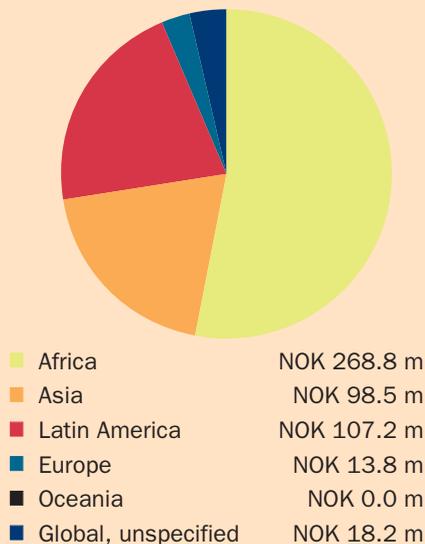
In Benguala Province in Angola, several human rights committees have been established to whom the local population can submit complaints about breaches of human rights. The committee then takes the matter up with the proper official body. The Irish organization, Trocaire, runs the project in which the provincial administration is involved, including the police, prisons and courts, local NGOs and churches. The goal has been to strengthen civil society, the public law sector and the general public's knowledge of human rights. Results have been most successful in the public sector, where focus has mainly been on increasing the capacity of the Director General of Public Prosecutions. Active efforts have been made to improve incarceration routines to ensure that inmates are imprisoned according to lawful procedures and released after serving their sentence. From 1998 to 2000 Norway provided a total of NOK 6 million for this project.

NORAD
2000

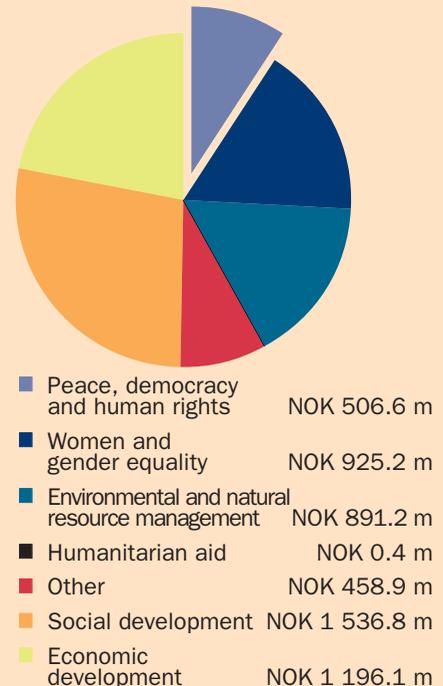


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Peace, democracy and human rights by region



Proportion of total development assistance



Peace, democracy and human rights



Ida von Hanno Bast

Power to the poor

Civil society plays an important role in the democratization of a country. It should be both a critical counterpart and a strong ally of central government authorities.

Political parties, trade unions, humanitarian and religious organizations, the cultural community and business associations are important players in civil society. Strong movements and organizations have played and continue to play a part in guiding Norway's development. NORAD wishes to make use of this experience to strengthen civil society in Norway's partner countries in order to promote development in accordance with the wishes of the countries' inhabitants.

"In the international aid debate, there is growing emphasis on strengthening civil society in order to promote democratic development. By democratic development, I mean that the citizens of a country should have an influence on their own life situation and a possibility of meeting their fundamental needs," explains Else Berit Eikeland, director of NORAD's Department for Civil Society and Private Sector Development.

Communicating the will of the people

"We want to involve the poor and underprivileged groups in the development process, and a strong civil society can play a key role in this respect. It is important to give marginalized groups a voice, so that they can communicate their needs and interests to the central government authorities. The government should always be an instrument that serves the whole population, not merely the interests of the elite," says Ms

"It is important to give marginalized groups a voice," says Else Berit Eikeland.

Eikeland. This means that NORAD and other Western donors must make sure that partner organizations in the South truly represent or advocate the interests of the poor in Norway's partner countries.

"In most of our partner countries, some organizations have been established primarily to obtain foreign donor support, and their work is not based on the needs of the population," relates Ms. Eikeland. She emphasizes that Norwegian non-governmental organizations are distinctive in that they forge alliances with sister NGOs in the South.

New cooperation with NGOs

In the past few years, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has worked closely with NORAD on drawing up new guidelines for cooperation with NGOs. In 2000 the draft guidelines were circulated for consultative comment, and several of the organizations pointed specifically to the fact that assistance channelled through Norwegian NGOs should be reoriented to focus more on efforts to develop strong civil societies in partner countries, while emphasis on projects consisting exclusively of the provision of services should be phased down.

"Greater emphasis on assistance to promote human rights and civil society will be one of our main challenges in the future," stresses Ms Eikeland. The new guidelines are also intended to simplify administrative routines for both NGOs and NORAD.

In her opinion, it is also important to view the assistance channelled

Peace, democracy and human rights

through NGOs in conjunction with government aid provided to a country. At present, there is little coordination between the various channels for Norwegian development assistance.

"On the contrary, there have been examples of assistance provided through NGOs and government assistance counteracting each other at national or local level. NORAD wishes to adopt a more coherent, national approach based on the needs of recipient countries," emphasizes Ms Eikeland. In her view, aid funds could be used even more effectively by coordinating Norwegian aid to a greater degree. However, NORAD does not wish to force NGOs to focus on a narrow range of special target areas.

"The NGOs' core expertise and network of contacts are a valuable additional asset. The key word for the new form of cooperation between NORAD and NGOs is greater interaction at country level with a view to achieving common goals."

Partnership

Ms Eikeland would also like to see broader dialogue between the Norwegian private sector and NGOs.

"NGOs with long experience in a country have acquired extensive expertise that should be in great demand in the Norwegian private sector. Moreover, both NGOs and Norwegian business and industry will have common interests in contributing to stable, democratic development.

Increasingly, the private sector and NGOs are cooperating on development projects in priority countries. A strong partnership should be established between the private sector and NGOs, while remaining aware of the ethical dilemmas inherent in such cooperation. NORAD wishes to participate in bringing about this type of cooperation," relates Ms Eikeland.



Per Kr. Lunden/Servis

It is essential to include poor and marginalized groups in the diversity of organizations and movements that make up a strong civil society.

Better use of funds

Corruption and misuse of public funds and development aid lead to less poverty reduction than it would otherwise have been possible to achieve. NORAD's primary goal for development cooperation is poverty reduction. The quality of financial management in developing countries is decisive for whether or not funds are used as effectively as possible to achieve these goals. In 2000, NORAD chaired a working group comprising representatives from other donor countries, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to examine public administration in Africa. The purpose of the group is to upgrade public financial management in Africa and improve the coordination of technical aid aimed at enhancing financial management in these countries. NORAD has provided NOK 12.9 million to support these efforts.

NORAD
2000



20•21

Peder Høiland/Servis



A special programme for indigenous peoples promotes their right and opportunities to shape their own living conditions. NORAD also channels assistance for efforts targeting indigenous peoples through a number of Norwegian NGOs, for instance in Namibia.

Culture in development cooperation



Paal E. Salvesen/Sorvis

Need for self-expression

Cultural activities encourage participation in democratic processes, create jobs and contribute towards poverty reduction. An active cultural life reflects tradition, innovation and creativity and is instrumental in important social processes.

Diversity and cultural creativity are important dimensions in all societies. Self-expression through art, literature, music, dance and drama is a basic necessity for human welfare and development.

The goal of NORAD's cultural cooperation with developing countries is to help raise people's awareness of their own culture and promote broad popular participation in the development process. Cultural cooperation is intended to foster mutual understanding, respect and involvement between different cultures and groups in developing countries and in Norway.

Creating an identity

Attitudes and values are communicated through cultural expression. Most of NORAD's partner countries are young nations and culture has played an important role in building the nation and a national identity.

In the international debate, there is now a greater understanding of the fact that different forms of cultural expression enrich society and help to ensure creativity, broad participation and free, open dialogue. Cultural diversity is a resource for development. Cultural expression in connection with work, rituals, festivals and other important events is an important part of everyday life. In this context, culture may help to facilitate communication and maintain social order.

Dramatists, authors, musicians and painters are also important, critical forces in society. Through their art, they put power constellations, human rights and gender roles on the agenda, thus helping to correct or stimulate processes of change. Consequently, NORAD also supports free groups of artists, organizations and institutions in civil society and helps to make space for a dynamic culture.

Libraries and cultural heritage

The priority areas for development cooperation in the cultural sector are based on the plans and priorities of

Norway's partner countries. In 2000 NORAD concentrated on long-term projects and programmes in selected countries, focusing on organizational or institutional cooperation in the fields of music, literature, art, theatre and conservation of the cultural heritage.

In Tanzania and South Africa, most of the funding for culture is channelled through local cultural funds. The book publishing and literature sectors in Africa still have priority. Assistance is provided for the African Publishers' Network and for efforts to protect copyright. The delivery and installation of furniture for the new library in Alexandria was completed in 2000. The countries in southern Africa wish to strengthen their regional cooperation in the field of culture, and NORAD provided funding for several regional projects.

Cooperation with UNESCO on a comprehensive programme relating to the transatlantic slave trade continued in 2000. The programme includes research and documentation, living art and culture, the development of cultural tourism and the dissemination of information and knowledge about the age of slavery and its consequences, particularly targeting children and young people.

Cultural exchange

Dialogue and the exchange of opinion are important elements in cultural cooperation. Norwegian cultural groups, organizations and institutions are important channels for cultural cooperation. Norwegian partners often have a vested interest in entering into contacts of this nature, while contact and dialogue between cultural groups is a separate goal of cooperation supported by NORAD.

Cultural exchange and cultural interaction that are not linked to long-term programmes in a partner country or region had lower priority in 2000. Cooperation with the Norwegian Concert Institute was scaled down slightly. However, in 2000 NORAD continued to support the World in the North festival, the Førde International Music Festival, Films from the South and Chapter 2000, an annual international literary festival focusing on human rights and freedom of speech.

The effort to integrate cultural cooperation with other development cooperation continued in 2000 and to this end the main responsibility for cultural cooperation in NORAD's new organization was delegated to the regional departments.

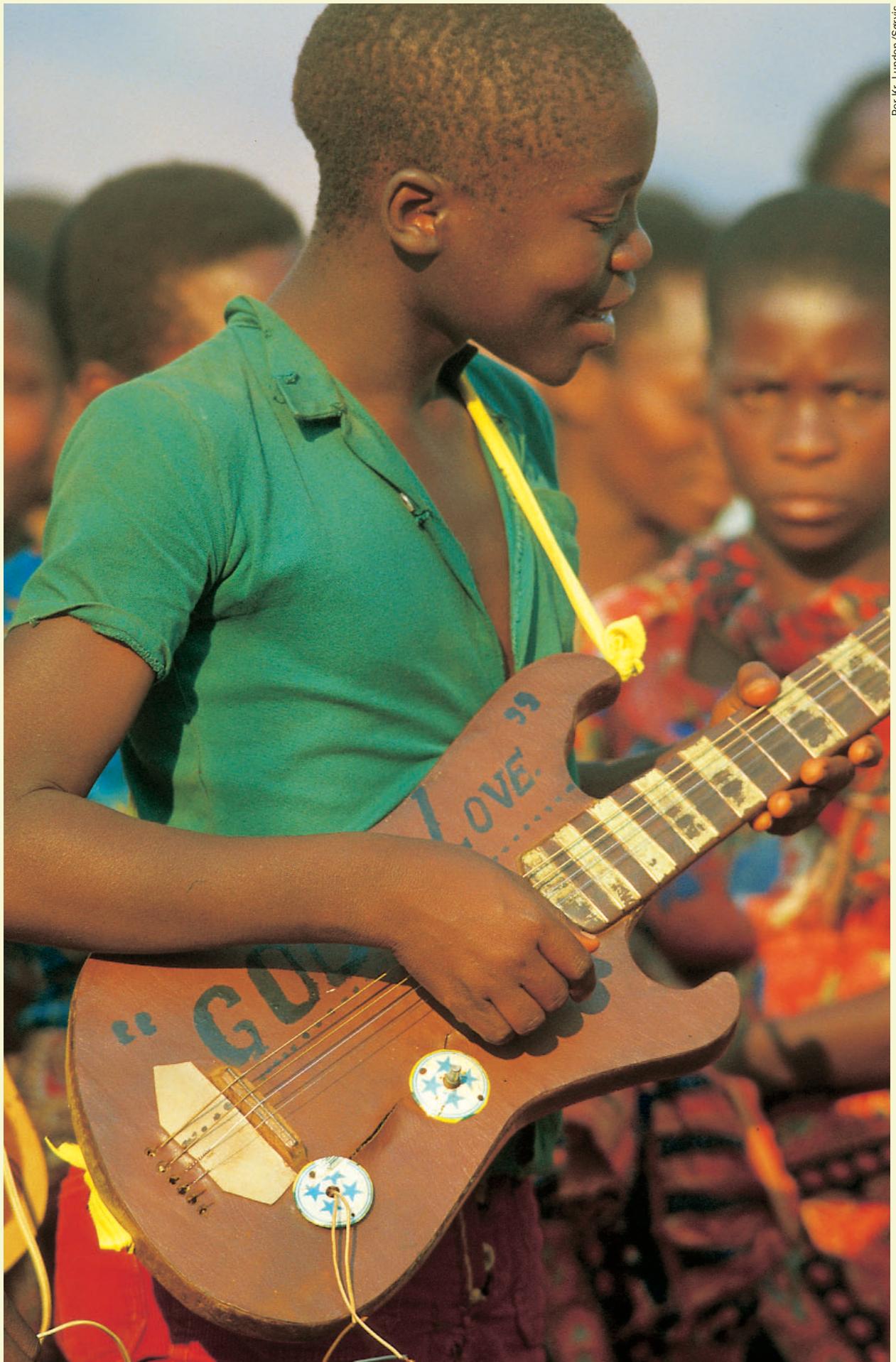
-  Diversity and cultural creativity are important dimensions of all societies, as shown by these children in the Pearl Lagoon on the east coast of Nicaragua.

NORAD
2000



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Culture in development cooperation



Per Kr. Lunden/Sorvis

Culture in development cooperation

Mmino=music

By providing a framework for local initiatives, cooperation between NORAD and the National Arts Council in South Africa aims to build bridges between music communities in Norway and South Africa. The programme has been called "Mmino" which means music in the local language, Tswana. Priority is given to training, documentation of traditional music, choral music and festivals. The programme aims to promote the exchange of experience, expertise and ideas through two-way contacts within these fields, thereby ensuring that Norway benefits at least as much as South Africa as a recipient of new ideas and cultural input. Applications are considered by an appointed committee comprising representatives from music institutions in both countries, with the Norwegian Concert Institute acting as coordinator and instigator in Norway. So far, the programme has been advertised twice, resulting in 313 applications. NORAD has allocated NOK 10 million for this project for the period 2000-2004.



Per Kr. Lunden/Sørvis

Attitudes and values are communicated through art and culture.

Cultural videos

By using video films as a source of documentation and information, the Video in Villages project seeks to strengthen Indians' awareness of their ethnic identity. The video films promote cultural exchanges between different groups of Indians in Brazil, thereby increasing Indians' knowledge of the existence and culture of other groups. Video films are used as a means of encouraging Indians to reflect on and reinforce their own traditions. Several of the films have been produced by Indians, and courses are held to train Indian filmmakers. Last year, the project was selected to produce ten television programmes on the daily life of Indians in modern-day Brazil in connection with the country's 500th anniversary.

NORAD
2000

24•25



Per Kr. Lunden/Sørvis

- ◀ Cooperation on music projects provides excellent opportunities for mutual learning and the exchange of new ideas.

A strong local culture may be overshadowed by dominant, international mass media in developing countries too.

Women and gender equality



Improving the lives of women

In many countries, women have the main responsibility for the family and its economy. Nevertheless, many of them lack formal power and influence.

Women all over the world have fewer formal and informal rights than men, regardless of how hard and for how long they work, and to what extent they contribute to the family economy. Women own less and decide less. They have less education than men, but often work longer hours. Women are far more frequently exposed to sexual abuse and other types of violence.

NORAD strives to support and strengthen the abilities and resources of women so that they can participate actively and on an equal footing with men, in all areas of society. NORAD seeks to achieve this by integrating the gender perspective into all development programmes and by supporting projects and programmes that specifically target women, particularly in the fields of girls and education, women's rights, and women and private sector development.

Education leads to strength

Education makes girls and women stronger and more independent. NORAD gives priority to education for women because this has significant social benefits. In the longer term, education leads to lower birth rates, improved hygiene and nutrition, and greater productivity, not least in the field of food production. This in turn strengthens the role and influence of women in society. In Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Madagascar, NORAD supports the UNICEF programme Girls' Education in Africa. In Bangladesh, NORAD provides assistance for reading and writing tuition for girls and adult women, and a grant programme for girls attending upper secondary school.

The right to rights

In many countries, women are systematically discriminated against, both through formal legislation and through traditional, unwritten laws. This applies in areas such as inheritance and the right to own housing and land.

Through the Department of Women's Law at the University of Oslo, NORAD supports a regional diploma course in women's law for southern Africa and Pakistan. The goal of this programme is to strengthen the social status and legal rights of women through education, research and institutional development.

Generating income

In sub-Saharan Africa, women account for 70-80 per cent of agricultural production, but despite the important role they play in agriculture in Norway's partner countries, the special situation, needs and potential of women are often overlooked. In Tanzania, NORAD supports a research programme in the agricultural sector, the purpose of which is to obtain data relevant to women smallholders. In Eritrea, NORAD supports a grant programme for women in the Ministry of Agriculture, while in the neighbouring country of Ethiopia it supports measures to increase girls' opportunities for agricultural education. In 2000 a review of assistance for the agricultural cooperative NASFAM in Malawi was carried out in order to ascertain how the position of women in the cooperative could be strengthened.

In Africa, approximately 60 per cent of urban employment is in the informal sector. Poor women account for the majority of people working from home or engaged in street trading, and they have difficulty in obtaining access to credit, resources, training and markets. In Tanzania, Uganda, Bangladesh, India, Guatemala, Pakistan, Nicaragua and Mozambique, NORAD supports projects that give women and men in the informal sector access to micro-credits and training, in both traditional crafts and new technology.

Improving opportunities for women

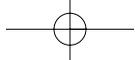
NORAD has formulated a plan of action for integrating the women's and gender perspective into NORAD-financed activities. In 2000 the embassies reported on a number of measures to improve educational opportunities for women and girls. NORAD also started using the OECD Development Assistance Committee's new statistical standards, which make it possible to find out which projects promote women's rights and gender equality.

- ☛ NORAD provides assistance for a number of projects that offer women in the non-formal sector access to micro-credits and training.

NORAD
2000



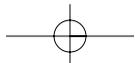
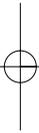
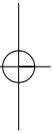
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Women and gender equality



Per Kr. Lunden/Sørvis



Women and gender equality

Female circumcision harmful to health

Female circumcision and genital mutilation are harmful to the health of women and girls - as well as being a breach of human rights, according to the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices (IAC), a network comprising 26 national committees in 26 African countries. They run training courses for traditional midwives, offer management training for women to qualify them for information and lobbying activities at national and local level, and contribute towards raising the awareness of men and women of the consequences of female genital mutilation. The network has devised rites of passage that can serve as an alternative to circumcision, and has established youth groups in 15 countries to act as "agents of change". NORAD provides NOK 426 000 million to the IAC through the Norwegian Women's Front.



Per Kr. Lunden/Servis

Women in Dar es Salaam manage funds and know-how to the benefit of the micro-credit enterprise, PRIDE Tanzania.

Abir Abdullah/Drik



Firoza Begum in Bangladesh talking on a mobile phone from her home. Thanks to the Grameen Phone initiative, mobile phones are used in villages that have never had access to ordinary telephones.



Md. Main Uddin/Drik

Children at a special school, the Garment Workers' Children's School in Dhaka, Bangladesh, that was built for textile workers' children.

NORAD
2000



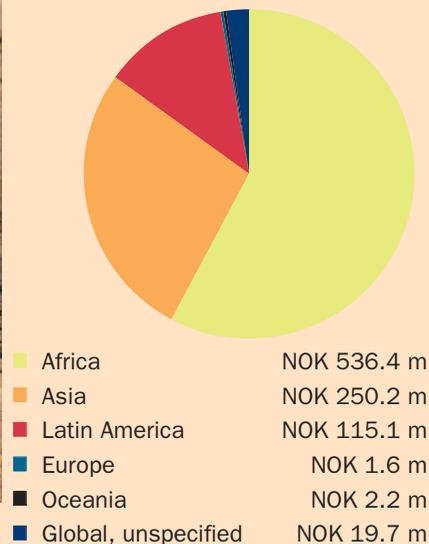
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Shaidur Alam/Drik

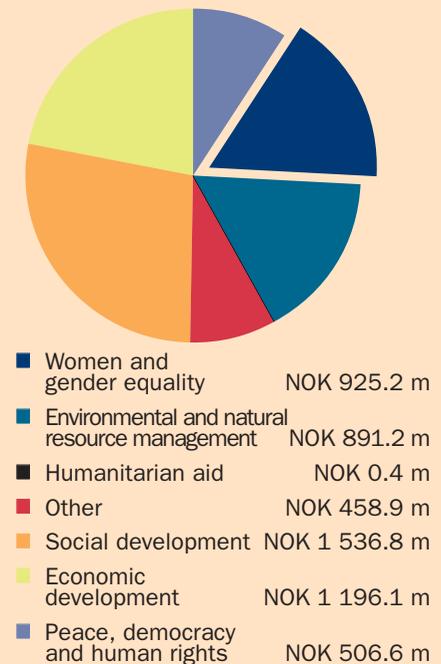


In many countries, women are systematically discriminated against, both through formal legislation and through traditional, unwritten laws.

Women and gender equality by region



Proportion of total development assistance



Environmental and natural resource management



Paal E. Salvesen/Sorvis

Environmental and natural resource management

Knows no borders

Pollution and environmental degradation in one part of the world affect not only the local but also the global environment. Environmental problems have no borders.

Pollution affects land, rivers and oceans. Greenhouse gases are leading to climate change. The poor are often the hardest hit. They have to deal with polluted air, poor water supplies, a dangerous working environment and land erosion.

The goal of NORAD's environmental assistance is to contribute towards sound management of the global environment and biological diversity, and towards solving environmental problems that particularly affect poor people.

Taking the environment into account

NORAD gives priority to four areas of environmental assistance: the development of sustainable production systems, conservation and exploitation of biological diversity, reduced pollution of soil, air and water, and conservation of the cultural heritage and management of the cultural landscape.

While NORAD's efforts are based on the priorities of its partner countries, there is strong emphasis on water resource management and sustainable agriculture. NORAD focuses on strengthening the capacity of recipient countries to integrate environmental considerations into their development policies and to fulfil their international environmental commitments. This includes building up partner countries' capacity to identify and prevent environmental problems, develop legislation, strengthen environmental and natural resource management and formulate environmental action plans.

Administration

In 2000, broad-based environmental programmes continued in Tanzania, South Africa, India and Bangladesh. These programmes aim to strengthen the expertise and capacity of the environmental authorities. In Zambia and Botswana, the current programmes for the management of wildlife and national parks continued. A new project was initiated in 2000 to strengthen capacity in the field of regional management of wetlands in southern Africa, and this project will continue until 2003.

NORAD places particular emphasis on measures to prevent pollution. Many projects focusing on pollution of water and air have been implemented with good results, and in 2000 a study was initiated to find out more about

the effects of acid rain. The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority is working with the environmental authorities of Zambia and Mozambique to develop inspection and control routines for industry and expertise in handling hazardous chemicals. In China, NORAD is supporting several projects aimed at reducing pollution.

In South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Jamaica, NORAD is providing assistance for a number of projects relating to conservation of the cultural heritage.

In 2000 NORAD commenced three years of cooperation with the research network START, which is studying anthropogenic climate change and how it affects the environment in the widest sense - and thereby also living conditions on Earth. The purpose of the network is to strengthen the capacity and expertise of developing countries so that they can participate on a more equal footing with developed countries in international efforts to limit global climate change.

Fishing and forestry

In many countries, including Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, Vietnam and China, NORAD is cooperating in the fishery sector on fish resource and fishery management, and on legislation. Agriculture is an important sector and much of the funding is spent on projects to promote sustainable agriculture and integrated crop protection. Assistance was provided for forestry projects in Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda, the aim of which is to strengthen institutional capacity in the forestry ministries, increase the productivity of the forestry industry and conserve biological diversity.

Seven Norwegian institutions are involved in environment-related development cooperation, both by providing technical advice to NORAD and as partners in institutional cooperation with the authorities of partner countries. In 2000 an agreement was signed with the Norwegian College of Agriculture, the Institute of Marine Research/Directorate of Fisheries and the Ministry of the Environment. NORAD is already cooperating with the Directorate for Nature Management, the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority, the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Norwegian Mapping Authority. The agreement will ensure that NORAD has access to technical expertise, both in the Technical Department and in connection with the evaluation of environmental activities.

NORAD
2000



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◀ In large towns, as here in Guatemala City, rubbish tips pose both environmental and social challenges.

Environmental and natural resource management

Per Kr. Lunden/Servis



Ownership of natural resources

As a result of the Natural Resource Management Programme, designed to improve national and local environmental management in Tanzania, local populations now have a stronger sense of ownership of the country's natural resources and are participating more actively in the administration of such resources. The programme has aroused considerable interest in local communities and provides important input for the administrative reforms and decentralization process that are currently taking place in Tanzania. The programme includes several environmental projects, including a reforestation project in Shinyanga Province, where large forest areas were deliberately cut down to make room for cattle ranches. The goal is to restore the natural vegetation in these areas. NORAD provided up to NOK 120 million to support this programme from 1998 to 2002.

A nature management programme in Tanzania has generated strong local involvement. The programme includes tree-planting.

Reducing industrial pollution

The Environmental Council of Zambia works closely with the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) to regulate air pollution, monitor polluted waterways and control water pollution. The SFT has helped to develop rules adapted to local conditions, provided advice and participated in drawing up criteria for permits that regulate the operations of individual factories in an environmental context. Training has also been provided for hazardous waste management. The SFT has helped to establish a system to provide information to the general public and to store information for use in statistics and environmental monitoring. NORAD allocated NOK 4.4 million to support these efforts.

Per Kr. Lunden/Servis



Sound natural resource management lays the foundation for sustainable agriculture, for instance in Nepal, which can provide farmers with a stable income.

Environmental and natural resource management

Agricultural entrepreneurs

Higher agricultural education has largely been oriented towards a public sector career, but the need to adapt agricultural studies has increased in step with more market-oriented economic development. The Earth University in Costa Rica offers a programme that combines entrepreneurship, social responsibility and environmental awareness. To develop their entrepreneurial skills, groups of students plan and carry out an agribusiness project. The students take courses in organization, planning, accounting, management and marketing. Each group of students may borrow up to USD 3,000. The project spans three out of four years of study, and any profit earned is divided between the university and the school. NORAD's contributions are used to finance a number of scholarships at the university in addition to a series of seminars to pass on the lessons learned in the programme to other institutions for higher agricultural education in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Paal E. Salvesen/Sørvis



The goal of NORAD's environmental assistance is to contribute towards sound management of the global environment and biological diversity.

Road to income

Low road standards in Madagascar are one of the greatest obstacles to the development of the agricultural sector. Eighty per cent of the population are agricultural workers, but a poorly developed transport network makes it difficult for farmers to get their products to market. HIMO-Routes provides support for the rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads in key agricultural areas in Madagascar. They use only local materials, labour-intensive methods, small local entrepreneurs and local manpower. Consequently, a large proportion of the investments are channelled back to the local economy. In 2000, NORAD provided NOK 10,651 million for this work.

Urban waste

In the capital of Cambodia, NORAD provides support for the Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage Project. The programme primarily focuses on human resource development and capacity-building in the local waste and sewage administration, but also seeks to increase the awareness of the population of Phnom Penh of the importance of the correct management of waste for the local community. Since 1996, NORAD has provided NOK 21.5 million in funding for Phase 1, which was completed last summer. In 2000, NORAD allocated NOK 14.1 million for Phase 2, which is a continuation of the project.

NORAD 2000



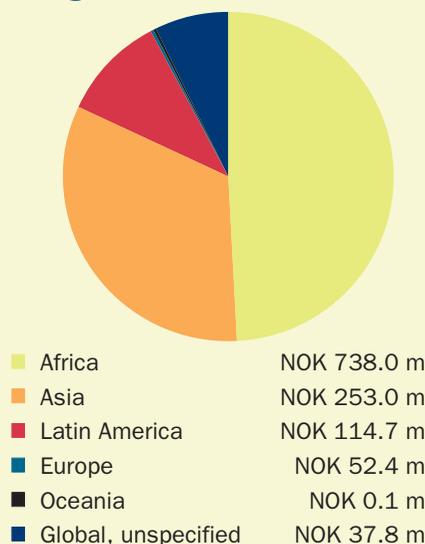
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Paal E. Salvesen/Sørvis

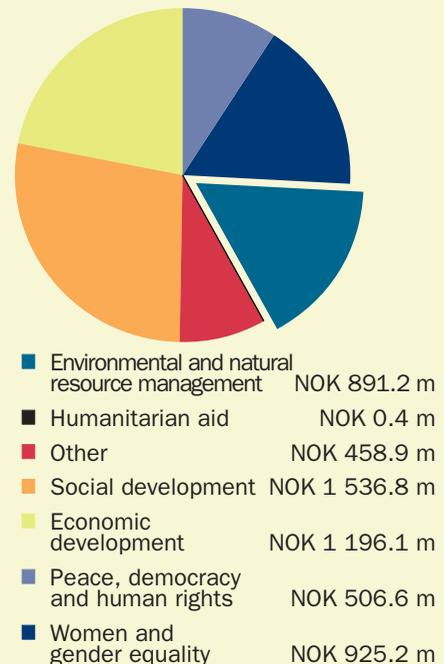


Waste can take on gigantic proportions at the market in Guatemala City.

Environmental and natural resource management by region



Proportion of total development assistance



NORAD's Strategy for 2000-2005



Julius Mweli/Shotback

Combating poverty

Poverty reduction is the overarching goal of Norwegian development cooperation. Today, one out of five of the world's inhabitants live below the poverty line. Many of Norway's partner countries are among the poorest in the world. Poverty is a manifestation of social misery. However, the poor lack not only incomes, but also possibilities for creating a better everyday life for themselves.

NORAD has responded to this challenge and seeks to contribute towards reducing poverty through development cooperation.

But what is poverty? NORAD focuses on the following aspects:

- level of income
- state of health and level of education
- disparities in access to resources and capital
- exclusion and suppression of certain groups
- status of fundamental human rights

What can we do to achieve the durable reduction of poverty in Norway's partner countries?

The following factors are relevant:

- long-term economic growth that is significantly greater than population growth
- an effective distribution policy that ensures that growth benefits the poor
- investment in health and education, particularly at the basic level
- possibilities of generating an income for the poor segments of the population
- good governance - which means more transparency, less corruption and greater accountability to the population
- (re)distribution of income and resources to benefit the poor
- integration of marginalized groups, such as women and minorities
- a safety net for those who live in extreme poverty, those who do not benefit from economic development and those who are marginalized
- dismantling of cultural and political obstacles to poverty reduction

☛ **Poor people lack opportunities, but young people in the Mathare slum district of Nairobi are eager to use their abilities to make a better life for themselves.**



Norsk Folkehjelp

NORAD
2000



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An important element of NORAD's strategy is to create income-generating opportunities for the poor segments of the population, as here in the Palestinian Area.

Different countries have tackled almost identical situations in very different ways. Many of the causes of poverty are to be found in global framework conditions, but the policy chosen by a country's authorities is absolutely decisive for the degree to which poverty is reduced.

Basically, the poor must be given the possibility of extricating themselves from the mire of poverty. This can be done by facilitating closer interaction between public authorities, markets and civil society, and by focusing on income generation. This helps to reduce poverty - both directly by creating jobs and incomes and indirectly by creating a basis for tax revenues and public expenditure.

Development assistance reduces poverty most effectively if it is provided to countries that pursue a poverty-reducing policy. NORAD's contribution will be based on a thorough analysis of poverty challenges, countries' stated needs and priorities and the activities of other donors and players in the country in question.

Central concepts

Important Concepts in Development Cooperation

Among the basic principles that set the premises and frameworks for NORAD's country approach are the changes that have taken place in the international arena as regards how donors organize and coordinate development assistance at country level, both in relation to the recipient and between donors. In recent years, the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in particular have represented important changes in donors' country approach.

The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF)

The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) is a coherent framework for all the players participating in a country's development process: national and external, governmental and non-governmental. The CDF is often illustrated by a matrix showing all the sectors and all the players involved, thus making it easier to strengthen donor coordination and ensure that important areas are not forgotten. Since the CDF concept is recent, the experience gained so far is limited. However, the CDF provides a stronger instrument for coordination than has previously been available.



Pauline Awuor/Shootback

Two boys from the Mathare district of Nairobi, Kenya.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) describes a country's strategy for development and poverty reduction. The intention is for the strategy to be formulated by the recipient country itself on the basis of a broad, participatory process. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank now require poor developing countries with a large burden of debt to have formulated a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in order to qualify for the HIPC Initiative. HIPC stands for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and is a multi-national debt relief initiative for the poorest, most indebted countries. It provides for combined, coordinated debt relief by all creditors, supplemented by development assistance funds. However, it is too early to say how the PRSP will work in practice and to what extent the PRSP will set the parameters for bilateral development cooperation. Among other things, it will be important that donors feel responsible for contributing towards ensuring local ownership of the strategy.

Another relevant international process is currently taking place within the UN to promote greater UN coherence at country level - the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The purpose of the UNDAF is to ensure that all the UN agencies in a particular country join forces to produce a common country analysis and, on this basis, in cooperation with the authorities of the country

concerned, agree on what each UN agency can contribute. The ambition is not to make the UNDAF an overall strategy for the country's development, as is the case with the PRSP, nor to make the UNDAF a coordination process that includes all the players, as is the ambition of the CDF. However, the UNDAF is an important contribution towards coordinating multilateral and bilateral assistance to a country.

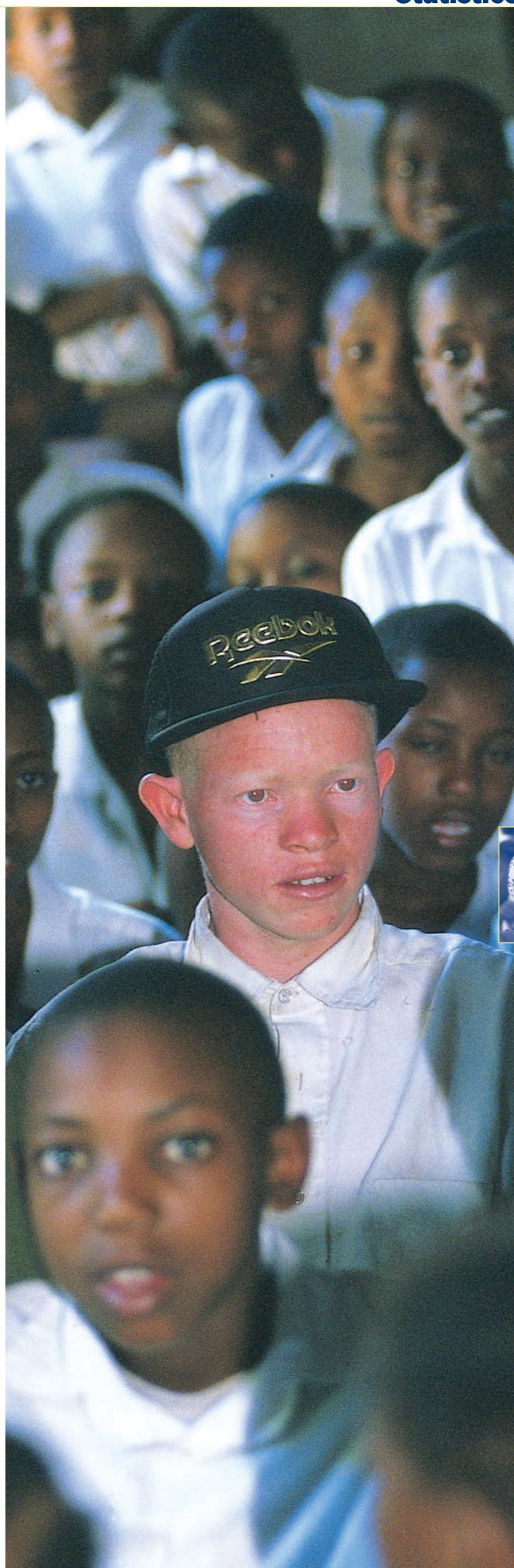
The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Europe (OECD/DAC) has formulated International Development Goals (IDG) and associated indicators in order to strengthen country programming for poverty reduction. All the OECD countries support this measure. Consequently there are now internationally approved, overall goals for development cooperation. The OECD/DAC also supports the CDF and PRSP processes. Moreover, a process is taking place in the DAC to prepare common donor guidelines for assistance for poverty reduction. These guidelines strongly emphasise a coherent country approach based on the recipient country's own strategy for poverty reduction.

Statistics

The statistical presentation of Norwegian development assistance in the following is divided into two. 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, NGOs, the private sector, UN organizations and development banks are included. 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 either goes from government to government, 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.



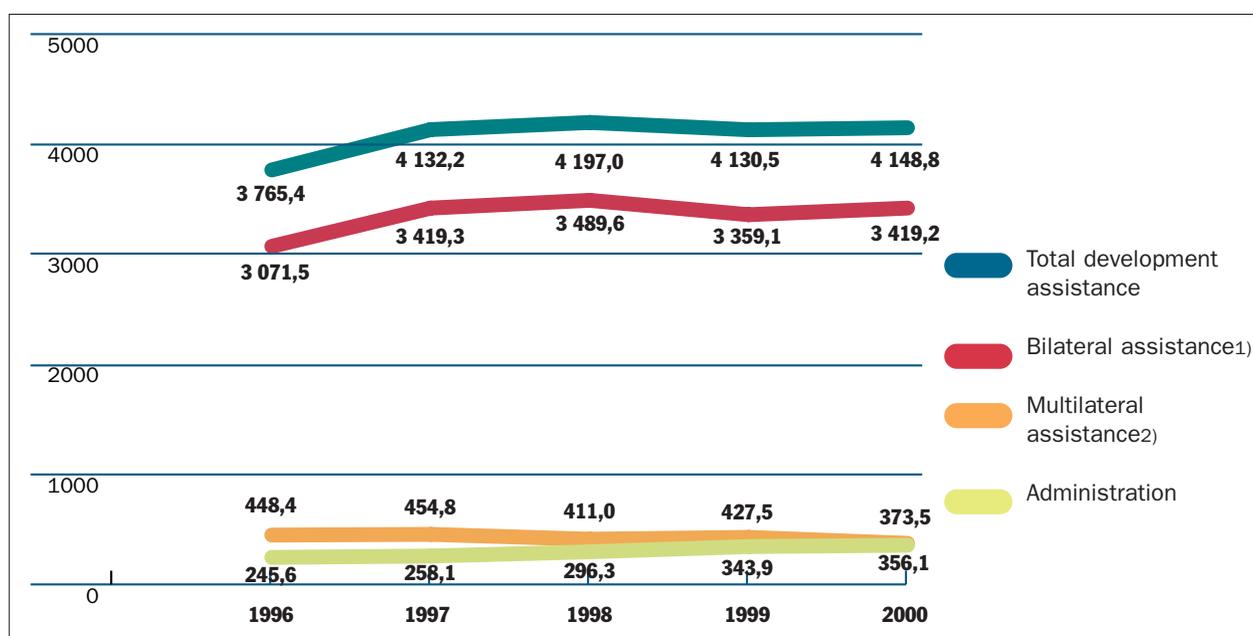
Per Kr. Lunden/Servis

NORAD
2000

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Statistics - NORAD

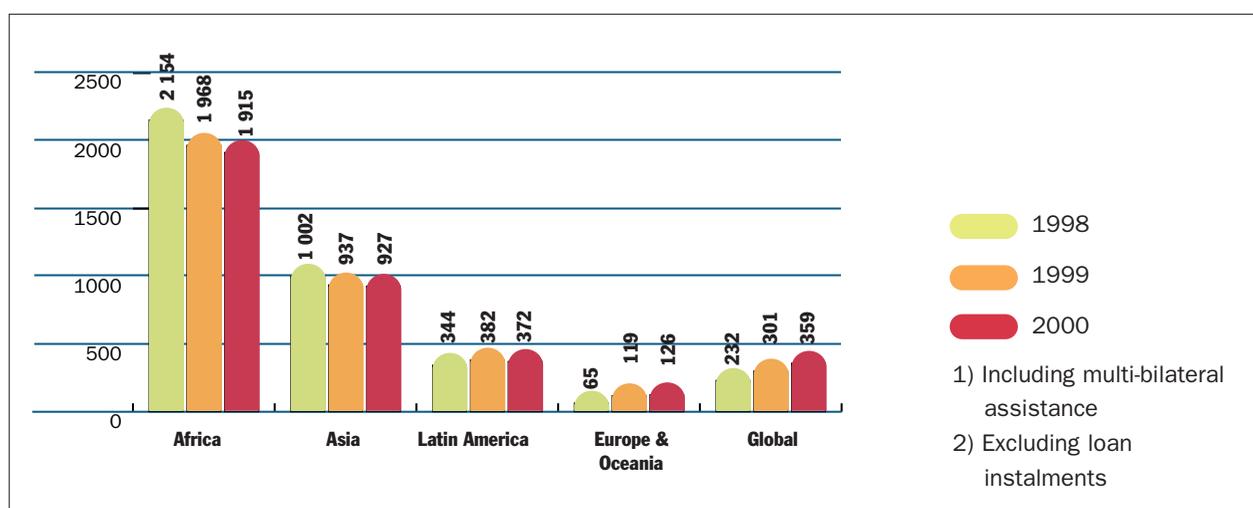
Total development assistance through NORAD 1996-2000(NOK million)



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

2) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

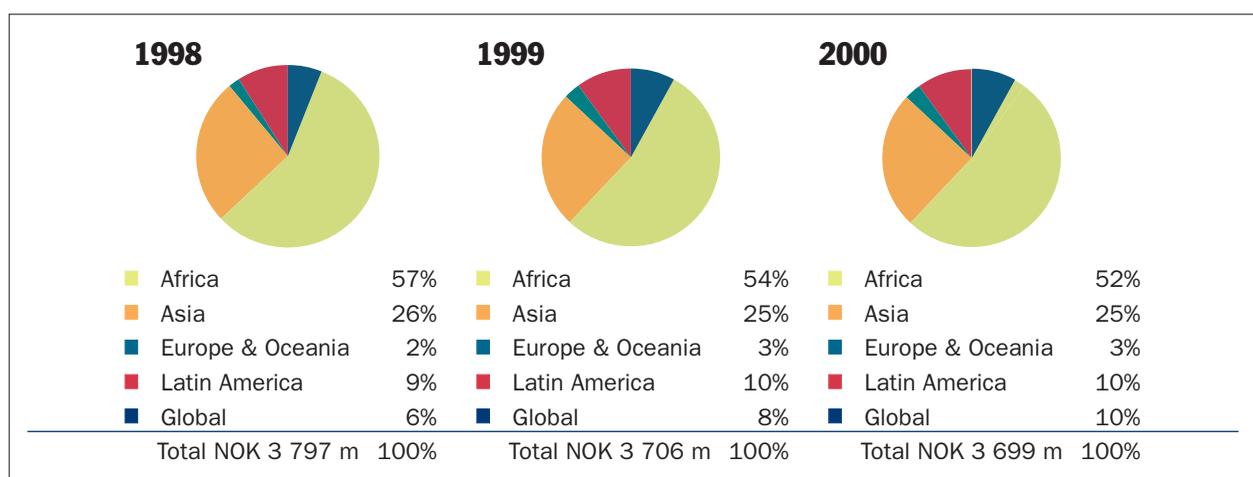
Development assistance¹⁾ (net²⁾) through NORAD by region 1998-2000 (NOK million)



1) Including multi-bilateral assistance

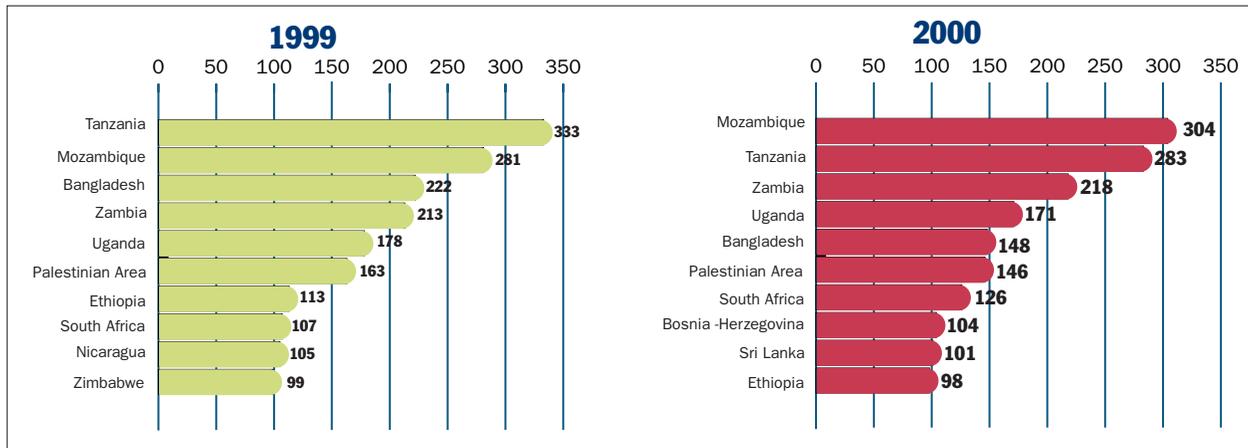
2) Excluding loan instalments

Development assistance¹⁾ (net²⁾) through NORAD by region 1998-2000 (per cent)

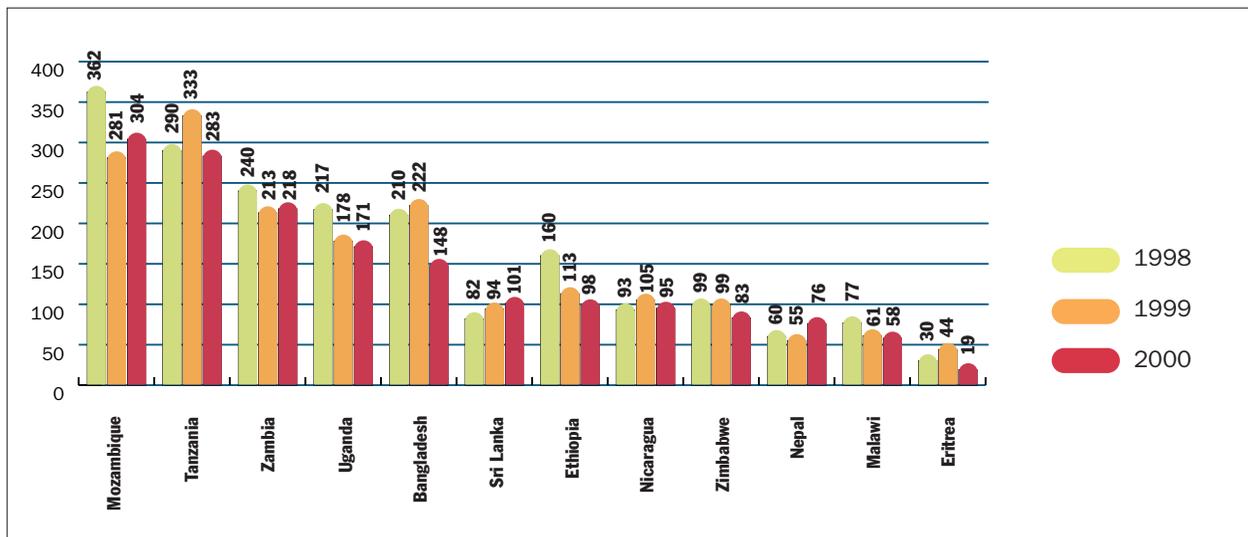


Statistics - NORAD

The ten largest recipients of assistance through NORAD 1999-2000 (NOK million)



Development assistance through NORAD for priority countries 1998-2000 (NOK million)

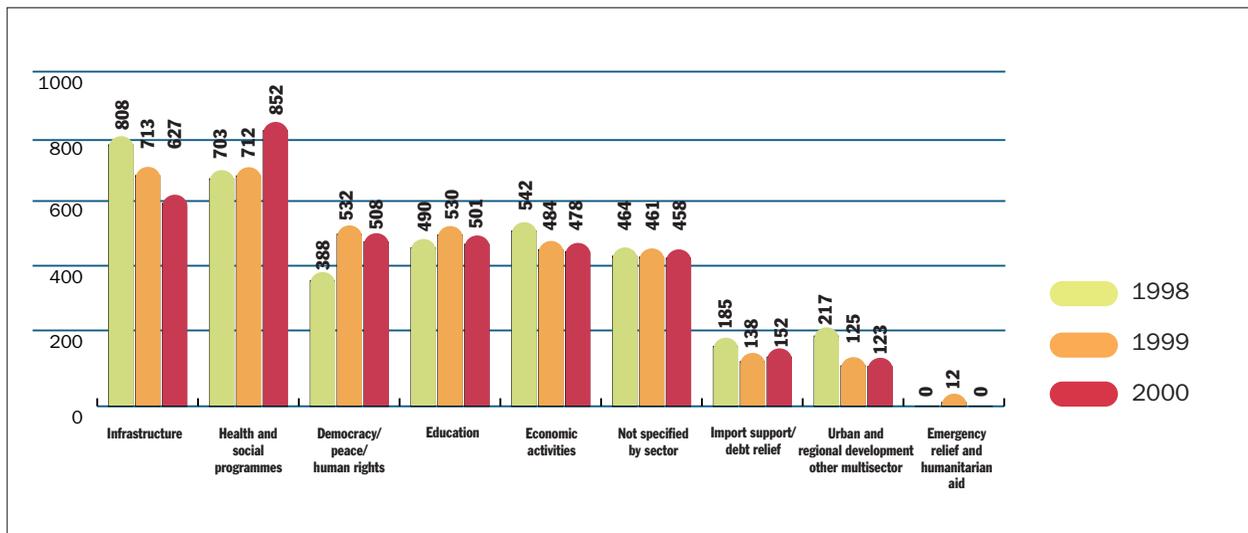


NORAD
2000



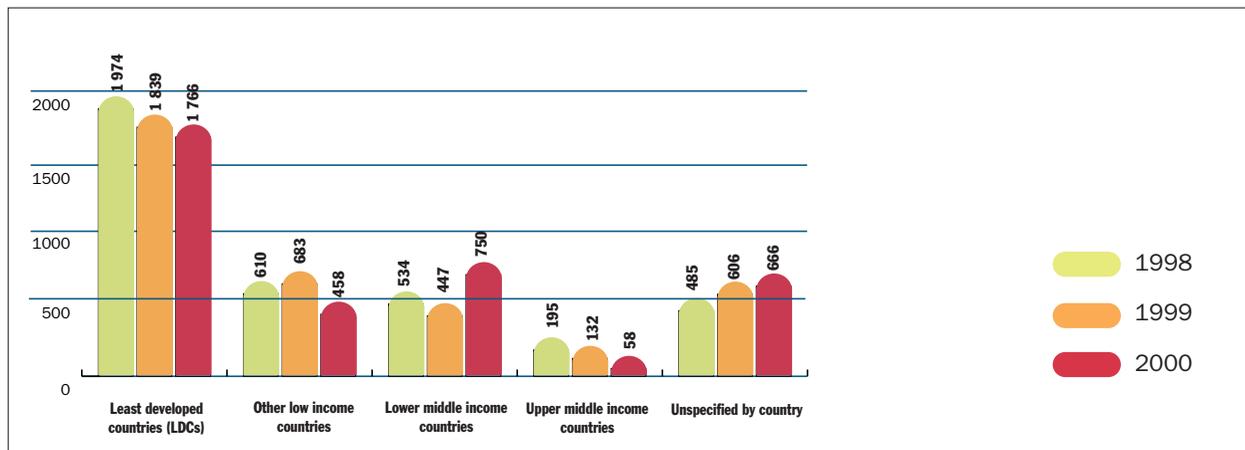
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Development assistance through NORAD by sector, 1998-2000

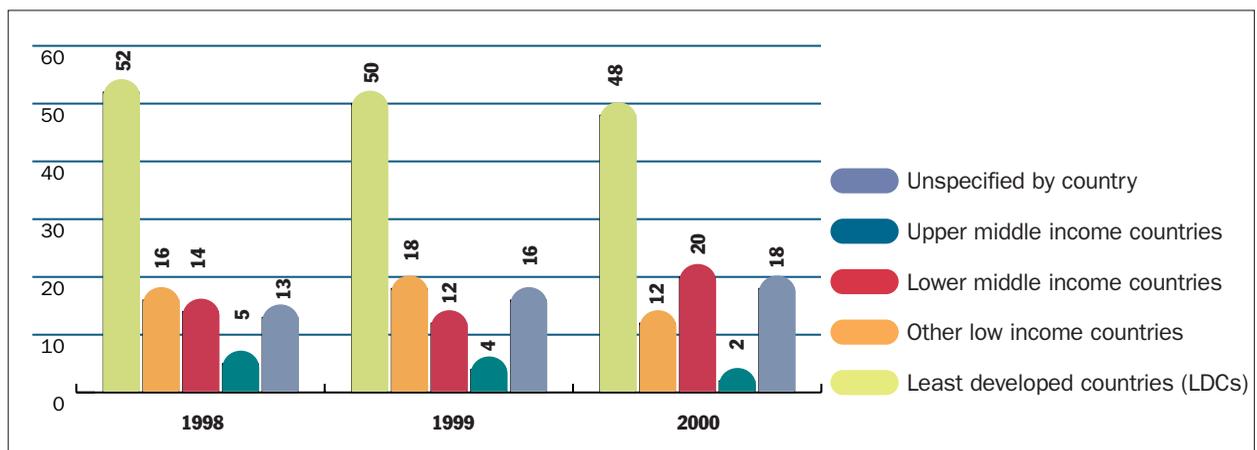


Statistics - NORAD

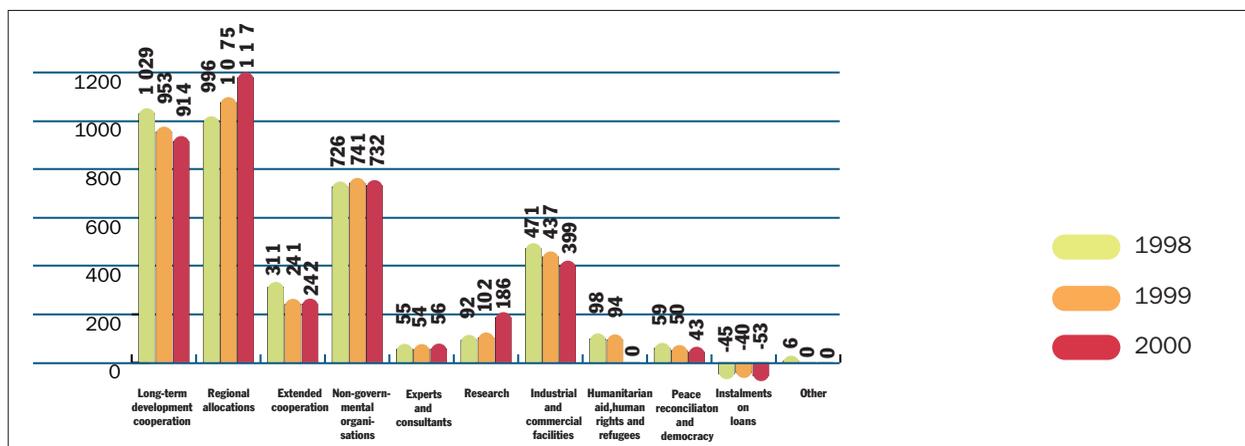
Development assistance through NORAD by income category 1998-2000 (NOK million)



Development assistance through NORAD by income category 1998-2000 (per cent)



Bilateral assistance through NORAD by budget item 1998-2000 (NOK million)



Statistics - NORAD

Development assistance through NORAD by region, country and budget item, 2000 (NOK 1000)

	Long-term development	Regional- allocation	Extended coopera- tion	NGOs	Experts and consultants	Industrial and com- mercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Peace, reconcili- ation and democracy	Instal- ments on loans	Total
Africa										
Angola		87 514	1 000	3 848	430	927				93 719
Benin				0				0		
Botswana		13 089		7 258		650	909			21 906
Burkina Faso		123		62						185
Burundi		424		3 646						4 070
Cameroon				2 791			1 270			4 060
Cape Verde				214		282				496
Congo (Dem Rep)				4 810						4 810
Egypt		2 208	4 614	540	16	1 034				8 413
Equatorial Guinea				306						306
Eritrea	9 012	5 473	900	3 224	72					18 682
Ethiopia	21 980	65 845	20	4 613	349		5 203			98 009
Gambia		260		1 420						1 680
Ghana				966		171	807			1 944
Guinea-Bissau				61						61
Ivory Coast				843						843
Kenya		12 867		2 729						15 597
Lesotho				1 707						1 707
Liberia				2 376						2 376
Madagascar		35 254			5					35 259
Malawi	39 306	16 481		1 114	782	467				58 150
Mali		46 375	265	6 914		544	2 514			56 612
Mauretania				3 317						3 317
Mauritius				76						76
Mozambique	189 975	97 110	37	9 347	1 217	4 730	1 636			304 053
Namibia	-1	23 181		1 543		36 558	1 544			62 826
Niger				3 984						3 984
Nigeria				288		50				338
Rwanda		2 340		85						2 425
Sao Tome & Principe							913			913
Senegal				2 752						2 752
Sierra Leone				1 525						1 525
Somalia		8 529								8 529
Sudan		38 721		5 963						44 683
Swaziland		555		320						875
South Africa		108 656	3 842	2 657	984	3 038	7 285			126 462
Tanzania	178 024	52 929	1 362	16 876	2 618	27 891	2 852			282 551
Tchad				877						877
Tunisia							856			856
Uganda	75 000	65 983	15	16 563	1 547	10 988	1 166			171 262
Zambia	82 794	60 616	66	24 537	1 309	48 715				218 038
Zimbabwe	29 857	28 423	3 754	10 865	542	4 548	5 194			83 183
Sub-Saharan, unspecified		30 519	39 492	96	58		125			70 290
Africa, unspecified		54 276	3 180	26 506	711		11 959			96 632
Sum Africa	625 946	857 753	58 548	177 617	10 639	140 594	44 234			1 915 331
ASIA										
Afghanistan		771		4 602						5 373
Azerbaijan			690	2 306						2 996
Bangladesh	103 359	13 802	1 969	24 688	1 541	2 269	365			147 994
Bhutan		10 039		570		207	1 329			12 144
Burma				476						476
Cambodia		17 088		17 320		6 604				41 012
China			31 238	12 186	1 364	14 043	9 677			68 509
East Timor		9 000					315			9 315
India		21 084	13 626	23 658	1 501	1 709	102			61 679
Indonesia		6 000	2 665	6 503		1 422	789			17 379

NORAD
2000



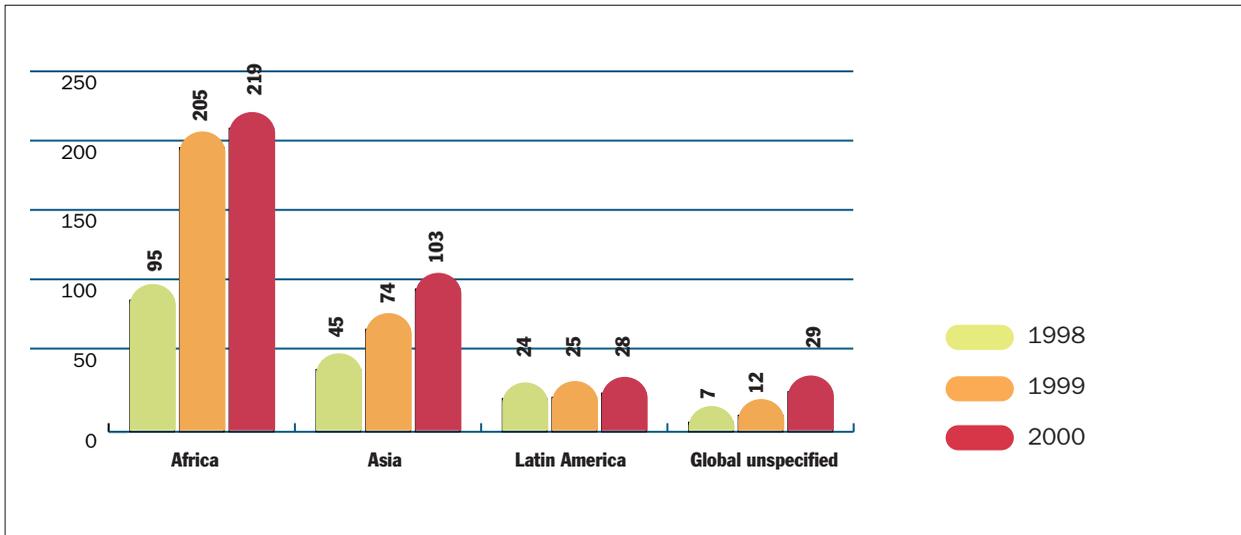
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Statistics - NORAD

Development assistance through NORAD by region, country and budget item 2000 (NOK 1000)

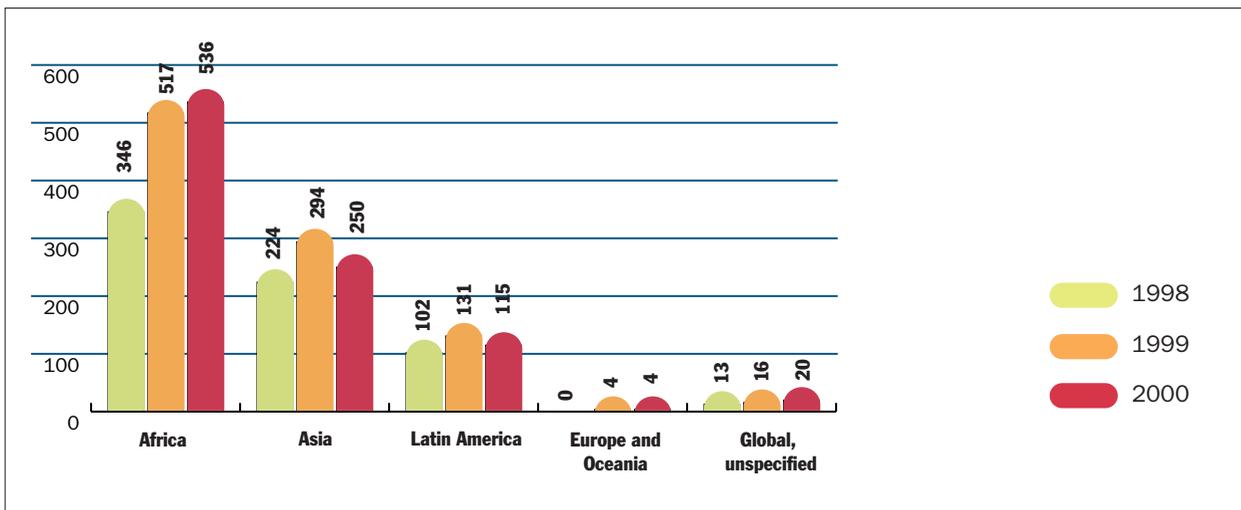
	Long-term development	Regional- allocation	Extended coopera- tion	NGOs	Experts and consultants	Industrial and com- mercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Peace, reconcil- ation and democracy	Instal- ments on loans	Total
Jordan				205						205
Laos		14 025	6 118	9 089	529	34 796				64 558
Lebanon				6 297						6 297
Malaysia				1 540			162			1 702
Maldives						90				90
Mongolia				5 843						5 843
Nepal	39 802	14 550	420	14 622	800	3 815	1 731			75 740
Pakistan		11 103	10 175	10 565	489	16				32 348
Palestinian Area	90 430		1 460	31 670	688	17 545	3 923			145 715
Philippines				8 451		3 440	5 809			17 700
Sri Lanka	30 929	7 794	2 245	32 656	1 477	25 947	49			101 097
Syria							3 000			3 000
Thailand				1 332		371	907			2 610
Uzbekistan						760				760
Vietnam		20 013	7 209	9 988	980	183	6 522			44 896
South Asia unspecified				424	324					748
Asia unspecified		24 554	16 537	8 228		295	7 000			56 614
Total Asia	264 520	169 823	94 353	233 218	9 694	113 513	41 680			926 801
LATIN AMERICA										
Argentina				64						64
Barbados				541						541
Belize				539						539
Bolivia				24 624						24 624
Brazil				19 779						19 779
Chile				4 020						4 020
Colombia				4 906						4 906
Costa Rica		557		2 687	-168		1 984			5 059
Cuba				6 805		95				6 900
Dominican Republic				1 836						1 836
Ecuador				15 078						15 078
El Salvador		4 956		5 762						10 718
Guatemala		34 171	468	29 642	39		4 006			68 326
Haiti				633						633
Honduras		4 951		6 777						11 728
Jamaica			1 500	1 624						3 124
Mexico				3 748						3 748
Nicaragua	20 982	8 621	3 721	37 517	2 068	20 877	1 002			94 788
Paraguay				6 587		14 349				20 936
Peru				10 869						10 869
Uruguay				233						233
Central America unspecified		28 867	10 987	1 541	27	4 719				46 142
South America unspecified				1 589						1 589
America unspecified				6 711		8 884				15 595
Total Latin America	20 982	82 122	16 675	194 110	1 967	48 925	6 991			371 772
EUROPE										
Bosnia-Herzegovina						79 918		24 069		103 987
Europe, unspecified				295	58					353
Former Yugoslavia, unspecified						1 357		17 722		19 079
Total Europe				295	58	81 275		41 791		123 419
OCEANIA										
Fiji Islands				912						912
Papua New Guinea				1 633						1 633
Total Oceania				2 545						2 545
Global unspecified	2 760	68 801	72 812	124 456	33 853	14 606	93 189	1 200	-52 738	358 938
Total bilateral assistance	914 2081	1 78 500	242 389	732 240	56 211	398 912	186 093	42 991	-52 738	3 698 807

Development assistance through NORAD for research-oriented projects¹⁾ 1998-2000 (NOK million)



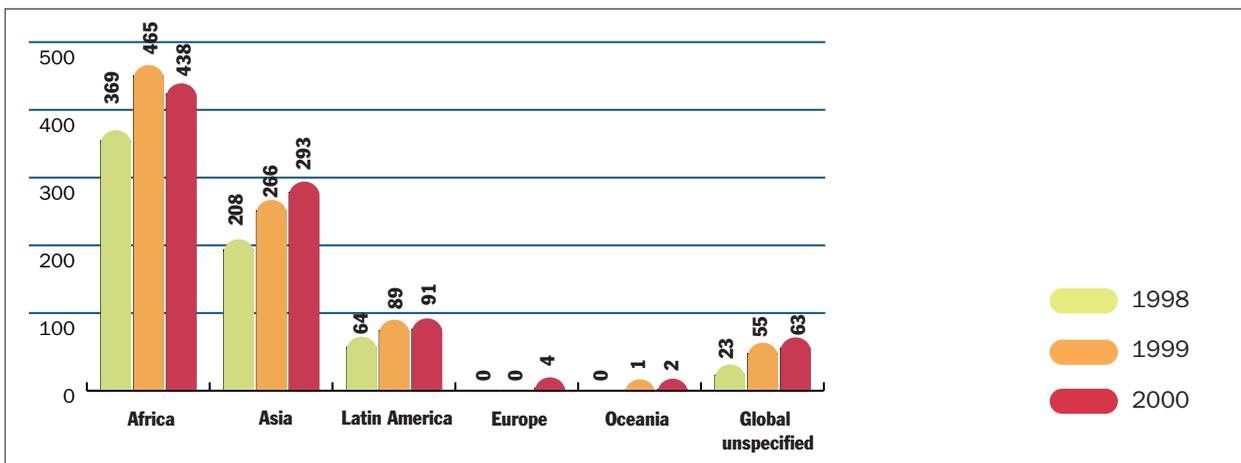
1) For 1998 defined as Target Area Research 1; research-oriented. From 1999 defined as subsidiary or main Research Policy goals.

Development assistance through NORAD for women and gender equality¹⁾ 1998-2000 (NOK million)



1) For 1998 defined as Target Area Women 1, 2 and 3; women-relevant, women-integrated and women-specific measures respectively. From 1999 defined as subsidiary or main Gender Policy goals.

Development assistance through NORAD for environment-specific¹⁾ measures 1998-2000 (NOK million)

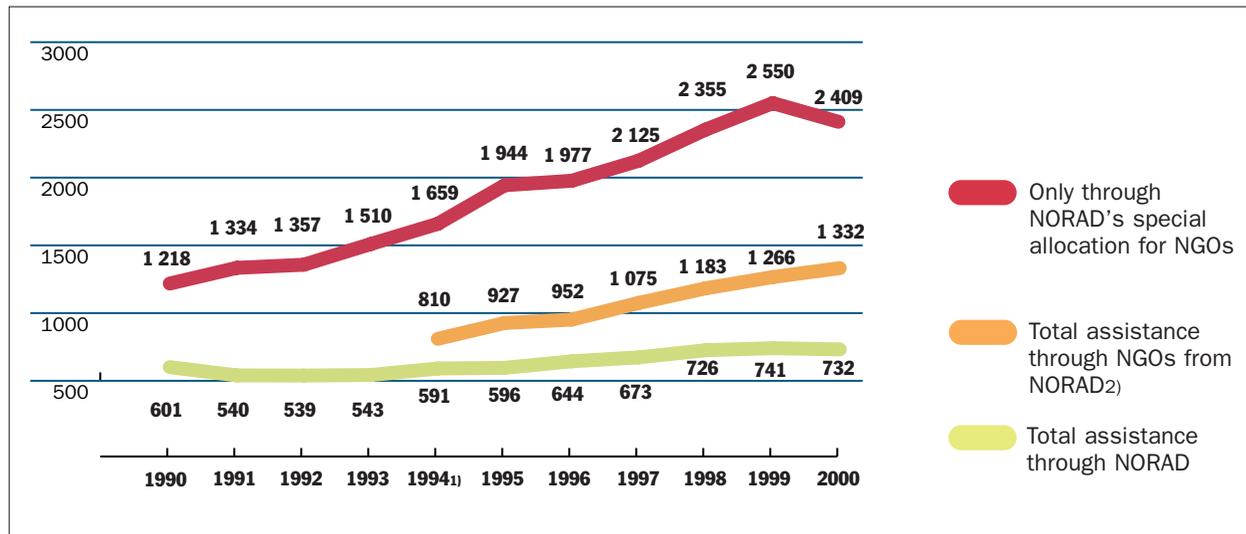


1) For 1998 defined as Target Area Environment 1, 2 and 3; population-limiting, environment-integrated and environment-specific measures respectively. From 1999 defined as subsidiary or main Environmental Policy goals.



Statistics - NORAD

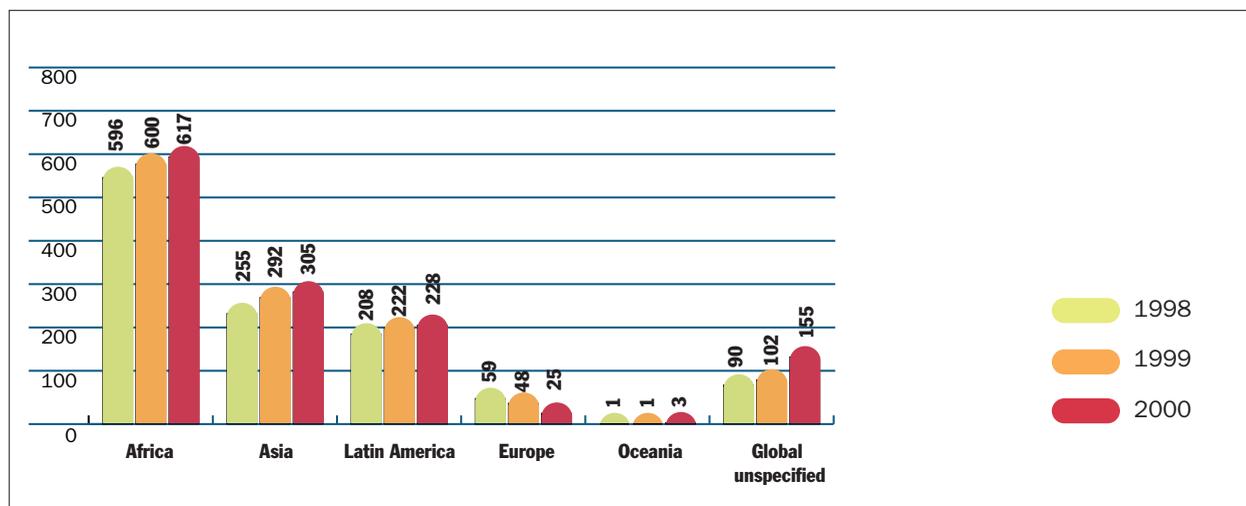
Development assistance through non-governmental organizations¹⁾ from NORAD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' budget items 1990-2000 (NOK million)



1) Includes assistance for Norwegian, local, regional and international NGOs.

2) From 1994 separate data available for assistance from NORAD alone.

Development assistance provided by NORAD through non-governmental organizations 1998-2000 (NOK million)



The ten Norwegian NGOs receiving most NORAD funds 2000 (NOK 1000)

Norwegian People's Aid	167 659
Norwegian Church Aid	128 685
Save the Children	104 503
Atlas Alliance	46 070
CARE Norway	44 680
Norwegian Red Cross	40 817
Stromme Foundation	33 875
Development Fund	30 472
SOS Children's Villages Norway	28 007
Norwegian Missionary Alliance	27 868
Total ten largest recipients	652 635

Statistics - NORAD

Development assistance through NGOs¹⁾ from NORAD's budget by region and country 1998-2000 (NOK million)

AFRICA	1998	1999	2000	ASIA			
Ethiopia	85,4	83,6	70,4	Indonesia	7,1	5,6	8,3
Zambia	28,8	38,6	60,7	Lebanon	4,5	5,0	6,3
South Africa	68,7	47,2	60,6	Mongolia	2,2	5,4	5,8
Mozambique	44,9	51,3	47,1	Afghanistan	2,9	6,4	5,4
Angola	56,0	50,8	44,9	Syria	0,0	1,2	3,0
Sudan	15,8	19,1	43,5	Azerbaijan	0,0	1,2	3,0
Mali	35,8	44,7	41,0	Malaysia	0,9	1,5	1,7
Uganda	35,1	38,0	32,6	Thailand	1,5	1,5	1,3
Zimbabwe	28,9	28,1	27,0	Bhutan	0,4	0,5	0,6
Tanzania	24,6	26,9	25,8	Burma	0,1	0,5	0,5
Kenya	17,1	14,3	15,6	Jordan	0,7	0,9	0,2
Namibia	17,6	13,6	12,7	South Asia unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,4
Madagascar	9,2	13,4	11,0	Asia unspecified	22,4	14,7	18,7
Eritrea	11,7	8,9	8,6	Total Asia	255,3	292,0	305,0
Somalia	9,9	10,0	8,5				
Botswana	5,4	7,8	8,4	LATIN AMERICA			
Congo (Dem Rep) ²⁾	5,2	4,7	4,8	Nicaragua	43,8	42,7	44,7
Burundi	1,7	2,3	4,1	Guatemala	38,9	38,5	37,7
Niger	5,3	6,3	4,0	Bolivia	27,6	26,9	24,6
Mauretania	1,7	3,1	3,3	Brazil	15,9	14,9	15,3
Malawi	3,8	1,5	2,8	Ecuador	11,4	13,7	15,1
Cameroon	3,0	2,8	2,8	Peru	11,9	11,8	9,8
Senegal	8,8	9,5	2,8	El Salvador	7,2	7,1	6,8
Liberia	0,6	2,5	2,4	Cuba	3,8	5,5	6,8
Lesotho	1,8	1,7	1,7	Honduras	5,6	7,3	6,8
Gambia	2,0	1,7	1,7	Colombia	3,3	4,1	4,9
Sierra Leone	2,7	2,9	1,5	Paraguay	6,5	5,2	4,7
Rwanda	2,6	2,2	1,4	Mexico	4,4	3,4	3,7
Ghana	4,4	3,2	1,0	Chile	6,2	3,9	3,7
Tchad	1,1	1,3	0,9	Costa Rica	0,8	0,6	3,2
Swaziland	0,6	0,8	0,9	Jamaica	2,6	2,8	3,1
Tunisia	0,0	0,0	0,9	Dominican Republic	2,7	1,8	1,8
Ivory Coast	0,9	0,7	0,8	Haiti	0,5	0,4	0,6
Egypt	0,7	1,2	0,5	Barbados	0,0	0,6	0,5
Equatorial Guinea	0,2	0,3	0,3	Belize	0,0	0,0	0,5
Nigeria	0,0	0,3	0,3	Uruguay	0,3	0,4	0,2
Cape Verde	0,2	0,2	0,2	Argentina	0,0	0,1	0,1
Burkina Faso	0,6	0,7	0,2	Guyana	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mauritius	0,2	0,2	0,1	St. Lucia	0,0	0,0	0,0
Guinea-Bissau	0,2	0,2	0,1	Central America, unspecified	8,0	19,7	25,0
Central African Republic	0,1	0,1	0,0	South America, unspecified	0,0	1,6	1,6
Congo	0,3	0,0	0,0	America, unspecified	6,6	8,9	6,7
Seychelles	0,0	0,0	0,0	West Indies, unspecified	0,3	0,0	0,0
Sub-Saharan, unspecified	0,7	12,7	8,6	Total Latin America	208,5	221,9	228,2
Africa unspecified	25,0	41,0	50,5				
Total Africa	569,4	600,4	616,8	OCEANIA			
				Papua New Guinea	1,3	1,2	1,6
ASIA				Fiji Islands	0,2	0,2	0,9
Palestinian Area	28,7	38,0	35,3	Total Oceania	1,5	1,4	2,5
Sri Lanka	25,6	33,2	34,2				
Bangladesh	27,8	29,3	32,5	EUROPE			
India	28,9	34,5	32,0	Bosnia-Herzegovina	48,5	41,5	18,2
Cambodia	22,3	26,2	23,7	Croatia	10,0	0,0	0,0
China	13,6	17,0	21,6	Former Yugoslavia, unspecified	0,4	6,7	6,6
Pakistan	20,9	17,1	19,7	Europe, unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,3
Nepal	15,1	21,5	17,5	Total Europe	58,9	48,3	25,1
Laos	8,6	12,0	14,9	Total Global unspecified	89,9	102,2	154,9
Vietnam	13,4	11,1	10,0	Total	1183,5	1266,1	1332,4
Philippines	7,5	7,9	8,5				

1) Includes assistance for Norwegian, local, regional and international NGOs, research foundations and research institutions from all NORAD allocations

2) Former Zaire

NORAD
2000



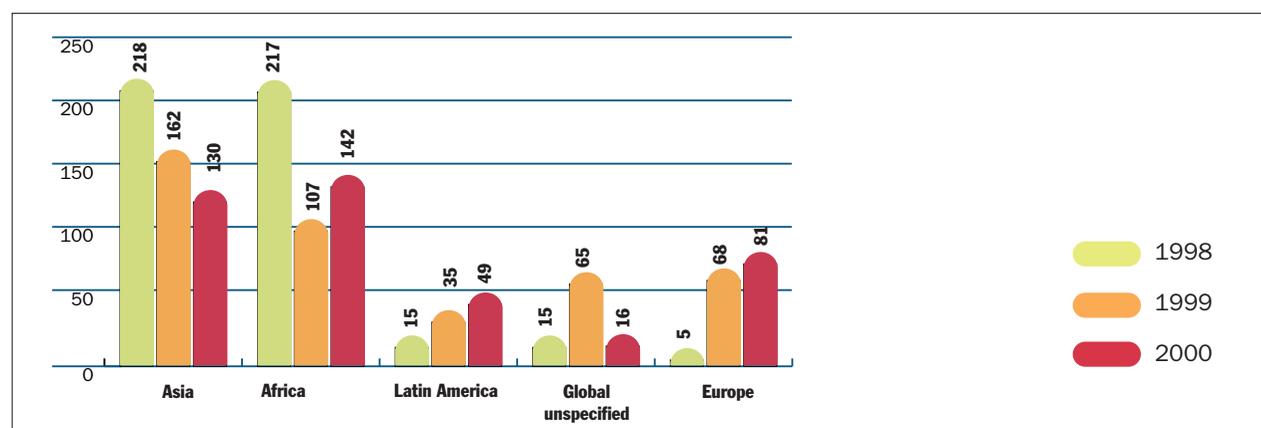
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Statistics - NORAD

Specific industrial and commercial facilities by region and country 2000 (NOK 1000)

	Institutional and human resource development	Mixed credits	Parallel financing	Loan facility	Other	Total
Africa						
Angola					927	927
Benin						
Botswana					650	650
Cape Verde					282	282
Egypt					1 034	1 034
Ghana					171	171
Malawi					467	467
Mali					544	544
Mozambique			3 765		965	4 730
Namibia		34 000		2 500	58	36 558
Nigeria					50	50
Sao Tome & Principe	913					913
South Africa					3 038	3 038
Tanzania			23 721	1 200	2 970	27 891
Uganda			10 590		398	10 988
Zambia			48 686		29	48 715
Zimbabwe			4 511		37	4 548
Total Africa	913	34 000	91 273	3 700	11 621	141 507
Asia						
Bangladesh					2 269	2 269
Bhutan	1 329				207	1 536
Cambodia			6 604			6 604
China	2 665	11 670			2 373	16 708
India				800	909	1 709
Indonesia					1 422	1 422
Laos		16 841	17 504		452	34 796
Maldives					90	90
Nepal					3 815	3 815
Pakistan					16	16
Palestinian Area			17 352		193	17 545
Philippines	5 809	2 765			675	9 249
Sri Lanka			15 285	2 550	8 111	25 947
Thailand	907				371	1 278
Uzbekistan					760	760
Vietnam	6 209				183	6 392
Asia unspecified					295	295
Total Asia	16 918	31 276	56 745	3 350	22 142	130 431
Europe						
Bosnia-Herzegovina			78 148		1 770	79 918
Former Yugoslavia unspecified				1 000	357	1 357
Total Europe			78 148	1 000	2 127	81 275
Latin America						
Cuba					95	95
Nicaragua			10 877	10 000		20 877
Paraguay				14 000	349	14 349
Central America unspecified					4 719	4 719
America unspecified			8 884			8 884
Total Latin America			19 761	24 000	5 163	48 925
Total Global unspecified	1 177		2 110		12 496	15 783
Total	19 008	65 276	248 038	32 050	53 549	417 920

Industrial and commercial facilities by continent 1998-2000 (NOK million)



Development assistance through NORAD by main target group 2000 (NOK million)

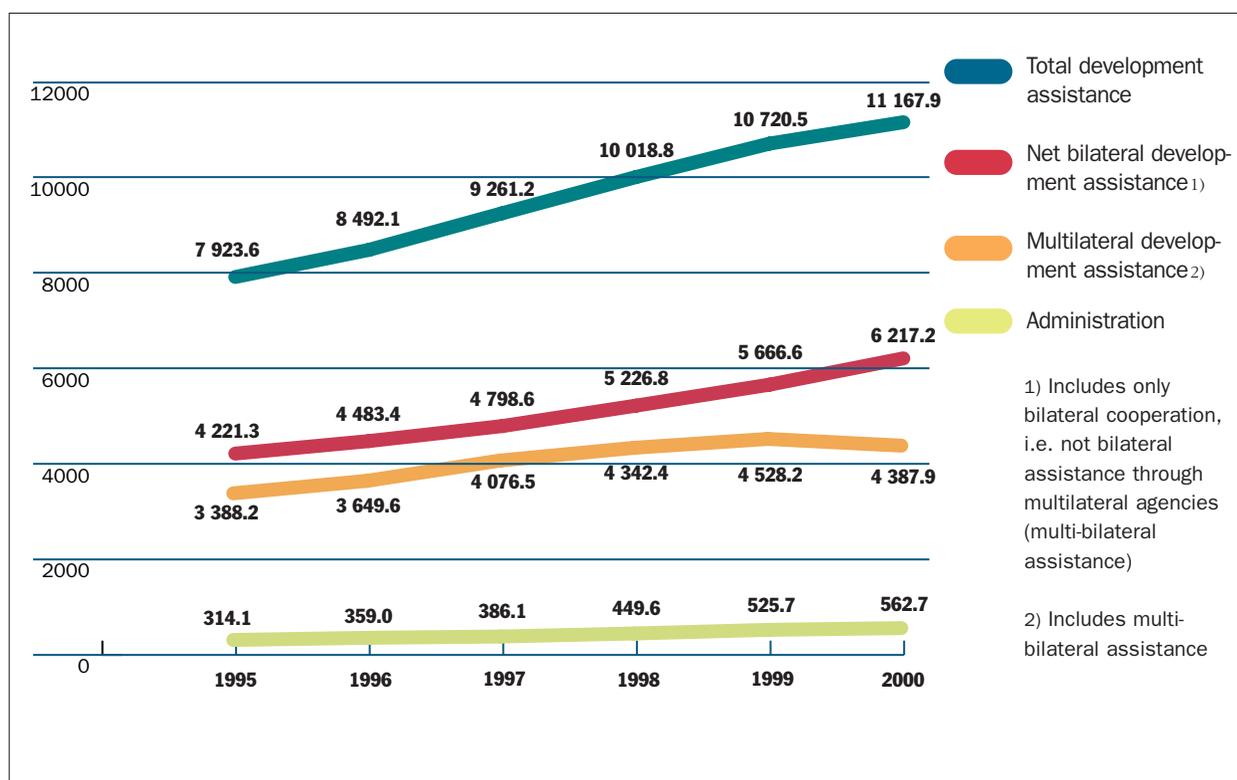
	Children	Refugees	Women	Indigenous populations	Disabled		Children	Refugees	Women	Indigenous populations	Disabled
Africa						Asia					
Angola	63,2	24,4	55,2	0,0	10,0	Lebanon	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Botswana	0,0	0,0	3,5	2,7	0,0	Malaysia	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0
Burkina Faso	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	Mongolia	3,1	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0
Burundi	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,0	0,0	Nepal	30,7	0,0	8,1	0,0	4,5
Cameroon	1,0	0,0	1,1	0,8	0,0	Pakistan	6,9	1,6	13,1	5,7	1,2
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	4,1	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	Palestinian Area	8,1	0,5	5,5	0,0	5,6
Eritrea	0,4	0,0	2,4	1,0	2,2	Philippines	4,1	0,8	4,6	0,1	3,8
Ethiopia	27,6	3,4	23,3	0,0	0,2	Sri Lanka	6,4	11,3	1,8	0,0	1,1
Ghana	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,9	Thailand	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Ivory Coast	0,7	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	Vietnam	7,2	0,0	4,0	0,3	1,0
Kenya	9,9	0,0	13,1	0,0	0,3	Asia unspecified	1,2	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0
Lesotho	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,5	Total Asia	201,2	27,2	172,9	36,0	35,5
Liberia	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Latin America					
Madagascar	10,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	Argentina	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Malawi	0,5	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	Bolivia	8,7	0,0	14,8	13,4	0,1
Mali	0,9	1,4	31,6	0,0	0,0	Brazil	6,9	0,0	2,6	14,7	0,0
Mauretania	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	Chile	0,9	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0
Mozambique	28,5	1,0	18,2	0,0	2,9	Colombia	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
Namibia	3,7	1,6	0,0	0,0	1,4	Costa Rica	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0
Niger	0,0	0,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	Cuba	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,3
Rwanda	0,3	0,0	1,3	0,2	0,0	Ecuador	0,2	0,0	11,2	7,0	0,0
Senegal	0,0	0,5	0,5	0,0	0,5	El Salvador	2,9	0,0	3,9	0,0	0,3
Sierra Leone	0,0	1,2	1,2	0,0	0,0	Guatemala	16,4	13,1	22,7	33,2	2,1
Somalia	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,8	Haiti	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,0
Sudan	17,4	16,5	17,0	0,0	0,0	Honduras	4,6	0,0	4,3	3,3	0,0
Swaziland	0,6	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	Jamaica	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
South Africa	26,9	0,0	23,1	3,9	0,9	Mexico	3,2	0,0	3,4	0,3	0,0
Tanzania	10,8	0,0	12,0	0,0	2,5	Nicaragua	21,9	0,0	23,8	4,7	3,5
Tchad	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	Paraguay	2,4	0,0	0,0	3,7	1,1
Tunisia	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	Peru	2,9	0,0	5,2	3,9	0,0
Uganda	31,5	8,0	33,0	1,0	10,3	Uruguay	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Zambia	61,2	0,3	51,3	3,1	6,4	Central America unspecified	1,5	0,0	7,1	0,7	0,0
Zimbabwe	26,9	1,3	33,2	7,1	4,5	South America unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sub-Sahara unspecified	1,8	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	America unspecified	0,4	0,0	3,7	0,4	0,0
Africa unspecified	16,3	0,4	24,5	0,3	8,4	Total Latin America	76,1	13,0	103,8	88,3	8,1
Total Africa	347,2	60,9	358,8	20,1	56,8	Oceania					
Asia						Fiji Islands	0,9	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0
Afghanistan	2,1	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,5	Papua Ny-Guinea	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0
Azerbaijan	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	Total Oceania	0,9	0,0	0,9	1,3	0,0
Bangladesh	64,4	0,0	70,3	1,1	5,9	Europe					
Bhutan	0,6	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,6	Bosnia-Herzegovina	8,8	2,5	1,5	0,0	3,1
Burma	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	Former Yugoslavia unspecified	3,8	10,2	5,0	0,0	0,0
Cambodia	13,1	11,9	4,3	0,0	4,0	Total Europe	12,5	12,8	6,5	0,0	3,1
China	6,4	0,0	3,0	1,4	5,3	Total Global unspecified	63,7	0,0	10,5	6,9	12,0
India	41,2	0,9	44,4	21,3	1,9	Total	701,7	113,9	653,5	152,7	115,6
Indonesia	0,6	0,0	2,3	1,2	0,0						
Laos	3,3	0,0	2,9	3,6	0,1						

NORAD
2000

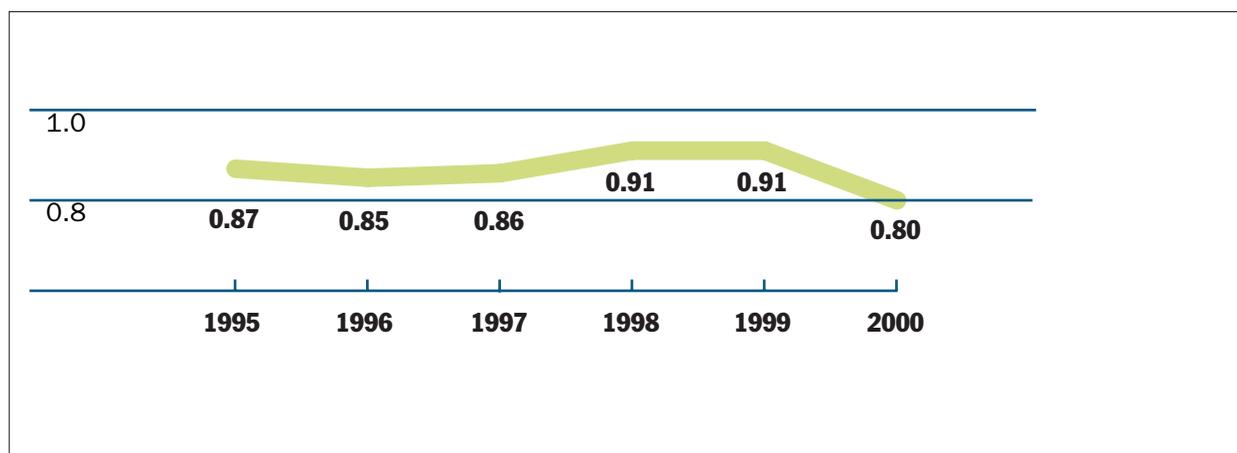
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Statistics - total

Total Norwegian development assistance 1995-2000 (NOK million)

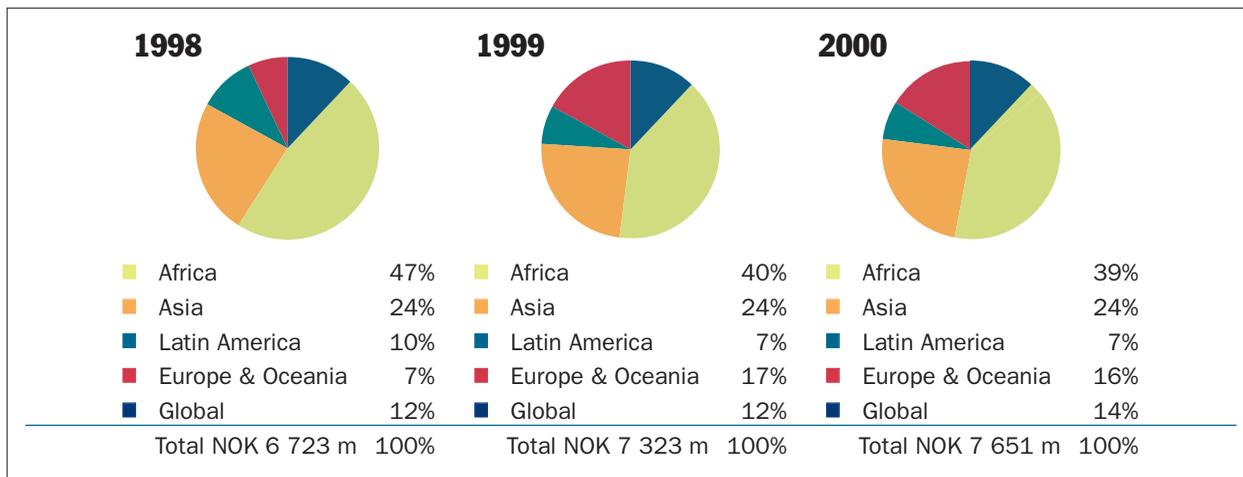


Total Norwegian development assistance as a percentage of GDP 1995-2000

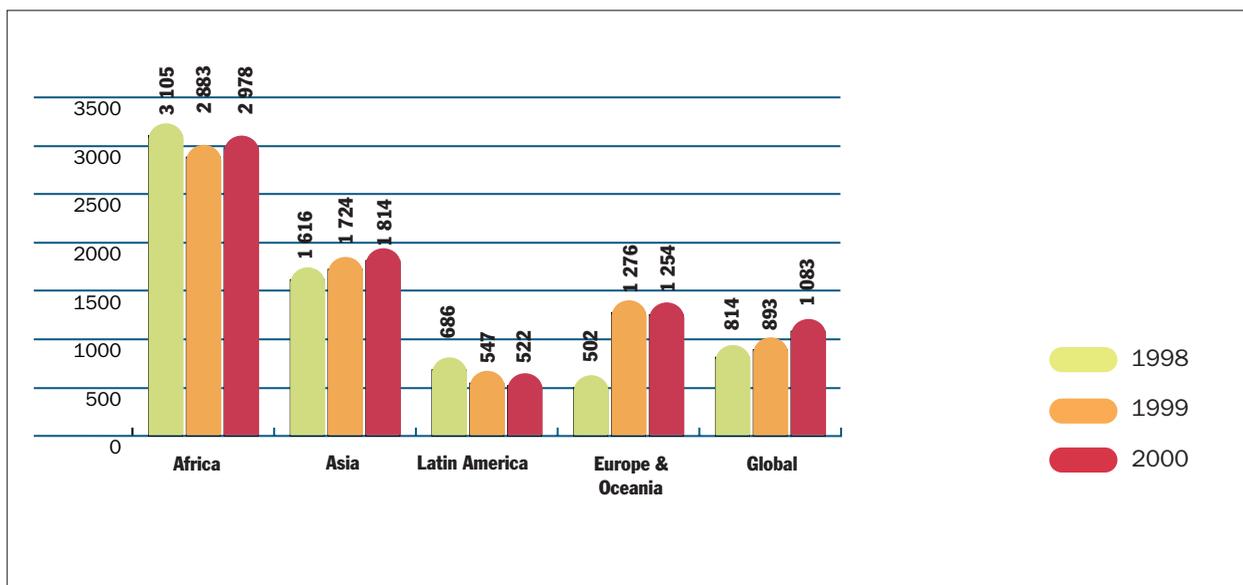


Statistics - total

Development assistance (net) by region 1998-2000 (per cent)



Development assistance¹⁾ (net²⁾) by region 1998-2000 (NOK million)



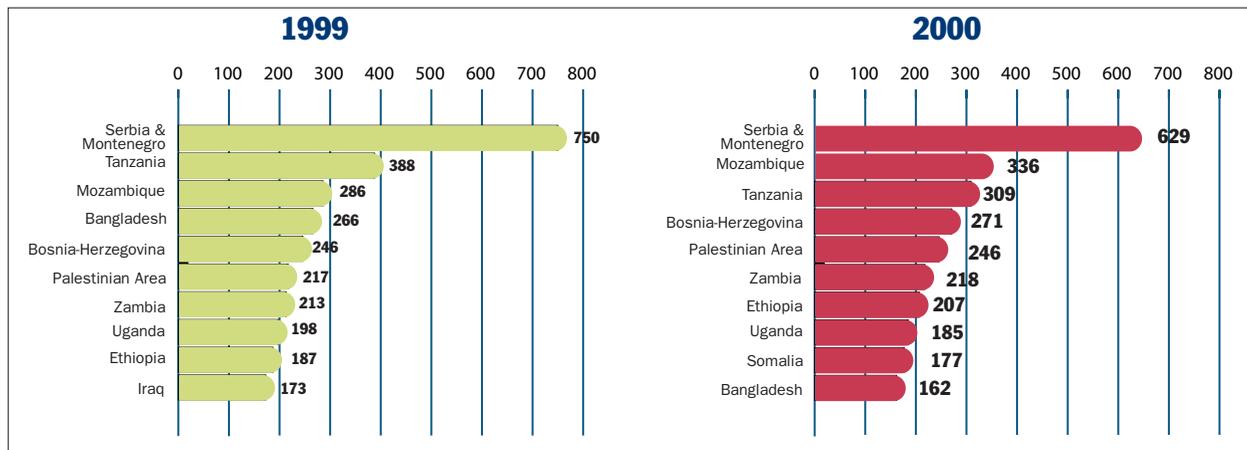
1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance
 2) Excluding loan instalments

NORAD
2000

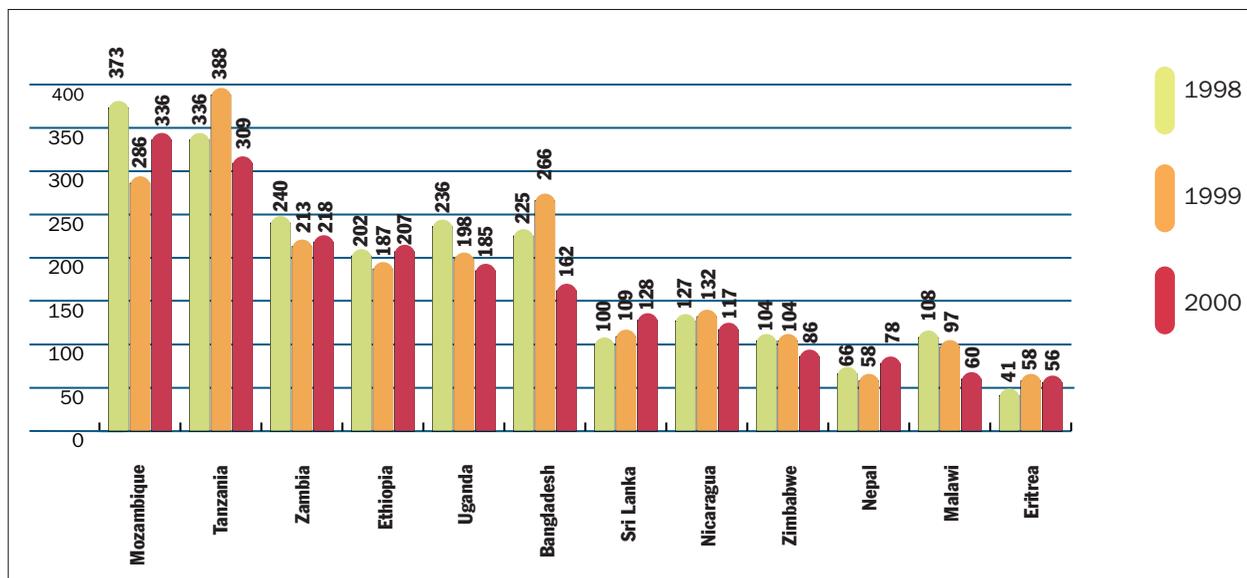


Statistics - total

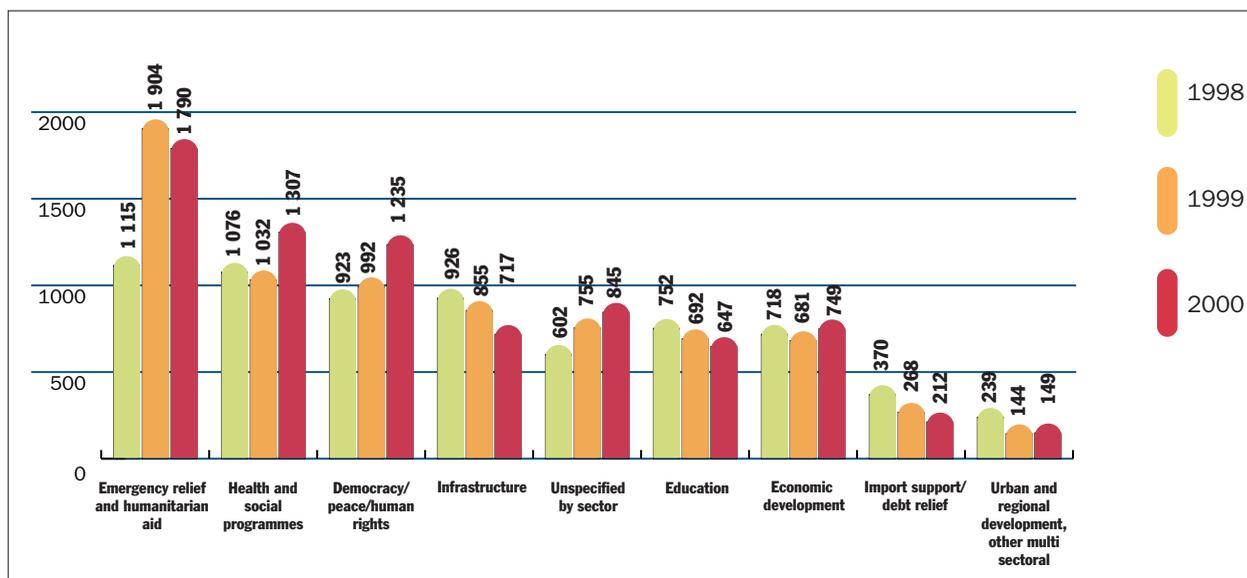
The ten largest recipients of development assistance (net) in 1999 og 2000 (NOK million)



Development assistance (net) to priority countries 1998-2000 (NOK million)



Development assistance (net) by sector 1998-2000 (NOK million)



Statistics - total

Development assistance¹⁾ by region and budget item, 2000 (NOK 1 000)

Budget item	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Europe	Oceania	Global unspecified	Total
NORAD							
Long-term development	625 946	264 520	20 982			2 760	914 208
Regional allocations	857 753	169 823	82 122			68 801	1 178 500
Non governmental organizations	177 617	233 218	194 110	295	2 545	124 456	732 240
Industrial and commercial facilities	140 594	113 513	48 925	81 275		14 606	398 912
Research and human resource development	44 234	41 680	6 991			93 189	186 093
Extended cooperation 2)	58 548	94 353	16 675			72 812	242 389
Experts and consultants	10 639	9 694	1 967	58		33 853	56 211
Peace, reconciliation, democracy				41 791		1 200	42 991
Loan instalments						- 52 738	- 52 738
Total	1 915 331	926 801	371 772	123 419	2 545	358 938	3 698 807
Ministry of Foreign Affairs							
Long-term development		63 528					63 528
Regional allocations	28 000					- 3 350	24 650
Non governmental organizations						3 301	3 301
Research and human resource development	4 067	3 475				45 511	53 054
Extended cooperation 2)	12 305	19 297	2 779			98 494	132 874
Experts and consultants		94				32 553	32 647
Humanitarian aid, human rights and refugees	638 687	377 228	61 621	261		155 354	1 233 151
Multi-bilateral	69 110	29 069	25 881			213 083	337 144
Multilateral	55 000	2 000				4 291	61 291
Debt relief	36 820		20 000			2 750	59 570
Peace, reconciliation, democracy	8 594	89 958	12 560	713 209		94 920	919 241
NORFUND	26 570	20 189	25 478	20 012		3 700	95 949
Other	183 446	282 378	2 364	394 396		73 316	935 900
Total	1 062 599	887 216	150 683	1 127 878		723 923	3 952 300
Total bilateral assistance	2 977 930	1 814 018	522 456	1 251 297		2 545 108	7 651 107

1) Includes bilateral and multi-bilateral assistance

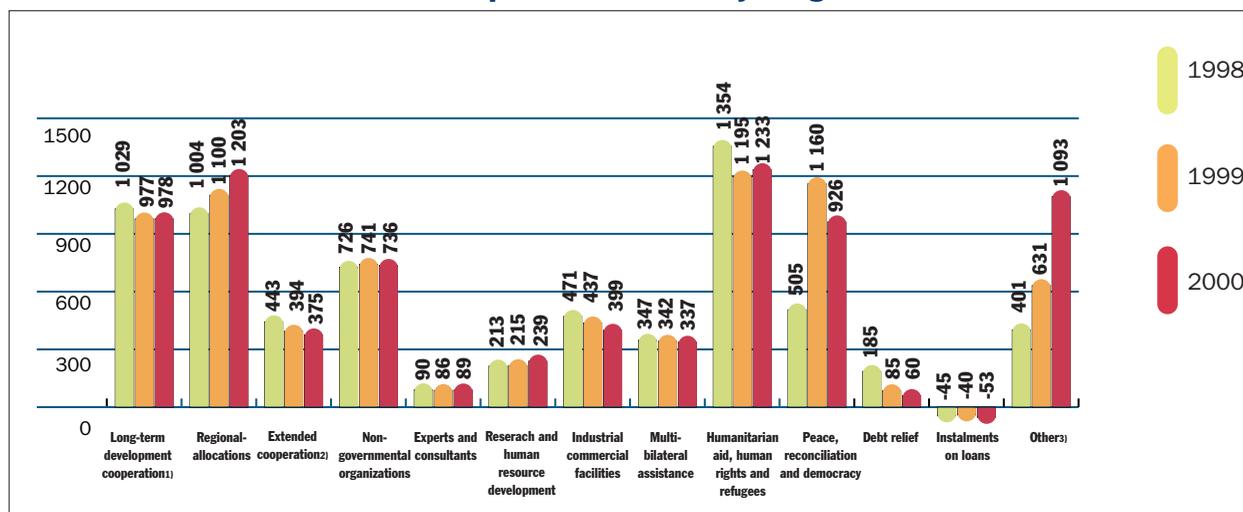
2) Includes information activities and allocations for culture, women and the environment

NORAD
2000



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Development assistance by budget item 1998-2000 (NOK million)



1) Includes the Norwegian Volunteer Service.

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

3) In 2000 "Other" comprises assistance for refugees in Norway NOK 864.4 million, NORFUND NOK 95.9 million, earmarked programmes through multilateral allocations NOK 61.3 million and general contributions to international non-governmental organizations NOK 71.5 million.

Statistics - total

Development cooperation by region, country and budget item 2000 (NOK 1000)

	Long-term development cooperation	Regional allocation	NGOs	Industrial and commercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Extended cooperation	Experts and consultants	Humanitarian aid, human rights and refugees	Peace, reconciliation and democracy	Multi-bilateral assistance	Debt relief	Loan instalments	NORFUND	Other	Total
Africa															
Algeria								3 392						5 840	9 232
Angola		87 514	3 848	927		1 000	430	51 642					575		145 937
Botswana		13 089	7 258	650	1 163					1 308				29	23 498
Burkina Faso		123	62							3 679					3 864
Burundi		424	3 646					39 743	1 680					1 480	46 973
Cameroon			2 791		1 270									1 974	6 034
Cape Verde			214	282											496
Central African Republic									2 795						2 795
Congo								16 714						741	17 455
Congo (Dem. Rep.)			4 810		139			44 859							49 808
Djibouti								2 460							2 460
Egypt	2 208	540	1 034	247	4 764	16								741	9 551
Equatorial Guinea			306												306
Eritrea	9 012	10 972	3 224			900	72	23 161		1 236				7 813	56 392
Ethiopia	21 980	86 346	4 613		5 967	1 820	349	65 175	400	8 500				12 171	207 321
Gambia		260	1 420												1 680
Ghana			966	171	1 838					25 000				329	28 303
Guinea-Bissau			61												61
Ivory Coast			843						500						1 343
Kenya	12 867	2 729						8 747						1 070	25 414
Lesotho			1 707												1 707
Liberia			2 376					-691						904	2 588
Madagascar	35 254						5	4 408							39 667
Malawi	39 306	16 481	1 114	467			782	1 676							59 827
Mali	46 375	6 914	544	2 514	265			10		1 294					57 916
Marocco														1 069	1 069
Mauretania			3 317												3 317
Mauritius			76									8 180			8 256
Mozambique	189 975	97 110	9 347	4 730	1 636	37	1 217	26 835					4 627	575	336 089
Namibia	-1 23 181	1 543	36 558	1 544						16				164	63 006
Niger			3 984					45						164	4 193
Nigeria			288	50	120			1 044	470					2 220	4 192
Rwanda		2 340	85					33 695						1 480	37 600
Sao Tome & Principe					913										913
Senegal			2 752							11 820					14 572
Sierra Leone			1 525					71 582						4 030	77 137
Somalia	8 529							34 030						134 319	176 878
Sudan	38 721	5 963						75 110						4 934	124 728
Swaziland	555	320													875
South Africa	108 656	2 657	3 038	7 388	4 297	984	520	1 280	753						129 573
Tanzania	178 024	52 929	16 876	27 891	3 532	1 362	2 618	18 490	371				7 164	164	309 419
Tchad			877											164	1 041
Togo								500							500
Tunisia					955					200				329	1 484
Uganda	75 000	65 983	16 563	10 988	1 795	15	1 547	12 660						164	184 716
Zambia	82 794	60 616	24 537	48 715		66	1 309								218 038
Zimbabwe	29 857	28 423	10 865	4 548	5 194	3 754	542	2 768							85 951
Sub-Sahara, unspecified	30 519	96			125	39 492	58								70 290
Africa, unspecified	56 276	26 506			11 959	13 080	7 111	100 115	1 097	52 124			6 599	55 000	323 467
Total Africa	625 946	885 753	177 617	140 593	48 301	70 853	10 639	638 687	8 594	69 110	36 820	0	26 570	238 446	2 977 929
ASIA															
Afghanistan		771	4 602					51 883						53 291	110 547
Armenia									8 025					10 527	18 551
Azerbaijan			2 306			690			12 440					4 195	19 630
Bangladesh	103 359	13 802	24 688	2 269	419	1 969	1 541	9 381					189	4 030	161 649

Statistics - total

	Long-term development cooperation	Regional allocation	NGOs	Industrial and commercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Extended cooperation	Experts and consultants	Humanitarian aid, human rights and refugees	Peace, reconciliation and democracy	Multi-bilateral assistance	Debt relief	Loan instalments	NORFUND	Other	Total
Bhutan		10 039	570	207	1 531			330							12 676
Burma			476				94	24 561						164	25 295
China			12 186	14 043	10 855	31 548	1 364	15 610						1 480	87 087
Cambodia		17 088	17 320	6 604				13 078							54 090
East Timor		9 000			315			21 464	130						30 909
Georgia									14 038					4 030	18 069
India		21 084	23 658	1 709	102	13 641	1 501	8 403						575	70 673
Indonesia		6 000	6 503	1 422	865	2 665		25 322	8 209						50 986
Iraq								31 796						91 483	123 278
Iran								1 501	80	2 500				41 622	45 703
Jordan	19 100		205		135	660		8 892						575	29 568
Kazakhstan									1 164					7 237	8 401
Kirghizistan									154					2 386	2 539
Laos		14 025	9 089	34 796		6 118	529	927		9 275					74 760
Lebanon			6 297					24 721						1 809	32 828
Malaysia			1 540		162										1 702
Maldives				90											90
Mongolia			5 843			4 500		1 472						164	11 979
Nepal	39 802	14 550	14 622	3 815	2 170	420	800							2 220	78 399
North Korea								29 275							29 275
Pakistan		11 103	10 565	16	651	10 175	489							25 659	58 658
Palestinian Area	129 877		31 670	17 545	3 923	1 750	688	58 030	196					2 000	245 678
Philippines			8 451	3 440	5 863			2 449				20 000			40 203
Sri Lanka	30 929	7 794	32 656	25 947	355	2 245	1 477	11 573						15 141	128 117
Syria	300				3 000			559						11 431	15 290
Tadzhikistan									6 699					3 125	9 824
Thailand			1 332	371	1 172			491							3 366
Turkmenistan														904	904
Uzbekistan				760										329	1 089
Vietnam		20 013	9 988	183	6 636	7 209	980	9 283							54 292
Yemen						1 000									1 000
Middle East, unspecified								11 295	-7						15 970
South Asia, unspecified			424				324								748
Asia, unspecified		24 554	8 228	295	7 000	29 059		14 933	38 831	17 294					140 194
Total Asia	328 049	169 823	233 218	113 513	45 155	113 650	9 789	377 228	89 958	29 069	0	0	20 189	284 378	1 814 018
LATIN AMERICA															
Argentina			64												64
Barbados			541												541
Belize			539					1 273							1 812
Bolivia			24 624												24 624
Brazil			19 779					537							20 316
Chile			4 020					439						1 280	5 739
Colombia			4 906					33 046	12 334					756	51 041
Costa Rica		557	2 687		1 984		-168								5 059
Cuba			6 805	95					238						7 138
Dominican Republic			1 836					17							1 853
Ecuador			15 078					356				3 097			18 531
El Salvador		4 956	5 762						-12					164	10 870
Guatemala		34 171	29 642		4 006	468	39	3 064							71 390
Guyana								231		20 000					20 231
Haiti			633					9 663		5 000					15 295
Honduras		4 951	6 777					5 600							17 328
Jamaica			1 624			1 500									3 124
Mexico			3 748					150							3 898
Nicaragua		20 982	8 621	37 517	20 877	1 002	3 721	2 068	-29	6 727		15 023			116 508
Paraguay			6 587	14 349								4 451			25 387
Peru			10 869					1 161						164	12 195
Uruguay			233												233
Venezuela						25		2 920							2 945

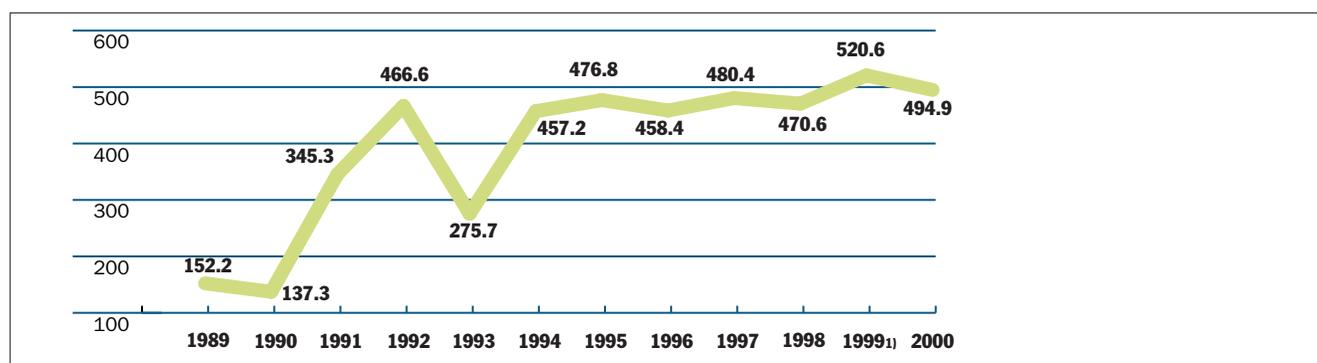
NORAD
2000

52•53

Statistics - total

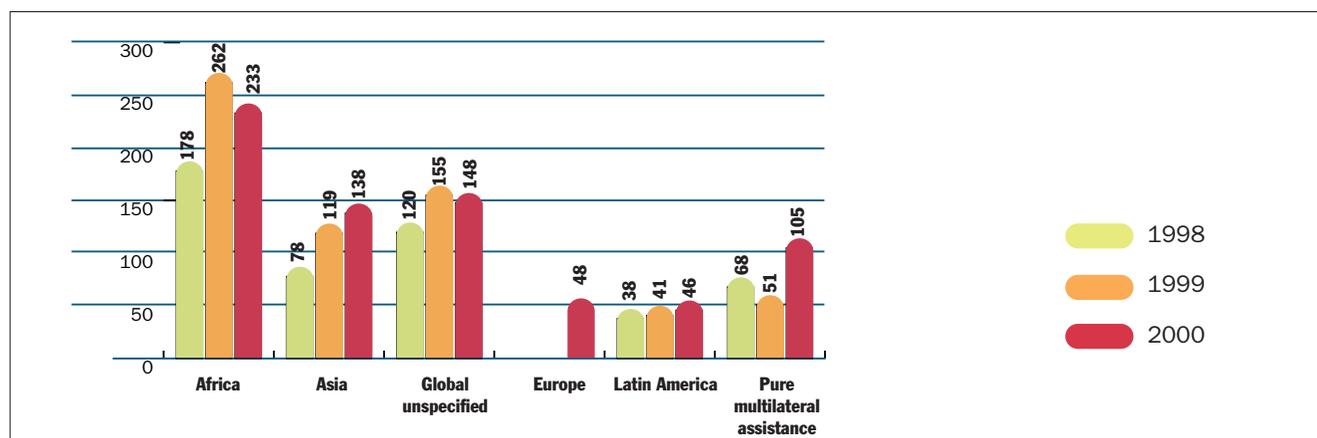
	Long-term development cooperation	Regional allocation	NGOs	Industrial and commercial facilities	Research and human resource development	Extended cooperation	Experts and consultants	Humanitarian aid, human rights and refugees	Peace, reconciliation and democracy	Multi-bilateral assistance	Debt relief	Loan instalments	NORFUND	Other	Total
Central America, unspecified		28 867	1 541	4 719		11 922	27	2 250		1 849			2 907		54 084
South America, unspecified			1 589												1 589
America, unspecified			6 711	8 884		1 818		945		12 305					30 664
Total Latin America	20 982	82 122	194 110	48 925	6 991	19 454	1 967	61 621	12 560	25 881	20 000	0	25 478	2 364	522 456
EUROPE															
Albania									23 950					7 237	31 187
Bosnia-Herzegovina				79 918					143 253			9 806		37 753	270 729
Croatia									40 145					3 995	44 140
Former Yugoslavia unspecified				1 357					28 181			10 206			39 744
Macedonia(Fyrom)									6 824					1 645	8 468
Moldova									489					5 263	5 752
Serbia and Montenegro									304 316					324 440	628 756
Slovenia														575	575
Turkey								261	1 661					13 487	15 409
Europe, unspecified			295				58		206 183						206 536
Total Europe	0	0	295	81 275	0	0	58	261	755 001	0	0	0	20 012	394 396	1 251 297
OCEANIA															
Fiji Islands			912												912
Papua New Guinea			1 633												1 633
Total Oceania	0	0	2 545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 545
Global, unspecified	2 760	65 451	127 756	14 606	138 700	171 306	66 405	155 354	96 120	213 083	2 750	-52 738	3 700	77 608	1 082 862
Total bilateral	977 737	1 203 150	735 541	398 912	239 147	375 263	88 858	1 233 151	962 232	337 144	59 570	-52 738	95 949	997 191	7 651 107

Total assistance through industrial and commercial facilities 1989-2000 (NOK million)



1) 1999 has been corrected for disbursements through NORFUND

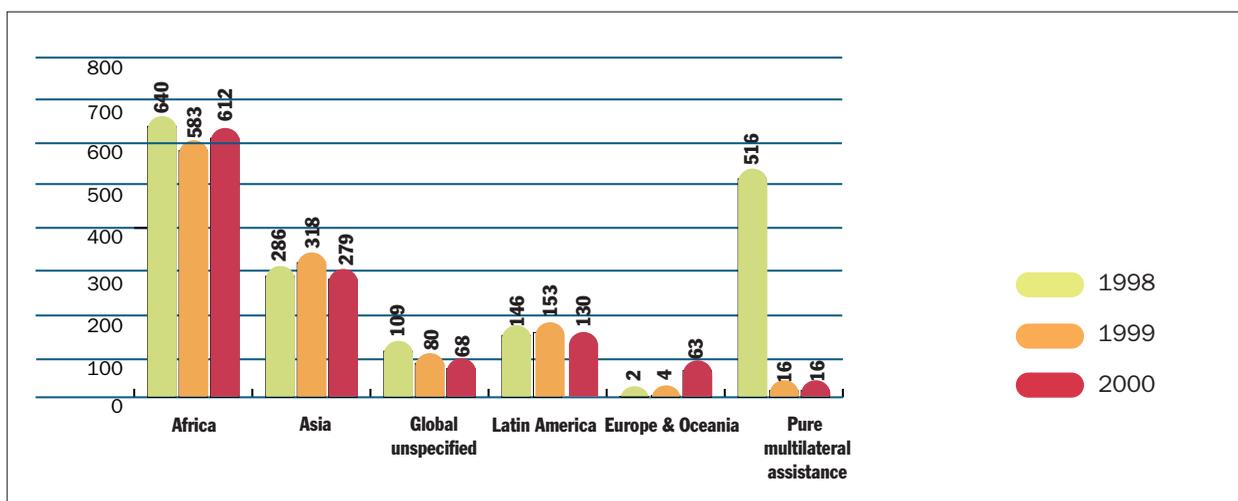
Total assistance for research by region 1998-2000¹⁾ (NOK million)



1) For 1998 defined as target area "research-oriented". For 1999 defined as a subsidiary goal in the category "Goals for research".

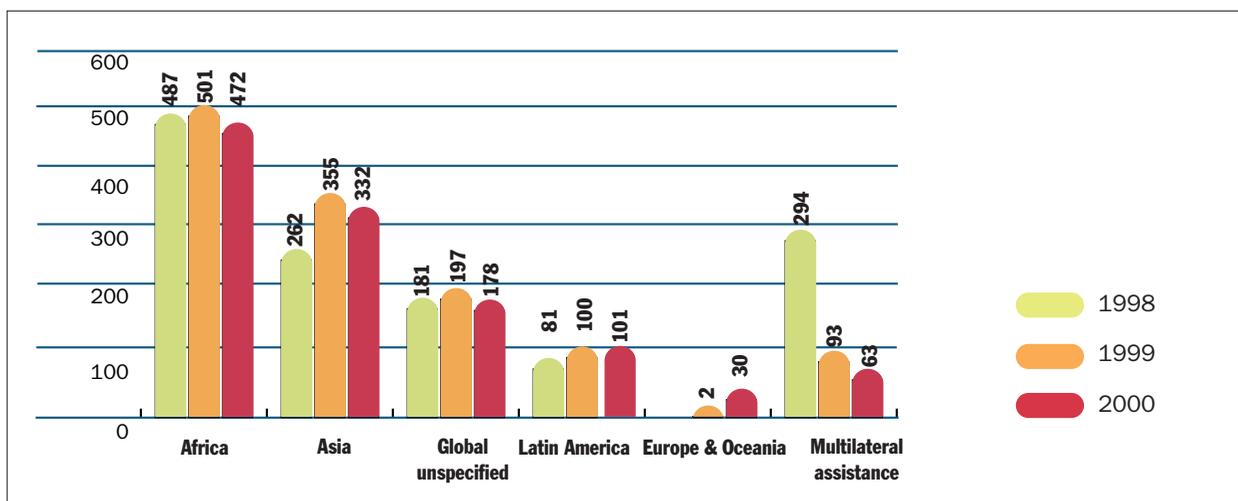
Statistics - total

Total assistance for women and gender equality by region 1998-2000¹⁾ (NOK million)



1) The regional distribution includes both bilateral and multi-bilateral assistance

Total development assistance for environmental projects, by region 1998-2000 1) (NOK million)



1) For 1998 defined as a target area for environment-oriented assistance with the categories population-limiting measures, environment-specific measures. For 1999 defined as a subsidiary goal or a main goal in the category "Goals for the environment". The selection of data for this graph has been changed in relation to previous years in order to provide an improved basis for comparison.



Names and addresses of Norwegian embassies with development assistance representatives

ANGOLA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
Caixa Postal 3835, Luanda
Tlf. + 244 2 44 99 36/75 22/79 22
Fax. + 244 2 44 62 48
Ambassador: Bjørg Leite
Tel. (priv.): + 244 2 32 14 19
E - mail: emb.luanda@norad.no

BANGLADESH

Royal Norwegian Embassy
G.P.O.Box 548, Dhaka-1000
Tlf. + 880 2 881 62 76/63 03
Fax. + 880 2 882 36 61
Ambassador: Gerd Wahlstrøm
Tel. (priv.): 880 2 882 39 29
E - mail: emb.dhaka@norad.no

PALESTINIAN AREA

Representative Office of Norway
to the Palestinian Authority,
West Bank/Gaza
P.O. Box 25161, Shu'fat,
97300 Jerusalem
Tel. + 972 2 234 30 90/1/2/3
Fax. + 972 2 234 30 94
Ministerial Counsellor: Geir O. Pedersen
Tel. (priv.): + 972 2 581 53 85
E - mail: rep.office.alram@norad.no

ERITREA

Royal Norwegian Embassy,
p.t. Addis Abeba
P.O.Box 5801, Asmara
Tel. + 291 1 20 12 91
Fax. + 291 1 12 65 71
E - mail: froydisa@eol.com.er

ETHIOPIA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O.Box 8383, Addis Abeba
Tel. + 251 1 71 07 99
Fax. + 251 1 71 12 55/71 36 05
Ambassador: Oskar Oskarsson
Tel. (priv.): + 251 1 71 53 87
E - mail: emb.addisabeba@norad.no
emb.addisabeba@mfa.no

GUATEMALA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
14 Calle 3-22, Zona 10
Edificio Murano Cente, Nivel 15
CA-Guatemala 01010
P.O.Box 02 5345, Miami,
Florida 33102, USA
Tel. + 502 366 59 08
Fax. + 502 366 59 28
Ambassador: Rolf O. Berg
Tel. (priv.): + 502 368 28 22
E - mail: emb.guatemala@norad.no

INDIA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
50 C Shantipath, Chanakyapuri
110 021 New Delhi
Tel. + 91 11 687 35 32/31 42/35 73
Fax. + 91 11 687 38 14
Ambassador: Truls Hanevold
Tel. (priv.): + 91 11 688 55 08
E - mail: emb.newdelhi@norad.no

MALAWI

Royal Norwegian Embassy
Private Bag B 323, Lilongwe 3
Tel. + 265 77 42 11/12 12/26 12
Fax. + 265 77 28 45
Ambassador: Asbjørn Eidhammer
Tel. (priv.): + 265 79 47 93/44 46
E - mail: emb.lilongwe@norad.no

MOZAMBIQUE

Royal Norwegian Embassy
Caixa Postal 828, Maputo
Tel. + 258 1 42 94 11/12/13/15/ 16
Fax. + 258 1 42 94 10
Ambassador: Henning Stirø
Tel. (priv.): + 258 1 49 75 74
E - mail: emb.maputo@norad.no

NEPAL

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O. Box 20765, Kathmandu
Tel. + 977 1 53 72 12/ 54 53 07
Fax. + 977 1 54 52 26
Ambassador: Ingrid Ofstad
Tel. (priv.): + 977 1 54 23 63
E - mail: norwayemb@wlink.com.np

NICARAGUA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O.Box 2090, Managua
Tel. + 505 2 66 22 97/98/99
Fax. + 505 2 66 33 03
Ambassador: Idar Johansen,
Tel. (priv.): + 505 8 82 32 77
E - mail: emb.managua@norad.no

PAKISTAN

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O.Box 1336, Islamabad
Tel. + 92 51 22 797 20/21/22/23
Fax. + 92 51 22 797 26/29
Ambassador: Tore Toreng
Tel. (priv.): + 92 51 22 797 31
E - mail: emb.islamabad@norad.no

SRI LANKA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O.Box 2010, Colombo
Tel. + 94 1 46 96 09/11 - 14
Fax. + 94 1 69 50 09
Ambassador: Jon Westborg
Tel. (priv.): + 94 1 67 41 45
E - mail: emb.colombo@norad.no

SOUTH - AFRICA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O.Box 9843, Pretoria 0001
Tel. + 27 12 342 61 00
Fax. + 27 12 342 60 99
Ambassador: Per Ø. Grimstad
Tel. (priv.): + 27 82 901 81 11
E - mail: emb.pretoria@norad.no

TANZANIA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O.Box 2646, Dar es Salaam
Tel. + 255 22 2 11 33 66
Fax. + 255 22 2 11 65 64
Ambassador: Nils - Johan Jørgensen
Tel. (priv.): + 255 22 2 66 83 60
E - mail: emb.daressalaam@norad.no

UGANDA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O.Box 22770, Kololo, Kampala
Tel. + 256 41 34 36 21/67 33/67 57
Fax. + 256 41 34 39 36
Ambassador: Arild Øyen
Tel. (priv.): + 256 41 34 26 57
E - mail: emb.kampala@norad.no

VIETNAM

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

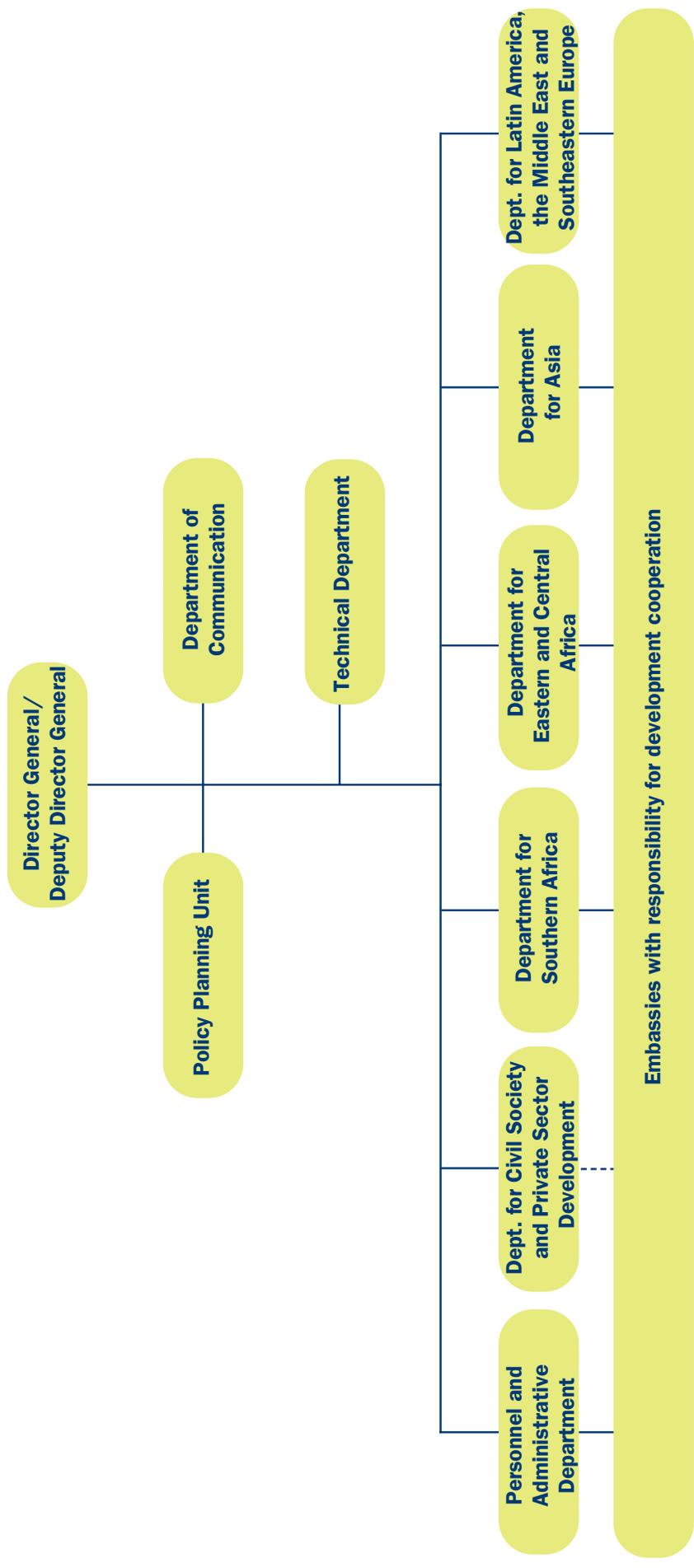
ZAMBIA

Royal Norwegian Embassy
P.O.Box 34570, Lusaka 10101
Tel. + 260 1 25 21 88/26 25/26 35
Fax. + 260 1 25 39 15
Ambassador: Halvard Lesteberg
Tel. (priv.): + 260 1 25 42 12
E - mail: emb.lusaka@norad.no

ZIMBABWE

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

The NORAD Organization





Fourteen-year-old Natasha Issa was one of many enthusiastic spectators at an election campaign rally held by the government party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) in Zanzibar's old stone town in October. Although Natasha herself cannot vote, she is interested in politics. Her family votes for CCM, and Natasha is convinced that the party will guarantee stability and security in Tanzania and Zanzibar for many years to come.



Postal address:
Postboks 8034 Dep.
Office address:
Ruseløkkveien 26
0030 OSLO
Norway

Tel.: (47) 22242030
Fax: (47) 22242031
Internet:
www.norad.no
E-mail:
postmottak@norad.no