

Annual Report

on Norwegian Bilateral
Development Cooperation

2007



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Photo: Ken Opprann, Jan Speed, Eivind Lund, Gøril Trondsen Booth, Sørvis, Fredrik Naumann, Petter Bauck, Vladimir Alic, Ramirez, GMB Akash, Tone Bratteli, Scanpix.

Design: www.blankeark.no
Print: RK Grafisk as

October 2008
ISBN 978-82-7548-350-6

Norwegian development assistance (incl. chapter item 167¹⁾, by type of assistance, 2007²

Type of assistance	NOK 1000	Percentage
Bilateral	10 338 432	47,3
Multi-bilateral	5 436 303	24,9
Multi	4 967 973	22,7
Administration	1 097 532	5,0
Total	21 840 240	100,0

1) Chapter item 167 "Refugee projects in Norway, approved as development assistance"
2) Changes in registration of statistics from 2007:
- Expenditures for refugees in Norway are not broken down by country.
- All multilateral funds and programmes with a thematic focus are registered as multi-bilateral assistance. Some of these were previously registered as multilateral assistance.

Bilateral development assistance¹ (excl. chapter item 167²), by region, 2007

Region	Total	Percentage
Africa	5 350 203	33,9
Asia and Oceania	3 093 581	19,6
Latin America	1 429 471	9,1
Middle East	912 684	5,8
Europe	668 033	4,2
Global	4 320 765	27,4
Total	15 774 735	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance
2) Chapter item 167 "Refugee projects in Norway, approved as development assistance"

Breakdown of bilateral assistance (excl. chapter item 167²) for the 35 largest recipient countries, 2007

	Recipient countries	NOK 1000
1	Sudan	701 318
2	Tanzania	669 556
3	The Palestinian Area	621 916
4	Peru	552 998
5	Afghanistan	541 976
6	Mozambique	469 432
7	The Philippines	462 638
8	Zambia	436 002
9	Uganda	408 727
10	Malawi	321 200
11	Nepal	259 726
12	Sri Lanka	258 036
13	Somalia	252 739
14	Serbia	239 013
15	Bangladesh	233 360
16	Chile	226 008
17	Ethiopia	200 004
18	Pakistan	180 562
19	Vietnam	175 660
20	Liberia	165 022
21	India	151 205
22	D. R. Congo	136 693
23	Angola	125 408
24	Madagascar	118 500
25	Burundi	118 157
26	Nicaragua	116 886
27	China	99 418
28	Bosnia-Herzegovina	99 140
29	Indonesia	96 122
30	Iraq	95 959
31	Mali	94 204
32	South Africa	92 004
33	Lebanon	89 517
34	Guatemala	86 851
35	East Timor	78 778

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance
2) Chapter item 167 "Refugee projects in Norway, approved as development assistance"

Introduction

This annual report describes bilateral development cooperation between Norway and 30 of the countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East that received the most assistance in 2007. Norwegian development assistance totalled NOK 21.8 billion in 2007. Of this amount, bilateral assistance (including multi-bilateral assistance) accounted for NOK 15.7 billion. The report covers the results achieved in priority areas of cooperation, gives an account of general development trends in partner countries and describes Norway's contribution in this connection.

Examples of areas of cooperation commented on briefly in the report include humanitarian aid in Sudan, higher education in Tanzania, anti-corruption activities in Zambia, governance and human rights in Nepal and food security in Nicaragua. None of the results described in the report were achieved through Norwegian assistance alone. Norway's contribution is almost always just one of several that supplement the most important effort, that of the countries themselves.

Table 1 shows the breakdown of total Norwegian development assistance in 2007 between bilateral assistance, multi-bilateral assistance (grants channelled through multilateral organisations and earmarked for specific projects and programmes), multilateral assistance and administrative expenses charged to the development assistance budget. Norway complies with the rules of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) for reporting official development assistance (countries and purposes). Only bilateral assistance and multi-bilateral assistance can be specified by country and region.

Table 2 shows the breakdown of total bilateral assistance (including multi-bilateral assistance) by continent.

Table 3 shows the 35 countries that received the most support from Norway. Norwegian bilateral assistance was provided to a total of 109 countries in 2007. This support was channelled through national authorities, civil society organisations (Norwegian, local and regional) and multilateral organisations (earmarked grants). Assistance was provided for long-term cooperation, humanitarian assistance, peace-building measures, cooperation on research and cooperation with the private sector.

Norad and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs are publishing this report in the hope that readers will find it useful in their further exploration of development issues.

Content

AFRICA	5
Angola	6
Burundi	7
DR Congo	8
Ethiopia	9
Liberia	10
Madagascar	11
Malawi	12
Mali	14
Mozambique	16
Somalia	18
South Africa	19
Sudan	20
Tanzania	22
Uganda	24
Zambia	26
ASIA	28
Afghanistan	29
Bangladesh	32
China	33
East Timor	34
India	35
Indonesia	36
Nepal	37
Pakistan	39
Sri Lanka	40
Vietnam	41
LATIN AMERICA	42
Nicaragua	43
MIDDLE EAST	44
Iraq	45
The Palestinian Area	46
SOUTHERN EUROPE	48
Bosnia-Herzegovina	49
Serbia (including Kosovo)	50

AFRICA



Photo: Goril Trondsen Booth



Angola



Angola is uniquely positioned to take responsibility for its own development. It has abundant natural resources and an economic growth rate that is among the highest in the world. The Angolan authorities require professional and technical advice in many fields, and need to import qualified foreign manpower. The competence provided by Norwegian organisations and experts is therefore useful in efforts to promote sound social development.

Petroleum and energy



Cooperation was initiated with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) to provide technical advisory services to the Reform Unit of the Angolan Ministry of Energy and Water. Norway facilitated collaboration between the Ministry of Petroleum, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Environment on a plan for monitoring marine resources in oil extraction areas.

Governance and human rights



Within the framework of strategic cooperation with Norwegian People's Aid, local organisations continue to develop activities aimed at

promoting human rights and local development. A network of 22 organisations headed the first consultation process in Angola on a new Land Bill. The Norwegian People's Aid's programme for women supported LIMA, the women's wing of the opposition party UNITA, and successfully negotiated a rule that 30 per cent of representatives of all elected party bodies must be women. Norway also financed voter education and information programmes on civil rights. Support was provided through the Norwegian Refugee Council to conclude the integration programme for IDPS, and for professional and institutional cooperation between the Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI) and the Centre for Studies and Scientific Investigation of the Catholic University in Angola (CEIC).

Education



Norway supported the Ministry of Education upgrade the quality of primary education. The number of women teachers and girls enrolled in school increased. Through the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Norway supported the preparation of an action plan for teacher education and courses for 20,000 teachers. A school for teacher education was built in Bié Province.

Funding through the Norwegian Refugee Council for education for children who have dropped out of the education system due to the civil war ended in 2007.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 16.6 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 1970 (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 10.6%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 7%, industry 73%, services 21%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2001): 31%. Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.446. The index ranges from 0 to 1, and a country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life. Change from 2000 to 2005: Unavailable
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 260. Change 1990-2006: 0
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 14
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): 3.7%
Children in primary education: Unavailable
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): 27.8%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in education: Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2007): 15%
Estimated pay of women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 62%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -3%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2005): 12.1%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 50%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 83.1%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.2. The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): Yes
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP: 5%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 28
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 1.5%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Angola, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	13 384	10,7
International NGOs	200	0,2
Local NGOs	23 700	18,9
Norwegian NGOs	50 307	40,1
Nordic research institutions/foundations	2 600	2,1
Multilateral organisations ³	35 217	28,1
Total	125 408	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

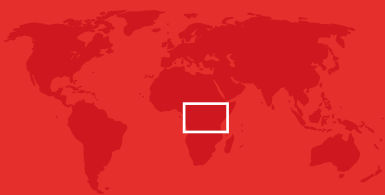
3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Angola, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	10 323	8,2
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	3 159	2,5
Environment and energy	1 692	1,3
Good governance	60 176	48,0
Health, education and other social sector areas	42 059	33,5
HIV/AIDS	8 000	6,4
Total	125 408	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Burundi



In 2007 Norway decided to increase its development assistance to Burundi to promote peace, stability and development, both in Burundi and in the entire Great Lakes region. Around NOK 100 million is being provided each year from 2007 to 2009. Since May 2007, Norway has had one employee stationed in the capital, Bujumbura, who is formally placed under the Norwegian embassy in Uganda. Norway collaborates closely with the Netherlands, another recent aid donor to Burundi. Norway has played a key role in the work of the UN peace-building commission in the country.

Budget support and governance



More than half of the assistance provided by Norway was in the form of budget support channelled through the World Bank. This funding is targeted towards promoting social and economic development, which is crucial to securing the peace process in Burundi. To achieve more effective donor coordination, Burundi established a political forum for dialogue with donors and transferred responsibility for development assistance from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of Finance.

Women and gender equality



Promoting the interests of women and gender equality was a particularly important objective of the assistance provided to Norwegian NGOs, and Norway supported efforts to advance women's rights through NGOs such as CARE International and Norwegian Church Aid.

Education



A total of 210 teachers have been trained through the Teachers Emergency Package, which was developed by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The Norwegian Refugee Council is following up these efforts with the authorities to ensure that the teachers are integrated into Burundi's national education system from 2010. Over 40 per cent of the programme's teachers are women.

Peace and reconciliation



Since 2002, Norway has providing funding for the World Bank's Multi-Country Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (MDRP), which supports the demobilisation of ex-combatants in nine countries in the Great Lakes region. Norwegian support has helped to finance the

national demobilisation programme in Burundi. Norway also supported the establishment of the Great Lakes Conference's permanent secretariat in Bujumbura. Substantial assistance was also provided for the Norwegian Refugee Council's efforts to assist returnees and internally displaced refugees in Burundi.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 8.2 million

Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 100 (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 2.1%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 35%, industry 20%, services 45%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2005): 39.2%.

Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): 0.413. The index ranges from 0 to 1, and a country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life.

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 181

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 11

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 2%

Children in primary education (2006): 74.8%

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2000): 26.7%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 91/74/43

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 30.5%

Estimated pay of women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector: 55%

Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -5.4%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 5.6%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 71%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2001): 64.3%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.5

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): Yes

Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 5%

Aid per capita (2005): Unavailable

Aid as a percentage of GDP (2006): 52.8%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Burundi, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	334	0,3
International NGOs	6 041	5,1
Norwegian NGOs	44 169	37,3
Multilateral organisations ³	67 947	57,3
Total	118 491	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

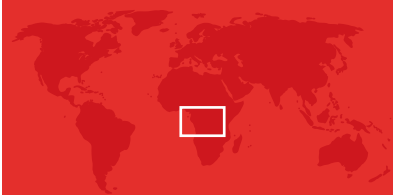
3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Burundi, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	90 548	76,4
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	13 428	11,3
Environment and energy	1 402	1,2
Good governance	6 469	5,5
Health, education and other social sector areas	6 499	5,5
HIV/AIDS	146	0,1
Total	118 491	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

DR Congo



In 2006, after many years of armed conflict, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) held its first democratic elections in 40 years. The humanitarian situation is still precarious, particularly in Eastern Congo, and two-thirds of Norwegian development assistance went to humanitarian projects in 2007. The DRC has substantial natural and human resources and thus great potential for development.

Humanitarian assistance



Norwegian assistance was provided primarily for humanitarian projects and programmes for internally displaced refugees and victims of gender-based violence. Funding is channelled through the UN system, the Red Cross system and Norwegian NGOs.

Norwegian Church Aid, for instance, focused on gender-based violence related to the violent conflict in Eastern Congo. Training in gender issues was provided for the police, military personnel, religious leaders and journalists, resulting in the establishment of a network in which these groups and the authorities meet regularly to discuss measures to combat gender-based violence.

Norway also supported the Stop Rape Now programme, a new UN initiative to prevent gender-based violence throughout the world. The DRC is one of the countries targeted by this initiative.

Norwegian development assistance was also channelled to the DRC through the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), to which Norway is a major contributor. The DRC is highly prioritised by CERF, and is the biggest recipient of support from the fund (16 per cent).

Peace and reconciliation



Assistance primarily targeted women and former child soldiers and was channelled through the Pentecostal Mission of Norway, Norwegian Church Aid and the Christian Relief Network. Norway also supported a multi-donor fund administered by the World Bank for the demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants in the Greater Great Lakes region. The fund was established in 2002 and will be terminated in 2009.

Through International Alert, Norwegian Church Aid, Quaker Service Norway, the Pentecostal Mission of Norway and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), Norway provided assistance for a range of measures to promote peace and reconciliation, both in the DRC and elsewhere in the region.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 60.6 million

Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 130 (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 3.1%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 46%, industry 25%, services 29%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2001): 40.5%.

Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty.

Human Development Index (HDI), level 2005: 0.411.

A country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life. Change from 2000 to 2005: Unavailable

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 205. Change 1990-2006: 0

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 11

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): 3.2%

Children in primary education (2006):

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2001): 29.6%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/

tertiary education (2004): 93/84/Unavailable

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 8.4%

Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 52%

Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -5%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 12.2%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 46%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 76.4%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 1.9

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): Yes

Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 2.1%

Aid per capita (2005): USD 32

Aid as a percentage of GDP: 26.9%

Bilateral assistance¹ for DR Congo, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Norwegian NGOs	100 578	73,6
Multilateral organisations ²	36 116	26,4
Total	136 693	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for DR Congo, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	14 118	10,3
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	79 972	58,5
Environment and energy	9 554	7,0
Good governance	11 732	8,6
Health, education and other social sector areas	21 158	15,5
HIV/AIDS	158	0,1
Total	136 693	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Ethiopia



Norway is a relatively minor development assistance partner in Ethiopia and most of its support is provided through Norwegian NGOs and the UN. In September 2007, at the request of the Ethiopian authorities, the Norwegian embassy reduced its staff from nine to three diplomats. Consequently, seven planned new measures were shelved and six ongoing projects were wound up earlier than scheduled.

Human rights and governance



Almost 1,100 judges, public prosecutors and others employed in the judicial system completed a training programme in human rights. There is a documented improvement in the way suspects are treated in custody, and the queue of persons waiting to serve their sentence has been reduced. Norway supported several Ethiopian NGOs run voter education programmes prior to local elections in 2008, and helped a large number of poor people receive free legal aid. Norwegian funding for the School of Journalism at the University of Addis Abeba ended, but led to the establishment of another journalism programme at the university.

Ethiopia is a pilot country for the Norwegian Government's international plan of action to

prevent female genital mutilation. Studies show a decline in the number of girls circumcised, from 73% to 53%.

Natural resource management and food security



Through the UN's FAO, Norway helped improve animal husbandry and agricultural production. Norway participated in the development of a national environmental action plan, and supported measures to promote local forest management and protect biodiversity around Bale National Park. Norwegian funding through the Development Fund helped increase food security in Tigray and Afar.

Rural development



ADRA Norway worked with ADRA Ethiopia in the Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha district to improve the health, education and environmental awareness of the local population. Seven water reservoirs were built, 12,000 people given easier access to drinking water and 85 persons trained to provide health information. Energy-saving stoves were distributed to 601 households and latrines provided for 73 households.

Regional integration and stability

Norway engaged in close dialogue with Ethiopian authorities on the possible expansion of support for hydropower development, both to cover national consumption and as a contribution to regional cooperation and the resolution of conflicts arising from use of the Nile's resources. Land, including 75 acres of farmland, was cleared of mines and a new training centre for mine dogs will be completed in Addis Abeba in 2008.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 77.2 million

Gross national income per capita (2006):

USD 170 (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP)

(2000-2006): 4.7%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2005): agriculture 47%, industry 14%, services 40%

Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2001): 38%. Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty.

Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): 0.406. A country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life. A change of + 0.095 has been registered for Ethiopia in the period 1990-2005.

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 123.

Change 2000-2006: -53

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 7.2

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005):

Unavailable

Children in primary education (2007): 72.3%

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): 68.7%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2007): 88/67/34

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 21.9%

Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 60%

Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -14%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2008): 17.5%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 42%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 81.8%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.4

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No

Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 3.1%

Aid per capita (2005): USD 27

Aid as a percentage of GDP (2006): 14.7%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Ethiopia, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	37 456	18,7
Local NGOs	12 816	6,4
Norwegian NGOs	109 940	55,0
Norwegian research institutions/foundations	1 281	0,6
Multilateral organisations ³	38 511	19,3
Total	200 004	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Ethiopia, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	33 054	16,5
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	38 699	19,3
Environment and energy	10 198	5,1
Good governance	55 562	27,8
Health, education and other social sector areas	51 525	25,8
HIV/AIDS	10 965	5,5
Total	200 004	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Liberia



Prior to 2006 Liberia received humanitarian assistance and debt relief from Norway. Spurred by the desire to focus more strongly on West Africa and help stabilise the Mano River region, Norway expanded its aid to Liberia in 2006. The country has become the biggest recipient of Norwegian bilateral assistance to West Africa. Norwegian police officers have been stationed in Liberia since the establishment of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in 2003.

Peace and reconciliation



Norway helped to strengthen the Liberian police force through the presence of nine Norwegian police officers and by providing training. The Police Academy was rehabilitated to enable both women and men students to attend, with the result that more women are now being admitted. Reception centres for abused women and children were built at ten of the country's 15 county police stations, thereby ensuring that these victims of abuse have a place to which they can turn.

Norway also provided support for a programme run by the UN and the Liberian authorities to rehabilitate and reintegrate former soldiers. The soldiers received trauma treatment and vocational counselling, and efforts were made

to ensure that local communities made them welcome.

The Norwegian Refugee Council provided information and advisory services in connection with land ownership disputes. This made it easier for refugees to return to their former farms and cultivate the land without sparking new conflicts.

Energy



Norwegian funding for the energy sector was spent on diesel generators to provide emergency power in Monrovia, thereby restoring light to large parts of the capital. This is crucial to the security and safety of the population and to enable various kinds of activities and job creation programmes to commence.

Education and health



Through the Norwegian Refugee Council, Norway provided support for the national Accelerated Learning Programme, in which children and youth who were deprived of schooling by the 14-year-long civil war were given a primary education in half the normal time. Vocational training and adult education (literacy) programmes were also provided. Through the Clinton Foundation HIV and AIDS Initiative, Norway helped ensure

that HIV and AIDS patients received care, and the Liberian health service was strengthened through cooperation and training.

Norway also granted debt relief to Liberia in 2007.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 3.6 million

Gross national income per capita (2006):

USD 130 (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 1.1%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 66%, industry 16%, services 18%

Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2006): 35.6%

Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty. Dette står i teksten for andre land.

Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): Unavailable.

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 235.

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 12

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2006): 1.7%

Children in primary education (2006): 39.5%

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 28.2%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education: Unavailable

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 12.5%

Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector: Unavailable

Forested area (change 1990-2005, negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): Unavailable

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 4.7%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 64%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2001): 55.7%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.1

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): Yes

Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005):

Unavailable

Aid per capita (2005): Unavailable

Aid as a percentage of GDP: Unavailable

Bilateral assistance¹ for Liberia, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	25 346	15,4
International NGOs	9 656	5,9
Norwegian NGOs	29 006	17,6
Multilateral organisations ³	101 015	61,2
Total	165 022	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Liberia, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	57 253	34,7
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	8 090	4,9
Environment and energy	12 910	7,8
Good governance	62 271	37,7
Health, education and other social sector areas	24 498	14,8
Total	165 022	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Madagascar




 Development cooperation between Norway and Madagascar is founded on and continues the long-term efforts of Norwegian NGOs. Norwegian missionaries have worked in the country since 1866, making Madagascar exceptional in terms of Norway's relations with countries in the South. Just under one-third of Norwegian bilateral assistance is provided through multilateral channels and the UN is a key partner in efforts to harmonise aid for Madagascar.

Governance

 Partly thanks to development assistance from Norway, the anti-corruption agency BIANCO investigated more cases, established four local BIANCO offices and carried out public sector reforms. The Committee for Safeguarding Integrity (CSI) teamed up with civil society stakeholders to ensure greater transparency in public administration, draw up guidelines for financing political parties and prevent the squandering of public funds. Norway helped the Malagasy authorities to plan a new Financial Information Service (SAMIFIN) to combat money laundering. Through the ILO project, HIMO Communal, Norway contributed funding for courses on budget processes, fiscal rules and administrative procedures, as well as for job creation and vocational training programmes in eight municipalities.


Education

 Through the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Norway financed school materials, while cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) resulted in the building of classrooms, water points and latrines. All in all, Norway helped finance the construction of 84 schools and seven teaching resource centres. A total of 86 parents' associations received training in school maintenance. Norway also supported the Norwegian Missionary Society's school project, ProVert, which started up in 2007. Through this project, pupils acquire basic environmental knowledge and learn practical ways of protecting the environment.

Petroleum

 Under the Oil for Development initiative, an agreement on cooperation in the field of natural resource management was signed. A Norwegian expert from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate was seconded to the Malagasy Directorate of Petroleum and Minerals, where she administers the various project components.

Women and gender equality

 Support provided by Norway through the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA) has helped enhance the competence of women who wish to partici-

pate actively in politics and public social life. In the parliamentary election in September 2007, 30 per cent of the women elected had taken part in courses funded by Norway through EISA.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 19.2 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 280 (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 3.3%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 28%, industry 16%, services 56%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2005): 42%. Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty.
Human Development Index (HDI), level 2005: 0.533. A country with an HDI level of between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life. A change of + 0.087 has been registered for Madagascar in the period 1990-2005.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 115. Change 2000-2005: -22
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 5.1
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): 0.5%
Children in primary education (2006): 96%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): 29.8%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 96/95/87
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 7.9%
Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 70%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -6%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 2.6%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 47%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 80.6%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 3.2
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 1%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 50
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 18.7%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Madagascar, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	61 421	51,8
International NGOs	1 500	1,3
Norwegian NGOs	16 770	14,2
Regional NGOs	2 000	1,7
Multilateral organisations ³	36 809	31,1
Total	118 500	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Madagascar, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	18 033	15,2
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	13 178	11,1
Environment and energy	4 573	3,9
Good governance	15 139	12,8
Health, education and other social sector areas	67 577	57,0
Total	118 500	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Malawi



Compared with its neighbours, Malawi has few resources of its own and few development assistance donors. Norway is one of its biggest donors, as well as administering part of the aid provided by Sweden. In 2007, Norwegian/Swedish assistance accounted for 14 per cent of total aid to the country, and Norway/Sweden were the second largest donor. Norway's support for Malawi is based on the country's national growth and development strategy.

Budget support and economic development



Except where audits are concerned, the situation as regards economic management has improved. A larger share of the budget was allocated to health, education and governance institutions than in 2006. The submission of audit reports to the Parliament was delayed by the fact that no national auditor was appointed, due to the political tension between the opposition and the government. Norwegian support for the National Audit Office helped to advance efforts to prepare manuals for accounting and management audits. This support is an important contribution to anti-corruption activities, and corruption is also a key topic in the budget support dialogue. In connection with institutional cooperation between

Statistics Norway and Malawian institutions, statistics were compiled for health, education, gender equality and poverty. Institutional cooperation between Norges Bank and the Reserve Bank of Malawi improved the capacity of the central bank as regards payment systems, liquidity management, administration and leadership.

Governance



With support from Norway and other donors, amendments to the Constitution of Malawi were drafted. Under the Constitution, local elections should have been held in 2005. At the start of 2007, however, elections had still not been held and Norway therefore decided to discontinue its direct support for the decentralisation process. Along with the UK, Norway was the biggest donor to the Malawi Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB). The support for the ACB did not produce the anticipated results, since Parliament did not approve the new director proposed for the Bureau until late in 2007. This had a major impact on the activities of the ACB throughout 2007, particularly as regards investigation and prosecution. Support for the Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman was kept at a low level, partly due to capacity problems and poor financial management.

Agriculture



Norway headed the donor group for agriculture, which supports the efforts of the authorities to develop a national sector plan for long-term food security and sustainable agricultural development. Assistance for the national seed and artificial fertiliser programme helped ensure good maize harvests and enable the majority of smallholder farmers in Malawi to achieve food security. Norway worked actively to increase focus on women's rights and gender equality within the framework of cooperation in the agricultural sector. Support provided by Norway for the organisation of smallholders in the National Smallholder Farmers' Association (NASFAM) has given the farmers greater influence in negotiations on farm produce prices, and women and men are now equally represented on NASFAM's National Board of Directors. Norway collaborated with the World Bank and local stakeholders to promote sound management of biological diversity and ecosystem services. A joint climate project was established between the Bunda College of Agriculture at the University of Malawi and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences.

Health, HIV and AIDS



Norway gave high priority to improving maternal health, and partially financed the sector programme for health and the National AIDS Commission of Malawi. Through the strategic partnership with Norwegian Church Aid, substantial funding was also provided for the Malawi College of Medicine, the nation-wide family planning organisation BLM and to a nurses' training programme. Norway was secretary to the Health Donor Group in 2007, participating actively in the dialogue between the authorities and donors. Continued support was provided for the work of non-governmental organisations with focus on health, HIV and AIDS, including the education of health personnel. In 2007, an agreement was signed with the three Norwegian university hospitals Ullevål, Haukeland and Tromsø regarding support for an institutional cooperation project with Lilongwe Central Hospital with a view to

Bilateral assistance¹ for Malawi, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	176 767	55,0
International NGOs	4 135	1,3
Local NGOs	47 505	14,8
Norwegian NGOs	68 103	21,2
Multilateral organisations ³	24 690	7,7
Total	321 200	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Malawi, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	112 859	35,1
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	-207	-0,1
Environment and energy	6 952	2,2
Good governance	52 625	16,4
Health, education and other social sector areas	121 557	37,8
HIV/AIDS	27 414	8,5
Total	321 200	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



improving childbirth services. Furthermore, the Atlas Alliance is engaged in cooperation with a Malawi umbrella organisation for the physically disabled.

Culture

Work in this field concentrated on three areas: ancient monuments, cultural organisations and theatre. Training was provided for Ministry of Culture employees working on the restoration and conservation of stone art sites. Support for cultural organisations spurred membership growth. The assistance provided in the theatre sector focused on theatre as a tool in the development process and the topics in 2007 were women, gender equality and democracy. A play entitled "The Accidental Death of Democracy" was performed in 15 different places in Malawi, sparking lively local debate and two national conferences on democracy issues.

Women and gender equality



Norwegian funding went to strengthening women's organisations, combating violence against women and preventing trafficking in women and children. A major survey was carried out to determine the extent of the trafficking problem and plans were made to revise legislation. Norway also supported initiatives to increase women's participation in political decisions, strengthen their economic position and develop a national gender equality policy.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 13.6 million

Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 230 (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 2.1%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 33%, industry 21%, services 47%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2006): 18%.

Human Development Index (HDI), level 2004: 0.437.
 A country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life. A change of + 0.066 has been registered for Malawi in the period 1990-2005.

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 120.

Change 2000-2006: -68

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 11

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): 14.1%

Children in primary education (2006): 91.8%

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 17%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 104/84/54

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 13%

Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 73%

Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): - 13%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 15.5%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 76%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 66.4%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2006): 2.7

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No

Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005):

Unavailable

Aid per capita (2005): USD 45

Aid as a percentage of GDP (2006): 30.4%



The Atlas Alliance is supporting rehabilitation programmes in cooperation with Fedoma (From Exclusion to Inclusion), an umbrella body of disability organisations in Malawi. Through this programme, many disabled have been able to set up small enterprises, get a vocational education and send their children to school.
 Photo: Ken Opprann

Mali



Norway has provided development assistance to Mali since the 1970s. This aid was increased in the 1980s in response to a disastrous drought, at which time several Norwegian NGOs were working in the country. These NGOs currently receive a large proportion of Norwegian funding. Since 2005, Norwegian development cooperation with Mali has been administered by Sweden. Most of the aid goes to education.

Education



Norway provided funding for the national education programme, helping boost the percentage of children enrolled in school from 60 per cent in 2001 to 72 per cent in 2005 and to triple the number of qualified teachers since 2002. However, numerous challenges remain, such as the lack of textbooks and classrooms and the delayed implementation of the decentralisation process. Moreover, less than half of the pupils complete their primary education.

Governance and human rights



The first stage of assistance aimed at strengthening democracy through the joint efforts of four NGOs was completed in 2007. The programme has achieved positive results in the fields of natural resource management, decentralisation and the reduction of conflicts arising from scarce

resources. Genital mutilation of women was reduced to some extent and Norway's support for the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) programme for the protection of children and promotion of human rights helped to increase birth registration.

Natural resource management



Efforts have been concentrated on water and forests. The support provided for sustainable local management of natural resources in the vulnerable Inner Niger delta has improved productivity and family welfare in the local community. Local institutions have been strengthened and now have the capacity to manage forests and biological diversity in a more sustainable manner.

Rural development



Norway supported an integrated rural programme and other projects through Norwegian NGOs. Wells have provided more people with clean water and a literacy programme has enabled women to play a more active role in village life. The creation of grain banks has helped to mitigate the impact of crop failure and drought. The grain banks have a social profile since a portion of the grain is distributed to the elderly, widows and orphans.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 13.6 million

Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 230 (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 5.6%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 37%, industry 24%, services 39%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2001): 33%.

Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): 0.380. A country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life. A change of +0.097 has been registered for Mali in the period 1990-2005.

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 217.

Change 2000-2006: -7

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 9.7

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 1.5%

Children in primary education (2006): 60.5%

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 70.7%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005): 79/61/Unavailable

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 10%

Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 68%

Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -10%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 2.1%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 60%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 65.9%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2006): 2.7

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 2%

Aid per capita (2005): USD 51

Aid as a percentage of GDP (2006): 13.4%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Mali, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	51 755	54,9
Norwegian NGOs	40 262	42,7
Nordic research institutions/foundations	895	1,0
Multilateral organisations ³	1 293	1,4
Total	94 204	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

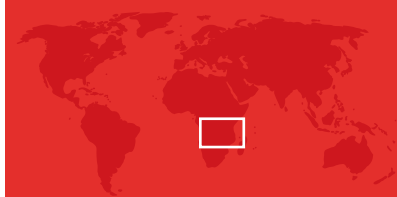
Bilateral assistance¹ for Mali, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	59 997	63,7
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	1 293	1,4
Environment and energy	634	0,7
Good governance	17 380	18,4
Health, education and other social sector areas	14 123	15,0
HIV/AIDS	778	0,8
Total	94 204	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



Mozambique



Total development assistance to Mozambique accounts for about half of the government budget. Economic changes are required to achieve broader-based growth in the country. The dialogue between donor countries and the political leadership in Mozambique is quite good. At its own request, Mozambique was a pilot country for "One UN at Country Level", and developed a programme for this reform process in 2007.

Budget support and economic development



Norway is one of 19 donors who contribute general budget support. The joint annual review of budget support showed good results as regards macro-economic management and strengthening of the country's financial management, as well as an improvement over many years in the delivery of social services. However, there were far greater variations as regards governance, infrastructure and economic development. The budget funds were spent on developing economic infrastructure and basic social services, in line with Mozambique's own poverty reduction strategy. Delivery of social services has improved in the past few years.

Norwegian support for the National Statistics Institute helped to improve its capacity for measuring changes in the poverty level. Norway supported the SISTAFE public financial management reform, thereby promoting greater transparency in the use of public funds. Norway also supported Mozambique's decentralisation reform, and followed up the country's anti-corruption strategy.

Health, HIV and AIDS



A large portion of Norwegian development assistance went to a fund for the purchase of medicines and to Mozambique's general health fund. The support provided for these funds enabled the authorities to implement their annual health plan and increase health services. The authorities completed eight new health centres, 100 health clinics were able to offer youth advisory services and 44,000 more persons were treated for HIV and AIDS in 2007 than in 2006. A total of 62 per cent of those receiving treatment were women. The goal of full vaccination for 65 per cent of all children under one year was achieved. Treatment services for pregnant women were expanded and the goal of ensuring that over half of all births

take place in an institution was attained. The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), which also received funding from Norway, reached 1.3 million young people with information on HIV and AIDS. Access to health services still varies considerably from one geographical region to another.

Energy and petroleum



Norway supported the expansion of transmission and distribution lines, capacity-building at the Ministry of Energy and development of the petroleum sector. The rural electrification programme in Zambezia Province was completed, while work on similar projects in several other provinces continued in cooperation with Sweden.

A five-year agreement regulates cooperation in the petroleum sector, which is considered very successful by both Mozambique and other observers. In addition to supporting the National Petroleum Institute (INP), a study was commenced in 2007 on the possibility of providing support for handling petroleum revenues and for environmental impact assessments. During the period of cooperation with INP, progress was made on drafting environmental regulations for the petroleum sector and on Mozambique's adherence to the principles of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

Fisheries



Norwegian support helped to increase Mozambique's fisheries management expertise. Cooperation between the Mozambican fishery authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries' Institute of Marine Research in Bergen produced positive results in terms of research-based management of the country's marine resources. Work continued on a statistics plan, a plan for the Fisheries Research Institute and revision of the national fisheries plan. Norway covered the cost of leasing a surveillance vessel for use in efforts to combat illegal fishing. This aid enabled Mozambique to arrest four fishing vessels engaged in illegal fishing. A development programme for fishing communities in the

Bilateral assistance¹ for Mozambique, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	378 681	80,7
International NGOs	5 827	1,2
Local NGOs	13 852	3,0
Norwegian NGOs	42 486	9,1
Regional NGOs	96	0,0
Nordic research institutions/foundations	900	0,2
Multilateral organisations ³	27 589	5,9
Total	469 432	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Mozambique, by sector, 2007


Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	217 826	46,4
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	7 400	1,6
Environment and energy	64 712	13,8
Good governance	46 167	9,8
Health, education and other social sector areas	115 115	24,5
HIV/AIDS	18 211	3,9
Total	469 432	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



country's middle provinces made good progress. Progress in the aquaculture sector has been unsatisfactory and Norway will continue to provide support aimed at improving framework conditions for investment in this sector.

Environment

 Environmental considerations were key factors in the provision of support for both the petroleum and the fisheries sector. Norway gave assistance for a course on petroleum, fish and the environment. The course was initially offered to civil society and the media and will subsequently be made available to relevant government ministries.

Women and gender equality

 Support for Save the Children Norway (Redd Barna) focused on combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and young women, while cooperation with the Aga Khan Foundation and the local Foundation for Community Development targeted women and children in rural areas. The Mozambican Human Rights League, which promotes women's rights, also received support. Work began on a joint project with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to strengthen women's right to land, and on an educational project aimed at women and voter participation.

Regional cooperation

Norway continued to support the Southern African Media Training Trust, a regional media

organisation, thereby helping to provide a broader range of training programmes for persons working in the media in southern Africa. The courses were held at partner institutions in various locations in the region, and addressed such topics as reporting on poverty and business and industry. The Norwegian embassy in Maputo was responsible for regional cooperation on energy and used its leadership role to promote a constructive dialogue between the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the donor community and other stakeholders in the energy sector.

Culture

Cooperation with three state culture schools in Maputo in the fields of visual art, dance and music through the Culture Schools/Umoja Flying Carpet and FK Norway (Fredskorpset) continued in 2007. Norway provided support for a concert organised by Umoja in Maputo in December 2007 that was broadcast on 70 TV stations at the start of 2008. This project was coordinated with a seminar on economic development in southern Africa with focus on energy and environment, and a celebration to mark the 30th anniversary of cooperation between Norway and Mozambique. Cooperation between Bergen Municipality and Ilha de Mocambique involved the protection of cultural treasures and the rehabilitation of two historical buildings continued in 2007.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 21 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 310 (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 8.3%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 23%, industry 23%, services 54%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2003): 24%
Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): 0.384. A country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life. A change of +0.073 has been registered for Mozambique in the period 1990-2004.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 138.
 Change 2000-2006: -40
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 5.2
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 16%
Children in primary education (2006): 76%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 47.1%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 86/72/Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 35%
Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 81%
Forested area (change 1990-2005, negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -4%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 14.7%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 42%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 79.5%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.8 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005): Unavailable
Aid per capita (2005): USD 65
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 20.7%



Cooperation between the Ministry of Fishery in Mozambique and the Institute of Marine Research in Bergen has yielded positive results for research based administration of the country's marine resources.

Photo: Jan Speed

Somalia



Somalia is in the throes of a political, humanitarian and security crisis and is one of the poorest countries in the world. A Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was put in place in 2004, but has done little to stabilise the country. The TFG is totally dependent on international forces to retain its position, and is currently backed by Ethiopian forces and troops sent by the African Union. The transitional period expires at the end of 2009, when free elections are scheduled. Norway mainly provides humanitarian assistance to Somalia, both through the UN and through Norwegian and international NGOs.

Peace and reconciliation



Norwegian assistance for peace and reconciliation initiatives focuses primarily on supporting the work of the UN and strengthening coordination of the international peace efforts in Somalia. In 2007, Norway provided funding through the UN for work on a new constitution and efforts to build up the capacity of the transitional government. A reconciliation congress was arranged in Mogadishu under the auspices of the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Norway has also financed reconciliation projects at grass roots level, which helped resolve local conflict in Mudug and Galgaduud. To increase women's participation in the

peace process, Norway has financed educational grants for women students at the University of Mogadishu.

Humanitarian assistance



Norway was the third largest donor of humanitarian assistance to Somalia in 2007. Norwegian support, divided between UN humanitarian organisations, NGOs and the Red Cross system, was used to finance child vaccination projects and set up camps for IDPs. One of the major contributions was to the Humanitarian Response Fund, which is administered by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Local NGOs can apply to this fund for grants for their activities. The Norwegian Refugee Council launched a programme in Mogadishu in 2007 and is one of very few NGOs to have an international presence in the city. Health, water and sanitation projects and basic humanitarian aid have improved the living conditions of those living under particularly difficult circumstances. Norwegian Church Aid is active in the Gedo region in southwest Somalia. In addition to combating female genital mutilation, the NGO runs health, education and water projects.

Education



The level of education in Somalia is extremely low. Through the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Pentecostal Mission of Norway, Norway has supported educational projects in Somaliland. As a result of these projects, new classrooms have been built and more children are now attending school. Civil society has also been strengthened through a project in which the Pentecostal Mission of Norway, works with community education committees. Over 1,000 women have learned to read and write, and 20 women have learned to do needlework and joined savings and loan groups.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 8.4 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): Unavailable (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): Unavailable
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): Unavailable
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2006): 35.6%
Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): Unavailable
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 145
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 14
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 0.5%
Children in primary education: Unavailable
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): Unavailable
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education: Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 8%
Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 62%
Forested area (change 1990-2005, negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -14%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 0.4%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 29%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 73.5%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2006): 1.4
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Denne setningen står i de andre tekstene.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): Yes
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005): Unavailable
Aid per capita (2005): USD 29
Aid as a percentage of GDP: Unavailable

Bilateral assistance¹ for Somalia, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	1 895	0,7
International NGOs	7 831	3,1
Local NGOs	7 050	2,8
Norwegian NGOs	90 725	35,9
Nordic research institutions/foundations	914	0,4
Multilateral organisations ³	144 341	57,1
Total	252 756	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

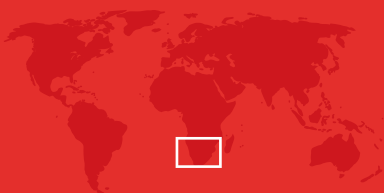
3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Somalia, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	800	0,3
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	177 997	70,4
Good governance	50 045	19,8
Health, education and other social sector areas	23 720	9,4
HIV/AIDS	194	0,1
Total	252 756	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

South Africa



Since the establishment of a democratic regime in 1994,

Norwegian development assistance has focused on the goal of consolidating a stable democratic society and alleviating poverty and the after-effects of apartheid. The current cooperation agreement expires in 2009, and bilateral development cooperation will largely be discontinued. Regional development assistance channelled through South Africa will continue.

Governance and human rights



Norwegian support enabled local communities and individuals to exercise their right to housing and better sanitation. The processing of court cases concerning sexual abuse of children was improved. Norway funded training programmes for personnel who deal with rape victims, rape relief centres for victims and campaigns to prevent violence against women. Efforts to promote freedom of expression and centres that advise on the rights of AIDS patients were supported. A strategic partnership was established with Norwegian Church Aid to promote good governance at the local government level.

Environment and natural resource management



The environmental programme was instrumental in improving environmental management in South Africa. A project agreement on genetically modified organisms was signed between the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management and its South African counterpart. Norway supported capacity-building in fishery research and management, and efforts to promote the sustainable development of the fisheries sector throughout the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Training programmes in fishery subjects at the University of Namibia for students from the SADC region were continued, as were projects targeting small-scale fishermen and vulnerable, traditional coastal communities.

Research and higher education



The Research Council of Norway and its counterpart in South Africa collaborated on allocating funds in the fields of health, HIV and AIDS, information, environment, social issues, education and energy. A partnership was established between universities in Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Western Cape, South Africa to combat HIV and AIDS.

Institutional cooperation in the disciplines of engineering, natural science and economics was also established between universities in Mozambique, Namibia and Witwatersrand, South Africa. Support was provided for the education of indigenous students at the University of Gaborone and the University of Windhoek in cooperation with the University of Tromsø.

Culture

Norway supported two music programmes, one in South Africa and one cooperation.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 47.4 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 5390
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 4.1%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 3%, industry 31%, services 66%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (1999): 12%
Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): 0.674. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 69.
Change 2000-2005: +6
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 4
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 18.1%
Children in primary education (2004): 93%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 4.6%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2004): 94/107/122 (2006)
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 33%
Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 45%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): 0%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2005): 6.1%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 93%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 28.7%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 5.1
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005): 1.4%
Aid per capita (2006): USD 15
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 0.3%

Bilateral assistance¹ for South Africa, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	61 302	66,6
Local NGOs	657	0,7
Norwegian NGOs	13 016	14,1
Nordic research institutions/foundations	13 165	14,3
Multilateral organisations ³	3 864	4,2
Total	92 004	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

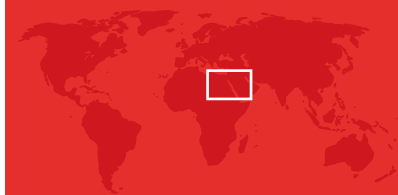
3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)


Bilateral assistance¹ for South Africa, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	22 530	24,5
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	1 475	1,6
Environment and energy	18 832	20,5
Good governance	23 100	25,1
Health, education and other social sector areas	21 418	23,3
HIV/AIDS	4 648	5,1
Total	92 004	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance


Sudan



 Since the peace agreement was signed in 2005, Norway has actively contributed to development in Sudan. The country was the largest recipient of Norwegian development assistance in 2007. Norwegian efforts were primarily focused on underpinning the peace process and peace agreement in a society torn by many years of war and conflict. Development assistance for Sudan poses special challenges because the peace agreement resulted in the creation of a separate region in South Sudan with its own government and a large degree of autonomy. Due to the lack of a solution to the conflict in Darfur, the need for humanitarian assistance was far greater than expected. Both NGOs and university communities play a key role in cooperation with Sudan, but most of the Norwegian assistance is provided through two multi-donor trust funds administered by the World Bank (MDTF National and MDTF South Sudan). Much of the aid also goes to humanitarian work. Norway sits on the steering committee of the national multi-donor trust fund and headed the process of coordinating international support for introduction of the new national currency. Norway is also one of six countries behind the joint donor office (JDO) in


Juba. The head of the JDO participates in the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for South Sudan.

Peace and reconciliation


 Funds for the peace process were provided for the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC), which is responsible for monitoring implementation of the peace agreement and works with the respective parties to solve any problems that arise. The AEC was headed by a Norwegian until December 2007. Through Norwegian People's Aid, Norway has participated in transforming the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) from a military organisation into a political party. Through the UNICEF-administered Capacity Building Trust Fund for South Sudan, Norway has helped to improve public administrative systems. Support for the Anti-Corruption Commission was prepared. Norway also supported the work of the UN and South Sudan to mediate negotiations between the Ugandan Government and the rebel movement, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Funding was provided to support the joint efforts of the UN and the African Union to promote peace and reconciliation in Darfur. Norway also funded various

projects to increase women's participation in political processes, for instance by establishing a women's network in the national assembly.

Humanitarian assistance

 Norwegian funding was provided for the protection of Sudanese refugees, and channelled through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and NGOs to finance return and reintegration programmes in South Sudan. Funds were granted through the Norwegian Refugee Council for information and counselling activities for South Sudanese refugees and internally displaced persons in connection with the return process. Norwegian People's Aid contributed to the demining of main roads and agricultural lands in South Sudan, which is crucial to enabling the population to return to their homes and begin work on the reconstruction process. Norway helped to ensure that four million victims of the conflict in Darfur received vital humanitarian assistance in the form of protection, food, shelter and social services through the UN's humanitarian agencies, the Red Cross system and Norwegian Church Aid. Women and children are particularly vulnerable and were the focus of special attention in health and other programmes. Rainy season flooding caused extensive damage in Sudan and humanitarian aid was provided through the Norwegian Red Cross for flood victims and the prevention of epidemics. This helped to secure clean drinking water for 1.3 million people by carrying out a mass chlorination campaign during a cholera outbreak, thereby saving many lives.

Petroleum

 The economic situation for the government of South Sudan is precarious since more than 95 per cent of revenues come from oil exports and are channelled through the national administration. The sound utilisation of petroleum revenues is crucial to development and poverty alleviation in every part of the country. Through the Oil for Development programme,

Bilateral assistance¹ for Sudan, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	25 380	3,6
International NGOs	-523	-0,1
Local NGOs	200	0,0
Norwegian NGOs	208 787	29,8
Regional NGOs	2 611	0,4
Nordic research institutions/foundations	4 429	0,6
Multilateral organisations ³	460 435	65,7
Total	701 318	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Sudan, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	253 354	36,1
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	250 541	35,7
Environment and energy	1 967	0,3
Good governance	108 691	15,5
Health, education and other social sector areas	86 574	12,3
HIV/AIDS	191	0,0
Total	701 318	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



Norway has engaged a petroleum advisor to assist both the national and regional governments in the South in managing their petroleum resources. The goal is to improve national management of petroleum resources, help monitor oil production and cooperation in the Petroleum Commission, and build up South Sudan's capacity in the oil sector. Cooperation on petroleum is regarded as constructive and useful in the peace process.

Research

The Norwegian-financed formative research programme on the implementation of the peace agreement produced results that are directly applicable to Norwegian and international efforts in Sudan. This is a joint programme between the Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI), the Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO), the University of Bergen, the University of Khartoum and the Al Ahfad University.

Education

Through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund, Norway has contributed to the production of four million school books, and provided support for the drafting of a new Education Act and the development of alternative education systems for children

who have missed schooling due to the war. Emphasis was placed on schooling for girls in the education projects of Norwegian NGOs and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). With UNICEF support, the government of South Sudan launched the Go to School programme, a wide-ranging campaign to rebuild the education system and put children back in classrooms. As a result of this programme, the proportion of girls who enrol in primary school increased from 14 per cent in 2005 to 36 per cent in 2007.

Women and gender equality

A strategy has been drawn up for work relating to women, peace and security, and stronger ties were forged with both Norwegian and local cooperation partners. As part of this strategy, Norway provides support for capacity-building projects for female NGO leaders and politicians. Research carried out at Al Ahfad University on female genital mutilation and efforts to eradicate this practice in outlying districts is another field of activity that Norway supports to promote women's rights and gender quality.

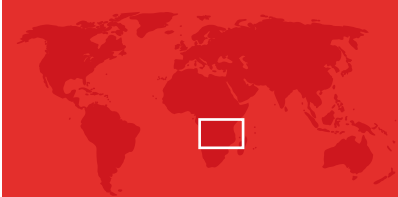
Facts

Estimated population (2006): 37.7 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 800 (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 7.4%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 32%, industry 29%, services 39%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2000): 41%. Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty and starvation.
Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): 0.526. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life. A change of +0.098 has been registered for Sudan in the period 1990-2005.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 89.
 Change 2000-2006: -8
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2000): 5.9
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 1.4%
Children in primary education: Unavailable
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): 22.8%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 87/96/Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2006): 18%
Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 25%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -12%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 4.5%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 70%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 94.2%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 1.8
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): Yes
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005): Unavailable
Aid per capita (2005): USD 50
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 7.1%



1.7 million people received safe drinking water through a chlorination campaign during an outbreak of cholera. Undoubtedly, this helped save many lives. The campaign was a cooperation between the Norwegian Red Cross and the Sudanese Red Crescent.
 Photo: Gøril Trondsen Booth

Tanzania



Norway has been engaged in development assistance activities in Tanzania for close to 40 years. Tanzania has led the way in efforts to increase the effectiveness of development aid, and Norway and 18 other donors have signed a joint programme document regulating development cooperation. Under this document, tasks are shared more effectively between donors and the proportion of assistance provided as budget support has been increased. Tanzania is also one of the pilot countries for the process of improving coordination of UN assistance (One UN at Country Level).

Budget support



The goal of Norwegian budget support is to promote the implementation of the national poverty reduction strategy and public sector reforms, as well as the integration of women into the budget process. Cooperation with the Tanzanian parliament on general budget support was strengthened in 2007 and civil society stakeholders participated in the dialogue. The biggest 'winners' in the government budget were the education, roads and health sectors.

Governance and anti-corruption activities



Norway supported the decentralisation reform, whereby funds and power are to be transferred to the local level. According to Tanzania's National Audit Office, professional assistance from financial and data experts have helped to improve public financial management at municipal level, even though there are still major deficiencies.

Norway took part in the efforts that paved the way for Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) in local government. PETS are designed to follow money flows and are a key means of preventing and detecting corruption. Norway also intensified the anti-corruption focus by stepping up controls of recipients' reporting on use of funds. Several external audits were carried out and a framework agreement was signed with an international auditing company to obtain assistance in assessing partners' financial management, budgeting and reporting processes.

Roads



A ten-year investment programme for the transport sector was approved, and a new Road Act that makes traffic safety a

criterion in all road work was enacted. A total of 154 kilometres of regional roads were maintained, district roads were rehabilitated and 12 bridges were built. The number of registered women entrepreneurs rose from five in 1993 to 45 in 2007. The Norwegian Public Roads Administration and TANROADS worked together to promote traffic safety and support was provided to improve traffic lights, signs, road marking and identification of accident blackspots.

Higher education



The number of students in higher education rose from 55,000 to 75,000 in one year. Norwegian support primarily funded research placement, capacity-building and infrastructure, mainly in the University of Dar es Salaam, the Sokoine University of Agriculture and the University of Mzumbe. An agreement was entered into with the Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU) to strengthen cooperation between Tanzanian and Norwegian universities in the field of natural resource management.

Health, HIV and AIDS



In 2007, Norway entered into an agreement to support Tanzania's efforts to reduce child and maternal mortality (Millennium Goals 4 and 5). This funding was placed in a common health fund and used to finance data handling in the health sector. Norway provided assistance for HIV and AIDS prevention with a focus on pregnant women and newborn babies and care facilities for HIV-infected, surviving children. Funding was also channelled to various NGOs, such as the Mkapa Foundation, which works to increase the capacity of health personnel to provide treatment and care in outlying districts.

Energy



Norway continued to support the electrification of Zanzibar and several villages were connected to the grid. Transmission lines and transformers were upgraded and maintained. Preparatory surveys were carried out for an undersea cable from the

Bilateral assistance¹ for Tanzania, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	532 569	79,5
International NGOs	13 983	2,1
Local NGOs	26 705	4,0
Norwegian NGOs	52 139	7,8
Nordic research institutions/foundations	717	0,1
Multilateral organisations ³	43 444	6,5
Total	669 556	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Tanzania, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	363 867	54,3
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	3 260	0,5
Environment and energy	39 697	5,9
Good governance	113 717	17,0
Health, education and other social sector areas	112 655	16,8
HIV/AIDS	36 360	5,4
Total	669 556	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



mainland to Pemba. The possibility of establishing cooperation in the petroleum sector under the Oil for Development initiative was examined.

Women and gender equality

Through cooperation with local organisations, women victims of rape have been given help and information on women's rights has been disseminated to cooperation partners, civil society and members of various religious groups. There is now also greater focus on gender equality and women's rights in both the activities of religious communities and in the Muslim umbrella organisation Bakwata. Norway financed the production of three films on African female role models which have been broadcast in African countries.

Environment

Norwegian assistance was mainly concentrated on promoting sound management of natural resources, primarily in the forest sector. A new environmental programme was significantly delayed by the fact that audit reports found misuse of funds under the former environmental programme. The profile of the new programme will be affected by these findings.

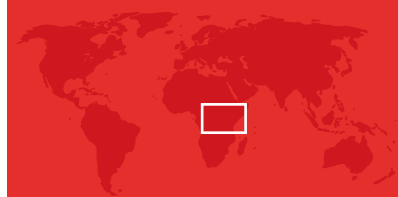
Facts

Estimated population (2006): 39.5 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 350 (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 6.3%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 45%, industry 17%, services 38%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2005): 21.8%
Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): 0.467. A country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life. A change of -0.008 has been registered for Tanzania in the period 1990-2004. The index showed a positive change of 0.049 in the period 2003-2005.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 118.
 Change 2000-2006: -23
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 9.5
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 6.2%
Children in primary education (2006): 98.2%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 22.5%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 97/Unavailable/48
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 30%
Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 73%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -15%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 37.8%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 55%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 66.4%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 3.2
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 1.1%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 39
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 12.5%



Through support from Care, women received access to financial resources. They have also managed to pay for their children's education through saving schemes.
 Photo: Eivind Lund

Uganda



Uganda was one of the first countries to receive development assistance from Norway. Cooperation was terminated during Idi Amin's regime, but resumed in the late 1980s. In the 1990s Uganda was cited as one of the success stories of development assistance and development. In the past few years, efforts to alleviate poverty have stagnated to a certain degree.

Budget support and governance



Norwegian budget support aims at advancing economic and social development by ensuring that the government authorities have sufficient funding to implement their poverty reduction strategy. Norway cut back its planned budget support for Uganda's budget year 2006/07 from NOK 75 million to NOK 65 million, because of the way Uganda has handled the transition to a multi-party system and allegations of corruption activities, in addition to budget overruns for public administration expenditure. A total of NOK 65 million has been disbursed for the 2007/08 budget year, but a new three-year agreement on budget support has been postponed for the time being for several reasons. Norway assumed the chairmanship of the donor group, Partners for

Democracy and Governance, and spent a great deal of time in dialogue with the 17 other members of the group and the Ugandan authorities. Governance issues are a pivotal focus of this dialogue.

Peace and reconciliation



Norway provided support for the UN's and South Sudan's efforts to broker negotiations between the Uganda government and the rebel movement, Lord's Resistance Army. Agreements were concluded on two points and the population was consulted on issues related to judicial settlement of disputes and reconciliation. Norway contributed funding, in part through a UN-administered fund, to make the peace process possible. Support was also provided to increase women's participation in the peace process and to promote demobilisation and reintegration. Civil society stakeholders in North Uganda and a project to research the living conditions and livelihoods of internally displaced persons also received funding from Norway.

Humanitarian assistance



Norway provided support for persons in flight from the conflict in northern

Uganda. Through the UN, Norway continued to finance food aid for internally displaced persons and the documentation and follow-up of human rights violations. The Norwegian Refugee Council provided legal counselling for internally displaced persons. Priority was given to protecting children and young people, and Save the Children Norway (Redd Barna) helped to establish 66 village committees for the protection of children in North Uganda. This has led to an increase in the number of abuse cases reported. Efforts in Karamoja were intensified through the expansion of Save the Children Norway's programme for alternative education and food aid provided through Doctors Without Borders.

Private sector development

A partnership agreement with the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO), designed to promote cooperation between Norwegian and Ugandan business and industry, resulted in the establishment of several companies in the housing construction, water supply and waste disposal sectors. Nortura carried out a study on the possibilities of developing an export-oriented meat industry, with a view to establishing necessary infrastructure and industrial facilities.

Petroleum and energy



Norway's Oil for Development programme has enabled Uganda to draw up a national petroleum and gas strategy. Cooperation between the Ugandan Electricity Transmission Company Limited and Statnett has increased the former's capacity for operating under difficult conditions. Work commenced on building a Norwegian-funded thermal power plant, which will help to meet the shortfall in power generation.

Environment and natural resource management



Norway continued to support the forestry sector by funding the National Forestry Authority's efforts to promote the sustainable management of Uganda's centrally administered forest areas. Funding was also provided for the Faculty of Forestry

Bilateral assistance¹ for Uganda, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	181 944	44,5
International NGOs	9 478	2,3
Local NGOs	3 333	0,8
Norwegian NGOs	114 603	28,0
Nordic research institutions/foundations	1 243	0,3
Multilateral organisations ³	98 125	24,0
Total	408 727	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Uganda, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	115 367	28,2
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	88 552	21,7
Environment and energy	64 764	15,8
Good governance	75 953	18,6
Health, education and other social sector areas	58 845	14,4
HIV/AIDS	5 246	1,3
Total	408 727	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



at Makerere University and for a natural resource management programme in the Mount Elgon region. Work began on preliminary studies for a hydropower plant at Rusumo Falls to supply power to Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. The three projects for the joint management of water resources in Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi got underway in earnest. Some funding was provided for environmental activities within the framework of the Oil for Development programme.

Women and gender equality



With support from Norway, the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and local organisations worked to

involve women in the peace process. Funding was provided for a three-year programme to promote women entrepreneurs, and plans were drawn up for a new stage of a HIV and AIDS project for women.

Anti-corruption activities

Norwegian anti-corruption activities consisted of participation in the multi-donor programme to improve public financial management and a separate project for the national audit institution. Along with other donors, Norway raised the question of the failure to follow up corruption in the health sector and efforts to develop administrative competence in order to better equip Uganda to combat corruption.

Facts

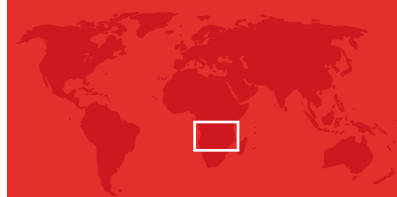
Estimated population (2006): 29.9 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 300 (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 5.6%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 32%, industry 18%, services 49%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2006): 20.4%
Human Development Index (HDI), level (2005): 0.505. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life. A change of +0.098 has been registered for Uganda in the period 1990-2005.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 134.
 Change 2000-2006: -14
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 5.5
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 5.4%
Children in primary education (2005): Unavailable
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 13.7%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education: 100/81/62
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 30.7%
Estimated pay for women as a percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 70%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -26%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 26.1%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 64%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 66%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.8
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 2%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 42
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 14%



Save the Children has assisted in establishing 66 Village Committees for the protection of children in Northern Uganda. This has contributed to increased reporting of cases of abuse. The committees refer such cases to the police or to the support network. The committees also provide guidance to children and their families in such cases.

Photo: Sørvis

Zambia



Zambia has been among the largest recipients of Norwegian bilateral assistance since 1967. Cooperation builds on the priorities set out in Zambia's National Development Plan and mainly encompasses governance, natural resource management and education as well as substantial budget support. Overall assistance to Zambia accounts for about a quarter of the country's government budget. In 2005, Zambia attained the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Completion Point and qualified for relief on most of the country's debt service obligations.

Governance and budget support



Norway supported a reform of the public financial management system, resulting in important legislative drafts and provision of training and equipment. Work on an electronic budget and disbursement system was started and 85 per cent of public entities forwarded quarterly reports to the Ministry of Finance's website inside the deadline. Restructuring of the Office of the Auditor General was completed and Norwegian support was provided for the training of new staff in the management, IT and environmental audit units. Norway proactively supported Zambia's work on a new tax system for the mining industry.

Anti-corruption activities



Norway has supported Zambia's fight against corruption financially and technically through Norad's anti-corruption network. Norway has also supported Transparency International Zambia. Zambian authorities have, partly with the help of Norwegian support for the Task Force on Corruption, prosecuted corruption cases stemming from former president Chiluba's period in office (1991-2001). This has resulted in two convictions in a UK court, one against Mr Chiluba and one against a slush fund.

Natural resource management and environment



Support for the Kafue and South Luangwa National Parks helped to improve park management, prevent poaching of game and promote tourism. In cooperation with Sweden, Norway financed an entrepreneurship programme for small-scale farmers which reached more than 40,000 households. Norwegian funds channelled through the Netherlands strengthened a number of agricultural institutions in the private sector. A Norwegian-sponsored programme of climatically adapted agriculture for small-scale farmers is designed to improve food security for

exposed groups and adapt agriculture to climate change. Experience with recent years' periods of flood and drought shows that farmers who apply the new cultivation methods are less vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Education



Norwegian support enabled the Ministry of Education to appoint more than 10,000 teachers. A plan to bring about a sharp increase in school construction was implemented, bringing a 6 per cent increase in the total number of children attending school (first to ninth grades) from 2006 to 2007. Through Save the Children and Norwegian Church Aid, Norway made educational facilities available to vulnerable groups such as the disabled. A pilot project involving traditional leaders enabled work to start on rehabilitation or construction of 14 school buildings, five of which reached completion in 2007. Five teachers' houses were built and a further nine were started.

Women and gender equality



Zambia started work on a statute designed to afford women better protection against abuse. A total of 1,313 cases were brought to court by a women's legal aid clinic. Of 28 judgments given, 23 were in favour of the clinic. A network of women's organisations, which is supported by Norway, was instrumental in the withdrawal of proposed new restrictive legislation on NGOs. 44 per cent of persons who received training under the programme for climatically adapted agriculture were women, which was above the target of 30 per cent.

Petroleum



Specialist Norwegian personnel participated in a revision of the Petroleum Act, resulting in the drafting of a new Act. Key Zambian institutions visited Norwegian institutions and resource groups, and Norway's Petrad (International Programme for Petroleum Management and Administration) provided appropriate competence with a view to the first licensing round.

Bilateral assistance¹ for Zambia, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	300 793	69,0
International NGOs	3 455	0,8
Local NGOs	66 034	15,1
Norwegian NGOs	64 000	14,7
Multilateral organisations ³	1 721	0,4
Total	436 002	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Zambia, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	175 007	40,1
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	147	0,0
Environment and energy	28 263	6,5
Good governance	67 531	15,5
Health, education and other social sector areas	137 048	31,4
HIV/AIDS	28 006	6,4
Total	436 002	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



HIV and AIDS

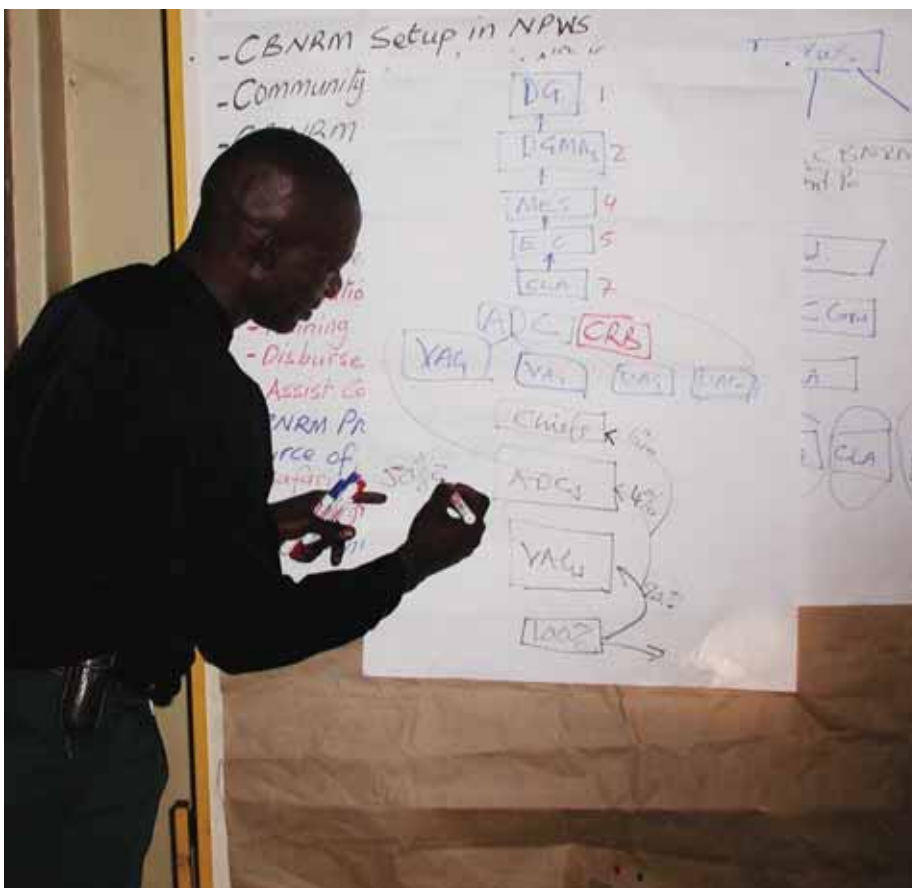
 Norway has supported the National AIDS Council (NAC) since its establishment in 2002. The NAC's administration was strengthened and several new countries signed a fresh joint agreement with the Council, including the United States. The AIDS Council carried out training programmes at provincial and district level. The Union of Education Norway provided support to the ZNUT, the Zambian teachers' organisation. The ZNUT developed an HIV and AIDS policy which prevents teachers from being dismissed on grounds of HIV-positive status. Thanks to support groups established for HIV-positive teachers, more such teachers are letting their diagnosis be known and stigmatisation of the disease is decreasing.

Roads

 A new body of rules on the control of axle loads is in force. A number of weighing stations have been built on trunk roads, and charges are levied in the case of overload. A provincial minister has been dismissed after breaching the rules. Compliance with the rules by hauliers will spare Zambia substantial outlays on road maintenance and new road investments. The programme, which includes cooperation with the Norwegian Public Roads Administration, is continuing without Norwegian development assistance.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 11.7 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 630 (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 4.7%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 22%, industry 33%, services 45%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2004): 20%
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.434. A country with an HDI level below 0.500 is regarded as having a low quality of life.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 182.
 Change 2000-2005: 0
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 8.3
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 15.2%
Children in primary education (2006): 93.5%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): 30.5%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 98/82/Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2006): 15%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 55%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -14%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 41.5%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 58%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 57%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.5
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005): Unavailable
Aid per capita (2005): USD 81
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 13.9%



The Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) received support from the Union of Education Norway. ZNUT has, in cooperation with the Government, developed a policy on HIV/AIDS for the educational sector. As a result, teachers can no longer be discharged for being HIV positive. This has encouraged more teachers to come forward with their diagnosis. Hopefully, this will also contribute to less stigmatisation of HIV positive people.

Photo: Tone Bratteli

ASIA



Photo: Ken Opprann




Afghanistan




 Norwegian development cooperation with Afghanistan has increased each year since 2002, and the country is highly dependent on the assistance provided. There is a wide array of donors and programmes, and better coordination is needed. The Afghan authorities' overall development plan rests on three main pillars: economic and social development, security and good governance/human rights. Norwegian development assistance supports this plan.

Governance and anti-corruption activities

 Public administration in Afghanistan is short of capacity at both central and local level. The multi-donor Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) – a key channel for Norwegian assistance – enabled Norway to contribute to strengthening the capacity of the central administration, local governance, anti-corruption efforts and census preparations. The Norwegian Refugee Council worked on a pilot project to build up legal capacity among authorities and traditional leaders. Norway signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on combating corruption, with a special focus on the Finance and Justice Ministry. The local NGO, Integrity Watch

Afghanistan (IWA), published a study, supported by Norway, of Afghanis' perception of the level of corruption. The report raised the level of awareness and knowledge in the population and the media, and this has, in turn, strengthened the latter's role as agents of influence vis-à-vis the authorities.


Education

 Norway's support for the National Education Programme means that there are now 5.7 million children attending school nationwide, of which 34.9% are girls. Norway has much ongoing activity in the northern province of Faryab, and started work on providing school places for all children there. A total of 82 schools are to be built, of which 40 were started in 2007. The Norwegian Refugee Council, the Norwegian Afghanistan Committee, Norwegian Church Aid and the Aga Khan Foundation were all engaged in building schools and training teachers in various parts of the country. 16 schools were completed and more than 2,000 teachers attended courses. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) worked to improve women's literacy rates and set up small village schools to ease girls' access to education.


Rural development

Through its support for the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) and the National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP), Norway has assisted in drawing up plans for the development of local communities with local participation. As a result, local development plans have been brought to completion, local conflict levels have been dampened and local communities' influence vis-à-vis the central authorities has been strengthened. Rural development activities lend legitimacy to the central authorities.

Petroleum

 The Oil for Development initiative got under way in 2007 in response to a request from the Ministry of Mines. In the first instance, a plan was drawn up to build up capacity at the ministry. Experts on petroleum legislation reviewed the Petroleum Act and recommended changes, and produced a bid package for three blocks in the north of the country for use once the amended Petroleum Act is approved.

Women and gender equality

 It will take time for the support given to strengthening women's status in Afghanistan to produce concrete results. This effort is imperative if a basis is to be laid for boosting Afghani women's position in society. Support for the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) was continued through the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Much effort was put into incorporating the female dimension into the national strategy for poverty reduction, improving women's knowledge of the law and access to legal aid, and to strengthening their participation in political processes. A fund addressing violence against women was set up. Further, work was done on increasing the proportion of girls attending school, increasing the number of female teachers and providing rural women with an income base.

Bilateral assistance¹ for Afghanistan, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	55 776	10,1
International NGOs	33 739	6,1
Local NGOs	2 445	0,4
Norwegian NGOs	154 711	28,0
Regional NGOs	6 000	1,1
Nordic research institutions/foundations	5 098	0,9
Multilateral organisations ³	295 353	53,4
Total	553 122	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Afghanistan, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	260 674	47,1
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	144 891	26,2
Environment and energy	11 577	2,1
Good governance	96 006	17,4
Health, education and other social sector areas	39 974	7,2
Total	553 122	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



Between 2004 and 2007, the Norwegian Church Aid in cooperation with Barefoot College in India provided electricity, using solar energy, to 58 villages in Afghanistan. 55 ordinary men and women were trained in the use of this new technology and are called "Barefoot solar engineers". They have the responsibility of installing, operating, maintaining and repairing the solar cell system. People in the village pay a monthly fee to cover the maintenance and repair of the system. Thus ownership to the solar cell system is created. Photo: Ken Opprann

Humanitarian assistance, peace and reconciliation



2007 saw a steep increase in the number of refugees returning from Pakistan and Iran. Closure of refugee camps in Pakistan led to about 200,000 refugees having to return to Afghanistan in the course of a few months. This prompted sizeable contributions to the Norwegian Refugee Council and the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR). Speedy measures improved the situation of the returned refugees.

Norway granted funding and political support to the UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) course programme and supported OCHAs' role as custodian of the UN's civil-military guidelines. Norway also supported Afghanistan's National Human Rights Commission, enabling the Commission to expand its activities across a wider geographical area and handle a greater number of cases. Further, support was provided to the disarmament and demobilisation process. The Norwegian police effort was stepped

up and the offer to make Norway's crisis response pool (Styrkebrønnen) available was reiterated.

The humanitarian effort otherwise focused on demining, health and human rights and democracy building.

Energy



Between 2004 and 2007, Norwegian Church Aid in cooperation with the Barefoot College in India provided electricity to 58 villages in Afghanistan by means of solar cells. 55 men and women trained in use of the technology and known as 'barefoot engineers' are responsible for installing, operating and maintaining the solar cell system. The female 'engineers' are accorded much respect and have raised women's overall status in village communities. The electricity supply enables activities such as carpet making and home work to be carried out after dark.

Facts

Estimated population: 29.9 million

Gross national income per capita (2005):

Unavailable (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP)

(2003-2005): Unavailable

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector

(2005): agriculture 36%, industry 24%, services 39%

Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age

(2004): 39%. Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty

Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2004):

Unavailable

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2005): 165.

Change 1990-2005: -3

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 18

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): 0.1%

Children in primary education: Unavailable

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): 65.7%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/

tertiary education (2005): 59/33/28

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 27.7%

Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's

pay in the formal sector: Unavailable

Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative

numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -35%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity

(2005): 0.3%

Percentage of population with access to safe

drinking water (2006): 22%

Percentage of urban population living in slums

(2001): 98.5%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2006): 1.8

overflødig 2007 i den norske teksten

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007): Yes

Defence spending as a percentage of GDP:

Unavailable

Aid per capita (2005): Unavailable

Aid as a percentage of GDP: 37.8%



Bangladesh



Bangladesh became a main development cooperation partner for Norway in 1973 and is historically one of the largest recipients of Norwegian bilateral assistance (NOK 6 billion in total). Government-to-government assistance is now being phased out.

Education



Together with 10 other donor countries, Norway supported one of the world's largest sectoral programmes in the field of education, encompassing 16 million primary school children. About 90 per cent of children are now starting five-year primary school, with a slight preponderance of girls. Norway also supports NGOs that offer primary education to poor children not enrolled in the state school system. About 235,000 children, of whom 156,000 are girls, received primary or vocational education in 2007 thanks to Norwegian support.

Governance and human rights



Norway supported a UN project to set up a list of voters as part of the preparations for the parliamentary election in 2008. The work done by Norwegian Missions in Development (the

BN) among indigenous peoples has helped 128 families to recover their land. Through its support for the microfinance programme, Sancred Welfare Foundation, Norway has helped unemployed young people with an indigenous background obtain vocational training and raise loans to establish businesses.

Private sector development and energy



Norway continued to support a loans and advice programme for local entrepreneurs which has, so far, created 13,000 new jobs, of which 4,000 were for women. Small and medium-sized businesses were given easier access to credit and attended international trade fairs. Via the Asian Development Bank, Norway reinforced the Ministry of Energy's work on regulating natural resources. Norway supported a UN programme for quality improvement in the textile industry and an EU programme for the inspection of frozen seafood for export.

Anti-corruption activities

The transitional government which took office in 2007 made corruption the main focus of its reform effort, prompting Norway to invite Bangladesh to join the Corruption

Hunter Network, an international network whose secretariat is located in Norad. Norway continued its support for Transparency International Bangladesh.

Humanitarian assistance



Norway granted NOK 10 million for relief work in the wake of the floods in August and NOK 23 million after the cyclone in November. Norway also contributed funds to the international effort to strengthen the tsunami early warning system.

Facts

Estimated population (2005): 156 million

Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 450 (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 5.6%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 20%, industry 27%, services 53%

Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2004): 48%. Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty

Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2004): 0.547. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life. A change of +0.158 has been registered for Bangladesh in the period 1990-2005, indicating a slight improvement

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2005): 69. Change 1990-2005: -80

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 5.7

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): 0.1%

Children in primary education (2006): 88.9%

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 22.9%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005): 103/103/53

Percentage of women in parliament (2007): 14.83%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 46%

Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -1%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2005): 2.2%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2007): 80%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 70.8%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.0

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP: 1.1%

Aid per capita (2005): USD 9

Aid as a percentage of GDP: 2.1%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Bangladesh, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	69 169	29,6
International NGOs	33 810	14,5
Local NGOs	27 527	11,8
Norwegian NGOs	40 207	17,2
Nordic research institutions/foundations	800	0,3
Multilateral organisations ³	61 846	26,5
Total	233 360	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Bangladesh, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	75 043	32,2
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	32 458	13,9
Environment and energy	4 394	1,9
Good governance	38 018	16,3
Health, education and other social sector areas	82 871	35,5
HIV/AIDS	576	0,2
Total	233 360	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

China



Collaboration with China is crucial to solving the global environmental and climate problems. To this end Norway has stepped up environmental cooperation with China, with the main emphasis on climate and pollution. The Government's China Strategy, launched in 2007, is closely intertwined with its development cooperation policy.

Environment



The longstanding bilateral environmental cooperation means that Norway is seen as a mainstay, particularly as regards capacity-building for environmental management. A number of bilateral environmental assistance projects have been initiated in fields such as climate, environmental toxins and water management. The projects addressing environmental toxins will help China meet the Stockholm Convention's requirements on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) at the provincial level and improve knowledge of mercury. In the climate sphere Norway is working together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Chinese climate authorities on a project focusing on climate plans and initiatives

at the provincial level. Another UNDP project has used the Olympic Games and the media as a tool to spread environmental awareness.

The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED), a consultative body on environmental policy, unites international and Chinese expertise. The Council has now embarked on its Fourth Five-Year Plan. This, like the preceding plans, is supported by Norway. Norway's Børge Brende is the present International Vice Chairman of the CCICED, and Norwegian experts are members of several working groups. Norway has been instrumental in ensuring that provision of advice on climate to the Chinese authorities is a main theme for the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Good governance



Technical cooperation on good governance is also supported with a focus on democratisation and a distribution policy aiming for a more equitable distribution of welfare goods and resources. Norway supported a number of good governance initiatives in 2007 together with the China

Institute for Reform and Development, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and others.

Humanitarian assistance



A cooperation project was initiated with China on the prevention of humanitarian crises, and included setting up a conference between China and Norway on this theme in Beijing. The aim is to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between Chinese sectoral authorities and Norwegian specialist agencies such as the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 1,312 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 2,645
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 9.4%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 12%, industry and 48%, services 40%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2005): 7%
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.777. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 24
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 0.5
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 0.1%
Children in primary education (2005): Unavailable
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 0.7%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005): 99/101/98
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 21%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 64%
Forested area (change 1990-2005, negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): 38%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 14.3%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 88%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 33%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 3.5 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 2%

Bilateral assistance¹ for China, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	45 121	45,4
International NGOs	6 452	6,5
Local NGOs	224	0,2
Norwegian NGOs	23 061	23,2
Nordic research institutions/foundations	15 250	15,3
Multilateral organisations ³	9 310	9,4
Total	99 418	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for China, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	18 195	18,3
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	346	0,3
Environment and energy	31 176	31,4
Good governance	26 841	27,0
Health, education and other social sector areas	16 264	16,4
HIV/AIDS	6 596	6,6
Total	99 418	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

East Timor



Norway's involvement in East Timor has remained at a stable level since the country became independent in 2002. In 2007, Norway established an embassy section in East Timor, placed under the embassy in Indonesia.

Governance

§ Through the World Bank, Norway provided budget support and funds to strengthen public finance management. The budget support has been crucial to the implementation of the country's National Development Strategy, but will not be continued. Through the UN, Norway supported the reinforcement of the justice sector, strengthening of parliament and a national programme for the promotion of children's and young people's rights. A decentralisation plan was also put in place.

Petroleum and energy

💧💡 East Timor is the largest recipient of development assistance under the Oil for Development programme. In 2007, Norway financed a number of advisers related to the sector, including in the fields of oil taxation, investment, asset management, geology and negotiations law. Negotiations on a new

five-year phase of cooperation were initiated with signing scheduled for 2008. Norway is also a central donor in the sectors of hydropower and electricity supply. Construction of dams and generator housing for East Timor's first hydropower plant in Gariuai was started and largely completed, providing employment for more than 1,200 Timorese. 820 street lamps were installed in the capital Dili, and repairs of broken pre-payment meters were completed.

Peace and reconciliation

🌿 Through the Norwegian Refugee Council, Norway has contributed funds to help internally displaced persons in the aftermath of the crisis in 2006. The funds have been spent on building temporary housing for internally displaced persons and on improving conditions inside the actual refugee camps. Norway has also supported an anti-violence project under the auspices of the Catholic Church. Special envoy Gunnar Stålsett's involvement was important for the reconciliation effort after the crisis in 2006.

Women and gender equality

♀ Strengthening of women's participation in political processes was supported through a programme under the auspices of the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). This brought an increase in the number of women participating in the election campaign and standing as candidates.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 1.0 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 840 (LDC)
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 2.6%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 32%, industry 13%, services 55%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2003): 46% Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.514. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 55.
Change 2000-2005: -47
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 3.8
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): Unavailable
Children in primary education (2005): 68.1%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): Unavailable
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005): 92/100/Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 29%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): Unavailable
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): Unavailable
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 7.3%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 62%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): Unavailable
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.6
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): Unavailable
Aid per capita (2005): USD 189
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 33.5%

Bilateral assistance¹ for East Timor, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	26 477	33,6
International NGOs	3 080	3,9
Local NGOs	1 500	1,9
Norwegian NGOs	18 752	23,8
Regional NGOs	1 000	1,3
Multilaterale organisasjoner ³	27 969	35,5
Totalt	78 778	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for East Timor, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	17 318	22,0
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	-1 242	-1,6
Environment and energy	17 946	22,8
Good governance	25 430	32,3
Health, education and other social sector areas	19 325	24,5
Total	78 778	100,0


1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

India



 India decided in 2003 to wind up its traditional government-to-government cooperation with small donor countries such as Norway. Although most projects were terminated by 2007, Norway and India maintain a degree of development cooperation, mainly concerned with reducing child and maternal mortality (Millennium Development Goals Nos. 4 and 5).

Millennium Development Goals/health

 The Norway India Partnership Initiative (NIPI) is designed to achieve Millennium Development Goals Nos. 4 and 5 – reduction of child and maternal mortality. Norway supports a five-year programme in five states where child mortality is particularly high. In 2007, plans were drawn up and agreements signed in four of these states. Vaccination rates rose, monitoring of outbreaks of measles improved and more hospitals received expertise in treating sick infants. Teaching material prepared for voluntary village health workers focused on breast-feeding, better hygiene in relation to childbirth and better nutrition for mother and child.


Climate/environment

 Research collaboration initiated between prominent institutions in India and Norway focused mainly on environmental and climate projects. The Indian Institute of Petroleum and SINTEF developed and jointly patented technology that substantially reduces the sulphur content of petrol. Bioforsk and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University started cooperation on the impact of climate change on rice production. Norway funded a study of Norway's possibilities for developing Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in India.

Private sector development

 Under a matchmaking programme which brings together Norwegian and Indian companies, a total of 11 cooperation agreements were entered into in the fields of aquaculture, shipping and ICT. Besides creating new jobs, the programme was instrumental in introducing new, modern technology.

HIV and AIDS

 Through Norwegian Missions in Development, Norway supported public education activities, including weekly radio programmes on HIV and AIDS that reach more than 10 million people. Children's Future Norway prompted several schools to make classes on puberty, sexuality, HIV and AIDS compulsory for pupils in the ninth and tenth grades.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 1,110 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 820
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 6.7%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2005): agriculture 18%, industry 28%, services 54%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2006): 44%. Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2004): 0.619. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.
Change 1990-2005: +0.104
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 76.
Change 2000-2006: -22
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 5.4
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): 1%
Children in primary education (2006): 94.2%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 17.9%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 96/81/72
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 9.1%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 31%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): 22.8%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 4.6%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 89%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 34.8%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 3.5
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 3%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 2
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 0.2%

Bilateral assistance¹ for India, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	47 004	31,1
International NGOs	20	0,0
Local NGOs	447	0,3
Norwegian NGOs	10 336	6,8
Nordic research institutions/foundations	12 190	8,1
Multilateral organisations ³	81 208	53,7
Total	151 205	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)


Bilateral assistance¹ for India, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	31 552	20,9
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	1 612	1,1
Environment and energy	19 576	12,9
Good governance	9 339	6,2
Health, education and other social sector areas	86 662	57,3
HIV/AIDS	2 465	1,6
Total	151 205	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Indonesia



 Indonesia is undergoing a reform process in which one of the main challenges is widespread corruption. The human rights situation has greatly improved, peace has come to the previously civil-war-ravaged Aceh Province, and reconstruction after the tsunami has made good progress.


Governance and anti-corruption activities

 Norway supported a UN programme designed to increase poor and disadvantaged persons' access to rights. The University of Oslo along with the Indonesian Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (DEMOS) conducted research into democratic representation in Indonesia. Data was collected and made available via radio, reports, a website and a book release. A research project between Gadjah Mada University and the University of Agder focused on the transparency of their budget processes, political activity and tender rules in local authorities in six districts.


Environment

 Cooperation got under way with Partnership for Governance Reform to strengthen management and governance in the forestry sector. The Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the local Institute for Environmental and Natural Resource Economics (ELSDA Institute) are jointly promoting an "integrated law enforcement approach". The project focuses on the financial structures that make illegal felling possible and addresses the banking system, law courts, civil society, forestry authorities and police.


Environment and Indigenous Peoples

 The Rainforest Foundation Norway's work on rights-based forest management, has led to positive changes in the Bukit Duabalas National Park in Sumatra. For the first time in Indonesia, a national park management plan is based on indigenous peoples' traditional resource use.

Women and gender equality

 Norway supported two new cooperative ventures in 2007, promoting women's rights in local legislation, and women's participation in political processes. Norway supported the Women for Peace Conference.

Humanitarian assistance and private sector development

 Norway contributed to the World Bank administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for the reconstruction of Aceh. Funds were also granted to the UN Office of the Recovery Coordinator (UNORC) in Aceh to promote coordination between various stakeholders in the reconstruction process. Former guerrilla fighters and members of conflict-ridden communities were provided with a wide range of health services.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 223 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 1,420
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 4.9%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 13%, industry 47%, services 40%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2003): 28%
Human Development Index (HDI) Level 2005: 0.728. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 34
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 4.2
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 0.2%
Children in primary education (2006): 98.4%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): 6.1%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005): 96/100/Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 12%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 46%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -15.5%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 6.9%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 80%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 26%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.3 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 22%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Indonesia, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Prosent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	35 089	36,5
International NGOs	6 049	6,3
Local NGOs	5 159	5,4
Norwegian NGOs	10 075	10,5
Regional NGOs	2 450	2,5
Nordic research institutions/foundations	1 754	1,8
Multilateral organisations ³	35 546	37,0
Total	96 122	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Indonesia, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Prosent
Economic development and trade	18 952	19,7
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	5 189	5,4
Environment and energy	17 333	18,0
Good governance	50 808	52,9
Health, education and other social sector areas	3 840	4,0
Total	96 122	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Nepal



In the past two years Nepal has moved from armed conflict and absolute monarchy to a peace process and democratic transitional government. Norwegian development cooperation increased in 2007 as a result.

Governance and human rights



Norway supported two UN programmes for decentralisation. Indigenous peoples and women of low castes were an important target group. 13,000 women received training in organisational work. The Nepal Peace Trust fund was established to provide support for the camps of former Maoist soldiers, rehabilitation of IDPS and the election of a constituent assembly. Norway also channelled support to UN weapons inspectors and sent key personnel to the UN peace mission.

The Norwegian LGBT Association is working with the Blue Diamond Society to give lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender persons in Nepal greater awareness of their rights. The cooperation made a breakthrough in December 2007 when the

Supreme Court of Nepal instructed the new constituent assembly to grant this section of the population full protection against discrimination.

Education



Norway has for several years supported the national sector programme for basic and primary education. 89 per cent of the birth cohort were enrolled in the first grade in 2007. Norway worked with Save the Children Norway to raise school attendance among girls and marginalised children.

Private sector development/energy



Energy projects in rural areas brought power to 17,000 new households. Norway also funded initiatives to achieve sustainable hydropower development and increase investments in the energy sector.

Climate/environment



Norway signed a five-year agreement on allocation of support to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), a regional knowledge centre on environmental and climate

issues. The impact of climate change on snow melting and water resources in the Himalaya region is being researched in cooperation with the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo and the UNEP information and monitoring centre in Norway, GRID-Arendal.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 27.6 million

Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 320 (LDC)

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 3.9%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 41%, industry 22%, services 37%

Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2006): 39%. Figures over 30% are an indicator of widespread poverty

Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.534. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life. A change of +0.111 has been registered for Nepal in the period 1990-2005, indicating a positive development.

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 59. Change 2000-2006: -36

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 8.3

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 0.5%

Children in primary education (2004): 80.1%

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 29.7%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2004): 95/89/40 (2006)

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 17.3%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 50%

Forested area (change 1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -25%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 16.6%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 89%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 60.7%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2006): 2.5. The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 2.0%

Aid per capita (2005): USD 16

Aid as a percentage of GDP (2006): 6.3%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Nepal, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	137 980	53,1
International NGOs	18 881	7,3
Local NGOs	6 436	2,5
Norwegian NGOs	39 288	15,1
Regional NGOs	400	0,2
Nordic research institutions/foundations	641	0,2
Multilateral organisations ³	56 100	21,6
Total	259 726	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Nepal, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	12 780	4,9
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	4 621	1,8
Environment and energy	36 876	14,2
Good governance	124 543	48,0
Health, education and other social sector areas	79 622	30,7
HIV/AIDS	1 284	0,5
Total	259 726	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance



Pakistan



Pakistan is central to regional and global security, therefore Development cooperation aims to promote social and political stability. Pakistan is a pilot country for 'One UN at Country Level', an initiative supported by Norway.

Education



Girls' education is a special focus area. A project in the northern frontier province requires the leader and secretary at girls' schools to be women. Norway supported a course in education for 22,000 primary school teachers and a leadership programme for 8,000 female school leaders at the primary stage. Support is allocated for infrastructure and teaching material at 'Koran schools' in areas with no other educational offering. This has contributed to tuition in non-religious subjects and has paved the way for girls to attend school. In a Norwegian-supported education project in Punjab, the number of children enrolled in primary education increased by 16 per cent between 2003 and 2007. The project was carried out by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in cooperation with provincial authorities.

50 boys and 60 girls in Lahore received education grants by the Norwegian organisation, Diya, to keep them in school.

Governance and human rights



Norway supported the authorities' decentralisation process through a multi-donor fund administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This led to the establishment of 5,600 new Citizens Community Boards in 38 districts. Funding was also provided in connection with national and provincial assembly elections. Norway supports a number of NGOs working in the human rights field, one being the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, whose annual report for 2007 focused on the large number of disappearances in the country. This report received much media coverage and prompted political debate and strong censure of the authorities for their failure to act.

Women and gender equality



Through the UNDP, Norway helped to ensure that 23,000 female leaders and 12,000 mayors were trained in resolving challenges in their constituencies. With a view to improving women's opportunities for paid work, Norway supported training programmes for women in the textile industry and in modern animal husbandry.

Culture

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage in Norway and Pakistan's Ethnographic Museum and the Lok Virsa Heritage Museum in Islamabad have for several years collaborated on competence building in relation to museum operation.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 159 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 800
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 5.1%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 19%, industry 27%, services 53%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2002): 38%
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.551. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life. A change of +0.089 has been registered for Pakistan in the period 1990-2005.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 97.
Change 2000-2006: -11
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 3.2
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 0.1%
Children in primary education (2006): 65.6%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 30%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 78/78/85
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 21%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 29%
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -24%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 8.7%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 90%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 47.5%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.4 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 4%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 11
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 1.5%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Pakistan, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	28 485	15,8
International NGOs	4 423	2,4
Local NGOs	16 357	9,1
Norwegian NGOs	14 744	8,2
Regional NGOs	6 610	3,7
Multilateral organisations ³	109 942	60,9
Total	180 562	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

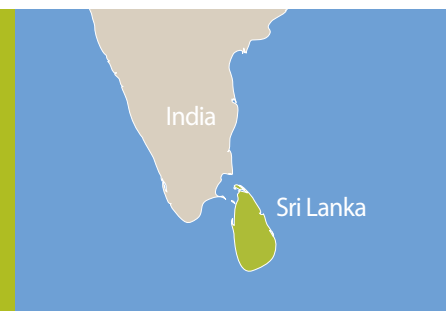
3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Pakistan, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	61 962	34,3
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	21 238	11,8
Environment and energy	4 234	2,3
Good governance	57 374	31,8
Health, education and other social sector areas	35 754	19,8
Total	180 562	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Sri Lanka



Over the past 10 years, assistance to Sri Lanka has centred on peace building and economic development. Norway has facilitated the peace process between the Sri Lankan authorities and the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) since 2000. Conflict levels intensified in 2007, creating further challenges for development cooperation. Cooperation with the Sri Lankan authorities and long-term support to the north were reduced, while support allocated to NGOs was stepped up.

Peace building



Funds were allocated to local-level organisations that provide training in conflict resolution and to organisations working to improve relations between ethnic groups. Norway, together with Sweden, supported a journalist education programme under the auspices of the Sri Lanka Press Institute and Press Complaints Commission. Of 67 graduates, 53 gained employment as journalists within a short period. The Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), drawn from the Nordic countries, continued its activity. The presence was instrumental in improving the life situation of people in conflict-ridden areas in the north and east and in alleviating the grave predicament of refugees across the country.

Economic development



In eastern Sri Lanka, a road used by 150,000 people was brought to completion and 60,000 decares (14,820 acres) of agricultural land was worked up. Inhabitants in the Jaffna area received better drinking water and agricultural production improved after irrigation systems were rehabilitated and environmentally friendly waste management was introduced. A national programme to upgrade the capacity of 28 district chambers of commerce was initiated and 2,410 young unemployed persons in rural areas were given vocational training. Private sector cooperation between Norway and Sri Lanka resulted in six new commercial cooperation agreements, nine agreements of intent and six trade agreements.

Tsunami

2007 was the final year that Norway allocated tsunami funds. FORUT Sri Lanka, a Norwegian/Swedish based development agency, completed 264 houses, Norwegian People's Aid started construction of 435 houses and the Norwegian Refugee Council completed the last of the schools planned for children who survived the tsunami. In addition, the reconstruction of 35 religious

gathering places (kovils, mosques, Buddhist temples and churches) was completed with Norwegian funding.

Women and gender equality



Thanks to the Union of Education Norway's programme, women have in recent years been assigned important posts as president, secretary general and treasurer in three teachers' organisations. The proportion of women in governing bodies has also risen.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 19.9 million

Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 1,310

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 4.6%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 16%, industry 27%, services 56%

Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2001): 30%

Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.743. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 13
Change 2000-2006: -6

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 0.6

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 0.1%

Children in primary education (2004): 97.1%

Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 2.4%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2004): Unavailable/100/Unavailable

Percentage of women in parliament (2006): 6%

Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 41%

Forested area (change 1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage: -18%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 14.3%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 82%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2001): 13.6%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 3.2 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): 2%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 61

Aid as a percentage of GDP: 5.1%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Sri Lanka, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	46 178	17,9
International NGOs	6 905	2,7
Local NGOs	49 479	19,2
Norwegian NGOs	117 256	45,4
Regional NGOs	173	0,1
Nordic research institutions/foundations	1 128	0,4
Multilateral organisations ³	36 917	14,3
Total	258 036	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Sri Lanka, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	36 908	14,3
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	106 239	41,2
Environment and energy	3 080	1,2
Good governance	90 068	34,9
Health, education and other social sector areas	21 740	8,4
Total	258 036	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Vietnam



2007 saw a shift in development cooperation with Vietnam towards technical assistance, calling for increased use of Norwegian expertise in resource management (petroleum, fisheries), energy, governance, environment/climate and gender equality. The volume of development cooperation is diminishing in step with this shift.

Governance and human rights



Vietnam is a pilot country for 'One UN at Country Level', and Norway channels support to administrative and law reforms under UN auspices. Norway also supports a project at the provincial level for reforms of public administration and public finance management. Bilateral human rights projects addressing institutional cooperation are closely linked with Norway's human rights dialogue with Vietnam.

Education



Support was allocated to the National Targeted Programme for Education (NTP-E) in Vietnam and to the World Bank's Education For All programme which includes basic education, teacher training, vocational training and education for ethnic minorities.

1,026 classrooms and 335 staffrooms reached completion in 2007, 1,156 new teaching assistants were recruited and 1,106 new teaching assistants underwent training. Support for education is being phased out in step with the termination of current agreements.

Natural resource management



An agreement was signed with the national oil and gas group Petrovietnam on cooperation on health, environment and safety in the oil sector. A hydropower study was completed and a new hydropower licensing project launched. Further, an agreement was signed with Norwegian companies on a teaching package in the shipbuilding industry. Support allocated to modernising the fishery legislation was continued and several regulations and guidelines were prepared and a number of pilots initiated in various provinces.

Children's rights

Under Plan Norway, children's voice was included in the authorities' five-year development plan. Over a thousand children from nine districts participated in the consultation, and their views were taken on board in provincial and district plans.

Private sector development



A programme was initiated between Norwegian and Vietnamese companies in the hydropower, oil and gas, maritime, environment and trade sectors. A company was established to develop a system to document traceability of food products.

Women and gender equality



Norway signed a three-year agreement with Norwegian Church Aid in Vietnam to provide support for combating domestic violence and human trafficking. This cooperation has resulted in the establishment of reconciliation and conversation groups and crisis/protection centres.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 84.1 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 700
Average annual economic growth (GDP) 2000-2006: 7.4%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 20%, industry 42%, services 38%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2001): 23%

Human Development Index (HDI) Level 2005: 0.733.
 A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life. A change of +0.111 has been registered for Vietnam in the period 1990-2005.

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 17. Change 2000-2006: -13

Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 1.5
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 0.5%

Children in primary education (2005): 87.8%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004): 6.1%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005): 94/97/77

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 26%

Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 70%

Forested area (change 1990-2005, negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): 38%

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 3.6%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 92%

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 41%

Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.6

The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005): Unavailable

Aid per capita (2005): USD 23

Aid as a percentage of GDP: 3.7%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Vietnam, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	99 744	56,8
International NGOs	5 500	3,1
Local NGOs	1 488	0,8
Norwegian NGOs	16 056	9,1
Nordic research institutions/foundations	690	0,4
Multilateral organisations ³	52 183	29,7
Total	175 660	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Vietnam, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	59 979	34,1
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	6 748	3,8
Environment and energy	4 060	2,3
Good governance	12 177	6,9
Health, education and other social sector areas	91 198	51,9
HIV/AIDS	1 499	0,9
Total	175 660	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

LATIN AMERICA




Photo: Sørvis



Nicaragua



 Development cooperation with Nicaragua began in 1987. The country has had one of the heaviest foreign debt burdens in the world and was among the first to receive debt forgiveness (80 per cent of its foreign debt) through the IMF debt forgiveness initiative in 2004. Nicaragua is Latin America's second poorest country and will be dependent on sizeable aid transfers in the years ahead.

Governance and anti-corruption activities

 Together with eight other donor countries, Norway has supported an anti-corruption fund since 2002. Three special units were established to work with corruption issues. An office was opened where people can submit formal complaints and report suspected corruption. The Attorney General has strengthened his investigative capacity by opening offices in all counties across the country. Norway signed a new two-year agreement for the training of journalists whose work focuses on the investigation of corruption. A total of 783 journalists have received training since the start-up in 2003.


Budget support

 The United Kingdom, Finland, Switzerland and Norway carried out a joint review of budget support, one conclusion being that the share going to poverty reduction has increased in recent years. Further, improvement has been seen in public finance and administration procedures, and new legislation has improved the planning of and insight into the government budget.

Private sector development

Norway has a three-year agreement (2007-2009) with Nicaragua on sectoral cooperation for sustainable development of rural areas. 1,500 kilometres of roads were built to and from important productive areas and more than 10,000 poor families received support in the form of seedcorn. Norway continued its funding of technical cooperation in the fishery and oil production sectors and natural disaster prevention efforts.

Food security

 Support allocated to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in the aftermath of Hurricane Felix bolstered food security by raising the production of beans. The Development Fund

has for several years supported a regional network of farmers, scientists and organisations with a view to preserving biodiversity, while ensuring food security and economic wherewithal. As a result of this effort, a new act was passed guaranteeing small-scale farmers' rights of ownership and opportunity to sell seed commercially, a right previously confined to national seed institutions and large companies.

Culture

Several literature projects were supported in Nicaragua, including projects for children's literature. Norway also supported programmes for the development of cultural institutions through central government and private sector partners.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 5.5 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 930
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 3.4%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2005): agriculture 20%, industry 30%, services 50%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2001): 10%
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.710. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life. A change of +0.099 has been registered for Nicaragua in the period 1990-2005
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 36.
 Change 2000-2006: -7
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 1.7
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): 0.2%
Children in primary education (2006): 91.4%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 11.3%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 98/114/Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 18.5%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): 32%
Forested area (change 1990-2005, negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): -21%
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 15.3%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 79%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 45.5%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 2.6
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007): 1%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 144
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 15.4%

Bilateral assistance¹ for Nicaragua, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	48 238	41,3
International NGOs	4 330	3,7
Local NGOs	10 585	9,1
Norwegian NGOs	36 460	31,2
Multilateral organisations ³	17 272	14,8
Total	116 886	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Nicaragua, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	47 373	40,5
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	5 478	4,7
Environment and energy	106	0,1
Good governance	36 618	31,3
Health, education and other social sector areas	23 461	20,1
HIV/AIDS	3 851	3,3
Total	116 886	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

MIDDLE EAST



Foto: Scanpix




Iraq

The Palestinian Area




Iraq



 The humanitarian situation in Iraq is dire. However, the security situation is such that only a small number of organisations are able to operate within Iraq. Norwegian humanitarian assistance was channelled through the UN system and NGOs. In 2007, funding was provided for refugees and internally displaced persons, water and sanitation facilities, mine clearing, victims of anti-personnel mines and war and health initiatives.

Humanitarian assistance

 The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are about 2.5 million internally displaced persons in Iraq and about 2 million Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries. Substantial Norwegian support was allocated to refugees from Iraq, both within Iraq and in neighbouring countries. This was instrumental in improving the situation of the worst affected refugees. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which has the broadest outreach of any organisation in Iraq, supported 22 hospitals and worked closely with central and local health authorities. Through Norwegian People's Aid, Norway ensured that a human rights syllabus was prepared for all secondary

schools in Northern Iraq and that it reached a large target group.

Norway allocated funds to the UN Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund (ERF) for Iraq, which started up in 2007. Iraqi organisations were mainly responsible for implementing projects with ERF support in the fund's first year. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), to which Norway was the third largest donor last year, also makes a humanitarian contribution in Iraq.

Water

Only one in three Iraqi children has access to clean water, according to the UN. Norway supported Norwegian Church Aid's water project in southern Iraq. Eight villages in the county of Basra, altogether 36,600 persons, were given access to clean drinking water. About 50,000 metres of piping have been laid to this end. Water quality is now regarded as good.

Petroleum

 Norway started its Oil for Development cooperation with Iraq in 2004. The programme addresses information management, oil production, training and transfer of industrial technology. Initiatives in 2007 included an 18 week training

course in negotiation, under the auspices of Norway's Petrad. 19 persons attended, and the subsequent evaluation confirmed a substantial increase in capacity among the course participants.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): Unavailable
Gross national income per capita (2006): Unavailable
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): Unavailable
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2004): agriculture 9%, industry 70%, services 21%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2006): 7.6%
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): Unavailable
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 46.
Change 2000-2006: -2
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 3
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007): Unavailable
Children in primary education (2006): 88.6%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2000): 15.2%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 83/66/59
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 25.5%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector: Unavailable
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): Unavailable
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007): 0%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 77%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005): 52.8%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 1.5
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): Yes
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006): Unavailable
Aid per capita (2005): Unavailable
Aid as a percentage of GDP (2006): Unavailable

Bilateral assistance¹ for Iraq, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	21 571	21,8
International NGOs	400	0,4
Norwegian NGOs	63 645	64,3
Nordic research institutions/foundations	3 800	3,8
Multilateral organisations ³	9 500	9,6
Total	98 916	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Iraq, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	-309	-0,3
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	53 197	53,8
Environment and energy	14 000	14,2
Good governance	32 686	33,0
Health, education and other social sector areas	-658	-0,7
Total	98 916	100,0


1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

The Palestinian Area



 Norwegian development cooperation aims to promote state building as part of a peace process leading to a two-state solution. As leader of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Assistance to the Palestinian People (AHLC), Norway has a special responsibility for coordinating international aid in this process. In 2007, the international donor community promised USD 7.7 billion in support to the Palestinians over a three-year period. Budget support to the Palestinian Authority has become an important aspect of Norwegian development assistance. Overall Norwegian assistance provided through bilateral and multilateral channels was at its highest ever level in 2007.

Governance

 Palestinian authorities drew up a reform and development plan for 2008-2010. Work on the plan was partially financed by Norway's support to the PLO's Economic Affairs Department and to a secretariat responsible for donor coordination. Norway supported the development of good public institutions and civil society organisations that play a watchdog role in

anti-corruption and human rights work. Since a substantial proportion of children and young people in the population lack representation in political bodies, funding the establishment of a youth parliament is an important democracy initiative.


Budget support

 Budget support is designed to maintain important public services such as health and education and to prevent economic and political collapse. The Israeli closure regime places severe constraints on the private sector and local value creation. In Gaza, small industry has shut down due to the absence of import and export opportunities. In this situation, public sector salaries have helped to sustain economic life in the Palestinian Area. However, local value creation needs to be stimulated and a sustainable budget must be developed. Norway is working within the framework of the AHLC to improve economic conditions and to pressure Israel to dismantle the closure regime and facilitate trade.


Education

 The most important outcome of Norway's effort was a national strategy for teacher training which covers both primary and secondary education. Six schools were renovated and expanded, including 39 new classrooms, laboratories, administration rooms and toilets. Five schools and the Department of Education in Gaza were repaired after being damaged by Israeli air attacks. The first intake of girls was enrolled at a Norwegian-financed vocational college in Tulkarem.

Energy

 All villages in the West Bank are now on mains electricity, thanks in part to Norwegian development assistance. A Norwegian-financed pilot project for pre-paid electricity meters was completed. Work on preparations to connect the Palestinian electricity grid to the regional Arab grid in Jordan was brought to completion.

Women and gender equality

 With a view to promoting the integration of women in society, Norway supported the information and lobby work done by an umbrella body for Palestinian women's organisations. Training programmes organised through women's organisations have given women a greater opportunity to participate in political life than was previously the case, and improved secondary education facilities at the local level enable more women to embark on secondary education. Funding was also provided for the training of women recently elected onto municipal councils in the West Bank and for four day-centres for women in Gaza.

Culture

Through the support provided to a cultural fund under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, 29 Palestinian organisations received funding for cultural activities targeting children and young people. The first Palestinian cultural centre is under construction in East Jerusalem, funded by Norway. Norway is also financing a museum at the Bethle-

Bilateral assistance¹ for the Palestinian Area, by partners, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	316 772	50,9
International NGOs	3 368	0,5
Local NGOs	23 194	3,7
Norwegian NGOs	139 594	22,4
Regional NGOs	1 500	0,2
Nordic research institutions/foundations	178	0,0
Multilateral organisations ³	137 310	22,1
Totalt	621 916	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for the Palestinian Area, by sector, 2007


Sectors	NOK 1000	Prosent
Economic development and trade	221 706	35,6
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	146 583	23,6
Environment and energy	20 670	3,3
Good governance	155 924	25,1
Health, education and other social sector areas	77 033	12,4
Totalt	621 916	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance




hem Peace Centre which aims to strengthen Palestinians' cultural identity.

Humanitarian assistance

 A lasting humanitarian crisis afflicts the Palestinian Area and emergency relief is imperative in order to avoid further deterioration, particularly in Gaza. Norway opted to channel emergency relief through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and strengthened Palestinian health institutions such as the cancer hospital in East Jerusalem, midwifery services in the West Bank and medical emergency relief for hospitals in Gaza. Another project designed to improve reproductive health targets young mothers.

Petroleum

 Under the Oil for Development programme, Norwegian experts held a basic course in petroleum management for Palestinian institutions involved in the gas sector.

Anti-corruption activities

Norway supported the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN), an anti-corruption alliance comprising six Palestinian NGOs. The alliance collaborates with the private and public sectors to combat corruption through education.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 3.8 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 1,230
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): -2.2%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector: Unavailable
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2006): 3%
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.731. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 22.
Change 2000-2006: -5
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2000): 1
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group: Unavailable
Children in primary education (2006): 80%
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007): 0.8%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2006): 100/106/122
Percentage of women in parliament: Unavailable
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector: Unavailable
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): Unavailable
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2005): Unavailable
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 89%
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2001): 60%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2006): Unavailable
Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006): No
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005): 3%
Aid per capita (2005): USD 304
Aid as a percentage of GDP: 25%



Norwegian People's Aid in cooperation with the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions supported a training of trainers programme: 160 women were trained to teach women from remote villages to take political responsibility. Many of these women were later elected to leading positions in local political parties. A programme aimed at Palestinian youth shows increased participation and influence in public life, including the establishment of a Parliament for youth in Bethlehem and Nablus.
 Photo: Petter Bauck

SOUTHERN EUROPE



Photo: Ramirez

Serbia (including Kosovo)
Bosnia-Herzegovina



Bosnia-Herzegovina



Bosnia-Herzegovina remains a split society and distrust between the ethnic groups is intense. Weak joint state institutions and internal friction between Bosnians, Serbs and Croats and between the two regions inhibits the country's political and economic development.

Reform of the justice sector



Norway supports the build-up of capacity of the prosecuting authority and court system to enable them to bring war criminals to trial and combat organised crime and corruption. Norway played an important part in the establishment of a central law courts administration, key to the development of a legal system in keeping with European standards. In an evaluation conducted by the American NGO, Freedom House, the country now has the region's second best score in the justice sphere.

Peace and reconciliation



Norway supported several initiatives that help spread information on the prosecution of war criminals, as well as a documentation centre that gathers information on who disappeared during the war and where. Norway also played a part in

identifying missing persons. With Norwegian support, the Nansen Dialogue Network has engaged in reconciliation efforts at the local level in several municipalities, among them Srebrenica.

Private sector development



Bosnia-Herzegovina is marked by high unemployment and little optimism for the future, exacerbating tensions present in society. Norway supports several projects to promote private sector development and raise employment. In Tuzla, a Norwegian-financed business incubator targeted the ICT sector and at the end of 2007 was developing 15 businesses with more than 60 employees. This project has received much positive attention in Bosnia, because of the results achieved and because the project represents a new approach to supporting entrepreneurship in the country. In light of the positive experience, a similar project is starting up in Banja Luka. Norway has also established contacts with USAID to collaborate on establishing e-biz centres in agriculture, tourism, furniture/wood preservation and tool production. The centres will offer ICT services to small businesses.

Mine clearing

Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia are heavily mine-ridden in the wake of the conflict, and Norway, in keeping with its obligations under the Landmine Convention, contributes to mine clearing operations, mainly through Norwegian People's Aid.

Facts

Estimated population (2006): 3.9 million
Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 3,230
Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 5.1%
Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 10%, industry 25%, services 65%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age: Unavailable
Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): 0.803. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 has a medium quality of life.
Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 15
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005): 0.03
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005): Unavailable
Children in primary education: Unavailable
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2000): 0.2%
Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education: Unavailable
Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 11.9%
Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005): Unavailable
Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): Unavailable
Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2001): 0.8%
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 99%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007): 3.3
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP: Unavailable

Bilateral assistance¹ for Bosnia-Herzegovina, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	53 245	52,3
International NGOs	8 400	8,3
Local NGOs	2 050	2,0
Norwegian NGOs	23 147	22,7
Regional NGOs	2 180	2,1
Nordic research institutions/foundations	3 500	3,4
Multilateral organisations ³	9 293	9,1
Total	101 815	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

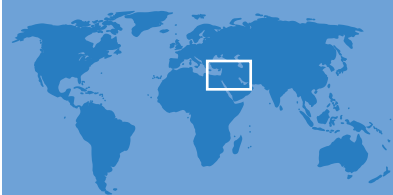
3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Bosnia-Herzegovina, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	19 956	19,6
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	3 275	3,2
Environment and energy	3 510	3,4
Good governance	66 921	65,7
Health, education and other social sector areas	8 181	8,0
HIV/AIDS	-28	0,0
Total	101 815	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

Serbia (including Kosovo)



Serbia and Kosovo are the largest recipients of Norwegian assistance in the Balkans. In 2007, Serbia was a politically split country dominated by issues related to the handling of Kosovo and the country's strategic alignment. The failure to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), delayed the country's process towards closer integration with the EU. In Kosovo too, 2007 was marked by inertia owing to the long drawn out process of clarifying the UN-controlled province's ultimate status.

Serbia

The aim of Norwegian assistance to Serbia has been to progress the construction of democratic institutions in the country and to support the country's reform process with an eye to its desire for future membership in the EU. Close cooperation with Serbian authorities has enabled identification of projects which are key to the country's ability to attain European standards. In many such projects, Norwegian and Serbian institutions have forged collaborative relations. Norway has, in part through the agency of the Norwegian Mapping Authority, contributed to the compilation of a national

register of property featuring a digitalised property map. The project is important in enabling Serbia more rapidly to meet the EU requirement of a transparent land register, which is essential to attract foreign investors. The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate has transferred expertise for the development of a modern and efficient hydrometeorological institute that will strengthen the development of the country's hydropower sector.

Norway has also focused on developing Serbia's security sector, in particular, ensuring democratic control of the armed forces. Through the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities, Norway has also contributed to the development of the local government sector in Serbia. Further, Norway has prioritised support to development projects in the poor and ethnically mixed areas bordering Kosovo.

Kosovo

The aim of assistance to Kosovo has been to build up democratic institutions, contribute to economic development and secure the minorities' future.

Norway has allocated substantial support to the Kosovo Property Agency which has registered more than 39,000 claims on properties and made a decision on more than 5,000 such claims. This is a key process with regard to the return of internally displaced persons and to the development of a functioning real estate market in Kosovo.

Further, Norway wishes to contribute, through a number of initiatives, to enabling ethnic minorities, particularly Serbs and Roma people, to remain in Kosovo. Initiatives designed to promote inter-ethnic dialogue and reconciliation processes were continued, partly through support allocated to the Nansen Dialogue Network.

Kosovo is struggling with slow economic growth and high unemployment, particularly among young people. Norway, therefore gives priority to private sector development, including through measures to develop agriculture along with employment initiatives under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Facts

Estimated population: 7.4 million

Gross national income per capita (2006): USD 4,030

Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006): 5.1%

Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006): agriculture 13%, industry 26%, services 62%
Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2005): 1.6%

Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005): Unavailable

Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006): 8

HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2006): Unavailable

Children in primary education (2007): 95.1%

Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2007): 100/1003/Unavailable

Percentage of women in parliament (2008): 20.4%

Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector: Unavailable

Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage): Unavailable

Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2006): 2.7%

Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006): 99%
Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2006): 2007: 3.4 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.

Defence spending as a percentage of GDP: Unavailable

Bilateral assistance¹ for Serbia, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. ²	129 141	54,0
International NGOs	3 200	1,3
Local NGOs	7 837	3,3
Norwegian NGOs	67 849	28,4
Regional NGOs	1 561	0,7
Nordic research institutions/foundations	3 218	1,3
Multilateral organisations ³	26 207	11,0
Totalt	239 013	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

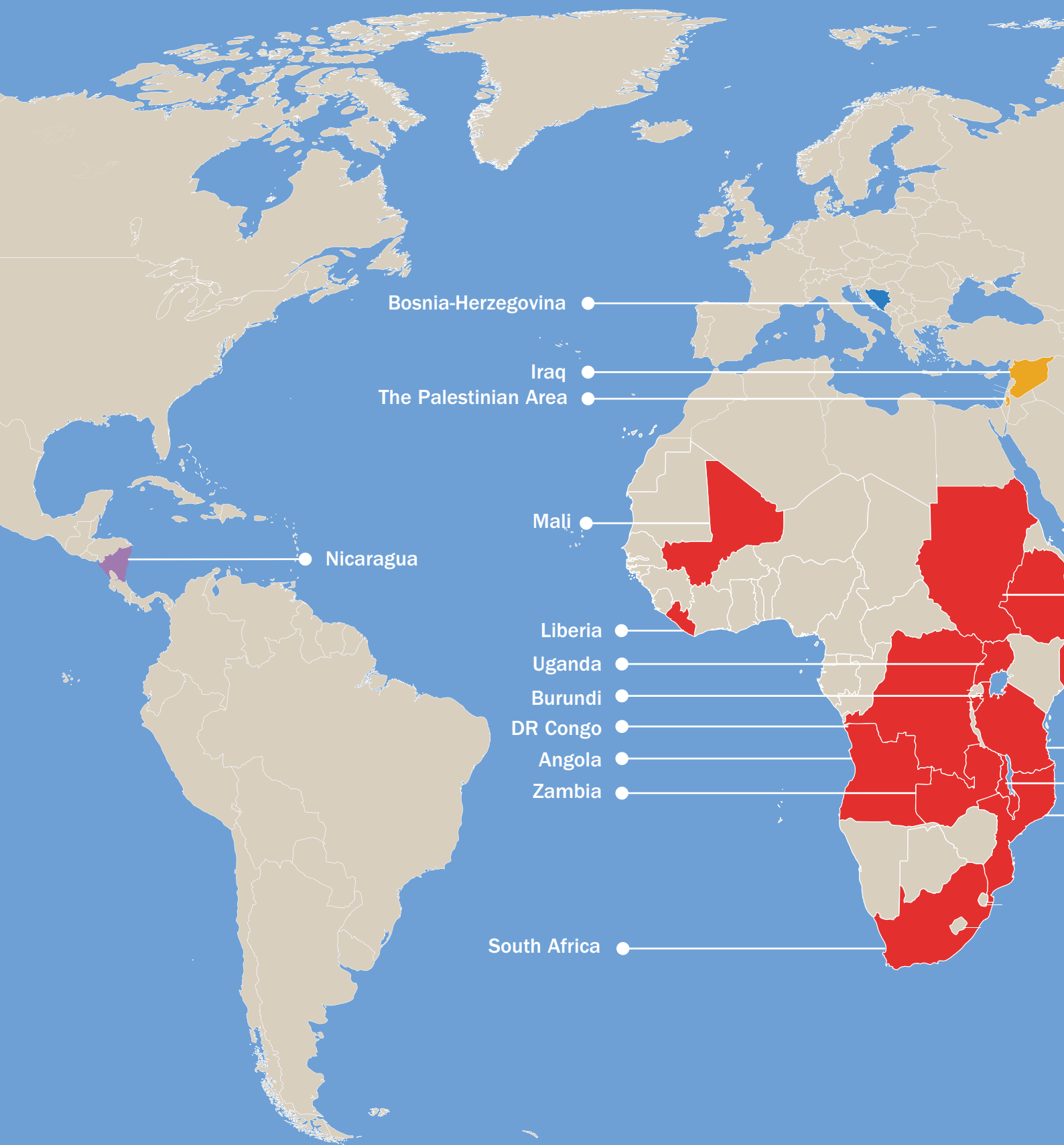
3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance¹ for Serbia, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	34 837	14,6
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	16 876	7,1
Environment and energy	9 637	4,0
Good governance	137 347	57,5
Health, education and other social sector areas	40 317	16,9
Totalt	239 013	100,0

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance





Bosnia-Herzegovina

Iraq

The Palestinian Area

Nicaragua

Mali

Liberia

Uganda

Burundi

DR Congo

Angola

Zambia

South Africa



● Afghanistan

● Pakistan

● Nepal

● China

● Bangladesh

● India

● Vietnam

● Sri Lanka

● Indonesia

● East Timor

● Sudan

● Ethiopia

● Somalia

● Tanzania

● Malawi

● Mozambique

● Madagascar

Definitions

Gross national income per capita:

Shows the value of the country's total economic production plus transfers, divided by its number of inhabitants. Low income countries have less than USD 825 per capita (in 2006), while middle income countries have between USD 826 and 3,255 per capita. The least developed countries (LDCs) are a special category.

Economic growth:

A measurement of the average growth in gross domestic product (total economic production) over the last 3-5 years. Annual growth below 2.5% will result in minimal or negative growth in relation to population growth. Annual growth above 5% is good, while growth above 8% is regarded as very high for a developing country.

Economic structure:

Shows a breakdown of economic production between primary sectors, such as agriculture and fisheries, secondary sectors, such as manufacturing and oil production, and tertiary sectors (services), such as trade, transport and public services. A percentage above 30% for agriculture shows that agriculture is dominant, while this percentage drops towards 10% in the most industrialised developing countries. Similarly, a percentage below 15-20% for industry is very small, while in the most industrialised or oil-rich developing countries it is above 40%.

Human Development Index (HDI):

Prepared by the UNDP from a combination of indicators for income level, education and life expectancy. The index ranges from 0 to 1, so that countries with a score below 0.500 have a low human development and countries with a score between 0.500 and 0.800 have a medium human development. A change of less than 0.005 over the entire period (1990-2003) indicates relatively minor improvement. Some countries have experienced negative development.

Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age:

Shows malnutrition or undernourishment among children (modestly or severely underweight) as a percentage. This is a strong indicator of poverty and food insecurity. All figures above 30% are extremely high, while figures around 10% or lower are reasonably good for a developing country.

Child mortality:

The number of children who die before they reach the age of 5 per 1000 births is a good indicator of poverty and poor health/nutrition. All figures above 150 are high or very high (implying that more than 15% of the children die before they reach the age of 5), while a score of less than 50 is low for a developing country.

Maternal mortality:

The number of women who die of pregnancy-related diseases during pregnancy or childbirth, per 1000 births. Figures above 10 are extremely high, while figures below 3 are low for developing countries.

Hiv infection rate:

The percentage of the population infected with HIV in the 15-49 age-group. In some countries this figure is very high, above 10%, while in less affected countries it is below 1.0%.

Children in primary education:

The percentage of children who attend primary school in relation to all children in that age-group. In many countries the percentage is now over 95% and approaching 100%, while figures below 75% must be regarded as low or extremely low.

Illiteracy rate:

The percentage of young adults in the population (15-24 age-group) who cannot read or write. In several countries this figure is now below 10% and approaching zero. Figures above 20% are regarded as high.

Ratio of girls to boys in education (gender parity ratio):

The figures show the number of girls per 100 boys at three educational levels: primary, secondary and tertiary (higher education). This is a good indicator of gender equality, especially the figure for higher education. A figure of around 100 means that as many girls as boys are receiving education. A figure above 80 indicates that the country is approaching gender equality, while a figure below 60 shows that there is still a very long way to go.

Percentage of women in parliament:

Percentage of female parliament members. With full gender equality the figure should be 50%, but few developing countries show percentage above 25%. Figures below 10% indicate an extremely low proportion of women in parliament.

Forested area (change):

The figure shows deforestation (or afforestation) measured as the proportion of a country's forested area in 2005, minus the corresponding figure for 1990, calculated in relation to the forested area in 1990. Countries where deforestation has been extensive have lost more than 20% of their forested area, while figures below 10% indicate more limited deforestation. Positive figures imply afforestation.

Area protected to conserve biological diversity:

The figure shows the percentage of the country's area that, as of 2005, has been

protected in some way to conserve biological diversity. A score above 20% shows that a great deal has been protected, while a score below 5% shows that very little has been protected.

Corruption Perceptions Index:

This indicator is prepared by Transparency International to measure the level of corruption in a country, based on perceptions reported by national and international business and other experts. Since actual corruption is illegal and hidden, and thus cannot be measured, the TI Index is often used internationally, even though it really only measures opinions (perceptions) about corruption. The index ranges from 10 (totally clean) to 0 (totally corrupt). All figures below 3.0 indicate relatively widespread corruption and figures approaching 2.0 or less indicate a very high level of corruption in the country concerned.

Fragile state:

Used to describe countries where the government, for various reasons (including wars and crises), is extremely weak and/or extremely unstable. There are several definitions. In this report the list prepared by the OECD Development Assistant Committee (DAC) is used.

Defence spending as a percentage of GDP:

This figure shows the size of a country's military expenditure in relation to its gross domestic product. Figures below 2-3% are relatively low, while figures above 4% are considered to be high.

Aid per capita:

This figure shows total aid for a country based on OECD/DAC statistics and definitions of official development assistance (ODA) in relation to its population size. This indicates the importance of development assistance for the country concerned. Some countries receive a very high level of aid per capita, around USD 100 or more, many countries receive USD 20-60, while especially large, populous countries receive little aid, less than USD 10 per capita.

Aid as a percentage of GDP:

The figure shows total aid received by country in relation to its gross domestic product. This is an indicator of the country's economic dependency on aid. A figure above 20% indicates a high level of aid dependency, while a figure below 10% indicates low aid dependency.



Published by Norad on behalf of the
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Norad

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
P.O. Box 8034 Dep. NO-0030 Oslo
Ruseløkkveien 26, Oslo, Norway
Tel +47 22 24 20 30
Fax +47 22 24 20 31

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

P.O. Box 8114 Dep. NO-0032 Oslo
7. juni-plassen/Victoria Terrasse, Oslo, Norway
Tel +47 22 24 36 00
Fax +47 22 24 95 80/81
www.regjeringen.no/ud
www.norway.info
www.landsider.no