



Norad

Norad in brief

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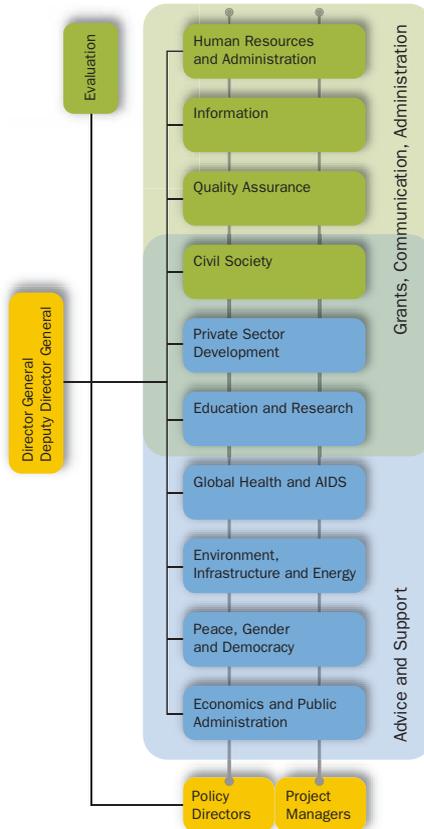
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The Norad organization



What is Norad?



As Norway's centre of expertise for international development cooperation in the global struggle against poverty, Norad helps ensure high-quality operations and positive results in Norwegian assistance. To supplement its own staff of more than 200 people, the agency cooperates closely with leading professionals in the private and public sectors.

By providing advisory services to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its missions around the world, Norad helps Norwegian development policies succeed. In managing its support programmes, Norad tries to ensure that resources provided through Norwegian and international partners have the greatest possible effect on poverty. Norad also arranges for independent evaluations and other quality assurance measures to make sure Norwegian development cooperation has the intended effect in partner countries.

Development cooperation is Norad's niche. In 2006 the agency prepared a new strategy to maximize the effectiveness of its work in the years to come. The new strategic focus will highlight quality and results in all aspects of Norwegian development cooperation, including the financial support and professional expertise channelled through governments, multilateral organizations, international organizations, civil society actors and the business community.

By focusing systematically on results, Norad aims to improve the quality of assistance provided to poor countries. Learning from mistakes is as important as learning from success stories. Decisive results are those with a lasting effect on living conditions, resources, sustainable development, democratization, human rights, peace and security. Without such results, development assistance cannot be called truly effective. Pushing for positive results will be Norad's way of improving the performance of all Norwegian partners. Effective development cooperation is the goal.



The United Nations' Millennium Development Goals and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of March 2005 reflect a greater focus on getting results from international development assistance. Though more and more donor countries have begun reporting expansively on the effects of their own development work, it is increasingly acknowledged that no one donor can claim credit for results achieved. Starting in 2007, Norad will prepare yearly reports on the effects of Norway's contribution using a format that documents the total international effort involved.

The most crucial part of the fight against poverty is what poor countries do for themselves. In their own view, development assistance is but one of several tools, and it's not even the most important. Trade, debt relief, investments, natural resources and migration are more important from an economic point of view, while peace and reconciliation are more important politically. About 2 billion of the world's people must try to make do on less than two dollars a day. If all the development aid provided by rich countries was divided equally among the world's poor people, each would receive less than 1 Norwegian krone (NOK). Norway's annual contribution of about NOK 20 billion amounts to less than a penny a day per person. Institution-building, social reform and political reform are what poor countries need most; helping to achieve them may be development work's most important role.

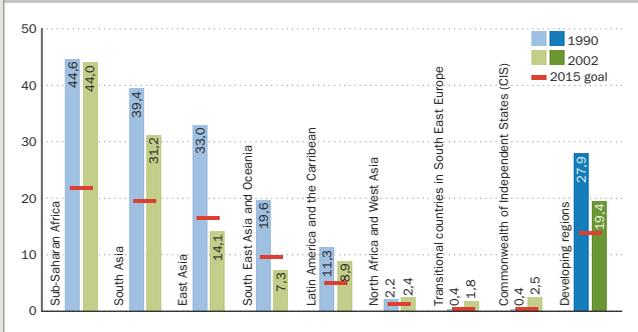
Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals were adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000. The international community committed itself to achieving eight important goals that serve as the framework for most international development cooperation.

By 2015:

- The portion of the world's population earning less than \$1 per day shall be halved in relation to 1990. In the same period, the portion of the world's population suffering from hunger shall also be halved
- All children shall have the opportunity to complete primary education
- Gender equality shall be promoted and the status of women shall be strengthened
- The mortality rate for children under the age of five shall be reduced by two-thirds from the 1990 level
- The percentage of women who die in childbirth shall be reduced by three-quarters from the 1990 level
- The spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other lethal diseases shall be halted and reversed
- Environmental sustainability shall be secured
- Global partnerships for development shall be expanded

Proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day, 1990 and 2002 (%)



Overcoming poverty and hunger is possible. In Asia, the reduction in poverty has been dramatic. Between 1990 and 2002, the number of people living on less than \$1 a day was cut by nearly a quarter of a billion.

Source: The U.N. Millennium Development Goals Report 2006

Advisory Services

Norad's most important product is the counsel it provides on development issues to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, embassies in developing countries and representatives of multilateral development organizations. Giving good advice requires Norad to pull together different kinds of expertise. Its consulting services cover the preparation, implementation and follow-up of development programmes.



Advice on effective development cooperation



Part of Norad's mandate is to consult on the preparation, implementation and follow-up of development assistance programmes. The agency's advice to partners and clients shall include a touch of realism regarding goals, result measurement and risks. Norad counsels partners on the best possible way to use Norwegian resources for the benefit of target groups. By systematically documenting results, Norad will ensure that future recommendations correspond to the reality of life in recipient countries.

Within Norad, expertise on development objectives is combined with expertise on individual countries, types of countries and regions. All this is underpinned by long experience in strategy and methods, public-private coordination and regional and global processes. What works and what does not work are often well known.

In the following chapters we will discuss Norad's problem-solving approaches along with the specific advisory work it has performed in a variety of subject areas important to Norwegian development cooperation.



Photo: Alf V. Adeler



Inspection of an old oil-well. Photo: Alf V. Adeler

Petroleum-related development aid to Timor-Leste

In 2001, Timor-Leste sought Norwegian development assistance for resource management, finance administration and environmental protection in the petroleum sector. An agreement was signed at the start of 2003.

The goal is to help Timor-Leste develop petroleum management systems so that it can eventually operate them without help from foreign consultants. Success will require cooperation between Norwegian and East Timorese institutions in developing administrative competence and capacity.

Nine project consultants are now in place in Timor-Leste. They assist in the administrative process, transferring knowledge through long-term cooperation. The consultants focus on institution-building, laws and regulations, resource management, resource database development, finance administration and environmental issues. Participants from Norway include

the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, the Ministry of Finance, National Bank of Norway, the Norwegian Mapping Authority, the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and the Petroleum Safety Authority. The petroleum directorate is responsible for Norwegian project management and coordination. Norad was a key force in developing the project and still plays a central role, providing advisory and quality assurance services and taking part in annual review meetings.

An important part of the project is education and training in petroleum-related subjects at the secondary and university levels. Stand-alone courses and seminars are also important.

For development assistance to be effective, donor coordination is necessary. The consultants in the Norwegian project therefore work closely in Timor-Leste with personnel from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

To date the project has achieved several important goals. The establishment of a resource database has helped East Timorese authorities manage resources more effectively. The capacity and competence of the country's institutions are improving, and increasing numbers of people are being educated in Indonesia or ready for higher education in Australia and Norway. Good governance and openness in petroleum administration are important objectives. The project is moving rapidly toward its overall goal, with Timor-Leste demonstrating a growing ability to manage its petroleum resources without foreign assistance.

Peace-building and conflict-sensitive assistance



The absence of serious violent conflict is a precondition for development and poverty reduction. Conflict-sensitive assistance is provided with an understanding of how violent conflict can influence the assistance, and how assistance can influence the conflict.

Much of Norway's development assistance – and Norad's activity – takes place in countries that are either involved in violent conflict or newly emerged from it. Among Norwegian development partners, Afghanistan and the Palestinian Territories are actively experiencing violent conflict, while Nepal, Sudan and Uganda have signed peace agreements relatively recently. In Sri Lanka, a fragile cease-fire is in force. A foundation for reconstruction has been laid in East Timor, Madagascar and Angola, while tension and insecurity are on the rise in Bangladesh, Kenya, Eritrea and Ethiopia. To promote peace, Norway is also engaged in development cooperation with Burundi and Somalia.

Norad's role is to help make sure Norwegian development assistance takes into account ongoing or latent conflicts in partner countries so that it does not intensify conflict levels. Instead, assistance should strengthen peace processes where possible. Security risks must be considered, and the resources brought in should have an effect on how the parties act. Norad works in conjunction with Norwegian embassies and Norwegian NGOs in conflict-torn countries; it also assists the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in evaluating the performance of multilateral organizations there.

Among Norad's activities in 2005 was a substantial review of what Norwegian organizations have done in Afghanistan, in particular with regard to accommodating the transition from Taliban-control to democracy. The review showed the organizations to be slow in adapting to new conditions. Unclear signals from Norad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were shown to be part of the problem. Separate analyses were made of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a multi-donor fund supplementing the country's central government budget, and the Afghan National Solidarity Programme (NSP). The ARTF analysis concluded the fund had been successful in helping the Afghan government maintain basic public services across the country, and that it

could serve as a model for multi-donor funds in other war-ravaged countries. The other analysis found that international assistance to the NSP makes an important contribution to reconstruction and refugee reintegration at the local level. It, too, is by and large a success.

Another evaluation completed recently looked into Norwegian support given to the UNDP for peace-building in eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The evaluation showed that the programme, thanks to effective local leaders, contributed positively to reconstruction and violence reduction at the local level. However, the positive effects were relatively limited in scope and parts of the UNDP effort were strongly criticized.

Norad intends for its partners in development cooperation to become more sensitive to conflict and to help other peace-process participants understand the positive role of well administered development aid in supporting diplomatic, humanitarian and military efforts aimed at securing peace.



If the peace agreement between the Maoist rebels and the government in Nepal, which was agreed on in November 2006, continues, it could end the country's 10 years of civil war.

Photo: Eivind Lund/Norad

Budgetary support and public finance administration



Budgetary support is given to supplement the central government budgets of poor countries, strengthening their ability to form comprehensive development policies of their own. Such support may be given for general purposes or for use in specific sectors, such as health-care and education. Budgetary support comes with a requirement that recipient countries develop strategies to strengthen public services and reduce poverty for all residents.

An evaluation of budgetary support from 24 donors to 7 countries shows that the assistance has a positive effect when recipients demonstrate a political will to reduce poverty. Budgetary support has strengthened national planning and budgeting systems. It has increased transparency in public administration and accountability by decision-makers. It has also made it possible to prioritize spending on health-care, education and other sectors of special importance to the poor. The evaluation concludes that budgetary support is not necessarily more subject to corruption than other forms of development assistance.



Bangladesh, Nepal and Somalia are countries benefiting from support to educational programmes. *Photo: Bjørnulf Remme/Norad*

Closely related to budgetary support programmes are programmes to expand the administrative capacity of public finance systems in partner countries. Norad has taken part in such efforts through an international framework that assesses administrative systems in developing countries.

Administrative reform in Mozambique

Since 2002, Norway has supported a programme to reform public finance administration in Mozambique. Sponsored by several donors through a common fund, the programme is being implemented by Mozambican authorities. Legal and regulatory frameworks have been developed as a part of the reform, and Mozambican authorities have reduced their total number of bank accounts while improving cash management. In addition, the programme has helped speed up public fund transfers as well as the production of consumption reports and national accounting.



In many countries, poor infrastructure holds back the spread of prosperity. Norway has long experience in developing power generation facilities, roads and ports, water resource management systems and telecommunication systems. Norad favours sectors in which Norway can offer substantial expertise. Norway also provides investment support.

Norway is expanding its support for responsible petroleum resource and revenue management in developing countries. In 2005 the government launched the "Oil for development" (Olje for utvikling) initiative to encourage sound petroleum management and good governance. The initiative, with a tentative new allocation of NOK 50 million per year over five years, represents a significant expansion of Norway's economic support for the sector.

"Oil for development" consists of:

- an increase in Norwegian development assistance to countries seeking Norwegian expertise and experience
- greater attention to good governance and petroleum management

Norad is coordinating the initiative, which has attracted Norwegian technological and administrative experts. An oversight group is composed of the ministries of foreign affairs, petroleum and energy, environment and finance.

Institutional cooperation in Bhutan's energy sector

The power supply sector plays a crucial role in Bhutan's economy, and the country wishes to develop its hydropower capacity in much the way Norway has. Bhutanese authorities are strongly in favour of exploiting Norwegian expertise and experience, and for several years the two countries have had close institutional ties. In the late 1980s, Norway and the UNDP funded the preparation of a Power System Master Plan in Bhutan. In early 2000 the plan was updated and expanded to include a water resource management plan. Bhutan and Norway have also worked together on underground construction technology, hydropower equipment supply and a preliminary stage of the Mangdechhu Hydropower Project. Students from Bhutan, moreover, have studied at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU).



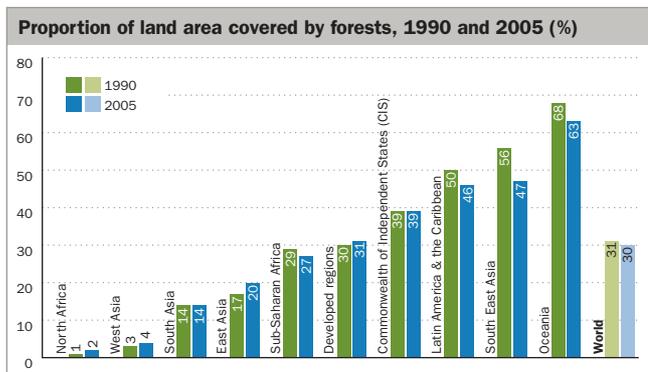
Mangdechhu Valley south of Tronga, Bhutan. A feasibility study for a 360 MW power plant has been carried out here.
Photo: Norconsult AS



The environment is one of the highest priorities in development cooperation. All forms of assistance shall take environmental matters into account, and all partners in Norwegian development work financed by Norad are expected to promote sustainable development.

The government's action plan for environmentally related development cooperation was finalized in 2006. The plan is designed to help the government fulfil its ambition of reviving Norway's role as a leading environmental spokesman in development and other matters.

In natural resource management, Norad's advisory services are directed primarily toward Indonesia, China, Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa and Central America. Most water resource consultancy work is associated with multi-lateral processes and regional initiatives. The "Oil for development" initiative plays a major part in advising partners on pollution.



Almost 13 million hectares of forest disappear every year. The transition of forests to agricultural land is the primary reason. Source: UN status report on the Millennium Development Goals

Partner countries themselves decide which environmental issues to prioritize. Norway wants to strengthen the ability of countries to incorporate environmental protection efforts in their national policies as they seek to fulfil international agreements and commitments.

Environmental management in Tanzania



Tree planting in Tanzania. Photo: Mark Mattison

The Natural Resource Management Programme, designed to improve national and local environmental controls in Tanzania, has led to expanded local participation and ownership in natural resource management. The programme includes several environmental protection measures – among them, the planting of forests.

Women and gender equality



Development and poverty reduction can only be achieved by focusing on women and gender equality issues. Norway provides support to measures that directly advance women's interests and others that promote the integration of gender considerations in wider cooperative efforts, especially those related to education, health, agriculture, democracy and human rights.

About a billion people on earth cannot read or write, and two-thirds of them are women. For many girls in poor countries, the idea of attending school is little more than a dream. More than 100 million people – at least 60 percent of them girls — receive no schooling at all.

The countries of the United Nations have declared that all children have a right to basic education. Moreover, all barriers to gender equality are supposed to be removed by 2015. Norad wants to help raise awareness among parents and communities about the importance of letting girls go to school. A number of research projects have shown that investments in women's education benefit a community more than any other kind. Education boosts income potential, strengthens cultural bonds and promotes female participation in democratization processes.

Reproductive health and reproductive rights comprise another of Norad's gender-equality priorities. By reproductive health we mean all health-care needs associated with sexuality, pregnancy and childbirth, which together account for some 30 percent of health problems among women. In Norad's view, the feminization of the AIDS epidemic deserves wider attention. According to UNAIDS, a growing share of the people infected by HIV and AIDS are women.

Agriculture is an important arena for improving the economic status of women. In most developing countries, women are responsible for most of the food production. In Africa it is largely the women who farm. It is crucial, therefore, to secure for women the right to own and inherit property and to give them access to agricultural training, loans and subsidies. Women should

also enjoy full rights to the fruit of their agricultural labours. In 2005, when Norad worked on the action plan for agriculture, it emphasized women's role in the sector. That emphasis will be carried forward in dealings with the agricultural pilot countries of Malawi and Ethiopia.

Female participation is crucial to public processes like community development and anti-poverty strategizing. Norwegian assistance is often directed to organizations that support women and mobilize them to participate in elections and other public processes.



Organized meeting places, like this one in Rajshahi, Bangladesh, help strengthen women in the struggle against violence. Photo: Gerd Stensby/Norad



Education opens a door not only to abstract learning but to understanding and influencing the world around us. Norway wants to help children in developing countries go to school, and it wants to improve the schools they go to. Primary education for all is the overarching goal. Increasingly, however, the focus is on the sector as a whole and the importance of developing a balanced educational system.

Norad's support for primary education is channelled through UNICEF, UNESCO and the World Bank as well as Norwegian NGOs and the partner countries' own educational programmes. Norway also takes part in international processes, networks and initiatives, such as "Education for All" and the "United Nations Girls' Education Initiative" (UNGEI). In such efforts, Norway seeks representation by groups of poor or marginalized residents while keeping the focus on educational quality and relevance. Girls' access is a major priority.

Investments in higher education and research are intended primarily to strengthen economic and community development. Universities are given priority because they play a central role not only in education but in research. Much of Norway's support goes toward cooperative research involving Norwegian institutions and their counterparts in partner countries.

A new research programme is being established in Nepal with support from Norway. It includes a research fund for Nepalese researchers and assistance in establishing institutional collaboration between Norwegian and Nepalese research organizations. The programme will shed light on structural inequalities within Nepalese society and the conditions required for institutional and democratic development. Additional focus will be placed on the connection between poverty and the social and political exclusion of certain groups.

Education in countries experiencing conflict or just emerging from conflict is another major priority for Norad. In Sudan, several Norwegian NGOs are active, including Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian People's Aid and the Norwegian Refugee Council. Norway is also a major contributor to a reconstruction fund assisting Sudanese authorities in the education sector. In Angola, emphasis has been placed on collaboration between UNICEF and NGOs to help Angolan authorities develop the educational system. Due to a lack of qualified teachers, cooperation with Angola is focused on teacher training.

Good results in South Africa

South Africa and Norway have worked together since 2000 to rectify injustices in higher education. The arena for their joint effort is SANTED, the South Africa-Norway Tertiary Development Programme.

The programme has three main elements:

- Improved access and graduation rates for students who previously would have been excluded from higher education
- Capacity expansion at historically underprivileged universities
- Collaboration with other universities in the SADC region



Photo: Bjørnulf Remme/Norad

In these priority areas a number of projects have been implemented. With SANTED now entering a new phase, Norad and the Norwegian embassy in Pretoria have asked external consultants to perform a detailed analyses of the programme.

An extensive review of SANTED in 2005 showed highly positive results. The programme was described as relevant and effective, with significant results achieved in important areas. The consulting team, representing Norway, the Netherlands and South Africa, concluded that important reforms at several universities would likely never have occurred without SANTED's input. The University of the Western Cape is one of the South African universities that has received support through SANTED.



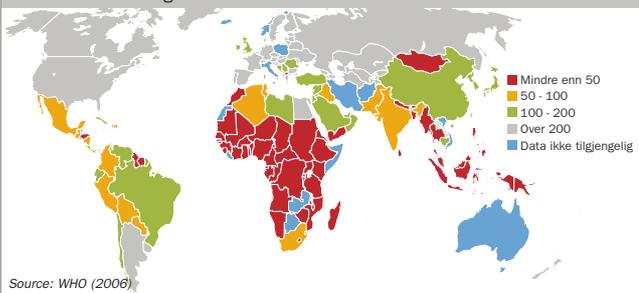
Good health is a prerequisite to a meaningful and active life. Because poor health is both a cause of poverty and a consequence of it, investing in health-care is a smart choice for nations and families alike. For Norway, it is a high priority in development cooperation.

Norway selects health-related projects on the basis of where Norwegian expertise and experience can do the most good. Such projects may involve health-care systems and personnel; children's health and immunization; sexual and reproductive issues; HIV and AIDS; and medical research.

Norad's health-related consultancy workload has increased as a result of strong international interest in health and HIV/AIDS as well as Norway's higher profile in global processes. Within the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad have contributed to a new support mechanism for efforts like developing health-care systems at the district level, establishing an international alliance to address

The ratio of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants

Distribution of the global health-care workforce



A shortage of health-care personnel is a big challenge worldwide – and especially in Africa. More Malawian doctors practice in Manchester, UK, than in Malawi itself. A major effort is required to correct this distortion.

the personnel crisis in health-care, improving coordination among organizations dedicated to HIV/AIDS and focusing more resources on sexual and reproductive health.

In connection with Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg's commitment to children's health concerns, efforts are under way to assist countries where childhood mortality is high.

HIV and AIDS

The AIDS epidemic continues to worsen in many countries – not least in Asia and Eastern Europe – while Africa remains the hardest hit region. The victims are increasingly women, especially young ones. Three out of four newly infected people between the ages of 15 and 25 are female. The AIDS catastrophe can impede economic and social development in hard-hit countries. Norway has committed itself to an active anti-AIDS effort designed to help fulfil the Millennium Development Goals. Norwegian aid is designed specifically to reach women and to promote their rights and living standards, but also to benefit young people, men who have sex with men, syringe users and people engaged in the sex trade.

Norway in recent years has increased its efforts against AIDS. In 2005 Norway spent NOK 221 million on anti-AIDS measures abroad. Norway supports the UN's AIDS programme (UNAIDS) as well as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). Norway also helps battle AIDS through bilateral cooperation, multilateral organizations and international, national and local civic organizations, including some whose members are HIV-positive.

Norad provides AIDS-related advisory services to Norwegian embassies, such as the one in Malawi. There, Norway plays a supportive role in national efforts to fight AIDS. Norad and Sida (the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) have put a joint consulting team in Lusaka, Zambia, to work closely with regional organizations in Africa and support regional efforts. From the start, Norad has supported the "Kicking AIDS Out" network, which promotes sports and physical activity to raise awareness about the disease. Norad also provides assistance to faith-based organizations, which are an important part of local AIDS activities in many countries.

Business development



Increased trade with developing countries is an important part of the battle against poverty. Norad is determined to help poor countries understand what it takes to develop effective international trade relationships. The production and sale of goods and services are fundamental to this understanding.

Businesses in developing countries face a range of challenges, including limited market access, weak infrastructure, deficient legal and regulatory systems and poor access to both skilled labour and financial credit.



Norwegian development cooperation aims at reducing poverty. Norway and Namibia have jointly contributed to Namibian fisheries presently being one of the best in the world. More than 50 000 people work in the fishing industry – directly or indirectly. *Photo: Tone Stenes/Norad*

In conjunction with the Centre for the Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries (CBI) in the Netherlands, Norad has had an overview prepared delineating Norwegian standards for importing products. The overview covers legal requirements and market expectations as well as issues related to product certification, work environment and social conditions.

Primary industries account for much of the economic activity in many poor countries and play a major part in Norad's business development assistance. The agency's 2004 action plan for agricultural development policy forms a basis for cooperation on natural resource management. There are both bilateral and multilateral programmes devoted to agricultural development. If developing countries are to succeed in boosting produce exports, they must satisfy international market standards. In partnership with Sida, Norad has prepared a strategy to help increase African exports by focusing on product quality and safety. In the economically important fisheries sector, Norway supports programmes related to resource management, institution-building, research and education.

Another major priority in development cooperation is the formalization of property rights for poor people. One of Norad's multidisciplinary projects is devoted to the rights issue in general and, in particular, the right of women to own property.

Corruption



There is a clear connection between poverty and corruption. The fight against corruption is therefore a major priority in Norwegian development cooperation.

Norad's anti-corruption work involves consulting, training, network-building and administering funds contributed by Norwegian and international organizations. Some reforms and projects backed by Norway are specifically dedicated to eliminating corruption. Anti-corruption commissions are a case in point. In most efforts, however, fighting corruption is only one of several objectives. Norad suggests ways for partners to integrate anti-corruption efforts into programmes dedicated to other aspects of development, such as health-care or education, thereby reducing at least the potential for corruption.

Developing countries with extensive natural resources are particularly exposed to corruption. Several of Norway's partner countries have substantial oil and gas reserves. Countries where production companies transfer money to the authorities without adequate public oversight are especially vulnerable. Revenues from national resources do not always contribute to sustainable economic and social development. In some cases, lopsided distribution of revenues can have a destabilizing effect that leads to social unrest and conflict.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is an international initiative that promotes visibility of the revenue stream between raw-material producers and their host countries. The initiative brings together public authorities, private companies and civic organizations. Norway plays a notable role in EITI and is committed to strengthening the process through the "Oil for development" initiative.

Norad is a supporter of Transparency International (TI) and TI Norway. It also provides support for Tif, a global political network devoted to combating corruption in countries undergoing reconstruction.

Along with its special consultant, Ms. Eva Joly, Norad provides technical assistance to prosecuting authorities and anti-corruption agencies in partner countries.

Norad is also a partner in U4, a web-based resource centre for donors seeking effective tools to fight corruption. U4 offers research, e-training, workshops, diverse anti-corruption literature and an expert help desk.



According to Transparency International's 2005 annual report, Bangladesh is rated as one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Photo: Norad

Assisting partners in civil society, business and research

Norad wishes to simplify administration of financial support mechanisms, placing emphasis on each recipient's concrete results and capacity to achieve agreed goals. This approach will make administration more efficient and facilitate more professional collaboration among organizations, businesses and research communities.



NGOs and other civic organizations are well positioned to help influence development processes and maintain contact with poor and vulnerable groups. Norway's important role in international development cooperation is based in part on the work of NGOs. As service providers and rights advocates, they put Norwegian resources to use on the ground. Norway channels a majority of its development aid through such organizations.

The main challenge for development cooperation, and in particular for Norwegian assistance channelled through civic organizations, is to help improve the foundation of economic and social advancement. An active civil society can influence and monitor the actions of government – helping, for example, to promote good governance, democracy and respect for human rights.

Norwegian support mechanisms are geared toward civic organizations in poor countries, and the money is channelled in large part through Norwegian partners. Emphasis is placed on strengthening the competence and capacity of local organizations, an approach that magnifies the long-term effect of programmatic actions and accentuates the positive role of civil society in development efforts. Norway's support is also intended to stimulate Norwegians in all walks of life to take an interest in development issues and North-South relations.

Support to business

Among the many Norwegian actors receiving support from Norad are organizations, associations, alliances, interest groups and societies. They range from large national organizations that are active in many countries to small community groups that work abroad with a single partner on a single project. The projects they undertake are highly diverse. In 2005, Norad provided more than NOK 1.1 billion to almost 100 civil society organizations in more than 80 countries.



Right to Play is an international humanitarian organization that uses play and sport activities as an arena for the development of children and adolescents in the world's most vulnerable areas. Norad supported the organization with NOK 4 million in 2006.

Photo: Tone Slenes/Norad

The organizations speak out

In 2005, Norad launched a database on its website for evaluations and reviews of Norad-funded programmes carried out by Norwegian NGOs. The motive was to help systematize Norad's commitment to achieving results and sharing the lessons learned. The evaluation reports can be read at www.norad.no/ngo-evaluation.

An example from the database is a 2005 report commissioned by Norwegian People's Aid to evaluate the programme "Women's Rights and Gender Equality". According to the evaluation, Norwegian People's Aid has a strong history of gender equality in its approach to international assistance, but its performance is not entirely consistent due to varying levels of commitment shown by employees.

One of Norad's objectives is to stimulate business development in poor countries. Norad administers several financial support mechanisms dedicated to business and trade.

Initiatives receiving support include those designed to strengthen export opportunities, expand infrastructure and encourage business activity and technology transfer. In order to receive support, projects must satisfy international and host-country environmental standards.

Support may be granted to companies and business or professional organizations. Other recipients may include small and medium-sized companies brought together in partnership by Norad's MatchMaking Programme. By promoting collaboration between companies in Norway and selected developing countries, the MatchMaking Programme has become an important component of Norwegian assistance abroad.

Support to higher education and research

The Research Council of Norway distributes funds on Norad's behalf to support, among other things, research into poverty, peace, health-care and immunization. The council also distributes the funding for Norway's research collaboration with South Africa. Its highly relevant web pages, organized by topic and geography, can be seen at www.forskningsradet.no.

Also on Norad's behalf, the Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU) administers the Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education (NUFU) as well as Norad's own Programme for Master Studies (NOMA) and a programme for teacher education. See SIU's website at www.siu.no.

Norad provides direct support for regional research organizations and networks. In a number of countries, including South Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania, Norad participates in efforts to strengthen universities in their dealings with research, information technology, communications, administrative systems and curricula. Norad is also a supporter of the Network for University Cooperation Tibet-Norway and the International Programme for Petroleum Management and Administration (PETRAD).

Support to international organizations

International organizations and networks receiving support include both NGOs and multi-state organizations (apart from those under UN auspices) that specialize in Norad's priority areas. These leading organizations are called upon when a global approach is vital and there are few if any alternative channels. For the period 2004-2006, Norad has prioritized efforts in reproductive health, the environment and governance, including democracy and human rights. Norad favours organizations that are assertive, outspoken on behalf of vulnerable groups and able to strengthen the expertise and operational capacity of developing countries. In 2005, 31 international organizations received more than NOK 120 million in support from Norad.



IPPF is both a service-provider and a champion of sexual and reproductive rights. A worldwide network of 150 members working in 182 countries. Norway supported the organization with NOK 40 million in 2005. Photo: IPPF/Chloe Hall

Other support mechanisms

Collaboration between Norway and South-Eastern Europe

Norad's support for cooperation and understanding across ethnic, racial and other barriers in South-Eastern Europe is based in part on strengthening contacts between individuals and local communities in Norway and South-Eastern Europe. In 2005, Norad devoted NOK 4 million to this effort.

The educational group Venstres Opplysningsforbund i Nord-Trøndelag received support in 2005 to publish illustrated children's books featuring women and girls in settings that emphasize tolerance and peaceful co-existence. Most children's books in the Albanian language were destroyed in the 1990s. The new books were published in both Albanian and Norwegian, with a print run of 10,000.

Informational support

Norad's informational support is designed to help various Norwegian NGOs and other civic organizations operate broad-based informational and educational programmes in Norway on the subject of North-South relations and development issues. Each year, Norad provides nearly NOK 40 million in such informational support.

The youth campaign "Involve Yourself" is one of the informational programmes funded by Norad. The annual campaign is mounted jointly by Save the Children, Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian People's Aid, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Norwegian Refugee Council. Together, the five organizations receive NOK 10 million for such efforts.



"Involve Yourself" is a joint campaign aimed at young people. In 2005 the theme was "war" and the picture is taken from the performance "War in Congo – really?" Norad supported the campaign with NOK 3,5 million.
Photo: Ken Opprann

Quality assurance and evaluation

Ensuring that development assistance is well administered requires professional evaluation and risk analysis in connection with programme planning and follow-up. Norad assists the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norway's foreign missions in this important activity. Norad also arranges for independent evaluations of Norwegian development cooperation.



Administrative reviews, administrative tools

Ensuring that development assistance is well administered requires professional evaluation and risk analysis in connection with programme planning and implementation.

Funds must also be shown to be administered in accordance with all relevant regulations. The responsibility for quality assurance passes from organization to organization with the flow of money. Norad provides foreign service stations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with advisory services, training and assistance in developing administrative techniques. Norad also examines agreements and contracts with an eye to quality assurance. It has been commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to scrutinize how Norwegian embassies manage development assistance funds.

Norad takes part in administrative reviews of Norwegian, international and multilateral groups that receive funding from Norad and the ministry. Norad also develops partner evaluation methods to be used by Norad, the ministry and the partners themselves. The reviews are tools for assessing the goals, strategy, capacity, organization and results of each partner.

In 2005, a revised Development Cooperation Manual was put into service. The manual is part of a new "toolbox" of professional and administrative guidelines and strategies employed by Norad. Management reviews in conjunction with training in regulatory issues were undertaken at embassies in seven partner countries.

In 2005, Norad introduced web-based access to its internal statistics database. A statistics portal at www.norad.no now gives users access to information about Norwegian development cooperation from 1960 onward.

The Development Cooperation Manual clarifies administrative procedures in development assistance. The manual can be downloaded from www.norad.no/dcm.



Evaluation

Norad's evaluation activities covers the whole breadth of development cooperation and is designed to sort out what works from what doesn't. The activities are independent, in accordance with special instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

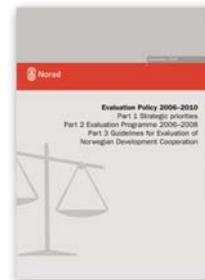
The evaluations are intended to help people who manage Norwegian development funds to learn systematically from experience. The reviews also help Norad evaluate the quality of development cooperation and ascertain whether the results achieved justify the resources used.

Evaluation reports are submitted to senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who are then responsible for follow-up. Political decision-makers and observers in the public sphere depend on the reports to help them judge the effectiveness of Norwegian development assistance.

The evaluations may be prepared by Norway alone or in cooperation with other donors. They cover a wide spectrum of thematic areas and development approaches. In 2006, the response to the Asian tsunami of Dec. 2004 will be evaluated. Additional evaluations will look into the effectiveness of international budgetary support, the new Norwegian Peace Corps (Fredskorpset), Norwegian development assistance in the oil and gas sector, a World Bank donor fund, UNDP support to countries that have been in conflict, and the harmonization of international donor activity in Zambia.

Norad's Evaluation Policy for 2006-2010 emphasizes the importance of documenting and evaluating both short-term and long-term results of development cooperation. More emphasis will be put on communicating the evaluation results effectively and strengthening them as a basis for teaching and policy development. An ambitious evaluation programme has been set up for 2006-2008.

All evaluation reports are published in series form and distributed free of charge. They are generally published in English.

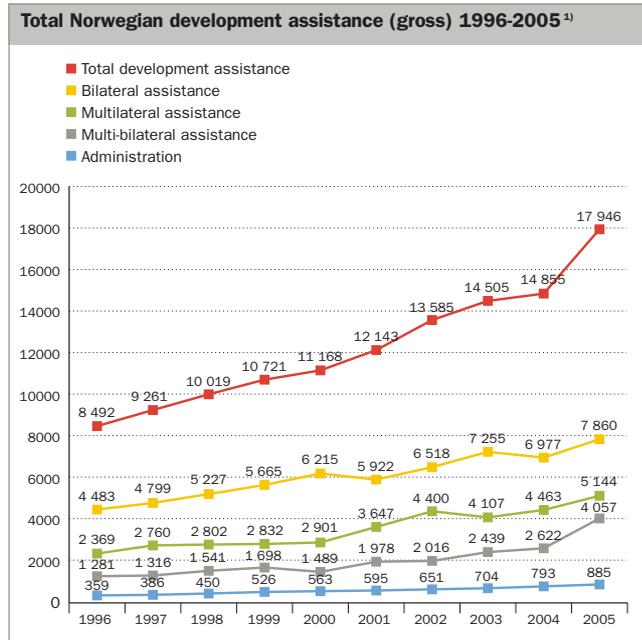


Norad is responsible for reporting to the OECD/DAC the total amount of Norway's development assistance and for making available to the general public statistical information clarifying Norway's efforts.

Norad administers a range of support mechanisms available to many Norwegian businesses, cultural institutions and civil society organizations. In addition, Norad annually advertises the availability of funds for research and institutional collaboration between Norway and developing countries. Norad also has responsibility for grants and subsidies to international organizations. In 2005, Norad administered NOK 2 billion.

Except for an overview on the following page showing total gross Norwegian development assistance, the tables in this publication refer only to funds provided through Norad.

Comprehensive statistics related to Norwegian development cooperation can be seen at www.norad.no.



1) Amounts assigned to the various categories of assistance may not match previously published reports due to statistical updates. Yearly totals remain unchanged.

Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by primary region, partner country²⁾ and Least Developed Country (LDC)³⁾ designation, 2005

(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)

Africa	NOK 1000	%			
Uganda*	79 113	4,25	Egypt	907	0,05
Ethiopia*	66 115	3,55	Sao Tome & Principe*	799	0,04
Sudan*	51 303	2,75	Gambia*	688	0,04
Mali*	42 738	2,29	Cote d'Ivoire	557	0,03
Mozambique*	41 452	2,22	Guinea-Bissau*	175	0,01
Tanzania*	35 595	1,91	Comoros*	107	0,01
South Africa	31 803	1,71	Morocco	84	0,00
Zambia*	31 195	1,67	Cape Verde*	58	0,00
Zimbabwe	30 303	1,63	Africa unspecified	178 637	9,59
Malawi*	28 411	1,52	Total Africa	792 275	42,52
Kenya	23 311	1,25	<i>of which to LDCs</i>	<i>499 686</i>	<i>26,82</i>
Angola*	21 590	1,16	Asia & Oceania	NOK 1000	%
Eritrea*	19 390	1,04	Bangladesh*	72 099	3,87
Rwanda*	19 152	1,03	Sri Lanka	52 733	2,83
Somalia*	14 036	0,75	China	38 613	2,07
Niger*	10 291	0,55	Vietnam	35 205	1,89
Congo, Dem. Rep.*	9 436	0,51	Nepal*	29 551	1,59
Namibia	8 405	0,45	Afghanistan*	21 590	1,16
Madagascar*	5 966	0,32	India	18 926	1,02
Botswana	5 699	0,31	Laos*	14 764	0,79
Sierra Leone*	4 539	0,24	Indonesia	13 861	0,74
Ghana	4 208	0,23	Cambodia*	9 903	0,53
Burundi*	4 125	0,22	Mongolia	6 920	0,37
Lesotho*	4 097	0,22	Timor-Leste*	5 843	0,31
Senegal*	3 828	0,21	Philippines	3 741	0,20
Cameroon	3 641	0,20	Papua New Guinea	3 003	0,16
Swaziland	2 890	0,16	Thailand	2 573	0,14
Mauritania*	2 398	0,13	Azerbaijan	2 363	0,13
Nigeria	2 145	0,12	Pakistan	1 207	0,06
Liberia*	1 790	0,10	Kazakhstan	1 200	0,06
Burkina Faso*	1 300	0,07	Myanmar (Burma)*	1 169	0,06

Malaysia	1 001	0,05
Bhutan*	204	0,01
Marshall Islands	73	0,00
Asia unspecified	14 706	0,79
Total Asia & Oceania	351 248	18,85
<i>of which to LDCs</i>	<i>155 122</i>	<i>8,33</i>

Europe	NOK 1000	%
Albania	41	0,00
Europe unspecified	4 167	0,22
Total Europe	4 208	0,23

Latin America	NOK 1000	%
Nicaragua	37 156	1,99
Bolivia	23 402	1,26
Guatemala	22 566	1,21
Colombia	16 276	0,87
Brazil	14 994	0,80
Ecuador	10 948	0,59
Honduras	7 903	0,42
Peru	7 542	0,40
Cuba	5 796	0,31
Paraguay	4 344	0,23
El Salvador	3 178	0,17
Dominican Republic	3 118	0,17
Jamaica	2 261	0,12
Chile	854	0,05
Haiti*	727	0,04
Mexico	479	0,03
Venezuela	210	0,01
Panama	133	0,01
Latin America unspecified	33 893	1,82

Total Latin America	195 780	10,51
<i>of which to LDCs</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>0,04</i>

Middle East	NOK 1000	%
Palestinian Territories	42 886	2,30
Lebanon	6 252	0,34
Iraq	5 100	0,27
Jordan	2 201	0,12
Yemen*	402	0,02
Iran	70	0,00
Middle East unspecified	1 205	0,06
Total Middle East	58 116	3,12
<i>of which to LDCs</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>0,02</i>

Global unspecified	461 508	24,77
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Subtotal primary and other partner countries	802 130	43,05
Subtotal other countries	366 889	19,69
Subtotal unspecified	694 117	37,26
Total	1 863 13	100,00
<i>of which to LDCs</i>	<i>655 937</i>	<i>35,21</i>

- 1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance.
- 2) Primary partner countries (highlighted in gray) and other partner countries (in italics).
- 3) LDC countries as defined by the OECD/DAC in 2006

Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by primary region, primary partner country and objective, 2005 (NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through to each country/region)

	Health, education and other social services		HIV/AIDS		Economic development and trade		Good governance		Environment and energy		Emergency relief and unspecified		Total	
Africa														
Malawi	10 560	37,2 %	6 526	23,0 %	5 375	18,9 %	5 135	18,1 %	816	2,9 %	0,0 %	28 411	100,0 %	
Mozambique	21 661	52,3 %	1 811	4,4 %	3 055	7,4 %	10 854	26,2 %	3 944	9,5 %	128	0,3 %	41 452	100,0 %
Tanzania	15 396	43,3 %	1 292	3,6 %	9 013	25,3 %	8 101	22,8 %	1 631	4,6 %	161	0,5 %	35 595	100,0 %
Uganda	39 574	50,0 %	3 698	4,7 %	17 336	21,9 %	13 441	17,0 %	4 724	6,0 %	340	0,4 %	79 113	100,0 %
Zambia	10 932	35,0 %	12 202	39,1 %	345	1,1 %	5 693	18,3 %	2 022	6,5 %	0,0 %	31 195	100,0 %	
Other countries	187 361	47,1 %	27 874	7,0 %	105 453	26,5 %	66 664	16,8 %	5 005	1,3 %	5 516	1,4 %	397 872	100,0 %
Africa unspecified	34 202	19,1 %	5 441	3,0 %	87 177	48,8 %	41 752	23,4 %	6 582	3,7 %	3 483	1,9 %	178 637	100,0 %
Total Africa	319 685	40,4 %	58 844	7,4 %	227 754	28,7 %	151 640	19,1 %	24 724	3,1 %	9 627	1,2 %	792 275	100,0 %
Asia & Oceania														
Bangladesh	11 157	15,5 %	535	0,7 %	8 213	11,4 %	612	0,8 %	51 581	71,5 %	0,0 %	72 099	100,0 %	
Nepal	16 268	55,1 %	729	2,5 %	1 569	5,3 %	8 823	29,9 %	1 595	5,4 %	567	1,9 %	29 551	100,0 %
Other countries	88 320	37,6 %	3 089	1,3 %	96 303	41,0 %	27 482	11,7 %	15 318	6,5 %	4 380	1,9 %	234 892	100,0 %
Asia unspecified	2 496	17,0 %	2 109	14,3 %	5 263	35,8 %	1 516	10,3 %	2 801	19,0 %	521	3,5 %	14 706	100,0 %
Total Asia & Oceania	118 241	33,7 %	6 463	1,8 %	111 348	31,7 %	38 434	10,9 %	71 294	20,3 %	5 468	1,6 %	351 248	100,0 %
Europe														
All countries	41	100,0 %	0	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	41	100,0 %	
Europe unspecified	2 087	50,1 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	190	4,6 %	1 337	32,1 %	463	11,1 %	90	2,2 %	4 167	100,0 %
Total Europe	2 128	50,6 %	0	0,0 %	190	4,5 %	1 337	31,8 %	463	11,0 %	90	2,1 %	4 208	100,0 %
Latin America														
All countries	69 296	42,8 %	2 970	1,8 %	27 621	17,1 %	49 633	30,7 %	1 793	1,1 %	10 573	6,5 %	161 887	100,0 %
Latin America unspecified	2 593	7,6 %	2 428	7,2 %	5 692	16,8 %	16 415	48,4 %	0	0,0 %	6 765	20,0 %	33 893	100,0 %
Total Latin America	71 889	36,7 %	5 399	2,8 %	33 314	17,0 %	66 048	33,7 %	1 793	0,9 %	17 338	8,9 %	195 780	100,0 %
Middle East														
All countries	25 178	44,2 %	0	0,0 %	5 693	10,0 %	19 114	33,6 %	6 831	12,0 %	95	0,2 %	56 911	100,0 %
Middle East unspecified	250	20,7 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	858	71,2 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	97	8,1 %	1 205	100,0 %
Total Middle East	25 428	43,8 %	0	0,0 %	5 693	9,8 %	19 972	34,4 %	6 831	11,8 %	192	0,3 %	58 116	100,0 %
Global unspecified	210 316	45,6 %	5 285	1,1 %	111 972	24,3 %	57 237	12,4 %	37 176	8,1 %	39 522	8,6 %	461 508	100,0 %
Total	747 687	40,1 %	75 991	4,1 %	490 271	26,3 %	334 668	18,0 %	142 281	7,6 %	72 238	3,9 %	1 863 135	100,0 %

1) Multi-bilateral assistance included.

Total assistance from Norad through Norwegian NGOs by primary region, primary partner country and objective, 2005

(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance from Norad through Norwegian NGOs to each country/region)

	Health, education and other social services		HIV/AIDS		Economic development and trade		Good governance		Environment and energy		Emergency relief and unspecified		Total		
Africa															
Malawi	10 343	38,0 %	6 526	24,0 %	5 209	19,1 %	5 135	18,9 %		0,0 %		0,0 %	27 212	100,0 %	
Mozambique	17 927	53,5 %	1 811	5,4 %	578	1,7 %	10 597	31,6 %	2 590	7,7 %		0,0 %	33 502	100,0 %	
Tanzania	5 840	24,2 %	1 292	5,4 %	8 584	35,6 %	7 648	31,7 %	724	3,0 %	29	0,1 %	24 116	100,0 %	
Uganda	31 951	50,6 %	3 698	5,9 %	10 130	16,0 %	13 291	21,0 %	3 753	5,9 %	340	0,5 %	63 164	100,0 %	
Zambia	9 281	32,0 %	12 202	42,1 %		0,0 %	5 693	19,6 %	1 825	6,3 %		0,0 %	29 002	100,0 %	
Other countries	164 709	47,9 %	27 084	7,9 %	79 410	23,1 %	66 018	19,2 %	1 712	0,5 %	5 219	1,5 %	344 153	100,0 %	
Africa unspecified	17 191	27,9 %	2 741	4,4 %	13 418	21,7 %	23 872	38,7 %	4 430	7,2 %	60	0,1 %	61 712	100,0 %	
Total Africa	257 242	44,1 %	55 354	9,5 %	117 329	20,1 %	132 253	22,7 %	15 034	2,6 %	5 648	1,0 %	582 860	100,0 %	
Asia & Oceania															
Bangladesh	9 906	61,5 %	535	3,3 %	5 047	31,3 %	612	3,8 %		0,0 %		0,0 %	16 101	100,0 %	
Nepal	13 016	53,0 %	729	3,0 %		0,0 %	8 823	35,9 %	1 439	5,9 %	567	2,3 %	24 574	100,0 %	
Other countries	64 140	42,1 %	3 089	2,0 %	45 608	30,0 %	26 757	17,6 %	9 841	6,5 %	2 767	1,8 %	152 203	100,0 %	
Asia unspecified	2 496	26,2 %	2 109	22,1 %	1 018	10,7 %	1 516	15,9 %	2 301	24,1 %	97	1,0 %	9 537	100,0 %	
Total Asia & Oceania	89 557	44,2 %	6 463	3,2 %	51 674	25,5 %	37 709	18,6 %	13 581	6,7 %	3 431	1,7 %	202 415	100,0 %	
Europe															
Total Europe	210	13,9 %	0,0 %	190	12,5 %			645	42,6 %	380	25,1 %	90	5,9 %	1 515	100,0 %
Latin America															
All countries	65 896	45,4 %	2 970	2,0 %	24 161	16,7 %	40 234	27,7 %	1 166	0,8 %	10 573	7,3 %	145 001	100,0 %	
Latin America unspecified	2 593	11,3 %	2 428	10,6 %	1 542	6,7 %	16 219	70,6 %	0	0,0 %	194	0,8 %	22 976	100,0 %	
Total Latin America	68 489	40,8 %	5 399	3,2 %	25 703	15,3 %	56 453	33,6 %	1 166	0,7 %	10 767	6,4 %	167 977	100,0 %	
Middle East															
All countries	18 956	47,4 %		0,0 %	1 458	3,6 %	19 114	47,8 %	350	0,9 %	95	0,2 %	39 973	100,0 %	
Middle East unspecified		0,0 %		0,0 %		0,0 %	510	84,0 %		0,0 %	97	16,0 %	608	100,0 %	
Total Middle East	18 956	46,7 %	0,0 %	1 458	3,6 %		19 624	48,4 %	350	0,9 %	192	0,5 %	40 581	100,0 %	
Global unspecified	58 223	36,7 %	1 950	1,2 %	15 268	9,6 %	22 456	14,2 %	2 864	1,8 %	57 839	36,5 %	158 601	100,0 %	
Total	492 677	42,7 %	69 165	6,0 %	211 622	18,3 %	269 141	23,3 %	33 375	2,9 %	77 968	6,8 %	1 153 949	100,0 %	

Assistance through Norad by channel and type, 2005
(NOK 1000)

Channel	Bilateral	Multi-bi	Multilateral	Total
International NGOs	121 547			121 547
Local NGOs	13 213			13 213
Norwegian NGOs	1 153 949			1 153 949
Regional NGOs	5 518			5 518
Nordic research institutes/foundations	156 009			156 009
Non-NGOs	362 416	50 483	15 128	428 027
Total	1 812 652	50 483	15 128	1 878 263

Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by DAC sector²⁾, 2005
(NOK 1000 and as % of total bilateral assistance through Norad)

	2005	%	LDC share
111 Education	62 548	3,4 %	39,2 %
112 Primary education	82 719	4,4 %	60,6 %
113 Secondary education	11 172	0,6 %	32,7 %
114 University and college	110 778	5,9 %	17,9 %
Total Education	267 217	14,3 %	36,7 %
121 Health, general	71 378	3,8 %	62,5 %
122 Primary health-care	74 688	4,0 %	64,2 %
Total Health	146 066	7,8 %	63,4 %
130 Population and reproductive health	107 869	5,8 %	29,9 %
<i>of which to combat sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS</i>	59 316	3,2 %	47,9 %
140 Water and sanitation	42 510	2,3 %	47,5 %
151 Public administration, public participation	328 412	17,6 %	33,6 %
152 Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	6 255	0,3 %	66,5 %
160 Other social infrastructure and services	201 181	10,8 %	39,5 %
210 Transport and storage	3 886	0,2 %	25,6 %
220 Communication	10 015	0,5 %	22,5 %
230 Energy	75 611	4,1 %	79,8 %
240 Banking and financial services	44 834	2,4 %	53,3 %

250 Business development and other services	21 857	1,2 %	18,7 %
311 Agriculture	75 662	4,1 %	51,4 %
312 Forestry	13 884	0,7 %	32,8 %
313 Fisheries	67 594	3,6 %	3,5 %
321 Industry	23 167	1,2 %	14,9 %
322 Mineral resources and mining	14 106	0,8 %	0,0 %
323 Construction	61	0,0 %	100,0 %
331 Trade and regulatory policy	10 368	0,6 %	0,0 %
332 Tourism	1 243	0,1 %	38,4 %
410 Environment (multisectoral)	66 670	3,6 %	16,9 %
420 Women and development (WID) (multisectoral)	58 835	3,2 %	18,0 %
430 Other multisectoral efforts	203 229	10,9 %	24,3 %
530 Other general programmes and product assistance	269	0,0 %	0,0 %
600 Measures related to debt	97	0,0 %	0,0 %
720 Other emergency relief	11 986	0,6 %	7,3 %
730 Reconstruction	2 955	0,2 %	0,0 %
998 Unallocated/unspecified	57 296	3,1 %	9,4 %
Total	1 863 135	100,0 %	35,2 %

1) Multi-bilateral assistance included.

2) The acronym DAC refers to which part of the recipient's economic or social system the assistance is primarily intended to help.

Bilateral assistance¹⁾ through Norad by primary region, primary partner country, and target group²⁾, 2005 (NOK 1000)

	Indigenous peoples	Women	Children	Refugees	Disabled
Africa					
Malawi	102	20 409	17 000		7 002
Mozambique	1 950	14 723	21 829	2 208	2 242
Tanzania	2 467	13 214	7 695		1 401
Uganda	148	20 833	30 145	1 315	14 154
Zambia	175	18 386	10 582	778	447
Other countries	25 146	176 179	128 162	25 938	37 031
Africa unspecified	8 637	18 294	15 751	8 208	11 413
Total Africa	38 625	282 038	231 163	38 447	73 690
Asia & Oceania					
Bangladesh	11 312	16 790	8 934		1 331
Nepal	2 771	6 169	12 948	729	4 890
Other countries	23 322	61 562	72 505	21 011	25 473
Asia unspecified		1 783	439		
Total Asia & Oceania	37 405	86 304	94 826	21 740	31 694
Europe					
		1 022	415		498
Latin America					
All countries	59 681	77 792	65 560	13 434	4 924
Latin America unspecified	6 561	10 802	6 161	316	653
Total Latin America	66 242	88 594	71 721	13 750	5 577
Middle East					
All countries	1 458	5 793	23 712	11 707	7 954
Middle East unspecified		146			
Total Middle East	1 458	5 939	23 712	11 707	7 954
Global unspecified	14 167	112 639	68 020	4 220	3 570
Total	157 898	576 535	489 857	89 864	122 983

1) IMulti-bilateral assistance included.

2) One measure or project may have several target groups.

Norad disbursements through budget chapter/post 160.75 to international organizations and networks, 2005 (NOK 1000)

Agreement partner	Amount ³⁾
IPPF - International Planned Parenthood Federation	40 000
IUCN - The World Conservation Union	13 550
IDI - INTOSAI Development Initiative	12 770
WWB - Women's World Banking	5 000
FAWE - Forum for African Women Educationalists	4 000
Right to Play	4 000
UNION - International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases	3 650
IDLO - International Development Law Organization	3 500
Tiri (the governance-access-learning network)	3 147
IPS - Inter Press Service	3 000
The Panos Institute	3 000
IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs	2 500
Transparency International	2 500
Global Water Partnership	2 000
International HIV/AIDS Alliance	2 000
WSSCC - Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council	2 000
IISD - International Institute for Sustainable Development	1 800
Unspecified ⁴⁾	1 750
Genøk - Norwegian Institute of Gene Ecology	1 500
OECD/DAC	1 500
WCRP - World Conference on Religion and Peace	1 500
ADEA - Association for Development of Education in Africa	1 000
IWHC - International Women's Health Coalition	1 000
WLUML - Women Living under Muslim Law	1 000
CIVICUS	800
AMREF	750
HURIDOCS - Human Rights Information and Documentation systems	750
ICSF - International Collective in Support of Fishworkers	500
Total	120 467

1) Includes only disbursements made through budget chapter/post 160.75, concerning international organizations and networks.

*) Within this category there are several recipients.

Norad disbursements through selected budget chapters/posts¹⁾ to long-term projects by civil society partners, 2005 (NOK 1000)

Agreement partner	Programme/project amount²⁾	Info.services amount³⁾
Norwegian Church Aid*	144 191	1 000
Norwegian Missions in Development*	135 288	291
Save the Children Norway*	105 000	2 000
Norwegian People's Aid*	85 897	1 000
The Atlas Alliance*	61 317	785
Norwegian Red Cross*	49 000	1 989
FOKUS - Forum for Women and Development*	46 881	890
CARE Norway*	44 000	700
Strømme Foundation*	32 000	1 002
FORUT*	26 500	650
Royal Norwegian Society for Development*	25 000	600
Rainforest Foundation Norway*	24 000	800
The Development Fund*	22 509	1 375
Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO)*	22 000	661
Plan International Norway	20 000	200
Caritas Norway*	19 000	
Norwegian Students and Academics International (SAIH)*	17 500	852
Norwegian Refugee Council*	17 000	2 000
Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted (NABP)*	14 500	
Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF)*	8 700	
Leger Uten Grenser/Doctors Without Borders Norway	8 500	
SOS-Children's Villages Norway*	8 000	
Afghan Committee Norway*	7 500	110
WWF Norway*	7 125	
Union of Education Norway*	7 000	
Lions Clubs International	6 555	
Namibia Association of Norway*	5 500	10
Confederation of Norwegian Enterprises (NHO)*	5 500	
Norwegian Nurses Organization*	5 450	
Forum for Environment and Development (FORUM)*	5 250	100
ADRA - Norway	4 808	

YME Norway	3 471	
Norwegian Bar Association	3 002	
Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS)	2 870	
A. J. Fishing Industries	1 777	
ARC-AID	1 753	35
Norwegian Federation of Cooperative Housing Associations	1 690	
CIPA - Centro de Investigacion y Promocio	1 662	
SAI - Servicio de Apoyo Indigena	1 560	
FAIR - Fair Allocation of Infotech Resources	1 550	80
Stiftelsen Gatebarn i Kenya (benefits street children in Kenya)	1 500	
Norwegian Youth Council (LNU)	1 380	724
YWCA/YMCA	1 358	
ISA - Instituto Socioambiental	1 300	
Kidlink	1 220	
Latin America Health Foundation (LAHF)	1 178	
Norwegian Development Network (NDN)	1 172	
Hei Verden/Hello World	1 169	150
Haukeland University Hospital	1 134	
Yrkesorg. Landsforbund	1 069	
CT - Centro de Trabalho Indigenista, Brazil	1 050	
Norwegian Bible Society	1 003	
Better Life Norway	1 000	
Operation Longtail	1 000	
Norwegian Association of Occupational Therapists	1 000	
Interfolk	933	
Norwegian Ornithological Society	915	
Foundation for Community Development	868	
Blue Cross Norway	850	
AIDSESP - The Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon	800	
Impact Forum Norway	800	
Quaker Service Norway	786	
Gimsøy Rotary Club	768	
Transparency International - Norway	750	
Association for International Water Studies (FIWAS)	710	
Children's Future Norway	709	

Agreement partner	Programme/project amount ²⁾	Information ³⁾
FIAN - Food First Info & Action Network	684	165
Tierraviva	660	
Dissimilis	650	
University of Tromsø (UIT)	650	
Comissão Pró-Yanomami	622	
COIAB	610	
Global Aid Network	561	
Norwegian Guide and Scout Association	552	
KFUK/KFUM Norway	510	
Conselho Indígena de Roraima	500	
Health and Development International, Norway	500	
Norway Cup	500	
PCI - Pro Comunidades Indígenas	500	
Speranza Film AS	500	
Relief Action International	495	
LAMS Foundation	483	
National Christian Council	435	
NUMGE - Norwegian Union of Municipalities and General Employees Telemark	423	
Anettes Gatebarn (benefits street children)	400	
KFUK-KFUM Global	400	
University of Oslo (UiO)	400	
AIDSESP-PFMB	375	
Operação Amazônia Nativa	350	
União das Nações Indígenas de Tefé	350	
Norwegian Friends of Uganda	350	
Grenaderkorpset (music band)	340	
Norwegian Disabled Care Foundation	337	
Mediaworks, South Africa	335	
Moyo Mdogo Trust Norway	330	
Norwegian Humanist Association	320	50
APIZ - Associação do Povo Indígena Zoró	300	
Scan Aid	292	
Norsk Somask Selvhjelp Org./Norwegian-Somalian Self-Help Org.	270	
Ass das Mulheres do Alto Rio Negro	250	
Faction Film	250	

IFLA 2005 Oslo	250	
Christian Council of Norway	250	
Saami Council	250	
Støttegruppe for Kenya/Support Group for Kenya	250	
IDESCAS	240	
Vennskap Tinn-Reu/Friendship Tinn-Reu	239	
National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of Norway	232	
Workers' Educational Association of Norway	224	644
Strand videregående skole/Strand upper-secondary school	220	
Friends of the Earth Norway	215	
Blekkulfs Miljødetektiver/Inky's Ecodetectives	200	165
CHIRAPAQ - Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Per	200	
Filmfalken AS	200	
GAT - Grupo de Apoyo a los Totobiegosode	200	
Global Child Care	200	
Mirmar Film Production	200	
Trondheim municipality	200	
United Nations Association of Norway	190	
Stiftelsen Sandnes/Dubrovnik	190	
Unspecified ¹⁾	187	
Klepp municipality	180	
Veiviseren hundeskole (service dog training school)	180	
Diya	175	
Confederation of Vocational Unions (YS)	166	
Norsk Energi	165	
Norsk Jugoslavisk Samband/Norwegian-Yugoslavian Association	150	
Vefsn videregående skole/Vefsn upper-secondary school	150	
Zulu Film Norway AS	150	
Buskerud University College (HiBu)	138	
Levanger municipality	135	
Norwegian Peace Center	135	
Vefsn municipality	135	
Gand videregående skole/Gand upper-secondary school	131	
Norwegian Missionary Society	117	
Norwegian Women and Family Association	110	

Agreement partner	Programme/project amount ²⁾	Information ³⁾
Deaf Aid	100	
Raufoss videregående skole/Raufoss upper-secondary school	100	
Steinkjer skole/Steinkjer school	95	
Bang Bang AS	87	
Orkdal videregående skole/Orkdal upper-secondary school	87	
Cicignon skole/Cicignon school	83	
Hånd i hånd Uganda/Hand in Hand Uganda	75	
Gretha Thuen	74	
Drylands Coordination Group (DCG), Norway	73	
Norwegian Library Association	73	
Holmenkollen Rotary Club	68	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	59	
Voss gymnas/Voss upper-secondary school	50	
Gbalahun Development Union, Sierra Leone	45	
KACA - Kilimanjaro AIDS Control Association	40	
Nordic Youth Film Festival	40	
Bergeland videregående skole/Bergeland upper-secondary school	39	
Research Council of Norway	36	
BI-Charity	30	
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)	15	
Einar Johansen	15	
Norwegian Peace Alliance	0	
Attac Norway	0	590
Children at Risk Foundation	0	22
Du store verden!/The DSV Network	0	120
Norwegian Council for Africa	0	1 293
Norwegian Association for NGOs for Palestine	0	95
Forandre Verden/Change the World	0	90
Forum Africa	0	50
Fremtiden i våre hender/The Future in Our Hands	0	975
Frikirkenes Globale Informasjon/Global Info	0	383
Global.no	0	915
Grønn Hverdag/Green Living	0	70
Haugesund Kirke/Haugesund Church	0	30
HRH - Human Rights House Foundation	0	140

Høyres Studieforbund/Adult Education Association of the Conservative Party	0	434
North/South Coalition	0	489
IGNIS	0	300
Internasjonalt Utvalg for Folkehøgskolen	0	798
International Reporter	0	500
ISCOMUN - International Student Conference Model UN	0	30
ISFIT - International Student Festival in Trondheim	0	320
Church of Norway Development Education Service	0	1 000
Christian Democratic Party	0	257
Norwegian Committee for Solidarity with Latin America (LAG)	0	1 026
Max Havelaar Norge/Norwegian Fair Trade Association	0	115
MSF - Medecins Sans Frontieres	0	75
Norwegian Peace Association	0	40
Norwegian Farmers and Smallholders Union	0	140
Norsk Form	0	
Operasjon Dagsverk/Operation Day's Work	0	600
Refugee Norway	0	175
Senterpartiets Studieforbund/Adult Education Association of the Centre Party	0	300
Skaun municipality	0	15
Norwegian Campaign for Third World Debt Cancellation (SLUG)	0	56
Sogn og Fjordane 4H	0	10
Studieforbundet for Folkeopplysning	0	309
RORG Network Steering Group	0	1 098
Sund Folkehøgskole/Sund folk high school	0	80
SØTK - Støttegruppen for Øst-Timors Kvinne/Support Group for East Timorese Women	0	40
Tekna - Norwegian Society of Chartered Technical and Scientific Professionals	0	30
Youth Agenda 21	0	80
Friendship North/South	0	5 205
Vennskap Stord-Comalapa/Friendship Stord-Comalapa	0	20
Vennskapsforeningen Burkina Faso-Norge (friendship association)	0	25
Vennskapsforeningen Norge-Madagaskar (friendship association)	0	20
Vennskapsforeningen Norge-Mali (friendship association)	0	13
Vennskapsgruppen Elverum-Tsumeb (friendship association)	0	55
WWF - World Wildlife Fund	0	500
Semco AS	-3	

Agreement partner	Programme/project amount ²⁾	Information ³⁾
Norwegian Physiotherapist Association	-7	
Forum for global undervisning/Forum for Global Education	-10	50
Habitat Norway	-15	64
Miscellaneous	-43	
Norwegian Psychological Association	-43	
Saami Council Swedish Section	-80	
Unspecified**)	-34 765	-22
Total	1 025 583	38 047

1) Amounts disbursed only through support programmes for civil society via the following budget chapters/posts:

Chapter/post 160.70 Civil society

Chapter/post 160.71 Support for NGO informational efforts

Chapter/post 164.71 Official Development Assistance (ODA)-approved countries in the Balkans and other ODA-approved OSCE-countries

Partners may also have received support through other subsidy programmes.

2) Chapter/post 160.70 Civil Society and chapter/post 164.71 ODA-approved countries in the Balkans and other ODA-approved OSCE-countries

3) Chapter/post 160.71 Support for NGO informational efforts

*) Organizations that have signed multi-year agreements with Norad to operate relatively large, long-term development projects. The amounts shown apply only to disbursements received through the budget chapters/posts listed in footnote 1.

***) Within this category there are several recipients.

Norad disbursements through budget chapter/post 160.73 to cultural activities, 2005³⁾ (NOK 1000)

Agreement partner	Amount
Nationaltheatret/National Theatre	4 150
Rikskonsertene	3 416
Norwegian Council of Music and Art Schools	2 625
Norwegian Missions in Development	1 994
Norwegian Church Aid	1 994
Friendship North/South	1 786
African Books Collective	1 064
Strømme Foundation	620
Centre for Intercultural Communication (SIK)	100
ISANDI AS	89
Unspecified*)	-48
Total	17 790

1) Amounts shown refer only to support through budget chapter/post 160.73 Culture.

Partners may also have received support through other subsidy programmes.

*) Within this category there are several recipients.

Norad disbursements through budget chapter/post 161 to business development, 2005¹⁾ (NOK 1000)

Agreement partner	Amount
Government of Bangladesh	51 032
Unspecified ¹⁾	13 053
Vietnam Ministry of Planning and Investment	12 250
Department of External Resources (LKA)	11 841
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	6 571
Innovation Norway	5 923
Iraqi Ministry of Oil	5 100
Confederation of Enterprises (NHO)	3 586
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	3 458
Afrofile	3 226
NB Partner AS	2 660
Government of Laos	2 631
Norsk Form	2 270
Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS)	2 261
Laos Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2 149
Max Havelaar Norge/Norwegian Fair Trade Association	2 000
Solør Treimpregnering A/S	1 800
Veidekke A.S	1 720
GenoMar ASA	1 383
Aker Kværner AS	1 200
GRP - Boat Design Ltd	1 092
Nera AS	1 080
Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA)	1 003
Mester Grønn AS	1 000
Federation of Norwegian Commercial and Service Enterprises (HSH)	920
Institute of Marine Research, Bergen	900
Genøk - Norwegian Institute for Gene Ecology	850
Norwegian Agricultural Purchasing and Marketing Cooperation (FK)	847
Ethical Trading Initiative - Norway	800
ESCOM - Electricity Supply Corp. of Malawi	758
Halfdan Grieg Ltd.	756

Oceanor A/S	720
Pam Marine Qingdao	667
ISANDI AS	612
IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	500
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	500
COWI AS	497
Center for Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries (CBI)	452
Arab Academy for Science and Technology & Maritime Transport (AASTMT)	450
Norconsult AS	440
Leirvik Modul Technology	429
Norac AS	424
NIVA - Norwegian Institute for Water Research	355
Asker og Bærum TV AS	350
Norwegian Maritime Directorate	350
National Institute of Technology (TI)	350
Norwegian School of Management (BI)	349
Bjørklundsgruppen/Bjørklund Group	345
Lyssand Gartneri A/S	333
Forum for utviklingshandel	332
Norconsult	313
Norwegian Petroleum Directorate	309
Hope after Rape	305
ABB AS	300
Folk International	300
Interconsult International AS	293
Møller Energi AS	291
Cleanosol	278
Digimaker AS	264
NCG - Nordic Consulting Group	258
Norwegian Ski & Clothing Company AS	250
Malthe Winje AS Holding	237
Corporater AS	235
Fair Trade Norge Marketing	233
Royal Supreme Seafood A/S	225
Goodtech Biovac AS	214

Agreement partner	Amount
Cool Sorption AS	212
Pan Marine Qingdao AS	206
Rolls-Royce Marine AS	191
Lingo Tech South Africa Ltd	188
Siemens	180
Jens Sagen AS	171
Entech BA	160
Jomfru Reiser	159
Bjerve Engineering AS	157
eSolutions Group AS	151
TTS A/S	150
Borsølv Design AS	150
SINTEF	150
OECD/DAC	144
Cowi Consult	141
Nordsjønot A.S	132
Park Air Systems	130
Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)	127
Tensor Industrier A.S	127
ViaNova	125
Aquateam A.S	116
Local Partners (Norges Vel)	114
Kjelforeningen, Norsk-Energi	113
Sweco Grøner	104
Green Partner Norway	100
NOFI Tromsø A.S	99
Norplan AS	95
Viator AS	92
Melby Skandinavia AS	90
Selfa Artic	84
VisSim AS	74
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	66
Tanzania Glue-Lam Industries	64
Outdoor trading AS	60
Alminor AS	50

Bennett BTI Nordic	50
Hødnebø System	50
Moxy Engineering AS	50
Zirconia AS	49
Dun & Bradstreet Soliditet A/S	48
ARENA Aquaculture	47
Nopro AS	41
Brusletto & Co A.S	38
Salvation Army International	33
Eksportfinans ASA	17
Miscellaneous	13
Total	163 791

1) Amounts shown apply only to support through budget chapter/post 161 Business development. Partners may also have received support through other subsidy programmes.

*) Within this category there are several recipients.

Norway's Partner Countries

Main Partner Countries

Africa:

- Tanzania
- Mozambique
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Malawi

Asia:

- Bangladesh
- Nepal

Other Partner Countries

Africa:

- Angola
- Botswana
- Ethiopia
- Eritrea
- Mali
- Nigeria
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

Asia:

- India
- Indonesia
- China
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka
- Vietnam
- Timor-Leste
- The Palestinian Area

Latin America:

- Guatemala
- Nicaragua

