



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