

# Annual Report

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# 2009



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## Introduction

This annual report provides a brief overview of the cooperation between Norway and 32 of the 114 countries that received bilateral assistance in 2009. Norwegian assistance totalled NOK 25.7 billion in 2009. A large part of this support was channelled through national governments, civil society organisations and multilateral organisations.

Assistance was provided for long-term cooperation, humanitarian efforts, peace-building measures and cooperation on research and private sector activities. The three main recipients of Norwegian bilateral assistance in 2009 were Tanzania, Afghanistan and the Palestinian Area.

The 2011 allocation for Norwegian development assistance is NOK 27.1 billion.

From 2009, this annual report became web-based and is not published in a printed version. This PDF file is a printer-friendly compilation of the country pages published on [norad.no](http://norad.no), per 8 November 2010: [www.norad.no/land](http://www.norad.no/land).

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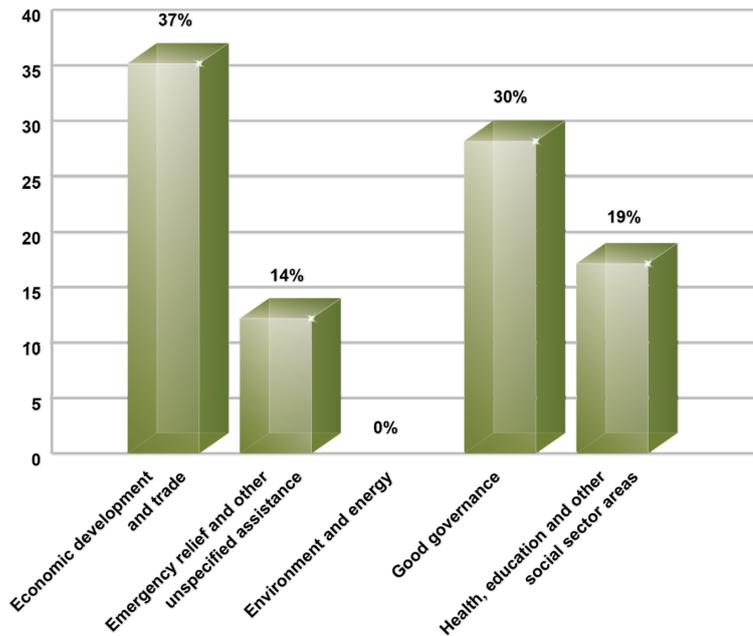
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# Afghanistan

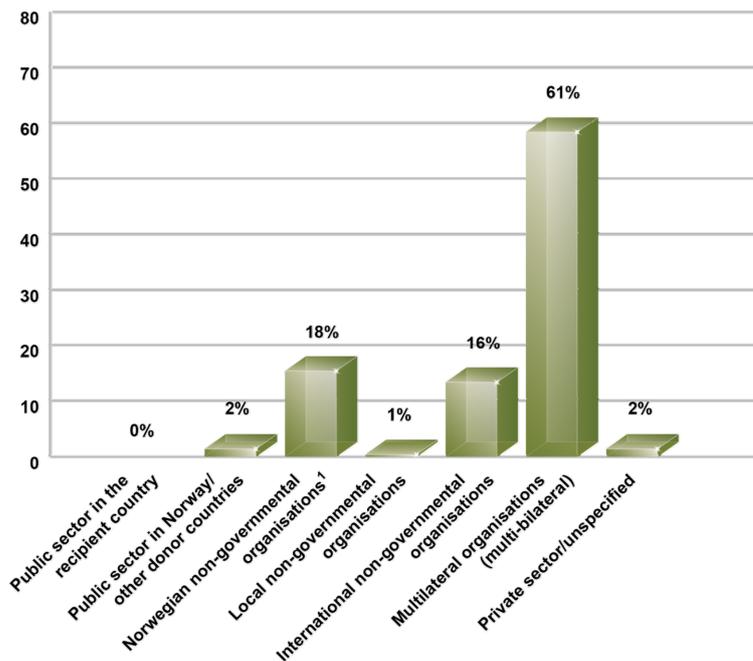
2009: The security situation in Afghanistan is deteriorating. Despite progress in areas such as education, health and infrastructure, it has become increasingly difficult to carry out humanitarian efforts.

**Total assistance to Afghanistan in 2009: NOK 727,8 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Good governance, education and rural development were important areas for Norway's assistance to Afghanistan in 2009. Women's rights and gender equality are integrated parts of all Norwegian efforts in the country. 32 percent of Norway's support is channelled through the multi-donor fund Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). This fund is administered by the World Bank and covers operating costs of the government, such as teachers' salaries and expenses related to various development programmes implemented by the Afghan authorities.

Channelling money through this fund is one way of strengthening the Afghan people's ability to govern their own country. In Afghanistan as in every other country, the government sets its priorities in the state budget. For this reason both the Afghan authorities and the UN have requested the donor countries to avoid earmarking funds if possible, in order to ensure that the Afghan authorities retain ownership over the development in their own country.

## **Good governance**

Norway has chosen a broad approach to promoting good governance, with special focus on human rights and women's empowerment. It is a goal for the Norwegian government to contribute to strengthening the Afghan authorities' capacity and ability to bring about economic and social development.

Through ARTF, Norway supported the National Justice Programme, which aims to improve the capacity of the Supreme Court, the courts of law, the prosecuting authority and the Ministry of Justice. Through the UN Development Programme, Norway supported management training in the public sector, as well as reform and development of local governance and public sector reform at all levels.

The preparations for and holding of the Presidential and Provincial Council Elections in August 2009 dominated the political situation in the country. Fraud and irregularities were widespread during the presidential election. Corruption is a serious problem preventing steady and sustainable development. The Afghan authorities do not pay sufficient attention to this issue, and Norway plays an active part in the dialogue and awareness rising in this regard.

The Norwegian project support to IntegrityWatch Afghanistan continued. Furthermore, Norway worked actively to develop increased competence to counter corruption in development programmes and projects.

Considerable time has been spent on conveying Norway's views and priorities to the Afghan authorities and international development partners in the country. Continuous contact has been maintained with the Norwegian military forces and other civilian representatives in Afghanistan, as well as with both Norwegian and Afghan organisations. Norway works to improve the coordination of the civil efforts in the country, and to make UN agencies on the country level stronger and more efficient.

## **Education**

Through the national education programme EQUIP (under ARTF), Norway has contributed to positive results, such as:

- The number of children enrolled in school has increased from one million in 2001 to six million in 2009
- The proportion of girls in school has increased, which can be attributed among other things to the EQUIP programme's focus on training female teachers.
- New primary schools have been built in the Faryab province. A total of 82 new schools will be constructed in this province. 53 of these have already been completed, while the remaining are scheduled to be completed before the autumn of 2010.

## **Rural development**

Rural development work takes place mainly through national programmes under the auspices of the World Bank (NSP) and UNDP (NABDP). Both these programmes focus on good governance, but also include projects related to transportation, education, health, energy as well as water and irrigation. NSP is regarded the most successful national

programme.

The Faryab province received Norwegian support. In this province Norwegian military forces are also present, as Norway is in charge of the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Meymaneh. This is important in order to create tangible results in inhabited areas. The Norwegian assistance to Faryab is mainly implemented through Norway's bilateral cooperation with strategic partners. Emphasis is placed on local governance, agriculture, education and infrastructure. The women's perspective has been integrated in local governing bodies and in financial activities.

Support to integrated rural development programmes is channelled through non-governmental organisations. These programmes cover agriculture, infrastructure, vocational training, animal husbandry and renewable energy.

## **Women and gender equality**

The authorities' compliance with human rights is weak, especially when it comes to the rights and position of women. Afghan women are underrepresented in all economic and political spheres of society. It was highly important to stress women's right to vote in the 2009 elections. However, emphasis was also placed on women's ability to stand as political candidates, occupy important positions and participate in decision-making processes.

Violence against women is widespread. Women in public positions are often attacked and harassed. Maternal mortality is very high, and more than 80 percent of women are illiterate. In 2009, the Nordic countries agreed on an action plan for their work related to women and gender equality. The Norwegian Embassy in Kabul contributed significantly to this work.

UNIFEM is an important actor within the field of women and gender equality. The worsening security situation has led to a temporary deterioration of UNIFEM's work, but Norway will be following up in order to ensure that UNIFEM's work is pursued according to the agreement.

## **Miscellaneous**

- Norway contributes to various programmes and initiatives promoting democracy building, focusing on respect for human rights, developing independent media, and promoting freedom of expression.
- The cultural cooperation now comprises long-term projects with only a few partners. The cultural projects involve preservation of cultural heritage, training of young people from vulnerable groups, and further institutional cooperation between Norway and Afghanistan in the fields of theatre and art.

# Facts about Afghanistan

Estimated population (2008) 27 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 370 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 2,3 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	32 %
Industry	26 %
Services	42 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,2 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) Yes

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 168 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 45,8 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 257

---

Change 2000-2008 0

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 18

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) Not available

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 48 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2008) Not available

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,352

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) Not available

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 63 %

Secondary 38 %

Tertiary Not available

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 28 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2008) 24 %

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## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 0,2 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 1,3

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

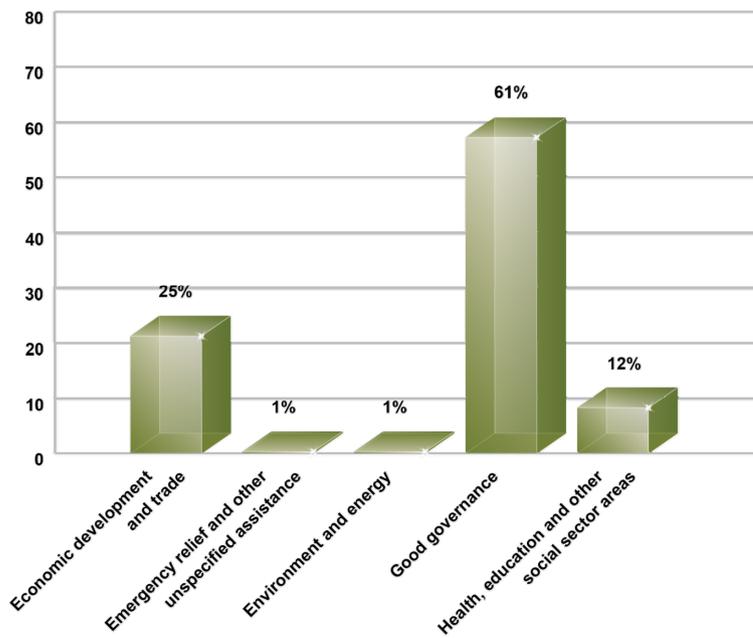
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# Angola

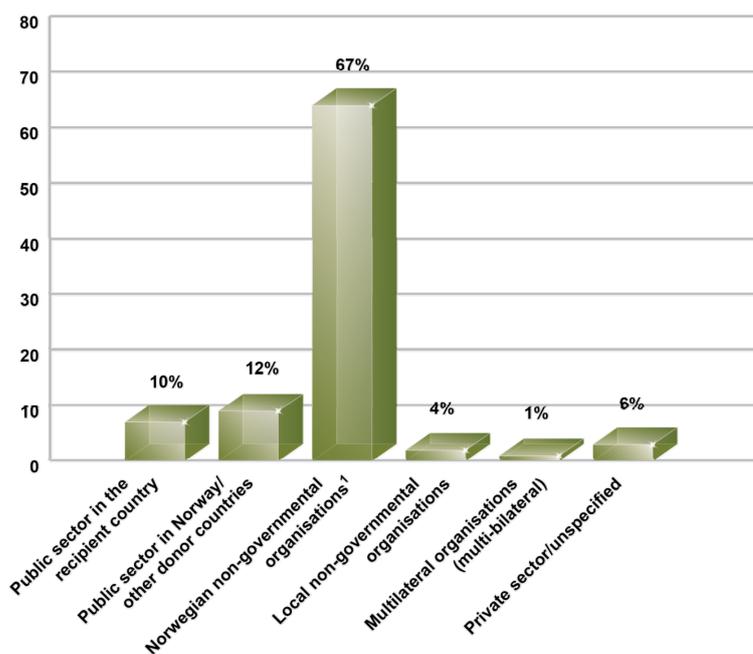
2009: Angola is one of Norway's most important economic partner countries in Africa. A focus on commerce and industry characterizes the relation between the two countries.

**Total assistance to Angola in 2009: NOK 112,0 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

The financial crisis hit Angola hard. A drastic decline in revenue caused a reduction in the state budget from USD 40 billion to USD 22 billion. Despite this, Angola is no longer dependent on development assistance, and the assistance proportion of the state budget is only 0.54 percent. The cooperation between Norway and Angola is now in a phase of change. Currently, the extensive involvement of the Norwegian private sector is a priority.

#### **Focus:**

- Climate and sustainable development
- Good governance and anti-corruption activities
- Oil and clean energy
- Promotion of Norwegian economic growth abroad

### **Mine clearance**

Since 1995 Norway has contributed more than NOK 200 million towards mine clearance in Angola. 2,884,965 m<sup>2</sup> were cleared with Norwegian funding in 2009; far more than planned.

The cause of the large increase in cleared land is the new system now adopted by all partners and the authorities in Angola. The system was presented by the Norwegian People's Aid at a national seminar where both the authorities, mine clearing personnel and private mine clearing companies participated. The fact that the authorities themselves covered the cost of the seminar, is a clear indication of the value they attach to the Norwegian People's Aid contributions.

### **Human rights and human trafficking**

Cooperation with IOM focused on the training of female police officers and aimed at educating women in subjects of human rights and human trafficking. However, major challenges remain, a fact made evident during the expulsion of the Congolese from Angola in 2009. The UN documented cases of serious abuse, particularly of women, in connection with the deportations. This collaboration was ended in 2009 as a result of reduced development funding.

### **Oil and clean energy**

Norway is currently engaged in phase two of the cooperation with the Ministry of Petroleum and the Petroleum Directorate in Angola. This cooperation aims to strengthen management of Angola's oil resources and promote sustainable economic development. Improved management of petroleum data, a stronger regulatory role and increased competence in the Ministry of Petroleum are important elements of the programme. The programme has contributed to the development of provisions for the petroleum act and to a reorganisation of the ministry.

Clean energy has been designated as a priority area. Angola has great potential, especially in hydropower, which the country wishes to exploit. Norway can provide expertise, and Norwegian companies are already active. The initiative is also a direct follow-up of the Norwegian government's climate policy objectives.

### **Women and gender equality**

Norway supports a programme to increase the recruitment of women into teacher education. Teaching material has been prepared for girls' clubs at the teachers' colleges. These clubs are so popular that several male colleagues have become members. Seminars and other activities have also been organized to raise awareness about women's rights and gender equality.

### **Corruption**

The embassy notified the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' special unit for financial irregularities of a case of embezzlement that was discovered in one of the organisations. The organisation had received Norwegian development funds for training and coordinating programmes related to elections in Angola. The matter was reported to the police.

### **Governance and human rights**

Strategic partnerships with the Norwegian People's Aid and the Norwegian Church Aid have contributed to organisational development for several local partners, which in turn has been reflected in the ongoing debate on governance, corruption and human rights.

The programme has helped to strengthen the monitoring of national budget processes and led to more active participation at a local level in cooperation with the authorities. The support given to the organisations has also resulted in increased collaboration in land surveys and in the resolving of conflicts concerning the right to clean water and housing in Luanda, and concerning suggestions related to a new constitution.

The long-term aspect of the support has contributed to ensuring that organisations can work on a long-term basis, for example with legal aid to victims in time-consuming legal processes. An example of this is the trial of eight policemen accused of murdering eight young people in 2007. The police were sentenced to lengthy imprisonment and to provide compensation to the victims' families.

## **Miscellaneous**

- During 2009 in particular, the Norwegian Embassy has supported activities of Norwegian firms wanting to enter the Angolan market.
- The groundwork was laid for making Angola able to carry out a clean energy conference in Luanda in 2010.
- For a long time, Norway has been working to strengthen vocational education in the oil industry. 2009 saw the development of teaching plans and teaching programs in three priority areas: welding, hydraulics and industrial electronics. 40 percent of the financing was to come from Angola itself. At the end of 2009/beginning of 2010 it became clear that Angola, as a result of the financial crisis, had trouble reaching the target. The project will therefore be reviewed.
- In late 2009, the Norwegian embassy in Luanda was notified that Angola had been selected as a pilot country for implementing the Action Plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality.

# Facts about Angola

Estimated population (2008) 18 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 3340 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 13,2 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	7 %
Industry	68 %
Services	26 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,9 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) Yes

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 20 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,5 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 220

---

Change 2000-2008 -18

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 14

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 2,1 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 50 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 86,5 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,564

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 27,1 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary Not available

Secondary Not available

Tertiary Not available

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 37 %

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Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 64 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 8,3 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 1,9

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

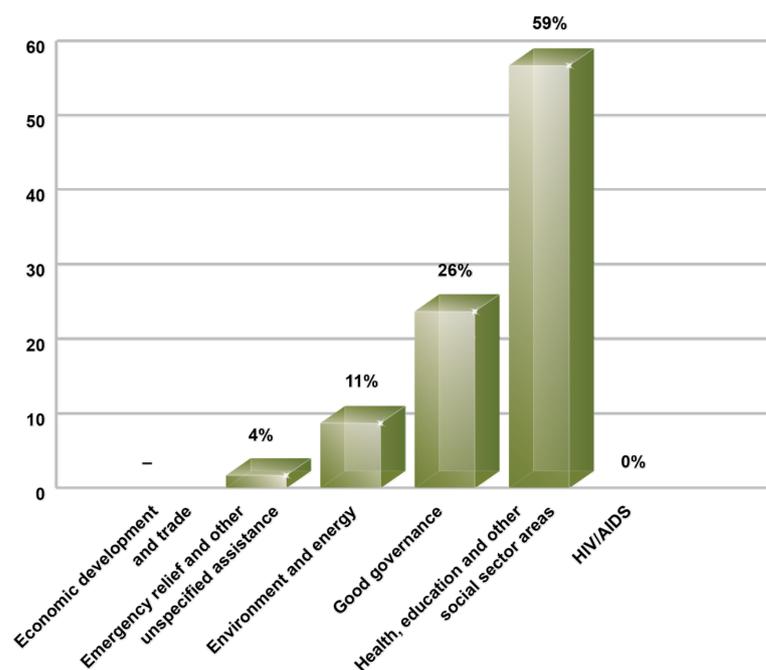
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# Bangladesh

2009: During the past 40 years, this country's population has increased by 200 percent, and today Bangladesh has more than 157 million inhabitants. Norway has contributed to one of the world's largest primary education programmes.

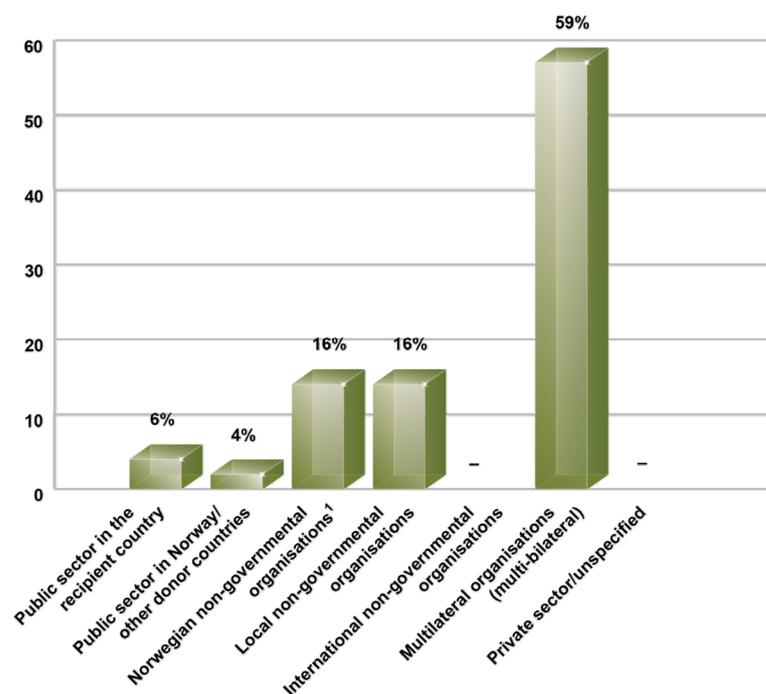
**Total assistance to Bangladesh in 2009: NOK 91,9 million**

## By sector



Negative numbers are not included in the calculations of the percentage values

## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Negative numbers are not included in the calculations of the percentage values

Today, international assistance accounts for approximately two percent of the country's gross domestic product. An annual economic growth of five to six percent over the past 20 years has brought about development, but poverty is still a major problem.

The country has been an important development partner for Norway since 1972. In recent years, Norwegian development assistance to Bangladesh has totalled approximately NOK 150 million annually. The cooperation is now in a phase of change towards less focus on traditional project support and more focus on bilateral interests. According to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this change is a natural development as Bangladesh has gradually become less dependent on foreign assistance, and Norway and Bangladesh have many common points of reference.

## **Education**

Public primary education in Bangladesh encompasses 16 million children. Norway allocated NOK 58.6 million to PEDPII, which is one of the largest education sector programmes in the world. The government-to-government cooperation in this programme takes place in a donor consortium consisting of 11 donors under the auspices of the Asian Development Bank. PEDP II is headed by the Bangladeshi authorities and covers the public school system.

### **Results:**

- 90 percent of all children enrol in the five-year primary school; girls and boys are equally represented.
- Approximately 31 000 of 35 000 new teachers scheduled to be appointed before the end of the programme, have already been appointed. Furthermore the programme aims to provide a one-year training course to 105 000 existing teachers.
- So far, 79 000 have completed this course.
- 137 000 school administration employees have received training. The final target for this training is 186 000.
- 30 000 new classrooms have been constructed.
- 12 500 arsenic free wells have been constructed.
- 14 000 latrines have been constructed.
- In 2009, final examinations at the end of class 5 were introduced for all pupils across the country.
- 89 percent of the 1.8 million pupils participating in the examinations passed in all subjects.

As a consequence of the restructuring of the bilateral cooperation, Norway will withdraw from this education programme from 30 June 2010.

## **Women and gender equality**

Women organisations in Bangladesh received NOK 2.4 million in support from Norway. These organisations work for increased political participation and influence. Their work includes offering legal advice and support for cases brought before the courts, combating violence against women, and mediating in connection with family disputes, dowries and violence, as well as promoting women's labour rights.

For many years, Norway's partner organisations have worked to increase the number of seats reserved for women in parliament. It was considered a great victory in 2009 when the new government announced an increase in the amount of seats reserved for women from 45 to 100.

## **Human rights**

Norway granted NOK 10 million to Manosher Jonno Foundation (MJF), an organisation supporting 120 rights-based organisations in the country. The aim is to strengthen civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of vulnerable groups. MJF focuses on four areas:

- Promoting the rights of marginalized groups, such as the indigenous people in Chittagong Hill Tracts
- Promoting the rights of workers and child workers
- Assisting women who are victims of violence and abuse
- Ensuring that public institutions provide services for poor people in the villages

In 2009, MJF managed to have almost 5000 children removed from hazardous jobs. Furthermore, 7 300 employers were influenced by this organisation to introduce better working conditions for children employed in hazardous jobs. MJF also initiated two investigations related to children in the sex industry and children involved in pornography. These investigations resulted in police action.

## **Human trafficking**

Norway allocated NOK 6 million to the fight against human trafficking, supporting a project headed by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

- A training manual to support survivors of human trafficking victims was developed.
- 125 government officials received training in these methods.
- More than 1 500 meetings were organized in the focus areas, which covered 350 000 people.
- 240 cultural programmes attended by 130 000 people were organized.
- 2000 women received training in six different professions.
- A drama film on human trafficking called “Bon Pora Horini” (The Dispossessed Entity) was produced.

## **Oil and energy**

NOK 8.7 million was allocated to the Gas Transmission Development Project of the Asian Development Bank. This project involves capacity building for public institutions in the following fields:

- General energy management
- Exploration and extraction of national oil and gas reserves
- Refining and marketing of petroleum products

Norway has allocated a total of NOK 35 million for a period of five years for this project.

## **Climate and environment**

Bangladesh is highly prone to climate changes. Norway cooperates with the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS) to increase national and international awareness of the country's vulnerability to climate changes.

## **Gender equality**

Norway allocated NOK 2 million to Ain-o-Shalish Kendra (ASK), a non-governmental organisation which provides free legal support to women, and works to strengthen women's legal status.

### **Results:**

- 260 women were assisted in dowry cases, and obtained repayment of NOK 350 000 in total.
- 170 new cases were brought before the courts, of which 100 were brought to a conclusion.
- 75 percent of these ended in favour of ASK's clients, and 15 percent resulted in settlements.

- Accommodation, legal advice and medical treatment were provided to 94 clients.

## **Culture**

Norwegian literary works are frequently performed on stage by the Center for Asian Theatre (CAT). This theatre group gave around 20 performances in Bangla of Jens Bjørneboe's play "Amputation" in 2009, and continued to perform the play regularly until their contract expired in September 2010.

Norway provided support to the ten-day festival "Ibsen Through New Eyes", which was organized by CAT in cooperation with the Centre for Ibsen Studies of the University of Oslo, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and Jahangirnagar University.

Seven Ibsen awards were handed out to distinguished Bangladeshi individuals within the field of culture. The theme of the festival was Ibsen's relevance and power in today's society.

## **Repayment of funds**

Support for cultural heritage preservation was to a large extent concluded in 2009. One of the projects, preservation of Panam Nagar in Sonargaon on the outskirts of Dhaka, was supported through UNESCO in Dhaka. The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU) contributed with technical assistance in this project. Due to repeated delays on the Bangladeshi side, NIKU has withdrawn from the cooperation. The Norwegian Embassy in Dhaka has requested repayment of the disbursed funds.

## **Climate and environment**

Climate and environment are main areas for future bilateral cooperation. Norway already supports the World Bank's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, where Bangladesh is one of the pilot countries. Furthermore, there are plans to establish a multi donor fund for climate change adaptation, which will be open to various donors.

The aim is to reduce the country's vulnerability to natural disasters.

## **Miscellaneous**

- Bangladesh is included in several regional environmental projects supported by Norway. These comprise development of national environmental plans, forestry management, marine resource management and regional water resource management. Furthermore, the Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU) cooperates with the Ministry of Environment and Forest in Bangladesh on an air quality surveillance programme.
- In recent years, the Norwegian Embassy in Dhaka has followed up suspicions of corruption in several projects, and this work will continue.

# Facts about Bangladesh

Estimated population (2008) 160 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 520 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6,2 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	19 %
Industry	29 %
Services	52 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,1 %

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Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 13 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,4 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 41,3 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 54

---

Change 2000-2008 -37

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 5,7

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) Not available

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 80 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 70,8 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,543

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 88,4 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 25,6 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 107

Secondary 105

Tertiary 55

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 18 %

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Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 51 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 2,2 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,4

---

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

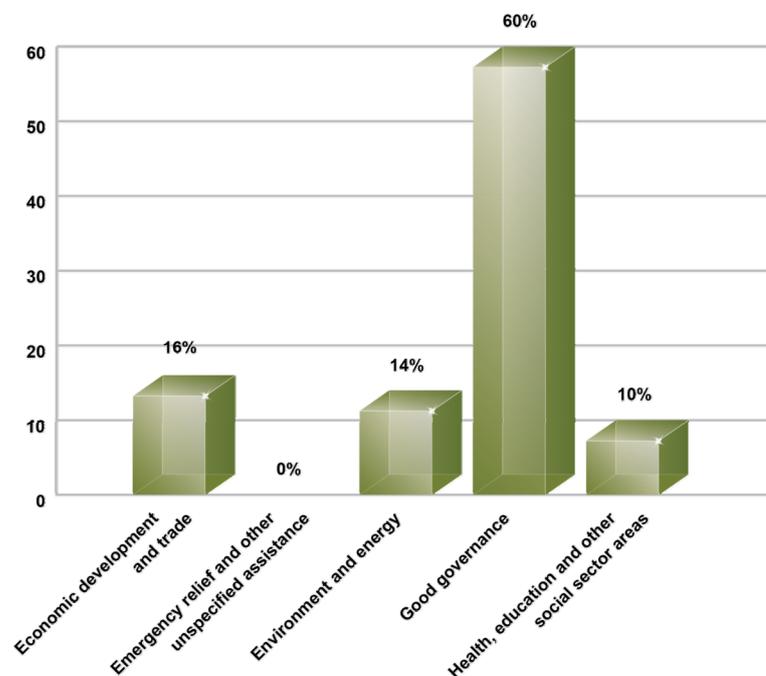
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# Bosnia-Herzegovina

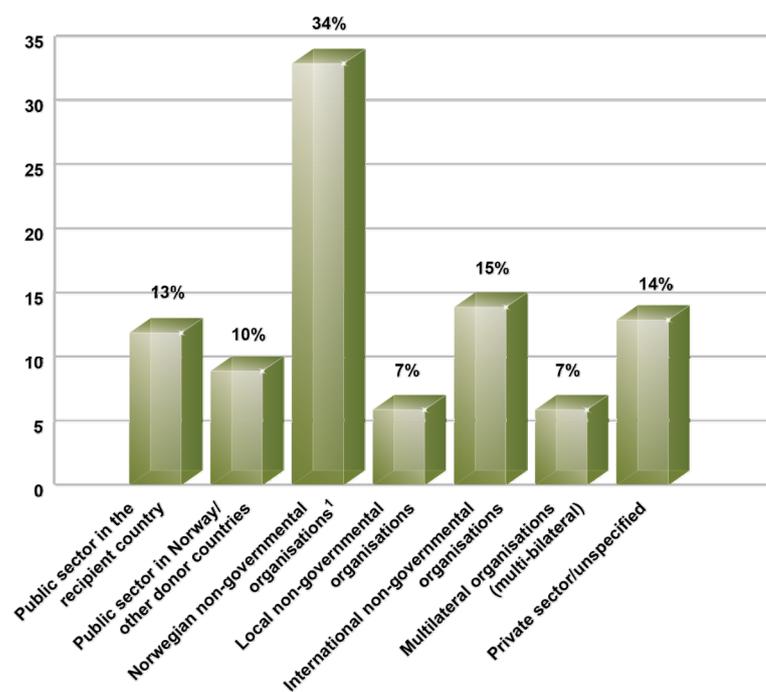
2009: Bosnia-Herzegovina is one of the Balkan countries that has received most assistance from Norway in the past decade.

**Total assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2009: NOK 99,5 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Bosnia-Herzegovina is still affected by the war of the 1990s. The country is divided into two parts, a Serbian republic and a Bosnian-Croatian federation. The common state institutions are weak, and important reforms must be carried out if the country is to make further progress towards membership of the EU and NATO. However, the political leaders disagree fundamentally on the country's future, which is an obstacle to Bosnia-Herzegovina's political and economic development. Norway provides assistance for the judicial sector, economic development and mine clearance.

## **Peace and reconciliation**

In Bosnia-Herzegovina almost NOK 20 million was spent on concrete reconciliation projects, for instance on efforts to document war crimes. Similar documentation work also receives regional support.

Since 1995, Nansen Dialogue Network (NDN) has worked to improve the dialogue in ethnically divided societies. In Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, NDN worked to introduce integrated education models in multi-ethnic and multilingual communities. The model has worked well so far, and will be applied in more municipalities with considerable support from the authorities in the future.

Open Fun Football Schools, organized by The Football Association of Norway, is a reconciliation project particularly aimed at children and young people in Serbia, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. This project involves thousands of children, young people, parents and adult instructors of both sexes from different ethnical groups. Tournaments focusing on fun and enjoyment constitute an important part of the project. These events create multi-ethnic meeting places and opportunities providing positive common experiences for children and young people from different backgrounds.

# Facts about Bosnia-Herzegovina

Estimated population (2008) 3,8 million

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 4520 USD

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 5,4 %

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	9 %
Industry	29 %
Services	62 %

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,4 %

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

Development assistance per capita (2008) 128 USD

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,5 %

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 1,6 %

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 15

Change 2000-2008 -2

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 0

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,1 %

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 99 %

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2008) Not available

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,812

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 0,8 %

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 94

Secondary 104

Tertiary Not available

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 12 %

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 61 %

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 0,8 %

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,0

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

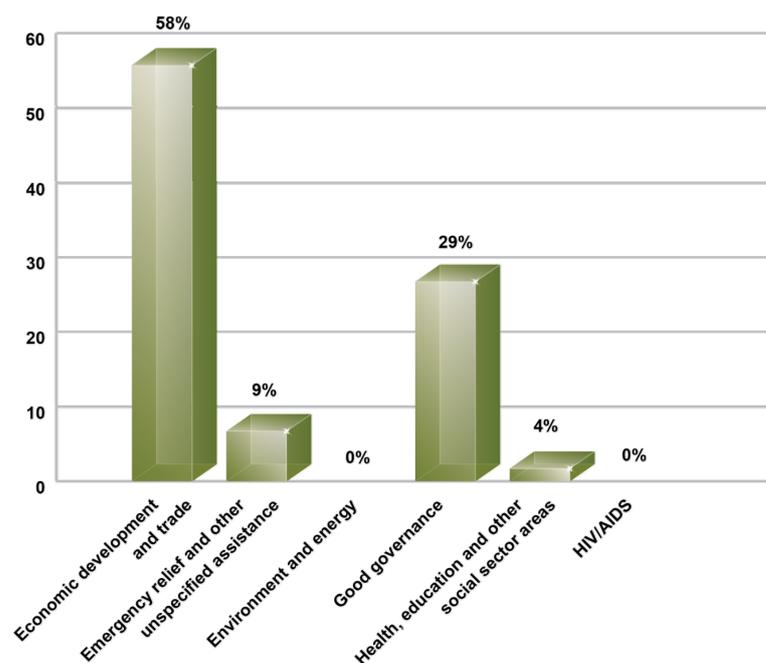
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# Burundi

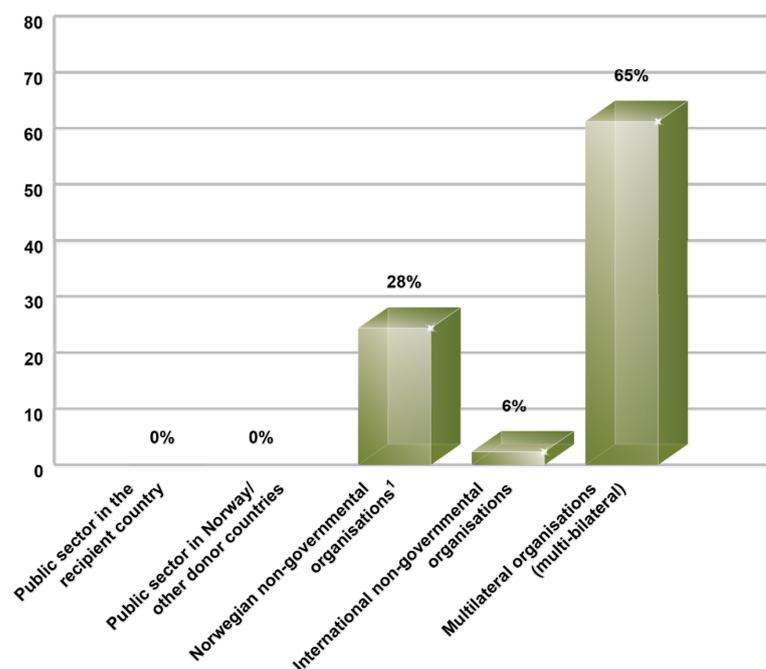
2009: Burundi is one of the world's poorest countries and balances on the knife edge of a fragile peace. Norway focuses on peace-building to prevent the conflict flaring up.

**Total assistance to Burundi in 2009: NOK 157,6 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

After nearly 13 years of armed conflict, Burundi has had a democratically elected government since August 2005. This is the longest period of democratic rule in the country's history. The many internal conflicts have affected the development of the country in a negative direction. Besides conflict, the fight against poverty is one of the greatest undertakings on the road to securing lasting peace and development in the country.

Norway's involvement in Burundi has increased in an attempt to contribute to ensuring peace, stability and development in Burundi and consequently also in the region as a whole. The Norwegian involvement has created a larger scope of action, and Norway's voice is heard in the government, in multilateral organisations and among other bilateral donors.

The support is channelled primarily in the form of budget support through the World Bank and through Norwegian organisations.

**Focus:**

- Preventing sexual violence
- Assisting women who are victims of sexual violence
- Finding permanent solutions for former refugees and internally displaced persons
- State building

## **Budget support and governance**

The goal of Norway's budget support is to help safeguard the peace process in the country by contributing to economic and social development by channelling funding through the authorities. This budget support is important for promoting state building and ensuring that the country does not fall back into open conflict. Progress in Burundi was also illustrated by the fact that a donor conference was hosted under the auspices of the World Bank in Paris in October. At least symbolically this represents a form of normalization of Burundi's role as a recipient of long-term aid.

## **Demobilization**

In addition to the budget support, agreements were signed in 2009 to support the World Bank's new demobilization program, the Emergency Demobilization and Transitional Re-integration Project (EDTRP) with NOK 30 million. Under this program 6 500 soldiers were demobilized.

## **Human rights**

The government's treatment of the opposition parties showed a negative trend in 2009, and impunity for serious crimes continued. Many albinos were killed and their body parts sold across the border to Tanzania where they were used in witchcraft.

## **Gender equality**

Part of the Norwegian support to Burundi is channelled through Norwegian and international NGOs. The consideration of women and gender equality is important and is emphasized by a special focus on preventing sexual violence and assisting women subjected to it. The support is channelled through CARE Norway, International Alert and Norwegian Church Aid. Norway also provided substantial support to the Norwegian Refugee Council's work with returnees and internally displaced refugees in Burundi, and to organisations such as Right to Play, also working with returning refugees and other vulnerable groups.

## **Anti-corruption activities**

Norway helped combating corruption by supporting the World Bank's Economic Reform Support Grant, a programme that supports greater transparency in financial management.

# Facts about Burundi

Estimated population (2008) 8,1 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 140 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 4,5 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2007)

Agriculture	35 %
Industry	20 %
Services	45 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 3,8 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) Yes

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 63 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 43,9 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 168

---

Change 2000-2008 -10

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 11

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 2,0 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 72 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 64,3 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,394

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 99,4 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 24,1 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 93

Secondary 72

Tertiary 43

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 31 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 76 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 5,6 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 1,8

---

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

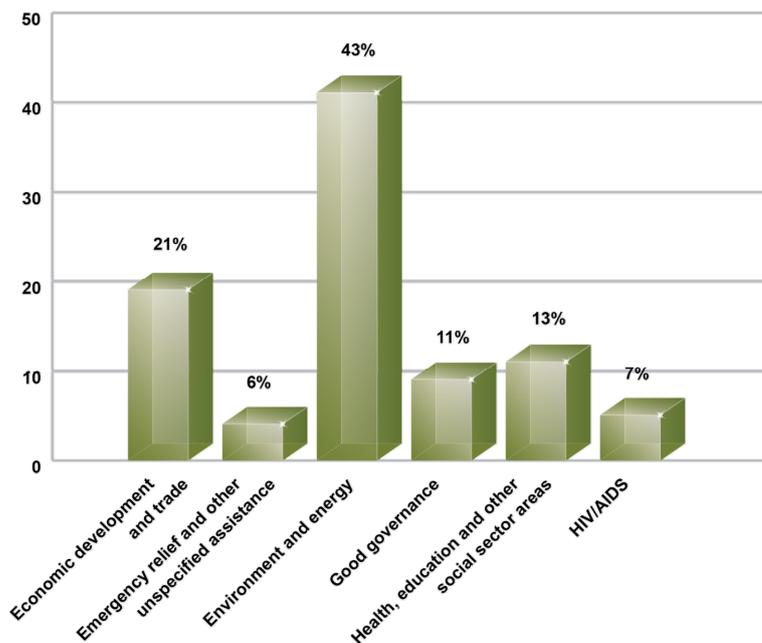
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# China

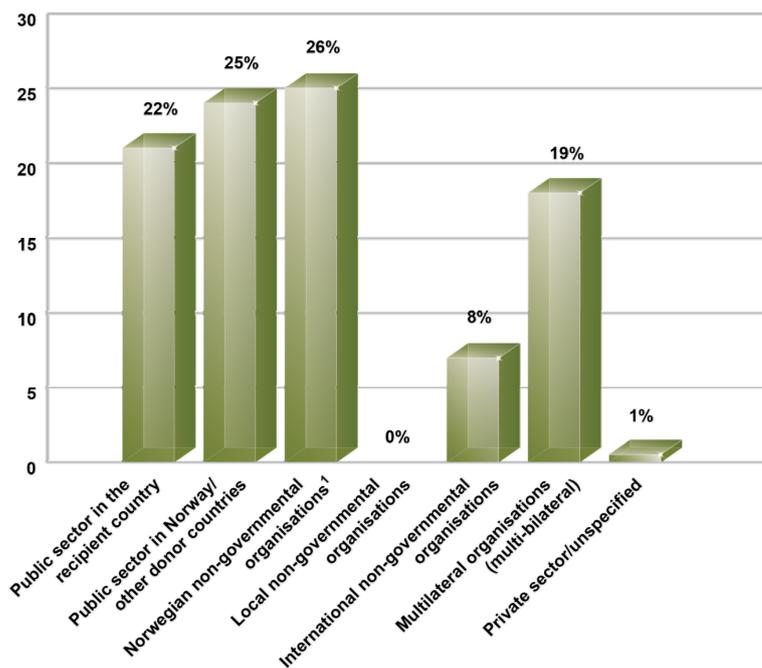
2009: China is becoming increasingly important to Norway as the country continues to grow and gain significance in the international community. Climate policy is a key factor in Norwegian business interests.

**Total assistance to China in 2009: NOK 136,1 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) is an international body which advises the Chinese leadership regarding issues on the environment versus development. Norway supports the council's work in several ways: through representation by the international vice-chairman, by having several experts in various working groups, and financially. Norway has put the spotlight on the climate issue, and has contributed to the establishment of the working group on low-carbon economy.

Norway supports projects through UNDP which develop action plans for the climate in the provinces. These contribute directly to the implementation of a national climate programme.

An EU review of the project concluded that despite weaknesses in administration and communication, the project is an important cooperation project which provides direct access to China's leaders regarding the development and implementation of Chinese environmental politics.

In 2009, Norway's bilateral project on mercury pollution was completed. Here, NIVA was a Norwegian partner in the first international collaboration with China on mercury pollution. The project has made the Chinese see the value of supporting international negotiations on a global mercury agreement. A project review took place early in 2009. The review concluded that the project has contributed to knowledge and greater transparency concerning mercury pollution in China.

Economic development in China gives huge amounts of hazardous waste material. In Norway this is used as fuel in cement production, and non-recyclable waste is part of the cement production. China is the world's largest cement producer and SINTEF have cooperated with the cement and building industry as well as Chinese authorities to develop expertise and guidelines to also make use of hazardous waste material in Chinese cement production. In addition to reducing the amounts of hazardous waste, the need for coal to fuel the plants is reduced, which again benefits the environment.

## **Anti-corruption activities**

Corruption is a big problem in China, and the battle against corruption is also fought by the central government. There is often little information regarding the environment and pollution for projects, and most of this information is unavailable to the public. Had good situation reports been available, the results might have been more strategic and efficient. In addition, the state budget is not available to the public. The lack of transparency of Chinese budgets and expenses can in some cases stand in the way of genuine insights into and control over spending.

## **Miscellaneous**

- The government expresses the importance of China by developing their own China strategy. Norway currently supports two projects of a certain size: Cooperation between NIBR and CIRD concerning regional development/rural development, and between Fafo and the Central Party School regarding social welfare services and economic development.
- The collaboration between Fafo and China's Party School under the Ministry of the Environment and Development was further developed in 2009, by the signing by Erik Solheim, the minister, during his visit to China in June 2008. The purpose of the collaboration is to create deeper understanding in the political community in both countries for the social governing of China and Norway. This has been achieved through study tours, specialist seminars and political visits both in Norway and in China.
- Culture is a wide-ranging tool for the embassy, and synergy with cultural support has been achieved regarding the climate and the environment, welfare and human rights. An example is the climate concerts sponsored by the World Bank.
- Support after the 2008 earthquake ended in 2009.

# Facts about China

Estimated population (2008) 1324,7 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 2940 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 9 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	11 %
Industry	49 %
Services	40 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 2 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 1 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 0 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 21

---

Change 2000-2008 -16

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 0,5

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,1 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 89 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 31 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,772

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 0,7 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 104

Secondary 104

Tertiary 100

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 21 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 68 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15,1 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,6

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

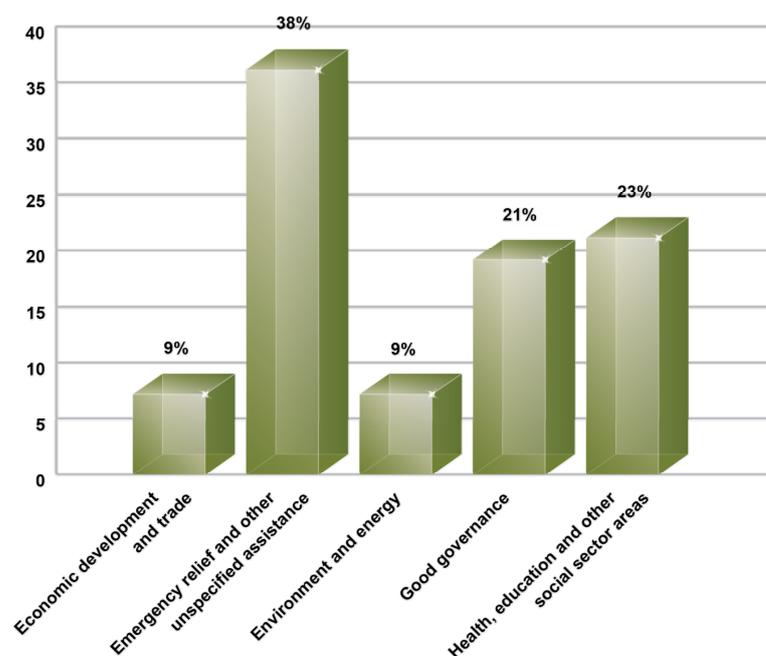
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# Democratic Republic of Congo

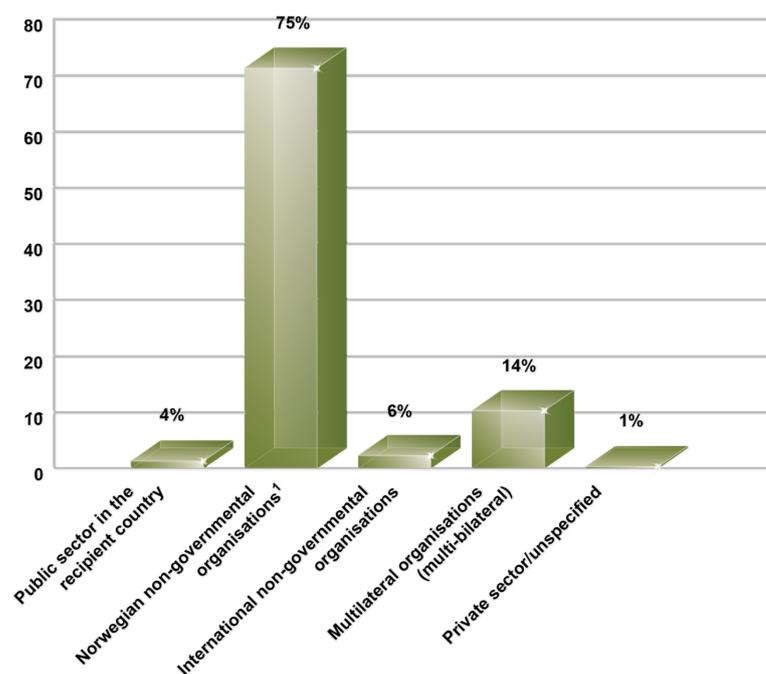
2009: The war in the Democratic Republic of Congo has resulted in great suffering for the civilian population. More than 60 percent of the bilateral assistance was channelled through non-governmental organisations.

**Total assistance to Democratic Republic of Congo in 2009: NOK 176,1 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

The atrocities against the civilian population by armed groups and the government forces continue and have led to massive population displacement, especially in eastern Congo. Many are internally displaced, whereas others have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Tension is particularly high in Northern and Southern Kivu and the Orientale province. There is a severe shortage of food, health services and clean water. Of particular concern is the extensive sexual violence against women and the recruitment of child soldiers. One of the major reasons why the injustices can continue, is the lack of legal protection. In the Uélé provinces situated in the north-east of the country, there is a humanitarian crisis and an increased number of refugees as a result of the brutality of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

Norway's efforts are mainly humanitarian. Funds are being channelled through the UN organisations, the World Bank and Norwegian non-governmental organisations.

**Focus:**

- Fight against sexual violence
- Support for victims of such crimes
- Support for former child soldiers
- Measures for internally displaced persons
- Disarmament of soldiers

## **Sexual violence**

Girls and women are particularly vulnerable because of the extensive use of sexual violence and rape as weapons of war. The fight against sexual violence was important for Norwegian efforts in the Congo in 2009. Thanks to Norwegian support, thousands of women and children who are victims of sexual attacks received medical and psycho-social treatment and practical help.

In 2010, Norway started supporting the stabilisation programme STAREC to help victims of sexual violence in eastern Congo. Furthermore, the Congo is the largest recipient of funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). 17 percent of the total fund comes from Norway.

## **Education**

More than a thousand former child soldiers, of whom more than one quarter are girls, have received rehabilitation through education and job creation programmes. Teachers were educated, and schooling was provided for 6 807 children, most of them internally displaced. The proportion of girls and boys was equal.

## **Security**

Protecting the civilians and implementing projects have proven challenging due to the constantly high level of tension and brutal attacks on the civilian population. Many internally displaced people have returned to their homes, but an equally large number have been forced to flee.

War and conflict remain the largest threats against growth and the fight against poverty in Africa. This is why support for conflict resolution and peace building has a high priority. Norway has strong commitments in Sudan and the Horn of Africa, and in conflict areas such as the Democratic Republic of Congo.

## **Environment**

Norway supports the forestry initiative in the Congo basin through the Congo Basin Forest Fund and the Bank of Africa. Norway also supported The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries. The programme is a collaboration between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The goal of the programme is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation and forest deterioration in developing countries. The Democratic Republic of Congo is one of nine pilot countries participating in this programme.

The first phase of the programme, which started in 2008, is to develop expertise and define national strategies for reducing deforestation in each state. This includes establishing systems for monitoring, analysing and verifying forests and carbon contents in forests, as well as capacity building.

# Facts about Democratic Republic of Congo

Estimated population (2008) 64,3 million

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 150 USD

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6,2 %

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	40 %
Industry	28 %
Services	32 %

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,4 %

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) Yes

Development assistance per capita (2008) 25 USD

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 15,5 %

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 28,2 %

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 199

Change 2000-2008 0

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 11

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) Not available

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 46 %

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 76,4 %

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,389

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 34,7 %

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 81

Secondary 53

Tertiary 35

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 8 %

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 46 %

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 12,2 %

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 1,9

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

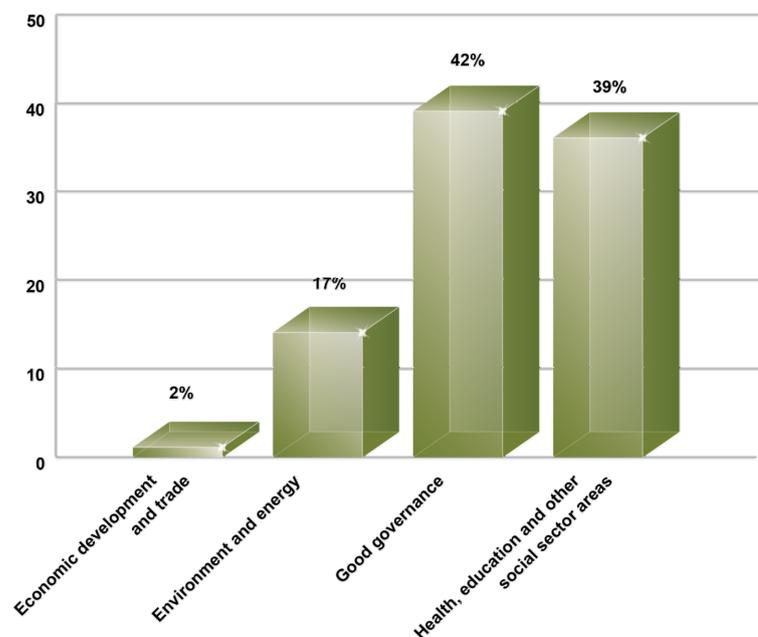
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# East Timor

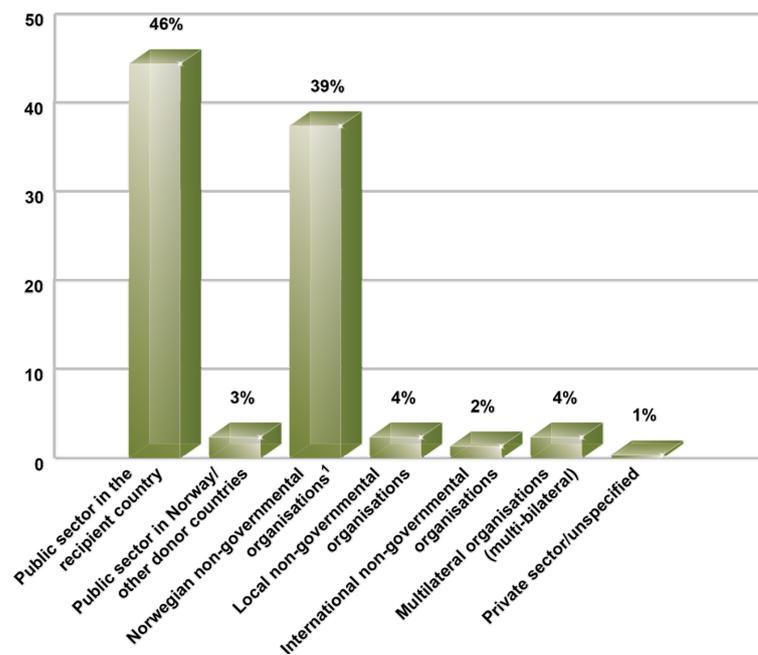
2009: The political situation has stabilized. The primary cause for concern is the explosive population growth.

Total assistance to East Timor in 2009: NOK 53,4 million

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

The population of East Timor is now 1.1 million. If the current growth rate of 3.2 percent continues, it will pass 2 million by 2015. 43 percent of the population is below the age of fifteen, and the average number of children per woman is seven. The economic growth over the past two years has broken all records, exceeding 12 percent. A large part of the population still lives below the poverty line.

## **Peace and reconciliation**

Special Envoy Gunnar Stålsett has worked to promote reconciliation and dialogue since the autumn of 2006. A political process trying to establish ways of dealing with the past, is currently taking place in the country. The process has widespread support in the Parliament, which has passed a resolution on establishing a separate institution for implementing and following-up the recommendations from the Commission of Truth and Friendship (CTF) and the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) regarding injustices committed during the Indonesian occupation and the liberation.

65 transit camps for refugees had been closed down by the end of the year. Norwegian assistance channelled through the Norwegian Refugee Council, provided financial backing for the administration of five transit camps in Dili. Humanitarian assistance was provided for more than 800 internally displaced families.

## **Good governance, democracy and human rights**

### **Goals for Norwegian support:**

- Strengthening the Parliament and the judicial system
- Improving the budget spending
- Implementing the national youth policy

In cooperation with UNDP, Norway has contributed to more strategic and efficient work in the Parliament, focusing on transparency and accessibility. In addition, Norway has contributed to the training of judges, investigators, private lawyers and defence lawyers at local and national levels.

### **The work of securing children's rights has contributed to the following:**

- All children below the age of five have received a birth certificate
- The welfare system for children and families has been improved
- Institutions designated to safeguard children's rights have been established at local level
- A Juvenile Justice Law and Children's Code have been drafted

## **Petroleum**

Most of the government's income comes from production of gas and light oil from the Bayun Undan field, which is situated in an area shared by East Timor and Australia. East Timor receives 90 percent and Australia receives 10 percent of the income from this area. Norwegian efforts focus on resource and finance management through Oil for Development.

At the end of 2009, a programme review showed that East Timor's programme commitment and ownership have increased, and that the content of the programme is in line with their needs.

The third component, environmental management, has not started yet, due to among other things unsettled legislation regarding responsibilities within the government in East Timor, and weak recipient capacity. A new five-year agreement focusing on water resources and energy was signed in September 2009. The programme is an institutional cooperation between the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE). The programme has faced difficulties due to a large landslide that put the newly opened mini hydroelectric power plant in Gariuai out of operation. The incident has made it hard to market hydropower as a creditable source of energy.

## **Reconstruction**

The Norwegian Refugee Council has focused on repairing damaged schools and enhancing teachers' competence. In 2009 the programme contributed to the following:

- 22 schools, 5 youth centres and 1 clinic were repaired.
- Four offices for the MSS (Ministry of Social Solidarity)/UNDP dialogue teams were built. 1 500 children from remote areas make up the target group.
- 130 kilometres of new road were built and 1 400 kilometres of existing roads were upgraded and repaired by the end of 2009.
- The programme provided temporary jobs and work experience for 17 000 people, of whom 58 percent are young people and 30 percent women.

# Facts about East Timor

Estimated population (2008)	1,1 million
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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008)	2460 USD
Economic growth, GDP (2008)	13,2 %
Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture Not available Industry Not available Services Not available
Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008)	Not available
Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006)	No
Development assistance per capita (2008)	253 USD
Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008)	9,5 %

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008)	Not available
Child mortality per 1000 (2008)	93
Change 2000-2008	-37
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005)	3,8
HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007)	Not available
Access to safe drinking water (2008)	69 %
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2008)	Not available
Human Development Index (HDI level 2007)	0,489
<i>Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.</i>	

## Education

Children in school (2008)	77,3 %
Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008)	Not available
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2005)	
Primary	92
Secondary	100
Tertiary	Not available

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009)	29 %
Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007)	Not available

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008)	14,6 %
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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009)	2,2
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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

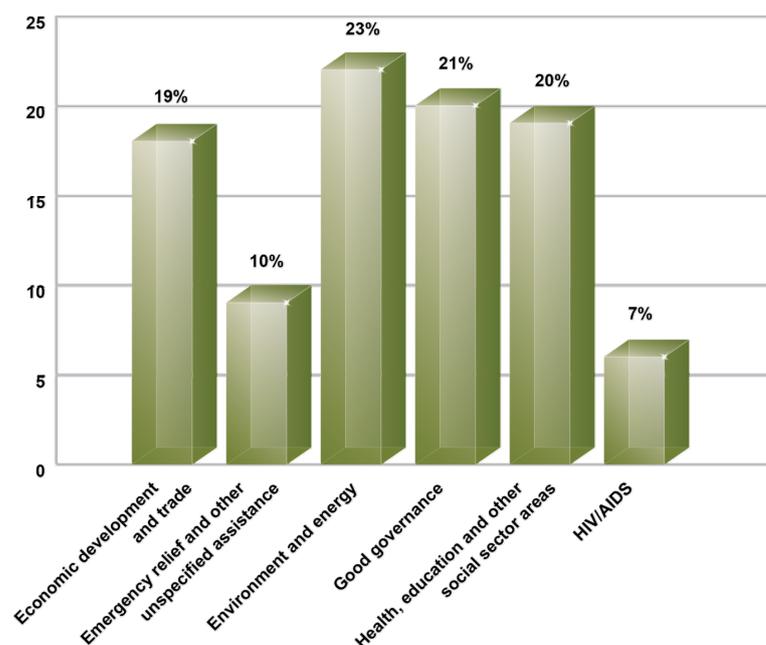
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# Ethiopia

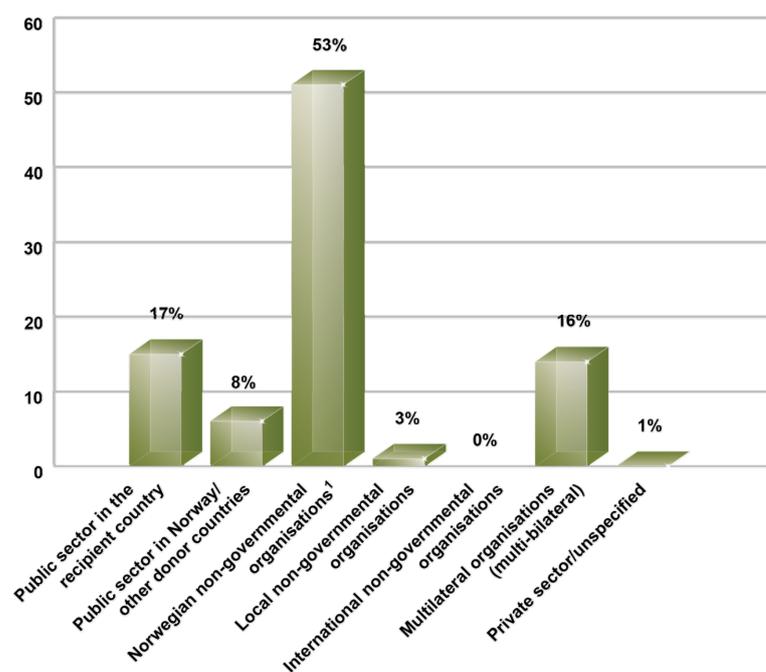
2009: The Horn of Africa faces enormous challenges regarding security policy issues. Ethiopia has interests in all the areas of conflict. It is in Norway's best interest to secure stability in the region.

**Total assistance to Ethiopia in 2009: NOK 237,4 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Norway is one of the smaller, bilateral donors in Ethiopia, and the majority of the assistance is channelled through Norwegian non-governmental organisations and the UN. The normalization of the bilateral relations between Ethiopia and Norway in October 2008 paved the way for new discussions on assistance. This includes efforts to link assistance more closely to the country's poverty reduction strategies and increase the proportion of direct government-to-government assistance, where the country's authorities are Norway's partner.

Ethiopia has experienced strong economic growth, with an annual growth rate of around 11 percent over the past 5 years. Expected growth in 2009/2010 is estimated to be 7 percent. This makes Ethiopia the world's fifth fastest growing economy (source: The Economist) and provides opportunities for development cooperation as well as Norwegian business initiatives.

**Focus:**

- Genital mutilation
- Democracy
- Human rights
- Climate
- Conflict resolution

Tension is increasing in countries such as Somalia, Sudan and Eritrea. Due to Ethiopia's role and interests in these areas of conflict, Norway considers it beneficial to influence the country's politics in a positive direction. Key issues are conflict resolution and preventive work in order to avoid a large number of new refugees.

## **Democracy building**

Ethiopia has undergone what is called the country's largest democratic experiment in history. New legislation for non-governmental organisations, anti-terrorism legislation and parliamentary elections in 2010 are vital in this regard. Norway and Germany have led an ambassadorial group for democracy, human rights and good governance. This group has assisted the government and the opposition parties, and provided support for electorate training.

## **Genital mutilation**

Ethiopia is a pilot country for Norway's international action plan against genital mutilation. Systematic work directed towards local authorities, religious leaders and circumcisers – using amongst others the radio as an information channel – has caused a marked reduction in female genital mutilation in Afar, Somali, Amhara, Oromiya and South Ethiopia.

This work is carried out in cooperation with Save the Children Norway and the Norwegian Church Aid, as well as local government and organisations. There is increasing understanding that genital mutilation is extremely damaging, and several local communities have made a commitment to stop the practice. A national survey from 2007 verifies a reduction in the number of genital mutilation operations in all regions. There is a 24 percent reduction nationally, with the greatest progress in Tigray (53 percent), followed by SNNP (34 percent), Oromia (27 percent), and Addis Abeba (27 percent).

## **Academic development**

Support to the university cooperation between Hawassa, Mekelle and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences has contributed to increased capacity and competence in the areas of management of natural resources and food security.

One of the results is that 18 university employees have completed their PhDs. The collaboration has also resulted in an increased number of high quality research publications.

## **Food security**

Efforts to secure foodstuffs have been stepped up in the vulnerable areas of Tigray, Afar and the Somali region through

investments in water harvesting systems, road-building and measures to improve pasture lands. In Tigray, this has caused an increase in the number of months with secure food supplies from 6 to 8.7, resulting in a marked improvement in the health of children below the age of 5. The work is also in line with the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

Following extensive droughts and poor harvests, Norway responded quickly to the UN's humanitarian appeal, and contributed NOK 55 million through the UN Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF), the ICRC and Norwegian non-governmental organisations.

## **Energy**

Norway supported the development of clean energy in the Horn of Africa, and signed a letter of intent with the Ministry of Water Resources concerning support for a feasibility study of hydropower development in the rivers of Mandaya and Beko-Abo. This cooperation included regional consultations with Sudan and Egypt, in cooperation with the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO), on regional cooperation on utilisation of the Nile's vast water resources.

## **Peace building**

Peace building and efforts to promote regional stability continued under a mine clearance agreement with the Norwegian People's Aid and the Ethiopian Mine Action Organisation (EMAO). A training centre for anti-mine dogs was established, with 36 accredited and operational anti-mine dogs. Training of anti-mine dogs continues. The programme has helped to clear 20 percent of the known minefields in Ethiopia. There is hope that the country can fulfil the demands of the AP Mine Ban Convention, which is to clear all known minefields by 2015.

## **Culture**

Positive profiling of Norway through culture and the arts has been an important element in normalising the relationship between Norway and Ethiopia. This includes five jazz/pop concerts, cooperation on art and a film show.

## **Miscellaneous**

- Support for establishing an eco region around Bale National Park has resulted in more sustainable forestry management.
- Norway supports the work against corruption through a multi-donor program called Democratic Institutions.

# Facts about Ethiopia

Estimated population (2008) 80,7 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 280 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 11,3 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	44 %
Industry	13 %
Services	42 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,5 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 41 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 13 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2005) 34,6 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 109

---

Change 2000-2008 -40

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 7,2

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 2,1 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 38 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 79,1 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,414

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 40,2 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 50,1 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 89

Secondary 72

Tertiary 31

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 22 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 67 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 17,5 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,7

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

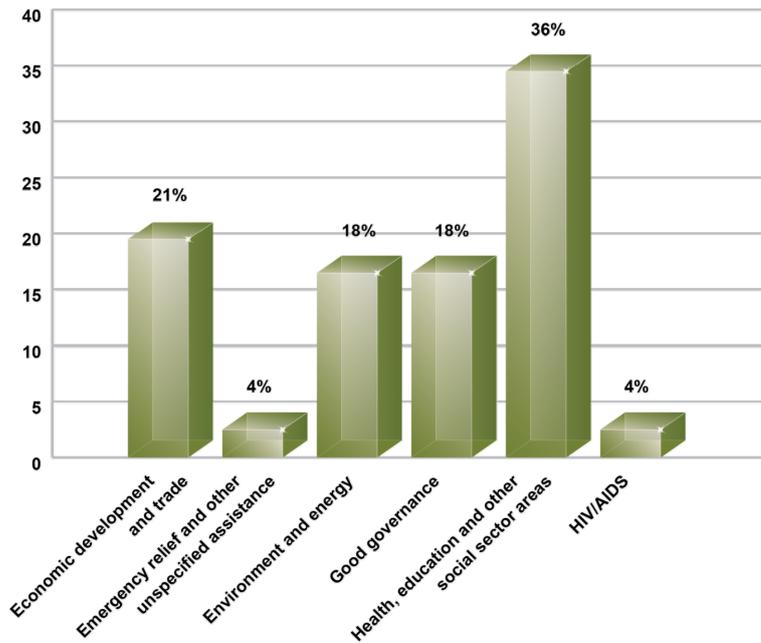
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# India

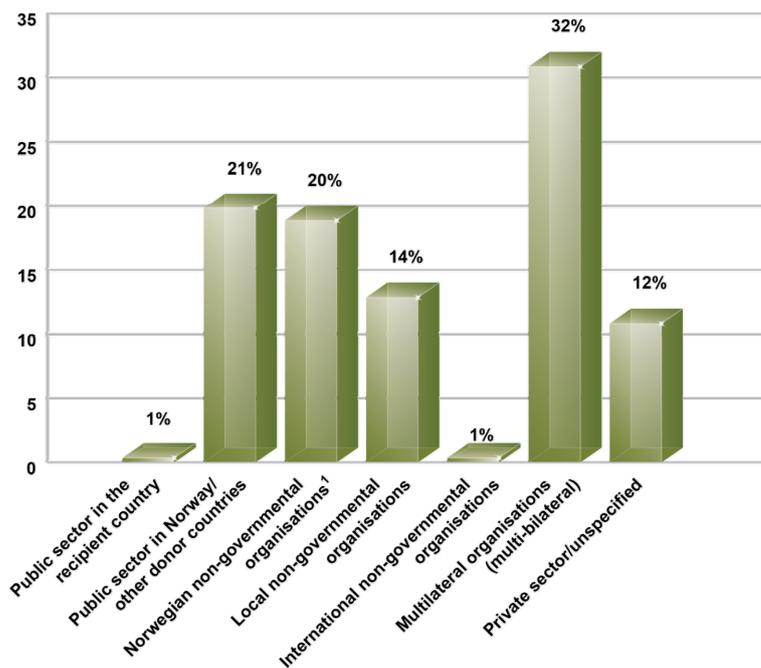
2009: India has experienced an enormous economic growth, and is currently one of the world's largest economies. Norway's focus is on dialogue.

**Total assistance to India in 2009: NOK 100,9 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Focusing on and working towards strong economic growth pervade all aspects of Indian politics, whether it is foreign policy, environment, security, rural development or energy. Despite the international financial crisis, India experienced an economic growth of 6.7 percent in 2009-2010.

Trade between Norway and India continues to grow, and Norwegian investments in the country have increased significantly after the decision of the Government Pension Fund Global to increase the share of stocks in India to 0.94 percent of the fund's global stock portfolio. Telenor's extensive involvement in India is another sign of increasing Norwegian business interests in India.

Despite strong economic growth, India faces many challenges. Lack of ability to implement projects, for instance within health services, education, infrastructure and agriculture, is a bigger problem than lack of funding. Furthermore, corruption is a persistent problem. India ranks as number 84 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2009.

There is no traditional development cooperation between Norway and India. Norway focuses on linking development projects with political dialogue, taking place for instance within the Norwegian-Indian joint commission and its subgroups, but also between the prime ministers and cabinet ministers.

## **Climate and environment**

Norway has professional, institutional cooperation with India regarding climate, environment and clean energy, as well as polar research. The solar energy project, a public-private partnership between the Norwegian company Scatec and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, has pilot projects in two villages. It has been decided that the project will be expanded to an additional 30 villages.

Norway supports climate, environment and energy projects through SINTEF, NIVA, NGI, the Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research (Bioforsk), the Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center/The Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research, Noragric (Department of International Environment and Development Studies of The Norwegian University of Life Sciences), Center for International Climate and Environmental Research, Oslo (CICERO), the Ministry of Finance and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate.

Norway aims at integrating environment and gender issues in all of its activities in India.

## **Health**

Even if India has established an extensive health program, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the country has high child and maternal mortality, widespread malnutrition and low vaccination coverage. There have been improvements in most health areas, but progress is too slow for India to reach the UN Millennium Development Goals. These are some of the reasons why Norway has placed flexible funds at their disposal through the Norway India Partnership Initiative (NIPI).

### **This programme focuses on three areas:**

- The quality of health services for children
- Innovation
- Research

The cooperation with UNICEF regarding treatment of newborn babies and children has progressed satisfactorily. Norway and India have signed an agreement on cooperation on operations research. The efficiency of the NIPI Secretariat has been increased in order to improve financial governance and monitoring. An evaluation shows good results, for instance the establishment of a documentation centre for mother and child health, a strengthening of vaccination coverage and NIPI's contribution towards the reopening of 21 nursing schools in Bihar.

**The Yashoda/Mamta intervention, which is another NIPI initiative, is a programme for recruiting voluntary women to help out at the neonatal ward with the following:**

- Registering, weighing and measuring newborn babies
- Helping the mother to start breastfeeding straight after birth
- Ensuring start-up of the vaccination programme before mother and child are discharged
- The volunteers also help tidying and cleaning the neonatal ward.

Around 1 400 so-called 'yashodas' were recruited to 140 district hospitals and 10 regional hospitals. It is estimated that 400 000 mothers will receive help and support in the course of a year. Ongoing operations research in Orissa and Rajasthan is currently examining the effects of this intervention.

### **Anti-corruption activities**

Combating corruption at state level is of vital importance for NIPI. Administrative systems in the State Health Society in Bihar were reviewed in 2009. The review resulted in several recommendations for improvements, which are currently being implemented. One of the issues that was discovered was huge delays in payments to the volunteers, in addition to the fact that they did not receive as much as they were entitled to. To amend this, NIPI has suggested the use of mobile phones to transfer money. The authorities in Bihar have now given NIPI the go-ahead for testing out this payment system in one district. Operations research will be connected to the pilot work.

### **Economic development**

There has been great emphasis on supporting Norwegian business initiatives in India. Efforts have been made to further strengthen the close cooperation with Innovation Norway on business activities and to facilitate active business cooperation between Norway and India through dialogue with the authorities, network-building, public relations and business promotion.

Efforts have also been made to support the negotiations between EFTA and India regarding a trade agreement. In November, Innovation Norway contributed in organizing a large public diplomacy event. The main objective was to launch the strategy for India and to focus on the increasing amount of Norwegian business initiatives in India. Support is given to the project "Accelerated Hydropower Development Programme" in Bhutan. This programme will help the country prepare the production of 10 000 megawatt that is to be exported to India.

### **Women and gender equality**

Norway supports the programme "Promoting Women's Political Leadership and Governance in India and South Asia". This is an important factor in strengthening women's role and their participation in local politics in India and regionally. In April and May 2009, elections were held in the world's largest democracy. Legislation is already in place to secure women or people of low caste 50 percent of the seats in the village councils throughout the country. Norway supports a project in which training in laws and regulations is provided for the elected women. Even if the caste system has been abolished, there is strong discrimination based on caste, particularly in rural areas.

### **Miscellaneous**

- India is one of 19 target countries for Norwegian public diplomacy, and therefore there is strong focus on this.
- The framework agreements on the Ibsen Festival and Concerts Norway running for several years have been followed up, and efforts have been made to strengthen initiatives on literature and green architecture.
- Work is in progress on finding a 'green' landscaping architectural project in connection with building a Tibetan medical university.

# Facts about India

Estimated population (2008) 1140 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 1040 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6,1 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	17 %
Industry	29 %
Services	54 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,5 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 2 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,2 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 43,5 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 69

---

Change 2000-2008 -25

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Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 4,5

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,3 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 88 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 32,1 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,612

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2007) 95,5 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2006) 18,9 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 97

Secondary 86

Tertiary 70

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 11 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 32 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 4,8 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,4

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

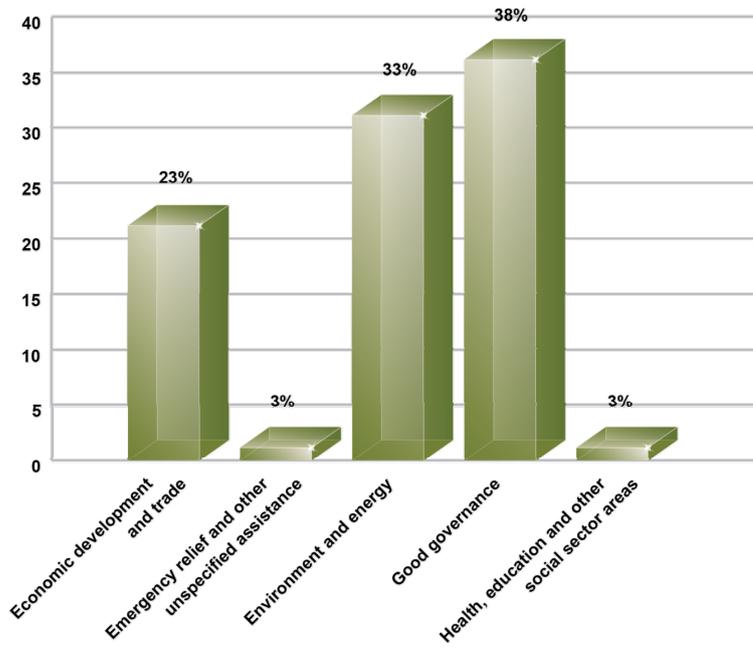
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# Indonesia

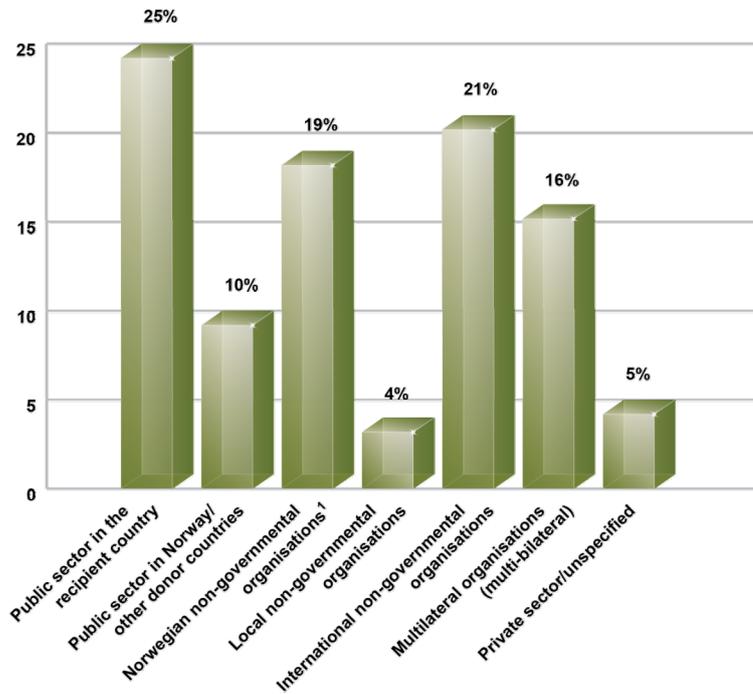
2009: Norway has focused on fighting corruption and crime in the forestry sector. The post-tsunami reconstruction is almost complete.

**Total assistance to Indonesia in 2009: NOK 80,9 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Indonesia is the largest economy in Southeast Asia, and has managed well through the international financial crisis. Reforms in the administration have given tangible results, particularly in the fight against corruption, which is one of the largest challenges facing the country. There was an earthquake and terrorist act in Indonesia in 2009, and elections as well as a change of government marked the domestic scene.

## **Good governance**

Democracy is gaining a stronghold, but corruption remains a large problem, especially in the judicial system and in cases relating to illegal logging.

In June 2009, an agreement was entered into with UNODC, aiming towards a strengthening of the Indonesian anti-corruption institutions in order to increase the capacity to prevent, investigate and try cases. The project is meant to increase people's awareness concerning corruption, and 15 civilian organisations are cooperating. Through UNDP, help has been given to Indonesian authorities to increase efficiency in the development programmes. Also in the environmental sector there is strong focus on governance and the battle against corruption.

## **Environment**

Indonesian authorities were highly focused on the climate and environment in 2009. The president introduced specific climate goals, but has problems distributing political responsibility regarding climate, environment and forestry. There are enormous rain forest areas in Indonesia. Norway's main goal in 2009 was to help reduce emission of greenhouse gases by strengthening the forestry administration and fight illegal logging.

Through the organisation Partnership for Governance Reform, Norway has supported a cooperation programme between national and local authorities and local organisations designed to improve forestry management locally in five regions with plantations and forestry production. 54 000 households participate in the programme. Norway also supports organisations that are trying to implement legislation against corruption and money laundering in order to fight illegal logging. The Norwegian effort has obtained results, as the Bank of Indonesia and other commercial banks have launched initiatives to uncover suspicious dealings.

The office of the Auditor General of Norway and its sister organisation BKP in Indonesia have pooled their forces on crime in the forestry sector.

## **Women and gender equality**

The increase in the number of women in the parliaments after the election in April 2009 has been positive. However, it was a huge disappointment that the constitutional court re-examined a resolution in the national parliament that was meant to secure women 30% of the seats. An increasing number of women are receiving higher education. Norway has supported Asia Foundations' efforts at getting even more women involved in politics. Training has been provided to local women. In addition, there is a list of over 930 women who want to and have the expertise needed to participate in political work. A few dozen of these women were selected from political parties as candidates in future elections.

Norway's support to the state commission for prevention of violence against women has focused on discrimination awareness. Rights for female migrant workers, which is an enormous problem, have been on the agenda. The local parliament in Aceh adopted a sharia law which includes stoning to death. This has been followed up by central and local authorities and development partners.

## **Miscellaneous**

- In 2009, an agreement was entered into with Universitas Gadjah Mada on professional cooperation between Norwegian universities, Indonesian universities and universities in other countries, where the theme is the Norwegian welfare state model. There have also been other areas of professional cooperation between universities in Norway and Indonesia.
- There has been extensive cooperation regarding education in human rights for the Indonesian military. The annual dialogue with the national security council of Indonesia has also resulted in cooperation with local religious

communities regarding freedom to practice religion. In October a bilateral exchange programme was launched to provide education in human rights to the Indonesian Foreign Office, including students from other developing countries.

- Promoting business and industry was given a high priority and requires much work. Interest among Norwegian companies is increasing, but the situation regarding bureaucracy and corruption is difficult.
- The promotion of Norway has increased significantly in 2009. A Norwegian Sea Food Festival was held in December, and Norwegian films were shown at the Jakarta Film Festival. When it comes to culture, films have been exchanged and a training programme for journalists has been launched.
- Norway has supported peace, reconciliation and democracy initiatives in Aceh, and the situation is now stable in this region.
- The post-tsunami reconstruction is over 90 percent completed.

# Facts about Indonesia

Estimated population (2008) 227,3 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 1880 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6,1 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	14 %
Industry	48 %
Services	37 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 5 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,3 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 19,6 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 41

---

Change 2000-2008 -16

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 4,2

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,2 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 80 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 23 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,734

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 98,7 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2006) 3,3 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 96

Secondary 101

Tertiary 100

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 18 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 44 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15,7 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,8

---

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

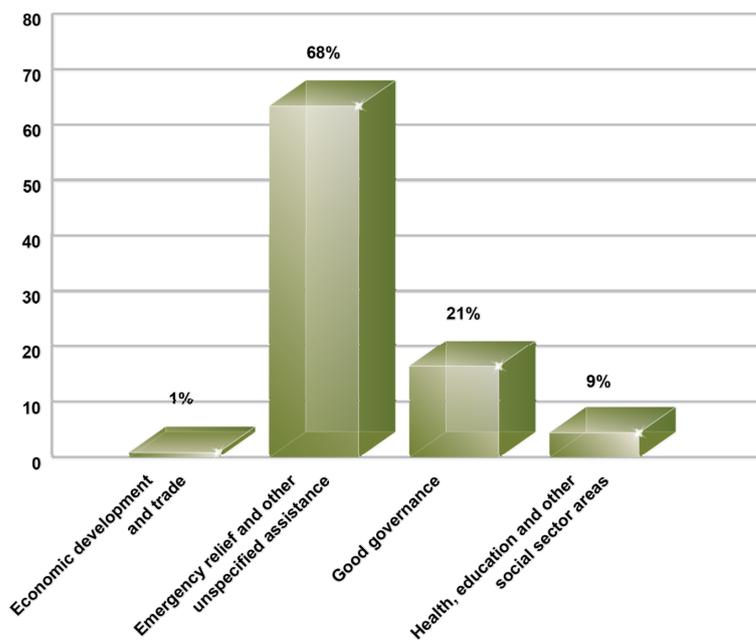
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# Iraq

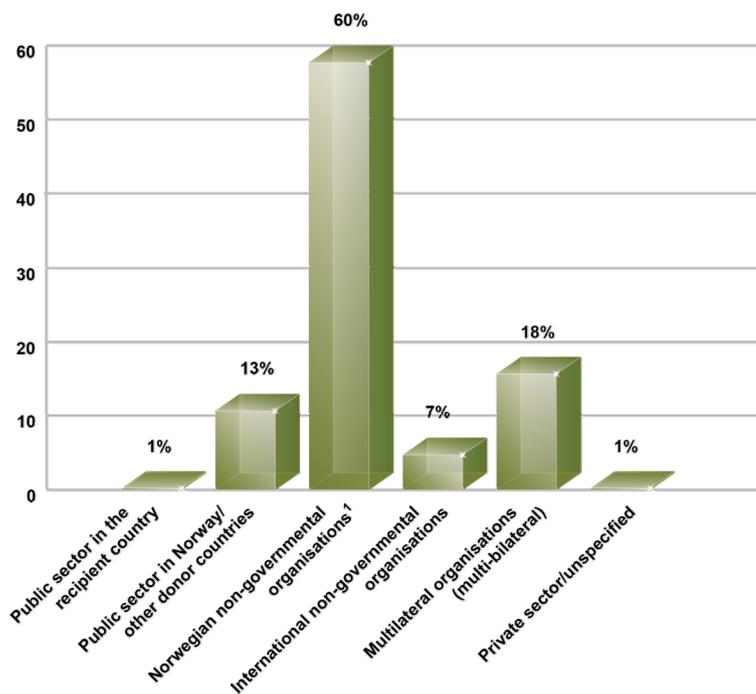
2009: The conflict between the religious groups has escalated and the country is characterized by lawlessness, violence and terror. Norway is phasing out its efforts.

**Total assistance to Iraq in 2009: NOK 73,1 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

The Middle East faces major challenges when it comes to state building, development, peace and reconciliation, human rights and democracy. It is therefore necessary to have a high degree of flexibility in the use of development funds. Norway provides support to Iraq, but there will be a reduction in humanitarian aid next year because of the present transitional phase of the country.

The tendency over recent years is that the security situation has improved. Despite the positive trend, the situation remained unstable. There were still attacks on minority groups causing people to flee. There was a lack of access to shelter, water, education and health services, which means a humanitarian response is still required.

Norway channelled support mainly through the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC), the United Nations and a few Norwegian NGOs.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are approximately 2.5 million internally displaced persons in Iraq and around 2 million Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries. A large amount of Norwegian aid has been allocated to Iraqi refugees, both within the country and in neighbouring countries. This aid has helped improve the life situation of the most seriously affected refugees. ICRC is the organisation in Iraq that reaches the broadest segment of the population. Among other things, the ICRC has supported hospitals and cooperated closely with central and local health authorities.

# Facts about Iraq

Estimated population (2008) 30,7 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 2210 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) Not available

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture	Not available
	Industry	Not available
	Services	Not available

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) Not available

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) Yes

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 321 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) Not available

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 7,1 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 44

---

Change 2000-2008 -4

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 3

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) Not available

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 79 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 52,8 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) Not available

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2007) 87.3 %

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 87.3 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2006)

Primary	Not available
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Secondary	67
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Tertiary	59
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---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 26 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) Not available

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 0 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 1,5

---

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

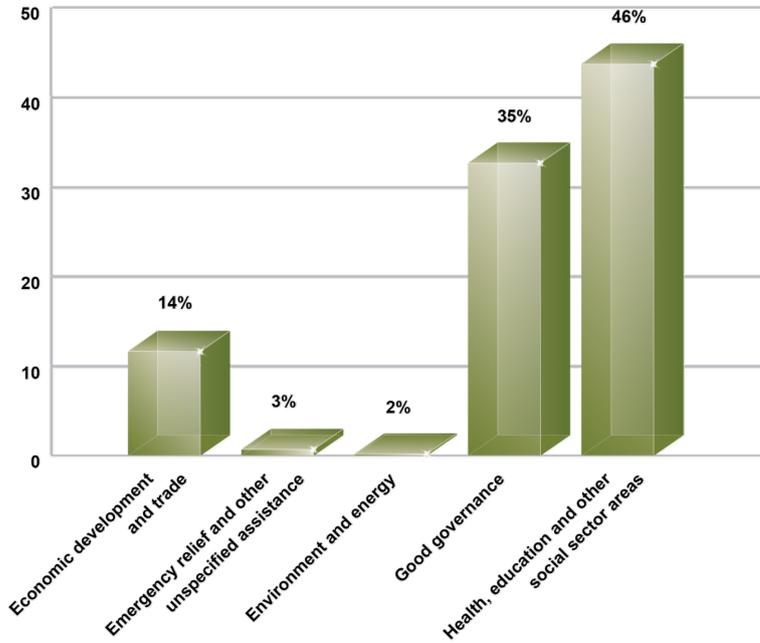
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# Kosovo

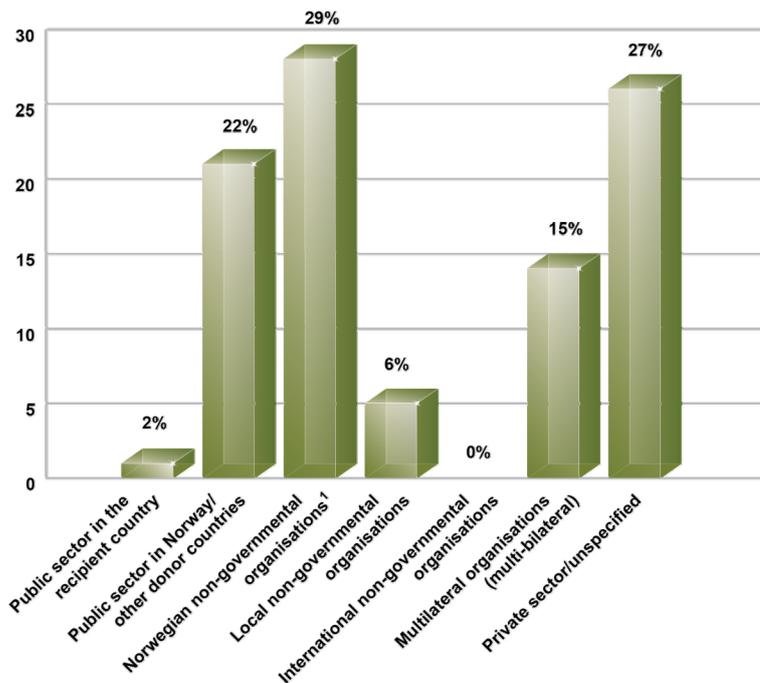
2009: The Norwegian assistance to Kosovo has focused on making it possible for the Serb minority to remain in the country.

**Total assistance to Kosovo in 2009: NOK 132,9 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Kosovo declared independence on 17 February 2008. The country's new Constitution, which guarantees comprehensive rights for minorities, was adopted on 15 June 2008. The Norwegian embassy was officially opened in October 2008.

## **Education**

Norwegian support still focuses on education. A major commitment has been Norway's active involvement in facilitating the construction of two vocational schools, one in the field of building and construction, the other in the field of economics. The scheduled construction period is from October 2009 to September 2010. Furthermore, a grant programme enabling students from Kosovo to study in Norway has been launched.

## **Employment**

Norway supports UNDP's Active Labour Market Programme (ALMP) for young people. So far, the programme has provided employment for 5 000 youths. In addition, another aim is to ensure that students graduating from the above-mentioned vocational schools receive certificates that are recognized in West European countries, thus giving the graduated students opportunities for employment both at home and abroad.

By providing agricultural equipment, Norway has contributed to increased production, which in turn may help securing the existence of Serb villages.

## **Work for minorities and civil society**

Work for the Serb minority has been continued. The Serbian Orthodox monastery in Decani is an implementing partner in this work. The implemented projects have been successful and will be continued. Through this support, Norway hopes to contribute to making it possible for the Serb minority to remain in Kosovo.

## **Good governance**

Norway has supported capacity building and strengthening of local and national institutions to contribute in the development of democratic institutions in Kosovo.

## **Economic development**

So far, Norway has not contributed to the establishing of new private sector activities in Kosovo. However, efforts in this regard were intensified towards the end of the year when the embassy staff were increased. Focus is on small and medium sized enterprises.

## **Health**

Construction of health clinics in Serb areas and municipalities has provided increased access to primary health services.

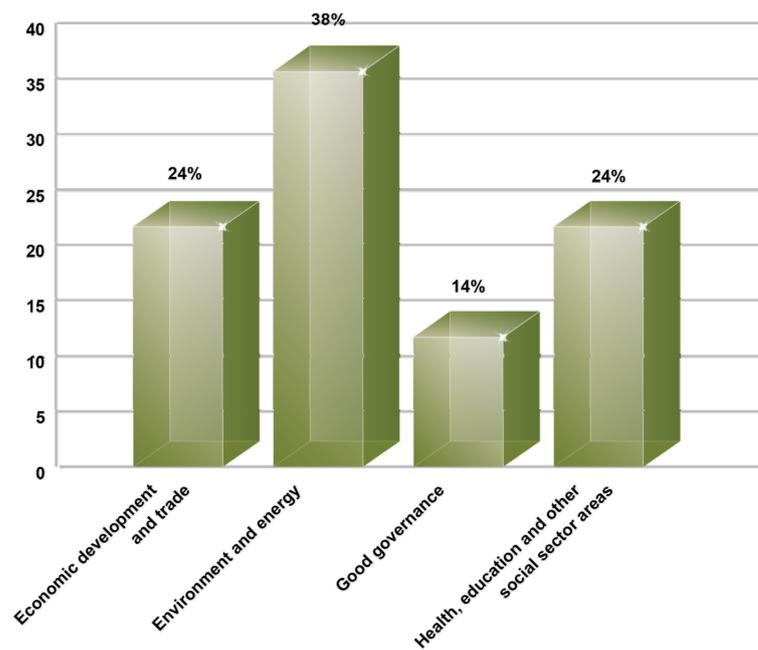
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# Liberia

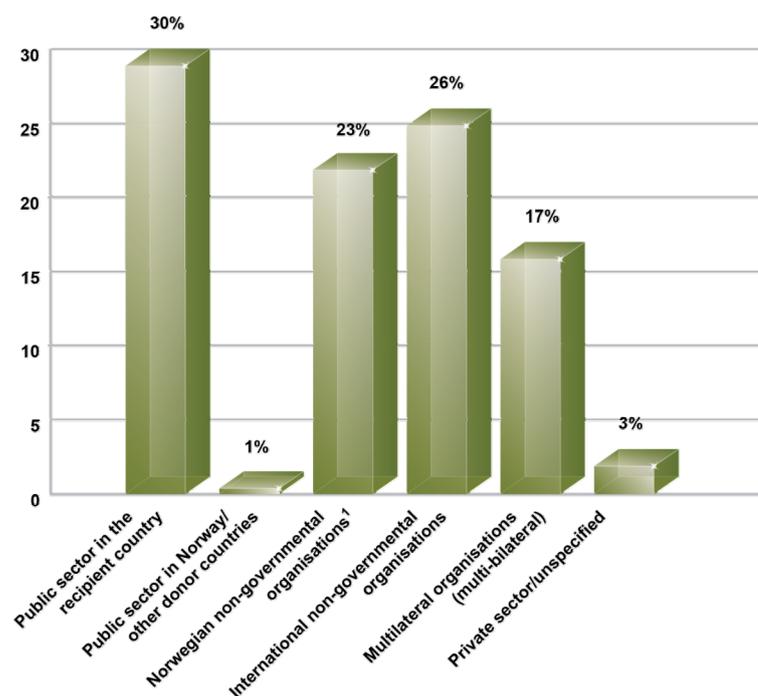
2009: Over the next few years, Norway will donate several hundred million Norwegian kroner to the development of power stations in Liberia. The country is currently the largest single receiver of Norwegian bilateral assistance in West Africa.

**Total assistance to Liberia in 2009: NOK 96,5 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Liberia needs help from the international community to keep the situation in the country stable in the aftermath of the brutal civil war. In a strategy to reduce poverty, the country has made a plan for the transition from conflict to long-term development. Norway's assistance to Liberia has largely been provided in cooperation with the authorities, although assistance is channelled through the UN and civilian society.

## **Areas of commitment**

### **To stabilise peace and improve safety:**

- Strengthen Liberia's national police force with assistance from the Norwegian police, and build reception centres for women and children at eleven regional police stations.
- Rehabilitate the Police Academy in Monrovia.
- Fight against sexual violence.
- Provide advice regarding land rights conflicts.

### **To rehabilitate infrastructure and deliver basic services:**

- Energy cooperation
- Provide diesel generators for emergency power in Monrovia, and develop distribution networks
- Education
- Treatment of HIV and AIDS
- Strengthen capacity in the health sector

Norway also supported a so-called Millennium Development Village to promote economic revitalisation and to reduce poverty by strengthening agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation and village organisation. The aim is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals within a limited geographical area.

## **Energy**

Norwegian funds were used on diesel generators for emergency power in Monrovia, which has led to large parts of the capital city having lights. This is vital in terms of safety, and to ensure the creation of business activities and jobs. Electricity distribution cables were also financed by Norwegian funds, thus ensuring that more areas had access to electricity.

One of the main tasks in Liberia is to develop power production. Approximately NOK 385 million is needed for a period of five years for investment in distribution networks within Monrovia. This is needed to distribute and sell 50 MW of electricity. It is expected that the existing donors in the electricity sector, Norway, USAID and the World Bank, will finance this. Norway will finance 203 million. This will provide electricity to 30 000 private and public customers.

## **Infrastructure**

NOK 15 million were allocated to the Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund, which is administered by the World Bank. The fund is an important tool in rebuilding the roads, bridges and harbours that were destroyed in the war.

## **The security sector**

Liberia faces huge challenges in dealing with violence against women and children, and the authorities now acknowledge that they do not have the capacity to handle the situation. Norway contributes to strengthening the Liberia National Police (LNP). Ten Norwegian policemen serve in the UNMIL in order to strengthen the national police force. Building regional police stations and reception centres for women and children, in addition to rehabilitating and expanding the Police Academy in Monrovia, is almost completed.

## **Conflict resolution**

The Norwegian Refugee Council has provided information and advice regarding land rights conflicts. As a result of their efforts, it is now easier for refugees to return to their homes and cultivate their land without fear of new conflicts.

# Facts about Liberia

Estimated population (2008) 3,8 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 170 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 7,1 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	61 %
Industry	17 %
Services	22 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2007) 0,5 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) Yes

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 330 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 185,8 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 20,4 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 145

---

Change 2000-2008 -29

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 12

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 1,7 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 68 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2008) Not available

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,442

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 25,2 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 89

Secondary 75

Tertiary Not available

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## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 13 %

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Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 50 %

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## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15,0 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,1

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

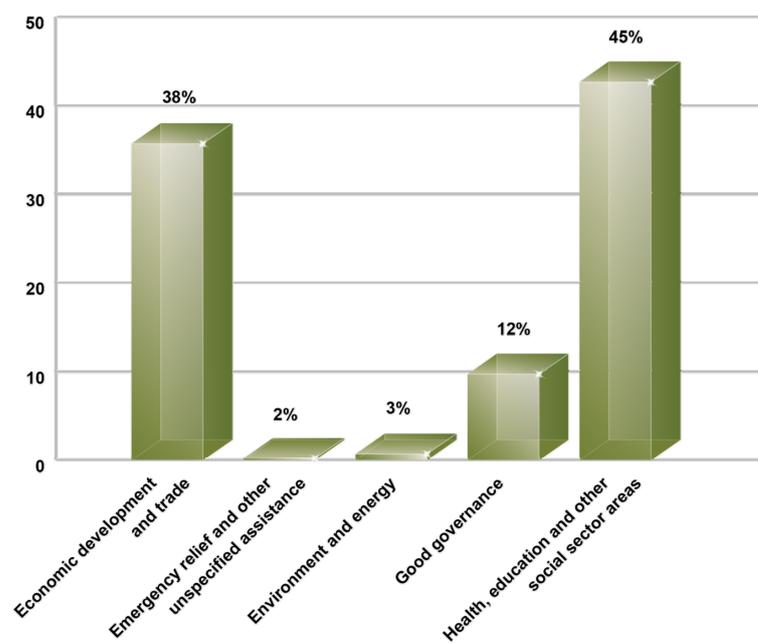
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# Madagascar

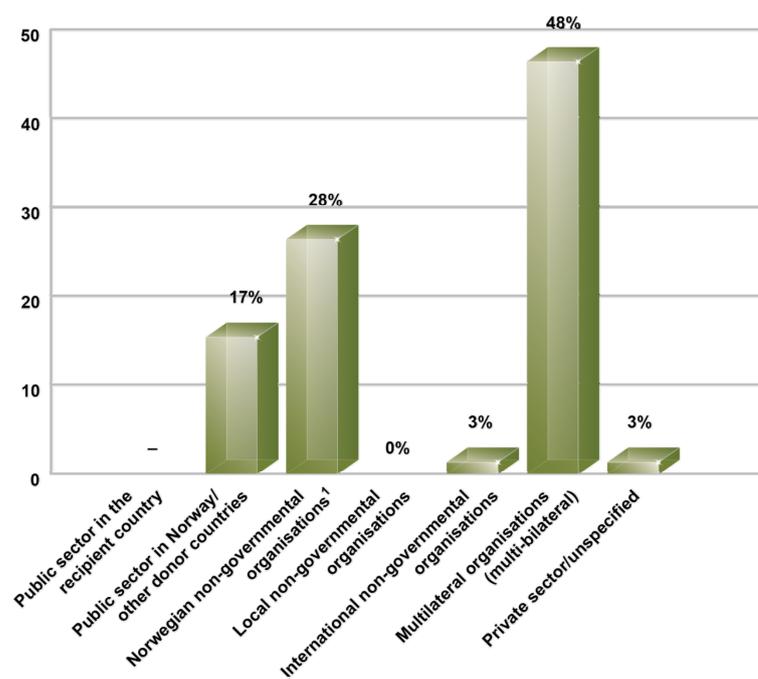
2009: Norway has discontinued its assistance to Madagascar. The takeover of power in 2009 can be described as a coup d'état, and the new regime has not been recognised by other nations.

**Total assistance to Madagascar in 2009: NOK 52,4 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Negative numbers are not included in the calculations of the percentage values

The political crisis started in December 2008. The takeover of power in Madagascar in March 2009 after three months of demonstrations and unrest, is regarded as a coup d'état.

Few countries, if any, have accepted the transitional regime. In March 2010, the African Unions Peace and Security Council decided to use targeted sanctions against named members of the Andry Rajoelina Movement and the transitional HAT regime.

All major development partners have reduced their efforts. Norwegian state-to-state assistance was frozen in March 2009. Regular contact with the regime ceased. All contractual payments to the Department of Education, the Oil for Development programme headed by OMNIS, and to the agricultural organisation FIFAMANOR, were stopped with immediate effect.

The consequences of this for the Madagascan economy, combined with the international financial crises, are hard to predict with any certainty. The lack of reliable information is a challenge, also for the international financial institutions. However, the latest report from the World Bank estimates that the Madagascan economy has been in a recession since April 2009, and that the forecast for 2010 is bleak.

The social and economic development cannot improve without a new period with large sums from international donors. This is unlikely to happen as long as Rajoelina runs the country on his own terms, without taking the other political movements into consideration.

As a result of the crisis, there has been more focus on the human rights situation in Madagascar, in particular on freedom of expression and the situation for political prisoners. Whether or not the situation has deteriorated can be questioned, but there can be little doubt that the transitional regime has not implemented the reforms and improvements that people were promised in January and February 2009. The prison conditions are still the greatest human rights challenge in Madagascar.

Reduction of poverty is the main goal for the development cooperation. Despite a major imbalance in the distribution of economic growth, there had been positive results in Madagascar in the years preceding the political crisis. According to official statistics, the number of Madagascans living below the poverty line has been reduced from 80.7 percent in 2002 to 67.5 percent in 2006.

Norway has frozen its assistance to the country. However, the support to education remains unchanged through the UN and non-governmental institutions.

## **Education**

The increased levels of participation and completion that were registered within education in 2008 have changed. It has been verified that admission was reduced by 16 percent in the previous school year. In addition, parents must pay 10-25 percent more in direct costs to have their children in school. The girls are the first to be taken out of school when the parents no longer have the means to pay.

In order to prevent the education sector from becoming adversely affected, Norway entered into an agreement with UNICEF in October 2009 to compensate for the discontinuation of the direct support to the Ministry for Education.

### **Results:**

- Teacher training was provided in 45 school districts.
- 29 800 teachers have received training in approximately 2 650 networks (2008-2009).
- 20 different text books for children have been published.
- A communication plan giving guidance on the education reform has been introduced in all the 20 pilot districts.
- 10 000 guidelines for teachers have been printed.

- 500 000 brochures and 70 000 educational periodicals have been made and distributed in 69 selected districts. The programme also showed increased capacity in the weakest districts in relation to planning and implementing activities and account keeping.

The cooperation with ILO on building classrooms was severely delayed in 2009 as the authorities did not provide the names of the selected schools. 63 classrooms in 3 districts were identified, however, and building only just commenced in the autumn.

## **Corruption**

The ongoing political crisis, combined with the freeze of assistance to the most important institutions in the fight against corruption, has led to poor results. Corruption is said to be worse than ever, and has an adverse effect on important issues such as forestry management, mining and education.

The crisis has also had a negative impact on the independent anti-corruption agency BIANCO. Despite the fact that the transitional HAT regime has chosen to keep the institution, which was previously accused of being president Ravalomanana's personal investigative agency for corruption cases against members of the opposition, the head of the institution was replaced, and the budget severely axed. Norwegian funds paid out before the freeze of funds kept BIANCO's investigations going until the end of September 2009. Preparations for a new agreement were put on hold.

In 2009, BIANCO received 2 685 complaints of corruption. 432 were classified as corruption cases that needed investigation. This constitutes a significant reduction from 2008, with respectively 9 719 and 1 092 cases.

# Facts about Madagascar

Estimated population (2008) 19,1 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 420 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 7,3 %

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Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture	25 %
	Industry	17 %
	Services	57 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,1 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 44 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 8,9 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 106

---

Change 2000-2008 -26

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 5,1

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,1 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 41 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 78,0 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,543

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 89,7 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 29,8 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 97

Secondary 94

Tertiary 89

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2008) 8 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 71 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 3,1 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,0

---

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

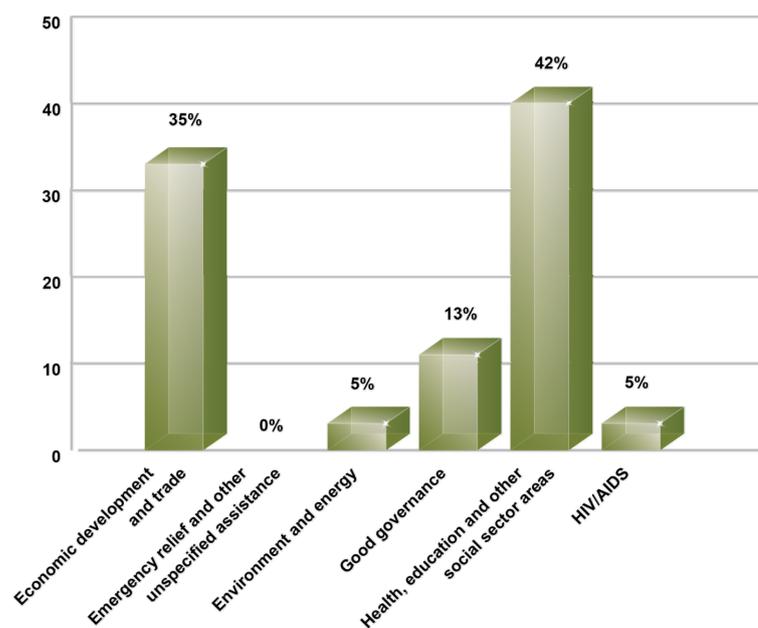
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# Malawi

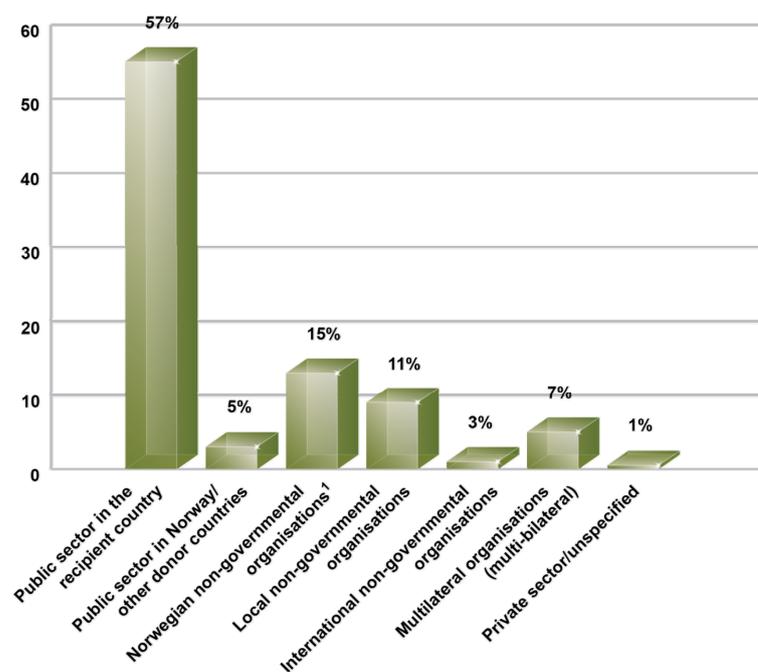
2009: Climate adaptation and food security are important to Malawi, being one of Africa's most densely populated countries. 52 percent of the population lives below the poverty line.

**Total assistance to Malawi in 2009: NOK 399,5 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

A large population growth in a small area has made Malawi's population density one of the highest in Africa. Since only 7 percent of the country's population has access to electric power, the need for firewood has led to severe deforestation. The consequence is erosion, depletion of soil and landslides. Rain fall is unpredictable, and in some places the damaged soil is unable to absorb moisture when it does rain. The result is drought and floods. The authorities' effort towards increased food security has strengthened the livelihood of many people. Yet in several districts food security is threatened by climate change.

## **Good governance**

Norway has supported the preparation for parliamentary and presidential elections through the UNDP. Norway also contributed support to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of Parliament in 2006-2009. During the period of the plan, only a limited number of activities were carried out because of political conflicts and electoral preparations.

For several years Norway has supported a programme providing civil rights training for poor people in rural areas. Several local communities have succeeded in cases where they have demanded their rights to the development of infrastructure in areas such as education, health and water supply. Women constitute an important target group of the programme. This has led to women increasingly taking on leadership roles in so-called Village Rights Committees.

## **Health**

Support to non-governmental organisations continued, with the main focus on health, HIV and AIDS, including training of health personnel. Cooperation with the Clinton Foundation was also established in 2008.

### **Results:**

- The percentage of one-year-olds vaccinated against measles has increased from 82 percent to 88 percent.
- Births in certified delivery rooms increased from 48 percent to 52 percent.
- 66 percent of HIV-infected pregnant women received preventive medicine against mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy.
- The number of patients receiving HIV treatment increased from 147 479 in 2008 to 198 846 in 2009.

Malawi is well placed to meet the UN Millennium Development Goals in terms of child mortality, but still has a long way to go in terms of maternal health and women's rights.

The capacity of nursing schools has doubled from 2005 to 2009 through the Norwegian support to Norwegian Church Aid.

## **Climate-adapted agriculture and environment**

Norway invests in agricultural programmes emphasising climate-adapted agriculture, tree planting, sustainable management of natural resources and the building of local resilience in the relation to climate change.

An important task in 2009 has been dialogue and development cooperation relating to climate adaptation. Norway had the mandate and the means to initiate cooperation on climate issues, and has thus to a greater extent than other donors prioritised dialogue with the authorities. This has been noticed and Norway had the opportunity to influence policy, for example in connection with the climate summit in Copenhagen.

All agricultural programmes supported by Norway now integrate conservation agriculture in their activities. The result is doubled, and in some cases, quadrupled crops. This means improved food security and increased income for households. In some projects small irrigation systems have been established. This has contributed to a greater predictability for vulnerable farmers and has given opportunities for harvesting, even in the winter. The result is higher yields and less vulnerability in times of extreme weather. Many of the embassy's partners are now actively engaged in tree planting and energy conserving measures. NASFAM alone has planted over 10 million trees in Malawi since the work began.

## **Gender equality**

There is little evidence of progress towards a more equal society. Maternal mortality is high, women's access to credit is poorly developed, women's nutritional status is poorer than that of men, and the same applies to education. Women participate only to a small extent in the formal economy and in forums where decisions are made. HIV and AIDS have also led to a greater burden for women, who are given the responsibility of caring for the sick. Violence against women is extensive, women's legal rights are poorer than those of men, and the conditions for women in prison are extremely bad.

Many bills relevant to women have been left unprocessed in Parliament for extended periods. One exception was the legal marriage age for women, which was raised from 15 to 16, despite extensive lobbying from the civil society wanting the age to be raised to at least 18.

In 2009, through Norwegian Church Aid, Norway focused on a pilot project to combat human trafficking. The project has provided victims with emergency assistance, led to the development of a network and has been an important contributor to the preparation of a proposal for new legislation.

In the same year, the Norwegian embassy took the initiative to obtain information on the situation for sexual minorities (LGBT) in Malawi and identified an organization working on minority issues, including issues of male homosexuality.

## **Culture**

Norway is an important contributor in the field of culture. For instance, COSOMA, the Music Association of Malawi, provided voice training for more than 60 potential artists. A group of these joined forces to produce a record album focussing on gender, good governance and environmental issues.

The organisation for performing artists published a culture magazine to promote understanding of art in society, and six exhibitions of painting, photography, sculpture and crafts were organised.

# Facts about Malawi

Estimated population (2008) 14,8 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 280 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 9,7 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture	34 %
	Industry	21 %
	Services	45 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2007) 1,2 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 61 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 21,2 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 15,5 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 100

---

Change 2000-2008 -62

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 11

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 11,9 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 80 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2008) 67,7 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,493

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 74,7 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 14,3 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 104

Secondary 83

Tertiary 51

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 21 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 74 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15,5 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,3

---

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

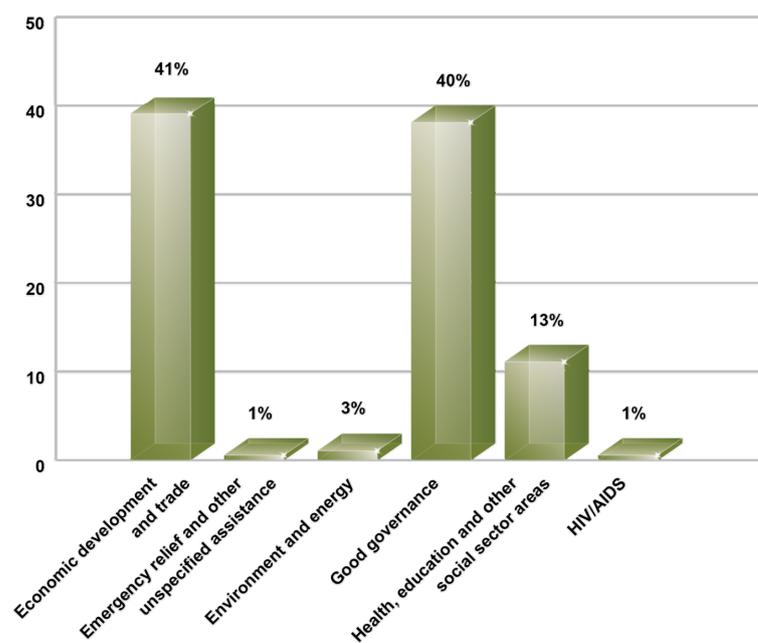
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# Mali

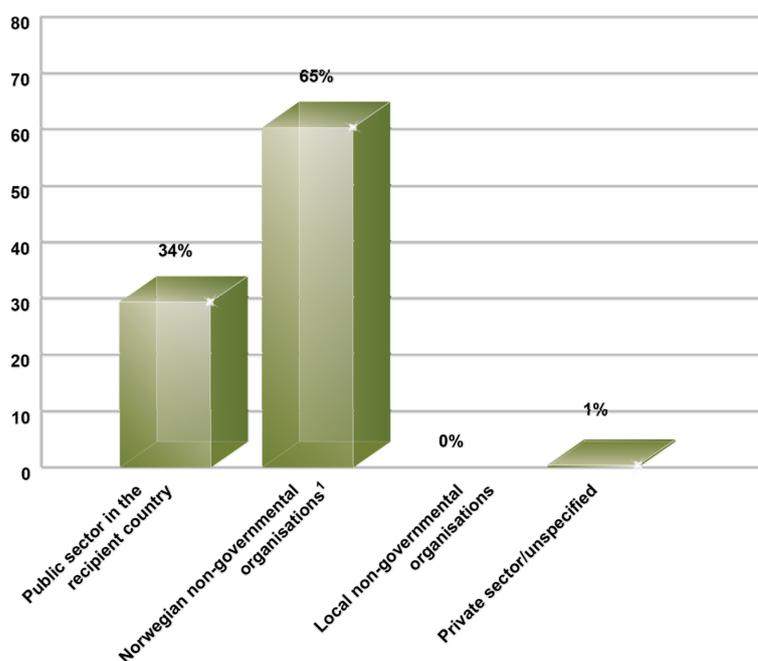
2009: Mali has been an important cooperation partner for Norway since the 1970s. New initiatives focus on managing natural resources and preventing latent conflicts in the north.

**Total assistance to Mali in 2009: NOK 78,9 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Mali has seen an economic growth of 4 – 5 percent in recent years. The rise in gold prices and increased cotton production have improved the economy. At the same time, there is a significant downturn in the economy due to failing markets on the Ivory Coast and fewer tourists. Mali is dependent on development assistance, but the authorities do not have the capacity to coordinate the various donors and programmes. The processes concerning budget support in particular, provide a meeting place for the Mali authorities and the donors. Norway participates in thematic work groups on the environment and agriculture. The Mali authorities have been invited to attend meetings held by these groups, but participate only sporadically.

## **Conflict prevention**

The northern areas consist mainly of savannas and desert areas north of the river Niger, with the Kidal, Timbuktu and Gao provinces. There has been widespread political and social unrest, largely due to a failing economic base and the lack of political participation. Criminal activities have marred the economy, and certain groups have elements of religious extremism. Norway's activities in the remote mountain areas are unique.

It was made clear through high-level political discussions that the authorities in Mali needed development assistance in these areas.

In this regard, a national programme started in 2008, with support from UNDP. Norway has been requested to contribute in facilitating conflict prevention in order to stabilise the northern areas. Donors in other parts of the programme are Switzerland, Luxembourg and Japan. Economic activity, local participation, the utilisation of natural resources and food security are key political factors in the north, and poor management may well lead to fresh outbreaks of latent conflicts.

So far, Norway has delegated the regional allocations for Mali to Sida, with a total allocation of NOK 30 million in 2009. The funding for local democracy was channelled through non-governmental organisations, the funding for women and children was channelled through UNICEF, and for forestry management through the authorities in Mali.

## **Governance and human rights**

Norway's support to governance and democracy building is channelled through four non-governmental organisations. The goal is to prevent conflicts and to improve the management of and access to natural resources. The programme has led to a focus on the causes of and possible solutions for deforestation, and has reduced conflicts caused by scarcity of resources.

Norway also supports a UNICEF programme to protect children. Genital mutilation and birth registration are important issues in this project. In 2008, a result-oriented action plan for the period 2008-2012 was signed, which was a major step in the fight against genital mutilation.

## **Natural resource management**

Natural resources and land depletion are two of the main challenges in Mali. Deforestation is a threat to sustainable development. When it comes to management of natural resources, Norway has chosen to support the protection of the vulnerable inner Niger delta. The support backed local and sustainable management of natural resources, which has resulted in increased productivity in local communities, as well as improved living conditions.

# Facts about Mali

Estimated population (2008) 12,7 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 580 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 5,0 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2007)

Agriculture	37 %
Industry	24 %
Services	39 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,0 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 76 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 11,4 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 27,9 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 194

---

Change 2000-2008 -24

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 9,7

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 1,5 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 56 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 65,9 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,371

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 91,2 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2006) 61,2 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 83

Secondary 64

Tertiary 45

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 10 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 44 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 2,1 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,8

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

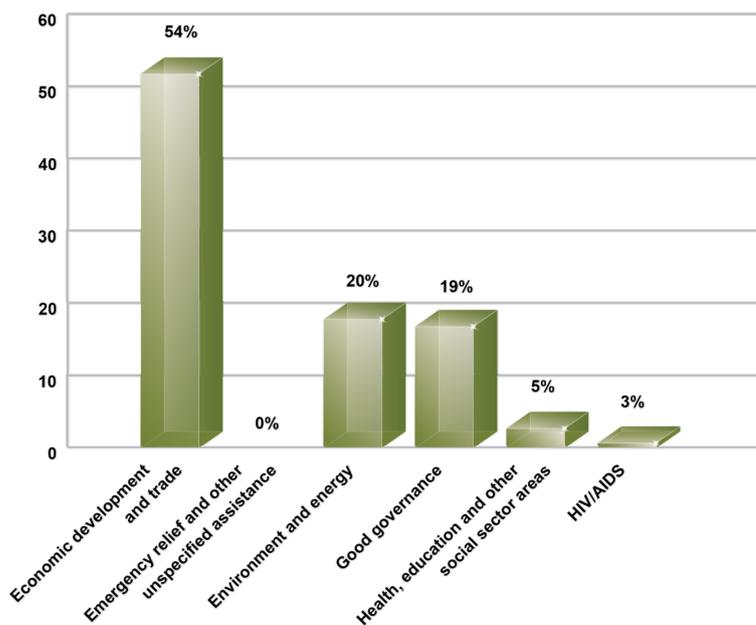
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# Mozambique

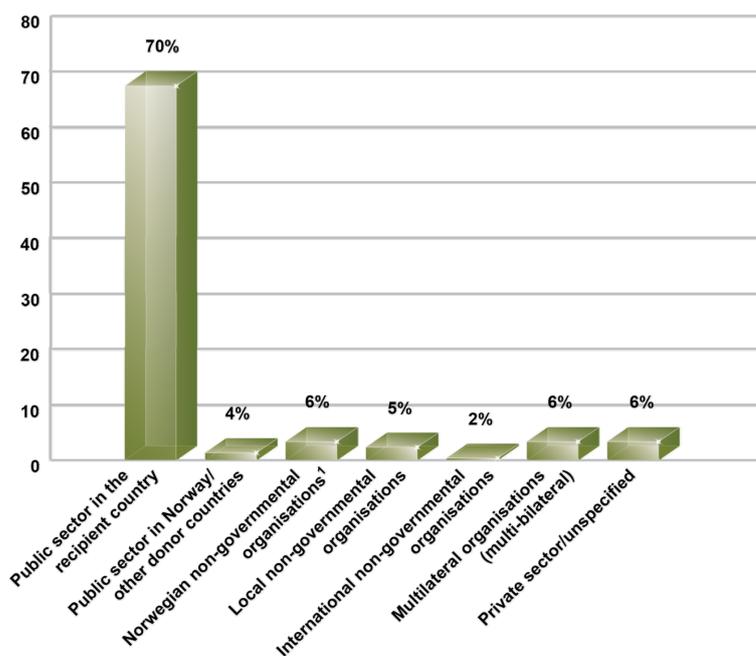
2009: Mozambique has been one of Norway's main partner countries since 1977 and is one of the countries that has received most Norwegian development assistance over the years.

**Total assistance to Mozambique in 2009: NOK 504,8 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

The financial crisis did not hit Mozambique as hard as many had feared. The economic growth has been reduced from seven to six percent. One reason for this is that the country is only integrated in the international finance sector to a small extent. Another reason is that the World Bank and EU have allocated extra funds in order to reduce the effects of the crisis.

Growth is expected to rise again as large investments in coal mines and exploitation of other natural resources continues. The first test drillings for oil have given promising results.

Social and economic inequality is increasing. Despite considerable growth for several years, few new jobs have been created. The country ranks as number 172 of 182 on the UN Human Development Index. Particularly in the villages, very few people are benefiting from the economic growth. The cities are experiencing a steady rise in crime rates, with an increased use of weapons. There is a clear tendency towards feminization of poverty.

Mozambique is often hit by drought, floods and cyclones. This repeats itself almost every year, and is worsened by climate changes. In the future this may represent a serious obstacle to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

Tax revenues and the national income, which have increased steadily over the past years, now constitute more than 17 percent of the gross domestic product. The state's own financing of the state budget increased to more than 50 percent for 2010, which is a step towards less donor dependence. Taxation on and utilization of natural resources, including aluminium, make up for more than half of the tax revenues.

## **Fishery cooperation**

Norway's cooperation with Mozambique in the fishery sector is concentrated on combating illegal fishing, monitoring and inspection, small-scale fishing and aquaculture. The capacity of the fishery management has been strengthened through several training courses. An important tool for the work of preventing illegal fishing is the Norwegian financed surveillance vessel Kuswag I. This vessel conducted 1 869 inspections and uncovered a total of 164 irregularities.

## **Energy**

Support for electrification in connection with social infrastructure and households will continue. Alternative sources of energy such as solar energy, wind power and small scale hydro power will also be increasingly considered as a supplement to the national power grid.

Norway supported rural electrification in Mozambique. The Norwegian assistance contributed to ensuring that more than 100 000 new customers were linked to the national grid in 2008.

# Facts about Mozambique

Estimated population (2008) 22,4 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 380 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6,8 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	29 %
Industry	24 %
Services	47 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,9 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 89 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 22,0 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 130

---

Change 2000-2008 -53

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 5,2

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 12,5 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 47 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 80,0 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,402

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 79,9 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 30,1 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2005)

Primary 84

Secondary 69

Tertiary 49

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 35 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 90 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15,7 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,5

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

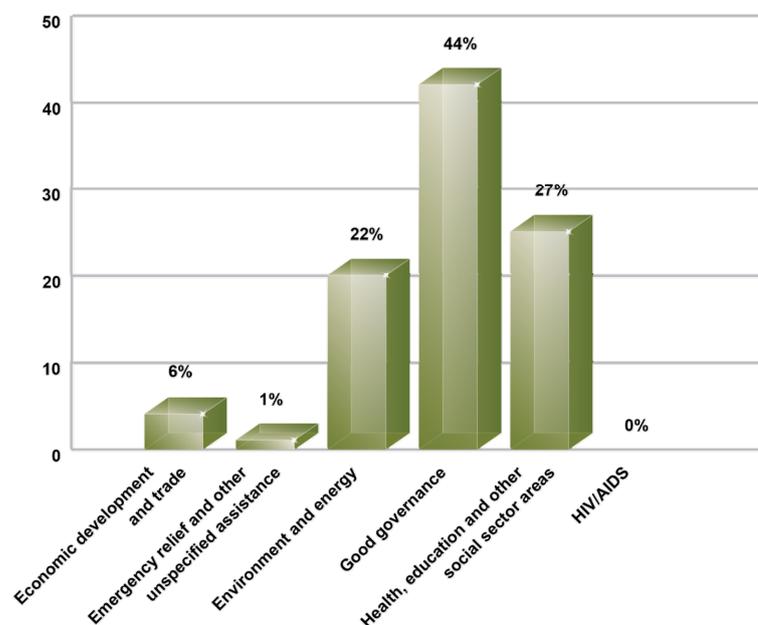
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# Nepal

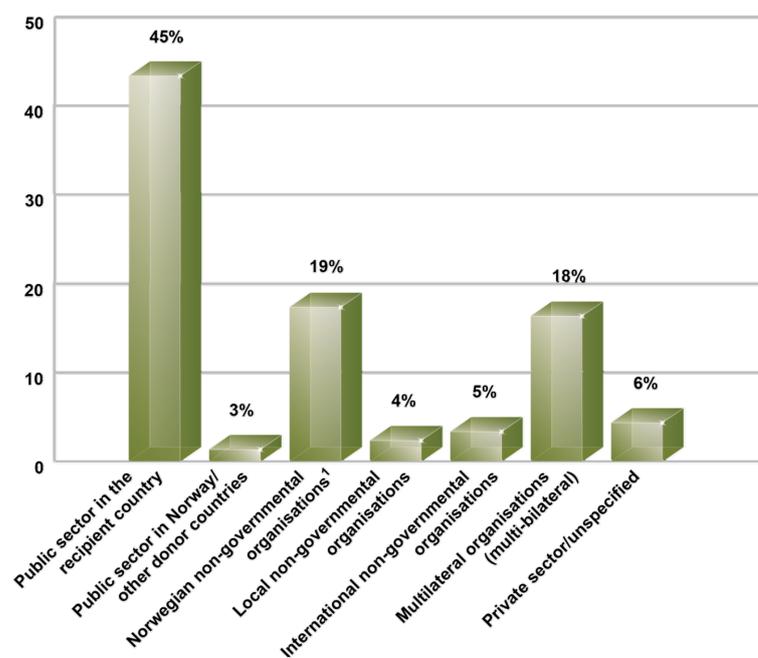
2009: A fragile peace process and violation of human rights. Nepal faces significant challenges.

Total assistance to Nepal in 2009: NOK 284,5 million

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Politically motivated killings, abductions, political strikes, road blocks and attacks on the press have all become a part of everyday life. The authorities realise the risks and try to calm down the situation without particular success. Several indigenous people groups have also taken to the streets to claim fulfilment of their rights and demands. The police and the judicial system function only to a limited extent.

The current Constituent Assembly is the most inclusive one that Nepal has ever had. With 33 percent women, 35 percent indigenous people and 7 percent Dalits it represents an important step towards a more inclusive society.

## **Governance, peace, reconciliation and human rights**

Funds from Norway: NOK 79.5 million through the authorities, UNDP, UNICEF, UNMIN, the Norwegian Refugee Council, international organisations, national human rights institutions and research institutions.

Nepal's coalition government has aimed at concluding the peace process by means of concrete measures related to the elections and the constitution, an improved security situation in the districts, help to the victims of the conflict, and an integration of Maoist soldiers in the Nepali army and in the civil society.

The peace process has taken time. There has been a slow and positive progress, but important parts of the peace agreement still remain to be implemented. The election of the Constituent Assembly was successful, and the transformation from monarchy to republic was peaceful.

A number of marginalized groups, including women, indigenous people and untouchables are relatively well represented in the Constituent Assembly.

Security and human rights are not adequately preserved in large parts of the country. The public systems for security and development programme implementation are weak.

It has been important for the authorities to continue the decentralization programme by transferring responsibility and resources to local level and increasing civil society participation. Furthermore, the authorities aim to introduce more measures for combating corruption. The work of promoting national district development has started, and the state's ability to raise revenues has been strengthened.

### **Norway has contributed as follows:**

- Norwegian support for election implementation, Norwegian election expertise, support for election observers and information about election models contributed to a successful election and an inclusive Constituent Assembly.
- Norwegian support to the constitution process increased the competence of parliament members and their bureaucrats, improved the coordination of international efforts in the process, and laid the foundation for broad voter participation.
- Through technical and political support to UNMIN, Norway contributed to the UN's monitoring of the Maoist camps and the peace process.
- The Norwegian embassy hosted meetings for political actors and contributed to confidence building between the various political groups. The embassy actively arranged for meeting places and experience sharing among various parties.
- Norway contributed to making a survey of the human right situation and supporting human right defenders and press freedom. Furthermore, Norway contributed to giving the victims of the conflict a voice in the political debate. By funding Nepal's Peace Fund, Norway helped in securing continued strong Nepalese ownership and commitment in the peace process.

## **The rights of sexual minorities**

In 2008, Nepal was selected as one of three pilot countries for systematising and strengthening the Norwegian foreign

missions' efforts to promote the rights of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transsexuals. The guidance of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs proved to be a useful tool for local organisations' work in promoting a change of attitudes and strengthen like-minded partner organisations.

Norway supports the Social Inclusion Research Fund, which actively passes on research results regarding the situation for excluded groups and information on how these groups can be integrated into the "new Nepal".

## **Education**

Norway contributed to raise the quality of primary education, with special focus on including girls and marginalised children.

Norway provided support to non-governmental organisations and the UN's work for marginalised children and child victims of the conflict. Save the Children Norway (Redd Barna) and UNICEF's DACAW programme achieved positive results in line with the agreements. The programmes complement the work of the Nepalese authorities' concerning schools and village development. They also help to develop more child-friendly learning environments.

## **Energy**

The number of inhabitants connected to the electricity grid increased by 110 000 in 2008. Presently more than 40 percent of the population has access to electricity.

### **Norway has contributed as follows:**

- More than 50 000 households were linked to the electricity grid.
- Increased focus on and knowledge of Norwegian energy expertise among Nepalese partners.
- Increased interest from the Norwegian private sector and Norwegian institutions for starting cooperation in Nepal.
- Two seminars with participation from Norwegian companies and representatives from Nepal's energy authorities were organised.

## **Culture**

Norway provides support to local theatre and a local music school. A mid-term review was carried out at the beginning of the year. It showed good results for the theatre project, but the music school received several recommendations on how to obtain a more steady operation.

## **Miscellaneous**

- Norway supports humanitarian disarmament work, especially work connected with the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Mine Ban Convention. This work includes national activities and following-up of victims through UNMIN, the UN Peace Fund and Nepal's Peace Trust Fund.
- Nepal's army, under guidance and training of UNMAT, has so far cleared 10 of 53 fields of anti-personnel land mines that were planted during the war up to 2006. Most of the cleared mine fields have been handed back to the local community, and are being used as agricultural areas and recreation areas for the local community.

# Facts about Nepal

Estimated population (2008) 28,8 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 400 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 5,3 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	34 %
Industry	17 %
Services	50 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,5 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 25 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 5,6 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 38,8 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 51

---

Change 2000-2008 -34

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Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 8,3

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,5 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 88 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 60,7 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,553

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 19,2 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2006)

Primary 95

Secondary 75

Tertiary Not available

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## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 33 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 61 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 16,6 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,3

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

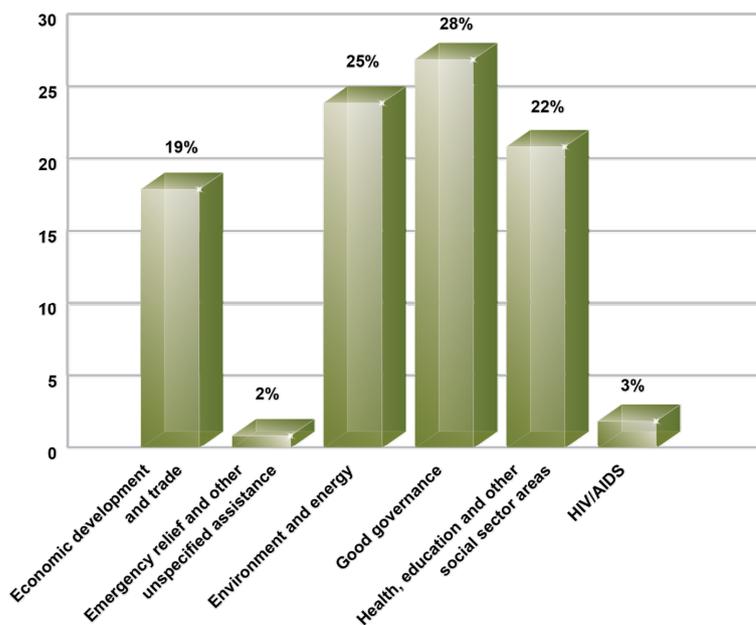
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# Nicaragua

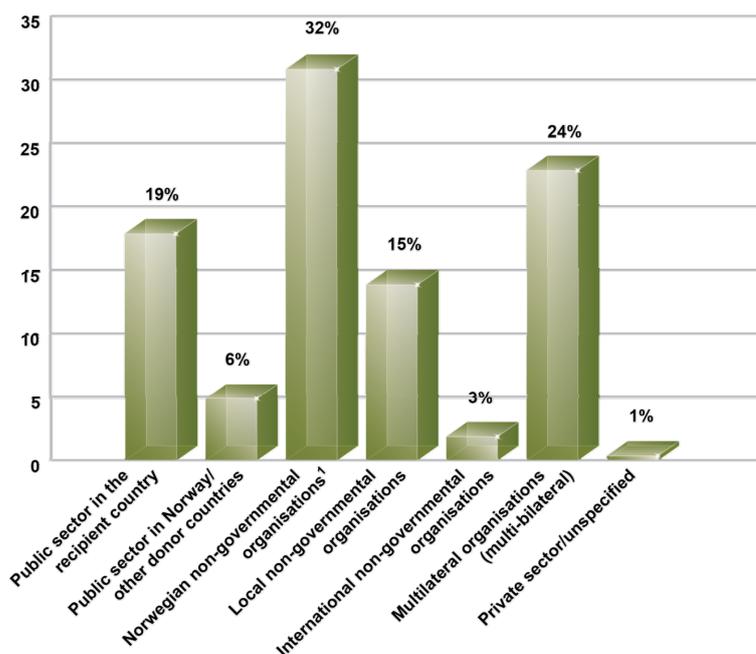
2009: Norwegian development cooperation with Nicaragua began in 1987. Nicaragua is the second poorest country in Latin America, and is likely to be dependent on large transfers of development assistance in the years ahead.

**Total assistance to Nicaragua in 2009: NOK 109,6 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Nicaragua is the second poorest nation in Latin America, after Haiti. In 2008, Nicaragua's GDP was USD 1 122 and the country is dependent on aid. In 2009, the assistance proportion of the state budget comprised 26 percent.

During the past year, Nicaragua has experienced the effects of the international financial crisis, loosing markets for Nicaraguan products, experiencing reduced employment and reduced money transfers from Nicaraguan migrant workers in the US and Costa Rica. Development assistance transfers were also reduced.

There are a number of challenges related to development in Nicaragua and the fight against poverty. The government aims primarily at strengthening the state's role in securing welfare for the population. To some extent it has succeeded in this, particularly when it comes to education and health. The government welcomes development assistance, but wants to conduct its policies without conditions imposed by the donors. However, as a condition for development assistance, many donor countries require Nicaragua to undertake development-promoting policies, observe human rights, maintain transparency and democracy, and hold on to the principles of the constitutional state. The Managua government does not appreciate this kind of forced conditionality, and therefore the cooperation faces problems.

## **Governance and corruption**

Nicaragua ranks low on the Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index, as number 130 of 180 countries. Norway heads a group of four donors supporting an anti-corruption fund that provides resources for anti-corruption work in five government institutions. The capacity of these institutions has increased. The coordination of the work between the institutions has also improved. Three evaluations of the corruption situation and the donors' efforts in Nicaragua were carried out in 2009.

## **Education**

Norway supported a journalism programme at Universidad Centroamericana focusing on investigative journalism and uncovering corruption. 30 students completed their master's degree and 30 new students started the education. Furthermore, 700 journalists/media personalities attended various courses. This programme has mapped the media's coverage of corruption cases. The programme has received international attention and every year it hands out a prize for the most important journalistic work on corruption in Nicaragua.

Norway supported more than 50 local organisations through a joint donor fund. This fund has contributed to an improved dialogue between public institutions and civil society.

## **Climate and environment**

The cooperation on a sustainable management of natural resources with the non-governmental organisations FADCANIC and ADDAC continued.

- 1 420 families received support.
- Afforestation of 200 hectares was carried out to protect water sources.
- The involved farmers produced 400 tons of quality coffee and 130 tons cocoa for export, and increased their families' income.

Zero hunger is an important programme within the authorities' programme for agricultural development (PRORURAL). Zero hunger provided direct support to 16 000 poor families in the form of handouts of pregnant cows and sows as well as hens. Towards the end of the year, the northern parts of Nicaragua were hit by drought, and Norway initiated a "Work for Food" programme covering 40 000 persons, in cooperation with FAO and WFP. This contributed to bringing the situation under control.

In 2009, Norway signed an agreement with UNDP and Nicaragua's Ministry of Energy and Mines on support for a programme focusing on building small water power plants and installing turbines in isolated villages. The aim is to reduce poverty.

The cooperation with Managua municipality and four other municipalities in the vicinity of Managua regarding protection of the southern watershed of Lake Managua started in 2009. 308 farmers in the area are involved in the programme, which aims to implement various measures to prevent erosion.

- Information material on protection of the environment has been prepared.
- 18 workshops for 320 farmers and 14 workshops for 325 teachers and 240 pupils have been conducted.
- In December 2009, the Inter-American Development Bank extended a loan of USD 13 million, which will be used to construct canals and dams to protect the city of Managua against floods. This supplements the Norwegian support.

In 2009, support for management of natural resources totalled NOK 48.4 million.

## **Gender equality**

Norway holds the chair of the fund for sexual and reproductive rights (FED), which supports local human rights and women's organisations. Through funds to five local non-governmental organisations, Norway helped to increase access to AIDS tests carried out at mobile laboratories. Aids affected people received medical and psychological assistance. The greatest milestone was perhaps the preparation of a reform proposal for the national legislation on HIV and AIDS. Five local women's organisations, all supported by Norway, were behind this proposal.

Gays, lesbians and transsexuals are the ones who most frequently experience human rights violations. Norway initiated cooperation with organisations that represent these groups and has supported a pilot study documenting the discrimination. Support to 39 local organisations has contributed to greater respect for women's sexual and reproductive rights.

Nicaragua has one of the strictest abortion laws in the world, and Norway supports campaigns to abolish it.

In cooperation with the police force, Norway has contributed to strengthening women and children refuge homes for victims of violence, through police training and construction of better facilities. There are now 36 women and children's refuge homes. As a result of the increased focus on violence against women and better opportunities for reporting such violence, the number of reported cases increased by 12 percent compared to the previous year. Support has also been granted to a network of 2 174 volunteers, organised by the police, working to prevent domestic violence.

## **Culture**

In 2009, 34 000 individuals, of whom 60 percent are women, participated in training classes for example in writing, reading, drawing, music, dance and visual arts. More than 185 000 attended cultural events that were supported through the programme, for instance at cultural festivals and performances by cultural groups.

The programme also supported Nicaragua's participation in six international book fairs. Furthermore, five national craft and literature fairs were organized. In cooperation with UNESCO, Norway supported the publishing of a book on the Mayagnas and their indigenous culture.

## **Miscellaneous**

- Norway supports a number of projects to improve the human rights situation.
- Plays by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen were staged in a number of places to promote dialogue on human rights.
- Norway supported a soap opera production that was telecast in Honduras and Nicaragua.
- Stipends to poor students have contributed to increased knowledge about sustainable use of natural resources.
- Norway supported the establishment of a botanical garden in cooperation with the University of Leon.

- Assertions of corruption in the Norwegian funded organisation INPESCA have been published in the media. Norway has suspended funding while awaiting an auditing report confirming that no Norwegian funds have been misused.

# Facts about Nicaragua

Estimated population (2008) 5,7 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 1080 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 3,5 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2007)

Agriculture	19 %
Industry	30 %
Services	51 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,6 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 131 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 11,5 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2005) 4,3 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 27

---

Change 2000-2008 -15

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 1,7

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,2 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 85 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 45,5 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,699

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 93,4 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2005) 13,0 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 98

Secondary 113

Tertiary Not available

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 19 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 34 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 16,9 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,5

---

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

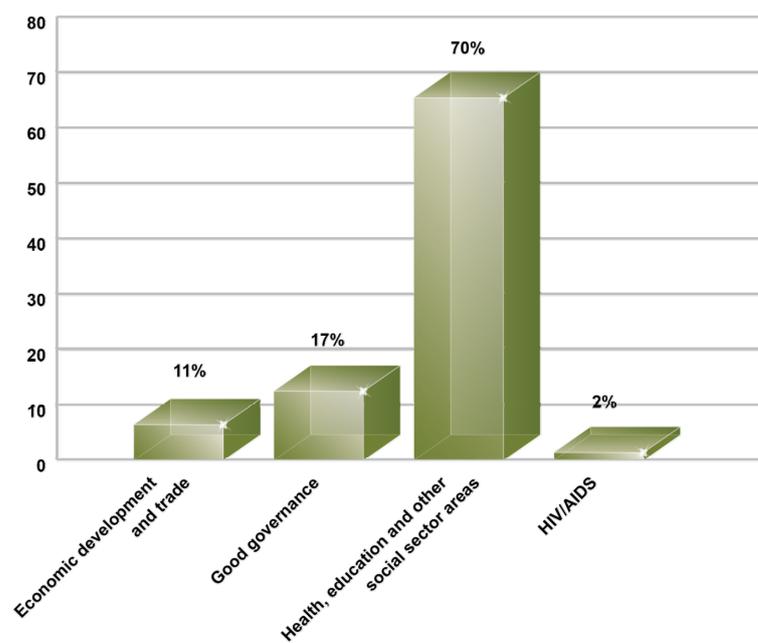
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# Nigeria

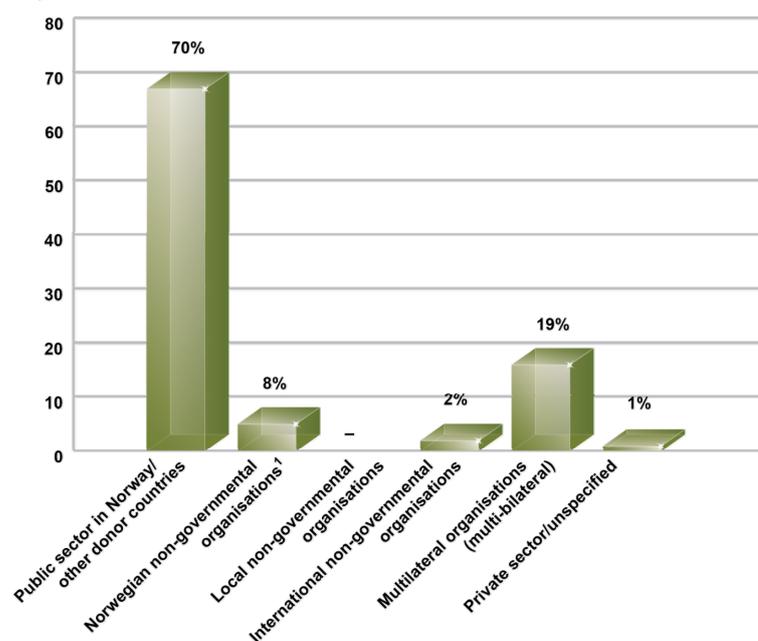
2009: Africa's most densely populated state is increasingly receiving more support from Norway, because the Norwegian government is strongly committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

**Total assistance to Nigeria in 2009: NOK 57,6 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Negative numbers are not included in the calculations of the percentage values

In recent years Nigeria has been influenced by political turbulence, conflicts both in the Niger Delta and Northern Nigeria, and an electricity crisis. On top of this, the country has a public sector on its knees. Nigeria is among the lowest ranked countries on the UNDP Living Conditions Index. With its 155 million inhabitants the country is the largest in Africa and sees itself as "the country with the largest black population in the world". Although GDP per capita is almost USD 2000, 70 percent of the population lives on less than \$1 a day.

For Norway, Nigeria has not been a country receiving development assistance in the true sense of the word. The most important financial relationship has been long-standing cooperation within seafood, the maritime sector and oil and gas. The present focus is due to the MDGs.

## **Health**

Nigeria will find it difficult to reach the UN Millennium Development Goals, especially where health is concerned. 260 000 children under the age of five and 42 000 women of childbearing age die each year in Nigeria. The average mortality rate of newborn children is 4.8 percent and for pregnant women it is 8 percent. The situation is worst in the northern part of the country.

Norwegian assistance to Nigeria has significantly increased between 2008-2013 as a result of Norway's support for measures to improve health services for mothers and children in four states. It is still too early to see concrete results from the support in health statistics.

The plan is to allocate a total of NOK 250 million over a period of five years, from 2008 to 2012. The Norwegian support is channelled through Norad's British sister organisation DFID. Norway's experience with development assistance to Nigeria is short. Corruption is widespread in the country. The embassy's lack of capacity and the deficit of experience in working with Northern Nigeria are reasons behind the DFID collaboration on the health initiative.

## **Gender equality**

Nigeria is a male-dominated society. The low status of women in the country is an important factor in the explanation for the high maternal and infant mortality and also for the sale of women and children into various forms of slavery and prostitution. Nigeria is an origin, transit and final destination for victims of trafficking. In recent years the government has shown that they take the problem seriously, and the federal National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP), which coordinates the fight against human trafficking in Nigeria, has helped combat trafficking and organized crime. Norway supports UNFPA's efforts to prevent violence against women and strengthen women's position in society. The activities are aimed towards both government and civil society.

## **Education**

Norway has supported the training programme of the African Leadership Forum. The target group is young people with leadership talent. 579 people received training.

## **Miscellaneous**

- Over several years Norway has supported democratisation, anti-corruption activities and conflict resolution through the UN Development Programme.
- The embassy entered into a new agreement with the UNDP in 2009 with the objective of contributing to better practice for public procurement in four states in the Niger Delta.
- Norway supports the African Network for Environment and Economic Justice in capacity building in the management of petroleum revenues in five Niger Delta states.

# Facts about Nigeria

Estimated population (2008) 151,2 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 1170 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6,0 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2007)

Agriculture	33 %
Industry	41 %
Services	27 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,0 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 9 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,7 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 186

---

Change 2000-2008 -21

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 11

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 3,1 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 58 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 64,2 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,511

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2007) 62,8 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 28,5 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 88

Secondary 77

Tertiary 70

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 7 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 42 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 16,0 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,5

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

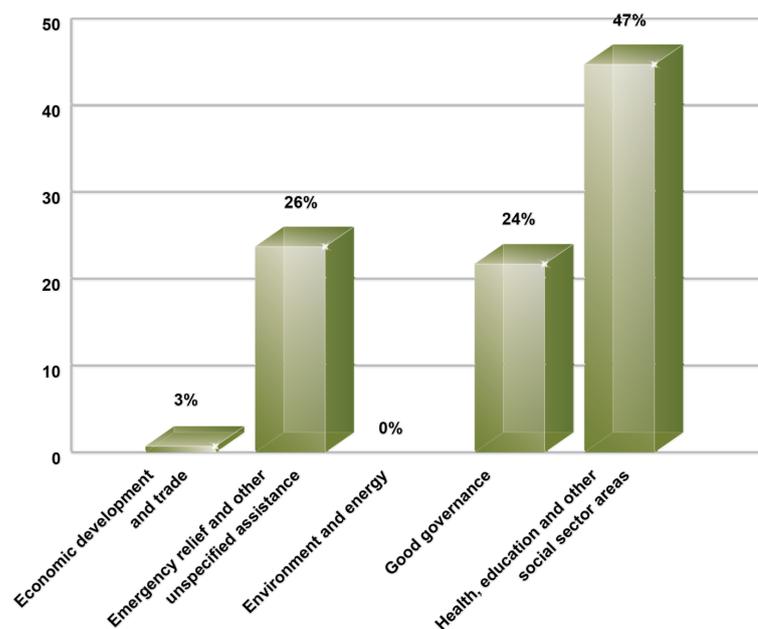
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# Pakistan

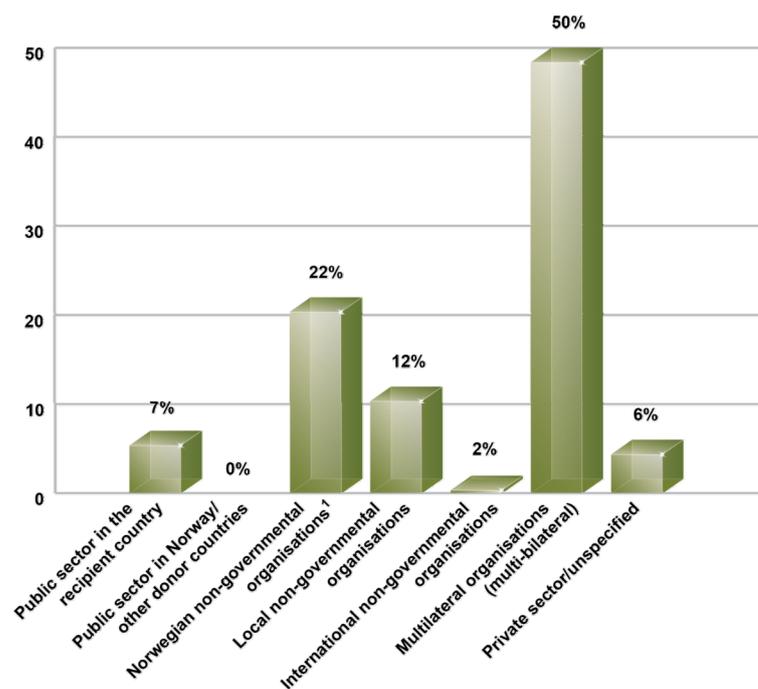
2009: Development in Pakistan is important both regionally and globally. The growing menace of terrorism has made the work situation difficult for Norway.

**Total assistance to Pakistan in 2009: NOK 292,4 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Pakistan is strategically important in terms of strong interpersonal relations as well as development work. Norway established diplomatic relations with Pakistan after the country gained independence in 1947.

**Relations between Norway and Pakistan are strong and manifest themselves in a number of areas:**

- Tourism
- Culture
- Development cooperation
- Humanitarian support
- Institutional cooperation
- Trade and investment

## **Norwegian interests**

Telenor has the largest Norwegian business investment in Pakistan. This telecommunication giant has invested almost two billion US dollars in the country since 2005 and placed Norway among the biggest investors there. Norway imports goods from Pakistan worth approximately NOK 400 million each year and exports goods worth approximately NOK 100 million.

**Focus in the development cooperation:**

- Education
- Good governance
- Health
- Culture
- Human rights
- Gender equality

## **Women's rights**

The constitution of Pakistan prohibits discrimination based on gender. Nevertheless, it is a fact that women have a weak position and obtain a considerably lower score than men on most social and economic parameters. Norway supports measures to promote women's labour rights and women's rights in society in general, including work to secure women relevant vocational training. The efforts to improve women's opportunities for paid employment continue through training projects in the textile industry and in modern animal husbandry for women in rural areas. One example is the cooperation with the organisation Aga Khan Cultural Service in Gilgit-Baltistan.

Since 2006 Norway and Pakistan have had a dialogue on three politically initiated development programmes. One of these concerns work to improve infant health, where Pakistan is one of the UN's focus countries for reaching the development millennium goals. The agreement totals NOK 250 million in Norwegian support and was signed with the UN in November 2008.

## **Pilot country**

Pakistan is one of eight pilot countries for "One UN at country level". Norway contributes through a comprehensive health project in Sindh. The progress is slow, however, and the programme is anonymous, and so far the donor countries have not made extensive use of "One UN" as a channel for the projects. Norway is now the largest donor for "One UN in Pakistan".

The UN system is the most important channel for Norwegian assistance. Non-governmental organisations come second.

The Pakistani authorities have expressed a wish to see their own institutions being used to a greater extent, and Norway will therefore focus more on consulting the authorities in project development.

## **Health**

Programmes aimed at reaching the UN millennium development goals for mother and child health have received the largest part of the Norwegian support. The funding is channelled through "One UN" to UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. The work focuses on ten districts in the Sindh province. Pakistani health authorities participate on federal and provincial level. Pakistan is one of four countries where endemic polio still exists. Norway supports vaccination work through GAVI.

## **Human rights**

Serious violations and deficiency mark the human rights situation in Pakistan. Failure to provide equal protection under the law, arbitrary execution of power, corruption, violence, poverty, discrimination and inadequate efforts to secure social and economic rights are prevalent factors of the Pakistani society.

Women and children are especially vulnerable to injustice, but the awareness of women's rights is growing. Norway supports the work of local organisations when it comes to children's rights.

## **Culture**

In 2005, Norway and Pakistan signed an agreement on cultural cooperation. The agreement lays the foundation for long-term, predictable and broad cultural cooperation between the two countries. Preservation of cultural heritage is an important part of the cooperation. The Oslo Mela festival, which has been supported by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry since it started in 2001, is an example of an important arena for communication that has been created.

## **Media**

During the past few years, Norway has provided substantial support to SAFMA (South Asia Free Media Association). SAFMA organises seminars and education on the media's handling of peace and conflict in a regional South Asian perspective. The relationship between Pakistan and India, in relation to the Kashmir conflict, is an important issue. A new agreement was to be signed in 2009, but a review of the organisation's fund management revealed inadequate procedures. The signing of a new agreement with SAFMA has been postponed until this matter has been settled.

## **Dialogue**

Leaders from various religious groups gathered through the Norwegian Church Aid's dialogue programme. The religious dialogue continues. World Council of the Religions (WCR) stands behind this initiative to increase cooperation and dialogue between different religious groups and belief communities. The work has gained moral support from the authorities.

Developing a curriculum for the religious schools, the so-called Koran schools which receive Norwegian support, has also been a part of the programme.

## **Miscellaneous:**

- Political dialogue was continued through bilateral consultations on an official level.
- Anti-corruption work continues. Special emphasis is placed on Norwegian funded projects. Two projects have been suspended, one due to administrative irregularities related to the funds, the other because of internal conflict.
- Police cooperation between Norway and Pakistan has been suspended in line with a decision by the Norw

# Facts about Pakistan

Estimated population (2008) 166,1 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 950 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 2,0 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture	20 %
	Industry	46 %
	Services	53 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 3,3 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 9 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,9 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 89

---

Change 2000-2008 -19

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 3,2

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,1 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 90 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 47,5 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,572

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 66,1 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 31,1 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 83

Secondary 76

Tertiary 85

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 23 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 18 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 9,0 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,4

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

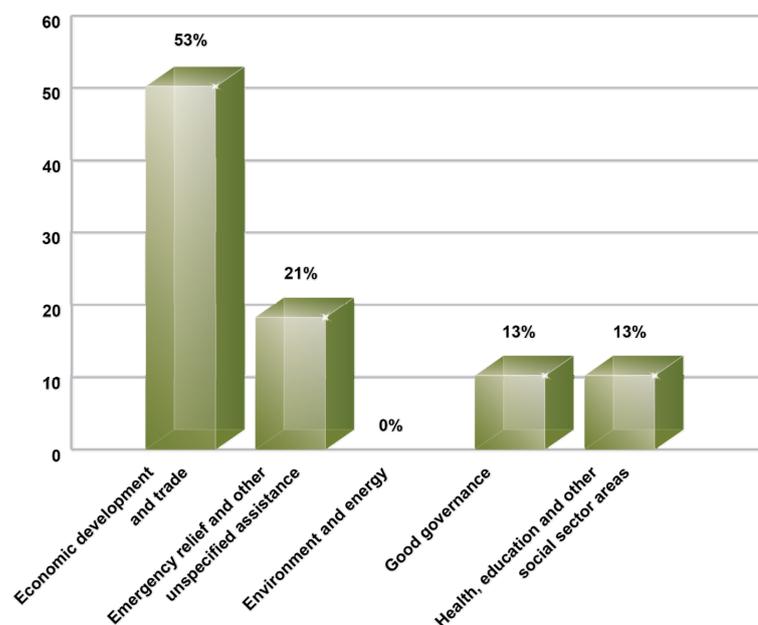
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# Palestinian territories

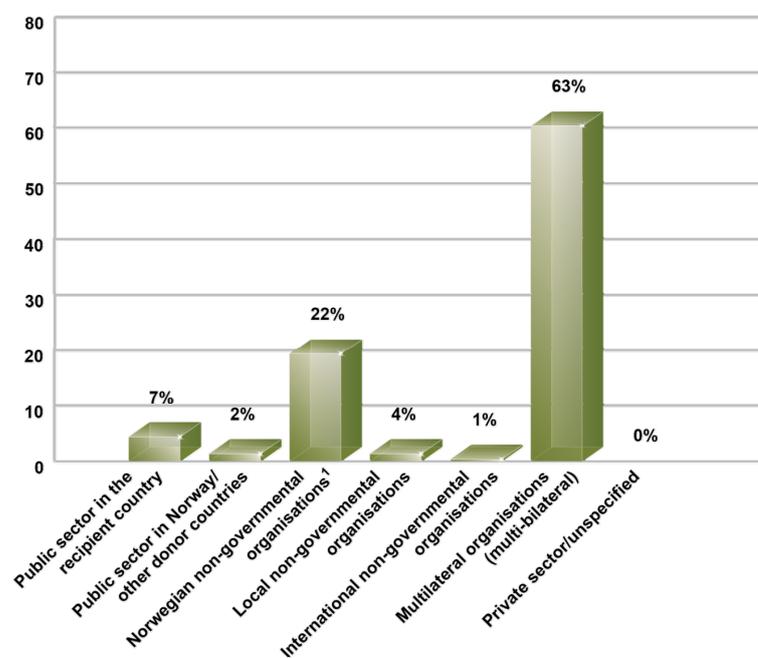
2009: Norway's wide range of contributions includes Ibsen's plays, budget support, dialogue and human rights work.

**Total assistance to Palestinian territories in 2009: NOK 628,7 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

An important element in Norwegian involvement is the development of sustainable public institutions and support to civil society organisations playing a watchdog role in anti-corruption and human rights work.

## **Education**

An official strike in Gaza shortly before the autumn semester of 2008, led to Hamas replacing the striking teachers with newly educated ones who had no teaching experience, in order to maintain the education services for children in Gaza. Although the majority of the strikers went back to work when the war broke out in Gaza at the end of 2008/beginning of 2009, this led to a deterioration in the quality of teaching.

This was reinforced by the war, in which the whole population became severely traumatized. The blockade of imports to Gaza has made it impossible to bring in construction material. Because of this, almost no schools have been repaired or built in the last three years. School staff have tried to remedy the situation by working double and triple shifts.

In the course of the war, six schools and the Department of Education in Gaza, all funded by Norwegian development assistance, were damaged in bombing raids. The damage amounts to about USD 300 000.

The National Strategy for Teacher Training, which covers both primary and secondary education, is developed with support from Norway.

### **Projects carried out with Norwegian support in 2009:**

- 28 new classrooms have been completed.
- 17 schools have been expanded and maintained, and a new district directorate was built.
- 156 schools and a new education directorate received funding for furniture and equipment.
- Computer laboratories were established in 44 schools.

## **Energy**

Palestinian-controlled areas were linked to the pan-Arab electricity grid for the first time in 2009. Capacity is limited, but it is politically important to have power imports from other sources besides Israel. Norway has co-funded the project named Jordan-Jericho interconnection.

In 2008, Norway signed a new three-year agreement to support the energy authorities' plan to ensure a power supply in The Palestinian Area by 2020. This requires large investments in infrastructure, prepaid electricity meters and a reorganisation of the sector. The goal is also to increase the rate of payment, which in turn will help reduce the government budget deficit.

## **Governance**

The development of sustainable Palestinian public institutions and the support to civil society organisations are important to Norway. Implementation of the institution building project at the president's office has been satisfactory, especially in terms of improved internal financial management, organisation and administration.

## **Human rights**

The legislative assembly is non-functioning because of the internal political crisis and the Israeli arrests of elected representatives. Norwegian support has therefore been directed towards strengthening organisations which ensure a certain overview of new laws that are adopted through presidential decrees. Norwegian support to the ombudsman office has resulted in an annual report on the human rights situation in The Palestinian Area.

Norwegian support was provided for the electoral commission's efforts to prepare for presidential and parliamentary elections, which in 2009 were again postponed indefinitely. The electoral commission is responsible for conducting municipal elections in 2010 and support for the training of 350 teachers in upper-secondary schools as part of

democratization processes has contributed to this implementation.

## **Budget support**

The purpose of budget support is state building and to contribute to the maintenance of key government institutions. The bulk of the budget support is used to fund important public services such as health and education. Salaries of government employees have important positive spill over effects in the Palestinian society and economy, both in the West Bank and Gaza.

Norway's contribution to budget support is channelled through the World Bank Trust Fund. In 2009, the Palestinian authorities received a total of USD 79 million in budget support from the Fund. In the same year, Norway transferred just under NOK 320 million and is thus one of the largest contributors.

The World Bank concludes that the Palestinians are on track to deliver results on the promise of creating a Palestinian state that can provide services and economic prosperity to its citizens.

## **Culture**

There are 300 cultural centres in the West Bank and Gaza. Norwegian support for Palestinian cultural institutions aims to help build a national Palestinian identity.

### **These are some of the activities that were given Norwegian support:**

- The Ogarit cultural centre has published 53 books by Palestinian writers between 2006 and 2009. This includes 21 children's books. Ogarit has hosted book fairs, seminars and readings, and they distribute free copies of books to schools, libraries and cultural centres.
- Norway has entered into an agreement with the Tamer Institute to translate and publish eleven Palestinian, Arab and foreign books per year. Four are in Braille.
- An external evaluation concluded that the Sabreen music centre has had a major impact on the proliferation of Palestinian music. Sabreen has, among other things, provided music education for 6 500 students through the training of teachers and the production of materials.
- Support is given to the restoration and operation of a Palestinian cultural centre in East Jerusalem under the auspices of Yabous, to increase the visibility of a Palestinian presence in the city.
- In Ramallah in the West Bank, Ibsen's *An Enemy of the People* was performed, the translation of two of Thorvald Steen's novels into Arabic was launched, and the Wergeland anniversary was marked by a seminar and poetry cafe.
- Norway supports UNESCO in establishing a national museum for "The Narrative of the Palestinian People" in Bethlehem. It is intended to be a modern, interactive museum aimed at both the local population and tourists. The building of the museum has been delayed partly because of internal Palestinian conflicts. The planned opening of the museum is early summer 2011.

## **Peace and reconciliation**

Core funding to local human rights organisations focuses on human rights violations brought about by the occupation, and human rights violations as a result of conditions within the Palestinian society itself.

Support is provided to organisations working with vulnerable or marginalized social groups, such as Bedouins in the Jordan Valley, young people in Jerusalem, and women.

- Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley have received assistance to improve their homes.
- Safe recreational areas have been established at several schools.
- In East Jerusalem, young Palestinians from 17 different schools have come together in a Norwegian-backed

youth parliament to promote their democratic rights and access to municipal services.

- A coalition of organisations with Norwegian support has worked to promote Palestinian rights in East Jerusalem. The coalition's work has contributed to an increased focus on the Palestinian situation, promoted Palestinian awareness of the Israeli settlers' illegal activities and destruction of housing carried out by the Jerusalem municipality.
- In addition, Norway has supported human rights organisations both in the West Bank and Gaza. An example of this is Al Haq, which monitors human rights violations throughout the Palestinian area, including Gaza, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem.

# Facts about Palestinian territories

Estimated population (2008)	3,9 million
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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2005)	1250 USD	
Economic growth, GDP (2008)	Not available	
Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture	Not available
	Industry	Not available
	Services	Not available
Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008)	Not available	
Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006)	No	
Development assistance per capita (2008)	659 USD	
Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2005)	25 %	

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007)	2,2 %
Child mortality per 1000 (2008)	27
Change 2000-2008	-2
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005)	Not available
HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007)	Not available
Access to safe drinking water (2008)	91 %
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2008)	Not available
Human Development Index (HDI level 2007)	0,737

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008)	Not available
Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008)	27,8 %
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)	
Primary	100
Secondary	106
Tertiary	122

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009)	Not available
Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007)	Not available

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008)	Not available
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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009)	Not available
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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

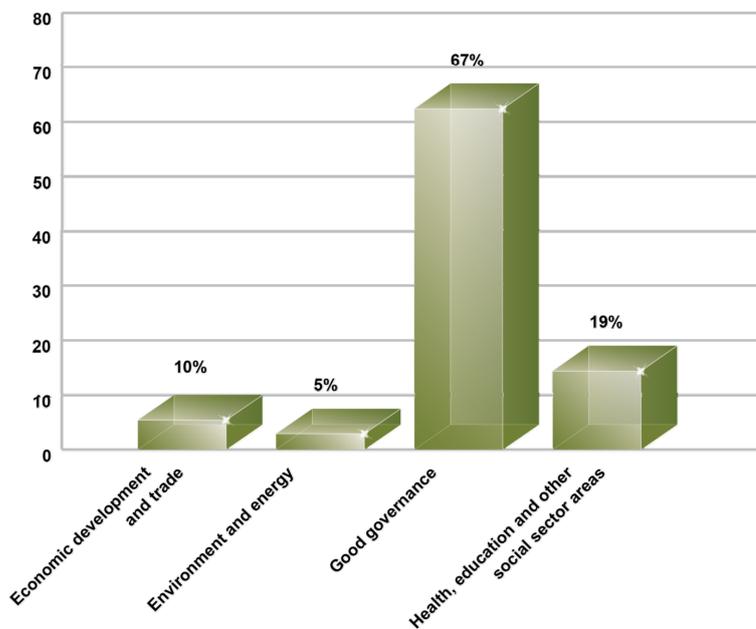
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# Serbia

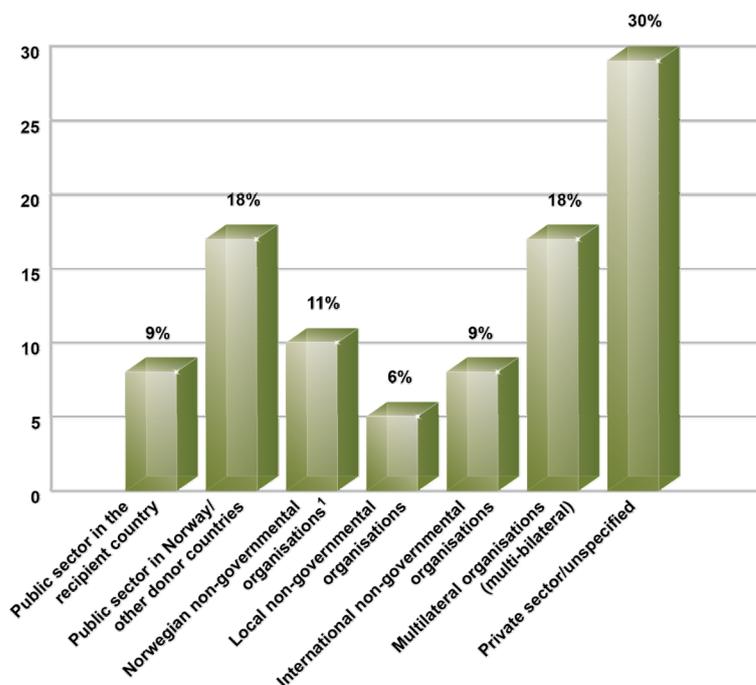
2009: Evaluation shows that Norway has had considerable influence on the democratic development in Serbia.

**Total assistance to Serbia in 2009: NOK 124,8 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Serbia and Montenegro are still highly polarised societies and experience strong internal tensions. The tensions are political, national, religious, ethnical and geographical. An extensive economic cooperation between Norway and Serbia makes Norway one of the largest donors in the country. Furthermore, Norway is highly visible in the region due to an extensive municipality-to-municipality cooperation and close political contact.

## **Reconciliation**

Open Fun Football Schools, organized by The Football Association of Norway, is a reconciliation project particularly aimed at children and young people. This project runs in Serbia, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and involves thousands of children, young people, parents and adult instructors of both sexes from different ethnical groups. Tournaments focusing on fun and enjoyment constitute an important part of the project. These events create multi-ethnic meeting places and opportunities providing positive common experiences for children and young people from different backgrounds.

In cooperation with Switzerland, Spain and Sweden, Norway contributes to a new integrated UN project in South Serbia promoting reconciliation between ethnical groups as well as to economic and social development. Several media projects have contributed to balanced reporting on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia as well as on the development in countries in the region. The Norwegian support to preservation of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons is an important part of the reconciliation work, along with the efforts to integrate these groups.

## **Good governance**

Norway works closely with the Serbian authorities to identify projects that are important for the development of democratic institutions in the country. Integration in the European Union is one of the most important goals of the Serbian government, and Norway's assistance will contribute towards this goal. Norway has had ready access to civil society and authorities in the country, which has provided a sound basis for political assessments and reporting.

A re-admission agreement was signed with Serbia for implementation in 2009. Serbia concluded negotiations on a free trade agreement with EFTA in the course of 2009.

## **The security sector**

Defence work and cooperation on defence and security policy matters thematically constitute the most prominent Norwegian involvement in Serbia, when considering the extended effects this cooperation creates in relation to the central authorities and in various parts of the country. The most visible result is the Serb participation in the Norwegian contribution to the UN peace mission in Chad (MINURCAT). This is also the field in which Norway most clearly has contributed to increased international cooperation for Serbia.

## **Economic development**

Facilitating contact between Serbia and Norwegian companies and potential Norwegian partners is a highly prioritised task for the embassy. The financial crisis and the economic setback influenced Norway's work in Serbia considerably in 2009. The positive economic development between Norway and Serbia in the form of increased trade and investments came to a halt in 2009. However, in the autumn of that year, some of the interest for trade and investments increased again.

## **Climate and sustainable development**

Norway made climate and sustainable development a priority area for 2009. This work was not followed up as planned. However, several projects in the cooperation programme support this priority.

## **Culture**

A number of cultural events were organized in Serbia, and several of these received financial and practical support from the Norwegian embassy. The Norwegian film week "Cool and Crazy" in Belgrade screened 17 Norwegian films, and was the biggest cultural cooperation event.

"The Writer", a modern Norwegian production about the author Knut Hamsun, was staged during the Belgrade International Theatre Festival 15 - 25 September. The performance won the 2009 Audience Award and contributed to a subsequent discussion on the relationship between politics and art.

The association of Norwegian-Serbian friendship marked its 40th anniversary in 2009. This was celebrated with cultural

events in various places in Serbia.

# Facts about Serbia

Estimated population (2008) 7,4 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 5590 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 1,2 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2007)

Agriculture	13 %
Industry	28 %
Services	59 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,3 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 142 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,1 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 1,8 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 7

---

Change 2000-2008 -5

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) Not available

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,1 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 99 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2008) Not available

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,826

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 95,8 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 0,7 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 100

Secondary 103

Tertiary 130

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## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 22 %

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Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 59 %

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## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 2,7 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,5

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

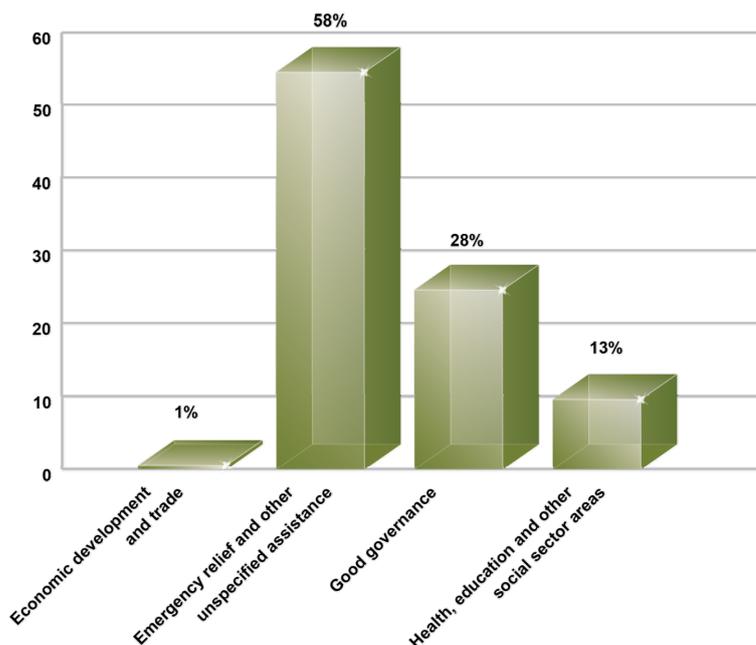
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# Somalia

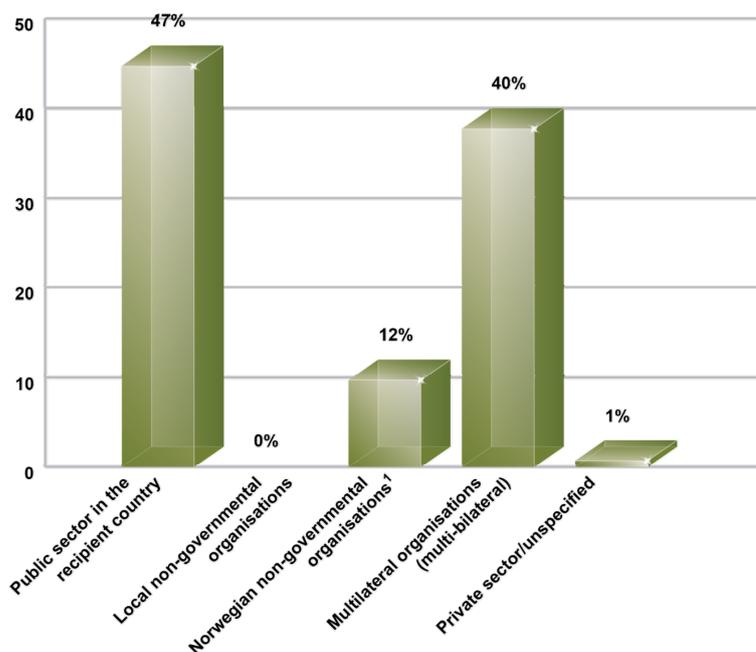
2009: Somalia is characterised by political crisis and the threat from terrorist groups of establishing themselves in the country. Norway's presence in Somalia is limited because of the security situation.

**Total assistance to Somalia in 2009: NOK 209,3 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

War and conflict still constitute the greatest threat to African growth and reduction of poverty. This is why support for conflict resolution and peace building has a high priority. Norway is actively involved in the Horn of Africa. The African Union (AU) has a clear mandate within peace and security. This applies to conflict resolution, peacekeeping and reconstruction. The organisation works actively to contribute to this. In recent years AU peacekeeping forces have been deployed in Somalia. However, a secure and stable funding scheme for AU peacekeeping operations and closer cooperation with the UN on these operations remain a major challenge. Norway will continue its support to the AU in projects related to capacity building.

## **Peace and reconciliation**

Somalia has been ravaged by civil war and the absence of official structures for 17 years. Norway's work in relation to the peace process in Somalia has focused on contributing to a closer coordination of the international community's response to the conflict and negotiations, and on supporting the UN's role. Part of this work has been to create the International Somalia Contact Group in cooperation with the United States.

Norway is among the largest contributors in terms of humanitarian aid to Somalia, and also provides significant funding for institution and capacity building through the UN. Furthermore, Norway provides backing for the follow-up of the so-called Djibouti Agreement between the Somali transitional government and the opposition, and reconciliation activities at the grassroots level.

To support the participation of women in the peace process, Norway has provided support for civil society organisations to enable them to take part in the peace process in Djibouti, and has supported the Somali Women Agenda, which is a group of women's organisations. Support has also been provided for Mogadishu University, including grants for women students to enable more women to take up central positions in Somali society.

Norway also supports capacity-building for the transitional authorities, including the offices of the President and the Prime Minister. This support is channelled through the National Democratic Institute.

Norway was also involved in planning the donor conference for Somalia, which was held in the spring of 2009.

## **Humanitarian assistance**

The humanitarian situation is precarious due to continuing conflicts in the country and widespread drought. Norway's assistance is concentrated mainly in south and central Somalia, although some humanitarian assistance goes to Puntland and Somaliland.

### **Focus:**

- Water and sanitation
- Shelter
- Food security
- Health
- Education

The support is channelled through the UN, Norwegian and international organisations and the Red Cross system. Norway is committed to being a visible and clear defender of the need to ensure that humanitarian organisations have full access in Somalia, something which has been very problematic due to the threat of armed attacks and danger of looting.

# Facts about Somalia

Estimated population (2008) 8,9 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) Not available

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) Not available

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Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture	Not available
	Industry	Not available
	Services	Not available

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) Not available

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) Yes

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 85 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) Not available

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 32,8 %

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Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 200

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Change 2000-2008 0

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Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 14

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) Not available

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 30 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 73,5 %

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Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) Not available

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) Not available

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Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary Not available

Secondary Not available

Tertiary Not available

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 6 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) Not available

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## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 0,6 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 1,1

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

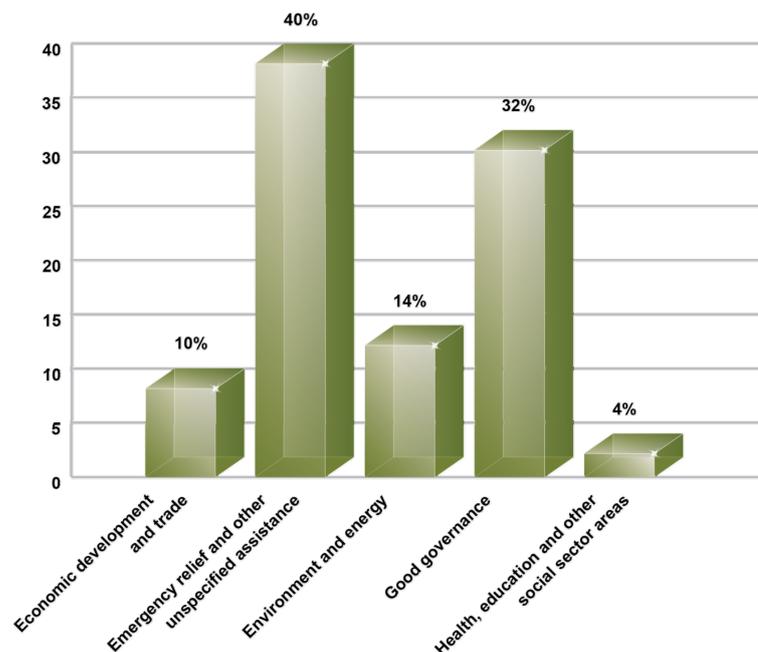
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# Sri Lanka

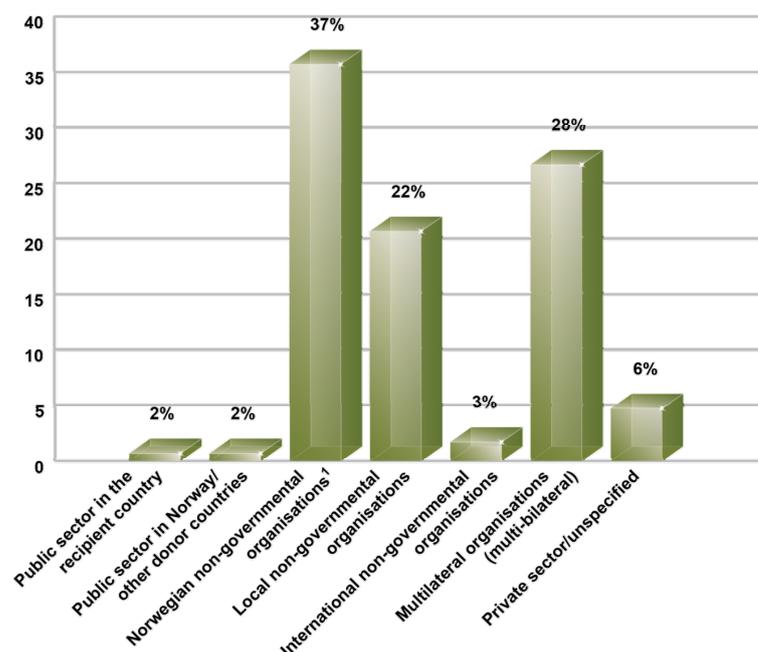
2009: The Sri Lankan Army defeated the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) in May 2009, after 26 years of conflict. In the last phase of the war, Norway worked to alleviate the suffering of civilians, and encourage the parties to comply with international law.

**Total assistance to Sri Lanka in 2009: NOK 221,4 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Development cooperation with Sri Lanka in the fields of peace-building and economic development has been continued even if it has proved difficult. Due to the current situation, Western donors, especially bilateral donors, are only contributing to a very limited degree. Political involvement and acts of war have had negative consequences in several programmes. Among the like-minded bilateral donors, Norway was the only one to enter donor financed programmes with the authorities in 2009.

The authorities' weakened ability to handle development assistance, the political opportunism and growing corruption have all made cooperation more challenging. When it comes to facilitating humanitarian efforts, the authorities have not been very helpful.

After the war, Norway has no longer played a special role in Sri Lanka. A call for bids to carry out an independent evaluation of the Norwegian efforts in the peace process was made in the spring of 2010, and a completed evaluation is scheduled in the spring of 2011.

## **Freedom of expression**

Norway has granted support to Sri Lanka Press Institute (SLPI), which is the only institution providing further education for journalists. In 2009, more than 500 journalists attended further education. 70 journalists completed diploma level education, among these 16 came from the north. The diploma course providing further education in TV and radio broadcasting is highly popular and admitted 105 students. Every year SLPI distributes a prize for good journalism.

The Press Complaints Commission (PCC) worked to promote professional codes of ethics for journalists and others associated with the media. The guidelines were published along with procedures for processing complaints and were made available to new target groups, for instance in civil society, at public places and at higher secondary schools. PCC processed 25 percent more complaints in 2009 than in the previous year.

## **Capacity building**

Norway concluded one agreement and entered into a new one on vocational training of deprived and unemployed women and young people in villages in 2009.

- As a result of capacity building, 47 partner organisations were able to give 13 446 young people vocational training.
- One third of the people receiving training were women, and several women underwent training in well paid professions that are usually dominated by men.
- However, due to the war the proportion of women decreased by 2 percent in 2009.
- 82 percent of the people receiving training have now found a job.

A large part of the private sector cooperation between Norway and Sri Lanka is facilitated through a Match Making Programme (MMP) supported by Norad and the Norwegian Embassy. In 2009, this programme contributed to securing nine new agreements on cooperation.

## **Culture**

In 2009, the Embassy in cooperation with Concerts Norway initiated musical cooperation with local partners. Three bands from Norway visited Sri Lanka in the course of the year and held several concerts and workshops for a Sri Lankan audience and musicians. The Ministry of Culture received support for upgrading of district libraries. Books in all three languages were purchased and mobile libraries were established. Norway also supported an art and poetry competition for children in the East Province. More than 300 children participated from all three ethnical groups.

## **Corruption**

The Embassy reported ten cases to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Central Control Unit in 2009. Subsequent

investigations have among other things led to cancelling of cooperation agreements.

# Facts about Sri Lanka

Estimated population (2008) 20,2 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 1780 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6,0 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	13 %
Industry	29 %
Services	57 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 3,0 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 36 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,8 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 21,1 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 15

---

Change 2000-2008 -6

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 0,6

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) Not available

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 90 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2008) Not available

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,759

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 99,5 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 2 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary	100
Secondary	Not available
Tertiary	Not available

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 6 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 56 %

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## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 20,6 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,1

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

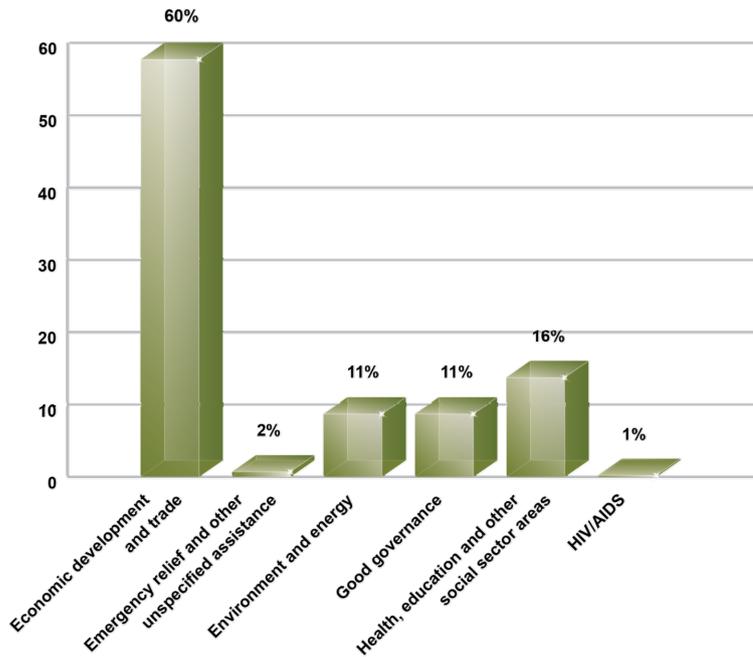
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# South Africa

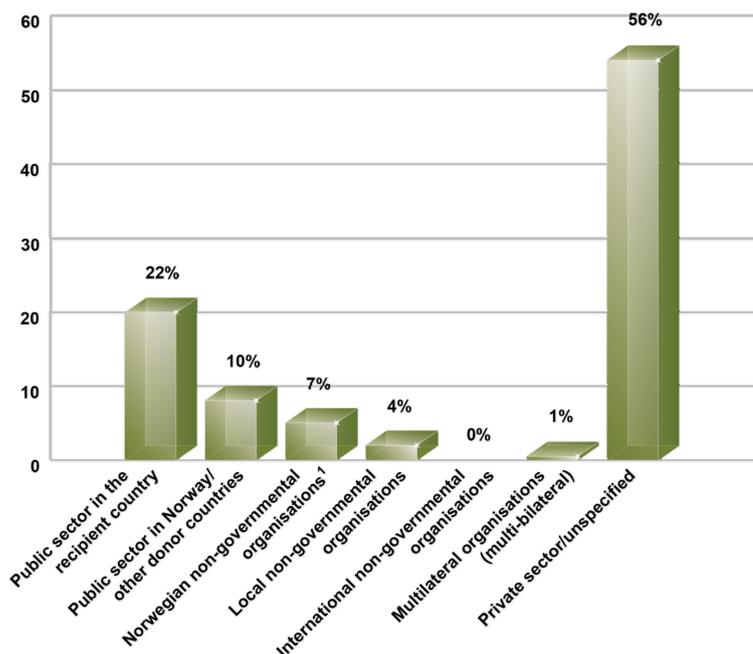
2009: The bonds between Norway and South Africa have existed for a long time. Today's cooperation builds on the backing Norway extended in the fight against apartheid. The development cooperation between Norway and South Africa is now being reorganised.

**Total assistance to South Africa in 2009: NOK 226,9 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Cooperation with South Africa has gone through several stages since the second half of the 1970s, when financial support to the fight against the apartheid regime was increased. The development cooperation between the two countries began just after the first democratic election in South Africa in 1994. However, prior to that, Norway was an important contributor both financially and practically in the struggle against the apartheid government.

After the year 2000, a more extensive state-to-state cooperation was initiated, prioritising competence and capacity building in specific fields. The energy sector, higher education and research, environment, democracy building and promotion of human rights were identified as the most important areas of cooperation according to Norwegian and South Africa priorities.

These cooperation programmes will be reviewed and summed up in the course of 2010, and all major programme agreements will be completed.

## **Reorganisation**

The fact that the political and economic development in South Africa is important for Africa as a whole will continue to influence the cooperation. Furthermore, South Africa plays an increasingly important strategic and political role when it comes to Norwegian interests in global issues.

Future relations will be based on equality and mutual benefits for both parties.

### **Focus:**

- Climate
- Democracy building
- Human rights

## **Peace and reconciliation**

The close contact and dialogue Norway has had with South Africa on human rights and the peace processes in Africa, will continue. In 2008, Norway signed an agreement along with the other Nordic countries regarding the scope of the cooperation with other African countries. South Africa is an important strategic partner for promotion of human rights regionally. Conflict areas such as Burundi, Zimbabwe, Sudan and the Great-Lakes area are involved in dialogue processes. It is an aim to secure the participation of women in the processes.

Together with the other Nordic countries, in 2008 the Norwegian embassy signed an agreement with South Africa on the framework for cooperation in relation to other African countries. Efforts to strengthen South Africa's capacity as a donor country in development cooperation continued through Norad.

The planning of tripartite cooperation with South Africa on police training in Sudan was delayed.

## **Culture**

Cultural cooperation will continue, and so will academic cooperation between universities in Norway and South Africa.

## **Trade**

South Africa is an important export market in Africa. Innovation Norway, represented by an office in Johannesburg, runs a Match-Making Program facilitating increased contact between Norwegian and South African companies. Focus on increased trade and investment between the countries will be important for the future relations between Norway and South Africa.

# Facts about South Africa

Estimated population (2008) 48,9 million

---

## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 5820 USD

---

Economic growth, GDP (2008) 3,1 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture	3 %
	Industry	34 %
	Services	63 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,4 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 23 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,4 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008) Not available

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 67

---

Change 2000-2008 -6

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 4

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 18,1 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 91 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 28,7 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,683

---

*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2007) 92,8 %

---

Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 3,2 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 96

Secondary 105

Tertiary Not available

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 45 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 60 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 6,0 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 4,7

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

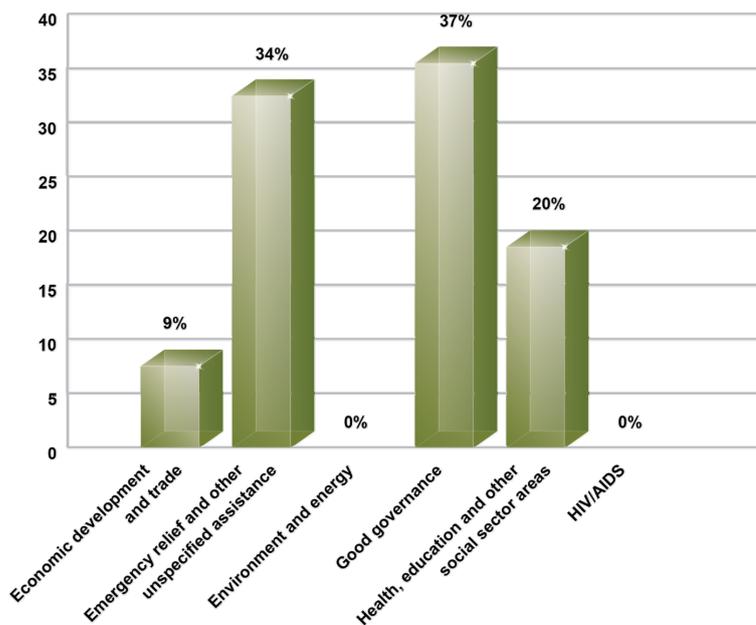
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# Sudan

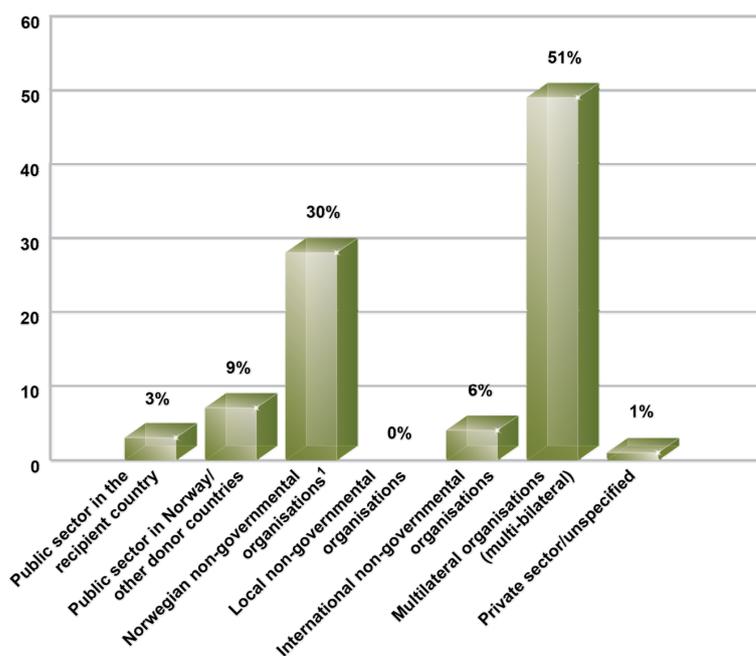
2009: Sudan is one of the largest recipients of Norwegian development assistance. Next year it will be decided whether or not the country will continue to be one nation.

**Total assistance to Sudan in 2009: NOK 578,2 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

2010 constitutes the last phase of the six-year interim period of the peace agreement between the north and south. The referendum on independence is planned for January 2011, but it is still uncertain whether it will be held as scheduled. Political challenges are numerous. Distribution of oil revenues and demarcation of the border between the north and south in the event of secession have created major conflicts. There are also major security policy challenges. Norway holds the chairmanship of the AEC security group, which engages government parties from the north and south in dialogue about the most challenging parts of the peace agreement.

Norway has a substantial commitment in Sudan after decades of continued Norwegian efforts in the country. In addition, Norway has supported the peace process politically and financially.

Norway has an embassy in Khartoum and a Consulate General in Juba. The latter has had extensive contact with South Sudan authorities. Norwegian projects have particularly followed up:

- Support for the SPLM (Sudan People's Liberation Movement) and the president's office
- The Anti-Corruption Commission
- Peace building
- Handgun control
- The multi-donor trust fund

## **Some of the results of the multi-donor trust fund's efforts**

### **Education**

- By funding over six million workbooks, over 20 000 learning packages for teachers and students, and 24 000 books in Arabic, distributed to all states, the multi-donor trust fund reached about 1.7 million pupils, students and teachers.
- A total of 658 students have graduated from Juba Technical High School. These are expected to contribute to an increased use of Sudanese craftsmen and professionals in a variety of areas.
- There has been progress in the number of children in school, particularly in relation to girls, and better access to health services, but the quality of services has not noticeably improved.
- Crisis programmes in South Kordofan and the Blue Nile have contributed with desks and other school equipment to a total of almost 400 000 students.

### **Water, sanitation and health**

- Over 600 well holes have been drilled or rehabilitated, providing clean water to over 245 000 people across all ten states
- Water supply has improved for over 100 000 people
- 100 000 students now have better access to water
- Water supply to 50 000 animals has been provided
- Six distribution systems for water in semi-urban areas have been improved
- Around 160 local groups have received training on hygiene and sanitation
- 700 individuals have been trained in the maintenance of pumps and other installations
- Over 1 000 health centres have received supplies of medicines and malaria nets, helping over 2.5 million patients with necessary medications

- More than one million anti-malaria mosquito nets have been distributed

The fund has also contributed to funding for the rehabilitation of 309 km of railway lines, and the reopening of the railway from North Sudan to Wau in South Sudan.

Norway has decided to continue its participation in the fund, and two authorized positions have been transferred to the Consulate General in Juba to look into primary development issues, including misuse of public funds. The station also participates in the strategic discussion on future development assistance to Sudan.

## **Statistics and management**

Statistics Norway and Sudan have traversed mine fields and flood areas in pursuit of numbers. They are essential for measuring development in this vulnerable state.

After the peace agreement was signed and South Sudan was to take its first wavering steps as a nation in peace, it became clear that it lacked credible figures on most of the important social arenas. Despite the fact that the world community has made a millennium development goal of halving poverty, many of the poorest countries are unable to measure just how they are doing in relation to this goal. For more than ten years, Statistics Norway collaborated with sister organisations in 15 countries to improve the countries' production of statistics and budget planning. One of these countries is Sudan. In 2009, the first publication on statistics was ready.

As a result of more than twenty years of war, South Sudan had very little infrastructure, and public services were limited to certain large towns. The challenges relating to developing a new administrative system based on good governance principles have been formidable and have required new technical thinking. Norway has helped the government in South Sudan, among other things by supporting institutions in the South through bilateral measures and through the Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTF). Through the Capacity Building Trust Fund (CBTF) for South Sudan, which is administered by UNICEF, Norway has helped to improve public administration systems. With other donors,

Norway has also supported the preparations for the elections. Norway supported the establishment of the office of the President of the South Sudan government.

## **Corruption**

Corruption is a serious problem and thorough control procedures are required for development assistance. Norway has provided financial support for the Anti-Corruption Commission in South Sudan.

## **Peace and reconciliation**

In connection with the clashes between the government army and the former rebels in Abyei in May 2008, Norway helped the parties to find a political solution. Norway's efforts were especially linked to the distribution of oil revenues and were highly appreciated, both in Sudan and internationally. Norway now plays a pivotal role in international assistance for the reconstruction of Abyei.

Norway supports the peace process, also through the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC), which is mandated to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement and work with the parties to resolve emerging problems. Norway is helping the SPLM in the transition from a guerrilla movement to a modern political party. This is an important element in targeted support for democratisation in Sudan.

Norway also supported the negotiations by the UN and South Sudan between the Ugandan Government and the rebel movement the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Assistance was provided for the joint efforts of the UN and the African Union (AU) to promote peace and reconciliation in Darfur.

Norway made an active contribution to the programme for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) in cooperation with the UN and Sudanese authorities.

## **Humanitarian assistance**

Norwegian funds were allocated for the protection of Sudanese refugees and return and reintegration programmes in South Sudan through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and non-governmental organisations. Aid was provided through the Norwegian Refugee Council for information and advisory services targeting South-Sudanese refugees and internally displaced persons in connection with the return process.

Norwegian People's Aid helped to clear mines from main roads and agricultural areas in South Sudan, which is extremely important in enabling people to return and begin the reconstruction process

Norway helped ensure that four million people affected by the conflict in Darfur received essential humanitarian aid in the form of protection, food, shelter and social services through UN agencies and various organisations. In health programmes and elsewhere, particular attention was paid to women and children, who are especially vulnerable.

## **Petroleum**

Good utilisation of oil revenues is essential for development and poverty reduction in all parts of the country. The financial situation of the South Sudanese government is highly vulnerable, since more than 95 percent of revenues comes from oil. Through the Oil for Development programme, Norway has an oil adviser who assists both the national government and the regional government in the South with the administration of oil resources. The goal is to improve national management of petroleum resources.

## **Women and gender equality**

A strategy for women, peace and security has been drawn up and stronger ties have been established with Norwegian and local partners. As part of this strategy, Norway supports capacity-building projects for women in the role of organisation leaders and politicians. Research at Al Ahfad University into female genital mutilation and efforts to combat genital mutilation in rural areas constitutes another field supported by Norway. Norway supports UNICEF's national project against female genital mutilation and works with South Sudan's Human Rights Commission on safeguarding women's rights.

# Facts about Sudan

Estimated population (2008) 41,3 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 1100 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 8,3 %

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Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	26 %
Industry	34 %
Services	40 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2006) 4,2 %

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Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) Yes

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Development assistance per capita (2008) 58 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 4,8 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 31,7 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 109

---

Change 2000-2008 -6

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 4,5

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 1,4 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 57 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 94,2 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,531

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*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 14,8 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 88

Secondary 91

Tertiary Not available

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## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 18 %

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Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 33 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 4,6 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 1,5

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

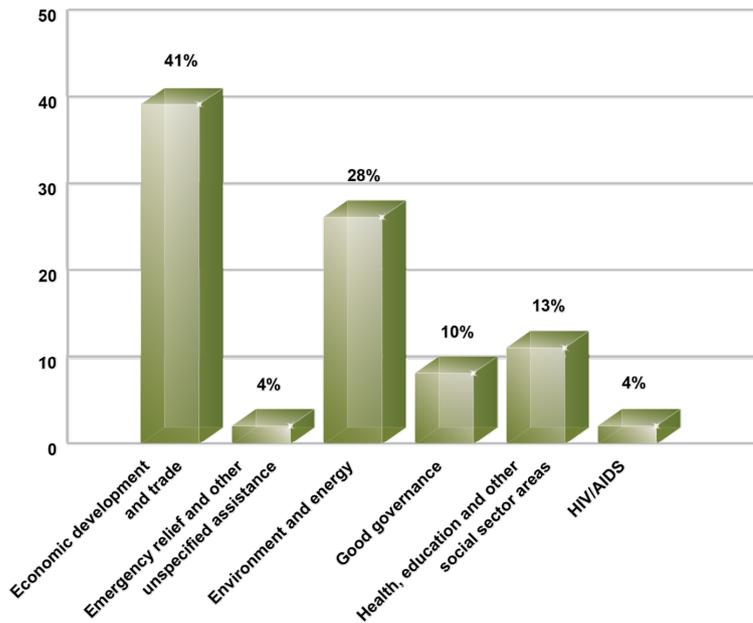
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# Tanzania

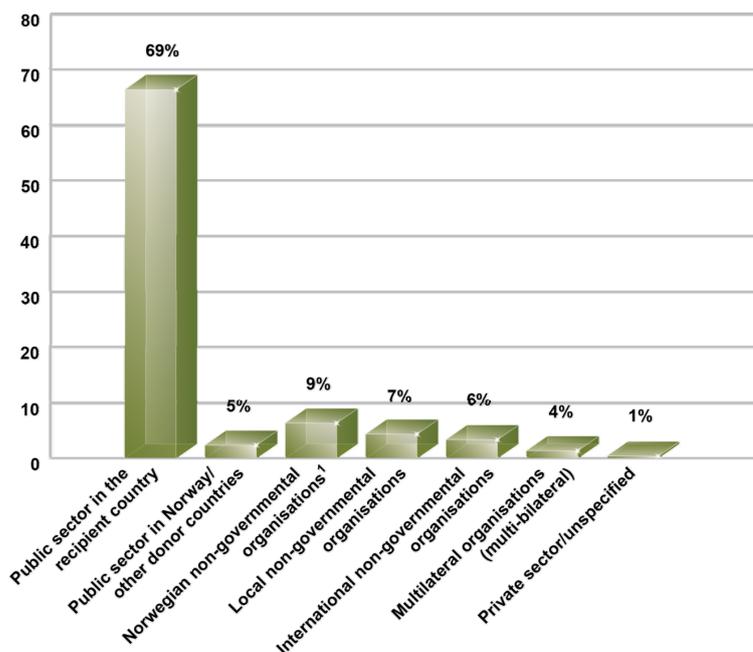
2009: Tanzania was the country receiving most bilateral assistance. A positive development towards reconciliation with Zanzibar and a clear and open debate on corruption have dominated the political agenda.

**Total assistance to Tanzania in 2009: NOK 730,9 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

After 15 years of political unrest and violence related to elections, it seems that the two major parties have agreed on power sharing that can lead to reconciliation on Zanzibar. Norway is one of a very few countries that has closely followed the negotiations and the reconciliation process.

The debate on corruption is tightly interwoven with the internal discord and struggle for power in the government party. 2010 is election year in Tanzania, and already in 2009 it became clear that corruption and ways of combating it will be the major issues during the election campaigns.

The public debate on corruption is a sign of improved conditions for freedom of the press and freedom of speech. An increasing number of corruption cases are ending up in legal prosecution, also for large scale corruption.

### **Norwegian focus:**

- Budget support
- Environment, forest and climate
- Energy
- The fight against child and maternal mortality
- Good governance and anti-corruption activities
- The fight against deforestation

### **Energy**

There has been no significant increase in the proportion of the population having access to electricity (14 percent) in recent years. Tanzania has insufficient energy to secure development. On Zanzibar, however, 25 percent of the population now has access to electricity as a result of Norwegian support. In 2009, the installation of the undersea cable connecting the island of Pemba to the main land network was completed, but some work still remains before the cable can be put into operation.

Village roads are also being constructed on Pemba. However, this work has been delayed due to cumbersome purchasing procedures and equipment of lower quality than expected.

Initiatives to promote gender equality in the energy sector are under development. Norway has, for instance, signed a five-year contract regarding support to the Engineering Registration Board, in order to secure that 200 women will receive a professional license upon completion of their engineering education.

### **Environment and climate**

Following-up on the corruption case from a previous environment programme has dominated this work. The only tangible results so far are four persons charged with fraud in connection with procurement of motorcycles, and a letter sent to a number of ministry employees, demanding repayment of double travel allowances.

As part of a long-term focus on environment and climate, Norway supports research and competence enhancement. The support to research and education within the fields of agriculture and environment has made it possible for Sokoine University of Agriculture to produce more publications. 35 articles were published in science magazines in 2009. Two patents were obtained in the work of developing new types of beans, and two in relation to development of new equipment for the sawing of timber.

Norway is the largest donor and professional partner for The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD) in Tanzania. The aim is to reduce deforestation and forest deterioration.

## **Budget support**

The dialogue on budget support was difficult in 2009, being characterized by the gap between the donors' expectations and the actual results. The authorities and the development partners agreed on the following main subjects for the official review: growth in the agricultural sector, general conditions for the private sector, efficiency and justice in public services, budget implementation and public financial administration, as well as anti-corruption. Tanzania's performance was moderately satisfactory in relation to the most important indicators for budget support from 2008 to 2009.

### **The budget support contributed to the following:**

- The proportion of children under the age of two receiving the triple vaccine increased from 71 to 86 percent in 2009.
- Access to safe drinking water increased from 73 to 83 percent in urban areas and from 53 to 58 percent in rural areas during the same period.

NOK 265 million was granted as general budget support in 2009.

## **Child and maternal health**

Efforts to reduce child and maternal mortality in line with the UN Millennium Development Goals continued in 2009. Tanzania has seen great improvement when it comes to the survival rate of children below the age of five. However, the maternal and the newborn baby survival rates have not sufficiently improved.

Norway cooperates with the UN and a number of other donors on joint financing of the health sector. At the Norwegian supported hospital Haydom, the number of births occurring with health personnel present has increased. This is an important factor for saving more lives.

## **Miscellaneous**

- In July 2009, Norway sent neutral observers to Zanzibar, who monitored the registering of voters ahead of the 2010 elections.
- Peace and reconciliation funds have been spent on institutions known as democracy schools, providing training for young members of political parties. These schools are administered by the University of Dar es Salaam and focus on political cooperation.
- In the field of culture, Norway has focused on institutional development. The Norwegian Embassy has signed an agreement with Dhow Countries Music Academy (DCMA), a music school in Zanzibar focusing on preserving the rich musical tradition that exists in the Zanzibar Archipelago. The agreement will run for several years. A comprehensive annual cultural and food festival took place with Norwegian support for the third time in Dar es Salaam, organized by UMOJA Cultural Flying Carpet in cooperation with Harald Berger from The Culinary Academy of Norway. The Norwegian embassy provided support to the Abantu Visions' Unsung Heroines project producing documentaries about famous African female leaders.
- The office of the Auditor General of Norway visited Tanzania in connection with the performance audit of the results orientation for the Norwegian development assistance. In Tanzania the focus was on health. The audit is still in progress.

# Facts about Tanzania

Estimated population (2008) 42,5 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 440 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 7,5 %

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Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2006)

Agriculture	45 %
Industry	17 %
Services	37 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 0,9 %

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Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 55 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 11,7 %

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## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2005) 16,7 %

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Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 104

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Change 2000-2008 -36

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Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 9,5

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HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 6,2 %

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Access to safe drinking water (2008) 54 %

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Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 65,0 %

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Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,530

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*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 99,6 %

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 22,5 %

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Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)

Primary 98

Secondary Not available

Tertiary 48

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## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 30 %

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Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 74 %

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## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 38,8 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,6

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

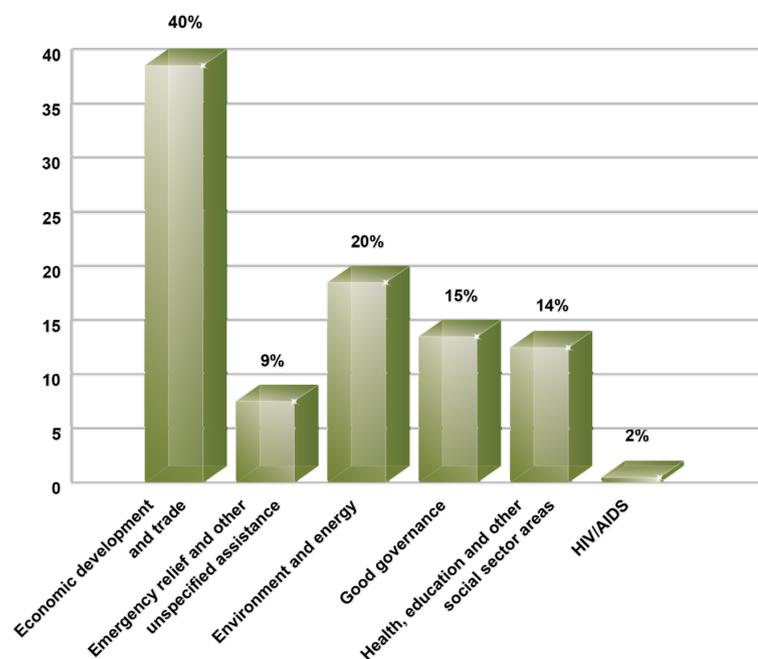
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# Uganda

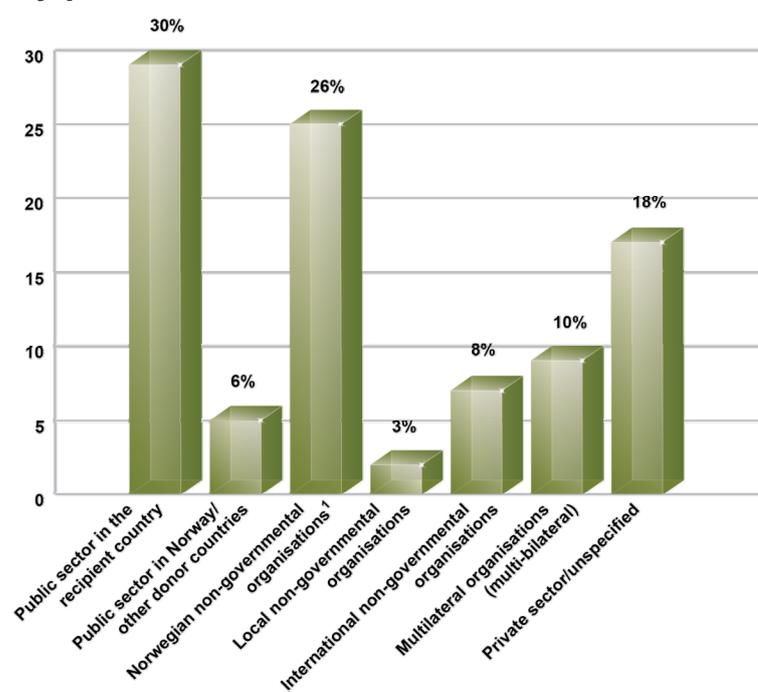
2009: In the 1990s, Uganda was referred to as one of the success stories for assistance and development. Now it faces stagnation.

Total assistance to Uganda in 2009: NOK 422,7 million

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

Economic growth has been strong and sustained – well assisted by an increased demand for Uganda's exports. But now there are signs of stagnation, both in terms of growth and poverty reduction. This is blamed on the energy crisis and population growth.

## **Peace and reconciliation**

The aim of the Norwegian efforts in Northern Uganda is to contribute to peace, reconstruction and reconciliation. The humanitarian aid and transitional aid were important to enable internally displaced persons to return to their homes after spending more than two decades in refugee camps. At the beginning of 2010, 200 000 people still remained in camps. Most of them need help to return home.

Uganda has also received Norwegian assistance for efforts to establish a war tribunal following the conflict in the north. Through non-governmental organisations in Northern Uganda, Norway supported other peace-building measures, including a programme to reintegrate child soldiers into society and the demobilization of LRA soldiers.

Through the Norwegian Refugee Council, aid was provided for legal advice for internally displaced persons, a project that has produced important results in individual cases.

## **Human rights**

A case that took up much time for many Western embassies in 2009 was the work to repeal a private bill in Parliament carrying extreme sanctions for homosexuality. The bill now seems to have been shelved, partly because the government feared for Uganda's reputation in the world.

## **Energy**

The energy sector is one of the selected three major priority areas for Norwegian development assistance in Uganda leading up to 2015. The focus is on larger projects within hydropower and electricity infrastructure development.

In the past two years, the embassy has worked actively to contribute to the financing of the Bugoye hydropower plant. The 13 MW plant was completed in October 2009.

Moreover, in July, an agreement for NOK 14.9 million was signed to conduct a study of the possibility of establishing an oil refinery in Uganda.

## **Corruption**

Norway is focusing strongly on forestry in Uganda, but 2009 was a challenging year. The programme in cooperation with the National Forestry Authority (NFA) was barely underway when the bank accounts of the NFA were frozen by the courts. It happened at the request of a private investor who claimed to have lost large sums of money because the NFA had withdrawn a license. Meanwhile, the equivalent of NOK 2.7 million was stolen from the house of the director, and this led to the exposure of what would become a series of corruption scandals. This, together with the fact that the Norwegian funds transferred to the NFA were not available, resulted in the embassy stating to the NFA that no new activities would be initiated, or goods or services ordered, without specific approval. The embassy has also initiated an investigation into purchases made from Norwegian funds in the period up to this point in time.

The programme has a financial ceiling of NOK 69.9 million for the period 2009-2013.

## **Women and gender equality**

A new strategy for women and gender equality in the development cooperation with Uganda was completed in 2008. Implementation of the strategy is already well under way. The objective is more political, legal and economic freedom for women.

Norway has also supported a major programme under the auspices of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to prevent sexual violence in Northern and North-Eastern Uganda. The programme will run for several years.

## **Environment and climate**

Uganda is increasingly affected by natural disasters caused by the deforestation of steep hillsides that are part of important water basins, especially in the Greater Virunga ecosystem (on the border to Rwanda and DR Congo) and Elgon ecosystem (on the border to Kenya). Norway has supported the management of protected areas here, with emphasis on solutions that bring local communities into active management, and give them a share of the revenues.

The great landslide disaster in Buguda in the Elgon area in early 2010 was due to a combination of deforestation and heavy rain. Buguda and the surrounding areas in Elgon are under huge population pressure largely because polygamy is common, and studies have shown that it is often the second, third and fourth wife with their children who build their huts in areas which local people know are especially prone to landslides. Education, socio-economic change and increased awareness would therefore be long term disaster prevention measures.

# Facts about Uganda

Estimated population (2008) 31,7 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 420 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 9,5 %

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Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	23 %
Industry	26 %
Services	52 %

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Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2007) 2,3 %

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Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 52 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 11,8 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 16,4 %

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Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 135

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Change 2000-2008 -23

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 5,5

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 5,4 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 67 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 63,4 %

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Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,514

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*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 97,2 %

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 12,7 %

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Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

Primary 101

Secondary 85

Tertiary 80

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## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 31 %

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Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 69 %

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## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 26,1 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,5

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

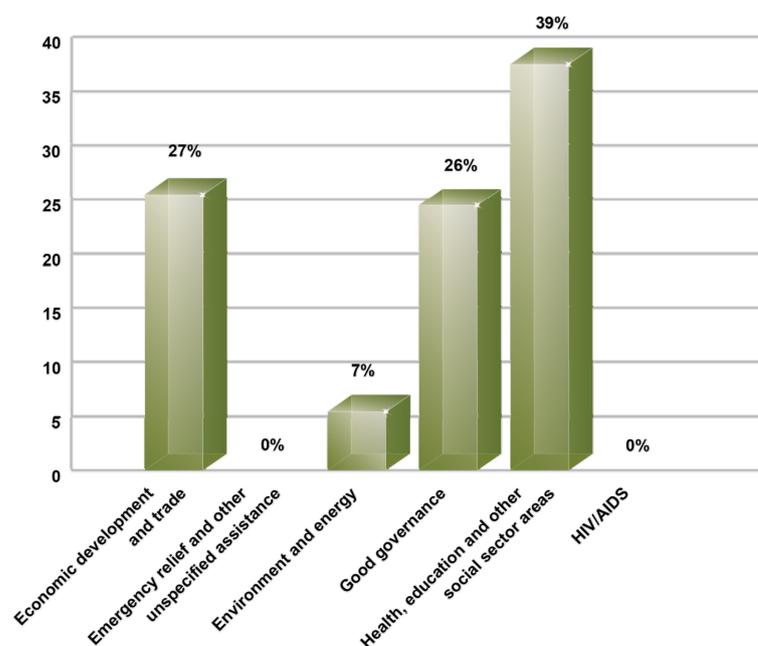
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# Vietnam

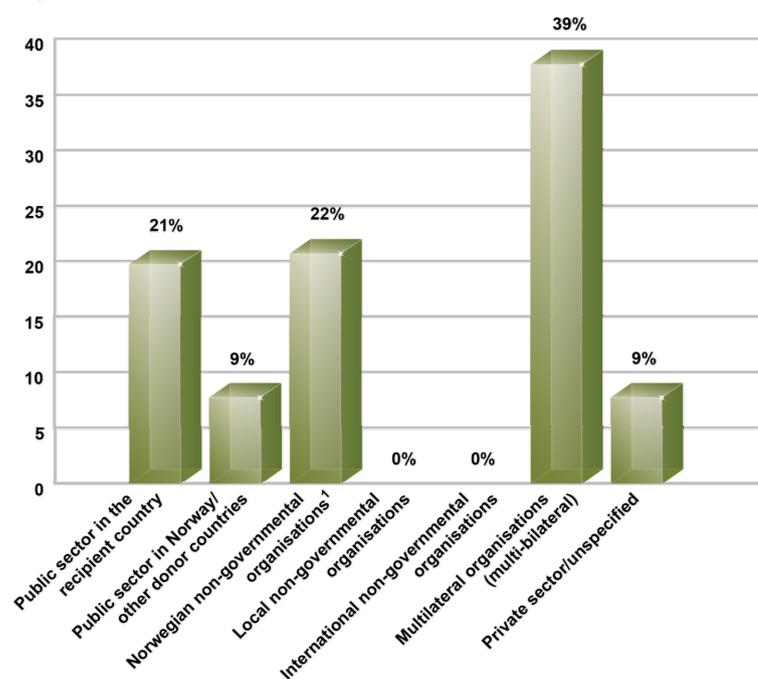
2009: A major initiative focusing on the prevention of the consequences of natural disasters, as well as a failed cultural initiative focusing on Ibsen. Norway's portfolio in Vietnam is diverse.

**Total assistance to Vietnam in 2009: NOK 99,8 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

In the 1980s, more than half of Vietnam's population lived below the poverty line. Now, less than 15 percent are as poor, and the country is experiencing rapid growth. The fact that Vietnam is one of very few countries with continued economic growth, despite the financial crisis, is in many ways due to the government's ability to respond to the crisis.

Vietnam is an authoritarian one-party state ruled by the Vietnamese Communist Party (CVP). All attempts to establish organized political opposition are banned under the constitution. In certain areas the human rights situation in Vietnam has improved over the past 10-15 years, both as a result of the general opening up of the country and the economic reform process. But arrests of human rights activists and dissidents have continued throughout 2009. Issues related to economic and social rights can be spoken about, but when it comes to political and civil rights, the picture is a challenging one. Vietnam is struggling with corruption.

In August 2009 the country ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the government maintains that the fight against corruption is a priority.

## **Democratic governance**

The objective is better access for the population to public services, and their increased knowledge about their rights, through support for reforms in public administration.

A review of the project shows that it is important in the effort to simplify the administrative system and strengthen initiative at a local level. This also applies to poverty reduction. The effect seems to be good although difficult to measure. Work to increase women's expertise and participation has been the most challenging.

## **Education**

A primary education programme for disadvantaged groups in Vietnam has been in effect for almost six years, with support from, among others, Norway and the World Bank. The programme is nearing its end and the review shows that it is on track to achieving the set goals. The quality of schools has increased, while work on the improvement of school infrastructure has been delayed.

Norway also supports a research project under the auspices of UNICEF. The focus is on ethnic minorities' access to education.

- Teaching material in three ethnic minority languages has been developed.
- 90 teachers have been trained in bilingual teaching.
- 400 five-year-olds have received mother-tongue tuition.

## **Climate and the environment**

Vietnam has been hard hit by natural disasters and is a world leader when it comes to preventing the consequences. Climate change and population growth putting ever greater pressure on the environment will make the country even more vulnerable in the future.

Cooperation on environmental and climate issues has become an increasingly central element in the Norwegian-Vietnamese cooperation. Vietnam's environmental problems are linked to a sustained strong economic growth, lack of integration of environmental concerns, low resource efficiency, uneven distribution of resources and population pressure. Vietnamese authorities have drawn up a national programme to respond to climate change. Norway cooperates bilaterally and multilaterally with Vietnam to contribute to the implementation of international environmental obligations. Reduction of pollution and sustainable use of natural resources are in focus.

Vietnam is a pilot country for UN REDD, and the country is also active in the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

## **Fisheries**

Research and improved fisheries management is the focus of Norwegian assistance and has contributed to increased fish production for small scale producers in Vietnam. University co-operation has led to several fisheries research papers being published in international journals. The University of Nha Trang now has a team of lecturers and teachers within the field of fisheries who have received training through the project.

### **Culture**

Ibsen is central to Norway's cultural initiative – so too in Vietnam. The main project, Ibsen and Norwegian-Vietnamese Contemporary Life, went into its final year in 2009. The project was reviewed by an external consultant and the result was disappointing.

- The project had a weak system of agreements without clear objectives. Measuring results was correspondingly difficult.
- The project's overall goals of creating a meeting place for artists and making a documentary on the project implementation have not succeeded.

## **Women and gender equality**

Norway and Vietnam have worked closely in an effort to implement national gender equality laws. A seminar entitled Nora's Sisters was held in Hanoi in March 2009, and throughout the autumn of 2009 similar seminars were arranged in various parts of the country. The seminars have attracted great attention and have helped strengthen the Norwegian-Vietnamese cooperation on gender issues.

Norway continues to contribute to increased awareness of women's rights with particular focus on violence against women and trafficking.

## **Petroleum and energy**

Norway's goal has been to contribute to the establishment of sustainable and efficient management systems for health, safety and security in the oil industry. Through the Norwegian projects, Vietnam has gained a better overview of its resources based on estimates on remaining reservoirs, and an opportunity to plan future supply and demand of energy.

# Facts about Vietnam

Estimated population (2008) 86,2 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 890 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6,2 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)	Agriculture	22 %
	Industry	40 %
	Services	38 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,0 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 30 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 2,9 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 20,2 %

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Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 14

---

Change 2000-2008 -16

---

Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 1,5

---

HIV infection rate, age group 15-49 (2007) 0,5 %

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 94 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 41,3 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,725

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*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) Not available

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 3,2 %

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Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2008)

    Primary Not available

    Secondary Not available

    Tertiary Not available

---

## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 26 %

---

Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 69 %

---

## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 5,6 %

---

## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 2,7

---

*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

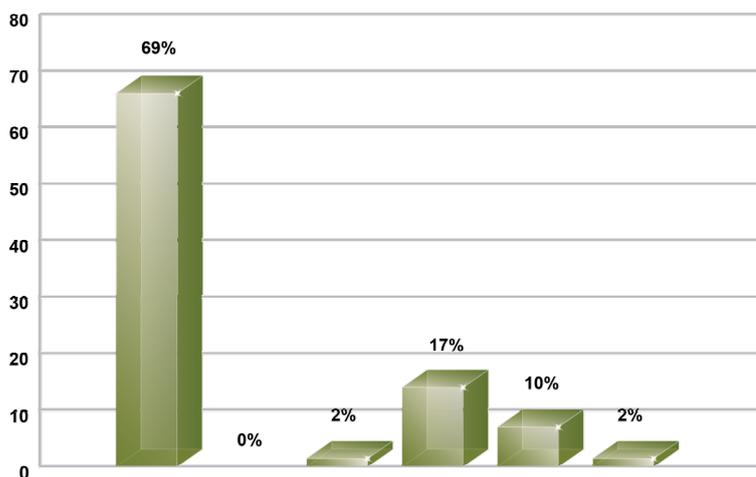
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# Zambia

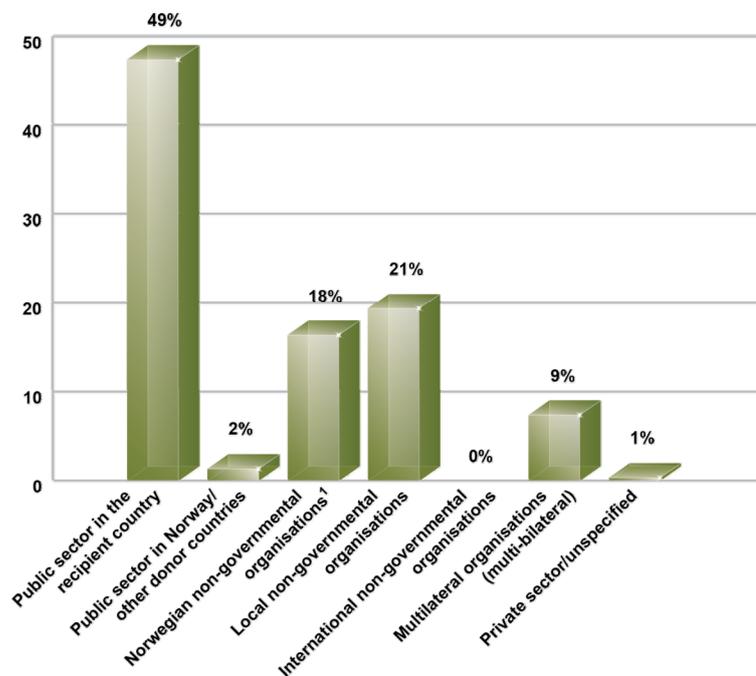
2009: Zambia has been one of the main recipients of Norwegian bilateral assistance since 1967. Last year, the country could declare itself mine-free according to the Mine Ban Convention.

**Total assistance to Zambia in 2009: NOK 393,6 million**

## By sector



## By partner



1) Includes special interest organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, etc.

The political situation in Zambia was characterized by an intermediate period between two elections. President Rupiah Banda, who was elected with a narrow majority in October 2008, had to consolidate his position and influence the administration. Meanwhile, preparations began for the regular presidential and parliamentary elections in 2011. The economic situation was characterized by a rapid recovery after the financial crisis.

Environmental issues are now higher on the political agenda and the leaders see the importance of food security. There is however no reason to believe that the massive deforestation has slowed down. Timber from protected forests is being sold to foreign firms. This is connected to limited local rights to natural resources and low capacity of local administrative bodies.

Norwegian support to Zambia is based on priorities in the national development plan, with a focus on governance, including budget support, as well as climate and natural resource management. Norway provided technical assistance in the restructuring of Zambia's tax authority for the mining sector to ensure that the country will receive more revenue from the mining industry.

## **Budget support and governance**

Norway provided NOK 172.7 million in budget support for Zambia.

### **Results:**

- Increased focus on revenue, natural resources and taxation in the dialogue with the authorities
- Establishment of a special mining tax unit at the Zambia Revenue Authority
- Support for a comprehensive revision of the largest mining companies in Zambia
- Predictable base funding of the government budget
- Increased focus on climate-adapted agriculture

## **Gender equality**

Zambia has a long way to go to improve the situation of women and achieving gender equality in society. Although the constitution prohibits gender discrimination, it allows the use of traditional customary law in cases dealing with marriage, divorce and inheritance. Efforts to establish a law against gender-based violence had some success in 2009.

Norway supports 106 women's organisations in the country. Income-generating activities and the fight against HIV and AIDS are central. Through Norwegian Church Aid, a campaign was launched to involve church communities in combating gender-based violence. This resulted in the launching of a position paper on gender-based violence, prepared by three church communities.

## **Corruption**

There has been a great deal of public focus on inefficient use of public funds and corruption, but the necessary reforms of political guidelines, legislation and institutions have not been carried out. Norway has financially supported Zambia's efforts to combat corruption. Norwegian support has contributed to the government approving the establishment of an independent, administrative anti-money laundering unit in the central bank. The unit will monitor illegal movement of capital.

Together with DFID, the embassy leads the local anti-corruption donor working group.

## **Mine clearance**

In 2009 Zambia could officially declare itself mine-free. This was the result of a nationwide survey by the Norwegian People's Aid, partly funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Efforts to clean up the remaining unexploded munitions continue in 2010. Land mines and abandoned munitions are the result of the liberation struggle in southern

Africa where units from neighbouring countries operated in Zambian territory. Zambia is an important partner for Norway in Africa in work relating to the Mine Ban Convention and Convention on Cluster Munitions.

## **Miscellaneous**

- The Norwegian assistance to Zambia's National AIDS Council has contributed to an enhanced coordination of efforts, better monitoring, and mobilization around a common strategy for the prevention of HIV.
- Through support to the rural development program and traditional leaders, Norway has helped to mobilize traditional leaders as agents of change in order to change attitudes that discriminate against women.
- The objective for the training of women in climate-adapted agriculture was revised upwards from 30 to 50 percent in 2009. In the same year 48 percent of the participating farmers were women.

# Facts about Zambia

Estimated population (2008) 12,6 million

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## Economy

Gross national income per capita (2008) 950 USD

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Economic growth, GDP (2008) 6 %

---

Economic structure, percentage of GDP (2008)

Agriculture	21 %
Industry	46 %
Services	33 %

---

Defence spending, percentage of GDP (2008) 1,8 %

---

Especially fragile state, (OECD/DAC) (2006) No

---

Development assistance per capita (2008) 86 USD

---

Development assistance, percentage of GDP (2008) 8,4 %

---

## Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 14,9 %

---

Child mortality per 1000 (2008) 148

---

Change 2000-2008 -21

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Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 8,3

---

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

---

Access to safe drinking water (2008) 60 %

---

Percentage of urban population living in slums (2007) 57,3 %

---

Human Development Index (HDI level 2007) 0,481

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*Scale from zero to one, one is the highest level of welfare.*

## Education

Children in school (2008) 96,7 %

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Illiteracy rate, age group 15-24 (2008) 25,2 %

---

Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2006)

Primary 98

Secondary 92

Tertiary Not available

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## Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 15 %

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Women's pay as proportion of men's pay, formal sector (2007) 56 %

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## Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 41,1 %

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## Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2009) 3,0

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*Scale from zero to ten, zero is the highest level of corruption.*

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