

Annual Report 2020



Foreword

2020 was the most challenging year in Oil for Development's fifteen-year long history. Travel restrictions and social distancing rules had a major impact on a programme that traditionally has relied on physical meetings, peer-to-peer learning and workshops as key methods for capacity development. In some projects the shift to digital collaboration worked out very well, whereas in others it was more challenging. A high level of trust and strong ownership from partner institutions has been crucial success factors.

COVID-19 has disproportionately affected the health, economic and social conditions in developing countries. The pandemic immediately caused turmoil in the oil and gas market. At the same time, global efforts to achieve the climate goals give rise to increased uncertainty regarding the long-term outlook for the sector. A carbon-constrained world will affect all petroleum producing countries, in particular new producers and resource development in remote and undeveloped regions. In recent years Oil for Development scaled up activities on climate risk assessment, scenario analysis and measures to address

gas flaring and methane emissions. A process to review and reform the Oil for Development programme in view of the goals of the Paris Agreement was initiated in 2020.

I extend my gratitude to everyone who has walked the extra mile to deliver good results in these challenging circumstances. Thank you!

Per Andreas W. Larsen

Acting Assistant Director
Oil for Development section, Norad

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Introduction

← PICTURE

Iraq. Photo by United Nations Environment Program

Introduction

THE OIL FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Oil for Development (OfD) Programme, launched in 2005, contributes to improved petroleum sector management through long-term institutional cooperation with partner countries and targeted support to civil society organizations and other accountability actors. Over time, the OfD Programme has assisted more than 30 countries in an effort to secure long-term benefits for their populations from their oil and gas resources. The overall objective is poverty reduction by promoting responsible management of petroleum resources and environmental governance through sharing Norwegian experience and international best practices. We base our endeavour on the premise that responsible governance is an important precondition for sustainable economic growth and the welfare of citizens.

The main approach of the OfD Programme is long-term institutional cooperation with Norwegian civil servants providing technical assistance and support. Programme activities include working together with colleagues in partner institutions on tasks they are required to

perform; discussing policy issues; offering practically oriented training programmes, workshops and delegation visits; conducting realistic exercises; participating in field visits; and providing comments and other input to drafts of legal documents. We continue our established global partnerships with international development partners engaged in petroleum governance support. They include the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Trust Fund for Managing Natural Resource Wealth, the World Bank Trust Fund Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

2020

In the past year, lockdowns following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic required partners to find innovative ways to work together. Travel restrictions led to a shift from more traditional ways of working peer to peer to fully digital collaboration. This created opportunities for increased focus on e-learning with meetings and workshops conducted on digital platforms such as Skype, Microsoft Teams and Zoom.

In 2020, the Programme disbursed a total of NOK 138 million. Due to the global pandemic, this was NOK 100 million less than planned. Travel restrictions, lower oil prices and a reduction in programme activities were all contributing factors to the low disbursements.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY

The OfD Programme also supports civil society organizations in their efforts to hold the authorities accountable for their actions. In addition to providing financial support, Norad arrange dialogue meetings and training programmes. In 2020, Norad increased its support to civil society organizations through new agreements and seven organizations were selected to receive funding in 2020–2022. In addition, several other civil society organizations receive funding directly from Norwegian embassies.

Civil Society Organizations

The following civil society organizations were selected for agreements with the OfD Programme: Global Witness, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Oxfam, Publish What You Pay (PWYP), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).

Norwegian partner institutions

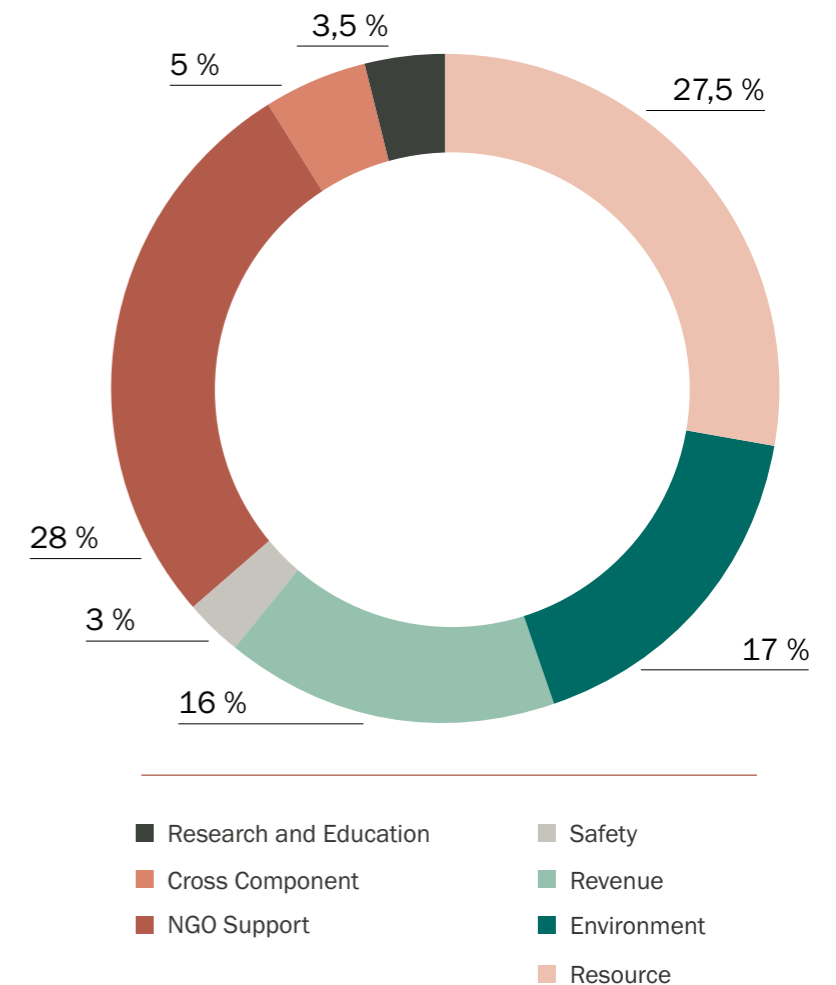
Six directorates are the key providers of the OfD assistance:

- The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate
- The Norwegian Environment Agency
- The Petroleum Safety Authority Norway
- The Oil Taxation Office Norway in the Norwegian Tax Administration
- The Norwegian Coastal Administration
- Statistics Norway

Five ministries form the OfD Steering Committee:

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
- The Ministry of Climate and Environment
- The Ministry of Finance
- The Ministry of Transport and Communications

OfD 2020 – disbursements by component





2020 in review

← PICTURE

Mozambique. Photo by Gunnar Sjøgren/Oljedirektoratet

2020 in review

PROGRAMME RESULTS IN 2020

The country programmes constitute the core of the OfD Programme. Below is a list of key results and developments from the OfD country programmes in 2020:

- In Iraq, the OfD programme, in cooperation with UNEP, supported training in handling methane emissions from the petroleum sector. This comprises monitoring and measurement of emissions as well as technical and regulatory practices for reducing such emissions.
- In Mozambique, The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (NPD) supported the preparation of the resource reports for both 2018 and 2019, followed by technical workshops on resource accounting and input to 6th licensing round.
- In Myanmar, the Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) and Myanmar Oil and Gas enterprise (MOGE) ICT staff participated in online training, financed and facilitated by the OfD Programme. The training resulted in several students receiving ICT certifications.
- In Colombia, the Norwegian Environment Agency contributed to capacity building of both environmental and petroleum authorities within the topics 1) reduction of climate gas emissions (methane) and 2) assessment and clean-up of contaminated soil. The webinars and digital discussions were conducted in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and DNV GL.



*The Catholic Church in Maputo.
Photo by Oljedirektoratet / Gunnar Sjøgren*



Myanmar. Photo by Gudmund Rydning/Petroleumstilsynet

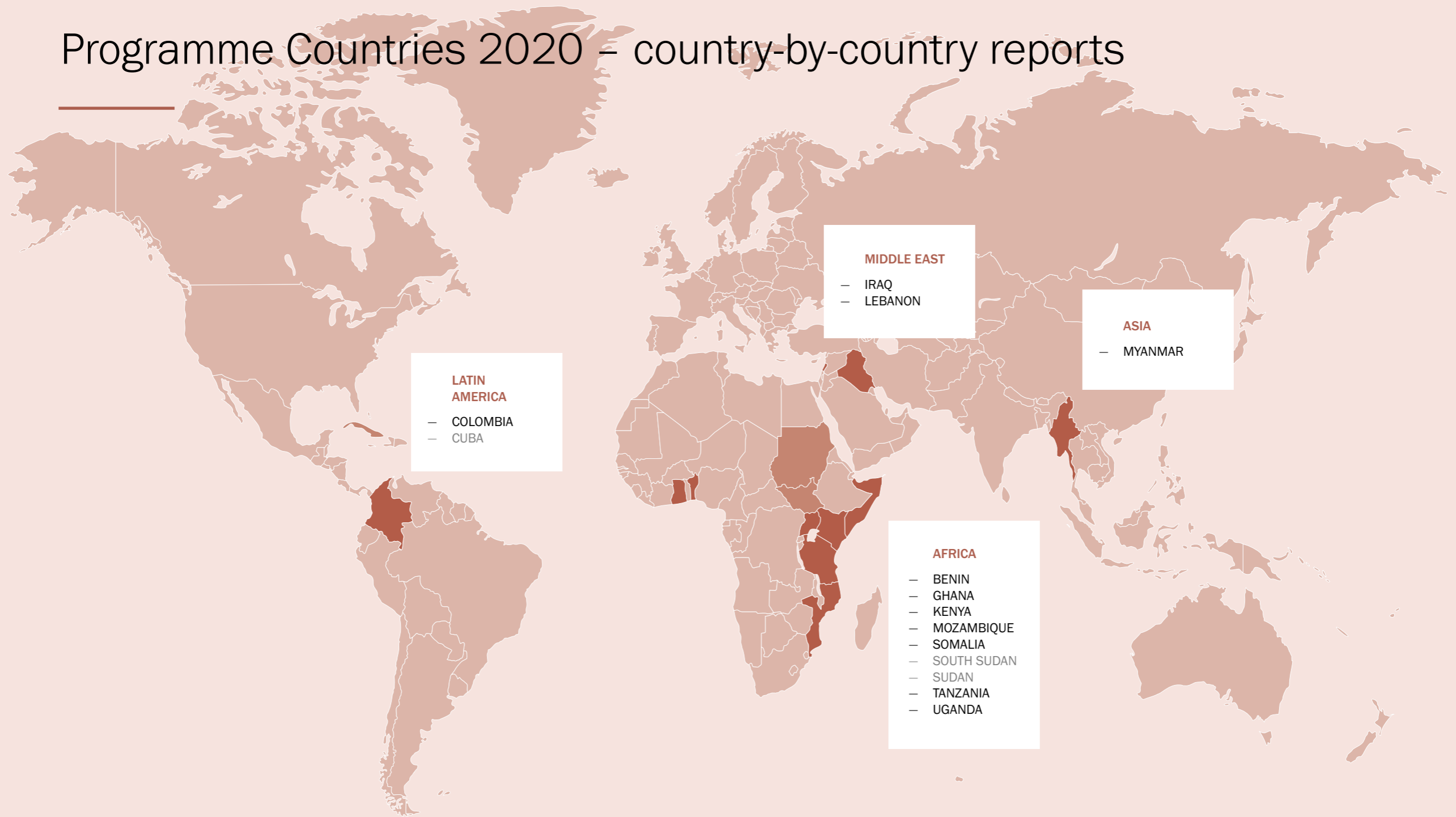
- In Kenya, Statistics Norway continued its assistance to the Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA) to develop a macroeconomic model that incorporates the petroleum sector. Moreover, key personnel in KIPPRA and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics were trained to use the requisite software to operate the model.
- The Lebanese Petroleum Administration made significant progress towards the development of an environmental database, expected to be finalized in 2021.
- In Somalia, preparatory work for a Strategic Environmental Assessment was initiated by UNEP and a draft Somalia environmental baseline data review report was submitted by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change at the Office of the Prime Minister.
- In Tanzania, the Norwegian Coastal Administration assisted the Zanzibar Maritime Authority to finalize a Marine Oil Spill Recovery Contingency Plan. Tanzanian institutions participated in regional workshops arranged by UNEP and the Norwegian Coastal Administration.
- In Uganda, three new regulations under the National Environment Act of 2019 came into force in December 2020. They were developed with support from the Norwegian Environment Agency and the Norwegian Coastal Administration.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

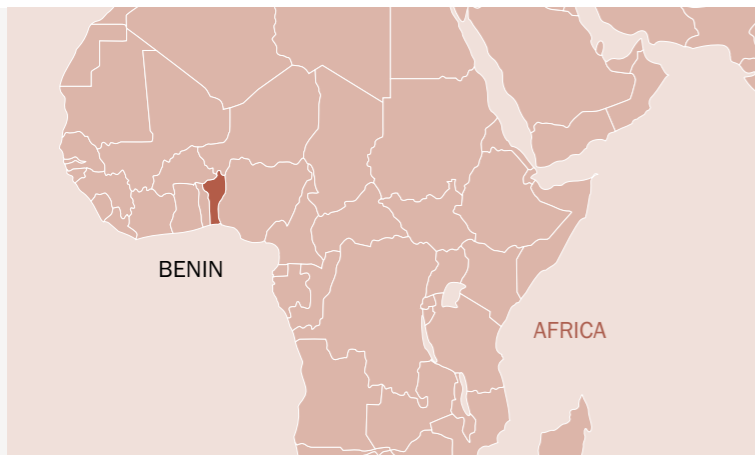
In 2020, we continued to build strong partnerships with other major actors and organizations:

- The OfD Programme disbursed NOK 38 million to the following civil society organizations: Norwegian People's Aid, Natural Resource Governance Institute, Oxfam, WWF, Global Witness, PWYP and WCS. These organizations contribute to the objective of enhancing transparency and accountability in OfD partner countries.
- We partnered with Chatham House to support the New Producers Group, which facilitates the exchange of research, experience and practices between member countries. The programme focuses on governmental cooperation in and between countries as a key to improving management of the sector and more joined-up policy making aligning environmental, petroleum sector and development goals. An important objective is to strengthen member countries' understanding of the global energy transition and the vulnerability of their petroleum sector. Training was conducted virtually in 2020. In 2021, the focus on fostering resilience will be enhanced through a new series, Forging a New Path, including webinars and remote training courses.
- The OfD Programme continued its strategic cooperation with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to strengthen the environment component of the programme. In 2020, the partnership maximized online delivery with several digital workshops and webinars on environmental management and climate change. Highlights from 2020 project activities include raising high-level awareness and increasing engagement with the Iraqi government regarding methane emissions reduction from its oil and gas sector. UNEP also deepened its cooperation with a global network of universities in OfD countries, fostering long-term sustainability of capacity building through centres of competence and platforms.
- Norad continued to support developing countries through our participation in the World Bank Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS) Multi-Donor Trust Fund and the IMF Managing Natural Resources Wealth Multi-Donor Trust Fund.
- EITI, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative was supported through a new 3-year grant agreement. EITI is a global standard for the governance of a country's oil, gas and mineral resources. The standard is implemented by governments in collaboration with companies and civil society. Currently, there are 53 implementing countries which include most of the OfD countries.

Programme Countries 2020 – country-by-country reports



Benin



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

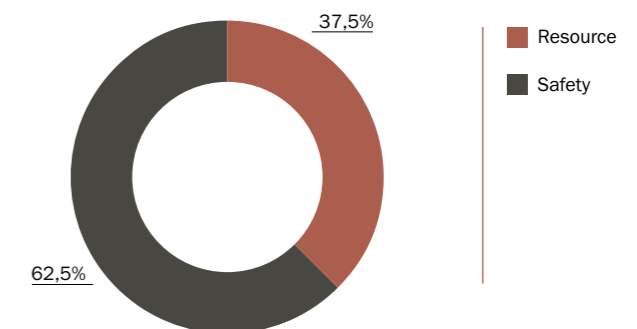
Disbursed 2020: NOK 0.5 million

Benin implementing institutions: Not applicable as no agreement has yet been signed

Norwegian implementing institutions: Not applicable as no agreement has yet been signed

Benin wants to extract the remaining oil and gas from proven drilled structures in the Sèmè field – developed by Saga Petroleum in the 1980's – as well as to explore for more resources in very deep waters. An export oil pipeline from Niger is planned from the north to the terminal at Sèmè, close to the capital Porto Novo.

Total disbursement to Benin in 2020.
By OfD component (0.5 MNOK).



Benin



Photo by Espen Røst

In January 2018, Benin formally requested support under the OfD programme. The Steering Committee approved a limited cooperation agreement, and a programme document was developed in 2019 with an emphasis on developing a petroleum policy, establishing a state-of-the-art data management system, and carrying out a pipeline exercise with a focus on health, safety and environment. Because of COVID-19, the cooperation agreement was not signed. Due to delays, there will be a need for further discussions on some elements and a modification of the programme.

Despite the pandemic and delayed start-up, digital training was conducted using videoconferencing tools. This consisted of two eight-day interactive courses on Petroleum Resource Management and Introduction to Petroleum Economy respectively developed specifically for Benin by the NPD. The training was designed for the Ministry of Water and Mining, the petroleum sector regulator and the state-owned national oil company. The courses involved a large number of participants and were very well received. Benin also participated in a webinar on Petroleum Resource Management and one on Information Management, both hosted by NPD.

Colombia



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 3.2 million

Colombian implementing institutions: Not applicable, as no agreement has yet been signed

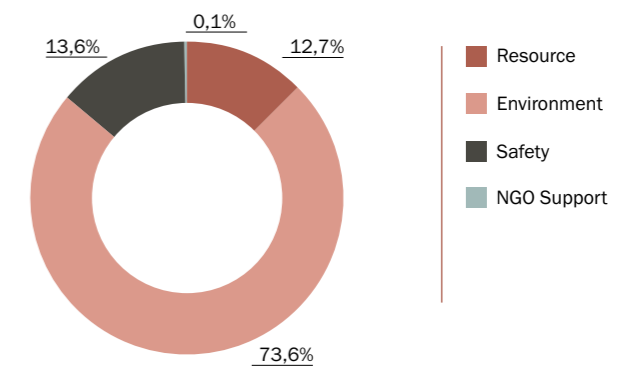
Norwegian implementing institutions: Not applicable, as no agreement has yet been signed

Civil society organizations supported: Crudo Transparente

International institutions supported: Not applicable, as no agreement has yet been signed

Although Colombia has been producing petroleum from onshore reserves for decades, the offshore petroleum sector is at an early stage of development. Geological and seismic data indicate promising potential off Colombia's Caribbean coast, where several international oil companies are conducting exploration activities. A comprehensive petroleum legal framework is in place for onshore activities, but laws and regulations concerning the new offshore sector are still under development. Colombian authorities have asked for assistance to develop capacity to manage the offshore sector.

Total disbursement to Colombia in 2020.
By OfD component (3.2 MNOK).



Colombia

A limited OfD country programme focusing on offshore environment, safety and resource management was approved by the OfD Steering Committee in 2017. The planning process was concluded in 2019 with the development of a programme document, and an Annual Meeting with all cooperating institutions was held in Bogotá in early March 2020. Due to COVID-19 and some remaining legal issues, the signing of the Programme Agreement between Norad and the Colombian Ministry of Mines and Energy was postponed, as were many of the planned activities.

Some webinars and digital meetings were held on the topic of environmental management. The Norwegian Environment Agency together with DNV GL organized a webinar focusing on methane emissions. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) conducted a digital workshop about clean-up of contaminated soil. The Norwegian Coastal Administration contributed to a webinar organized by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management of Colombia (UNGRD) on selected topics in emergency preparedness with participation from many

different authorities and organizations, including the Norwegian embassy. Questions, also afterwards in writing, were answered by the Norwegian Environment Agency, the Norwegian Clean Seas Association for Operating Companies (NOFO) and the Norwegian Coastal Administration.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Norwegian embassy in Bogota has a cooperation agreement with the Colombian NGO Crudo Transparente, expiring in 2021. Crudo Transparente is the only civil society organization working exclusively with the petroleum sector in Colombia. Its main objective is to strengthen the governance of the petroleum sector, to avoid conflicts, and to promote peacebuilding. Their main reported achievements in 2020 were:

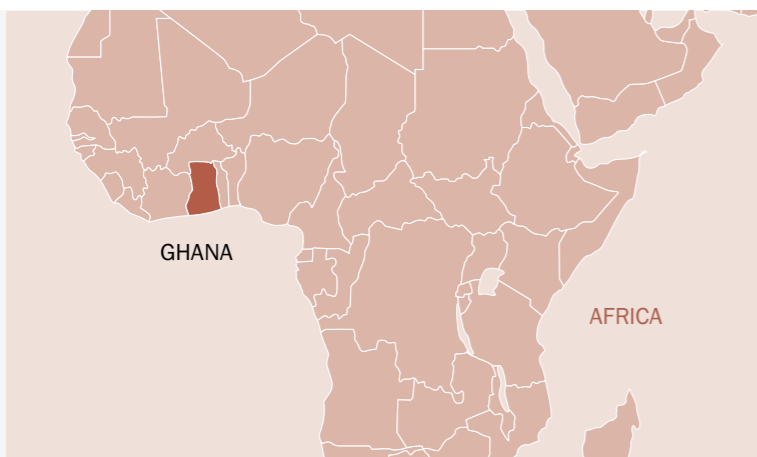
- Crudo Transparente promoted dialogue meetings between various sectors at the local and regional level. Representatives of unions, local governments and businessmen were able to provide feedback to the Ministry of Mines and Energy, improving the governance of the hydrocarbon sector.

- Crudo transparente published 43 reports and 52 bulletins with a significant reach - 57 were mentioned in other media and an average of 1000 hits per publication. As a result, knowledge and oversight on political, economic and social issues around the oil sector improved, and the quality of investment of royalties at regional and national level was improved.



Photo by Marte Lid/Norad

Ghana



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 4.7 million

Ghana implementing institutions: Ministry of Finance, Ghana Statistical Services, Ghana Revenue Authority

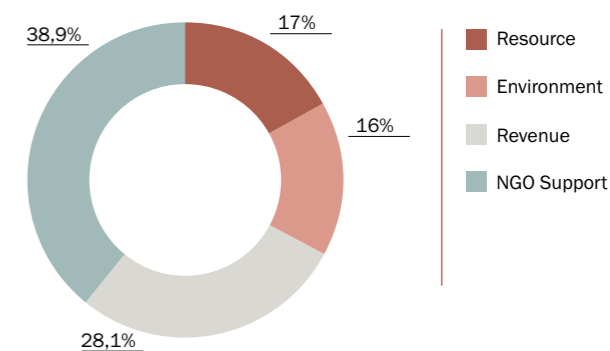
Norwegian implementing institutions: Statistics Norway, Norwegian Oil Taxation Office

Civil society organizations supported: Natural Resource Governance Institute, WWF

International institutions supported: International Monetary Fund, UN Environment Programme

Ghana is a relatively mature petroleum producer, with a daily production of approximately 200,000 barrels. Norwegian support under the OfD programme has been instrumental in establishing the regulatory framework and in developing competent institutions. Ghana is generally viewed as having a strong petroleum governance framework, ranking 13 out of 89 countries globally on the 2017 Resource Governance Index (Natural Resource Governance Institute).

Total disbursement to Ghana in 2020.
By OfD component (4.7 MNOK).



Ghana



Photo by Marit Hverven/Norad

BACKGROUND

The bilateral cooperation under the OfD programme goes back to 2008. It has spanned all four components of the programme and has also included support to civil society. The agreements on environmental, resource and safety issues expired at the end of 2019, whereas the support for petroleum revenue management continued through the end of 2020. A continuation of the successful collaboration for yet another period, with an emphasis on consolidating previous support, is being considered.

INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION IN 2020

2020 was the third and final year of the agreement providing support related to petroleum revenue management issues. Most of the planned activities had to be cancelled because of the pandemic. However, the Norwegian Oil Taxation Office organized a training workshop on cost verification for the Petroleum Unit of the Ghana Revenue Authority, and Statistics Norway continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Finance to further develop the macroeconomic model. Priority

areas in 2020 were to update the model with new data from the national accounts and other sources and to apply the model to analyze the impact of a sudden drop in oil prices. Throughout 2020, the programme was also able to maintain its technical support to the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Ghana to strengthen the governance framework for the Ghana Petroleum Funds. This was done by means of training and specific comments on draft documents.

Pending a decision regarding phase 3 of the OfD programme in Ghana, the technical cooperation between the Norwegian Environment Agency and their Ghanaian partner institutions has been limited to completing the work on the coastal sensitivity atlas that has been ongoing since April 2019. The sensitivity atlas will map environmentally sensitive assets along the coast of Ghana and will be a valuable tool to help decision-makers plan industrial operations with due consideration of environmental and social risk. A draft of the atlas report was produced in 2020 and ecological and socioeconomic sensitivity maps have been produced for

Ghana

96 coastal sections spanning the entire coastal zone of Ghana. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) held a workshop in December 2020 to present the draft atlas to key stakeholders and collect their feedback. The EPA is now working to finalize the atlas by producing overview maps, as well as specific maps showing the distribution of each asset type within the coastal zone.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

WWF provided support to the Queen Mothers Initiative. Queen mothers are women leaders who occupy a critical role within the traditional authority structure and have the power to mobilize their peers around community development issues. The training provided by WWF enabled these influential women to convene and formulate a set of demands to appropriate state regulators highlighting key areas for investment of petroleum revenues in their local communities.



Photo by Marit Hverven/Norad

Iraq



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 1.9 million

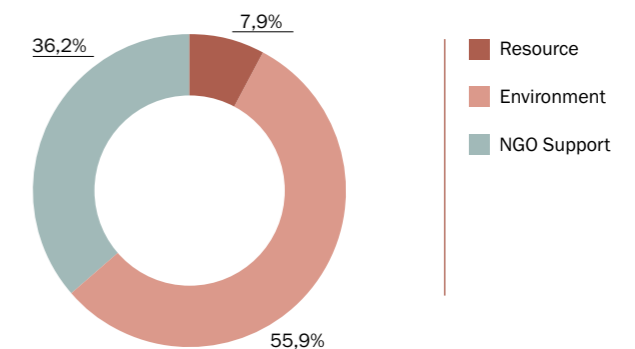
Iraqi implementing institutions: Ministry of Oil and Ministry of Health and Environment

Norwegian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Norwegian Environment Agency

International institutions supported: UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

Iraq has one of the world's largest petroleum reserves and the country is also one of the largest oil producers. After years of war and sanctions, the country is redeveloping its petroleum industry. The gas that is produced together with oil in Iraq is typically burned. Gas flaring, as well as emissions of methane, contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. This is one of the environmental challenges associated with the petroleum sector in Iraq that is addressed in the OfD programme.

Total disbursement to Iraq in 2020.
By OfD component (1.9 MNOK).



Iraq

The first five-year cooperation programme between Iraq and Norway ended in 2009. The cooperation resumed in 2013 and expired in the first quarter of 2018. A new programme was established in 2019.

In 2020, the programme was affected by the COVID-19 restrictions that prevented travel and physical meetings. Hence, all programme activities were conducted via digital communication, which worked relatively well.

INCREASED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Through a series of webinars, the programme supported training in the handling of methane emissions for staff members in the Ministry of Oil and the Ministry of Health and Environment. This included monitoring and measurement of methane emissions as well as technical and regulatory practice for reduction of such emissions. The inclusion of methane emissions reduction in Iraq's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement was supported through dedicated workshops.

Capacity building for strengthened Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was continued in 2020. The workshop and webinars, based on the newly developed EIA guidelines, focused on developing a template for environmental requirements for the operators.

In cooperation with UNEP, the programme supported a seminar on gas processing with a focus on environmental issues. Its aim was to raise awareness about the environmental considerations related to gas processing and the treatment and handling of sulfur.

The activities sponsored by the programme in 2019 to improve Iraq's capacity to assess and clean up oil-contaminated sites from the ISIL conflict were continued in 2020 with the support of the World Bank.

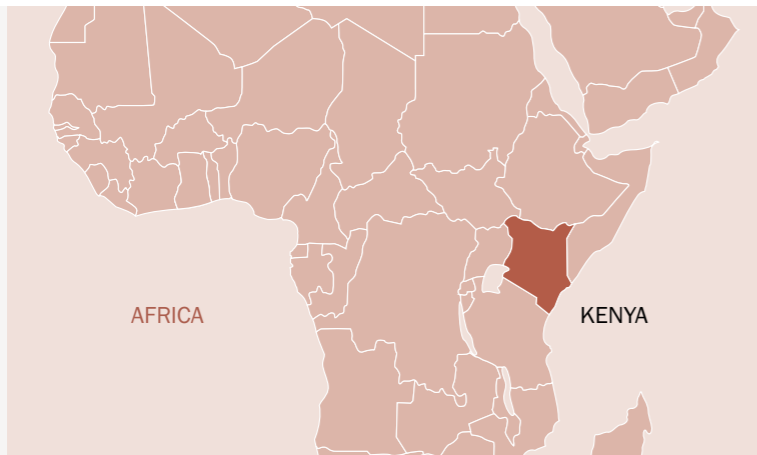
PROGRAMME CHALLENGES

Due to security considerations and the COVID-19 pandemic, most OfD activities in 2020 were conducted in a digital format. This situation, along with the political challenges in Iraq, is expected to continue to cause uncertainty regarding the progress of the OfD programme.



Photo by United Nations Environment Program

Kenya



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 4.7 million

Kenya implementing institutions: Not applicable as no agreement has yet been signed

Norwegian implementing institutions: Not applicable as no agreement has yet been signed

Civil society organizations supported: Oxfam, Publish What You Pay, WWF

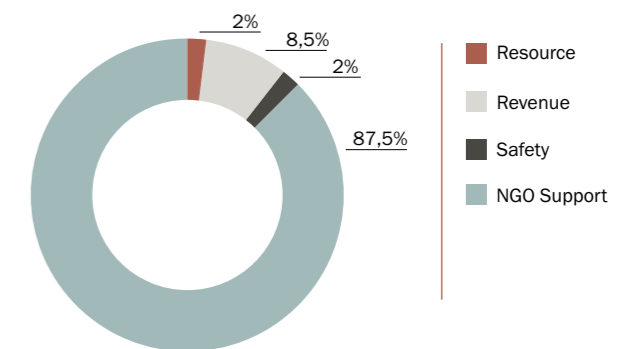
International institutions supported: International Monetary Fund, UN Environment Programme

Nine years after Kenya’s first and only commercially viable oil discovery, key legislation has been revised, but regular oil production has not yet commenced.

BACKGROUND

Recoverable reserves from the discovery in Turkana County are estimated at 560 million barrels of oil. Tullow Oil and its joint venture partners are expected to submit a field development plan to the authorities by the end of 2021. The planned crude export will also require the construction of a long pipeline to the coastal city of Lamu. The respective Norwegian and Kenyan institutions have developed a comprehensive draft programme for a long-term collaboration, but an agreement has not yet been signed. Meanwhile, various preliminary capacity-building activities have been carried out.

Total disbursement to Kenya in 2020.
By OfD component (4.7 MNOK).



Kenya



Photo by Gunnar Zachrisen

Limited inception activities were undertaken during the second half of 2020. The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate executed a series of digital lectures specifically targeted at a group of newly recruited employees at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mining. Statistics Norway continued its assistance to the Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA) to develop a macroeconomic model that includes the petroleum sector. Moreover, key personnel in KIPPRA and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics were trained to use the requisite software to operate the model. Under the coordination of the Norwegian Petroleum Safety Authority, the University of Stavanger and Strathmore University in Nairobi collaborated to produce a gap analysis concerning health and safety issues in the Kenyan petroleum sector.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS:

The support to Oxfam enabled several women's empowerment movements to receive training and better advocate for their interests to the county government in Turkana. Following the training, the women engaged in

demanding better opportunities to participate in decision making and applied for financial support for projects, including budgeting processes and community land registration forums. Women in Lotubae subcounty were subsequently able to secure funds for their health centre.

To hold the environmental authorities accountable for potential negative impacts of oil field development on nature and people in South Lokichar in Turkana, WWF, along with its partners, recommended various environmental and social safeguards that the authorities should require of the oil companies based on their report analysing the threats.

The key outputs from Publish What You Pay and its local partners were the launching of a new podcast named Energy Talks, the publication of two policy and media briefs on petroleum sector issues, and the release of seven articles via a dedicated opinion column in one of Kenya's most widely circulated national newspapers.

Lebanon



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 5.9 million

Lebanese implementing institutions: The Lebanese Petroleum Administration, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance

Norwegian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, Ministry of Climate and Environment, Ministry of Finance, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Norwegian Environment Agency, Petroleum Safety Authority Norway

International organisations supported: International Monetary Fund, UN Environment Programme

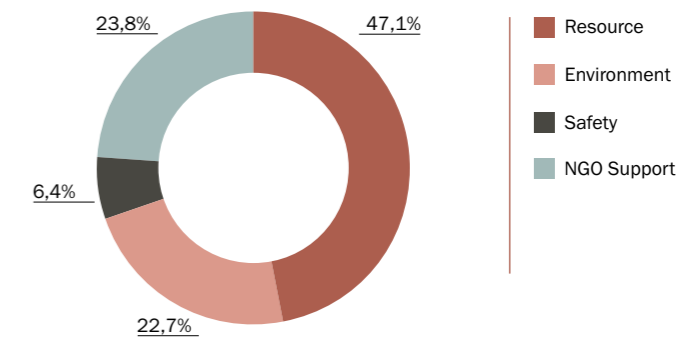
Civil society organizations supported: Natural Resource Governance Institute, Publish What You Pay

Lebanon is now preparing the groundwork for responsible management of petroleum resources.

INTRODUCTION

OfD support to Lebanon started in 2006. The second phase of the programme began in January 2015 and the third phase commenced with the signing of the new agreements in June 2018. The third phase of the programme has been designed around fit-for-purpose activities that meet the needs of the operational phase of Lebanon’s petroleum sector development. In April 2021, a no-cost extension to the end of the year was signed. In December 2017, Lebanon approved the awarding of two exclusive petroleum licences for exploration and production in blocks 4 and 9. Drilling on block 4 was

Total disbursement to Lebanon in 2020.
By OfD component (5.9 MNOK).



Lebanon

successfully completed in May 2020, although the well was dry. The COVID-19 pandemic and the drop in oil prices slowed down petroleum activities all over the world. Lebanon thus postponed the planned second licensing round and the drilling of the first exploration well in block 9.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES:

Enhanced legal and regulatory framework

- Lebanon undertook its first drilling operation in 2020 (in block 4). Support from OfD contributed significantly to Lebanon's preparedness for petroleum activities. This included support from PSA regarding the operators' emergency plans and for designing preliminary emergency response arrangements at LPA.
- NPD has reassessed how global trends in the petroleum industry could shape the framework conditions of the second licensing round. A final report was submitted to LPA.

- The Ministry of Environment (MoE) approved the EIA guideline for the reconnaissance and exploration phases.

Increased institutional capacity

- LPA and NEA have made significant progress towards the development of an Environmental Database. The database is expected to be finalized in 2021, with support from NEA
- NPD provided capacity building to increase the understanding of the data acquired from the first exploration well in block 4 and their implications for the reserves in the basin. A full petrophysical assessment was generated.

Increased transparency and accountability

- NRGi and PWYP contributed to strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in the petroleum sector. The CSOs agreed on guidelines for electing representatives to the Multi-Stakeholder Group of the EITI.

Programme challenges

- Program activities were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the devastating explosion in Beirut in August 2020. Partners have adapted well to virtual working arrangements.



Photo by Ken Opprann

Mozambique



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 14.8 million

Mozambican implementing institutions: The National Petroleum Institute, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, National Maritime Authority, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Economy and Finance

Norwegian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Norwegian Environment Agency, Norwegian Coastal Administration, Petroleum Safety Authority Norway, Statistics Norway

International organisations supported: International Monetary Fund, UN Environment Programme

Civil society organizations supported: Centre for Public Integrity, Oxfam, Norwegian People's Aid, World Wide Fund for Nature

Norway has been providing petroleum-related support to Mozambique for more than 30 years. The first OfD agreement was signed in 2005. In the period 2010 to 2014, offshore gas discoveries estimated at 170 trillion cubic feet of gas (TCF) were made in the Rovuma basin. Mozambique is now the third-largest natural gas reserve holder in Africa. Operators are currently planning both onshore and floating liquefied natural gas plants in northern Mozambique. Production is expected to start up in 2023. The previous OfD programme comprising only the resource and safety components has been followed by a new four-year programme comprising resource, safety, environmental and revenue components.

Mozambique

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES:

Enhanced legal and regulatory framework

- The Petroleum Safety Authority (PSA) assisted INP in improving legal and regulatory frameworks such as the Petroleum Operations Regulations and the Licensing Regulations for Petroleum Facilities and Activities.

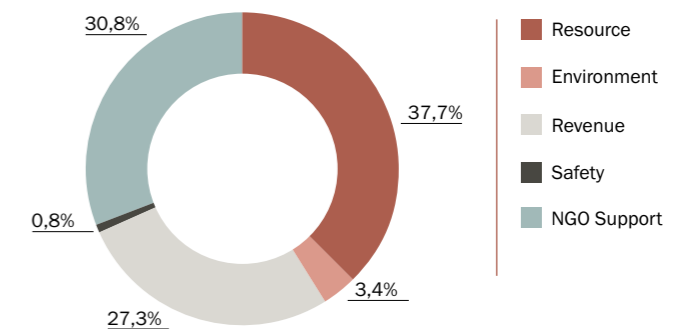
Increased institutional capacity

- The NPD performed an evaluation of the Sasol development of Inhassoro, advised INP on reservoir management, seismic acquisition, well design, well strategies, and made a technical assessment of the Plan for Development and Operation (PDO).
- Revenue management consultants assisted the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in developing a model that forecasts LNG revenues up to 2050 and trained staff in revenue forecasting and use of the model. The model helps to improve macroeconomic management and medium-term budget planning

and to design a proper LNG revenue management framework.

- The revenue management consultants also assisted MEF in analysing the Bank of Mozambique's proposal for a Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF), including support for developing a preliminary SWF position paper and building capacity on SWF management.
- The Norwegian Coastal Administration (NCA) and the National Maritime Authority (INAMAR) arranged an implementation seminar for stakeholders in the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan. Representatives from INAMAR further participated in a “train the trainers” seminar arranged by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) together with NCA.
- The PSA contributed to improved capacity for INP in supervisory activities in emergency preparedness, drilling operations and the methodology for supervision.

Total disbursement to Mozambique in 2020.
By OfD component (14.8 MNOK).



Mozambique

- The United Nations World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) was engaged throughout the year in consultation with other relevant projects and organizations, supporting the government institutions in Mozambique within the field of environmental data management.
 - Statistics Norway (SN) provided a series of webinars for the National Institute of Statistics (INE) on economic statistics used for national accounts. Capacity was developed to include the petroleum sector in national accounts, investment statistics for the petroleum sector and data management, including principles, definitions, reporting units, variables and agreements and cooperation with data owners. Guidelines on how to include the petroleum sector in national accounts were nearly finalized.
 - A formal agreement for data sharing between INP and INE was signed in December 2020. A technical working group on investment statistics was established with key staff from both institutions.
 - Finance consultants assisted the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in developing a model that forecasts LNG revenues up to 2050. The model has helped improve macroeconomic management and medium-term budget planning and in the design of a proper LNG revenue management framework.
- Increased transparency and accountability**
- NPD held seven digital workshops on fiscal metering with the purpose of strengthening the model used by INP for controlling the quantities of gas produced and exported from the Temane field. The workshops primarily focused on implementation of a measurement uncertainty model for the Temane-Secunda pipeline.

Programme challenges

- The development of the onshore LNG facilities has been put on hold indefinitely due to insurgent activity close to the construction site on the Afungi peninsula in the Cabo Delgado province.
- International oil companies are putting pressure on Mozambique to move regulatory issues into specific contracts with companies. The use of English law and of single-purpose companies, sometimes in non-transparent jurisdictions, makes the supervisory work very complex and might dilute both national control and potential future revenues.
- Activities have been postponed due to delays in the signing of agreements and COVID-19. The shift to digital capacity building is challenged by a lack of IT equipment, unstable Internet and power cuts.

Mozambique

- The effect of COVID-19 on programme implementation has been particularly severe for new institutional partners such as the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and INAMAR within the environment component.

Support to civil society organizations:

- By Mozambiquan law, 2.75% of tax revenues collected by the State are to be used for the development of communities where extractive projects take place. Centro de Integridade Publica (CIP) and Oxfam have arranged a series of workshops

in Cabo Delgado, Tete and Inhambane provinces, involving community members, CSOs, the press, local government (and Sasol gas company, in one instance) where participants discussed revenue management and subnational transfers and began a process of articulating community development needs. Where an underpayment was identified, videos were produced capturing the community's demands for the payment. These were disseminated by CIP in a mini-public campaign, to raise awareness around issues of transparency and accountability of the sub-national revenue provision.



Photo by Gunnar Sjøgren/Oljedirektoratet

Myanmar



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 13.8 million

Myanmar implementing institutions: Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry, Ministry of Transport and Communication.

Norwegian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy/Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Petroleum Safety Authority Norway, Ministry of Climate and Environment/Norwegian Environmental Agency, Ministry of Transportation and Communication/Norwegian Coastal Administration, Norad/consultants

International organizations supported: International Monetary Fund

Civil society organizations supported: Global Witness, Natural Resource Governance Institute, Norwegian People's Aid, Wildlife Conservation Society

Myanmar is one of the world's oldest oil producers, with production dating back to the 19th century. Natural gas now comprises 90% of the total production.

Myanmar

Norway and Myanmar finalized a programme document for a five-year programme in 2017. An OfD memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Norway and Myanmar (2017–2022) was signed by the Norwegian embassy in Yangon and the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry (MOPFI) in May 2017, after which institutional cooperation agreements were signed between the relevant institutions in Norway and Myanmar.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES:

Enhanced legal and regulatory framework

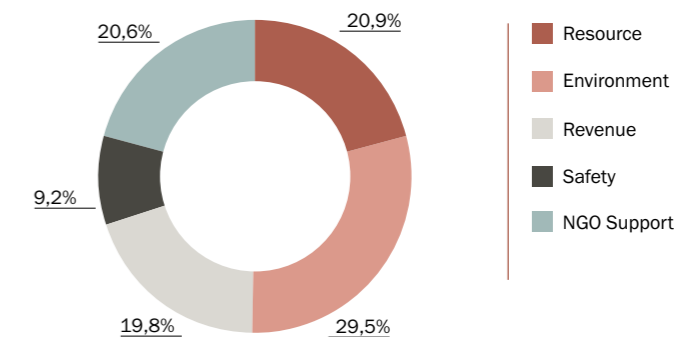
- The government of Myanmar received legal assistance from the Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum to review and improve their production sharing contracts (PSC) in preparation for a new licensing round. Technical assistance was provided jointly by the IMF, the World Bank and the OfD Programme through digital platforms, and a draft PSC was made available to the National Economic Coordination Committee (NECC) before the COVID-19 lockdown.

- A local consultant has been assigned to carry out a study to identify regulatory gaps with regards to environmental issue arising from petroleum activities. The study commenced August 2020 and a gap analysis report will be delivered in 1Q of 2021. There is some delay due to COVID-19.
- The Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) organized a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) seminar, assisted by the OfD Programme and the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment. Planned follow-up activities were paused due to COVID-19.

Increased institutional capacity

- MOEE implemented upgrades to their network control room as part of the continuing improvement of network monitoring and ICT security.
- MOGE geophysicists improved their seismic processing and resulting data after being trained by OfD advisors.

Total disbursement to Myanmar in 2020.
By OfD component (13.8 MNOK).



Myanmar

- MOGE established a database of pipelines in Myanmar, as part of a risk evaluation due to concerns regarding the possibility of major accidents.
 - The final draft of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) Guideline for Onshore and Offshore Oil and Gas Developments was submitted to the National Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Central Committee for approval. Development of checklists and templates made the review of EIAs more effective.
 - Two webinars (2 x 3 days) on environmental monitoring were successfully conducted in 2020 with participation from ECD at central and regional level.
 - A training Course on Applying Statistics with R and ArcMap was conducted by a local expert/trainer from 17th August to 4th September 2020 at the Environmental Conservation Department, Nay Pyi Taw.
 - A web-based training course on Environmental Spatial Data for Project and Strategic Level Planning Part 1 was held from 1 to 8 December 2020 for ECD GIS “super users”.
 - A signed data sharing agreement has been received from FFI which covers the marine biodiversity of Myeik Archipelago data. The data has now been received by UNEP-WCMC and will be incorporated into the national coral reef dataset which is due to be published in 2021.
 - Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPFI) and Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) established a petroleum revenue forecasting team and increased their capacity to forecast petroleum revenue for five years. The OfD Programme and the World Bank jointly provided digital training and technical assistance.
 - MOPFI’s Large Taxpayers Office increased its capacity to carry out tax audits of oil and gas companies. In 2020 the oil and gas audit teams finished four tax audits. Digital training and technical assistance were provided by OfD experts.
 - The Department of Marine Administration in the Ministry of Transport and Communication completed the first of six regional contingency plans with regional authorities. Th Wildlife Conservation Society, with support from the OfD Programme, contributed with sensitivity mapping for two different regions.
- Increased transparency and accountability**
- All the institutions involved in the OfD Programme (Myanmarese and Norwegian) participated in a dialogue meeting on Enhancing Transparency and Accountability of Petroleum Sector Management.
-

Myanmar

- The Government presented five-year petroleum revenue forecasts in the budget documents to parliament disaggregated by projects, types and sources of revenue following advice and support from OfD consultants.

Support to civil society organizations

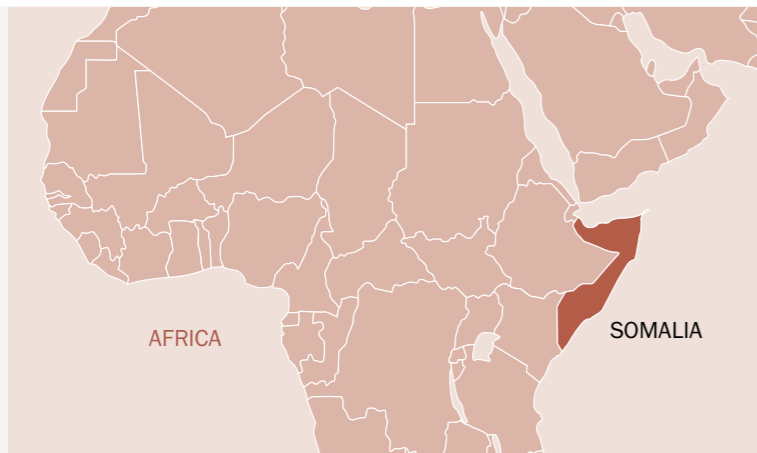
- The Myanmar Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Report for 2017/18 was published. The report discloses detailed information about reconciled oil and gas payments. A separate report on commodity trading in the oil and gas sector was also published.
- In early 2020, the Myanmar government and EITI launched a beneficial ownership register revealing previously secret information about the owners of extractive industry companies. This is one of the EITI standards that Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) partner Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA) has tirelessly advocated for.

- Since Myanmar entered the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2014, the country has taken steps to improve transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. However, most of the revenues, especially from state-owned enterprises (SOE), have yet to be transferred to the State budget.



Photo by Gudmund Rydning/Petroleumstilsynet

Somalia

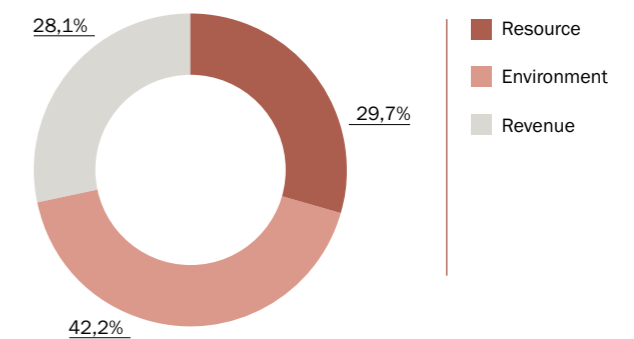


KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 2 million

The petroleum sector in Somalia is at an early stage with no current exploration or production activities. Seismic data that have been gathered in recent years indicate promising potential for petroleum resources. The OfD cooperation with Somalia is in the planning phase; no formal cooperation agreement has been signed.

Total disbursement to Somalia in 2020.
By OfD component (2 MNOK).



Somalia

In the environment component, a consultation meeting between Somalia, Norway, UNEP and UNEP-WCMC was held in Nairobi, and the following activities were carried out in 2020:

- A draft Somalia environmental baseline data review report was submitted by UNEP WCMC to the Directorate of the Environment and Climate Change at the Office of the Prime Minister.
- Preparatory work for a strategic environmental assessment was initiated by UNEP.
- A national training course on sound environmental management in Oil and Gas Exploration and Production was organized for the Government of Somalia, with participants from key stakeholder institutions.

- Representatives from the Somalia Maritime Administration, Directorate of Environment and Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (MOPMR) participated in the “Training of Trainers” module of the International Maritime Organization’s OPRC Model Training Courses.

The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate organized several training activities in which representatives from the MOPMR participated in 2020. These include webinars on resource management and data management, as well as participation in the African Petroleum Data Management Forum.

In the revenue management component, OfD revenue management consultants carried out an e-learning programme for representatives of the Ministry of Finance (23), the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources

(7) and the National Bureau of Statistics (5). The course covered topics such as petroleum in the national economy and fiscal regimes for petroleum producers, taxing and accounting in a Production Sharing Agreement, transfer pricing, and transparency and accountability.



Photo by Espen Røst

Tanzania



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 13 million

Norwegian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Norwegian Environment Agency, Petroleum Safety Authority Norway, Norwegian Coastal Administration.

Tanzanian implementing institutions: Ministry of Energy; Petroleum Upstream Regulatory Authority; Prime Minister's Office (Labour and Employment); Occupational Safety and Health Agency; Vice President's Office – Environmental Division; National Environment Management Council, Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority; Ministry of Lands, Housing, Water, and Energy (Zanzibar); Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority; Zanzibar Department of Environmental and Occupational Health; Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority; and Zanzibar Maritime Authority

Civil society organizations supported: Natural Resource Governance Institute, Oxfam

Research support: Twinning arrangement between REPOA – Policy Research for Development, and CMI – Chr. Michelsen Institute

Tanzania

The OfD Programme has been engaged in Tanzania since 2013. The second phase (2017–2020) was concluded in December 2020.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES:

Enhanced legal and regulatory framework

- Assistance was provided to Tanzania to establish regulations and guidelines for the upstream petroleum sector. Programme activities comprised workshop meetings, in continuance of 2019 activities, for drafting regulations related to resource, safety and environment management. Several institutions from both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar participated in the workshops. Examples are regulations for drilling and production, audit, waste management and emissions control.

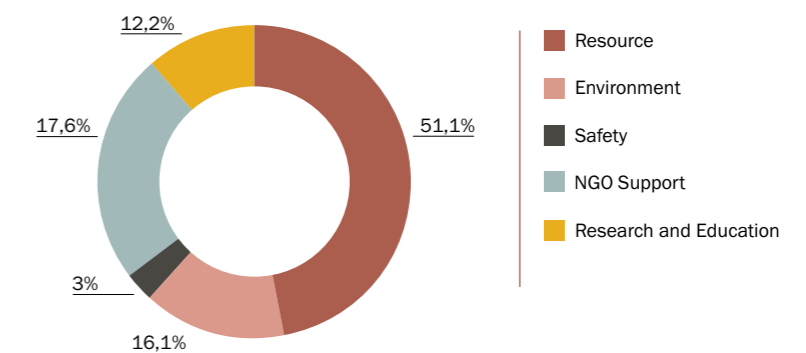
Increased institutional capacity

- The Norwegian Coastal Administration helped the Zanzibar Maritime Authority finalize a Marine Oil Spill Recovery Contingency Plan.
- The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate assisted the Government of Zanzibar in identifying its near-term responsibilities in resource management and develop the regulatory institution for upstream petroleum activity. Virtual capacity building was provided to the Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority throughout 2020.
- The strategic environmental assessment for Zanzibar has been aligned with a focus on the Blue Economy, as there are plans for a presentation to the cabinet.

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES

- Programme implementation has been impacted by administrative challenges and delays.

Total disbursement to Tanzania in 2020.
By OfD component (13 MNOK).



- Changes introduced to the legal framework and a shrinking civic space are a continued cause of concern.
- The absence of an overall national strategy for the petroleum sector poses challenges for institutions managing the sector.

Uganda



KEY PROGRAMME FACTS:

Disbursed 2020: NOK 20.5 million

Ugandan implementing institutions: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; Petroleum Authority Uganda; Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Ministry of Water and Environment; National Environmental Management Authority; Uganda Wildlife Authority; National Forestry Authority; Uganda Revenue Authority; Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Norwegian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, Ministry of Climate and Environment, Ministry of Finance, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Norwegian Environment Agency, Norwegian Coastal Administration, Petroleum Safety Authority Norway, Oil Taxation Office Norway, Statistics Norway.

Civil society organizations supported: Natural Resource Governance Institute, Oxfam, Wildlife Conservation Society and World Wildlife Fund.

Uganda

Onshore commercial discoveries of oil were made in Uganda in 2006 in the Lake Albert area. Since then, several OfD country programmes, typically with a duration of three to five years, have been completed. The current cooperation programme, which started in December 2018, is comprehensive and comprises resource, safety, environment, and revenue management. The COVID-19 pandemic generally caused a delay in planned activities, but it has also contributed to improved skills and experience in digital program activities among all participants.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES IN 2020:

Enhanced legal and regulatory framework

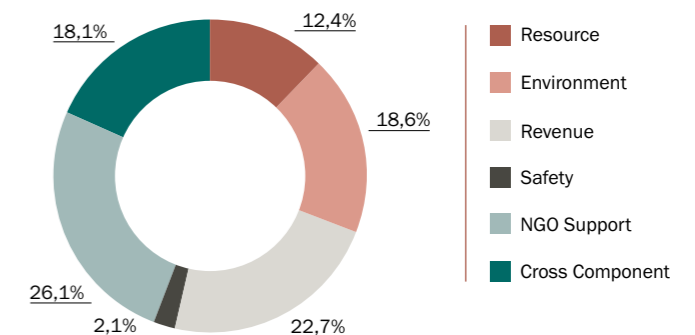
For some time, the OfD Programme has supported the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in developing a fiscal rule under the Public Finance Management Act, customized to the Ugandan economy, including expected oil revenues. In 2021, in accordance with the law, the Ministry shall submit a proposal to the Parliament that includes quantitative fiscal targets to guide policy over the medium to long term. The OfD

Programme's contribution has evolved from focusing on capacity building to sharing experiences and participating as discussion partners. Digital activities quite successfully replaced physical meetings in 2020.

The OfD Programme has continued to offer competence development related to pipeline transportation agreements as background for negotiations between the authorities and the operator.

In 2020, the OfD Programme supported a technical review of the Ugandan safety regulations to ensure

Total disbursement to Uganda in 2020.
By OfD component (20.5 MNOK).



Uganda

prudent conduct of petroleum activities and to develop a tool for summarizing the regulations.

Three new regulations under the National Environment Act of 2019 came into force in December 2020, developed with support from the Norwegian Environment Agency and the Norwegian Coastal Administration through the OfD Programme. The regulations deal with standards for discharge of effluent into water or on land, oil spill prevention and environmental and social assessment.

Increased institutional capacity

Throughout 2020, the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate has supported the petroleum authorities' efforts to increase reliability and structure regarding data management and information technology.

Within the safety component, the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway supported the Ugandan authorities in relation to drilling and well operations, pipeline integrity management, occupational health and safety

management and technical and operational safety auditing of onshore facilities.

The Norwegian Environment Agency continued supporting the National Environmental Management Authority in Uganda with technical advice in finalizing the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Certificates for the Kingfisher field development and the East African Crude Oil Pipeline.

The Norwegian Coastal Administration contributed to completion of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Uganda, the kick-off for the development of related local district plans and assessment of the need for procurement of oil spill equipment. The OfD Programme further supported government representatives' participation in regional workshops and training activities related to preparedness and response to oil and marine spills.

Under the statistics part of the revenue component, the main achievement in 2020 was the publication

of statistics on international trade in oil services, including imports and exports, by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Continued work has also been carried out on national accounts, oil and gas investment statistics and implementation of the business register. The Uganda Revenue Authority received assistance with tax audits and tax administration including transfer pricing policy.

Increased transparency and accountability

The Norwegian Environment Agency supported authorities in Uganda in their public consultation processes related to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Reports for the Kingfisher development and the East African Crude Oil Pipeline.

Uganda formally joined the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) in August 2020 and has formed a multi-stakeholder group (MSG) composed of government, industry and civil society representatives. The MSG aims to complete Uganda's first EITI report in 2022. The OfD Programme will support implementation activities to the extent required.

Uganda

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES

The petroleum sector in Uganda will require significant infrastructure investments to develop and produce the resources. These include upstream field installations, treatment plants and an export pipeline; in addition, there are plans for an oil refinery. The project sanction and final investment decision by the license owners has been delayed, but the authorities expect a decision during 2021.

The development of the sector has taken longer than anticipated and plans continue to change. This is a challenge for the OfD Programme since optimal scheduling of programme activities becomes difficult and activities are often reprioritized.

Support to civil society organizations:

- Several of the OfD civil society partners supported the EITI application process through capacity building with government officials in the Uganda EITI Secretariat, with the Multi Stakeholder Group and with civil society organizations. This technical support, as well as a high-level dialogue organized by the NRGi, contributed to a commitment to contract disclosure and beneficial ownership transparency, published and reflected in the EITI workplan. The document is a reference timeline for Uganda's move to full disclosure.

The Government committed to improving the country's quality of governance, measured through the NRGi's Resource Governance Index (RGI) ranking and set as a target in the National Development Plan. The index will be used as an instrument for influencing government decisions and determining the need for reforms.

To empower communities to hold authorities accountable for possible negative impacts on nature and people from the oil pipeline project (EACOP), WWF and partners arranged community meetings in districts and operated a free access information centre.



Photo by Ken Opprann

Cuba

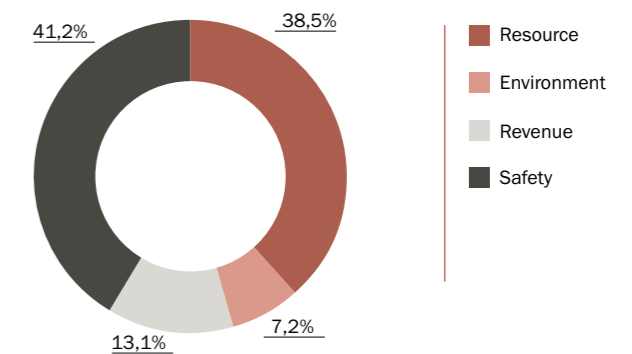


← | COUNTRIES WITH LIMITED ACTIVITIES

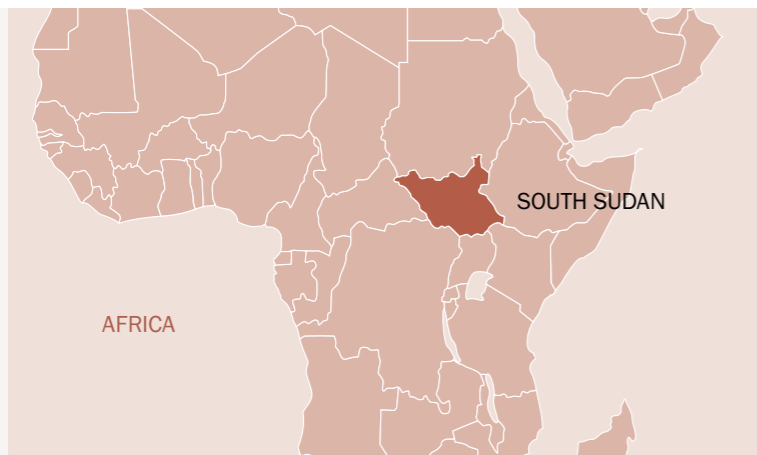
Cuba produces limited amounts of oil onshore. The country has a relatively high, but still unexplored, offshore petroleum potential and is currently preparing an offshore licensing round in the Gulf of Mexico. The OfD Programme's engagement in Cuba was initiated in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010. The main component of the second programme phase 2014–2018 was an annual four-week

training course in basic petroleum management and administration, covering all four programme components. More than 300 petroleum specialists received training. In 2019, the OfD Steering Committee approved the Cuban application for a new programme. After initial workshops in 2019, programme development workshops planned for 2020 had to be cancelled due to the COVID-19 situation.

Total disbursement to Cuba in 2020.



South Sudan



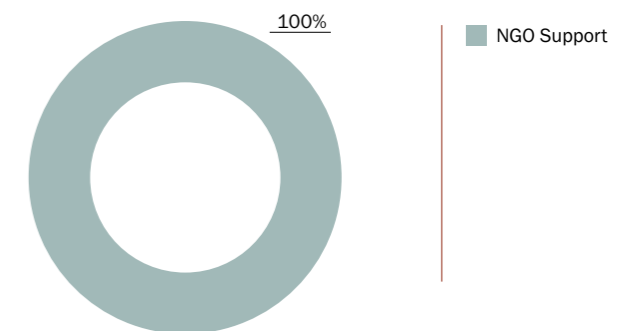
← | COUNTRIES WITH LIMITED ACTIVITIES

The OfD Programme began providing capacity development support to the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Finance when South Sudan became a sovereign state in 2011. When a civil war broke out in December 2013, the bilateral OfD cooperation was reduced to a minimum and ultimately suspended in 2016. OfD continued its support through an IMF capacity development programme in 2014, for petroleum revenue management. Due to the escalating civil unrest, activities were conducted in South Sudan and in neighboring countries. This programme was completed in April 2020.

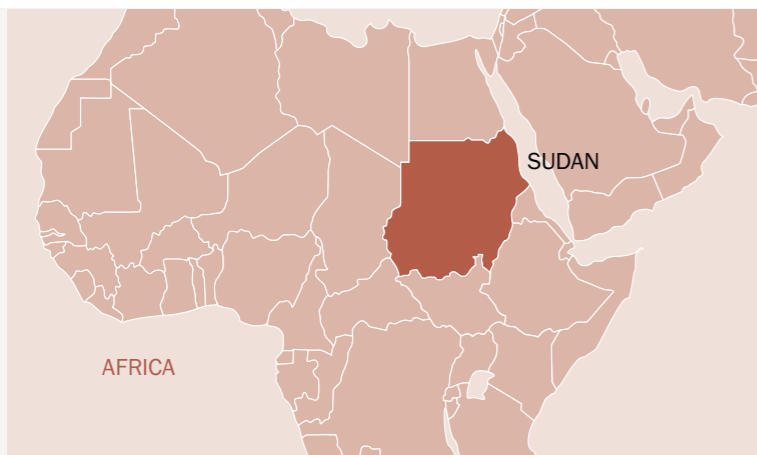
The OfD continues supporting civil society in South Sudan through Norwegian People’s Aid.

NPA’s local partner, Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS), supported communities to petition authorities and oil companies to repair boreholes, provide clean water and improve roads in 2020. As a result, two boreholes have been repaired.

Total disbursement to South Sudan in 2020.



Sudan

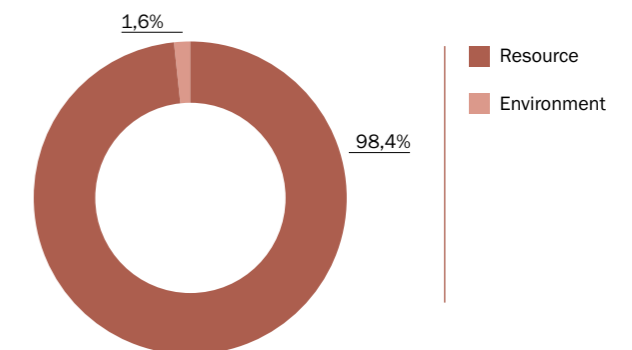


← | COUNTRIES WITH LIMITED ACTIVITIES

The Oil for Development Programme in Sudan managed to conduct only a limited number of the planned activities for 2020. The main causes behind the halt in the Programme activities are connected to the continued impact of the revolution and a high turnover of ministers and deputies, including at the Ministry of Energy and

Oil. In addition, security issues related to increased civil unrest in Khartoum and travel restrictions due to COVID-19 have resulted in a standstill in the institutional collaboration between Sudan and Norway. A total of NOK 971,776 was disbursed to Sudan in 2020.

Total disbursement to Sudan in 2020.



Annex

Table 1: Annual OfD disbursements, by region and year (1000 NOK)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total 2006–2020
Africa	52 429	79 655	89 901	102 109	164 100	117 392	164 492	176 009	134 848	151 272	129 316	101 296	114 695	65 686	1 678 878
Asia	30 908	37 773	52 635	32 687	24 400	15 608	7 139	6 889	11 331	9 656	13 042	13 187	23 194	13 832	310 477
Middle East	13 310	11 144	5 717	3 503	8 150	5 255	12 023	10 231	14 059	14 162	18 407	14 364	13 615	8 196	155 136
Latin America	2 058	4 875	9 155	14 441	20 500	20 349	9 851	4 326	4 514	3 124	2 742	3 253	6 340	4 161	110 042
Global and other	49 295	71 499	49 592	69 332	74 000	95 787	61 308	44 828	46 090	32 370	54 312	31 351	75 618	46 378	826 868
Total	148 000	204 946	207 000	222 072	291 150	254 391	254 813	242 283	210 842	210 584	217 819	163 452	233 462	138 253	3 081 401

Table 2: Disbursements to OfD Country programmes in 2020, by component/area of support

Country	Resource	Environment	Revenue	Safety	NGO Support	Cross Component	Research and Education	Total
Angola	1 295 189							1 295 189
Benin	190 418			317 786				508 204
Colombia	215 404	1 248 338		231 432	2 000 000			3 695 174
Cuba	179 585	33 429	60 950	191 634				465 598
Ghana	795 540	749 700	1 316 320		1 823 531			4 685 091
Iraq	178 354	1 264 987			820 800			2 264 141
Kenya	93 401		403 650	89 366	4 100 342			4 686 759
Lebanon	2 791 001	1 347 320		379 287	1 414 063			5 931 671
Mozambique	5 583 840	508 524	4 031 847	112 179	4 561 994			14 798 384
Myanmar	2 886 703	4 086 343	2 741 405	1 272 506	2 845 463			13 832 420
Somalia	810 731	1 151 519	766 904					2 729 154
South Sudan					2 070 366			2 070 366

Table 2: Disbursements to OfD Country programmes in 2020, by component/area of support

Country	Resource	Environment	Revenue	Safety	NGO Support	Cross Component	Research and Education	Total
Sudan	956 022	15 754						971 776
Tanzania	6 850 641	2 154 653		405 702	2 363 607		1 630 186	13 404 789
Uganda	2 545 942	3 817 657	4 658 892	443 431	5 359 643	3 710 808		20 536 373
Sub-total	25 372 773	16 378 223	13 979 968	3 443 323	27 359 809	3 710 808	1 630 186	91 875 089
Global Unspecified	13 063 768	7 047 747	8 330 974	612 416	10 643 616	3 064 105	3 615 460	46 378 087
Total	38 436 541	23 425 970	22 310 942	4 055 739	38 003 425	6 774 913	5 245 646	138 253 176

Table 3: Annual disbursements to OfD country programmes in the period 2007–2020 (NOK 1000)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total 2006–20
Afghanistan	3 289	8 570	13 039	5 738	3 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		33 800
Angola	11 162	7 888	13 548	15 635	9 100	2 332	6 556	9 988	8 637	18 834	16 277	6 261	7 383	1 295	137 881
Bangladesh	3 045	10 210	8 783	3 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		28 083
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 034	508	1 543
Bolivia	1 401	2 805	5 976	8 696	12 800	15 252	4 564	2 839	0	0	0	0	0		54 686
Cambodia	2 410	2 773	3 907	856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10 053
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	1 639	4 204	3 695	9 842
Cuba	0	0	0	1 073	3 400	3 097	4 556	1 101	4 514	3 124	2 439	1 614	2 135	466	27 519
Equador	657	1 724	1 954	3 803	3 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		11 438
Ghana	0	3 428	8 308	15 576	36 000	24 791	19 092	26 787	15 202	22 688	16 938	17 054	14 708	4 685	225 257
Indonesia	500	1 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2 010
Iraq	10 500	4 844	3 286	1 392	550	375	7 383	5 434	3 048	1 396	6 125	3 422	3 016	2 264	56 035
Ivory Coast	0	1 148	3 463	51	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4 666
Kenya	30	1 500	1 163	700	0	0	0	0	2 285	4 933	6 568	6 958	7 560	4 687	36 384

Table 3: Annual disbursements to OfD country programmes in the period 2007–2020 (NOK 1000)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total 2006–20
Lebanon	2 422	5 600	2 431	2 111	7 600	4 880	4 640	4 797	11 011	12 766	12 282	10 942	10 599	5 932	98 013
Liberia	0	0	0	0	550	206	395	345	0	0	0	0	0		1 496
Madagascar	6 272	12 574	4 303	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		23 883
Mauritania	358	745	815	854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3 087
Mozambique	14 900	18 802	13 861	5 614	17 200	4 429	18 131	22 525	37 947	32 307	31 653	34 176	28 586	14 798	303 426
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 181	6 889	11 331	9 656	13 042	13 187	23 194	13 832	92 313
Nicaragua	0	346	1 225	869	1 000	2 000	720	328	0	0	0	0	0		6 488
Nigeria	5 655	4 511	4 559	3 743	4 600	6 941	3 387	0	0	0	0	0	0		40 165
Palestinian Territory	388	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1 088
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	200	50	1 125	1 874	1 600	3 505	1 448	2 112	0	0	0	0	0		12 521
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	550	184	0	409	0	0	0	0	0		1 143
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	682	533	2 999	5 690	2 729	12 633
South Africa	500	2 392	1 102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		9 994

Table 3: Annual disbursements to OfD country programmes in the period 2007–2020 (NOK 1000)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total 2006–20
Sudan	4 800	13 476	10 951	27 037	44 200	13 262	26 084	13 000	8 770	2 079	14 379	8 468	5 409	972	197 926
South Sudan						27 976	18 337	24 735	14 873	11 739	2 727	7 102	1 500	2 070	111 059
Tanzania	1 431	1 447	1 492	623	1 500	5 944	20 453	28 775	30 314	31 211	18 689	11 501	17 121	13 405	184 606
Timor Leste	15 889	13 553	19 670	21 570	19 800	13 738	5 958	0	0	0	0	0	0		124 436
Uganda	7 121	8 419	13 808	30 298	48 800	27 818	50 609	47 333	16 820	26 799	21 552	5 383	25 121	20 536	353 472
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	58	0	0	0	0	0		69
Vietnam	5 775	1 657	2 464	1 523	1 500	1 870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		15 010
Zambia	0	2 127	1 978	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5 188
Subtotal	98 705	132 299	143 211	152 740	217 150	158 604	193 505	197 455	164 752	178 214	163 507	130 707	157 262	91 875	2 237 213
Regional	2 700	4 283	10 734	18 685	15 050				0	0	3 511	1 394	582		56 939
Global	46 595	68 364	53 055	50 647	58 950	95 787	61 308	44 828	46 090	32 370	50 801	31 351	75 618	46 378	787 250
Subtotal	49 295	72 647	63 789	69 332	74 000	95 787	61 308	44 828	46 090	32 370	54 312	32 745	76 200	46 378	844 188
Total	148 000	204 946	207 000	222 072	291 150	254 391	254 813	242 283	210 842	210 584	217 819	163 452	233 462	138 253	3 081 401

