

2016



The Oil for Development Programme

ANNUAL REPORT 2016



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Preface

Eradicating poverty is one of the principal challenges of our time. To address this challenge, the UN 2030 Agenda, with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has established a solid platform to tackle social, economic, and environmental aspects of development in a coherent manner across countries and regions. The SDGs are interconnected, and actions towards one goal will affect progress towards others. The SDGs are important guiding principles for Norway's international cooperation.

Countries that receive development assistance from Norway are becoming more interested in the transfer of competence and technology than in traditional funding. Looking ahead, we are therefore revitalising our cooperation with partner countries with the aim of strengthening technical cooperation.

The Oil for Development (OfD) programme is a good example of how knowledge-based international partnerships can make a difference for millions of people in resource-dependent countries. By strengthening the management of the petroleum resources in these countries, the programme is contributing to sustainable development.

Since OfD's Annual Report 2015 was published, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change has entered into force in record time. Together with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Paris Agreement establishes ambitious long-term objectives and frameworks for cooperation that are crucial for sustainable growth. Norway is strongly committed to these objectives, both at home and in our international cooperation.



STONE SKOGEN
State Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Introduction

THE OIL FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Oil for Development (OfD) programme was initiated in 2005 and is today an important contribution to Norway's development assistance. Through long-term institutional cooperation agreements with partner countries, Norway shares its experience of developing a sustainable petroleum management regime. In 2016, the OfD portfolio consisted of 12 countries.

The OfD programme is based on the premise that responsible governance is an important prerequisite for sustainable economic growth and the welfare of the citizens. It provides broad-based institutional capacity support to the management of petroleum resources, environmental and safety issues, and revenues earned from the petroleum sector.

THE NORWEGIAN INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED

Five ministries form the 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

Implementing institutions include:

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

The OfD programme supports a number of organizations working to enhance accountability and collaborates with partner institutions to establish sound legal frameworks, to support transparent, inclusive processes and to disseminate information to the public.

THE OFD PROGRAMME IS A HIGH PROFILE NORWEGIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME THAT:

- > Aims for responsible management of petroleum resources as a means to reduce poverty
- > Works through long-term collaboration with partner countries
- > Develops capacity primarily through institutional cooperation
- > Includes cooperation with multilateral actors, civil society, the media and academia



The four components illustrated in the figure above show the key components of the programme and determine the division of responsibilities among the Norwegian public institutions involved in implementing the programme goals.



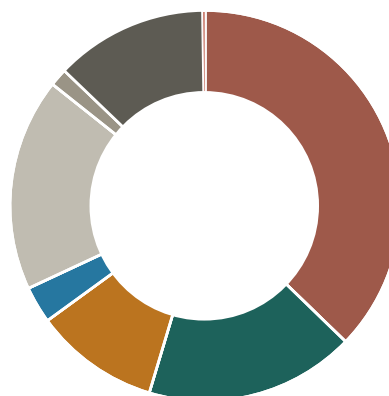
SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN 2016

Angola	Norwegian Church Aid	Myanmar	Norwegian Church Aid, Global Witness, Friends of the Earth Norway, Natural Resource Governance Institute
Ghana	Natural Resource Governance Institute, Oxfam America	South Sudan	Global Witness, Norwegian People's Aid
Iraq	Thomson Reuters Foundation	Tanzania	Norwegian Church Aid, World Wildlife Foundation, Oxfam America, Thomson Reuters Foundation, Natural Resource Governance Institute
Kenya	World Wildlife Foundation	Uganda	Natural Resource Governance Institute
Lebanon	Norwegian People's Aid		
Mozambique	Oxfam America, Norwegian People's Aid, Centre for Public Integrity, World Wildlife Foundation Mozambique		

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2016

- ✓ The OfD programme entered into a strategic partnership with UN Environment (formerly UNEP). The partnership will complement the environmental work of the OfD programme.
- ✓ Myanmar and Kenya were accepted as partner countries in December 2015. These countries thus entered into a programme planning phase in 2016.
- ✓ A decision was made to continue the mapping to determine whether Somalia and Colombia should be included in the OfD portfolio.
- ✓ Norway and Sudan entered into a new four-year programme.
- ✓ South Sudan's programme was halted in July due to escalated tensions in the country.

PROGRAMME DISBURSEMENT BY COMPONENT / AREA OF SUPPORT (TOTAL 210,6 MILLION NOK)



■ Resource ■ Safety ■ Research and Education**
■ Environment ■ Civil society organizations ■ EITI process support***
■ Revenue ■ Cross component*

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OfD Secretariat.

** The Norwegian programme for capacity development in higher education and research for development within the fields of energy and petroleum.

*** The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Oil for Development's Theory of Change

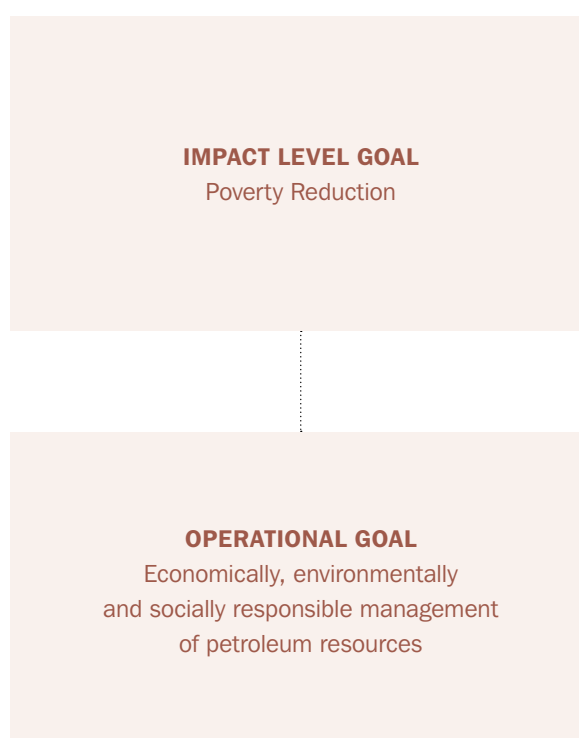
Petroleum resources are challenging to manage. The term 'resource curse' refers to the paradox that countries and regions that are well endowed with finite natural resources often exhibit poorer results across a range of development performance indicators compared to countries with fewer natural resources.

It is widely recognized that having high-quality institutions that manage the petroleum sector in a legitimate and accountable manner is a necessary precondition for achieving sustainable development-oriented policies.

Poverty reduction is the programme's long-term goal, also described as its intended social effect or *impact*. According to the programme's Theory of Change, achieving results related to the operative goal of 'economically, socially, and environmentally responsible management of petroleum resources' could contribute to reducing poverty in a given country. However, it cannot be expected that the OfD programme alone will achieve the goal of reducing poverty; success also depends on factors that lie outside the programme's mandate and control, and is partly related to whether a country is committed to development-focused policies in the long term, as well as whether risks are mitigated.

Government authorities need to consider how to complement the programme efforts with other means to achieve responsible petroleum management and poverty reduction, such as directing public expenditures towards development-oriented goals and strengthening oversight bodies and the judicial system.

THE OFD PROGRAMME'S GOAL HIERARCHY



OUTCOME 1

The authorities establish a legal and regulatory framework for the petroleum sector



LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Sound policies and legislation must be in place, and responsibility should be divided in a manner that ensures oversight and minimizes conflict of interest and duplication of effort.

OUTCOME 2

The authorities manage the petroleum sector according to their mandate



INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The authorities must have the capacity and resources to carry out their responsibilities as defined in the legal framework.

OUTCOME 3

The authorities are transparent in their management of the petroleum sector, and the public holds the authorities accountable

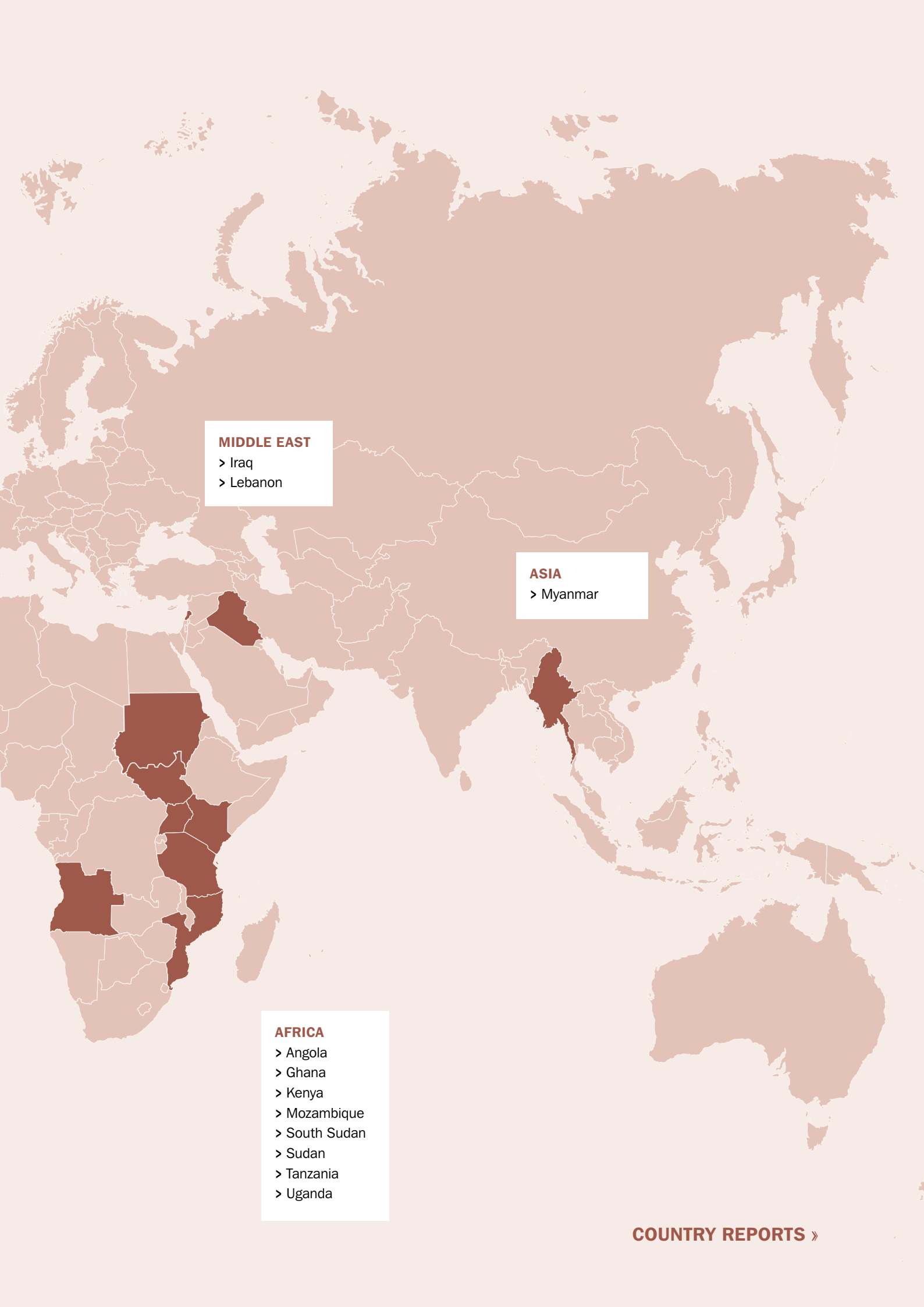


TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability is necessary both for preventing wrongdoing and for addressing offences should they occur. Parliamentary committees, civil society organizations, and media play a vital role in holding the executive body to account. In order to play a meaningful role, these actors should be independent, possess relevant capacity, and have access to information about the petroleum sector.

Partner countries in 2016



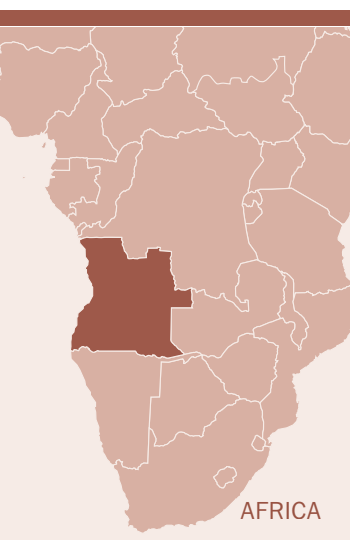


MIDDLE EAST
> Iraq
> Lebanon

ASIA
> Myanmar

AFRICA
> Angola
> Ghana
> Kenya
> Mozambique
> South Sudan
> Sudan
> Tanzania
> Uganda

Angola



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 18,8 million NOK

Angolan implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum

Norwegian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Petroleum Safety Authority Norway

Civil society organization supported: Norwegian Church Aid

Research support: Centro de Estudos e Investigação Científica

Angola is currently the second largest oil producer in Sub-Saharan Africa, after Nigeria. The country has received petroleum-related assistance through the OfD programme since 2007.

In 2014, the governments of Angola and Norway signed the current five-year programme agreement. As several years had passed since the last programme expired, there was mutual agreement that the areas of cooperation had to be re-defined.

In 2016, programme activities focused mainly on general management of petroleum resources, as well as on safety and emergency preparedness issues.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Increased institutional capacity:

- › The Ministry of Petroleum (MINPET) strengthened its knowledge and competence about drilling, including increased knowledge about simulator training and environmental protection, through a week-long course held by the Norwegian partner institutions.

- › Key MINPET personnel were qualified to travel offshore to audit offshore facilities in accordance with international best practice standards. This was a result of their participation in a week-long safety and emergency training course.

- › With Norwegian assistance, MINPET strengthened its information and communications technologies (ICT) department after a thorough assessment of the ICT security.

Increased transparency and accountability:¹

- › The research center Centro de Estudos e Investigação Científica (CEIC), in cooperation with its Norwegian partner, the Chr. Michelsen Institute, conducted studies on poverty and social stratification in rural and urban Angola. The collaboration contributed to CEIC being recognized as one of the leading social science-based knowledge centers in Angola.

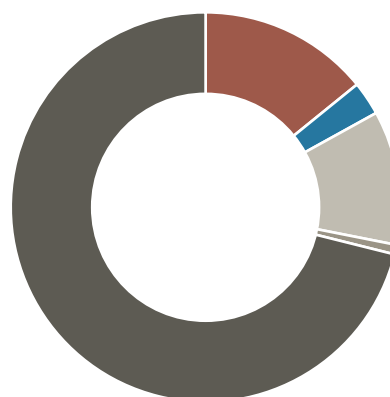
- › MINPET personnel were provided with knowledge of up-to-date document handling and transparent information management. The on-the-job training included an introduction to the concept of Freedom of Information.

¹ See also case example on p. 29

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES:

A major restructuring of the petroleum sector and of Angola's national oil company Sonangol was initiated in 2016. A shift in roles and sector responsibilities could affect MINPET, and potentially the relevance of the OfD programme.

**TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO ANGOLA IN 2016,
BY OFD COMPONENT (18,8 MILLION NOK)**



■ Resource ■ Civil society organizations ■ Research and Education**
■ Safety ■ Cross component*

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OfD Secretariat.

** The Norwegian programme for capacity development in higher education and research for development within the fields of energy and petroleum.



Cuba



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 3,1 million NOK

Cuban implementing institutions: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment, Ministry of Energy and Mines

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

While Cuba has been an oil producing country for several decades, the move to offshore production in the Gulf of Mexico is a recent development. Norway's engagement was initiated in the wake of the massive Deep Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010.

In 2014, Norwegian and Cuban authorities signed the current three-year programme agreement for the period 2015 to 2017.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

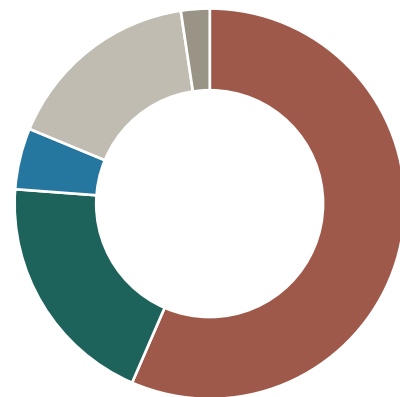
Increased institutional capacity:

- > Capacity was enhanced in key government institutions, notably the Ministry of Energy and Mines, through a four-week course on general petroleum management.
- > Knowledge about Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) was improved in key institutions in Cuba through specialized training offered by experts from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and the Norwegian Environment Agency.

←

Drill site location in the outskirts of Havana, Cuba. Here they are drilling a 5000 meter long horizontal well from onshore and out to the Caribbean Sea. The target is a carbonate reservoir, about 1200 meter deep. PHOTO: JAN STENLØKK, THE NORWEGIAN PETROLEUM DIRECTORATE

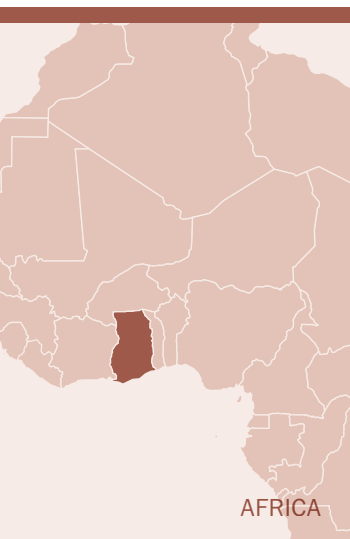
**TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO CUBA IN 2016,
BY OFD COMPONENT (3,1 MILLION NOK)**



■ Resource ■ Safety ■ Cross component*
■ Environment ■ Civil society organizations

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OFD Secretariat.

Ghana



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 22,7 million NOK

Ghanaian implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum, Petroleum Commission, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Finance, Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Revenue Service

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

Civil society organizations supported: Natural Resource Governance Institute, Africa Center for Energy Policy (through Oxfam America)

International institution supported: International Monetary Fund

Ghana has Africa's fifth-largest oil reserves and sixth-largest natural gas reserves. The country is a relatively new producer of oil and gas, having started producing oil in commercial quantities in 2010. As a result of the OfD-programme, Ghana now shares its expertise with other African countries that are embarking on oil and gas production.

The first five-year OfD programme between Ghana and Norway ended in 2014. Two new agreements were signed in 2015, and will continue through 2019.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

§ **Enhanced legal and regulatory framework:**

- > Ghana's new petroleum exploration and production law was approved by parliament in August 2016. The Ministry of Petroleum drafted the law with support from Norwegian legal experts.
- > The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation finalized the scoping report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment for future onshore petroleum activities. A draft of the petroleum related environmental policy was also developed. Regulations on waste management, hazardous materials and contingency planning were developed, all with support from the Environmental Protection Agency and Norwegian Environment Agency.

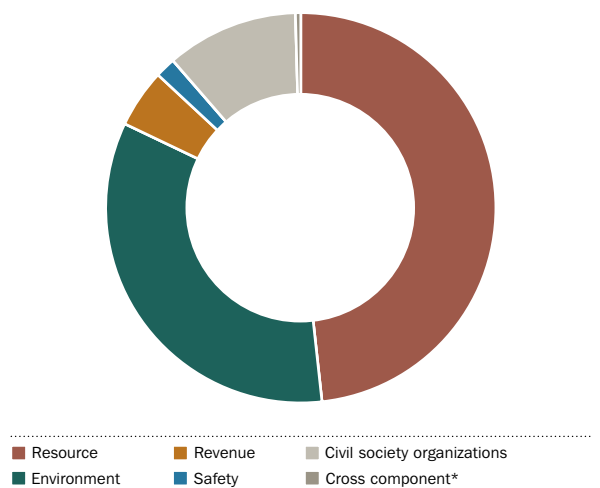
🏛️ **Institutional capacity building:**

- > The Petroleum Commission enhanced data management through the establishment of a new National Data Repository.

Increased transparency and accountability:

- > The public's understanding and knowledge of the petroleum sector and its impact on the environment was increased through meetings between local government and stakeholders when scoping the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). An SEA is currently being conducted for activities in the onshore Voltaian basin.
- > The public's knowledge of the petroleum sector and how it is managed in Ghana was increased due to debates in parliament, in the media and in civil society during the process of approving the new petroleum law.
- > A group of journalists were trained to enhance knowledge-based reporting on the use of petroleum revenues.

**TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO GHANA IN 2016,
BY OFD COMPONENT (22,7 MILLION NOK)**



* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OfD Secretariat.

Drilling for petroleum: simulations in a safe environment



Civil servants responsible for supervising the industry need to understand the practical aspects of oil and gas operations. This advanced simulator offers the opportunity to practice operating all the key equipment on the drill-floor. PHOTO: GUNLAUG LEIRVIK, PETROLEUM SAFETY AUTHORITY NORWAY

Interactive training provides first-hand experience with drilling operations and facilities.

Drilling for oil and gas entails safety and environmental risks. Health, safety, and the environment (HSE) compliance monitoring is essential for responsible drilling.

A modern simulator at the Stavanger Offshore Technical College provides hands-on knowledge of drilling operations and equipment.

The Oil for Development programme organizes simulator training for civil servants from partner countries. The training supplements theoretical training to help participants understand the practical aspects of oil operations.

Ten representatives from the OfD programme in Mozambique attended an inspector training course in compliance monitoring at the Stavanger Offshore Technical College in September 2016. In June 2016,

12 OfD visitors from Lebanon and Angola attended a similar course. All participants worked for resource and environmental authorities in their respective countries.

The training comprised an introduction to controlling an oil well and provided participants with an understanding of well integrity. Simulation exercises included identifying situations that could lead to blowouts and determining how to prevent them.

In cooperation with the Norwegian Environment Authority, the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway provided workshops covering the role and responsibilities of national authorities in emergency situations.

The participants from Mozambique also attended the established course on basic offshore safety training covering topics such as underwater helicopter evacuation, sea survival, and firefighting. The cost of this training was covered by Mozambican institutions. Completion of the course is necessary to obtain the certificate required for travelling to offshore petroleum installations in Mozambique.

UN Environment and Oil for Development enter strategic partnership

The agreement, signed in September 2016, will complement the environmental work of OfD.

Weak environmental management of the petroleum sector is a challenge in many OfD partner countries. Especially new petroleum provinces often struggle with fragmented institutions, low management capacity and limited knowledge of the petroleum sector. UN Environment (formerly UNEP) has particular experience delivering support to capacity development in fragile and vulnerable states.

- Through the partnership agreement with UN Environment, we expect to be able to provide for even more competence transfer and capacity development of environmental institutions, says Director of Norad's Oil for Development secretariat, Petter Stigset.

MUTUAL SHARING OF EXPERTISE

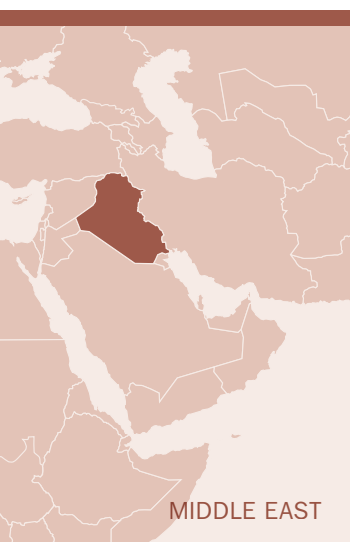
OfD will be able to draw on UN Environment's in-house experts as well as a large global network of partners and consultants, which complements the specialized assistance provided by Norwegian institutions. This will allow for optimization of the time, focus and resources of Norwegian experts.

Target areas for the collaboration are capacity needs assessments, basic trainings in environmental management of the petroleum value chain, Environmental Impact Assessments, as well as the support to national dialogue and awareness raising.

One of the first countries to benefit from the agreement is Myanmar, where a long term UN Environment consultant was hired to assist the Ministry of Environment with reviewing and handling Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) in accordance with the newly established sector specific EIA guidelines.

Norad will contribute 23 million NOK to UN Environment in the period 2016-2020.

Iraq



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 1,4 million NOK

Iraqi implementing institutions: Ministry of Oil, Ministry of Environment

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

Civil society organization supported: Thomson Reuters Foundation

Iraq has the world's fifth-largest proven petroleum reserves. The country is currently redeveloping its oil and gas reserves after years of sanctions and wars.

The first five-year OfD programme between Iraq and Norway ended in 2009. The cooperation with Iraq resumed in 2013 and the current programme runs until the end of 2017.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

§ **Enhanced legal and regulatory framework:**

- Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) were prepared under the supervision of the Norwegian Environment Authority and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate. Representatives from the Iraqi Ministries of Oil and Environment also received capacity training on how to review, approve, and monitor EIAs.



Increased institutional capacity:

- The Ministry of Oil strengthened its capacity to address challenges posed by associated gas flaring through the reduced gas flaring project. The project included a review of the current situation and barriers to flare reduction investments, an analysis of gas utilisation options, and a review of potential sources of financing for flare reduction projects.
- The Ministry of Oil visited relevant Norwegian institutions to learn how Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are utilized in Norway. Topics included technological aspects of GIS, cooperation between institutions, and the impact of GIS on petroleum development. Increased use of GIS will enhance the Ministry's capacity for planning and presenting data to the public.



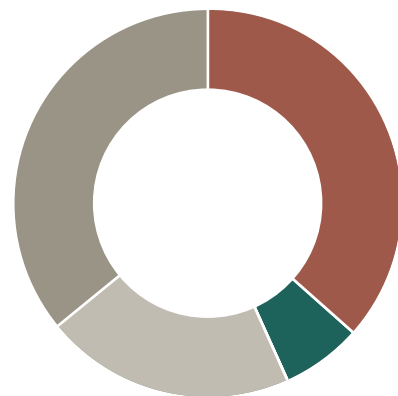
Increased transparency and accountability:

- A group of parliamentarians enhanced their knowledge of the oil and gas sector through a study-trip to Norway.

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES:

Because of the difficult financial, political, and security situation in Iraq, OfD activities cannot be conducted there. Therefore, all activities take place outside of the country.

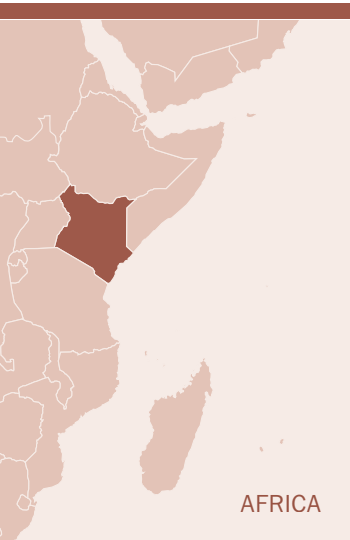
**TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO IRAQ IN 2016,
BY OFD COMPONENT (1,4 MILLION NOK)**



■ Resource ■ Civil society organizations
■ Environment ■ Cross component*

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OfD Secretariat.

Kenya



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 4,9 million NOK

Kenyan implementing institutions: Not applicable, as no agreement signed yet

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

International organization supported: International Monetary Fund

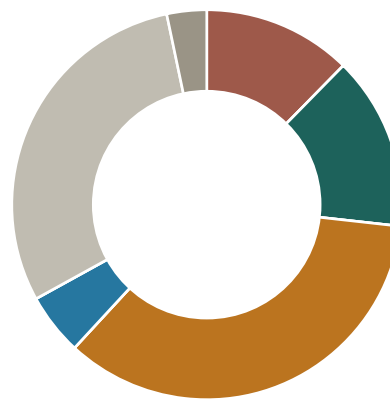
Civil society organization supported: World Wildlife Foundation

Kenya requested participation in the OfD programme in 2014. The request was assessed in 2015, and in December that year, the OfD Steering Committee agreed that the planning of a programme could start in 2016.

While a formal OfD programme is not yet in place, several inception activities have been undertaken, notably:

- > Kenyan environmental authorities increased their knowledge of the environmental impacts of oil and gas activities through workshops organized by the Norwegian Environment Agency and the Norwegian Coastal Administration.
- > Multiple Kenyan government institutions learned about how petroleum-related statistics can support sound management of petroleum resources through a visit to Statistics Norway.
- > A consultant engaged by Norad shared Norwegian experiences with petroleum revenue management and provided comments to the National Treasury on Kenya's draft Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill.

**TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO KENYA IN 2016,
BY OFD COMPONENT (4,9 MILLION NOK)**



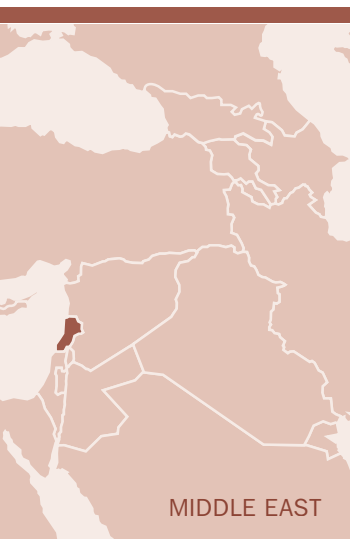
■ Resource ■ Environment ■ Civil society organizations
■ Revenue ■ Safety ■ Cross component*

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OfD Secretariat.

→
Participants from Lebanon practice evacuation from a helicopter during an emergency preparedness course (see case example p. 15 and Lebanon country report next page). PHOTO: GRACE RACHID, LPA LEBANON.



Lebanon



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 12,7 million NOK

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, Norwegian Coastal Administration, Oil Taxation Office Norway

International organization supported: International Monetary Fund

Civil society organization supported: Norwegian People's Aid

The petroleum sector in Lebanon is in an early phase of implementation, and the existence and size of recoverable reserves remain unclear.

The first phase of the OfD programme in Lebanon started in 2006 and focused on the development of a legal framework. The second phase of the programme began in January 2015 and will end in December 2017.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

§ **Enhanced legal and regulatory framework:**

- › A complete licensing strategy for the first offshore licensing round was drafted by the Lebanese Petroleum Administration (LPA). The LPA also initiated the development of a waste management strategy and of environmental monitoring guidelines.
- › A system for emergency preparedness and response was established, including the adoption and launching of a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.
- › The Ministry of Finance and the LPA began drafting a Sovereign Wealth Fund Law for Lebanon.

🏛️ **Increased institutional capacity:**

- › Representatives from the LPA, the Ministry of Environment and other key government stakeholders increased their knowledge of exploration drilling, emergency preparedness, and auditing of environmental management systems through participation in certified courses in Norway and Lebanon (see case example p. 16).
- › The LPA gained an improved understanding of how to develop local products and services, in particular options and challenges related to supply bases for offshore operations, through shared experiences with experts from Norway, Ghana and Uganda, including field visits in these countries.

🔍 **Increased transparency and accountability:**

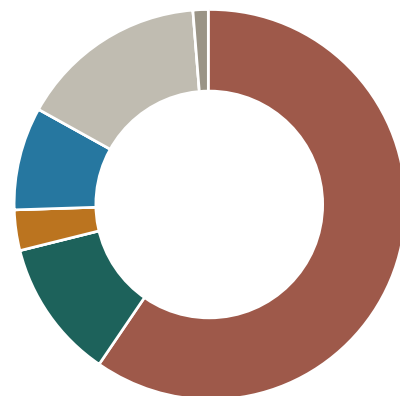
- › The LPA established a communication strategy and completed a draft of a Petroleum Register Decree. This was done in an effort to strengthen the transparency of the sector.
- › Representatives from Lebanese civil society organizations and media outlets improved their understanding of petroleum sector governance by participating in several joint workshops with the LPA and Norwegian experts.

- > Norwegian People's Aid, a civil society organization, initiated a mapping of the Lebanese labour movement to assess its need for capacity building of petroleum sector governance issues.

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES:

Despite the political standstill that persisted during the first three quarters of 2016, the preparations for an impending petroleum sector continued in governmental institutions and civil society.²

TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO LEBANON IN 2016, BY OFD COMPONENT (12,8 MILLION NOK)

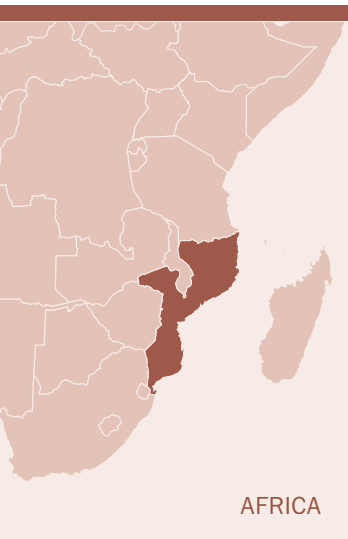


■ Resource ■ Revenue ■ Civil society organizations
■ Environment ■ Safety ■ Cross component*

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OFD Secretariat.

² After the formation of the new government in December 2016, the first licensing round was launched in January 2017, and concrete milestones and deadlines are defined by the Government of Lebanon for 2017.

Mozambique



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 32,3 million NOK

Mozambican implementing institutions: Ministry of Mineral Resources, National Petroleum Institute, Autoridade Tributária de Moçambique

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

International organization supported: International Monetary Fund

Civil society organizations supported: Centre for Public Integrity, Oxfam America, Norwegian People's Aid, World Wildlife Foundation Mozambique

Mozambique has the third-largest natural gas reserves in Africa and has become one of the most promising countries in Africa in terms of natural gas resources. Operators are currently planning commercial liquefied natural gas plants in northern Mozambique.

Norway has provided petroleum-related support to Mozambique for more than thirty years. In 2014, Mozambique and Norway signed a four-year programme agreement for the resource and safety components of the OfD programme. Preparations for a strengthened environmental component began at the end of 2016. A revenue component is also under planning.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

§ Enhanced legal and regulatory framework:

- › Petroleum Operations Regulations, under the Amended Petroleum Law, were approved by parliament in January 2016. The regulations, along with model Exploration and Production Concession Contracts, were finalized by the National Petroleum Institute (INP), with support from a Norwegian legal consultancy team.

- › Model contracts for multi-client seismic data collection were developed by INP, to be completed in 2017.



- › **Increased institutional capacity:**
 - › Civil servants from INP received mentoring from a geologist from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate through on-the-job training that lasted several months. The mentoring was part of a rotating mentoring programme, and resulted – among other things – in INP's resource database being updated with production data.
 - › The Development Plan for the Coral South Floating Liquefied Natural Gas project passed parliament in June. INP evaluated the Plan with support from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate and the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway.

- › Staff from the National Petroleum Institute, together with a few representatives from the environmental authorities, enhanced their knowledge of compliance monitoring on offshore installations through training provided by Stavanger Offshore Technical College (see case example p. 16).



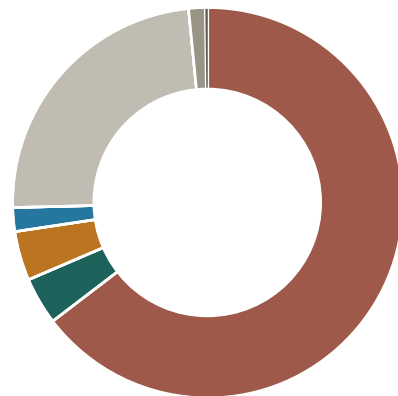
Increased transparency and accountability:

- > INP conducted a full audit activity of the Pande / Temane gas metering station after employees received training in fiscal metering from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate.
- > Civil Society organizations have enabled local communities in the affected areas to voice their concern and have contributed to increased dialogue with government and companies.

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES:

The concessionaires have delayed their planning process and final investment decisions regarding gas development in northern Mozambique. Certain planned activities related to the planning for field development under the institutional cooperation with INP were consequently also delayed.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO MOZAMBIQUE IN 2016, BY OFD COMPONENT (32,3 MILLION NOK)



■ Resource	■ Revenue	■ Civil society organizations
■ Environment	■ Safety	■ Cross component*
		■ Research and Education**

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OfD Secretariat.

** The Norwegian programme for capacity development in higher education and research for development within the fields of energy and petroleum.

Environmental sensitivity atlas for Tanzania

An environmental sensitivity atlas is an interactive tool that displays coastal areas sensitive to external influences. The environmental consequences of an oil spill will depend on how well prepared the emergency response units are.

‘Access to relevant and updated information about the environment is important for prudent decision-making’, says Ragnvald Larsen from the Norwegian Environment Agency.

Such an atlas is under development in Tanzania. The Norwegian Environment Agency is contributing to the atlas by sharing their expertise through the Oil for Development programme.

ESTABLISHING AN OVERVIEW

Along the coast of Tanzania, offshore exploration drilling for oil and gas can happen as close as 10-100 kilometres from the Tanzanian coastline where the water has a depth of between 300 and 3000 meters.

In the event of an oil spill, currents can easily force the oil ashore within the first 20 hours, or even sooner in some cases.

The atlas provides an overview of sensitive areas along the coast so that if an oil spill should happen, emergency response systems can quickly prioritize the most sensitive areas.

‘Our contribution to a coastal environmental sensitivity atlas is first and foremost about supporting our partner institution, the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), in their effort to establish such an atlas’, says Larsen.

The atlas also provides baseline data that can be used for environmental evaluations.

‘Our work has focused on tools and methods to support collection, storage, and dissemination of environmental information. In so doing, we have contributed to relevant infrastructure based on open source software’, says Larsen.

SOON TO BE RELEASED

The project draws on experience from another OfD partner country, Uganda, which successfully developed their first sensitivity atlas in 2010.

‘We are now at a point in our work where we have the necessary infrastructure in place. We are well on our way to being able to compile coastal environmental information later this year. In 2017 we expect to use this data to do the necessary evaluations to establish a revised sensitivity atlas’, says Larsen.

CHALLENGES ALONG THE WAY

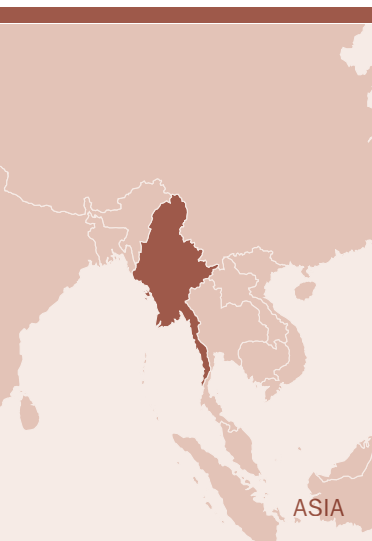
The new atlas in Tanzania will be based on an earlier petroleum industry-led initiative for a Tanzanian sensitivity atlas known as TANSEA.

Revising such a comprehensive set of maps is challenging work and requires up-to-date information about the coastal environment. Some of the data are based on environmental surveys done decades ago.

A report from COWI Tanzania mentions that it is necessary to establish and nurture initiatives to share environmental data according to existing standards. Coordinating environmental surveys in the coastal areas is one of the big challenges Tanzania faces.

‘We are impressed with the work of our partners and acknowledge that our time, as well as their time, is a limiting factor for this work. The Norwegian Environment Agency will continue to contribute to OfD and our partner NEMC’, says Larsen.

Myanmar



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 9,6 million NOK

Myanmar implementing institutions: Not applicable, as no agreement signed yet

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

International organization supported: International Monetary Fund

Civil society organizations supported: Global Witness, Natural Resource Governance Institute, Norwegian Church Aid, Friends of the Earth Norway

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

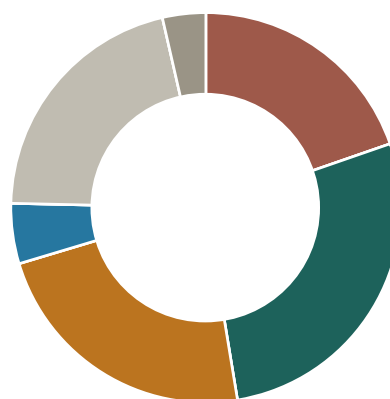
By the end of 2016, a five-year programme document was nearly finalized. A Memorandum of Understanding between Norway and Myanmar, covering the OfD programme, is expected to be signed in 2017. Norwegian and Myanmar institutions will then enter into bilateral institutional cooperation agreements.

In 2016 several activities were carried out in parallel with the planning of the programme:

- > The Ministry of Energy and Electricity drafted a new Petroleum Upstream Law. Norway's Ministry of Petroleum and Energy provided comments to the draft.
- > A draft for sector specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)-guidelines for the oil and gas sector was completed. This was made possible in part by Myanmar's environmental authorities participating in several trainings on EIAs related to seismic and exploration drilling operations.

- > Key staff from the Ministry of Finance's Large Tax-payers' Office increased their knowledge of oil and gas audits through training sessions held by Norwegian petroleum tax administration experts.
- > An International Monetary Fund technical assistance mission reviewed the oil and gas fiscal regime in Myanmar and provided advice as to how it could be improved.

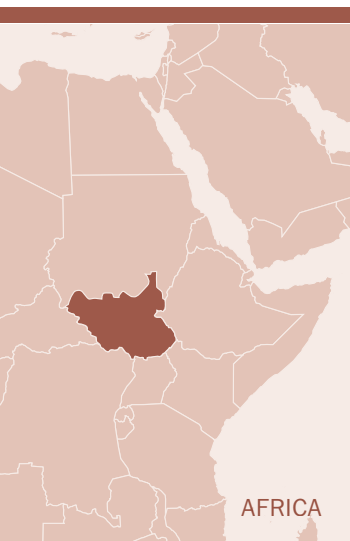
TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO MYANMAR IN 2016, BY OFD COMPONENT (9,6 MILLION NOK)



■ Resource ■ Revenue ■ Civil society organizations
■ Environment ■ Safety ■ Cross component*

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OfD Secretariat.

South Sudan



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 11,7 million NOK

South Sudanese implementing institutions: Not applicable

Norwegian implementing institutions: Not applicable

International organization supported: International Monetary Fund

Civil society organizations supported: Global Witness, Norwegian People's Aid

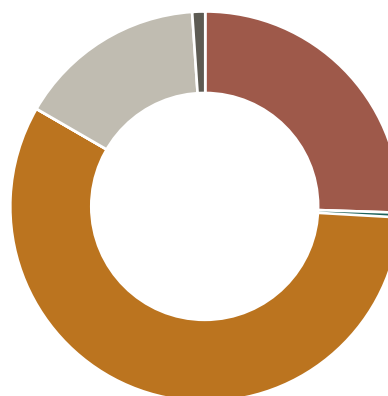
Because of the ongoing conflict, no OfD advisers have been present in South Sudan since 2013. In 2016 the institutional collaboration was postponed indefinitely.

The OfD programme agreement between South Sudan and Norway that lasted until 2014, had an extension of activities under the existing budget until a new programme agreement was ready to commence. Since conflict erupted in December 2013, all programme activities have been conducted in neighbouring countries and no OfD advisers have been present in South Sudan.

OfD assistance to South Sudan in 2016 was limited. The intention was to prepare and initiate a new programme phase, in line with the OfD Steering Committee decision from 2015. However, the political situation did not allow for the signing of new agreements. In July 2016, when conflict once again erupted in Juba, activities were put on hold, and a new phase of institutional collaboration has been postponed indefinitely. Further OfD support to South Sudanese authorities is contingent on political commitment to implementing the peace agreement and progress towards resolving the military conflict in the country.

Thus, OfD support to South Sudan in 2016 was mainly channelled through the IMF South Sudan Trust Fund for Capacity building on Macroeconomic Policies and Statistics, as well as through civil society organizations.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO SOUTH SUDAN IN 2016, BY OFD COMPONENT (11,7 MILLION NOK)



■ Resource
 ■ Revenue
 ■ Civil society organizations
 ■ Research and Education*
 ■ Environment

* The Norwegian programme for capacity development in higher education and research for development within the fields of energy and petroleum.

Civil society support in Angola

Through funding provided by the Oil for Development programme, Norwegian Church Aid's partner in Angola, CICA (The Angolan Council of Christian Churches) was able to successfully address problems identified during social monitoring visits over previous years. The case illustrates how accountability mechanisms can successfully change policy actions.

CICA's work entailed monitoring of public works projects in various municipalities in Angola, compiling and analyzing the results, and presenting them through a high-level national launch (with administrations, parliament and the press attending) and bilateral advocacy meetings with local administrations to discuss specific findings.

Among the problems that were addressed in 2016 were:

- > In the municipality of Negage in the village of Cawa Grandea (Uige province), a school construction site had been abandoned since 2012. As a result of the social monitoring group's advocacy, in 2016 the school was included in the budget and subsequently completed.

- > In the municipality of Balombo, Chingongo Commune (Benguela province), a participatory evaluation of poverty in 2014 raised problems related to access to water and education. The social monitoring group presented this result to the administration and they built a school and a water point in 2016.

The results of CICA's work highlights several aspects of accountability:

- > it creates an accountability mechanism on the part of the government,
- > public participation in government processes increases, and
- > fundamental basic rights for citizens are more fully met.

The advocacy of CICA has been recognized by the government, and the presidential office released a statement recognizing the work of CICA and encouraging ministries to collaborate with them. The Catholic University has cited evidence from the social monitoring reports in their annual social report on Angola.

Sudan



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 2 million NOK

Sudanese implementing institutions: Ministry of Petroleum and Gas, Oil Exploration and Production Administration, General Directorate for Environment, Safety and Health

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

The secession of Southern Sudan in 2011 has had dramatic consequences for Sudan's income from oil production, as almost 80 percent of the oil came from the South. Since 2005, Norway has assisted both South Sudan and Sudan in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and later agreements.

A programme agreement between the governments of Sudan and Norway was signed in 2012. In 2016, Norway and Sudan signed a new four-year agreement for an OfD programme, building on the achievements from the previous phase.

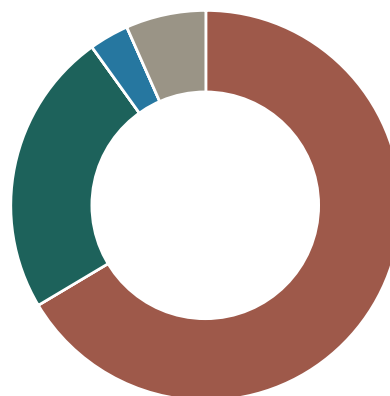
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- § **Enhanced legal and regulatory framework:**
 - › Sudan's first comprehensive Petroleum Policy, drafted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas, was nearly completed. When the policy is finalized it will provide the basis for a comprehensive legal reform.
- 🏛️ **Increased institutional capacity:**
 - › The General Directorate for Environment, Safety and Health (GDESH) carried out an audit of the Khartoum Refinery, in cooperation with the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway.
 - › The Ministry of Petroleum and Gas increased its capacity in dealing with the application of geographic information systems (GIS). This was achieved through a visit to the Norwegian Mapping Authority, followed by a workshop in Sudan. GIS is used to produce various maps that show geological structures and may significantly enhance accuracy in the exploration phase.

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES:

The context in Sudan is challenging, and international donors struggle to achieve results through aid and humanitarian efforts. The human rights situation is still difficult. However, Sudan has become more constructive in terms of cooperating with neighbouring countries and with Western countries on migration and humanitarian issues. This has led to a temporary lift of US' sanctions against the regime, which will be reviewed in June 2017.

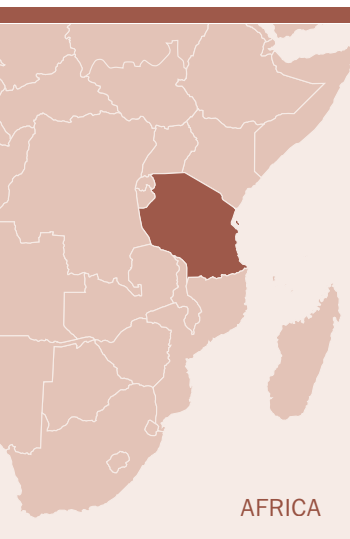
**TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO SUDAN IN 2016,
BY OFD COMPONENT (2 MILLION NOK)**



Resource Safety
Environment Cross component*

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OFD Secretariat.

Tanzania



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 31,2 million NOK

Tanzanian implementing institutions: Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Petroleum Upstream Regulatory Authority, Tanzania Petroleum Development Cooperation, 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, Water, Energy and Environment (Zanzibar), Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority, and Zanzibar Maritime Authority.

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

Civil society organizations supported: Natural Resource Governance Institute, World Wildlife Foundation, Oxfam America, Thomson Reuters Foundation, Norwegian Church Aid

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

The large scale discoveries of natural gas in recent years have raised the estimated gas reserves in Tanzania to more than 55 trillion cubic feet. Natural gas constitutes approximately 40 percent of the country's electricity production.

The first phase of the OfD programme agreement with the Tanzanian government expired in December 2015. An extension of activities within the existing budget was approved, allowing the programme to continue in 2016.

Tanzanian and Norwegian authorities have, in parallel with programme implementation in 2016, prepared for a new programme phase with an anticipated start-up in the first half of 2017.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

§ Enhanced legal and regulatory framework:

- > A National Oil Spill Contingency Plan was developed by the Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority, in close cooperation with other relevant institutions on Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The plan includes Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar under one common framework for oil spill contingency planning and response.
- > Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines for the oil and gas sector were developed. The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) coordinated the process, and the key sector stakeholder institutions were involved in the development of the guidelines. The work is not yet finalised or approved, awaiting clarification of roles and responsibilities.
- > An oil and gas policy and corresponding bill for Zanzibar was drafted by the Ministry of Lands, Water, Energy and Environment, in close cooperation with other relevant institutions. The bill was approved by the House of Representatives and signed by the President in 2016.
- > A Model Production Sharing Agreement for Zanzibar was developed by relevant Zanzibar institutions.³

³ The Agreement was approved by the House of Representatives in January 2017



Increased institutional capacity:

- > The Petroleum Upstream Regulatory Authority (PURA) was established in 2016. This marks an important milestone, building on a series of programme achievements over the entire programme period.
- > For the first time, a joint exercise in oil spill contingency and response between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar took place in November 2016. By participating in the exercise, all stakeholders in the national oil spill response architecture learned more about their respective roles and responsibilities.



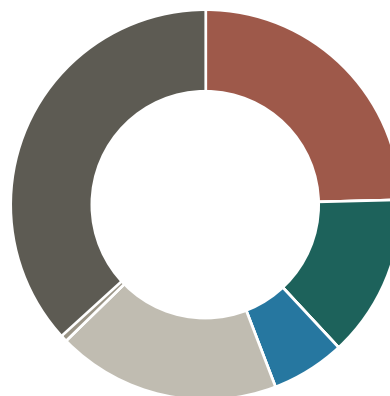
Increased transparency and accountability:

- > An online coastal environmental atlas was developed by NEMC, providing wider public access to vital environmental information (see case example p. 26).

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES:

Political uncertainty following the 2015 election has caused some delays in activities related to developing a regulatory framework for Zanzibar. A Board of Directors has not yet been appointed for PURA, which has delayed the institutional development and the drafting of sector regulations.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO TANZANIA IN 2016, BY OFD COMPONENT (31,2 MILLION NOK)

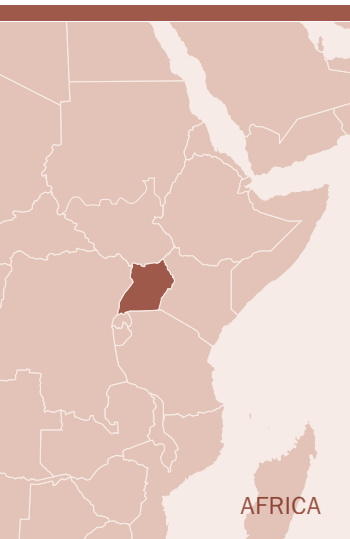


■ Resource ■ Safety ■ Cross component*
■ Environment ■ Civil society organizations ■ Research and Education**

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OFD Secretariat.

** The Norwegian programme for capacity development in higher education and research for development within the fields of energy and petroleum.

Uganda



PROGRAMME FACTS

Disbursed 2016: 26,8 million NOK

Ugandan implementing institutions: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Petroleum Authority Uganda, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fishing, Office of the Prime Minister, National Environmental Management Authority, Uganda Wildlife 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: Global Witness, Thomson Reuters Foundation, World Wildlife Foundation, Natural Resource Governance Institute

Although the quest for oil in Uganda dates back to the 1920s, the first commercially viable discoveries were not made until 2006. Norway has assisted Uganda in developing its petroleum sector since the 1980s.

After the last five-year cooperation programme ended in December 2014, a new programme agreement was signed in May 2015, establishing cooperation for another three years.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

§ Enhanced legal and regulatory framework:

- > A new Environment Management Act and Petroleum Waste Regulations were finalized. The legal and regulatory work was done by a team headed by the National Environment Management Authority, and supported by the Norwegian Environment Agency.
- > A draft national oil spill contingency plan was developed by a working group led by the Disaster Preparedness Department of the Office of the Prime Minister, in cooperation with the National Environment Management Authority.

- > A Petroleum Fund Management Agreement was developed by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development together with the Bank of Uganda.



Increased institutional capacity:

- > After undergoing training in evaluation of bids and negotiation skills, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development conducted negotiations with bidders concerning the Production Sharing Agreements.
- > Eight new Production Licenses were awarded by Ugandan resource authorities. A number of capacity building activities given through the programme enhanced the authorities capability to review field development plans submitted by companies.
- > A delegation of representatives from Ugandan environmental institutions visited Ghana to learn about environment management challenges and experiences associated with on-shore oil and gas pipelines from colleagues at the Environmental Protection Agency in Ghana.
- > Key staff from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics increased their knowledge of important statistical methods, including oil investment questionnaire methodology and statistics, oil sector representation in national accounts, business register development,

and data sharing for statistical purposes. This was achieved through a series of workshops with Statistics Norway.

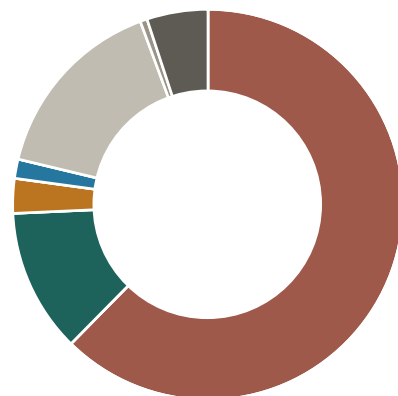
 **Increased transparency and accountability:**

- > The development of interactive digital content on various environmental legislation for airing on TV and radio was completed by the National Environment Management Authority, in cooperation with the Norwegian Environment Agency. The intention of this work is to bring the review of the National Environment Act and associated regulations into the public awareness.

PROGRAMME CHALLENGES:

The development of midstream guidelines and decommissioning regulations were not initiated due to the technical team's prolonged engagement with other upstream and midstream regulations in the same period. This work has been deferred to 2017.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENT TO UGANDA IN 2016, BY OFD COMPONENT (26,8 MILLION NOK)



■ Resource ■ Revenue ■ Civil society organizations
■ Environment ■ Safety ■ Cross component*
■ Research and Education**

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the O/D Secretariat.

** The Norwegian programme for capacity development in higher education and research for development within the fields of energy and petroleum.



OfD in numbers

The OfD programme was initiated by the Norwegian Government in 2005. 2006 was the programme's first full year of operation. From a budget of 60 million NOK in 2006, the OfD programme expanded rapidly until 2011, with a disbursement of more than 290 million NOK. During recent years a consolidation process has

halved the number of programme countries, bringing the 2016 disbursement down to 210 million NOK (Figure 1). The OfD programme has always allocated most of its resources to African countries, and the share of disbursements to Africa has increased steadily from 56 percent in 2009 to 85 percent in 2016.

FIGURE 1: ANNUAL OFD DISBURSEMENTS, BY REGION AND YEAR (MILLION NOK)

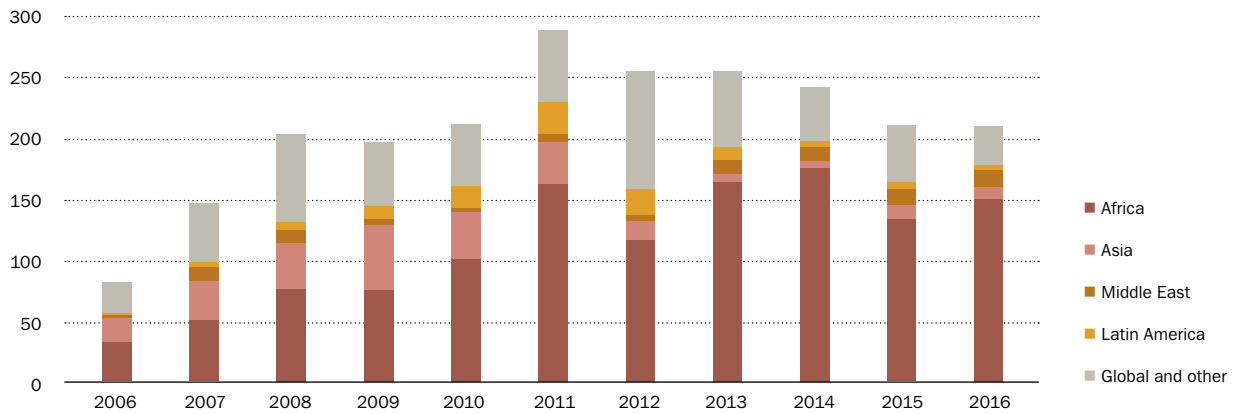
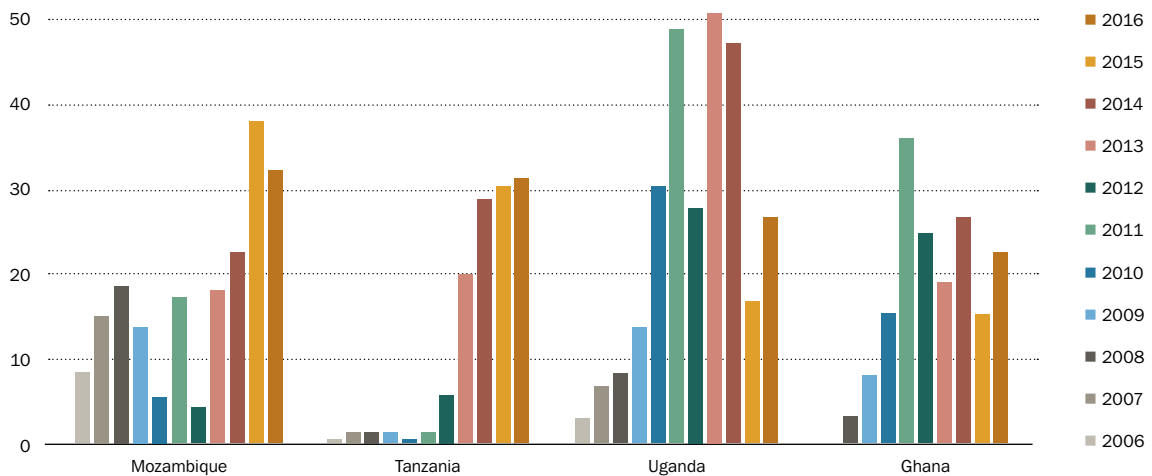


FIGURE 2: HISTORY OF ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TO THE FOUR LARGEST OFD COUNTRY PROGRAMMES IN 2016 (MILLION NOK)



←
 Jack up rig about 1 km from shore, producing gas.
 The gas is transported by pipeline to the processing facility on Songo Songo, Tanzania. PHOTO: TONE SØRGÅRD,
 THE NORWEGIAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY AGENCY

The four largest OfD country programmes in 2016, accounting for 54 percent of OfD country disbursements, were all in Africa (Figure 3).

In 2016 there were OfD disbursements to 13 countries. Disbursement levels varied from more than 32 million NOK in Mozambique, down to 640 000 NOK in

Somalia (Figure 3). The prioritized countries have remained stable over time. With a few exceptions, the major country programmes in 2016 are also the largest country programmes throughout the full history of the OfD programme (Figure 4).

FIGURE 3: DISBURSEMENTS 2016, BY OFD COUNTRY PROGRAMME (MILLION NOK)

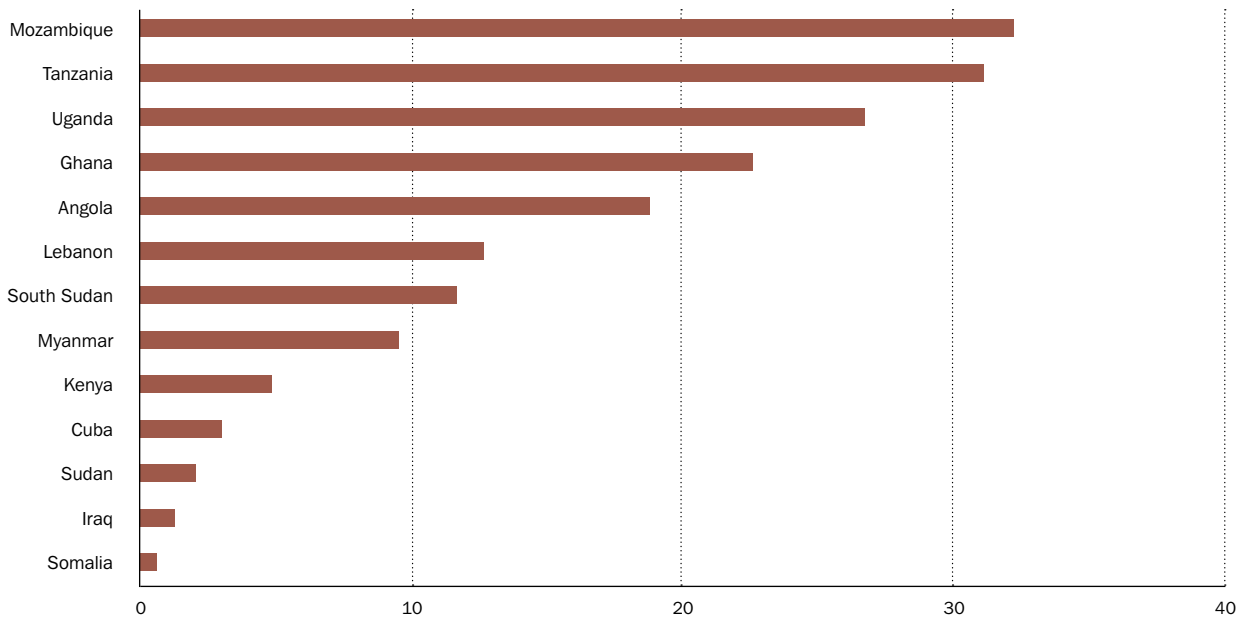
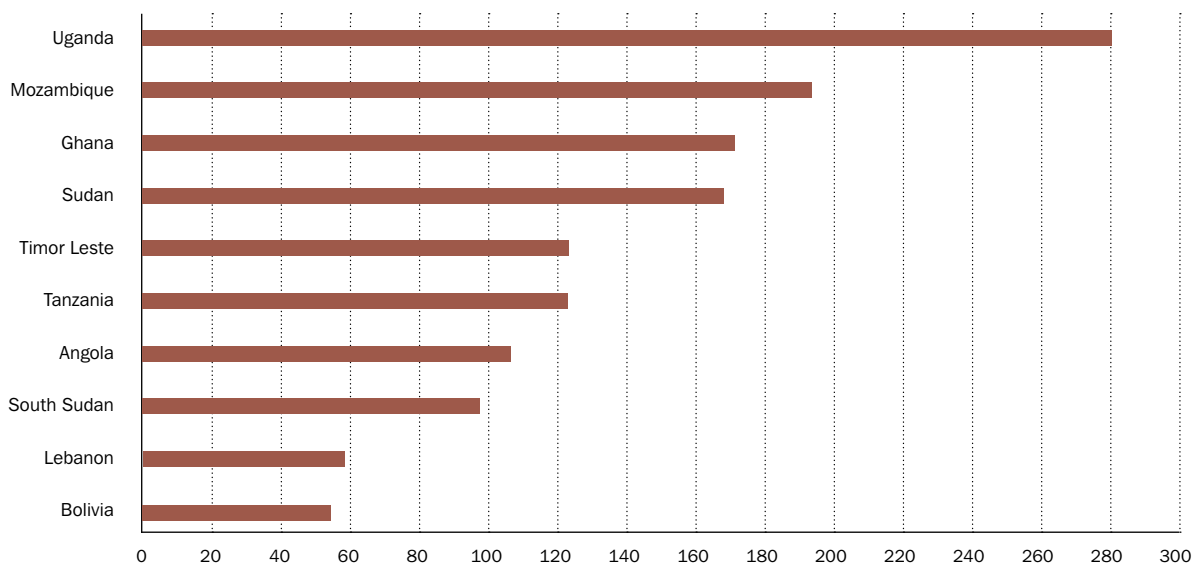


FIGURE 4: OFD COUNTRY PROGRAMME DISBURSEMENTS ABOVE 50 MILLION NOK 2006–2016



Annex

TABLE 1: ANNUAL OFD DISBURSEMENTS, BY REGION AND YEAR (1000 NOK)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL 2006-16
Africa	35 678	52 429	79 655	89 901	112 051	167 150	117 392	164 492	176 009	134 848	15 1272	1 280 877
Asia	18 195	30 908	37 773	52 635	37 738	32 850	15 608	7 139	6 889	11 331	9 656	260 722
Middle East	3 000	13 310	11 144	5 717	3 645	8 150	5 255	12 023	10 231	14 059	1 4162	100 696
Latin America	353	2 058	4 875	9 155	17 991	24 050	20 349	9 851	4 326	4 514	3 124	100 646
Global and other	25 108	49 295	72 647	63 789	69 332	74 000	95 787	61 308	44 828	46 090	32 370	634 554
Total	82 334	148 000	206 094	221 197	240 757	306 200	254 391	254 813	242 283	210 842	210 584	2 377 495

TABLE 2: ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TO THE FOUR LARGEST OFD COUNTRY PROGRAMMES IN 2015 (1000 NOK)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL 2006-16
Mozambique	8 496	14 900	18 802	13 861	5 614	17 200	4 429	18 131	225 25	37 947	32 307	194 212
Tanzania	700	1 431	1 447	1 492	623	1 500	5 944	20 453	28 775	30 314	31 211	123 890
Uganda	3 055	7 121	8 419	13 808	30 298	48 800	27 818	50 609	47 333	16 820	26 799	280 880
Ghana	0	0	3 428	8 308	15 576	36 000	24 791	19 092	26 787	15 202	22 688	171 872
Subtotal	12 251	23 452	32 096	37 469	52 111	103 500	62 982	108 285	125 420	100 283	113 005	770 854

TABLE 3: DISBURSEMENTS IN 2016, BY COMPONENT/AREA OF SUPPORT (1000 NOK)

Country	Resource	Environ- ment	Revenue	Safety	NGO support	* Cross component	** Research and Education	EITI process support	TOTAL
Angola	2 667	0	0	529	2 098	149	13 391	0	18 834
Cuba	1 766	614	0	159	511	74	0	0	3 124
Ghana	10 950	7 674	1 099	383	2 482	99	0	0	22 688
Iraq	510	94	0	0	291	501	0	0	1 396
Kenya	609	711	1 732	252	1 465	163	0	0	4 933
Lebanon	7 596	1 482	431	1 095	2 000	162	0	0	12 766
Mozambique	20 875	1 269	1 321	638	7 696	444	64	0	32 307
Myanmar	1 902	2 676	2 217	482	2 034	346	0	0	9 657
Somalia	42	43	143	0	0	453	0	0	682
Sudan	1 381	491	0	68	0	138	0	0	2 079
South Sudan	2 995	26	6 762	0	1 829	0	126	0	11 739
Tanzania	7 799	4 271	0	1 937	5 874	80	11 744	-492	31 211
Uganda	16 717	3 191	770	426	4 187	155	1 355	0	26 799
Sub-total	75 809	22 543	14 474	5 969	30 468	2 764	26 680	-492	178 214
Global Unspecified	421	12 972	4 958	505	3 867	131	-5	0	22 848
Global	2 570	0	2 482	0	0	213	0	0	5 264
South Asia Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Africa Regional	0	0	0	0	2 162	0	0	0	2 162
South of Sahara Regional	0	1 275	0	0	820	0	0	0	2 095
Subtotal	2 991	14 247	7 439	505	6 849	343	-5	0	32 369
Total	78 801	36 790	21 913	6 474	37 317	3 107	26 674	-492	210 584

* Includes cross-component activities such as programme reviews, context studies, follow-up travels by the OFD Secretariat

** The Norwegian programme for capacity development in higher education and research for development within the fields of energy and petroleum

TABLE 4: ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS TO OFD COUNTRY PROGRAMMES 2006–2016 (1000 NOK)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL 2006-16
Afghanistan	64	3 289	8 570	13 039	5 738	3 100	0	0	0	0	0	33 800
Angola	2 984	11 162	7 888	13 548	15 635	9 100	2 332	6 556	9 988	8 637	18 834	106 664
Bangladesh	3 045	3 045	10 210	8 783	3 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	28 083
Bolivia	353	1 401	2 805	5 976	8 696	12 800	15 252	4 564	2 839	0	0	54 686
Cambodia	107	2 410	2 773	3 907	856	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 053
Cuba	0	0	0	0	1 073	3 400	3 097	4 556	1 101	4 514	3 124	20 865
Equador	0	657	1 724	1 954	3 803	3 300	0	0	0	0	0	11 438
Ghana	0	0	3 428	8 308	15 576	36 000	24 791	19 092	26 787	15 202	22 688	171 872
Indonesia	500	500	1 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 010
Iraq	3 000	10 500	4 844	3 286	1 392	550	375	7 383	5 434	3 048	1 396	41 208
Ivory Coast	0	0	1 148	3 463	51	0	4	0	0	0	0	4 666
Kenya	0	30	1 500	1 163	700	0	0	0	0	2 285	4 933	10 611
Lebanon	0	2 422	5 600	2 431	2 111	7 600	4 880	4 640	4 797	11 011	12 766	58 258
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	550	206	395	345	0	0	1 496
Madagascar	643	6 272	12 574	4 303	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 883
Mauritania	315	358	745	815	854	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 087
Mozambique	8 496	14 900	18 802	13 861	5 614	17 200	4 429	18 131	22 525	37 947	32 307	194 212
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 181	6 889	11 331	9 656	29 057
Nicaragua	0	0	346	1 225	869	1 000	2 000	720	328	0	0	6 488
Nigeria	6 769	5 655	4 511	4 559	3 743	4 600	6 941	3 387	0	0	0	40 165
Palestinian Territory	0	388	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 088
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	607	200	50	1 125	1 874	1 600	3 505	1 448	2 112	0	0	12 521
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	550	184	0	409	0	0	1 143
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	682	682
South Africa	6 000	500	2 392	1 102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 994
Sudan	5 039	4 800	13 476	10 951	27 037	44 200	13 262	26 084	13 000	8 770	2 079	168 698
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	27 976	18 337	24 735	14 873	11 739	97 660
Tanzania	700	1 431	1 447	1 492	623	1 500	5 944	20 453	28 775	30 314	31 211	123 890
Timor Leste	14 258	15 889	13 553	19 670	21 570	19 800	13 738	5 958	0	0	0	124 436
Uganda	3 055	7 121	8 419	13 808	30 298	48 800	27 818	50 609	47 333	16 820	26 799	280 880
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	58	0	0	69
Vietnam	221	5 775	1 657	2 464	1 523	1 500	1 870	0	0	0	0	15 010
Zambia	1 070	0	2 127	1 978	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 188
Subtotal	57 226	98 705	132 299	143 211	152 740	217 150	158 604	193 505	197 455	164 752	178 214	1 693 861
Regional	0	2 700	4 283	10 734	18 685	15 050	0	0	0	0	0	51 452
Global	46 595	68 364	53 055	50 647	58 950	58 950	95 787	61 308	44 828	46 090	32 370	583 102
Subtotal	25 108	49 295	72 647	63 789	69 332	74 000	95 787	61 308	44 828	46 090	32 370	634 554
Total	82 334	148 000	204 946	207 000	222 072	291 150	254 391	254 813	242 283	210 842	210 584	2 328 415



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