

# Annual Report

on Norwegian bilateral  
development cooperation

# 2008



Published by Norad  
Commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Norad  
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation  
P.O. Box 8034 Dep. NO-0030 OSLO  
Visiting address:  
Ruseløkkveien 26 Oslo, Norway

Tel: +47 22 24 20 30  
Fax: +47 22 24 20 31

[www.norad.no](http://www.norad.no)

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
P. O. Box 8114 Dep. NO-0032 OSLO  
7. Juniplassen/Victoria Terrasse, Oslo Norway

Tel: +47 22 24 36 00  
Fax: +47 22 24 95 80/81

[www.regjeringen.no/ud](http://www.regjeringen.no/ud)  
[www.norway.info](http://www.norway.info)  
[www.landsider.no](http://www.landsider.no)

ISBN 978-82-7548-544-9  
ISSN 1502-2528

## Introduction

From 2009, this annual report is web-based and is not published in printed form. This PDF file is a print-friendly version of norad.no's country pages: [www.norad.no/land](http://www.norad.no/land), and was published in October 2009. The country pages on norad.no are updated on an ongoing basis.

This annual report describes bilateral development cooperation between Norway and 32 of the countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Europe that received the most assistance in 2008. Total Norwegian assistance in 2008 amounted to NOK 22.6 billion, of which bilateral (including multi-bilateral) assistance accounted for NOK 16 billion. This report covers results from priority areas of cooperation, gives an account of general development trends in partner countries and describes Norway's contribution in this connection.

Norad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are publishing this report in the hope that readers will find it a useful instrument in their further exploration of development issues.

## Contents

Afghanistan	1
Angola	6
Bangladesh	11
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15
Burundi	18
China	22
DR Congo	26
East Timor	30
Ethiopia	34
India	38
Indonesia	42
Iraq	47
Kosovo	51
Liberia	53
Madagascar	57
Malawi	61
Mali	65
Mozambique	68
Nepal	72
Nicaragua	76
Nigeria	80
Pakistan	84
Palestinian Territory	88
Serbia	93
Somalia	96
South Africa	100
Sri Lanka	105
Sudan	109
Tanzania	114
Uganda	118
Vietnam	124
Zambia	129

## Afghanistan

Norway's development assistance for Afghanistan increased by 50 per cent in 2008 and now amounts to NOK 750 million annually. Afghanistan faces enormous challenges in its efforts to achieve stability and social and economic development. The country is totally dependent on aid. There are numerous donors and programmes and it is essential to improve the coordination of international activities. One of the goals of Norwegian development cooperation is to support greater Afghan ownership, accountability and control of its own development. In Norway's view, it is important that the international donor community supports Afghanistan's National Development Strategy, which was adopted in May 2008.

### **Governance and efforts to combat corruption**

Afghanistan's public administration has limited capacity at both central and local levels. If the Afghan authorities are to be able to lead development and improve public services, governance reform, increased capacity in the public administration and a stronger police and justice sector are crucial.

Through the World Bank's multi-donor fund, the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), Norway supported the National Justice Programme, which aims to improve the capacity of the Supreme Court, the courts of law, the prosecuting authority and Ministry of Justice. Through the UN Development Programme, Norway has supported management training in the public sector, as well as reform and development of local governance and public sector reform at all levels. This was partly done through the Afghanistan Sub Governance Programme, the aim of which is to develop the competence of provincial authorities in order to improve service delivery. Norway's support for this programme contributed to the establishment of a new Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG).

Corruption is a widespread problem that hinders stable, sustainable development. Norway has played a proactive role in dialogue and raising awareness of this issue and in promoting Afghanistan's ratification of the UN Convention against Corruption. Up to now, Norway has been the largest donor to the UN Accountability and Transparency Project (ACT). Several studies have been carried out and measures have been implemented in the Ministry of Finance, and a National Anti-Corruption Unit has been established. Norway has continued to support the local non-governmental organisation Integrity Watch Afghanistan (IWA). The reports on corruption produced by this organisation helped to put this issue on the agenda, both locally and among international donors. Through the Norwegian Refugee Council, Norway has supported a pilot project to develop the legal capacity of authorities and traditional leaders.

### **Facts about Afghanistan**

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 737 million

**Gross national income per capita:** Unavailable  
(LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 165

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.1 %

**Children in primary education:** Unavailable

## **Education**

Through the national Education Quality Improvement Programme (EQUIP), under the World Bank's multi-donor ARTF fund, Norway has helped ensure that six million children attend school. The programme's focus on training women teachers has been important in efforts to increase the proportion of girls attending school, which is almost 35 per cent. The programme has increased in scope and has contributed to 5,000 school boards, provided grants for 2,700 schools and helped to finance almost 800 new schools, 300 of which have been completed. EQUIP has also contributed to the construction of 24 offices for provincial education authorities and to supplementary training for more than 30,000 teachers.

Norway has been highly active in the northern province of Faryab. In 2007, work began on helping the authorities to achieve full school coverage by earmarking funds for 82 new schools. Work has been delayed, but the last 56 schools should be completed in 2009. Norway has also entered into a long-term agreement to support a new National Institute of Management and Administration (NIMA) in Kabul. The institute has enrolled 2,500 students from all over the country, 25 per cent of whom are women.

## **Rural development**

Activities continue to be based on the fundamental principle that rural development programmes must be based on the priorities and needs of the local community. The areas most in demand are local governance, agriculture and irrigation, solar energy, water supplies and health, education, prevention of humanitarian disasters, and women and gender equality.

Multilateral support for national programmes through the World Bank and the UN has been strongly linked to the establishment and development of local institutions to implement local development plans. The programmes are based on local participation, and the influence of local communities has helped to reduce conflicts and strengthen their influence over official institutions at central and local levels. If trust is to be established between the local communities and the authorities, the programmes must deliver the promised goods and services. The results have been positive but, due to delays, the level of trust is still unsatisfactory. Norway has made active efforts in various forums to improve the efficiency of programme implementation.

Bilateral programme support was channelled through non-governmental organisations. The long-term partnership with Norwegian Church Aid, the Afghanistan Committee and the Danish organisation DACCAR continued, while the French organisation ACTED was included as a new partner in 2008. The programmes have a high humanitarian profile in that a large proportion of resources are aimed at meeting the primary needs of the local community, including focus on women's rights. Norway's long-term support has ensured greater predictability for partner organisations and has helped to increase the trust of local communities. Nevertheless, security threats posed a challenge in 2008, especially in the Ghormach district of Faryab Province. To improve stability in Ghormach, an emergency relief programme was initiated to meet the acute need for social service delivery and to support agriculture and improve water supply.

## **Energy**

Cooperation under the Oil for Development programme continued and several positive results were achieved in 2008. Among other things, Norway has helped to increase the capacity of the ministry. Norway has also made an active contribution towards the adoption of a new Petroleum Act in 2008. The Act provides a basis for new activity in the sector. Oil for Development has taken part in the work of revising the regulations associated with the Act with a view to inviting international tenders for two gas fields and one oil field in Shebergan.

Apart from Oil for Development and solar energy projects, energy has not been a main priority area. In accordance with the priorities laid down at the Paris Conference, dialogue has been established with the Afghan authorities, UNAMA and other donors with a view to possible expansion of Norway's involvement in the energy sector. Afghanistan has otherwise also indicated



its interest in membership of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which is a positive step towards transparency and towards preventing corruption in the raw materials sector.

### **Women and gender equality**

According to the Gender Development Index, the situation of women in Afghanistan is the most difficult in the world after Niger. Maternal mortality rates are still extremely high. Despite 30 years of war, there are more men than women in the country. Violence against women is widespread and there are also cases of self-injury and suicide. The participation of women is low in both the private and the public sector. As a result of statutory regulation, there are almost 30 per cent women representatives in Parliament, but there is only one woman minister among the 25 cabinet members. It will take time to strengthen the position of women in Afghanistan.

To increase awareness of the situation of women, in cooperation with UNIFEM, the Ministry of Women's Affairs has produced the publication *Women and Men in Afghanistan. Baseline Statistics on Gender*. UNIFEM also contributed to the completion of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan for the period 2008-2018. UNIFEM has also made efforts to improve women's knowledge of the law, improve access to legal aid and strengthen their political participation. Norway has supported UNIFEM's fund for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) and work related to Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council on the participation of women in peace processes.

Work has also been done on increasing the proportion of girls attending school, especially through the EQUIP programme. Attacks on schools, especially girls' schools, have been a serious problem in some parts of the country. In 2008, with assistance from EQUIP, the authorities started work on re-opening schools that had been destroyed. Norway has also financed walls round girls' schools in Faryab and provided grants to increase the number of women teachers. Through Care International, Norway has supported a project to help at least 5,000 widows in Kabul by establishing an organisation to safeguard their rights and needs.

### **Humanitarian aid, peace and reconciliation**

280,000 refugees returned voluntarily from Pakistan and Iran in 2008. A further 400,000 were deported from Iran. Moreover, the conflicts in northern Pakistan have driven thousands of Pakistani families across the border into Afghanistan. Norway therefore made large contributions to the Norwegian Refugee Council and the UNHCR to alleviate the situation.

In 2008, several of the programmes supported by Norway had a far stronger humanitarian profile due to a long drought and food shortages. With the Governor and the UN in Faryab Province, Norway supported a preventive emergency relief programme by building seven emergency warehouses and purchasing and stockpiling emergency rations and animal feed.

Afghanistan has a crying need for demining operations after many years of conflict. Norway has provided funding for the Halo Trust, which made a considerable amount of progress in mine clearance in 2008. Norway also supported a UN-led project for the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG).

Norway made its mark in the human rights arena in 2008. Support was provided for several non-governmental organisations working to promote free media, transitional justice and women's rights. Norway supported the establishment of a Human Rights Unit at the Ministry of Justice. Norway also supported the Afghanistan NGO Safety Office (ANSO), which collects and analyses information on the security situation for organisations working in the field of development assistance and human rights.

## Facts about Afghanistan

Estimated population 2007 29.9 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) Unavailable (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 Unavailable  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 36 %  
Industry 24 %  
Services 39 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP Unavailable  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) Yes  
Development assistance per capita (2005) Unavailable  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 36 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 39 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 Unavailable  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 165  
Change 2000-2007 -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 18  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.1 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 22 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 98.5 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) Unavailable  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 65.7 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 59  
Secondary 33  
Tertiary 28

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 28 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) Unavailable

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 0.2%

---

### Corruption

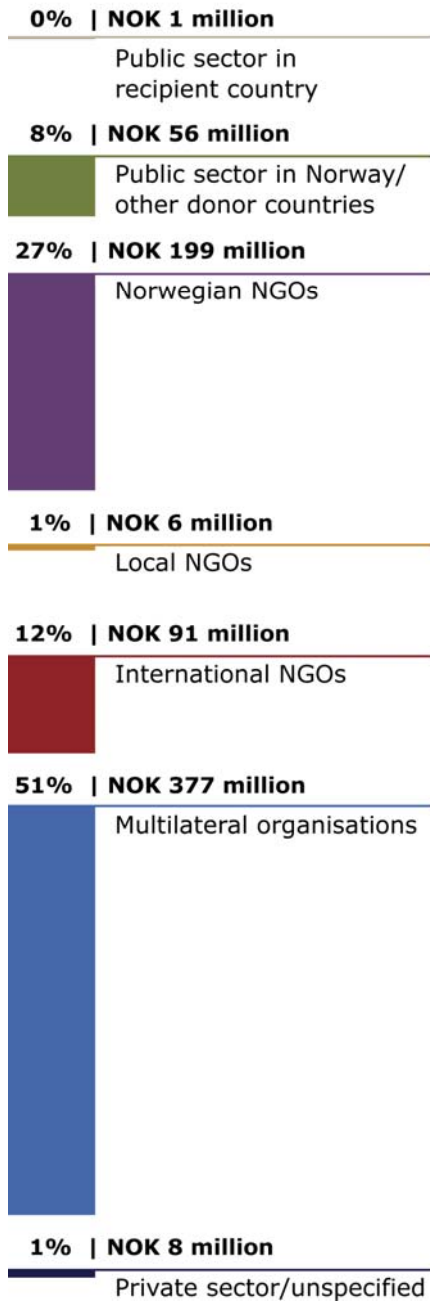
Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 1.5

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

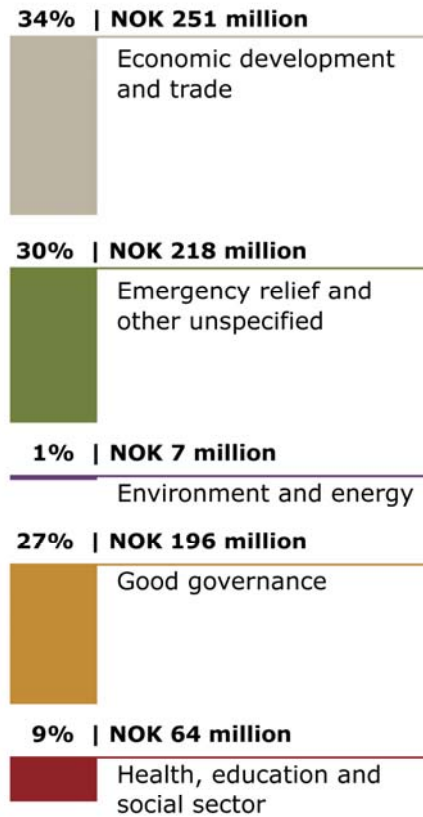
## Bilateral assistance to Afghanistan

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 737 million

### By partner



### By sector





## Angola

In 2008, a national election was held in Angola for the first time for 16 years. The party in power won an overwhelming victory with more than 81 per cent of the vote. Angola has extensive natural resources and economic growth was still high. The Angolan authorities need technical assistance in many areas. The expertise of Norwegian organisations and specialist institutions is therefore useful in efforts to promote good social development. Norway's cooperation is mainly focused on good governance and human rights, the energy/petroleum sector and the fishery sector.

### Governance and human rights

Through strategic cooperation with Norwegian People's Aid, four local organisations, Mãos Livres, AJPD, Development Workshop and ADRA, continued to work on human rights issues. Norwegian assistance was provided to strengthen the organisations and their position in civil society. There was special emphasis on capacity-building in the organisations, women and gender equality.

Norway helped to strengthen civil society by supporting a network of churches that are working to promote the rights of impoverished people, with special focus on women and HIV/AIDS. To support democratic development, assistance was provided for civil rights activities in connection with preparations for the election and the election process itself. Norwegian Church Aid's partner organisations received aid for their work in the field of human rights, HIV/AIDS and water and health services. Technical and financial assistance was provided to organise groups that provide access to clean water in villages. In 2008, this resulted in approximately 16,000 more people having access to clean water.

Norway financed measures to increase awareness and knowledge of human rights and combat human trafficking. Aid was provided through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) where the target group comprised employees of the police and immigration authorities, including women officers.

In connection with preparations for the national election in September 2008, Norway supported the national election platform with other donors, including the Netherlands and Spain. This assistance made it possible to arrange national observation of the election, and approximately 1,018 election observers reported on the election from all provinces. The Norwegian and Dutch contributions were channelled through the National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Research cooperation between the research institute of the Catholic University of Angola (CEIC) and the Chr Michelsen Institute in Norway continued in 2008. A number of research projects were initiated relating to micro-financing, corporate social responsibility, macro-economics and the role of the church in poverty reduction.

Support was also provided to maintain production of radio programmes. Norway contributed to training for journalists, both in Luanda and in the provinces.

### Facts about Angola

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 102 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 2,540 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 158

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 2.1 %

**Children in primary education:** Unavailable

## **Education**

Norwegian assistance helped to improve the quality of primary education and teacher training, and to develop text books and other teaching materials. Norway provided this aid through UNICEF, which is a preferred partner of the Angolan authorities. Many of these activities targeted girls. In 2008, the number of children starting first grade increased by 66 per cent, with rather fewer girls than boys.

Norway also supported a health campaign, which resulted in more than 3 million children being treated for worms and amoebic dysentery. The campaign helped to increase understanding of health and hygiene among pupils and teachers and reduced pupil absence rates.

Through ADPP, a residential teacher training college was built in the province of Bié with Norwegian funding. Twenty per cent of students were women, which is four per cent higher than in the previous year.

## **Petroleum and energy**

Norway is engaged in phase two of cooperation with the Ministry of Petroleum and the Petroleum Directorate in Angola. This cooperation aims to strengthen management of Angola's oil resources and promote sustainable economic development. Improved management of petroleum data, a stronger regulatory role and improved competence at the Ministry of Petroleum are important elements of the programme. An organisational development process was implemented at the Ministry of Petroleum in 2008.

Support for the reform unit at the Ministry of Energy continued, one of the main elements being to set new tariffs.

## **Demining**

Almost one-and-a-half million square metres were cleared with Norwegian funding in 2008, 48 per cent more than planned. The number of mines removed increased from 250 to 344. During the year, Norwegian People's Aid introduced a new concept for mine clearance. The Angolan authorities have significantly increased public support for mine clearance, and many private commercial companies are engaged in demining operations.

## **Environment**

Norway's support for research into the negative consequences of petroleum production for fish stocks continued, in cooperation between the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research and the Institute of Fishery Research. This collaboration made use of the research vessel Dr. Fr. Nansen. Norwegian technical assistance is an important element of cooperation.

In 2007 and 2008, Norwegian assistance was provided for water systems, water and sanitary articles for especially vulnerable families, equipment for collecting rainwater at eight schools and the construction of latrines. Several of these activities also had an impact on combating the cholera epidemic, and the number of cases was significantly reduced, from 16,899 cases between January and October 2007 to 9,397 cases in the same period of 2008 (UNICEF).

## **Women and gender equality**

Norway helped to make women more politically active by supporting a women's programme through Norwegian People's Aid. Information on UN Resolution 1325 was distributed to many women's networks and organisations. Radio programmes informed women of their rights. Gender-sensitive budgeting was also on the agenda for the work of Norwegian People's Aid-

Another measure Norway supported promoted women's participation in teacher training and in society as a whole, among other things with the construction of a residential teacher training college. There was also special focus on women in further education.

**HIV/AIDS**

With the Swedish organisation SIDA, Norway supported antiretroviral treatment for children. This is now available in all the country's 27 hospitals, whereas in 2005 there were only two wards devoted to this type of treatment for children. Norway also financed mobile HIV testing units, information for young people in HIV/AIDS and the establishment of 470 youth clubs where HIV/AIDS is a prominent topic.

**Business and industry**

Angola is Norway's main economic partner in Africa. Angola is the most important partner outside Norway for the oil company Statoil, which is responsible for 11 per cent of the country's petroleum production. Angola is also one of the ten countries in the world where Norway has invested most heavily, especially in the oil sector.

In 2008 the Norwegian embassy established a business forum that focuses on corporate social responsibility and whose members include Norwegian companies in Angola.

## Facts about Angola

Estimated population 2007 16.9 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 2,540 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 10.5 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 9 %  
Industry 70 %  
Services 21 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 3.7 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) Yes  
Development assistance per capita USD 28  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 1.5 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 31 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.484  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 158  
Change 2000-2007 -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 14  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 2.1 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 50 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 83.1 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) Unavailable  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 27.8 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary Unavailable  
Secondary Unavailable  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 37 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.62

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 8 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 1.9

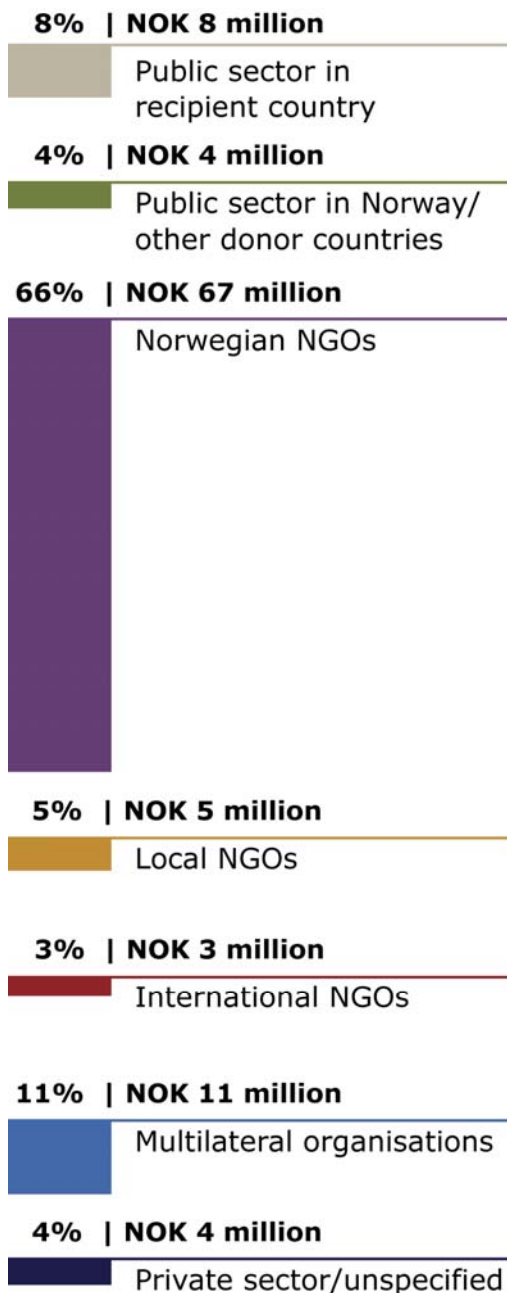
The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Angola

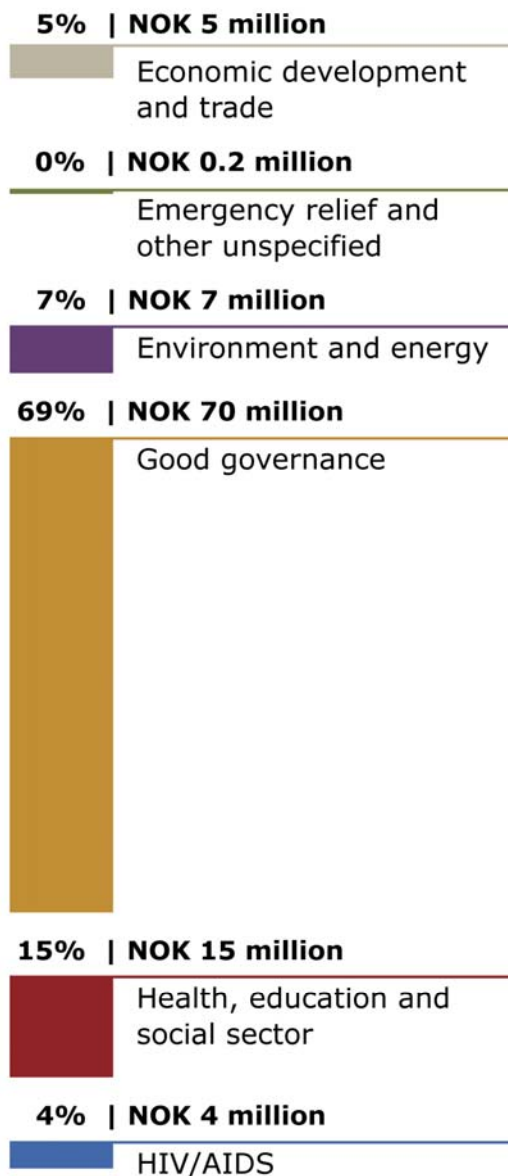
Total assistance 2008:

NOK 102 million

### By partner



### By sector



## Bangladesh

Bangladesh has been an important partner country for Norway ever since 1973. The country has achieved good economic and social development over a long period of time, with annual economic growth of 5-6 per cent for 20 years. Bangladesh has gradually become less dependent on development aid. International assistance now accounts for approximately two per cent of the country's gross national product. Norway's assistance for Bangladesh was mainly concentrated on education, governance and human rights, and petroleum and energy.

### Education

Approximately 90 per cent of school-age children in Bangladesh now enrol in five-year primary school, thanks to one of the largest education sector programmes in the world. With ten other donors, Norway supports the authorities' programme, which covers 16 million primary school children. Equal numbers of girls and boys start school. However, they do not all complete their primary education. In 2008, good results were achieved with respect to the printing and distribution of textbooks, the construction of classrooms, latrines and wells, the number of teachers and the number of teachers being trained.

Not all school-age children are covered by the public system. Consequently, Norway also supported the voluntary organisation BRAC, which runs primary schools for poor children. Sixty per cent of the pupils are girls. So far, 3.3 million children have been able to attend school through this programme, which runs pre-schools, primary schools and youth clubs. Special priority is given to disabled children and ethnic minorities. At the youth clubs, young people discuss taboo topics such as dowries, child marriage and HIV/AIDS.

### Human rights

Norway supported the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Service Trust (BLAST), a non-governmental organisation that provides free legal aid to poor women and men. Family-related cases are the main category of cases that the organisation helps people to resolve, and as many as 80 per cent of the organisation's clients are women. As a result of this support, many disputes were settled, partly through the formal legal system and partly through mediation. 91 per cent of cases ended in favour of women, for instance with respect to property rights, compensation and outstanding pay. BLAST is engaged in information activities in selected areas and has noted a decline in the number of child marriages and dowry cases.

### Facts about Bangladesh

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 132 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 470 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 61

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.1 %

**Children in primary education:** 89.6 %

Norway also contributed to the fight against human trafficking by supporting a programme under the auspices of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Last year, IOM worked actively with the Bangladeshi authorities, both centrally and locally. There was focus on activities relating to information, training and prevention.



## **Governance and anti-corruption activities**

According to international statistics, Bangladesh's record as regards governance and corruption is poor. Fighting corruption was one of the main items on the agenda of the transitional government that took over on 11 January 2008. Norway therefore invited Bangladesh to join the Corruption Hunter Network, an international network whose secretariat is based in Norad. The Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Committee attended the network's meetings in 2008.

Norway continued to support Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB). TIB is a well developed organisation with local offices in 34 of 64 districts. Norway's support helps to raise popular awareness of corruption, not least by investigating and uncovering corruption. TIB publishes regular reports and its disclosures have received broad press coverage. The project has raised awareness of the problem, but there are so far no grounds for saying that the level of corruption has declined.

Other NGOs that received support relating to governance in 2008 included the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and the Asia Foundation. The latter worked on measures that helped ensure that the parliamentary election that took place last December was carried out in a democratic manner. Support for the establishment of an electronic electoral register resulted in the registration of 81 million voters and was another important contribution to a peaceful, fair election.

## **Women and gender equality**

Norway supported Bangladeshi women's organisations that provide legal advice and help to bring cases before the courts, work to combat violence against women, mediate in connection with family disputes, dowries and violence, and fight for women's labour rights (see also under Governance and human rights).

Norway also supported a national media campaign aimed at achieving Millennium Development Goal No. 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

## **Private sector development and energy**

Norway provided support for small and medium-sized enterprises through a multi-donor programme headed by the International Finance Corporation. The goal is to reduce poverty and promote economic growth by strengthening local business and industry.

Through its contribution to the Asian Development Bank's Gas Transmission Development Project, Norway supported the work of the Ministry of Energy relating to the management of natural resources, i.e. oil, gas and coal. This particularly contributed to institutional development in the Hydrocarbon Unit at the Ministry of Energy.

Norway supported a UN programme to promote quality improvement in the textile industry, and an EU programme relating to the inspection of frozen seafood for export.

## **Culture**

The Nobel Peace Centre arranged an exhibition in connection with the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Professor Yunus and the Grameen Bank in 2006. In 2008, Norway continued to fund this work and two exhibitions were prepared, a permanent exhibition and a travelling exhibition. Norway also supported the Centre for Asian Theatre, which aims to promote human rights and social development through professional theatre as well as promoting contemporary Norwegian drama.

Funding was also provided for a conservation project under the Shilpakala Academy. The project included education in conservation and restoration and the establishment of a laboratory. Norway signed a contract with the well-known cultural organisation Chhayanaut. The funds will be spent on establishing a resource centre to conserve important Bangladeshi music traditions.

## Facts about Bangladesh

Estimated population 2007 159 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007)	USD 470 (LDC)
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07	5.6 %
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)	Agriculture 19 % Industry 28 % Services 53 %
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP	1.1 %
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006)	No
Development assistance per capita	USD 9
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP	2.1 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006)	46 %
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006	0.524
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level	
Child mortality per 1000 (2007)	61
Change 2000-2007 -18	
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005)	5.7
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007)	0.1 %
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006)	80 %
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005)	70.8 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007)	89.6 %
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007)	22.9 %
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)	
Primary	108
Secondary	106
Tertiary	57

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009)	6.1 %
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005)	0.46

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008)	1.8 %
--	-------

---

### Corruption

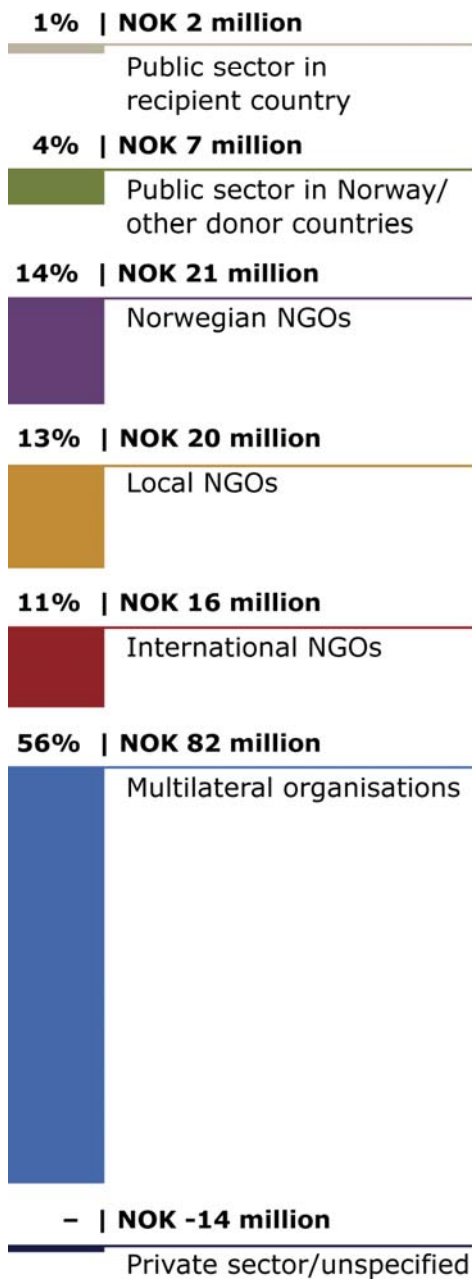
Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008)	2.1
--	-----

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

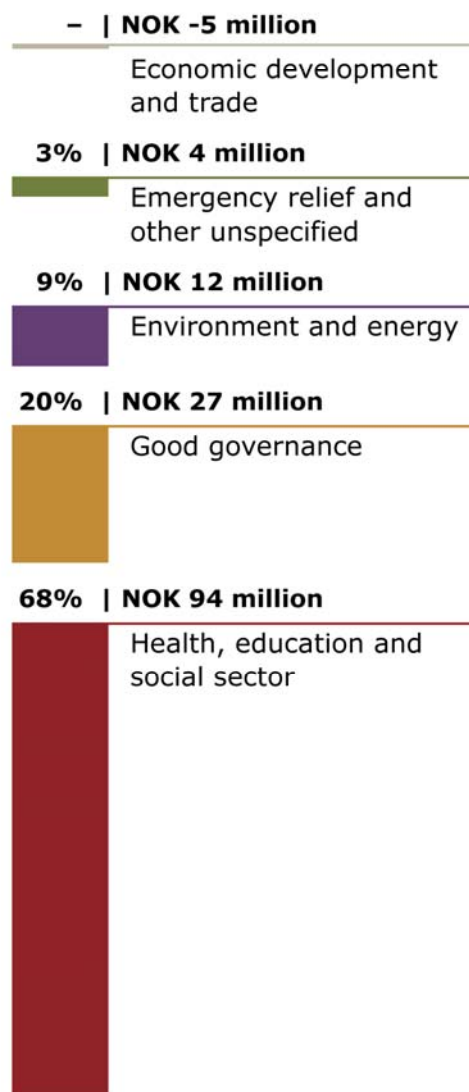
## Bilateral assistance to Bangladesh

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 132 million

### By partner



### By sector





*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

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

### **Governance**

A judicial system is an important element of a functioning democracy. In Bosnia-Herzegovina it can also play a crucial role in some parts of the peace and reconciliation efforts. Norway has provided a substantial amount of aid for prosecuting authorities and courts of law to improve their ability to prosecute war criminals and fight organised crime and corruption. Norway has played a particularly important role in the establishment of a central law court administration. Norway's assistance has been important for the development of a legal system that is in accordance with European standards in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

One important element of the reconciliation process is to clarify what actually happened during the war. Norway has supported several measures to gather and disseminate information about war crime trials. Norway has also provided support for a centre that has done comprehensive, important work on gathering documentation about dead and missing persons during the war. Norway has also supported the work of identifying missing persons. With Norwegian support, the Nansen Dialogue Network has worked to promote local reconciliation in several municipalities, including Srebrenica.

### **Economic development**

Bosnia-Herzegovina is characterised by a high level of unemployment and a lack of optimism about the future, which intensifies the social tensions. Norway supports several projects aimed at helping to promote economic development and employment. In Tuzla, a business incubator financed by Norway has focused on the ICT sector. This project has aroused a considerable amount of positive attention in Bosnia, both because of the results that have been achieved and because the project represents a new way of working to support entrepreneurship in the country. On the basis of the positive results, a similar project is now being established in Banja Luka. Norway has also established contact with USAID on cooperation to establish e-biz centres in the fields of agriculture, tourism, furniture/wood processing and tool production. The centres will offer ICT services to small enterprises that cannot afford to invest in such services themselves.

### **Facts about Bosnia-Herzegovina**

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 109 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 3,790

**Child mortality per 1000:** 15

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** Unavailable

**Children in primary education:** Unavailable

### **Mine clearance**

Bosnia-Herzegovina still has large mined areas following the war in the 1990s. Through Norwegian People's Aid, Norway contributes to demining operations in the country in accordance with the provisions of the Mine Ban Treaty.

## Facts about Bosnia-Herzegovina

Estimated population 2007 3.8 million

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 3,790  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 5.4 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 10 %  
Industry 22 %  
Services 98 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP 1.3 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) Unavailable  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.802  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 15  
Change 2000-2007 -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 0.03  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) Unavailable  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 99 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) Unavailable

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) Unavailable  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 0.2 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 93  
Secondary 103  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 12 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) Unavailable

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 0.8 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 3.2

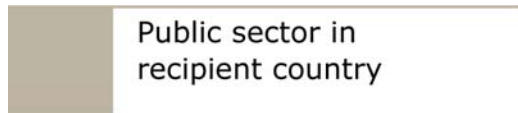
The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina

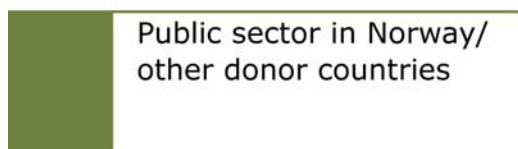
Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 109 million

### By partner

**15% | NOK 16 million**



**19% | NOK 21 million**



**30% | NOK 33 million**



**6% | NOK 7 million**



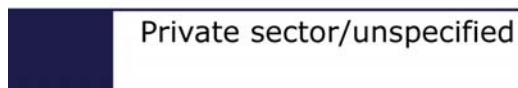
**15% | NOK 16 million**



**3% | NOK 4 million**

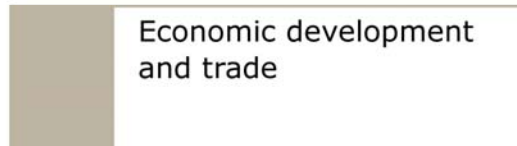


**11% | NOK 12 million**

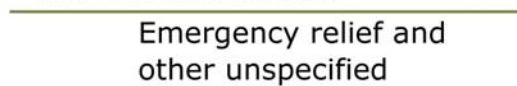


### By sector

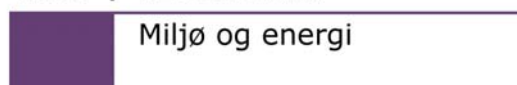
**20% | NOK 21 million**



**0% | NOK 0 million**



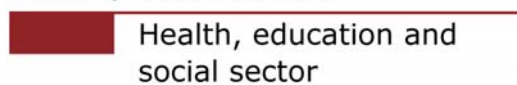
**10% | 11 NOK mill.**



**64% | NOK 70 million**



**6% | NOK 6 million**





## **Burundi**

In 2007, Norway decided to increase assistance for Burundi in order to promote peace, stability and development, both in Burundi and throughout the Great Lakes region. Approximately NOK 100 million is being allocated each year in the period 2007-2009. Norway cooperates closely with the Netherlands, which is also a “new” aid donor in Burundi. Norway has played a pivotal role in the work being done by the UN Peacebuilding Commission in Burundi.

### **Budget support and governance**

More than half of Norway’s assistance was in the form of budget support, channelled through the World Bank. The goal is for this assistance to promote social and economic development, which is essential to secure the peace process in the country.

In 2008, higher priority was given to the poverty reduction strategy than before. Although Burundi has not achieved all the targets, the situation for primary education and health in particular has improved. Financial management is better than in the past, but much remains to be done.

In 2007, the authorities established a political forum for dialogue with donors, but it has not functioned as intended. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has now regained responsibility for development assistance after a short period when it was the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

### **Women and gender equality**

Consideration for women and gender equality was especially important in connection with the aid that was provided for Norwegian NGOs, and Norway supported work on women’s rights through CARE International and Norwegian Church Aid.

### **Education**

Norway supported teacher training through the Teachers Emergency Package (TEP) programme, which was developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The Norwegian Refugee Council is following up the programme with the authorities to ensure that these teachers are integrated into Burundi’s national education system from 2010. More than 40 per cent of the teachers in the programme are women.

### **Facts about Burundi**

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 145 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 110 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 180

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 2 %

**Children in primary education:** 81.3 %

### **Peace and reconciliation**

Since 2002, Norway has been supporting the World Bank’s Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (MDRP), which covers nine countries in the Great Lakes region. This support has, among other things, contributed to the implementation of the national demobilization programme in Burundi. The programme should have been wound up last year. Since several of the activities have not been completed and the security situation is still fragile, Norway has decided to support a transitional programme for further demobilization. Norway also supported the establishment of a permanent secretariat for the Great Lakes Conference in Bujumbura.

Substantial aid was also provided for the Norwegian Refugee Council's work with returnees and internally displaced refugees in Burundi.

**Anti-corruption activities**

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

## Facts about Burundi

Estimated population 2007 8.5 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 110 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 2.4 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 35 %  
Industry 20 %  
Services 45 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 5 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) Yes  
Development assistance per capita (2005) Unavailable  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 52.8 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 39.2 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.382  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 180  
Change 2000-2007 -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 11  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 2 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 71 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 64.3 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 81.3 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 26.7 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 93  
Secondary 72  
Tertiary 46

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 30.5 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.55

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 5.6 %

---

### Corruption

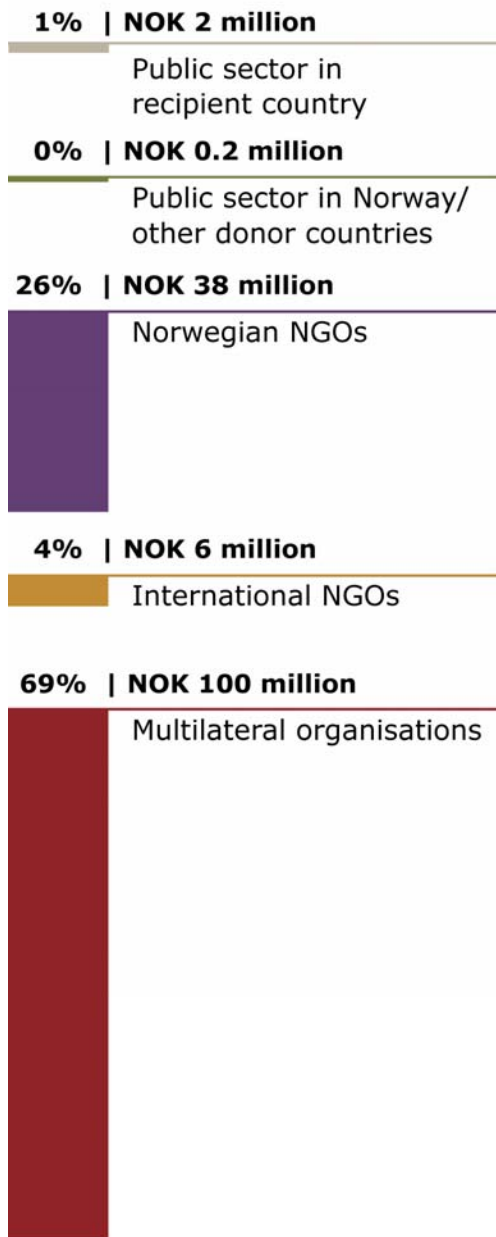
Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 1.9

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

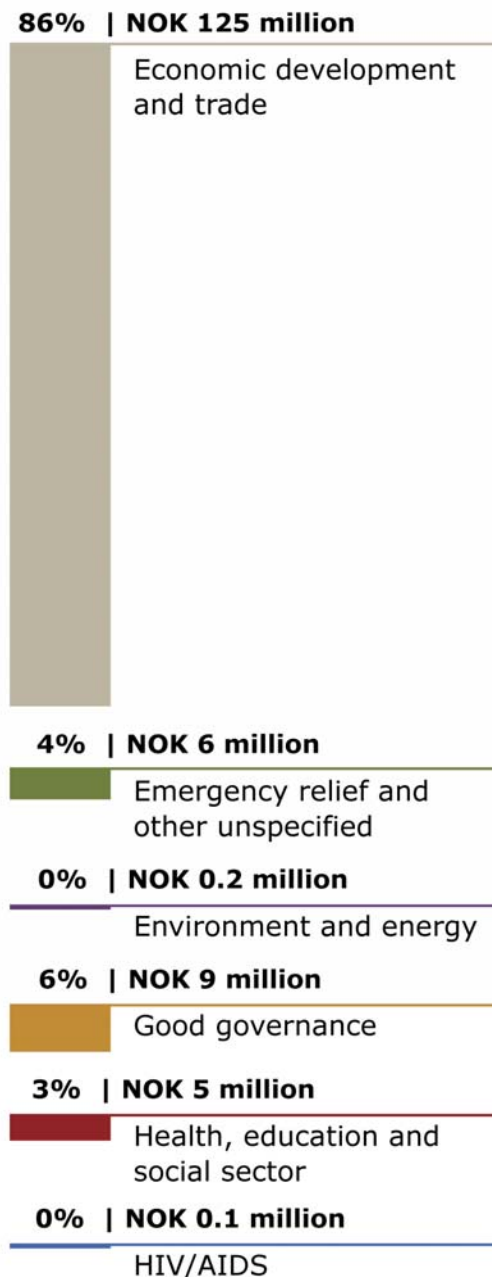
## Bilateral assistance to Burundi

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 145 million

### By partner



### By sector



*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## China

Cooperation with China is a prerequisite for solving global environmental and climate problems. Norway has therefore increased its cooperation on environmental issues, with the main emphasis on climate change and pollution. The Norwegian Government's China Strategy is closely linked to development policy.

### Environment

As a result of long-term, bilateral cooperation on environmental issues, Norway is regarded as a strong supporter, especially with respect to capacity building in the field of environmental management. Norway supports a number of bilateral environmental aid projects relating to climate change, environmental toxins and water management. Norway signed a framework agreement on climate cooperation in 2008. Norway also renewed the environment cooperation agreement between the Ministries of the Environment in Norway and China.

The projects concerning environmental toxins will help ensure that China meets the requirements of the Stockholm Convention relating to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) at provincial level and increases knowledge relating to mercury. The mercury project, in which the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) has been a partner, may have helped to achieve agreement on initiating international negotiations on a global mercury agreement. The Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU) has cooperated with the cement industry and Chinese authorities to reduce emissions of hazardous waste and greenhouse gases from the country's enormous cement production.

In the area of climate change, Norway works with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and Chinese climate authorities on a project relating to climate plans and measures at provincial level. The China Council, which is an advisory body on environmental policy, comprises both international and Chinese experts. The Council is in its fourth five-year phase, which Norway is supporting in the

same way as it did the previous phases. Børge Brende from Norway is one of two international deputy chairmen and Norwegian experts are involved in several working groups. Norway has helped ensure that advice relating to climate change for the Chinese authorities is one of the main issues and that a working group on a low-carbon economy has been established.

### Good governance

Support was provided for technical cooperation on good governance, focusing on democratisation and distribution policy, the purpose of which is to promote fairer distribution of welfare goods and resources. Norway supported several measures relating to good governance in 2008, including the Chinese think-tank, the Chinese Institute for Reform and Development and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Norway also works on good governance with China's party academy.

### Facts about China

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 140 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 2,370

**Child mortality per 1000:** 22

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.1 %

**Children in primary education:** Unavailable

**Humanitarian assistance**

Norway collaborates with China on preventing humanitarian disasters. The goal is to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between Chinese technical authorities and Norwegian technical institutions, such as the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute. Among other things, the Chinese authorities have expressed an interest in Norwegian expertise relating to measures in the field of snow safety.

Support for reconstruction following the Sichuan earthquake in May, when 88,000 people died, was provided for the environmental sector through the UNDP. The funds were spent on clearing up hazardous waste and investigating damage to dams. Norway also supported the work of the Red Cross following the disaster.



## Facts about China

Estimated population 2007 1,318 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 2,370  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 10 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 11 %  
Industry 49 %  
Services 40 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 2 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007) No

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2005) 7 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.762  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 22  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 0.5  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.1 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 88 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 33 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) Unavailable  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 0.7 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 99  
Secondary 101  
Tertiary 101

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 21 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.64

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 14.3 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 3.6

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to China

Total assistance 2008:

NOK 140 million

### By partner

**17% | NOK 25 million**

Public sector in recipient country

**23% | NOK 34 million**

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

**32% | NOK 47 million**

Norwegian NGOs

**12% | NOK 8 million**

International NGOs

**19% | NOK 28 million**

Multilateral organisations

**0% | NOK -6 million**

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

**14% | NOK 19 million**

Economic development  
and trade

**26% | NOK 36 million**

Emergency relief and  
other unspecified

**32% | NOK 44 million**

Environment and energy

**10% | NOK 14 million**

Good governance

**11% | NOK 16 million**

Health, education and  
social sector

**8% | NOK 11 million**

HIV/AIDS

## Democratic Republic of Congo

The conflict in Eastern Congo intensified in 2008, with the result that the humanitarian situation, which was already difficult, deteriorated even further. Norway responded by increasing assistance for DR Congo. Norwegian initiatives are primarily humanitarian in nature, focusing on internally displaced persons, victims of sexualised violence and child soldiers. Support is also provided for peace and reconciliation efforts, including disarmament programmes and environmental measures to conserve forests.

### Humanitarian measures

Direct humanitarian aid is mainly channelled through the UN system, including for the humanitarian country fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Support is also provided through the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), where Norway is one of the main contributors and DR Congo is the main recipient. Norwegian non-governmental organisations are also active in DR Congo. They include the Norwegian Refugee Council, Norwegian Church Aid, the Christian Relief Network (CRN) and the Pentecostal Foreign Mission of Norway (PYM).

### Sexualised violence

The conflict in Eastern Congo caused serious suffering among the civilian population. Girls and women are particularly vulnerable because sexualised violence is widespread. Combating sexualised violence was an important focus of Norwegian efforts in 2008. For example, Norway's support helped to ensure that 5,962 girls and women who were victims of sexual violence received conversation therapy to improve their life situation, while 4,918 girls and women received medical assistance. Education was provided for 1,610 children who had not previously attended school.

### Peace and reconciliation

A rise in the level of conflict and the presence of armed groups caused difficulties for the implementation of projects in DR Congo in 2008 and led to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons. Most of the aid was provided through non-governmental organisations working in the fields of disarmament, repatriation and resettlement of FDLR soldiers and their families, network-building among parliamentarians and religious leaders, and reconciliation projects at grass-roots level. Some of these measures are regional. As a result of Norwegian assistance, the Christian Relief Network was able to implement a successful disarmament

programme and 2,000 weapons were handed in during the project period, which began in 2008. It is more difficult to quantify the results of efforts to repatriate and resettle FDLR soldiers, but the Pentecostal Foreign Mission of Norway and the local church network have made some progress in their information activities. However, no soldiers returned to Rwanda in 2008.

### Facts about the Democratic Republic of Congo

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 199 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 140 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 161

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 3.2 %

**Children in primary education:** Unavailable

---

## **Environment**

Through the African Development Bank, Norway supports efforts to protect the rainforest through the Congo Basin Forest Fund. Norway also supported the UN Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries. The programme is run jointly by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The programme helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. DR Congo is one of nine pilot countries under this programme. The first phase of the programme, which began in 2008, aims to develop expertise and draw up national strategies for how deforestation can be reduced in each country. This also entails establishing systems for monitoring, analysing and verifying forests and the carbon content of forests as well as general administrative capacity-building.

## Facts about the Democratic Republic of Congo

Estimated population 2007 62 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 140 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 3.5 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 42 %  
Industry 25 %  
Services 30 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1.7 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) Yes  
Development assistance per capita USD 32  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 26.9 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 31.4 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2005 0.361  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 161  
Change 2000-2007: -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 11  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2005) 3.2 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 46 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 76.4 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) Unavailable  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2001) 29.6 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 81  
Secondary 53  
Tertiary 35

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 8.4 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.52

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 11.7 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 1.7

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to DR Congo

Total assistance 2008:

NOK 199 million

### By partner

**0% | NOK 0.2 million**

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

**70% | NOK 139 million**

Norwegian NGOs

**1% | NOK 1 million**

International NGOs

**29% | NOK 58 million**

Multilateral organisations

### By sector

**1% | NOK 3 million**

Economic development  
and trade

**69% | NOK 138 million**

Emergency relief and  
other unspecified

**7% | NOK 13 million**

Environment and energy

**10% | NOK 20 million**

Good governance

**12% | NOK 25 million**

Health, education and  
social sector

**0% | NOK 0.3 million**

HIV/AIDS

## East Timor

East Timor is one of the least developed countries in Asia. With international support, the country has managed to get much of its government structure in place since independence in 2002. The state is still weak and vulnerable, with an unstable security situation, a stagnant economy and a large number of internally displaced people. An attempt was made on the lives of President Ramos-Horta and Prime Minister Gusmao in February last year. Norway's involvement is particularly focused on the country's petroleum sector.

### Petroleum and energy

Norway is the most important donor in the petroleum sector and East Timor is the largest recipient of aid from the Oil for Development programme. A new five-year agreement between the two countries was signed in 2008. An agreement on institutional cooperation was also signed between the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Environment in Norway and corresponding institutions in East Timor. As in previous years, Norway financed a number of advisers related to the petroleum sector in areas such as oil taxation, investment, capital management, geology and negotiating rights. In the new cooperation agreements there is more emphasis on training and formal education in the petroleum sector. Two new education programmes have been initiated under which around 100 students are studying in Australia and Indonesia.

Norway is also one of the main donors in the field of hydro-electric power and electricity supply. As a result of cooperation with the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, East Timor's first hydropower plant in Gariuai was completed in November 2008. 1,500 Timorese have been trained in connection with the project. This cooperation also contributed to new accounting systems, training in environmental impact analysis and planning of a new hydropower plant in the east of the country.

Jacobsen Elektro has completed its work in East Timor. 1,172 street lights were erected in the capital, Dili, and the remaining repairs of pre-payment meters were completed.

### Governance

Norway has provided budget support through the World Bank. This support has been important for implementation of the country's national development strategy. One of the main challenges has been that the authorities lack capacity to spend the money. The Timorese Government therefore requested the Norwegian Refugee Council to take over the last transfer of NOK 10 million to rehabilitate schools. A financial management programme has also experienced difficulties and has been delayed due to capacity problems, both at the World Bank and in the administration.

### Facts about East Timor

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 44 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 1,510 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 55

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** Unavailable

**Children in primary education:** 63 %

Security Sector Reform (SSR) is one of the main challenges for East Timor in connection with the establishment of the rule of law. During the crisis in 2006, the national police force (PNTL) broke down and the army (F-FDTL) was put out of action. Norway has financed the UN review of the security sector and the ongoing reform to strengthen the police and the army.

Through the UN, Norway supported the development of the judicial sector. Among other things, the programme has supported increased recruitment of judges and legal staff. The efficiency of the prosecuting authority and the district courts is improving and there was a rise in the number of cases last year. Norway's contributions to the UN have also been spent on strengthening Parliament and on a national programme to promote the rights of children and young people. The first hospital-based register of births was opened at Dili Hospital. This is an important step in safeguarding the rights of children and making registration easier for parents. The programme has also helped to establish child-friendly police stations that can receive and follow up children who have been victims of abuse. Norway supported the international conference Youth, Identity and Nationbuilding in Dili in November 2008, where one of the main speakers was Special Envoy Gunnar Stålsett. Norwegian aid was also spent on a national programme for youth and sport.

### **Peace, reconciliation and humanitarian aid**

Norway has supported the Justice and Peace Commission, the goal of which is to promote peaceful development in local communities with the help of anti-violence education. The target group comprised gangs, internally displaced persons and congregations. The Commission has good contacts with 17 different gangs and there has been a drastic reduction in gang-related violence. The involvement of Special Envoy Gunnar Stålseth has been an important element of the effort to promote reconciliation after the crisis in 2006. Among other things, Stålseth has facilitated dialogue between political leaders to find a solution to the problem of internal refugees. The authorities asked Stålseth to continue his activities in 2009. His focus in 2009 is on the national consensus dialogue entitled "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation in Timor-Leste. How to Deliver?".

The Norwegian Refugee Council has contributed to the construction of 600 transitional homes for internally displaced persons. The organisation has also received funding to administer five camps and has provided humanitarian aid for 600 families. The Council has also built five youth centres and restored clinics. Most refugee camps were closed down in the course of the year. In 2008, the UNDP launched a project to assist the integration of internally displaced persons in local communities, which Norway supports.

### **Women and gender equality**

The East Timorese Government has committed itself to promoting women's rights and gender equality, and a parliamentary committee has been established to promote gender equality.

Norway has collaborated with the State Secretariat for the Promotion of Equality, which also has an Equality Commission. Norway supported the Third National Women's Congress, which addressed the situation of women in education, health, the judicial system, politics, culture, the media, transport and communications. Local conferences were held in thirteen districts in preparation for the national congress. In 2008, cooperation was also initiated with the Fokupens organisation, the goal of which was to help single mothers find work. Norway also supported the establishment of a resource centre for women parliamentarians under the auspices of the UN Development Programme. Support was also provided for the national umbrella organisation for women (REDEFETO).

Assistance was provided for the planning of the Women for Peace conference, which was held in March 2009. The main themes of the conference were women's experience and contribution to peace and reconstruction after conflicts, their political and economic participation in post-conflict situations, the rule of law in the transitional phase after conflicts, domestic violence, and the influence of culture and religion on women's rights, especially reproductive rights.



## Facts about East Timor

Estimated population 2007 1.1 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 1,510 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 2 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 32 %  
Industry 13 %  
Services 55 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006) Unavailable  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 189  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 33.5 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 63 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.545  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2006) 55  
Change 2000-2007 -47  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 3.8  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2005) Unavailable  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 62 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) Unavailable

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 63 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2004) Unavailable  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 94  
Secondary Unavailable  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 29 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) Unavailable

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 7.3 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.2

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to East Timor

Total assistance 2008:

NOK 44 million

### By partner

**38% | NOK 16 million**

Public sector in recipient country

**1% | NOK 1 million**

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

**23% | NOK 10 million**

Norwegian NGOs

**11% | NOK 5 million**

Local NGOs

**2% | NOK 1 million**

International NGOs

**24% | NOK 11 million**

Multilateral organisations

**1% | NOK 0.5 million**

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

**46% | NOK 20 million**

Economic development  
and trade

**0% | NOK 0.1 million**

Emergency relief and  
other unspecified

**10% | NOK 5 million**

Environment and energy

**22% | NOK 9 million**

Good governance

**22% | NOK 10 million**

Health, education and  
social sector

*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Ethiopia

Norway is one of the smaller bilateral donors to Ethiopia and most Norwegian assistance is channelled through Norwegian non-governmental organisations and the UN. The normalisation of bilateral relations between Ethiopia and Norway in October 2008 paved the way for re-opening dialogue on development cooperation. This includes efforts to link aid more closely to the country's poverty reduction strategies and increase the proportion of direct government-to-government assistance, where the authorities are Norway's partner. Norway supports regional stability, human rights and good governance. Ethiopia is also a pilot country for Norway's International Action Plan against Female Genital Mutilation. Norway has made efforts to promote cooperation between business enterprises in Norway and Ethiopia.

### Human rights and governance

Efforts to strengthen democratic institutions continued under a joint donor agreement, which includes support for capacity-building in Parliament, the Human Rights Commission and the office of the Ombudsman. In connection with the local elections in 2008, Norway, Sweden, Canada, Ireland and the UK supported voter education programmes run by a group of non-governmental organisations.

Ethiopia is a pilot country for Norway's International Action Plan against Female Genital Mutilation and for intensified efforts in the regions where this abuse is worst and most widespread, namely Afar, Somali and SNNP. This work is being done in cooperation with Save the Children Norway (Redd Barna), Norwegian Church Aid and local authorities and NGOs. Even in these areas there is growing awareness that genital mutilation is extremely harmful to health, and many local communities have committed themselves to stopping this practice. A nationwide survey in 2007 showed that female genital mutilation is declining in all regions. On a national basis, the decline is 24 per cent, the greatest progress being made in Tigray (53%), followed by SNNP (34%), Oromia (27%) and Addis Abeba (27%). However, the results were poor in Afar and the Somali region, where the incidence of genital mutilation dropped by 7% and 1% respectively.

### Natural resource management and food security

Assistance for cooperation between the universities of Hawassa, Mekelle and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences has contributed towards increasing capacity and improving research and teaching expertise in the fields of natural resource management, food security and environmental issues. Eighteen university employees have completed their PhDs, four have completed their MScs and five have completed special education courses. This cooperation has also resulted in increased production of high quality research, including 69 articles. The transfer of knowledge has resulted in a rise of over 30 per cent in agricultural production. Support for women students has led to fewer failing to complete their courses.

### Facts about Ethiopia

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 213 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 220 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 119

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** Unavailable

**Children in primary education:** 72.3 %

With the Development Fund as executive partner, Norway contributed to sustainable agricultural management and increased food security in vulnerable areas of Tigray, Afar and the Somali region through investments in water harvesting systems, road construction and measures to

improve grazing land. In Tigray, the project increased the number of months with secure food supplies from 6 to 8.7 and led to a marked improvement in the health of children under the age of five. This work is also part of the follow-up to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. Following the extensive droughts and poor harvests, Norway responded quickly to the UN's humanitarian appeal and contributed NOK 55 million through the UN Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF), the ICRC and Norwegian non-governmental organisations.

### **Regional integration and stability**

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

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

### **Culture**

Positive profiling of Norway through culture and the arts has been an important element of normalisation efforts. This has included five jazz/pop concerts, cooperation on art and a film show.

## Facts about Ethiopia

Estimated population 2007 79 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 220 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 7.7 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 48 %  
Industry 13 %  
Services 41 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 2.7 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No  
Development assistance per capita USD 27  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 14.7 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2005) 38 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.389  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 119  
Change 2000-2007: -57  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 7.2  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) Unavailable  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 42 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 81.8 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 72.3 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2004) 68.7 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 88  
Secondary 67  
Tertiary 34

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 22 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.60

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 17.5 %

---

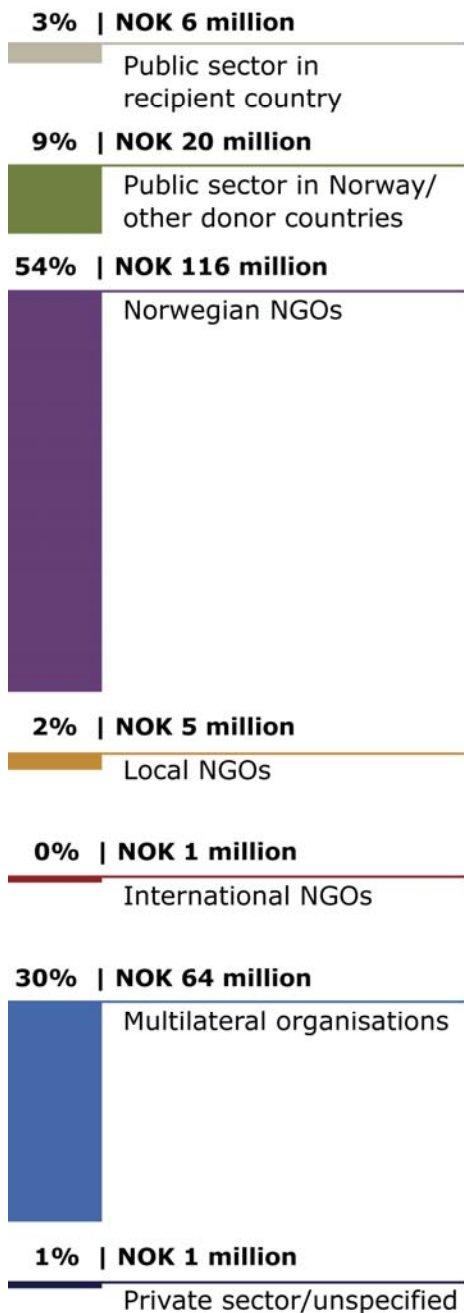
### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.6  
The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

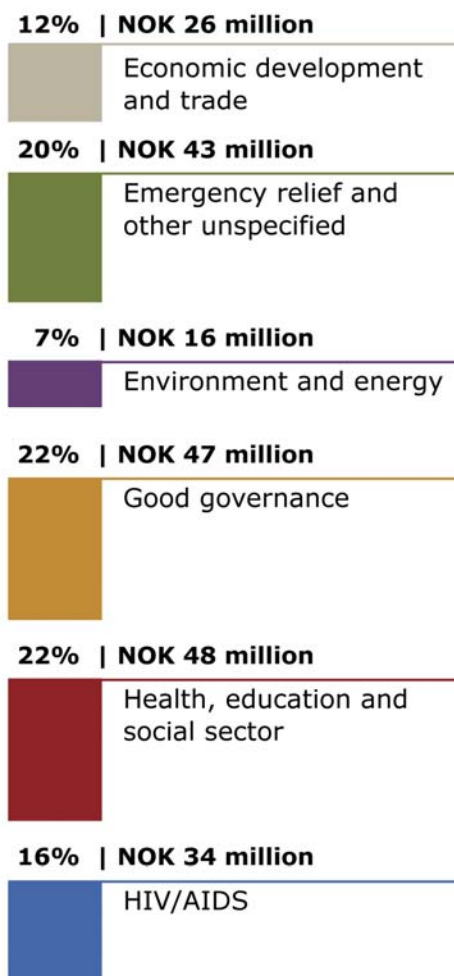
## Bilateral assistance to Ethiopia

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 213 million

### By partner



### By sector





*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## India

India receives relatively little development assistance from Norway and the two countries are no longer engaged in government-to-government cooperation. Norwegian assistance is now primarily related to efforts to reduce child and maternal mortality, the environment, clean energy and measures to mitigate climate change.

### Health

The Norway India Partnership Initiative (NIPI) aims to help realise Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5, which concern reductions in child and maternal mortality. Norway supports a five-year initiative in five states with a total population of 500 million where child mortality rates are particularly high.

The programme focused on three areas: the quality of child health services, administrative support functions for child health services, and innovation and research. At the rural level, with the help of UNICEF, NIPI has introduced a programme that integrates the treatment of newborn babies' and children's diseases in 82 new districts. Approximately 33,000 health workers have received training in child health care in rural areas and in the home. Through NIPI, Norway also supported the establishment of wards for sick babies at 15 hospitals. The programme has also contributed to the establishment of administrative units for child health in three districts in each of the five states that participate in the NIPI programme.

### Climate, environment and clean energy

Norway's support for environment, energy and climate was increased in 2008.

Research cooperation between some of the most prominent institutions in India and Norway continued and was expanded.

Environment and climate projects predominated. The new measures included cooperation between Bioforsk and the Indian Institute of Technology, cooperation between the National Geophysical Research Institute and SINTEF, and a framework agreement with the Energy and Resources Institute. Support was also provided for regional measures to put clean energy, climate change and the environment on the agenda. Among other things, some Norwegian funds were spent on arranging meetings to raise awareness of these topics.

### Facts about India

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 164 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 950

**Child mortality per 1000:** 76

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.3 %

**Children in primary education:** 94.2 %

**Women and gender equality**

Norway supported cooperation between the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS) and the Aagaz Foundation. The pilot project is entitled Women and Local Government. The aim is to consider the possibilities for supporting the development of India's extensive local democracy by providing training courses for elected women in rural areas. There is focus on education, the exchange of experience and network-building in six states.

**Culture**

Norway allocates a relatively large amount of funding for cultural initiatives in India, based on a long-term approach and a strong institutional base. An Ibsen Festival and a five-year music programme under the auspices of Concerts Norway have been established. Otherwise the main focus is on cooperation in the fields of architecture/design and contemporary art.



## Facts about India

Estimated population 2007 1,112 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 950  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 7.1 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 18 %  
Industry 30 %  
Services 52 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006) 2.5 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 2  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 0.2 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 44 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.609  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 76  
Change 2000-2007 -22  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 4.5  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.3 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 89 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 34.8 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2006) 94.2 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 17.9 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2006)  
Primary 96  
Secondary 81  
Tertiary 72

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 9.1 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.31

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 4.6 %

---

### Corruption

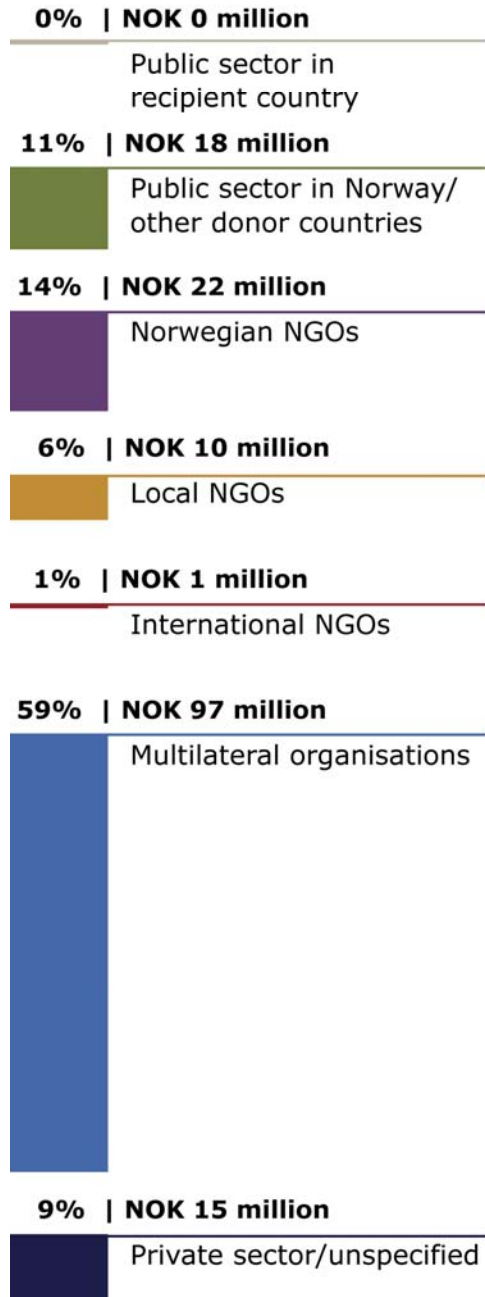
Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 3.4

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

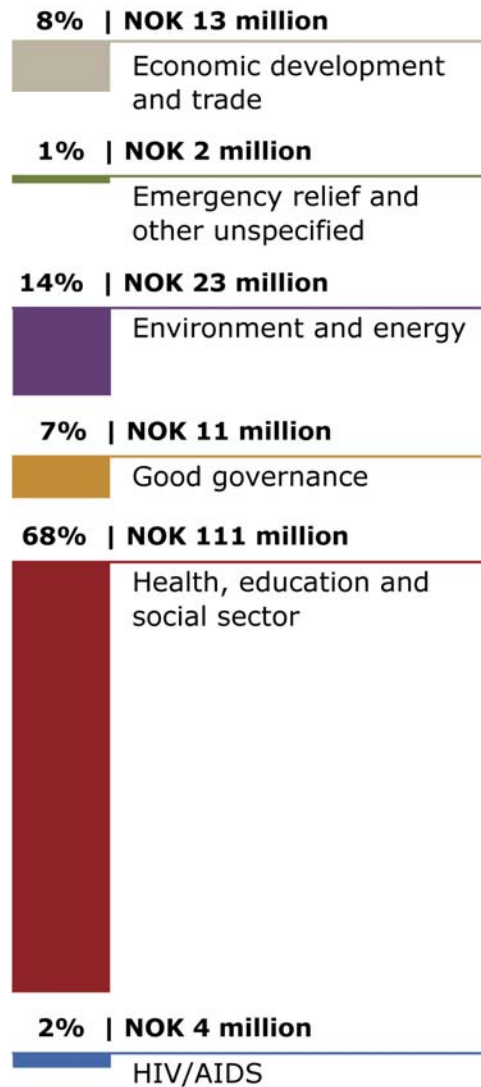
## Bilateral assistance to India

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 164 million

### By partner



### By sector



## Indonesia

Democracy is gaining an ever stronger foothold in Indonesia. Administrative reforms have brought several visible results, especially in the fight against corruption. Several important persons in the fields of finance and politics have been prosecuted and sentenced, but corruption is still a widespread problem, especially in the judicial system and cases related to illegal logging. However, extensive decentralisation reforms have posed major challenges for the introduction of national development priorities. The majority of Norwegian aid is spent on environmental measures. International actors, including Norway, and the authorities themselves are increasingly concerned about greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry sector.

### Environment and climate

Indonesia has enormous rainforests and has therefore been selected as one of nine pilot countries under the UN REDD Quick Start programme, supported by Norway, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the destruction of forests. Norway's contribution to the fight against deforestation has mainly been allocated to the Forest Governance Programme (FGP) through the Partnership for Governance Reform. The programme has promoted cooperation between national and local authorities and local organisations to improve forest management in five regions in the country. The organisation has also provided inputs for work on a national plan to prevent emissions from deforestation.

Norway has also supported the CIFOR research institute and the local organisation ELSDA to promote law and order in the forestry sector. Aid for CIFOR has, among other things, been spent on drawing up guidelines for investigators, and cooperation has been entered into with the anti-corruption unit KPK.

Cooperation in the fishery sector and support for the Baron Technopark renewable energy project, which has been planned for a long time, has still not succeeded due to a difference of opinion between Norway and Indonesia concerning the content of the agreement.

### Governance and anti-corruption activities

The fight against corruption is one of the main concerns of the current President, and the KPK anti-corruption units are doing a good job. The aim of Norway's efforts is to contribute to the authorities' plans for governance and judicial reforms. Two of the KPK commissioners have participated in the Corruption Hunter Network, which was initiated by Norway. Cooperation has been entered into between the Office of the Auditor General in Norway and its sister organisation in Indonesia.

### Facts about Indonesia

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 61 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 1,650

**Child mortality per 1000:** 31

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.2 %

**Children in primary education:** 98 %

A cooperation project between the University of Oslo and the Center for Democracy and Human Rights Studies has carried out research on democratic representation in Indonesia. Unique data has been collected and made available through radio, reports, a website and the publication of a book. In connection with research cooperation between Universitas Gadjah Mada and Agder

University, local authorities in six districts have been rated according to transparency in budget processes, political work and tender regulations. In 2008 the focus was on forest management.

### **Women and gender equality**

Norway is one of a few international donors who support projects that specifically target women. Norway supports the work of the Asia Foundation to persuade more women to enter politics. As well as training local women, the programme has produced a list of women who both wish to and are qualified to take part in political work. Several of these women have been selected by political parties to be candidates in the upcoming election.

Support for the national commission to combat violence against women (Komnas Perempuan) has helped ensure that several government institutions now investigate the consequences for women of both national legislation and local regulations.

Norway works with the Dutch aid organisation HIVOS on strengthening the work of Aliansa Nasional to promote respect for religious diversity. Aliansa Nasional has received help to draw up a national strategy and strengthen the organisation. Among other things, the organisation arranged a peaceful demonstration in support of Ahmadiyah believers following a proposal in parliament to ban this religious movement, which originated in Islam.

There are approximately six million Indonesians working abroad, mostly in Malaysia. Violence and abuse of female immigrant workers is an enormous problem. In Malaysia alone, several hundred Indonesian women die as a result of violence or suicide. Norway has signed an agreement with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to support a project to combat human trafficking.

### **Humanitarian aid and private sector development**

Reconstruction after the tsunami and the civil war in Aceh is reaching its conclusion. 94 per cent has been rebuilt, much of it for the better. In 2008, national and local authorities took over responsibility from the specially-appointed reconstruction committee. Norway did not provide any fresh funding in 2008 but has participated actively in meetings of a multi-donor fund administered by the World Bank. The fund still has assets and will not be wound up until 2012.

Norway also supports peace-building through Interpeace and the work of the CMI on following up the peace treaty and the participation of women in the peace process, respectively.

Through Norad, Norway has also contributed to the construction of a centre for geographical information systems in Aceh.

## Facts about Indonesia

Estimated population 2007 226 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 1,650  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 5.3 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 14 %  
Industry 47 %  
Services 39 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1.2 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2003) 28 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.726  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 31  
Change 2000-2007 -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 4.2  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.2 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 80 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 26 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 98 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 6.1 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 96  
Secondary 101  
Tertiary 100

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 12 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.46

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 6.9 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.6

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Indonesia

Total assistance 2008:

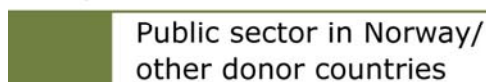
NOK 61 million

### By partner

**33% | NOK 20 million**



**9% | NOK 6 million**



**25% | NOK 15 million**



**11% | NOK 6 million**



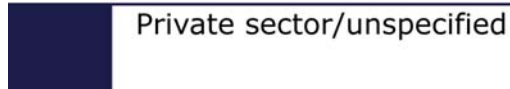
**8% | NOK 5 million**



**2% | NOK 1 million**

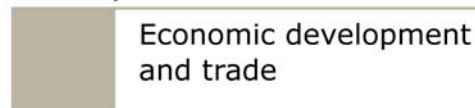


**11% | NOK 7 million**

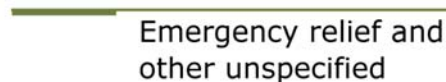


### By sector

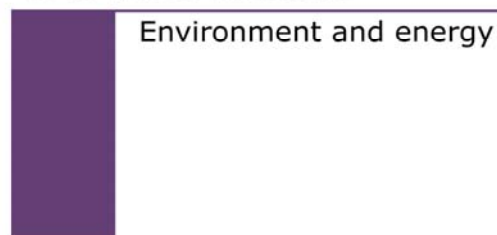
**18% | 11 million**



**1% | NOK 0.5 million**



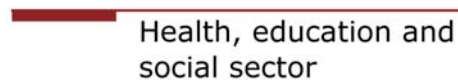
**40% | NOK 24 million**



**39% | NOK 24 million**



**2% | NOK 1 million**





*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Iraq

The humanitarian situation in Iraq is difficult. Because of the security situation, few organisations can operate in Iraq. A total of NOK 99 million in Norwegian development assistance was spent in Iraq in 2008. Norwegian humanitarian aid was channelled through the UN system and non-governmental organisations for refugees and internally displaced persons, water and sanitation, demining operations, mine and war victims and health services.

### Humanitarian assistance

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are approximately 2.5 million internally displaced persons in Iraq and around 2 million Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries. A large amount of Norwegian aid has been allocated for Iraqi refugees, both within the country and in neighbouring countries. This aid has helped to improve the life situation of the refugees that have been most seriously affected. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is the organisation in Iraq that reaches the broadest swathe of the population. Among other things, the ICRC has supported hospitals and cooperated closely with central and local health authorities. Through Norwegian People's Aid, Norway contributed towards the formulation of a human rights curriculum for all upper secondary schools in northern Iraq, which reached a large target group. Norway contributed to the UN's Expanded Humanitarian Response Fund for Iraq (ERF), which was established in 2007. In the first year of the fund, projects were mainly carried out by Iraqi organisations, supported by the ERF. The UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) also provided humanitarian assistance in Iraq.

### Water

According to the UN, only one in three Iraqi children has access to clean water. Norway supported a water project run by Norwegian Church Aid in southern Iraq. Eight villages in Basrah district, equivalent to a total of 36,600 people, now have access to clean drinking water. Approximately 50,000 metres of pipeline have been laid to bring water to the villages. The water quality is now considered to be good.

### Facts about Iraq

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 99 million

**Gross national income per capita:** Unavailable

**Child mortality per 1000:** 46

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** Unavailable

**Children in primary education:** 88.6 %

### Petroleum

Norway initiated cooperation with Iraq under the Oil for Development programme in 2004. The programme concerns information management, increased oil production, training and transfer of industrial technology. The measures included a training course on negotiations under the auspices of the Norwegian organisation Petrad. More than 50 people have received training since the courses began in 2004. An evaluation showed a marked improvement in participants' capacity and the programme has been extended for another three years.

### Bilateral relations between Norway and Iraq

Norway has increased its bilateral contacts with Iraq from 2008 onwards. An agreement concerning the return of Iraqis was signed by the Norwegian and Iraqi authorities in Oslo on 15 May 2009, and on 29 June the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jonas Gahr Støre, visited



Baghdad and had a meeting with his counterpart, Hosyiar Zebari. During the visit, Minister Støre announced that a Norwegian embassy office will be opened in Baghdad.

Other projects initiated in 2009 included diplomacy training in Norway for Iraqi diplomats and cultural cooperation.

## Facts about Iraq

Estimated population 2007 Unavailable

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) Unavailable  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 Unavailable  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 9 %  
Industry 70 %  
Services 21 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) Unavailable  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) Yes  
Development assistance per capita (2005) Unavailable  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP Unavailable

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 7.6 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 Unavailable  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 46  
Change 2000-2007 -2  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 3  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) Unavailable  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 77 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 52.8 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 88.6 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 15.2 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 83  
Secondary 66  
Tertiary 59

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 25.5 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) Unavailable

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 0 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 1.3

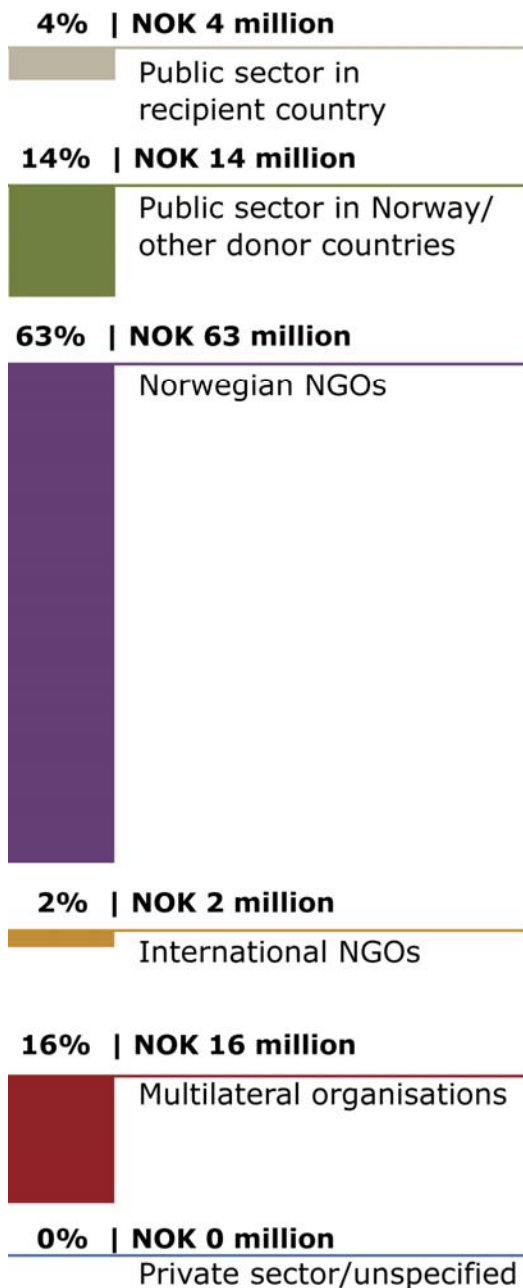
The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Iraq

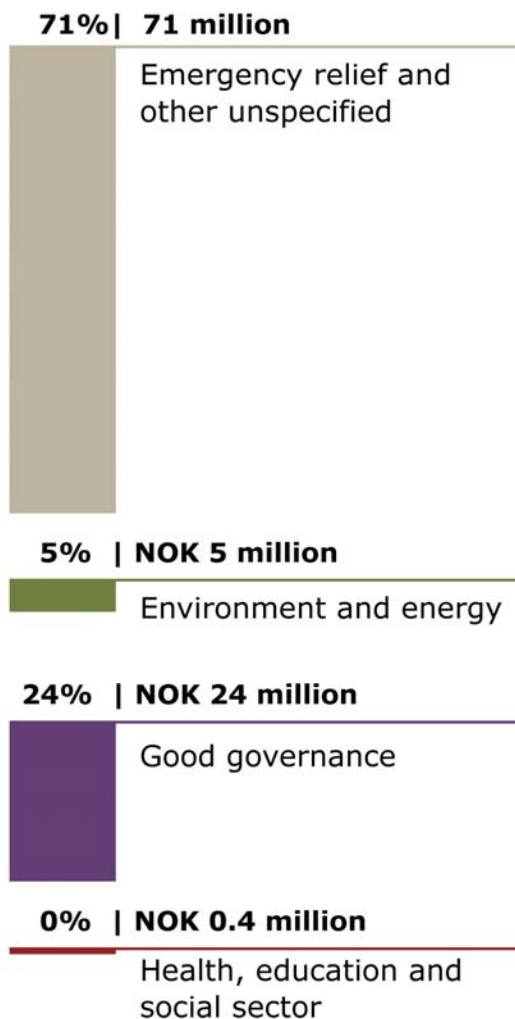
Total assistance 2008:

NOK 99 million

### By partner



### By sector



*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## **Kosovo**

Kosovo declared independence on 17 February 2008. Serbia has not recognised Kosovo and is working on the international arena to annul the declaration of independence. The country's new Constitution, which was adopted on 15 June 2008, guarantees comprehensive rights for minorities in accordance with the plan drawn up by UN envoy Ahtisaari to resolve the Kosovo issue. The development of Kosovo's institutions has been supported by the UN since 1998, and the EU is now helping Kosovo to develop its judicial sector. However much remains to be done to make Kosovo a sustainable state with democratic institutions which protects minority rights and historical monuments. The most important aim of Norwegian assistance has been to support the consolidation of the new state.

### **Education**

Education has been an important sector for Norway's aid for Kosovo since 2008. Among other things, Norway continued to support further education in the agricultural sector, and to support media training through the Kosovo Institute for Journalism and Communication. In close cooperation with Kosovo's Ministry of Education, it was decided that Norway will contribute to the construction of two upper secondary schools, one specialising in building and construction and the other specialising in economics. In cooperation with Kosovo's Ministry of Education, Norway has launched a grant programme that will enable students from Kosovo to study in Norway.

### **Good governance**

In 2008, Norway also supported measures to build capacity and strengthen local and central institutions in order to promote the development of democratic institutions in Kosovo. Among other things, Norway has contributed to the development of the Kosovo Property Agency (KPA), which registers and makes decisions on property issues. Support has also been provided for capacity-building in the Kosovo Cadastre Agency (KCA), Kosovo's land register, and Norway has succeeded in promoting the establishment of closer cooperation between the KPA and KCA. In accordance with the Ahtisaari plan, support was also provided to help the Kosovan authorities to develop and implement projects in the field of decentralisation and local government reform. Norway has also supported projects relating to reform of the security sector, including the establishment of a Ministry of Defence.

### **Private sector development**

Economic growth in Kosovo is low and unemployment rates are high, especially among young people. To boost economic growth, Norway has contributed towards private sector development in selected municipalities, and to the establishment of credit arrangements for small and medium-sized companies, especially in the field of ICT. At the same time, support was provided to improve the competence of local and central administrations to deal with employment of the long-term unemployed and unemployed youth.

### **Facts about Kosovo**

*No facts about Kosovo available.  
For 2008, Norad reports on development assistance for Kosovo under Serbia.*

### **Efforts to support minorities and civil society**

One important aim of Norwegian development assistance for Kosovo in 2008 was to support projects that focus particularly on Kosovan Serbs and other minorities in Kosovo. Through this support, Norway wishes to help ensure that the minority population can remain in Kosovo. Norway also contributed to civil society projects and measures to promote human rights.

## Facts about Kosovo

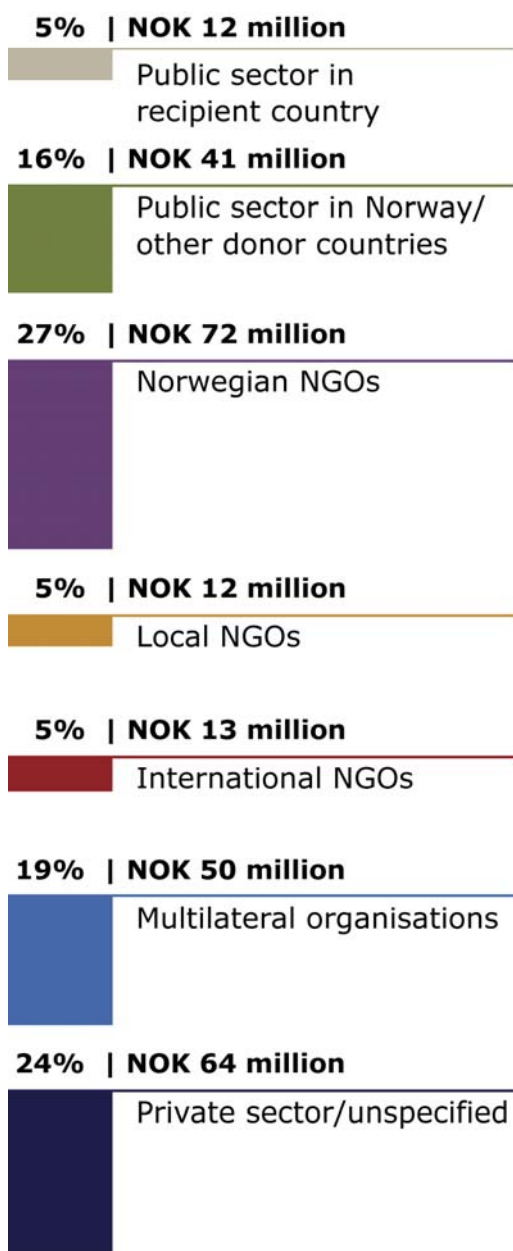
No facts available.

For 2008, Norad reported on development assistance for Kosovo under Serbia, see diagram on the right.

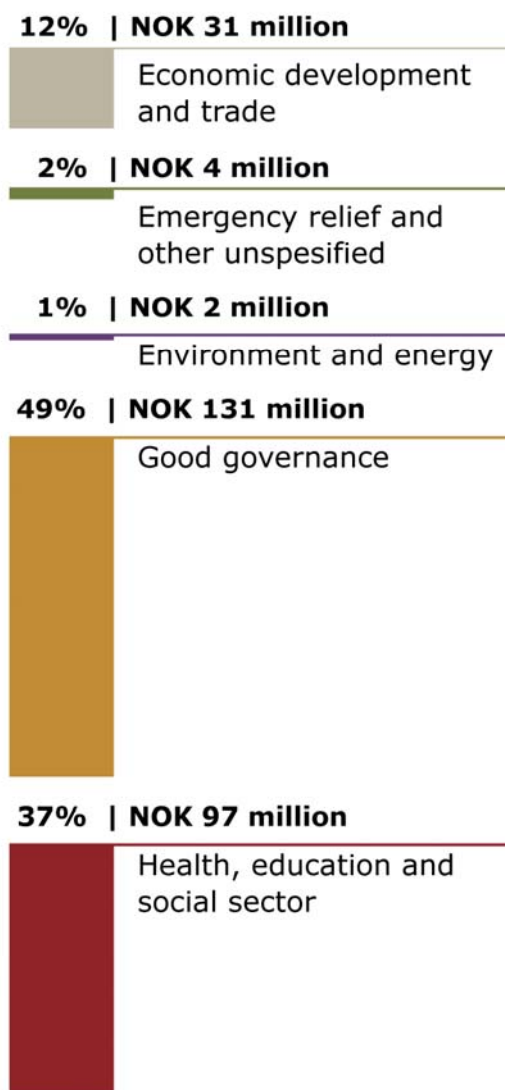
### Bilateral assistance to Serbia including Kosovo

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 266 million

#### By partner



#### By sector



*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## **Liberia**

Liberia has been seriously affected by civil war and the challenges are formidable. The Government seeks to meet expectations regarding living standards and prevent dissatisfaction. To achieve this, Liberia needs help from the international community. In its poverty reduction strategy for the period 2008-2011, Liberia has drawn up a plan for the transition from a post-conflict situation to a phase of long-term development. Norway's assistance for Liberia has largely been provided in cooperation with the authorities, although aid is channelled through the UN and civil society.

### **Peace and reconciliation**

Norway helped to strengthen the Liberian police force by building reception centres for abused women and children at ten main police stations. The reception centres have ensured that women and children in the various districts have received professional services. Norway has also contributed towards the rehabilitation of the Police Academy so that it can accept both female and male students. As a result, more women are being accepted at the Academy.

Norway also contributed to a rehabilitation and repatriation programme for former soldiers run by the UN and the Liberian authorities. Soldiers received treatment for trauma and vocational guidance, and work was done in local communities to ensure that the former soldiers were well treated.

The Norwegian Refugee Council provided information and advice in connection with land rights conflicts. As a result of their efforts, it is now easier for refugees to return to their former properties and farm the land without new conflicts arising.

Norway also supported a Millennium Development Village, which aims to promote economic revitalisation and reduce poverty by improving agriculture, education, health, water and sanitation and village organisation. The goal is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in a limited geographical area, and work has now begun.

### **Governance**

Norway supported the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), which follows up the Liberian Truth Commission and helps to ensure that Liberian society is involved in the work of the Commission and implements its recommendations. The ICTJ seeks to help ensure that the debate concerns reconciliation and reform as well as questions relating to punishment.

### **Facts about Liberia**

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 193 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 140 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 133

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 1.7 %

**Children in primary education:** 39.5 %

**Energy**

Norwegian funds were spent on diesel generators for emergency power in Monrovia, which has resulted in large parts of the capital having light again. This is important for security, and to ensure that various activities and job creation can get under way. Electricity distribution cables were also financed with Norwegian funds, thus ensuring that more areas had access to electric power.

**Education**

Through the Norwegian Refugee Council, Norway supported the national Accelerated Learning Program, which enables children and young people who missed schooling due to the 14-year-long civil war to complete primary education in half the normal time. Vocational training and adult literacy programmes were also provided.

**Health**

Norway supported the Clinton Foundation HIV and AIDS Initiative and helped ensure that HIV and AIDS patients received treatment and Liberia's health service was strengthened through a programme that focuses on cooperation and training.

## Facts about Liberia

Estimated population 2007 3.7 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 140 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 3.4 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 54 %  
Industry 19 %  
Services 27 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) Yes  
Development assistance per capita (2005) Unavailable  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP Unavailable

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 35.6 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.364  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 133  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 12  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 1.7 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 64 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 55.7 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2006) 39.5 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 28.2 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school  
Primary Unavailable  
Secondary Unavailable  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 12.5 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) Unavailable

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2007) 4.7 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.4

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.



## Bilateral assistance to Liberia

Total assistance 2008:

NOK 193 million

### By partner

18% | NOK 35 million

Public sector in recipient country

6% | NOK 13 million

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

19% | NOK 37 million

Norwegian NGOs

7% | NOK 14 million

International NGOs

49% | NOK 94 million

Multilateral organisations

0% | NOK 1 million

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

49% | NOK 95 million

Economic development  
and trade

2% | NOK 4 million

Emergency relief and  
other unspecified

19% | NOK 36 million

Environment and energy

14% | NOK 26 million

Good governance

17% | NOK 32 million

Health, education and  
social sector

## Madagascar

Norway's involvement in Madagascar goes right back to 1866, with the arrival of the first Norwegian missionaries. Norwegian bilateral cooperation with Madagascar is therefore based on the long-term efforts of Norwegian non-governmental organisations. The main goal of Norwegian cooperation is poverty reduction, and the proportion of people living below the poverty line has declined in recent years, from 80 per cent in 2002 to 67 per cent in 2008. 2008 marked the beginning of important reforms of the educational system, to which Norway is contributing.

### Governance

Norway supported the anti-corruption agency BIANCO, which in 2008 investigated a number of cases and established local offices in several parts of the country. In 2008 BIANCO received 9,719 reports of corruption, of which 1,702 were classified as corruption cases. 639 cases were being investigated at year-end. There was a marked rise in the number of cases that were passed on to the judicial system. 20 per cent of cases ended up in the courts of law in 2007, while 397 of 1,095 cases were passed on to the courts in 2008.

In general, the population's knowledge of corruption is increasing. The authorities have also established special courts for corruption cases and economic crime. However, the inefficiency of the judicial system is challenging and investigative capacity is limited. Other challenges include gaining control of the informal mining sector and illegal trading in the country's natural resources, especially tropical timber and fish, as well as associated corruption.

Norway also supported the Comité pour la Savegarde de l'Intégrité (Committee to Safeguard Public Integrity), which in 2008 established the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature (Supreme Council of Judges) which, among other things, follows up the ethical guidelines for judges and a special unit for investigating money-laundering cases (SAMIFIN).

Through a project headed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Norwegian funds have supported courses in budget processes, tax regulations and administrative procedures for eight municipalities in the Anosy region. The project also boosted employment and technical training in these municipalities.

### Education

Norway supports the programmes and goals in the authorities' poverty reduction strategy, which aims to ensure that everyone has five years of basic education, and to increase basic education to seven years. Madagascar is making progress towards achieving these goals. While 84 per cent of children started school in 2007, this number had risen to 87 per cent in 2008. The proportion of children who completed five years of basic education rose six per cent from 2007 to 2008. New school books were introduced in the 20 districts where the reform is under way. However, the school reform is facing major challenges, as only 60 per cent of those starting school completed five years of basic education. Only 36 per cent of pupils completed seven years of schooling. Because of delays in the construction of new schools and in the development of new curricula and text books, it will be difficult to achieve the goals of the education reform.

### Facts about Madagascar

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 129 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 320 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 112

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.1 %

**Children in primary education:** 99.3 %

Cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) resulted in the construction of classrooms, water points and latrines. All in all, Norway has contributed towards the construction of 88 schools and 14 educational resource centres. 88 parents' associations attended courses in school maintenance.

Norway supported ProVert, the Norwegian Mission Society's "green" school project, which was initiated in 2007. The project teaches pupils about basic environmental issues and practical ways to protect the environment. There is special emphasis on ensuring that girls are taught in all parts of the programme.

### **Agriculture**

In 2008, Norway supported applied research and advisory services in agriculture and animal husbandry to ensure better harvests and agricultural techniques among farmers in the Vakinankaratra region. Funds were also spent on restructuring a national research and development centre for agriculture and animal husbandry (Fifamor) in order to increase capacity and improve its financial situation.

### **Petroleum**

Norway and Madagascar entered into cooperation in the petroleum sector under the Norwegian Oil for Development programme in 2007, and this cooperation continued in 2008. Cooperation is technical in nature, and Norwegian experts helped to improve Madagascar's capacity to deal with possible future discoveries of oil on the Madagascan continental shelf. The programme consists of a number of components – legislation, policy development, environment, financial management and anti-corruption measures. An expert from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate has been seconded to the Madagascan Directorate of Petroleum and Minerals, where she is coordinating the various components of the programme. Environmental considerations are an important element of this programme, and the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT, now the Climate and Pollution Agency) is also involved in the process.

### **Women and gender equality**

Madagascar recently signed the SADC Protocol, which among other things aims to achieve 30 per cent female participation in political life. Norway's support, through the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA), helped to improve the competence of women who wish to participate actively in politics and public life. Cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) also incorporated a gender perspective. Both equal pay and the empowerment of women were important elements of the programme. Through support for Fifamor, women received training in new agricultural techniques. This strengthened the socio-economic position of women, especially in the Vakinankaratra region.

### **Culture**

Cultural funds were spent on bringing Madagascan photographs to the *Til jordens ende* (To the Ends of the Earth) exhibition at the Bergen Museum. Norway also supported various cultural events, including a folk music festival, a dance festival and a jazz festival.

## Facts about Madagascar

Estimated population 2007 19.7 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 320 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 3.6 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 26 %  
Industry 17 %  
Services 57 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 50  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 18.7 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2005) 42 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.533  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 112  
Change 2000-2007 -25  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 5.1  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.1 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 47 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 80.6 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 99.3 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 29.8 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 97  
Secondary 95  
Tertiary 89

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 8 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.70

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 2.6 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 3.4

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Madagascar

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 129 million

### By partner

**49% | NOK 63 million**

Public sector in recipient country

**9% | NOK 11 million**

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

**12% | NOK 16 million**

Norwegian NGOs

**0% | NOK 0.4 million**

Local NGOs

**2% | NOK 2 million**

International NGOs

**27% | NOK 34 million**

Multilateral organisations

**1% | NOK 2 million**

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

**29% | NOK 38 million**

Economic development  
and trade

**5% | NOK 6 million**

Emergency relief and  
other unspecified

**3% | NOK 4 million**

Environment and energy

**12% | NOK 16 million**

Good governance

**51% | NOK 65 million**

Health, education and  
social sector

## Malawi

In comparison with neighbouring countries, Malawi has few resources of its own, and few aid donors. Norway is one of Malawi's largest donors and, since 2001, has also administered some of Sweden's development assistance. Norway's assistance for Malawi is based on the country's national growth and development strategy.

### **Budget support and economic development**

Good progress has been made in the field of economic governance. A review of budget support showed satisfactory achievement of targets. Progress in the fields of financial management and social sectors was particularly positive, while there is still room for improvement in certain areas relating to economic development and good governance. The proportion of the budget allocated for health, education and governance institutions increased in comparison with the previous year. The proportion of fifth grade pupils who completed the school year exceeded the target, with 78 per cent for boys and 73.6 per cent for girls. Almost 45 per cent of girls completed eighth grade, which was well above the 26 per cent target. The number of births attended by health personnel increased from 42 to 45 per cent. A certain amount of progress was made in auditing after a new Auditor General was appointed and the delayed audit reports for 2004/05 and 2005/06 were finally submitted to Parliament.

### **Governance and anti-corruption activities**

410 corruption cases were investigated, up from 226 the previous year and exceeding the goal of 360 cases. Only nine corruption cases have been in the judicial system for more than two years, a decline from 17 cases in 2007. With the UK, Norway was the largest donor to the National Anti-Corruption Unit. Following the appointment of a new director towards the end of 2007, anti-corruption activities accelerated. More lawyers were appointed and more cases were brought before the courts. Norway contributed actively towards improving the financial management systems. Norwegian support for statistics and planning helped to increase the production of financial statistics and update the national accounts figures as well as increasing the capacity for macro-economic analysis in the Ministry of Planning. The capacity of the central bank has been enhanced with Norwegian support.

### **Environment and natural resource management**

Norway headed the donor group for agriculture, which supports the authorities' efforts to develop a national sector plan for long-term food security and sustainable agricultural development. Norway played a leading and coordinating role in efforts to achieve a coherent climate programme. The organisation National Smallholder Farmers of Malawi (NASFAM), which is supported by Norway, was involved in several activities related to climate adaptation, and expanded its fair trade market. Norway also supported the Swedish Corporative Centre, which helped small farmers to start up small businesses and improved their market access.

### **Facts about Malawi**

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 368 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 250 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 111

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 12 %

**Children in primary education:** 91.8 %

More than one million trees have been planted to counter deforestation. Norwegian assistance also contributed towards improving food security, irrigating more land, and ensuring that larger areas are now protected from deforestation. Climate-related cooperation between the Agricultural University of Malawi and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences continued. Norway supported the national seed and fertilizer programme, which promotes increased food security and more diversified agriculture.

Norway also played a leading and coordinating role in efforts to achieve a coherent climate programme and has urged the donor group to support the authorities' ownership of the programme.

### **Health, HIV and AIDS**

Norway gave special priority to maternal health. Norway was one of six development partners who financed the sector programme for health and also supported the National AIDS Commission. A considerable amount of assistance was also provided for the Malawi College of Medicine, a nationwide family planning organisation, and training of nurses through the strategic partnership with Norwegian Church Aid. Support for the work of non-governmental organisations continued, with the main focus on health, HIV and AIDS, including training of health personnel. Cooperation with the Clinton Foundation was also established in 2008.

### **Culture**

Norway is an important contributor in the cultural field. The focus was on three areas: historical monuments, cultural organisations and theatre. Three historical buildings were rehabilitated, and tourism has been increasing as a result of focus on these projects. Support for theatre concentrated on theatre as an instrument in the development process, and in 2008 the themes were democratisation, governance and dictatorship.

### **Women and gender equality**

Norway supported a coordinating network that makes broad-based efforts to promote gender equality in Malawi. As a result of the work of this network, more women candidates stood in the parliamentary election. Norwegian assistance helped to strengthen women's organisations and to combat violence against women, human trafficking and traditions that are harmful to women. The position of women in the agricultural sector has also improved as a result of Norwegian aid. Norway also decided to support the construction of a hostel for girls at Mzuzu University in order to help more girls to receive higher education.

## Facts about Malawi

Estimated population 2007 13.9 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 250 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 3 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2006)  
Agriculture 31 %  
Industry 20 %  
Services 49 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1.1 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No  
Development assistance per capita USD 45  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 30.4 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 21 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2004 0.457  
A country scoring below 0.500 is regarded as having a low welfare level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 111  
Change 2000-2007 -77  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 11  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 12 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 76 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 66.4 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2006) 91.8 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 17 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 104  
Secondary 83  
Tertiary 51

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 13 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.73

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15.6 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.8

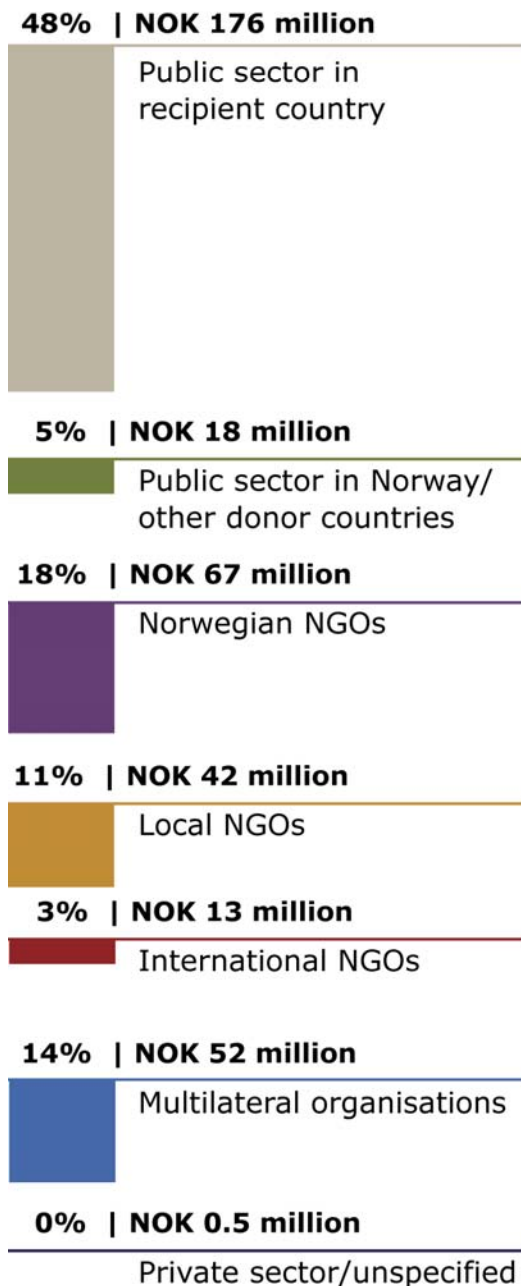
The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.



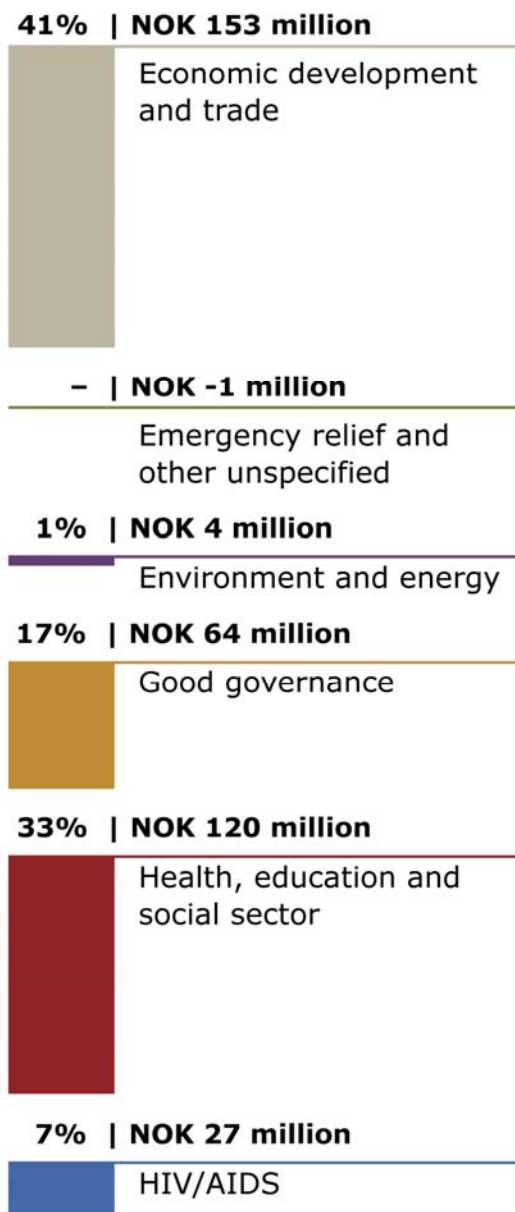
## Bilateral assistance to Malawi

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 368 million

### By partner



### By sector



*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Mali

Mali has been one of Norway's partner countries since the 1970s. Since 2005, Norwegian development cooperation has been administered by Sweden. This cooperation includes sector support for education and projects relating to resource management and women's rights/local democracy. A new programme for Mali was adopted in 2008 and will enter into force in 2009. It entails stronger focus on northern Mali and on natural resource management.

### Education

Norway supports the national primary education programme. The programme has achieved good results. Among other things, the proportion of children completing primary education has increased from almost 48 per cent in 2006 to more than 53 per cent in 2008. The percentage of children enrolled in school has also increased, from 60 per cent in 2001 to more than 79 per cent in 2008; 68 per cent for girls and 82 per cent for boys.

### Governance and human rights

Norway supports governance and democratisation through four non-governmental organisations. The goal is to prevent conflict and improve management of and access to natural resources. The programme has helped to increase awareness of the causes of deforestation and solutions to this problem, and to reduce conflicts relating to scarcity of resources.

Norway also supports UNICEF's programme to protect children, which focuses on female genital mutilation and registration of births. A results-based action plan for the period 2008-2012, which was signed in 2008, is a major step in the direction of combating genital mutilation. A draft law against female genital mutilation has also been drawn up by a group of non-governmental organisations and submitted to parliament.

### Natural resource management

Natural resources and pressures on land are among Mali's main challenges. Deforestation is a threat to sustainable development. In the field of natural resource management, Norway has given priority to supporting efforts to protect the vulnerable Inner Niger delta. Support was provided for local and sustainable management of natural resources, with the result that local communities have become more productive and living standards have improved

### Facts about Mali

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 85 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 500 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 196

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 1.5 %

**Children in primary education:** 63 %

## Facts about Mali

Estimated population 2007 12.3 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 500 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 5.3 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 37 %  
Industry 24 %  
Services 39 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 2.3 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (200/) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 51  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP (2006) 13.4 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 33 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.391  
A country scoring below 0.500 is regarded as having a low welfare level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 196  
Change 2000-2007 -28  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 9.7  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 1.5 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 60 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 65.9 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 63 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 61 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 80  
Secondary 64  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 10 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.68

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 2.1 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 3.1  
The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

---

## Bilateral assistance to Mali

Total assistance 2008:

NOK 85 million

---

### By partner

**52% | NOK 44 million**

---

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

**48% | NOK 41 million**

---

Norwegian NGOs

---

### By sector

**58% | NOK 49 million**

---

Economic development  
and trade

**0% | NOK 0.3 million**

---

Environment and energy

**21% | NOK 18 million**

---

Good governance

*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Mozambique

Mozambique has been one of Norway's main partner countries since 1977 and is one of the countries that has received the most Norwegian aid over the years. In Mozambique, total development assistance amounts to approximately half of the national budget. Studies of economic development show that there are gradually fewer poor people in the country as a whole, but at the same time there are growing disparities between different groups and social strata. Norway continued to provide a substantial amount of aid to Mozambique in 2008. The primary pillars of Norwegian aid to the country include oil and clean energy, as well as budget support and support for the fishery sector.

### Budget support and economic development

Mozambique receives a substantial amount of budget support, and last year it amounted to approximately 14 per cent of the national budget. Norway is one of 19 donors who provide general budget support, and last year Norway was a member of the management team for this support. Budget support is intended to finance the implementation of Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy. In accordance with this strategy, Mozambique has achieved results in social service delivery. Another goal is to improve macro-economic governance and financial management, and Mozambique has made progress here too. In this connection, Norway supported the financial management reform "Sistafe", which aims to combat corruption and improve the management of public funds. Norway's support for the INE statistics institute also improved the prerequisites for measuring the country's development.

To reduce aid dependency in the long term, Norway supported measures to secure government revenues, for example through taxation. There is also emphasis on strengthening the private sector and business enterprises. In this connection, Norway supported training programmes for entrepreneurs. Norway also supported efforts to modernise the register of companies.

### Facts about Mozambique

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 552 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 730 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 168

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 12.5 %

**Children in primary education:** 76 %

Mozambique has joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (ETI), an international initiative that aims to improve transparency regarding revenue flows in the extractive industries. Norway supports this process.

### Human rights and governance

Mozambique's democracy is still characterised by strong executive power, while other sectors of society have little influence on policy formulation. Norway provides programme support for the Human Rights League, which as well as providing legal aid and documenting human rights violations, is engaged in constructive efforts to influence the authorities. Norway's support for the media sector through the Southern Africa Media Training Institute (NSJ) was phased out in 2008.

### Energy and petroleum

There was stronger emphasis on petroleum and energy as a main area for Norwegian assistance for Mozambique in 2008. The country's petroleum industry participates increasingly actively on the

same arena as international companies. Norway continued to support the National Petroleum Institute (INP), one of the main themes being to improve the administrative system. The petroleum sector is also supported through the Oil for Development (OFD) programme.

Norway supported rural electrification in Mozambique, which helped to ensure that more than 100,000 new customers were linked to the national grid in 2008. Support for institutional development and capacity-building in the Ministry of Energy continued.

The regional energy situation is still difficult. Norway heads a group of international partners who support the SADC in the field of energy. The Norwegian embassy in Maputo also took over responsibility from the embassy in Harare for supporting the Southern African Power Pool, which coordinates systems for producing, transmitting and selling electricity in the region.

### **Fisheries**

Norway's cooperation with Mozambique in the fishery sector is concentrated on combating illegal fishing, monitoring and inspection, small-scale fishing and aquaculture. Fishery production in Mozambique increased by 27 per cent in 2008, among other things with the help of Norwegian support for a sector programme to improve fishery management, as well as support for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the development of small-scale fisheries. As a result of technical cooperation between Mozambique's fishery authorities and the Centre of Development Cooperation in Fisheries in Bergen, management of the country's marine resources is now based on research. Illegal fishing has been combated and a new master plan for fisheries has been developed.

### **Environment**

Mozambique is extremely vulnerable to climate change. On the basis of an environment and climate review carried out in 2008, the Norwegian embassy has strengthened its focus on selected areas. Norway also made a financial contribution to enhance the authorities' handling of major investment projects, with special consideration for the environmental dimensions. Dialogue with the authorities on adaptation to climate change was intensified. With Norwegian support, an analysis of the forestry sector was carried out and Mozambique has now been included in the World Bank's forest programme (REDD).

### **Health, HIV and AIDS**

Mozambique has made progress in some important areas of the health sector. The number of cases of malaria is still declining, leprosy has more or less been eradicated, and the goal of the authorities' planned vaccination of infants under one year of age was achieved in 2008. However, the HIV/AIDS situation is serious and is an important reason why other goals in the health sector are not being achieved. The infection rate is still increasing in Mozambique and AIDS is now the most common cause of death in the Maputo area. Norway wound up its support for the national health programme in 2008. However, Norway still channels support for sexual and reproductive health and young people's rights through the UNFPA.

### **Women and gender equality**

Both poverty and the AIDS epidemic in Mozambique affect women more severely than men. In a report prepared by CMI and supported by the Norwegian embassy, this is described as increased feminisation of poverty. Women's access to land is the theme of a project drawn up in 2008. Norway also supported efforts to combat trafficking in women and children.

### **Culture**

Norway has increased its assistance for culture in Mozambique, both in the form of cultural infrastructure and in the form of cultural exchanges. The embassy has chosen to support a number of organisations, including Umoja, Kulungwana and Teatro Avenida. Support has also been provided for projects to restore cultural monuments, including on Ilha de Goa.

## Facts about Mozambique

Estimated population 2007 21.4 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 730 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 7.5 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 28 %  
Industry 26 %  
Services 46 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 65  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 20.7 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 24 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.366  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 168  
Change 2000-2007 -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 5.2  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 12.5 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 42 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 79.5 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 76 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 47.1 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 87  
Secondary 83  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 35%  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.81

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 14.7 %

---

### Corruption

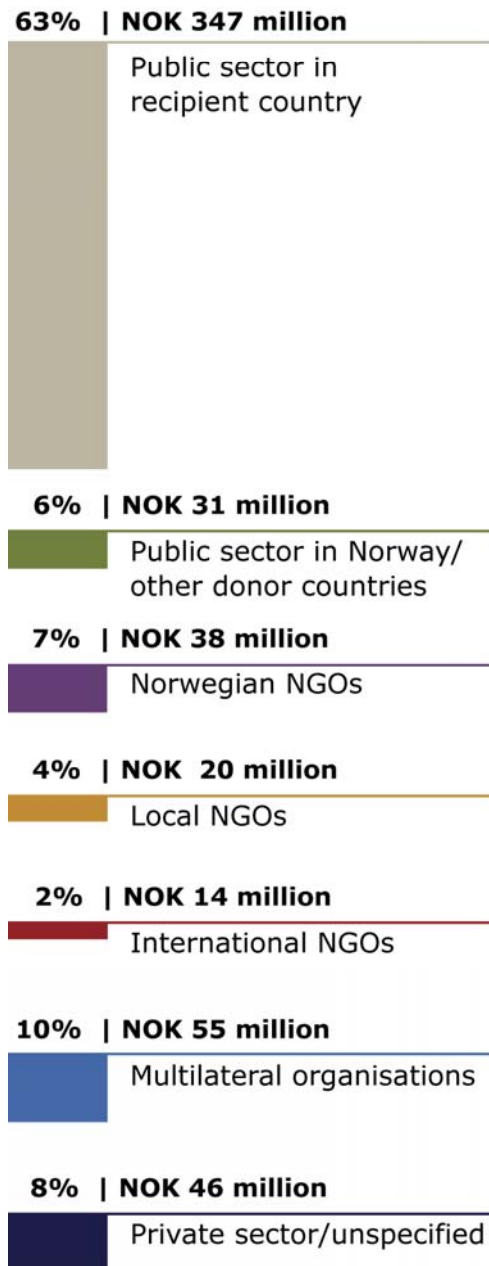
Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.6

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

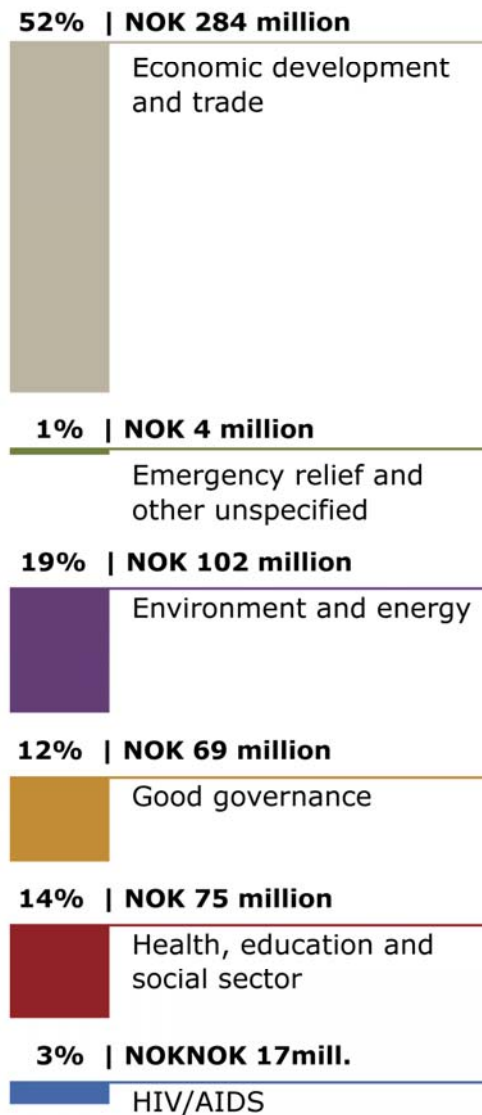
## Bilateral assistance to Mozambique

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 552 million

### By partner



### By sector





*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Nepal

Nepal held elections for a Constituent Assembly in 2008. This led to a new political situation, with the Maoist party as the largest party in a coalition government. The country became more stable, but the peace process is still fragile. Nepal still has to integrate Maoist soldiers in the security forces and establish several commissions to follow up the 2006 peace agreement. Work on the new Constitution had barely begun at the end of the year. The priorities for Norway's assistance for Nepal are governance, education and energy.

### Governance and human rights

Norway supported the organisation of the election in several ways. Support for election observers, information about election models and Norwegian election expertise contributed to the success of the election. Norway's support for the process of drawing up a Constitution increased the competence of parliamentarians. Support for the peace process was also pivotal and the Norwegian embassy promoted confidence-building between various political groups by offering a meeting place for various actors in the peace process. By supporting Nepal's Peace Fund, Norway contributed towards continued strong Nepalese ownership of and involvement in the peace process. Norwegian aid was channelled through the authorities, the UN and non-governmental organisations. The human rights situation deteriorated in some parts of the country. Norway helped to investigate the human rights situation and supported human rights defenders and press freedom. Norwegian support also helped to give victims of the conflict a voice in the political debate.

Nepal was selected as one of three pilot countries for systematising and strengthening the efforts of Norwegian foreign missions to promote the rights of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transsexuals. There was focus on supporting the efforts of local organisations to change attitudes. Norway also contributed to the Social Inclusion Research Fund, which disseminated research results on excluded groups and how they can be integrated into the "new Nepal". Research provides a new knowledge base for the political parties, the Constituent Assembly and the commissions in their work on the Constitution.

Support for the decentralisation programme is being taken over by the authorities, and the development partners collaborated with the authorities on drawing up a joint financing agreement. Norway played a pivotal role in this process, both by ensuring national ownership of the process, mechanisms to prevent corruption, increased quality assurance and donor harmonisation. It has constantly been necessary for Norway to reinforce the work of the authorities on women and gender equality in this programme.

### Facts about Nepal

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 352 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 350 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 55

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.5 %

**Children in primary education:** 76.5 %

## **Education**

Norway has supported the national sector programme for primary education for several years, and has helped to improve the quality of primary education. Enrolment in primary school reached 91.9 per cent in 2008, compared with 89 per cent enrolled in first grade in 2007. There was a significant improvement in the proportion of girls starting primary school, including among traditionally excluded (low-caste) groups. The proportion of qualified teachers increased, although not in step with the number of pupils. The number of children per teacher has been reduced to 43.8. The goal for 2008 was 37 pupils per teacher.

In cooperation with Save the Children Norway (Redd Barna) and UNICEF, Norway worked to increase the school attendance of girls and marginalised children.

## **Economic development and energy**

As a result of Norwegian efforts, 50,000 households were linked to the electricity grid in 2008. Three feasibility studies for three small power stations in East Nepal were completed and are now ready for investment from the private sector. One licence was granted to SNPpower.

## **Climate and the environment**

Norway supported ICIMOD, a regional resource centre for environmental and climate issues. Norway also supported the authorities' International Pest Management Programme in cooperation with the FAO, as well as cooperation on aquaculture under the auspices of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology and Nepal Agriculture Research. This aid helped to strengthen regional capacity and knowledge relating to environmental management and climate change. Reduced use of pesticides led to increased harvests as well as health and environmental gains.

## **Women and gender equality**

Norway's assistance in this sector was channelled through UNICEF and local non-governmental organisations. It has helped to increase women's awareness of their rights and strengthened several women's organisations. Through the women's network WAPPDCA, regional and local consultations were held all over the country to ensure that the voices of women from different situations and different backgrounds are represented in the constitutional process. Women are now taking a more active part in public debate and as a political pressure group.

## Facts about Nepal

Estimated population 2007 28.1 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 350 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 3.8 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 34 %  
Industry 17 %  
Services 49 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1.5 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 16  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP (2006) 6.3 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 45 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.530  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 55  
Change 2000-2007 -40  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 8.3  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.5 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 89 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 60.7 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 76.5 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 21.7 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 99  
Secondary 91  
Tertiary 40

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 33 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.50

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 16.6 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.7

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

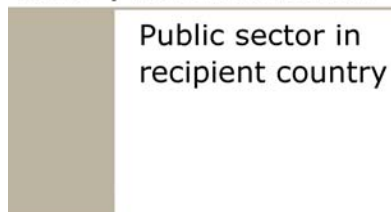
## Bilateral assistance to Nepal

Total assistance 2008:

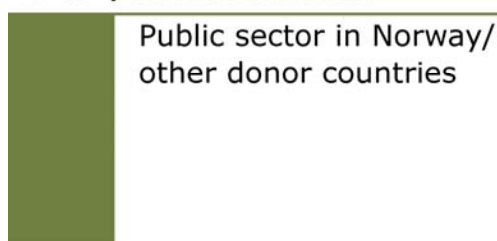
NOK 352 million

### By partner

**30% | NOK 105 million**



**33% | NOK 118 million**



**13% | NOK 44 million**



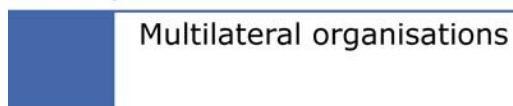
**2% | NOK 8 million**



**2% | NOK 6 million**



**15% | NOK 52 million**

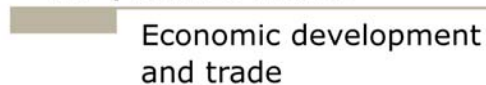


**5% | NOK 19 million**

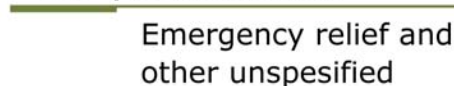


### By sector

**4% | NOK 13 million**



**1% | NOK 3 million**



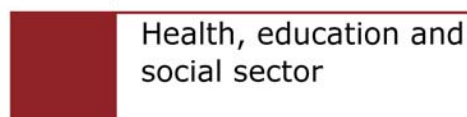
**43% | NOK 152 million**



**36% | NOK 125 million**



**16% | NOK 57 million**



**1% | NOK 2 million**



*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Nicaragua

Norway's development cooperation with Nicaragua began in 1987. Nicaragua is the poorest country in Latin America and will continue to be dependent on large transfers of development aid in the years ahead. In 2008 there was growing conflict between the opposition and the authorities.

### Governance and anti-corruption activities

Norway supported the work of the group *Etica y Transparencias* in connection with the local elections. The views and statements of the organisation were reported in the media, and their analyses made an important contribution to the debate on the election. Among other things, the group concluded that there had been irregularities and/or election fraud in 40 out of 146 municipalities.

Norway heads a group of nine donors that have supported an anti-corruption fund since 2002. In 2008 the anti-corruption fund was expanded to cover five government institutions. Three special units were established to focus on corruption issues. As a result, several corruption cases were uncovered and investigated. It was also pointed out that cooperation between the institutions involved in the fund, especially the Attorney-General, the police and the prosecuting authority, had improved significantly.

Through a joint donor fund to support non-governmental organisations, 56 NGOs received support to work on governance issues. A review showed that the fund had helped to improve dialogue between government bodies and influence the development agenda at both local and central levels.

Norway also supported training for journalists working on corruption issues. Since the programme began in 2003, training has been provided for 783 journalists. Media coverage of corruption cases has been analysed and the programme has gained national attention as a result of an annual prize which is awarded to the most important journalistic work that has helped to uncover corruption. In cooperation with the UNDP, Norway has supported efforts to strengthen the National Assembly.

### Facts about Nicaragua

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 114 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 990

**Child mortality per 1000:** 35

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.2 %

**Children in primary education:** 91.4 %

### Budget support

Norway provided NOK 20 million in budget support for Nicaragua. Social and economic development was positive and the authorities have achieved important targets in the fields of macro-economic governance and social development. Particularly good progress was made in the fields of maternal mortality, expansion of the electricity grid and access to clean water. Furthermore, rules for appointments in the judicial sector, based on qualifications, have now been introduced. According to the IMF, economic development was generally positive. However, there is reason for concern about the democratic situation, since it is believed that there were irregularities during the local elections in November 2008, and several non-governmental

organisations suffered harassment. Some donors decided to cut budget support, but Norway contributed in accordance with the contract for 2008.

### **Human rights**

Norway took over chairmanship of the fund for sexual and reproductive rights (FED), which supports local women's and human rights organisations. Through its support for five local NGOs, Norway helped to increase access to AIDS tests using mobile laboratories. A special effort was made to persuade young people to be tested.

Gays, lesbians and transsexuals constitute the group in Nicaragua that is most discriminated against and most frequently experiences human rights violations. Norway initiated cooperation with organisations that represent these groups and last year supported a pilot study to document discrimination. Support was also provided for a regional seminar on this issue.

Through delegated cooperation with Sweden, Norway collaborates with the national police. As a result of this collaboration, special reception centres have been established for women and children who are victims of violence in another ten municipalities and there are now 32 centres in the country as a whole. The establishment of these centres has led to a 26 per cent rise in the number of reported cases. Moreover, 23 per cent of police employees are women and nine percent of the senior management are women.

With other donors, Norway contributed to campaigns aimed at abolishing the strict anti-abortion law in Nicaragua. In cooperation with the WHO and the national women's institute INIM, Norway supports emergency shelters and provides mental health care and legal assistance for women victims of domestic violence.

### **Climate and environment**

A new agreement with five municipalities on re-establishing the groundwater level in Lake Managua was signed in 2008. The project also aims to reduce soil erosion and prevent floods. A review of a project in cooperation with two local NGOs showed that farmers in the area covered by the project had improved the way they planned their land use and had better access to water. The farmers had also increased their production and income during the programme period. The project also helped to conserve forests and reduce the number of forest fires in the project area, which covers the southern part of the Atlantic coast and the Matagalpa inland region.

Norway has a three-year agreement (2007-2009) on sector cooperation for sustainable rural development (PRORURAL). A review was carried out of the programme so far. The conclusion was that the programme had helped to increase production and thereby food security in the country, and had reduced the number of rural poor. Norway continued to support technical cooperation in the fields of fisheries, oil production and the prevention of natural disasters.

### **Culture**

Norway is engaged in extensive cultural cooperation and supported several programmes to develop cultural institutions through both government and private partners. Ten thousand children were involved in activities aimed at improving reading habits and 600 young people participated in various music and dance groups. Support was provided for several literature projects, including arts festivals and book fairs. A competition was arranged for authors and illustrators which attracted 120 applicants. The prize for winners was to have their books published, and Norway supported the publication of five illustrated children's books, eight adult books and three books on national music traditions.

## Facts about Nicaragua

Estimated population 2007 5.6 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 990  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 3.5 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 20 %  
Industry 30 %  
Services 50 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 0.7 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007) No  
Development assistance per capita USD 144  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 15.4 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 7 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.699  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 35  
Change 2000-2007 -8  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 1.7  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.2 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 79 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 45.5 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 91.4 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 11.3 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 98  
Secondary 114  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 18.5%  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.32

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15.3 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.7

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Nicaragua

Total assistance 2008:

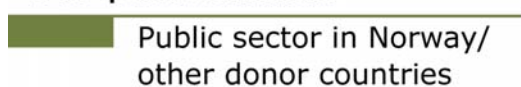
NOK 114 million

### By partner

**44% | NOK 56 million**



**5% | NOK 6 million**



**32% | NOK 41 million**



**10% | NOK 12 million**



**5% | NOK 6 million**



**4% | NOK 5 million**

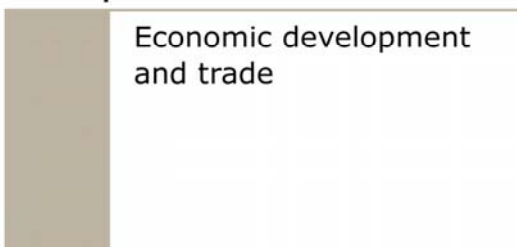


**- | NOK -12 million**

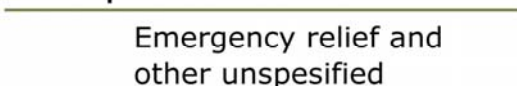


### By sector

**33% | NOK 37 million**



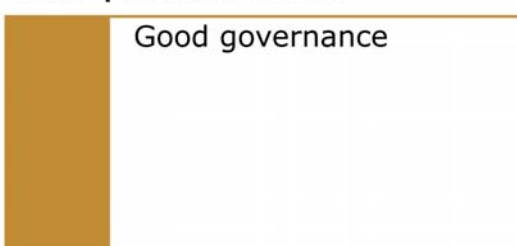
**0% | NOK 0.4 million**



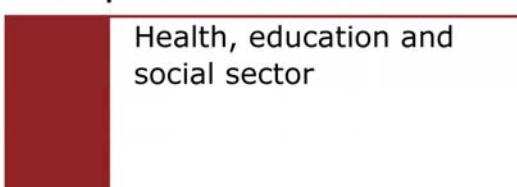
**6% | NOK 7 million**



**33% | NOK 38 million**



**24% | NOK 27 million**



**4% | NOK 5 million**





*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Nigeria

Africa's most populous country is relatively stable, free and liberal, with lively, critical media and a vibrant organisational life. Unrest in the Niger Delta and declining oil prices have an adverse effect on the important petroleum sector. Power supply, transport, education and health are suffering from a lack of maintenance and new investment, and the level of corruption is high. In 2008 most of Norway's development assistance was allocated for a child and maternal health project in northern Nigeria. Norway also supports programmes to promote good governance and cooperates with Nigeria on improving the management of oil revenues.

### Health

Norwegian assistance for Nigeria will increase significantly in the period 2008-2013 as a result of Norway's support for measures to improve health services for mothers and children in four states in Northern Nigeria. This is part of the Stoltenberg II government's efforts to help achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals. The plan is to allocate a total of NOK 250 million over a period of five years, from 2008 to 2012, for this purpose. Norwegian assistance is being channelled through Norad's British sister organisation, DFID, which administers the project and coordinates it with one of its own projects.

### Petroleum

Norway has been supporting the Nigerian petroleum sector for several years, and this cooperation has been reinforced through the Oil for Development programme. Norway's support for good petroleum management is highly relevant, since this sector accounts for almost 90 per cent of government revenues and 95 per cent of export revenues. Technical assistance and good management are pivotal elements of cooperation in the petroleum sector. The Nigerians wish to engage Norwegian experts, especially in the field of offshore oil production. They are also interested in learning from Norway's petroleum experience and how to create local jobs and incomes.

The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate has been working with the Nigerian Department of Petroleum Resources for some time. With Norway's support, Nigeria has built up a national data centre and a system for storing geological and geophysical data, which provides greater transparency and makes information more easily accessible for the media and non-governmental organisations. At the suggestion of the Petroleum Directorate, Nigeria has also decided to install equipment for measuring oil production.

### Facts about Nigeria

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 36 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 790

**Child mortality per 1000:** 189

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 3.1 %

**Children in primary education:** 65 %

Norway supported non-governmental organisations in the Niger Delta with the aim of promoting greater transparency in the management of petroleum revenues.

Assistance was also provided for a project to wind up gas flaring and improve utilisation of the gas that is produced, a training centre for workers in the oil industry, and certification of Nigerian suppliers.

### **Good governance and human rights**

Norway supported democratisation, anti-corruption activities and conflict resolution through the UN Development Programme (UNDP). One of the UNDP's subsidiary goals was to establish a tool for resolving any national conflicts that may arise through a National Peace Policy. To reduce secrecy and corruption in the state system, a training programme has been arranged and an ABC for tender and contract rules has been published. Norway's support for the UNDP has helped to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission, police training on these issues, and the establishment of human rights offices to give women access to legal aid.

Norway also provided assistance for the African Leadership Forum and training for young potential leaders in order to strengthen the future leadership of the country.

### **Women and gender equality**

Nigeria is a male-dominated society and gender equality has made little progress. Norway supported the Nigerian women's group Baobab and their efforts to strengthen the position of women under Sharia. The organisation has arranged several courses on gender equality. Norway has also decided to support the efforts of the UN Population Fund to prevent violence against women.

Norway supported a project, which has now been wound up, to facilitate the repatriation of Nigerian prostitutes in Norway. The project was run by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). No women were repatriated from Norway under the programme, but some of the funds were spent on education and information to prepare for repatriation. At the end of 2008, Norway supported a new IOM programme aimed at protecting victims of human trafficking.

## Facts about Nigeria

Estimated population 2007 145 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 790  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 5.9 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 33 %  
Industry 40 %  
Services 27 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 0.6 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) Unavailable  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP Unavailable

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2003) 29 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.499  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 189  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 11  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 3.1 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 47 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 66 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2006) 65 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 13.3 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 85  
Secondary 81  
Tertiary 69

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 7%  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) Unavailable

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15.5 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.7

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Nigeria

Total assistance 2008:

NOK 36 million

### By partner

**70% | NOK 25 million**



**11% | NOK 4 million**



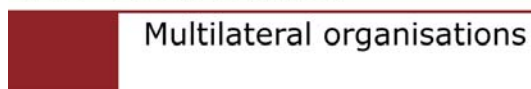
**4% | NOK 1 million**



**3% | NOK 1 million**



**12% | NOK 4 million**

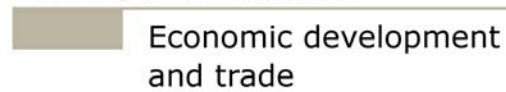


**0% | NOK 0.1 million**

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

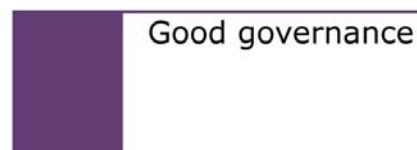
**5% | NOK 2 million**



**4% | NOK 1 million**



**20% | NOK 7 million**



**70% | NOK 25 million**



**1% | NOK 0.2 million**

HIV/AIDS

*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Pakistan

Pakistan is extremely important for regional and global security. The aim of development cooperation is to help promote social and political stability. Pakistan is a pilot country for “One UN” at country level, and Norway supports this effort. In 2008, Norway’s cooperation with Pakistan was affected by the difficult security situation.

### Education

There is special focus on education for girls. In a project in North-West Frontier Province, both the head and secretary of girls’ schools are required to be women. Norwegian aid was partly spent on providing training for more than 21,000 teachers and supplementary training for nearly 3,000 head teachers at primary and secondary levels. Assistance for school text books and renovation of water and sanitation systems at “Koran schools” in areas where there are no other education services has made it possible to strengthen teaching in non-religious subjects and promote education for girls. After massive media focus on this assistance in 2009, the Minister of International Development asked for a review. The subsequent report showed that funds had not been not misappropriated and recommended continued assistance for the religious schools.

In the education project that Norway supports in the Punjab, the number of girls enrolled in primary school increased, which helped to improve the ratio of girls to boys. UNICEF has been responsible for implementing the project in cooperation with the provincial authorities. There has been special focus on encouraging a more interactive learning environment, with emphasis on the needs of girls.

### Health

In 2008, a comprehensive agreement was signed between Norway and the UN to support the authorities’ mother and child health programme. Norway’s support was a direct consequence of Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg’s initiative to help achieve Millennium Development Goals numbers four and five. Norwegian aid is focused on Sindh Province.

### Facts about Pakistan

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 170 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 860

**Child mortality per 1000:** 90

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.1 %

**Children in primary education:** 65.6 %

In 2008, Norway was the first and only bilateral donor to transfer funds to the “One UN” programme through the NPPI health project.

### Peace and reconciliation

Through Norwegian Church Aid, Norway supported the efforts of the World Council of the Religions (WCR) to increase cooperation and dialogue between different religious groups and belief communities. Prominent leaders from various religions and beliefs have been involved in the programme and the authorities have given moral support. The group also worked on developing curricula for the religious schools, which will cover relations between and within the various belief communities and human rights issues.

## **Governance and human rights**

Norway supported the authorities' decentralisation process through a multi-donor fund administered by the UN Development Programme (UNDP). This led to the establishment of 10,000 new Citizens' Community Boards in 2008. Support was also provided for the national and provincial elections.

Norway supported the establishment of a good governance research network, which includes representatives of official institutions, universities and research institutions and is expected to promote research and education on democratic development and governance.

Norway supported several non-governmental organisations working on human rights. One of them is the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, which publishes an annual report on the human rights situation in the country. In 2008 the Commission established an Appeals Board to deal with breaches of human rights. More than 200 cases were reported, primarily concerning the authorities' violations of fundamental rights. Only ten per cent were followed up. The Commission has established a system for pursuing cases in relevant bodies, such as the police and various official agencies. Norway also supported the organisation SAHIL, which combats sexual abuse of children, and a new research report on the abuse situation in Pakistan received a good deal of media attention.

## **Women and gender equality**

Through the UNDP, Norway contributed to courses for 2,300 women leaders and public employees on the implementation of measures to improve gender equality and reduce poverty. To improve women's opportunities for paid employment, Norway supported two training projects, one in the textile industry and one on modern animal husbandry for women in rural areas. Norway also supported research projects that involved women. One example concerns cooperation with the Aga Khan Cultural Service. In connection with the restoration of two forts in the Hunza Valley, a group of young girls from the local community were trained in documentation. The girls' expertise is now in demand for other assignments, and the Aga Khan has helped the girls to establish their own company, which is expected to earn good money. The idea is to use this model as a basis for cooperation with the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

## **Climate and environment**

Norway supported capacity-building in official Pakistani institutions to help them develop a coherent climate strategy. There was also emphasis on strengthening Pakistan's negotiating capacity in connection with issues relating to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Norwegian assistance helped to provide technical expertise from various disciplines and access to international research.

## **Culture**

Norway is engaged in extensive cultural cooperation with Pakistani organisations. Fundamentalist forces are taking root in many parts of the country. A broad approach is required to counter this trend, and culture is one of the priority areas.

The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Pakistan's ethnographic museum, the Lok Virsa Museum and Heritage Library in Islamabad, have collaborating for several years on competence-building in the field of museum management. However, several cultural exchanges were cancelled in 2008 because the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage would not allow its employees to travel. Measures that were intended to strengthen Lok Virsa's infrastructure therefore suffered the consequences.

Norway also supported restoration work on two historical buildings in the north through the Aga Khan Cultural Service. Through UNESCO, Norway is contributing to a project to map cultural heritage sites in several districts. However, it has been impossible to work in certain areas due to the security situation.

## Facts about Pakistan

Estimated population 2007 162 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007)	USD 860
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07	5.1 %
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)	Agriculture 21 % Industry 27 % Services 52 %
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007)	4 %
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007)	No
Development assistance per capita (2005)	USD 11
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP	1.5 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006)	38 %
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006	0.562
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level	
Child mortality per 1000 (2007)	90
Change 2000-2007 -18	
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005)	3.2
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007)	0.1 %
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006)	90 %
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005)	47.5 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2006)	65.6 %
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007)	30 %
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)	
Primary	82
Secondary	76
Tertiary	85

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009)	22.5 %
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005)	0.29

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2007)	8.7 %
--	-------

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008)	2.5
--	-----

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

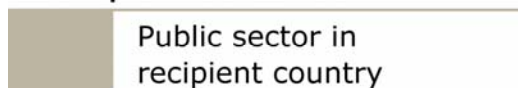
## Bilateral assistance to Pakistan

Total assistance 2008:

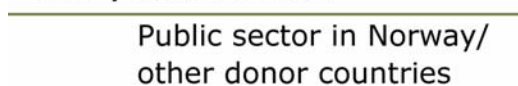
NOK 170 million

### By partner

**12% | NOK 21 million**



**1% | NOK 1 million**



**6% | NOK 10 million**



**10% | NOK 16 million**



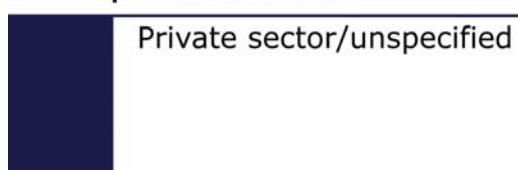
**3% | NOK 5 million**



**46% | NOK 78 million**

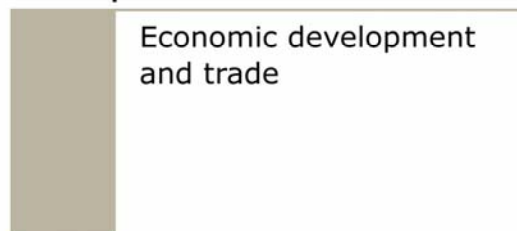


**23% | NOK 40 million**



### By sector

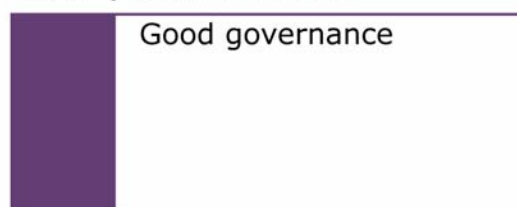
**34% | NOK 57 million**



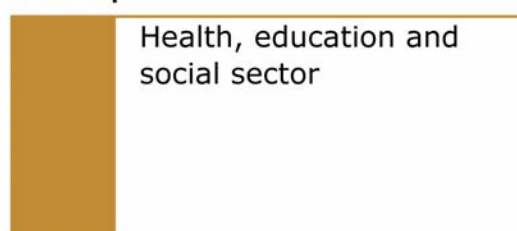
**3% | NOK 5 million**



**30% | NOK 51 million**



**33% | NOK 57 million**





## **The Palestinian Territory**

The purpose of Norway's development cooperation is to contribute to state-building as part of a political peace process towards a two-state solution. Budget support for the Palestinian self-rule authorities is an important element of Norwegian assistance. The war in Gaza at the end of the year made cooperation more difficult and several projects previously financed by Norway were bombed.

### **Governance**

The Palestinian authorities have followed up the reform and development plan for 2008-2010. Work on the plan was partly financed by Norway through its support for the economic unit of the PLO and for a secretariat for donor coordination. Norway was also one of five donors that supported the PLO negotiation secretariat. Norway supported the development of good public institutions and non-governmental organisations that can act as watchdogs in efforts to combat corruption and promote human rights. With Norwegian support, 350 teachers have received training in democratisation processes.

A large proportion of the population consists of children and young people, who are represented in political bodies to only a limited extent. One important democratisation measure is to support the establishment of youth parliaments.

The legislative assembly has not been functioning due to Israeli arrests of elected representatives and the internal political crisis among Palestinians. Norway has therefore been providing assistance to strengthen organisations that ensure a certain amount of oversight over new laws that are adopted by presidential decree, and to support programmes aimed at improving administrative systems and procedures at the President's office. Norway also continued to support the central bureau of statistics. With other donors, Norway also entered into cooperation with the authorities to strengthen the Palestinian police force.

### **Budget support**

The purpose of providing budget support has been to maintain important public services, such as health and education services, and to prevent an economic and political breakdown. Norway's support is largely spent on salaries for the public sector, for example in the fields of education and health. The Israeli regime imposes strong limitations on the private sector and local value creation. In Gaza, small industry has been closed down due to the inability to import and export products. In this situation, public sector salaries have helped to maintain economic life in the Palestinian Territory. Local value creation must be encouraged and a sustainable budget must be developed. Within the framework of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC), Norway seeks to improve the economic operating parameters and persuade Israel to relax the blockade and facilitate trade.

### **Facts about the Palestinian Territory**

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 661 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 1230

**Child mortality per 1000:** 27

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** Unavailable

**Children in primary education:** 77.5 %

### **Education**

Support for education has been one of the main priorities in Norway's cooperation with the Palestinian Authority. The most important result of Norway's efforts was the launch of a national

strategy for teacher training, which includes both basic and further education. Most of the construction activities financed with Norwegian funding under current agreements has been completed, but in 2008 sixteen new classrooms were completed and three schools were maintained. Furthermore, 360 schools and three directorates of education received support for the purchase of furniture and equipment. The second intake of girls was admitted to a vocational school in Tulkarem financed by Norway.

As the result of a public strike in Gaza prior to the beginning of the school year in autumn 2008, Hamas replaced more than half the striking teachers with persons who had no teaching experience or training. The educational system was also strongly affected by the war in Gaza at the end of the year, while the blockade, which prevents imports of textbooks, consumer articles and furniture, continues to make it difficult to operate in this sector. This has had dramatic consequences for the quality of education in Gaza and will pose a serious challenge in the future. Six schools and the Ministry of Education in Gaza, all of which were previously financed by Norwegian aid, were bombed. The further education programme for teachers, supported by Norway, could not be implemented.

### **Energy**

Energy (electricity) is one of Norway's main priority areas. Norway signed a new three-year agreement to support the energy authority's master plan, which aims to ensure power supplies in the Palestinian Territory until 2020 and improve the authorities' revenues from electricity.

Norway's support for the gas sector was postponed after a breakdown in the negotiations between British Gas, which is to sell the gas on behalf of the Palestinians, and Israel as a potential buyer.

### **Women and gender equality**

Norway has supported four organisations that help to empower women in political processes and social life. These organisations helped women victims of violence. They also helped to increase involvement and awareness of gender-based violence and women's rights through information, seminars and the establishment of youth support groups.

Through UNIFEM and the Ministry of Education, Norway supported a project under which fourteen local women's organisations received training and equipment to run canteens at 60 public schools.

### **Culture**

Through Norway's support for a cultural fund under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, 170 Palestinian organisations received support for cultural activities that especially target children and young people. A Palestinian cultural centre in East Jerusalem is being restored with Norwegian funding, and support has been provided for a special cultural fund under the President's office for institutions in East Jerusalem. Norway is also financing the development of a museum in connection with the Peace Centre in Bethlehem aimed at strengthening the cultural identity of Palestinians.

### **Humanitarian aid**

Norway has continued to support the Palestinian hospitals in East Jerusalem (Makassed and Augusta Victoria), which provide specialist services for the Palestinian population, including patients from the West Bank and Gaza, midwifery services on the West Bank and emergency services for the hospital in Gaza.

As a result of the war in Gaza, the humanitarian situation there deteriorated even further. Norway decided to provide additional grants to several humanitarian organisations that could reach and provide first aid for the injured. These funds were channelled through the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Norwegian Aid Committee (NORWAC).

**Fighting corruption**

Norway supported an anti-corruption organisation, the Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN), which consists of six Palestinian NGOs. The coalition provides information and education on corruption in both the private and public sectors. Norway also supports a survey of corruption under the auspices of the World Bank.

The budget support that Norway has provided through the World Bank has helped to improve financial management and thereby prevent the misuse of funds.

## Facts about the Palestinian Territory

Estimated population 2007 3.7 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2006) New figures unavailable	USD 1,230
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-06	-2,2 %
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP	Unavailable
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005)	3 %
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006)	No
Development assistance per capita (2005)	USD 304
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP	25 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2008)	2.9 %
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006	0.884
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level	
Child mortality per 1000 (2007)	27
Change 2000-2007: 0	
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005)	1
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007)	Unavailable
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006)	89 %
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005)	60 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (200)	77.5 %
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007)	1.0 %
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (200)	
Primary	100
Secondary	106
Tertiary	122

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009)	Unavailable
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005)	Unavailable

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008)	Unavailable
--	-------------

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008)	Unavailable
--	-------------

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to the Palestinian Territory

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 661 million

### By partner

**11% | NOK 73 million**

Public sector in recipient country

**3% | NOK 19 million**

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

**21% | NOK 136 million**

Norwegian NGOs

**4% | NOK 24 million**

Local NGOs

**1% | NOK 3 million**

International NGOs

**60% | NOK 398 million**

Multilateral organisations

**1% | NOK 8 million**

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

**48% | NOK 318 million**

Economic development  
and trade

**23% | NOK 149 million**

Emergency relief and  
other unspecified

**3% | NOK 22 million**

Environment and energy

**17% | NOK 114 million**

Good governance

**9% | NOK 57 million**

Health, education and  
social sector

*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Serbia

Membership of the European Union is one of the most important goals of the Serbian government. A precondition for progress in the membership process is for Serbia to continue to reform its government administration and judicial system. Progress in cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is also a prerequisite for Serbia's candidacy. Serbia was strongly affected by the financial crisis in 2008 and this may delay efforts to carry out the necessary reforms.

### Good governance

Norway works closely with the Serbian authorities to identify projects that are important for the development of democratic institutions. Among other things, Norway has helped to develop administrative competence in central government agencies in order to accelerate the country's ability to make use of assistance from the EU and other international donors. Norwegian assistance has also contributed to the introduction of activity planning in the government administration. This assistance has led to several collaborative projects between Norwegian and Serbian national institutions. Among other things, the Norwegian Mapping Authority has helped to develop a national property register in Serbia, and the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate has assisted in the development of modern, efficient hydrometeorological institutes.

### The judicial and security sector

Through multi-year cooperation with the Serbian police, Norway's National Police Directorate has contributed to the development of crime laboratories and provided training in their use. The project has led to a marked increase in the number of crimes solved in Serbia. For many years, Norway has also been supporting the work of the OSCE to

increase accountability and transparency in the police sector, among other things by seconding Norwegian police personnel. In the security sector, Norway has worked to ensure democratic control of the armed forces, among other things by supporting the capacity of civil society to monitor the administration. The project, supported by Norway, to transfer excess military personnel to civilian occupations has contributed to both necessary reform of the defence forces and economic development.

### Democratic development, minorities and gender equality

Through Norwegian non-governmental organisations and the UN system, Norway has made efforts to strengthen rights and opportunities for a decent life for the Roma people, women, children, refugees and internally displaced persons. Norway has also worked with the Serbian authorities to increase social inclusion of disadvantaged groups. Norway has also given priority to supporting reconciliation and development projects in impoverished and ethnically mixed areas.

### Private sector development

Economic development is a prerequisite for peace and stability in the Western Balkans. Norway has helped young entrepreneurs to develop small and medium-sized enterprises in the town of Nis and has been involved in the development of new agricultural cooperatives in Vojvodina and the area round Novi Pazar.

### Facts about Serbia

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 266 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 4,540

**Child mortality per 1000:** 8

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** Unavailable

**Children in primary education:** 97.1 %

## Facts about Serbia

Estimated population 2007 7.4 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 4,540  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 5.6 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 13 %  
Industry 28 %  
Services 60 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 2.4 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2005) 1.6 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.821  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2006) 8  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2006) Unavailable  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 99 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 97.1 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 100  
Secondary 103  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 21.6%  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) Unavailable

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 2.7 %

---

### Corruption

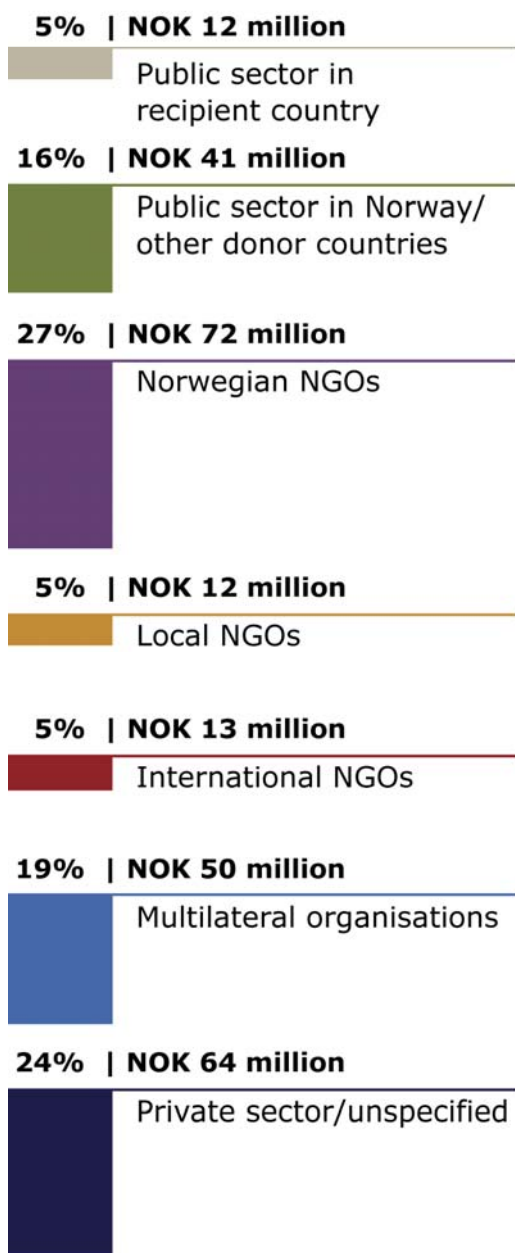
Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 3.2

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

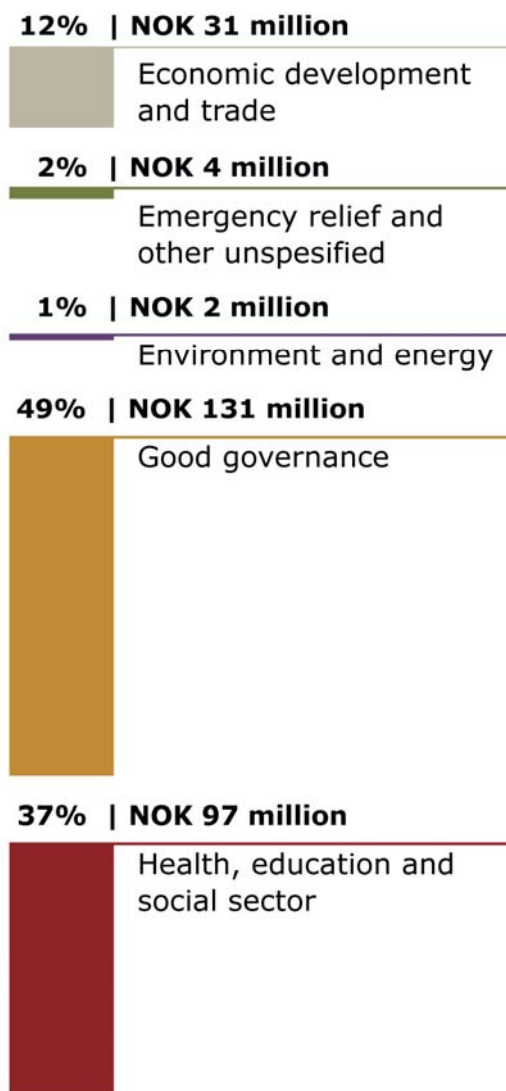
## Bilateral assistance to Serbia including Kosovo

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 266 million

### By partner



### By sector





*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Somalia

Somalia is suffering from a political, humanitarian and security crisis and is one of the poorest countries in the world. The country has been ravaged by internal conflicts and the absence of official structures for more than 17 years. A transitional federal government (TFG) was formed in 2004 but it has had little success in stabilising the country. The plan was to hold free elections in 2009, but the transitional period has been extended for a further two years as a result of the peace process that took place in Djibouti in 2008-09. The elections have therefore been postponed until 2011. Norway has been closely involved in the peace negotiations in neighbouring Djibouti. Due to the deterioration in the security situation, Norway's presence in Somalia has been limited.

### Peace and reconciliation

Norway's support for peace and reconciliation measures has been particularly focused on supporting the UN's efforts and strengthening coordination of the international peace effort in Somalia. Norway has followed the peace process between the transitional government (TFG) and the opposition group Alliance for Reliberation for Somalia (ARS). The peace negotiations took place in the neighbouring country, Djibouti, under the auspices of the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Ould-Abdallah. Norway has cooperated closely with the SRSG. So far, the process has resulted in two peace agreements. A donor conference is planned to take place in 2009. Norway has been involved in the preparations for this conference, which at the initial phase will concern a plan for improving the coordination of development assistance.

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

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

### Humanitarian assistance

Norway was the third largest donor of humanitarian aid to Somalia in 2008. Norway's assistance was divided between UN humanitarian organisations, non-governmental organisations and the Red Cross system. Among other things, aid was spent on a child vaccination project and the establishment of camps for internally displaced persons. One of the largest contributions was to the Humanitarian Response Fund, which is administered by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Local organisations can apply to this office for grants for their activities. The Norwegian Refugee Council initiated a programme in Mogadishu in 2007 and is one of very few organisations with an international presence in the city. Through health, water and sanitation projects and basic humanitarian aid for internally displaced persons, the situation of people living under especially difficult conditions has improved. Norwegian Church Aid operates in the Gedo region in south-western Somalia and in Puntland. In addition to the fight against female

### Facts about Somalia

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 252 million

**Gross national income per capita:** Unavailable (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 142

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.5 %

**Children in primary education:** Unavailable

genital mutilation, this organisation runs health, education and water projects. Norwegian People's Aid has been running a water and health programme in the Sool/Sanaag region in northern Somalia for many years, but it will be phased out in 2008-2010.

### **Education**

The level of education in Somalia is extremely low. Norway has supported education projects in Somaliland through the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Pentecostal Foreign Mission of Norway (PYM). Through these projects, new classrooms have been built and more children are attending school. PYM also works with Community Education committees, which has strengthened civil society. More than one thousand women have learned to read and write, many women have learned a craft, and many have joined savings and loan groups.

Norwegian aid was also spent on seminars on human rights and the health consequences of female genital mutilation. PYM arranges seminars in villages, attended by both men and women, where information is provided on the origin and incidence of circumcision and the connections between circumcision, religion and tradition.

## Facts about Somalia

Estimated population 2007 8.7 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) Unavailable (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 Unavailable  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007) Unavailable  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) Unavailable  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007) Yes

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 35.6 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 Unavailable  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 142  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 14  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.5 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 29 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 73.5 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) Unavailable  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2004) Unavailable  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary Unavailable  
Secondary Unavailable  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2000) 8 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.62

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 0.4 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 1.4

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Somalia

Total assistance 2008:

NOK 252 million

### By partner

0% | NOK 0 million

Public sector in recipient country

44% | NOK 112 million

Norwegian NGOs

0% | NOK 0.2 million

Local NGOs

13% | NOK 32 million

International NGOs

43% | NOK 108 million

Multilateral organisations

0% | NOK 1 million

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

0% | NOK 0.4 million

Economic development and trade

66% | NOK 167 million

Emergency relief and other unspecified

23% | NOK 59 million

Good governance

10% | NOK 25 million

Health, education and social sector

*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## South Africa

Since the introduction of democratic government in 1994, the aim of Norwegian development assistance has been to support a stable, democratic society and combat poverty and the consequences of apartheid. In African terms, South Africa is a wealthy country and bilateral assistance will therefore be reorganised when the current cooperation agreement expires in 2009. On the other hand, there will be stronger cooperation on regional challenges and peace efforts in Africa.

### Governance and human rights

The Norwegian Centre for Human Rights at the University of Oslo has been administering an agreement aimed at helping South Africa to comply with its own human rights legislation and the international conventions the country has ratified. This assistance is mainly channelled through non-governmental organisations and institutions working on issues such as labour discrimination, women's participation in elections, reconciliation processes, sexualised violence against women and conflict resolution. A review of the programme shows that this support has influenced the design of policy on the right to water and housing, encouraged debate on land reform, made a positive contribution to a new law on children's rights and helped to raise awareness of social and economic rights.

Norway has also supported the democratisation process in Zimbabwe through non-governmental organisations based in South Africa.

### Regional cooperation

Norway continued its close dialogue with South Africa on peace processes in Africa, especially with respect to Burundi and Sudan. There is focus on including women in the peace processes. With the other Nordic countries, the Norwegian embassy signed an agreement with South Africa on the framework for cooperation in relation to other African countries. Efforts to strengthen South Africa's capacity as a donor country in development cooperation continued through cooperation with Norad. The planning of tripartite cooperation with South Africa on police training in Sudan was delayed.

Collaboration on the peace process in Burundi has made good progress. Dialogue with the SADC on possible cooperation in the field of peace and security continued, although this has not yet been put into practice. Support for a regional network of researchers focusing on SADC and increased regional integration resulted in SADC receiving several orders for reports and background information on the SADC summit meeting.

### Facts about South Africa

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 108 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 5,720

**Child mortality per 1000:** 59

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 18.1 %

**Children in primary education:** 91 %

### Climate, environment, resource management and energy

Bilateral cooperation with South Africa on climate, environment and energy was strengthened with a cooperation agreement on energy and climate that was signed when the Norwegian Prime

Minister visited the country in 2008. The Norwegian embassy has also appointed a Climate and Environment Counsellor for the two-year period 2008-2010.

The goal of energy cooperation is to help to meet the demand for energy in the country, especially electric power. The aim is to mitigate the negative impact on the climate. Among other things, Norway has supported an action plan for renewable energy and a study on alternative energy sources. Norway has also supported the preparation of a national strategy for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

Norway has decided to support the South African Centre for Carbon Capture and Storage at the South African National Energy Research Institute (SANERI). This is a public-private partnership in which authorities, private and state companies and donors collaborate on building competence to utilise carbon capture and storage methods.

The environment programme helped to strengthen South Africa's environmental management in cooperation with South African and Norwegian environmental institutions. Collaboration is well under way on subsidiary projects on waste management and air pollution, environmental impact analyses and genetically modified organisms.

Norway works with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Johannesburg City Parks on the Greening Soweto project. 300,000 trees have been planted in Soweto and "green lungs" have been established.

Support has been provided for fishery research and management in order to promote sustainable use of these natural resources, both nationally and regionally. The Norwegian Institute of Marine Research, in cooperation with Marine and Coastal Management, received assistance for research, management systems and strategic development. Assistance was also provided for South African foundations for research into governance and resource management in several areas in the region, including timber, fish, mining and petroleum.

### **Research and higher education**

The research councils in Norway and South Africa collaborated on the allocation of funds for health, HIV and AIDS, information, environment, social issues, education and energy. Norway has supported reforms in higher education and has financed measures for recruitment, an improved learning environment, academic support and upgrading of administrative systems at nine universities. Partnerships have been established between universities in Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and the Western Cape in South Africa to combat HIV and AIDS. Institutional cooperation has also been initiated between universities in Mozambique, Namibia and Witwatersrand in South Africa in the fields of engineering, science and economics.

### **Women and gender equality**

Assistance was provided for efforts to combat human trafficking in southern Africa under the auspices of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Measures include work on effective legislation against trafficking in women and children in the SADC countries, training of police and the judiciary relating to the investigation and prosecution of abusers and organisers, support centres for victims, media campaigns, information materials and research.

### **Health**

Norway has closely monitored the HIV/AIDS situation, among other things as a member of the EU+ donor group and through dialogue with the South African authorities. Norway provides relatively little bilateral assistance for health and HIV/AIDS, but uses its position as a major donor to UN and global funds to monitor their work in South Africa and ensure that they operate efficiently. Direct support for health and HIV/AIDS includes support for the Mandela Rhodes Foundation programme to educate leaders in the region's health sector, and support for the

partners of Norwegian Church Aid in order to strengthen the involvement of churches in the fight against HIV and AIDS.

### **Anti-corruption activities**

With Norwegian funding, the Institute for Security Studies in South Africa has drawn up guidelines for implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption, which is intended to be the main instrument for the anti-corruption efforts of African countries and the African Union.

### **Culture**

Norway supports two music programmes, one in South Africa and one for regional cooperation on African music. Regional courses have been arranged for a number of music teachers. The project in South Africa has helped to give people from poor and marginalised groups an arena for musical, social and economic development.

### **Other matters**

Norway is working to involve the South African authorities in the process of signing and the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

## Facts about South Africa

Estimated population 2007 47.9 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 5,720  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 4.25 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 3 %  
Industry 31 %  
Services 65 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2005) 1.5 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007) No  
Development assistance per capita (2006) USD 15  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 0.3 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (1999) 12 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2005 0.670  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 59  
Change 2000-2007 -4  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 4  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 18.1 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 93 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 28.7 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 91 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 4.6 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 97  
Secondary 105  
Tertiary 122 (2006)

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 33 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.45

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 6.1 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 4.9

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.



## Bilateral assistance to South Africa

Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 108 million

### By partner

**53% | NOK 57 million**

Public sector in recipient country

**29% | NOK 31 million**

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

**10% | NOK 10 million**

Norwegian NGOs

**6% | NOK 6 million**

International NGOs

**1% | NOK 1 million**

Multilateral organisations

**2% | NOK 2 million**

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

**16% | NOK 17 million**

Economic development  
and trade

**1% | NOK 1 million**

Emergency relief and  
other unspecified

**23% | NOK 25 million**

Environment and energy

**23% | NOK 25 million**

Good governance

**33% | NOK 36 million**

Health, education and  
social sector

**5% | NOK 5 million**

HIV/AIDS

*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Sri Lanka

In the past ten years, assistance for Sri Lanka has been concentrated on peace-building and economic development. Norway has been a facilitator in the peace process between the Sri Lankan authorities and the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) since 2000. The level of conflict increased in 2008 and the war dominated the entire year. Due to a weaker public recipient apparatus, political opportunism and corruption, development cooperation was challenging in 2008. Both cooperation with the authorities and long-term support for the north of the country were reduced, while contributions to multilateral and non-governmental organisations increased.

### Peace-building

Norway supported organisations that promote greater understanding among ethnic groups for peaceful co-existence in local communities, and actors working for peace and reconciliation with the help of information, awareness-raising and mobilisation. Some parts of Norwegian aid went to organisations working to promote greater understanding at a higher political level. Through this effort, various political groups have acquired sufficient knowledge to improve their understanding of the conflict and discussed strategies for conflict resolution. Newspaper articles and radio programmes were used to influence, inform and raise awareness. Religious leaders participated in dialogue at many levels. Efforts to change attitudes were also on the agenda last year. Such measures have helped to foster change in one hundred villages, and there was focus on young people in several of these projects.

With Sweden, Norway supported training for journalists at the Sri Lanka Press Institute (SLPI) and the Press Complaints Commission. The SLPI was thus able to purchase its own building for a journalism college. The SLPI quadrupled its capacity compared with 2007 and trained 97 journalists in 2008, more than 80 per cent of whom found jobs in journalism. In 2008, the Press Complaints Commission dealt with 10-15 complaints per month.

### Facts about Sri Lanka

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 175 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 1,540

**Child mortality per 1000:** 21

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.1 %

**Children in primary education:** 97.1 %

Three demining organisations received support from Norway in 2008, which resulted in 1,200 families being able to move back home and start cultivating the land again.

### Economic development

Norwegian assistance in this area aimed to support growth and private sector development, preferably in poor regions, and to increase employment and stability. Support was provided for national programmes where women and gender equality play a prominent role. Norway also supported rural electrification in the north, and power was supplied to 53 villages, equivalent to 4,134 connections.

Norway began to support to capacity development in 28 chambers of commerce all over the country in 2008, as a result of which each chamber of commerce drew up its own business plan. Another initiative supported by Norway, Business for Peace, promoted private business in the north and helped to stabilise food prices. The parameters for development of the private sector were strengthened with the help of a capacity-building programme in six banks. A vocational

training programme provided training for 13,000 young rural unemployed, one third of whom were women. 82 per cent of students have already found work. Economic cooperation between Norway and Sri Lanka resulted in twelve new joint ventures.

### **Women and gender equality**

1,049 women were granted small loans to start income-generating businesses; 1,305 students received bi-lingual language education in Sinhalese and Tamil; 4,500 families increased their income by more than 70 per cent and thereby now have a sustainable income. All this is the result of work done by the Sinhala Tamil Rural Women's Network, which is supported by Norway. Almost 5,000 poor rural women received vocational training through the work of the WUSC, also supported by Norway. Norway also contributed to a project to promote network-building among women politicians.

### **Anti-corruption activities**

Norway and Sweden continued to support Transparency International (TI), TI produced manuals and arranged courses for many leaders and public employees. The organisation had good media coverage and has helped to raise awareness of corruption in Sri Lanka.

## Facts about Sri Lanka

Estimated population 2007 20 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 1,540  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 5 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 12 %  
Industry 30 %  
Services 58 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 2.9 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (200/) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 61  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 5.1 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2001) 30 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.742  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 21  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 0.6  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.1 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 82 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 13.6 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2004) 97.1 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 2.4 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2004)  
Primary Unavailable  
Secondary 100  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 6 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.41

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 14.3 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 3.2

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Sri Lanka

Total assistance 2008:

NOK 175 million

### By partner

**10% | NOK 18 million**

Public sector in recipient country

**2% | NOK 4 million**

Public sector in Norway/  
other donor countries

**37% | NOK 64 million**

Norwegian NGOs

**17% | NOK 30 million**

Local NGOs

**6% | NOK 10 million**

International NGOs

**20% | NOK 35 million**

Multilateral organisations

**8% | NOK 14 million**

Private sector/unspecified

### By sector

**20% | NOK 35 million**

Economic development  
and trade

**29% | NOK 51 million**

Emergency relief and  
other unspecified

**9% | NOK 16 million**

Environment and energy

**33% | NOK 58 million**

Good governance

**8% | NOK 14 million**

Health, education and  
social sector

*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Sudan

A new chapter in Sudan's history began with the peace agreement between the Government in Khartoum and the SPLM rebel movement, which was signed in 2005. A coalition government will lead the country until the elections in 2010, and South Sudan was granted a large degree of self-government. A new distribution key for the nation's revenues from the petroleum sector gives the regional government in the South half of the revenues from all the oil that is produced in South Sudan. The main goal of Norway's efforts in Sudan is to support the peace agreement. The country was one of the largest recipients of Norwegian development assistance in 2008. Non-governmental organisations, universities, local institutions and UN agencies are important channels for Norway's cooperation with Sudan. However, most of Norway's long-term aid is channelled through two multi-donor funds that are administered by the World Bank. A large part of Norwegian assistance consists of humanitarian aid, especially for Darfur.

### Good governance

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

Norway supported the establishment of the office of the President of the South Sudan government and has also contributed to the development of local statistics expertise.

Corruption is a serious problem and thorough control procedures are required for development assistance.

Norway has provided financial support for the Anti-Corruption Commission in South Sudan. Harmonised donor mechanisms (such as the MDTF) have been instrumental in preventing corruption.

### Peace and reconciliation

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

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

### Facts about Sudan

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 684 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 950 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** Unavailable

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 1.4 %

**Children in primary education:** Unavailable

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

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

### **Humanitarian assistance**

Norwegian funds were allocated for the protection of Sudanese refugees and return and reintegration programmes in South Sudan through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and non-governmental organisations. Aid was provided through the Norwegian Refugee Council for information and advisory services targeting South-Sudanese refugees and internally displaced persons in connection with the return process. Norwegian People's Aid helped to clear mines from main roads and agricultural areas in South Sudan, which is extremely important in enabling people to return and begin the reconstruction process

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

### **Petroleum**

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

### **Research and education**

The purpose of the Norwegian-financed research programme *Micro-Macro Issues in Peace Building: a Research and Monitoring Programme on the Sudan Peace Process* has been to give authorities and donors in Sudan a research-based foundation for making decisions regarding the introduction of the peace and reconciliation programme. The programme began in 2005 and will end in 2009. Research has been carried out in cooperation between the Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI), the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), the University of Bergen, the University of Khartoum and the Al Ahfad University for Women in Sudan.

Norway has also supported research and higher education in Sudan through the Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education (NUFU). In this case the purpose is to improve the recipient country's ability to develop new knowledge through its own research, and to strengthen and develop the country's higher education services. The projects under the programme are carried out in partnership with Norwegian academic institutions and, in some cases, in networks with institutions in other countries. In the current period, the programme includes nine five-year projects in Sudan. The projects cover over a wide range of developmental and environmental issues. Norad's Programme for Master Studies (NOMA) supports the development and operation of master degree programmes in the South, based on cooperation between higher education institutions in countries in the South and in Norway. These programmes will educate highly qualified candidates who are important for the development of the country's social and commercial life. Norway supported two such programmes in Sudan in 2008, one on physical and chemical oceanography (collaboration between the Red Sea University and the University of Bergen) and one on international education and development (collaboration between

the Ahfad University for Women and Oslo University College). The programme covers 28 master's degree students, 18 of whom are women.

Through the multi-donor fund, Norway has contributed to the production of four million school text books, provided support for the drawing up of a new Education Act, and the development of alternative education systems adapted to the local situation. In education projects run by Norwegian non-governmental organisations and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), there is emphasis on educating girls. With the support of UNICEF, the South Sudanese government launched the "Go to School" programme, which is a major campaign to develop the education system and get children back into the classrooms. As a result of this programme, the number of girls starting primary school has risen from 14 per cent in 2005 to 36 per cent in 2007.

In addition to supporting the social sector through Norwegian non-governmental organisations, both by building schools under the auspices of Norwegian Refugee Council and through other educational activities, for instance those run by Norwegian Church Aid, Norway supported the Basic Services Fund in South Sudan, which is working to improve access to health services, education and clean water.

### **Women and gender equality**

A strategy for women, peace and security has been drawn up and stronger ties have been established with both Norwegian and local partners. As part of this strategy, Norway supports capacity-building projects for women NGO leaders and politicians. Research into female genital mutilation at Al Ahfad University and efforts to combat genital mutilation in rural areas constitute another field that Norway supports under the heading of women and gender equality. Norway has also decided to support UNICEF's national project against female genital mutilation. Moreover, Norway works with South Sudan's Human Rights Commission on safeguarding women's rights.

### **Donor cooperation**

There is extensive cooperation between donors in Sudan and a joint donor office in Juba deals with the follow up of assistance provided by six participant countries through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund in South Sudan. One of the results of this assistance is that more than two million patients have access to medicines and 850,000 pupils have school text books and school equipment. 230 kilometres of road have been repaired and 579 maintained, which has led to an 80 per cent reduction in travelling times on some roads. 202 water boreholes have been drilled and 135 boreholes have been repaired. In addition to this, a census was carried out in 2008.



## Facts about Sudan

Estimated population 2007 38.6 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 950 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 7.25 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 31 %  
Industry 29 %  
Services 41 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) Unavailable  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) Yes  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 50  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 7.1 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 31 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.526  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 109  
Change 2000-2007 -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 5.0  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 1.4 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 70 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 94.2 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) Unavailable  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 22.8 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 86  
Secondary 93  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 18 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.25

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 4.5 %

---

### Corruption

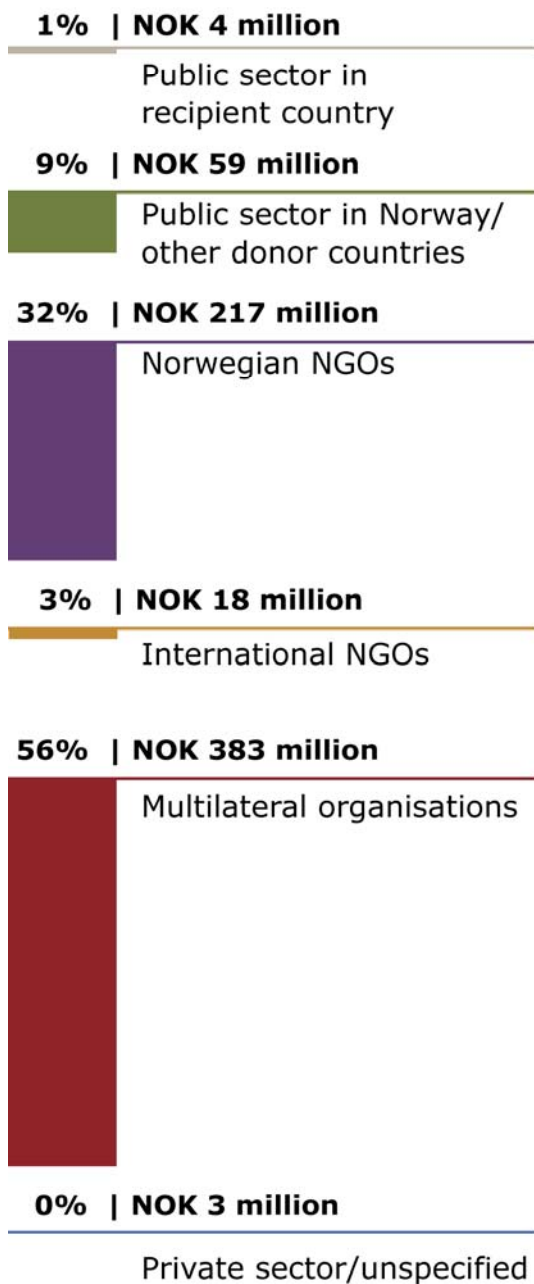
Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 1.6  
The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Sudan

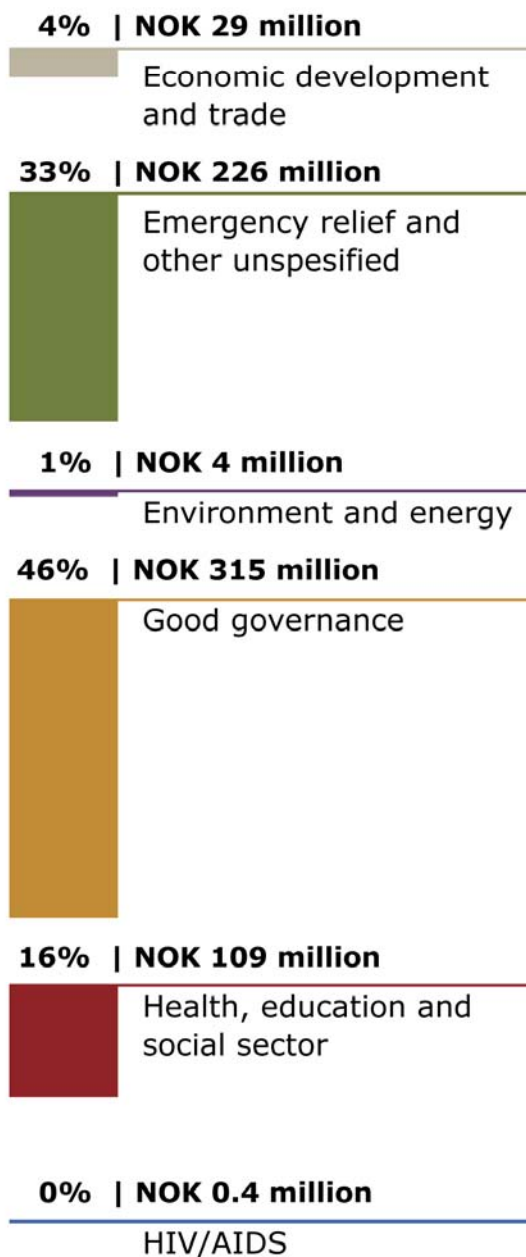
Total assistance 2008:

NOK 684 million

### By partner



### By sector



*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## **Tanzania**

Norway has been engaged in development cooperation with Tanzania for more than forty years. Tanzania enjoys a large measure of political and religious stability, but one third of the population still live below the poverty line and only ten per cent have electric power. The main goal of Norway's assistance for Tanzania is to promote economic growth and poverty reduction. The main focus of Norwegian aid is on energy, climate and the environment, and mother and child health. A large proportion of Norwegian assistance is transferred directly to the Tanzanian budget.

### **Budget support, governance and combating corruption**

For Norway and many other major donor countries, budget support is the most important instrument for promoting economic growth and development through responsible and independent budget management by the Tanzanian authorities. Budget support from Norway covers 0.7 per cent of Tanzania's public expenditure. With thirteen other development partners, Norway has helped the Tanzanian authorities to achieve many of the goals they have set themselves. In 2008, the results were moderately satisfactory, although certain challenges still remain in public services, local administration and the judicial sector. Norway made active efforts to ensure that governance is one of the main themes in dialogue with the authorities. There was strong focus on large-scale corruption in 2008, with the result that the head of the central bank was dismissed, the Prime Minister resigned and several national leaders were indicted. These cases received broad coverage in an increasingly free press.

In connection with Norwegian support for the reform programme for public financial management, Norway played a leading role in the inclusion of Zanzibar. Norway also supported the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) and provided funding for the Deepening Democracy in Tanzania programme, which aims to strengthen democratic institutions.

### **Environment and climate**

As part of the Norwegian Government's forest initiative, a number of processes were initiated in Tanzania in 2008 with Norwegian support. In cooperation with the authorities, the UN, research institutions and representatives of civil society, the goal is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries (REDD)). The priority areas included sustainable management of rural forests and linking carbon-based incentives to current management models.

### **Facts about Tanzania**

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 729 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 410

**Child mortality per 1000:** 116

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 6.2 %

**Children in primary education:** 98.2 %

### **Mother and child health**

Efforts to reduce child and maternal mortality in accordance with UN Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 continued in 2008. Tanzania has made significant progress with respect to the survival rate for children under five years of age. However, sufficient progress has not yet been made in reducing mortality rates for mothers and newborn babies. Norway is working with the UN and a number of other donors and contributes to joint financing in the health sector. The Haydom

Hospital, which is supported by Norway, has increased the number of births attended by skilled health personnel, which is important in efforts to save more lives. Norway also worked with the Clinton Foundation on measures to prevent the transmission of HIV infection from mother to child.

### **Energy**

Activity in the energy sector was expanded in 2008. Efforts were also made to improve the power situation in East Africa. New measures were initiated in connection with investments in distribution, hydro-electric power and other areas where Norway is especially well qualified. Support was also provided for measures in the field of energy saving and biofuels. The largest ongoing project is an undersea cable linking the island of Pemba to the mainland. Through the Oil for Development programme, work was done on establishing a national archive for petroleum data. Minor studies and capacity-building measures were implemented both on the mainland and on Zanzibar. Work began on developing a new initiative to improve gender equality in the energy sector.

### **The UN and the development banks**

Tanzania is a pilot country for the UN reform "One UN" at country level and Norway is actively involved in this process. Norway headed the donor group that supports UN reform in Tanzania and is the development partners' representative in the steering committee for the reform.

## Facts about Tanzania

Estimated population 2007 40.4 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 410  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 6.3 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 45 %  
Industry 17 %  
Services 38 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1.0 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 39  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 12.5 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2005) 21.8 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.503  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 116  
Change 2000-2007 -25  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 9.5  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 6.2 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 55 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 66.4 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 98.2 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 22.5 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 97  
Secondary Unavailable  
Tertiary 48

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 30 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.73

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 38.2 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.0

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Tanzania

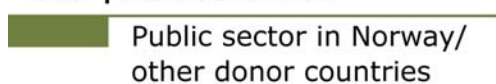
Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 729 million

### By partner

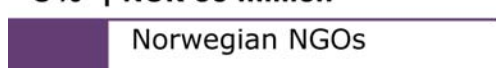
**71% | NOK 519 million**



**5% | NOK 33 million**



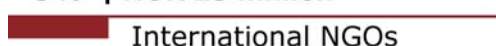
**8% | NOK 60 million**



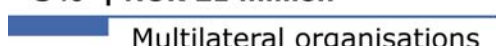
**5% | NOK 34 million**



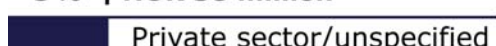
**3% | NOK 23 million**



**3% | NOK 21 million**



**5% | NOK 38 million**

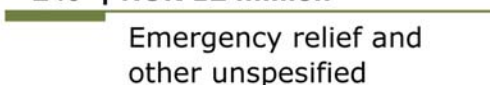


### By sector

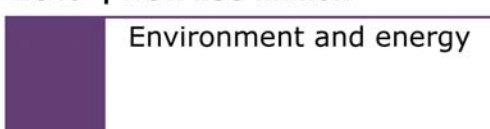
**45% | NOK 327 million**



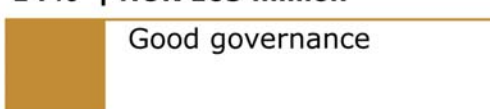
**2% | NOK 12 million**



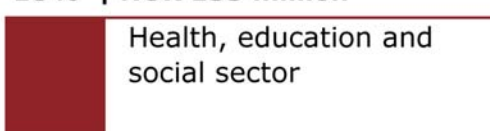
**18% | NOK 130 million**



**14% | NOK 105 million**



**18% | NOK 133 million**



**3% | NOK 21 million**





## Uganda

Uganda was one of the first countries to receive Norwegian development aid. Cooperation between the two countries ended during Idi Amin's regime, but re-started at the end of the 1980s. In the 1990s, Uganda was referred to as one of the success stories for aid and development. Norway has intensified its efforts in the fields of energy, climate, democratic development, gender equality and the conflict in Northern Uganda. The amount of development assistance administered by the Norwegian embassy in Kampala has increased to NOK 260 million.

### Budget support

Norwegian budget support aims to promote economic and social development by giving the authorities resources to implement their poverty reduction strategy. Aid is also important in facilitating good dialogue with Uganda on governance.

Cooperation is based on one-year agreements. Aid was reduced from NOK 75 million to NOK 65 million in the 2006-07 budget year due to failures in the transition to a multi-party system and efforts to combat corruption. There were also overruns in public administration costs.

Although experience of budget support has been mixed, it has contributed to a stable macro-economic policy that has laid the foundation for strong, long-term economic growth. There have also been improvements in the field of public financial management, where Norway has been involved. The budget processes have become more inclusive and transparent.

Until March 2008, Norway headed the group of Partners for Democracy and Good Governance. Most donors will now organise their assistance through a Joint Budget Support Framework (JBSF), which aims to strengthen coordination between donors, and between donors and the Ugandan authorities. There is also a common tool for analysing the results of budget support.

The goal is also for individual donor countries to concentrate their activities. Norway has offered to be the leading donor in the fields of petroleum administration, environment, climate and natural resource management, and reconstruction following the conflict in Northern Uganda.

### Facts about Uganda

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 428 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 370 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 130

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 5.4 %

**Children in primary education:** 94.7 %

### Peace and reconciliation

Norway supported the negotiations by the UN and South Sudan between the Ugandan Government and the rebel movement the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and paved the way for signing of the agreement by LRA leader Joseph Kony. The negotiations made good progress and the agreement was ready for signing in spring 2008. However, it proved impossible to persuade Kony to sign. New LRA attacks in Sudan and DR Congo and a joint military action against the LRA from South Sudan, Uganda and DR Congo in December 2008 indicated that the peace process had foundered.

In autumn 2007, the Ugandan Government launched a major reconstruction programme following the conflict in Northern Uganda. Norway has been actively involved in this and has headed a group of donor countries that is considering financing for the programme. This work has

proceeded slowly and will not start up fully until July 2009. The programme will be implemented independently of a final peace agreement between the parties.

Uganda has also received Norwegian assistance for efforts to establish a war tribunal following the conflict in the north. Through non-governmental organisations in Northern Uganda, Norway supported other peace-building measures, including a programme to reintegrate child soldiers in society. Through the Norwegian Refugee Council, aid was provided for legal advice for internally displaced persons, a project that has produced important results in individual cases.

### **Humanitarian aid and transitional aid**

Approximately 1.6 million internally displaced people have returned to their original homelands or neighbouring areas after the conflict in the north. It has been necessary to provide more long-term assistance than pure humanitarian aid.

The UN has started to wind up the humanitarian network in Northern Uganda. This effort has been hampered by the lack of government structure and weak capacity. It has also taken time to persuade certain humanitarian actors to produce withdrawal strategies and to persuade the more long-term assistance actors to enter the field. Through the UN, Norway has continued to support food aid for internally displaced people.

Uganda is also a host country for a large number of refugees from neighbouring countries and has pursued a very good refugee policy. This is a heavy burden for one of the poorest countries in the world. Norway has contributed substantial resources through the UNHCR and other channels.

Internally displaced people have also received funding to re-establish themselves in their homeland through a cash support programme. Norway also supported a project run by Save the Children Norway (Redd Barna) in Karamoja, with focus on basic education for and protection of children.

After a rather slow start, demining operations have begun in Northern Uganda. This is an important element in the authorities' follow-up to work on the Mine Ban Convention.

### **Human rights and democratic development**

Norway and other donors have supported Uganda's Human Rights Commission. The Commission has achieved positive development in recent years and has been used as an example for the development of similar institutions in other African countries. Norway has also promoted democratic development in Uganda through a multi-donor programme aimed at strengthening a number of institutions that are essential for a well-functioning democracy, including Parliament.

### **Private sector development**

One of the Norwegian embassy's priorities is to strengthen commercial cooperation with Uganda. A cooperation agreement with the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO), which is aimed at promoting cooperation between business and industry in Norway and Uganda, has led to the establishment of several companies in the field of housing construction, water supply and **waste management**. Several Norwegian companies have substantial operations in Uganda, including Trønder Energi and Nortura. Work is in progress on finding good models for public-private partnerships.

### **Petroleum and energy**

Since the mid-1990s, Norway has made a substantial contribution to the development of renewable energy in Uganda through its support for the hydro-electric power plant at Owen Falls, the national power grid, and strengthening of the energy authorities.



Norway helped to finance the construction of a 50 megawatt thermal power plant in Namanve, with the result that there are no power cuts in daytime. This has increased productivity for business and industry and improved the everyday lives of ordinary people.

Cooperation between the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) and the Norwegian company Statnett has improved UETCL's ability to operate in difficult conditions. However, work on the clean energy initiative has been difficult and has been beset by serious challenges in connection with allegations of corruption, recipient orientation and tying of aid.

The Oil for Development programme has made it possible to design Uganda's national oil and gas strategy. The programme was further expanded in 2008, with special focus on the environmental aspect. Today, environmental expertise in Uganda is relatively weak, and both Uganda and Norway agree that this expertise must be enhanced. The programme also includes competence development relating to the management of future revenues from the petroleum sector.

### **Environmental and national resource management**

Norway's broad-based cooperation with Uganda in the forestry sector since the 1960s has laid the foundation for this area of development cooperation.

Last year, Norad carried out a "greening and climate-proofing" of Norwegian assistance for Uganda. The report concluded that none of the measures supported by Norway have directly taken future climate change into account, nor have they been designed to enable the country to adapt to such changes more easily. Nevertheless, many of the programmes are highly relevant in the context of climate change.

In the field of climate change and forestry, Norway and Uganda drew up two new cooperation agreements. Work was also done on renewing an existing regional environmental programme. Norway continued to support the forestry sector through its contribution to the National Forestry Authority (NFA). The goal is to help the country to develop sustainable, climate-friendly utilisation of forest resources. The forestry authorities are under strong political pressure from both local and senior politicians. Norwegian aid has helped the NFA to achieve some of its main targets. The NFA is otherwise used by other African countries as a model for their own institutional development in this area.

Norway also supports a conservation programme in the Mount Egon region that focuses on climate change.

### **Women and gender equality**

A new strategy for women and gender equality in development cooperation with Uganda was completed in 2008. Implementation of the strategy is already well under way. The goal is to give women more political, legal and economic freedom.

Norway has also supported a major programme under the auspices of the UN Population Fund to prevent sexualised violence in Northern and North-Eastern Uganda. The programme will run for several years.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and local organisations, supported by Norway, have been working to involve women in the peace process. Norway also supports a three-year project to promote women entrepreneurs and an HIV and AIDS project targeting market women in the capital, Kampala.

### **Combating corruption**

Norway's anti-corruption efforts include participating in a multi-donor programme to improve public financial management and a separate project relating to the Officer of the Auditor General (OAG). This has helped to promote the introduction of a National Audit Act, which ensures the full

independence of the Ugandan OAG. With Norwegian support, a special unit has been established at the OAG to audit the **administration**. Budget support is also closely connected to the embassy's anti-corruption measures.

In 2008 an agreement was entered into with an auditing company to assist the embassy in controlling reporting on the use of funds in selected projects. This is an important step towards combating corruption in Norwegian assistance for Uganda.

## Facts about Uganda

Estimated population 2007 30.9 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 370 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 7 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 24 %  
Industry 26 %  
Services 50 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1.7 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 42  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 14 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 20.4 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.493  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 130  
Change 2000-2007 -18  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 5.5  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 5.4 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 64 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 66 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 94.7 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 13.7 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 101  
Secondary 83  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 30.7 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.70

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 15 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.6

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Uganda

Total assistance 2008:

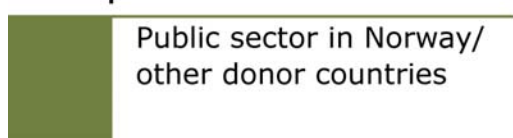
NOK 428 million

### By partner

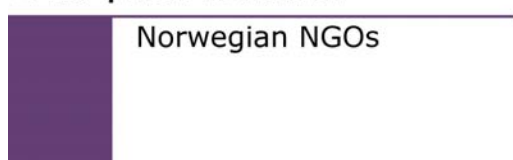
**46% | NOK 201 million**



**19% | NOK 81 million**



**22% | NOK 98 million**



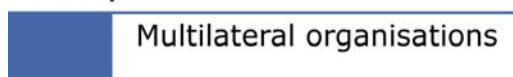
**1% | NOK 6 million**



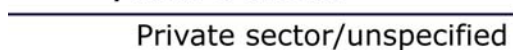
**1% | NOK 5 million**



**11% | NOK 46 million**

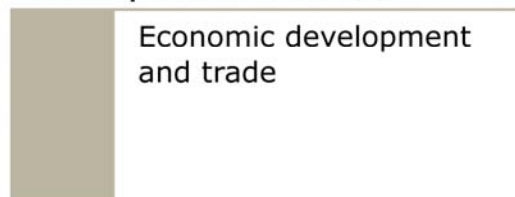


**- | NOK -9 million**

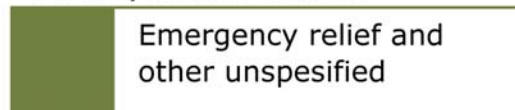


### By sector

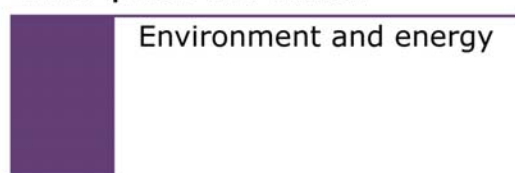
**29% | NOK 125 million**



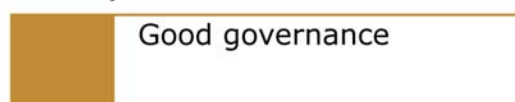
**17% | NOK 72 million**



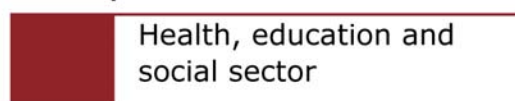
**24% | NOK 104 million**



**14% | NOK 61 million**



**14% | NOK 59 million**



**1% | NOK 6 million**



*This country page is part of the Annual Report on Norwegian Bilateral Development Cooperation 2008, published by Norad and commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

---

## Vietnam

In the 1980s, more than half of Vietnam's population was living below the poverty line. Now less than 15 per cent are so poor. Market reform, economic liberalisation and following up the WTO treaty have played a central role in ensuring continued economic growth and poverty reduction. The aim of Norway's involvement in Vietnam is to support this positive social development politically, socially and economically. In 2008, Norway provided technical assistance in development cooperation with Vietnam. Norwegian expertise was transferred in the fields of natural resource management in the petroleum and fisheries sector, energy, governance, environment/climate and gender equality. Norway channelled much of its aid through the UN system.

### Governance and human rights

Norwegian assistance was allocated for measures to improve access to public services and improve Vietnamese people's awareness of their rights. With Norwegian support, the authorities have established "One-Stop Shops" in connection with the reform of the public sector. The simplification of administrative procedures has been successful and a user survey carried out in 2008 showed that it now takes only five days to register an enterprise, whereas it used to take between 45 and 60 days. The registration of property now takes 20 days, compared with the former average of 54 days. Modern equipment and the training of public employees have significantly improved public services.

In cooperation with the International Labour Organisation, more than 2,000 people have been trained in areas such as collective bargaining and industrial relations in 11 pilot companies. The participation of women was an important element of training programmes in all projects and the participation rate for women was 44 per cent.

Vietnam is one of the pilot countries for improved coordination of international assistance ("One UN" at country level) and Norway channelled support for administrative and judicial reform through the UN. There were clear signs that the UN gives priority to policy dialogue with the Vietnamese authorities on the theme of governance. Among other things, the UN has taken the initiative for a dialogue on administrative reform that now, to a greater extent, involves the provincial authorities, in accordance with Vietnam's decentralisation strategy.

### Facts about Vietnam

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 177 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 770

**Child mortality per 1000:** 17

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 0.5 %

**Children in primary education:** 87.8 %

### Education

Norwegian aid was spent particularly on improving the quality of education for disadvantaged children, including ethnic minorities. Teaching materials were produced in three minority languages and 90 teachers received training in bilingual education. So far, almost 400 five-year-olds have received mother-tongue tuition as part of a research project run by UNICEF.

With the World Bank and several other development partners, Norway helped ensure that education services for disadvantaged children achieved more than the original target for the number of children attending school. More than 97 per cent completed the course. Less than two

per cent of children dropped out along the way. A review of the programme shows that more than one million of the disadvantaged children educated under this programme have received satisfactory teaching materials.

### **Natural resource management**

Through the Norwegian projects under the Oil for Development programme, Vietnam had access to upgraded software to map oil and gas resources. Together with new administrative tools, this improved Vietnam's ability to produce analyses and plan the extraction and use of natural resources. Norway continued its cooperation with the state oil company Petrovietnam on environment, health and safety in the petroleum sector. Capacity-building led to revised environment, health and safety regulations. Norwegian experts were used as lecturers on transparency and economic management. The Norwegian partners are the Petroleum Directorate, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and the State Pollution Control Authority (SFT – now the Climate and Pollution Agency).

As a result of Norway's support for the fishery sector, it was possible to develop a more resistant fish species for aquaculture. Practical research resulted in improved disease control. 38 Vietnamese took master's degrees in fishery in 2008 in connection with Norwegian-Vietnamese cooperation in the fishery sector.

### **Climate and the environment**

Norway's main aim was to support Vietnam's efforts to prevent and deal with natural disasters. Institutional cooperation was initiated between the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute and the Vietnam National University (VNU). Courses on modern research methodology relating to geo-disasters were held in Oslo.

70,000 households affected by floods in 2008 were given rice for a month with the help of Norwegian aid channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross. Norway also provided transitional aid for water and sanitation in the ten-month follow-up programme to establish a normal situation for the affected families.

### **Economic development**

The main areas for cooperation on economic development were hydro-electric power and shipping. With the help of Norwegian aid, a manual for licensing hydro-electric power plants was prepared, which included requirements for environmental impact analysis and assessment of social consequences. In the field of shipping, some parts of the planned training programme have taken place. The shipping sector was strongly affected by the financial crisis and the future participation of Norwegian companies is uncertain.

### **Women and gender equality**

Norway signed a three-year agreement with Norwegian Church Aid in Vietnam to help combat domestic violence and human trafficking, where women are particularly vulnerable.

To combat sexualised violence, reconciliation and conversation groups were established, as well as emergency shelters. More than 300 members of the Women's Union and Farmers' Association were trained to raise awareness of gender equality and domestic violence. Rapid intervention groups were established in seven of the eighteen pilot municipalities involved in the project.

In efforts to combat human trafficking, approximately 2,400 potential migrants were informed about safe migration. Ten victims of human trafficking received assistance for social reintegration through this project, which is supported by Norway.

### **Culture**

Norway contributed to exchange projects and institutional development to support a free, varied cultural life. *Ibsen og den norsk vietnamesiske samtiden* (Ibsen and Norwegian Vietnamese

Contemporary Life) entered its second year in 2008. Several exchange projects took place in the course of the year.

## Facts about Vietnam

Estimated population 2007 85.2 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 770  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 7.5 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 20 %  
Industry 42 %  
Services 38 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) Unavailable  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006) No  
Development assistance per capita USD 23  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 3.7 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2006) 20 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.718  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2006) 17  
Change 2000-2007 -13  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 1.5  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 0.5 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 92 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 41 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2005) 87.8 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2004) 6.1 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2005)  
Primary 94  
Secondary 97  
Tertiary 77

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 26 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.70

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 3.6 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.7

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

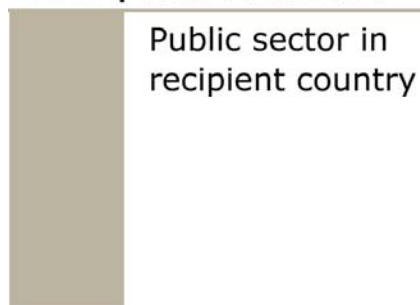


## Bilateral assistance to Vietnam

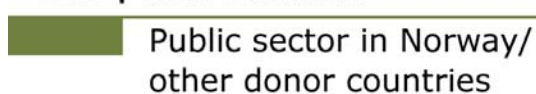
Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 177 million

### By partner

**40% | NOK 71 million**



**5% | NOK 9 million**



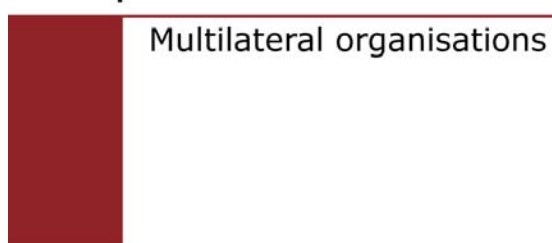
**15% | NOK 27 million**



**3% | NOK 5 million**



**31% | NOK 55 million**

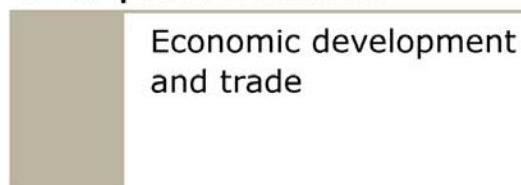


**5% | NOK 9 million**

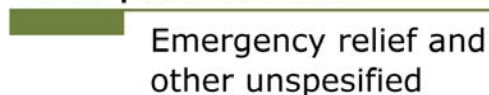


### By sector

**24% | NOK 42 million**



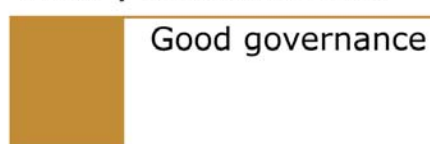
**3% | NOK 6 million**



**5% | NOK 9 million**



**18% | NOK 32 million**



**50% | NOK 88 million**



**0% | NOK 0.3 million**



## Zambia

Zambia has been one of the main recipients of Norwegian bilateral assistance since 1967. Cooperation today is based on the priorities in Zambia's national development plan and is largely related to governance and natural resource management/climate, in addition to substantial budget support. Total aid for Zambia amounts to approximately one quarter of the country's national budget. Poverty has been reduced in the towns but despite economic growth it has increased in rural areas.

### **Governance and budget support**

Norway supported a national reform programme for financial management. This was supplemented by long-term support for the development of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) in Zambia, in which the Office of the Auditor General in Norway has played an important advisory role. As a result of support for the Zambian OAG, large parts of the public sector are audited and reporting to Parliament and the public at large has improved. The authorities have become better at following up the comments of the OAG.

Budget support, which amounts to NOK 174 million, is the most important channel for dialogue with the authorities and other partners on important development challenges. Norway has been concerned to increase the authorities' revenues through new mining and taxation legislation and through the establishment of a special mining tax unit at the Zambia Revenue Authority. Norway has considered it important to develop good indicators for the results of budget support. Zambia's macro-economic situation is good, but financial policy challenges have emerged due to substantial non-budgeted consumption.

Through the UN, Norway supported the unexpected election of a new President in October following the death of President Mwanawasa in August.

### **Combating corruption**

There has been a great deal of public focus on inefficient use of public funds and corruption, but necessary reforms of political guidelines, legislation and institutions have not been carried out. Norway has supported Zambia's efforts to combat corruption financially (reforms of the Office of the Auditor General and

other public financial management) and technically, among other things through Norad's Anti-Corruption Network. Norway has offered technical assistance for the establishment of a money laundering unit. Norway and other donors have urged Zambia to present the country's anti-corruption strategy, which was approved at the political level in 2009.

### **Facts about Zambia**

**Total Norwegian assistance 2008:** NOK 418 million

**Gross national income per capita:** USD 770 (LDC)

**Child mortality per 1000:** 170

**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group:** 15.2 %

**Children in primary education:** 95.4 %

Partly with the help of previous Norwegian support for the Task Force on Corruption, the Zambian authorities have addressed corruption cases from Chiluba's presidential period (1991-2001). This has previously resulted in two sentences in British courts of law, one against Chiluba and one against a so-called "Vulture Fund". In 2009 this process led to several high-level officials being sentenced and other officials and politicians being investigated and prosecuted.

## **Climate, natural resource management and food security**

As a result of long-term Norwegian support, the South Luangwa National Park has developed into one of Africa's best run national parks, in terms of both biological diversity and financial profit. The income of people living outside the park has increased as a result of tourism and the sale of hunting rights.

Norway has tried to redirect its assistance from traditional wildlife management to climate adaptation, sustainable agriculture and food security. Zambia is a leading country in Africa in efforts to adapt agriculture to climate change. Norway's support for climate-adapted agriculture is the largest aid programme of this type in the whole of Africa. The Conservation Agriculture Programme, in which more than 140,000 households are taking part, has won regional recognition. Around forty per cent of the farmers who received training in conservation agriculture were women. The new cultivation methods have proved to be resistant to drought and floods far better than traditional methods and have thereby increased food security for poor farmers. Increased productivity in agriculture is also a prerequisite for reducing deforestation in Zambia and Africa as a whole.

Norway has also supported an entrepreneurship programme for small farmers that focuses particularly on women.

## **Education**

Aid for education is now included in budget support. The education sector has received larger allocations through the national budget. The authorities finance by far the largest proportion of expenditure through the state education budget, although the donors' share of capital expenditure is more significant. Good access to basic education has been maintained, but there are still major challenges in terms of the quality of education. The rise in the number of children attending school was somewhat lower than in previous years, which indicates that the capacity of the educational system is pushed to the limit.

The Norwegian embassy also supported education through Norwegian Church Aid and Save the Children Norway (Redd Barna). Among other things, the latter organisation provided education for more than 18,000 children in the Southern Province. Norwegian Church Aid supported areas such as infrastructure, school materials and training for teachers and school heads.

Through a pilot project with traditional chiefs, Norwegian aid helped to ensure that the local population in the area concerned built and rehabilitated 27 classrooms. Cooperation with local authorities also resulted in more teachers.

## **Women and gender equality**

Norway wishes to help strengthen women's rights and gender equality and has supported civil society through a Zambian umbrella organisation for women's organisations (NGOOOC). Among other things, this organisation has made efforts to persuade more women to earn a living from their own businesses.

Norway has also made efforts to promote new cooperation between the government Gender Equality Secretariat, the UN Development Programme and several other partners with the aim of strengthening the integration of women's rights and gender equality in the public sector. Through Norwegian Church Aid, a campaign was launched to involve church communities in combating the abuse of women. The Legal Aid Clinic for Women, which is supported by Norway, provided advice on 1,793 divorce-related cases.

Through the pilot programme with traditional chiefs, Norway has made efforts to persuade the chiefs to change attitudes and traditions that discriminate against women. In addition to supporting income-generating measures for women, the programme has helped to raise awareness of socio-

cultural factors that affect the position of women. Several local seminars ended in a declaration from the chiefdoms on local guidelines to strengthen the inheritance process and avoid HIV infection through traditional ceremonies for sexual cleansing of widows. The guidelines also take a clear stand against child marriage, rape of children and the negative effects of uncontrolled beer drinking.

### **Petroleum**

Zambia has received technical assistance through the Oil for Development programme. The invitation to tender for oil and gas exploration licences has been postponed several times as a result of Norway's cooperation with the Zambian authorities. The Oil for Development programme has helped to develop knowledge and expertise in the Zambian administration prior to start-up. The plan is to identify environmental and social factors in areas with potential oil and gas resources. These areas will be classified on the basis of possible conflicts between petroleum activities, environmental considerations and the local population. Norway has supported work on the new Petroleum Act. The administration of geological data has been strengthened with the help of Norwegian advice and the purchase of relevant systems.

### **HIV and AIDS**

Norway has been supporting the National Aids Council since it was established in 2002. The administration has been strengthened and several countries have signed a joint agreement with the Council. Capacity, competence and financing are now in place, so that Council will function well. The Aids Council ran training courses at provincial and district level.

### **Other matters**

The Norwegian embassy collaborated with the Zambian authorities on the Norwegian cluster munitions initiative and helped ensure that Zambia hosted an African meeting in Livingstone in April 2008 and assumed a coordinating role for the African countries at the Dublin conference.

## Facts about Zambia

Estimated population 2007 11.9 million

---

### Economy

Gross national income per capita (2007) USD 770 (LDC)  
Economic growth, annual GDP 2000-07 4.9 %  
Economic structure as a percentage of GDP (2007)  
Agriculture 22 %  
Industry 33 %  
Services 45 %  
Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2007) 1.8 %  
Especially fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2007) No  
Development assistance per capita (2005) USD 81  
Development assistance as a percentage of GDP 13.9 %

---

### Health

Malnutrition, children under 5 (2007) 19 %  
Human Development Index (HDI) level 2006 0.453  
A country scoring between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having an average level  
Child mortality per 1000 (2007) 170  
Change 2000-2007 -12  
Maternal mortality per 1000 births (2005) 8.3  
HIV infection rate, 15-49 age-group (2007) 15.2 %  
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006) 58 %  
Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005) 57 %

---

### Education

Children in primary school (2007) 95.4 %  
Illiteracy rate 15-24 age-group (2007) 24.9 %  
Ratio of girls to 100 boys attending school (2007)  
Primary 94  
Secondary 89  
Tertiary Unavailable

---

### Women

Percentage of women in Parliament (2009) 15 %  
Women's estimated pay as a proportion of men's pay in the formal sector (2005) 0.55

---

### Environment

Area protected for biological diversity (2008) 41.1 %

---

### Corruption

Level of corruption according to the TI Corruption Perception Index (2008) 2.8

The index measures perceptions of corruption. The Index ranges from 10 to 0 where 10 is totally incorrupt and 0 is totally corrupt.

## Bilateral assistance to Zambia

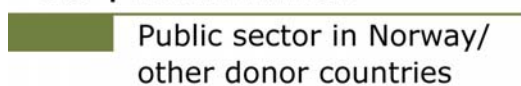
Total assistance 2008:  
NOK 418 million

### By partner

**54% | NOK 226 million**



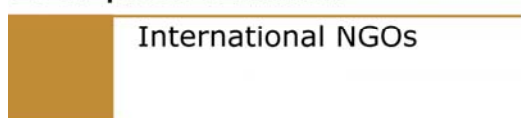
**6% | NOK 24 million**



**17% | NOK 69 million**



**17% | NOK 72 million**



**5% | NOK 21 million**



**1% | NOK 5 million**

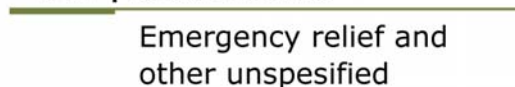


### By sector

**58% | NOK 243 million**



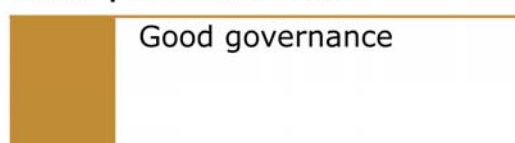
**1% | NOK 2 million**



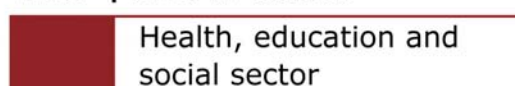
**5% | NOK 23 million**



**21% | NOK 87 million**



**11% | NOK 47 million**



**4% | NOK 17 million**





