

EVALUATION DEPARTMENT



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Photo: Ken Opprann

Realising Potential Evaluation of Norway's Support to Education in Conflict and Crisis through Civil Society Organisations

VOLUME II: Mapping

Realising Potential

Evaluation of Norway's Support to Education in Conflict
and Crisis through Civil Society Organisations:

Volume II: Mapping

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1. Introduction

Mapping Norway's financial support to Education in Crisis and Conflict (EiCC) represents one of the specific objectives of this evaluation - to enable an understanding of where and how Norway has chosen to invest its resources for education *through civil society partners*, and how the portfolio has evolved over time. The methodology used to map financial support, and findings, are described below.

1.1 Methodology

Developing a master database: The starting point for the financial mapping was a 'master database' extracted from the Norwegian Government's STATSYS database.¹ Each grant listed includes key fields used as a basis for further data management and analysis including project agreement titles and descriptions, recipient country or region, recipient and implementing (civil society) partner, annual disbursement and 'project sector' according to the OECD DAC sector code² for the period 2008-2016. The 2017 Norwegian Government budget and Global Partnership Agreements between MFA and major civil society partners, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Save the Children Norway (SCN) were also scrutinised.

Basic education through development and humanitarian financing streams: The master database comprised all Norwegian ODA investment to civil society between 2008 and 2016 (a) to basic education³ through development financing streams, and (b) through humanitarian financing streams.⁴ Further verification of each grant agreement sought to ensure that all key initiatives related to EiCC/basic education were included, and to identify to what extent broader humanitarian initiatives include a significant (and quantifiable) level of basic education. As far as possible, verification took place through conducting a review of project descriptions and publicly available data about projects, consultation with relevant Norad and MFA sections, and lastly, consultation with civil society partners.

Fragile and conflict-affected states: The mapping exercise sought to include all relevant *basic education* initiatives supported within countries or 'situations' that were considered 'fragile and/or conflict-affected' based on assessments carried out by the World Bank⁵ and the UNESCO Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report.⁶ In addition, education support to Jordan and Lebanon since 2012, has been included in the analysis due to the significant refugee population in these countries originating from Syria since the beginning of the civil war, as well as education initiatives that are specifically linked to support for refugees and displaced persons, people living in conflict and/or UNRWA supported schools.⁷ The list of countries included in the financial mapping is provided in Annex 1.

Data Limitations: EiCC is a subtheme within the larger thematic area of education, rather than support to a particular region or country. This presented a challenge with regard to accessing all relevant information, as currently the Norwegian systems do not lend themselves to generating data on subthemes. An education marker has been introduced covering projects from 2013-2016/7 but this covers education

¹ STATSYS is a data archiving system operated by Norad's statistical section and provides the basis for official data on Norwegian ODA. It is updated in April each year. Further information is available within the Guide to Norwegian Aid Management, accessed April 2017.

<https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2017/guide-to-norwegian-aid-management/>

² Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient's economic or social structure the transfer intends to foster.

³ Including 'formal and non-formal basic education', and not including early childhood/pre-school interventions, tertiary education or humanitarian action as a result of natural disasters (as per ToRs for the Evaluation).

⁴ Ch 163.70 Humanitarian assistance and 160.70 Civil society are the main budget lines for support through civil society for education in crisis and conflict. Ch 162.70 Support to the transition between humanitarian and long-term development (GAP), 169.73 Education, 'support through other channels' and regional allocations, Ch 152 and 158 also have allocations for this purpose. The master database included initiatives funded under OECD DAC codes 111 (Education, level unspecified) and 112 (Basic education), including sub-codes 111.20 (Education facilities and training), 111.30 (Teacher training), 112.20 (Primary education) and 112.30 (Basic life skills for youth and adults). Relevant initiatives under 111.10 (Education policy and administrative management) and 111.82 (Education research) were retrospectively included where this included work relating to INEE standards, Safer Schools and the ADRA SEAQUE program. Relevant initiatives under humanitarian codes 720 (Emergency response), 730 (Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation) and 740 (Disaster prevention and preparedness) were also included.

⁵ World Bank Group's Harmonized List of Fragile Situations, accessed March & April 2017,

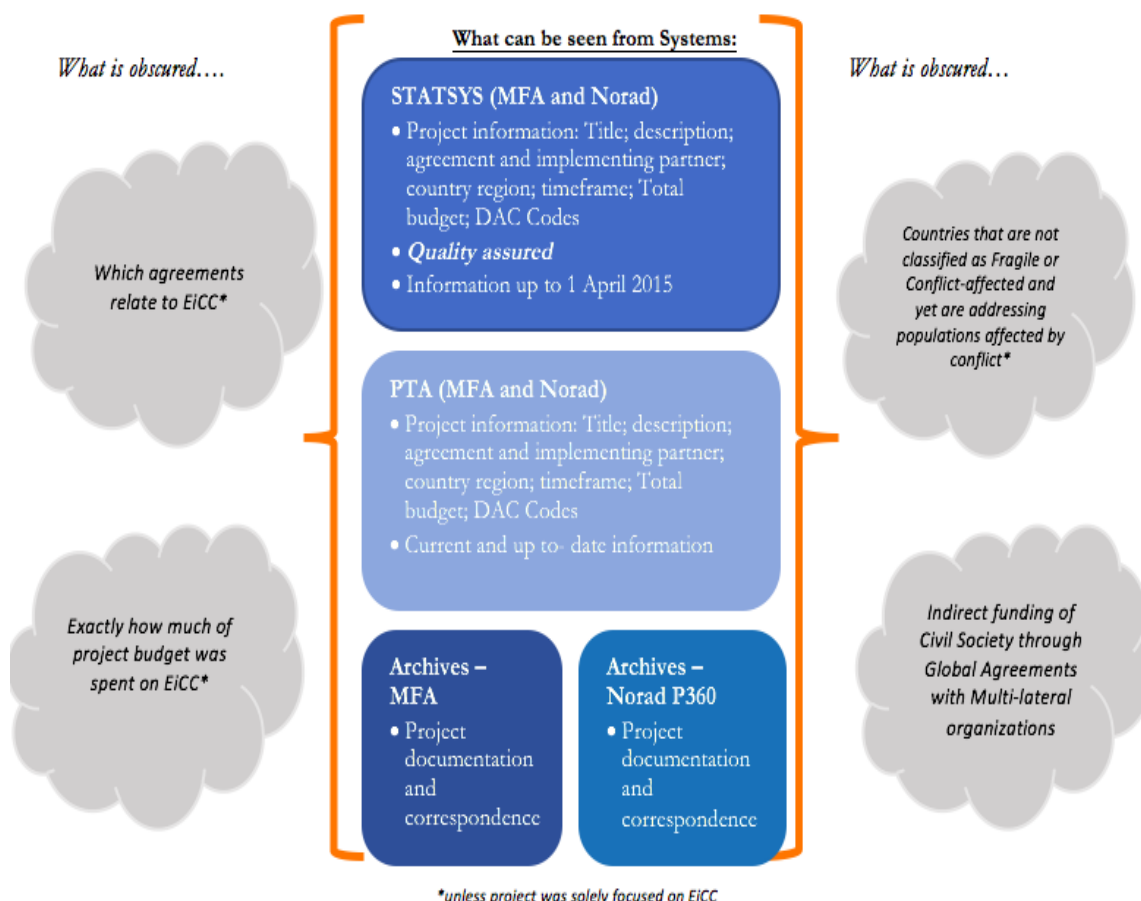
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>

⁶ UNESCO's list of conflict-affected countries for 2008-2014 was provided on 13th April 2017 by Aaron Benavot, Director for the Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report, UNESCO. As data for 2015 will only be available in the 2018/8 GEM Report, data for 2015 and 2016 has been aligned with country status for 2014. This is aligned with a recent report from Norad entitled 'Norwegian ODA expenditure on Education 2013-2015'.

⁷ These were identified in Kenya, Lebanon and Georgia.

more broadly and does not fully cover the time period of the evaluation. Some information is accessible from Government of Norway systems; however, Norway’s archive system is complicated and there is limited recording of information. Thus, disaggregating information from grant schemes on intended expenditure on EiCC – particularly where this is not clearly defined at the time of agreement, such as through framework agreements with civil society organisations – was not always feasible. This is explained in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Accessibility of information from Government of Norway systems



Basic Education/EiCC Policy Marker: Projects were initially screened to identify all initiatives, within the agreed parameters that were likely to include basic education within a conflict and crisis context.⁸ Policy markers⁹ were then applied to the initiatives to enable analysis, based on information available through verification methods described above. Initiatives were classified as ‘main policy objective’ where basic EiCC is identified as being fundamental to the design and impact of the activity, and it is an explicit objective of the activity i.e. the activity would not have been undertaken without this objective. Initiatives were classified as ‘significant policy objective’ where basic EiCC is likely to be important, but is not among the principal reasons for undertaking the activity. All NRC-MFA Global Partnership Agreements were classified as having basic EiCC as a ‘significant’ objective; where levels of EiCC investment are known within NRC GPAs, this is detailed and/or discussed.

Projects supported through multilaterals or global initiatives: To situate assistance to EiCC channelled through civil society partners, support provided to key multilateral partners working in education in countries experiencing crisis and conflict (e.g. UNICEF, UNESCO) is provided, on the basis of data available through STATSYS.

⁸ Excluding any projects where we were unable to get confirmation on whether EiCC was included within the grant or not.

⁹ Using a rapid methodology similar to that described for assigning policy markers within the Norad Statistical Classification Manual 2017.

2. Findings

The total budget for education in 2017 is 3.4 billion, an increase of 570 million from 2016 to 2017,¹⁰ a doubling of government contribution since 2013. Support to education in 2017 is therefore likely to represent approximately 12 percent of total Norwegian ODA¹¹ compared with seven percent¹² in both 2008 and 2015.¹³ This comprises 1.8 billion NOK financial assistance via the education budget (Ch 169.73), as well as financial support via regional assistance¹⁴ (382 million for Africa, 80 million in Latin America, 70 million for Asia, and 40 million for Middle East), humanitarian assistance (450 million allocated to EiCC and 35 million allocated through support to fragile states), as well as through thematic assistance for women and gender equality.¹⁵ Levels of education support through humanitarian assistance will remain at similar levels, representing approximately 9 percent of the total humanitarian assistance budget, compared with the global average of 2 percent. Current priorities for the Norwegian Government include girls' education, quality and learning and EiCC.¹⁶

Unless indicated otherwise, the findings detailed below describe trends related to financing through **agreements where basic EiCC is considered a 'main policy objective'**. Further details of support to EiCC through agreements where basic EiCC is considered a 'significant policy objective' are provided as additional information.

2.1 Overview of Norwegian Government Support

Financial support for **basic education** in countries or situations of crisis and conflict (basic EiCC) through civil society organisations between 2008 and 2016 is *known to be at least* 2.85 billion NOK. The level of support has increased from *more than* 235 million NOK in 2008 to *more than* 535 million NOK in 2016. This includes support channelled through NRC Global Framework Agreements between 2013-2016, where investment in education is known (see Table 2).¹⁷

Table 1: Basic EiCC as a Main Policy Objective: Norwegian Government support through Civil Society

Million NOK	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Total Investment	235	296	257	231	255	320	313	410	535	2,852

The mapping data shows that levels of support to basic EiCC increases slowly between 2008 and 2014, whereupon support increases considerably – by 100 million annually. This appears to reflect a direct response to the 2013 White Paper 25. The number of agreements managed by the Norwegian Government, where basic EiCC is the *main policy objective* has remained similar with 48 agreements in both 2008 and 2016, whilst the number of sub-agreements has increased from 69 to 148 within the period, though this includes addenda and sub-units. The average investment per agreement has increased from 4.9 to 10.3 million NOK.

Basic EiCC as a Significant Policy Objective: In addition, a further 2.1 billion NOK comprises support to investments where basic EiCC support is considered a 'significant' (or secondary) policy objective' in amongst other humanitarian or education policy priorities, including through additional support via NRC Global Partnership Agreements.

¹⁰ Source: MFA Internal Document [Fordelingsnotats Utdanning 169.73, February 2017].

¹¹ Based on proposed 2017 ODA budget of 33.9 billion NOK. Source: Prop. 1 S (2016 – 2017) Proposisjon til Stortinget (forslag til stortingsvedtak) for budsjettåret 2017.

¹² Compared to 7% ODA budget in 2008. Source: MFA Internal Document [Status report on education within Norwegian Development Assistance, January 2010].

¹³ Source: Terms of Reference.

¹⁴ Comprising between 7-18% total regional assistance.

¹⁵ Source: MFA Internal Document [Fordelingsnotats Utdanning 169.73, February 2017].

¹⁶ Source: Prop. 1 S (2016 – 2017) Proposisjon til Stortinget (forslag til stortingsvedtak) for budsjettåret 2017.

¹⁷ MFA-NRC Framework Agreements between 2013-2015 and 2016-2018 stipulate that a *minimum* of NOK 14 million is invested in education annually. EiCC investment through the 2010-2012 Framework Agreement (relating to HAPPPDA in Somalia/Kenya) has been incorporated into the wider assessment.

2.2 Global Framework Agreements

Beyond its wider framework agreement with CSOs, the Norwegian government contracts both NRC and SCN to deliver EiCC through Global Partnership Agreements (GPAs). NRC focuses on promoting access to education for children and youth through non-formal programmes amongst a wider scope of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons worldwide, and SCN focuses on ‘strengthening systems’, including through safe schools, QLE and support to the Education Cluster, and building capacity for EiCC. GPAs incorporate a number of commitments, which are often also extended through *addenda* to support specific new/evolving needs as illustrated below. Based on the information reviewed, EiCC support through NRC GPAs with the Section for Humanitarian Affairs exceeded 43.6 million¹⁸ NOK between 2013-2015 and 66.8 million NOK in 2016 (Table 2).¹⁹ Support to SCN for EiCC through framework agreements with the Norad Section for Civil Society (2008-2011) and Section for Humanitarian Affairs (2012-2016) between 2008 and 2016 amounts to 218 million NOK. These figures do not include subsequent Addenda.

Table 2: Overview of EiCC Commitment through Framework Agreements

MFA Agreement	GPA	Time period	Amount	Basic EiCC component	Selected GPA commitments and addenda
RAF Humanitarian Assistance and Protection to People Displaced in Africa (HAPPDA)	10/0048	2010-2012	258 million ²⁰ Approx. 86 million/yr	Education Components included within Somalia/Kenya, DRC, Zimbabwe	120 million for Somalia/Kenya, 41m in 2010, 40m in 2011, and 40m in 2012 ²¹ for education, shelter and emergency food security.
QZA-13/0122 NRC-GPA I ²²		2013-2015	993 million ²³ Approx. 331 million/yr	A minimum of NOK 14 million annually	<u>Planned commitments, and % total GPA in-country:</u> ²⁴ Jordan: 5.5m in 2014; 7m in 2015 (40-58%) Lebanon: 8.8m in 2015 (20%) Somalia: 8.5m in 2014; 5m in 2015 (15-26%) South Sudan: 8.8m in 2014 (22-42%)
QZA-16/0141 GPAII ²⁵		2016-2018	1,113 million 63 million from Civil Society budget line	A minimum of NOK 14 million for education (from the Civil Society Budget line)	<u>Planned commitments and % total GPA in-country:</u> ²⁶ Somalia: 10.3m in 2016 (13-35%) <u>Additional commitments:</u> Lebanon: 25 million in 2016 Jordan: 17.5m in 2016

¹⁸ Excludes 14m NOK commitment.

¹⁹ EiCC investment in 2016 includes 14m NOK commitment, and *addenda*. Commitment to Syria not included, as proportion intended for education is not known.

²⁰ Contract between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) regarding Humanitarian Assistance and Protection to People Displaced in Africa (HAPPDA), May 2010.

²¹ Contract between the MFA and NRC, *ibid*.

²² Global Partnership Agreement between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) regarding assistance to displaced people worldwide, 2013-2015 [QZA-13/0122], March 2013.

²³ Of which NOK 63 million from Civil Society budget line.

²⁴ Source: Global Partnership Agreement with MFA and Norad, Budget and Programmatic Revisions; Annual Plan 2014 (6XFM1401/6XFM1403) and Addendum (6XFM1406), October 2014; Annual Plan 2015, Global Partnership Agreement 2013-2015, December 2014; NRC (2017) Somalia - NORAD-MFA Project Summary-Financial Overview.

²⁵ Grant Agreement between Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) regarding Global Partnership Agreement II 2016-2018 [Agreement number: QZA-16/0141], Parts I, II and III.

²⁶ Source: Addendum Number 5-2016 to Agreement between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) concerning QZA-16/0141 Global Partnership Agreement II, November 2016; NRC (2017) Somalia - NORAD-MFA Project Summary-Financial Overview.

					Syria: 25m in 2016 (for education, WASH, food, shelter)
GLO 06/248 Rewrite the Future ²⁷	2006-2011	100 million (74.6 million between 2008-2011)	All EiCC		Details for country-specific investment not available; global programme, including Somalia and Lebanon (as per original 2006 agreement).
QZA 13/0289 ²⁸ QZA 14/0254-2 Education in Emergencies 2013-2015	2013-2015	34.2 million	All EiCC ²⁹		Global agreement with country-specific addenda. ³⁰ Somalia: 10.5m EiE Hiran South Sudan: 20m Syria: 10m
QZA-16/0219 ³¹ Education in Emergencies and Child Protection II	2016-2018	108.8 million	All EiCC		Somalia: 5m in 2016 Lebanon: 12m in 2016 Syria: 54m in 2016

2.3 Responsibility within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad

The majority of grants for basic EiCC through civil society during the evaluation period is channelled through Norad via the Section for Civil Society Strengthening (1.24 billion NOK), followed by the Section for Humanitarian Affairs (957 million NOK) and the Norwegian Embassies (256 million NOK). Support through Norad departments has increased from 36.6 million in 2008 to 283 million in 2016, with a small decline in 2014 before the significant increase in ‘responsibility’ between 2015 and 2016 (Figure 2).

²⁷ Agreement between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Redd Barna (Save the Children Norway, SCN) regarding GLO-06/246 rewrite the Future, Education for Children in Conflict-affected Countries, November 2006.

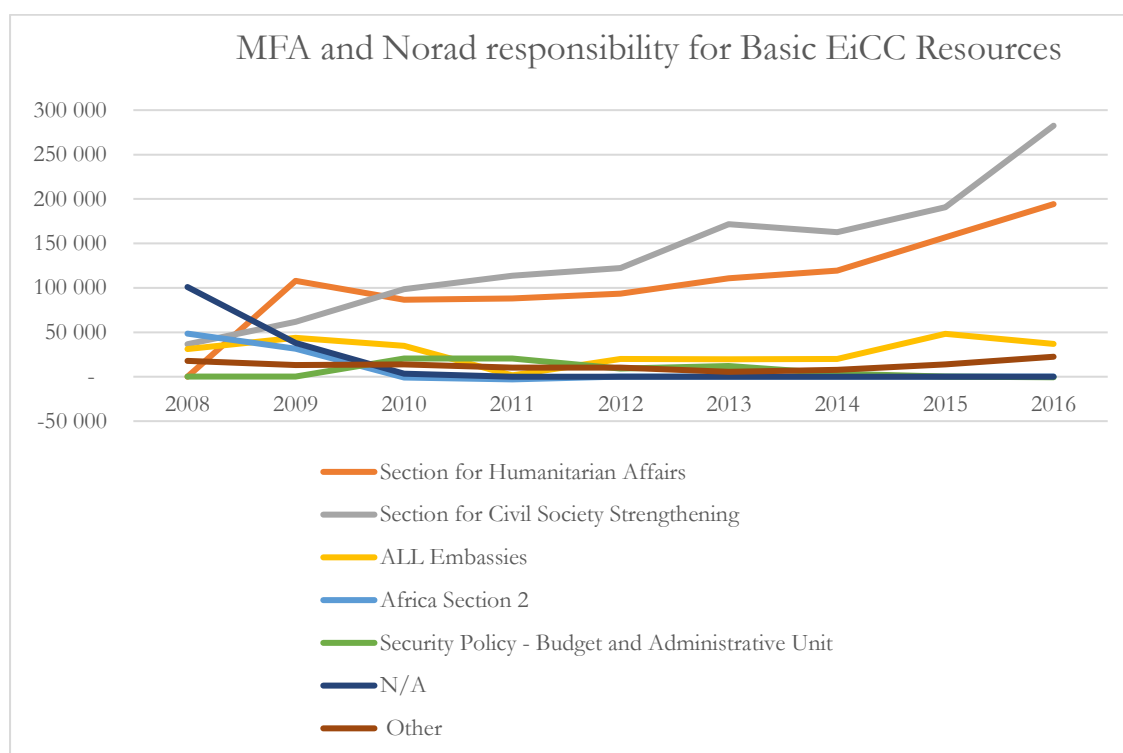
²⁸ Contract between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Save the Children Norway on cooperation agreement on Education in Emergencies 2013-2015, May 2013.

²⁹ Agreed Project Summary, Multi-Annual Cooperation Agreement in Education in Emergency between Save the Children Norway (SCN) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Norway for the period 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015, May 2013.

³⁰ Source: STATSYS database; GPA Addendum, date July 2014.

³¹ Grant agreement between the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Save the Children Norway (SCN) regarding Global Agreement on Education in Emergencies and Child Protection II 2016-2018.

Figure 2: MFA and Norad responsibility for ODA resources for Basic Education in Conflict and Crisis through Civil Society



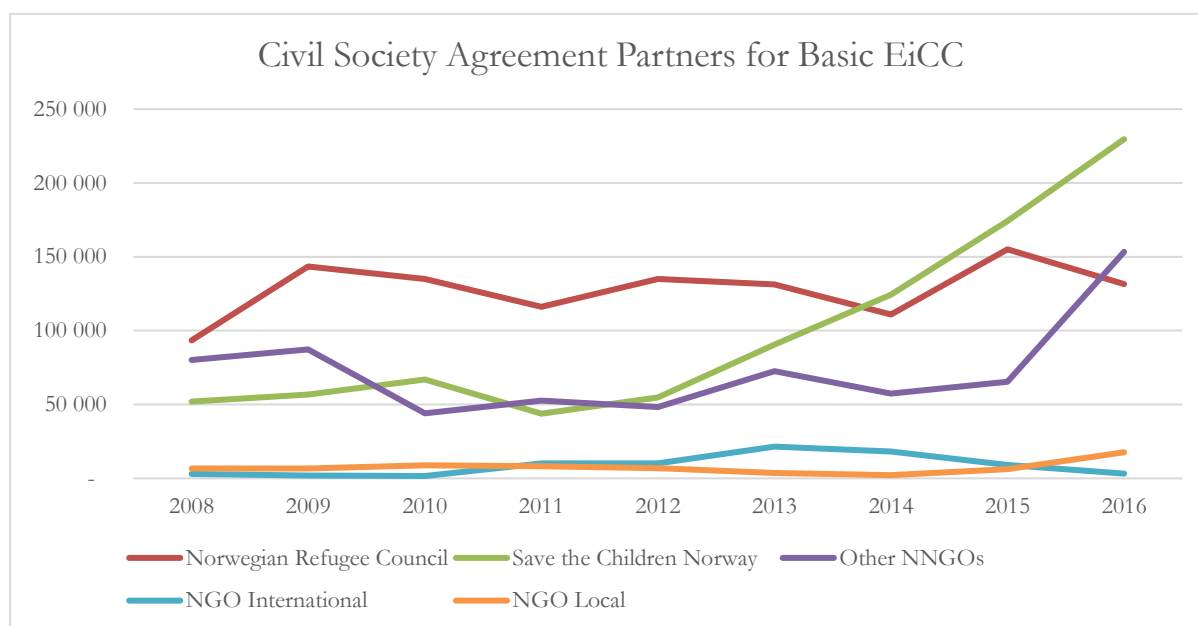
Support through the MFA, and particularly through the Section for Humanitarian Affairs, has also increased gradually, after a steep increase between 2008 and 2009, with a significant increase post-2014 in response to the Syria crisis. Support via decentralised budgets (embassies) declined between 2011 and 2014, reflecting shifts in levels of support via embassies in Afghanistan, Ghana and Uganda early during the period, and latterly increased support via embassies in Jordan, Ethiopia and Cuba (Haiti).

Basic EiCC as a Significant Policy Objective: Of the 693 million NOK support for projects where basic EiCC is considered a ‘significant policy objective’, 462 million NOK was channelled through the Section for Humanitarian Affairs, 91 million NOK through N/A, and 83 million NOK through the Section for Civil Society Strengthening between 2008 and 2016. In addition, 1.4 billion NOK was channelled through the Section for Humanitarian Affairs through the NRC Global Partnership Agreement in 2013-2016.

2.4 Support through Civil Society Partners

The majority of basic EiCC support from the Norwegian government through CSOs has been provided through agreements with Norwegian CSOs (95%), with a small proportion being channelled directly through local CSOs (2.4%) and international CSOs (2.8%). Within the thirty-three NNGOs, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has received 40 percent funds (1.15 billion NOK) and Save the Children Norway has received 31 percent funds (893 million NOK) between 2008 and 2016. 16 percent of funds (146 million NOK) to Save the Children Norway was channelled directly through its Global Multi-Year Agreements. Similarly, 16 percent of funds for EiCC to NRC between 2013-2016 was channelled through Global Partnership Agreements.

Figure 3: Civil Society Agreement Partners for Basic EiCC between 2008 and 2016



Other significant ‘recipients’ working to deliver basic EiCC during the period includes Norwegian Church Aid (6%), ADRA Norway (3.5%), Strømmestiftelsen (3.3%), Digni (2.5%), Right to Play (2.4%), and Norsk Folkehjelp (1.7%). The proportion of support through NNGOs has remained similar during the evaluation period, with a slightly lower level of NNGOs between 2011 and 2014. A number of new ‘actors’ have been receiving support to deliver EiCC in recent years, including Danish People’s Aid (since 2011), Save the Children International (since 2012) and Plan Norge and Caritas Norge (since 2013).

Whilst the proportion of support going directly through agreements with international CSOs has decreased from 1.3 percent to 0.6 percent between 2008 and 2016, direct support via local CSOs has slightly increased from 2.8 percent to 3.6 percent during the period.

The largest international CSO in receipt of Norwegian funds to deliver basic EiCC include Save the Children International (37.9 million NOK) and Dansk Folkehjelp (28.9 million NOK). The remaining four include Aga Khan Foundation, The Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust, and finally the Geneva Call and Article 36 in support of Safe Schools. Amongst the thirty-five local CSOs, those with the greatest levels of support include the Forum for African Women Educationalists (25 million NOK), the Terma Foundation, Prodev and the Maarouf Saad Social and Cultural foundation (MSSCF).

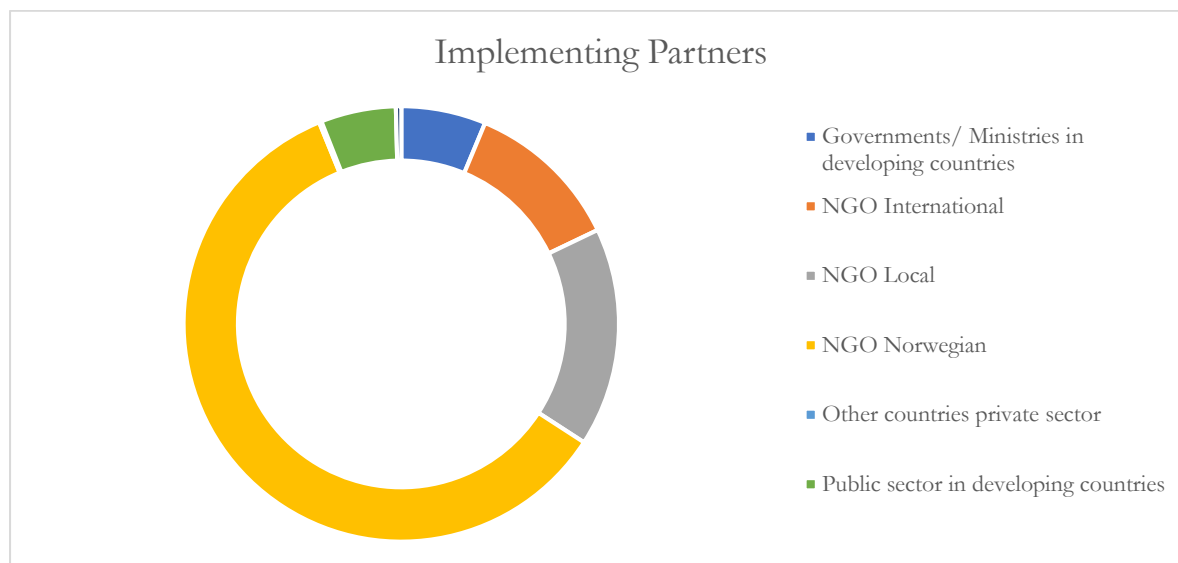
Basic EiCC as a Significant Policy Objective: Distribution of funds for basic EiCC as a secondary policy objective was also dominated by fifteen Norwegian CSOs (599 million NOK, plus 1.4 billion through NRC GPA). Support was also channelled through six INGOs (89 million NOK, primarily through Concern Worldwide) and six local CSOs (5m, primarily through Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo and the Africa Educational Trust) during the period.

Whilst project implementation is also primarily through Norwegian CSOs (60%), there is a greater level of implementation by other actors on the ground including local CSOs (16%), international CSOs (12%), governments in developing countries (6%),³² public sector in developing countries (6%) and the private sector (0.2%). A total of 22 NNGOs have delivered basic EiCC through support from the Norwegian Government including NRC (1.03 billion NOK), Save the Children Norway (256 million), Norwegian

³² Including Ministries of Education in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Church Aid (145 million NOK), Right to Play (68 million), Norwegian People’s Aid (49 million) and NAC-Afghanistan (18 million).

Figure 4: Implementation Partners for Basic EiCC



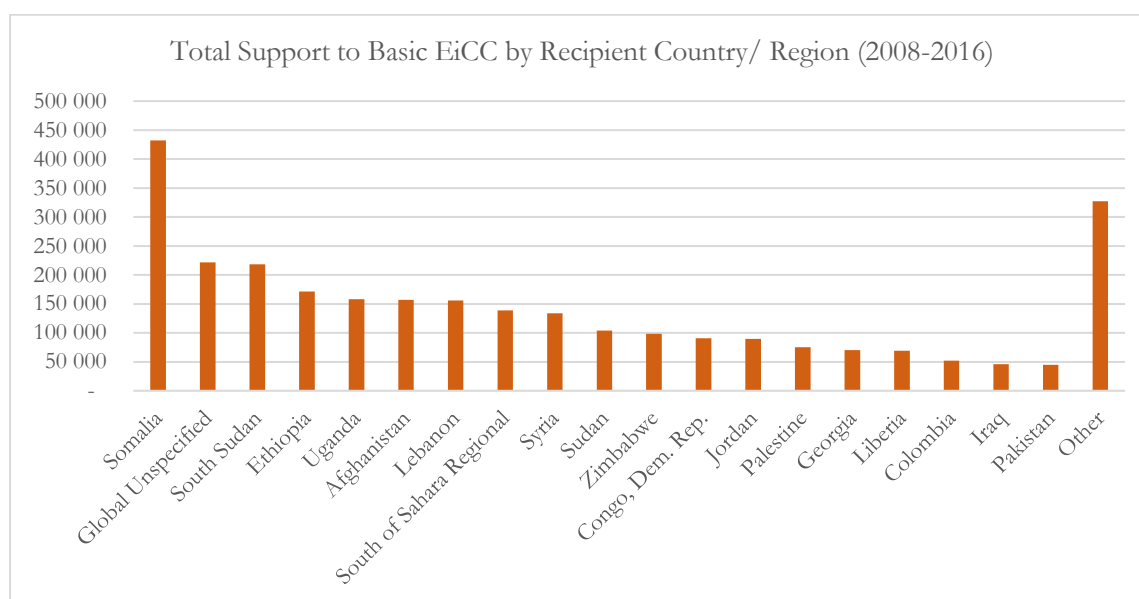
A total of 80 local CSOs have implemented projects, with the most significant including local offices of Norwegian CSOs such as ADRA (97 million NOK), Save the Children (74 million), Norwegian Church Aid (18 million) and Caritas (14 million). Other local organisations delivering basic EiCC include Association of Christian Relief Organisations for Southern Sudan - ACROSS (44 million NOK), FAWE (25 million NOK), International Observatory for Peace - IOP (19 million NOK), Organisation for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara - ORDA (14 million), Child Restoration Outreach - CRO (12 million) and the United Methodist Church of Liberia (11 million NOK).

Basic EiCC as a Significant Policy Objective: Similarly, most of the support to basic EiCC as a secondary objective was implemented by thirteen NNGOs (2 billion NOK), with a smaller proportion implemented by seven INGOs (100 million NOK) and eleven local CSOs (46 million NOK).

2.5 Support by Recipient Country

The majority of basic EiCC support through civil society is directed towards African and Middle Eastern conflict areas over the last decade, as well as ongoing engagement in Georgia and Colombia.

Figure 5: Norwegian Support to Basic EiCC through Civil Society by Recipient Country



Across the 38 recipient countries, the largest level of support since 2008 has been to Somalia³³ (432 million NOK), South Sudan (218 million NOK), Ethiopia (171 million NOK), Uganda (158 million NOK), Afghanistan (157 million NOK), Lebanon (156 million), Syria (134 million NOK), Sudan (104 million), Zimbabwe (98 million), Democratic Republic of Congo (90 million), Jordan (89 million), Palestine (75 million), Georgia (70 million), Liberia (69 million) and Columbia (52 million). Regional support has been most significant across Global, Unspecified (221 million NOK) and South Sahara Region (139 million NOK, support for HAPPPDA³⁴) and also includes regional support to Africa, Asia and Central Asia.

Basic EiCC as a Significant Policy Objective: Support for initiatives where basic EiCC was a secondary policy objective included greatest levels of support towards Democratic Republic of Congo (243 million NOK), Afghanistan (212 million NOK), Lebanon (181 million NOK), Syria (154 million), Iraq (138 million), Somalia (136 million), South Sudan (118 million) and Jordan (84 million).

2.6 Support by OECD DAC Sector

Support for basic education in conflict and crisis is broadly categorised either as aid to the education or humanitarian sector. Within education, a total of 1.54 billion NOK was categorised as basic education, and 452 million NOK as education, unspecified. Within the humanitarian sector, a total of 695 million was categorised as emergency response, 131 million as ‘reconstruction relief and rehabilitation’ and 23 million NOK as ‘disaster prevention and preparedness’. In addition, the mapping process identified one instance where education support was categorised as ‘water and sanitation’, in relation to construction of water supply systems in Somalia.³⁵

A review of funding support across OECD-DAC sub-categories indicates that the majority of support (42 percent) is classified as primary education (112.20), whilst 12 percent support is for basic life skills for adults and youth (112.30) and 11 percent for education facilities and training (111.20). Through humanitarian funding streams, 15 percent of support is for material relief assistance and services (720.10), and 8 percent is for relief coordination, protection and support services (720.50). Other relevant support was categorised as a combination of ‘reconstruction relief and rehabilitation’ (5%), ‘teacher training’ (3%), ‘education policy and administrative management’ (2%), emergency food aid (0.8%), ‘educational research’ (0.2%) and ‘disaster prevention and preparedness’ (0.8%).

³³ Detailed mapping of NRC support to education in Somalia was provided by NRC enabling it to be recorded as ‘main objective’ rather than significant objective in some cases. This may indicate a greater level of support for Somalia in *relative terms* than for other countries where detailed mapping was not provided.

³⁴ Humanitarian Assistance and Protection to People Displaced in Africa, 2010-2012.

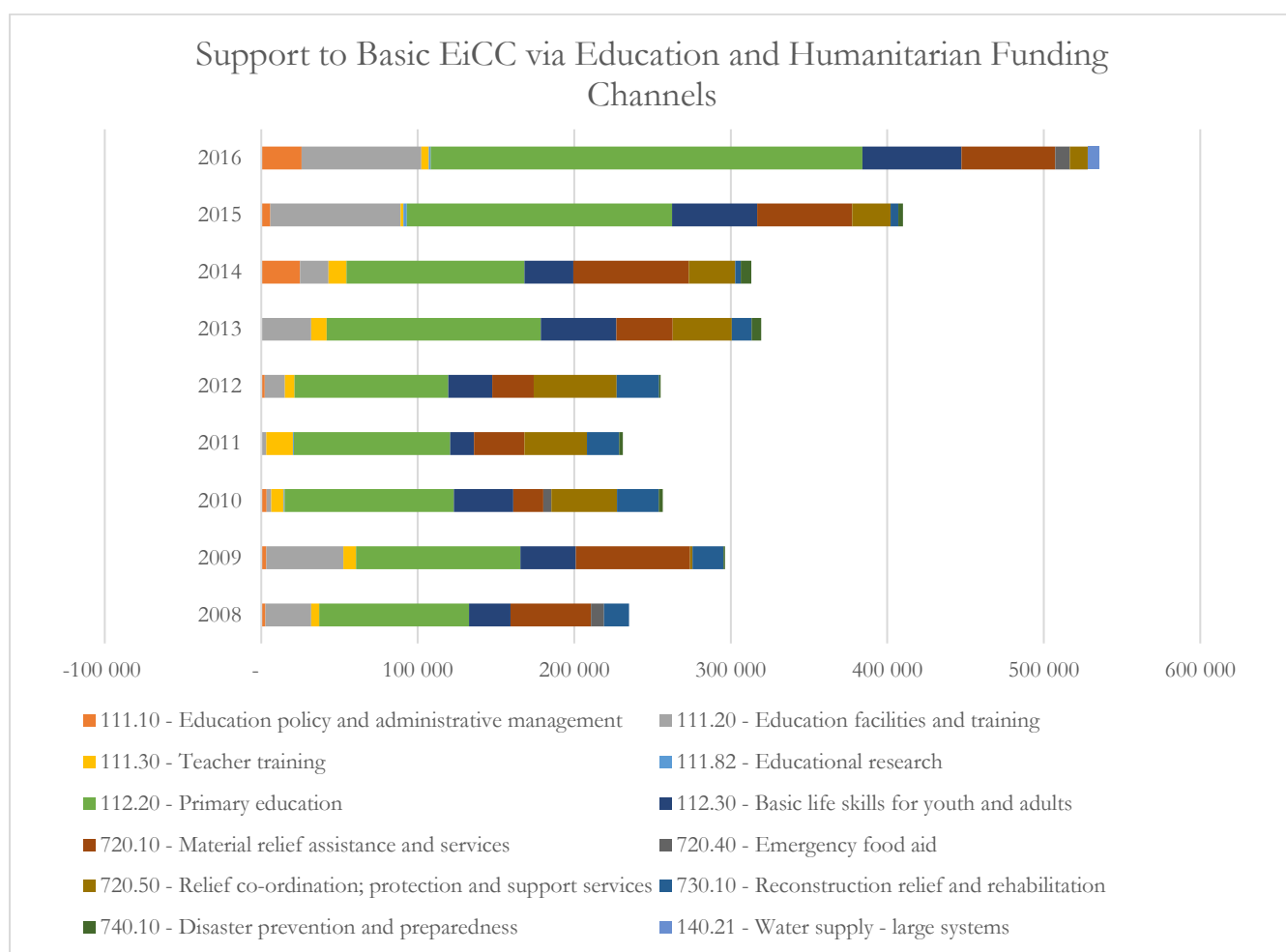
³⁵ Identified through detailed mapping of NRC interventions as part of the Somalia desk study. It is possible that a number of other ‘water and sanitation’ budgets also incorporate similar support for EiCC.

The data indicates an increase (since 2011) in support to basic EiCC through education policy and administrative management (111.10),³⁶ education facilities and training (111.20), 112.20 (primary education) and 112.30 (basic life skills), and a decline in teacher training, level unspecified (111.30). It also shows a recent decline (since 2014) in education support through humanitarian channels including through material relief assistance and services (720.10), relief coordination protection and support (720.50) and reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730.10).

Basic EiCC as a Significant Policy Objective: The main policy objectives of other initiatives that included support to basic EiCC were directed towards OECD DAC codes 720 - Emergency Response (1.97 billion NOK), 111 - Education, level unspecified (149 million NOK), 730 - Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (17 million NOK) and 740 - Disaster prevention and preparedness (4 million NOK).

³⁶ This includes support to Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) and Safe Schools, as well as the Global Agreement with Save the Children Norway for Education in Emergencies.

Figure 6: Support to Basic EiCC by OECD DAC Code and Sub-Code



2.7 Gender and Human Rights

The proportion of projects/financial support where gender is a *main* policy objective has increased from 4 percent in 2008 to 19 percent in 2016, whilst 47 percent projects had gender as a *significant* policy objective in 2008, as compared with 45 percent in 2016.

The proportion of projects/financial support where human rights is a *main* policy objective has increased from 6 percent in 2008 to 28 percent in 2016, whilst 25 percent projects had human rights as a *significant* policy objective in 2008, as compared with 18 percent in 2016.

2.8 Support via Multilaterals

Proposals for the 2017 budget³⁷ indicate that the majority of Norwegian finance for education (including basic EiCC) will be channelled through UNICEF (674 million NOK plus support to regional Sahel and Nigeria), GPE (590 million NOK), and UNESCO (80 million NOK) – primarily through education and ‘women and equality’ budget lines. UNICEF and UNESCO have been key channels for earmarked support through multilaterals since 2008.³⁸

Although outside the Terms of Reference of this evaluation, it was requested that the Evaluation team also provide data on the Norwegian funding channelled through multilaterals in the four case study countries in this report.

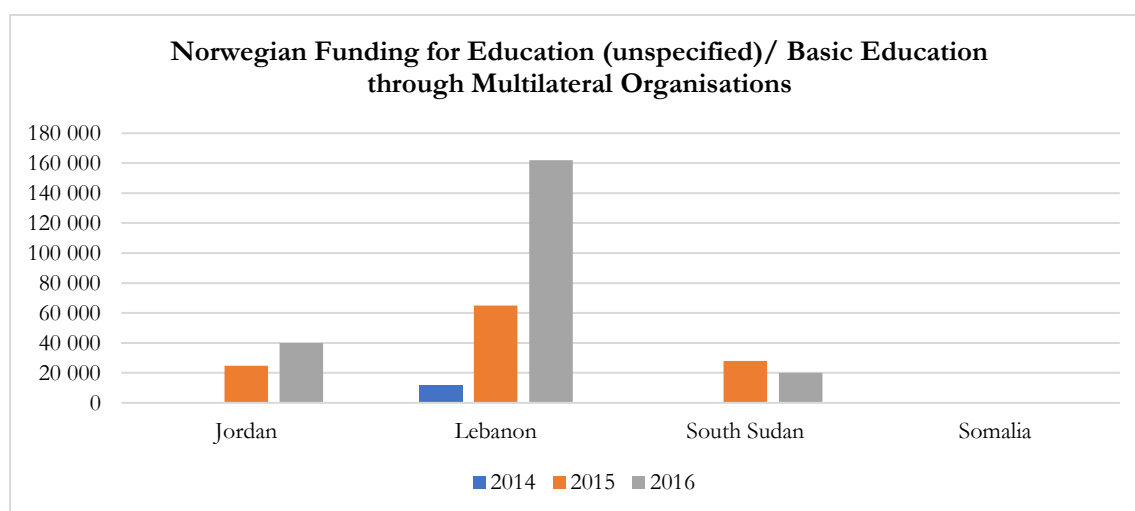
³⁷ Source: MFA Internal Document [Fordelingsnotats Utdanning 169.73, February 2017].

³⁸ Source: MFA Internal Document [Status report on education within Norwegian Development Assistance, January 2010].

Multilateral institutions such as UNICEF, Global Partnership for Education and UNESCO are the biggest recipients of Norwegian bilateral ODA. Almost two thirds of Norway’s aid to education is now channelled through multilateral funding mechanisms. Norway provided 19 per cent of UNICEF’s revenue earmarked for education in the reporting period.³⁹ According to data from OECD, Norway allocates by far the largest share of its education disbursements through multilateral organisations⁴⁰ of the top ten DAC donors. On average, DAC countries allocated approximately 17 percent of their education disbursements through multilateral organisations.

Figure 7 provides some limited insight, based on STATSYS data, on initiatives funded under OECD DAC codes 111 (Education, level unspecified) and 112 (Basic education). This graph does not represent Norwegian funding to multilaterals for education in its entirety; nor does it claim to provide a fully accurate figure for multilateral assistance to basic education in each country. Norway funds multilaterals primarily through Global Framework Agreements and then generally, funds are allocated to the various country programmes based on organisation-specific allocation formula. In some cases, Norway can specify the country or thematic area. For example: the majority of Norwegian support to UNICEF has been in the form of thematic contributions in Focus Area 2 – Basic Education and Gender Equality (BEGE). In 2013, Norway contributed about \$241 million to UNICEF of which about 61 percent or \$147 million, including about \$85 million in thematic contributions, were for BEGE. Norway’s contribution to the BEGE thematic program increased from \$64 million in 2008 where it represented about 52 percent of the total contributions to \$85 million and 76 percent of the total thematic contributions in 2013.⁴¹

Figure 7: Norwegian Funding for basic EiCC through Multilaterals



No Norwegian aid to Somalia through multilateral institutions was coded as DAC-sector 111, 112 or 113 in the years 2008-2016, registered in the statistics data base (STATSYS). However, a recent Norad study which focused on the Results of Norwegian education aid 2013-2016 found that between 2013 and 2016, “A total of US\$10 million was allocated to Somalia through UNICEF’s global education funds. Norwegian aid contributes more than 95 per cent of the funding going to these funds. For 2014 to 2016, Norway’s share of this US\$10 million allocation is estimated to represent around ten percent of UNICEF’s total spending on education in Somalia.”⁴² There was no Norwegian aid recorded in the Norwegian database (STATSYS) to any of the other three case study countries, for the years 2008-2011 or 2013.

Projects were mainly relating to the education of refugee children in Jordan and Lebanon and ‘out of school’ children in South Sudan.

³⁹ Norad, 2017. Rising to the challenge. Results of Norwegian education aid 2013-2016. Oslo 2017. Note data quality unknown.

⁴⁰ Data retrieved from <http://stats.oecd.org/>. OECD uses multilateral organisations as channel.

⁴¹ Norad, 2015. Evaluation of Norwegian Multilateral Support to Basic Education: Synthesis Report. Norad, Oslo.

⁴² Norad, 2017. Rising to the challenge. Results of Norwegian education aid 2013-2016. Oslo 2017. Data cannot be independently verified.

Annex 1: List of Countries and Territories included in EiCC Mapping

Country/Territory	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Afghanistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^c	X ^c
Algeria	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Angola	X	X	X	X ^a	X ^a				
Bosnia-Herzegovina		X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a		
Burundi	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Cambodia	X ^a								
Cameroon	X ^a	X ^a							
Central African Republic	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X	X	X^c	X^c
Chad	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X^c	X^c
Colombia	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Comoros	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Congo, Democratic Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X^c	X^c
Congo, Rep	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a		
Cote d'Ivoire	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Djibouti	X ^a	X ^a							X ^a
Egypt							X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Eritrea	X	X	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Ethiopia	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Gambia	X ^a	X ^a						X ^a	X ^a
Georgia	X ^b	X	X	X ^a					
Guinea	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a				
Guinea-Bissau	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Haiti	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
India	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Indonesia	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b				
Iran				X ^b	X ^b	X ^b			
Iraq	X ^b	X ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X^c	X^c
Israel	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Jordan					X ^e	X ^e	X ^e	X ^e	X ^e
Kiribati	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Kosovo	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Lao PDR	X ^a								
Lebanon					X ^e	X ^e	X ^e	X ^a	X ^a
Liberia	X	X	X	X	X	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Libya				X ^b	X	X	X	X^c	X^c
Madagascar						X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Malawi						X ^a			

Country/Territory	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mali						X	X	X ^c	X ^c
Marshall Islands				X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Micronesia, FS				X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Myanmar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^c	X ^c
Nepal	X ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Niger									
Nigeria		X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Pakistan	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Palestine						X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	
Papua New Guinea		X ^a							X ^a
Philippines	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Russian Federation	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Rwanda	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Sao Tome and Principe	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						
Serbia	X ^b								
Sierra Leone	X	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Solomon Islands	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Somalia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^c	X ^c
South Sudan				X ^b	X	X	X	X ^c	X ^c
Sri Lanka	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Sudan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X ^c	X ^c
Syria				X ^b	X	X	X	X ^c	X ^c
Tajikistan	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a						
Thailand	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Timor-Leste	X	X	X	X	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	
Togo	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Tonga	X ^a	X ^a							
Turkey	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Tuvalu					X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a
Uganda	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^b	X ^d	X ^d
Uzbekistan	X ^a								
West Bank & Gaza	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a			X ^a
Western Sahara		X ^a	X ^a	X ^a					
Yemen	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X	X	X	X	X ^c	X ^c
Zimbabwe	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a	X ^a

X indicates country listed in WB and UNESCO GEM report; X^a indicates country listed in WB list only; X^b indicates country listed in UNESCO GEM report only; X^c indicates country listed in WB and 2014 UNESCO GEM report; X^d indicates country listed in 2014 UNESCO GEM report only. Note that UNESCO GEM reports are not yet available for 2015 and 2016; and X^e indicates inclusion of Lebanon and Jordan since they became recipients of major refugee flows from Syria.