

EVALUATION DEPARTMENT



REPORT 4/2016



‘Striking the Balance’ Evaluation of the Planning, Organisation and Management of Norwegian Assistance related to the Syria Regional Crisis

Volume II: Mapping

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Commissioned by
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Carried out by
IOD PARC

Evaluation team
Kristin Olsen and Niamh O'Grady

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Norad
Norwegian Agency for
Development Cooperation
www.norad.no
post-eval@norad.no

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1. Introduction

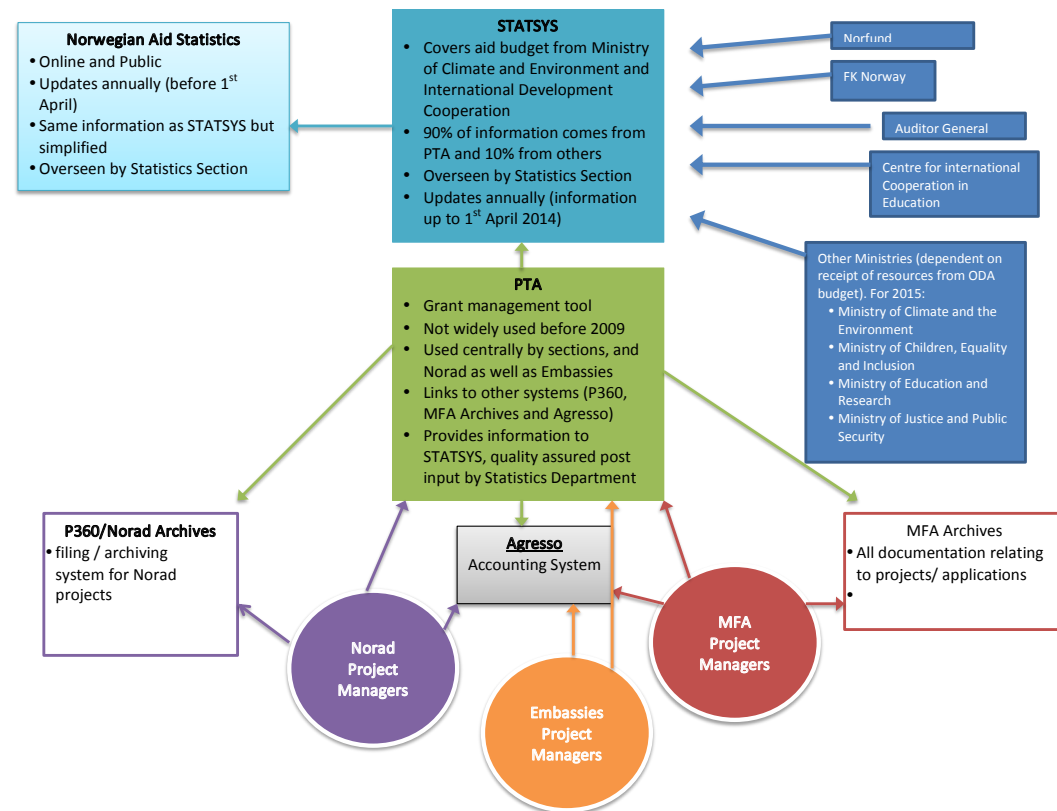
Mapping of Norwegian Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Syria crisis was required under 'Objective 1' of the evaluation Terms of Reference (*'To map the organisational set-up underpinning Norwegian assistance related to the Syria crisis, and key aspects of its strategic planning and management'*) and in relation to the first evaluation question *'How is the Norwegian assistance to Syria planned, organised and managed?'*. The methodology used to generate a descriptive mapping of Norwegian support, and the sources used, are described below.

2. Information Systems

Understanding information systems:

During the Inception Phase of the evaluation the evaluation team placed effort on understanding and mapping the information systems of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), in order to enable mapping to be conducted. This process identified that the relevant information systems are far from straightforward, comprising a minimum of six different storage systems, some of which are interlinked. These are illustrated in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1: MFA INFORMATION SYSTEMS RELATED TO OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)



3. Methodology

Master database: An overview of projects ‘relevant to the Syria crisis’ was created through one principal source (the STATSYS database), and was then supplemented by several additional sources and processes of verification. The principal source was a ‘master database’ of all ODA projects generated by Norwegian Statistics section¹. The database provides information on project agreement titles and descriptions, recipient country or region, recipient and implementing partner, annual disbursement and ‘project sector’ according to the OECD DAC sector code² for the period 2011 to 2014³.

Projects by recipient country: During initial interviews with Norad Evaluation Department and MFA sections⁴ it was established that projects ‘relevant to the Syria crisis’ were likely to exist across 5 countries including Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq, as well as the ‘Middle East and North Africa’ region. From the master database, a list of all projects in each of these countries/ region⁵ were extracted⁶ and formed the basis for further verification with responsible departments within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (including MFA sections, Norad civil society department and relevant MFA embassies). Information relating to projects operational in 2015 were obtained from the Norad PTA database⁷.

It should be noted that all figures for 2015 are estimates based upon projected rather than actual disbursement.

Projects supported through multilaterals or global initiatives: It was also established that support to the Syria crisis was channelled via multilaterals and possible other global mechanisms. A further list of all projects to ‘multilaterals’ and ‘global unspecified’ was also extracted from the ‘master database’ as a basis for identifying relevant projects channelled in this way. Information relating to projects operational in 2015 was obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Grant Portal⁸.

1 Extract of STATSYS database provided by a Norad staff member on 11 November 2015. For further details, see Statistical Classification Manual published by Norad’s Department for Quality Assurance <https://www.norad.no/om-bistand/norsk-bistand-i-tall>

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

3 The STATSYS database is created at the end of each financial year. The latest version was created in March 2015 and includes data to the end 2014.

4 During the Inception visit to Oslo between 9-11 November 2015.

5 Categorised in the master database as ‘recipient country’.

6 Projects related to embassies of Cairo, Tel Aviv and Tehran were removed from the list.

7 Accessed at Norad offices between 10-11 November 2015, with support of a Norad staff member. Data extracted from PTA included agreement number, title and partner, implementing institution, 2015 prognosis disbursement and DAC main- and sub-sector codes. Note that budget (prognosis disbursement) was used for 2015 data, rather than actual disbursement as available for 2011-2014 data. Other information such as ‘partner type’ was retrospectively added drawing on existing information.

8 <http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/>

Verification: One section from MFA and one section from Norad (Section for the Middle East and North Africa and Section for Civil Society Strengthening) provided lists of their projects relevant to the Syria crisis⁹. Other relevant MFA sections were then requested to verify the projects (for which they had responsibility) that were relevant to the Syria crisis. Section-specific lists for verification were sent to: MFA sections for Cultural Affairs, Global Initiatives, Human Rights and Democracy, Humanitarian Affairs, Multilateral Development Banks, Peace and Reconciliation and UN Policy, as well as Norwegian embassies of Ankara, Beirut, Damascus and Amman. Veri-

fication via email and further interviews (including during country visits) were obtained from eight sections (of nine contacted) and all four Norwegian embassies. Projects attributed to the Education and Development Initiatives sections were also included as these were self-evidently related to the Syria-crisis. Finally, the Section for Humanitarian Affairs provided estimates for 2015 'support to Syria and Iraq' that were used to update the mapping data for 2015¹⁰.

The resulting list provided the basis for the mapping of Norwegian ODA support to the Syria crisis between 2011 and 2015 presented here.

⁹ Budget details for the Syria crisis between 2011-2015 were provided to the consultant team by an MFA staff member on 11 November 2015. A list of relevant Norad projects and organisations were provided to consultants by a Norad staff member on 10 November 2015 by email.

¹⁰ Received February 2016.

4. Mapping of Norwegian Support to the Syria-related Crisis between 2011-2015

Norwegian support into the Syria crisis has increased from NOK 66.6 million in 2011 to more than NOK 1.6 billion in 2015¹¹, with the level of support doubling between 2014 and 2015. The number of ‘agreements’ being managed in any one year has increased from 46 in 2011 to 150 in 2015. Whilst a further NOK 200 million (via UNHCR and WFP) was committed to the Syria crisis in December 2015¹², these funds will now be spent in 2016. The average ‘value’ of each agreement has increased from NOK 1.4 million to NOK 10.8 million during the period.

TABLE 1: NORWEGIAN (DEDICATED) SUPPORT FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Total funds allocated (1000 NOK)	66,558	217,830	842,664	799,355	1,614,587	3,540,994
Number of Agreements ¹³	46	68	94	107	150	N/A¹⁴

In February 2016, the Norwegian Government committed a further 10 billion NOK to the Syria crisis over the next four years (2016-2019).

¹¹ Note that all figures provided for 2015 are estimates based on information made available to consultants, and according to the methodology described above. The actual level of support is higher, taking into consideration Norway's ‘unearmarked’ contributions to the Syria crisis via core contributions and framework agreements with Norwegian and international organisations working in the humanitarian sphere in Syria (see below).

¹² www.bistandsaktuelt.no/nyheter/2015/200-mill-mer-til-syria/, and personal communication MFA staff member, February 2016

¹³ An agreement is created annually for each project that receives support from the MFA budget. Several agreements may therefore be created (across different years) for a single project or initiative.

¹⁴ Agreements may represent continuations of those in previous years, therefore these figures are not aggregated due to the risk of double-counting.

RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Support to the Syria crisis, and for specific agreements, is drawn from budgets across MFA. Responsibility for agreements¹⁵ is managed across 15 MFA Sections, embassies in the region and Norad. The greatest responsibility (in terms of value – NOK) lies with the Section for Humanitarian Affairs, reflecting the nature of the Syria crisis. However there is also an ongoing and increasing level of engagement from other Sections including the Section for Peace and Reconciliation, the Section for the Middle East and North Africa and Embassies in the region.

¹⁵ 'Responsible Unit' as defined in the database, and verified by relevant MFA Sections and Embassies.

¹⁶ The significant increase in MENA budget in 2013 and 2014 reflects the costs of transporting chemical weapons in relation to UNSCR 2118.

¹⁷ Peace and Reconciliation financial contributions are channeled via a range of streams within the Middle East and North Africa section. A precise overview is therefore challenging. Peace and Reconciliation staff were interviewed during the evaluation process.

¹⁸ The Section for Global Initiatives and the Section for Humanitarian Affairs co-funded the 2015 support for education of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The funds are managed by the Section for Humanitarian Affairs.

TABLE 2: MFA AND NORAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR ODA RESOURCES FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS 2011-2015 (1000 NOK)

Agreement by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Section	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 2011 – 2015
Section for Humanitarian Affairs	34,911	147,657	652,400	482,485	1,286,670	2,603,123
Middle East Section ¹⁶	1,098	3,952	49,043	176,316	82,437	312,846
Section for Peace and Reconciliation ¹⁷	24,714	39,130	40,464	26,736	25,748	156,793
Embassy in Amman/ Jordan	140	811	35,525	38,839	64,947	140,262
Section for Global Initiatives ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
Section for Multilateral Development Finance and Global Economic Issues	-	-	30,000	25,000	40,000	95,000
Section for Civil Society Strengthening	-	3,723	12,172	17,365	16,952	50,212
Section for Human Rights and Democracy	3,000	12,724	13,567	14,000	5,403	48,693
Embassy in Beirut/ Lebanon	218	7,439	5,233	11,088	15,114	39,091
Embassy in Damascus/ Syrian Arab Republic	20	279	3,200	6,160	12,000	21,659
Embassy in Ankara/ Turkey	-	-	-	-	11,450	11,450
Section for Recruitment and Personnel	2,457	916	1,061	366	5,148	9,947
Section for Development Initiatives	-	-	-	-	4,436	4,436
Section for UN Policy	-	1,200	-	-	2,380	3,580
Education Section (Norad)	-	-	-	-	2,903	2,903
Section for Cultural Affairs	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Total	66,558	217,830	842,664	799,355	1,614,587	3,540,995

PARTNERS

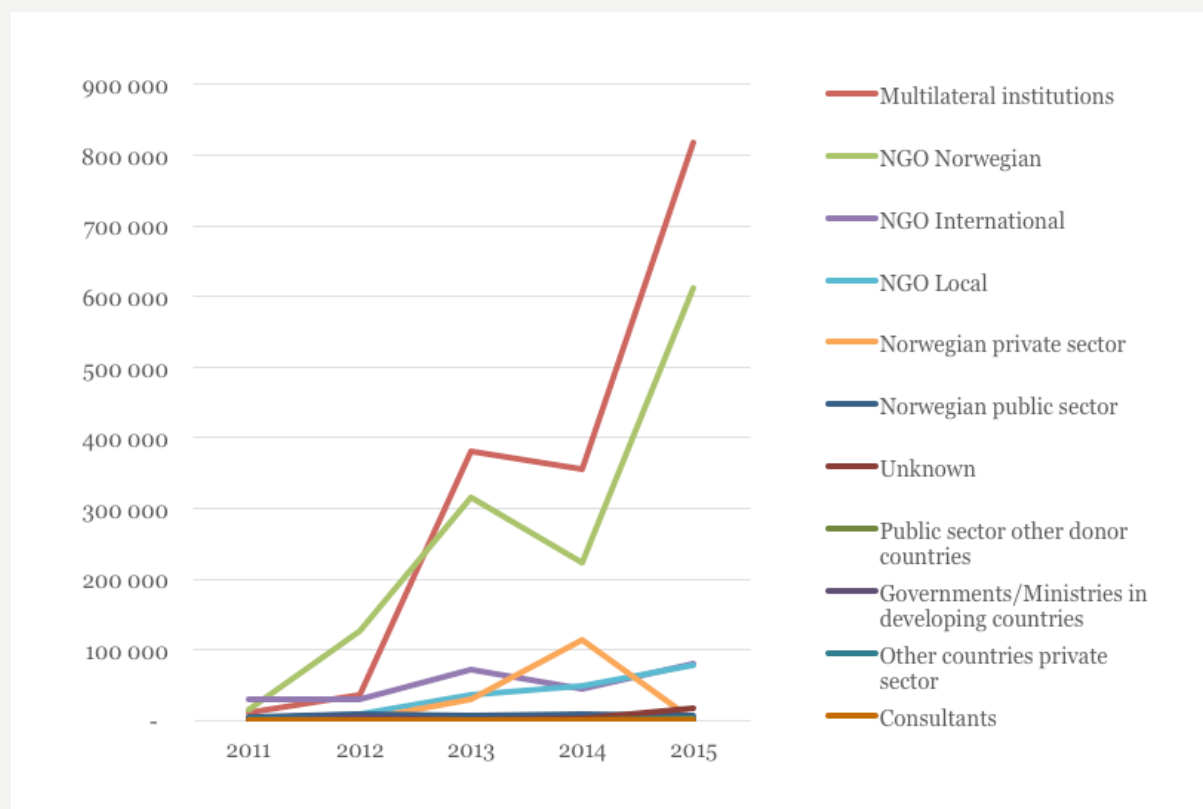
Interventions in Syria and the region are implemented through a range of partners, principally multilateral institutions (45%), Norwegian (26%), international (16%) and local (6%) NGOs, and the Norwegian private (4%) and public sector (1%). Other smaller-scale implementation partners include governments/ministries in developing countries, public sector in other donor countries and private sector in other countries. In most cases the MFA manage agreements directly with implementation partners, whilst some initiatives (for example international and local NGOs) are managed through agreements with intermediaries, such as Norwegian NGOs.

TABLE 3: NORWAY'S PARTNERS IN ADDRESSING THE CRISIS IN SYRIA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreement and implementation partners 2011-2015		
	Agreement partner	Implementation partner
Multilateral institutions	45.24%	45.09%
NGO Norwegian	36.56%	26.09%
NGO International	7.01%	16.33%
NGO Local	4.92%	6.18%
Norwegian private sector	4.14%	4.14%
Norwegian public sector	1.04%	1.04%
Unknown	0.68%	0.68%
Public sector other donor countries	0.14%	0.15%
Governments/Ministries in developing countries	0.11%	0.14%
Other countries private sector	0.11%	0.11%
Consultants	0.05%	0.05%
Public sector in developing countries	0%	0.003%

The most significant agreement partners through whom support to the Syria crisis is managed are multilateral institutions, as well as Norwegian NGOs. Whilst support through other channels has experienced a more gradual increase between 2011 and 2015, support through these institutions has increased significantly during this time. Support through Norwegian NGOs has, for example, increased from NOK 14.2 million in 2011 to NOK 612.3 million in 2015, whilst targeted support for Syria via multilaterals has increased from NOK 11.1 million to NOK 817.5 million during the same period. A notable increase in support via the Norwegian private sector in 2014 reflects the costs of Norway's commitment to the transportation and destruction of Syria's chemical weapons (implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118). The decline in support more broadly in 2014 is likely to reflect the additional humanitarian crises (such as the Ebola outbreak and crises in Iraq and Palestine) that utilised humanitarian resources during 2014¹⁹. This is illustrated in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2: RESOURCING CHANGES FOR MFA AGREEMENT PARTNERS 2011-2015 (1000 NOK)



¹⁹ Personal communication, MFA staff member, February 2016

Support via Multilaterals

Norway channelled support through a total of 19 multilateral institutions (including 12 UN agencies) between 2011 and 2015. The largest agreement partners were UNHCR, WFP, UNRWA, WHO, UNOCHA and IBRD. The vast majority of funds channelled through multilateral agencies are also implemented by these agencies with the exception of the 'Common Space Initiative in Lebanon', which is implemented by a local NGO via UNDP.

FIGURE 3: DEDICATED SUPPORT TO THE SYRIA CRISIS VIA MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS 2011-2015

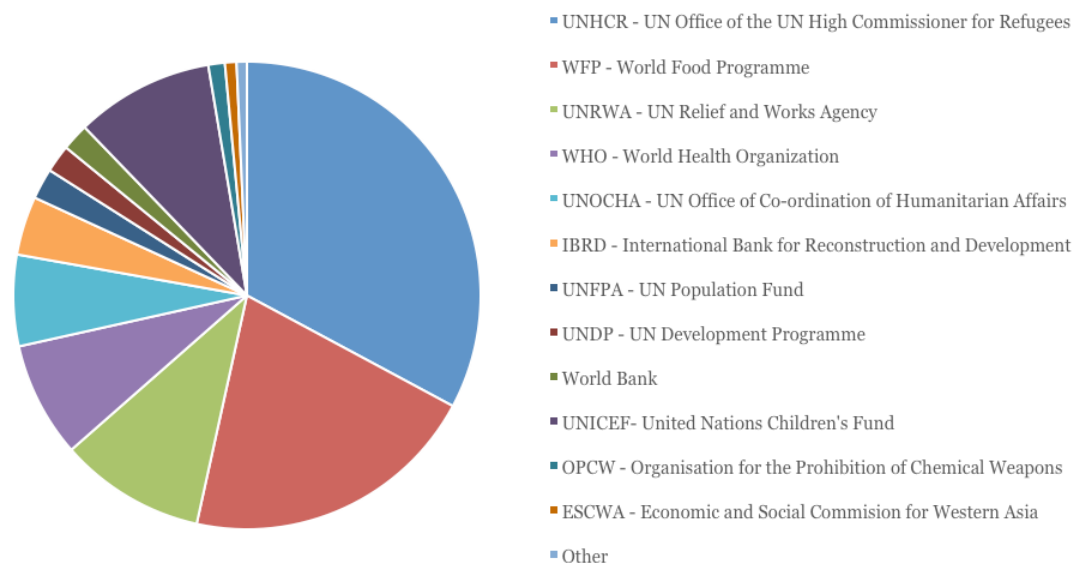


TABLE 4: ANNUAL SUPPORT TO MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS (DEDICATED TO THE SYRIA CRISIS) (1000 NOK)

Multilateral Agency Agreement Partner (Dedicated Support)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011 - 2015
UNHCR - UN Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	535	15,000	213,500	65,400	231,634	526,069
WFP - World Food Programme	-	-	9,300	103,000	218,000	330,300
UNRWA - UN Relief and Works Agency	5,500	400	6,000	67,030	82,500	161,430
WHO - World Health Organization	-	10,000	40,000	30,000	47,740	127,740
UNOCHA - UN Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs	35	4,000	27,000	22,000	48,000	101,035
IBRD - Int. Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	25,000	40,000	65,000
UNFPA - UN Population Fund	-	-	8,100	10,000	16,000	34,100
UNDP - UN Development Programme	3,353	1,000	1,011	2,566	22,649	30,579
World Bank	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund	-	3,025	25,000	24,000	101,199	153,224
OPCW - Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	-	-	18,300	-	-	18,300
ESCWA - Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	-	-	3,200	3,200	6,400	12,800
UN Women	-	-	-	4,000	-	4,000
UN Department of Political Affairs	-	1,200	-	-	2,380	3,580
ILO - International Labour Organisation	1,644	800	-	-	974	3,418
UN Office of the special adviser on the prevention of genocide	-	260	-	-	-	260
UNV - UN Volunteers	-	68	49	-	-	117
IOM - International Organisation for Migration	-	-	-	-	35	35
UNESCO - UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	-	23	-	-	-	23
Total (Dedicated Multilaterals)	10,532	20,776	167,961	290,796	585,878	1,602,011

In addition, the Section for Humanitarian Affairs and the Section for the Middle East and North Africa of the MFA also provides core support to a number of UN institutions working in the humanitarian sphere in Syria. Core contributions to key relevant institutions supported by the MFA (primarily the Section for Humanitarian Affairs) are detailed in Table 5.

TABLE 5: CORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO KEY HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS, ALSO WORKING ON THE SYRIA RESPONSE

Fund/ Organisation (1000 NOK)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
CERF ²⁰	387,300	413,800	439,424	350,176	380,000	1,970,700
ICRC ²¹	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000		115,000
UNHCR	290,000	290,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,480,000
UNOCHA	90,000	85,000	65,000	70,000	70,000	375,000
UNRWA ²²	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000
WFP	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	725,000
Total	1,087,300	1,113,800	1,129,424	1,040,176	1,045,000	5,415,700

Core support to CERF, UNHCR, UNOCHA, and ICRC have consistently been identified by the Norwegian government as priority mechanisms

for delivering ‘relevant and effective’ humanitarian aid, including in Syria²³. Contributions to these funds have broadly remained stable since the start of the Syria crisis in 2011. The Section for Humanitarian Affairs has also provided further support to WFP during the period through two framework agreements (between 2012 and 2015, and totalling NOK 129.2 million) aimed to support their work in ‘preparedness, prevention and reducing vulnerability’ and other activities, including nutrition.

²⁰ Central Emergency Response Fund. It is estimated that 37 million of CERF funds were directed to SHARP (Syria crisis) in 2012 and 2013 (Source: MFA Internal Document). Estimate for 2014 and 2015 not known.

²¹ The contribution to ICRC in 2015 is likely to be incorporated into the ICRC framework agreement.

²² Core contributions to UNRWA come from the budget of Section for the Middle East and North Africa and have been directed towards support for Palestinian refugees. The estimated contribution to the Syria crisis from this annual contribution (65.5 million in 2014 and 2015) has been incorporated in the overall mapping figures. The estimate was provided by the Section for the Middle East and North Africa.

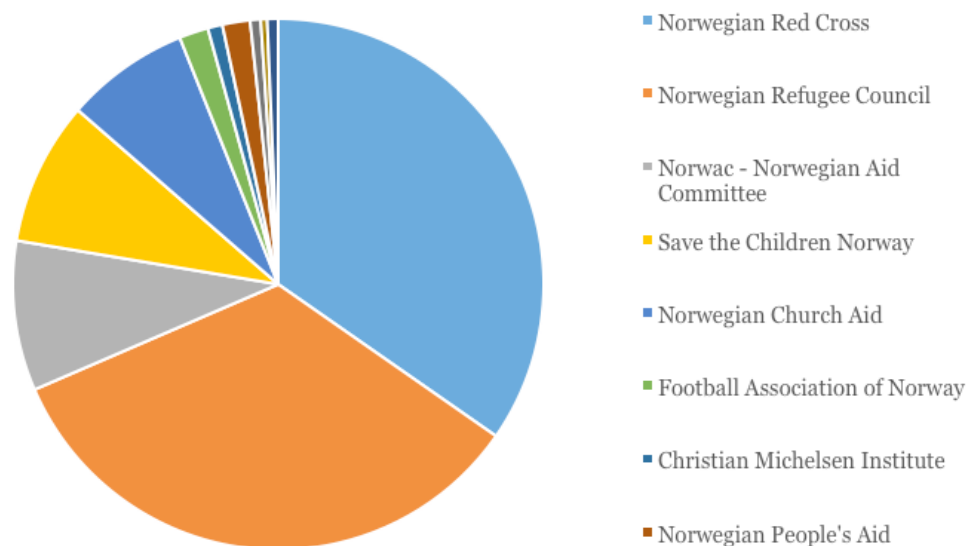
²³ MFA internal document

Within framework agreements, NOK 437m was found to be allocated to Syria, and NOK 11m to Iraq, with NOK 40m and 25m to Lebanon and Jordan respectively.

Support via Norwegian NGOs

Of the NOK 1.3 billion (36.6%) dedicated support through a total of 15 Norwegian NGOs between 2011-2015, the largest agreement partners were Norwegian Red Cross, Norwegian Refugee Council, Norwegian Aid Committee, Save the Children Norway, Norwegian Church Aid and the Football Association of Norway. Roughly a quarter of funds channelled through agreements with Norwegian NGOs are then implemented by other institutions including NOK 330 million by international NGOs (ICRC and Save the Children) for emergency support and education, 39 million through local NGOs (principally Norwegian Church Aid and Save the Children), and 1.5 million to the private sector for media work.

FIGURE 4: DEDICATED SUPPORT TO THE SYRIA CRISIS VIA NORWEGIAN NGOS 2011-2015



Many of these organisations also represent the Norwegian partners with whom the Section for Humanitarian Affairs holds multi-year framework agreements.

TABLE 6: ANNUAL SUPPORT TO NORWEGIAN NGOS (DEDICATED TO THE SYRIA CRISIS) (1000 NOK)

Norwegian NGO Agreement Partners (Dedicated Support)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Norwegian Red Cross	-	60,000	128,000	66,000	195,000	449,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	1,500	21,000	123,000	92,000	200,394	437,894
Norwac - Norwegian Aid Committee	6,300	21,300	21,600	22,581	46,367	118,148
Save the Children Norway	-	2,622	2,808	33,316	74,495	113,241
Norwegian Church Aid	2,200	12,057	10,000	- 98	73,755	97,915
Football Association of Norway	-	-	19,063	638	3,244	22,945
Christian Michelsen Institute	-	-	3,848	4,459	3,261	11,567
Norwegian People's Aid	-	1,101	2,728	2,307	15,745	21,881
Church of Norway Council of Ecumenical and International Relations	1,683	3,359	1,455	1,700	-	8,197
Norwegian Institute of Journalism	-	3,224	1,857	-	-	5,081
FAFO Research Foundation	1,723	-	1,804	198	-	3,725
PRIO - International Peace Research Institute, Oslo	189	1,094	-	890	-	2,173
LNU - Landsrådet for Norges barne- og ungdomsorganisasjoner	-	1,078	-	-	-	1,078
BI - Handelshøyskolen BI	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Stiftelsen Abildsø Cooperation	650	-	-	-	-	650
Total	14,246	127,835	316,164	223,991	612,261	1,294,495

Framework Agreements with the Section for Humanitarian Affairs

An estimated 18% of humanitarian aid was channelled through framework agreements with nine organisations in 2014. Since 2009/10 the Section for Humanitarian Affairs has established partnerships with key Norwegian and international organisations (selected on the basis of key competencies) via a series of thematic and geographically-based framework agreements with key Norwegian and international partners.

Key thematic partnerships have been established with Norwegian Refugee Council (the NORCAP roster), Norwegian People's Aid (land mines and humanitarian disarmament), Norwegian Red Cross (humanitarian disarmament and building resilience), Norwegian Church Aid (water and sanitation, and from 2015 addressing gender-based violence), and Save the Children Norway (education). Other relevant agreements were established with Norges Forskningsråd (Research into Humanitarian Affairs, HUMPOL), Action on Armed Violence and International Campaign to Ban Land Mines and the Cluster Munition Coalition (armed violence, disarmament, mine and cluster munitions). On the basis of evaluations of framework agreements with the section for Humanitarian Affairs and towards increasing effectiveness given resources, the MFA determined to retain/ renew NNGOs and not renew those with INGOs. The WFP framework agreement is also considered to have delivered good results.²⁴

²⁴ MFA Internal Document

TABLE 7: FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS WITH THE SECTION FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (RELEVANT TO SYRIA) (1000 NOK)

Organisation	Focus	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Norwegian Church Aid 2013-2015 ²⁵	Gender-based Violence	-	-	-	306	4,000	4,306
Norwegian Church Aid 2015-2017	WASH	-	-	44,151	105,369	103,054	252,574
Norwegian People's Aid 2009-2011	Mine and Cluster munition	95,900	-	-	-	-	95,900
Norwegian People's Aid 2012-2014 ²⁶	Humanitarian Disarmament	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	300,000
Norwegian People's Aid 2015-2017 ²⁷	Humanitarian Disarmament	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian Red Cross 2013-2015	Health Care in Danger	-	1,725	1,522	3,349	-	6,596
Norwegian Red Cross 2012-2014	Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness	36,620	41,862	56,965	72,000	-	207,447
Norwegian Red Cross 2012-2014	Armed Violence	-	35,000	37,785	37,500	-	110,285
Norwegian Red Cross 2015-2017 ²⁸	Global Cooperation Agreement	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Save the Children 2013-2015	Education in Emergencies			36,600	6,800		43,400
Norwegian Refugee Council 2013-2015	Global Partnership Agreement	-	-	27,500	28,750	26,500	82,750
Norwegian Refugee Council 2012-2014	NORCAP 2012 - 2014	-	79,381	113,780	116,916	102,276	412,354
Total		132,520	257,968	418,303	470,990	240,830	1,520,612

25 The original budget for the framework agreement has increased significantly as a result of increased WASH programmes globally, including in Syria (Source: MFA internal document)

26 MFA internal document

27 Likely to be at least NOK 100 million per year, from and including 2015 (Source: MFA internal document)

28 Framework agreement with the Norwegian Red Cross with the overall goal of building increased community resilience. Covers the thematic areas of health in emergencies, disaster risk reduction and disaster management, protection (prevent and mitigate the humanitarian consequences of armed conflict and violence), and social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

International and local NGOs

MFA agreements with international NGOs and local NGOs comprised 7% (NOK 248.3 million) and 5% (NOK 174.2 million) of total investment in the Syria crisis, respectively. Within the 29 international NGO agreement partners the greatest level of funding was channelled through Save the Children (41%), International Media Support (15%), Right to Play (9%), ICRC (8%) and European Council on Foreign Relations (6%). Agreements have also been directly established with 39 local NGOs, with the majority of funding awarded to the local office of Norwegian People's Aid (70%) and 3% funds being delivered via each of Commission for Justice and Accountability, Common Space Initiative, and Save the Children. Therefore 30% of agreements with local partners were channelled through 38 local NGOs.

In terms of implementation, a total of NOK 578.3 million (16.3%) support dedicated for the Syria crisis was implemented via 29 international NGOs, whilst NOK 218.7 million NOK (6.2%) was implemented by 39 local NGOs.

5. Support by Recipient Country

Investment across the region, and to specific countries, has also increased since 2011. Investment destined for Syria itself has sharply increased, particularly since 2012, whilst support through Lebanon, and to a lesser extent Jordan, has steadily increased from the beginning of the crisis in 2011. The majority of support to Iraq started in 2013, and to Turkey in 2014. Support to the Middle East region has been high but varied throughout the period, with a lower level of investment in 2014 and 2015.

FIGURE 5: SUPPORT TO SYRIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES 2011-2015 (1000 NOK)

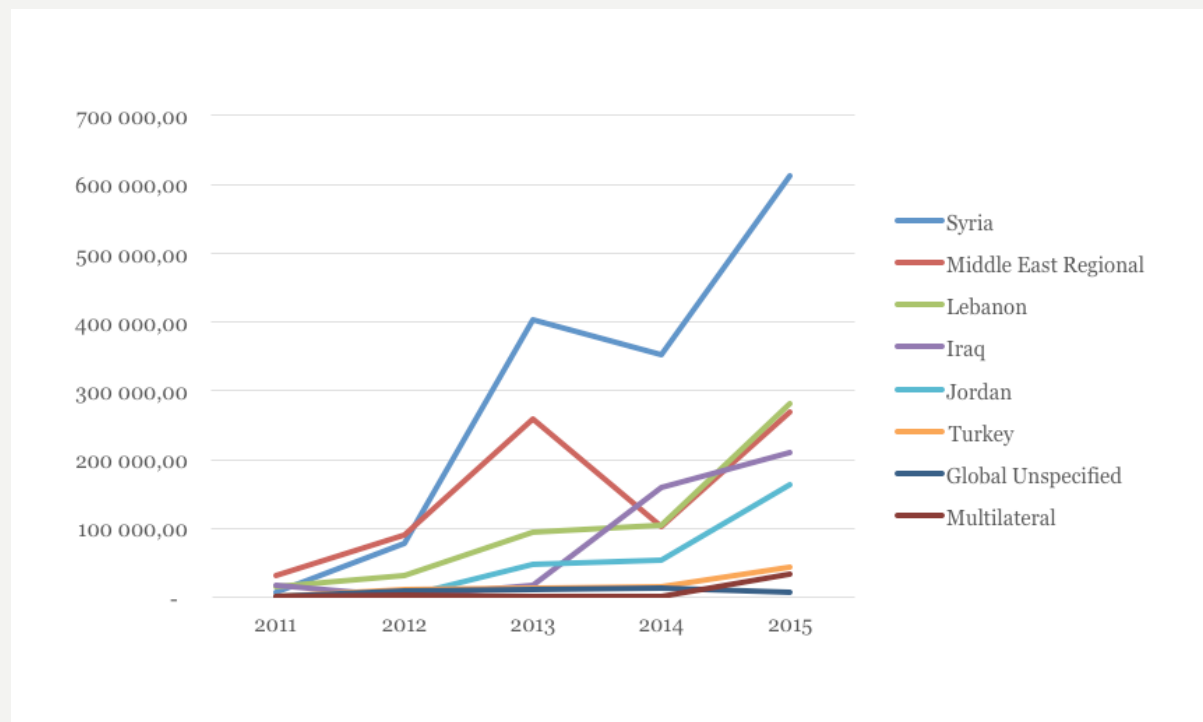


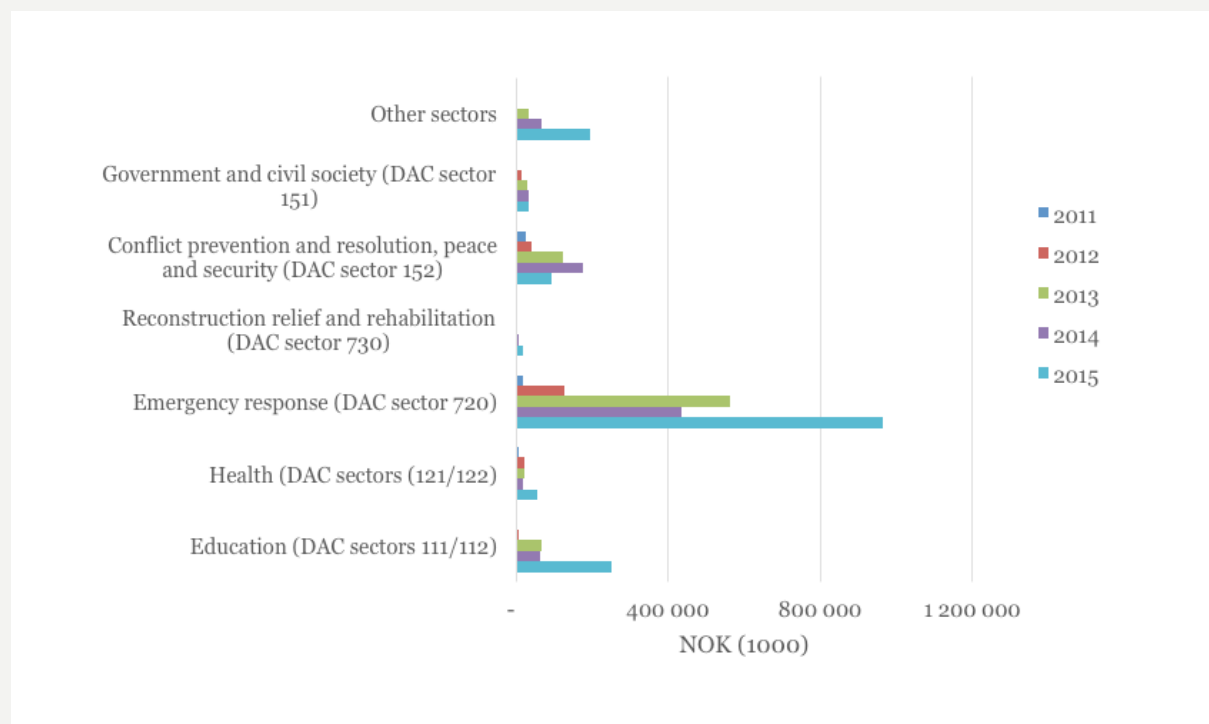
TABLE 8: SUPPORT TO AFFECTED COUNTRIES 2011-2015 (1000 NOK)

Recipient Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Syria	5,553.48	77,762.44	404,518	353,671	612,906	1,454,410
Middle East Regional	30,694.41	89,899.10	258,082	102,393	269,012	750,081
Lebanon	12,972.73	30,360.57	92,611	103,648	279,880	519,472
Iraq	15,742.23	-	16,950	158,872	209,626	401,191
Jordan	1,345.00	116.00	47,794	53,771	162,999	266,024
Turkey	250.00	9,991.97	12,000	15,000	42,535	79,777
Global Unspecified	-	8,500.00	10,710	12,000	5,250	36,460
Multilateral	-	1,200.00	-	-	32,380	33,580
Total	66,557.85	217,830.08	842,664	799,355	1,614,587	3,540,995

6. Support by OECD DAC Sector

The intended purpose of funds according to OECD DAC aid management sector criteria has also been established. The most significant levels of support have been directed towards emergency response (DAC sector 720²⁹). This has increased from NOK 19.1 million in 2011 to NOK 965.9 million (60% total investment) in 2015 and includes Syria food assistance delivered by WFP, UNHCR RRP and SHARP, and education in emergencies via Save the Children and Norwegian Refugee Council. Support to 'conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security' (DAC sector 152³⁰) has also received a high and increasing level of support, although this decreased from NOK 177 million in 2014 to NOK 92.3 million in 2015. These initiatives include the UNDP Common Space Initiative, Right to Play's work with Syrian refugees in Jordan, and the implementation of UNSCR 2118.

FIGURE 6: TARGETING OF NORWEGIAN SUPPORT TO THE SYRIA CRISIS BY OECD DAC SECTOR 2011-2015



29 Norwegian support contributes towards sub-sectors: 10 - Material relief assistance and services; 40 - Emergency food aid; and 50 - Relief co-ordination; protection and support services

30 Incorporates support towards sub-sectors: 10 - Security system management and reform; 20 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution; 30 - Participation in international peacekeeping operations; and 50 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war

Support for education (DAC sectors 111/112³¹) for refugees in Syria and in the region has gradually increased since the start of the crisis, increasing from NOK 5.5 million in 2011 to NOK 251.1 million in 2015. Education, notably in emergencies and protracted crises, is a top priority of the current government, and Norway has taken a leading role globally on this issue, reflected in its leading role on education as one of the co-hosts of the Syria Donor Conference in London in February 2016. Organisations that implement these projects include Save the Children, UNICEF and Right to Play. In addition, a number of emergency response initiatives (DAC Sector 720, discussed above) also seek to address education including NOK 25 million

initiatives delivered by Save the Children Norway, NOK 20 million through Norwegian Refugee Council, and NOK 3 million through Save the Children International in 2014 and 2015. During the current year support for education (DAC sectors 111/112) surpassed the level of support for ‘conflict resolution, peace and security’, reflecting the priority placed by the Norwegian government on education.

31 111 - Education, level unspecified incorporates support towards: 10 - Education policy and administrative management; 20 - Education facilities and training; and 82 - Educational research. 112 - Basic education incorporates: 20 - Primary education; and 30 - Basic life skills for youth and adults

Between 2011 and 2015 Norwegian investment has also supported ‘government and civil society’ (DAC sector 151³² - including work with media, journalists and women’s groups), ‘health’ (DAC sectors 121/122³³ - including support through NORWAC), ‘reconstruction and rehabilitation’ (DAC sector 730 – including support for Nahr El Bared Camp reconstruction by UNHCR), and other sectors³⁴. A detailed overview of Norwegian support by sector is provided in Table 9.

32 Incorporates sub-sectors: 10 - Public sector policy and administrative management; 30 - Legal and judicial development; 50 - Democratic participation and civil society; 51 – Elections; 53 - Media and free flow of information; 60 - Human rights; and 70 - Women’s equality organisations and institutions

33 121 - Health, general incorporates support towards: 10 - Health policy and administrative management; and 91 - Medical services. 122 - Basic health incorporates support towards: 20 - Basic health care; and 81 - Health personnel development

34 Including: 130 - Population policies/programmes and reproductive health, 160 - Other social infrastructure and services, 410 - General environmental protection, 430 - Other multisector and 910 - Administration costs/multilateral.

TABLE 9: SUPPORT BY OECD DAC SECTOR (NOK 1000)

Project Objective – DAC Sector & Sub-sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
111 - Education, level unspecified	5,500	3,023	41,160	50,824	110,992
112 - Basic education	-	2,622	27,808	12,054	140,137
121 - Health, general	500	15,025	15,500	2	76
122 - Basic health	6,300	6,300	6,600	17,583	57,300
130 - Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	-	-	-	198	35
151 - Government and civil society, general	4,971	16,158	29,676	32,406	34,334
152 - Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	25,258	40,642	123,315	176,958	92,315
160 - Other social infrastructure and services	20	681	600	1,000	1,172
410 - General environmental protection					92
430 - Other multisector	3,439	3,011	31,702.00	-	33,937
720 - Emergency Response	19,070	128,868	564,823	436,304	965,944
730 - Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	1,500	300	1,480	6,530	17,000
910 - Administration costs/multilateral	-	1,200	-	-	67,880
998 - Unallocated/unspecified	-	-	-	-	5,000
Unknown				65,500	88,525
Total (DAC Main Sector Codes)	66,558	217,830	842,664	799,355	1,614,587

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