

EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

Report 1/2021



Mapping of Norwegian Efforts to Include Persons with Disabilities in Development Assistance 2010-2019

Commissioned by

The Evaluation Department

Carried out by

NIDS Development Services

Written by

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This study is a background document that may be used for future evaluations, commissioned by the Evaluation Department. The study is the product of the authors and responsibility for the accuracy of data included in this report rests with the authors alone. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions presented in this study do not necessarily reflect the views of the Evaluation Department.

January 2021

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

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Cover photo: Ken Oprann

ISBN: 978-82-8369-063-7

NIDS

Development Services



FINAL REPORT

Mapping of Norwegian Efforts to Include Persons with
Disabilities in Development Assistance 2010-2019
case no. 2000830

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2020-12-28

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AT-scale	The Global Partnership for Assistive Technology
BLDD	Barne Likestillings og Diskriminerings Departementet
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DPO	Disabled People's Organisation
IDA	International Disability Alliance
IEI	Inclusive Education Initiative MDTF
GLAD	Global Action for People with Disabilities
GATE	Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology - WHO
HUM	Humanitarian
LHL-I	Landsforeningen for hjerte og lungeesyke - internasjonal
MDS	Model Disability Survey
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
N	Norway
NOREC	The Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (former Peace Corps)
ODA	Official Development Assistance (OECD)
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights
Redd Barna	Save the Children Norway
SDGs	UN Sustainable Development Goals
SSB	Statistics Norway
SINTEF	Stiftelsen for industriell og teknisk forskning
TOFI	Together for Inclusion Consortia – coordinated by the Atlas Alliance
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UK DFID	UK Department for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNP_RPD	UN Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – MDTF
UN-SC	UN Security Council
WHO	World Health Organisation
WG	Washington Group (on disability statistics)

Preface

In August 2020 Norad Evaluation Department commissioned NIDS Development Services, with the consultants Annika Nilsson and Hege M. Larsen, to undertake a mapping study as outlined in the Terms of Reference in Annex 1. In an Inception Report, approved by the Evaluation Department, the research method and its delimitations were further elaborated.

The mapping study was carried out between September and December 2020. Annika served as lead consultant with the main responsibility for statistical database analysis. Hege held main responsibility for the documentation of the policy development. The consultants jointly developed the overall analysis and the writing of the report.

Norad and MFA staff as well as representatives of Norwegian civil society partner organisations have been consulted during the process. A draft report was submitted for comments to Norad and key partners, and the comments were addressed in the final version.

This report is the product of its authors, and the responsibility for the accuracy of the data included in this report rests with the authors. The findings, interpretations and conclusions presented in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the Evaluation Department.

1. Executive Summary

The study set out to get an overview of Norway's efforts to include persons with disabilities in its development aid during the period 2010-2019 and to analyse how policy commitments and priorities are reflected in disbursements over the period. The mapping will serve as a basis for a future, more extensive, evaluation of how Norway has worked to include persons with disabilities in development assistance since 2010.

The scope of the study has been two-fold:

- To map and analyse how the Norwegian disbursements to disability-inclusion have evolved from 2010 to 2019.
- To document the main policy commitments and political priorities for Norway in the area of disability-inclusion in development assistance in the period 2010 to 2019.

The findings should inform answers to four concrete questions. The questions and our answers are summarised below. First a short note on the method.

Methods and limitations

The study involved three steps a) mapping of disbursements, b) documentation of policy commitments and priorities c) analysing the coherence between the disbursement trends and the policy commitments /priorities.

The statistical analysis was based on a download from the public archive of Norad, detailing information on all disbursements for the years 2010-2019. The dataset consisted of 30082 contracts. Systematic searches of the dataset were made to identify initiatives that had a principal/targeted or significant/inclusive focus on disability. The scoring was based on the OECD/DAC guidelines for use of the disability marker. Quality assurance of the scoring of identified contracts, which also involved consultations with partners, Norad and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), was completed. After this process, we ended up with 447 contracts coded as "significant" (disability inclusive/mainstreamed) and 595 contracts coded as "principal" (disability targeted). Based on the experiences of this study, it is suggested that the OECD/DAC policy marker is reviewed in relation with the following dimensions:

- a) Clarifying in more detail what should be the minimum qualifications for a "significant" disability focus in a projects and how to code larger contracts such as country programmes and core support to partners, which contain many important and interesting disability components – without reaching a level of "significance" in the total programme/organisation.
- b) Introducing an additional marker that captures "emerging/partly" disability focussed efforts. This would be a way to acknowledge that disability inclusion is a process.
- c) Providing guidance on what type of segregated initiatives that should be excluded, as some segregated initiatives might be beneficial and others harmful to inclusion.
- d) Streamlining the various practices in the use of contract numbers will help the level of correctness in analysing the data. Some contracts cover only a tiny fraction of a programme and is tied to a specific area or year. Other contracts are multi-year, multi-country, multi-partner contracts.

The research of policy developments and priorities involved systematisation of the information gathered according to policy levels, strategic approaches and priorities within each of the thematic development areas of Norwegian development aid. The method was mainly based on searches in

public documents. The level of detailing in the budget and reports of the Norwegian development aid administration are in general modest provided the format and purpose. Interviews with advisors at Norad/MFA helped clarify the role of different partners and efforts made in the disability field.

The analysis of coherence between policy commitments, priorities and disbursements are factual and based on variables reviewed as valid for comparison. The analysis assesses the coherence between; policy development and disbursements in prioritised sectors /thematic areas for Norwegian development aid, as well as to disability inclusive and targeted efforts respectively.

Q1: How have Norwegian disbursements to disability-inclusion evolved from 2010 to 2019?

The disbursements to disability targeted (principal) efforts have remained at around 100 million NOK per year until 2019 when the disbursements increased to 240 million NOK. In terms of share of total aid, the increase represents a shift from around 0,34% to 0,63% of the aid budget.

The disbursements to disability inclusive (significant) efforts demonstrate a major increase between 2013 and 2015 from around 0,7% to 2,8% of the aid budget - but has since remained at the same level. The increase in disbursements to disability inclusive initiatives is mainly related to funding of inclusive education via UNICEF and World Bank programmes and funds. In total the disbursements to disability inclusive initiatives increased from around 180 million NOK in 2010 to 1 billion NOK in 2019.

Over the years, Norad has been the extending agency in around 80% of the targeted disbursements and 30% of the inclusive disbursements. MFA was the extending agency for the rest. As the inclusive efforts have increased more than the targeted, MFA has increased its overall share.

The **Education sector** is the most prominent sector in both targeted and inclusive disbursements. The targeted disbursements grew from 13 million NOK in 2010 to 87 million NOK in 2019. The inclusive disbursements grew from around 74 million in 2010 to 850 million in 2016 and has remained at that level. In 2019 32 % of all Norwegian disbursements to the Education sector had a disability marker.

In 2010-2012 the disbursements to the **Health and Social Services sector** were bigger than those to the Education sector. Since 2013, there has been a reduction in disbursements to both targeted and disability inclusive efforts. In 2019, only 2% of all Norwegian disbursements to the Health and Social Services sector had disability markers, while at the start of the period 5% had such markers. In 2019 targeted disbursements grew again, mainly for social services. The disbursements to disability inclusion in the **Governance and Civil Society sector** has remained at around 50 million per year in the period throughout, with a few dips. The targeted disbursements to the sector have been approximately 35-40 million NOK per year in 2010-2018, with a doubling of disbursements in 2019. Still, in total, the disbursements represent only 2% of the total aid to this sector. For **all other sectors**, less than 1% of disbursements are coded with disability markers. Notably, the **Humanitarian sector** is among the sectors that do not reach 1%.

In terms of gender mainstreaming, only 32% of the disability targeted efforts had a gender marker (showing a significant focus on gender) while the disability inclusive efforts had such marker for 93% of disbursements. This shows that efforts mainstreaming disability often include gender too, whilst targeted disability initiatives have yet to develop their gender mainstreaming. Only 1% of all gender focussed programmes had a disability marker.

In terms of geographical focus, global level funding is the most common in disability inclusive initiatives, representing more than 50% of disbursements. Top focus countries of disability inclusive disbursements in 2019 were Malawi, Ethiopia and Nepal. In targeted initiatives the global level funding reaches around 20% and top focus countries in 2019 were Uganda, Mozambique and

Regional Sub-Saharan Africa. In the period there has been an enhanced focus on Africa and the selected focus countries of Norwegian aid.

Q2: What are the trends regarding the balance between disbursements to mainstreamed/inclusive efforts and targeted efforts?

The targeted disability efforts have remained at the same modest level until 2019, when there was a doubling of the disbursements – still only 0,6% of the aid budget. The disability inclusive efforts have grown over the 10-year period and are now covering 2,8% of the disbursements.

In 2019, there were 32 agreement partners receiving disbursements for disability inclusive efforts and 21 agreement partners receiving funding for targeted efforts. The number of partners involved in targeted and inclusive disability efforts has remained constant over the period, with few newcomers every year. The bulk of disability efforts remain with a few key partners that have increased their efforts over the years. UNICEF has received more than 50% of the inclusive disbursements and Atlas Alliance has received more than 50 % of targeted disbursements – both over time and in 2019.

There has been a trend of increased disbursements to multilaterals in both targeted and inclusive disbursements. In 2010, 86% of disability targeted disbursements went to Norwegian NGOs, while in 2019 this had been reduced to 62%, while multilaterals increased their share to 24% from a very low level of 4%. Similarly, the multilaterals increased their share of disability inclusive disbursements from 9% in 2010 to 65% in 2019, while the Norwegian NGOs reduced their share from 51% to 31%.

There has been a shift in the type of targeted and inclusive efforts that are being supported. There is shift away from direct service provision (mainly in the Health sector), towards institutional capacity development of duty bearers (mainly in the Education sector). There is also a shift towards large multilateral programmes and global processes, while a relatively smaller share of disbursements focusses on national level empowerment of rights holders, local DPO organising and civil society capacity development.

Q 3: What have been the policy commitments and priorities?

In the years of 2010-2019, Norway strengthened its commitments and enhanced its priorities towards persons with disabilities. Most importantly Norway ratified the CRPD convention in 2013 and adopted the SDG's 2015-2030 Agenda, and the encompassing principle of "Leaving no one behind". In the follow up of these guiding commitments, whitepapers on: Education (2014) and Human Rights (2014) was written and approved by the government. The government has moreover made plans of action providing directions for efforts to be made; in relation to the implementation of the CRDP in 2013, in relation to the SDG's in 2016 and in the area of Women's Rights and Equality in 2016. As a restatement of its commitments Norway has signed the Humanitarian Disability Charter (2016) and the Global Disability Summit - Charter for Change (2018). As member of the UN, Norway has commitments towards the statements in the Flag Ship Report on Disability and Development from 2018, the UN Disability Inclusion strategy and the Security Council Resolution on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities.

Norway has in the period collaborated with multilateral partners on the development of global reporting systems /statistical databases that could help in monitoring the progress made towards the SDG's and the implementation of the CRPD. These tools include; Washington Group – "short set of questions" for national surveys on disability, WHO and partners – "the Model disability survey", The OECD – DAC – "policy marker disability/inclusion" and the EU and OHCHR project – "Bridging the Gap".

In principle, Norway pursue a “Human Rights Based Approach” in its development cooperation. From this follows that people with disabilities is a prioritised target group and should be included/mainstreamed in the development portfolio at large, as well as subjected to targeted empowerment efforts. This priority is stated in several policy documents and budgets from MFA to the government during the whole period. In 2019 the priority was restated with enhanced executive force in “the Granavolden declaration” of the government.

The distribution of Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds is a key instrument for the government to ensure implementation of its policies and priorities (e.g. the CRPD and the SDG’s) in practise. In the 10-year period Norway has prioritised funding to the thematic development areas: Education, Women and Equality, Health and Humanitarian Assistance. The key strategic partners of collaboration have been the Atlas Alliance - Norway, UNICEF, UN-Women, the World Bank Group and WHO – as well as the UN Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. From the year of 2016 onwards, Norway has taken on leading roles in initiatives such as: GLAD (Global Action for People with Disabilities), IEI (Inclusive Education Initiative) and AT-Scale (The Global Partnership for Assistive Technology) – and collaborated with the WHO initiatives WG (Washington Group) and GATE (Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology).

Q 4: To what extent does the disbursements mirror Norwegian policy commitments and political priorities regarding disability inclusion?

Our comparative analysis shows that in the years of 2010-2019, there has in general been limited correlation between policy commitments and priorities - and actual disbursements. The share of disbursements to disability related programmes compared to the total budget is small in the period throughout despite the intensified policy work. We found however, two distinct correlations between policy level commitments and disbursements.

Firstly, the increase in disbursements to inclusive education, which coincided with the adoption of the white paper on education and the earmarked allocations to inclusive education from 2013 and onwards (mainly to UNICEF and the World Bank). In 2019, 32 % of the total disbursements to the Education sector had a disability marker. Other prioritised thematic areas have not seen a similar trend, demonstrating disability inclusion in less than 2 % of the disbursements.

Secondly, the disbursements for disability targeted initiatives doubled in 2019, the same year which the government made “the Granavolden declaration” and allocated ear marked funding for disability efforts. The Atlas Alliance has been, and remains, the main partner for targeted efforts.

We conclude that there has been corelation between policy and disbursements mainly in connection with earmarked funding. Policy commitments such as the signing of charters and declarations or stating high ambitions in plans and guidelines do not seem to have been sufficient incentives for change in disbursements.

It should also be noted that enhanced advocacy by the disability movement globally and in Norway in connection with the adoption of the CRPD and in connection with the development of the global SDGs and their focus on inclusion and “leave no-one behind” coincides with the increases in disability focus in Norwegian development cooperation.

2. Background

2.1 Disability Inclusion in Development Aid - Global Context

One billion people, or 15 percent of the world's population, experience some form of disability, and disability prevalence is higher for developing countries. Between 110 million and 190 million people experience significant disabilities. A range of UN and World Bank (WB) studies and evaluations, including Norad's own evaluation "Mainstreaming disability in the new Paradigm" in 2011, demonstrated that persons with disabilities were largely neglected in development and humanitarian aid efforts, despite being among the poorest and most vulnerable. Since 2010, there has been a gradual increase of attention to this group, mainly due to the enhanced voice and pressure from the disability movement for implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) (effective from May 2008) and enhanced focus on disability inclusion for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Global Disability Summit organised in 2018, served as another important inspiration for development actors to step up efforts of disability inclusion in their work.

To date, 177 countries have ratified the UN CRPD - Norway in 2013 - and multilateral institutions such as the UN and the World Bank have established programmes and funding mechanisms in support of disability inclusion¹. There is also the Disability Rights Fund², another grant making mechanism that is funded by development partners and foundations. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³ clearly states that disability cannot be a reason for lack of access to development programmes and the realization of human rights. In order to meet the commitments, the UN Secretary General initiated a process to develop a UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS), which was adopted at the Conference of State Parties in 2019⁴. The Strategy is expected to bring a comprehensive review of the disability architecture in the UN. Furthermore, the UN has made several policy commitments recently regarding people with disabilities in humanitarian crises, including with regard to the Covid-19 pandemic. In mid-2019, the UN Security Council adopted its first Resolution on the Protection of People with Disabilities in Armed Conflict⁵ and later the same year issued Guidelines on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Aid⁶ to help humanitarian agencies, governments, and affected communities to include people with disabilities in all phases of humanitarian action – from planning, to coordination, to monitoring.

Furthermore, an increasing number of bilateral donors have developed disability policies and strategies to guide their international development cooperation. In 2018, OECD/DAC adopted a disability marker in its statistical policy marker system to be able to trace disability inclusion in international development cooperation. Consequently, there has also been an increased attention to funding disability inclusive development. It should be noted however, that the reporting on this

¹ Such as the UN Partnership to promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund (with UK, Australia, Finland, Norway and Mexico as most active back donors) and the World Bank's Inclusive Education Initiative.

² <https://disabilityrightsfund.org/> and its sister fund Disability Rights Advocacy Fund <http://drafund.org/>

³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

⁴ https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2019/03/UNDIS_20-March-2019_for-HLCM.P.pdf

⁵ [https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=s%2Fres%2F2475\(2019\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=s%2Fres%2F2475(2019)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop)

⁶ <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-task-team-inclusion-persons-disabilities-humanitarian-action/documents/iasc-guidelines>

marker is voluntary in the OECD/DAC system. The use and understanding of the marker therefore vary among countries, agencies and organisations.

Despite the international instruments and financial commitments and opportunities, attitudes and readiness to translate policy into practical measures to ensure inclusion and universal design remains a challenge. The UN Flagship Report on Disability and Sustainable Development Goals (2018)⁷ highlights the continued presence of discriminatory laws and policies and more specifically points to gaps in relation to the lack of accessibility in physical and virtual environments, negative attitudes, stigma and discrimination, lack of access to assistive technology and to rehabilitation, lack of access to education and health services and lack of measures to promote independent living of persons with disabilities⁸.

2.2 Disability Inclusion in Norwegian Aid - Background

Within this international context Norway has taken on an increasingly active role as a development partner. In 2011, an evaluation was commissioned by Norad to investigate the level of attention to disability in Norwegian aid⁹. The findings of this evaluation were that most development programmes had not identified the existence of persons with disabilities as part of the target population (even when these were “the most vulnerable groups”) and they had not identified disability as an important part of a human rights-based approach. Even in programmes that were trying to be disability inclusive there were often no explicit inclusion measures, no baselines and/or disability specific goals or indicators.

Since then - a number of policy commitments have been made, government decisions taken, and partnerships established in order to address these issues. In order to implement the obligations made in relation with the CRDP, Norway has worked strategically with UNP-RPD (UN Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities), UNICEF, WB, WHO and UN-Women as well as the General Assembly of the UN. Norway is presently Co-chair, and one of the 18 members of the Global Action on Disability Network (GLAD) steering committee. GLAD is a coordination body of bilateral and multilateral donors and agencies, the private sector and foundations working to enhance the inclusion of persons with disabilities in international development and humanitarian action. The International Disability Alliance (IDA), which represents global and regional DPOs, serves as a secretariat to GLAD and holds one of the co-chair seats (presently together with Australia and UK- DFID). Norway has been assigned by GLAD to host the next Global Disability Summit. Norway has also supported /been active in initiatives such as the Inclusive Education Initiative (IEI), Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology (GATE) and The Global Partnership for Assistive Technology (AT-scale). UK Department for International Development (UK-DFID) is an active partner in all initiatives above mentioned and appears to be a close ally of Norway in achievements made. The Norwegian DPO Atlas Alliance has played an important advocacy role for the follow up of the convention by the government. The alliance has commissioned two studies on the development of distribution of ODA-

⁷ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/publication-disability-sdgs.html>

⁸ [UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(DESA\) \(2018\) Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities, page 195; World Health Organisation / the World Bank \(2011\) World report on disability, page 9.](#)

⁹ [NORAD \(2012\) Mainstreaming disability in the new development paradigm Evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.](#)

funding to disability/inclusion in the period, to put pressure on the government to step up its efforts¹⁰.

In 2019 Nordic disability organisations also presented a joint discussion paper on “Leaving no one behind” with concrete demands for action¹¹. In chapter 4 we outline the various steps taken by Norway to enhance disability inclusion. These are presented in a timeline for the period 2010 to 2019.

2.3 Purpose of the Mapping Study

The primary purpose of this mapping is to obtain an overview of Norway’s disability-inclusion efforts in the period 2010-2019. To make a factual analysis of how the policy commitments and priorities are reflected in disbursements of the period. The mapping will serve as a basis for a future, more extensive, evaluation of how Norway has worked to include persons with disabilities in development assistance since 2010. The objectives of the mapping are:

- To map and analyse how the Norwegian disbursements to disability-inclusion have evolved from 2010 to 2019.
- To document the main policy commitments and political priorities for Norway in the area of disability-inclusion in development assistance in the period 2010 to 2019.

The key questions to be answered are:

- How have Norwegian disbursements to disability-inclusion evolved from 2010 to 2019?
- What are the trends regarding the balance between disbursements to mainstreamed/integrated efforts and targeted efforts?
- To what extent does the disbursements mirror Norwegian policy commitments and political priorities regarding disability-inclusion in development aid in the same time period?

The answer to question three, implies the knowledge of: What have been the policy commitments and priorities of Norway, in the period of 2010-2019?

¹⁰Mapping the Norwegian Support to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – follow up 2013, Published by Atlas Alliance 2014. Annika Nilsson, Zozan Kaya and Mari Mogen – NIDS Development Services. Mapping of the Norwegian support to Promote Persons with Disabilities – follow up 2017. Published by Atlas Alliance 2018. Annika Nilsson and Hege M Larsen -NIDS Development Services.

¹¹ https://atlas-alliansen.no/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/LeavingNoOneBehind.-ANordicMovementforChange_compressed.pdf

2.4 Research Method, Key Definitions and Limitations

2.4.1 Principles used for identifying and coding disbursements

The mapping set out to provide an overview of Norwegian disbursements to initiatives that target or significantly include (mainstream) persons with disabilities - from 2010 to 2019. To identify these initiatives, we started by downloading information from Norad's statistical database, listing the details of all contracts that were active during the period. We then based our screening and categorisation on the OECD/DAC guidelines for the disability marker and the CRPD definition of persons with disabilities (Box 1).

The OECD-DAC statistical marker – Definition

In accordance with the CRPD, persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Development co-operation activities are classified as being inclusive of persons with disabilities (scores Principal or Significant) if:

- They have a deliberate objective on ensuring that persons with disabilities are included, and able to share the benefits, on an equal basis to persons without disabilities.

or

- If they contribute to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and promote respect for their inherent dignity in line with Art. 1 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

or

- If they support the ratification, implementation and/or monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Criteria for eligibility

Support to activities that contribute to respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which:

- Promote and protect the equal enjoyment of all human rights by all persons with disabilities and promote respect for their inherent dignity (CRPD Art. 1).
- Ensure empowerment and accessibility for persons with disabilities to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication.
- Promote social, economic or political inclusion of persons with disabilities; or develop or strengthen policies, legislation or institutions in support of effective participation in society of persons with disabilities and/or their representative organisations.

Box 1 - Norad, Statistical Classification Manual May 2020:43

Using the CRPD definition means that that disability is a flexible concept that may vary in various contexts. In this mapping we had to decide what to include and not. We consulted Atlas Alliance in this process and arrived at the following:

- We have not included programmes focussing on persons living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (unless they have mentioned an explicit disability inclusion objective) and we have not included survivors of gender-based violence and genital mutilation. We have however, included programmes supporting organising of persons with diabetes, as this chronic condition is often disabling in the contexts of Norwegian partner countries and the focus was clearly on empowerment and organising of rights holders.
- We have not included health projects that only focus on preventing or curing certain disabling conditions or illnesses (e.g. nutrition programmes, pre-natal and ante-natal programmes, polio vaccinations, cataract surgeries, palate surgeries, etc.), but we have included health projects that, in addition to the prevention and curing, are clearly expected

to support to persons with disabilities to improve their functioning. To make these delimitations practical, we have assumed that programmes that focus on eye health, mine victims support/surgeries, physiotherapy and mental health have a significant focus on persons that have life-long impairments, even if that is not always explicitly mentioned.

While we have attempted to follow the OECD criteria for eligibility and scoring of the disability marker, this also proved to have some challenges. In this mapping, we have assumed that initiatives that mention persons with disabilities in their titles, objectives or short descriptions in the database have a significant or principal focus on disability. This means that we have included programmes that aim at improving conditions or services for persons with disabilities, even if there is no explicit mention of “empowerment”, “inclusion” or “rights”. We have also accepted that some programmes that do not mention persons with disabilities are eligible when they have been coded as disability inclusive in the database, or in the 2017 (Atlas Alliance) mapping, if the development partner maintains that this coding is correct after being asked to check against the OECD/DAC criteria or if this can be verified through a document review.

Based on consultations with Norad, it was decided not to include core support contracts, except for Atlas Alliance, even if a few of the core support recipients can demonstrate that persons with disabilities are highly visible in their overall strategic aims (e.g. WHO).

After identifying the eligible disbursements, these were categorised as either a) principal (targeted) efforts or b) significant (mainstreamed/disability inclusive) efforts, as suggested in the OECD/DAC scoring guidelines. We have defined “principal” (targeted) efforts as those that have *improved conditions of persons with disabilities* as their main aim (“hovedmål”). We have defined significant (mainstreamed/disability inclusive) efforts as those that have broader aims but demonstrate *systematic, deliberate and visible inclusion* of persons with disabilities as a considerable part of the effort (“delmål”).

While there were no difficulties identifying and agreeing on the categorisation of initiatives with a “principal” disability focus, the identification and categorisation of “significant” initiatives proved more difficult. We noted that the interpretation of “significant” varied. Some staff and partners had coded emerging initiatives and initiatives with smaller disability components as “significant” while others were quite restrictive in their use of this marker. Presently, there is no marker for programmes that have some inclusive aspects or parts, without reaching a “significant” level in terms of disability focus. This makes it difficult to acknowledge and record that disability inclusion is work in progress. Also, larger programmes that do have interesting disability inclusive components, may not judge that this reaches a level of “significance” in the programme as a whole (e.g. Norwegian Refugee Council). In this mapping we have accepted the coding proposed by the development partners despite some inconsistencies that remained also after the quality assurance dialogue with them. We have revised the scoring made in the 2017 mapping to be consistent, as it also included some initiatives with smaller disability components, as well as some core support contracts. These adjustments are marginal.

The OECD guidelines suggests that there should be screening and 0 (zero) scoring of initiatives that are NOT disability inclusive (Box 2). We have not been able to apply this to our mapping. Firstly, we have not screened all contracts, but only those that came out in the word search. Among these, there were too many contracts that focus on inclusive basic services and inclusive development processes to make a screening for disability feasible. We have assumed that if persons with disabilities are not explicitly mentioned, they are not included, unless the partner has specifically coded the project as disability inclusive. Since no systematic screening has been done of the dataset, a 0 score should be seen as a missing value – not a zero value. Secondly, we have not disqualified programmes that support segregated services for persons with disabilities as we found that far too many projects, also within the Atlas Alliance, could fall into this category. It was hard to draw the line (from the desk review) between harmful and helpful segregated programmes. There are for example support to day care centres for children/persons with intellectual disability, special schools for deaf students, vocational training and sheltered workshops for certain disability groups, training of staff in mental health institutions and in special schools to improve the quality of services, etc. In this mapping we have included all these projects, even if they did not have an inclusive goal or approach. We noted that only four smaller contracts (in the Balkans) focussed on renovating or improving capacity of residential institutions – in obvious contradiction of an inclusive approach.

The OECD guidelines state that “An activity should be marked as non-targeted (score 0) if it has been screened against the marker but has not been found to target disability inclusion as defined in section 2.3. Examples of activities that could be marked as non-targeted (score 0): A) A programme or activity aimed at improving basic services for the poor that states that it will also reach persons with disabilities because they tend to be amongst the poorest, but does not contain specific mechanisms or activities to ensure inclusion. B) A programme establishing a segregated school for children with disabilities.”

Box 2

2.4.2 Coding and quality assurance process

The download consisted 30082 contracts, out of which 640 had already been coded with a disability marker indicating principal or significant disability focus. We added coding of older contracts based on the 2017 Atlas Alliance mapping, which had been quality checked by partners at that time. We then noted that the coding had gaps, was inconsistent in its interpretation of definition of disability and in the use of criteria for “significant” disability focus. Based on consultations with Norad and NGO partners, we addressed these inconsistencies in the coding¹² and made a new word search of the total database, using the following search words:

abilit*	disab*	includi*	rehabilitat*
autism	disorder*	mental/mental health	sign language
blind/braille	DPO	impair*	special education
cerebral	eye/eye health	mines + survivors/victims	special needs
CBR	habilitation	mobility	speech
deaf	handicap	physiotherapy	universal design
differently abled	hearing imp*	prosthesis	visual imp

The resulting lists of contracts were sent to the respective Norwegian NGO partners for quality assurance. Atlas Alliance was interviewed to discuss changes in their scoring. Questions were raised with the Norad disability advisor and other responsible staff regarding contracts that were difficult to assess. A few searches were also made in the document database to double check the assessment.

¹² See Annex 3 for more detailed information about the development of the final dataset for statistical analysis

We noted that few humanitarian programmes had a disability marker, mainly mine victim support and the Red Cross Disability Fund. We specifically asked for more information from Norwegian Refugee Council and MFA to ensure that we did not miss anything. The NRC responded that their country programmes often have disability components, but that this does not reach the level of “significance” according to their interpretation. MFA confirmed its focus on mine action (mine clearance, advocacy for the ban and victim support) through various partners.

We also noted that support to some global UN initiatives should possibly be coded as “significant” as these organisations were active partners to Norway in the policy level work. A list of such potential programmes was sent to Norad/MFA to be checked more thoroughly. None of them was known by staff to qualify as having “significant” disability focus, including the “Global Partnership for Education (GPE)”.

After this process, we ended up with 447 contracts coded as “significant” and 595 contracts coded as “principal”. This mapping has not coded any initiatives as “no disability focus”.

2.4.3 Main limitations of the statistical analysis

The main limitation of the dataset developed for statistical analysis is that we have only been able to capture programmes that mention some of the search words (above) and those that were already identified and coded in the system and in the previous 2017 mapping. We did not contact partners and embassy staff to further explore the existence of disability related initiatives supported by them. In previous mappings questions to four embassies (Nepal, Palestine, Malawi and Uganda) led to the identification of additional contracts. We may therefore have missed some initiatives.

We may also have included some projects that have overrated the “significance” of their disability focus and left out some that have assessed their work too modest - compared to our understanding of the efforts. The problem with the interpretation of the OECD/DAC guidelines were that many programmes were not described along the marker criteria of empowerment, inclusion or rights. Quite a number describe improved provision of targeted services as an implicit means to empowerment and inclusion.

Furthermore, the coding in the statistical system is inconsistent over the 10-year period for a number of statistical categories. There have been several changes in coding numbers and in practices during the period of review. We have done our best to understand the logic and adapt the analysis to the changes.

We conclude that the disability marker could be a more helpful tool if further developed:

- a) Clarifying in more detail what should be the minimum qualifications for a “significant” disability focus in a project and how to code larger contracts such as country programmes and core support to partners, which contain many important and interesting disability components – without reaching a level of “significance” in the total programme/organisation.
- b) Introducing an additional marker that captures “emerging/partly” disability focussed efforts. This would be a way to acknowledge that disability inclusion is a process.
- c) Providing guidance on what type of segregated initiatives that should be excluded, as some segregated initiatives might be beneficial and others harmful to inclusion.
- d) Streamlining the various practices in the use of contract numbers will help the level of correctness in analysing the data. Some contracts cover only a tiny fraction of a programme and is tied to a specific area or year. Other contracts are multi-year, multi-country, multi-partner contracts.

2.4.4 Methods and limitations of the review of policies and priorities

The method used to get an overview of the actor network, policy developments and priorities made in the years of 2010-2019, was mainly based on searches in public documents and semi-structural interviews with relevant staff at Norad/MFA.

The document study started with searches in budget propositions to the government, assignment letters from MFA to Norad and the annual reports of Norad. The annual reports refer to commitments made in earlier budget propositions and assignment letters. The word search in these documents was based on “funksjons” as it covered the used terms: funksjonsevne and funksjonsnedsettelse. The search captured both inclusive and targeted efforts.

The information gathered was systematised in relation to year, policy levels, strategic approaches, priorities made in each of the thematic development areas of Norwegian development aid and partnerships. As noted in the inception phase, the level of detailing in the budget and reports of the Norwegian development aid administration, are modest provided the format and purpose.

The budgets /annual reports from MFA and Norad from the period of 2010-2019, do not document and report priorities and efforts with a disability/inclusion focus systematically. As a result, the searches in these documents mainly provided a general narrative of policy commitments and priorities made by Norway for disability inclusion. The narrative focussed on the development of various technical partnerships. However, when it comes to the agenda, nature of collaboration and budgetary priorities, information was fragmented. A more detailed and systematic documentation of various policy level commitments and engagements related to disability inclusion in these public documents, could have enhanced the quality of the final dataset.

In order to elaborate and triangulate findings from the document review, searches in open sources, the archive of Norad was carried out. Access to the PTA - digital programme management platform - in addition to the Public 360 - digital archive of Norad/MFA/Embassies, could possibly have further strengthened the dataset as it would have been possible to carry out targeted searches based on contract numbers.

Finally, Interviews and mail correspondence with advisors at Norad/MFA were carried out with the aim of making a QA of the preliminary overview of policy efforts, priorities and partnerships provided by the study of public budgets and reports. In addition, we made an interview with the main Norwegian partner in the period – the Atlas Alliance.

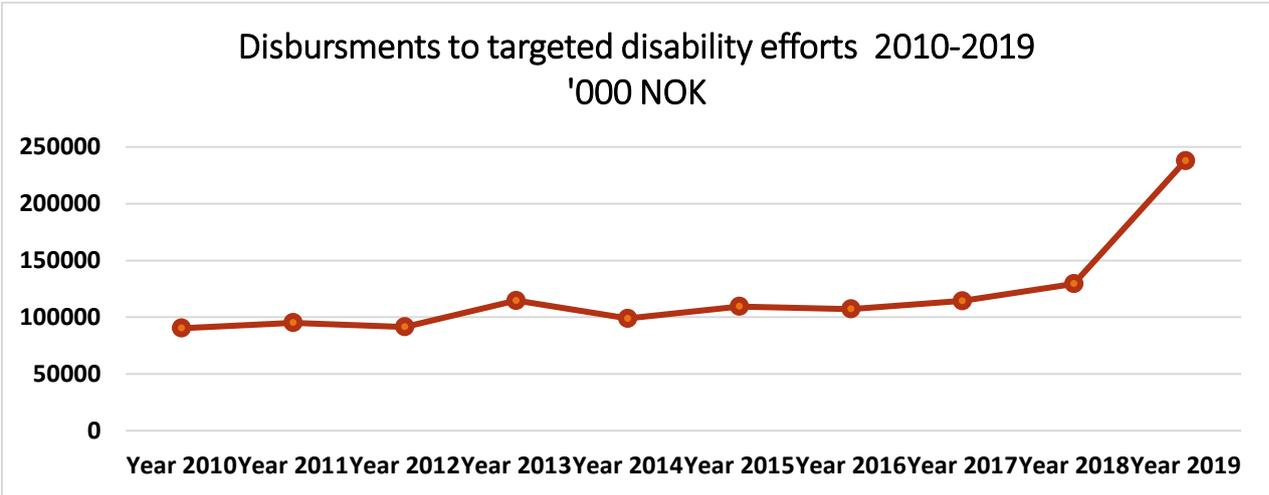
2.4.5 Method for the Comparison of the Two Datasets

The data which this study is based on, were not developed for answering the third question posed in the ToR – *“To what extent does the disbursements mirror Norwegian policy commitments and political priorities regarding disability-inclusion in development aid in the same time period”*? The analysis of coherence between policy commitments, priorities and disbursements required the identification of variables valid for comparison between the two datasets. We attempted to use the sampling categories of the contract database in the mapping of policy development and priorities (e.g. disbursement to various sectors/themes, type of partners, extending agencies, geographic distribution, gender intersection). The information provided in annual budgets and reports were, as mentioned above modest, and as a consequence few intersections were found equivalent for comparison. Mutually coherent variables identified were: Disbursements and policy development in sectors /thematic areas, gender mainstreaming as well as the total disbursements to inclusive and targeted efforts respectively.

3. Disbursements to Disability Related Efforts

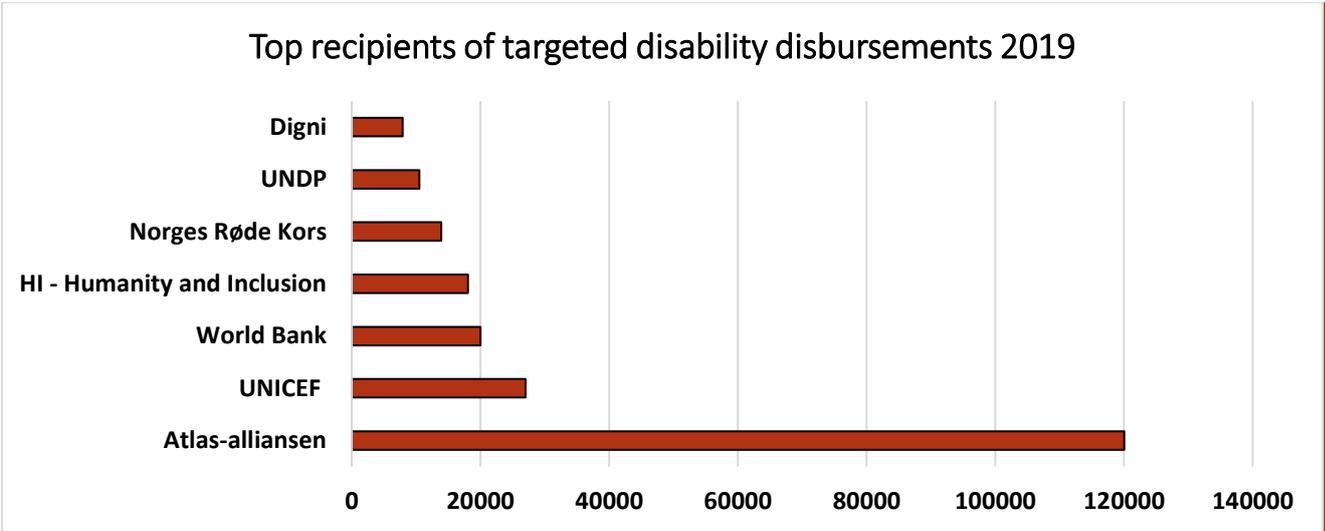
3.1 Disability as a Principal Objective – Targeted Disability Disbursements

The disbursements to targeted disability initiatives has remained rather constant over the 10-year period at around 100 million NOK per year, with a small increase in 2018 and a significant increase in 2019 - to 238 million NOK.



A considerable amount of the increase in 2019 (62 million NOK) has gone to the Norwegian civil society consortium **Together for Inclusion (TOFI)**, coordinated by Atlas Alliance. Other large disbursements in 2019 are UNDP (10 million), UNICEF (27 million), the World Bank (20 million), Humanity and Inclusion (18 million) and the Norwegian Red Cross (14 million). In 2019, a total of 24 agreement partners received funding for targeted disability initiatives.

Atlas Alliance continue to be the major partner with 55% of the funding. In total 100 partners have been involved in targeted disability efforts over the period, covering 595 contracts. The number of partners has remained at around 20-25 per year, with few newcomers every year. In 2019 there were 24. The bulk of disability targeted efforts remain with the same key partners.

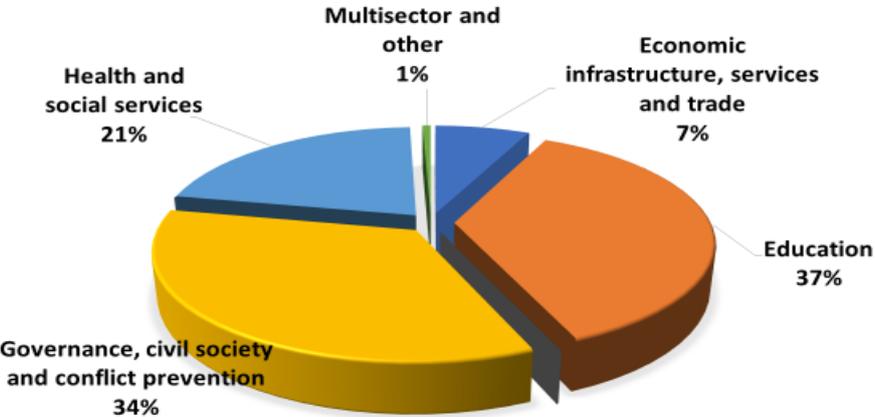


Other important recipients of targeted disability disbursements during the period have been Sophies Minde Ortopedi AS, TMC - Tromsø Mineskadesenter/Tromsø Mine Victim Resource Center, Redd Barna Norge and Kyambogo University.

The type of partners that received the largest disbursements to targeted disability initiatives in 2019 are the Norwegian NGOs. While increasing substantially in terms of size of disbursements, the share of funding channelled to Norwegian NGOs was reduced from 86% in 2010 to 62% in 2019. It is still by far the biggest channel for targeted disability efforts. The biggest shift during the period has been the increase in funding to multilaterals, from around 8 % of the disbursements to 24 %.

In terms of the sectors that have persons with disabilities as a principal focus, the Education sector is presently the biggest.

Sectors in focus of targeted disability efforts 2019

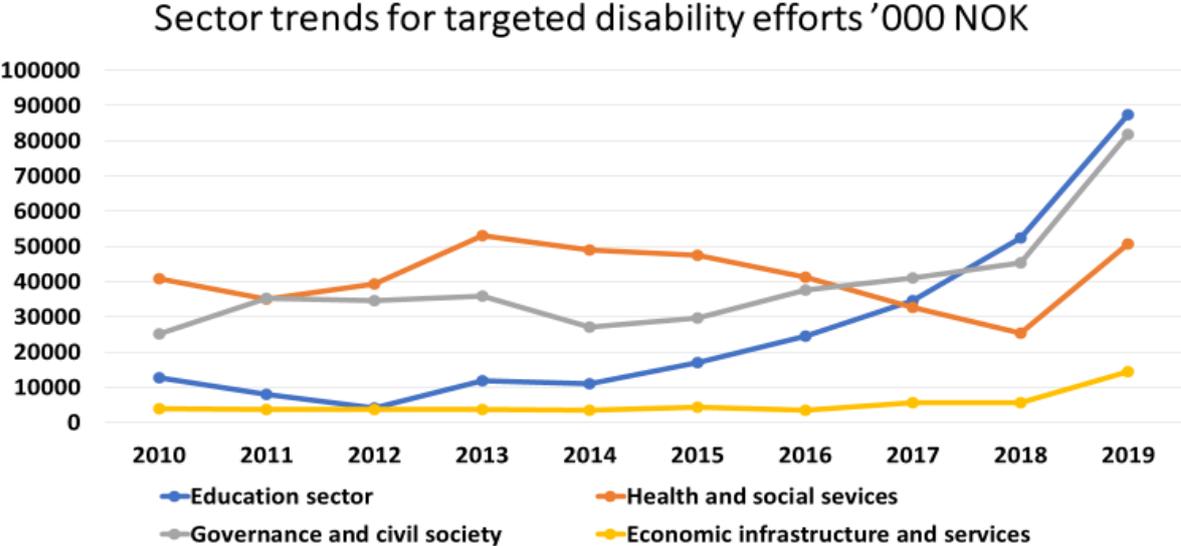


The targeted disability disbursements to the Education sector have grown constantly since 2014, as shown in the diagram on page 18. Between 2010 and 2016, Health and Social Services was the dominant sector.

Over the period, disability targeted disbursements to the Health and Social Service sector have gradually been reduced since 2013, from 53 million NOK to 25 million NOK in 2018. However, in 2019, the disbursements increased again. This is mainly related to increases in UNICEF (in Mozambique) and Atlas Alliance (Zambia and Malawi) disbursements, as well as the support to the private sector to employment creation for persons with disabilities. Around 43 % of the disbursements in 2019 were related to the sub-sector Social Services and the remaining 57% to Health Services and Training.

The Governance/Civil Society sector has kept its share of around 34 % of the disbursements over time but (30-45 million NOK per year) but grew substantially in 2019. The funding in 2019 mostly went to the sub-sectors Civil Society and Human Rights. The sub-sector Human Rights has grown over time and has surpassed the Civil Society sub-sector since 2016.

In 2019, the Economic and Infrastructure sector grew from a very low level (3,8 million NOK per year) to a share of 6 % of the targeted funding (14,5 million NOK). This was mostly related to projects under the **“Together for inclusion”** consortium.



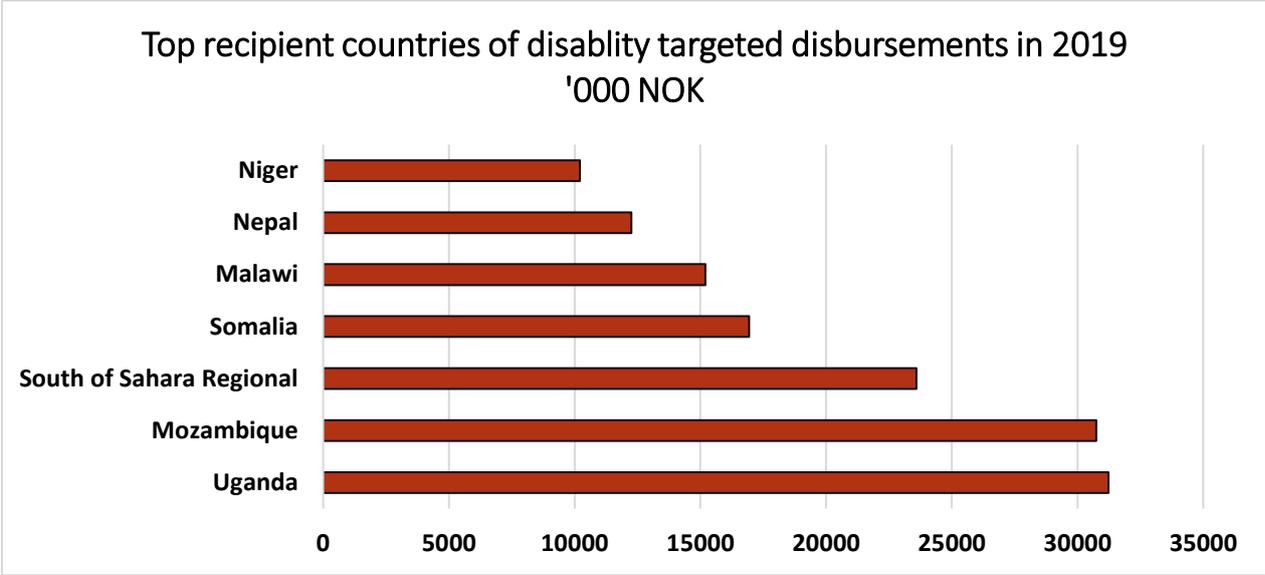
There has been almost no funding in the Humanitarian sector for targeted disability initiatives during the 10- year period and it has not benefited from the increases made in 2019. Compared to other sector initiatives, the mine victim support and the Red Cross Disability Fund are modest. The mine victim support was bigger at the beginning of the period, when the mine-ban treaty and mine clearance were high on the agenda.

A rather low share of the targeted disability initiatives gives priority to gender mainstreaming. Contracts without any gender marker count 68%, while the remaining 32% have indicated that they also focus on gender mainstreaming.

The extending agency of targeted disability funding is mainly Norad (79% in 2019). This has remained the same over the 10-year period. MFA extends 19% and Norec 2%.

The geographical distribution of targeted disability funding to regions have changed over the 10-year period, with an increased focus on Africa and reduced focus on Asia and Middle East. Around 20% of the funding is however not geographically allocated (directed to global initiatives).

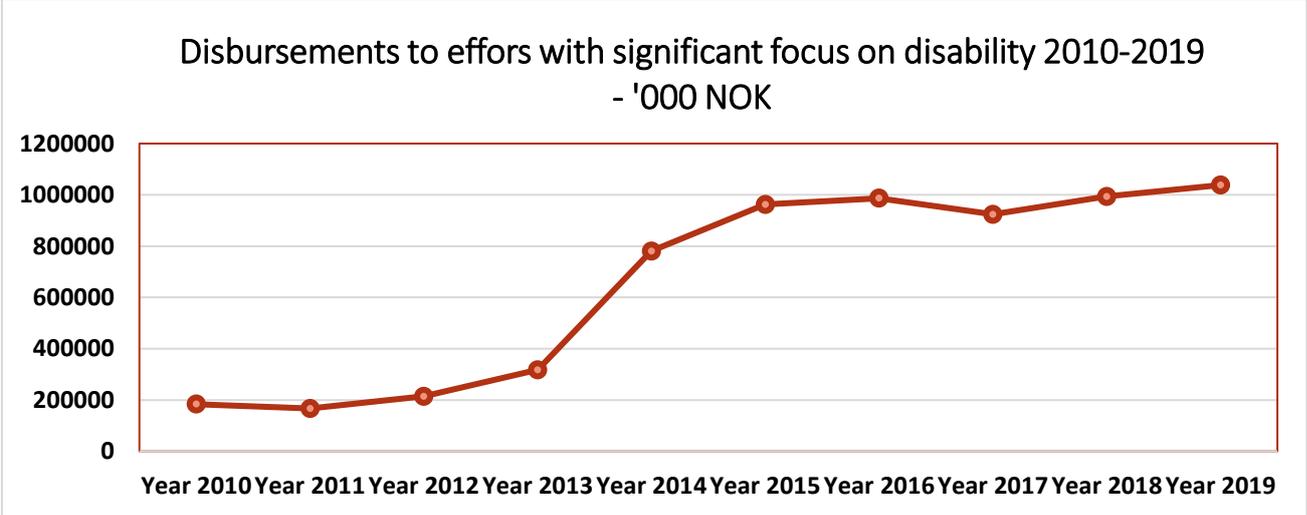
The countries that received the most targeted disability disbursements are listed below.



If looking at the entire 10-year period, also partner countries such as China, Laos, Moldova and Zambia have been among the top recipients of the disability targeted funding.

3.2 Disability as a Significant Objective – Inclusive Disbursements

The disbursements to disability inclusive (mainstreamed) disability initiatives has remained rather constant since 2015. The growth happened mainly between 2013 and 2015, when some substantial inclusive UN and World Bank initiatives were initiated. The total disbursements to disability inclusive initiatives reached a billion NOK in 2019.

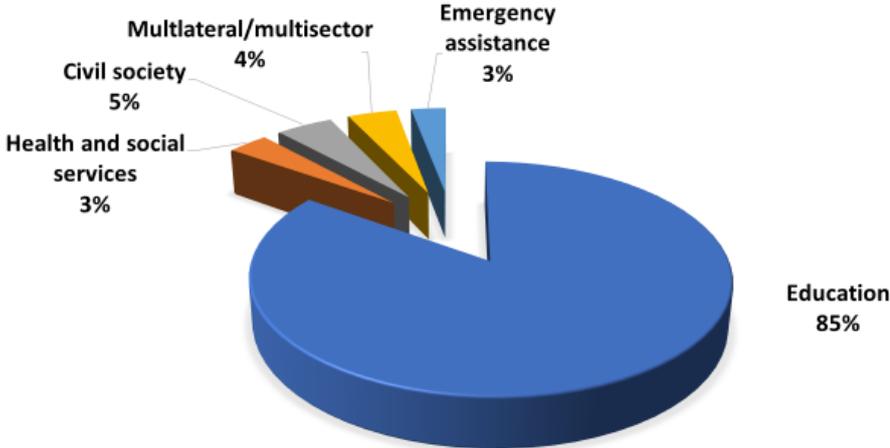


During the period 96 agreement partners have received funding for around 240 disability inclusive projects/programmes (447 contracts). Each year there have been 30-40 partners. In 2019 there were 34. The main agreement partners on inclusive disability programmes in 2019 were UNICEF (57% of disbursements), Redd Barna (14% of disbursements) and UNOPS (6% of disbursements). If looking at the entire 10-year period, important partners for inclusive initiatives have also been DACAAR - Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees, Norwegian Refugee Council and the Nepalese Ministry of Finance (for the inclusive education programme). None of these partners report having projects with significant disability inclusion in 2019.

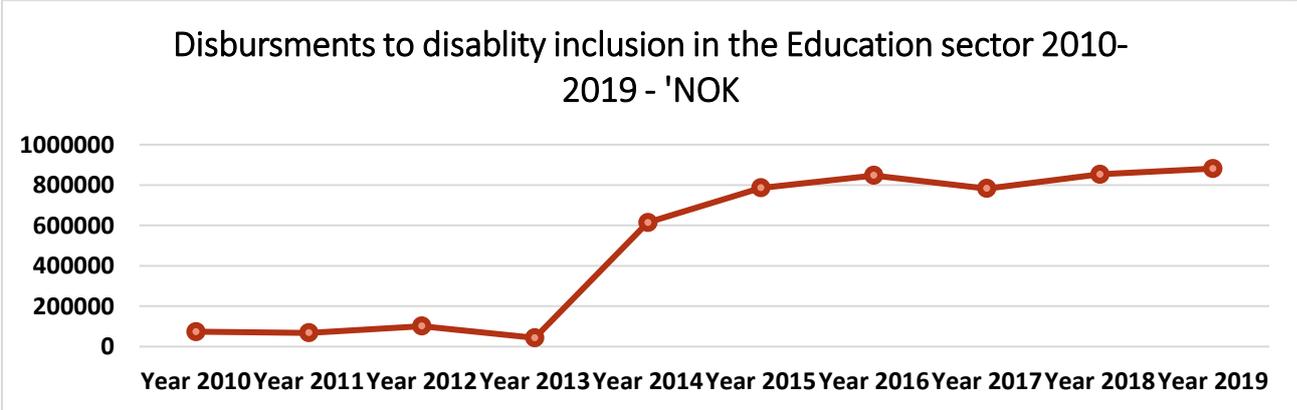
The agreement partners for disability inclusive efforts are mainly multilaterals (63% of disbursements and 10% of contracts) and Norwegian NGOs (33% of disbursements and 71 % of contracts). There were no private sector partners at all in 2019. Norwegian NGOs remained important partners over the period, but the trend shows an increase for multilateral partners and a decrease of partners from public sector in developing countries. Large investments in inclusive education are done through multilateral partners whilst bilateral collaboration shows a downward tendency in the period.

The Education sector is by far the largest focus area, receiving 85% of the disbursements to disability inclusion in 2019. Other sectors reach 3-5 % respectively.

Sectors in focus of disability inclusive efforts 2019

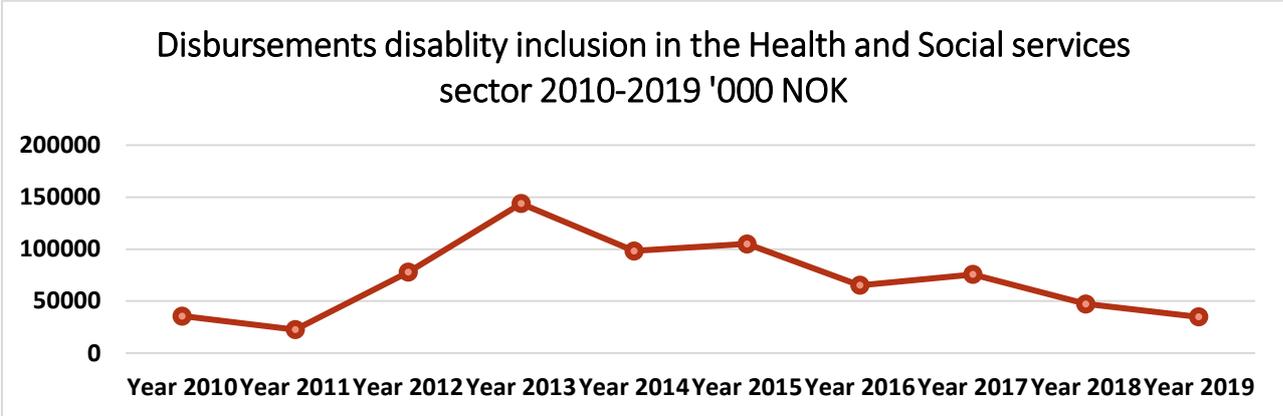


The Education sector has grown in importance over the period, especially between 2013 and 2015. No other sector has grown in disbursements in a similar manner. It has also increased its share of the disability inclusive efforts from 40% to 85% since 2010.

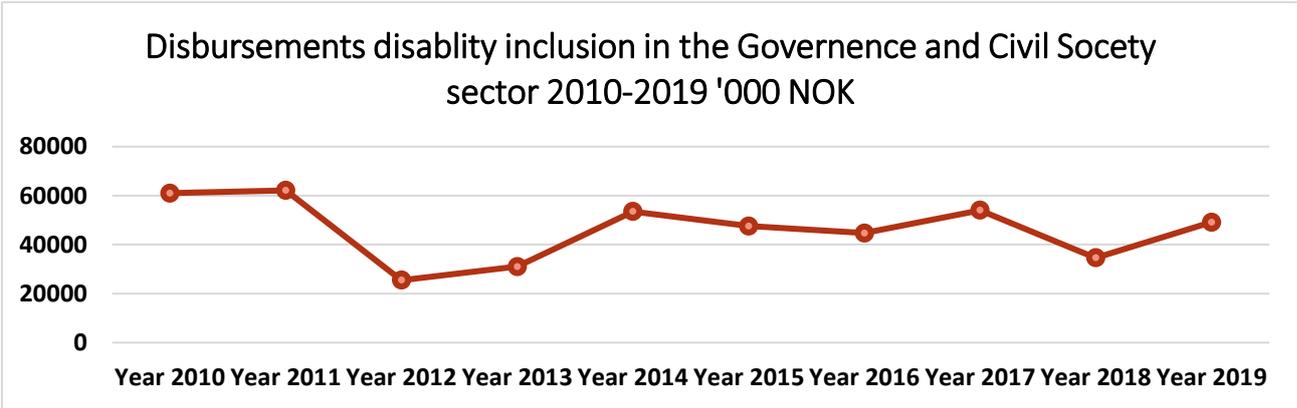


In the first years of the period, the disbursements to disability inclusion in the Health and Social Services sector were almost the same size as those to the Education sector. In 2013, the Health and Social services sector was even the biggest. Since then, the disbursements to the sector have been

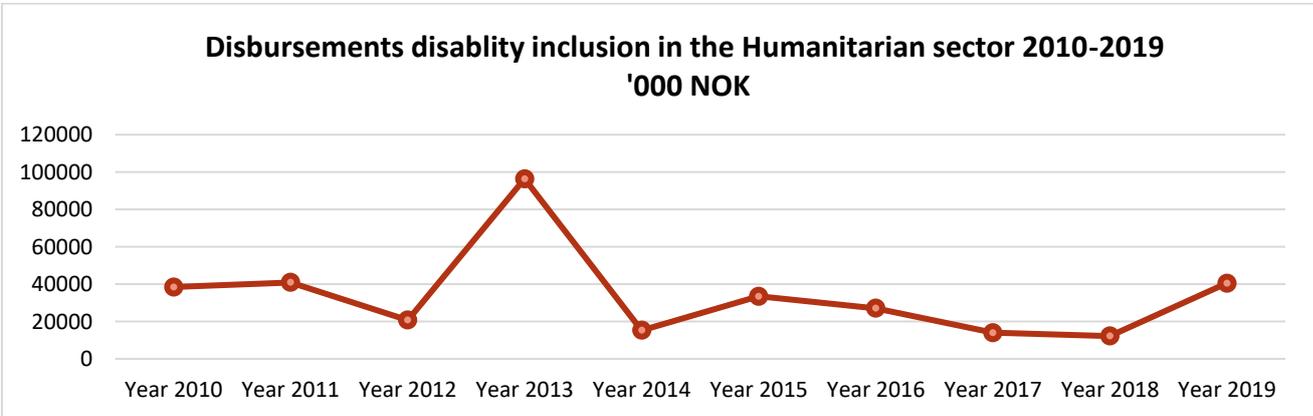
gradually reduced and its share of the of the disability inclusive programmes decreased to 3%. In 2019, the most important sub-sector apart from Health Services was Employment Creation that received a quarter of the disbursements within this sector.



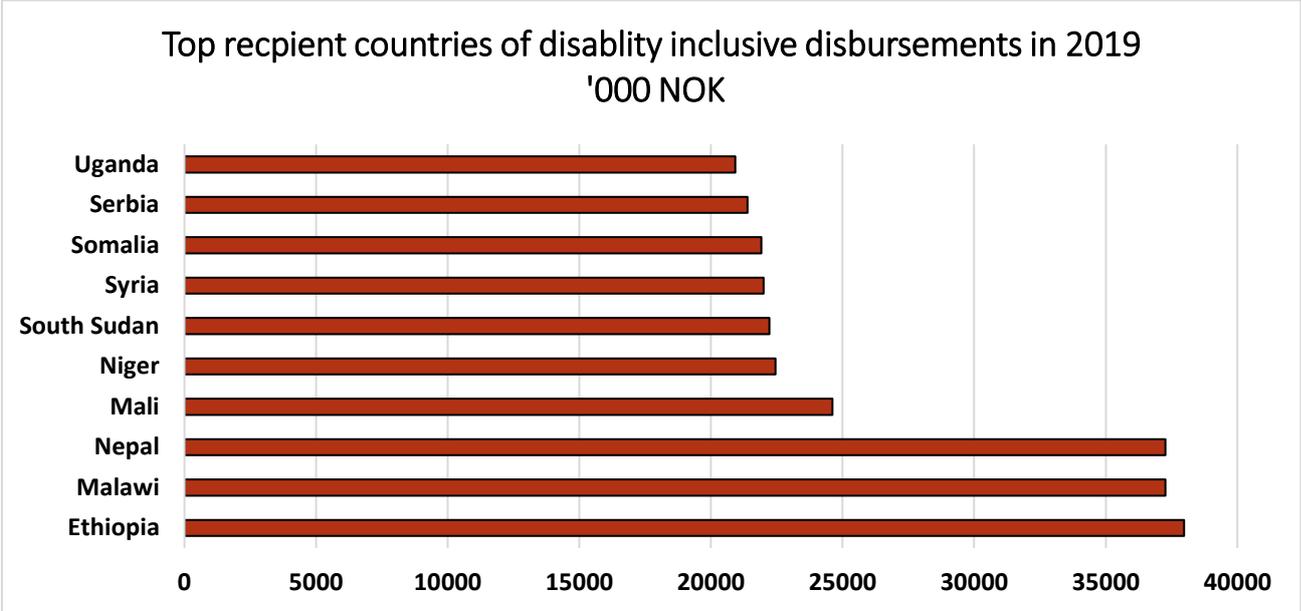
The sector Governance, Civil Society and Conflict Prevention demonstrates rather stable disbursements of around 50 million NOK per year over the period. In 2019 the disbursements consisted mainly of the sub-sectors Civil Society 15%, Human Rights 36% and Violence Against Women and Girls 26%. However, these subsectors vary a lot over the years. There is a trend of reduced support to Civil Society over the years and an increase to Human Rights.



There has been limited disability inclusion in the Humanitarian sector except in 2013. In 2019 the Humanitarian sector was only receiving 3% of the disability inclusive disbursements.



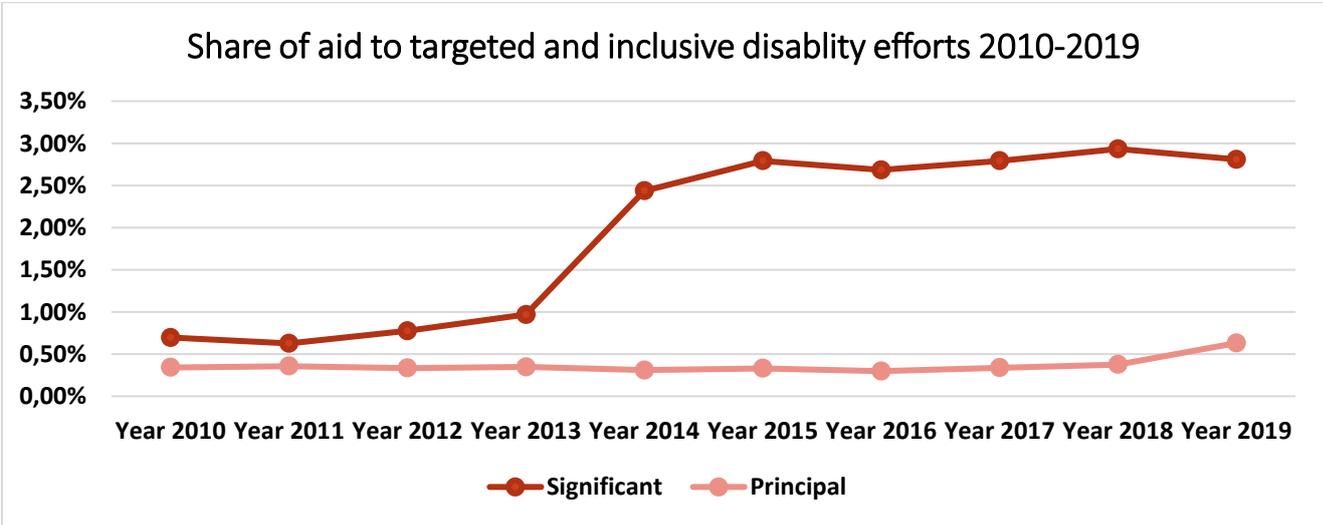
The extending agencies of disability inclusive initiatives in 2019 were MFA 71% and Norad 29% (Norec is less than 1%). Norad’s share has grown somewhat over the period of review. The MFA contributions are mainly related to the UNICEF and World Bank education programmes. There has been a notable concentration of disability inclusive efforts to Africa and some of Norway’s key partners over the 10-year period. Exceptions are Syria and Serbia that remain among the big recipients, while some of Norway’s priority countries are not yet visible (e.g. Ghana, Indonesia and Colombia and recently also Afghanistan). The top recipient countries of disability inclusive disbursements in 2019 were:



Many of the disability inclusive initiatives also mainstream gender equality. In fact, 93% of the disbursements go to initiatives that are addressing both these discrimination aspects.

3.3 Disability as a Share of Norwegian Aid

As demonstrated in the figure below, disbursement to disability as a share of the total aid remains low. In 2019 the targeted disbursements doubled from around 0,34% to 0,63% of the aid budget. The inclusive initiatives demonstrate a major increase between 2013 and 2015 from around 0,7% to 2,8% of the aid budget - but has since remained at the same level.



Norad has always been the major extending agency of targeted disability disbursements (around 80% in 2019), while MFA is more prominent in disbursements to inclusive initiatives, mainly via multilaterals (around 70% in 2019).

Disability inclusion in the various sectors has remained marginal except in education, where the share of disbursements that have a disability marker (principal or significant) have increased from 5% in 2010 to 32% in 2019. In the Health and Social Services sector, the share of disbursements with disability markers reduced from 5% in the beginning of the period to 2% in 2019. The Governance and Civil Society sector has remained at 2% over the period. Only 1% of initiatives that have gender as their principal focus have a disability marker. The Humanitarian Sector does not even reach 1% in terms of disbursements that are disability inclusive.

4. Policy Commitments and Priorities

In the period of 2010-2019 Norway has made commitments towards several conventions, declarations, charters and white papers regarding the rights of persons with disabilities. In 2019 MFA/Norad/Embassies started working on a separate strategy for the rights and inclusion of people with disability in international development cooperation and humanitarian aid. In order to create a context for this study, a short introduction of the organisation of Norwegian development cooperation and policy trends in the period reviewed will be given.

4.1 Context and Overview

The Norwegian development administration is comprised of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norad and Embassies. A substantial share of Norwegian development aid funding is channelled through the Multilateral system. The system serves several functions: It is an arena for dialogue in case of conflict. It is a meeting place which makes possible collaboration on common challenges. It creates norms and rules of proper conduct in international collaboration and agreements that are important for the world, such as the 2030-agenda and the 17 sustainability goals and gather and shares - facts and analysis which the member states can employ to solve national and international problems¹³. Norway has also partnered with several Civil Society actors responsible for the implementation of Norwegian development policies as well as entered into bilateral agreements with partner countries.

A short summary of Norwegian development policy in the years of 2013-2019 was made in a peer review carried out by OECD in 2019: In the study it is found that: "The Government of Norway's development policy aims to save lives, promote democracy and human rights, and contribute to lasting poverty reduction". It is furthermore noted that; since 2015, Norway has made significant progress in setting the policy vision for its aid programme. This has included efforts to align with SDGs. "Leaving no one behind" is clearly articulated as a guiding priority of Norway's vision for development co-operation and a guiding principle in all efforts made in the period of 2016-2019.

Based on the information assessed in relation with this study, the efforts made in the period have been implemented along four lines of action:

- Strengthening the policy framework and priorities of Norway to help support the implementation of CRPD in international collaboration,
- Strengthening the global reporting systems /statistical databases to monitor the progress made towards these obligations,
- Strengthening mainstreaming /inclusion of persons with disabilities in the Norwegian development aid portfolio,
- Providing direct support to the UN, Multilateral partners, DPO's /NGO's involved in the work for the strengthening of human rights, inclusion and non-discrimination and reduction of obstacles that hinders persons with disabilities free participation in society.

Below we present the timeline of policy commitments and priorities made in relation with the strengthening of inclusion of people with disability and the rights of people with disabilities in the period of 2010-2019. In Annex 4 of this report, selected original statements made in these documents is presented. In the pursuit of being factual and correct, it has been the ambition to keep

¹³ Meld.St. 27, (2018-2019)

the summaries close to original texts. The presentation of documents is organised by year and date of publication. The presentation is followed by an introduction of strategic partnerships /initiatives of the period.

In the following we present these “key events” in policy development and priorities of the period in more detail, as it emerged through conversations with people responsible and readings of secondary sources.

Summary of policy documents, strategic reports and action plans:

WHO/WB: The World report on Disability by the WHO and the World Bank 13th of December 2011.

NORAD: “Mainstreaming disability in the new development paradigm. Evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities”. (Norad Report 1/2012 Evaluation).

MFA (and BLDD): «Norges internasjonale innsats for rettighetene til mennesker med nedsatt funksjonsevne» Barne, likestillings og diskriminerings departementet og Utenriksdepartementet, May 2013

UN- CRPD: The Convention for the Rights of People with Disabilities – CRPD – Norway Ratification in 2013

Government: Meld. St. 25 (2013–2014) Report to the Storting (White Paper) from MFA: Education for Development, 13th of June 2014

Government: Meld.st.10 (2014-2015) Report to the Storting (White Paper) from MFA: Opportunities for All: Human Rights in Norway’s Foreign Policy and Development Cooperation 12th of December 2014

UN: General Assembly – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 11 references/indicators related to inclusion of persons with disabilities, adopted September 2015

Government: Norway’s follow up of Agenda 2030 and the sustainable development goals. Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), July 2016

UN: Humanitarian disability charter –23 and 24 May 2016, Istanbul

MFA: Handlingsplan for kvinners rettigheter og likestilling i utenriks- og utviklingspolitikken 2016–2020, Frihet, makt og muligheter, October 2016

IDA with partners: Global Disability Summit (GDS) -International Disability Alliance. Charter for Change 2018 signed by Norway

UN: UN Disability and Development Report. Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities. UN – Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Flag ship report – 2018

Government: Granavolden Declaration of the Government- 17th of January, 2019

UN: Adoption of United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and the Security Council Resolution on protection of persons with disabilities in conflict, 2019

Documents created for practical guidance on statistical reporting on supported disability related initiatives for use by employees:

V04 Guide to assessment of results and risk management, including cross-cutting issues, MFA/NORAD/Embassies 2017. Priorities to be considered by employees in decision making processes related with the distribution of ODA-funds.

OECD-DAC policy marker disability/inclusion - for registration of programmes /projects with ODA-funding in the internal PTA system of Norad/MFA/Embassies 2019. Guideing the use of the OECD-DAC policy marker.

4.2 Key Policy Commitments and Priorities 2010-2019

Presentation of documents of relevance to policy commitments and priorities of Norway 2010-2019.

2011

The World report on Disability by the WHO and the World Bank 13th of December 2011 was published¹⁴. The report suggests steps for all stakeholders – including governments, civil society organisations and disabled people’s organisations – to create enabling environments, develop rehabilitation and support services, ensure adequate social protection, create inclusive policies and programmes, and enforce new and existing standards and legislation, to the benefit of people with disabilities and the wider community.

2012

“Mainstreaming disability in the new development paradigm. Evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities”. (Norad Report 1/2012 Evaluation)¹⁵. The study evaluating the results achievements made in the period of 2000-2010 found that very few stakeholders applied a human rights-based theory of change, but rather focused on service provision which the team suggests is more likely to address immediate needs rather than creating sustainable changes. The evaluation provided the government with facts regarding its various policy level efforts and the actual inclusion of persons with disabilities in Norwegian aid and how this was reflected in disbursements. It also provided the disability movement (Atlas Alliance) with an advocacy tool. Follow up mappings of disbursements of ODA-funding to disability/inclusion were commissioned by Atlas Alliance in 2014 and 2017.

2013

«Norges internasjonale innsats for rettighetene til mennesker med nedsatt funksjonsevne» Barne, likestillings og diskriminerings departementet og Utenriksdepartementet, May 2013¹⁶. The report – The international effort for the rights of people with disabilities - describe the commitments and priorities of Norway in relation with the implementation of the CRPD convention. The document clarifies the priorities of the government in relation with the normative work in international collaborations, education, humanitarian assistance, health and equality – as well as human capital development, research and knowledge production in the network of actors involved in the effort. The document was developed in collaboration between MFA, Norad, the Ministry of Children, Equality and Discrimination - Norway and the Atlas Alliance.

The Convention for the Rights of People with Disabilities – CRPD¹⁷

Norway formally ratified the convention on the rights of people with disabilities 3rd of June 2013. The main purpose of the convention is to ensure people with disabilities equal opportunities to realize their human rights, as well as to reduce obstacles that hinders full participation in society. To prevent discrimination on the grounds of disability. According to this convention Norway is committed to the CRPD article 32, which states the responsibility of the government to undertake and follow up on international cooperation, development and capacity building.

¹⁴ <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241564182>

¹⁵ <https://www.norad.no/om-bistand/publikasjon/2012/mainstreaming-disability-in-the-new-development-paradigm-evaluation-of-norwegian-support-to-promote-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/>

¹⁶ https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/b7384abb48db487885e216bf53d30a3c/innsats_nedsatt.pdf

¹⁷ https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/bld/sla/funk/konvensjon_web.pdf

2014

Meld. St. 25 (2013–2014) Report to the Storting (White Paper) from MFA. Education for Development, 13th of June 2014¹⁸. The government have with this statement commitment to making an enhanced priority to education in the international development aid portfolio. The government states that they will increase the level of funding to education in development cooperation to the 2005 level. In order to follow up the obligations of the CRDP convention – the Government will include the needs of children with disabilities in its bilateral development cooperation and be a driving force in ensuring that their needs are also addressed in multilateral and humanitarian efforts in the field of education; and help to ensure that the needs of children with disabilities are integrated into national education plans. Particular priority is given to education for girls and for vulnerable groups of children, such as children with disabilities and children in crisis and conflict situations. In the next years the ODA-funding to education efforts increased notably.

Ministry of Foreign Norway, Meld.st.10 (2014-2015) Report to the Affairs Storting (White Paper) from MFA: Opportunities for All: Human Rights in Norway’s Foreign Policy and Development Cooperation 12th of December 2014¹⁹. The statement establishes the framework for the international efforts for human rights of the government - The individual's freedom and co-determination, the rule of law and equal opportunities to all, is perceived as fundamental to liberal and representative democracies. The white paper states that people with disabilities are often discriminated against and excluded from social, economic and political processes. People with disabilities have a low score, compared to other population groups, at most living conditions indicators and they live more often than others in poverty, have lower education, lower labour force participation and poorer access to health services and rehabilitation. The difficulties are exacerbated in developing countries. The government will continue the work to strengthen the implementation of the rights of people with disabilities in educational assistance, humanitarian efforts and in the work for global health and women/equality²⁰.

2015

General Assembly - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted September 2015²¹. Norway’s commitment to development co-operation aligns with the 2030 Agenda. With the CRPD convention as a source of reference, the SDG’s agenda from 2015 towards 2030 has made a strengthened focus on and commitment to disability/inclusion – vulnerable groups and were promoted under the slogan: “Leaving no one behind”. All goals are universal, but some SDG’s depends on an explicit disability/inclusion focus for its success:

4 Quality Education Guaranteeing equal and accessible education by building inclusive learning environments and providing the needed assistance for persons with disabilities

8 Decent work and economic growth Promoting inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment allowing persons with disabilities to fully access the job market (Closely related to Goal 10 - reduce inequality within and among countries)

¹⁸ <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/118ab85ad919493699f9623aad5652fb/en-gb/pdfs/stm201320140025000engpdfs.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/261f255d028b42cab91ad099ee3f99fc/en-gb/pdfs/stm201420150010000engpdfs.pdf>

²⁰ St.Prop. 1 Utenriksdepartementet,(2014-2015).

²¹ https://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/sdgs/disability_inclusive_sdgs.pdf

11 Sustainable cities and communities Creating accessible cities and water resources, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems, providing universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible and green public spaces

17 Partnerships for the goals Underlining the importance of data collection and monitoring of the SDGs, emphasis on disability disaggregated data

2016

Norway's follow up of Agenda 2030 and the sustainable development goals. Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), July 2016²². Norway perceives the 2030 Agenda with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a transformative global roadmap for our national and international efforts aimed at eradicating extreme poverty while protecting planetary boundaries and promoting prosperity, peace and justice. It is a universal agenda, to which all countries and all relevant stakeholders can and must contribute. Norway will follow up the 2030 Agenda, nationally and internationally, and in cooperation with other member states. The process of preparing Norway's initial Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) has in itself contributed to greater political and public awareness about the SDGs in Norway.

The commitment to work for poverty eradication and provide ODA, currently at around 1% of Norway's GNI, continues to enjoy broad political and popular support. Norway's international follow-up of the SDGs and the global partnership in SDG 17 are discussed in this review. Effective implementation requires financing in the form of domestic resource mobilisation and tax collection, as well as business and private sector investments. Norway will continue to promote technology and knowledge transfer; open trade and market access; and capacity building to ensure effective and accountable governance institutions and respect for the rule of law and human rights. Gender equality and rights for women and girls, access to education and health for all, and a human rights-based approach, are crucial factors for reducing extreme poverty and creating equal opportunities for all, including people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and marginalised groups. These policies are essential if we are to "leave no one behind" in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Humanitarian disability charter –23 and 24 May 2016, Istanbul²³. The charter came about as an outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit, convened by former United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. The Summit took place in Istanbul and brought together 9,000 participants representing 180 Member States, including 55 Heads of State and Government, hundreds of civil society and non-governmental organisations, and partners including the private sector and academia. Norway is among the signatories of the charter making the promise of that their future humanitarian actions will be inclusive of people with disabilities, based on five principles:

- non-discrimination and recognition of the diversity of people with disabilities;
- involvement of people with disabilities in developing humanitarian programs;
- ensuring services and humanitarian assistance are equally available for and accessible to all people with disabilities;
- implementation of inclusive global policies;
- cooperation and coordination among humanitarian actors to improve inclusion of people with disabilities.

²² <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/follow-up-sdg2/id2507259/>

²³ <http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org>

Handlingsplan for kvinners rettigheter og likestilling i utenriks- og utviklingspolitikken 2016–2020, Frihet, makt og muligheter, Oktober 2016²⁴. “Women and equality”, is a prioritised thematic focus area in international cooperation and development aid. The main objective of the effort is to strengthen the room for manoeuvre, level of self-determination and power of girls and women. The principle of leaving no one behind is integrated in the action plan with focus on vulnerable groups – people with disabilities in education efforts.

2017

V04 Guide to assessment of results and risk management, including cross-cutting issues, MFA/NORAD/Embassies 2017. In 2017 the Norwegian development administration got a new guide to assess results and risks in supported projects/programmes. The guide includes examples and guidance to the four cross-cutting issues in Norwegian development cooperation: Human rights, women’s rights and gender equality, climate and environment and anti-corruption. Non-discrimination, Participation and Accountability are principles to be assessed in relation with inclusion of vulnerable groups – people with disabilities. The guide is created to make an enhanced awareness of that vulnerable groups – disability/inclusion are cross cutting issues to be taken into account and prioritised in project/programs that receive ODA funds from Norway.

2018

Global Disability Summit (GDS) -International Disability Alliance. Charter for Change 24th of July, 2018²⁵. The Government signed the Charter for Change which was created in relation with the first Global Disability Summit in London, 2018. The charter takes commitments made towards people with disabilities in the CRDP and SDG’s as reference. Norway has by this action publicly declared its support to the rights of people with disabilities and inclusion of people with disabilities.

UN Disability and Development Report. Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities. UN – Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Flag ship report, 2018²⁶. The document is the first United Nations system wide effort to examine disability and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level. The report reviews data, policies and programmes and identifies best practices; and uses this evidence to outline recommended actions to promote the realization of the SDGs for persons with disabilities. The report contains among other things, the first global compilation and analysis of internationally comparable data collected with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of Questions. The document moreover promotes lines of actions, such as: Addressing fundamental barriers; Mainstreaming disability in the implementation of SDG’s; Investing in the monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the SDGs for persons with disabilities; Strengthening the means of implementation of the SDGs for persons with disabilities.

2019

Granavolden declaration of the Government- 17th of January 2019²⁷. The Granavolden declaration is the political platform for the Norwegian Government, formed by the Conservative Party, the Progress Party, the Liberal Party and the Christian Democratic Party. The main aims of the Government’s development policy are to better reach out to the most vulnerable in groups in society

²⁴ <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/utenrikssaker/fn/innsikt/likestilling/id439433/>

²⁵ <https://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/gds-charter>

²⁶ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/publication-disability-sdgs.html>

²⁷ <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/politisk-plattform/id2626036/>

in all parts of Norwegian development collaboration in line with Agenda 2030 and the SDGs and the principle of “Leaving no one behind” (Norad, assignment letter from MFA -2019). In the declaration it is (among other things) stated that: The Government will contribute to the efforts to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and will support developing countries in their aim to become independent of aid. The Government will maintain the four cross-cutting issues in Norwegian development policy: anti-corruption, climate change and environment, women’s rights and gender equality, and human rights. The Government will work to combat violence and oppression - and will give priority to vulnerable groups such as women, children, religious minorities, people with disabilities and sexual minorities. Draw up a strategy to ensure that the needs of marginalised groups, such as religious minorities, LGBTIQ people and people with disabilities, are taken into account in relevant initiatives.

The declaration was followed up with extra budgetary funds to Norad (400 million NOK in total, with 100 million NOK for each year in the period 2019-2022) earmarked the efforts made by Civil Society Organisations for people with disabilities.

United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy adopted by the General Assembly 1st of March 2019²⁸.

The Strategy is the result of a process launched by the Secretary-General in April 2018 to strengthen system-wide accessibility for persons with disabilities and the mainstreaming of their rights. The Strategy enables the UN system to support the implementation of to the CRPD, the SDGs and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – statements of action Norway has committed to.

United Nations Security Council. Resolution 2475 (2019), Adopted by the Security Council at its 8556th meeting, on 20 June 2019²⁹. Resolution on protection of persons with disabilities, calling on Member States and parties to armed conflict to protect persons with disabilities in conflict situations and to ensure that they have access to justice, basic services and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.

OECD-DAC voluntary policy marker - inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities³⁰. The marker was approved in 2018 and taken into use by MFA/Norad/Embassies from 2019. The policy marker was developed for statistical reporting and informs registration of new contracts with ODA-funding in the internal PTA system of Norad/UD/Embassies. The marker clarifies the definition of persons with disabilities and the assessment of marking the effort as Principal or Significant, it also provides criteria for the assessment of eligibility of the effort.

4.3 Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives on Disability Inclusion 2010-2019

Norway has in the period strategically prioritised work with partners on the Multilateral level as well as with Civil Society organisations. The following is a presentation of partners and initiatives Norway has collaborated with /on in the disability inclusion focus area in the period 2010-2019 – based on readings of annual budgets and reports of the government-MFA in the period. It should be noted that these documents mention partnerships and initiatives - but provides little detailed information about the partners, the nature of collaboration. There is a tendency of that the later the collaboration started in the period reviewed, the more detailed information about disability inclusion efforts were provided. This finding follows the fact that from 2016 onwards Norway partakes more

²⁸ United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy 1st of March 2019

²⁹ <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3810148?ln=en>

³⁰ <https://www.norad.no/om-bistand/publikasjon/2015/statistical-classification-manual/>

actively in initiatives, and supports new projects/programmes, with explicit priority on disability inclusion. We will return to this finding when summing up the development in policies and commitments under.

Statistical data. The creation of a coherent framework for the monitoring of results of the implementation of the SDG's /CDRP convention have been a prioritised field of work on a global level. Norway has supported and /or participated in the following projects:

Washington-group – WG. WG is a working-group organised under UN statistical commission city group led by WHO and the world bank. WG has developed a short set of questions - WGSS, a global standard on 6 questions on disability, in 2011. The questions are part of population census - household surveys in many countries. Norway has supported the effort³¹.

Model disability survey – WHO and partners. Norway has since 2012 supported the development of the Model disability survey MDS. The international survey, with standard set of questions aim to map out and compare the situation for people with disabilities across nations. The Norwegian institutions – SSB and SINTEF, has played part as advisors on the technical development of the platform and trials.³²

OECD – DAC –policy marker disability/inclusion. At the OECD DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) meeting of June 2017 the UK presented a paper advocating the introduction in the CRS of a policy marker to track development finance in support of persons with disabilities. The paper was further elaborated by the Secretariat and presented at the WP-STAT – which Norway participated in - of February 2018 for comments or approval under written procedure. The Secretariat incorporated comments. The June 2018 WP-STAT further discussed the item. The Secretariat issued a revised version of the proposal stating the reporting on the marker to be voluntary for written procedure in the aftermath of the meeting. The revised proposal was approved in 2018 and taken in use by Norway in 2019.

EU and OHCHR project - Bridging the Gap I. The project started in 2018 and set out to develop Human Rights indicators for the CRPD in support of a disability inclusive 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Norway has provided input to the draft set of indicators³³.

Participation in meetings of the UN- system, i.e. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the General Assembly, UN-WOMEN, UNP-RPD and UNICEF, has in the period provided opportunities from Norway to pursue the quest for an enhanced focus on the disability/inclusion agenda globally.

UNP-RPD MDTF. Norway has supported the multi donor trust fund for the implementation of the CRPD convention in the period 2012-2019. The UN entities participating in the UNPRPD are the International Labour Organisation (ILO), OHCHR, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO, UNICEF, UN-Women and WHO. The UNDP Inclusive Political Processes Team serves as the Technical Secretariat for the Partnership. The UNP-RPD also works closely with multiple civil society organisations including the International Disability Alliance (IDA) and the International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC). The partnership facilitates policy dialogue, coalition building and capacity-development at

³¹ <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-extended-set-on-functioning-wg-es/>

³² <https://www.who.int/disabilities/data/mds/en/>

³³ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Disability/Pages/EUAndOHCHRProjectBridgingGapI.aspx>

country, regional and global level. In 2014 it is reported to the government that the support has contributed to the accomplishment of the CRPD vision in African, Asian, European, Oceania and South American countries. The projects have been implemented by UN-organisations in collaboration with DPO's and other relevant actors³⁴.

UNICEF. UNICEF has been a strategic partner in the education sector through the full period. In short UNICEF works to reach marginalised children and youth with quality education. In 2013 The State of the World's Children report made focus on disability. Norway contributed to the report. At the same time a new results framework for reporting on funding were developed and taken into use. The work was supported with the aim of implementing a holistic follow up of the prioritised focus areas of Norway; girls, equality and children with disabilities³⁵.

UN-WOMEN. Norway supported the processes which led to the establishment of UN-WOMEN in 2010. In the first years Norway was member of the executive board. It is reported to the government in 2011 that Norway is explicitly working for the inclusion of girls and women in the work of UN-WOMEN. The support to UN-WOMEN was in the annual budget of 2011 linked up to the priority of continue and strengthen the work for women's rights, equality and discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and identity, religion, belief or disabilities. In 2018, UN-WOMEN has contributed to the wider "leaving no one behind" effort. The work with the «Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women» is perceived as a relevant channel as 9 out of 31 organisations supported were identified as DPO's.³⁶

WORLD BANK. The World bank is the main channel for Norwegian development aid to the education sector in the period reviewed. The bank has followed up the SDG's and CDPR commitments with a: Good Practice Note: Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity 2016 - establishing Good practise for Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity to be followed when entering into new lending agreements with clients.³⁷

The World Bank Group Commitments on Disability-Inclusive Development 2018³⁸, makes the World Bank Group committed to include people with disabilities in programme areas such as such as; education, digitalisation, data collection, gender, investments in private sector and social protection.

The Nordic Trust Fund (NTF)– for the promotion of the human rights approach in the World Bank has received funding in the whole period. With a positive review of results, also in relation with their work with disability/inclusion - the fund changed name in 2018 to "Human rights and Development Trust Fund (HRDTF) and continues its work with Norwegian funding.

Inclusive Education Initiative – IEI-MDTF. The IEI-MDTF of the World Bank was created in 2019 as a result of an initiative by UK-DIFD, World Bank and Norway in 2019. The initiative invests in catalytic

³⁴ <http://www.unprpd.org>
<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/RPD00>

³⁵ <https://www.unicef.org/disabilities/>
https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2017-17-Rev1-Strategic_Plan_2018-2021-ODS-EN.pdf

³⁶ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/12/the-empowerment-of-women-and-girls-with-disabilities>

³⁷ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_gpn_nondiscrimination

³⁸ https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialsustainability/brief/world-bank-group-commitments-on-disability-inclusion-development?cid=EXT_WBEmailShare_EXT

technical expertise and knowledge resources that support countries in making education progressively inclusive for children across the spectrum of disabilities.³⁹

WHO. In 2014 WHO created a global disability action plan for the period of 2014-2021. Main objectives are stated to be: To remove barriers and improve access to health services and programmes. To strengthen and extend rehabilitation, assistive technology, assistance and support services and community-based rehabilitation. To strengthen collection of relevant and internationally comparable data on disability and support research on disability and related services. In the period Norway has provided core support to WHO.⁴⁰

In the follow up of the action plan as well as a request to WHO from the High-level meeting of the General Assembly on disability and development in 2013, the global initiative – Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology (GATE) was established in 3th-4th of July 2014.

Norway provided extra budgetary funding earmarked the GATE initiative in 2019 in support for WHO activities for assistive technology and Non-Communicable Diseases. Proposed actions include the following:

- Component 1: Develop a global inclusive model of NCD management for primary health care: Identify priority areas for improving health and context-specific approaches such as rehabilitation and assistive technology drawing on technical expertise across WHO and partners;
- Component 2: Pilot podiatric/mobility aids workstation/studio within Primary or Secondary Health Care system in four countries: 2 in Africa, 1 in Asia and 1 in the Pacific region⁴¹

In 2019 it is written in the concept note for Norwegian support to GATE that Norway is engaged in the work of WHO in several ways:

- Norway has recently agreed to support WHO activities related to assistive technology and disability, including the establishment of a global data repository on assistive technology, including designing and developing tools, and undertaking studies to collect data on met and unmet need in terms of access to assistive technology and the system readiness to address the gap from 18 countries (3 countries from each WHO region);
- Organisation of an African (Anglophone) assistive technology stakeholder's consultation to develop a roadmap for improving access to assistive technology in Africa;
- Drafting of the Global Report on Effective Access to Assistive Technology to be submitted to the World Health Assembly in 2021;
- Strengthen WHO GATE team to deliver the aspirations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Anti-personnel Land Mine Ban Treaty, resolution WHA 71.8;
- Complementing the Global Report on Effective Access to Assistive Technology - draft and develop a WHO Global Status Report on Rehabilitation, as a baseline for monitoring national, regional and global progress towards achievement of the Rehabilitation 2030 agenda.

GLAD Network. The Global Alliance for Disability Action (GLAD) was launched in December 2015, by a group of donors sharing the ambition of reaching the SDGs and CRPD – to leave no one behind. The

³⁹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialsustainability/brief/inclusive-education-initiative-transforming-education-for-children-with-disabilities>

⁴⁰ <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/who-global-disability-action-plan-2014-2021>
https://www.who.int/health-topics/disability#tab=tab_1

⁴¹ https://www.who.int/phi/implementation/assistive-technology/phi_gate/en/

mission is to support the network members work to enhance the inclusion of persons with disabilities in international development and humanitarian action by the means of information and knowledge sharing and coordination of network resources. Permanent co-chair of the network alliance is the International Disability Alliance (IDA). Rotating co-chairs presently UK-DFID and MFA-Norway.

GLAD has organised working groups on topics such as Inclusive Education, Humanitarian Action, Social Protection, as well as disability-inclusive topics such as Accessibility Rights – Access to information and assistive products, Health, Public participation with more.

In 2016 OECD started the development of a policy marker on disability/inclusion on the initiative of GLAD. In 2019 the policy marker was taken into use by OECD. GLAD has followed up by starting the work on developing a statistics manual to secure coherent use of the marker internationally.

In 2018 the GLAD network participated in and made contributions to the first Global Disability Summit in 2018, organised by IDA and UK-DFID. In the following year Norway started planning the next chapter.⁴²

AT-scale. The idea of ATscale, the Global Partnership for Assistive Technology – organised as a MDTF formed in relation with the working group meetings of GLAD and the Global Disability Summit 2018. In January 2019, Norway (NORAD) became an official member of ATscale; and is taking a pro-active role in shaping the structure, scope and reach of this new global health initiative. The vision behind AT-scale is to enable a lifetime of potential where every person can access and afford the life-changing AT they need. The goal is to provide 500 000 persons with disability with AT withing the year of 2030. Norway is one of the initiating partners, together with IDA, UK-DIFD, WHO, UNICEF, China Disabled Persons' Federation, Clinton Health Access Initiative, Global Disability Innovation Hub, Government of Kenya, the then Office of the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Health in Agenda – 2030, United States Agency for International Development.⁴³

Atlas Alliance. The Atlas-Alliance is a foundation, consisting of organisations of persons with disabilities and their relatives in Norway. It started to engage in development aid activities in 1981. The Alliance works to promote the rights and improve living conditions for persons with disabilities in developing countries through financial and technical assistance and advocacy work in the areas of education, health and rehabilitation, development of disabled people's organisations, income generation and social inclusion in local communities. In 2014 it is reported that the alliance, with earmarked funding from the "civil society allocation", initiated a project to include disabled people in Norwegian development cooperation, including training of Norwegian NGOs working in developing countries, to ensure that persons with disabilities were included within priorities areas such as health, education, gender equality and humanitarian efforts. This was as a direct follow-up to Norway's ratification of the CRPD in June 2013. In the years to follow, the Alliance has contributed to strengthening DPO's and community-based disability inclusion in partner countries. Norway has renewed the contract with the Atlas Alliance several times in the period. The last time in 2019.

In the period, The Atlas Alliance has taken on a "fact-based approach" in order to influence the awareness and priority of decision makers in the development aid sector. In Norway, the Alliance has

⁴² <https://gladnetwork.net/network>

⁴³ <https://atscale2030.org>

worked systematically with communication /research, policy development and advocacy work towards politicians and members of the “development aid community”. In the period from 2012-2020 the Alliance reportedly take share in the following achievements:

- Together for Inclusion (TOFI) 2019 – 2022. This is a major initiative where the Atlas-alliance leads a consortium consisting of Norwegian DPOs and NGOs – counting 15 in number (with 4 more organisations receiving small grants) in 2020. TOFI was launched in April 2019 and funded by Norway. TOFI 2 - 2020-2022, received fresh funding in May 2020.
- An upcoming Norwegian Strategy for the rights and inclusion of people with disability.
- A Global Disability Summit to be staged in Oslo in 2021/2022, with the Atlas Alliance co-hosting the Civil Society Forum together with the International Disability Alliance.

Redd Barna and Plan Norway have in the period actively supported the work of the Atlas Alliance. In the 2015 report on Norwegian ODA funds⁴⁴ supporting Civil Society, it is mentioned that Plan has collaborated with the Alliance on the strengthening of the rights of people with disabilities in Uganda, Malawi and Kenya. Redd Barna has been an active partner in the wider advocacy work of the Atlas Alliance in the period. In 2019 Norad entered into a new five years long framework agreement with Redd Barna. The agreement was named “Leaving no child behind” and include programs in the area of education, children’s rights and protection of children. The programs make explicit focus on children with disabilities.⁴⁵ Both organisations are collaborating partners under the consortium "Together for Inclusion (TOFI)", under the lead of the Atlas Alliance.

Humanity and Inclusion (formerly Handicap international). Humanity & Inclusion run mine action programmes with the purpose of clearing landmines and other war debris. They also run educational programmes for the prevention of mine-related accidents and work for the rights of people with disabilities through national planning and advocacy. Humanity and Inclusion has a number of disability related contracts with Norad and MFA. The agreements with MFA includes one (2018-19) which targets victims of landmines in Laos, Afghanistan and Colombia and one (2019) which involves measures to reach people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in humanitarian crises in Laos, Afghanistan, Yemen and Iraq. The organisation's agreements with Norad - 2017-2021, aims to include marginalized children, including children with disabilities, in public schools in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger and to strengthen public policies for health, education and livelihoods, providing equal access to inclusive services for people with disabilities in Ethiopia.⁴⁶

The World Federation of the Deafblind was supported 2017 -2019. The aim of the project was to create global awareness and advocacy momentum that would be supporting national and regional organisations of persons with deafblindness to gain visibility and relevance with regional and national stakeholders. The project partner has been IDA. Core activities have been the elaboration and publication of a global report on the situation of persons with deafblindness in 2018: “At risk of exclusion from CRPD and SDGs implementation: Inequality and Persons with deafblindness”.⁴⁷ In addition, the support aimed to enable participation of persons with deafblindness in global and regional UN related processes and capacity development. World Federation of the Deafblind

⁴⁴ Prop. 1.S Det kongelige utenriksdepartement (2016-2017)

⁴⁵ <https://atlas-alliansen.no/en/>

⁴⁶ <https://www.hi-us.org>

⁴⁷ https://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/sites/default/files/wfdb_complete_initial_global_report_september_2018.pdf

representatives took active part in a range of UN Human rights and development processes ranging from the CRPD committee, and special rapporteur expert meeting on health, the Global Disability Summit or the consultation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee task team on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian operations. World Federation of the Deafblind members and other persons with deafblindness took active part in the different BRIDGE CRPD SDG training cycles in the Middle East and Africa.

4.4 Summing Up the Policy Commitments and Priorities 2010-2019

In the first years documented, Norway primarily engaged in normative work; white papers, charters, strategies, action plans with more has been signed by the government. The ratification of the CRPD convention in 2013 and adaptation of the SDG's 2015-2030 guides further policy work and priorities of the period.

In the years of 2010-2019 there has been a stated focus on disability inclusion as part of the wider "Human Rights Based Approach" – an approach thoroughly explained in the white paper "Opportunities for All: Human Rights in Norway's Foreign Policy and Development Cooperation" from 2014. Education, Health and Humanitarian Assistance, Women and Children have been prioritised areas for Norwegian development aid. Vulnerable groups – the rights of people with disabilities and the inclusion of people with disabilities - has been a cross cutting issue to be considered in the work carried out.

Women and Children has been a focus area for Norwegian support and disability/inclusion have been mentioned in annual budgets and reports as a priority from 2010-2019. The white paper on "Education for Development – 2014" and the action plan for "Womens Rights and Equality in the Foreign Policy/ Development Policy area – 2016", states priorities to inclusion of people with disabilities in the thematic development areas: Education and Women Equality. In relation with efforts made in the area of Humanitarian Assistance the government has not made any explicit priorities apart from committing to the "Humanitarian Disability Charter" in 2016.

In its dialogue with the UN /Multilateral partners, Norway has focused on the strengthening of the position of persons with disabilities to be included and recruited for jobs within the system, as well as included in policies, strategies and programmes of the system - data /statistics and reporting. The Norwegian Government has made white papers and strategic action plans for the follow up of the commitments made to the CRPD and as part of the development process towards the 2030 Agenda - SDG's. A statement was made in 2016 to the High-Level Political Forum at the UN: (on) "Norway's follow up of Agenda 2030 and the sustainable development goals". Norway has moreover actively supported the work on the: "UN Disability and Development Report. Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities. UN – Department of economic and social affairs, Flag ship report" – 2018 and the "United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy" – 2019. Norway has also supported and contributed to normative/ strategic work of partners such as: UNICEF, UN-Women, the World Bank Group and WHO – as well as the UNP-RPD MDTF.

The DPO umbrella - Atlas Alliance - has been a trusted partner of Norway, with funding from both Norad and MFA to their international program in the full period. It has remained the main recipient of funding to targeted disability efforts.

According to the identified need (in CRPD and SDG's) of collecting and creating disaggregated data, Norway has supported the work of the Washington-group –short set of questions. The Model disability survey – WHO and partners, The OECD – DAC –policy marker disability/inclusion and the EU and OHCHR project - Bridging the Gap I.

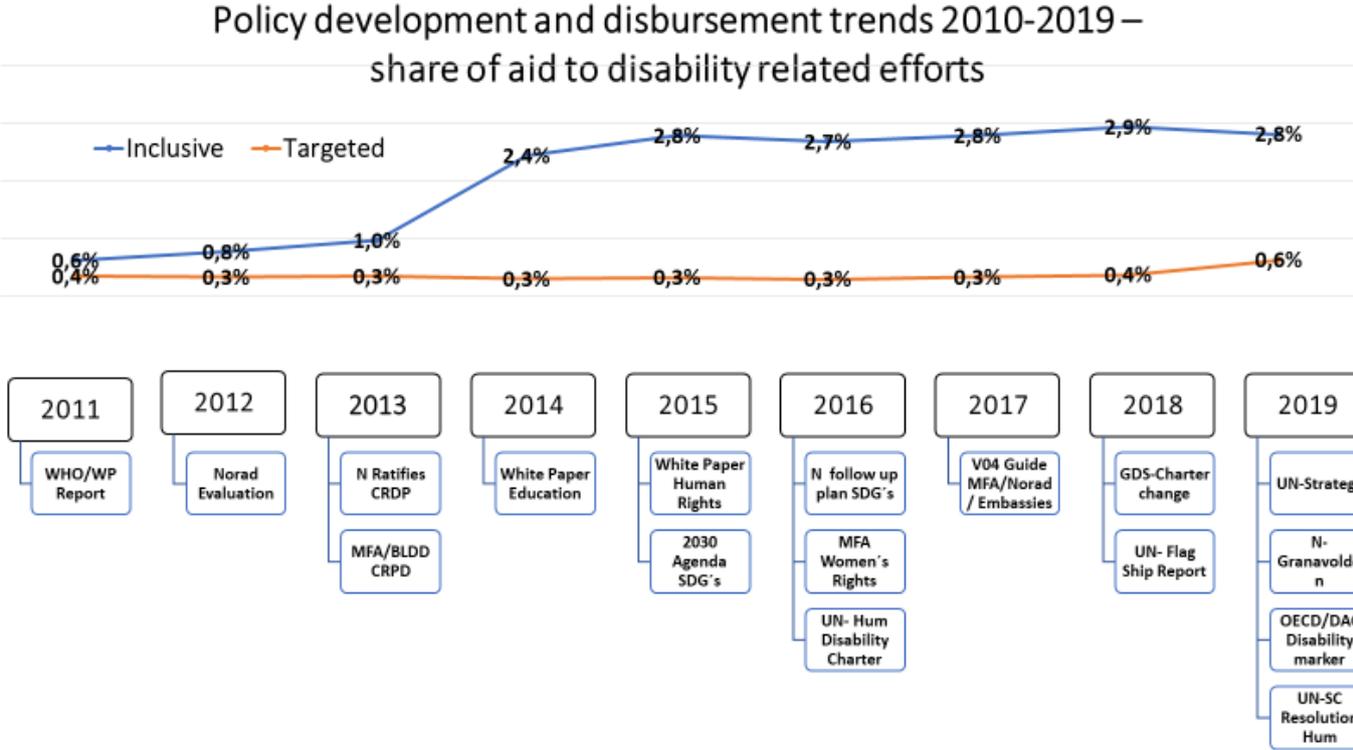
Notably, from the year of 2016 onwards, Norway has taken on leading roles in initiatives such as: GLAD, IEI and AT-Scale. Norway has moreover provided support and advice to initiatives of WHO, i.e. WG and GATE.

The Agenda 2030 and its global SDGs based on the principle of “Leaving no one behind”, was further adopted in the “Granavolden declaration of the Government – 2019”. As ordered in the declaration, in 2019 MFA/Norad/Embassies started working on separate strategies issuing: “The rights and inclusion of people with disability”, “The prevention of genital mutilation, marriage with children and forced marriage” as well as “The ending of modern slavery”. In 2019 extra funding for disability was allocated to the work of civil society organisations, and a new support scheme was launched with the objective of strengthening the rights of persons with disabilities. From 2019 onwards, “vulnerable groups” is a post in the annual budget allocation of MFA that is reported on separately. This move has made the effort towards people with disabilities more visible in priorities and reporting. In addition, the disability policy marker is increasingly taken into use in statistics of supported programmes /projects, despite having faced some challenges in the implementation (as mentioned in chapter 2).

5. Coherence between Commitments and Disbursements

As outlined in chapter 4, Norway has been increasingly active in its engagement with disability and disability inclusion. Policies have been developed, commitments signed, and partnerships initiated to further the Norwegian engagement in disability inclusion.

Our analysis shows that the rather extensive normative work with policy commitments, partnerships, budget appropriations and instructions have not yet been consistently reflected in disbursement trends. While indeed the number of contracts with a significant and principal focus on disability have gradually grown during the period, the size of disbursements has not grown in a similar manner.



In the 10-year period only two substantial linkages between policy decisions and size in disbursements could be identified –

- A doubling of disbursements to targeted disability initiatives (principal focus) in 2019 from 0,34 % of the aid budget to 0,63% (equal to around 238 million NOK). This coincided with the earmarked funding for disability in 2019.
- An increase in disbursements to inclusive education, which coincided with the white paper on education and the earmarked allocations to inclusive education from 2013 and onwards (mainly to UNICEF and the World Bank).

Thus, there is clear evidence that disbursements to the **Education sector** and inclusive education has mirrored the efforts on policy level. The disbursements to inclusive education in 2019 amount to 880

million NOK or 85% of all funding that goes to initiatives with significant disability focus.⁴⁸ Also, the targeted disability disbursements have a strong focus on education. 37% of the funding to targeted initiatives are presently directed to education projects (90 million NOK), with a strong increase since 2016. If looking at all Norwegian disbursements to the education sector in 2019, 32% of them had a disability marker. In 2010 it was only 5%.

In the **Humanitarian Sector**, there is limited evidence of disbursements to disability inclusion, despite Norway's active participation and signing of the Humanitarian Disability Charter at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016. In 2019 0,8% of the humanitarian aid had disability marker. The humanitarian aid has not yet benefited from the intensified focus on disability in 2018 and 2019. The Red Cross Disability Fund has been a stable recipient of funding during the period along with mine victim support.

In the **Health and Social Services sector**, it is found that despite the close cooperation with WHO on disability, disbursements to disability inclusion has gradually been reduced since 2013, with exception of 2019. Presently there is support mainly to disability related eye health programmes, mine victim support programmes, and mental health programmes. There are however no disbursements that reflect the recent intensified WHO collaboration on technical aids or to the normative work on mental health and the CRPD⁴⁹. The recent increases to the Health and Social Services sector are mainly related to inclusive social services. The reduction of disbursements to disability related health programmes during the period could reflect the policy move towards a more rights-based approach that focusses less on the medical aspect of disability and more on human rights and inclusion.

In terms of focus on **women and children**, the targeted disability initiatives were often gender blind. Only 32% of the disbursements had gender markers. The inclusive disability initiatives on the other hand, often addressed discrimination from a broader perspective as part of their rights-based approaches, combining disability and gender mainstreaming. 93% of the disbursements to disability inclusive initiatives had a gender marker. However, if analysing all disbursements that had gender equality as the principal focus, only 1% of them have a disability marker. This shows that women's organisations in general are still far from being disability inclusive, despite some efforts in the Norwegian policy dialogue with UN Women.

Our analysis show that there has been a shift in **the type** of targeted and inclusive efforts that are being supported. There is shift away from direct service provision (mainly in the health sector), towards institutional capacity development of duty bearers (mainly in the Education sector). There is also a shift towards large multilateral programmes and global processes, while a relatively smaller share of disbursements focusses on empowerment of rights holders, local DPO organising and civil society capacity development.

In 2019, more than half (57%) of the disability inclusive disbursements went to global actors and processes, while 43% went to country or regional levels. The analysis also shows that disability inclusive and targeted disbursements increasingly are directed to Norway's focus countries (in

⁴⁸ A study carried out by FAFO in 2017 showed however, that the commitments made by the partnering multilaterals to inclusive education for children with disabilities was difficult to trace in practice as there was no reporting or follow up. Thus, the actual level of inclusion is not ascertained. <https://www.fafo.no/index.php/en/publications/fafo-reports/item/tracking-inclusion-in-norwegian-development-support-to-global-education>

⁴⁹ https://www.who.int/mental_health/publications/QualityRights_toolkit/en/
https://www.who.int/mental_health/policy/quality_rights/en/

development and conflict). However, this is not consistent. Syria, Serbia, Macedonia, Lebanon, Zimbabwe and Zambia continue to be on the top recipient list of targeted efforts, while focus countries such as Ghana, Indonesia and Colombia (and recently also Afghanistan) are not receiving similar attention.

Both Norad and MFA have been **Extending agencies** to disability inclusive and targeted disbursements. The trend is that Norad is increasing its share year by year, both in targeted and inclusive disbursements. In 2019 Norad was behind 79% of targeted disbursement and 29% of inclusive disbursements.

Enhanced advocacy by the disability movement globally and in Norway in connection with the adoption of the CRPD and in connection with the development of the global SDGs and their focus on inclusion and “leave no-one behind” coincides with the increases in disability focus in development cooperation.

6. Summary

The Norwegian formative and normative work on disability inclusion has been notable and escalated during the years of 2010 - 2019. The interest in, and focus on, disability inclusion has been growing in a number of UN agencies and NGOs that are Norwegian development partners.

The statistical analysis demonstrates that disbursements to disability related programmes have increased somewhat during the period of review, but developments vary between sectors. In 2019, 2,8% of disbursements went to initiatives with a significant focus on disabilities (inclusive initiatives) and 0,63% of disbursements went to targeted initiatives with a principal focus on disability. Compared to 2010, this is an increased share of the total aid budget. The inclusive initiatives have tripled their share over the period (from a low 0,7%), mainly due to the increase in support to earmarked funding for inclusive education via UNICEF and the World Bank. The disbursements to targeted initiatives remained at the same low level (around 0,34%) until 2019, when they doubled as a result of an extra earmarked allocation to civil society organisations.

Our comparative analysis shows that in the years of 2010-2019, there has in general been limited correlation between policy commitments and priorities - and actual disbursements. The share of disbursements to disability related programmes compared to the total budget is small in the period throughout. Still, there have been some developments. We found two distinct correlations between policy level commitments and disbursements have been observed.

Firstly, the increase in disbursements to inclusive education, which coincided with the adoption of the white paper on education and the earmarked allocations to inclusive education from 2013 and onwards (mainly to UNICEF and the World Bank). In 2019, 32 % of the total disbursements to the education sector had a disability marker. This should be compared to the health and social services sector and the governance and civil society sector where 2% of the total disbursements have disability markers in 2019.

Secondly, the disbursements for disability targeted initiatives doubled in 2019, the year the government made "the Granavolden declaration". The Atlas Alliance has been and remains the main partner for these disbursements.

We conclude that there has been correlation between policy and disbursements mainly in connection with earmarked funding for disability targeted and disability inclusive efforts. Policy commitments such as the signing of charters and declarations or stating high ambitions in plans and guidelines do not seem to be sufficient incentives for change in disbursements. The most notable discrepancy is seen in the Humanitarian sector and in women organisations, where policy level commitments and processes are not reflected at all in disbursements to disability targeted or inclusive initiatives.

Annex 1 – Terms of Reference

Case no. 2000830

Terms of Reference

Mapping of Norwegian efforts to include persons with disabilities in development assistance 2010-2019

1.0 Background

It is well established that persons with disabilities are disproportionately represented among the poor and that this highly diverse group constitute one of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups in the world.⁵⁰⁵¹ Both in Norway and at the international arena, disability has gradually gained traction as a crucial, cross-cutting issue in development assistance.

In 2012, the Evaluation department in Norad launched an evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, covering the years 2000 to 2010 (hereafter: the 2012-evaluation).⁵³ The key finding from the evaluation was that policies and guidelines on mainstreaming disability in Norwegian development initiatives had not translated into concrete action by development partners. Although the evaluation highlighted some positive achievements, most notably through support that targeted persons with disabilities directly through specific projects, the level of disability-mainstreaming was found to be very low. Norway, in other words, had a long way to go to ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities in its development assistance programs broadly speaking.

The Evaluation department in Norad is planning a new evaluation of Norway's efforts to include persons with disabilities in development assistance. To prepare for this evaluation, the Evaluation department will commission a mapping of Norwegian efforts to include persons with disabilities in Norwegian development assistance for the period 2010-2019. This will include mapping of disbursements and documentation of key policy commitments and political priorities.

2.0 Purpose of the assignment

The primary purpose of this mapping is to obtain an overview of Norway's disability-inclusion efforts in the period 2010-2019. This will serve as a basis for future evaluations of how Norway has worked to include persons with disabilities in development assistance.

3.0 Objectives

- To map and analyze how the Norwegian disbursements to disability-inclusion have evolved from 2010 to 2019.
- To document the main policy commitments and political priorities for Norway in the area of disability-inclusion in development assistance in the period 2010 to 2019.

⁵⁰ See https://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/en/

⁵¹ <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health>

⁵² Skarstad, K & Randolph, S (2018) Disability-inclusive development assistance policies – the cases of Norway and Australia, in Stein, M and Langford, M (eds.) *Disability Social Rights* (Cambridge University press).

⁵³ See: <https://norad.no/globalassets/import-2162015-80434-am/www.norad.no-ny/filarkiv/vedlegg-til-publikasjoner/mainstreaming-disability-in-the-new-development-paradigm-evaluation-of-norwegian-support-to-promote-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.pdf>

4.0 Stakeholders

- Key stakeholders of this mapping include the Evaluation department in Norad, relevant departments in MFA and Norad tasked with responsibilities for disability inclusion, and civil society organizations that administer funds and implement development projects related to this theme.

5.0 Scope

Mapping of disbursements:

- The mapping should provide an overview of Norwegian disbursements to interventions promoting disability-inclusion for each year from 2010 to 2019. Disbursements to disability-inclusion should be mapped along categories such as channels (multi/bi), countries and geographic areas, types of interventions (i.e. education, health, work etc.); the donor sources in the Norwegian system (i.e. Norad, MFA, Embassies etc.), agreement partner, age group and gender of the beneficiaries, and other relevant categories the consultants may identify.
- It is particularly important that the mapping shows the balance between disbursements to targeted and mainstreamed/integrated efforts. The former refers to the systematic integration of the priorities and needs of persons with disabilities in general (development assistance) policies, and the latter refers to specific focus on issues particularly related to empowering persons with disabilities.⁵⁴
- The mapping should be based on Norwegian aid statistics. The OECD DAC policy marker on inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities was introduced in the Norwegian aid statistics in 2018. The mapping for the years prior to 2018 needs to be based on a word search in Norad's statistics database. The word search should take point of departure the OECD DAC policy marker⁵⁵ and additional information provided by the Evaluation Department. The mapping must take into consideration that the terminologies surrounding disability inclusion may have changed over time and take necessary measures to ensure consistency across time.

Documentation of commitments and priorities:

- The documentation should include the years from 2010 to 2019.
- The documentation must, as a minimum, include CRPD, the SDGs and the LNOB principles, and the white paper *Opportunities for all: human rights in Norway's foreign policy and development cooperation*.⁵⁶ The evaluators are expected to consider policy commitments and political priorities beyond these.

6.0 Questions to be answered

1. How have Norwegian disbursements to disability-inclusion evolved from 2010 to 2019?
2. What are the trends regarding the balance between disbursements to mainstreamed/integrated efforts and targeted efforts?
3. To what extent does the disbursements mirror Norwegian policy commitments and political priorities regarding disability-inclusion in development aid in the same time period?

⁵⁴ Skarstad, K & Randolph, S (2018).

⁵⁵ See: <https://norad.no/statisticsmanual> (for information purposes only)

⁵⁶ Norwegian MFA, Meld. St. 10 (2014-2015) *Opportunities for all: Human Rights in Norway's Foreign Policy and Development Cooperation*, see: <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/261f255d028b42cab91ad099ee3f99fc/en-gb/pdfs/stm201420150010000engpdfs.pdf>

Annex 2 – List of persons/organisations consulted

Norad /MFA

Contacts Norad - Evaluation Department

Tove Sagmo

Siv Lillestølen

Åsne Kalland Aarstad

Interviews:

Lena Elisabeth Plau

Grant Angus Denseie

Matias Egeland

Jon Lomøy

Einar Tornes

Ida-Eline Engh

Margot Igland Skarpeteig

Claire Annette Hubert

Kjetil Leon Bordvik

E-Mails

Anne L. Flatin

Marianne Monclair

Siri Stai

Others

Interviews:

Morten Eriksen - Atlas Alliance

Ivar Evensmo – former advisor at the Human Rights Section, Norad

Organisations approached for quality assurance of statistics

Plan Norway

Redd Barna

Strømmestiftelsen

NRC

Norwac

Adra

Utviklingsfondet

Atlas Alliance

Annex 3 – Addressing gaps and inconsistencies in coding

The following changes were made to the existing disability marker coding in the dataset:

- All projects implemented by Atlas Alliance were coded as having “principal” disability focus, while some eye health programmes had a broader target group and should be coded as “significant”. Similarly, almost all tuberculosis (TB) initiatives implemented by the former member organisations LHL-I should be coded as “no disability”, unless there was specific focus on long term disability due to TB or persons with disabilities with TB.
- Many mental health and mine victim programmes (including surgeries and rehabilitation) were not coded as disability related, while in fact we noted in earlier mappings that they had such components. In this mapping we coded mental health projects, mine victim support programmes and physiotherapy projects as having a “significant” disability focus. We assume that these programmes significantly include, but do not exclusively focus on, persons with long term impairments. Many also have prevention parts.
- There was mix up between “significant” and “principal”, as it is not intuitive that 1 means “significant” and 2 means “principal”. The reverse is more logical. We corrected the obvious mistakes.
- Some organisations had coded emerging initiatives as “significant” despite not reaching such a significant level (e.g. Strømmestiftelsen and Utviklingsfondet). Other organisations were very restrictive in their use of the marker “significant” (e.g. Plan and Norwegian Refugee Council). In this mapping we have accepted the coding proposed by the partner despite some inconsistencies that remained also after the quality assurance dialogue with them.
- When we proceeded to add the markers used to code the contracts in previous mappings (the latest in 2017), we found that the definition of “significant” (as described in the OECD guidelines) was stricter than the one we had used in the earlier mappings. Previously we also included some initiatives that had disability aspects or disability parts that were not reaching the required level of “significant”. To ensure better consistency, the coding in earlier mappings was adjusted accordingly.
- We noted that support to some global UN initiatives should possibly be coded as “significant” as these organisations were active partners to Norway in the policy level work. A list of such potential programmes was sent to Norad/MFA (via the working group on disability) to be checked more thoroughly. However, the staff could not provide any information on the level of inclusiveness of the programmes and we could not access evidence in the available documentation. We especially struggled with the coding of the support to the “Global Partnership for Education (GPE)”. Based on feed-back from responsible staff at Norad, it was deemed that this programme did not reach a significant level of inclusion. This was further evidenced by the FAFO study.
- It was agreed with Norad that “core support” should not be coded with a marker, but relevant programme support should be included. All marking of core support programmes

(e.g. WHO) which was done in the previous mapping was removed except that for Atlas Alliance.

- We noted that few humanitarian programmes had a disability marker, mainly mine victim support and the Red Cross Disability Fund. We specifically asked for more information from Norwegian Refugee Council and MFA to ensure that we did not miss anything. The NRC responded that their country programmes often have disability components, but that this does not reach the level of “significance” according to their interpretation. MFA confirmed its focus on mine action (mine clearance, advocacy for the ban and victim support) through various partners.
- According to the OECD guidelines, initiatives that are contributing to segregation of persons with disabilities should not be coded as having a NO disability focus. We found that many projects could fall into this category. There are for example day care centres for children/persons with intellectual disability, special schools for deaf students, sheltered workshops, training of staff in residential institutions, renovation of institution etc. In this mapping we have included all these projects, because it was hard to draw the line (from the desk review) between harmful and helpful segregated programmes. Only four smaller contracts (in the Balkans) specifically focussed on residential institutions.
- We also found that some contracts only had a minus value for the period 2010-2019. These were coded as “no disability” and were thereby deleted from the selected dataset.
- When attempting to analyse the number of initiatives that are disability focussed or inclusive, we noted that the number of contracts is not the same as the number of projects. Our analysis is based on the number of contracts and therefore has a bias in favour of partners that have many contracts per projects (e.g. Digni). It would make analyses easier if it the practices were more similar.

Annex 4 – Selected texts from policy documents and guides

Overview original texts from documents reviewed based on word search “disabili” or “funksjons”

2011

The World report on Disability by the WHO and the World Bank was published in 2011. In the introduction of the report - it is written:

“The World Health Organisation and the World Bank Group jointly produced the World Report on Disability to provide the evidence for innovative policies and programmes that can improve the lives of people with disabilities and facilitate implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which came into force in May 2008. This landmark international treaty reinforced our understanding of disability as a human rights and development priority. The World Report on Disability suggests steps for all stakeholders – including governments, civil society organisations and disabled people’s organisations – to create enabling environments, develop rehabilitation and support services, ensure adequate social protection, create inclusive policies and programmes, and enforce new and existing standards and legislation, to the benefit of people with disabilities and the wider community. People with disabilities should be central to these endeavours”.

2012

“Mainstreaming disability in the new development paradigm. Evaluation of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities”. (Norad Report 1/2012 Evaluation)

The study evaluates the results and achievements made in the period of 2000-2010. The study is summarized as follows:

“During the last decade the approach to disability has changed from a medical approach to a social and a human rights-based approach where focus is on removing barriers in society. Norway has been among the driving forces establishing a framework for including and mainstreaming disability in development cooperation. How has Norwegian support to the promotion of the rights of persons with disability in the last decade been reflecting this? The purpose of the evaluation was twofold: to document and assess the results of the Norwegian support in the last decade, and to assess the adequacy of the current 2002 Guidelines for the future, with special reference to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The evaluation offers an overview of Norwegian support to promote the rights of persons with disabilities. Between 2000 and 2010 the total funding targeting persons with disabilities was 1,4 billion Norwegian kroner (USD240 million). In addition to the targeted support, the report identifies a few general programs in which disability aspects have been mainstreamed. These projects had a total budget of 1, 6 billion Norwegian kroner of which only a small part (less than 1%) went to facilitating the inclusion of persons with disabilities. The documentation and analysis of Norwegian support in the four case countries Malawi, Nepal, the Palestinian territory and Uganda, and the desk study of the support to Afghanistan, argue for a two-track approach, utilizing gender mainstreaming as a model. Targeted initiatives give short term results and empower the rights-holders. Mainstreamed initiatives may take more effort and time, but - when successful – capacitate the governments (duty-bearers) in providing long term and sustainable results by removing barriers for inclusion and universal access. The research team systematically analysed the Norwegian funded projects in light of a human rights-based theory of change, relying on the assumptions that projects need to empower persons with disabilities and their organisations, as well as build the capacity and demand accountability of the duty-bearers to take their responsibility for fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities as stipulated in international conventions and national laws. Ensuring that research, statistics and

knowledge are fed into the programming is also a key dimension of this theory of change. The evaluation found that very few stakeholders applied a human rights-based theory of change, but rather focused on service provision which the team suggests is more likely to address immediate needs rather than creating sustainable changes”.

The evaluation described the twin-track approach. It was found that: Mainstreaming, utilizing gender-mainstreaming as a model, works for inclusion of people with disability in policy development, programmes and projects. Targeted initiatives capacitate the governments and duty-bearers, in providing long term and sustainable results by removing barriers for inclusion and universal access. The evaluation establishes an understanding of what promoting human-rights - the rights of persons with disabilities entails:

- Empowering persons with disabilities and their organisations (the rights- holders) with hope, assertiveness, knowledge, skills, tools etc. enabling them to claim their rights as stipulated in national laws and UN conventions,
- and; Supporting, capacitating and demanding accountability of those in power (the duty-bearers) to respect and respond to these legitimate claims.

2013

Norway Ratifies - The Convention for the Rights of People with Disabilities – CRPD

In the introduction of the Norwegian translation of the CRPD document it is written:

The main purpose of the convention is to ensure people with disabilities equal opportunities to realize their human rights, as well as to reduce obstacles that hinders full participation in society. To prevent discrimination on the grounds of disability. The Convention states that universal human rights apply in full to persons with disabilities. The Convention emphasizes that human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal and indivisible, interdependent and interconnected. The Convention shall ensure respect for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities (our translation).

There are eight guiding principles that underlie the Convention and each one of its specific articles:

1. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons
2. Non-discrimination
3. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society
4. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity
5. Equality of opportunity
6. Accessibility
7. Equality between men and women
8. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities

2013

Norges internasjonale innsats for rettighetene til mennesker med nedsatt funksjonsevne 2013, Barne, likestillings og diskriminerings departementet og Utenriksdepartementet

Utdanning – Norge skal:

- Vi skal forsterke arbeidet for at barn med funksjonsnedsettelse prioriteres i de multilaterale organisasjonene. Temaet skal fremmes i dialogen om prioriteringer for programmer og satsningsområder. I det bilaterale arbeidet med utdanning skal ambassadene integrere denne problemstillingen i sin dialog med myndighetene.

- Vi skal fremme og legge til rette for samarbeid mellom myndighetene og relevante frivillige organisasjoner slik at deres særskilte kompetanse og erfaring kommer best til nytte
- Temaet skal tas opp i dialogen med og forvaltningen av støtte til norske frivillige organisasjoner som jobber med utdanning, og rapportering på temaet kreves.
- Norad skal veilede sine tilskuddsmottakere i rapportering på hvordan utviklingssamarbeidet fremmer rettighetene til personer med funksjonsnedsettelse.

Likestilling – Norge skal:

- Sørge for at situasjonen til kvinner og jenter med funksjonsnedsettelse anerkjennes som en integrert del av likestillingsarbeidet i utviklingspolitikken.
- Sikre at organisasjoner som arbeider for kvinner og jenter med funksjonsnedsettelse inkluderes i støtten til kvinners frivillige organisasjoner.
- I dialog med aktuelle tilskuddsmottakere og samarbeidsorganisasjoner, etterspørre en synliggjøring av innsats for personer med nedsatt funksjonsevne.

Helse – Norge skal:

- Sørge for at dette hensynet ivaretas i dialogen med relevante multilaterale aktører.
- Arbeide for at rettighetene til personer med funksjonsnedsettelse ivaretas i globalt helsearbeid.
- I dialog med aktuelle tilskuddsmottakere og samarbeidsorganisasjoner, etterspørre en synliggjøring av innsats for personer med nedsatt funksjonsevne.

Humanitær innsats – Norge skal:

- Bidra til økt bevissthet om behovet for å inkludere rettighetene til mennesker med nedsatt funksjonsevne i humanitært arbeid.
- Fortsette det internasjonale engasjementet for ofre for miner, klasevåpen og andre eksplosiver, og bidra til at diskusjonen om deres rettigheter forankres i relevante fora.
- Arbeide for at forebygging og rehabilitering av mineofre og andre personer med funksjonsnedsettelse i større grad anerkjennes som et menneskerettighetsspørsmål.
- I dialog med aktuelle tilskuddsmottakere og samarbeidsorganisasjoner, etterspørre en synliggjøring av innsats for personer med nedsatt funksjonsevne

Internasjonalt samarbeid - Norge skal:

- Arbeide for å styrke det normative grunnlaget for rettighetene til personer med funksjonsnedsettelse, og for at rettighetsaspektet ivaretas der spørsmål om personer med funksjonsnedsettelse er aktuelt.
- Støtte FNs flergiverfond for fremme av rettigheter til personer med nedsatt funksjonsevne (UNPRPD). Fondet arbeider for å koordinere en rekke FN-organers innsats for å bistå land til å implementere konvensjonen om rettighetene til mennesker med nedsatt funksjonsevne.
- Bidra til å styrke funksjonshemmedes organisasjoners kapasitet og evne til å påvirke egne styresmakter.
- Videreføre dialogen med og støtten til Atlas-alliansen og andre relevante sivilsamfunnsaktører.
- Gjennom dialog med relevante norske frivillige aktører, fortsette å arbeide for at alle mennesker inkluderes i utviklingssamarbeidet, herunder personer med funksjonsnedsettelse.
- Norad skal veilede sine tilskuddsmottakere i rapportering på hvordan utviklingssamarbeidet fremmer rettighetene til personer med funksjonsnedsettelse
- Delta på høynivåmøtet om personer med nedsatt funksjonsevne og utviklingsmål og arbeide for at høynivåmøtets sluttokument får en sterk rettighetsforankring. (High Level Meeting on

Disability and Development (HLMDD): The Way Forward: A Disability Inclusive Development Agenda Towards 2015 and Beyond).

- Arbeide for at ambassader og berørte deler av Utenriksdepartementet benytter UPR-prosessen til å påpeke brudd på funksjonsnedsettes rettigheter, der hvor relevant.

Kunnskap og forskning - Norge skal:

- Gå i dialog med strategiske partnere innen humanitært arbeid for en systematisk tilnærming til tematikken om planlegging, dokumentasjon og rapportering av innsatsen for personer med funksjonsnedsettelse i ulike typer prosjekter.
- Støtte opp om aktuelle forskningsprosjekt som kan bidra til økt kunnskap om personer med funksjonsnedsettes livssituasjon, som igjen kan bidra til å oppnå bedre programmer og resultater.

Kunnskap om personer med funksjonsnedsettelse- Norge skal:

- Øke kunnskapen og kompetansen om personer med funksjonsnedsettelse i egen administrasjon.
- Legge til rette for kapasitetsoppbygging, blant annet ved å dele informasjon, gode erfaringer, opplæringsprogrammer og anbefalt praksis med nasjonale, regionale og globale aktører.
- Utarbeide en veileder for rettighetsbasering av utviklingssamarbeidet. Denne vil være retningsgivende for hvordan rettighetene til personer med funksjonsnedsettelse vil kunne fremmes gjennom utviklingssamarbeidet.

2014

Meld. St. 25 (2013–2014) Report to the Storting (White Paper) from MFA. Education for Development - 13th of June 2014

The main objectives for Norway's global education effort are to help ensure that:

- all children have the same opportunities to start and complete school;
- all children and young people learn basic skills and are equipped to tackle adult life; and
- as many as possible develop skills that enable them to find gainful employment, and that improve the prospects of economic growth and sustainable development in the broadest sense.

The Government will:

- work to increase awareness globally and at country level of the connection between the level of education and economic growth;
- actively promote a global effort to achieve quality education for all in the period up to 2030;
- build alliances and partnerships with developing countries, other donor countries, multilateral organisations, civil society and the private sector; and
- reverse the trend of reducing the share of Norway's international development budget that is allocated to education.

The goal for this Government is to reach the 2005 level once more. Particular priority will be given to education for girls and for vulnerable groups of children, such as children with disabilities and children in crisis and conflict situations.

Under 3.2 Education for those we have not reached 3.2.3 Children with disabilities: With reference to the CPRD convention which Norway ratified in 2013, the Government will:

- include the needs of children with disabilities in its bilateral development cooperation and be a driving force in ensuring that their needs are also addressed in multilateral and humanitarian efforts in the field of education; and help to ensure that the needs of children with disabilities are integrated into national education plans.

2015

Meld.st.10 (2014-2015) Report to the Storting (White Paper) from MFA: Opportunities for All: Human Rights in Norway's Foreign Policy and Development Cooperation - 12th of December 2014

This white paper describes Norway's efforts to promote human rights in its foreign and development policy and sets out the following main priorities:

Ensuring a coherent approach to Norway's international human rights efforts, with a particular focus on three priority areas that highlight the links between democracy, the rule of law and human rights:

- 1) Individual freedom and public participation – with an emphasis on rights that are under particular threat, such as freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association and freedom of religion or belief, as well as intensified efforts to support human rights defenders and to promote the independent media and the right to education;
- 2) The rule of law and legal protection – with an emphasis on the right to life, the development of fair and effective legal systems, the protection of private property rights, the fight against corruption and the protection of personal privacy;
- 3) Equality and equal opportunities – with an emphasis on the rights of women and children, the right to health and food, as well as efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including discrimination of religious minorities, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, and sexual minorities.

Promoting human rights in international cooperation at the global, regional and bilateral levels, by ensuring policy coherence and through the systematic use of foreign and development policy instruments. This includes:

- 4) Integrating efforts to promote and protect human rights into all aspects of foreign and development policy, to ensure that our efforts in different areas pull in the same direction and are mutually reinforcing;
- 5) Playing an active part in international efforts to further developing the normative human rights framework, and further developing Norway's role in this field as a key international player with a clearly recognisable profile;
- 6) Working to make the UN more effective and to ensure that human rights are given priority across the organisation and that a larger share of its total resources is allocated to this area;
- 7) Working to further strengthen the work of the Council of Europe and the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law;
- 8) Developing long-term, targeted cooperation with regional organisations outside Europe, as part of efforts to strengthen international human rights protection mechanisms;
- 9) Further developing a systematic approach to bilateral efforts, based on the human rights obligations of the countries concerned and in line with our multilateral efforts;
- 10) Setting clear requirements for recipients of Norwegian aid as regards their willingness to take steps to promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law;
- 11) Engaging the private sector in efforts to safeguard and ensure respect for human rights, with reference in particular to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- 12) Further developing human rights expertise in the Foreign Service, through training, capacity building and the development of relevant tools, and by facilitating cooperation with relevant actors, including civil society, the academic community, the private sector, and religious and cultural groups.

3.4.3 Persons with disabilities

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was adopted in 2006. The states parties to the Convention have committed themselves to combat discrimination and to promote inclusion in society at both national and international level. The Convention emphasises the principles of non-discrimination, accessibility and participation, and underlines the inclusion of persons with disabilities as an important element in promoting sustainable development. Norway became party to the Convention in June 2013.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that around one billion people have some form of disability and has pointed out on a number of occasions that it will not be possible to achieve the Millennium Development Goals unless persons with disabilities are fully included in society. Persons with disabilities are discriminated against and excluded from social, economic and political processes. They have lower than average scores on most standard of living indicators, and are more likely to live in poverty, tend to have less education, are less likely to be employed, and have poorer access to health and rehabilitation services than other population groups. These disparities are more marked in developing countries. Women and girls with disabilities often experience multiple discrimination and are particularly vulnerable to abuse and violence. Children with disabilities are more likely than other children to be excluded, for example from education. The Government will therefore implement urgent measures to reach out-of-school children with a view to achieving the education targets in the Millennium Development Goals and is advocating the inclusion of a target on rights-based education, with particular focus on marginalised groups, in the new Sustainable Development Goals.

The Norwegian authorities have given priority to improving the situation for people with disabilities. Norway is also seeking to ensure that this issue is moved further up the agenda in the UN and other multilateral forums and supports the UN effort to make sure that all states implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Great importance is attached to supporting and involving people with disabilities, their organisations and voices of advocacy in the international community in this work. Priorities:

- contribute to strengthening the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, for example through aid for education, humanitarian aid, efforts to promote global health, and efforts to promote women's rights and gender equality;
- give priority to improved access to education for people with disabilities and be at the forefront of efforts to include the special needs of children with disabilities in bilateral and multilateral cooperation on education and in humanitarian education efforts;
- increase support for victims of small arms, mines, cluster munitions and other explosives, and advocate that the prevention of injuries from such causes and the rehabilitation of victims are more widely recognised as human rights issues; contribute to the development of concrete indicators that highlight the situation of people with disabilities, and thus help to ensure that their needs and rights are respected, protected and fulfilled.

4.2.3 Human rights in the context of humanitarian efforts

One of Norway's main objectives is to strengthen the position of women in society and address their needs in humanitarian crises by working for better protection, for example through mainstreaming the gender perspective, and by promoting women's involvement in all assistance efforts. Our efforts in humanitarian disarmament also aim to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities, including the victims of landmines and cluster munitions. Priorities:

- increase the focus on humanitarian aid for especially vulnerable groups such as children and persons with disabilities, and develop and implement clear, quantifiable methods for ensuring a rights-based approach to humanitarian aid

2015

2030 Agenda – SDG’s 2015-2030

Key commitments referred to in the main text.

2016

Norway’s follow up of Agenda 2030 and the sustainable development goals. Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), July 2016

The 2030 Agenda: A roadmap for national action and global partnership

Norway regards the 2030 Agenda with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a transformative global roadmap for our national and international efforts aimed at eradicating extreme poverty while protecting planetary boundaries and promoting prosperity, peace and justice. It is a universal agenda, to which all countries and all relevant stakeholders can and must contribute. With the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change in place, the SDGs will be a powerful driver for national policy action, international cooperation, and collaborative partnerships. Norway will follow up the 2030 Agenda, nationally and internationally, and in cooperation with other member states.



A human rights-based approach

The 2030 Agenda, with its preamble, goals, targets and indicators, provides a unique opportunity and platform for boosting human rights implementation at country level.

Norway will seek to ensure that national and international efforts to meet the SDGs are in line with relevant human rights norms and standards. This includes maintaining a strong focus on women’s rights and equality in economic, social and political life. All people must have the same opportunities for personal development, participation and self-realisation, irrespective of their gender, ethnicity, race, religion or belief, indigenous identity, sexual orientation or disability. A strong focus on equality and non-discrimination is key to ensuring that no one is left behind in the implementation of Agenda 2030 (pp 3)

A commitment to international solidarity to eradicate poverty and protect planetary boundaries.

Gender equality and rights for women and girls, access to education and health for all, and a human rights-based approach, are crucial factors for reducing extreme poverty and creating equal opportunities for all, including people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and marginalised groups. These policies are essential if we are to “leave no one behind” in the

implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Examples of Norwegian priorities and partnerships in these areas include:

- Increasing ODA for education, with a special focus on girls' education, education in emergencies and education quality
- Maintaining a high level of investments in global health, in particular efforts to improve maternal health and reduce child mortality
- Working in partnerships, including with the private sector, Every Woman Every Child, the vaccine alliance GAVI, and the Global Partnership on Education (GPE)
- Engaging in partnerships under the UN, World Bank and other organisations to strengthen women's rights and gender equality in economic, social and political life, which is crucial for economic development and growth (pp 4).

Data, monitoring and accountability

Reliable data is vital for monitoring successes and setbacks in the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to improve collection, analysis and dissemination of high quality, reliable and timely data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, disability and other relevant variables. Statistics Norway plays an active role at the national level and participates in the process of developing indicators for the SDG targets. The availability of verifiable data varies, and some countries will need assistance to strengthen capacity (pp 34).

2016

Handlingsplan for kvinners rettigheter og likestilling i utenriks- og utviklingspolitikken 2016– 2020, Frihet, makt og muligheter – oktober 2016

Kvinnens rettigheter i en verden i endring – politikk og prioriteringer

Kjernen i Norges arbeid for likestilling er å øke jenters og kvinners handlingsrom, selvbestemmelse og makt. Dette er grunnlaget for at jenter og gutter, kvinner og menn skal ha like rettigheter og like muligheter. Norge vil bidra til at kvinner får en styrket posisjon i familien, i sine samfunn og på den internasjonale arenaen. Gutter og menn kan være endringsagenter for å oppnå likestilling, og likestilling er et gode også for menn. Menneskerettighetene, spesielt FNs kvinnekonvensjon, er utgangspunktet for vårt arbeid med kvinners rettigheter

Norge skal bidra til:

- å sikre inkluderende og rettferdig kvalitetsutdanning for alle jenter og gutter.
- at kvinner skal delta på lik linje med menn i det politiske liv.
- å avskaffe vold og skadelige skikker rettet mot jenter og kvinner.
- å fremme jenters og kvinners seksuelle og reproduktive helse og rettigheter.

Handlingsplanens bakteppe er de nye universelle bærekraftsmålene som ble vedtatt av alle FNs medlemsland i 2015. I dette målsettet står likestilling sentralt. En overordnet ambisjon er at ingen skal utelates, og at man først skal forsøke å nå dem som er mest marginalisert, slik at alle kan ta del i utviklingen. Det fordrer også økt fokus på inkludering og ikke-diskriminering av kvinner som befinner seg i en utsatt situasjon, og marginaliserte grupper av kvinner, for eksempel kvinner med nedsatt funksjonsevne, urfolkskvinner, lesbiske og biseksuelle kvinner og transkvinner (pp 6).

Hovedmål 1: Sikre inkluderende og rettferdig kvalitetsutdanning for alle jenter og gutter

Delmål 1.1: Alle jenter begynner på og fullfører grunnskole og videregående opplæring, herunder yrkesrettet opplæring. Norge skal:

- særlig støtte opp om muligheten for at jenter med funksjonsnedsettelse og jenter som tilhører etniske minoriteter, skal få skolegang.

2016

Humanitarian disability charter –23 and 24 May 2016, Istanbul

Goals

The signatories of the Charter promise that their future humanitarian actions will be inclusive of people with disabilities, based on five principles:

- non-discrimination and recognition of the diversity of people with disabilities;
- involvement of people with disabilities in developing humanitarian programs;
- ensuring services and humanitarian assistance are equally available for and accessible to all people with disabilities;
- implementation of inclusive global policies; cooperation and coordination among humanitarian actors to improve inclusion of people with disabilities.

1.5) We recognize that further progress towards principled and effective humanitarian action will only be realized if humanitarian preparedness and response become inclusive of persons with disabilities, in line with the humanitarian principles of humanity and impartiality, and the human rights principles of inherent dignity, equality and non-discrimination. We recall the obligations of States under international human rights law, in particular the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, international refugee law and further stress the obligations of States and all parties to armed conflict under international humanitarian law, including their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, to respect and protect persons with disabilities and pay attention to their specific needs during armed conflicts.

1.6) With the intention of leaving no one behind, we reiterate our commitment to fully support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a core element in ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities. We highlight our will to translate into action the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and stress the necessity to support its implementation as an essential instrument to empower persons with disabilities and promote universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

2017

V04 Guide to assessment of results and risk management, including cross-cutting issues, MFA/NORAD/EMBASSIES

The purpose of this guide is to provide grant managers with necessary guidance on how to assess and manage results and related risks in line with the regulations on Financial Management in Central Government. The guide sets out the minimum requirements of results and risk management, and it includes examples and guidance on the four cross-cutting issues in Norwegian development cooperation: Human rights, women's rights and gender equality, climate and environment and anti-corruption.

In Norwegian development cooperation, particular attention should be given to the following key human rights principles: non-discrimination (the right not to be discriminated against based on ethnicity, religion, sex etc.); participation (the right to freedom of expression and access to information, freedom of assembly and association, the right to participate in decision-making processes that affect people's lives etc.); and accountability (equality before the law, mechanisms to hold duty bearers accountable etc.).

Useful questions:

- Non-discrimination: Could the project discriminate – directly or indirectly – a specific group, such as people with disabilities, women, children, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples or sexual minorities? Has the grant recipient identified a potential risk of discrimination? Could the project underpin discriminatory legislation or practices? Is disaggregated data (by gender, ethnicity, income, disability, indigeneity, etc.) available to help identify any groups that could be at risk of exclusion?

- Participation: Does the project ensure access to information and meaningful participation in decision-making processes for all the people affected by it? Do there seem to be any barriers to participation by specific vulnerable or marginalised groups?
- Accountability: Has the project identified duty bearers and rights holders? Could the project reduce the ability of the government to fulfil its human rights obligations? Are relevant and accessible accountability mechanisms in place to protect the rights and dignity of the people affected by the project? (pp28)

2018

Global Disability Summit (GDS) -International Disability Alliance. Charter for Change – Signed by Norway

CHARTER FOR CHANGE We gather here in London and across the world to achieve a common aim: to ensure the rights, freedoms, dignity and inclusion for all persons with disabilities. Important progress has been made in the decade since the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). But we must do more. We must strive for real change through the Convention’s implementation and the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals for persons with disabilities. Now is the time.

SO TODAY WE COMMIT TO:

1. Catalyse political will and leadership to turn our promises into change; in long-term plans that we invest in, implement and review.
2. Promote the leadership and diverse representation of all persons with disabilities to be front and centre of change; as leaders, partners and advocates. This includes the active involvement and close consultation of persons with disabilities of all ages.
3. Eliminate stigma and discrimination through legislation and policies that make a difference, promoting meaningful leadership, and consistently challenging harmful attitudes and practices. All people deserve dignity and respect.
4. Progress and support actions that advance inclusive quality education for people with disabilities, with the necessary resources to put plans into practice: every child has the right to learn from birth.
5. Open up routes to economic empowerment and financial inclusion so that persons with disabilities can enjoy decent work and achieve financial independence. This will mean creating more and better jobs, providing social protection, ensuring the necessary skills training, making workplaces accessible and hiring people with disabilities.
6. Revolutionise the availability and affordability of appropriate assistive technology, including digital, which will enable persons with disabilities to fully participate and contribute to society.
7. Change practices to make all humanitarian action fully inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. We will mainstream inclusion across all Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Sectors - and implement our commitments in the Charter ‘Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action’.
8. ‘Leave no one behind’ and put the furthest behind first. We will champion the rights of the most under- represented and marginalised persons with disabilities, of all ages, affected by any form of multiple discrimination, and notably women and girls with disabilities.
9. Gather and use better data and evidence to understand and address the scale, and nature, of challenges faced by persons with disabilities, using tested tools including the Washington Group Disability Question Sets.
10. Hold ourselves and others to account for the promises we have made here today. We agree that our individual commitments will be reviewed, assessed and published on a regular basis, with the results published on-line.

2018

UN Disability and Development Report. Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities. UN – Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Flag ship report - 2018

The 2030 Agenda, pledging to “leave no one behind,” is an ambitious plan of action of the international community towards a peaceful and prosperous world, where dignity of an individual person and equality among all is applied as the fundamental principle, cutting across the three pillars of the work of the United Nations: Development, Human Rights and Peace and Security. It is critical to ensure, in this regard, the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in all spheres of society and create enabling environments by, for and with persons with disabilities.

The UN Disability and Development Report – Realizing the SDGs by, for and with persons with disabilities represents the first United Nations system wide effort to examine disability and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level. The report reviews data, policies and programmes and identifies best practices; and uses this evidence to outline recommended actions to promote the realization of the SDGs for persons with disabilities.

Over 200 experts from United Nations agencies and international financial institutions, Member States and civil society, including research institutions and organisations of persons with disabilities, contributed to this report. The report covers new areas for which no global research was previously available, for example, the role that access to energy plays in enabling persons with disabilities to use assistive technology. It also contains the first global compilation and analysis of internationally comparable data collected with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of Questions.

To meet the SDGs by 2030, international and national development programmes will need to prioritize inclusive development. In particular, concrete action is needed to make persons with disabilities and their situations visible in policymaking and to build just and inclusive societies. This action should focus on the following four fronts.

1. Addressing fundamental barriers causing exclusion of persons with disabilities. The fundamental barriers causing the exclusion of persons with disabilities need to be urgently addressed: discriminatory laws and policies; lack of accessibility in physical and virtual environments; negative attitudes, stigma and discrimination; lack of access to assistive technology and to rehabilitation; and lack of measures to promote the independent living of persons with disabilities.

2. Mainstreaming disability in the implementation of the SDGs. Areas of particular importance for the realization of disability-inclusive development include social protection (target 1.3), education (Goal 4), employment (Goal 8) and basic services, including health-care services (Goal 3), water and sanitation (Goal 6), and energy (Goal 7). Accessible infrastructural development in urban and rural environments, public spaces and facilities (Goal 11) is also of paramount importance to the participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society and development. Progress in these areas can catalyse progress across all SDGs.

3. Investing in the monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the SDGs for persons with disabilities. The lack of data and research on the situation of persons with disabilities severely constrains the international community from monitoring the situation of children, youths and adults with disabilities. Countries should focus on establishing indicators to be collected and disseminated regularly to assess the situation of persons with disabilities and the challenges they face (such as lack of accessibility), including disability-specific indicators to capture progress in implementing policies and programmes aimed at their inclusion. Studies on the impact of policies

and programmes will also be needed to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for persons with disabilities, in particular to help policymakers design new policies and decide to scale up, refine or discontinue existing policies.

4. Strengthening the means of implementation of the SDGs for persons with disabilities: finance, technology, capacity-building, policy and institutional coherence, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. On finance, adequate resources should be allocated to support (i) the enforcement of laws protecting the rights of persons with disabilities; (ii) the implementation of national disability policies and plans; and (iii) the delivery of essential services to persons with disabilities. Member States, donor agencies and international organisations should regularly monitor financial commitments to include persons with disabilities. On technology, the promotion of accessible technology, following the principles of Universal Design, should be prioritized. Incentivizing research and development of assistive technology can help further accelerate the availability of these technologies. International trade policies and agreements can also facilitate access to affordable assistive products in developing countries. Capacity-building is urgently needed for policymakers to formulate disability-inclusive laws and policies, for organisations working on programmes related to the implementation of SDGs, for service providers to increase the quantity and quality of their services for persons with disabilities, for persons with disabilities themselves to gain knowledge to exercise their rights and to better access available services and products that may benefit them, and for development and humanitarian actors on how to address the needs of persons with disabilities in humanitarian crises and disasters. To promote policy and institutional coherence, a national institutional mechanism promoting the rights, inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities is critical for the effective implementation of the SDGs, as is the participation of persons with disabilities in the institutional arrangements. This institutional mechanism should also coordinate the work of the various ministries at the national level. In addition, as countries revise laws and policies to align them with the CRPD, there is a need to ensure that national legislation and development plans are coherent and that legal and policy provisions do not contradict each other. Multi-stakeholder partnerships have an important role in the realization of the SDGs for persons with disabilities. Such partnerships may involve Member States; United Nations agencies; development, humanitarian and human rights actors; peace and security actors; local authorities and communities; the private sector; and civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organisations. These partners can collectively ensure that development activities and programmes include the perspectives and consider comprehensively the needs of persons with disabilities.

2019

Granavolden declaration of the Government – 17th of January 2019, Political platform for the Norwegian Government, formed by the Conservative Party, the Progress Party, the Liberal Party and the Christian Democratic Party

16 – Foreign and development policy

- The main aims of the Government's development policy are to reduce poverty and promote economic development and welfare in developing countries. The Government will contribute to the efforts to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and will support developing countries in their aim to become independent of aid.
- The Government will maintain the four cross-cutting issues in Norwegian development policy: anti- corruption, climate change and environment, women's rights and gender equality, and human rights.
- An unprecedented number of people have been lifted out of poverty in recent decades. Developments over the past few decades have shown that a market economy and international trade are essential in the fight against poverty.

- The Government will base its policy on the principle that universal rights apply to all people and that states must safeguard these rights. The Government will therefore intensify its efforts to promote fundamental human rights.
- The Government will work to combat violence and oppression - and will give priority to vulnerable groups such as women, children, religious minorities, people with disabilities and sexual minorities (pp 6).

The Government will:

- Draw up a strategy to ensure that the needs of marginalised groups, such as religious minorities, LGBTIQ people and people with disabilities, are taken into account in relevant initiatives.

2019

United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy 1st of March 2019-adopted by the General Assembly

Summary: The United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy provides the foundation for sustainable and transformative progress on disability inclusion through all pillars of the work of the United Nations.

Through the Strategy, the organisations of the United Nations system reaffirm that the full and complete realization of the human rights of all persons with disabilities is an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Strategy is the result of a process launched by the Secretary-General in April 2018 to strengthen system-wide accessibility for persons with disabilities and the mainstreaming of their rights. Its development was informed by an extensive institutional review led by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities.

The Strategy includes a system-wide policy, an accountability framework and other implementation modalities.

The policy establishes the highest levels of commitment and a vision for the United Nations system on disability inclusion for the next decade and is aimed at creating an institutional framework for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, among other international human rights instruments, as well as for development and humanitarian commitments.

The accountability framework includes two aligned components: (a) an entity accountability framework, with 15 common-system indicators, focused on four areas: leadership, strategic planning and management; inclusiveness; programming; and organisational culture; and (b) a United Nations country team accountability scorecard on disability inclusion, which is currently under development and is expected to be finalized in the second half of 2019. Timetables and technical guidance, as well as the allocation of the responsibilities required for the full implementation of the policy, are also included in the framework.

Through the Strategy, the United Nations system will systematically embed the rights of persons with disabilities into its work, both externally, through programming, and internally, and will build trust and confidence among persons with disabilities to ensure that they are valued, and their dignity and rights are respected and that, in the workplace, they find an enabling environment in which to fully and effectively participate on an equal basis with others.

Mainstreaming a human rights-based approach to disability, in combination with targeted measures, will make the concerns and experiences of persons with disabilities an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that persons with disabilities benefit equally. The ultimate goal is to achieve equality of outcomes and foster an inclusive culture within the United Nations system.

Strategy

22. Mainstreaming, in combination with targeted measures, is the key strategy for achieving the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities and their human rights.
Mainstreaming a human rights-based approach to disability is the process of ensuring that the rights of persons with disabilities are embedded into the Organisation's work, ensuring their meaningful participation and assessing the implications for persons with disabilities of any policies or programmes. It is also a way to make the concerns and experiences of persons with disabilities an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that persons with disabilities benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve equality of outcomes and foster an inclusive culture within the United Nations system.
23. The organisations will take an intersectional approach to addressing the structural and dynamic consequences of the interaction between multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including by taking into consideration all conditions that can create a substantively distinct life experience for persons with disabilities, based on factors such as sex, age, gender identity, religion, race, ethnicity, class and other grounds.
24. A United Nations system-wide accountability framework for the implementation of the policy, on which the entire system will report, is essential to make operational the strategy of inclusion of persons with disabilities and their human rights. The system-wide accountability framework will include the indicators, timetables, technical guidance and allocation of responsibilities required for the full implementation of the policy. This will facilitate system-wide planning to determine the comparative advantages of the United Nations and individual entities and reduce duplication; the assessment of progress and gaps at all levels of the Organisation's work on the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities and their human rights, well-being and perspectives, in policy areas and at the international, regional and country levels; and the tracking of individual entity and system-wide results. Through the accountability framework, all United Nations staff will have a full understanding of their role in promoting and facilitating the inclusion of persons with disabilities and their human rights, well-being and perspectives across the Organisation and be empowered to fulfil that role. Individual United Nations entities will retain their ability to add or enhance their internal approaches to accountability and will retain their ability to take into account their specific mandates and roles.
25. United Nations inter-agency networks, and the internal networks of the various entities, such as those of disability and accessibility focal points, interdepartmental task forces and staff unions and federations, will proactively support the implementation of the policy.

2019

Resolution 2475 (2019), Adopted by the Security Council at its 8556th meeting, on 20 June 2019

The Security Council,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and in this connection, expressing its commitment to address the disproportionate impact of armed conflict and related humanitarian crises on persons with disabilities,

Expressing serious concern regarding the disproportionate impact that armed conflict has on persons with disabilities, including abandonment, violence, and lack of access to basic services, stressing the protection and assistance needs of all affected civilian populations, and emphasizing the need to consider the particular needs of persons with disabilities in humanitarian response,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, as applicable,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in particular Article 11 on situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to protect civilians and recalling that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law,

Recalling also the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities, including those with physical, intellectual, psychosocial and sensory disabilities and those marginalized on the basis of their disability, to be guaranteed their full enjoyment without discrimination,

Recognising the critical contributions of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to conflict prevention, resolution, reconciliation, reconstruction, peacebuilding and addressing the root causes of conflict, and in this regard, stressing the importance of sustained consultation and dialogue between persons with disabilities, including their representative organizations, and humanitarian organizations and national and international decision makers,

Recognising the particular barriers faced by persons with disabilities in accessing justice, including access to effective remedies and, as appropriate, reparation, in relation to violations of international humanitarian law,

Recognising the importance of incorporating the views of persons with disabilities in humanitarian response plans and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning, including on accessibility and reasonable accommodation,

Recognising the need for timely data and information on, and analysis of, the impact of armed conflict on persons with disabilities,

Reaffirming its commitment to upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of addressing the root causes of armed conflicts to achieve sustainable peace and security,

Noting the relevance of on-going international initiatives, including the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's development of Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action and noting the Charter.

2019

OECD-DAC voluntary policy marker - inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

See textbox page 11.

Annex 5 – References

For overview of policy statements and related reports – see page 25

Other documents of reference:

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