

# EVALUATION DEPARTMENT



Norad

Evaluation Programme  
2018-2020



## Evaluation Programme 2018-2020

Evaluation is an important instrument for an effective development policy. While different parts of the Norwegian development aid administration are responsible for reporting the results of individual aid interventions, the Evaluation Department has a particular responsibility for documenting the degree to which Norwegian development assistance is effective, relevant, and achieves the required results. The department is governed under a separate mandate and reports directly to the Secretaries General of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment. The work of the department is carried out according to the principles described below.

Evaluations shall:

- » be conducted independently of those who are responsible for the administration and implementation of programmes and projects;
- » be conducted in accordance with recognized professional evaluation methods and principles;
- » seek to elucidate relevant issues;
- » put forward operational recommendations that may be utilized in the preparation of budgets; and in further developing the activity being evaluated;
- » contribute to a constructive and open debate.

The evaluation programme has been developed in consultation with actors within and outside of the aid administration. The evaluation projects have been selected based on an assessment of significance, uniqueness and risk in Norwegian development cooperation, also taking account of the issues that are anticipated to be relevant during the programme period. The content of Reports to the Storting (government white papers) and budget proposals to the Storting have formed an important basis for this work.

The programme may be adjusted based on changes in needs and preconditions. The programme and the status of planned and ongoing evaluations can be found on our webpages at [www.norad.no/evaluation](http://www.norad.no/evaluation).

## Evaluations and studies that will continue from 2017

### **Cooperation between Norwegian civil society organisations and partners in the global South**

Evaluation of the Norwegian support scheme whose objective is to strengthen civil society in developing countries through Norwegian civil society organisations and local partners. This is the most important source of funding for long-term development cooperation between representatives of civil society in Norway and their partners in developing countries. The support is administered by the Norwegian Agency for development Cooperation (Norad). The evaluation was published in January 2018.

### **Synthesis studies of aid evaluations in selected countries**

Efforts to systemise existing evaluation knowledge for the focus countries for Norwegian development aid cooperation at that time, began in 2016. To date, Country Evaluation Briefs have been completed for Afghanistan, South Sudan, Mozambique, Malawi, Somalia, Palestine, Myanmar, Nepal, Ethiopia and Haiti. Country Evaluation Briefs for Tanzania and Mali will be completed in the first half of 2018. The Evaluation Department will then explore the use of the briefs as a basis for the possible continuation of this work.

### **Review of the use of tax treaties with low-income countries**

The main purpose of the study is to gain insight into how Norway's bilateral tax treaties affect the tax commitments of Norwegian companies operating in low and low-middle-income countries. The objective is to understand how tax treaties in interaction with local legislation and regulations affect the countries' tax revenues. The study will be completed during the first quarter of 2018.

### **Results orientation in Norwegian development aid management**

The evaluation focuses on the organisation, scope, use, quality and utility of the work on results orientation in Norwegian development aid management, with particular attention to the positive and negative effects for civil society organisations and others who interact with the Norwegian aid administration. The evaluation will be completed in the first quarter of 2018.

### **Norwegian policy coherence for development**

The evaluation examines the existing mechanisms for ensuring Norwegian policy coherence for development. Norwegian involvement in Myanmar over the last decade will be used as a case example in this context. The evaluation will be completed during the first quarter of 2018.

### **Impact evaluation of the Norwegian-Indian partnership initiative (NIPI)**

#### **Phase II for maternal and child health**

NIPI is one of five bilateral partnership initiatives that the Norwegian government has entered into in order to promote better health and reduced mortality for mother and child. The main purpose of the evaluation is to provide the parties with information about how well the supported measures work, and if relevant, the reasons for this. Comparison groups are used to assess whether the effects can be attributed to the measures. The data were gathered in 2014 and 2016. The evaluation will be completed in the course of 2018.

### **Synthesis study of evaluations of civil society organisations**

The synthesis study systemises findings from relevant evaluations of the work of civil society organisations in five countries in southern Africa: Ethiopia, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. The study focuses specifically on efforts in the field of democratisation and human rights. It will be completed during the first quarter of 2018.

### **Evaluation of human rights and business in Norwegian development cooperation**

The evaluation assesses the extent to which Norwegian development cooperation involving the business sector safeguards human rights. The evaluation is based on the UN's guiding principles on business and human rights (UNGP) and examines the extent to which Norwegian development cooperation aligns with these principles in practice. The evaluation will be completed during the second quarter of 2018.

### **Evaluation of organisational aspects of Norwegian development aid administration**

Norwegian aid administration was reorganised in 2004 with the aim of making Norwegian development cooperation more effective and efficient, as well as more comprehensive. The evaluation examines the organisation of aid administration, in particular the division of responsibility between aid management at home and abroad, and how the role and responsibility of embassies have changed since the reform was implemented. The evaluation will be completed during the second quarter of 2018.

### **Norway's participation in multilateral funds**

The evaluation will assess the decision-making basis and the rationale for Norwegian participation in selected multilateral funds over the last ten years. The evaluation will focus on the funds' mode of operation and results – operational efficiency, follow-up, evaluations and reporting procedures as well as the extent to which they promote Norway's aid policy priorities in the partner relationship. The evaluation will be partly based on existing evaluations of selected partnership agreements, and will be completed in the course of 2018.

### **Norway's peace efforts in Colombia**

The evaluation examines Norway's efforts as a facilitator of the peace process between the Colombian government and FARC-EP with an emphasis on distilling lessons that can be used in future peace initiatives. The evaluation will also assess whether, and to what extent if relevant, lessons learned from other peace processes were applied in Colombia. The evaluation will be completed in the course of 2018.

### **Norway's anti-corruption efforts in Norwegian-funded aid**

The evaluation will focus on Norway's efforts in this connection in the last decade, and is planned to be completed in the course of 2018.

## Evaluations and studies commencing in the period 2018–2020

Two main topics will characterise the evaluation programme during this period: firstly business sector development and job creation; and secondly humanitarian assistance and support to countries affected by conflict and fragility. Both topics are among the priority areas of Norwegian development policy. The choice of topic is based on projections of future knowledge needs. Norway's efforts in these two thematic areas are developing at a strong pace with an ever-increasing and broader commitment.

A third topic – climate and environmental assistance – will continue to receive attention in our evaluations. Both the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have comprehensive interventions in this area. The evaluations will be based on the work we have carried out since 2010 in connection with the Climate and Forest Initiative, which culminated in a synthesis report and an international seminar at the end of 2017.

In addition to the main thematic areas, the evaluation programme will encompass evaluations of areas that are of particular relevance to an assessment of significance, uniqueness and risk.

### PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION

The private sector shall contribute to value creation, employment, innovation, infrastructure development and the supply of public-sector goods and services. Norway's aid efforts to boost business sector development have pursued two main channels: Support for the improvement of framework conditions for the private sector in developing countries, and bilateral efforts via the Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (Norfund) and other funding schemes. Efforts to strengthen framework conditions for the business sector are primarily channelled via multilateral organisations. Norfund constitutes the main instrument in bilateral aid.

The following evaluations are planned:

#### Ideals and realities – implementing the goals of Norwegian business-related assistance

The evaluation will identify the instruments used in Norwegian business-related assistance to assess whether the intentions embodied in the white papers have been realised, and to identify future actions. This applies to Report to the Storting no. 24 (2016-2017) *Common Responsibility for Common Future — the Sustainable Development Goals and Norwegian development policy*, and Report to the Storting no. 35 (2014–2015) *Working together: private sector development in Norwegian development cooperation*.

#### Evaluation of instruments in business-related assistance

Based on the evaluation described above, this evaluation will assess the correlation between the various instruments employed in Norwegian private sector development aid. The evaluation will include analysis of the catalytic effects of the interventions and the synergy between efforts to strengthen the enabling environment and direct support to the business sector. The evaluation will choose a country in southern Africa as a case country.

#### Evaluation of development support to the fisheries sector in southern Africa

Norway has supported the fisheries sector in various countries in southern Africa for several decades. The evaluation will examine the impact of this support in selected areas, for example marine research, maritime resource management and regional collaboration.

#### Norwegian support for job creation

Evaluation of Norwegian aid targeting job creation in developing countries. The evaluation will focus on the results.

#### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND INTERVENTIONS IN FRAGILE STATES

Norway spends between NOK three and four million annually on humanitarian crisis interventions. In addition, large amounts are earmarked for long-term efforts in fragile states.

Humanitarian assistance should be seen in conjunction with interventions in fragile states and regions, with a focus on conflict prevention, peace and reconciliation efforts, institution building, anti-corruption measures and capital flight, business development and job creation. Human rights and democratic governance are given high priority. The aim is to prevent crises and wars, and respond to humanitarian needs.

The following evaluations are planned:

#### Evaluations of Norwegian interventions in selected countries

Earlier evaluations have pointed out that good contextual knowledge is crucial for robust development aid. The Evaluation Department will therefore conduct several evaluations examining overall Norwegian support in selected countries. The country evaluations will – depending on country and context – examine the following issues:

- » To what extent is humanitarian and long-term assistance coordinated?
- » To what extent is Norwegian support coordinated?
- » What significance does the involvement of local partners have for the implementation of Norwegian humanitarian interventions, both in respect of the delivery of the humanitarian response and the quality of the partnerships?  
To what extent does Norway choose partners with best access?
- » What significance does the involvement of local partners have for compliance with humanitarian principles?
- » How are Norwegian interventions organised, planned and managed?
- » How are crisis-affected populations involved in humanitarian operations?
- » To what extent does Norwegian humanitarian assistance help to increase the protection of vulnerable groups?
- » To what extent is humanitarian assistance rights-based?
- » To what extent do humanitarian efforts employ innovative instruments?

The selection of countries to be evaluated will be based on Norwegian priorities, humanitarian needs, volume of support and strategic relevance in both Norwegian policy and internationally. This includes Somalia, South Sudan and the Lake Chad region.

### **Norway's development cooperation with Palestine**

Norwegian aid to Palestine has been comprehensive, longstanding and complex, covering both long-term development and acute humanitarian needs. We will prepare a knowledge brief on Norwegian development cooperation with Palestine with the objective of summarising knowledge from completed studies, evaluations and reviews.

### **Evaluation of the results of the 2016 Syria Donors Conference**

The evaluation will assess the results of the Syria Donors Conference, where Norway pledged to contribute NOK 10 billion over four years. A total of well over USD 11 billion was pledged. The question the evaluation will address is whether Norway has delivered the support it pledged, how the funding was used, and what results have been achieved through this support in both Syria and its neighbouring countries.

### **Conflict sensitivity in Norwegian development aid**

The concept has been of key importance in Norwegian development aid for several years and is also a central concept in Strategisk rammeverk for norsk innsats i sårbare stater og regioner (Strategic framework for Norwegian efforts in fragile states and regions) from 2017. The evaluation will include an examination of how the concept has been put into operation and implemented, and what results have been achieved.

### **Civil society organisations' role in humanitarian assistance**

The evaluation will assess the role and capacity of local civil society organisations in Norwegian humanitarian assistance.

### **Does Norwegian development aid reach those who need it most?**

Through the Sustainable Development Goals and UN conventions, Norway has pledged to support interventions that further the rights and living conditions of vulnerable and marginalised groups. The evaluation will analyse how these commitments are safeguarded in Norwegian humanitarian assistance.

### **CLIMATE- AND ENVIRONMENT-RELATED ASSISTANCE**

Evaluations of climate- and environment-related assistance will be based on work that the Evaluation Department has carried out since 2010 linked to Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI). Evaluation projects going forward will concentrate on topics that are relevant to Norwegian climate- and environment-related assistance, i.e. topics of relevance for interventions in both the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The following evaluations are planned:

### **Evaluation of effects at local level**

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess direct and indirect effects of Norway's efforts in the field of climate and forest initiatives at local level. In cooperation with international partners, in particular the Global Environment Fund, the Evaluation Department will carry out geocoding of the project data that will be combined with relevant local geocoded data from other sources, for example satellite data and household surveys.

### **Evaluation of private sector participation in Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative**

The evaluation will map and analyse the climate and forest initiative's work to mobilise the private sector in the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation. The evaluation will focus on the efforts of multilateral partners.

### **OTHER EVALUATIONS PLANNED:**

#### **Concentrating Norwegian development assistance**

A number of evaluations have demonstrated that Norwegian development assistance lacks strategic guidelines and management resources. The government's most effective instrument in bolstering the effectiveness of Norwegian aid is concentration. This applies to both geographic and thematic concentration and a reduction in the number of agreements. Concentrating aid can free up resources, thus ensuring higher quality management. It should also be easier to introduce strategic guidelines for development aid. In the period from 2014 to the present, the number of agreements has been substantially reduced. This evaluation will examine how this has been achieved and the consequences for efficiency and effectiveness.

#### **Cost effectiveness**

When implementing development policy, development aid administration is faced with a choice between different channels and instruments. Assessing effectiveness is one of the evaluations on which such choices are based. The Evaluation Department wishes to assist in making this more facts-based in order to evaluate the cost effectiveness of different channels and instruments. Evaluations can be undertaken between sectors, within one sector, between different countries, within one country, and between different development aid actors.

## Cooperation and partnership with multilateral organisations

The Evaluation Department has ongoing technical cooperation with evaluation offices in selected multilateral organisations. The purpose of the cooperation is to help build up evaluation expertise and promote learning. In 2018 the cooperation will concentrate on the evaluation offices in UNDP, the African Development Bank, the Global Environment Fund, UN Women and UNICEF.

Cooperation with the OECD/DAC Evaluation Network regarding the revision of evaluation criteria is a specific task during this period. These criteria are globally recognised as being of fundamental importance for robust evaluation efforts. Through broad international consultations, the criteria will be reviewed and assessed as finalised or revised. Given the Director of the Evaluation Department's role as chair of the OECD/DAC Evaluation Network, the Department will play an active role in this work.

## Overview of evaluations and studies that have been conducted in recent years

All evaluations and studies are available at our website [www.norad.no/en/front/evaluation](http://www.norad.no/en/front/evaluation). Brief summaries of the reports are also provided in our annual reports.

### CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEMOCRACY DEVELOPMENT

E= Evaluering S= Studie

- 2018 E/ 1.18 From Donors or partners? Evaluation of Norwegian support to strengthen civil society in developing countries through Norwegian organisations
- 2016 E/ 1.16 Chasing civil society? Evaluation of Fredskorpset
- 2014 E/ 5.14 Evaluation of Norwegian support through and to umbrella/network organisations in civil society
- 2013 E/ 4.13 Evaluation of five humanitarian programmes of the Norwegian Refugee Council and of the standby roster NORCAP
- 2012 S/ 7.12 A study of monitoring and evaluation in six Norwegian civil society organisations
- 2011 E/ 1.11 Results of development cooperation through Norwegian NGO's in East Africa
- 2011 E/ 3.11 Evaluation of the Strategy for Norway's Culture and Sports Cooperation with Countries in the South
- 2010 E/ 1.10 Evaluation of Norwegian Centre for Democracy Support
- 2009 E/ 3.09 Evaluation of Norwegian development cooperation through NGOs in Northern Uganda
- 2009 E/ 4.09 Evaluation of Norwegian support to protection of cultural heritage
- 2009 E/ 6.09 Evaluation of humanitarian mine action activities of Norwegian Peoples Aid
- 2007 S/ 2.07 Development cooperation through Norwegian NGOs in South America
- 2007 E/ 5.07 Evaluation of the development cooperation to Norwegian NGOs in Guatemala
- 2006 E/ 2.06 Evaluation of Fredskorpset

### Governance and anti-corruption

- 2012 E/ 2.12 Hunting for Per Diem. The uses and abuses of travel compensation in three developing countries
- 2011 S/ 4.11 Contextual choices in fighting corruption: Lessons learned
- 2011 E/ 6.11 Joint evaluation of support to anti-corruption efforts, 2002-2009
- 2010 S/ 2.10 Synthesis study: Support to legislatures
- 2010 E/ 8.10 Evaluation of Transparency International
- 2010 E/ 11.10 Evaluation of IOM and its efforts to combat human trafficking
- 2009 E/ 2.09 Mid-Term evaluation of the joint donor team in Juba, Sudan
- 2008 S/ 2.08 Anti-corruption approaches. A literature review

### PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- 2015 E/ 1.15 Evaluation of the Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (Norfund)
- 2011 S/ 8.11 Norway's trade related assistance through multilateral organizations: A synthesis study
- 2010 E/ 3.10 Synthesis main report: Evaluation of Norwegian business related assistance
  - S/ 4.10-6.10 Case study South Africa
  - S/ 5.10 Case study Bangladesh
  - S/ 6.10 Case study Uganda
- 2009 E/ 3.09 Evaluation of business related assistance to Sri Lanka

### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- 2017 E 9.17 Realising Potential: Evaluation of Norway's support to education in conflict and crisis through civil society organisations
- 2017 S/2.17 How to engage in long-term humanitarian crises: a desk review
- 2016 S/ 3.16 More than just talk? A literature review on promoting human rights through political dialogue
- 2016 E/ 4.16 'Striking the balance.' Evaluation of the planning, organisation and management of Norwegian assistance related to the Syria regional crisis
- 2015 S/ 8.15 Work in Progress: How the Norwegian MFA and its partners see and do engagement with crisis affected populations
- 2014 E/ 8.14 Evaluation of the Norwegian humanitarian assistance to Haiti after the 2010 earthquake
- 2013 S/ 1.13 A framework for analysing participation in development

- 2012 E/ 1.12 Mainstreaming disability in the new development paradigm
- 2011 E/ 7.11 Evaluation of Norwegian development cooperation to promote human rights
- 2008 E/ 1.08 Evaluation of Norwegian Emergency Preparedness System (NOREPS)
- 2008 S/ 2.08 Synthesis study: Cash transfers contributing to social protection
- 2007 S/ 1.07 Synthesis report: Humanitær innsats ved naturkatastrofer
- 2007 E/ 3.07 Evaluation of the effects of using M621 cargo trucks in humanitarian transport operations

#### PEACE, CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND DEMOCRACY

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- 2014 E/ 6.14 Building blocks for peace: An evaluation of Training for Peace in Africa Program
- 2012 E/ 3.12 Evaluation of Norwegian development cooperation with Afghanistan 2001-2010
- 2011 E/ 5.11 Pawns of Peace. Evaluation of Norwegian peace efforts in Sri Lanka, 1997-2009
- 2010 E/ 7.10 Evaluation of Norwegian development cooperation with West Balkans
- 2009 E/ 5.09 Evaluation of Norwegian support to peacebuilding in Haiti 1998-2008
- 2008 E/ 5.08 Evaluation of the Norwegian research and development activities in conflict prevention and peace building

#### RESEARCH, CAPACITY BUILDING AND EVALUATION

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- 2015 E/ 6.15 Evaluation series of NORHED: Evaluation of the award mechanism
- 2015 S/ 9.15 Evaluation series of NORHED: Evaluability study
- 2015 E/ 10.15 Evaluation of Norwegian support to capacity development
- 2014 E/ 4.14 Evaluation series of NORHED: Theory of change and evaluation methods
- 2011 E/ 2.11 Evaluation of research on Norwegian development assistance
- 2009 E/ 7.09 Evaluation of NUFU and NOMA
- 2008 S/ 1.08 Synthesis study: On best practice and innovative approaches to capacity development in low income African countries.
- 2006 E/ 1.06 Inter-ministerial cooperation- An effective model for capacity development

#### CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT

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- 2017 S/ 8.17 Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative: Lessons learned and recommendations. Evaluation Synthesis Report
- 2017 E/ 7.17 Real-time evaluation of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative: Empowerment of indigenous peoples and forest dependent local communities through support to civil society organisations
- 2016 S/ 2.16 Real-time evaluation of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative: Literature review and programme theory
- 2014 E/ 3.14 Real-time evaluation of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative: Synthesis report 2007-2013
- 2013 E/ 5.13 Real-time evaluation of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative: Measurement, Reporting and Verification
- 2012 E/ 5.12 Real-time evaluation of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative. Lessons learned from support to civil society organisations
- 2010 E/ 12.10 Real-time evaluation of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative Contributions to a Global REDD+ Regime 2007-2010
  - 13.10 Executive summary from Country Reports
  - 14.10 Country Report: Brazil
  - 15.10 Country Report: Democratic Republic of Congo
  - 16.10 Country Report: Guyana
  - 17.10 Country Report: Indonesia
  - 18.10 Country Report: Tanzania
- 2009 S/ 4.09 Study: Norwegian Environmental Action Plan

#### ENERGI, NATURRESSURSER OG BÆREKRAFTIG UTVIKLING

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- 2015 S/ 3.15 A baseline study of Norwegian development cooperation within the areas of environment and natural resources management in Myanmar
- 2012 E/ 6.12 Facing the Resource Curse: Norway's Oil for Development Program
- 2012 E/ 9.12 Evaluation of Norway's bilateral agricultural support to food security
- 2008 E/ 6.08 Evaluation of Norwegian development cooperation in fisheries sector
- 2007 E/ 1.07 Evaluation of Norwegian petroleum related assistance
- 2007 E/ 2.07 Evaluation of Norwegian power related assistance
- 2007 E/ 4.07 Evaluation of Norwegian development support to Zambia (1991-2005)

#### WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

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- 2015 E/ 2.15 Evaluation of Norway's support to women's rights and gender equality in development cooperation
- 2007 S/ 1.07 Study of the Norwegian international effort against female genital mutilation
- 2006 S/ 1.06 Synthesis report- Lessons from evaluation of women and gender equality in development cooperation

#### GLOBAL HEALTH AND VACCINATION

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- 2015 S/ 4.15 Experiences with results-based payments in Norwegian Development Aid
- S/ 5.15 Basis for decisions to use results-based payments in Norwegian Development Aid
- 2014 S/ 7.14 Baseline study: Impact evaluation of Norwegian-Indian Partnership Initiative – Phase II
- 2013 E/ 2.13 Local perception, participation and accountability in Malawi's health sector
- 2013 E/ 3.13 Evaluation of the Norway India Partnership Initiative for Maternal and Child Health
- 2011 E/ 10.11 Evaluation of Norwegian health sector support to Botswana
- 2009 S/ 1.09 Global aid architecture and health millennium goals
- 2009 E/ 1.09 Joint evaluation of Nepal's education for all (2004-2009)
- 2008 E/ 4.08 Evaluation of HIV/AIDS responses

#### UN ORGANISATIONS AND MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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- 2015 E/ 7.15 Evaluation of Norwegian multilateral support to basic education
- 2012 E/ 4.12 Evaluation of the Health Results Innovation Trust Fund
- 2011 S/ 9.11 Activity-based financial flows in UN System: A study of select UN Organisations
- 2010 E/ 10.10 Evaluation of democracy support through United Nations
- 2009 S/ 2.09 A Synthesis of evaluations of environment assistance by multilateral organisations
- 2008 E/ 2.08 Evaluation of the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD)

#### AID ADMINISTRATION

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- 2017 E/ 6.17 Monolog eller dialog? Evaluering av informasjons- og kommunikasjonsvirksomhet i norsk bistands- og utviklingspolitikk
- 2017 E/ 1.17 The quality of reviews and decentralised evaluations in Norwegian development cooperation
- 2016 Review of evaluation systems in development cooperation (OECD DAC-publication)
- 2015 S/ 11.15 Mapping study of reviews and evaluations in the Norwegian aid administration
- 2014 S/ 1.14 Can we demonstrate the difference that Norwegian aid makes?
- 2014 S/ 2.14 A study of unintended effects in evaluation of Norwegian aid
- 2012 E/ 8.12 Use of evaluations in the Norwegian development cooperation System
- 2010 S/ 9.10 Evaluability study of partnership initiatives
- 2008 S/ 1.08 The challenge of assessing aid impacts. A review of Norwegian evaluation practice

#### OTHERS

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- 2016 E/ 5.16 Evaluation of Norway's support for advocacy in the development policy arena
- 2008 E/ 3.08 Mid-term evaluation of EEA grants

#### COUNTRY EVALUATION BRIEFS

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- 2018 3.18 Country Evaluation Brief: Haiti
- 2018 2.18 Country Evaluation Brief: Ethiopia
- 2017 11.17 Country Evaluation Brief: Nepal
- 2017 10.17 Country Evaluation Brief: Myanmar
- 2017 5.17 Country Evaluation Brief: Palestine
- 2017 4.17 Country Evaluation Brief: Malawi
- 2017 3.17 Country Evaluation Brief: Somalia
- 2016 6.16 Country Evaluation Brief: South Sudan
- 2016 7.16 Country Evaluation Brief: Afghanistan
- 2016 8.16 Country Evaluation Brief: Mozambique

## Evaluations and studies supported through partnership agreements since 2010

### **INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION (IDEV) AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

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- 2016 Towards private sector led growth: Lessons of experience. Evaluation synthesis report
- 2016 Evaluation of the Bank's country strategy and program in Ethiopia 2004-2013
- 2016 Evaluation of the Bank's country strategy and program in Tanzania 2004-2013
- 2015 Independent evaluation of Bank group equity investments

### **INDEPENDENT EVALUATION GROUP (IEG) WORLD BANK GROUP**

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- 2015 Systematic review of welfare impacts of electricity access
- 2014 World Bank Group support to reforms of business regulations
- 2014 World Bank Group support to health financing
- 2014 Learning and results in World Bank operations: How the Bank learns
- 2013 The World Bank: Experience with targeted support to small and medium-sized enterprises
- 2013 The World Bank: Assistance to low-income fragile and conflict-affected states
- 2013 The World Bank: The World Bank Group's partnership with the Global Environment Facility
- 2012 The World Bank: Impact Evaluations – are they relevant and what do they lead to?
- 2012 The World Bank: Support for youth employment
- 2012 The World Bank: Efforts in Liberia
- 2012 The World Bank: Efforts in Afghanistan 2002-2011
- 2012 The World Bank: Support for sustainable management of forest resources
- 2012 The World Bank: Adapting to climate change
- 2011 Review of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria 39
- 2011 Review of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- 2011 Evaluation of World Bank Activities in Information and Communication Technologies
- 2011 Evaluation of the World Bank's strategy for work on governance and anti-corruption
- 2011 Evaluation of the World Bank's Timor-Leste Programme, 2000-2012
- 2010 Evaluation of the World Bank's work on harmonisation and alignment in low-income countries

### **INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE (IEO) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)**

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- 2014 Assessment of the results of the UN development programme in Timor-Leste
- 2013 The UN Development Programme: Evaluation of the Fourth Global Programme
- 2013 The UN Development Programme: Evaluation of support to Afghanistan
- 2012 The UN Development Programme: Support to countries in conflict
- 2012 The UN Development Programme: Efforts in Liberia
- 2012 The UN Development Programme: Efforts in DR Congo
- 2012 The UN Development Programme: Efforts in Nepal
- 2011 Evaluation of UNDP Contribution in Bangladesh
- 2011 Evaluation of UNDP Contribution in Malawi

### **INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE OF THE GREEN ENVIRONMENT FACILITY(GEF)**

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- 2017 Evaluation of the GEF Engagement with the Private Sector 2017
- 2017 Land Degradation Focal Area (LDFA) Study
- 2017 Climate Change Focal Area Study 2017
- 2016 A Value for Money Analysis of GEF Interventions in Land Degradation and Biodiversity



February 2018  
Cover photo: Espen Røst / Bistandsaktuelt  
Printing: Konsis  
No of copies: 200  
ISBN: 978-82-8369-054-5



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