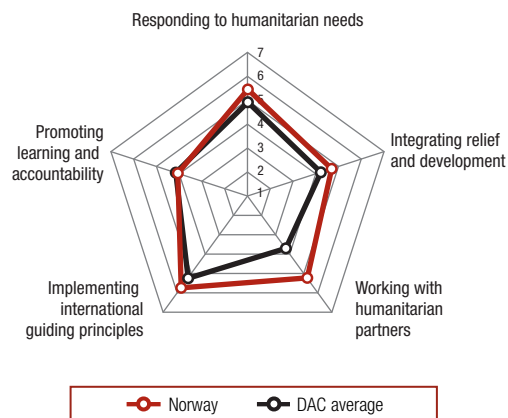


# Norway

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the management, policy formulation and administration of humanitarian action, understood to include conflict resolution. The portfolio is split among the MFA's Department for Global Affairs, with a mandate to respond to armed conflicts and natural disasters; the Regional Department in charge of transitional assistance; and the International Development Policy Department overseeing peace-building activities. Norway has a long tradition of involvement in humanitarian action and conflict resolution. Its actions are not guided by a formal policy document other than its annual budget submission to Parliament (Storting). Norway relies on UN needs assessments, backed by the MFA's internal and NGOs' assessments. It is a major contributor to the multilateral agencies and their Appeals and is a member of the OCHA Donor Support Group. It regards the CERF and clusters as important tools for increased coordination. It provides unearmarked funding to the protection programmes of the ICRC and UNHCR. Norway's national and international NGO partners are actively encouraged to involve beneficiaries in the projects. Through the Norwegian Emergency Preparedness System, Norway has a strong emergency response capacity, offering personnel, services and relief products.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DAC Peer Review for Norway (OECD, 2005).

## HRI scores by pillar



## HRI results

ADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
<b>Responding to humanitarian needs</b>		
Funding in proportion to need.....	5.23	2
<b>Integrating relief and development</b>		
Funding to international disaster risk reduction mechanisms .....	4.30	2
<b>Working with humanitarian partners</b>		
Funding CERF.....	7.00	1
Funding quick disbursement mechanisms.....	7.00	1
<b>Implementing international guiding principles</b>		
Implementing international humanitarian law .....	6.70	2

DISADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
<b>Responding to humanitarian needs</b>		
Funding to priority sectors.....	4.29	17
<b>Working with humanitarian partners</b>		
Supporting contingency planning and capacity building efforts.....	3.61	16
<b>Learning and accountability</b>		
Encouraging regular evaluations.....	5.39	15
Funding of other accountability initiatives.....	1.00	17
Supporting learning and accountability initiatives .....	5.13	16

## Overview of humanitarian aid

	Norway		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2005	2006 <sup>3</sup>	2005	2006 <sup>3</sup>
Total humanitarian aid, of which:	476.0	466.7	4.8	4.4
Bilateral humanitarian aid <sup>1</sup>	343.7	362.8	4.1	4.1
Multilateral humanitarian aid <sup>2*</sup>	132.3	74.0	8.6	5.8
Official development assistance	2,786	2,946	2.4	2.6
Funding to Central Emergency Response Fund <sup>**</sup>	n/a	30.0	n/a	10.4
Other funds committed under flexible terms <sup>4***</sup>	0.3	17.1	2.2	6.1
			<b>DAC average</b>	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (US\$)	103	100	19	24
Total humanitarian aid / official development assistance (%)	17.1	15.8	8.9	9.4
Total humanitarian aid / GNI (%)	0.160	0.140	0.043	0.049

Notes: All data are given in current US\$ m unless otherwise indicated.

1 Bilateral humanitarian aid is provided directly by a donor country to a recipient country and includes non-core earmarked contributions to humanitarian organisations but excludes category 'refugees in donor countries' (where 2006 data not available, estimated as average over last four years).

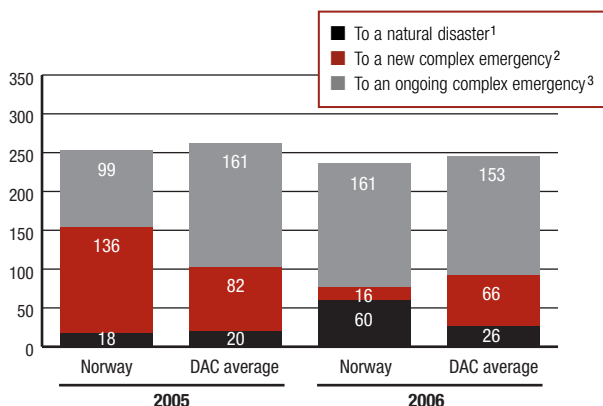
2 Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

3 Preliminary; may include official support to asylum seekers in donor country.

4 Consists of IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund, Common Humanitarian Funds piloted in Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo in 2006, Emergency Response Funds in 2006 for the DRC, Indonesia, Somalia, the Republic of Congo and Ethiopia and country Humanitarian Response Funds in 2005 for DPRK, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia.

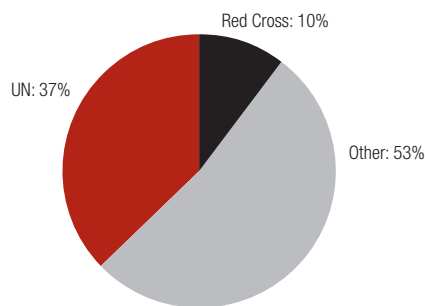
Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (\*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (\*\*) OCHA; (\*\*\*) OCHA, IFRC; Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan, Common Humanitarian Action Plan DRC 2007, US Federal Reserve.

### Response times by crisis type, 2005–2006 (days)



Notes: <sup>1</sup>Average number of days between launch date of a UN Appeal and commitment or disbursement of funds to given ongoing emergencies. <sup>2</sup>Average number of days between launch date of a UN Appeal and commitment or disbursement of funds to given new emergencies. <sup>3</sup>Average number of days between onset of natural disaster (following CRED dates) and commitment or disbursement of funds to given natural disaster. Source: OCHA/FTS (status early May 2007), Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters (<http://www.cred.be/>).

### Main channels of humanitarian aid, 2006



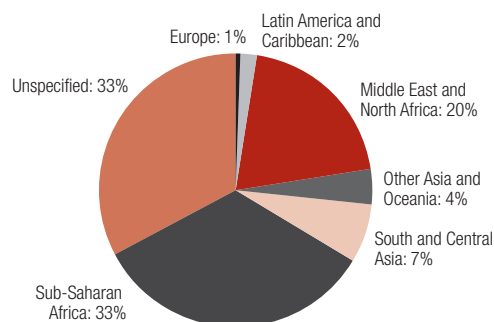
Notes: The UN category encompasses humanitarian receipts by UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA and UN/OCHA including CERF funding; the Red Cross category encompasses humanitarian receipts by IFRC and ICRC. 'Other' is a residual category and includes humanitarian flows to governments, Red Cross national societies, intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, private organisations and foundations. Shares are taken relative to total humanitarian aid reported in 'Overview of humanitarian aid' table. Sources: UN/OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, OECD.

### Funding per emergency, 2006

Crisis	US\$ m	% of total	Inside an Appeal (%)	Outside an Appeal (%)
Palestinian Territories	34.3	9.7	51.1	48.9
Sudan	31.2	8.8	58.4	41.6
Lebanon Crisis, July	23.9	6.7	29.0	71.0
Somalia	19.6	5.5	78.0	22.0
Uganda	13.4	3.8	82.3	17.7
Democratic Republic of Congo	9.5	2.7	75.8	24.2
Ethiopia	9.0	2.5	77.5	22.5
Iraq (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)	8.9	2.5	0.0	100.0
Afghanistan	8.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
Liberia	7.5	2.1	27.2	72.8
<b>Other</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>354.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>

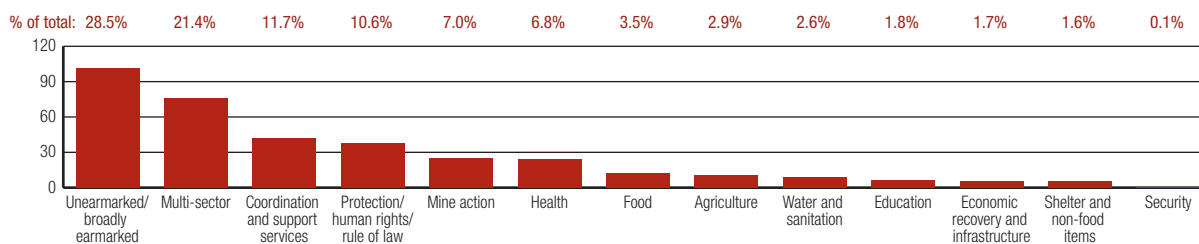
Notes: Category 'Other' includes both provision of unearmarked funds (inside an Appeal to CERF and outside an Appeal) and other miscellaneous flows (only outside an Appeal) if applicable. Source: OCHA/FTS.

### Regional distribution of funding, 2006



Note: The number of Appeals financed per region: Europe (1), Latin America and Caribbean (0), Middle East and North Africa (2), Other Asia and Oceania (1), South and Central Asia (3), Sub-Saharan Africa (16), Unspecified (2). Source: OCHA/FTS.

### Sectoral distribution of funding, inside and outside an Appeal, 2006 (US\$ m)



Notes: 'Unearmarked/broadly earmarked' category consists of funding not yet applied by recipient agency to particular project or sector. Source: OCHA/FTS.