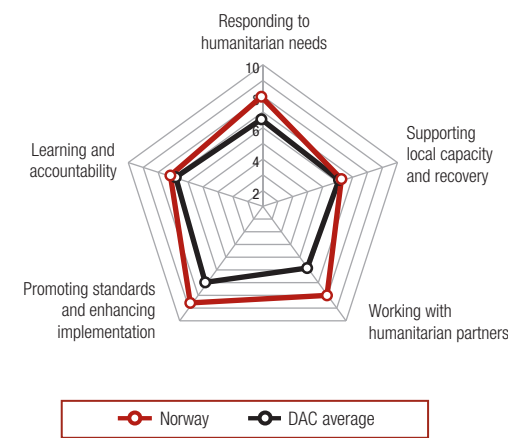


# Norway

Norway is the most generous humanitarian donor among the OECD/DAC group, relative to its size. Its bilateral humanitarian aid amounted to US\$324 million in 2007. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for humanitarian action, splitting the portfolio among three agencies: the Department for Global Affairs, for emergency response; the Regional Department in charge of transitional assistance; and the International Development Policy Department overseeing peace-building activities. Its policy is contained in its annual budget submission to Parliament, however a new humanitarian strategy is expected to be ready by September 2008. Norway has a long tradition of involvement in conflict resolution and emphasises an integrated approach to security, humanitarian, and development aid. Its approach to disaster prevention is summarised in a 2007 White Paper. Norway concurrently provides humanitarian assistance, assistance for peace and reconciliation, transitional assistance, and long-term development assistance, all funded through different budget lines. Norway provides multi-year funding arrangements for longer-term programmes and channels a large share of its budget to pooled funding mechanisms. Their 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.

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

## HRI 2008 scores by pillar



## HRI 2008 results

HIGHEST SCORES	SCORE RANK	LOWEST SCORES	SCORE RANK
<b>Responding to humanitarian needs</b>		<b>Responding to humanitarian needs</b>	
Generosity of humanitarian assistance .....10.00 .....1		Commitment to on-going crises .....5.83 .....22	
<b>Working with humanitarian partners</b>		Timely funding to onset disasters and IFRC emergency appeals...1.54 .....21	
Funding UN coordination mechanisms and common services.....10.00 .....1		Distribution of funding relative to ECHO's Crisis and Vulnerability Indices.....7.01 .....19	
Supporting UN leadership and coordination role .....8.50 .....1		<b>Supporting local capacity and recovery</b>	
<b>Promoting standards and enhancing implementation</b>		Strengthening local capacity for response and mitigation .....6.25 .....18	
Implementing international humanitarian law .....10.00 .....1		Funding to strengthen local capacity .....2.29 .....17	
Implementing refugee law .....10.00 .....1			

## Overview of humanitarian aid

	Norway		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2006	2007 <sup>4</sup>	2006	2007 <sup>4</sup>
Total humanitarian aid (estimated), of which:	413.1	471.3	5.0	5.1
Bilateral <sup>1</sup>	309.1	324.2	4.6	5.2
Multilateral <sup>2</sup> (estimated*), of which:	104.0	147.1	6.7	9.2
Central Emergency Response Fund**	30.0	55.1	10.4	14.6
Funding to other pooled mechanisms <sup>3***</sup>	17.1	74.4	6.1	9.2
Official development assistance	2,954	3,727	2.8	3.6
			<b>DAC average</b>	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (USD) <sup>5</sup>	89	100	22	23
Total humanitarian aid per / official development assistance	18.8	16.5	12.2	11.3
Overseas development assistance / gross national income	0.89	0.95	0.46	0.44

Notes: All data are given in current USD m unless otherwise indicated.

(1) Based on OECD/DAC definition of bilateral humanitarian aid, which is provided directly by a donor country to a recipient country and includes non-core earmarked contributions to multilateral humanitarian organisations known as multi-bilateral aid.

(2) Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC. Does not include contributions through EC. 2007 core funding to UNRWA and ICRC proxied by 2006 data.

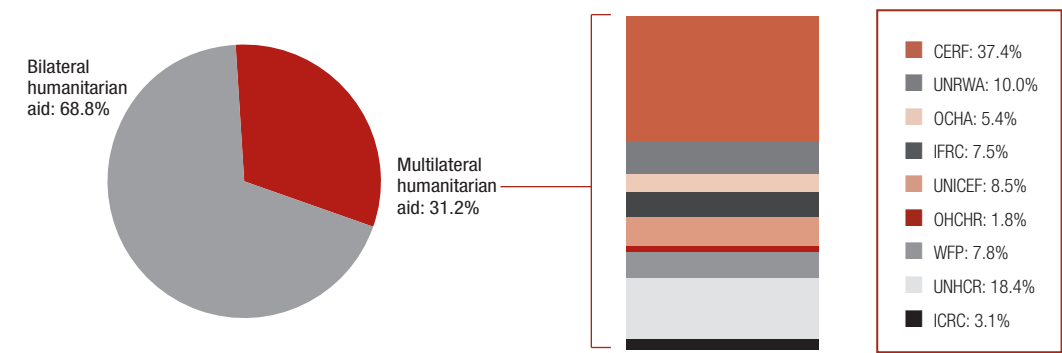
(3) For 2006, these were IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Pooled Fund, and Emergency Response Funds (ERF) for DR Congo, Indonesia, Somalia, Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia. For 2007, these were DREF, CHF, DRC Pooled Fund, and ERFs for Central African Republic, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Iraq.

(4) All 2007 OECD/DAC data are provisional.

(5) Where 2007 population data not available, 2006 data used.

Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (\*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (\*\*) OCHA; (\*\*\*) OCHA, IFRC; US Federal Reserve.

## Main channels of humanitarian aid, 2007



Notes: see notes (1), (2) and (4) in Overview of humanitarian aid table.

Sources: Bilateral humanitarian aid: OECD-DAC. Estimated multilateral humanitarian aid: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

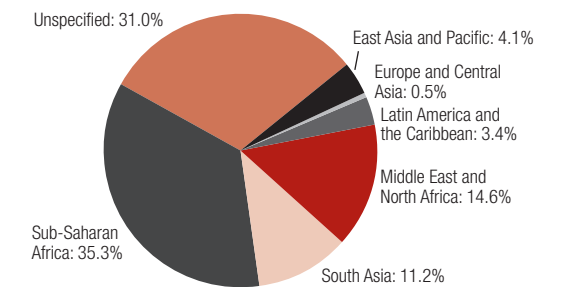
## Funding per emergency, 2007

Crisis	(USD m)	(% of total)
Sudan	40.6	9.3
Somalia	32.0	7.3
occupied Palestinian territories	31.2	7.1
Afghanistan	25.6	5.8
Uganda	21.6	4.9
Democratic Republic of Congo	17.7	4.0
Iraq (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)	16.7	3.8
Sri Lanka	12.8	2.9
Lebanon	9.6	2.2
Colombia	7.6	1.7
<b>Total top 10 emergencies</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>438.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: Funding to these emergencies includes all flows inside and outside an appeal that had been reported to OCHA/FTS and attributed to the emergency at the time of the database download on 8th May 2008.

Source: OCHA/FTS.

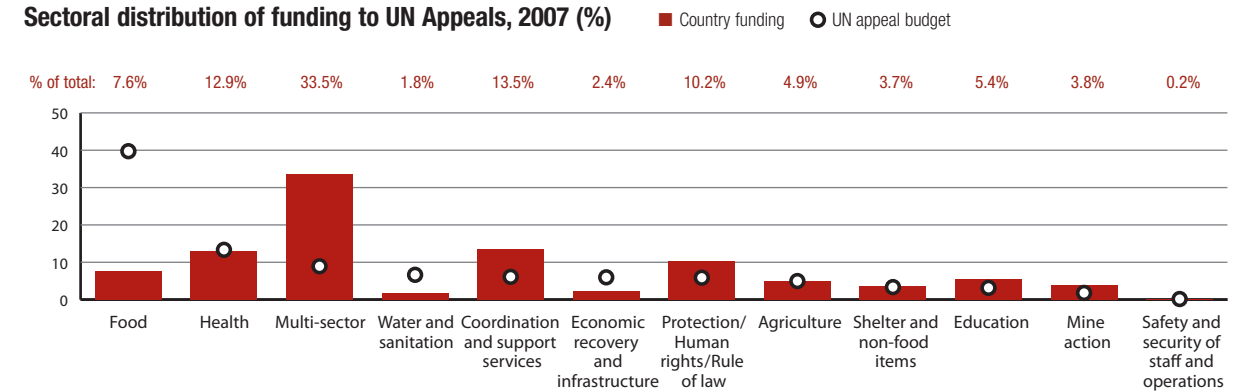
## Regional distribution of funding, 2007



Notes: Funding to these regions includes all flows inside and outside an appeal that had been reported to OCHA/FTS and attributed to a region at the time of the database download on 8th May 2008. Non-attributed flows are shown as 'unspecified'.

Source: OCHA/FTS.

## Sectoral distribution of funding to UN Appeals, 2007 (%)



Notes: Funding to these sectors include only flows inside an appeal that had been reported to OCHA/FTS and attributed to a sector at the time of the database download on 30th June 2008. Distribution of budget based on all 2007 UN appeals.

Source: OCHA/FTS.