

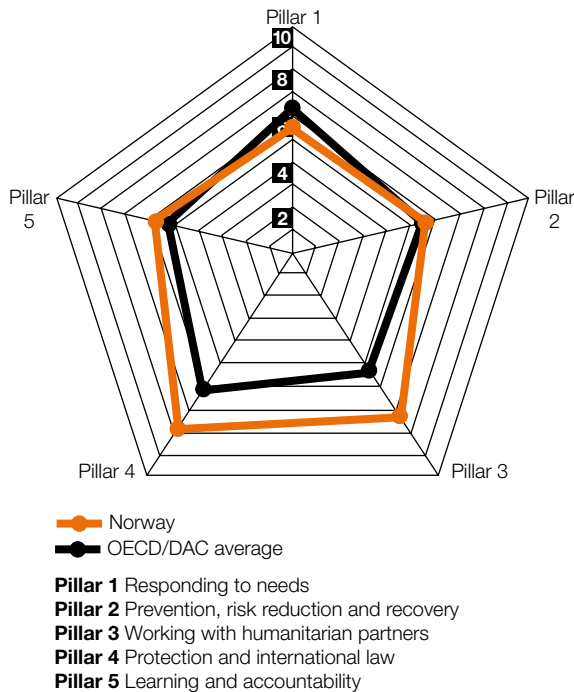
Norway

HRI 2010 ranking: 4th

Policy framework

Norway's humanitarian aid is managed by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), with the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) operating as a technical directorate. The Department for UN, Peace and Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Regional Affairs and Development are the two main departments involved in overseeing humanitarian action. Most development and humanitarian decisions are made in Oslo. As a result, field offices may be unaware of the various funding channels for their respective countries. Norway updated its humanitarian policy in 2009, including a five-year strategy with focuses on protection, adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction, gender issues, and linking humanitarian efforts more closely with peace and reconciliation, human rights, development and climate change endeavours. The 2008 OECD/DAC Peer Review praised Norway for its "principled but pragmatic approach" to effective humanitarian aid. It continues to play a lead role in promoting humanitarian disarmament, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, coordination between civil / humanitarian and military partners and protection and support for internally displaced persons. It is one of the most generous donors: in 2009 its ODA represented 1.06% of its GNI, a significant increase from 0.88% in 2008. Humanitarian aid represented 12.11% of its ODA and 0.11% of its GNI.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Norway does not have a *Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD)* domestic implementation plan, but includes *GHD Principles* in its humanitarian policy. To improve funding predictability, it has multi-year funding arrangements with selected humanitarian organisations for priority countries and themes.

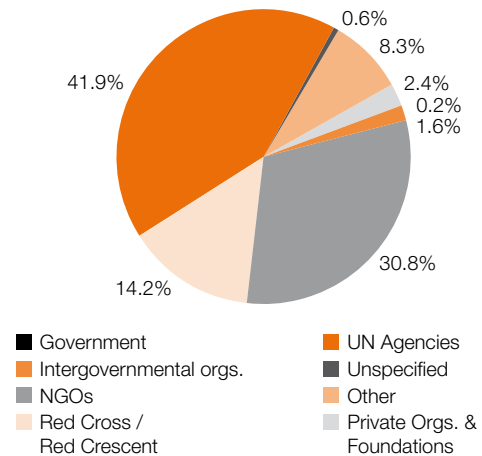
Performance

Norway ranked 4th in the HRI 2010. Based on the patterns of its scores, Norway is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in the group include Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

Like other Group 1 donors, Norway's highest average scores were in Pillars 3, 4 and 5. Norway received its lowest average score in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), scoring lower than the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. In Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery) Norway scored close to the OECD/DAC and Group 1 average. Norway scored well above the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages in Pillars 3 and 4. In Pillar 5, it was above the OECD/DAC average, and close to the Group 1 average.

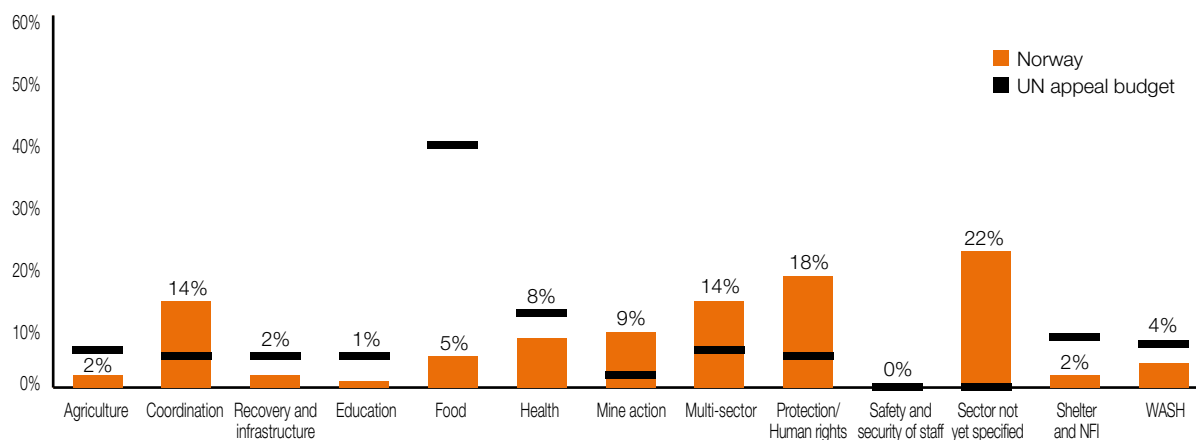
Norway did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *International humanitarian law*, *Refugee law* and *Funding to NGOs*. It scores were relatively lowest in the indicators on *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*, *Impartiality of aid* and *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Norway is among the best OECD/DAC donors in Pillars 3 and 4. However, there is room for improvement in its scores in Pillar 1, especially in terms of the timeliness of its funding. Norway gives only 11% of funding to complex emergencies during the first three months after an appeal launch, compared to the Group 1 donor average of 21%. This makes it the second-slowest donor in the group and third slowest of all OECD/DAC donors. Norway committed 69% of its funds within six weeks of the appeal launch, placing it among the slowest donors. The best performing group, Group 2, committed 84% within this timeframe. Norway’s partners, however, perceive its timeliness better than data in publically available data sources used for this indicator, with scores close to average in the qualitative indicator related to timeliness.

- Norway should review the timeliness of its funding to complex and sudden onset emergencies.

Norway does well in supporting the crises with highest levels of vulnerability – 52% of its funding, compared to the Group 1 average of 49%. However, Norway was the second-to-last donor in its support of forgotten emergencies. Such support was 12% of its humanitarian aid compared to the Group 1 average of 30%.

- Norway should look into ways to increase its support to forgotten emergencies.

Norway received its second-lowest score of the HRI for *Funding of reconstruction and prevention*. Norway spent 8% of its aid on this, while Group 1 donors, who generally performed poorly in this indicator, allocated an average of 11%. Group 3, which performs the best in this indicator, allocated an average of 25%. Norway’s field partners gave it an average score on the related qualitative indicator for *Linking relief, rehabilitation and development*.

- Norway should consider finding ways to increase its support of transitional activities, recovery and reconstruction and prevention.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	10.00	5.05	98%
Un-earmarked funding	6.06	3.45	76%
International humanitarian law	9.90	6.16	61%
Refugee law	9.13	5.74	59%
Funding to NGOs	6.71	4.40	52%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Timely funding to complex emergencies	1.50	4.35	-66%
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	1.98	4.12	-52%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	4.63	6.11	-24%
Impartiality of aid	7.26	7.30	-1%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	6.93	6.97	0%