

Sweden

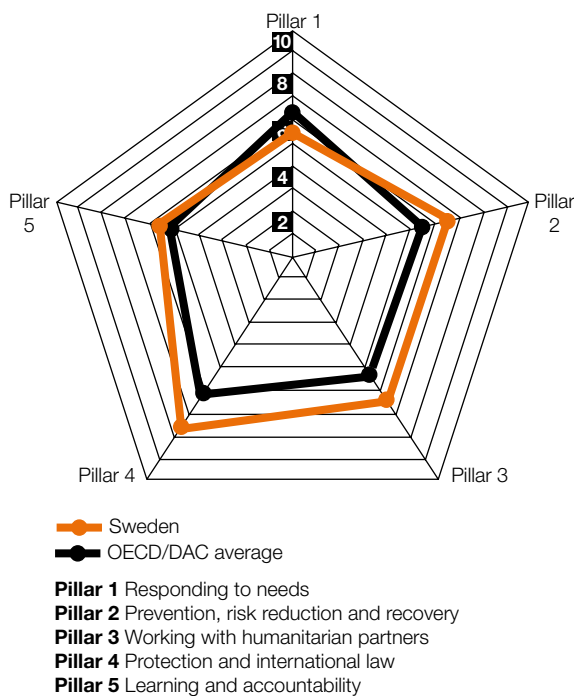
HRI 2010 ranking: 5th

Policy framework

Sweden's humanitarian assistance is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). The Department of Human Security in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is mainly responsible for establishing Sweden's humanitarian policy, while Sida manages the disbursement of humanitarian aid. The Swedish Government's *2004 Humanitarian Aid Policy* remains the principal policy framework for Swedish humanitarian action. It is complemented by Sida's *2008-2010 Strategy for Humanitarian Work*. The aid policy and structure are currently under review and the outcome is expected to include recommendations to simplify the policy framework and to adjust to the changing humanitarian response environment. The 2009 OECD/DAC peer review of Sweden described the country as a reliable donor both in terms of the size and quality of its aid package. It is the most generous OECD/DAC donor with 1.12% of its 2009 GNI allocated to ODA. Humanitarian aid represents 16.7% of its ODA and 0.136% of its GNI.

Sweden is one of the founders and key supporters of the *Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD)* initiative, and has adopted a GHD domestic implementation plan. It has consistently followed up on critical issues and co-chaired the GHD initiative with the United States in 2003-2004 and 2007-2008.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



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

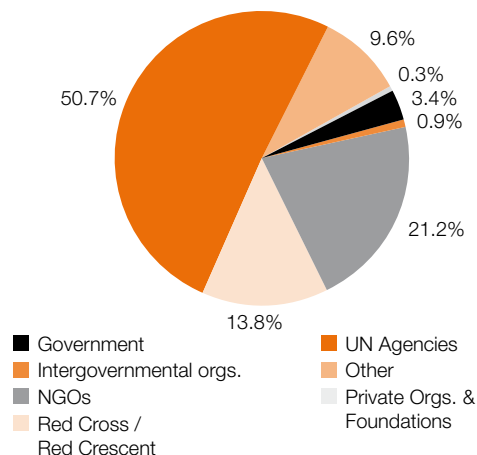
Performance

Sweden ranked 5th in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Sweden 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 this group include Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Like other Group 1 donors, Sweden received its highest average scores in Pillars 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), 3 and 4, in Pillar 1 (Responding to needs), Sweden received its lowest average score, below the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. In Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery), Sweden scored above the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. Sweden scored above the OECD/DAC average in Pillar 3, and was close to its group average. Sweden received its best score in Pillar 4, scoring above the OECD/DAC and its group averages. In Pillar 5, Sweden scored above the OECD/DAC average and was close to its group average.

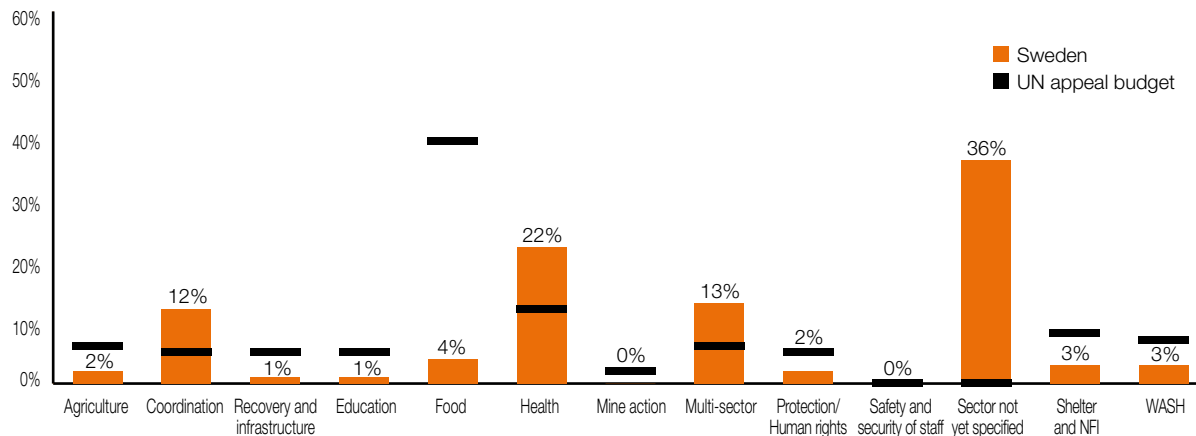
Sweden did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms*, *International humanitarian law* and *Refugee law*. Its scores were lowest in the indicators on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Timely funding to complex emergencies*, *Un-earmarked funding*, *Timely funding to sudden onset disasters* and *Funding for accountability initiatives*.

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

Like other Group 1 donors, Sweden could make its funding more timely. Group 1 donors on average provide only 21% of their funding to complex emergencies during the first three months after an appeal launch. In contrast, Sweden gives only 9% during this same period making it the slowest donor in the group and the second-slowest OECD/DAC donor. Sweden committed 55% of its funding within the first six weeks of sudden-onset disasters, placing it among the slowest donors to respond with funding. The best performing group, Group 2, committed 84% in this timeframe. This is somewhat compensated, however, by its strong support for the CERF and other quick disbursement mechanisms. Sweden scores close to average in the qualitative indicator *Timely funding to partner organisations*, indicating that Sweden’s partners perceive that the timeliness of its funding is better than what the data from publically available sources used to calculate the quantitative indicators would suggest.

- Sweden should review the timeliness of its support to complex and sudden onset emergencies and engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions in this area.

Overall, Sweden received high scores on Pillar 2 compared to other Group 1 donors. However, it received a very low score on *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, allocating only 4% of its humanitarian funding while on average, Group 1 donors allocated 11%. Group 3, which is the group that performs the best here, allocated an average of 25%.

- Sweden should explore options to increase its support for reconstruction and prevention.

Sweden received a high score for its participation in accountability initiatives, yet a very low score for funding accountability initiatives – a mere 0.34% of its aid, compared to the Group 1 average of 0.71%.

- Sweden should look into ways to increase its support of accountability initiatives.

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%
Participation in accountability initiatives	8.39	4.73	77%
Funding of risk mitigation mechanisms	8.79	5.49	60%
International humanitarian law	9.80	6.16	59%
Refugee law	8.83	5.74	54%

Areas for improvement			
Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	0.94	4.12	-77%
Timely funding to complex emergencies	1.13	4.35	-74%
Un-earmarked funding	2.68	3.45	-22%
Timely funding to sudden onset disasters	5.47	6.97	-22%
Funding for accountability initiatives	2.29	2.75	-17%