

NORWAY

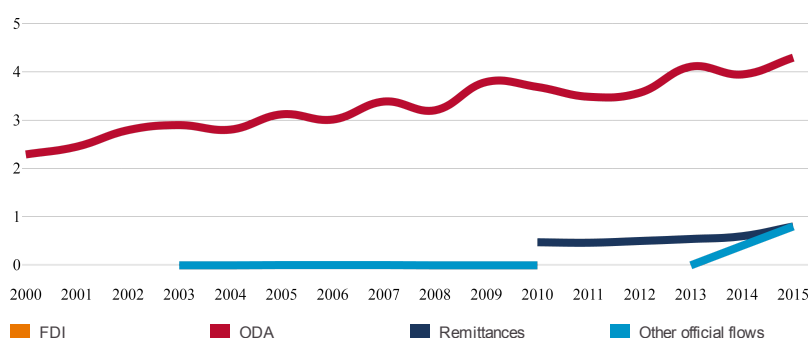
ODA rose to a record level of US\$4.3 billion in 2015. This is equivalent to 1.05% of Norwegian GNI, the second highest ratio among DAC donors. Norway is scaling up its use of OOFs, which almost doubled in 2015 from US\$403 million to US\$803 million.

- ODA grew by 8.8% in 2015, driven by rising refugee-hosting costs as well as growth in sectors such as education
- Governance and security is the largest sector in 2015
- Sub-Saharan Africa receives the most ODA by region, while Brazil and Afghanistan do by country

Resource flows to developing countries

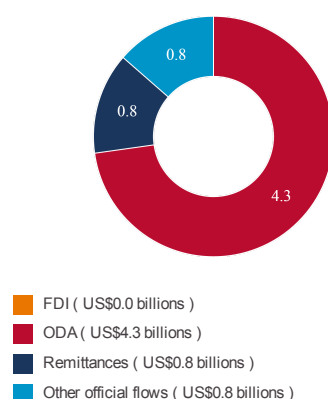
ODA grew 8.8% in 2015 while OOFs almost doubled and remittances grew by over a third

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



ODA totalled US\$4.3 billion in 2015

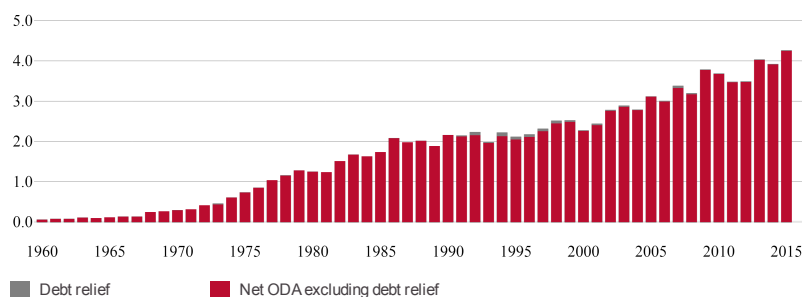
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does Norway give?

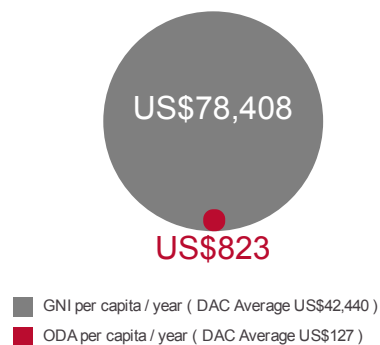
ODA levels in 2015 represented a record level

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



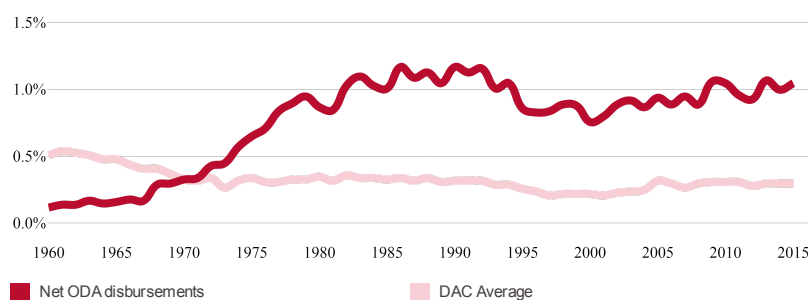
ODA is equivalent to US\$823 per person

2015



ODA rose to 1.05% of GNI in 2015, the second highest ratio among DAC countries

Net ODA as % of GNI



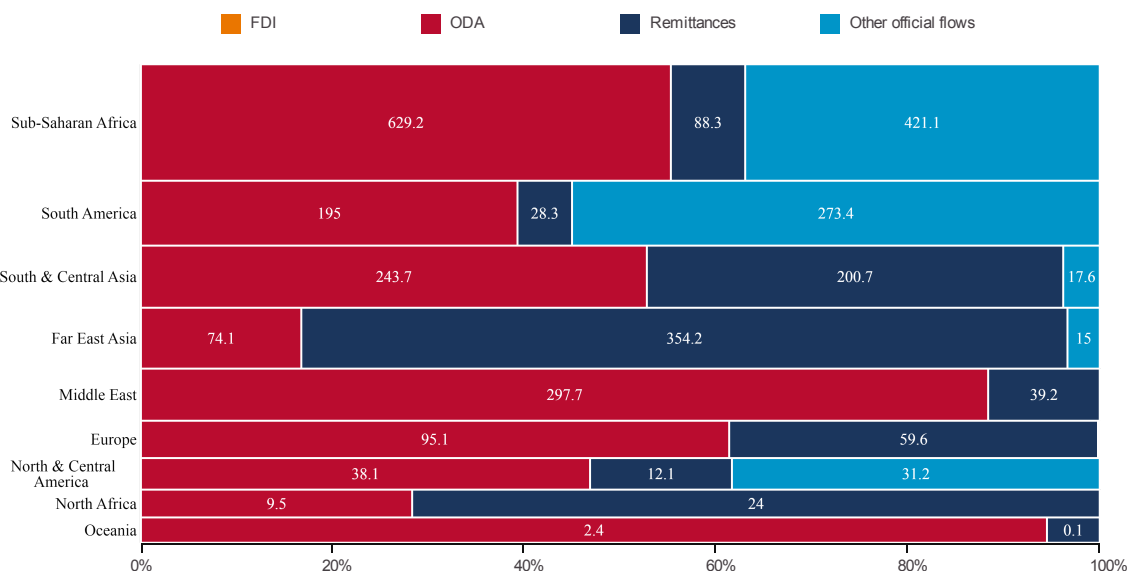
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

Where do resources from Norway go?

Over a quarter of total ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa, the largest regional recipient. 42% is regionally unspecified, of which over 40% is not transferred out of Norway. The largest country recipients are Brazil, Afghanistan and West Bank and Gaza Strip. Almost 70% of remittances go to Far East Asia and South and Central Asia. Norway rapidly scaled up OOFs from a previous peak of US\$5 million in 2005, to US\$403 million in 2014 and US\$803 million in 2015, significant levels of which (US\$171 million) are invested in Kenya.

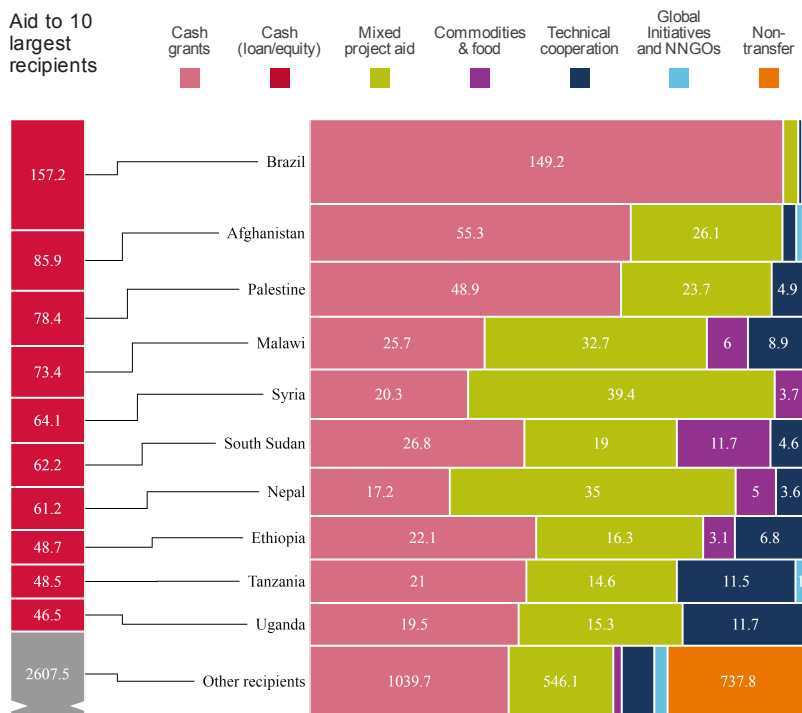
ODA exceeds remittances in all bar two regions (Far East Asia and North Africa); OOFs are concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa and South America

Distribution of international resources by region, 2015, labels are US\$ millions



Cash grants are the primary instrument for the two largest country recipients

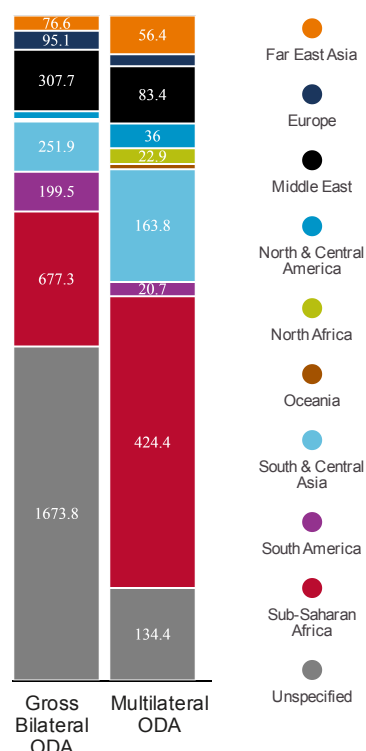
2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Over a quarter of ODA goes to sub-Saharan Africa

Gross ODA, %, 2015, labels in US\$ millions



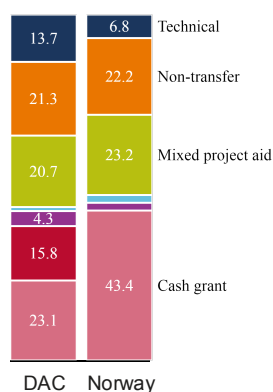
Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. OOFs data shown does not include OOFs export credits. Data on FDI from Norway in developing countries is unavailable.

What is in the ODA bundle from Norway?

Cash grants are the primary instrument for ODA, accounting for 43% of the total in 2015. Cash grants, technical cooperation and mixed project aid, together make up close to three-quarters of Norwegian ODA. At US\$514 million, governance and security is the largest sector, followed by refugee-hosting costs totalling US\$463 million. Refugee-hosting costs and education were the fastest growing sectors in 2015.

Cash grants and mixed project aid account for two-thirds of ODA

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



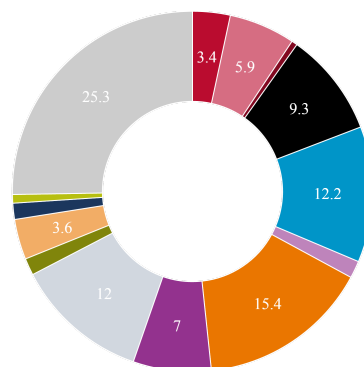
Norway does not provide ODA loans – all financing is grant based

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA



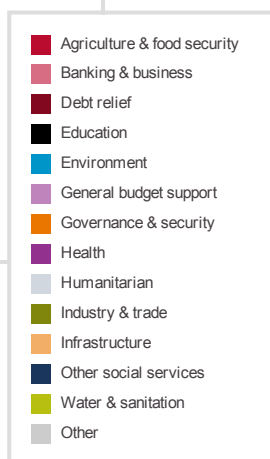
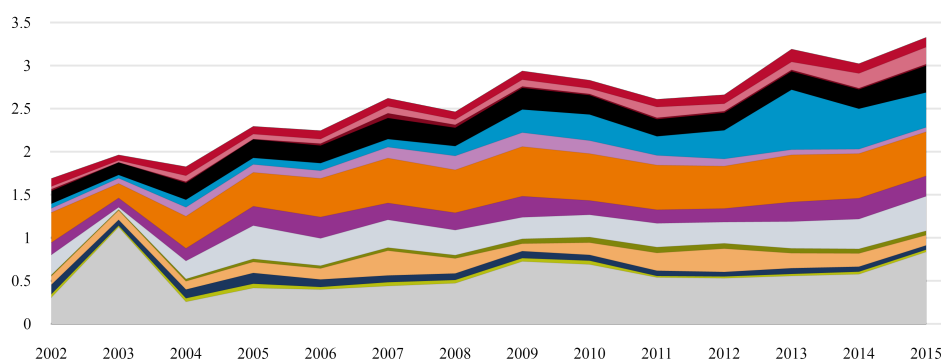
Governance and security and refugee costs (part of 'other') are the largest sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



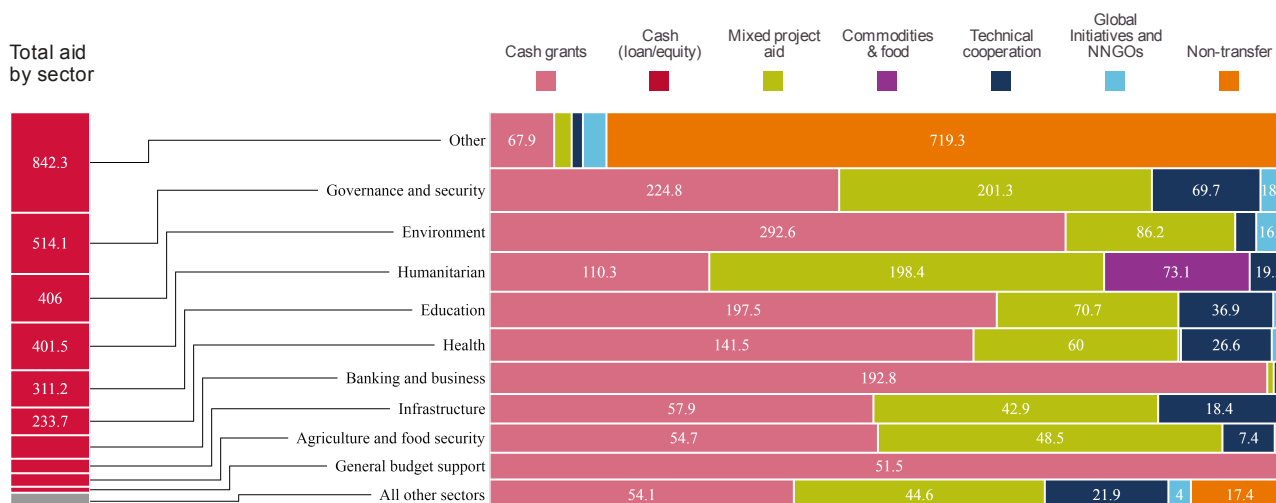
Refugee hosting costs grew by 115% in 2015 and education by 38%, while infrastructure ODA fell 22%

Gross bilateral ODA by sector trends, US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



Refugee costs account for over half of 'other'; cash grants dominate in other large sectors

2015, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions



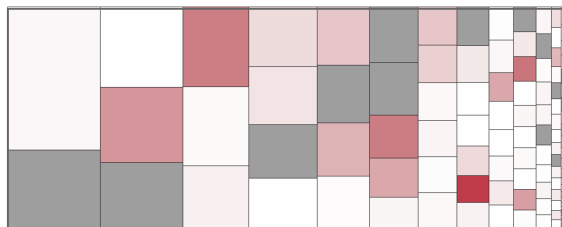
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from Norway targeted?

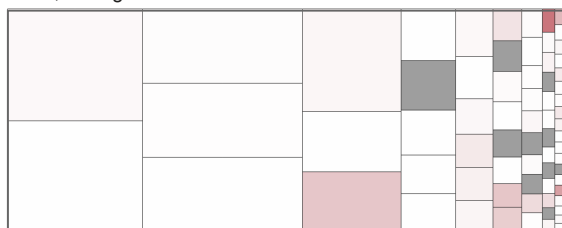
More than half of bilateral ODA goes to countries with high depth of poverty (above 5%) and 30% to those where poverty is deepest (above 20%), one of the highest proportions among DAC countries. Ten countries account for half of bilateral ODA.

30% of ODA goes to countries where poverty is deepest (above 20%)

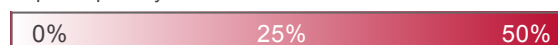
2015, ODA



2015, Foreign direct investment



Depth of poverty in destination countries

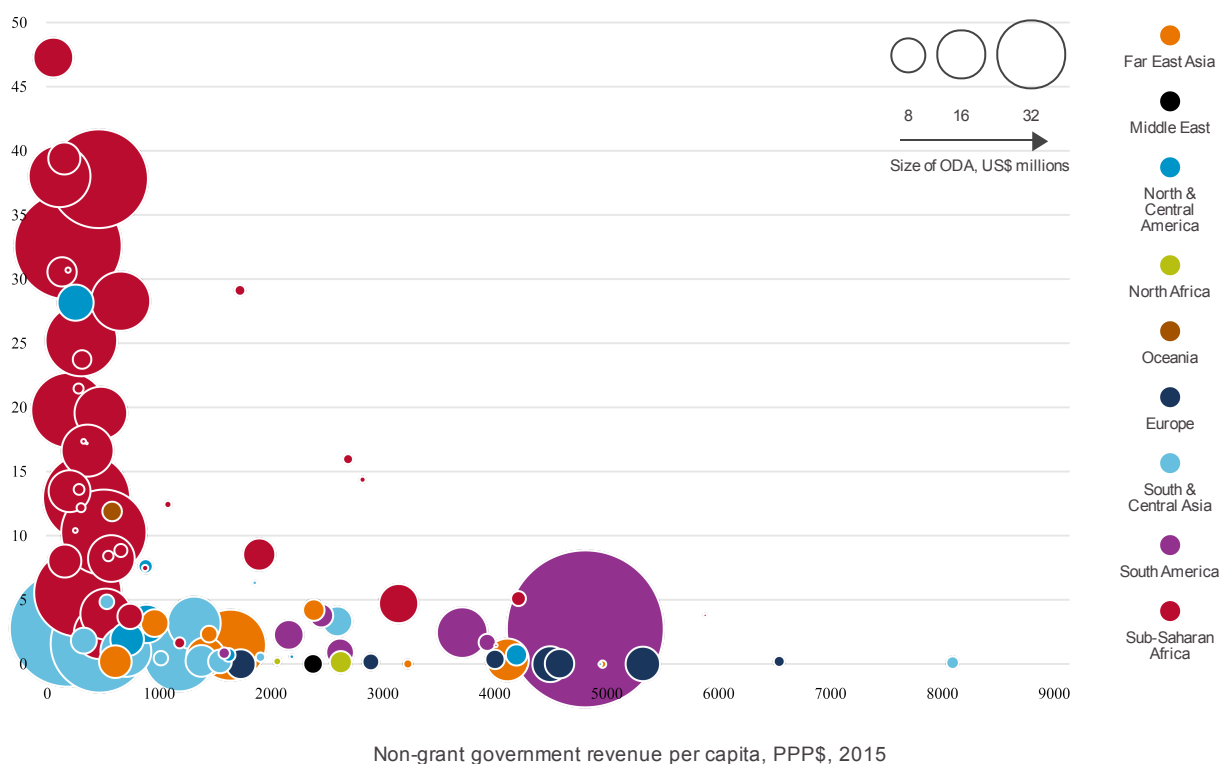


No data



Two-thirds of ODA goes to countries with the lowest levels of domestic resources, where government revenues are less than \$750 per person

Depth of poverty %



Note: Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. 'Purchasing power parity' (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. Government revenue refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Median government revenue across all developing countries in 2015 was 2015PPP\$2,620 per person; a quarter of developing countries have revenues of less than 2015PPP\$758 per person.