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THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES FOR THE DANISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2016

OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION BUDGET 2016 – 2019

THE DANISH
GOVERNMENT

The government's priorities for the Danish Development Cooperation 2016

Denmark has a world-class development cooperation. We live up to the UN target of giving 0.7 per cent of GNI to the poorest people of the world. We are one of only five countries that live up to this target, and we will continue to do so. In the draft Finance Act for 2016, the government allocates DKK 14.8 billion to development assistance. Concurrently, the government will work to encourage other rich countries, not least in the EU, to live up to their international obligations as well.

The Heads of State and Government of the world have recently adopted a new UN agenda for combating poverty and sustainable development. The agenda consists of 17 new Global Goals that must be reached before 2030. They are broad and ambitious, and require a focused, coordinated and joint effort. The Global Goals set the frame for the Danish development cooperation, and Denmark is ready to take on its share of the responsibility.

The Danish development cooperation must evolve concurrently with the global changes and must respond to current challenges. With input from the review of Denmark's foreign and security policy and through dialogue with Danish stakeholders, including representatives from civil society and the private sector, the government will formulate a new strategy for development policy in 2016. At the same time, the government wishes to strengthen the coherence between the humanitarian initiatives and the long-term development work, and will thus prepare a new strategy for the humanitarian engagement.

Poverty reduction and human rights are still at the core of the development cooperation. But development cooperation must be more than that, which is why the government is focusing on the following areas. The development cooperation must be adjusted and prioritised with the aim of both fighting poverty and advancing security. The government will thus support fragile states, ensure protection and assistance in the areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people and address the causes of migration. We shall invest in development in the migrants' home countries and, by focusing on sustainable growth, social and democratic development, assist in creating a foundation for investments and jobs, so they can envision a future for their families in the country where they live. In addition, the development cooperation shall enhance sustainable growth and employment by increased focus on advancing investments, trade and private initiative in developing countries. This will take place by advancing economic freedom, improving possibilities for entrepreneurship as well as respect for property rights. Development work must function as a catalyst and accelerator for the mobilisation of national resources and increased private investments.

The Danish engagement has considerable means at its disposal in the coming years. It is the government's objective that the development cooperation shall make a difference for the poorest people in the world, make the best use of the Danish competences and promote Danish interests.

A reformed and focused world-class development cooperation

Denmark is a respected development partner. We will stay on this path. We shall be an active partner in a world undergoing constant and rapid transformations, and in which the role as development partner changes as well. Denmark's development cooperation must stay abreast with the developments and deliver solutions to the current challenges.

With the draft Finance Act for 2016, the government focuses the development cooperation where the poverty is significant, where we have strategic interests and where Denmark best can make a difference. Consequently, the development cooperation will be prioritised and the number of priority countries will be reduced from 21 to 14. The development cooperation with Bolivia and the regional program in Central America will be fully phased out. In Asia, the development cooperation with Indonesia, Pakistan and Nepal will be phased out in the coming years, and the development cooperation with Vietnam will be phased out as originally planned. The initiatives in Africa will be focused, and the development cooperation with Mozambique and Zimbabwe will be phased out. 11 of the 14 priority countries will belong to the group of least developed countries.

The government emphasises that the phasing out will take place in an orderly manner, and that commitments already made will be respected. Denmark has long-standing partnerships, built on mutual trust, with most of the affected countries, and this will be reflected in the manner by which the development partnerships are phased out.

The government prioritises the engagement in Africa. Henceforth, 10 out of the 14 priority countries will be African, and the government will focus on the neighbouring regions in Africa. A total disbursement of DKK 2,616 million to priority countries in Africa is expected on the country frames in 2016 (see outline below). The disbursements on thematic areas, especially the initiative for peace and stability in the Sahel as well as the Horn of Africa, are in addition to this.

Priority countries:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda

Future share of disbursements on the country frames for priority countries					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Disbursements (DKK million)</i>	3,239	3,808	3,465	2,963	2,314
Hereof Africa	2,285	2,616	2,177	2,252	1,773
Hereof the Middle East, Asia and Latin America	954	1,192	1,288	711	541
<i>Share in per cent</i>					
Africa	70.5	68.7	62.8	76.0	76.6
Middle East, Asia and Latin America	29.5	31.3	37.2	24.0	23.4

Note:

Note: the disbursement numbers are the budgeted amounts of the bilateral country frames for the priority countries (as given in the guidelines on disbursements on the finance act on § 06.32.01/02). The disbursements can change depending on how the programmes progress. Disbursements from instruments outside of the country frames (e.g. the climate envelope, humanitarian assistance, stabilisation initiatives, business instruments) are not included. Moreover, disbursements for Afghanistan after 2017 are not included since the development cooperation with Afghanistan after 2017 has yet to be decided, and therefore there are no disbursement numbers after 2017 for the country frame of Afghanistan in the 2016 draft Finance Act.

The government will engage in a dialogue with Danish stakeholders, including representatives from civil society and Danish businesses, in order to formulate a new strategy for the development policy, which among other things will draw on input from the review of the foreign and security policy.

As a small country, we achieve the greatest influence by maintaining an active and focused engagement in multinational forums. The government focuses the efforts in the international organisations where we most effectively can advance Danish priorities and deliver the desired results. Support to some organisations will be continued, while it will be reduced or phased out for others. In 2016, the Danish core support to multilateral organisations such as the EU, the UN and the World Bank totals approximately DKK 3.3 billion.

Human rights, democracy and good governance are important for building sustainable societies. The government wishes to empower the individual person to look after oneself, which is why the government will guard the democratic values, the rule of law and central civil rights, including for example the right to govern your own life, and the freedom of thought and expression in open and just societies. Approximately DKK 1.4 billion will be allocated to both bilateral and multilateral efforts in this area.

The government will contribute to combating poverty through economic freedom, that is, development based on property law, free trade and private investments. Moreover, the government will promote market-based sustainable growth and employment in the devel-

oping countries. In total, approximately DKK 545 million will be allocated to supporting sustainable growth in the priority countries in 2016. An integration of Danish trade and development initiatives is necessary, and Denmark's strong private sector competences shall be incorporated into the development cooperation to a larger extent. The government will further develop the specific Danida business programmes, to which DKK 100 million are allocated in 2016.

Women's rights and active position in society, both economically, socially and politically, are priorities in the development cooperation. Poverty reduction and sustainable development can only be achieved if women, among other things, can hold and inherit land, and have access to healthcare benefits, education and employment. We maintain the support to UN Women and keep sexual and reproductive health and rights high on the agenda. With Denmark hosting the international 'Women Deliver' conference in Copenhagen in the spring of 2016, we will ensure that women's health and rights are placed at the centre of the global development cooperation.

The government will invest in creating peace and safety in fragile states. With the support of DKK 230 million in 2016 to the Government's Peace and Stabilisation Fund, the efforts in the areas of anti-radicalisation, stabilisation, counter-terrorism, anti-piracy and combating economic criminality among others will be continued. This includes the engagements in and around Syria and Iraq, in the Sahel region, in the Horn of Africa as well as in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Sustainable growth, investments and trade are the road to development

The government will work towards meeting the developing countries' demands for trade, investments and technology in order to promote economic growth. It is about advancing the countries' regulatory framework and fostering a sustainable business environment that can create employment and economic progress.

Economic progress is among other things built on the freedom to practice entrepreneurship, stable and sound conditions, well-functioning legal systems as well as the protection of the private property rights. The bilateral development cooperation in the priority countries contributes to creating economic growth and employment and thereby building the framework for sustainable societies, allowing people to create a future for themselves and their families. In addition, resources will be allocated to international organisations that work with trade and development, with the aim of strengthening the developing countries' capacity to make use of existing and new market accesses.

The development cooperation cannot combat poverty alone. An active engagement from the private sector is crucial in solving the global challenges. The private sector must be engaged to a greater extent – not just through investments, but also by bringing the strong competences of the Danish private sector more into play, for instance in areas like water, energy, food production, and green growth. The development cooperation shall motivate and mobilize private sector investments. Using the Investment Fund for Developing Countries as a starting point, the government wishes to

increase investments in development and create greater development results within sustainable growth and employment.

Stable business structures based on the rule of law and transparency are key to achieving sustainable growth, trade and private sector development. This also increases the foreign direct investments in the country. The governments in the developing countries are responsible for building responsible regulatory frameworks for the business community. However, Denmark will contribute to improving the regulatory frameworks through cooperation with local public authorities among others. We will request that our priority countries promote good governance and increase investments in social and economic infrastructure.

The business instruments in the development cooperation must promote Danish companies' engagements in development countries to the benefit of both the Danish companies and the private sector in the developing countries. The goal is to ensure that the strong Danish competences come into play and promote market-driven development. The government will enter into a dialogue with Danish businesses, civil society, financial institutions and philanthropic foundations in order to adjust and improve the business instruments.

Promoting sustainable economic growth	2016
Support to growth and employment in priority countries	DKK 545 mill.
Funds for international organisations working with trade and development	DKK 35 mill.
Collaboration between public authorities	DKK 72 mill.
International partnerships for private sector development	DKK 62 mill.
Danida Business Finance	DKK 300 mill.
Business Instruments	DKK 100 mill.

Support to the areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people – and a strong effort to prevent migration through long-term development

We stand before historically large refugee and migration flows. The Danish development cooperation shall help those that flee from war and persecution. We shall help those that are in need of protection by strengthening the support to the areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people. Concurrently, we shall help by building up societies, where not least the young people see a future for themselves, and where the migrants can return home.

The government prioritises the humanitarian efforts and increases the funds allocated to the humanitarian frame by DKK 50 million, resulting in a total allocation of DKK 1.825 billion. This is the highest amount that a Danish government has devoted on their draft finance act to humanitarian efforts, including support to areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people. Consequently, the share of the total development assistance given to humanitarian purposes is increased. Especially the crisis in Syria and the conflict with ISIL have resulted in large refugee flows. Throughout many years, Denmark has provided an important contribution to the assistance in the areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people. With the government's decision to allocate additional DKK 250 million in humanitarian assistance to Syria and the areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people around Syria, Denmark will give a total of approx. DKK 459 million in 2015 from the humanitarian frame to activities related to the crisis in Syria. This is the highest amount given to the victims of the crisis in Syria since its beginning in 2011.

Denmark provides humanitarian assistance through core support to a number of central international organisations, through partnership

agreements with selected Danish and international civil society organisations, and through support to acute crises and catastrophes. The majority of the funds are used to support refugees, internally displaced people and local communities in and around conflict-affected areas.

The government strives to limit the migration flows towards the EU and to assist during crises and conflicts in the areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people. It is about securing better protection and a better supply of, among others, education, healthcare systems and income possibilities in the areas hosting the refugees and internally displaced people, as well as strengthening the local societies' ability to absorb the many refugees. The aim is to ensure that the refugees can live in safety and with dignity, without being dependent on international humanitarian assistance. This is the best solution for the internally displaced people, the refugees, the local communities that host them, as well as Denmark.

A sustainable solution to the migration flows requires a long-term approach. We must not only assist when the crisis has occurred. We shall contribute to preventing conflicts by investing in peace and state building in fragile states.

As part of the government's larger migration efforts, DKK 50 million are allocated to initiatives especially targeted towards the fundamental causes of migration and refugees in the areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people. At the same time, migration efforts must be strengthened in the long-term development work. It is not the least a matter of advancing economic growth and employment opportunities for the young people in the countries generating the migration flows.

The government will strengthen the integration between the humanitarian initiatives and the long-term development cooperation and prepare a new strategy for the Danish humanitarian engagement.

Areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people, as well as migration and long-term initiatives

2016

Humanitarian contributions, including assistance to areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people

DKK 1.825 billion

New migration initiative

DKK 50 million

Fragile states

Approx. DKK 1.1 billion

Tables

**Table 1:
Commitments to larger programs in priority countries in 2016**

Countries	Activities	Commitments in 2016 (DKK million)
Zimbabwe	Good governance	25
South Sudan	Conflict prevention, sustainable peace and living conditions	150
Mozambique	Phasing-out program	184
Ghana	Growth in agriculture and industry	70
Burkina Faso	Water and sanitation supply and management of water resources	75
	Development contract	75
	Good governance	45
Africa total		624
Myanmar	Education	30
	Peace, democracy, good governance and human rights	90
	Sustainable economic growth	210
Palestine	State building and human rights	250
Afghanistan	Good governance	200
	Education	64
	Economic growth and employment	110
Bangladesh	Human rights and good governance	140
	Climate proofing and sustainable energy	155
Asia and Latin America total		1,249
Programmes in priority countries total		1,873

Table 2:
Overview of Danish development cooperation draft Finance Act 2016

With input from the review of the Danish foreign and security policy, and through dialogue with Danish stakeholders, including representatives from civil society and private sector, the government will develop a new strategy for development policy in 2016. Therefore, the government has put aside more than DKK 2 billion annually to reserves for 2017-2019, which will be allocated in line with the new strategy for development policy.

Development cooperation on the Finance Act Account § 6.3		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Finance Act Account and description		(DKK-mill.) 2015-prices*	(DKK-mill.) 2016-prices	(DKK-mill.) 2016-prices	(DKK-mill.) 2016-prices	(DKK-mill.) 2016-prices
06.31	Reserves	-396.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
06.31.79	Reserves	-396.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
06.31.79.10	Reserves	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
06.31.79.20	Budget regulation	-496.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32	Bilateral assistance	5,385.9	3,561.3	3,593.8	3,745.1	3,450.2
06.32.01	Developing countries in Africa	2,570.0	660.0	1,219.7	1,750.6	1,583.6
06.32.01.05	Ethiopia	5.0	5.0	5.0	255.0	5.0
06.32.01.06	Niger	0.0	0.0	225.0	135.0	0.0
06.32.01.07	Zimbabwe	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.01.08	Somalia	450.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	250.0
06.32.01.09	South Sudan	5.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	250.0
06.32.01.10	Tanzania	255.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
06.32.01.11	Kenya	1,210.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
06.32.01.12	Uganda	5.0	5.0	5.0	375.0	875.0
06.32.01.13	Mozambique	95.0	184.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
06.32.01.15	Ghana	225.0	75.0	75.0	5.0	0.0
06.32.01.17	Burkina Faso	5.0	200.0	300.0	300.0	0.0
06.32.01.20	Mali	215.0	5.0	380.0	410.0	185.0
06.32.01.23	Other initiatives in Africa	0.0	1.0	214.7	5.6	8.6
06.32.02	Developing countries in Asia and Latin America	727.5	1,280.0	661.0	61.0	11.0
06.32.02.04	Pakistan	50.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.02.05	Myanmar	5.0	335.0	235.0	5.0	5.0
06.32.02.08	Palestine	171.0	250.0	250.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.02.09	Afghanistan	456.0	379.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.02.11	Bangladesh	5.0	300.0	135.0	5.0	5.0

* 2015 appears as stated on the Finance Act for 2015

06.32.02.12	Nepal	5.0	5.0	5.0	50.0	0.0
06.32.02.15	Other initiatives in Asia	32.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
06.32.02.17	Bolivia	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.02.18	Other initiatives in Latin America	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.04	Technical assistance and collaboration between public authorities	391.2	361.4	370.4	328.4	299.4
06.32.04.10	Bilateral advisors	8.0	8.0	10.0	20.0	8.0
06.32.04.11	Fellowships	40.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
06.32.04.12	Company advisors	60.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
06.32.04.14	IT-, property-, travel-, competence development and communication expenses	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3
06.32.04.15	Advisory Units	118.0	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1
06.32.04.16	Growth advisors	33.0	33.0	30.0	17.0	0.0
06.32.04.17	Strategic sector cooperation	39.0	39.0	39.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.05	Danida Business platform	596.0	425.0	562.0	562.0	562.0
06.32.05.02	Reserves	0.0	0.0	562.0	562.0	562.0
06.32.05.12	Business Instruments and Corporate Social Responsibility	228.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.05.13	CSR training fund re. IFU investments	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.05.16	UN Global Compact	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.05.18	Danida Business Finance	254.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.05.19	Investment funds	89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.05.20	Danida Business Delegations	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.07	Loan assistance	-47.1	-51.8	-84.5	-85.2	-79.3
06.32.07.14	Debt relief for developing countries	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
06.32.07.15	Repayment on government loans to developing countries	-48.2	-52.4	-84.6	-85.2	-79.3
06.32.08	Other bilateral assistance	643.3	526.7	865.2	1,128.3	1,073.5
06.32.08.02	Reserves	0.0	0.0	865.2	1,128.3	1,073.5
06.32.08.40	Dignity – Danish Institute Against Torture	48.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.08.60	Stabilisation and conflict prevention	177.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.08.70	Democracy and human rights	93.5	119.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.08.80	Peace and Stabilisation Fund	295.0	230.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.08.90	The Danish Institute for Human Rights	29.2	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.09	Danish-Arab Partnership Programme	275.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.09.10	Danish-Arab partnership contributions	104.0	126.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.09.20	Other initiatives	171.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

06.32.11	Neighbourhood Programme	230.0	160.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.11.10	Programme initiatives	190.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.32.11.20	Other initiatives	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.33	Assistance through civil society organisations (NGO's)	1,103.0	794.0	794.0	794.0	794.0
06.33.01	Assistance through civil society organisations (NGO's)	1,103.0	794.0	794.0	794.0	794.0
06.33.01.10	Framework agreements	808.0	595.6	595.6	595.6	595.6
06.33.01.11	Strategic initiatives	53.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
06.33.01.12	Pool schemes	242.0	178.4	178.4	178.4	178.4
06.34	Natural resources, energy og climate change	652.0	340.0	425.0	448.0	425.0
06.34.01	Natural resources, energy and climate change in developing countries	652.0	340.0	425.0	448.0	425.0
06.34.01.02	Reserves	0.0	0.0	425.0	425.0	425.0
06.34.01.30	Climate Investment Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.34.01.40	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.34.01.50	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.34.01.60	The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.34.01.70	Climate Envelope	475.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.34.01.80	Other environmental contributions	154.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.34.01.90	The Ozone Fund	23.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0
06.35	Research and information activities	371.0	179.0	303.0	183.0	183.0
06.35.01	Research and information activities in Denmark etc.	361.0	173.0	303.0	183.0	183.0
06.35.01.02	Reserves	0.0	0.0	303.0	183.0	183.0
06.35.01.10	Projects in Denmark	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.35.01.11	Research activities	135.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.35.01.13	Information activities	70.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.35.01.14	Cultural cooperation (CKU)	85.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.35.01.17	Seminars, courses, conferences etc	30.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.35.01.18	Evaluation	21.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.35.02	International development research	10.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.35.02.10	International agricultural research (CGIAR)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.35.02.11	Other international development research	10.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.36	Multilateral assistance through the UN etc.	1,429.1	1,114.6	1,175.5	1,173.5	1,175.5
06.36.01	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	605.4	418.0	490.0	490.0	490.0
06.36.01.10	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	345.0	180.0	252.0	252.0	252.0
06.36.01.12	UN Women	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0

06.36.01.14	UN City	197.4	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0
06.36.02	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	90.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
06.36.02.10	General contribution to UNICEF*	90.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
06.36.03	HIV/AIDS, population and health programmes	497.0	407.0	427.0	427.0	427.0
06.36.03.10	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)*	152.0	132.0	252.0	252.0	252.0
06.36.03.11	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and others	165.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0
06.36.03.12	WHO development activities	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
06.36.03.14	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and others	15.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
06.36.03.16	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	165.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.36.04	UN agriculture and food programmes	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.36.04.11	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.36.06	Other UN programmes and various multilateral contributions	136.7	149.6	118.5	116.5	118.5
06.36.06.10	UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	5.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.36.06.13	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
06.36.06.16	Multilateral advisors	100.0	85.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
06.36.06.19	Danish UN Association	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.36.06.20	Support to activities within trade and development	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.36.06.23	OECD-DAC development related contribution	8.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	5.0
06.36.06.24	Miscellaneous multilateral contributions	16.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
06.36.06.25	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.37	Development banks, funds and the EU	1,941.6	1,968.5	1,741.1	1,708.8	2,034.7
06.37.01	World Bank Group	1,073.8	883.8	940.8	891.8	883.8
06.37.01.10	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.37.01.11	The International Development Association (IDA)	615.0	665.0	622.0	573.0	565.0
06.37.01.12	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.37.01.13	International Finance Cooperation (IFC)	25.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
06.37.01.15	Special Action Account	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
06.37.01.17	World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.37.01.18	Global Partnership for Education (GPE)	400.0	200.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
06.37.02	Regional development banks	0.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
06.37.02.10	The African Development Bank (AfDB)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.37.02.11	The Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.37.02.12	The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

06.37.02.13	The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	0.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
06.37.03	Regional development funds, debt relief initiatives and other funds	325.0	512.0	215.7	222.0	555.9
06.37.03.10	African Development Fund (AfDF)	180.0	403.0	100.0	100.0	430.0
06.37.03.11	Asian Development Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.37.03.13	Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.37.03.14	Multilateral debt relief initiatives	108.0	109.0	115.7	122.0	125.9
06.37.04	Development assistance through the EU	542.8	372.7	484.6	495.0	495.0
06.37.04.10	European Development Fund (EDF)	545.0	375.0	485.0	495.0	495.0
06.37.04.11	EU loans to Turkey	-2.2	-2.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0
06.39	Humanitarian assistance	1,775.0	1,825.0	1,775.0	1,775.0	1,775.0
06.39.01	General contributions to international humanitarian organisations	640.0	590.0	605.0	605.0	605.0
06.39.01.10	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0
06.39.01.11	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	90.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
06.39.01.12	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
06.39.01.13	Humanitarian food aid (WFP)	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0
06.39.01.14	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
06.39.01.15	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
06.39.01.16	UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
06.39.01.17	UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	30.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
06.39.03	Humanitarian contributions to partners in acute and protracted crises	1,135.0	1,235.0	1,170.0	1,170.0	1,170.0
06.39.03.10	Strategic partnerships	644.0	674.0	674.0	674.0	674.0
06.39.03.11	Other contributions to acute and protracted crises	491.0	561.0	496.0	496.0	496.0
§ 06.3	Total	12,261.2	9,882.4	9,907.4	9,927.4	9,937.4

* As part of the agreement on the Finance Act for 2015, DKK 100 mill. of the 2015 contributions to UNICEF and UNFPA were advanced to 2014, so that the the commitment was DKK 100 mill. higher in 2014 and DKK 100 mill. lower in 2015 for each of the two organisations. Therefore, the contribution to UNICEF in 2015 is DKK 90 mill. instead of the annual DKK 190 mill. and the contribution to UNFPA in 2015 is DKK 152 mill. instead of the annual DKK 252 mill.

Table 3:
Estimate of Denmark's total development assistance in 2016
according to the OECD/DAC rules

	DKK million
Development cooperation with developing countries (Finance Act Account § 6.3)	9,882.4
Administration of development cooperation	754.9
Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)	23.0
EU development assistance	1,067.2
Parts of international activities by police and defence	29.8
Share of UN peace keeping operations	18.5
Expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in Denmark	2,914.7
Distribution of lottery funds to non-profit organisations	13.1
Other (contributions to UN organisations etc.)	74.1
Total Danish development cooperation	14,777.7

THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES FOR
THE DANISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2016

OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION BUDGET 2016-2019

2015/16:1

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Denmark has a world-class development cooperation and lives up to the UN target of giving 0.7 per cent of GNI to the world's poorest people, as one of the few countries in the world. The UN's 17 new Global Goals for sustainable development create a new framework for the development cooperation. The government will formulate a new strategy for the development policy, drawing upon, among other things, input from the review of the foreign and security policy.

The government will focus the development engagements where the poverty is significant, where we have strategic interests and where Denmark best can make a difference. The development cooperation will be prioritised in 14 priority countries, and phased out in 7 of the current priority countries. Henceforth, 10 out of the 14 priority countries will be in Africa, and 11 of the 14 priority countries will belong to the group of least developed countries.

Poverty reduction and promotion of human rights are still the core of the development cooperation. But the development cooperation must also assist those who flee from war and persecution, as well as prevent conflicts. The government will increase the humanitarian contributions to a historically high level, with, among other things, a special focus on refugees in areas hosting refugees and internally displaced people, and on combating the fundamental causes of migration.

The development work shall promote sustainable growth and employment. An active engagement from the private sector is essential, hence the development work must strive to mobilise private investments in the developing countries. Moreover, the competences of the Danish businesses shall come into play to a larger extent.

The government maintains an active multilateral engagement, primarily through the EU, the UN and the World Bank.