



The Government's Priorities for Danish Development Cooperation 2018



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Part 2 of the implementation of Denmark's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, The World 2030

Overview of the development cooperation budget 2018-2021

Denmark's development cooperation is a tangible and visible contribution to the joint responsibility Denmark assumes for the world's development. The development cooperation is fully integrated into Denmark's foreign and security policy and aims to make the world a safer, freer, wealthier and just place to grow up for the future generations.

The Government wants a Danish development cooperation that makes a difference. When Denmark takes joint responsibility in developing the world, we simultaneously take good care of Denmark. Self-interest and an active engagement to promote a freer, safer and wealthier world are not mutually exclusive – rather, they are mutually dependent.

Denmark's new strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, The World 2030, is based on a broad political agreement from January 2017. The four strategic aims in Denmark's strategy constitute the overall framework for the Government's financial prioritisation of its development assistance in 2018. The development policy priorities are aligned with the implementation of the Government's Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy 2017-18 and the action plan for the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

With the Finance Bill for 2018, Denmark will be increasing its development assistance to developing countries under §6.3. by approximately DKK 2.6 billion. The Government allocates a total of DKK

15,878.2 million to development assistance, equalling 0.7% of GNI (Economic Survey, May 2017). Thereby, Denmark will continue to be one of the few countries in the world that fulfil the UN goal of committing 0.7% of GNI to development assistance. Denmark has done so since 1978, and we will continue to do so.

In order to ensure predictability in the development assistance, the Government has decided to implement an adjustment mechanism for development assistance for 2017 and onwards. The adjustment mechanism will manage deviations in the expenditure relating to e.g. refugee reception and changes in the GNI estimates. The mechanism ensures that precisely 0.7% of the GNI is allocated to development assistance over a rolling 3-year period. This will result in improved planning and control of the annual appropriations. No previous government has introduced such a mechanism.

With the Finance Act for 2018, the Government particularly plans to 1) increase initiatives to improve the situation in countries and regions affected by war and conflict i.a. through enhanced coherence between humanitarian assistance and development cooperation, 2) strengthen the focus on migration, including the readmission of developing countries' own citizens without a legal permission to stay in Denmark, 3) increase development financing, especially for growth and employment by mobilising and catalysing private capital and bringing Danish businesses, investors

and Danish solutions, knowledge and innovation into play, 4) invest the highest amount ever to be appropriated in the Finance Act through multilateral initiatives to improve the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls. In addition, the Government prioritises access to education, health and jobs for young people and will strengthen young people's participation and influence in society, thus enabling them to see perspectives and possibilities in their home country.

Partnerships are the cornerstone of Danish development cooperation. Partnerships and sustainable, responsible investments are important steps towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In the Finance Bill, the Government prioritises diversified partnerships that connect the private sector, civil society, knowledge environments and public authorities. The restructuring of the assistance for the civil society and an increased contribution of approximately DKK 240 million compared with the Finance Act for 2017 will result in new strategic partnerships with civil society organisations and larger convergence between strategic objectives, means, priority countries and themes.¹

Geographically, the Government prioritises areas with convergence between the need for assistance in developing countries and Danish interests. This

applies in the world's hotspots and fragile states and regions, but also in developing countries in growth that e.g. request our knowhow and public-private partnerships to promote sustainable solutions. The focus for Denmark's bilateral cooperation with priority countries will continue to be in Africa where the capital of the development cooperation is decisive.

Development cooperation always involves a risk of corruption, abuse and irregularities, but Denmark has a clear zero-tolerance policy. Denmark always reacts when there is a reasoned suspicion of corruption, abuse of Danish funds or other irregularities such as non-performance of agreements made. To help bring into focus the fight against corruption, Denmark is hosting the world's largest anti-corruption conference in 2018.

1) See Table 3 for an overview of the allocation of assistance to civil society organisations.

Peace, security and protection

The Government prioritises a significant effort in neighbouring areas. Denmark rescues human lives and provides assistance for protection and greater resistance where the needs are most crucial. Denmark receives international acclaim for its approach with a new integrated strategy for both development cooperation and humanitarian aid, which will ensure better and more cohesive and effective initiatives in crisis-stricken and fragile states and neighbouring areas.

Millions of people are displaced and live in camps or temporary housing in their country of origin or neighbouring areas. The aim is for them to return to their home countries and cities when the conflicts have ended, or to integrate in the neighbouring area. In the meantime, the international community must assist the local communities hosting the many refugees to ensure reasonable conditions for refugees and displaced persons.

The Government has unambiguously prioritised that Denmark assumes its share of the responsibility for initiatives and action in the neighbouring areas. By slowing down the influx to Denmark, financial resources are released from expenditure for the reception of refugees in Denmark. Instead the resources can be used directly in countries and regions affected by crises where they go much further.

In the Finance Bill, the Government allocates DKK 2,500 million to Denmark's humanitarian aid. This is the highest amount ever to be appropriated in the Finance Act, an increase from the Finance Act for 2017 of DKK 125 million, and a clear reflection of the continued prioritisation of Denmark's initiatives in neighbouring areas of crisis and conflict.

In addition, DKK 150 million is allocated to protection and development initiatives for refugees

and local host communities in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq.

The Government will continue to prioritise contributions aimed at obtaining a stabilisation of fragile situations in the world's hotspots such as Iraq, Syria, Sahel and the Horn of Africa as well as aimed at fighting radicalisation and violent extremism. As a concrete example, the Peace and Stabilisation Fund is increased to a total of DKK 325 million, financed through the development assistance.

Denmark will continue to support the Danish-Arab Partnership Programme and the Neighbourhood Programme for Ukraine and Georgia with DKK 200 million and DKK 160 million, respectively, each year. In addition, an extra DKK 15 million is allocated to secondment of Danes to the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine.

Migration and readmission

The Government's tightening of the regulations in the asylum area and the declining number of refugees who seek asylum in Denmark cause the expenditure for refugee reception financed through the development assistance to decline in 2018. This will release funds, which the Government will i.a. use to prevent migration and intensify cooperation on readmission, which is an important priority for the Government.

The migration crisis has, in no uncertain terms, demonstrated that the development in Europe's neighbouring areas and large parts of Africa has an increasing influence on our part of the world. The migration pressure continues and is expected to increase in the years to come as a consequence of the population growth especially in Africa.

Everyone must have the freedom to create a future for herself/himself and her/his family in their home country. Therefore, it is a main priority for the Government to enhance its initiatives in the migration area by managing the irregular migration to Europe. These initiatives comprise 1) direct action in response to the irregular migration, e.g. obstructing the business model of the human traffickers, 2) fighting root causes of irregular migration, e.g. through job creation, 3) promoting conditions that make it possible to return rejected asylum seekers. The Danish contribution will, to a great degree, be made through the EU and with other member states, including i.a. the implementation of the EU's new strategy for development cooperation – The European Consensus – that ties development, migration and readmission closer together.

In 2017, the Government launches new readmission initiatives and allocates DKK 50 million for use in relevant developing countries to which Denmark have persons that need to return. A new increased grant of DKK 75 million is included in the Finance Bill for 2018 for migration management and cooperation on return initiatives. The Government's migration initiatives, which have a broader purpose as well, i.a. fighting human

trafficking and working with fundamental causes, constitute DKK 50 million in the Finance Bill. A total of DKK 125 million.

The Government will allocate DKK 300 million to the EU-Turkey Facility. The purpose of the facility is to support the management of the high amount of asylum seekers and refugees from Syria who are staying in Turkey. Denmark will continue to focus its resources on the EU's country-specific packages encompassing assistance to partner countries to enable them to fulfil their international obligations to readmit their own citizens without a legal permission to stay in Europe.

Denmark also prioritises migration in the cooperation with the United Nations, the World Bank and other relevant organisations in the migration area. This results i.a. in a new annual contribution of DKK 25 million in development assistance to the International Organization for Migration, which plays a central role in specific migration initiatives including help to migrants who wish to return to their home country, and in the preparation of a UN migration agreement, which is expected to be adopted in September 2018. The Government will give priority to initiatives that create synergies with other Danish-supported initiatives in the migration area, e.g. in the Sahel region.

Inclusive, sustainable growth

Reaching the Sustainable Development Goals will require mobilisation of additional financing, competencies and knowledge to an unprecedented extent. The development assistance continues to be decisive, but it neither can nor ought to stand alone. The private sector must play a bigger part. The development cooperation must increasingly act as a catalyst for investments, technology, innovation and solutions that create growth and brings along a more sustainable development.

An increasing number of Danish investors and businesses have incorporated the Sustainable Development Goals in their strategic compass, thus acknowledging that the financial return and the results in relation to sustainable development go hand in hand. This can and must be utilised for the benefit of both the developing countries and us.

The Finance Bill for 2018 strengthens a number of initiatives to promote public and private partnerships that link state-of-the-art knowledge, innovation, technology and financing. The goal is to create sustainable growth through market development, framework conditions and mobilisation of private funding. A total of DKK 490 million is allocated to these initiatives. Of this amount, DKK 60 million directly targets innovation and promotion of entrepreneurship, i.a. focusing on women, including the utilisation of new digital technologies and business models. Other initiatives will also encompass the private sector in bilateral programmes.

We must be willing to take risks and at the same time ensure openness about the risks and challenges that arise and which are one of the conditions of development work. Whether it is a risk in relation to security, corruption or the risk we must also accept when we, to an increasing extent, engage with private actors and thus on the terms that characterise the market forces. The reality is that we will not reach even one of our ambitious goals in the development cooperation by always adopting a belt-and-braces approach. We need to have the courage to experiment with our approaches.

The initiative 'Partnering with Denmark, Danish authorities in international cooperation' is an instrument that is much in demand and which brings Danish experience with sustainable development into play in growth and transition countries. With the purpose of utilising synergies with the initiative 'Partnering with Denmark, Danish authorities in international cooperation', the Government will allocate an

additional DKK 115 million to research cooperation which will receive a total of DKK 225 million. Furthermore, DKK 45 million is allocated for fellowships.

In order to improve the ability of the development countries to mobilise their own national resources to develop and to combat tax havens, the Government will allocate DKK 35 million to a strengthened effort within taxes and development, i.a. by involving the Danish Ministry of Taxation in the cooperation with priority countries.

The Government increases the contribution to trade and development to DKK 50 million annually to strengthen the ability and capacity of the developing countries to utilise market access through trade and integration into global value chains and thus benefit from globalisation.

Climate change has negative consequences for the livelihood in poor and growth countries, and can potentially undermine the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Government allocates DKK 350 million to the Danish Climate Envelope and will strengthen the initiatives within i.a. energy and water with derived effects for the business community and the resource base.

The Government allocates DKK 20 million to the new initiative 'Partnering for the Green Global Goals 2030', P4G, which will replace 3GF. At the same time, an international pool with DKK 25 million is established with the aim of building and up-scaling partnerships in connection with P4G, which may contribute to sustainable development and inclusive economic growth in the developing countries.

Values – democracy, human rights and gender equality

The Government wants Denmark to maintain its role as a strong global advocate for the equality of women and girls and the fundamental human right to decide over one's own life, body and sexuality. Fighting for the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls is not only the right thing to do, it is a necessity to increase the sustainable economic growth and reduce the population growth. It is not a matter of deciding how many children women can have, it is a matter of ensuring that women have the option and right to make this decision themselves.

Decisive progress within gender equality, family planning, and universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights are under growing international pressure. Action is required right here and now.

The Government will therefore increase the Danish contribution to sexual and reproductive health and rights through multilateral organisations to a total amount of DKK 700 million – the largest total amount ever – to be appropriated in a Danish Finance Act. This amount includes a strengthened contribution to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and international civil society organisations that address issues related to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

For a society to develop, it must be possible for girls and women to participate on the same conditions as men. Access to education for girls is crucial to achieve this. The contribution to Global Partnership for Education will be increased to DKK 250 million with the purpose of promoting gender equality and respect for the rights of girls through education, especially in fragile states and situations.

The Danish HIV/AIDS initiatives will be strengthened by increasing the contribution to the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS to DKK 40 million

and through the planned contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria of DKK 150 million in 2018 and 2019, respectively. The Government plans to contribute to the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative and resume the contribution to the Global Vaccine Safety Initiative on the same level as the contributions in previous years (an annual amount of DKK 5 and 25 million, respectively).

Denmark is a small country but with a strong voice. To strengthen the work with human rights and gender equality, the government has announced Denmark's candidacy for the Human Rights Council 2019-2021 and the Danish contribution to the UN's High Commissioner will be doubled to DKK 60 million per year.

Denmark has long and valuable experience with innovation and development of partnerships, including cooperation between relevant authorities and actors working with human rights, democracy and gender equality. The Government will strengthen initiatives within this area i.a. by increasing the contribution to the Danish Institute for Parties and Democracy to DKK 30 million a year.

Tables

Table 1:
Contributions through multilateral channels to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights

Finance Act Account	2018 (DKK m)
06.36.03.10 UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	350
06.36.03.11 Sexual and reproductive health and rights through global civil society	160
06.36.03.14 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and others	40
06.36.03.16 The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria	150
Total	700

Table 2:
Commitments to large-scale programmes in priority countries

Commitments to large- scale programmes in priority countries		2018 (DKK m)
<i>Poor, fragile countries and regions characterised by fragility:</i>		
Afghanistan	Fund for the reconstruction of Afghanistan	300
Burkina Faso	Water and sanitation, development contract and good governance	300
Mali	Peace and reconciliation, good governance and private sector development and job creation	504,5
Niger	Water and democracy, stability and migration	85
<i>Poor, stable countries:</i>		
Ethiopia	Job creation in the farming sector and resilience	250
Uganda	Good governance	225

Table 3: Contributions to civil society organisations

Strategic Partnerships	2018 (DKKm)
<i>Strategic Partnerships (06.33.01.10)*</i>	
ADRA Denmark	21
Childrens & Youth Foundation	21
CARE Denmark	54
Caritas Denmark	18
Danmission	15
Danish Refugee Council	15
Dansk Red Cross	68
DanChurchAid	108
International Media Support	18
MS ActionAid	124
Oxfam IBIS	96
PLAN Denmark	18
Save the Children	53
The Danish Family Planning Association	17
WWF	15
Consortium (3F. Confederation of Danish Industry & Ulandssekretariatet) (06.38.02.12)	65
Total	726
<i>Strategic humanitarian partnerships (06.39.03.10)**</i>	
ADRA Denmark	15
Caritas Denmark	22
Danish Refugee Council	160
Danish Red Cross***	88
DanChurchAid	85
Mission East	19
MS ActionAid	15
Oxfam IBIS	19
Save the Children	56
Total	479
*In the Finance Act for 2018, 5.4 million is transferred from 06.33.01.11 to 06.33.01.10	
** 06.39.03.10 also finances contributions to UN organisations.	
In the Finance Act for 2018, 4.5 million is transferred from 06.39.03.11 to 06.39.03.10	
*** Does not include contributions to ICRC, which in 2018 amount to DKK 40 million.	

Table 4:
Development assistance in the Finance Bill for 2018

	2017 (DKKm) 2017-prices**	2018 (DKKm.) 2018-prices	2019 (DKKm.) 2018-prices	2020 (DKKm) 2018-prices	2021 (DKKm.) 2018-prices
Development cooperation on the Finance Bill Account § 6.3					
06.31 Reserves	-230.2	100	100	100	100
06.31.79 Reserves	-230.2	100	100	100	100
06.31.79.10 Reserve	100	100	100	100	100
06.31.79.20 Budget regulation	-330.2	0	0	0	0
06.32 Bilateral assistance	2,667.7	3,951.7	3,642.9	3,687.5	3,963
06.32.01 Developing countries in Africa	855.5	1,713.2	2,093.5	1,836.5	1,411
06.32.01.05 Ethiopia	5	255	5	130	5
06.32.01.06 Niger	175	85	100	0	0
06.32.01.07 Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.08 Somalia	0	0	500	0	0
06.32.01.09 South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.10 Tanzania	5	5	5	5	5
06.32.01.11 Kenya	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.12 Uganda	5	225	525	0	0
06.32.01.13 Mozambique	10	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.15 Ghana	75	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.17 Burkina Faso	300	300	0	0	0
06.32.01.20 Mali	280.5	509.5	185	5	5
06.32.01.23 Other initiatives in Africa	0	333.7	773.5	1,696.5	1,396
06.32.02 Developing countries in Asia and Latin America	625	490	160	439.7	1,160
06.32.02.04 Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.02.05 Myanmar	235	5	5	5	5
06.32.02.08 Palestine	250	0	0	0	0
06.32.02.09 Afghanistan	5	330	0	0	0
06.32.02.11 Bangladesh	135	5	5	5	5
06.32.02.12 Nepal	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.02.15 Other initiatives in Asia	0	150	150	429.7	1,150
06.32.02.17 Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.02.18 Other initiatives in Latin America	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.04 Technical assistance	263.7	276.9	262.9	262.9	262.9
06.32.04.10 Bilateral advisors	10	20	6	6	6
06.32.04.12 Company advisors	40	40	40	40	40
06.32.04.14 IT, property, travel, competence development and communication expenses	94.3	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8
06.32.04.15 Advisory units	119.4	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1

06.32.07 Loan assistance	-68.6	-65.8	-56.4	-43.8	-15.1
06.32.07.14 Debt relief for developing countries	16	19.4	22.9	26.4	35.5
06.32.07.15 Repayment on government loans to developing countries	-84.6	-85.2	-79.3	-70.2	-50.6
06.32.08 Other bilateral assistance	632.1	727.4	672.9	682.2	634.2
06.32.08.02 Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.08.40 Dignity – Danish Institute Against Torture	48	48	48	48	48
06.32.08.50 Danish-Arab Partnership Programme	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.08.60 Stabilisation and conflict prevention	111.2	65	65	65	65
06.32.08.70 Democracy and human rights	166.7	260.2	205.7	215	167
06.32.08.80 Peace and Stabilisation fund	277	325	325	325	325
06.32.08.90 The Danish Institute for Human Rights	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2
06.32.09 Danish-Arab Partnership Programme	200	200	200	200	200
06.32.09.10 Danish-Arab Partnership contributions	160	155	155	155	155
06.32.09.20 Other initiatives	40	45	45	45	45
06.32.10 Migration	0	450	150	150	150
06.32.10.12 EU-Turkey Facility	0	300	0	0	0
06.32.10.13 Migration and readmission	0	125	125	125	125
06.32.10.14 International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	0	25	25	25	25
06.32.11 Neighbourhood Programme	160	160	160	160	160
06.32.11.10 Programme initiatives	130	140	140	140	140
06.32.11.20 Other initiatives	30	20	20	20	20
06.33 Assistance through civil society organisations	740.2	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
06.33.01 Assistance through civil society organisations	740.2	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
06.33.01.10 Strategic Partnerships	537.9	720.6	720.6	720.6	720.6
06.33.01.11 Strategic initiatives	20	20	20	20	20
06.33.01.12 Pool schemes	182.3	259.4	259.4	259.4	259.4
06.34 Natural resources, energy and climate changes	320	544	370	370	406
06.34.01 Natural resources, energy and climate changes in developing countries	320	544	370	370	406
06.34.01.30 Climate Investment Fund	0	0	0	0	0
06.34.01.50 UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	10	10	10	10	10
06.34.01.60 The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	0	150	0	0	0
06.34.01.70 Climate Envelope	300	350	350	350	350
06.34.01.80 Other contributions	10	10	10	10	10
06.34.01.90 The Ozone Fund	0	24	0	0	36
06.35 Information activities	63	55	58	55	74
06.35.01 Information activities in Denmark etc.	63	55	58	55	74
06.35.01.11 Research activities	0	0	0	0	0
06.35.01.13 Information activities	40	28	31	28	47
06.35.01.14 Cultural cooperation (CKU)	0	0	0	0	0

06.35.01.17 Seminars, courses, conferences etc.	8	12	12	12	12
06.35.01.18 Evaluation	15	15	15	15	15
06.36 Multilateral assistance through the UN etc.	1,039	1,492	1,478	1,471	1,502
06.36.01 UN Development Programme (UNDP)	458	395	395	395	415
06.36.01.10 UN Development Programme (UNDP)	220	220	220	220	220
06.36.01.12 UN Women	63	0	0	0	0
06.36.01.14 UN City	175	175	175	175	195
06.36.02 UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	125	125	125	125	125
06.36.02.10 General contribution to UNICEF	125	125	125	125	125
06.36.03 Population, health and gender equality	370	813	813	813	813
06.36.03.10 UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	200	350	350	350	350
06.36.03.11 Sexual and reproductive health and rights through global civil society	115	160	160	210	210
06.36.03.12 World Health Organization WHO development activities	25	25	25	25	25
06.36.03.13 UN Women	0	63	63	63	63
06.36.03.14 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and others	30	40	40	40	40
06.36.03.16 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	0	150	150	100	100
06.36.03.17 The Global Vaccine Safety Initiative (GAVI)	0	25	25	25	25
06.36.06 Other UN programmes and various multilateral contributions	86	159	145	138	149
06.36.06.10 UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	0	0	0	0	0
06.36.06.16 Representation of interests in international organisations	70	120	120	120	120
06.36.06.19 Danish UN association	0	0	0	0	0
06.36.06.23 OECD-DAC development related contribution	5	3	5	0	8
06.36.06.24 Miscellaneous multilateral contributions	11	36	20	18	21
06.36.06.25 UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	0	0	0	0	0
06.37 Development banks, funds and the EU	1,731.4	1,843.8	2,329.7	2,346.6	2,116.8
06.37.01 World Bank Group	820.8	821.8	973.8	1,188.8	908.8
06.37.01.10 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	0	0	160	160	160
06.37.01.11 The International Development Association (IDA)	622	573	565	780	500
06.37.01.12 The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
06.37.01.18 Global Partnership for Education (GPE)	200	250	250	250	250
06.37.02 Regional development banks	100	100	100	130	150
06.37.02.10 The African Development Bank (AfDB)	0	0	0	100	100
06.37.02.11 The Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	0	0	0	0	50
06.37.02.12 The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	0	0	0	30	0
06.37.02.13 The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	100	100	100	0	0
06.37.03 Regional development funds, debt relief initiatives and other funds	215.7	222	555.9	327.8	358
06.37.03.10 African Development Fund (AfDF)	100	100	430	175	175

06.37.03.11 Asian Development Fund (AsDF)	0	0	0	0	0
06.37.03.13 Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	0	0	0	0	0
06.37.03.14 Multilateral debt relief initiatives	115.7	122	125.9	152.8	183
06.37.04 Development assistance through the EU	594.9	700	700	700	700
06.37.04.10 European Development Fund (EDF)	595.3	700	700	700	700
06.37.04.11 EU loans to Turkey	-0.4	0	0	0	0
06.38 Partnerships for sustainable growth	1,299.2	1,168.5	1,321.5	1,331.5	1,230.5
06.38.01 Mobilisation of financing for investments	620	345	620	570	520
06.38.01.11 Investment fund for developing countries (IFU)	300	0	200	100	100
06.38.01.12 International finance corporation (IFC)	20	20	20	20	20
06.38.01.13 Danida Business Finance	250	325	400	400	400
06.38.01.14 Project development facility Danida Business Finance	50	0	0	50	0
06.38.02 Framework conditions, knowledge and business opportunities	679.2	823.5	701.5	761.5	710.5
06.38.02.12 Partnerships for market driven growth	172	264	225	285	234
06.38.02.13 Growth counsellors	40	52	52	52	52
06.38.02.14 Strategic sector cooperation	50	68	70	70	70
06.38.02.15 International Labour Organisation (ILO)	9.5	29.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
06.38.02.16 Support for activities within trade and development	35	50	50	50	50
06.38.02.17 Energy and water resources etc.	45	70	70	70	70
06.38.02.18 Strategic initiatives in growth economies	10	20	20	20	20
06.38.02.19 Research cooperation	230	225	160	160	160
06.38.02.20 Fellowships	30	45	45	45	45
06.38.02.21 Labour market and framework conditions	57.7	0	0	0	0
06.39 Humanitarian assistance	2,375	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
06.39.01 General contributions to international humanitarian organisations	605	625	625	625	625
06.39.01.10 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	160	160	160	160	160
06.39.01.11 UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	70	70	70	70	70
06.39.01.12 UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	30	30	30	30	30
06.39.01.13 Humanitarian Food Aid (WFP)	210	210	210	210	210
06.39.01.14 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	20	40	40	40	40
06.39.01.16 UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	100	100	100	100	100
06.39.01.17 UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	15	15	15	15	15
06.39.03 Humanitarian contributions to partners in acute and protracted crises	1,770	1,875	1,875	1,875	1,875
06.39.03.10 Strategic Partnerships and relief pools	650	755	755	755	755
06.39.03.11 Other contributions to acute and protracted crises	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
§ 06.3 Total	10,005.3	12,655.0	12,800.1	12,861.6	12,892.3

Table 5:
Estimate of Denmark's total development assistance in 2018 according to the OECD/DAC rules

	2018 (DKK m)
Development cooperation with developing countries (Finance Act Account § 6.3)	12,655.0
Administration of development cooperation	730.0
Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)	21.6
EU development assistance	1,345.0
Parts of international activities delivered by the police and the Danish defence	30.1
Share of UN peacekeeping operations	20.3
Expenditure for the reception of refugees in Denmark	965.3
Distribution of lottery funds to non-profit organisations	14.9
Other (contributions to UN organisations etc.)	96.0
Total Danish development assistance	15,878.2



Denmark's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, The World 2030, constitutes the overall framework for the Government's financial prioritisation of the development assistance in 2018.

In the Finance Bill for 2018, the Government prioritises Denmark's development cooperation in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals. In the Finance Act for 2018, the Government particularly plans to 1) increase initiatives to improve the situation in countries and regions affected by war and conflict, i.a. through enhanced coherence between humanitarian assistance and development cooperation, 2) strengthen the focus on migration including the readmission of developing countries' own citizens without a legal permission to stay in Denmark, 3) increase development financing, especially for growth and employment by

mobilising and catalysing private capital and bringing Danish businesses, investors and Danish solutions, knowledge and innovation into play, 4) invest the highest amount ever to be appropriated in the Finance Act in multilateral initiatives aimed at improving gender equality and the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls. In addition, the Government prioritises access to education, health and jobs for young people and will strengthen young people's participation and influence in society, thus enabling them to see perspectives and possibilities in their home country.

Since 1978, Denmark has met the UN goal of committing 0.7% of GNI to development assistance. Denmark will continue to do so.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES
FOR DANISH DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION 2018**

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