

Annex L: Typology and Mapping of PSF Interventions

L.1 Typology of Fund Interventions and Allocations

The typology and mapping of the 2010-2013 Peace and Stabilisation Fund focuses on programmes delivered mainly or entirely within the period 2010-13. It excludes programming which was largely completed before or after these dates, and most disbursements in 2010 and 2014, including DKK 50 million for the regional Sahel programme in 2013-2014, DKK 85 million to Afghanistan Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) in 2014, and DKK 68 million for the regional Europe portfolio, as these were deemed to be beyond the scope of this evaluation for the purpose of producing the typology of Fund interventions and allocations. Some of these programmes, including the Sahel regional programme, have been included elsewhere in the evaluation from the perspective of lessons learning.

Original allocations for the Afghanistan/Pakistan portfolio were DKK 185 million, and for the Horn of Africa portfolio, DKK 215 million. The amount of other funding available for strategic country engagements was originally DKK 180 million. However, adjustments to these allocations, the adoption of certain additional funding mechanisms and the delay in starting certain programmes until 2013, which put these figures outside the scope of this Evaluation, mean that the figures reported below differ from figures which may be seen elsewhere in Danish government documents. Nevertheless, the evaluation portfolio presented below is an indication of the priorities of the PSF from 2010-13 and is broadly representative of the money allocated and disbursed through the PSF.

PSF portfolios

For the purposes of this analysis, the PSF has four portfolios:

- 1 Afghanistan/Pakistan (AfPak), covering engagements in these two countries and others in the region, including Tajikistan, Iran, Bangladesh, and India.
- 2 Horn of Africa (HoA), covering engagements in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia, with scope for covering other states around the Gulf of Aden including Djibouti, Oman, and Yemen.
- 3 Country programmes (CP), which have since been used for strategic country engagements in regions including the Sahel and the Middle East and North Africa, and
- 4 International programmes (IP), which have been used for global programmes or general international support.

The final two portfolios are sometimes referred to as ‘unallocated/country programmes’ as they fall outside of the regional designations.

Thematic sectors

The Evaluation indicates that the Danish Government is developing expertise in delivering programmes within certain thematic sectors. These sectors largely align to DAC and non-DAC funding according to the definitions used in Official Development Assistance. However, in practice assignment of DAC and non-DAC funding is often done before the programming has been developed and many PSF programmes have both DAC and non-DAC funding. Therefore, the Evaluation Team sees thematic sector as a relevant typological factor:

- 5 **Security and Justice**, including rule of law and security sector. Rule of law programmes typically work on promoting access to justice or shared values and working practices with other agencies in the partner government. Security sector programmes may work to achieve short-term stabilisation objectives or may focus on longer-term capacity building for the police, army, or intelligence forces within the country or a regional organisation such as the East Africa Standby Force (EASF). They may also support military-to-military exchanges.

- 6 **Counter-terrorism**, including counter-radicalisation, through government-to-government action, joint donor initiatives, and multilateral organisations;
- 7 **Maritime and counter-piracy**, which build on Denmark's expertise in conducting military naval exercises, developing the capacity of a national coast guard, and securing maritime trade and shipping routes, particularly in countering piracy off the Gulf of Aden;
- 8 **Dialogue, peacebuilding, and political solutions**, using Track II dialogue between regional state actors or other mechanisms including dialogue between ethnic groups to find a negotiated solution to violent conflict;
- 9 **Border control, money laundering, and counter-narcotics**, stopping illegal flows of people, funds, and substances between states. These programmes often have national components that feed into an overall regional strategy.

Note that when engagements cover multiple thematic sectors, the cost is split equally between categories.

Programme time scale

Regardless of thematic sector, programmes can be categorised by whether their objective is achieving immediate results (e.g. support to AMISOM), or have longer term aims of capacity building for stabilisation, including technical support, dialogue, and counter-radicalisation (e.g. support to EASF, Afghan Police). A breakdown of short-term and long-term programme funding objectives is included below.

Note that when engagements cover multiple funding objectives, the cost is split equally between categories.

Discretionary spending

Although the majority of the funding in the PSF was allocated to specific programmes at the beginning of the programming process, some funding was left unallocated within each of the regional portfolios. In addition, there is a pot of money outside of the two regional portfolios which has been used for the country programme and international programme portfolios. Discretionary spending allows a flexible response as situations change and is not restricted by the language of specific programme objectives to a specific use.

Fund management type, or funding modality

This typology of fund interventions and allocations emerged from discussions with the Evaluation Steering Group (ESG) and Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee and reflects what the Evaluation Team consider to be useful distinctions in order to obtain a clear overview of the different modalities and sectors through which funds have been allocated, both in relation to geographical programmes and for the fund as a whole. It has also served as an element by which the Team drew up its sampling framework.

This section provides a description of the typology and bar charts showing the fund allocations in line with this typology. The next section, L.2, provides further charts and graphs according to geographical spread (including the two regional programmes).

- 10 **Directly managed programmes**, managed directly by one or more Danish Ministries. They tend to be small-scale and implemented bilaterally by a Danish Government agency. Programmes typically include government-to-government assistance, or small 'Local Grant Authority' type funds which the Embassy has discretion to spend.
- 11 **Jointly managed programmes**, where the Danish Government has or can be expected to play an active or leading role in managing the programme, and tends to have provided a substantial proportion (around 20%) of the programme funding. The programmes are

implemented multilaterally through intergovernmental organisations or non-governmental organisations.

- 12 Third-party managed programmes**, where the Danish Government contributes funds but does not play an active or leading role in managing the programme, and tends to have provided a relatively small proportion (< 20%) of the programme funding. The programmes are implemented multilaterally through intergovernmental organisations or non-government organisations.

Implementing partner type

PSF programming has a range of implementing partners.

- 13 Bilateral implementation.** These programmes are implemented directly by the Danish government. They tend to be smaller scale and focus on government-to-government technical assistance, embedded advisors, or relationship building.
- 14 Multilateral implementation including by intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) - non-UN.** These programmes may be managed in conjunction with another donor government or by donor groups formed specifically to govern the programme, and they are implemented by new or existing multilateral organisations (e.g. EU, OSCE). This category specifically excludes programmes implemented by UN agencies.
- 15 Multilateral implementation by intergovernmental organisations (UN agencies).** These programmes are implemented as well as managed by UN agencies.
- 16 Multilateral implementation by non-governmental organisations (NGOs).** These programmes are implemented by Danish, international, or local NGOs.

DAC and Non-DAC funding

DAC and Non-DAC funding: The PSF incorporates funds classified as Official Development Assistance (ODA or DAC funding) as well as funds which are not classified as development assistance (non-ODA or non-DAC funding). Funding is classified as DAC or non-DAC according to its intended purpose, as set against the definitions provided by the OECD-DAC as to what constitutes Official Development Assistance. Funding from the MFA is largely DAC funding, while funding from the MoD is largely non-DAC funding.

In the Danish literature, DAC funding is sometimes designated by §06.32.08.80, while non-DAC funding is designated by §12.21.01.50 and §06.11.15.40.

L.2 Allocations and disbursements through the PSF portfolio 2010-2013

Allocations and disbursements through the entire Peace and Stabilisation Fund portfolio, 2010-2013

Fig. L1: Allocations through the Peace and Stabilisation Fund (PSF), % and amount relative to region

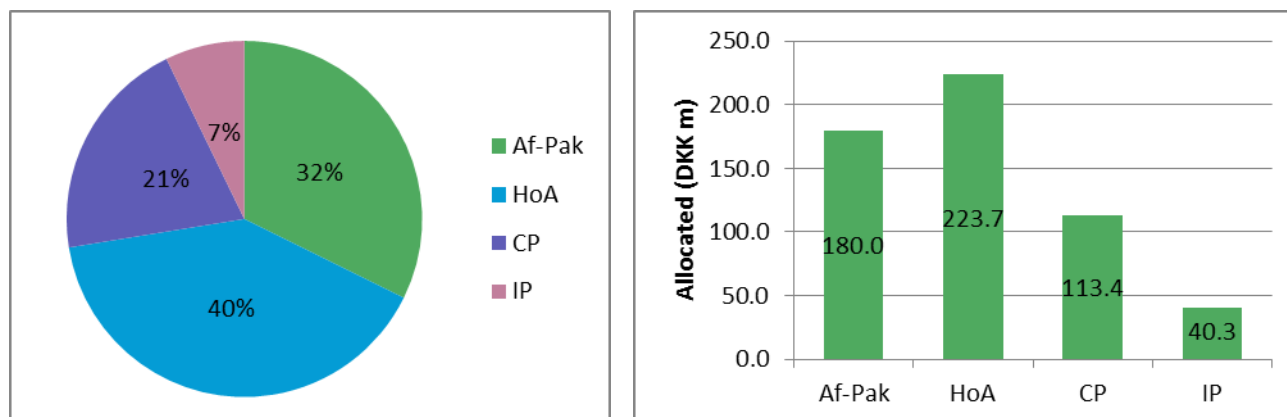
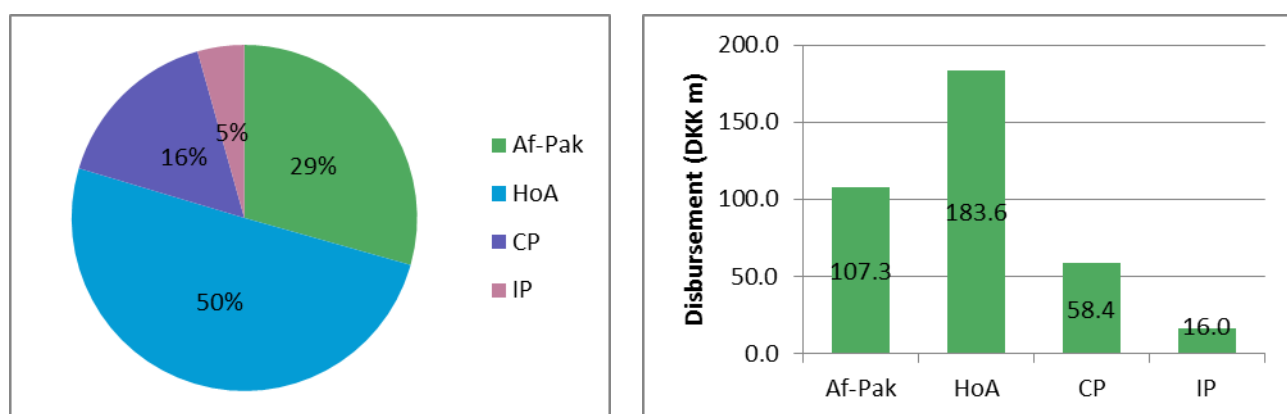


Fig. L2: Disbursements through the PSF, % and amount relative to region



As explained in section L.1 above, the figures presented here represent a subset of engagements funded through the 2010-14 PSF. However, these figures should be largely representative of the allocations and disbursements that the Danish Government made throughout this period.

For engagements identified as being within the scope of the typology mapping, a total of DKK 557.3 million was allocated and DKK 365.3 million was disbursed in FY 2011-2013. The Afghanistan/Pakistan (AfPak) programme was allocated one-third of PSF funding; the Horn of Africa (HoA), 40%; and the remainder were disbursed through smaller activities. As of 2013, disbursement for the HoA was slightly ahead of other regions, due in part to the fact that around DKK 30 million was reallocated and spent from the partly cancelled engagement 2.3, Developing Kenya's Coast Guard function.

Fig. L.3: Allocations through the PSF, % and amount relative to thematic area

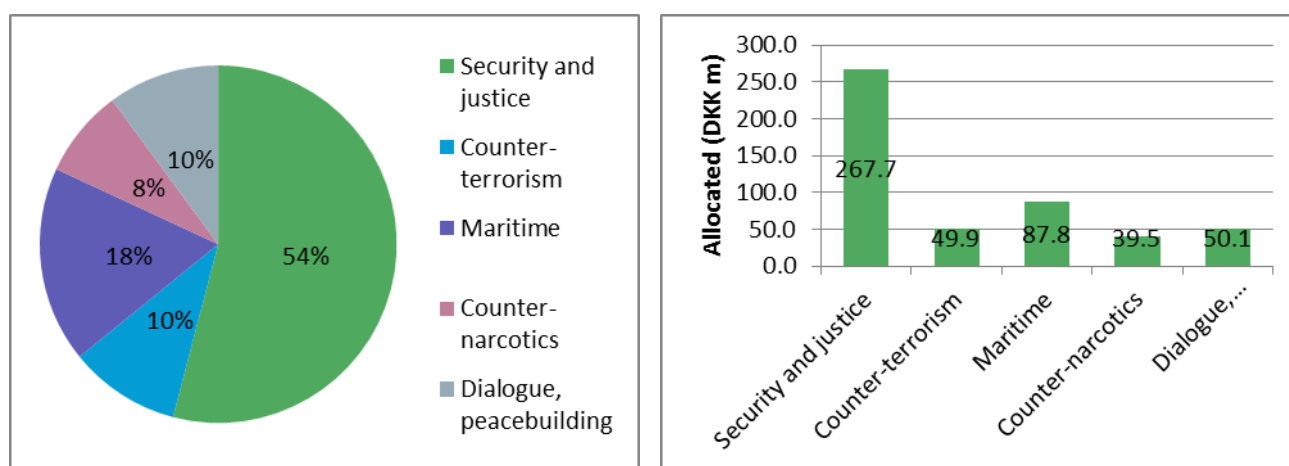
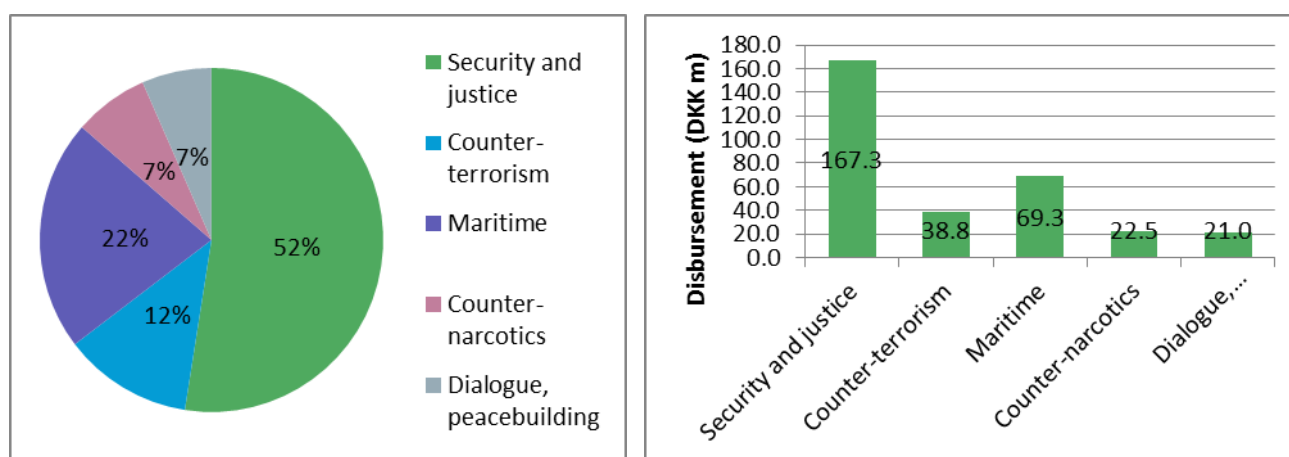


Fig L.4: Disbursements through the PSF, % and amount relative to thematic area



Thematically, just over half of the portfolio was allocated to security and justice engagements while nearly a quarter was allocated to maritime activities. There is some pronounced variation in thematic priorities by region; for instance, the Afghanistan/Pakistan portfolio has a negligible amount allocated to maritime engagements, whereas for the Horn of Africa portfolio maritime engagements make up nearly half of the allocated budget. Similarly, there are no counter-narcotics or dialogue and peacebuilding engagements in the Horn of Africa portfolio.

There were no substantial differences between money allocated and disbursed, partly because money in the Horn of Africa portfolio was reallocated to other maritime engagements.

Fig. L.5: Allocations through the PSF, % and amount relative to programme time scale

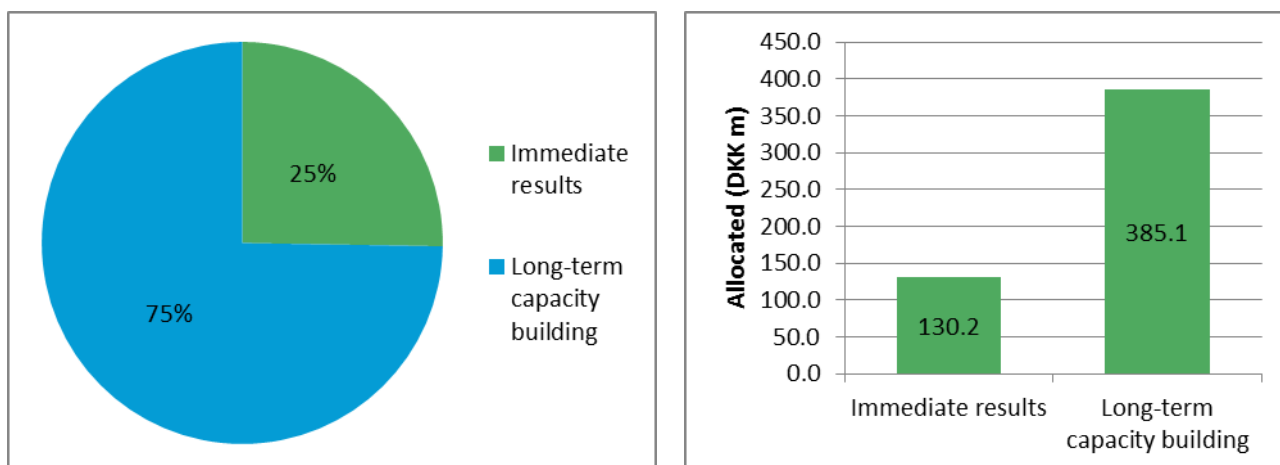
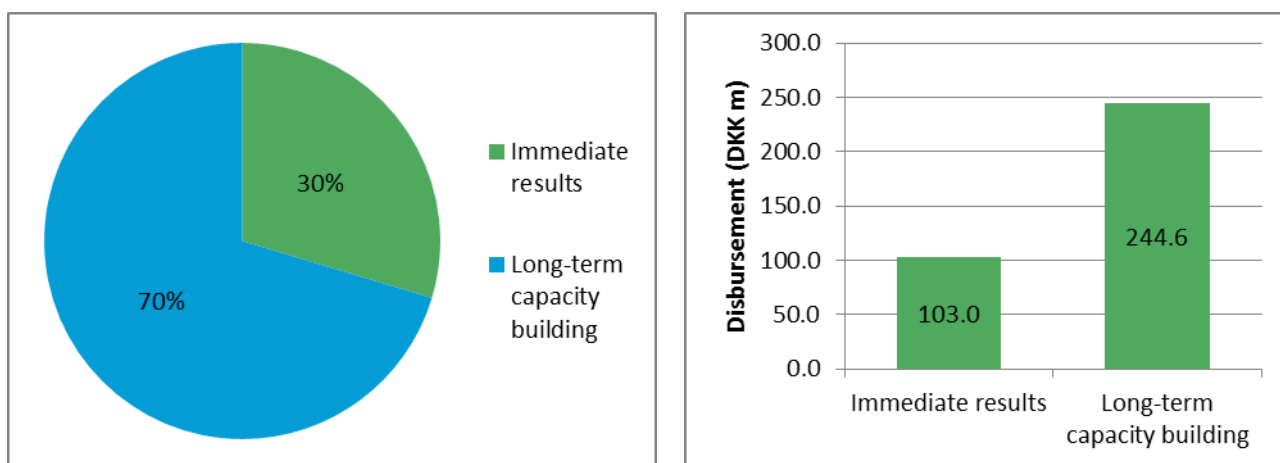
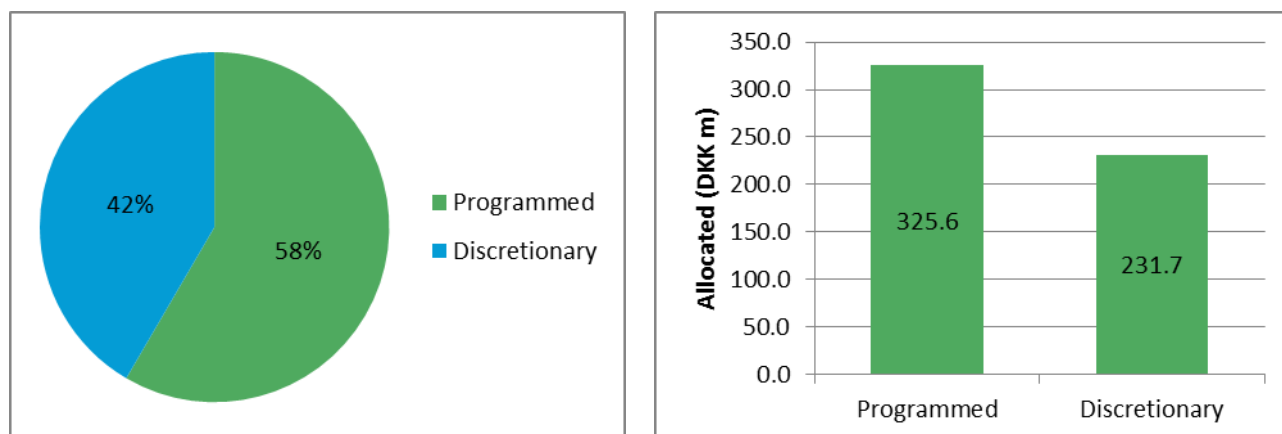
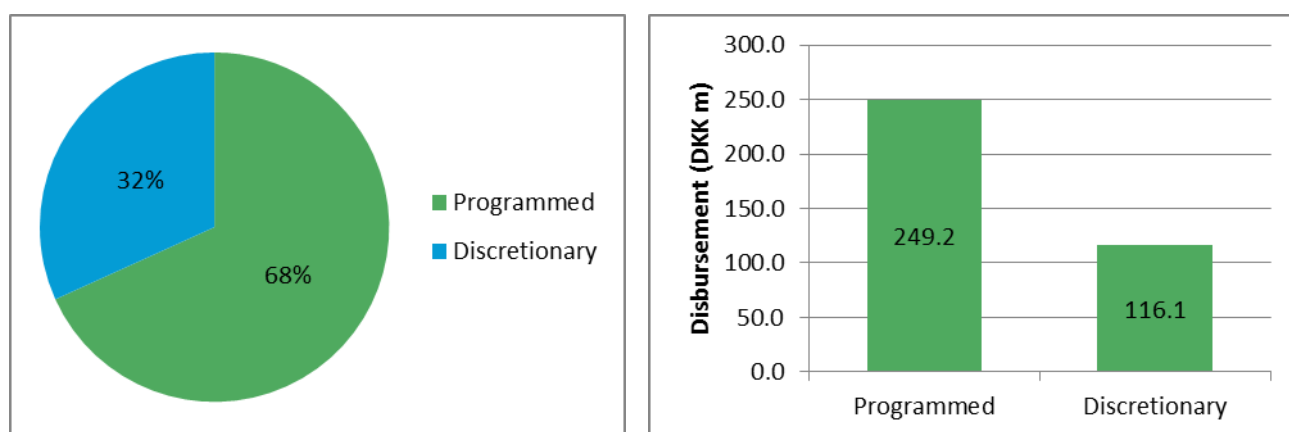


Fig. L.6: Disbursements through the PSF, % and amount relative to programme time scale



Allocations and disbursements through the PSF showed a clear preference for long-term capacity building. In particular, the larger Afghanistan/Pakistan engagements all had the objective of long-term capacity building. The proportion of funding given over to achieving immediate results in the Horn of Africa was slightly greater, given that one large engagement, 1.3 Support to AMISOM, had the objective of immediate results, and another, 2.4 Support to UNDP and UNODC Somalia, was split between immediate results and long-term capacity building.

There is no consistent evidence that funds initially unallocated and categorised as discretionary or funds outside the regional programmes and categorised as country programme funds or international programme funds were more likely to go towards immediate results.

Fig. L.7. Allocations through the PSF, % and amount programmed versus discretionary**Fig. L.8: Disbursements through the PSF, % and amount programmed versus discretionary**

Discretionary funding includes funding unallocated within regional programmes as well as funding that was not initially allocated to either regional programme, and categorised as country programmes and international programmes. In the AfPak portfolio, over a quarter of funding was initially unallocated, including DKK 25 million through bilateral support for Component 1a, Bilateral support for the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). Less than 10% was originally unallocated in the HoA portfolio, although a substantial amount was reallocated within existing thematic areas. For this analysis, country programme and international programme funding was categorised as 100% discretionary.

Fig. L.9: Allocations through the PSF, % and amount by fund management type

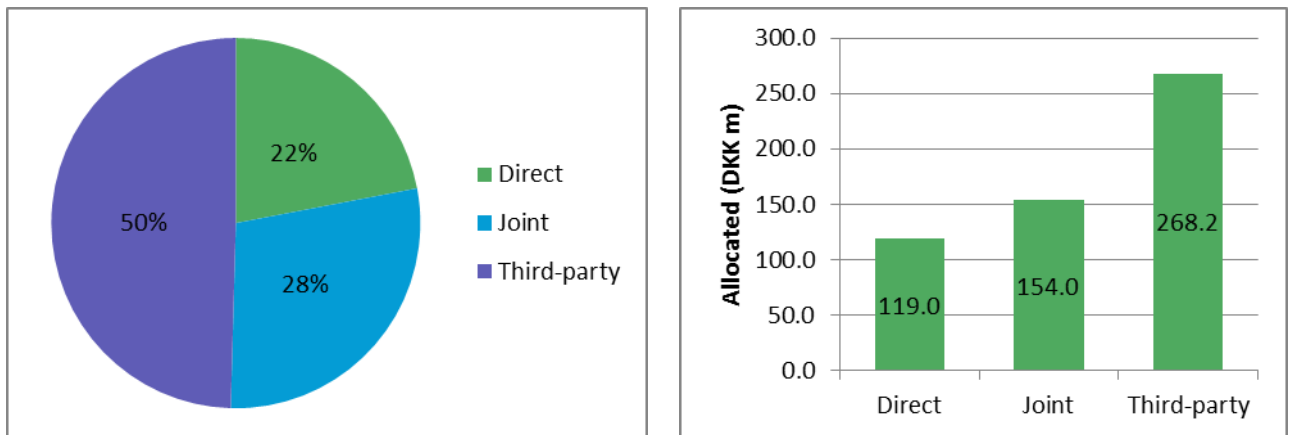
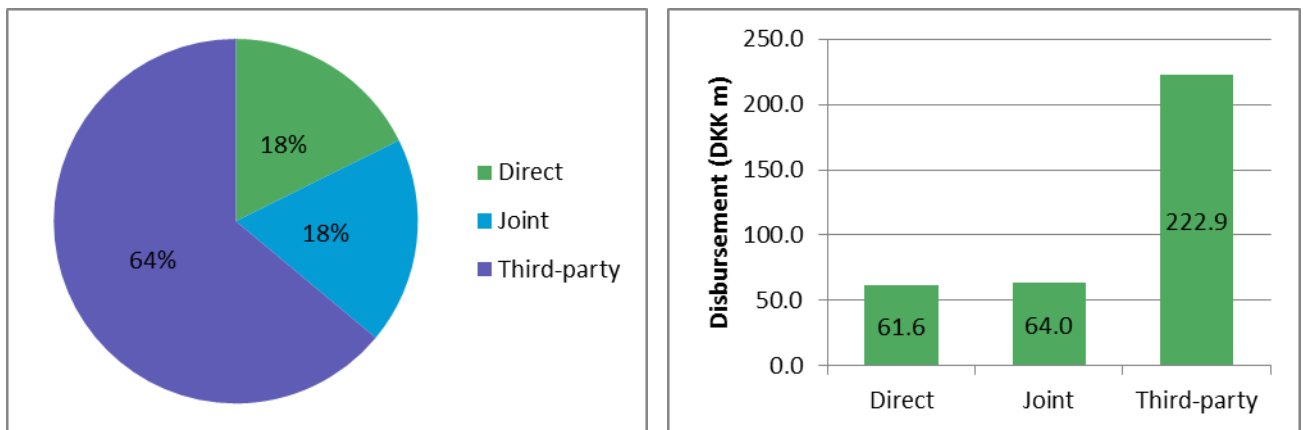


Fig L.10: Disbursements through the PSF, % and amount by fund management type



Half of the money in the PSF evaluation framework was managed by third party organisations, while less than a quarter was managed jointly. A greater proportion of the funding disbursed in 2011-2013 was through third party managed engagements, reflecting the tendency of these engagements to have more consistency between funds allocated and funds disbursed and a higher percentage of funds disbursed as at 2013 than directly or jointly managed engagements.

Fig. L.11: Allocations through the PSF, % and amount by implementing partner type

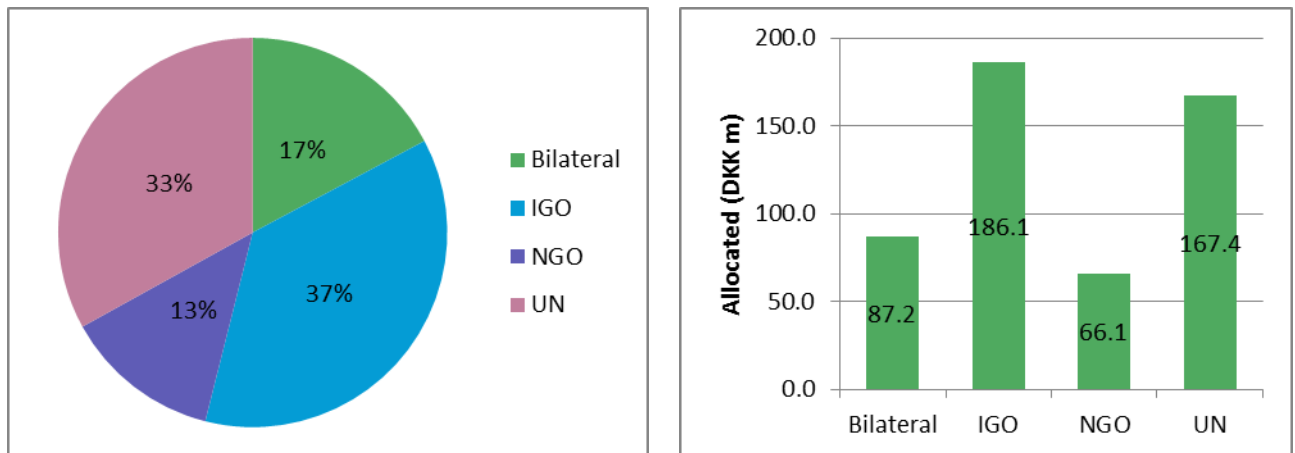
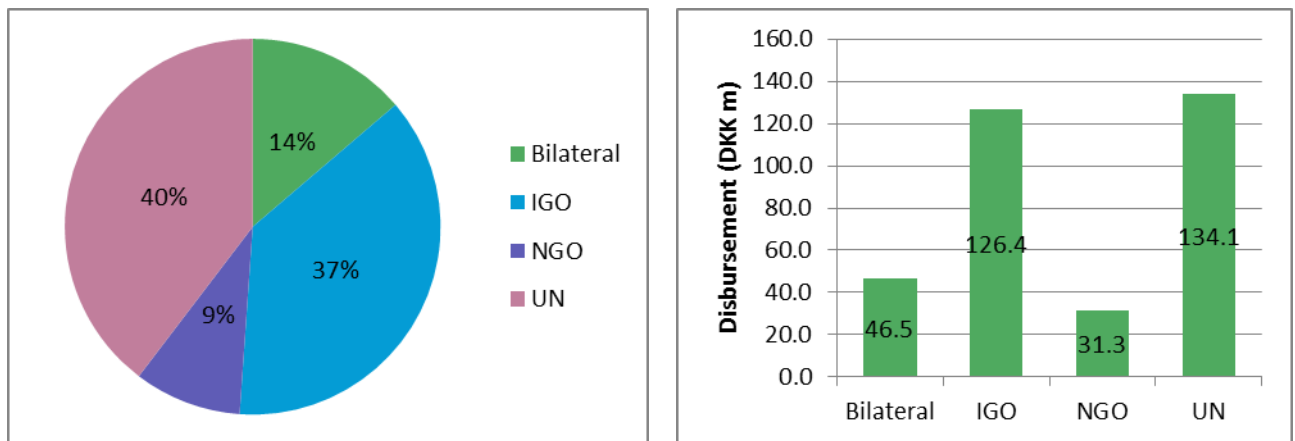


Fig. L.12: Disbursements through the PSF, % and amount by implementing partner type



About a third of the PSF was allocated to UN organisations and over a third was allocated to other non-UN international governmental organisations, including large engagements of the ANA Trust Fund in AfPak and the AMISOM Trust Fund in the HoA.

Fig. L.13 Allocations through the PSF, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC

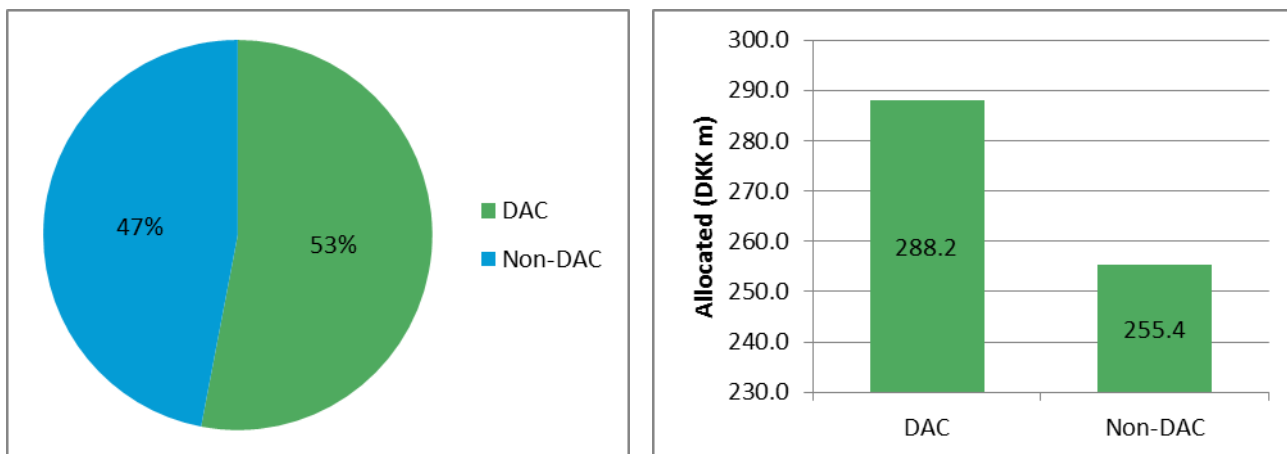
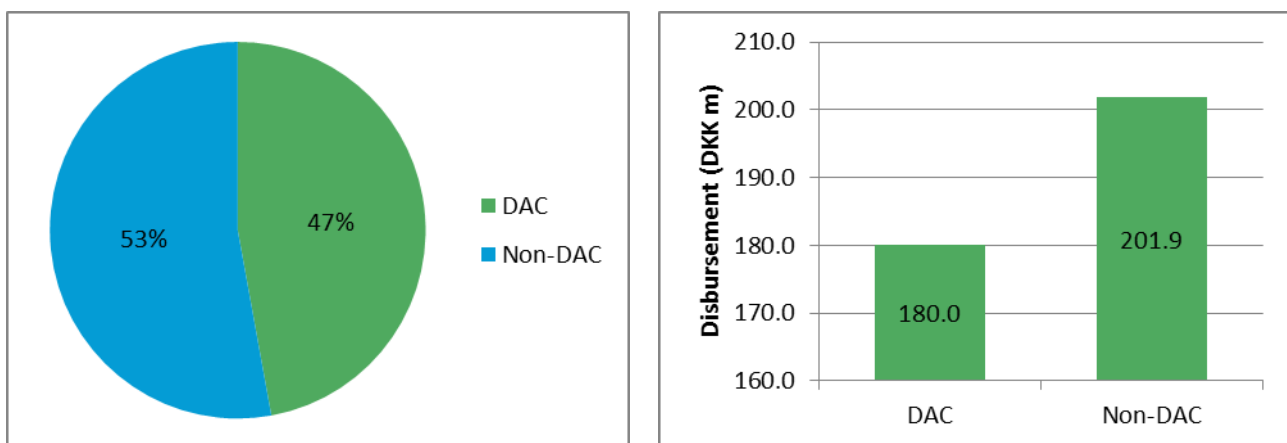


Fig. L.14: Disbursements through the PSF, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC



PSF funding was split roughly equally between DAC and non-DAC funding. A slightly greater percentage of non-DAC funding was disbursed as at 2013, potentially because of the inability to carry over non-DAC funding from one year to the next.

Allocations and disbursements through the PSF Afghanistan/Pakistan portfolio, 2010-13

Fig. L.14: Allocations through the PSF Afghanistan/Pakistan Portfolio (PSF-AfPak), % and amount relative to thematic area

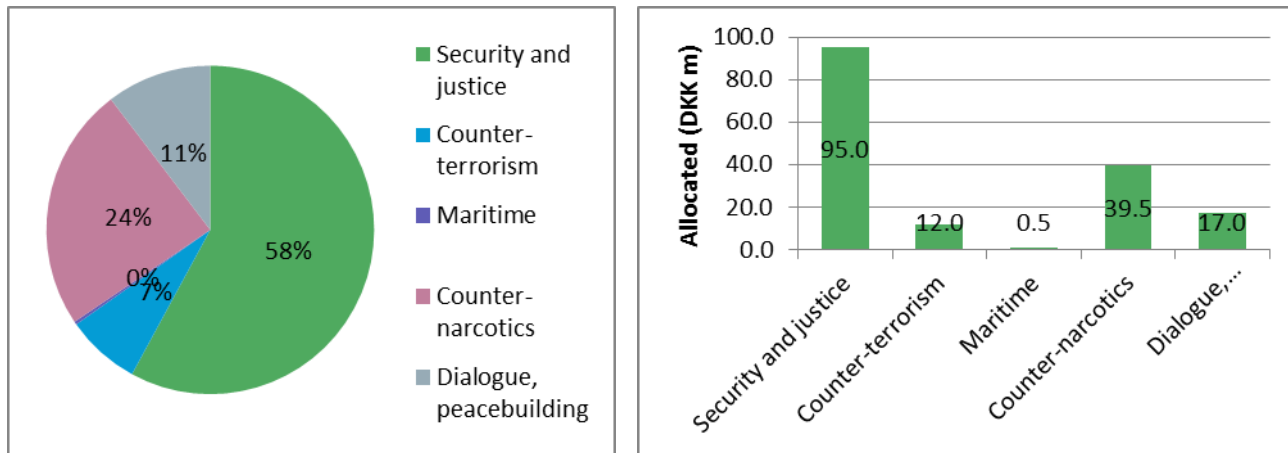


Fig. L.15: Disbursements through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount relative to thematic area

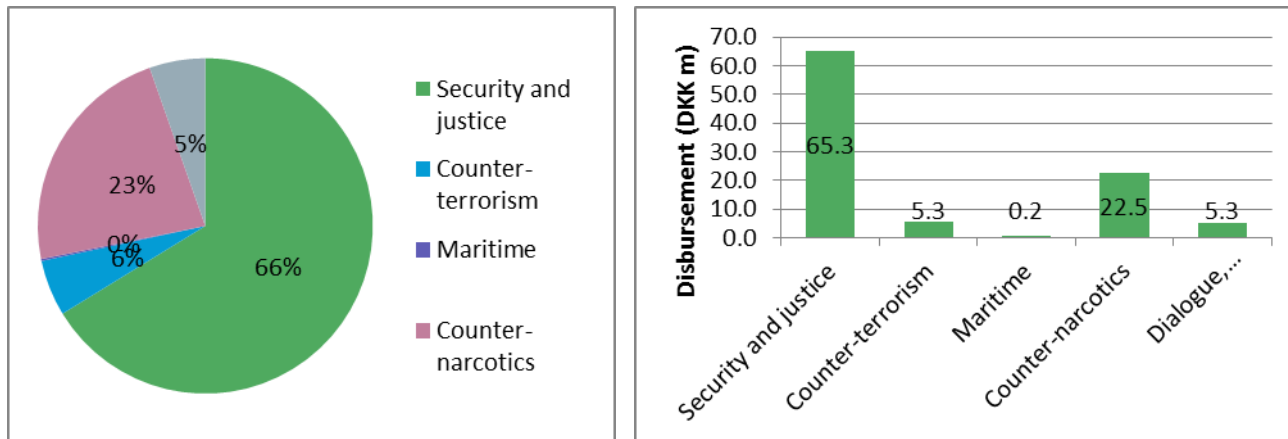


Fig. L.16: Allocations through the PSF -AfPak, % and amount relative to programme time scale

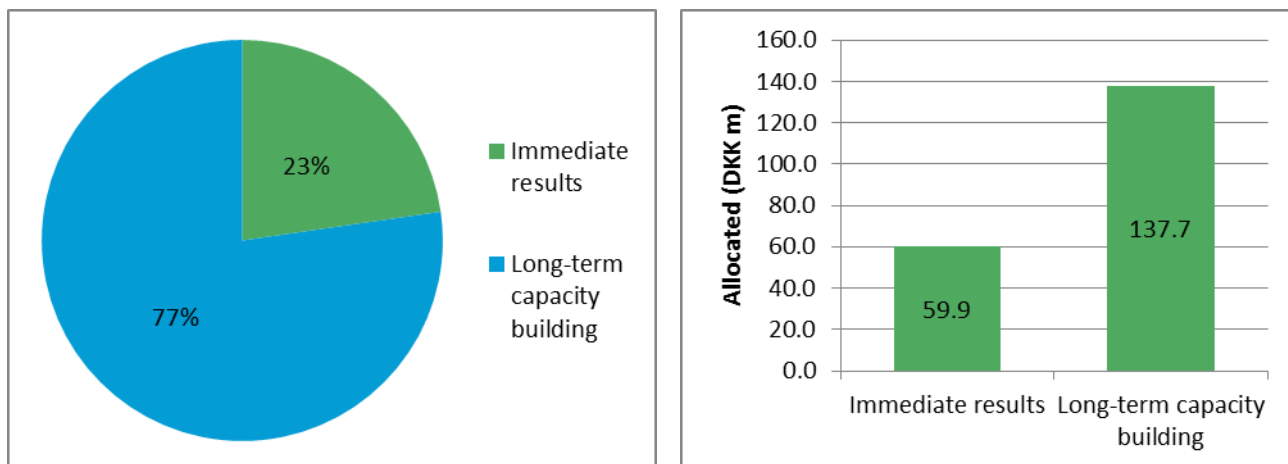


Fig. L.17: Disbursements through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount relative to programme time scale

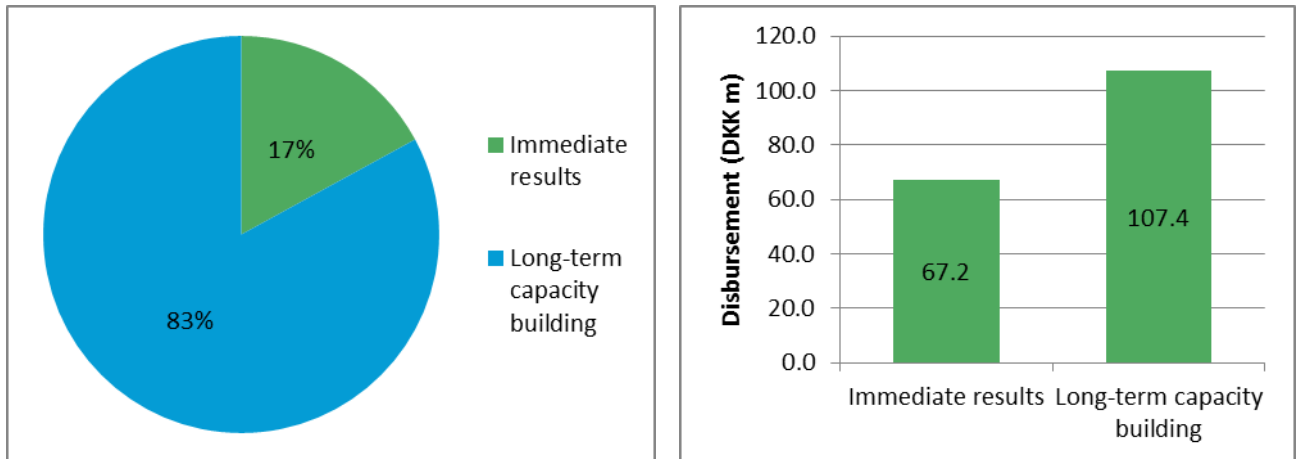


Fig. L.18: Allocations through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount programmed versus discretionary

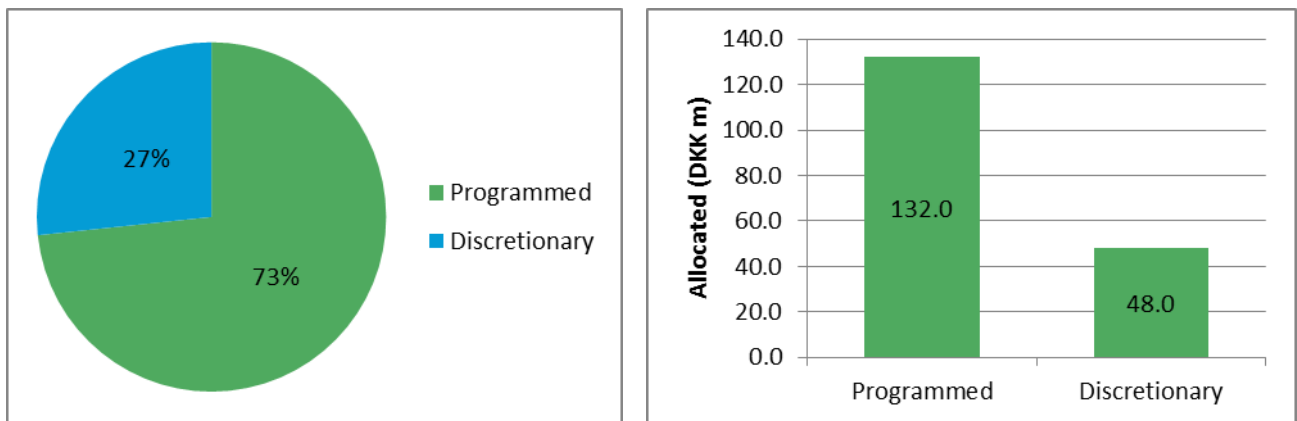


Fig. L.19: Disbursements through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount programmed versus discretionary

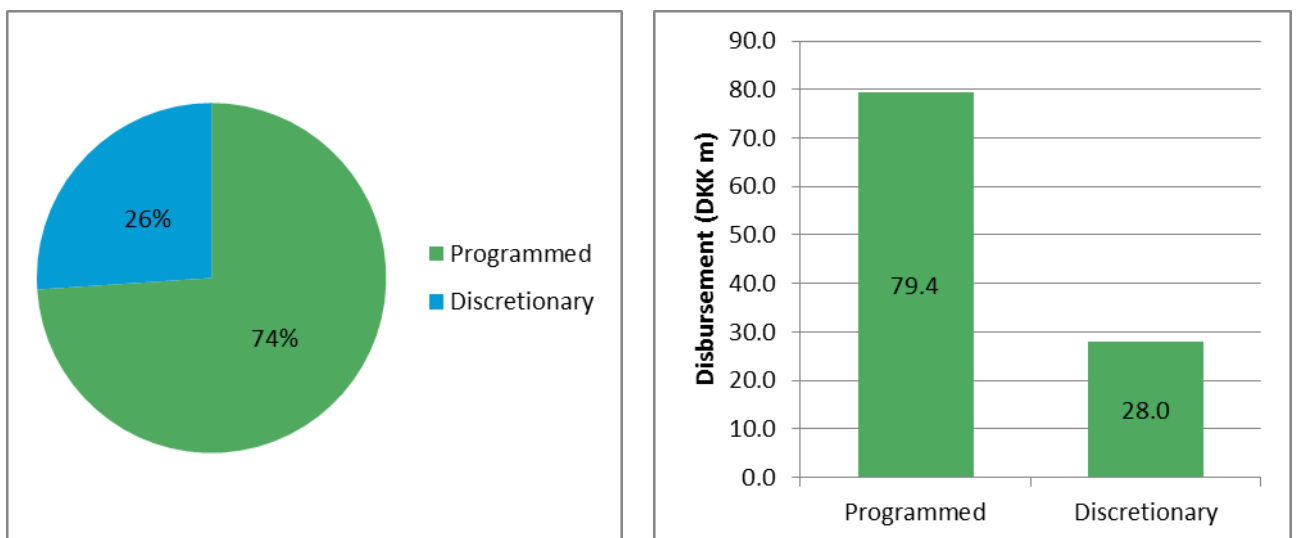


Fig. L.20: Allocations through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount by fund management type

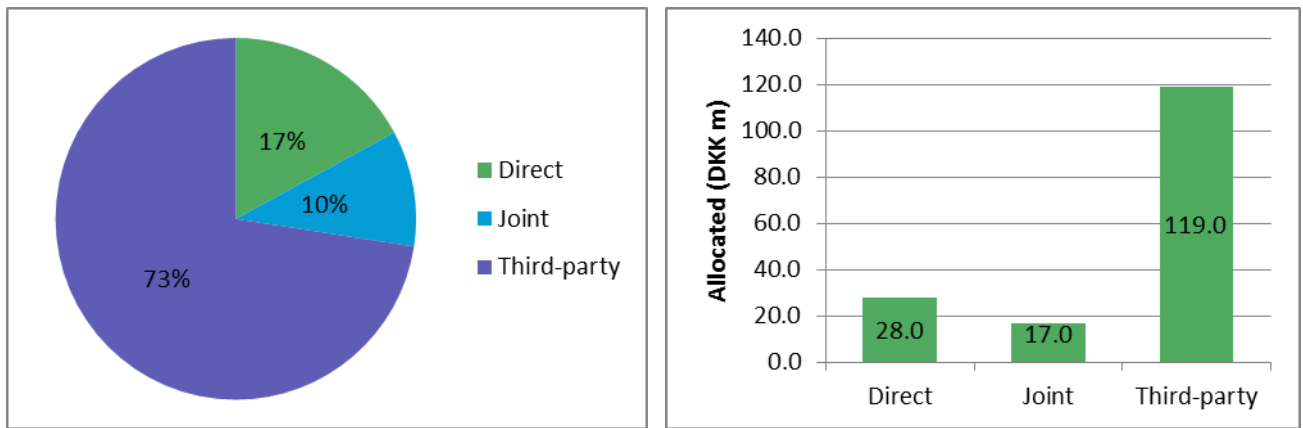


Fig. L.21: Disbursements through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount by fund management type

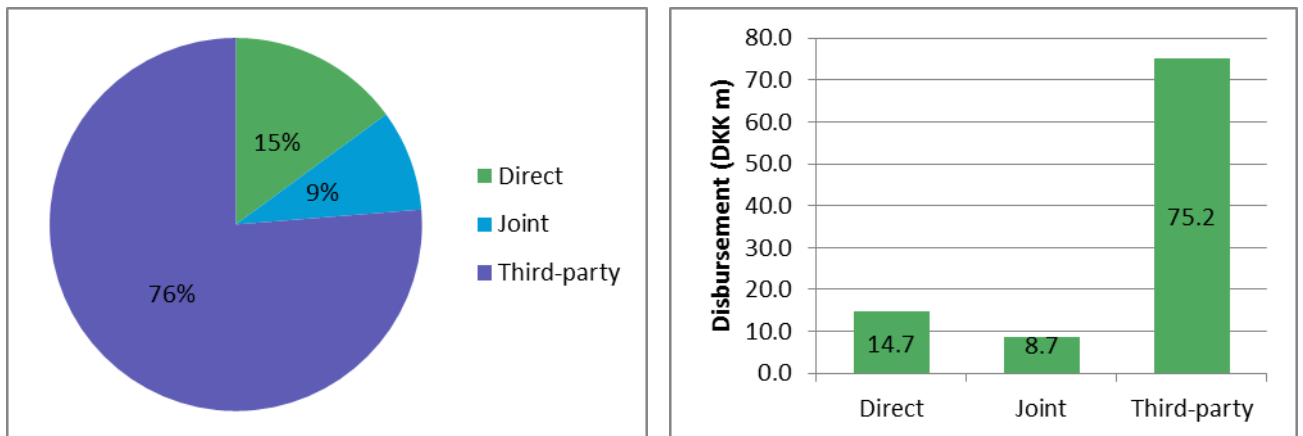


Fig. L.22: Allocations through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount by implementing partner type

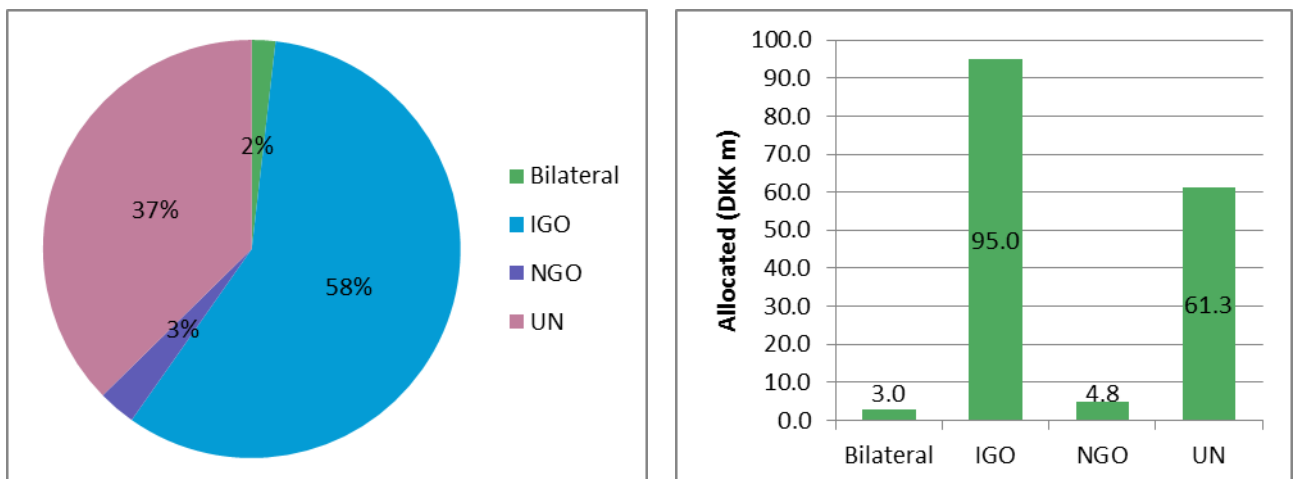


Fig. L.23: Disbursements through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount by implementing partner type

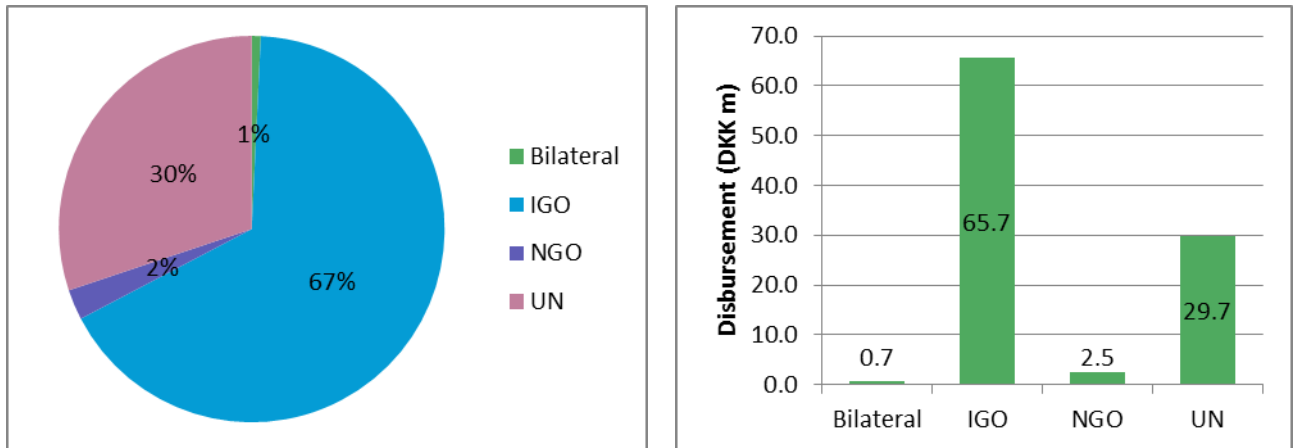


Fig L.24: Allocations through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC

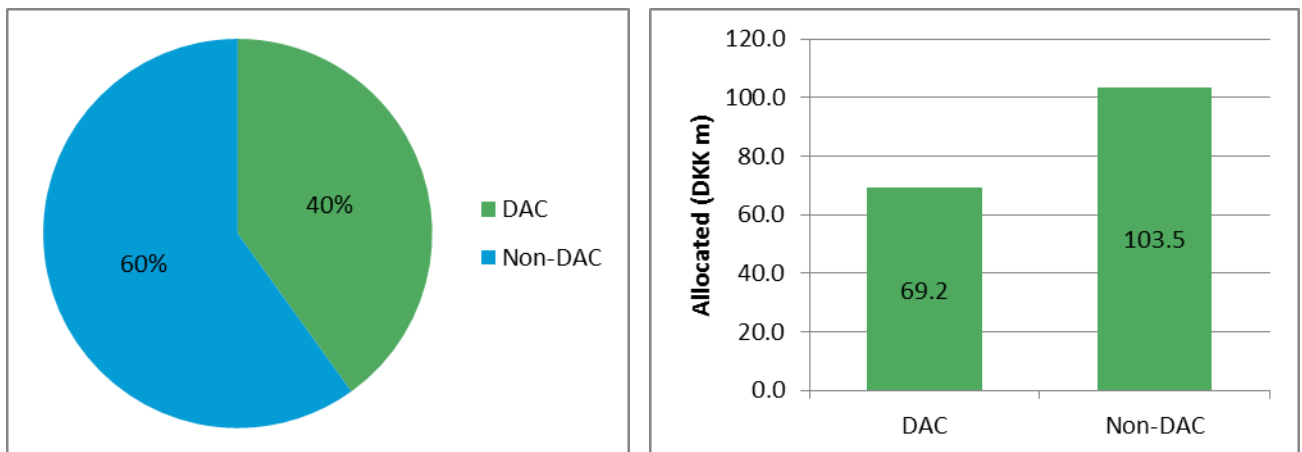
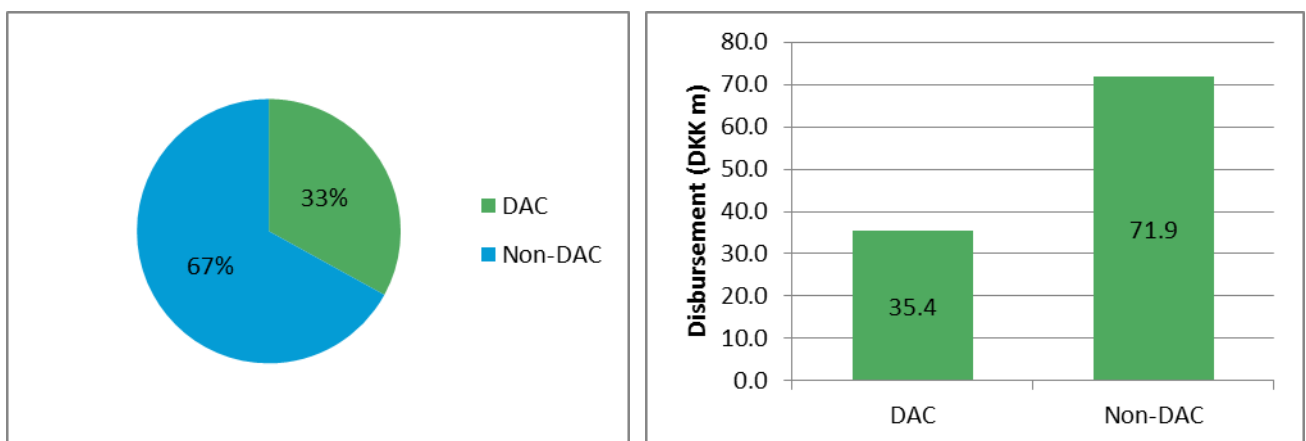


Fig L.25: Disbursements through the PSF-AfPak, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC



Allocations and disbursements through the PSF Horn of Africa portfolio, 2010-2013

Fig. L.26: Allocations through the PSF Horn of Africa (PSF-HoA), % and amount relative to thematic area

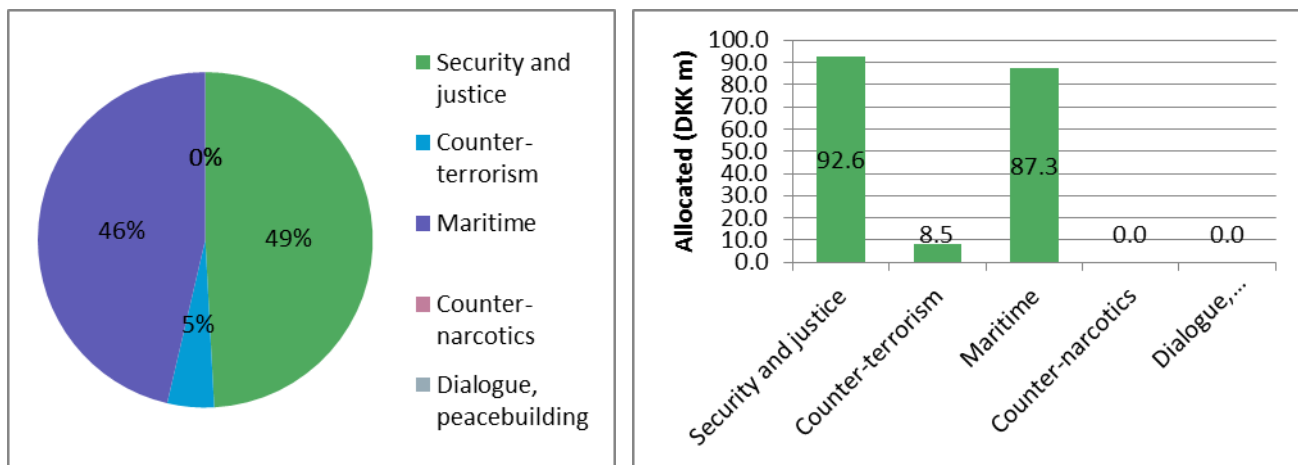


Fig. L.27: Disbursements through the PSF-HoA, % and amount relative to thematic area

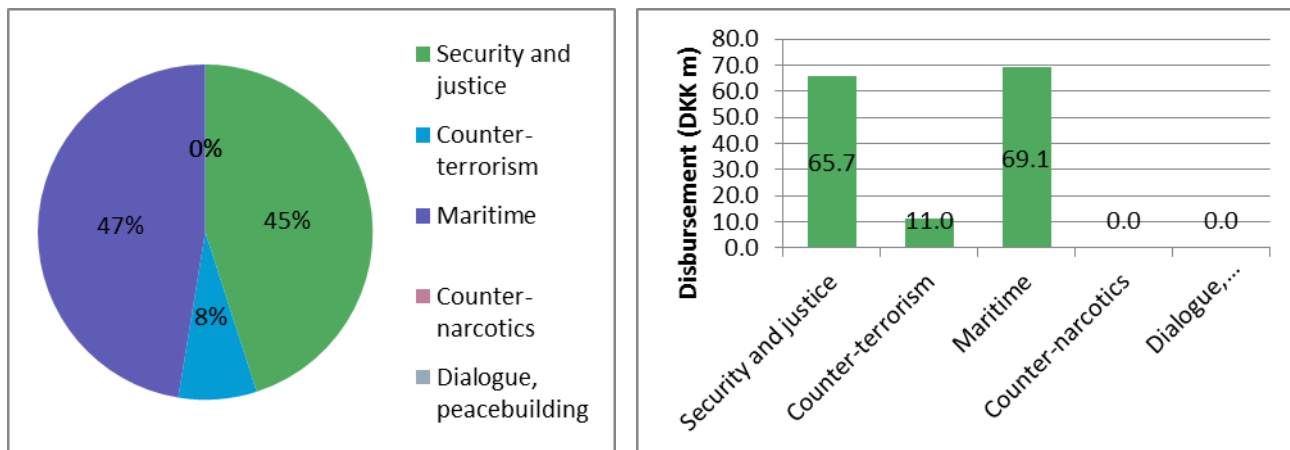


Fig. L.28: Allocations through the PSF-HoA, % and amount relative to programme time scale

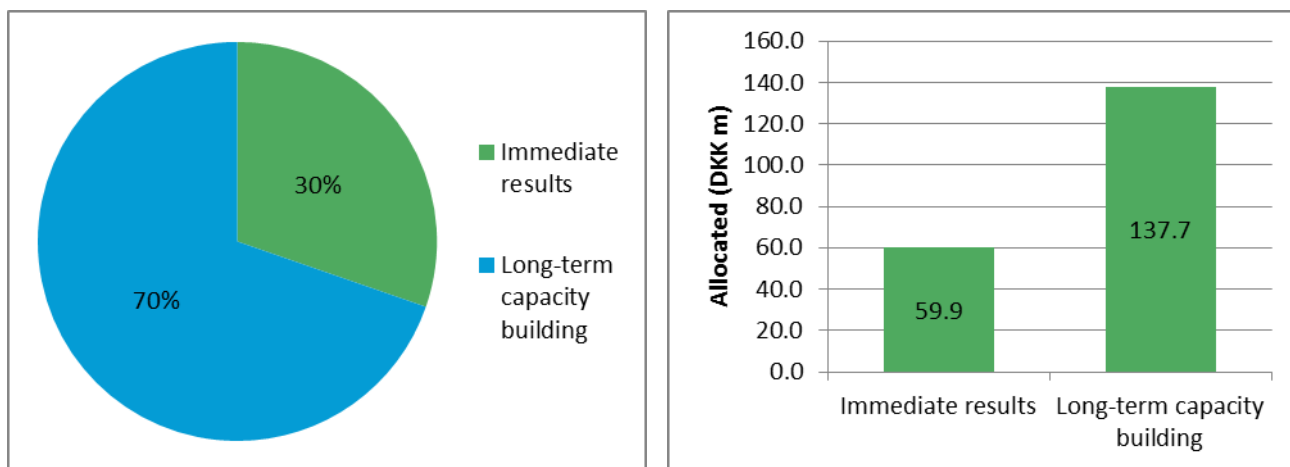


Fig. L.29: Disbursements through the PSF-HoA, % and amount relative to programme time scale

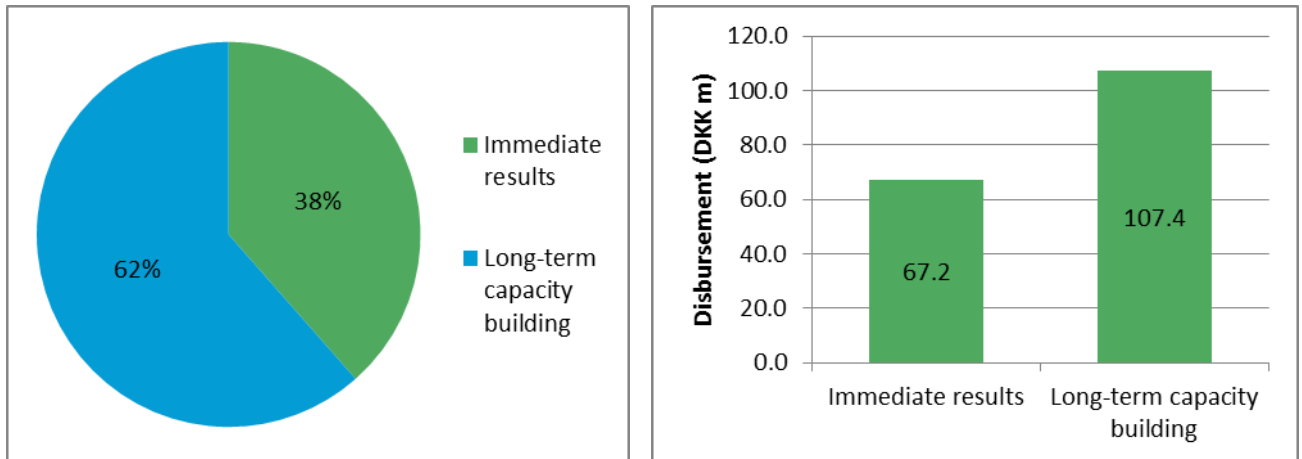


Fig. L.30: Allocations through the PSF-HoA, % and amount programmed versus discretionary

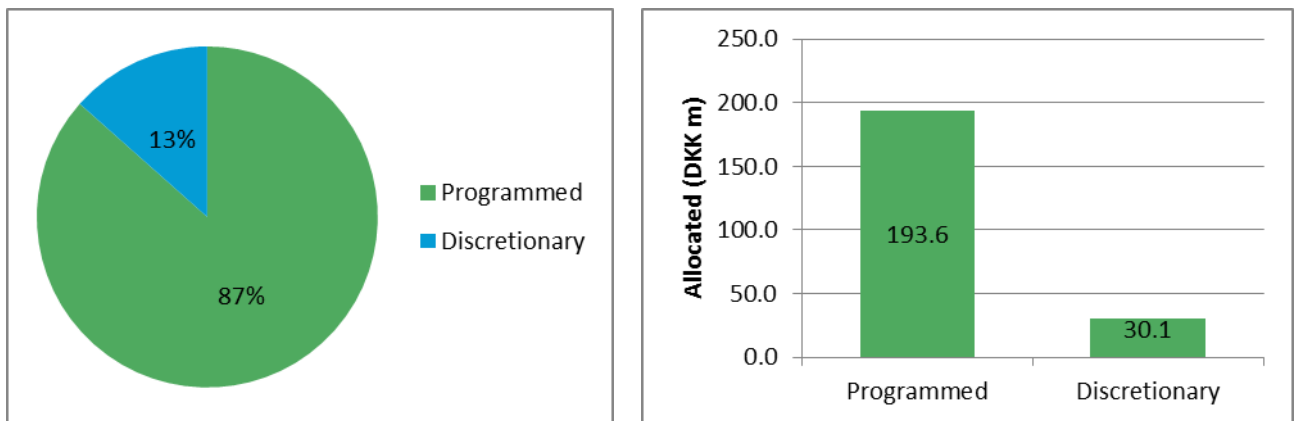


Fig L.31: Disbursements through the PSF-HoA, % and amount programmed versus discretionary

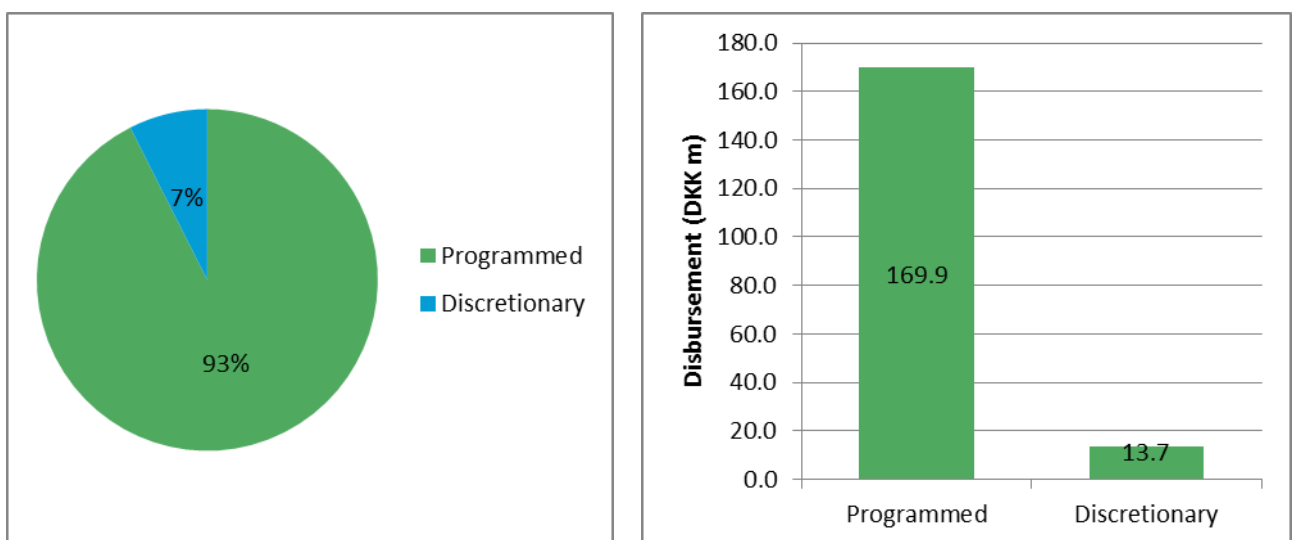


Fig. L.32: Allocations through the PSF-HoA, % and amount by fund management type

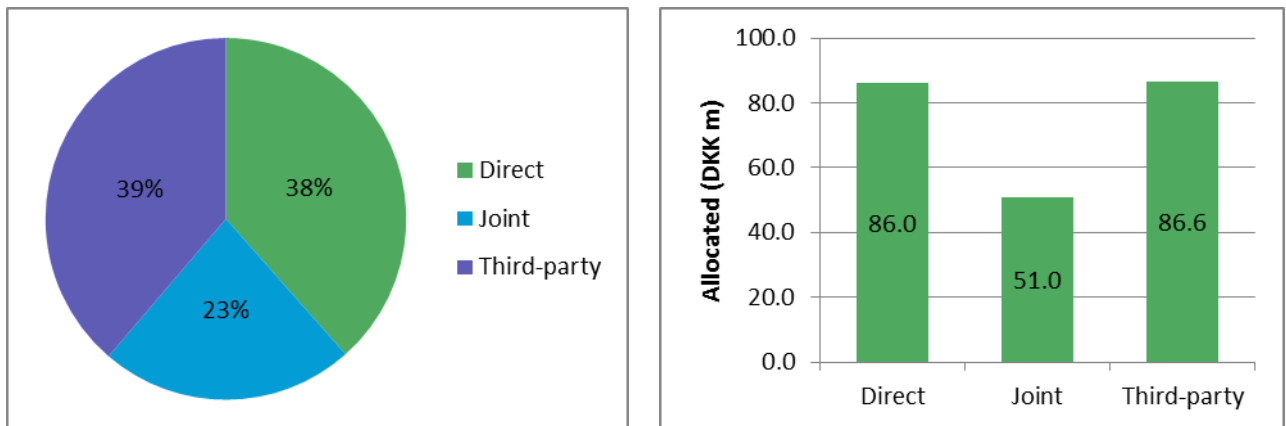


Fig L.33: Disbursements through the PSF-HoA, % and amount by fund management type

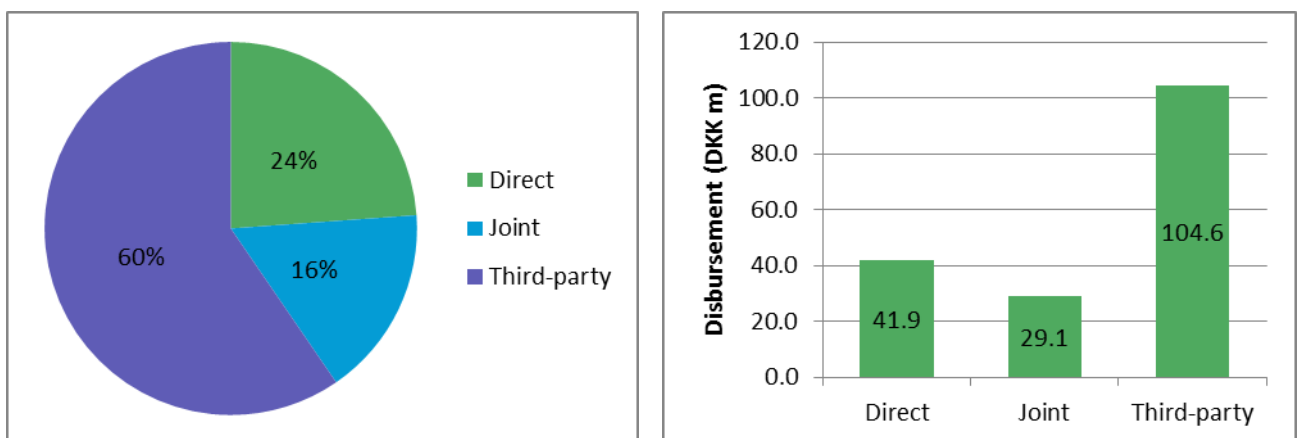


Fig. L.34: Allocations through the PSF-HoA, % and amount by implementing partner type

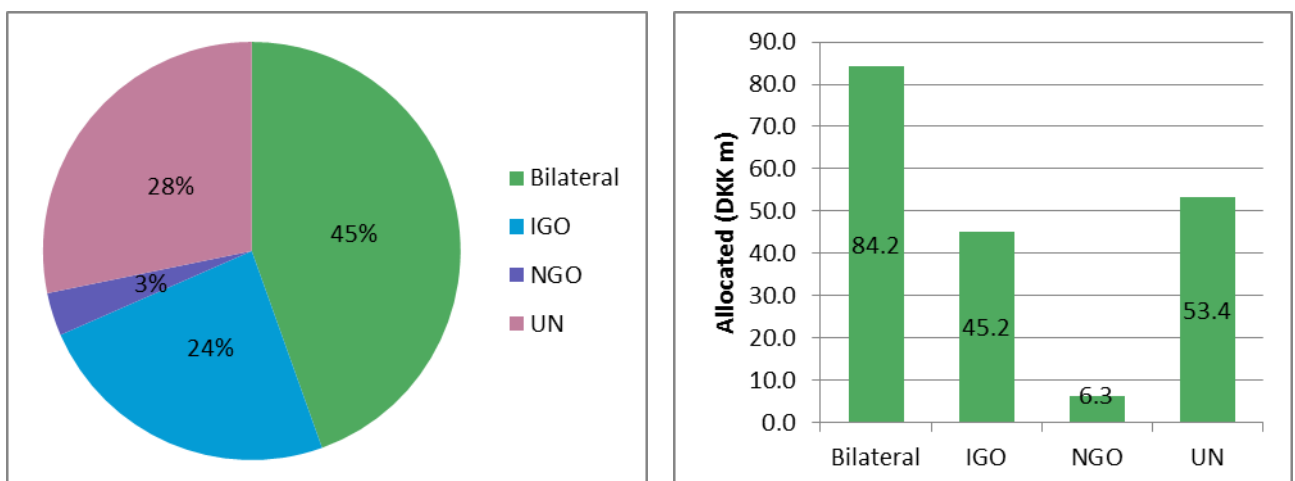


Fig. L.35: Disbursements through the PSF-HoA, % and amount by implementing partner type

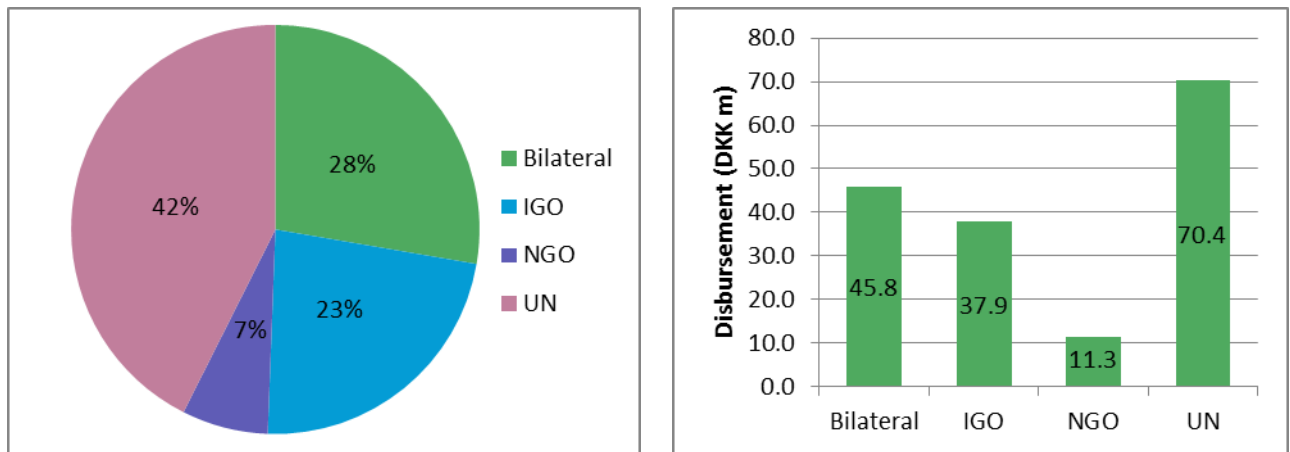


Fig. L.36: Allocations through the PSF-HoA, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC

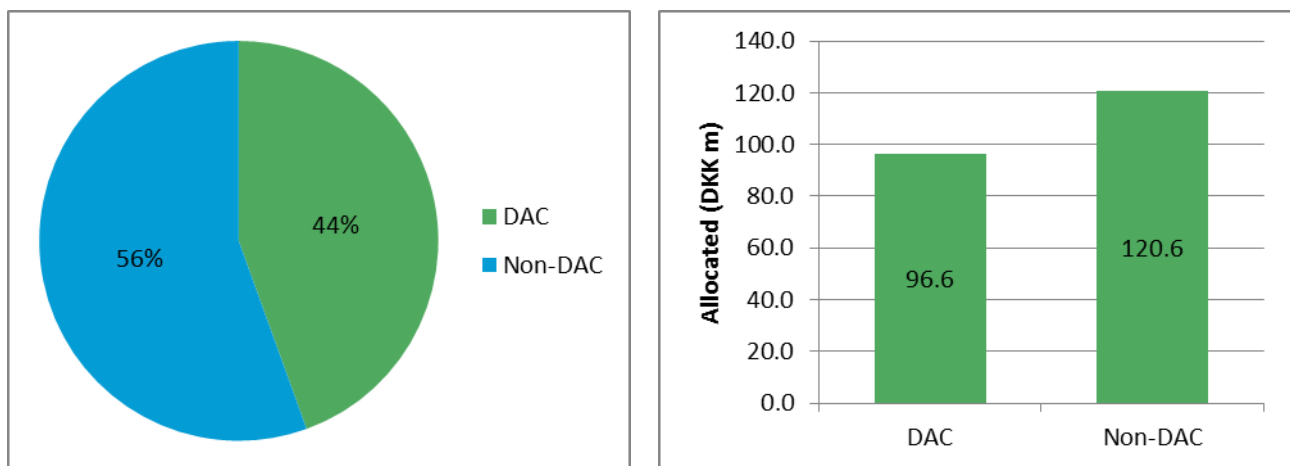
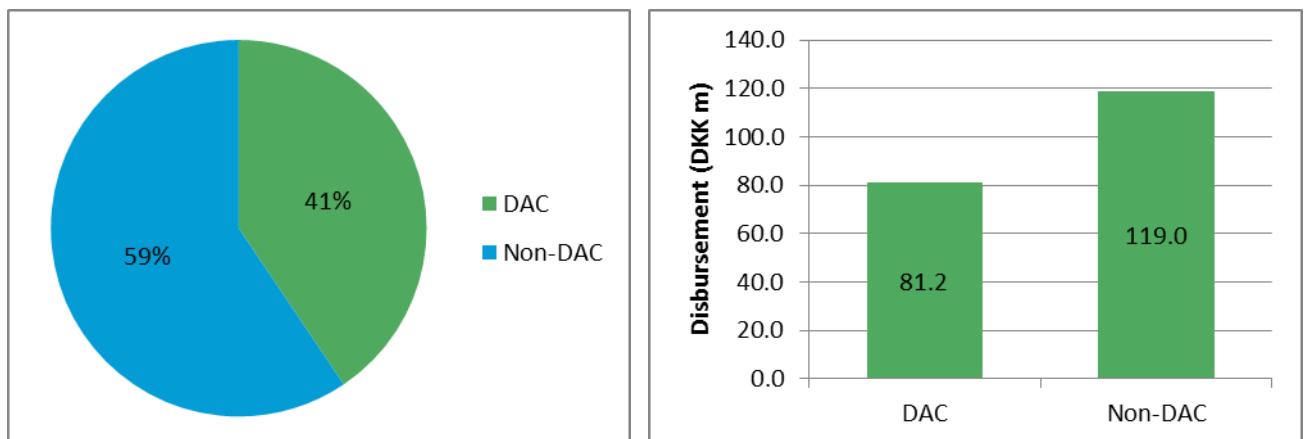


Fig. L.37: Disbursements through the PSF-HoA, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC



Allocations and disbursements through the PSF Country Programmes portfolio, 2010-2013

Fig. L.38: Allocations through the PSF Country Programmes (PSF-CP), % and amount relative to thematic area

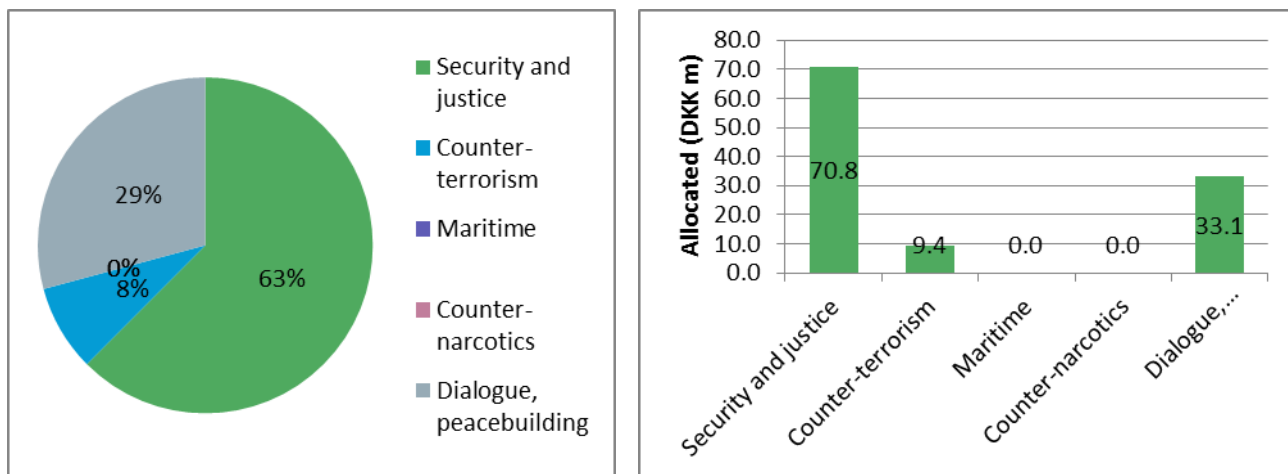


Fig. L.39: Disbursements through the PSF-CP, % and amount relative to thematic area

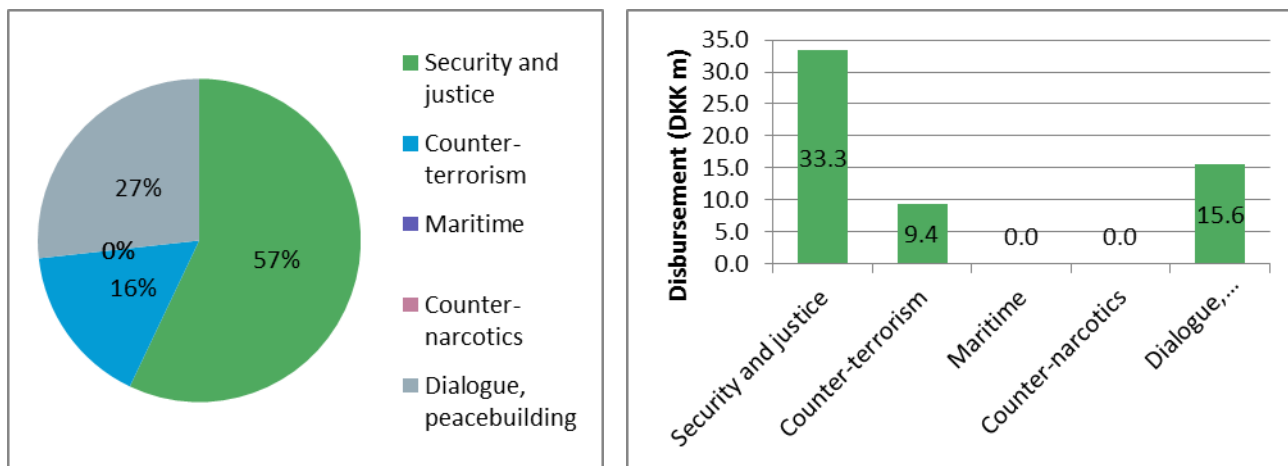


Fig. L.40: Allocations through the PSF-CP, % and amount relative to programme time scale

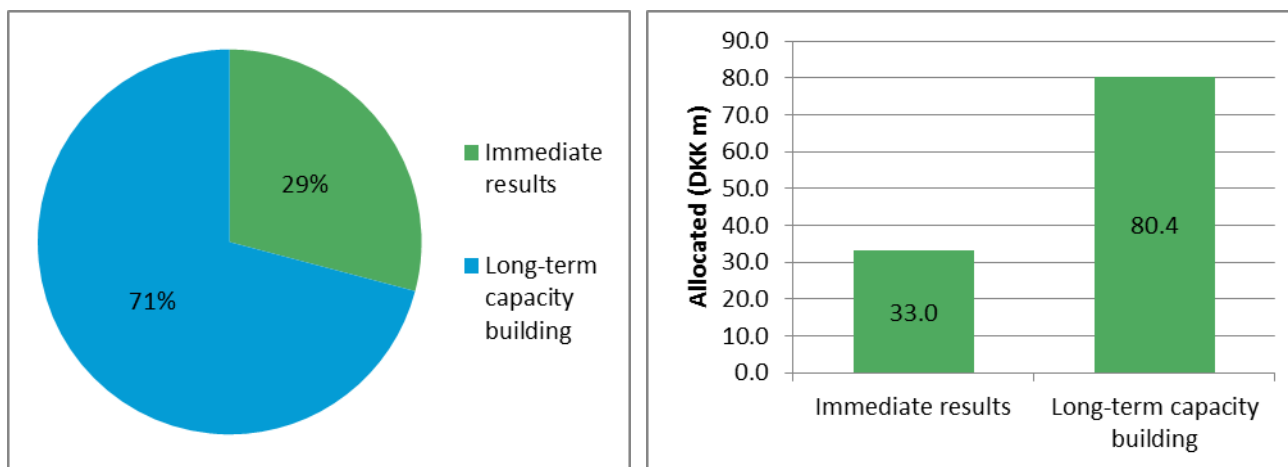


Fig. L.41: Disbursements through the PSF-CP, % and amount relative to programme time scale

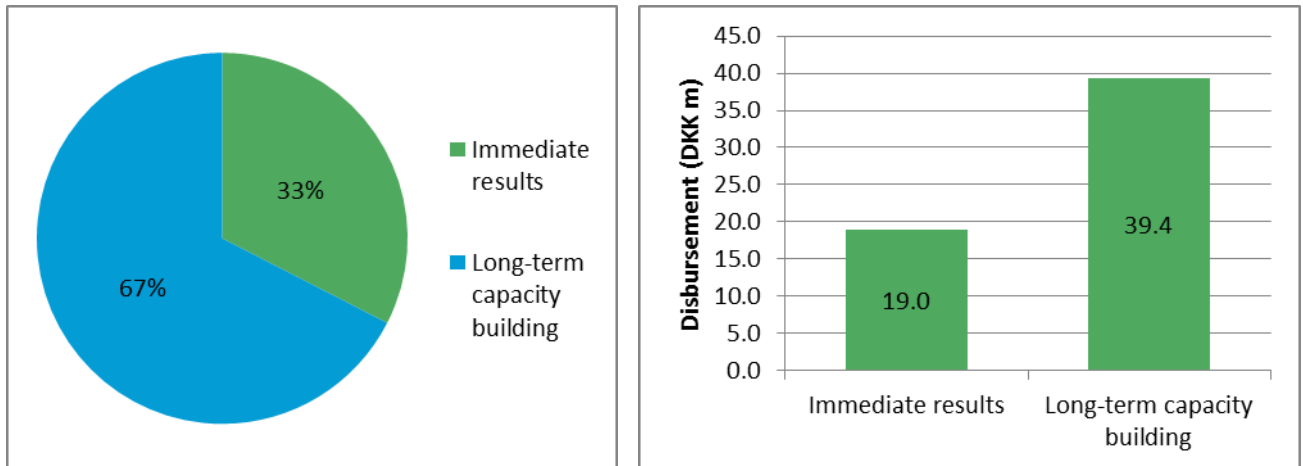


Fig. L.42: Allocations through the PSF-CP, % and amount programmed versus discretionary

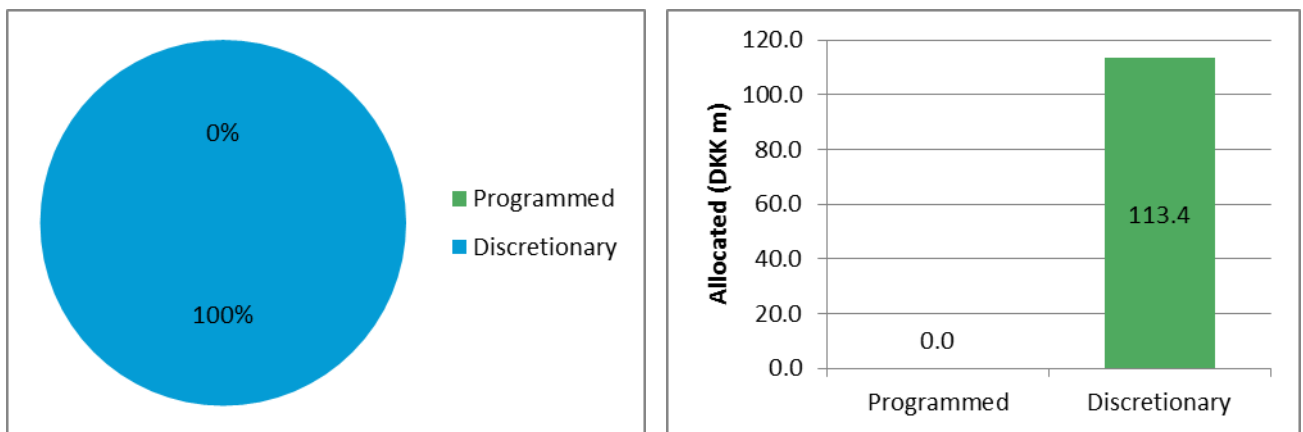


Fig. L.43: Disbursements through the PSF-CP, % and amount programmed versus discretionary

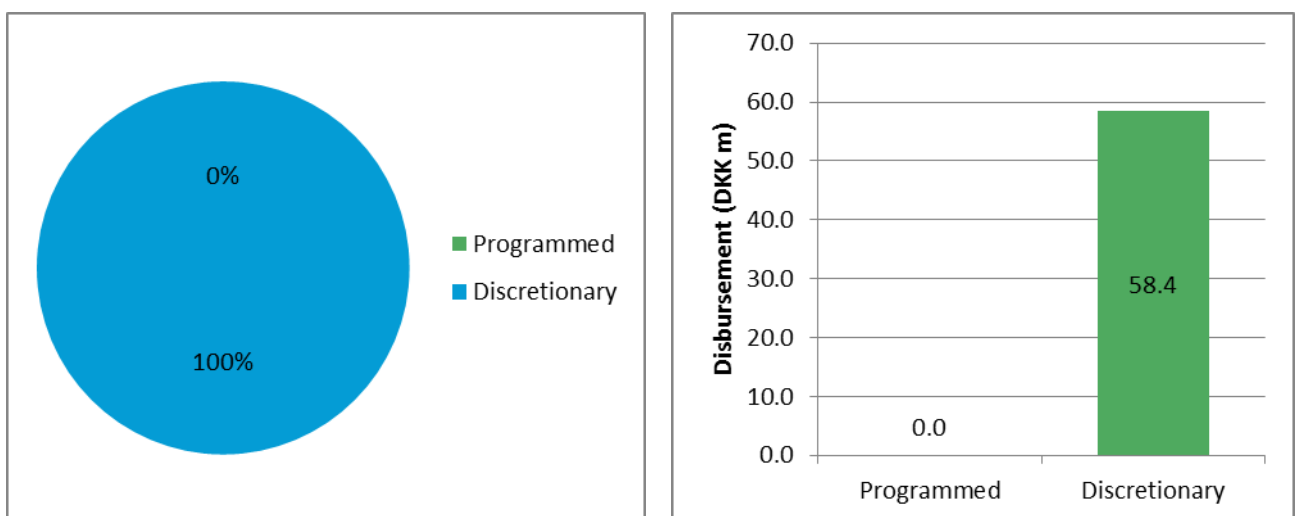


Fig. L.44 Allocations through the PSF-CP, % and amount by fund management type

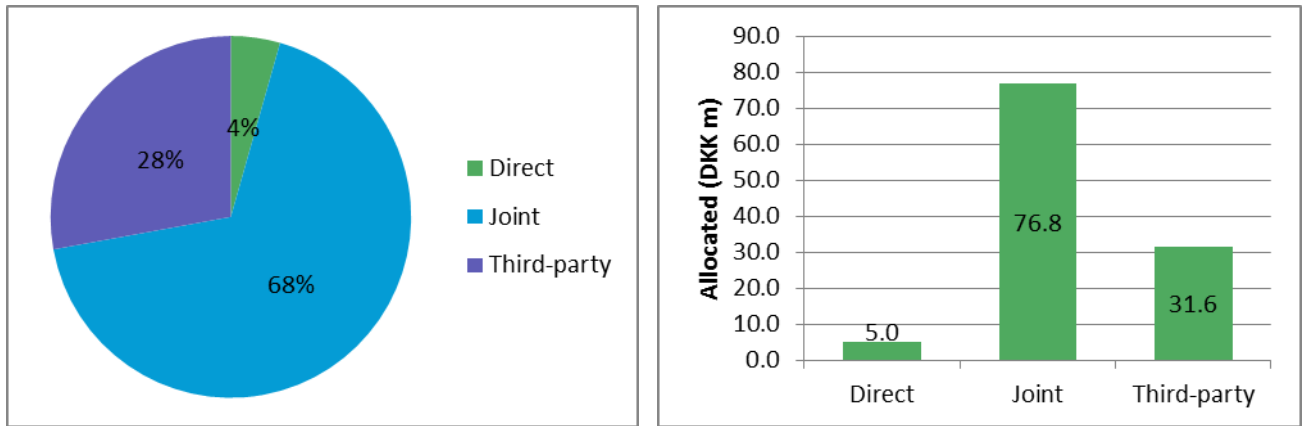


Fig. L.45 Disbursements through the PSF-CP, % and amount by fund management type

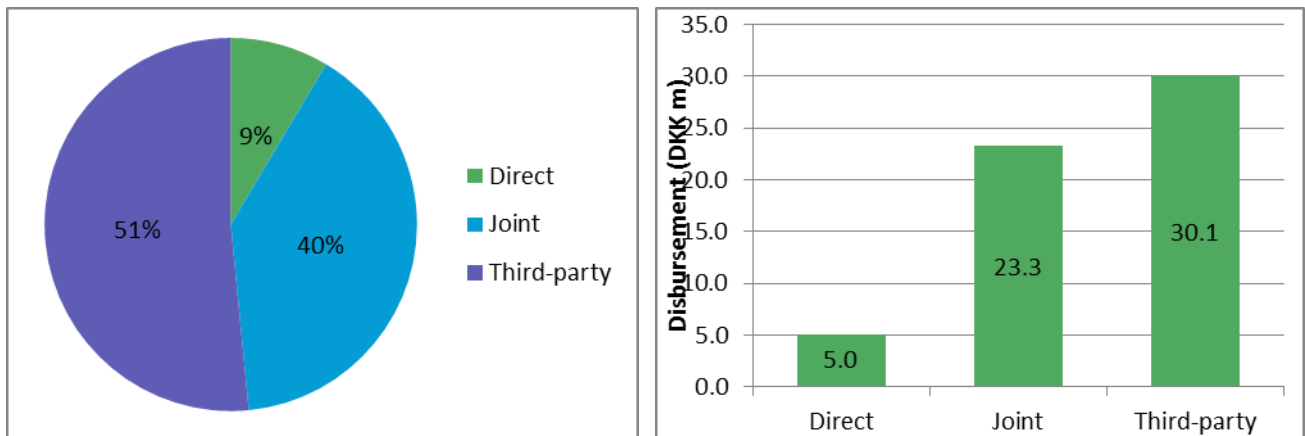


Fig. L.45: Allocations through the PSF-CP, % and amount by implementing partner type

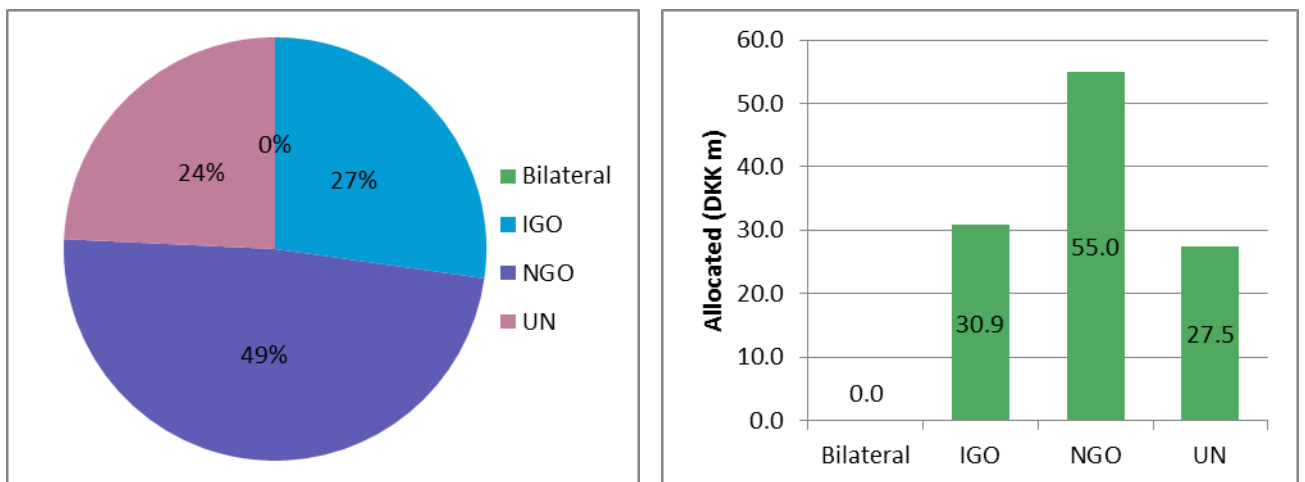


Fig. L.46: Disbursements through the PSF-CP, % and amount by implementing partner type

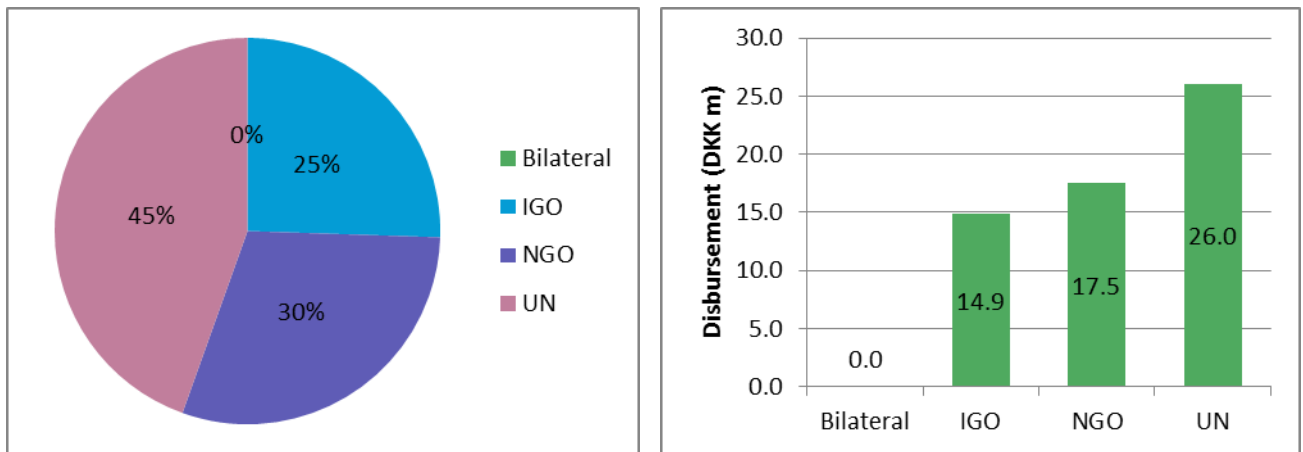


Fig. L.47: Allocations through the PSF-CP, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC

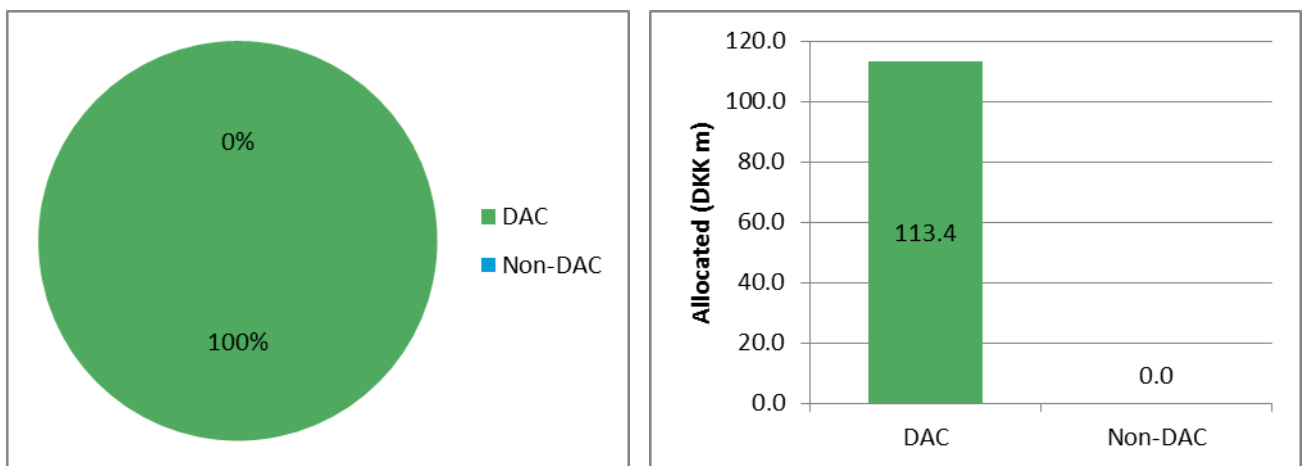
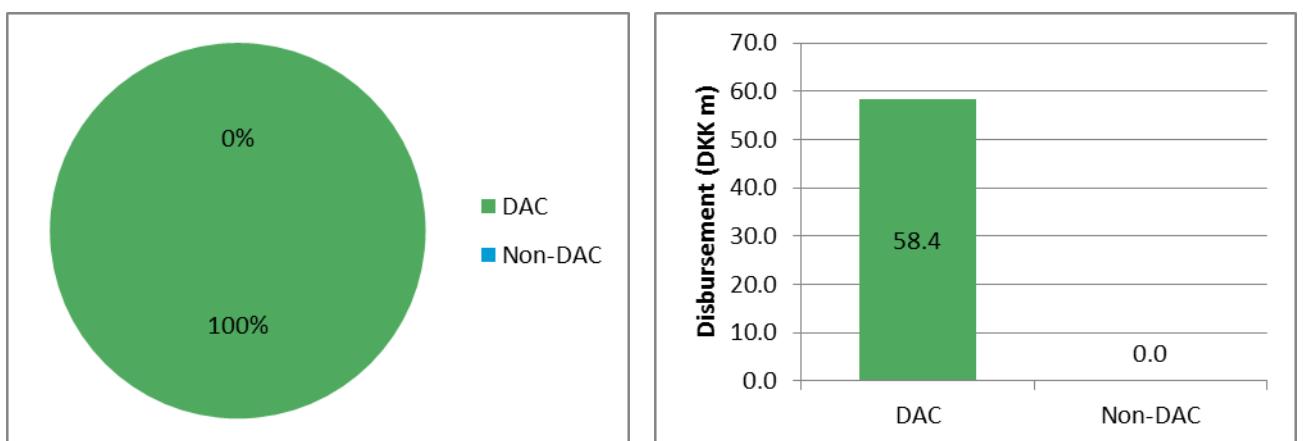


Fig. L.48: Disbursements through the PSF-CP, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC



Allocations and disbursements through the PSF International Programmes portfolio, 2010-2013

Fig. L.49: Allocations through the PSF International Programmes portfolio (PSF-IP), % and amount relative to thematic area

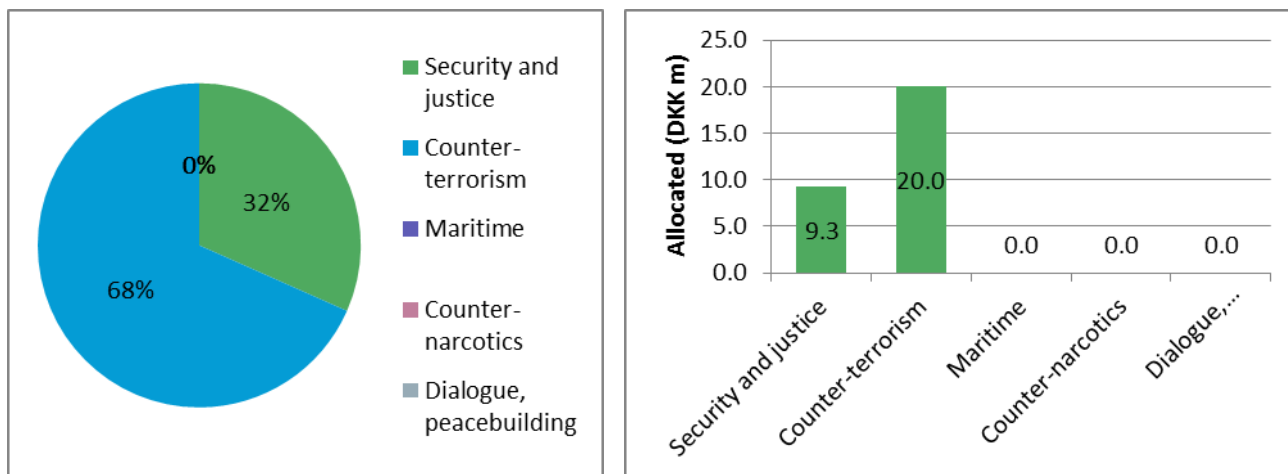


Fig. L.50: Disbursements through the PSF-IP, % and amount relative to thematic area

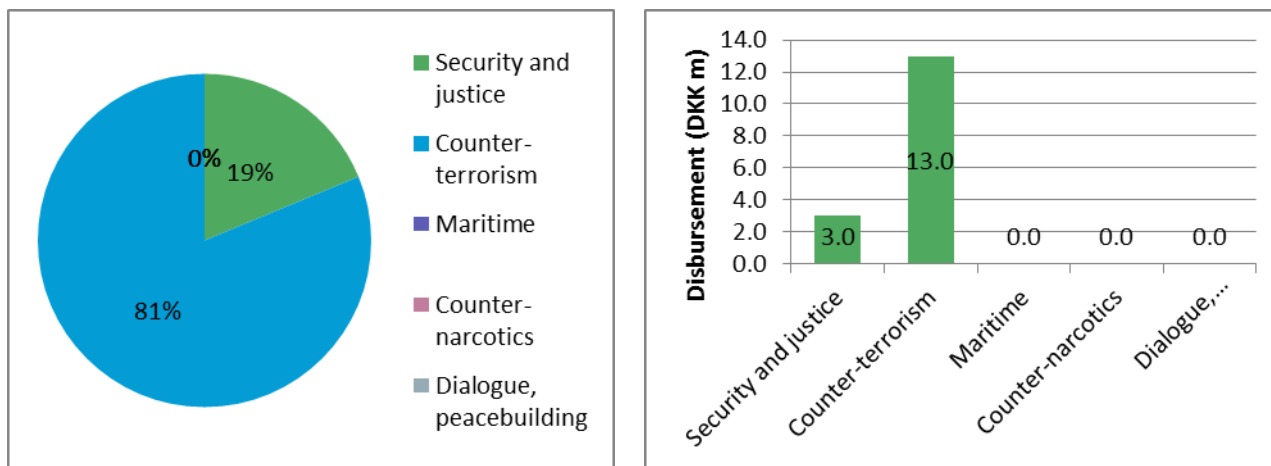


Fig. L.51: Allocations through the PSF-IP, % and amount relative to programme time scale

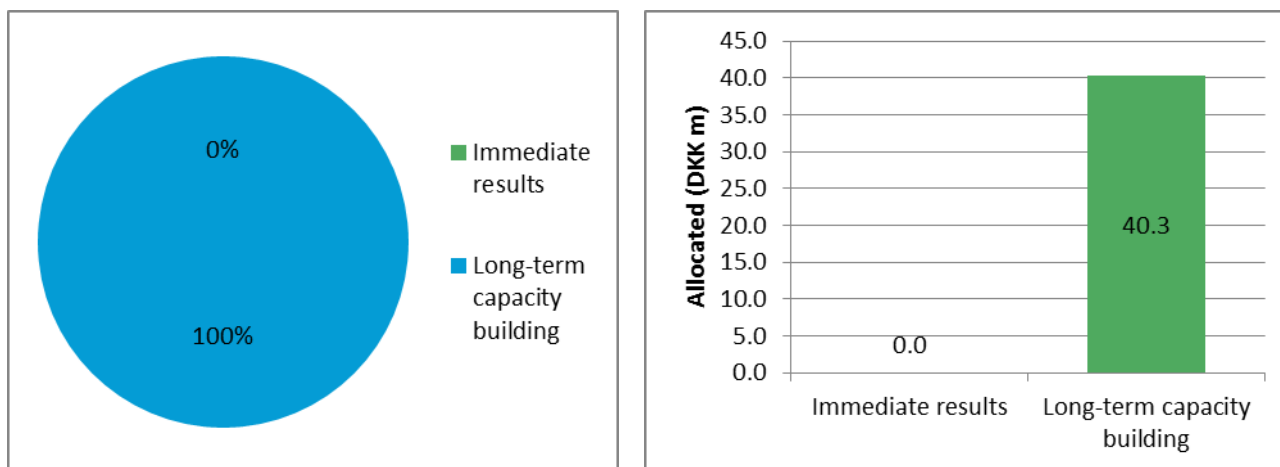


Fig. L.52: Disbursements through the PSF-IP, % and amount relative to programme time scale

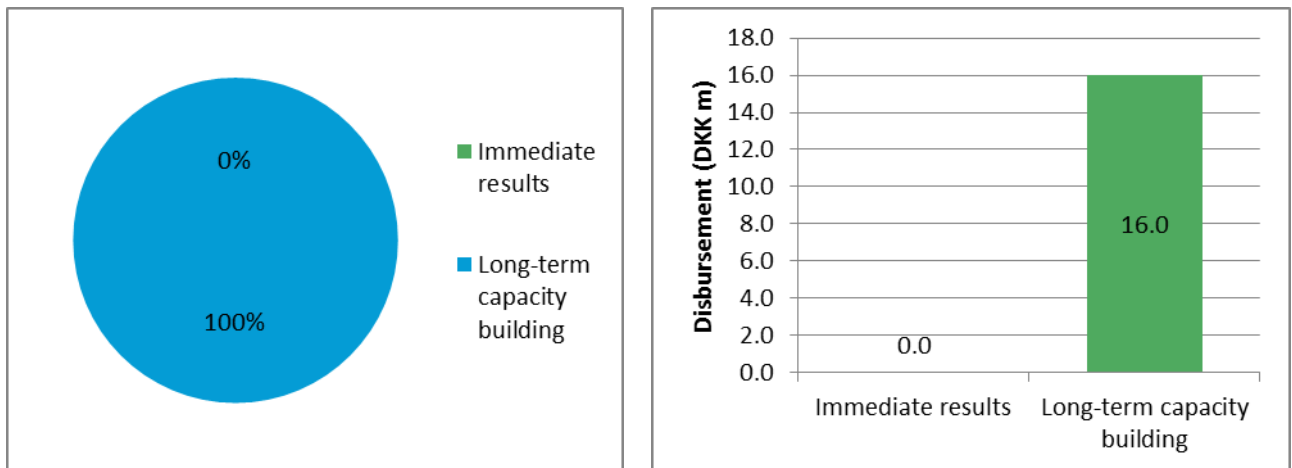


Fig. L.53: Allocations through the PSF-IP, % and amount programmed versus discretionary

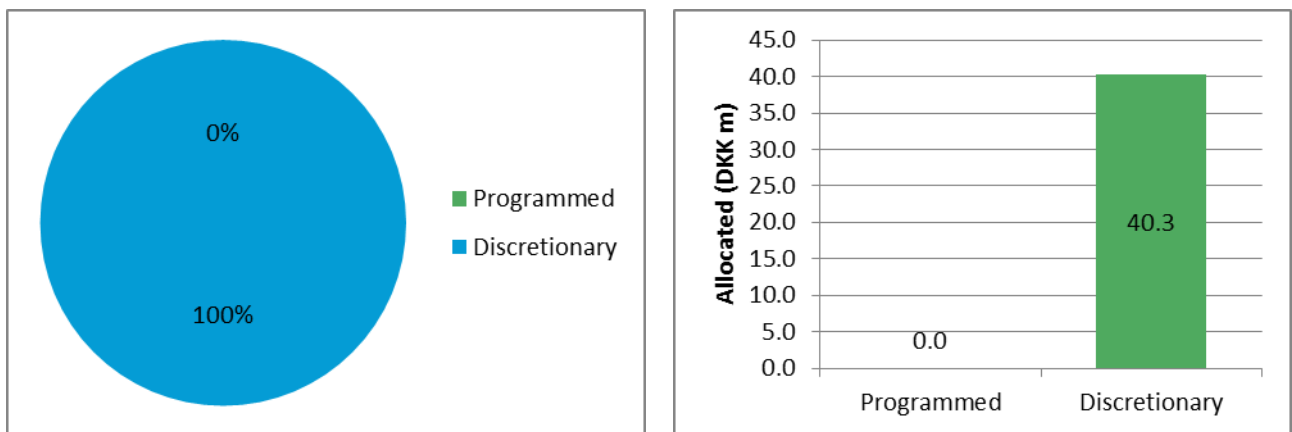


Fig. L.54: Disbursements through the PSF-IP, % and amount programmed versus discretionary

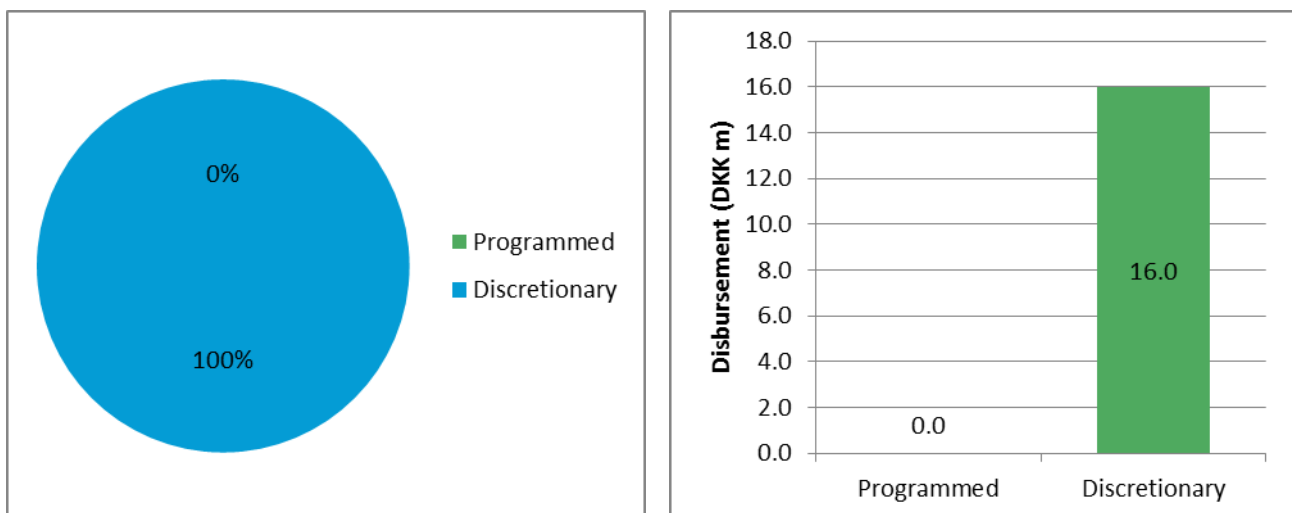


Fig. L.55: Allocations through the PSF-IP, % and amount by fund management type

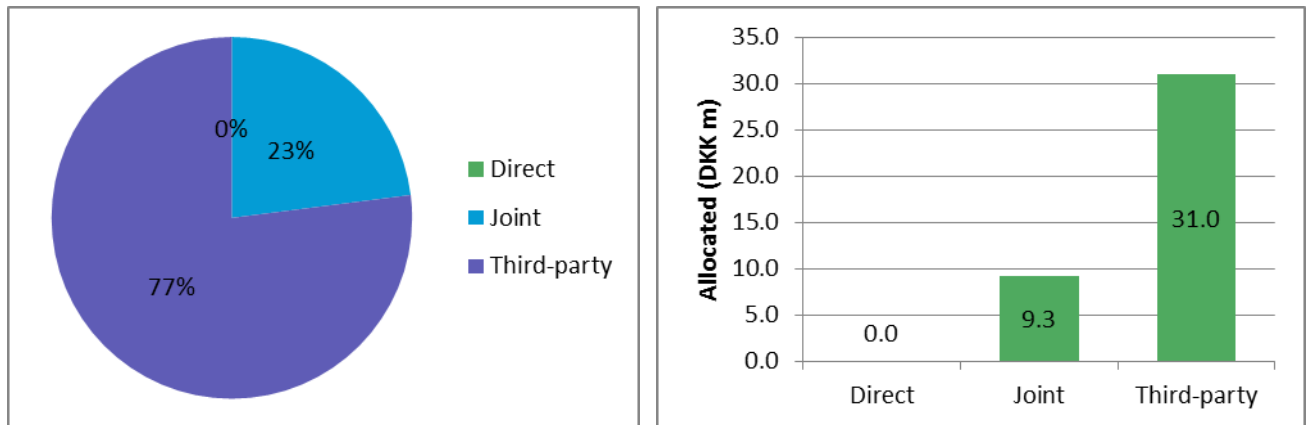


Fig. L.56: Disbursements through the PSF-IP, % and amount by fund management type

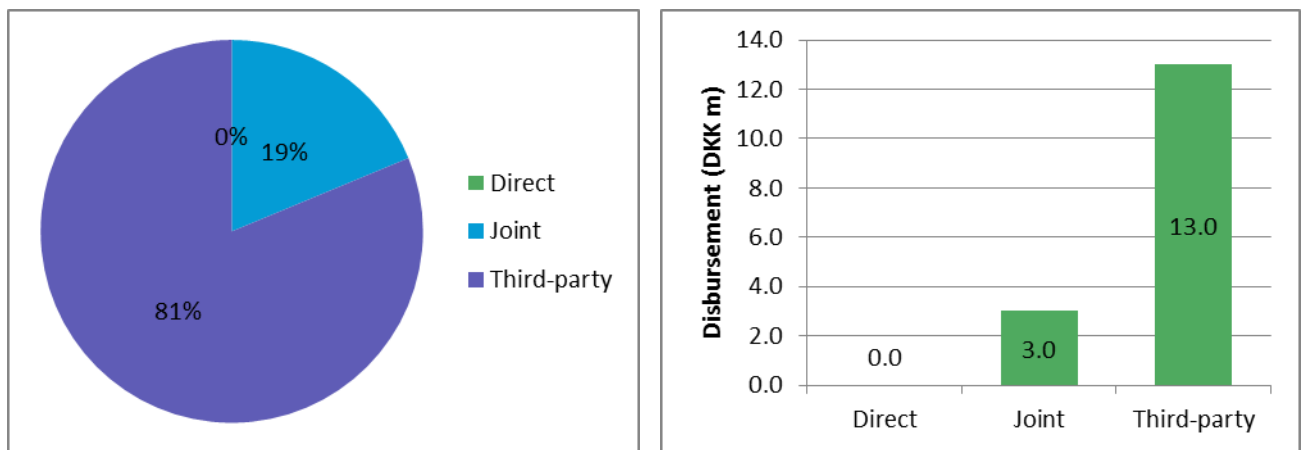


Fig. L.57: Allocations through the PSF-IP, % and amount by implementing partner type

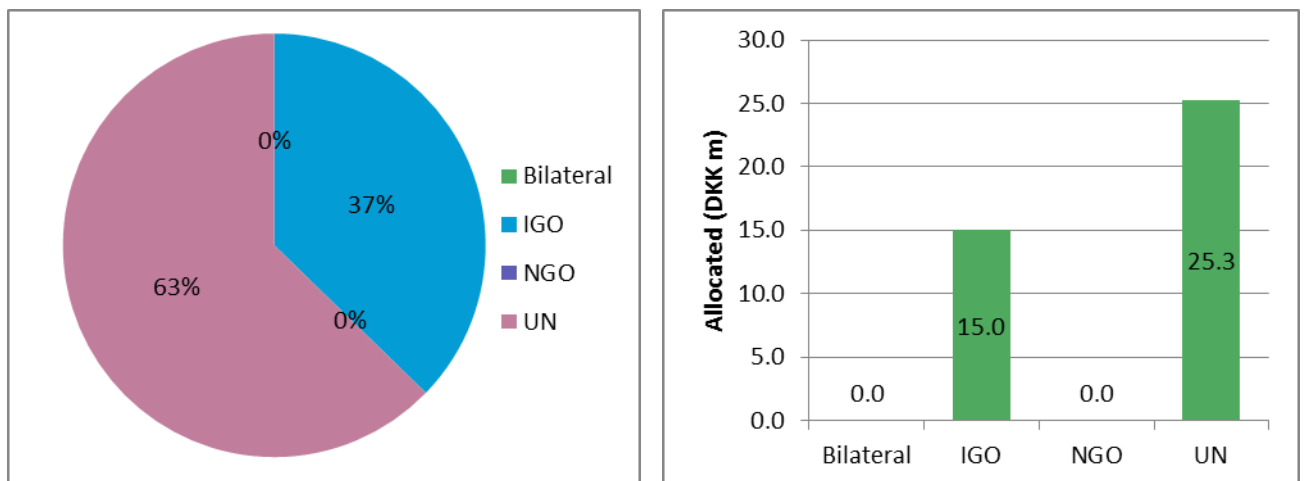


Fig. L.58: Disbursements through the PSF-IP, % and amount by implementing partner type

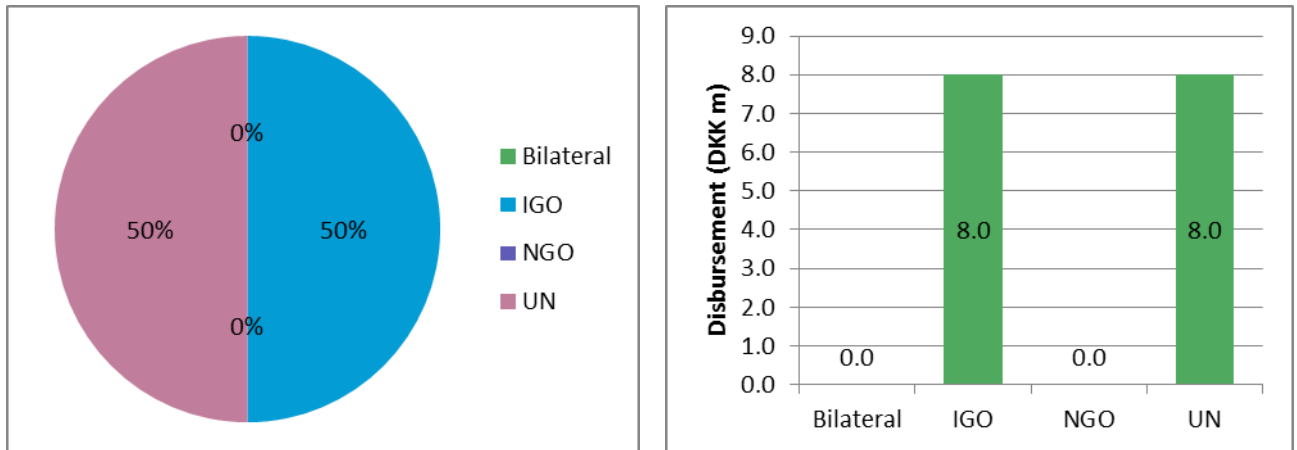


Fig. L.59: Allocations through the PSF-IP, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC

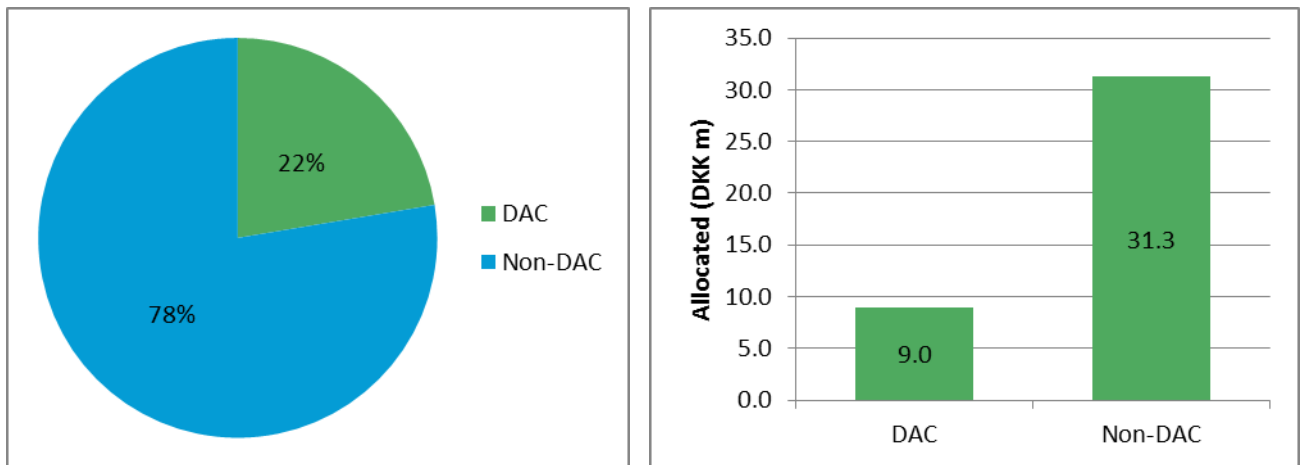
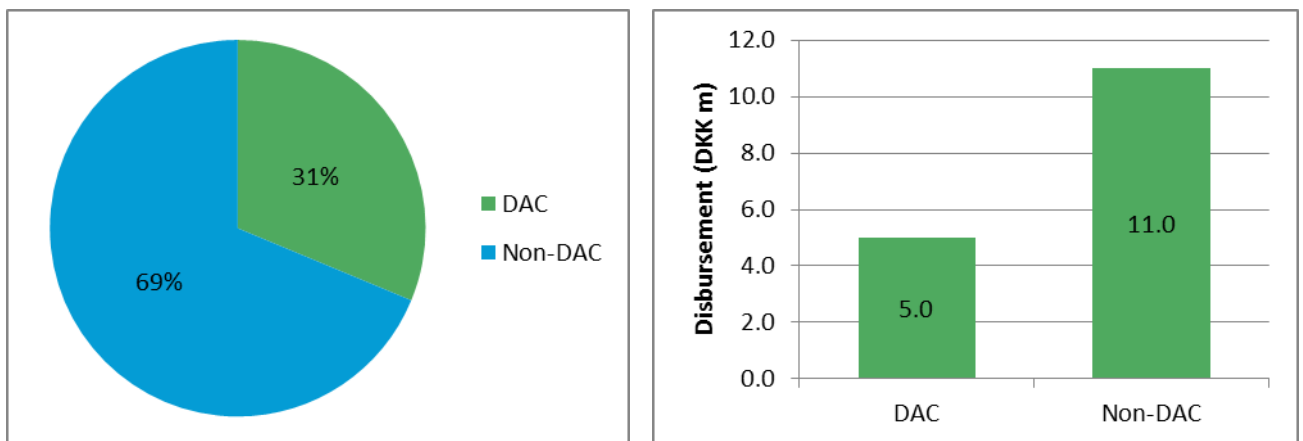


Fig. L.60: Disbursements through the PSF-IP, % and amount, DAC versus non-DAC



Annex L.3: Mapping and Typology of Interventions - Tables

Afghanistan/ Pakistan Portfolio

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, AFGHANISTAN/PAKISTAN PORTFOLIO (PSF-AFPK), 2010-2013																			
		Country	Years active	FUNDING		MODALITY			Imp. partner type	THEMES					ATTRIBUTES			§	
				Allocation (DKK m)	Disbursement (DKK m)	Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management		Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, counter-narcotics, peacebuilding, & political solutions	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
Afghanistan / Pakistan	1a	Capacity building for ANSF - Contributions to ANA TF	Af	2011-2014	60	45			X	IG O	X						X		X
	1a	Capacity building for ANSF - Bilateral inc. Comm. Pool	Af	2011-2014	25	14	X			Bilat	X					X		X	X
	1b	Civil Military Engagement with Pakistan	Pak	2012-2014	2	0.4	X			Bilat						X	X		X
	2a	Regional Academy for Security Analysis and Training	Reg	2011-TBD	7	2		X		UN		X				X		X	
	2b	Counter-IED training	Pak	2012-2014	10	6.7		X		IG O	X	X				X			X
	2c	Maritime security	Pak	2012-	1	0.4	X			Bilat	X		X			X			X

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, AFGHANISTAN/PAKISTAN PORTFOLIO (PSF-AFPK), 2010-2013																			
		Country	Years active	FUNDING		MODALITY				THEMES					ATTRIBUTES			§	
				Allocation (DKK m)	Disbursement (DKK m)	Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management	Imp. partner type	Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, peacebuilding, & political solutions	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
			2014																
2d	feasibility study with Pakistan Navy		2014																
	Regional border management & counter-narcotics	Af, Pak, Reg	2011-2014	37	20			X	UN					X		X		X	
3a	Track II regional confidence building in Central Asia	Reg	2011-2014	4.8	2.5			X	NGO				X			X		X	
3b	Support to national and regional reconciliation in Afghanistan	Af	2010-2015	12	2.8			X	UN				X		X		X		
	UNDP Office Helmand	Af		5	4.9	X			UN					X		X	X	X	
	Unallocated	TB C		16	8.7													X	X
	Total allocated (DKK million)			180	107	28	17	119		95	12	0.5	39.5	17	37	127	48	69	104

Horn of Africa Portfolio

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, HORN OF AFRICA PORTFOLIO (DPSF-HoA), 2010-2013																				
		Country	Years active	Allocation (DKK m)		Disbursement (DKK m)	Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management	Imp. partner type	Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, counter-narcotics, peacebuilding, & political solutions	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
				FUNDING			MODALITY				THEMES					ATTRIBUTES		§		
Afghanistan / Pakistan	1.1	Capacity building of EASF	Reg	2011-2015	15	8.6		X		IG O	X						X		X	X
	1.2	Development of Rwanda Rapid Deployment	Rwa	2012-2014	26	1	X	X		Bilat	X						X		X	X
	1.3	Un-earmarked support to the AMISOM Trust Fund	So m	2011-2015	25	25			X	IG O	X						X			X
	1.4	Local Grant Authority, DCD	Var	2011-2014	4	4.7	X											X		X
	2.1	International coordination on counter-piracy efforts: Working group 2	Reg, So m	2011-2014	4	3.1		X		IG O	X		X			X			X	X

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, HORN OF AFRICA PORTFOLIO (DPSF-HoA), 2010-2013																				
		Country	Years active	Allocation (DKK m)		Disbursement (DKK m)	Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management	Imp. partner type	Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, counter-narcotics	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
				FUNDING			MODALITY				THEMES				ATTRIBUTES			§		
2.2	Building maritime capacity in East Africa and EASF	Reg, Som	2011-2014	6	16.4			X		Bilat			X				X			X
2.3	The Kenya Navy strengthened for counter-piracy	Ken	2011-2014	48	10	X				Bilat			X				X			X
	Test bench for Kenyan Navy ships' motors	Ken		0	4.2	X				Bilat			X				X			X
	Bridge and navigation simulator for the Kenyan Navy	Ken		0	8	X				Bilat			X				X			X
	Donation of spare parts to the Kenyan Navy	Ken		0	1	X				Bilat			X			X				X

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, HORN OF AFRICA PORTFOLIO (DPSF-HoA), 2010-2013																				
		Country	Years active	Allocation (DKK m)		Disbursement (DKK m)	Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management	Imp. partner type	Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, counter-narcotics, peacebuilding, & political solutions	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
				FUNDING			MODALITY				THEMES				ATTRIBUTES			§		
		Ken		0	1	X				Bilat			X				X			X
				0	13				X	UN			X			X	X			X
2.4	Improved rule of law in Somalia	So m	2011-2015	45	50				X	UN	X		X			X	X		X	
3.1	Strengthening FIUs, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing structures	Eth, Ken, So m	2011-2014	11	6.2	X			X	Bilat, UN, NGO		X	X				X		X	X
3.2	Prevention of radicalization and violent extremism in Kenya	Ken	2012-2014	4	4	X				Bilat		X					X			X

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, HORN OF AFRICA PORTFOLIO (DPSF-HoA), 2010-2013																				
		Country	Years active	Allocation (DKK m)		Disbursement (DKK m)	Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management	Imp. partner type	Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, counter-narcotics, peacebuilding, & political solutions	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
				FUNDING			MODALITY				THEMES				ATTRIBUTES			§		
	Pooled funding for fighting piracy and prosecution	So m		1.2	1.2	X							X			X				X
	UNDP rule of law programme	So m		5.2	5.2			X	UN	X		X					X		X	
	Support to UNPOS stabilisation (Danish advisor)	So m		1	0	X			UN	X						X			X	
	Serendi project of reintegrating former militias	So m		2	7	X			NGO	X	X					X		X		X
	Remaining unallocated			26	9														X	X
	Total allocated (DKK million)			224	184	86	51	87		93	9	87	0	0	60	138	30	97	121	

Country and International Programme Funds

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, COUNTRY AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES, 2010-2013																			
		Country	Years active	Allocation (DKK m)		Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management	Imp. partner type	Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, peacebuilding, & political solutions	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
				FUNDING	MODALITY														
Afghanistan / Pakistan	Contribution a la Consolidation de la Paix dans le Nord du Niger	Niger	2012 - 2013	10	10			X	UN	X	X		X			X	X	X	
	Project on training and capacity building of law enforcement officials	Reg	2012 - 2014	3	3			X	UN	X	X					X	X	X	
	Libya Humanitarian Mine Action	Libya	2012 - 2013	5	5	X			NGO	X	X				X		X	X	
	Libya Support for the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Libya. App.note	Libya	2011 - 2012	3	1.5			X	UN				X		X		X	X	
	Support to the process of criminal justice reform in	Libya	2012-2014	14	14			X	UN, IG	X						X	X	X	

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, COUNTRY AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES, 2010-2013																			
		Country	Years active	Allocation (DKK m)		Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management	Imp. partner type	Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, peacebuilding, & political solutions	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
				FUNDING	MODALITY														
									O										
		Burk. Faso	2013-2013	2.1	2.1			X	IG O		X					X	X	X	
		Syria	2013-2015	27	11		X		IG O				X			X	X	X	
		Syria	2013-2014	25	12.5	X				X					X		X	X	
		S Sud	2012-2015	25	0		X		NG O	X						X	X	X	

OVERVIEW OF THE DANISH GOVERNMENT'S PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND, COUNTRY AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES, 2010-2013																			
		Country	Years active	Allocation (DKK m)		Direct management	Joint management	Third-party management	Imp. partner type	Security & Justice	Counter-terrorism	Maritime & counter-piracy	Dialogue, peacebuilding, & political solutions	Border, money laundering and counter-narcotics	Immediate results	Long-term cap. building	Discretionary spending	DAC component	Non-DAC component
				FUNDING	MODALITY														
	UN Trust facility supporting cooperation on arms regulation	Reg	2013-2016	4	5.3		X		UN	X						X	X	X	X
	Support to IAEA nuclear security	Reg ME NA	2012-2017	15	8			X	IG O		X					X	X		X
	Support to UN Counter-terrorism Executive Directorate	Reg S Asia	2011-2012	5	5			X	UN		X					X	X	X	
	NATO-Russia Council	Reg		11	0			X	UN					X		X	X		X
	Total allocated (DKK m)			154	74	5	86	63		80	29	0	0	33	33	121	154	122	31