



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK

THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES FOR DANISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2022

*Expenditure framework for
Danish development cooperation,
2022-2025*

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The images from Afghanistan are already engraved in our collective memory. When states collapse and progress is rolled back, it is a tragedy: for individuals, for communities and for society as a whole. It also impacts countries neighbouring humanitarian crisis and conflict zones - and even beyond. Afghanistan is an extreme example of the distressed state of the world. In 2020, the number of displaced people or people seeking refuge increased to nearly 82.4 million, which is a historically high figure. At the same time, poverty is increasingly concentrated in many of the world's poorest and most fragile countries. COVID-19, climate change and conflicts are exacerbating crises, forcing more people than ever to leave their homes. Some put their fate in the hands of cynical human traffickers, but the vast majority have neither the means nor the opportunity to take this perilous journey and therefore remain in the neighbouring areas, where they need help. In many countries, the COVID-19 pandemic has not only negatively impacted the health and economic well-being of people, but also given authoritarian regimes an opportunity to further curtail access to democracy, civil society and human rights. All the while, we now have less than 10 years to reach the Sustainable Development Goals.

In June 2021, a broad political majority agreed on Denmark's new Strategy for Development Cooperation, "The World We Share", which aims to ensure that Danish development cooperation contributes to a more secure and sustainable world. The strategy builds on values rooted in democracy and human rights - values that guide the direction of all Danish efforts. The strategy has two main priorities for development cooperation: 1) Creating hope and future opportunities, and providing better help to

more people where it is most difficult - in regions neighbouring humanitarian crisis and conflict zones, and in fragile states; and 2) to take the lead in the fight for climate, nature and environment, which means fulfilling our international climate commitments, including climate financing. The strategy reaffirms that Denmark will meet the UN target for the richest countries to spend 0.7 percent of their Gross National Income (GNI) on Official Development Assistance (ODA) - a target that the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) annually calculates based on donor reporting.

Development assistance reform

With the 2022 Finance Bill, the Government presents its vision of how a comprehensive reform of Danish development assistance contributes to implement the strategy. We believe that Denmark must set concrete ambitious goals, and that we must prioritise our efforts. We must redirect development assistance so that it clearly focuses on the main priorities of the new strategy for development cooperation- "lead the fight to stop climate change and restore balance for the planet" and "create hope and help more people better where it is hardest", building on values rooted in human rights, the rule of law, equal opportunity and an independent civil society.

Against this backdrop, the Government proposes the following ambitious goals:

- From 2023, development assistance targeting climate, nature and environment must amount to at least 30 % of section 6.3. *Development assistance to developing countries*. At least 25 % must be climate related, and at least 5 % must be environmentally related. The majority of climate assistance must be directed to climate adaptation initiatives. The 2022 Finance

Bill brings us another major step closer to these goals, increasing green development assistance by DKK 400 million compared to the 2021 Finance Act.

- In 2025, funding for efforts focusing on regions of origin, migration and fragile states will have increased to a total of DKK 3.5 billion. This is necessary to provide better help to more people where it is most difficult and where the needs are greatest: in regions neighbouring humanitarian crisis and conflict zones, and in fragile states. The 2022 Finance Bill allocates an additional DKK 400 million to this priority, groups a number of initiatives under the auspices of a new fund, and increases education efforts in fragile states and regions of origin.

The Government also maintains a strong commitment to ensuring democratic values and human rights, not least with Denmark's massive support for girls' and women's equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). We will also continue to support efforts to mitigate the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis for the poorest and most vulnerable. Denmark has contributed approximately DKK 1.8 billion through four COVID-19 aid packages targeting developing countries and humanitarian crises, the majority of which has funded health-related initiatives. An additional DKK 170 million is allocated to these efforts in 2022, including initiatives targeting health, social and economic development, and human rights in developing countries.

The Government will match the development assistance reform with a reorganisation of Denmark's global presence so that we to the greatest extent possible allocate resources where we have the most at stake. The Government has carried out an analysis of how the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs' missions and organisation can be best adapted according to the new strategic priorities. Based on the results of this analysis, the Government will further strengthen the Danish missions in Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali) and the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya) with additional posted full time employees, and a new

Danish ambassador to Somalia will be based in Kenya. Additional resources will also be directed to North Africa and the Western Balkans. These added resources will particularly boost the missions' professional and diplomatic capacity to implement the main priorities, and increase Danish influence on international and national policy. Prioritisation requires focus on certain activities while choosing not to engage in others. We cannot be everywhere, but instead we must prioritise our use of resources where they are most needed and where we can best capitalise on the coordination of all our instruments. Therefore, the Government will phase out the expanded partnership with Tanzania. After more than 60 years of extensive cooperation, we have achieved many good results and in this time the country has developed to become a lower middle-income country. The partnership will be restructured into a more targeted partnership through civil society and multilateral organisations. The embassy will close in 2024. Furthermore, Denmark will be adjusting its engagement and presence in Bangladesh and Myanmar to align with developments in these countries. In the light of the military coup in Myanmar, the expanded partnership has been provisionally adjusted to support democracy and human rights through civil society partners.

Total development cooperation in the 2022 Finance Bill amounts to DKK 17,446.5 million, including adjustment for 2020 based on *The Economic Survey, May 2021*. In comparison, the 2021 Finance Act allocated DKK 17,212.0 million. See Table 1 for an explanation of the regulation mechanism between fiscal years.

DENMARK LEADING BY EXAMPLE ON CLIMATE, NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT ACTIONS

Climate change and pressure on nature around the world are among the greatest global threats of our time. The living conditions of billions of people are negatively impacted, intensifying conflicts and fragility, which in turn exacerbates poverty and inequality. Climate change and the biodiversity crisis are mutually reinforcing phenomena, increasing pressures on the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. There is an urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to climate change. This must be done in close alignment with efforts to increase the protection of nature and biodiversity.

With the new strategy, the Government will ensure that Denmark's development cooperation leads the way in the fight for climate, nature and environment. Denmark has shown that economic growth and green transition can go hand in hand. We can inspire and influence the rest of the world by demonstrating that a greener society is not incompatible with prosperity and welfare. Developing countries, led by the growth economies, account for the majority of the world's carbon emissions, not least from coal power. Denmark can and must show the way and inspire action by the large carbon emitting countries. The least developed countries are most affected by climate change despite having the lowest carbon emissions. Therefore, we must especially increase our climate efforts that can make a concrete difference for vulnerable people in poor and fragile countries. For example, we must help millions of people gain access to clean drinking water and clean energy in Africa.

Therefore, the Government proposes a number of ambitious green targets under §6.3. *Development assistance to developing countries* in 2023:

- At least 30 % of development assistance must be green.
- At least 25 % of development assistance must be allocated to climate aid, and at least 60 % of climate aid must focus on climate adaptation.
- At least 5 % of development assistance must be allocated to efforts for the environment and biodiversity.
- At least 80 % of funding for the business instruments must be green.

In 2022, the Government proposes increasing green development assistance by an additional DKK 400 million to a total of DKK 3.4 billion, or approximately 24 % of total assistance, see Table 2. Approximately DKK 3 billion - 4 billion will be mobilised annually for climate-related initiatives through the Investment Fund for Developing Countries and develop-

ment banks. Overall, this amounts to a Danish contribution of approximately DKK 7 billion - 8 billion to international climate financing from 2023.

Another element in the green transition of Danish development assistance is the Government's ambition to direct at least 60 % of climate financial aid to climate adaptation. The majority of the population in the world's poor countries works directly or indirectly in agriculture and food production, which is facing ever-growing negative impacts from climate change. Without adaptation, climate change and the biodiversity crisis will destroy the livelihoods of many people. Therefore, greater focus must be directed towards building resilience to climate change for the most vulnerable people. This is also a need voiced by the UN and in particular by the poorest and most vulnerable developing countries. The Government proposes to fulfil this goal in 2022. This will be achieved in part through a new DKK 150 million contribution to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in 2022, which will support the least developed countries in climate adaptation efforts.

The significantly strengthened efforts to protect nature, biodiversity and ecosystems is another important step. We must promote nature-based solutions, such as restoration of mangrove forests. Mangrove forests bind large volumes of carbon dioxide, provide important habitats for animals, and protect coastal areas from flooding.

The Government proposes the allocation of DKK 70 million in funding to the UN Decade for Ecosystems to promote biodiversity protection and climate adaptation efforts in developing countries. We are also increasing support for the UN Environment Programme so that it amounts to DKK 50 million annually in the period 2022-2025. This must be viewed together with the contribution of DKK 150 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as part of a planned total contribution of DKK 500 million. In addition, the Government proposes initiatives focusing on corporate social responsibility in relation to ensuring a green and more socially just transition of trade in global value and supplier chains.

Implementing the ambitious green development policy in partnership with businesses and civil society is a key priority of the Government. With the proposed allocation of DKK 100 million to climate development partnerships, the Government will ensure the involvement of businesses and other stakeholders when delivering green solutions in developing countries, e.g. in the energy, water or food sectors. The Government also intends to continue the close dialogue with civil society on green issues and initiatives, including the allocation of DKK 50 million to Civil Society in Development (CISU). This will strengthen local civil society organisations with climate adaptation solutions that benefit the most vulnerable sections of the population.

Denmark will also continue to ensure new and improved access to clean energy and water in Africa. The Government proposes initiatives in 2022

that will create new or improved access to clean water for around 1 million people in Africa. This includes a new contribution of DKK 70 million to the UN Children's Fund's (UNICEF) water programme in Ethiopia, which is expected to create improved water access for approximately 650,000 people. This initiative provides increased access to water and sanitation, including in healthcare facilities. The Government launched initiatives in 2021 that are expected to create access to clean energy for approximately 1.7 million people. Efforts pertaining to this priority will continue in 2022 with support for a new DKK 50 million energy facility under the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) to strengthen renewable energy in Africa.

The green transition will also shape Denmark's multilateral assistance. The UN's development organisations and the multilateral development banks will support the transition by developing countries towards green and sustainable development, and contribute to shifting global finance flows from black to green. This will be a guiding principle of Denmark's engagement in these organisations.

In 2022, funding for the Climate Envelope will be raised to DKK 750 million, see Table 3. These funds support climate adaptation in the least developed countries and efforts that aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in growth economies. With Climate Envelope funds, the Government will continue its significant support of The Green Climate Fund (GCF) with an allocation of DKK 335 million. GCF, the world's largest climate fund, supports efforts to reduce carbon emissions and adapt to climate change. Since 2015, the fund's board has approved projects that aim to reduce vulnerability to climate change for 500 million people and eliminate the emission of 1.8 billion tonnes of CO₂e (for comparison, Denmark emits approximately 47 million tonnes of CO₂e annually).

The Government has set a target that business instruments under development assistance must be at least 80 % green. With the 2022 Finance Bill, the Government proposes to strengthen and focus cooperation with government bodies abroad in sectors where Denmark has significant positions of strength, including climate, energy, water, environment and food. The proposal will increase funding for this form of green cooperation by DKK 25 million annually.

The transition to green and clean energy is essential if we are to successfully address the global climate challenge. The Climate Envelope includes an allocation of DKK 100 million to strengthen the global phase out of coal and a socially just transition from fossil to green energy in developing countries, with a primary focus on growth economies. A continued focus will be the establishment of new and improved access to clean energy in Africa. For the climate of tomorrow, it is crucial that the poorest countries receive the necessary support to go in green directions as early as possible, while averting dependence on fossil fuels.

MIGRATION, REGIONS OF ORIGIN AND FRAGILE STATES

In the past decade, the number of refugees and displaced persons globally doubled to a historically high level. We have a duty to help our fellow humans. They may be persecuted, subjected to human rights violations, or in other ways affected by conflicts. Conflicts stemming from climate change are increasingly common, intensifying the fight between various population groups for access to natural resources such as water. The COVID-19 crisis has exacerbated a number of negative dynamics and left millions of people in a much more dire situation. In the poorest and most fragile countries, the numerous lockdowns of society have turned the health crisis into a socioeconomic crisis, due in part to a lack of income opportunities and rising food prices. This has pushed vulnerable people deeper into poverty. Extreme poverty is increasingly concentrated in fragile countries, particularly in Africa, more specifically in the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa. Meanwhile, more people are being driven to flee or are choosing to migrate as fragility and conflict undermine rights, democracy and safety. A total of 82.4 million people worldwide have been forced to flee from their homes.

The Government's proposal for the implementation of the new Strategy for Development Cooperation "The World We Share" realises the strategy's prioritised areas of focus: fragility, regions of origin, conflict, displacement and irregular migration. We can provide better help by focusing on the most fragile and conflict-affected states and regions, as well as in regions of origin, where the vast majority of the world's refugees are located. This is where the situation is most difficult, and where the poverty and needs are greatest. With an increased Danish engagement in fragile and conflict-affected states and regions, we can make a targeted effort in the fight to prevent and limit poverty, inequality and fragility, which leads to forced displacement or migration. This requires urgent humanitarian aid and a heightened focus on long-term and sustainable solutions that can strengthen resilience and thereby reduce fragility.

Since the Government took office, development assistance for migration, regions of origin and fragile states has been increased by more than DKK 1.1 billion. Guided by "The World We Share", the Government will reform Danish development assistance, including a goal of increasing development assistance for migration, regions of origin and fragile states from DKK 3.5 billion to approximately DKK 7.5 billion by 2025. With these increased funds, the Government plans to meet the goal of its comprehensive *Just and Realistic* plan.

We must be present and emphasise efforts where the challenges and needs are greatest. Therefore, development assistance is being reoriented to place greater emphasis on Africa. Development assistance to Africa is planned to increase by at least DKK 900 million in 2025 to a total of DKK 8 billion. In addition to its extensive humanitarian efforts, Denmark has had a strong presence for a number of years in the Horn of Africa and Sahel region, providing significant development funds as part of a broad, coordinated effort. The Government wants to intensify these efforts by reorienting development assistance towards the most fragile and poorest countries and regions of origin in Africa. The Government will also ensure focus on fragile states and regions in the Middle East and Asia, and on transit routes for irregular migration. In the locations where we choose to be present, we must adopt a committed, professional and long-term perspective. Therefore, we are also strengthening the Danish presence in Somalia, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and Mali. At the same time, remaining expanded partnerships in Africa – in Uganda and Ethiopia, for example – will increasingly focus on irregular migration and on efforts in regions of origin.

This also means that there is a need to downscale Danish engagement elsewhere. We must have the courage to prioritise and use our resources where we can make the biggest difference. Actions in line with this principle include the adjustment of our partnership with Tanzania, where the Danish embassy will close in 2024 to release resources to prioritise efforts in other locations, particularly in Sahel and the Horn of Africa.

With the 2022 Finance Bill, the Government is further strengthening the focus on irregular migration, regions of origin and fragile states with DKK 400 million, bringing the total allocation to approximately DKK 5.6 billion, see Table 4. This includes a continued record-high humanitarian framework of DKK 2.7 billion in 2022, and long-term efforts that address some of the root causes of forced displacement. Combined, these efforts support the ambition of a more just and humane asylum system.

We can help many more people by conducting our efforts in the regions of origin. When we fight poverty and create new opportunities for people in these regions and in fragile states, we are also preventing irregular migration to Europe. This is our duty, as irregular migration has enormous human consequences and undermines an asylum system intended for refugees who need protection in accordance with the UN Refugee Convention and international human rights conventions. Approximately every other asylum seeker who reaches Denmark is not entitled to protection. It costs approximately DKK 300,000 per year to accommodate one rejected asylum seeker at a deportation centre. In 2020, 73 % of the world's refugees were located in regions neighbouring the country from which they fled. Eighty-six percent of the world's refugees are in developing countries. Expenses per refugee per year are estimated to total approximately DKK 22,500 in Jordan and approximately DKK

4,750 in Uganda. By helping in the regions neighbouring humanitarian crisis and conflict zones, we can also ensure that fewer people choose to venture out on the potentially deadly migration routes to Europe, e.g. across the Mediterranean. This will also deplete the business model of the cynical human traffickers who exploit desperate people with dreams of reaching Europe. This is more just and more humane.

The Government is working hard to realise the ambition of a more just and humane asylum system and to prevent displacement and manage the pressures of irregular migration. Our goal is to reduce the incentives for irregular migration and provide better help to more people. We will make a dedicated effort to create hope and future opportunities, and support the building of just and robust societies in the world's poorest and most fragile countries, where the conditions are extremely difficult and the needs are greatest. This is a matter of access to health services and quality education, a social safety net, job creation, and support through humanitarian aid in the worst crisis situations.

With the Finance Bill, the Government is allocating DKK 640 million to the new migration and regions of origin fund in 2022, which coordinates the Danish efforts with a special focus on supporting a just and humane asylum system. The longer term ambition is to allocate DKK 750 million to this fund in 2025. Efforts under the fund in 2022 include DKK 110 million for handling migration challenges and repatriations, and DKK 190 million for technical assistance and capacity building of migration authorities. Among other things, these efforts will better enable transit countries along migration routes to handle and assist refugees and irregular migrants who cross their borders. This includes support to better process applications for asylum and funding to help rejected asylum seekers return home and get off to a new start.

The migration and regions of origin fund also allocates DKK 200 million for the establishment of a pilot model for future refugee response in neighbouring areas. Efforts in this regard may include increasing the access of refugees and displaced persons to self-sufficiency and public services such as health and education, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, including women and children.

A new country programme is planned for Mali, with total funding of DKK 1.3 billion, the first DKK 175 million of which is allocated in 2022. In addition, DKK 400 million is allocated in 2022 to the country programme in Burkina Faso, which was launched in 2021.

The tragic situation in Afghanistan has demonstrated how quickly fragile states can collapse and the resulting severity of consequences for the population, including all-encompassing uncertainty about the future. The situation in Afghanistan is now significantly different than when the funds for engagement in Afghanistan were allocated in the Finance

Bill. The level of funding continues in 2022, including DKK 200 million to a one-year extension of the efforts in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries affected by the situation. Due to the serious situation in Afghanistan, which is developing day by day, these plans have been temporarily suspended and will be reconsidered.

Since the collapse of Syria, Denmark has been present with extensive support totalling more than DKK 3.5 billion. This significant commitment continues in 2022, with an expectation of least DKK 700 million in funding for efforts pertaining to the Syria crisis, of which DKK 200 million is earmarked for engagements in Syria and the neighbouring countries that house the vast majority of the many Syrians who have fled from the conflict. In addition, DKK 100 million is allocated in 2022 to the country programme in Palestine, which is still expected to total DKK 450 million in the period 2021-2025.

The Government wants to promote access to education and support educational efforts in fragile and conflict-affected countries, including in regions of origin, and to focus on the most vulnerable groups, especially girls. The 2022 Finance Bill allocates a total of DKK 75 million for Education Cannot Wait (ECW), which supports quality education in humanitarian crises and conflict situations. The bill also allocates DKK 250 million in 2022 for Global Partnership for Education (GPE), which is an important Danish partner in the field of education. The funding for ECW further targets support for education efforts in fragile and conflict-affected countries, supporting the priorities of the new development policy strategy. DKK 50 million is also allocated for educational efforts under the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). In total, the 2022 Finance Bill allocates more than an additional DKK 50 million for annual education efforts.

The multilateral system plays an important role in relation to Denmark's priorities for development cooperation. We provide the critical core contributions and target our support to efforts that align with our strategic direction. As part of the plans to reform Danish development assistance, the Government is also targeting development assistance distributed through a number of multilateral organisations. Among other things, support for UNDP and UNICEF will increasingly focus on earmarked efforts to prevent irregular migration, in regions of origin and fragile states. At the same time, the total contribution to these two organisations will increase by nearly DKK 50 million annually from 2022.

DANISH INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN RIGHTS, AND A SAFE EXIT FROM THE CRISIS

People need to have an influence on their own future. Everyone must have the opportunity to live a good life. This requires just societies that build on and respect human rights, democracy and accountability for the individual, and where civil society, as a cornerstone of democratic societies, can act freely. Unfortunately, the civic space is under pressure in many parts of the world. Given their role as a champion of human rights and democracy, civil society organisations and leading advocates are in vulnerable positions. Human rights activists are persecuted, and new digital technologies are increasingly used to commit human rights abuses and curtail the ability of civil society to take action. The Government wants to support the important voices that are critical to turning development in a better direction.

Denmark already supports a number of specific initiatives in this respect, which involve political parties and human rights organisations. In addition, Denmark is engaged in efforts to promote human rights with a focus on equal opportunity and the rights of girls and women, fighting torture, freedom of expression, religion and belief, and the right of civil society to take action, including emergency support for human rights defenders, digital resilience, freedom of association and assembly, and free media. Additional support is directed to strategic NGO partnerships, pool schemes and networks, which support efforts to strengthen the “roots” of human rights and democracy. The new strategic partnerships with Danish civil society organisations amounting to DKK 1.2 billion annually in the period 2022-2025 will contribute broadly to the implementation of priorities outlined in “The World We Share”, including the promotion of democracy, human rights and free civil society.

The Government wants to maintain a value-based foreign and development policy. Therefore, we will also intensify our efforts to advance democracy, human rights and free civil society. In 2022, DKK 14 million is allocated to strengthen the civic space, with earmarked funds for human rights defenders. With the *Tech for Democracy* initiative, Denmark is taking the lead to ensure that technology supports, rather than undermines, democracy and human rights. As part of this effort, DKK 15 million is allocated in 2022 for efforts that aim to support the digital resilience of human rights defenders.

For many years, Denmark has been a prominent international voice in the fight for the rights of women and girls – a voice that has been supported by strong development engagements. This agenda is a high

priority of the Government. It is greatly needed. The COVID-19 crisis has led to setbacks for equality and the rights of girls and women, increases in gender-based violence, increased risk of involuntary pregnancies and child marriages, and a risk that girls in particular will not return to school. There is a continued need to engage in the fight to support these values. While the USA has returned to a progressive position on the SRHR agenda, there are continued and significant pressures on rights from countries holding conservative values, including within Europe's borders. Denmark is therefore maintaining its significant commitment in this area in 2022, with the continued allocation of DKK 755 million to efforts to promote SRHR, see Table 5. In 2021-2022, Denmark is chairing "Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies", a partnership that brings together more than 90 countries, donors, civil society organisations and UN institutions.

The access of developing countries to vaccines is crucial to making it through the global COVID-19 crisis. Nobody is safe until everyone is safe. However, purchase of vaccines is just one of many challenges in the rollout of the world's largest vaccination campaign. The vaccines must be stored and transported properly, healthcare personnel must be trained and provided with protective equipment, and the health systems in the poorest countries must be strengthened.

We must also take action in response to the serious socio-economic consequences of the crisis and contribute to rebuilding societies and increasing resilience to future health crises. Therefore, the Government is allocating DKK 170 million to international health crises. These funds could, for example, be used to contribute to the purchase and distribution of medical equipment and vaccines by developing countries.

In addition, DKK 25 million is allocated in 2022 for efforts to support the capacity of developing countries to create well-functioning tax systems that can better enable these countries to mobilize the necessary resources to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals. These funds are in extension of the Government's strategy and its commitment to supporting the Addis Tax Initiative.

APPENDICES

Table 1.

Denmark's total development assistance in 2022

| DKK millions | Finance Act 21 | Finance Bill 22 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Assistance to developing countries (§ 6.3). | 13,686.3 | 14,628.1 |
| Management, oversight and control of development assistance (administration)* | 803.9 | 1,052.1 |
| Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) | 24.3 | 25.4 |
| Jointly financed EU assistance | 1,678.9 | 1,852.5 |
| Elements of international efforts by the Danish Defence and Danish police | 40.3 | 55.8 |
| Share of UN peacekeeping operations | 33.4 | 39.9 |
| Expenses for reception of refugees in Denmark | 324.4 | 197.0 |
| Distribution of lottery funds to non-profit organisations | 13.1 | 12.9 |
| Other (contributions to UN organisations, etc.) | 127.3 | 112.2 |
| Total development assistance framework (0.7 % of GNI) | 16,731.9 | 17,975.9 |
| Adjustment of development assistance** | 308.1 | -529.4 |
| Political agreement on the 2021 Finance Act | 100.0 | |
| § 6.3. Development assistance to developing countries, including adjustment | 14,166.4 | 14,098.7 |
| Total development assistance framework, incl. adjustment/political agreement | 17,212.0 | 17,446.5 |

*The increase is primarily due to a technical restructuring, in which the funds for administration, management and control listed under §6.3. *Development assistance to development countries* in 2021 amounting to DKK 224.8 million, from 2022 are pooled with the general allocation for administration, management and control of development assistance.

**In the 2022 Finance Bill, development assistance in 2020 is adjusted by DKK -529.4 million. This is done to maintain development assistance allocated in the Finance Act at 0.7 % of GNI, calculated as a three-year average for 2020-2022 pursuant to the adjustment mechanism. In the 2021 Finance Act, development assistance in 2019 was similarly adjusted by DKK 380.1 million.

Table 2.
Green development assistance

| DKK millions (estimates) | Finance Act 21 | Finance Bill 22 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Bilateral country programmes, etc. (Burkina Faso, Mali, Bangladesh, etc.) | 541 | 337 |
| Climate Envelope (<i>See Table 3 below</i>) | 728 | 750 |
| The neighbourhood programme (Ukraine and Georgia) and regional programme on climate, conflict, displacement and irregular migration, with a special focus on Sahel and the Horn of Africa. | 234 | 225 |
| Initiatives to secure energy and water resources, as well as environmental contributions and resilience to climate change, etc. (<i>The African Water Facility, Mali Water Programme, Nordic Environment Finance Corporation, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, etc.</i>)* | 834 | 1,038 |
| Private sector instrument, collaboration with public authorities and network initiatives (<i>Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance (DSIF), The Nordic Development Fund (NDF), Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals (P4G), World Resource Institute (WRI), Sustainable Trade Initiatives (IDH), research collaboration, etc.</i>) | 698 | 1,084 |
| Total** | 3,034 | 3,434 |
| Overall increase from 2021 to 2022 | 400 | |

Calculation method: Green initiatives cover contributions under §6.3. *Development assistance to developing countries* that is expected to be reported to OECD DAC as assistance for climate, biodiversity, or the environment in general. For initiatives where the green element is an important subsidiary goal but not the main goal, 50 % of the budget is generally recognised as green initiative. The calculation includes bilateral contributions, earmarked green contributions through multilateral channels, and core contributions to multilateral organisations whose main purpose is green. The calculation does not include initiatives calculated under Table 4 or initiatives under the strategic partnership agreements with Danish civil society organisations. For example, the total contribution of DKK 200 million to climate, conflict prevention and irregular migration is recognised under Green Development Assistance, but not under the initiatives listed in Table 4.

*A portion of this is counted in the bilateral country programmes.

**In 2021, green development assistance amounts to approximately 21 %, and in 2022 approximately 24 % of §6.3. *Development assistance to developing countries*. This corresponds to an increase of approximately DKK 1 billion in 2021 compared to the level allocated for 2020 by the 2019 Finance Act. In 2022, this corresponds to an increase of approximately DKK 1.4 billion.

Table 3.
The Climate Envelope

| DKK millions | Finance Bill 22 |
|--|--------------------|
| Support for the Green Climate Fund | 335 |
| Bilateral cooperation in sustainable energy (India, China, South Africa and Indonesia) | 45 |
| Decarbonisation in sectors and supply chains | 30 |
| Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) | 5 |
| UN Capital Development Fund | 50 |
| Danish efforts for global phase out of coal | 100 |
| Bilateral climate adaptation efforts (Ethiopia, Indonesia and Kenya) | 100 |
| Support for Civil Society in Development | 50 |
| Other | 35 |
| Total | 750 |

Note: The composition of efforts under the Climate Envelope vary from year to year. Therefore, the individual efforts cannot be compared between the 2021 Finance Act and 2022 Finance Bill.

Table 4.
Migration, fragile areas and regions of origin

| DKK millions (estimates) | Finance Act 21 | Finance Bill 22 |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Humanitarian initiatives | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| Neighbouring area programmes and peace and stabilisation initiatives (<i>Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Afghanistan, Horn of Africa, Sahel, Ukraine, Gulf of Guinea, Peace and Stabilisation Emergency Response Unit, etc.</i>) | 715 | 870 |
| The migration and regions of origin fund (<i>IOM, repatriation funding, support for just and humane asylum system, promotion of common European migration efforts, future refugee response, etc.</i>) | 490 | 640 |
| Multilateral contributions targeting efforts against fragility, e.g. in Sahel, Horn of Africa, Middle East, Afghanistan (UNDP, UNICEF, Education Cannot Wait, World Bank initiatives for fragility, conflict and displacement, etc.) | 260 | 473 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Bilateral initiatives in conflict-affected and fragile states, and refugee-related programmes in large host countries, including reserve (<i>Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Palestine, etc.</i>) | 1,017 | 899 |
| Total* | 5,182 | 5,582 |
| Overall increase from 2021 to 2022 | 400 | |

Calculation method: The initiatives are calculated as contributions under §6.3. *Development assistance to developing countries* in regions neighbouring humanitarian crises and conflict zones and fragile states, and refugee-related contributions in host countries based on World Bank definitions. The calculation also includes peace and stabilisation efforts and migration efforts. The calculation does not include initiatives calculated under Table 2 (green development assistance) or initiatives conducted through the Danish civil society organisations.

*The total increase in 2021 of assistance for migration, neighbouring areas and fragile states amounted to approximately DKK 1.1 billion compared to the level allocated for 2020 by the 2019 Finance Act. With the 2022 Finance Bill, the increase amounts to approximately DKK 1.5 billion

Table 5.
Contributions to SRHR through multilateral channels
(excl. bilateral contributions*)

| DKK millions | Finance Bill 22 |
|---|------------------------|
| UN Population Fund (UNFPA) | 350 |
| Sexual and reproductive health and rights in global civil society | 200 |
| Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), and others | 40 |
| The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria | 125 |
| UNFPA (under the humanitarian framework) | 40 |
| Total | 755 |
| UN Women (contribution to global equality) | 75 |

*It should be noted that, in addition to the above, SRHR is also part of broader development assistance efforts for the purpose of mainstreaming, including under the country programmes.

Table 6.
Overview of development assistance in the 2022 Finance Bill

| | Finance Act 21 | Finance Bill 22 | Finance Bill BO1 | Finance Bill BO2 | Finance Bill BO3 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 06.31 Reserves | 349.7 | 47.0 | 18.4 | 1.0 | 43.5 |
| 06.31.79 Reserves and budget adjustments | 349.7 | 47.0 | 18.4 | 1.0 | 43.5 |
| 06.31.79.10 Reserve | 349.7 | 47.0 | 18.4 | 1.0 | 43.5 |
| 06.32 Bilateral assistance | 3,826.3 | 3,400.3 | 3,489.9 | 3,703.6 | 3,977.6 |
| 06.32.01 Developing countries in Africa | 1,317.0 | 725.0 | 955.0 | 1,200.0 | 1,550.0 |
| 06.32.01.05 Ethiopia | 117.0 | - | 200.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |
| 06.32.01.06 Niger | - | - | 100.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 |
| 06.32.01.08 Somalia | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 200.0 |
| 06.32.01.10 Tanzania | 100.0 | 150.0 | 50.0 | - | - |
| 06.32.01.11 Kenya | - | - | - | - | - |
| 06.32.01.12 Uganda | - | - | 100.0 | 250.0 | 300.0 |
| 06.32.01.15 Ghana | - | - | - | - | - |
| 06.32.01.17 Burkina Faso | 450.0 | 400.0 | 280.0 | - | - |
| 06.32.01.20 Mali | 5.0 | 175.0 | 225.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 |
| 06.32.01.23 Other initiatives in Africa | 545.0 | - | - | - | - |
| 06.32.02 Developing countries in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America | 600.0 | 600.0 | 550.0 | 550.0 | 400.0 |
| 06.32.02.05 Myanmar | 50.0 | - | - | - | - |
| 06.32.02.08 Palestine | 200.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | - |
| 06.32.02.09 Initiatives in Afghanistan and neighbouring areas | 100.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 |
| 06.32.02.10 Initiatives in Syria and neighbouring countries | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 |
| 06.32.02.11 Bangladesh | 50.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | - |
| 06.32.02.15 Other initiatives in Asia and the Middle East | - | - | - | - | - |
| 06.32.04 Personnel assistance | 258.8 | 40.0 | 38.0 | 29.0 | 33.0 |
| 06.32.04.10 Advisory assistance | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 06.32.04.12 Company advisors | 30.0 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 26.0 | 30.0 |
| 06.32.04.14 IT, property, travel, competence development and communication expenses | 100.2 | - | - | - | - |
| 06.32.04.15 Advisory units | 124.6 | - | - | - | - |
| 06.32.07 Loan assistance | 35.5 | 75.0 | 107.9 | 50.0 | 95.6 |
| 06.32.07.14 Debt relief for developing countries | 35.5 | 75.0 | 107.9 | 50.0 | 95.6 |
| 06.32.08 Other assistance | 765.0 | 960.3 | 789.0 | 789.0 | 789.0 |
| 06.32.08.35 OHCHR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| 06.32.08.40 DIGNITY - Danish Institute Against Torture | 53.0 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 53.0 |
| 06.32.08.60 Stabilisation and conflict prevention | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 |
| 06.32.08.70 Democracy, human rights and good governance | 147.0 | 172.3 | 171.0 | 171.0 | 171.0 |
| 06.32.08.75 International health crises | - | 170.0 | - | - | - |
| 06.32.08.80 Peace and Stabilisation Fund | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 |
| 06.32.08.85 The Danish Institute for Human Rights | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| 06.32.09 Danish-Arab Partnership Programme | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 |
| 06.32.09.10 Danish-Arab partnership agreements | 163.0 | 155.0 | 155.0 | 155.0 | 155.0 |
| 06.32.09.20 Other initiatives | 37.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 |
| 06.32.10 Migration and Regions of Origin Fund | 490.0 | 640.0 | 690.0 | 725.0 | 750.0 |

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|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 06.32.10.13 Just and humane asylum system, incl. repatriation | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 |
| 06.32.10.14 International Organization for Migration (IOM) | 50.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 06.32.10.15 Promotion of pan-European migration efforts | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 06.32.10.16 Future refugee response | 125.0 | 200.0 | 50.0 | 175.0 | 125.0 |
| 06.32.10.17 Other migration and regions of origin efforts | - | 75.0 | 225.0 | 135.0 | 210.0 |
| 06.32.11 Neighbourhood programme | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 |
| 06.32.11.10 Programme initiatives | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 |
| 06.32.11.20 Other initiatives | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| 06.33 Assistance through civil society organisations | 935.8 | 997.5 | 997.5 | 997.5 | 997.5 |
| 06.33.01 Assistance through civil society organisations | 935.8 | 997.5 | 997.5 | 997.5 | 997.5 |
| 06.33.01.10 Strategic partnerships | 664.0 | 729.0 | 729.0 | 729.0 | 729.0 |
| 06.33.01.11 Strategic initiatives | 10.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 06.33.01.12 Earmarked funds and networks | 261.8 | 253.5 | 253.5 | 253.5 | 253.5 |
| 06.34 Natural resources, energy and climate change | 1,745.0 | 1,963.3 | 2,038.3 | 1,878.5 | 1,767.5 |
| 06.34.01 Natural resources, energy and climate change in developing countries | 1,745.0 | 1,963.3 | 2,038.3 | 1,878.5 | 1,767.5 |
| 06.34.01.10 Climate, conflict, displacement and irregular migration in Africa | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 |
| 06.34.01.40 Energy and water resources, etc. | 709.5 | 520.3 | 500.3 | 709.5 | 709.5 |
| 06.34.01.50 UN Environment Program (UNEP) | - | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 06.34.01.60 The Global Environment Facility (GEF) | - | 150.0 | 350.0 | - | - |
| 06.34.01.70 Climate Envelope | 727.5 | 750.0 | 750.0 | 750.0 | 750.0 |
| 06.34.01.75 Environmental contributions and resilience to climate change | 108.0 | 293.0 | 188.0 | 133.0 | 58.0 |
| 06.34.01.85 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer | - | - | - | 36.0 | - |
| 06.35 Information activities | 88.5 | 64.0 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 |
| 06.35.01 Information activities in Denmark, etc. | 88.5 | 64.0 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 |
| 06.35.01.13 Information activities | 64.5 | 40.0 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 |
| 06.35.01.17 Seminars, courses, conferences, etc. | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| 06.35.01.18 Assessment | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 06.36 Multilateral assistance through the UN, etc. | 1,801.7 | 1,996.0 | 2,047.2 | 2,070.5 | 1,994.2 |
| 06.36.01 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) | 502.0 | 525.0 | 525.0 | 525.0 | 525.0 |
| 06.36.01.10 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) | 327.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 |
| 06.36.01.14 UN City | 175.0 | 175.0 | 175.0 | 175.0 | 175.0 |
| 06.36.02 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | 125.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 |
| 06.36.02.10 General contribution to UNICEF | 125.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 |
| 06.36.03 Population, Health and Gender Equality | 863.0 | 885.0 | 885.0 | 925.0 | 845.0 |
| 06.36.03.10 UN Population Fund (UNFPA) | 350.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 350.0 |
| 06.36.03.11 Sexual and reproductive health and rights of global civil society | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 240.0 | 160.0 |
| 06.36.03.12 World Health Organization's (WHO) development activities | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| 06.36.03.13 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) | 78.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 |
| 06.36.03.14 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), and others | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| 06.36.03.16 The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria | 125.0 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 125.0 |
| 06.36.03.17 Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance | - | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |

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| 06.36.04 Multilateral education initiatives | 200.0 | 325.0 | 362.5 | 362.5 | 362.5 |
| 06.36.04.10 Global Partnership for Education | 200.0 | 250.0 | 250.0 | 250.0 | 250.0 |
| 06.36.04.11 Education Cannot Wait | - | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 |
| 06.36.06.12 Other multilateral education initiatives | - | - | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| 06.36.06 Other UN development programs and various multilateral contributions | 111.7 | 111.0 | 124.7 | 108.0 | 111.7 |
| 06.36.06.16 Representation of interests in international organisations | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| 06.36.06.23 OECD-DAC development-related contribution | 6.7 | - | 14.7 | - | 6.7 |
| 06.36.06.24 Various multilateral contributions | 15.0 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 15.0 |
| 06.37 Development banks, funds and the EU | 1,581.4 | 1,572.6 | 1,874.0 | 1,510.2 | 1,426.6 |
| 06.37.01 World Bank Group | 546.8 | 681.0 | 903.2 | 771.3 | 771.3 |
| 06.37.01.10 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) | 32.0 | 70.0 | 91.0 | - | - |
| 06.37.01.11 The International Development Association (IDA) | 516.0 | 562.2 | 763.4 | 722.5 | 722.5 |
| 06.37.01.15 Special Action Account | - | 1.2 | - | 1.2 | - |
| 06.37.01.19 World Bank efforts relating to fragility, conflict and displacement | - | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 06.37.02 Regional development banks | 67.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 65.5 | 65.5 |
| 06.37.02.10 The African Development Bank (AfDB) | 67.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 65.5 | 65.5 |
| 06.37.03 Regional development funds, debt relief initiatives and other funds | 386.6 | 411.6 | 594.8 | 422.4 | 388.8 |
| 06.37.03.10 The African Development Fund (AfDB) | 175.0 | 173.0 | 346.0 | 173.0 | 173.0 |
| 06.37.03.13 The Nordic Development Fund (NDF) | 40.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 |
| 06.37.03.14 Multilateral debt relief initiatives | 171.6 | 189.6 | 199.8 | 200.4 | 166.8 |
| 06.37.04 Assistance through the European Union (EU) | 581.0 | 414.0 | 310.0 | 251.0 | 201.0 |
| 06.37.04.10 European Development Fund | 581.0 | 414.0 | 310.0 | 251.0 | 201.0 |
| 06.38 Partnerships for sustainable growth | 1,138.0 | 1,358.0 | 1,213.0 | 1,217.0 | 1,173.0 |
| 06.38.01 Mobilisation of financing for investments | 468.0 | 640.0 | 590.0 | 588.0 | 550.0 |
| 06.38.01.11 Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 |
| 06.38.01.12 The International Finance Corporation (IFC) | - | 90.0 | 90.0 | 38.0 | - |
| 06.38.01.13 Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance | 418.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 | 400.0 |
| 06.38.01.14 Project development facility Danida Business Finance | 50.0 | 50.0 | - | - | - |
| 06.38.02 Framework conditions, knowledge and business opportunities | 670.0 | 718.0 | 623.0 | 629.0 | 623.0 |
| 06.38.02.12 Partnerships for green transition and sustainable growth | 84.0 | 170.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 75.0 |
| 06.38.02.13 Sector advisors | 86.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 |
| 06.38.02.14 Strategic sector cooperation | 125.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 |
| 06.38.02.15 International Labour Organization (ILO) | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| 06.38.02.18 The Sustainable Development Goals facility | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 06.38.02.19 Research collaboration | 220.0 | 220.0 | 220.0 | 220.0 | 220.0 |
| 06.38.02.20 Fellowship funding | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| 06.38.02.21 Labour markets and framework conditions | 65.0 | - | - | - | - |
| 06.39 Humanitarian assistance | 2,700.0 | 2,700.0 | 2,700.0 | 2,700.0 | 2,700.0 |
| 06.39.01 General contributions to international humanitarian organisations | 875.0 | 875.0 | 875.0 | 875.0 | 875.0 |
| 06.39.01.10 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | 235.0 | 235.0 | 235.0 | 235.0 | 235.0 |

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| 06.39.01.11 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 |
| 06.39.01.12 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| 06.39.01.13 World Food Programme (WFP) | 210.0 | 210.0 | 210.0 | 210.0 | 210.0 |
| 06.39.01.14 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| 06.39.01.16 United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 |
| 06.39.01.17 United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 06.39.03 Humanitarian contributions to partners in acute and protracted crises | 1,825.0 | 1,825.0 | 1,825.0 | 1,825.0 | 1,825.0 |
| 06.39.03.10 Strategic partnerships and emergency aid funding | 919.0 | 919.0 | 919.0 | 919.0 | 919.0 |
| 06.39.03.11 Other contributions to acute and protracted crises | 906.0 | 906.0 | 906.0 | 906.0 | 906.0 |
| § 06.3 Total | 14,166.4 | 14,098.7 | 14,461.1 | 14,160.5 | 14,162.7 |

THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES FOR DANISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2022

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