



REGERINGEN

The Government's Priorities for Danish Development Cooperation 2019

**Expenditure framework for
Danish development cooperation, 2019-2022**



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“The future of Africa's youth does not lie in Europe, at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea, or in the Sahara Desert. It lies in a prosperous Africa.” – Akinwumi A. Adesina, President of the African Development Bank, during a visit to Denmark, 28 February 2018.

Denmark's development cooperation activities have undergone a fundamental and necessary shift in recent years, adopting a reformed approach in response to a rapidly changing world. A world where war, unrest, climate change and poverty in countries and regions such as Syria, Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa and Sahel are making a direct impact on Europe and Denmark as refugees and irregular migrants embark on the search for a better life. A world where once distant lands are now part of our neighbouring region.

Yet this rapidly changing world also gives rise to new progress and opportunities in the form of alliances and partnerships in green energy, equal opportunity, democracy and market-driven economic growth. It also sets the stage for collective efforts to realise the vision of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals for 2030: the eradication of extreme poverty and a world of sustainable growth and development. In such a world, active international engagement is an expression of due care and the foresight to protect long-term interests.

Denmark's development cooperation is rooted in the development policy and humanitarian strategy, The World 2030, an initiative supported by a broad political majority.

The Government's 2019 Finance Bill continues the efforts to target, develop and strengthen Denmark's development cooperation, reflecting the nation's commitment to embracing a shared responsibility in helping to create a better, freer, more prosperous and safer planet Earth – for the benefit of Denmark and the world.

The Government's goal is to ensure that everyone has the freedom to create the future they want, as close as possible to their home. Nobody should have to put their life on the line in a lawless and perilous pursuit of the dream of a better future. Those forced to flee from war and conflict should receive assistance as close to their homes as possible, ensuring that they can return and participate in rebuilding efforts as soon as possible. Managing irregular migration and fighting its root causes is a key area of focus in the 2019 Finance Bill. In recognition of how combining intensified dialogue with the quid-pro-quo use of development aid funds has led to an increase in the repatriation of rejected asylum seekers to a number of countries, the Government intends to further strengthen these efforts.

In its 2019 Finance Bill, the Government increases the development assistance framework by DKK 464.1 m, bringing total development assistance to 0.7% of GNI (Economic Survey, May 2018), or DKK 16.392 billion. Additional DKK 182.8 m will also be allocated as an adjustment to 2017 development assistance framework.¹ Development cooperation assistance is thereby expected to total DKK 16.575 bn. in 2019.

1) The regulation mechanism introduced in 2017 adjusts for fluctuations in refugee reception costs and revised GNI estimates, and ensures the allocation of 0.7% of GNI to development assistance expenditures over a rolling three-year period.

The development policy priorities established in the 2019 Finance Bill target five areas in particular, while setting four new records in the scope of our efforts:

- 1. Conflict-affected regions** – Record high humanitarian assistance and strengthened efforts in regions affected by conflict.
- 2. Africa** – Increased African development assistance, focusing on fragility, migration and business/free trade. Record high allocation to Danida Business Finance for the engagement of commercial actors.
- 3. Green profile** – Record high funding for the Danish Climate Envelope, P4G and increased collaboration with public authorities.
- 4. Women/equal opportunity, education** – Record high SRHR effort and increased education assistance.
- 5. Multilateralism** – Heightened contribution to international peace, security and rule of law.

Denmark's efforts in conflict-affected regions

We know that we can assist more people when we respond within areas impacted by conflict and in neighbouring regions in support of refugees, internally displaced and affected local communities. By helping them to a life in dignity and safety, we contribute to reducing the need for seeking safety and protection in more distant countries. Thus, fewer will be driven to seek refuge in Europe. The Government will ensure that development funds freed up by the declining costs of refugee reception in Denmark will be put to use in regions affected by conflict.

A record high 68.5 million people are currently displaced from their homes, 85% of whom are in developing countries.

Given this, Denmark's humanitarian assistance has never been greater. Denmark embraces its responsibility and is among the world's leading humanitarian donors on a per capita basis. In response to ongoing and widespread humanitarian needs in conflict-affected regions, the Government proposes to increase humanitarian assistance by DKK 100m to a total of DKK 2.6bn.

This assistance cannot stand alone. Humanitarian crises are increasingly protracted, with growing regional impacts in the form of refugee flows, general instability, and major development challenges. Wherever possible, humanitarian efforts must be accompanied by more long-term development cooperation and peace-building efforts – in full respect for the humanitarian principles and a clear focus on sustainable solutions. Denmark has garnered international recognition for its coherent approach to efforts in fragile and crisis-stricken countries and regions; the Government will seek to ensure that the flexible approach to emergency life-saving assistance and long-term solution-oriented initiatives is maintained.

Denmark's efforts in Syria offer a clear example of this approach. In the 2019 budget, the Government proposes a Syria-related budget-frame of approximately DKK 675m. In addition to humanitarian assistance and peace and stabilisation measures, this figure includes DKK 200m

for coherent initiatives in support of protection, resilience, etc. in and around Syria.

As part of its commitment to prioritising efforts to improve children's education during protracted conflicts, the Government will allocate DKK 50m annually to the initiative Education Cannot Wait – Sustainable Development Goal 4.

To strengthen coherence between humanitarian, development and peace interventions, the Government will allocate additional resources to long-term bilateral development efforts in poor and fragile priority countries and host communities with large refugee populations.

In 2019, the Government will allocate nearly DKK 2 bn. to country programmes in Somalia, Uganda, Niger, Mali and Ethiopia along with Syria and its neighbouring countries. A significant share of these funds will be earmarked to benefit refugees, internally displaced persons and local host communities.

Funding for the Peace and Stabilisation Fund (PSF) will be increased by DKK 55m to DKK 380m. Activities under the auspices of the PSF, which include efforts to stem the rise of radicalisation and violent extremism, are a key component of Denmark's contribution to stabilising fragile situations such as those in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ukraine, the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa. The increased funding for PSF is also aligned with the commitments of the Defence Agreement 2018-2023.

Africa – fragility, migration, partnerships for growth and free trade

The Sustainable Development Goals represent a generational contract to ensure a better future for all in 2030. If we fail to achieve these goals, many young people will become a part of the growing challenge rather than part of the solution. The Government will help to ensure that the youth of Africa see future opportunities in their home countries – opportunities that depend upon economic growth, jobs, individual freedoms and political influence.

Many of the developing countries in Africa that Denmark cooperates with have experienced growth and progress. Nonetheless, nearly half of the world's poorest people live in sub-Saharan Africa. Population growth is placing added pressures on these advancements in development. The African population in 2050 is expected to reach 2.5 billion, at which time one in three of the world's young people will be African.

To help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and create better and equal opportunities for the youth of Africa in their home countries, Denmark will intensify its efforts in fragile states and neighbouring countries to crisis and conflict. These efforts are amongst others linked to Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Priority countries in Africa, youth, tech and partnerships for sustainable growth

The Government will bolster its efforts in priority countries in Africa – countries that are fragile or in a fragile situation, and where Denmark can make a difference that directly impacts Danish interests. In its 2019 Finance Bill, the Government allocates DKK 400m more than planned in the 2018 Finance Bill for 2019 for Ethiopia, Mali and Somalia, and a total of DKK 1.72 bn. for bilateral country programmes in Africa.

A number of the Danish priority countries have a predominantly young population; therefore, the Government is allocating DKK 10m to ensure a focus on young people throughout Denmark's development cooperation activities, and to kick-start pilot initiatives for youth involvement, particularly in Africa.

However, the greatest challenge faced by the vast majority of Africa's population is not crisis and conflicts, but everyday survival. For these people, jobs and economic opportunities are crucial to escaping poverty and economic migration.

The Government is allocating DKK 75m to the European Fund for Sustainable Development under the EU's External Investment Plan; these funds will be earmarked for efforts in Africa to promote growth, employment and entrepreneurship for African youth.

To further support innovative digital initiatives and entrepreneurship in Africa, the Government is also allocating DKK 40m to the "TechDevelopment" efforts under the auspices of the Danish TechPlomacy initiative.

Growth, development and trade are inextricably linked. The Sustainable Development Goals rest on values and principles that Denmark has long fought for internationally, and they target progress in areas where Danish companies hold clear positions of strength – factors that are ultimately to the mutual benefit of developing countries and Denmark.

The Government is increasing funding by DKK 20m for the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), a global alliance initiative for trade and development, bringing Denmark's total contribution to EIF's second phase (2015-2022) to DKK 80m. The Government is also allocating DKK 25m to support the development of the new African Free Trade Agreement through the African Union.

The Government will continue its efforts to increasingly engage the private sector and create economic freedom in the nations of Africa. Maintaining close coordination of development assistance, private investment, knowledge and experience is crucial to securing the funding needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Investments via the concessionary loan facility Danida Business Finance will be increased to a total of DKK 500m annually – a record high amount. These funds will help meet the rising demand for investments e.g. in sustainable infrastructure capable of serving the needs of growing populations in developing countries around the world.

Alongside these efforts, DKK 250m will be allocated in 2019 to the Investment Fund for Developing Countries, with a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals as a sustainable business model for Danish businesses, entrepreneurs and partners in Africa and beyond.

Quid-pro-quo and migration funds

The Government has made direct migration management a key priority in development assistance. Denmark has successfully increased the return and readmission of rejected asylum seekers to a number of countries, and has reached understandings and agreements with relevant countries of origin by which they commit to comply with their obligation to readmit their own citizens.

The government is strengthening these readmission efforts with an additional DKK 35m in quid-pro-quo funding that can be used in developing countries to which Denmark need to return rejected asylum seekers – bringing total funding in this area to DKK 110m (also referred to as flexible return funds).

Funding will be maintained at DKK 50m for targeted migration initiatives, including efforts to fight human trafficking and information campaigns focusing primarily on Africa and parts of the Middle East.

The Government plans to increase fellowship funding by DKK 15m to a total of DKK 60m in 2019, whereby this funding has been doubled from 2017 to 2019. This initiative is part of Denmark's contribution to realising the global migration agreement, Global Compact on Migration, whose adoption is expected in December 2018. As part of the effort to fight irregular migration and work for safe, orderly and regular migration, Denmark's fellowship funding will help to educate African youth and others so that they can make an even greater contribution to the development of their countries after returning home.

Green development policy and strengthened Strategic Sector Cooperation

The world is increasingly faced with complex environmental and climate challenges. The most vulnerable countries and populations have the most difficulty withstanding and adapting to the changes, and therefore suffer the most. Denmark's expertise and solutions in green technologies offer sustainable opportunities to keep the greenhouse gas emissions of developing countries low as their economies grow. In 2019, the Government will increase its focus on sustainable growth in developing countries.

The Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement have established a framework for solving our environmental and climate challenges. Rapid technological progress is paving the way for green solutions, as seen with the falling cost of renewable energy to competitive levels, but these advances will not occur fast enough on their own.

The continued and substantial allocation of resources, combined with the broad commitment of governments, authorities, the private sector and civil society, are needed to help low- and medium-income countries on a green and sustainable path to development – a path particularly reflective of Sustainable Development Goals 7, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The Government will increase funding for the Danish Climate Envelope to a record high DKK 540m annually. Through the Climate Envelope programmes, Denmark aids the efforts of developing countries to implement the Paris Agreement, carry out climate adaptation measures, and reduce their emissions.

Denmark's contribution to the Global Environment Facility will be increased by DKK 50m

from 2019 to 2021, bringing the total replenishment contribution to DKK 450m – exceeding Denmark's contribution in connection with the previous replenishment in 2014.

In an effort to help the fight against plastic waste in the seas, the Government is allocating DKK 20m to a new multi donor trust fund established by the World Bank on the basis of a Norwegian initiative.

In response to the continued demand for sustainable Danish solutions in developing countries, funding to promote cooperation with foreign public authorities will be increased by DKK 25m to a total of DKK 145m. These efforts will be broadened to include new strategic sector collaborations, and deepened through further development of existing collaborations.

The first summit meeting of the green partnership, Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals, P4G – an initiative launched by Denmark and the other P4G countries – will be held in Copenhagen in October 2018. In its 2019 Finance Bill, the Government allocates DKK 55m to support the ongoing activities of P4G.

Women, equal opportunity and education

Denmark is a strong advocate for the rights of women and girls. This is based on the fact that these are fundamental human rights and in addition - a crucial parameter for increasing prosperity around the world. The Government's work relating to the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women (SRHR) aims to ensure that women have a right and the freedom to make decisions about their own bodies. Rights, knowledge and freedoms must go hand in hand. Education is an important key for opening the door to a better future for the next generation.

More than 100 countries have legislation limiting the right of women to participate in economic life – combined with a web of cultural, religious and social barriers to the freedom and opportunity of girls and women. These limits and barriers infringe on the rights of the individual and impede social and economic development. If all the world's women participated in the economic sphere on equal terms with men, it is estimated that global GDP could be 25% higher in 2025.

The Government will continue Denmark's dedicated efforts to promote equal opportunity and the rights of girls and women – Sustainable Development Goal 5. We will continue to respond strongly whenever the opportunity of women and girls to enjoy fundamental human rights on an equal footing with men and boys – including sexual and reproductive health and rights – are subject to increasing international pressure. For this same reason, Denmark was a co-founder of the global SheDecides initiative to counter international pressure also from countries that normally share our views and values.

The work for the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) of girls and women is about the fundamental right to control decisions about their own lives, bodies and sexuality. It is about giving women a genuine right and opportunity to choose when and how many children they want to have, and with whom. In a development perspective, family planning, information and prevention also contribute to accelerating the demographic transition so that population growth does not outpace development. The Government will also strengthen Denmark's focus on SRHR in humanitarian crises.

The considerably high level of global SRHR funding in the 2018 Finance Act will be increased by an additional DKK 15m in 2019 to DKK 715m. Of this funding, DKK 10m is earmarked for accelerating the spread of sexual education, which remains controversial in many parts of the world.

The Government will also make a new contribution of DKK 75m to the World Bank's Global Financing Facility for the health and rights of women and girls, which is funded by a combination of donor countries and private foundations, such as the Gates Foundation. The contribution will be softly earmarked for initiatives in West Africa and SRHR.

Better education is a key to ensuring equal opportunities for all – Sustainable Development Goal 4. Therefore, the Government prioritises education, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalised groups, including girls. Education is not only a factor in creating improved living conditions for individuals, their families and the sustainable development of society, but it also plays a role in the management of irregular migration and population growth. Therefore, the Government will continue its advocacy of access to education for all as a core driver of sustainable global development.

The Government also proposes increasing Denmark's contribution to the Global Partnership for Education to a total of DKK 300m annually. Furthermore, the Government will intensify its focus on education in humanitarian crisis efforts by contributing DKK 50m to Education Cannot Wait and allocating DKK 75m for the support of other new multilateral education initiatives.

Strengthening multilateral institutions

As a small country with a liberal democracy and an open, globalised economy, Denmark has a vital interest in a well-functioning, rule-based international cooperation built on liberal values. The Government will prioritise its efforts relating to multilateral cooperation and development policy to ensure maximum influence on changes ahead and representation of Denmark's interests.

Strong multilateral cooperation is a fundamental element of maintaining global stability, which is vital to the security, growth and welfare of Denmark. Through strong multilateral organisations (Sustainable Development Goal 16), Denmark can influence discussions on topics such as principles of international law, norms, growth paradigms and international finance, and thereby influence the course of global developments.

With its 193 member states, the UN is the world's primary multilateral cooperation organisation. Denmark is the host country of the UN City, a workplace for more than 1,500 people from around the globe and home to the world's largest humanitarian warehouse.

Denmark wholeheartedly supports the UN's reform agenda, which comprises three elements: development, peace/security, and management. With a contribution of DKK 60m, the Government will ensure that Denmark is one of the first countries to help kick-start the reform of the UN development system, as negotiated through a collaborative effort by Denmark and Algeria.

Denmark will raise its profile in the UN's peace and security efforts with an increased contribution of DKK 100m over three years to the UN's Peacebuilding Fund. This contribution will be

financed via the increased funding for the Peace and Stabilisation Fund.

Development banks play a key role in improving the framework for free and open economies at the national and global level. Denmark will therefore continue its active involvement and support for the work of the development banks.

A total of DKK 3.3 bn. will be allocated for long-term multilateral assistance through the UN system, the World Bank, and regional development banks. In addition to these contributions, Denmark will provide considerable bilateral support through collaborations with multilateral partners in priority countries.

In an increasingly globalised world, the EU is a critical platform for Danish development policy. Efforts to promote Danish development policy interests and values are largely channelled through the EU cooperation – not least in regards of the management of migration, growth and development.

The 2019 Finance Bill allocates a total of DKK 1.9 bn. to the EU's development aid budgets, in addition to voluntary contributions to the EU's multi donor development trust funds, etc.

Selected tables

Table 1:
Estimate of Denmark's total development assistance in the 2019 Finance Bill, calculated in accordance with OECD/DAC rules

	2019 DKKm
Assistance to Developing Countries (section 6.3)	13,812.8
Administration of development assistance	726.6
Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)	21.2
Jointly financed EU assistance	1,215.8
Certain components of international efforts by the Danish Defence and Danish police	23.1
Share of UN peacekeeping operations	33.7
Expenditures for reception of refugees in Denmark	494.1
Distribution of lottery funds to non-profit organisations	15.2
Other (contributions to UN organisations, etc.)	49.8
Total development assistance (0.7% of GNI)	16,392.3

The hearing process and proposed amendments to the Finance Act may result in further consolidation of expenditure areas and funds currently outside of Section 6.3 Assistance to Developing Countries, which may be subsequently calculated as development assistance following a more detailed analysis.

Adjustment of development assistance in 2017	182.8
Total development assistance in 2019, including adjustment	16,575.1
Section 6.3 Assistance to developing countries, including adjustment	13,995.6

Table 2:
The Climate Envelope

	2019 DKKm
Support for Least Developed Countries Fund	150
Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa	100
Climate and energy initiatives in small island states	50
Bilateral cooperation with India	55
Phasing out of fossil fuels	30
Support for the Green Climate Fund	135
Other	20
Total	540

Table 3:
Contributions to SRHR through multilateral channels
(ex. bilateral contributions)

	2019 DKKm
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	350
Sexual and reproductive health and rights of global civil society	175
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), and others	40
The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria	150
Total	715

Table 4:
Long-term multilateral assistance and contributions to
EU development policies

	2019 DKKm
Multilateral assistance through the UN, etc. (e.g. bilateral support)	1,997
Development banks and funds	1,290
European Development Fund	713
Jointly financed EU assistance	1,216
Total	5,216

Table 5:
Bilateral country programmes in Africa – new commitments

	2019 DKKm
Ethiopia	275
Niger	100
Somalia	580
Uganda	525
Mali	235
Tanzania	5
Total	1,720

Table 6:
Overview of development assistance in the 2019 Finance Bill

	2018	F year	2020	2021	2022
	(DKKm) 2018-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices
Development cooperation framework under section 6.3 of the Finance Act					
06.31 Reserves	289.8	290	100	100	100
06.31.79 Reserves and budget adjustments	289.8	290	100	100	100
06.31.79.10 Reserve	289.8	290	100	100	100
06.31.79.20 Budget adjustment	0	0	0	0	0
06.31.79.30 Exchange rate adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
06.32 Bilateral assistance	3,951.7	3,796	4,064	4,347.1	4,450.9
06.32.01 Developing countries in Africa	1,713.2	2,076.2	2,111.7	1,962.2	2,292.5
06.32.01.05 Ethiopia	255	275	225	215	5
06.32.01.06 Niger	85	100	0	0	500
06.32.01.07 Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.08 Somalia	0	580	150	150	0
06.32.01.09 South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.10 Tanzania	5	5	650	350	250
06.32.01.11 Kenya	0	0	500	350	0
06.32.01.12 Uganda	225	525	0	0	0
06.32.01.13 Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.15 Ghana	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.01.17 Burkina Faso	300	0	0	550	500
06.32.01.20 Mali	509.5	235	5	5	600
06.32.01.23 Other initiatives in Africa	333.7	356.2	581.7	342.2	437.5
06.32.02 Developing countries in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America	490	210	450	895	635
06.32.02.05 Myanmar	5	5	5	270	200
06.32.02.08 Palestine	0	0	0	200	245
06.32.02.09 Afghanistan	330	0	240	200	0
06.32.02.10 Initiatives in Syria and neighbouring countries	0	200	200	0	0
06.32.02.11 Bangladesh	5	5	5	225	190
06.32.02.12 Nepal	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.02.14 Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.02.15 Other initiatives in Asia and the Middle East	150	0	0	0	0
06.32.02.17 Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.02.18 Other initiatives in Latin America	0	0	0	0	0
06.32.04 Technical assistance	276.9	264.9	262.9	262.9	261.9
06.32.04.10 Advisory assistance	20	6	4	4	3
06.32.04.12 Company advisors	40	40	40	40	40
06.32.04.14 IT, property, travel, competence development and communication expenses	96.8	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7
06.32.04.15 Advisory units	120.1	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2

	2018	F year	2020	2021	2022
	(DKKm) 2018-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices
Development cooperation framework under section 6.3 of the Finance Act					
06.32.07 Loan assistance	-65.8	-69.9	-57.8	-29.5	-23.4
06.32.07.14 Debt relief for developing countries	19.4	22.9	26.4	35.5	38
06.32.07.15 Payments on state loans to developing countries	-85.2	-92.8	-84.2	-65	-61.4
06.32.08 Other assistance	727.4	769.8	752.2	711.5	739.9
06.32.08.35 OHCHR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	0	60	60	60	60
06.32.08.40 DIGNITY - Danish Institute Against Torture	48	53	53	53	53
06.32.08.60 Stabilisation and conflict prevention	65	65	65	65	65
06.32.08.70 Democracy, human rights and good governance	260.2	179.6	162	121.3	149.7
06.32.08.80 Peace and Stabilisation Fund	325	380	380	380	380
06.32.08.90 The Danish Institute for Human Rights	29.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
06.32.09 Danish-Arab Partnership Programme	200	200	200	200	200
06.32.09.10 Danish-Arab partnership agreements	155	155	155	155	155
06.32.09.20 Other initiatives	45	45	45	45	45
06.32.10 Migration	450	185	185	185	185
06.32.10.12 EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey	300	0	0	0	0
06.32.10.13 Migration and repatriation	125	160	160	160	160
06.32.10.14 International Organization for Migration (IOM)	25	25	25	25	25
06.32.11 Neighbourhood programme	160	160	160	160	160
06.32.11.10 Program initiatives	140	140	140	140	140
06.32.11.20 Other initiatives	20	20	20	20	20
06.33 Assistance through civil society organisations	935	945.4	942.4	942.4	945.4
06.33.01 Assistance through civil society organisations	935	945.4	942.4	942.4	945.4
06.33.01.10 Strategic partnerships	661	664	664	664	664
06.33.01.11 Strategic initiatives	14.6	20	20	20	20
06.33.01.12 Earmarked funds and networks	259.4	261.4	258.4	258.4	261.4
06.34 Natural resources, energy and climate change	544	630	610	646	560
06.34.01 Natural resources, energy and climate change in developing countries	544	630	610	646	560
06.34.01.50 UN Environment Program (UNEP)	10	10	10	10	10
06.34.01.60 The Global Environment Facility (GEF)	150	50	50	50	0
06.34.01.70 Climate Envelope	350	540	540	540	540
06.34.01.80 Other contributions	10	30	10	10	10
06.34.01.90 Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	24	0	0	36	0
06.35 Information activities	55	58	55	74	55
06.35.01 Information activities in Denmark, etc.	55	58	55	74	55
06.35.01.13 Information activities	28	31	28	47	28
06.35.01.17 Seminars, courses, conferences, etc.	12	12	12	12	12
06.35.01.18 Assessment	15	15	15	15	15

	2018	F year	2020	2021	2022
	(DKKm) 2018-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices
Development cooperation framework under section 6.3 of the Finance Act					
06.36 Multilateral assistance through the UN, etc.	1,492	1,996.7	1,913	1,866.7	1,852
06.36.01 United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	395	452	387	406	401
06.36.01.10 United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	220	217	212	211	206
06.36.01.14 UN City	175	175	175	195	195
06.36.01.16 UN Resident Coordinator system	0	60	0	0	0
06.36.02 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	125	125	125	125	125
06.36.02.10 General contribution to UNICEF	125	125	125	125	125
06.36.03 Population, Health and Gender Equality	813	838	838	838	838
06.36.03.10 UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	350	350	350	350	350
06.36.03.11 Sexual and reproductive health and rights of global civil society	160	175	225	225	225
06.36.03.12 World Health Organization's (WHO) development activities	25	35	35	35	35
06.36.03.13 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	63	63	63	63	63
06.36.03.14 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), and others	40	40	40	40	40
06.36.03.16 The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria	150	150	100	100	100
06.36.03.17 Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	25	25	25	25	25
06.36.04 Multilateral education initiatives	0	425	425	350	350
06.36.04.10 Global Partnership for Education	0	300	300	300	300
06.36.04.11 Education Cannot Wait	0	50	50	50	50
06.36.04.12 Other multilateral education initiatives	0	75	75	0	0
06.36.06 Other UN development programs and various multilateral contributions	159	156.7	138	147.7	138
06.36.06.16 Representation of interests in international organisations	120	120	120	120	120
06.36.06.23 OECD-DAC development-related contribution	3	6.7	0	9.7	0
06.36.06.24 Various multilateral contributions	36	30	18	18	18
06.37 Development banks, funds and the EU	1,843.8	2,003	1,997.7	1,978.3	1,982.7
06.37.01 World Bank Group	821.8	633.8	848.8	774.8	774.8
06.37.01.10 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	0	70	70	70	70
06.37.01.11 The International Development Association (IDA)	573	565	780	706	706
06.37.01.12 The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	0	0	0	0	0
06.37.01.15 Special Action Account	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
06.37.01.18 Global Partnership for Education (GPE)	250	0	0	0	0
06.37.02 Regional development banks	100	100	115	135	115
06.37.02.10 The African Development Bank (AfDB)	0	0	115	115	115
06.37.02.11 The Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	0	0	0	0	0
06.37.02.12 The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	0	0	0	20	0
06.37.02.13 The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	100	100	0	0	0
06.37.03 Regional development funds, debt relief initiatives and other funds	222	556.2	320.9	340.5	364.9

	2018	F year	2020	2021	2022
	(DKKm) 2018-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices	(DKKm) 2019-prices
Development cooperation framework under section 6.3 of the Finance Act					
06.37.03.10 The African Development Fund (AfDF)	100	430	175	175	175
06.37.03.11 The Asian Development Fund	0	0	0	0	0
06.37.03.14 Multilateral debt relief initiatives	122	126.2	145.9	165.5	189.9
06.37.04 Assistance through the European Union (EU)	700	713	713	728	728
06.37.04.10 European Development Fund	700	723	723	738	738
06.37.04.11 EU loans to Turkey	0	-10	-10	-10	-10
06.38 Partnerships for sustainable growth	1,233.5	1,676.5	1,629.5	1,428.5	1,469.5
06.38.01 Mobilisation of financing for investments	345	792	750	600	650
06.38.01.11 Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU)	0	250	50	0	50
06.38.01.12 The International Finance Corporation (IFC)	20	42	100	100	100
06.38.01.13 Danida Business Finance	325	500	500	500	500
06.38.01.14 Project development facility Danida Business Finance	0	0	100	0	0
06.38.02 Framework conditions, knowledge and business opportunities	888.5	884.5	879.5	828.5	819.5
06.38.02.12 Partnerships for market-driven growth	264	245	255	204	195
06.38.02.13 Growth advisors	52	55	55	55	55
06.38.02.14 Strategic sector cooperation	68	90	95	95	95
06.38.02.15 International Labour Organization (ILO)	29.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
06.38.02.16 Support for activities in trade and development	50	70	50	50	50
06.38.02.17 Energy and water resources, etc.	70	70	70	70	70
06.38.02.18 Strategic initiatives in growth economies	20	20	20	20	20
06.38.02.19 Research collaboration	225	200	200	200	200
06.38.02.20 Fellowship funding	45	60	60	60	60
06.38.02.21 Labour markets and framework conditions	65	65	65	65	65
06.39 Humanitarian assistance	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
06.39.01 General contributions to international humanitarian organizations	625	675	675	675	675
06.39.01.10 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	160	160	160	160	160
06.39.01.11 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	70	70	70	70	70
06.39.01.12 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	30	30	30	30	30
06.39.01.13 World Food Programme (WFP)	210	210	210	210	210
06.39.01.14 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	40	40	40	40	40
06.39.01.16 United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	100	150	150	150	150
06.39.01.17 United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	15	15	15	15	15
06.39.03 Humanitarian contributions to partners in acute and protracted crises	1,875	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,925
06.39.03.10 Strategic partnerships and emergency aid funding	759.5	844	844	844	844
06.39.03.11 Other contributions to acute and protracted crises	1,115.5	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081
Section 06.3 Total	12,844.8	13,995.6	13,911.6	13,983	14,015.5

Denmark's development cooperation is rooted in the development policy and humanitarian strategy, The World 2030, an initiative to which a broad majority of parties in the Danish Parliament have pledged their binding support.

The Government's 2019 Finance Bill continues the efforts to focus, develop and strengthen Denmark's development cooperation, reflecting the nation's commitment to embracing a shared responsibility for helping to create a better, freer, more prosperous and safer world – for the benefit of Denmark and the world.

The development policy priorities established in the 2019 Finance Bill target five areas in particular, while setting four new records in the scope of our efforts:

1. *Neighbouring areas* – Record high humanitarian assistance and strengthened efforts in neighbouring areas.
2. *Africa* – Increased African development assistance, focusing on fragility, migration and business/free trade. Record high allocation to Danida Business Finance for the engagement of commercial actors.
3. *Green profile* – Record high funding for the Danish Climate Envelope, P4G and increased collaboration with public authorities.
4. *Women/equal opportunities, education* – Record high SRHR effort and increased education assistance.
5. *Multilateralism* – Heightened contribution to international peace, security and rule of law.

In the autumn of 2018, Denmark will host two international conferences focusing on global development.



P4G summit, 19-20 October
<https://p4gsummit.org/>

In its 2019 Finance Bill, the Government allocates DKK 55m in support of P4G.



International Anti-Corruption Conference, 22-24 October
<https://iaccseries.org/blog/denmark-to-host-18iacc/>

In its 2019 Finance Bill, the Government allocates DKK 100m to a new anti-corruption programme.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES FOR DANISH DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION 2019

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