



# A WORLD FOR ALL

Priorities of the Danish Government for  
Danish Development Assistance 2008-2012

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK**  
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A WORLD FOR ALL  
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# SUMMARY

**A world for all.** Each country bears responsibility for its own development. However, in the most vulnerable and weak developing countries, the challenges are so huge that their societies are unable to meet them alone – even though they have the commitment to development. Through a consistent, dynamic and effective development policy, Denmark must do its part to foster a world for all – where there is room for all; a world where each human being has the freedom to take control of their own life and unfold their potential, whilst showing respect for community values. This has been the development policy approach adopted by the Government since 2002, and a policy that continues to be pursued.

It is the Government's conviction that Denmark, as one of the richest countries, has a moral and human obligation to help the developing countries. This is something in which we also have a crucial self-interest. The Government has ensured that Denmark's development assistance does not fall under 0.8 per cent of the gross national income (GNI). In 2008, this percentage is expected to correspond to a total development assistance amounting to approx. DKK 14.4 billion – an increase of approx. DKK 500 million in relation to the anticipated assistance figure of approx. DKK 13.9 billion in 2007.

In general, the primary aim of the Government is to achieve the best possible results from Denmark's development cooperation and get the maximum development value for money. It is through this that Danes can help eradicate poverty, unrest and oppression in the poor countries. We have a moral duty to do this – as well as a clear self-interest. And it is especially through this that we can foster a world for all – of benefit to all.

The development policy priorities for 2008-12 continue the long-term strategy adopted as the core of Danish development policy; a policy which is based on an active and mutually binding partnership. The Government's development policy priorities for 2008-12 ensure follow-up and realisation of previously announced political objectives.

**Africa** remains at the heart of Danish development policy, because this is where the challenges are greatest. Furthermore, the Government will further strengthen the effort to enhance **women's rights and opportunities** in 2008 and in the years ahead with new, targeted activities.

In addition, the Government – in the form of commitments and political focus – will address the new opportunities and challenges which in the wake of globalisation are increasingly becoming important items on the international agenda. Three priority areas in particular are crucial for ensuring sustainable development in the developing countries – both in the short term and the long term.

**Climate change, energy and environment:** Climate policy is a necessary part of development policy. Danish development assistance will, through support and political focus, contribute to helping the developing countries to adapt to and prevent climate change, so as to prevent global warming from undermining the global fight to eradicate poverty.

**Migration and development:** Danish development policy will strengthen the political focus on the link between migration and development, with the dual aim of tackling the growing challenges presented by migration and more effectively deriving benefit from its opportunities.

**Stability and democracy:** Danish development policy must contribute to promoting freedom, democracy and human rights in developing countries. Effective democratic states based on broad popular support are a prerequisite for sustainable development and peace.

# 1. A WORLD FOR ALL

Globalisation has lifted millions of people out of poverty. The UN goal of halving global poverty by 2015 is within reach on a global level, provided the positive development continues – and is translated into better living conditions for all. However, the tendency is not clear. Many developing countries are excluded from the global economy and are not equipped to meet the new challenges. This is particularly true of Africa, which is the continent furthest from reaching the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In a mutually dependent world, this is not a problem confined to the poor, but one that should also be a source of concern to the rest of the world.

It is the Government's conviction that Denmark, as one of the richest countries, has a moral and human obligation to help the developing countries to eradicate poverty, disease, war and oppression. This is something in which we also have a crucial self-interest. The state of the world cannot be divided up into north and south, east and west – no countries, rich or poor, can isolate themselves from the consequences of poverty, environmental degradation, migration, radicalisation and rivalry.

Each country bears responsibility for its own development. However, in the most vulnerable and weak developing countries, the challenges are so huge that their societies are unable to meet them alone – even though they have the commitment to development. Through a consistent, dynamic and effective development policy, Denmark must do its part to foster a world for all – where there is room for all; a world where each human being has the freedom to take control of their own life and unfold their potential, whilst showing respect for society. This has been the development policy approach adopted by the Government since 2002, and a policy that continues to be pursued.

The Government has ensured that Denmark's development assistance does not fall under 0.8 per cent of the gross national income (GNI). In 2008, this percentage is expected to correspond to a total development assistance amounting to approx. DKK 14.4 billion – an increase of approx. DKK 500 million in relation to the anticipated assistance figure of approx. DKK 13.9 billion in 2007. This will keep Denmark among the world's most prominent development donors. However, what is important is not just the quantity of Danish development assistance, but also the quality of our contributions. During the last few years, Danish development assistance has consistently been recognised for its very high quality. In this regard, for instance, the independent international think-tank, Center for Global Development, last year ranked Danish development assistance as the best in the world, and most recently the independent peer review of Danish development assistance which OECD/DAC conducted during the first half of 2007 confirmed the quality of the Danish development interventions. This is something of which we can and should be proud. Denmark must utilise its position as a frontrunner to persuade other rich countries – especially our EU colleagues, and also the G8 countries for that matter – to honour the promises of more development aid. Many more countries need to pull in the same direction in order to realise a world where global progress benefits everyone.

With the policy paper presented here, the Government presents its vision for development policy priorities for 2008-2012. This policy paper outlines how development assistance can address a changing world in a dynamic way, whilst at the same time emphasising that **continuity and perseverance** are part of the response to the new challenges. The approach that the Government has adopted since it presented its first policy paper for development policy priorities in 2003 is to be continued and consolidated. The core of the Danish development policy is long-term and binding cooperation with the developing countries – a long and sustained effort to advance the priorities that are continuous from year to year. This long-term strategy is structured around both a geographical and a thematic focus and constitutes a large part of the response to the new challenges. This long-term cooperation is explained in more detail in chapter 2 on the geography of inequality and the related themes.

But in the coming years the development policy must also exploit globalisation's new opportunities and effectively contribute to meeting new and pressing global challenges. Climate change, pressure from migration, and export of instability from weak and fragile states are issues that the Government would like to see pushed higher up the international development policy agenda. These are all global problems with local consequences – and vice-versa. These challenges must be met through a combination of global and local initiatives and measures. Considerable action remains to be taken. The Government will take steps to ensure that these themes are given more central priority in both the Danish and international development cooperation. This is the centre of focus of chapter 3.

As will be highlighted in chapter 4, the Government will continue the work on focusing and improving the effectiveness of development assistance, in order to facilitate achievement of the best possible results from Danish development assistance. This is something to which Danes, as donors, and the poor in developing countries, as recipients, are entitled.

## 2. A CONSISTENT DEVELOPMENT POLICY

### – THE GEOGRAPHY OF INEQUALITY, THE THEMES OF INEQUALITY

The Government has placed the bulk of development cooperation in long-term frameworks. This has been done primarily because experience shows that results are achieved through long and solid cooperation with the developing countries. The Government will maintain this long-term and consistent development policy approach in the future.

One objective of the Government is to ensure that careful prioritisation is a key element of the long-term development cooperation. This prioritisation incorporates both a geographical dimension and a thematic dimension: Where should Denmark concentrate its assistance in the future, and in which particular areas?

#### **The geography of inequality**

The Government wishes to consolidate **Africa** as the primary focus of the Danish development policy priorities.

In tandem with the economic growth in Asia, especially in China and India, there has occurred a relative shift of global poverty towards Africa. Considerable encouraging progress has been made in Africa in the form of fewer conflicts, greater democracy and economic growth. Nevertheless, the continent today is the part of the world which is furthest from reaching the UN Millennium Development Goals. If Africa's progress is to be maintained and poverty eradicated, a sustained and enhanced local and global effort is needed.

Africa has moved high up the international agenda. Globalisation has tied Africa closer to Europe, partly through trade and migration. At the 2005 G8 summit, the member countries promised to double aid to the continent by 2010. At the same time, there has been an increase in awareness of Africa's strategic importance. Such awareness has partly led an emerging donor country like China, with a need for raw materials, to increase its assistance to the continent. Africa is no longer an isolated part of the world, but a continent whose opportunities and challenges the rest of the world must relate to.

Africa's challenges and new importance confirm the relevance today of the Government's prioritisation of Africa in Danish development policy – and are the basis for the new Africa Strategy that includes specific initiatives and goals for the overall Danish strategy. Development cooperation lies at the heart of the Africa Strategy, although other policy areas such as security policy and trade policy will also be natural elements. Through the development assistance, the Government aims to support a positive development in the programme countries and contribute to building efficient and democratic administrations in selected countries characterised by low economic growth and political instability.

A total of 10 out of 16 programme countries today are African, and it is the Government's goal that development assistance to Africa should increase to an extent that around two-thirds of bilateral assistance will ultimately be channelled to the continent. Consequently, the Government will ensure that the annual rise in Danish development assistance as a result of the Government's 0.8 per cent guarantee will first and foremost benefit Africa. In 2008, this will mean an increase in project and programme assistance to Africa by approx. DKK 500 million.

The focus placed on the African continent's challenges and opportunities does not mean that we will disregard other continents and other regions. In the coming decades, poverty will remain a global problem that requires a global approach, just as other problems, such as conflicts and climate changes, will necessitate a broad regional perspective. Consequently, the Government will maintain its development interventions in other regions and continents.

As an important priority, the Government will use development assistance to support the forces in **North Africa and the Middle East** that are working to bring about reforms, promote respect for human rights and advance democratisation. There are immense challenges facing the region; a region which is particularly characterised by lack of democracy, tensions regarding political reforms, economic inequality and stagnation, high unemployment and security-related tensions.

The Government will take active steps to help strengthen the international community's contributions to reforms in the region, including via EU-related efforts. Support will continue to be provided under the Partnership for Progress and Reform, which the Government launched in 2003. In spring 2006, a study was carried out to analyse the results of the programmes and projects under the Initiative, whose findings were presented during a parliamentary debate in the Folketing (Danish parliament) in May 2006. Based on the recommendations emerging from the discussions, the Government will focus on implementing a number of thematic regional programmes and long-term partnership programmes with reform-minded countries in the region. Likewise, efforts will be made to incorporate an increasingly broader Danish resource base. The opening of new Danish embassies in Morocco, Lebanon and Jordan strengthens Denmark's opportunity to influence developments in the region through dialogue and cooperation.

Even though economic growth is strong in **Asia**, far from all countries and all population groups are reaping the benefits. The gap between countries experiencing rapid growth and countries which are poor and fragile is enormous. And behind the growing affluence of the growth economies in China and India lies concealed immense pockets of poverty. Poverty may prove to be Asia's Achilles heel. Added to this are the numerous conflicts, especially in and around Afghanistan, as well as the growing environmental and climate change problems that economic growth has caused – challenges that have both local and global consequences.

With a flexible and forward-looking development strategy in Asia, the Government will ensure that the Danish development interventions take into account the large disparities in development and the number of new challenges.

Earlier this year, the Government presented a new strategy for cooperation with Asia. The four programme countries – Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Vietnam – as well as Afghanistan are kept as the core elements of the development cooperation. In consideration of the positive development taking place in Vietnam and Bhutan, the Government expects to begin phasing out the long-term, broad-spectred cooperation with the two countries within the coming five-year period – and the expectation is that the last remaining commitments to Bhutan and Vietnam will be made in 2011 and 2012, respectively. Subsequently, activities will be phased out gradually in the coming years.

At the same time, the Government will more closely examine the opportunity of gradually widening development cooperation with Cambodia in the coming five-year period. Cambodia is one of Asia's poorest countries; a country which is still battling with a conflict-troubled past and immense poverty problems. The Danish assistance must contribute to strengthening democratic development and Cambodia's opportunities to take part in the benefits of globalisation.

In the future, Denmark must continue to engage in development cooperation activities in **Latin America**. Recent years' considerable economic growth has not led to a noticeable reduction in the poverty level of the region. On the contrary, the region's poor are often highlighted as a symbol of social inequality and economic marginalisation. Whilst democratic forms of governance are in place today in virtually all countries in the region, there is still need for support towards ensuring



consolidation and popular ownership of the democratic processes. The Government will concentrate development assistance around the two programme countries – Bolivia and Nicaragua – and around regional assistance within the areas of environmental protection, good governance and democracy. As and when relevant, due to the economic and political developments in these countries, the Government will reappraise the nature of the development cooperation.

## The themes of inequality

With a point of departure in the geographical prioritisation of development assistance, the Government will maintain focus on a number of thematic issues in the long-term development cooperation.

With regard to **bilateral programme cooperation**, this entails that 21 phases of new sector programmes and other large programmes within the field of, for example, business, agriculture, health, environment and education will be launched in 2008 amounting to a total of approx. DKK 3.7 billion.

**Table 1. New sector programmes and other large programmes in 2008**

Country	Activities	Commitments 2008 (in millions)
Tanzania	business	500
	democracy	85
Kenya	HIV/AIDS	110
Mozambique	reforms of the judicial system	100
Ghana	decentralisation	600
	democracy/governance	300
Benin	governance/budget support	180
	human rights/democracy	75
Burkina Faso	decentralisation/governance	130
	budget support	275
Zambia	HIV/AIDS	90
	environment	120
Mali	democracy/governance	175
Niger	agriculture	150
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>14 programmes</b>	<b>2,890</b>
Nepal	peace process	50
	human rights/democracy/governance	170
Bhutan	governance	50
Vietnam	budget support	180
	environment, incl. climate change component	180
Nicaragua	human rights/democracy/governance	100
China	environment	100
<b>Asia and Latin America, total</b>	<b>7 programmes</b>	<b>830</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 programmes</b>	<b>3,720</b>

The long-term thematic approach will also apply in relation to Denmark's considerable **multilateral development activities** conducted through international organisations and through inter-governmental cooperation, particularly in the EU, the World Bank and the UN. It is an extremely important priority for the Government to ensure interaction between the bilateral and the multilateral initiatives as well as ensure an effective global engagement. Likewise, the Government will maintain the solid Danish **humanitarian assistance** in response to disaster and crisis situations.

**Danish NGOs** are key partners in the development cooperation. In collaboration with their local and international partner organisations, NGOs contribute, among other things, to supporting the

development of a strong civil society in the developing countries, to promoting democracy and to combating poverty – and many Danish NGOs also play a key and important role in humanitarian efforts. In the future, the Government will increase support channelled through Danish NGOs. The development interventions must be prioritised, targeted and effective. Consequently, the Government will work in close collaboration with the Danish NGO and other stakeholders to revise and renew the **Civil Society Strategy**. The point of departure for this work will be the developing countries' needs and challenges. In this regard, emphasis will be placed on strengthening NGO initiatives in Africa.

Over the last four years, the Government's development policy priorities have put **people at the centre** and devoted focus to building the capacity of the various societies, with the aim of enabling them to lift themselves out of poverty.

In last year's policy paper for development policy priorities – "*Commitment to Development*" – the Government assigned greater priority to efforts aimed at promoting good governance, gender equality, women's role in developing countries and the fight against HIV/AIDS, whilst at the same time maintaining focus on social development, economic growth and free trade. The Government is very much concerned that a consistent follow-up of these priorities should be carried out and that these priorities be realised in the long-term development cooperation in the years ahead in parallel with the other prioritised programmes and themes (cf. above and section 3). Only in this way can the efforts have the desired effect.

The Government will further consolidate and strengthen its prioritisation of **women's rights and status** by means of a series of bilateral and multilateral initiatives. This will enable us to promote gender equality and women's rights, both as a goal in itself but also a means of reaching several other development goals.

The Government will gradually increase the targeted assistance aimed at promoting women's rights and opportunities by means of a further commitment of DKK 200 million in 2008, DKK 300 million in 2009 and DKK 400 million per year from 2010 onwards.

The Government will, among other things, take the initiative to increase activities to help Africa's women by a further DKK 60 million in 2008 – e.g. through existing Danish sector programmes, within areas such as water/sanitation, business development, education and healthcare provision. The Government will also set aside DKK 85 million in 2008 and DKK 135 million in 2009 to the so-called "*Fast Track Initiative*" for education – with the particular aim of improving girls' access to education. With the aim of strengthening the UN's efforts to promote gender equality, the Government will also double Denmark's contributions to the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in 2008.

The increased prioritisation of women's rights will be complemented by the Government's efforts to promote sexual and reproductive health as well as rights which were previously strengthened by the 2006 strategy on the Promotion of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. The ability of women to decide over their own body and have access to relevant health care services improves not only their health and quality of life, but also their opportunities to become the resource in the development process for which they have the potential and should rightfully be. The Government will continue the high profile of this often controversial area – both politically and contribution-wise – and strengthen the coherence between initiatives aimed at promoting sexual and reproductive health as well as rights and initiatives aimed at combating HIV/AIDS. As part of the enhanced strategy targeted at women, the Government will increase its contributions to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) by DKK 50 million in 2008.

In 2006, the Government decided to increase support to efforts to combat **HIV/AIDS** to DKK 1 billion up to 2010 – a clear expression of the importance that the Government attaches to this issue. As a result of this initiative, three new HIV/AIDS programmes have been launched in 2007. With

the new activities, the total development assistance targeted at HIV/AIDS will already reach DKK 800 million in 2008.

One of the greatest challenges in the fight against HIV/AIDS is to translate the global assistance into prevention and treatment programmes quickly and effectively. Capacity building of national health systems will therefore be a key item on the agenda in the future. As a supplement to the existing research funds, the Government will earmark a further DKK 25 million in 2008 and DKK 50 million in 2009 to promoting **medicine-related research** of special relevance to the poor countries. Afterwards, the Government will closely examine the possibility of further strengthening this form of research. In addition, the Government will seek to promote this special consideration by linking it to the contribution of approx. DKK 200 million allocated each year to important global actors and partnerships within the health field, including WHO, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the International Aids Vaccine Initiative.

The Government will further strengthen its efforts to promote **good governance, democracy and human rights**. The fight against corruption and the efforts to build the administrative and judicial capacity of programme countries constitute an absolutely fundamental prerequisite for development. Without good governance, other political, economic and social reforms will not succeed. In summer 2007, the Government launched a new strategy on good governance in public administration, which supports the Danish policy and initiatives within this field. However, competent and accountable public administrations are not sufficient on their own. Human rights, democracy and legal rights for the individual are crucial for enabling societies to reap the fruits of the social, economic and political dynamics that characterise free societies. This applies in particular to those sections of the populations, such as women, children and marginalised groups, who due to social and economic oppression, inequality and poverty are often left without rights or opportunities to bring their influence to bear. An increase in their opportunities must go hand in hand with a sustained effort to ensure that their rights – both political and economic – are promoted and protected. Therefore, the Government will, as described in section 3 below, devote greater focus to democracy and human rights in 2008. Among other things, nine programmes for good governance, democracy and human rights totalling over DKK 1.1 billion will be launched. These programmes will supplement the programmes that have been launched in 2007. At the same time, the enhanced focus on good governance will be maintained in the multilateral assistance.

The Government will consistently prioritise **business development and economic growth** in developing countries. Private initiative and entrepreneurship are the driving forces enabling Africa's women and men to generate the economic growth and social dynamics that will eradicate the continent's poverty and equip the countries to face globalisation. The Government has placed increased focus on promoting a positive business climate, for example through formulating a strategy for business development and allocating general support to micro-financing in connection with business and agricultural sector programmes which primarily focus on ensuring opportunities for women. From 2007, proper business sector programmes will be a part of the development cooperation in five programme countries. In connection with new phases of business sector programmes, the Government will also examine opportunities for allocating support to special export-friendly production zones in Africa.

In order to **improve the competitiveness of African countries**, the Government will support specific reforms implemented on the basis of the World Bank *Doing Business* reports. The efforts will build on direct interaction between the bilateral business sector initiatives in programme countries and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The Government will continue to pursue a development-oriented and forward-looking **trade policy** in relation to developing countries. As laid down in the strategy for "*Trade, Growth and Development*" from 2005, the Government will work for a strengthened trade policy focus on securing good and meaningful preferential trade agreements for the African countries as well as providing trade promotion support. This will take place, for example, by taking into account possible prefer-

ence erosion, i.e. the erosion of access that some of the world's poorest countries have to the markets of rich countries. At same time, demands must be placed on negotiation partners to allow greater market access for products from the least developed countries. In relation to the EU's negotiations with the ACP – African, Caribbean and Pacific – countries on economic partnership agreements, the Government will strive to ensure that the main objective of these agreements be to promote the development and poverty reduction of ACP countries through their integration in global trade, including increased south-south trade through regional integration.

# 3. A DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

## – NEW GLOBAL AND LOCAL CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Denmark's development policy must address the multi-faceted political, economic, social and cultural changes that globalisation brings.

At the same time as maintaining the existing priorities, we must be ready to seize new opportunities and tackle new challenges in order to ensure up-to-date, effective and dynamic development assistance. This requires that compartmentalised and habitual ways of thinking be discarded in favour of forward-looking integration of both challenges and solutions.

In 2008, the Government will devote focus to three areas, all of which are crucial for ensuring sustainable development in the developing countries, also in the long-term: (i) Climate change, including energy and environment; (ii) Migration and development; and (iii) Stability and democracy, including fragile states and conflict prevention. Each of these areas covers current and urgent challenges which – if not tackled now – will simply grow larger and have worse consequences. These are global and local challenges that require global and local solutions; challenges whose solutions lie in a natural extension of already existing Danish priorities.

### **Climate change, energy and environment**

The UN Intergovernment Panel on Climate Change has documented that global warming continues to increase and is taking place far quicker than previously thought. The local consequences of this will be dramatic and irreversible.

The situation looks bleakest for the poorest developing countries – despite the fact that they have contributed least to the problem. The poorest are already struggling with environmental degradation, they are the ones most dependent on climate-vulnerable agriculture, and they have the fewest tools to resist the consequences of climate change. They will also be the most vulnerable to extreme weather conditions and natural disasters. Deteriorated living conditions may lead millions of poor to flee as well as contribute to social unrest and conflicts.

Climate change policy must therefore also be a part of development policy. If we fail to extend a strong helping hand to the poorest countries that enables them to adapt to and prevent climate change, global warming will undermine the global fight against poverty. We must and will respond to this danger.

In 2009, Denmark will spearhead the international climate change cooperation through its role as host for the **UN Climate Change Conference (COP15)**, at which a replacement of the Kyoto Protocol is expected to be negotiated. This will give Denmark a unique platform for influencing the agenda, and Government will, among other things, work to ensure that consideration for the poorest countries' interests will play an important role in a new agreement (post-2012 agreement). This applies in relation to climate change adaptation and in relation to ensuring that the poorest countries are afforded opportunities to exploit more effectively the potential for transfer of capital and technology available with the flexible mechanisms. And this applies quite specifically in relation to ensuring that the poorest developing countries can participate and be heard in the preparations for COP15 and at the conference itself.

At the same time, the Government will in the coming years **enhance focus on climate change and energy-related issues in Denmark's already considerable environmental and environmentally**

**related efforts** in developing countries. The Government will tackle the challenge by means of a holistic and long-term approach. However, the climate change initiatives should not be seen as slowing down development. The aim is to promote and secure long-term economic growth through initiatives that contribute to the production of cleaner energy and adaptation to the challenge of climate change. We and developing countries owe this to future generations. Therefore, at the Nordic-African Foreign Ministers Meeting in Oslo in March 2007, it was decided to begin work on identifying Africa's needs in relation to climate change adaptation and green technology transfer. Denmark will take the initiative to establish the task force that will spearhead this work.

The Government will **"climate-proof" the Danish development assistance** in the programme countries. Climate change and its importance for the development policy priorities must be an integral element of the regular dialogue with the programme countries. Denmark will, among other things, work to ensure that the climate change issue and the need for sustainable energy for the poorest population groups is integrated in the countries' poverty reduction strategies and to the relevant extent in the Danish sector programmes.

In the future, it will be assessed how relevant Danish-supported programmes, for example within agriculture, can contribute to strengthening the recipient countries' resistance to climate change. The work has already been initiated in Vietnam, Mozambique and Tanzania and is continuing in Bangladesh, Uganda, Bolivia and Nicaragua in 2007. Similar work will be launched in other countries in the coming years. Concrete initiatives are expected to be launched that follow up this work.

At the same time, the Government has taken the initiative to formulate a Danish action plan for **disaster prevention** – on the grounds that each long-term strategy for climate change and environmental protection in developing countries must contain a solid prevention dimension. As a concrete follow-up on the initiative, the Government will earmark DKK 30 million to the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). As a new initiative, Denmark will launch in Vietnam, which is one of the world's most exposed countries in relation to climate change, a component under the environmental programme specifically targeted at climate change, environmental protection and disaster prevention amounting to DKK 30 million per year in the period 2008-2012.

The Asian growth economies will be the major CO<sub>2</sub> producers in the future, and consequently they must contribute actively to developing new energy solutions. With a point of departure in our own experience, Denmark can offer an innovative, forward-looking climate change strategy to countries to which we award special environmental assistance. In 2007, a new environmental programme will be launched in Indonesia, while in 2008 a new phase of the environmental and energy programme in China will be launched, in which climate change and sustainable energy will be a key area of focus. The Government will launch a **climate change promotion event** targeted at the two countries that utilises synergies between environmental assistance, business instruments, the Kyoto Protocol's project mechanism (CDM) and consultancy support provided by the Trade Council of Denmark. At the same time, the ongoing business-to-business cooperation carried out within the environmental sphere as a special environmental component under the B2B programme in China will be continued in 2008 and launched in Indonesia in 2009.

With a newly established **Green Development Facility**, the Government will help the poorest countries to obtain a large proportion of the CDM activities – a possibility that the African countries requested during the Climate Change Conference in Nairobi in 2006. An annual sum of DKK 40 million will continue to be earmarked especially for capacity building and development of projects that reduce the emission of greenhouse gases or increase CO<sub>2</sub>-sequestration.

The Government will continue its international involvement in the EU, the UN and the World Bank to help the poorest developing countries with the necessary investments in sustainable and renewable energy and environmentally efficient technology.

In the future, **the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)** will be an important adviser for developing countries in terms of ensuring sustainable policies and as an even more important cornerstone of the global environmental cooperation. In order to support the promising modernisation and reform of the UNEP, the Danish contributions are expected to be increased in the future.

Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation is a fundamental prerequisite not just for health but also for development. This requires that we manage water resources in a sustainable manner. This applies especially at a time when climate change increasingly puts pressure on water resources. Water, sanitation and integrated water resource management will continue to be fundamental priority areas in the Danish development assistance, which is reflected partly in the eight water and sanitation programmes currently being conducted in the programme countries.

The link between climate change, environmental degradation, poverty reduction, migration and security is complex, and the Government will contribute to mapping these links through cooperation with research environments in Denmark, the EU and the UN.

In 2008, the Government will launch in total three new, or new phases of, **environmental programmes** to supplement the many ongoing initiatives and programmes.

## **Migration and development**

In the future, Denmark's development policy will dedicate focus to the link between migration and development – to tackling the growing challenges from migration and deriving more effective benefits from its opportunities. Globalisation has increased awareness of the living conditions in other countries. This awareness, in combination with a population growth that has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in employment opportunities, has accelerated migration between the countries in the south and between south and north.

Migration has been an engine for development, for example through the exchange of experience and knowledge, whilst remittances of migrants are today one of the largest sources of income for the home countries. But migration also has its downsides. Migration from the poorest countries towards urban and growth areas in the south puts pressure on local authorities and emphasises the need for better management of the south-south migration. The migration of well-educated people can drain poor home countries of essential knowledge and experience – the so-called brain drain – while illegal immigrants can die in their attempts to escape poverty and insecurity in the hope of finding a better life.

The economic, poverty-based migration often mixes with flows of people who are fleeing from war and disaster. Each year, thousands and thousands of people end up without rights and without any form of state protection. This applies in particular to those who become stranded in regions of origin. The growing migration pressure especially from Africa towards Europe brings to the fore questions not only regarding the reasons for migration but also regarding management of immigration, security and protection.

The world community has increasingly put migration and development on the agenda. This applies both in the UN and the EU, which has identified migration as a key challenge of the 21st century. At the same time, African and European countries recognise today that they have a common interest in tackling this challenge – a challenge that cuts across foreign, domestic, security, trade and development policy issues, both south and north. The Government will push the emerging international cooperation on migration and development through both dialogue and concrete initiatives and will take stronger steps to ensure that Danish development assistance contributes to analysing the underlying causes of migration.

The basic premise of the efforts will be that Africa's migration challenge is best solved in Africa.

The Government will, primarily through EU cooperation, strive to ensure **improved dialogue between the countries of origin, transit and destination**; dialogue which can create a platform for effective international cooperation on migration. Genuine dialogue with partner countries will by itself make it possible to develop the practical cooperation and launch joint initiatives. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has a special role to play in this area, and Denmark supports the initiatives that the organisation has already launched in a number of North and West African countries. Another important element will be the dissemination and observation of the international legislative frameworks in the migration and refugee field, in which the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has a central role.

In collaboration with the EU Commission and other EU Member States, the Government will work to prioritise initiatives that strengthen **national institutions' knowledge** of migration in the region. This will be done by means of gathering and analysing information about migration flows, supporting the formulation of migration policies and conducting information campaigns on migration, especially the dangers of migration, such as trafficking and people smuggling. As part of the preliminary efforts, the Government will allocate DKK 5 million to special initiatives in Mali and DKK 10 million to initiatives in Ghana with the aim of supporting the ability of the authorities in these countries to tackle the migration-related challenges. At the same time, the Government will support the African cooperation organisations' own capacity to regulate migration, including combat the organised smuggling of people from Africa to Europe. Denmark will examine the possibility of making a specific contribution to the West African cooperation organisation, ECOWAS (The Economic Community of West African States).

With focus on poverty reduction, investments in people and strengthened national authorities, the long-term-oriented Danish development cooperation contributes already significantly to **tackling the underlying causes** of migration. The increased knowledge about migration flows and the underlying causes will be incorporated in the enhanced development cooperation, for example in West Africa. This will be done by planning and implementing, for example, business sector programmes with the aim of further promoting local employment and income opportunities. Likewise, such considerations will be included in other relevant sector programmes such as water and sanitation, which often involve labour-intensive construction projects.

The Government will maintain focus on investments in human resources in developing countries. As a new initiative, the Government will offer up to 120 **scholarships** annually to people in programme countries to undertake targeted courses and study programmes at Danish universities and educational institutions that can be used in the recipient's home country. In collaboration with last year's Master of Business Administration (MBA) initiative, this new initiative can strengthen the particular country's capacity within important sectors, such as education and health, and thereby foster the country's potential for growth, development and security.

The Government will increase the already substantial region-of-origin assistance in the poorest developing countries, so that it reaches a total of DKK 330 million per year, inclusive of the region-of-origin assistance provided under the Neighbourhood Programme. The link between national refugee and asylum policy and initiatives in regions of origin will continue to be assigned high priority in the intensified efforts. Cooperation regarding migration will be incorporated as a priority element in the new phase of region-of-origin assistance in East Africa. The special focus on Iraq and its neighbouring countries will also be maintained in 2008.

Denmark is actively involved in the new **Global Forum on Migration and Development**, whose objective is specifically to bring countries in the north and south together on joint solutions. The Government will prioritise efforts aimed at strengthening cooperation in the Global Forum and incorporate the Danish resource base in the preparations concerning the Danish participation in the process around the Global Forum. As a concrete expression of Denmark's determination to make a positive contribution in this area, Denmark has offered to host a coming Global Forum meeting.



In relation to the diaspora in Denmark, including from Africa, consideration will be given to whether the potential exists for strengthening cooperation with immigrant organisations that wish to implement development projects in their home countries – e.g. through the Project Counselling Service (Projektrådgivningen). Where possible, Denmark will also support international initiatives, including other EU Member State initiatives that are targeted in general at facilitating, through knowledge and resources, the opportunities of migrants to contribute to the financing of development in their home country.

## **Democracy and stability**

It is a fundamental priority for the Government that Danish development policy contributes to promoting freedom and democracy in developing countries. Effective democratic states that enjoy broad popular support can cope with globalisation and ensure peace and progress.

A woman's right to decide over her own body, a family's right to decide over the property and the land they own, and a local community's right to speak out against the central authorities are rights that are not just important for the individual person or group, but are also important for a society's development. Democratic societies founded on the rule of law and respect for human rights are key to a long-term, stable and sustainable economic and social progress. As a follow-up and supplement to the strategy for good governance in public sector management, the Government will now strengthen the Danish initiatives to promote democracy and human rights in developing countries, and therefore will formulate a strategy for support to democratisation and societies founded on the rule of law. Such a strategy will be borne by central and fundamental values that most countries and governments have endorsed through conventions and declarations. Many countries continue to struggle to honour the conventions and declarations that they have officially endorsed. For some, this is due to a reluctance to do so, whereas for a number of Denmark's central programme countries, this is due to inadequate capacity and ability. Therefore, we must be ready to offer help and assistance.

As stated above, a further nine programmes for promoting good governance, democracy and human rights will be launched during 2008 amounting to a total of more than DKK 1.1 billion. In addition, the Government will bring together a number of the previously separate financing sources under a new financing framework for **"Democracy and Human Rights"** amounting to DKK 170 million. The realisation of this framework will be based on an assessment of whether the initiatives can promote Denmark's political objectives and contribute to creating additional value – particularly through interaction with other Danish initiatives. This applies also to short-term, targeted democratisation initiatives in programme countries. The aim is to contribute to building up an increasing number of effective democratic states and improving the situation regarding the rule of law and human rights in developing countries.

A special challenge for the democratisation work relates to **fragile states**, which is a term that covers countries which are falling into conflict, are in conflict, or emerging from conflict. Fragile states are countries that do not have the will or the ability to manage even basic functions of providing for its citizens' security or welfare. Such states are often on the point of collapsing under globalisation. And many of the countries that have been in conflict easily fall back into it. In fragile states, human rights are often systematically trampled on, and the living conditions are atrocious. Furthermore, fragile states export instability; instability that can exacerbate the threat to international peace and security – conflict, disease epidemics, refugees, radicalisation and terrorism.

In this area, there will be a need for assistance to build up capacity within highly important political and administrative areas. The initiatives will often be politically sensitive and associated with major risks. But the world community has learnt from experience that the price of doing nothing is unacceptably high. As part of the Government's fundamental development policy prioritisation of freedom and democracy, the Government will step up its efforts to stabilise fragile states.

A main priority for the Government in the years ahead will be to support **Afghanistan** in its efforts to consolidate stability, peace and democracy, and the Government will assign higher priority to Danish development initiatives in Afghanistan. A new programme will be devised for 2009-2012, although the Government will earmark DKK 200 million per year to the efforts in Afghanistan already from 2008. These will be supplemented by initiatives conducted through Danish NGOs. Human rights, good governance and nation building, as well as education and development in rural areas are expected to remain at the heart of these efforts. Likewise, women's rights and opportunities will continue to be a key element of the support to Afghanistan. The increase in development assistance will also be coordinated with the enhanced Danish military presence in the Helmand Province. Additional funds for civilian-military coordination will be allocated as and when the security situation in the Helmand Province warrants.

The Government has previously allocated DKK 500 million for 2003-2008 to reconstruction and humanitarian efforts in **Iraq**. In 2007, a further DKK 90 million has been allocated for the purpose of consolidating the reconstruction efforts. Since spring 2007, focus on reconstruction has since been shifted to building the capacity of the central Iraqi authorities in Baghdad. The efforts are supported by the Danish armed forces, who provide sufficient protection of the civilian advisers that are attached to the advisers office under the Danish Embassy in Baghdad. In 2007, a further DKK 100 million has been allocated to efforts to help Iraqi refugees and internally displaced people in and around Iraq. The Government is prepared to allocate a similar sum in 2008.

Besides Afghanistan and Iraq, the Government will prioritise efforts aimed at promoting stabilisation and conflict prevention in certain highly prioritised countries and supporting regional processes. This applies in particular to **Africa** and will take place, where possible, by means of multi-pronged initiatives – humanitarian assistance, reconstruction assistance and peacekeeping support.

To serve as the basis for the **stabilisation and conflict prevention efforts**, the Government will formulate guiding principles for a coherent Danish approach to fragile states and politically difficult situations. The work will, among other things, take its point of departure in the principles that have been drawn up by the OECD/DAC for initiatives carried out in fragile states. At the same time, the Government will bring together a number of the current thematic financing sources for conflict prevention and create a special financing framework for "Stabilisation and Conflict Prevention". The funds of this framework can be used together with other forms of development and humanitarian assistance – and will contribute to a more strategic and focused approach to the work carried out in fragile states.

The Government emphasises the importance of carefully prioritising the Danish efforts in relation to fragile states. We cannot be in all flashpoints at the same time. By concentrating our efforts on situations in places where, for example, we are already present with another form of assistance, Danish armed forces or NGOs, we can make a difference. But effective involvement in crisis and conflict situations is not just a question of money. As stated in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Globalisation Analysis, initiative will be taken to establish an expert "corps" of staff who can rapidly and in a targeted way be dispatched to conflict and crisis situations.

The Danish experience in **coordinating civilian and military initiatives** in Afghanistan and Iraq will have a central role, and the Government will also share this experience with partners in the UN and NATO in order to globally promote the integration of civilian-military efforts in conflict situations.

Multilateral organisations, particularly the UN, will often have a comparative advantage when it comes to delivering effective assistance in post-conflict situations and will often be among the few international operators that are active during and immediately after a conflict. In the initiatives carried out in fragile states, especially in Africa, the Government will assign particular priority to **multilateral solutions** – coordinated with bilateral initiatives, where possible and appropriate.

In the Danish contributions to the UN, the Government will place emphasis on effective UN initiatives in fragile states. In addition to the planned contributions in 2006 and 2007 to the UN's work with fragile states, the Government will be ready to support the planned UN Peacebuilding Fund with funds up to DKK 50 million in 2008, provided the Fund demonstrates the necessary impact on the ground. The Danish support aims at contributing to strengthen the international community's capacity to help countries emerging from conflict. The Government will also increase its contribution to the African Development Bank in 2008-2011 by DKK 100 million with, among other things, the purpose of supporting the Bank's increased focus on initiatives in post-conflict situations and fragile states.

The appointment of a Dane as the EU's special representative for Sudan is not just a huge gain for Denmark and the EU, but also a clear acknowledgement of the strong and competent Danish involvement in the efforts to find a solution to the crises in Sudan. The difficult security situation in **Darfur** has until now prevented the implementation of reconstruction efforts in the province. The Government will continue its effort to find more signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement and has dispatched a robust peacekeeping force that will contribute to re-establishing the necessary prerequisites for implementing reconstruction and development projects in Darfur. The adoption of UN Security Council resolution 1769 on the establishment of a UN peace keeping force in Darfur gives cause for a cautious optimism – also when it comes to Danish development aid to the area.

Denmark will continue its efforts to help keep the North-South peace process in **Sudan** on track and also contribute to maintaining the local population's support for the process through solid improvements to living conditions. The Government expects to broaden Denmark's involvement in the coming year and in 2008, as a supplement to the existing grant and depending on the political developments in Sudan, will initially allocate a further DKK 30 million in continued support to the peace processes.

To support politically difficult situations where there is a risk of conflict in eastern and southern Africa, including **Zimbabwe**, DKK 30 million will be set aside in 2008. Through involving civil society and NGOs, the support is designed to contribute in 2008 to ensuring, among other things, the holding of free and fair elections and by so doing seek to promote a positive development in the country and forestall a further deterioration of a political situation with immense human costs.

From 2009, the **Africa Programme for Peace** is expected to be replaced by a new programme which focuses on broader regional integration in Africa. The new programme will be formulated and implemented in collaboration with the African Union and regional organisations.

# 4. AN EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

## – INSTRUMENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ASSISTANCE

The world community faces a considerable challenge in the attempt to support developing countries in their efforts to tackle globalisation and achieve our common goal of halving poverty by 2015. The aim of a world for all requires the achievement of better results in the international development cooperation – better interaction between the development instruments, increased quantity of international development assistance, and greater effectiveness of assistance.

During the last six years, the Government has made it its top priority to ensure **maximum development for money**. The independent international think-tank, Center for Global Development, last year ranked Danish development assistance as the best in the world. The OECD/DAC's peer review of Danish development assistance in spring 2007 confirmed that Denmark continues to lead the way, but also that work is still needed in addressing a number of challenges. The Government has, among other things, achieved results by untying assistance, strengthening results and performance management and decentralising the administration of development assistance. At the same time, the Government has placed emphasis on new partnerships in the concrete implementation of the development interventions, including with civil society, the business community and through the civilian-military cooperation.

The Government will maintain the Danish involvement in the multilateral development cooperation. Through multilateral organisations such as the EU, the UN and the World Bank, we can achieve a development policy influence that far exceeds what could otherwise be expected of a country our size. And through increased emphasis on interaction between the bilateral and the multilateral development cooperation, we can further enhance the effect of the overall Danish development assistance. The Government will regularly review this interaction with the aim of optimising coherence between the bilateral and multilateral development assistance.

In the follow-up of the MFA's Globalisation Analysis, the Government will take the initiative to further focus and streamline the Danish multilateral development initiatives and through this ensure **effective global involvement**. In this regard, the Government will upgrade the efforts to influence the formulation of policy, in both formal and informal multilateral structures and networks. The Government will assign higher priority to areas and networks where Denmark can play a strong development policy role internationally. Depending on the organisations' efficiency, the quality of the results and the accordance with Danish priorities, the Government will regularly review and adjust Denmark's contributions to international organisations. The Government will also place emphasis on promoting Danish values and viewpoints, for example through a targeted placement of Danes in relevant international organisations.

The Government will continue its efforts to reform the UN and will place special emphasis on a more effective presence and impact at country level, where the UN activities must be collected in a strong unit.

The Government will continue its efforts to ensure an increase in global assistance. A particularly important event in 2008 will be the UN's follow-up conference on **financing for development** in Doha, which follows up on the Monterrey Consensus from 2002. The Danish Government will focus particularly on ensuring that the promises of more assistance to Africa made at the G8 summit in Gleneagles in 2005 and the EU Member States' commitments of 0.7 per cent of GNI by 2015

at the latest are now honoured – and also focus on how the assistance can, for example, be used as leverage for foreign investments.

An important source of **financing for Africa** will be development assistance from the World Bank's soft loan facility (IDA) – the largest source of financing for development. In the future, the poor African countries will receive a rising proportion of these resources, because many earlier recipient countries, particularly in Asia, no longer qualify for the very favourable loans due to their economic progress. The Government will therefore maintain the substantial Danish contribution to the IDA of DKK 420 million per year.

But the international development cooperation is no longer just about traditional donors and recipients. Globalisation and the rapid economic growth in many parts of the world has meant that new, non-traditional donors have arrived on the scene. This means new challenges and opportunities. The Government will therefore place considerable emphasis on involving new donors – especially China – in Africa in a binding international cooperation based on common principles of sustainable and effective development assistance and at the same time seek to engage like-minded donors in this work.

The total increased international assistance necessitates that the assistance is delivered far more effectively than the case is today. The **Aid Effectiveness Agenda**, which was laid down in the Paris Declaration from 2005, is therefore more relevant today than ever. In 2008, the Paris Declaration is to be followed up by a high-level meeting in Accra. An initial study has recently been completed of how the Paris Declaration has been implemented in practice. And it shows that there continues to be a huge need to make the global assistance more effective. Denmark also still has a number of challenges.

The Government will ensure that Denmark, together with like-minded countries, continues to lead by good example. With this aim in mind, the Government will take a number of new initiatives to streamline, concentrate and focus the Danish development assistance. Therefore, in the coming years, the Government will:

- Strive to tailor the assistance more effectively to, and to use more effectively, the national systems and procedures of recipient countries;
- Concentrate the assistance further by focusing on fewer, but larger bilateral programmes;
- Press for a more rational division of labour between donors and work to ensure Denmark is lead donor in one, and possibly two, sectors in each of the programme countries;
- Continue use of general budget support, based on the Government's earlier presented 10 criteria for this support.

In general, the primary aim of the Government is to achieve the best possible results from Denmark's development cooperation and get the maximum development value for money. It is through this that Danes can help eradicate poverty, unrest and oppression in the poor countries. We have a moral duty to do this – as well as a clear self-interest. And it is especially through this that we can foster a world for all – of benefit to all.

**Account Section 06.3. – Government Expenditure Proposals – Finance Act 2008**

<b>Finance Act Account</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>2007 (DKK million) 2007- prices)</b>	<b>2008 (DKK million) 2008- prices)</b>	<b>2009 (DKK million) 2008- prices)</b>	<b>2010 (DKK million) 2008- prices)</b>	<b>2011 (DKK million) 2008- prices)</b>	<b>2012 (DKK million) 2008- prices)</b>
	<b>Reserve</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
06.31.01.79.	Reserve	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	<b>Countries in Africa</b>	<b>2.455,7</b>	<b>2.964,0</b>	<b>2.956,0</b>	<b>2.851,0</b>	<b>3.288,0</b>	<b>3.556,0</b>
06.32.01.10.	Tanzania	15,0	600,0	705,0	15,0	695,0	15,0
06.32.01.11.	Kenya	45,0	120,0	50,0	435,0	190,0	10,0
06.32.01.12.	Uganda	330,0	33,0	415,0	330,0	247,0	415,0
06.32.01.13.	Mozambique	315,0	110,0	140,0	575,0	580,0	150,0
06.32.01.15.	Ghana	431,0	916,0	336,0	6,0	271,0	401,0
06.32.01.16.	Benin	115,0	265,0	10,0	455,0	460,0	350,0
06.32.01.17.	Burkina Faso	75,0	410,0	395,0	5,0	5,0	475,0
06.32.01.18.	Zambia	525,0	100,0	120,0	370,0	10,0	420,0
06.32.01.19.	Egypt	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.32.01.20.	Mali	350,0	190,0	115,0	15,0	215,0	655,0
06.32.01.23.	Other countries in Africa	254,7	190,0	260,0	35,0	5,0	55,0
06.32.01.24.	Special bilateral initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS in Africa	0,0	0,0	300,0	400,0	400,0	400,0
06.32.01.25.	Special bilateral initiatives to promote the situation and status of women in Africa	0,0	30,0	110,0	210,0	210,0	210,0
	<b>Countries in Asia and Latin America</b>	<b>932,0</b>	<b>847,0</b>	<b>1024,0</b>	<b>1009,0</b>	<b>1329,0</b>	<b>1379,0</b>
06.32.02.11.	Bangladesh	25,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	310,0	540,0
06.32.02.12.	Nepal	210,0	230,0	300,0	110,0	10,0	215,0
06.32.02.13.	Bhutan	146,0	56,0	6,0	76,0	56,0	6,0
06.32.02.14.	Vietnam	315,0	195,0	175,0	165,0	215,0	200,0
06.32.02.15.	Other countries in Asia	105,0	243,0	230,0	180,0	180,0	250,0
06.32.02.16.	Nicaragua	11,0	108,0	218,0	8,0	278,0	8,0
06.32.02.17.	Bolivia	120,0	5,0	85,0	460,0	280,0	10,0
06.32.02.18.	Other countries in Latin America	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	150,0
	<b>Technical Assistance</b>	<b>269,2</b>	<b>303,5</b>	<b>304,5</b>	<b>342,0</b>	<b>294,5</b>	<b>294,5</b>
06.32.04.10.	Bilateral advisers	127,2	89,0	75,0	117,5	75,0	75,0
06.32.04.11.	Fellowships	50,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0
06.32.04.12.	Consultancy firms	92,0	92,0	92,0	92,0	92,0	92,0
06.32.04.13.	Competence development	0,0	17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5
06.32.04.14.	IT, property, travel and communication expenses	0,0	45,0	60,0	55,0	50,0	50,0
	<b>Business-To-Business Programme, etc</b>	<b>230,0</b>	<b>233,0</b>	<b>233,0</b>	<b>180,0</b>	<b>180,0</b>	<b>180,0</b>
06.32.05.12.	B2B Programme	200,0	200,0	200,0	160,0	160,0	160,0
06.32.05.13.	Environment and Training Fund (ETF-IFU)	0,0	3,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.32.05.15.	Public-Private Partnerships	30,0	30,0	30,0	20,0	20,0	20,0

Finance Act Account	Grant	2007 (DKK million) 2007- prices)	2008 (DKK million) 2008- prices)	2009 (DKK million) 2008- prices)	2010 (DKK million) 2008- prices)	2011 (DKK million) 2008- prices)	2012 (DKK million) 2008- prices)
	<b>Mixed Credits</b>	<b>350,0</b>	<b>350,0</b>	<b>350,0</b>	<b>300,0</b>	<b>250,0</b>	<b>250,0</b>
06.32.06.10.	Mixed Credits	350,0	350,0	350,0	300,0	250,0	250,0
	<b>Loan Assistance</b>	<b>725,8</b>	<b>500,6</b>	<b>700,7</b>	<b>740,1</b>	<b>740,1</b>	<b>500,0</b>
06.32.07.14.	Debt relief for developing countries	725,8	500,6	700,7	740,1	740,1	500,0
	<b>Other Bilateral Assistance</b>	<b>428,0</b>	<b>428,0</b>	<b>568,0</b>	<b>568,0</b>	<b>568,0</b>	<b>568,0</b>
06.32.08.10.	Bilateral regions of origin	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.32.08.20.	Bilateral regional assistance	175,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.32.08.30.	Support to democracy and human rights	105,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.32.08.40.	Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (RCT)	48,0	48,0	48,0	48,0	48,0	48,0
06.32.08.50.	Wider Middle East Initiative	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
06.32.08.60	Stabilisation and conflict prevention	0,0	110,0	250,0	250,0	250,0	250,0
06.32.08.70	Democracy and human rights	0,0	170,0	170,0	170,0	170,0	170,0
	<b>NGO Assistance</b>	<b>932,5</b>	<b>953,0</b>	<b>963,0</b>	<b>963,0</b>	<b>963,0</b>	<b>963,0</b>
06.33.01.10.	Framework agreement support	521,5	532,0	542,0	542,0	542,0	542,0
06.33.01.11.	Single projects	316,0	293,0	293,0	293,0	293,0	293,0
06.33.01.10.	Mini-programmes	95,0	128,0	128,0	128,0	128,0	128,0
	<b>Special environmental assistance</b>	<b>480,5</b>	<b>480,5</b>	<b>480,5</b>	<b>480,5</b>	<b>480,5</b>	<b>480,5</b>
06.34.01.20	Bilateral environmental initiatives	480,5	480,5	480,5	480,5	480,5	480,5
	<b>Research and Information Activities in Denmark</b>	<b>240,7</b>	<b>287,3</b>	<b>230,1</b>	<b>205,3</b>	<b>273,3</b>	<b>178,3</b>
06.35.01.10.	Projects in Denmark	40,4	101,0	16,8	0,0	60,0	15,0
06.35.01.11.	Research activities	96,7	121,7	146,7	96,7	146,7	96,7
06.35.01.13.	Information activities	27,0	27,0	29,0	29,0	29,0	29,0
06.35.01.14.	Intercultural cooperation	42,0	0,0	0,0	42,0	0,0	0,0
06.35.01.15.	Fact-finding activities	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,6
06.35.01.17.	Seminars, courses and conferences	4,0	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,0
06.35.01.18.	Evaluation	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
	<b>International Development Research</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>50,0</b>
06.35.02.10.	International agricultural research	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0	35,0
06.35.02.11.	Other international research	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0
	<b>UN Development Programme (UNDP)</b>	<b>416,0</b>	<b>401,0</b>	<b>371,0</b>	<b>371,0</b>	<b>371,0</b>	<b>371,0</b>
06.36.01.10.	General contributions to UNDP	370,0	350,0	320,0	320,0	320,0	320,0
06.36.01.12.	UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	5,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0
06.36.01.13.	UNDP trust funds	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.36.01.14.	UN House in Copenhagen	41,0	41,0	41,0	41,0	41,0	41,0
	<b>UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>	<b>207,2</b>	<b>207,2</b>	<b>207,2</b>	<b>207,2</b>	<b>207,2</b>	<b>207,2</b>
06.36.02.10.	General Contributions to UNICEF	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0	180,0
06.36.02.11.	UNICEF warehouse facility	27,2	27,2	27,2	27,2	27,2	27,2

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	<b>HIV/AIDS, Population and Health Programmes</b>	<b>770,0</b>	<b>580,0</b>	<b>740,0</b>	<b>740,0</b>	<b>660,0</b>	<b>740,0</b>
06.36.03.10.	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	180,0	230,0	230,0	230,0	230,0	230,0
06.36.03.11.	International Planned Parent Federation (IPPF)	80,0	0,0	80,0	0,0	80,0	0,0
06.36.03.12.	WHO development activities	80,0	0,0	40,0	80,0	0,0	80,0
06.36.03.14.	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	80,0	0,0	40,0	80,0	0,0	80,0
06.36.03.15.	HIV/AIDS and other population programmes	185,0	185,0	185,0	185,0	185,0	185,0
06.36.03.16.	Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria	140,0	140,0	140,0	140,0	140,0	140,0
06.36.03.17.	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI)	25,0	25,0	25,0	25,0	25,0	25,0
	<b>UN Agricultural and Food Programmes</b>	<b>180,0</b>	<b>180,0</b>	<b>180,0</b>	<b>180,0</b>	<b>180,0</b>	<b>180,0</b>
06.36.04.10.	UN World Food Programme (WFP)	160,0	160,0	160,0	160,0	160,0	160,0
06.36.04.11.	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0
	<b>Global Environmental Programmes</b>	<b>181,0</b>	<b>148,0</b>	<b>185,0</b>	<b>444,0</b>	<b>174,0</b>	<b>154,0</b>
06.36.05.10.	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)	31,0	0,0	40,0	0,0	20,0	0,0
06.36.05.11.	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	0,0	0,0	0,0	310,0	0,0	0,0
06.36.05.12.	Other environmental contributions	150,0	148,0	145,0	134,0	154,0	154,0
	<b>Other UN Programmes</b>	<b>226,8</b>	<b>315,8</b>	<b>95,8</b>	<b>195,8</b>	<b>95,8</b>	<b>175,8</b>
06.36.06.10.	UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
06.36.06.13.	ILO programmes	0,0	60,0	0,0	60,0	0,0	60,0
06.36.06.14.	UNESCO	<b>45,0</b>	<b>40,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>40,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>20,0</b>
06.36.06.16.	Multilateral advisers	75,0	75,0	75,0	75,0	75,0	75,0
06.36.06.18.	Consultancy firms	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.36.06.19.	Danish UN Association	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
06.36.06.21.	UN Peacekeeping operations	100,0	134,0	14,0	14,0	14,0	14,0
	<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>523,7</b>	<b>803,7</b>	<b>603,7</b>	<b>648,9</b>	<b>563,9</b>	<b>603,9</b>
06.37.01.10.	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	45,0	10,0	40,0	25,0	0,0	40,0
06.37.01.11.	International Development Association (IDA)	420,0	630,0	420,0	420,0	420,0	420,0
06.37.01.12.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.37.01.13.	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0
06.37.01.14.	Assistance to the Middle East through IBRD	0,0	40,0	0,0	60,0	0,0	0,0
06.37.01.15.	Special Action Account	-1,3	-1,3	-1,3	-1,1	-1,1	-1,1
06.37.01.16.	Fast-Track Initiative (FTI)	0,0	85,0	135,0	135,0	135,0	135,0
06.37.01.17.	World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	0,0	30,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0



Finance Act Account	Grant	2007 (DKK million) 2007- prices)	2008 (DKK million) 2008- prices)	2009 (DKK million) 2008- prices)	2010 (DKK million) 2008- prices)	2011 (DKK million) 2008- prices)	2012 (DKK million) 2008- prices)
	<b>Regional Banks</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>20,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>20,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>20,0</b>
06.37.02.10.	African Development Bank (AfDB)	0,0	20,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	20,0
06.37.02.11.	Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.37.02.10.	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	<b>Regional Development Funds, Debt Relief Initiatives and Other Funds</b>	<b>312,0</b>	<b>289,0</b>	<b>298,0</b>	<b>318,0</b>	<b>333,0</b>	<b>340,3</b>
06.37.03.10.	African Development Fund (AfDF)	100,0	110,0	130,0	130,0	130,0	130,0
06.37.03.11.	Asian Development Fund (AsDF)	46,0	46,0	25,0	25,0	25,0	25,0
06.37.03.13.	Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	61,0	68,0	68,0	68,0	68,0	68,0
06.37.03.14.	Multilateral debt relief initiatives	105,0	65,0	75,0	95,0	110,0	117,3
	<b>Assistance Through EU</b>	<b>460,2</b>	<b>514,3</b>	<b>536,4</b>	<b>516,9</b>	<b>535,5</b>	<b>543,0</b>
06.37.04.10.	European Development Fund (EUF)	462,0	516,2	538,3	518,9	537,5	545,0
06.37.04.11.	EU loans to Turkey	-1,8	-1,9	-1,9	-2,0	-2,0	-2,0
	<b>Multilateral Regional and Transitional Assistance</b>	<b>50,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
06.38.01.10.	Multilateral regional assistance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.38.01.11.	Multilateral reconstruction assistance	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	<b>Stability and Security Oriented Efforts</b>	<b>105,0</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,0</b>
06.38.02.11.	Conflict prevention	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.38.02.12.	UN Office on Drugs and Crime (ODC)	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
	<b>Various Multilateral Contributions</b>	<b>123,5</b>	<b>70,5</b>	<b>75,5</b>	<b>70,5</b>	<b>75,5</b>	<b>70,5</b>
06.38.03.10.	Multi-diverse	25,5	15,5	15,5	15,5	15,5	15,5
06.38.03.20.	International HRD operators and NGOs	40,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.38.03.25.	Trade, etc.	55,0	55,0	55,0	55,0	55,0	55,0
06.38.03.30.	Multilateral seminars, conferences, etc.	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
06.38.03.40.	General DAC contributions	0,0	0,0	5,0	0,0	5,0	0,0
	<b>Humanitarian UN Agencies and the Like</b>	<b>320,0</b>	<b>420,0</b>	<b>240,0</b>	<b>330,0</b>	<b>330,0</b>	<b>330,0</b>
06.39.01.10.	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	130	130	130	130	130	130
06.39.01.11.	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	60	140	0	70	70	70
06.39.01.12.	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	10	10	10	10	10	10
06.39.01.13.	Humanitarian food aid	35	35	35	35	35	35
06.39.01.14.	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	20	40	0	20	20	20

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06.39.01.15.	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	15	15	15	15	15	15
06.39.01.16.	Un Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	50	50	50	50	50	50
	<b>Extraordinary Humanitarian Contributions, IHB</b>	<b>794,0</b>	<b>824,0</b>	<b>824,0</b>	<b>824,0</b>	<b>824,0</b>	<b>824,0</b>
06.39.02.10.	Extraordinary humanitarian con- tributions	469	461	461	461	461	461
06.39.02.11.	International Humanitarian Service (IHB)	55	63	63	63	63	63
06.39.02.12.	Assistance to refugees in regions of origin	270	300	300	300	300	300
<b>Total Assistance, Account Section 06.3</b>		<b>11.863,8</b>	<b>12.275,4</b>	<b>12.321,4</b>	<b>12.660,2</b>	<b>12.871,3</b>	<b>13.064,0</b>



In *"A World for All"* the government lays down its priorities for Danish Development Assistance 2008-2012

The paper continues the long-term strategy adopted as the core of Danish development policy; a policy which is based on an active and mutually binding partnership with the programme countries as well as the most important multilateral organisations. The Government's development policy priorities for 2008-12 follow up on the previously announced political objectives and ensure that these goals continue to be pursued.

Africa remains at the heart of Danish development policy, because this is where the challenges are greatest. Furthermore, the Government will further strengthen women's rights and opportunities. In addition, the Government will address the new opportunities and challenges which in the wake of globalisation are increasingly becoming important items on the international agenda. Three priority areas in particular are now emerging on the horizon:

**Climate change, energy and environment:** Contribute to help the developing countries to adapt to and prevent climate change, so as to prevent global warming from undermining the global fight to eradicate poverty.

**Migration and development:** Strengthen the political focus on the link between migration and development, with the dual aim of tackling the growing challenges presented by migration and deriving benefit from its opportunities.

**Stability and democracy:** Contribute to promoting freedom, democracy and human rights in developing countries.