TABLES OF CONTENT

1. Why new priority country policy papers? .......................................................... 3
2. Structure and content ......................................................................................... 4
3. When to prepare or update a policy paper ......................................................... 7
4. What are the steps in the process? .................................................................... 7
5. Language ............................................................................................................ 10
6. Communicating priority country policies and results ....................................... 10
7. How do we monitor and evaluate progress? .................................................... 10
Annex 1: Key data .................................................................................................. 12
Annex 2: Overview of Denmark’s development cooperation with XX country divided by sectors/thematic areas................................................................. 14
Annex 3: Overview of Progress towards the MDGs in XX country ..................... 15
Annex 4: Standard template for synopsis .............................................................. 16
1. Why new priority country policy papers?

Three main issues are new since the last guidelines for Country Policy Papers were developed in March 2012: First, in June 2012, the new development strategy “The right to a better life” was approved. The strategy objectives will be implemented through the Country Policy Papers, as well as through other channels. Secondly, a new law for international development cooperation was passed in June of 2012. It requires new procedures for public hearings and introduces new appropriation committees. Procedures for hearings etc. are outlined in this new version of the guidelines for Country Policy Papers. And thirdly, in the fall of 2012, new effectiveness and modernization measures were approved as an outcome of the lean identification process that took place in 2012. Programming for development cooperation will shift from the sector or programme level to the country level. Each Country Policy Paper for priority countries will henceforth be followed-up by a Country Programme Document, which describes in more detail which development cooperation programmes will be part of the implementation of the strategies laid out in the Country Policy Paper.

The present guidelines replace the ‘Guidelines for the development of policy papers for Denmark’s relations with partner countries’ from March 2012. The guidelines aim to guide the development of Country Policy Papers for priority countries by Danish embassies and regional departments in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The priority country policy papers will provide a single integrated presentation of Denmark’s policy towards a given priority country which encompasses Denmark’s entire engagement and strategic direction in a country, i.e. foreign and security policy, development cooperation, climate policy and commercial relations.

Denmark’s priority countries are diverse, and consequently, the composition of the policies with the countries must be similarly diverse. In some countries, the traditional development cooperation will dominate the Danish policies. In other countries, the policy paper will reflect the increasing importance of commercial relations and new forms of partnerships. And in more fragile states, foreign and security policy will carry greater weight in the policy paper. Above all, the policy papers must reflect the speed and drivers of change in the priority countries, and how the Danish engagement strategically responds to this, by using the entire palette of instruments ranging from foreign, security, and development policy to those of commercial relations.

The policy paper must build on the most recent, relevant strategies including “The right to a better life”, the planned new trade policy, multilateral analysis etc. and must transform/condense relevant parts of the strategies into an operational country policy paper with a clear strategic direction.

The policy papers are Denmark’s documents and they are not negotiated with the country in question. However, the content is subject to dialogue and hearing of relevant stakeholders and partners in the priority country. The main target group of the policy papers is the Danish public (parliament, private sector, media and NGOs), and stakeholders in the priority country. The policy paper will be used as the guiding, strategic document for Denmark’s engagement with the priority country in question in all relevant areas. In addition, it sets the direction for dialogue at various levels, including for Danish inputs to dialogue and joint programming with the EU, and Danish inputs to discussions concerning the priority country in other multilateral fora.

---

1 Guidelines for “Country Programme Document” will be developed in 2013.
2. **Structure and content**

The policy paper should be brief and concise and normally not exceed 15 pages in final print and layout. The outline referred to only indicates the subject matter to be dealt with, not a mandatory title in the policy paper.

Where relevant in relation to Denmark’s development cooperation, the policy paper must reflect Denmark’s participation in joint strategies, and to the largest possible extent draw on the EU’s Joint Framework Document. Likewise, in relation to foreign- and security policy as well as trade policy.

**Front page:** Title: Denmark – country xx: Country Policy Paper 20xx-20xx (generally 5 year)

**Maps:** Map of the country on first page

1. **Introduction**

Brief overview of Danish interests and the rationale behind the choice of the country in question as a priority country for Denmark. Denmark’s previous cooperation and relations in all areas, including results from Denmark’s cooperation with the country so far.

2. **Denmark’s partnership with country xx; overall vision and strategic direction**

Overall vision for Denmark’s relations with the country and strategic direction during the lifespan of the policy paper. This should also explain how coherence between Denmark’s different instruments will be achieved and how such strategic coherence will lead to greater results to the benefit of the priority country and Denmark.

3. **Analysis of the situation in the country; opportunities, challenges and risks**

This section must summarize the Danish analysis of the situation of the country. The Danish analysis will draw on existing current international, joint and Danish research and analysis to the largest possible extent. This includes joint analyses e.g. the EU human rights strategy, joint analyses of the economic development, World Bank and IMF documents etc. The section must also provide a summary of an analysis of risks, challenges and opportunities facing the country in the political, security, economic, commercial and development fields and the implications for Denmark’s collaboration with the country.

The following topics should be covered:

1. Brief analysis of the country’s development challenges including its poverty profile, trends in equality/inequality and inclusiveness of development patterns, the national policy framework/development/poverty reduction strategy and the effectiveness of the implementation of national policies and strategies. Risks, challenges and opportunities in development cooperation with the country.

2. Brief identification of the main macroeconomic opportunities and challenges facing the country and government responses. Development in key macro-economic indicators (GDP, GDP per capita, real economic growth rates, own revenues/tax trends/structure, composition of economy/main economic drivers, trade etc.), level of
and development in foreign direct investments and in other international financial transfers (including remittances), the importance of donor funding to government expenses, the composition of the donor group etc. – past, present and future as relevant.

3. Policies in key areas such as growth and employment, social development etc.

4. A human rights assessment, drawing on existing analytical, documentation e.g. the UPR, identifying gaps and key challenges in realising human rights, including with respect to the four core principles of the Danish human rights-based approach: non-discrimination, inclusiveness, transparency and accountability. Rights-holders and duty-bearers and capacities to claim and respect human rights. And how Denmark can support partners in addressing rights issues.

5. An assessment of the gender equality situation in the country with respect to women’s and men’s rights, access to resources and political influence.

6. Considerations about peace and security, democracy and the electoral process, the rule of law, governance, corruption, and the public administration at central and local level.


8. Capacity of the public sector for policy making, enforcement and service delivery, public sector reforms. The role, strengths and capacity of the private sector and civil society.

9. Drivers of change in the priority country and speed and direction of change. Drivers of change could be political, institutional (including shifts in donor cooperation), economic (for example foreign direct investment or remittances) or discovery of or exploitation of natural resources, impact of climate change etc.

10. The dynamics of the partnership and overall achievements in country ownership, alignment, accountability, reform in key areas and delivery of development results. The development partner landscape and the possibilities for joint programming. As relevant, the role of new development actors and how to engage meaningfully with these.

11. The potential for cooperation with the priority country in international forums based on shared values regarding international political and security issues.

12. The framework for trade relation between Denmark and the priority country – most likely as framed by EU’s trade relations with the given country and potential for improvements and or better use of this framework.

13. Business opportunities, risks and challenges for the partnership, including brief mapping of areas where development assistance is demanded and where there is potential for increased commercial engagement, trade and investments.

4. Strategic objectives and key areas to be addressed in Danish-XX cooperation

In light of the above analysis – the policy paper then concludes and identifies the 3-4 main Danish strategic objectives for the cooperation with country xx and presents these in detail in this section. The choice of the strategic objectives will reflect Denmark’s entire engagement in the country, i.e. foreign and security policy, development cooperation, and commercial relations and will set the strategic direction for the cooperation with the priority country for the entire Ministry.

---

2Please refer to “A Human Rights-based Approach to Denmark’s Development Cooperation: Guidance and Inspiration for Policy Dialogue and Programming”.


For communication purposes this work to define ‘the story’ about the Danish engagement in country xx is central. The objectives of the partnership and expected results should be defined clearly.

As part of the identification of the strategic objectives, the section will in short form describe how Denmark will address and focus on specific aspects within the 4 priorities in Denmark’s strategy for development cooperation (The right to a better life) by, for instance specifying which particular elements of Green Growth or Human Rights and Democracy will be prioritized in the country. This will also include identification of the priority country’s growth potential, and how Denmark can play an important role as catalyst for a sustainable and inclusive growth process – through development cooperation and/or on commercial terms.

The chosen objectives guide the structure of the paper. For each of the main objectives, the instruments ranging from foreign, security, and development policy to those of commercial relations that will lead to the fulfillment of the objectives are identified as are the key indicators to measure progress in achieving the strategic objectives. Hence, the main idea is to structure the paper in accordance with the overarching strategic policy objectives that Denmark wants to achieve in its cooperation with the country and the instruments to reach these objectives. The strategy for achieving the 3-4 main Danish strategic objectives should be clearly spelled out and presented in such details that monitoring of progress is possible.

- For each of the 3-4 main strategic objectives, opportunities and challenges for Denmark’s involvement in pursuing the objective with success are discussed. Within each of the key areas of cooperation, the policy paper should identify which line of action will be taken in order to reach the objective. The relevant national drivers of change and how Denmark will respond to these should be presented. The Country Policy Paper will stress the choices made in relation to which instruments from the entire Danish palette of instruments will be brought into play in order to reach the objective. This should include clarification of which relevant multilateral instruments (both within the EU and other multilateral organizations) will be used to pursue Danish policy objectives, and how Denmark will promote its positions in these fora vis-a-vis the priority country.

- Reference to how monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving the objectives should be dealt with.

The Country Policy Paper will set the strategic direction for the entire Danish engagement with the priority country. As an important subset of the entire engagement, the Country Policy Paper will set the strategic direction for all parts of Danish development cooperation (programmes, trust funds, climate envelope, research, civil society, cultural cooperation, Danida Business instruments etc.) with the priority country. For the development cooperation, the corresponding Country Programme Document will take the Country Policy Paper as its starting point, including strategic objectives and including decisions made in regard to coherence and synergies between development cooperation and other Danish instruments. The Country Programme Document will further detail and operationalize the Danish development cooperation with the priority country. The Country Policy Paper and the Country Programme Document will be complementary and corresponding documents for the development cooperation with the country.

3 See foot note 1
3. When to prepare or update a policy paper

Country Policy Papers have to be prepared for all of Denmark’s priority countries, apart from priority countries where Danish support is being phased out and Afghanistan where a different process exists. For other countries, the development of policy papers is optional. In these cases, the present guidelines should as far as possible be followed in order to ensure a uniform format and presentation of Denmark’s relations with the countries we work in. For those priority countries where a country strategy for development cooperation already exists, Country Policy Papers will replace these, once the country strategy expires. If new priority countries are chosen, the development of a policy paper is mandatory.

The exact duration or life span of a policy paper is decided during the process of its preparation and should be clearly stated in the policy paper. It will normally have a duration of five years. The duration may be shorter in view of the fact that foreign and security policy and commercial priorities often develop faster than the traditional government-to-government development cooperation based on programmes and interventions of normally five years duration.

Policy papers can be updated when important developments in relations so require. If this changes the fundamental basis, aims and goals of the policy, the process for developing and approving new policy papers should be followed. When changes are not major it will be decided on a case-by-case basis by the Under-Secretary for Africa, Asia, Americas and The Middle East whether it will be sufficient to present the changes for approval to the Ministry’s management and as necessary one or more ministers. Any major adjustments to the policy adopted should also be discussed, as relevant, during High-Level Consultations between Denmark and the priority country concerned.

4. What are the steps in the process?

As per 1 January 2013, new procedures for public hearing and new appropriation organs have been introduced as a consequence of the law on international development cooperation approved 18 June 2012. Priority country policy papers will from 1 January 2013 follow the procedures laid out below.

While the drafting of the policy paper will normally be initiated by the Danish Embassy in the priority country, regional departments maintain overall responsibility for the finalization of the policy papers. The process for preparing the policy papers should be fairly condensed and focused, normally within 9 months. The different steps in the process are outlined below:

a. Preparatory consultations with the priority country

Before the drafting of a policy paper general consultations with the country, if relevant during High-Level Consultations, as well as with other donors will be held to identify the strategic focus areas.

In priority countries where joint country or assistance strategies for development cooperation are underway, the Embassy may need a mandate to take part in the negotiations. In such cases, the Embassy will prepare a brief draft mandate4. The EU Joint Framework Document should also serve as an important input where such a document is in place. It will be decided on a case by case

4Including proposed thematic and sector focus, use of aid modalities, division of labour with other development partners, etc., as well as how these proposed priorities relate to priority country priorities. The mandate should include a process action plan for concluding the joint strategy.
basis from which level in the Ministry approval will have to be sought and whether political approval (from ministers and as relevant the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee) is needed. This will depend on the extent to which the joint strategy can be expected to result in major changes to the existing focus of Denmark’s development collaboration with the priority country in question.

b. **Public consultation**

In close cooperation with the regional department, the Danish mission drafts a synopsis (ref. annex 4), which describes the main content of the policy paper indicating proposed key policy choices in all areas of cooperation, opportunities, risks and challenges, as well as the results based on the outline of form and content in section 3. After the regional department has quality assured the final draft, the synopsis is sent to KVA by the Danish Mission prior to the presentation to the Programme Committee. KVA is secretariat to the Committee and uploads the synopsis to UM.DK for public consultation and forwards consultation responses to the regional department. Please, see guidelines for the Programme Committee.

c. **Presentation of synopsis for the policy paper to the Programme Committee**

Based on the same material used for the public hearing, the Danish Mission and regional department present the synopsis for the Programme Committee. At the meeting, the regional department and the Danish mission should present the received responses from the public consultation and propose to the Programme Committee if and how the responses may inform the further formulation of the policy paper. The Programme Committee will invite all key stakeholders in the MFA to the discussion to ensure broad based input to the further work.

d. **Presentation of synopsis to the Ministers**

Once the Danish Mission and the regional department have incorporated the Programme Committee’s recommendations into the synopsis, the regional department submits the synopsis to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Development Cooperation and the Minister for Trade and Investment for approval. The presentation to the ministers should include a summary of the responses from the public consultation and a short overview of how these could or could not be incorporated into the policy paper.

e. **Presentation to the Council for Development Policy**

On the basis of the presentation to the Ministers, the Danish Mission and the regional department edit the synopsis. The Danish Mission is responsible for putting the country policy paper on the agenda. The synopsis is presented to the Council for Development Policy. The Danish Mission will participate in the meeting via video link. In advance of the meeting, the synopsis is made public through UM.DK by UGS that is secretariat to the Council.

f. **Presentation of synopsis to the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee.**

The synopsis is forwarded to the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee after the meeting in the Council for Development Policy. The synopsis should only be revised if there were comments from the Council that has led to major changes. The regional department in responsible for forwarding the material to the for the Executive Secretariat (dirsek) which is in charge of forwarding documents to the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee. The Minister for Development Cooperation will present the synopsis for the committee and have a discussion on the basis of this. The regional department will normally participate in the meeting.

g. **Drafting the policy paper**
Based on discussions with relevant partners (priority country government, donors, multilateral actors, civil society, and private sector in the country as decided by the Danish mission and the regional department), and taking into consideration the comments from the ministers, public hearing, the Programme Committee, the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee and the Council for Development Policy, the Danish mission prepares the draft policy paper in close cooperation with the regional department.

h. **Presentation to management**
The draft policy paper is presented by the regional department to the Ministry’s corporate management (Koncernledelsen) for discussion and revised according to comments received.

i. **Presentation to stakeholders in the Priority Country**
The Danish mission will arrange that the final draft of the policy paper is presented to and consulted with stakeholders in the Priority Country. It should be explained how issues raised during the first deliberations (ref. a above) have been handled.

j. **Final policy paper for approval by ministers**
The regional department submits the policy paper for final approval by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Development Cooperation, and the Minister for Trade and Investment with a plan for communicating the paper to the public.

The Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee and the Council for Development Policy will receive the final policy paper for information. The regional department is responsible for forwarding the material to the secretariat for the Council (UGS), the Executive Secretariat and the Director for Development Policy’s secretary in order for the secretariats to forward the material.

**Timeline for preparation of country policy papers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time line</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Documentation</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Month 0</td>
<td>Preparatory deliberations with the priority country</td>
<td></td>
<td>Embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td>Drafting synopsis</td>
<td>Draft synopsis</td>
<td>Embassy in cooperation with the regional department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 2</td>
<td>Public consultation for the synopsis for country policy paper – min. three weeks prior presentation to the Programme Committee.</td>
<td>Synopsis</td>
<td>Embassy forwards the synopsis to KVA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 2</td>
<td>Presentation of synopsis for the policy paper to the Programme Committee</td>
<td>Synopsis incl. Process action plan, cover page with strategic questions. Presentation at meeting of resume of responses during public consultation and proposal of how/whether these responses will be incorporated.</td>
<td>Embassy in cooperation with regional department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 3</td>
<td>Presentation of synopsis to the Ministers</td>
<td>Edited synopsis</td>
<td>Regional department in cooperation with the Embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month 4</td>
<td>Presentation to the Council</td>
<td>Edited synopsis</td>
<td>Embassy and regional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Language**
The synopsis can be prepared in English, but will have to be translated into Danish as documents to the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee should always be in English. The draft can be developed in either Danish or English. The final policy paper should be available in Danish and English and in the working language of the priority country concerned.

6. **Communicating priority country policies and results**
The regional department and the Danish mission will together draw up a plan for communicating with the public on the main story and results from Denmark's partnership with xx country. The communication plan could define target groups and communication channels and pin down messages and stories about the various activities and (expected) results of the efforts contained in the Country Policy Paper.

The final Country Policy Paper will be published as an electronic paper in layout based on Danida’s design guide and can be changed when major developments make this necessary.

The regional department sends the electronic version of the final policy paper to UGS and KVA (for publication on the AMG website) as well as all other relevant departments in the Ministry and ensures its publication on the Ministry’s homepage. The regional department will coordinate lay out and publishing of document with PDK. The Embassy will publish the policy at its homepage and otherwise distribute it locally in the priority country.

7. **How do we monitor and evaluate progress?**
The progress in achieving the strategic objectives outlined in the Country Policy Paper will be discussed on a yearly basis between the Head of Embassy in the priority country and the Management in Copenhagen, including representatives from the relevant areas of the Ministry. In addition to the annual strategic dialogue between Embassy and Management in Copenhagen, the Country Policy Paper priorities will also form the basis for the ongoing dialogue during High-Level Consultations with the priority country or other relevant forum.

Evaluations of development cooperation in priority countries will take place according to the rolling evaluation plans of the Evaluation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Embassies are expected to take an active role in identification of possible evaluation topics for inclusion in the overall evaluation plan and thereby contribute to learning and documentation of results.
### Annex 1: Key data

#### Key economic data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual economic growth (GDP) (year)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI per capita (year)</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth in GNI per capita (year)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(UGS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease of doing business (year)</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>(DB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic sectors (share of GDP):</td>
<td></td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sectors</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government expense (% of GDP)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>WDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax revenue (excluding grants, % of GDP)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>WDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development assistance per capita (year)</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net official development assistance (% of GNI)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service (ratio to exports - TDS/XGS) (year)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(WDF)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key social data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth (annual average) (year)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(UGS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy (year)</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality (number of deaths per 1000 births during the first year) (year)**</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to clean drinking water (percentage without access) (year)**</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(HDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to health facilities (percentage without access) (year)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(HDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of doctors (per 100,000 inhabitants) (year)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(HDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People btw. 15-49 years living with hiv (year)**</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(UNAIDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (year)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(HDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary education (percentage of children of school age) (year)**</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls in primary education (percentage of girls of school age) (year)**</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(HDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social sectors (percentage of public expenditure) (year)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military expenditure (percentage of GDP)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of income (percentage of national income)**</td>
<td></td>
<td>(WDR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richest 10% of population</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poorest 10% of population</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key environmental data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>CBD/IUCN*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide emissions per capacity and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</td>
<td>ODP tons</td>
<td>UNFCCC*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key Human Rights data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification with main international human rights instruments (12 in total)</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>OHCHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance with main international human rights instruments</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>OHCHR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

5 Where possible, the data should be provided as disaggregated on proportion of men/women.
(12 in total)

(HDR): Human Development Report, UNDP, most recent version.
(WDF): World Development Finance, World Bank, most recent version.
(UNAIDS): Report on the global AIDS epidemic, UNAIDS, most recent version
(CBD/IUCN) Reporting to be found at http://www.cbd.int/protected/overview/ or http://www.protectedplanet.net/

UNFCCC The CO2 emissions are reported to UNFCCC, data available at home page http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/ghg_data_unfccc/items/4146.php


** Where relevant, this indicator can be substituted with a related MDG indicator/target based on the national MDG statistics.
Annex 2: Overview of Denmark’s development cooperation with XX country divided by sectors/thematic areas.
Annex 3: Overview of Progress towards the MDGs in XX country

6 These indicators will be reported on until 2015. The post-2015 dialogue and result hereof will feed into development of a possible new format for global monitoring.
Annex 4: Standard template for synopsis

The following template lists the elements that are compulsory to include in the synopsis before it is sent to the Programme Committee and public consultation. The concept note should not exceed eight pages. In addition to this comes the Process Action Plan that will be attached to the synopsis.7

1. Overall vision
The overall vision for Denmark’s relations with the country during the life span of the paper. Rationale for this vision.

2. Brief analysis of the national context in the priority country in question
Narrative about the political, historical and economic context in a given country. Highlight some of the main challenges.

3. Strategic choices
Based on conclusions from lessons from previous cooperation and analysis of national context and drivers of change, the strategic objectives and choices are described.

4. Suggested areas of interventions
Shortly mention the areas of cooperation that will be included. Under each of these the opportunities and challenges listed. Risks under each area of cooperation also described shortly. For the area of development cooperation, the focus areas for interventions – sectors/thematic areas – should also be mentioned.

5. Results
Description of expected results.

6. M&E framework
It is shortly mentioned how the results will be monitored and the cooperation evaluated.

7. Communication
Description of opportunities for communication related to the country policy paper, including considerations about target group and special events/initiatives.

8. Process Action Plan
The Process Action Plan for the development of the policy paper is attached as an annex.

7 The synopsis for Strategy for Denmark’s Development Cooperation (2012) can serve as inspiration to how a synopsis that includes enough information to facilitate a dialogue with the public, the Council for Development Policy and Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee. http://intranet/Sites/Udviklingspolitiskstrategi2012/SitePages/Startside.aspx