



**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**
Danida

**APPROACH NOTE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF "THE WORLD WE SHARE"
FIGHTING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

August 2022

This note is one of 12 notes developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark to ensure the implementation of the strategy for development cooperation “The World We Share”

1. Fighting Poverty and Inequality

2. Energy Transition and Emission Reductions in Developing Countries
3. Climate adaptation, Nature and Environment
4. Migration and a Fair and Humane Asylum system
5. Peacebuilding and Stabilisation
6. Job creation and Sustainable growth
7. Human Rights and Democracy
8. Danish Support for Civil Society
9. Denmark as a Humanitarian Actor
10. Social Sectors and Social Safety Nets
11. Securing Coherence between Humanitarian aid, Development cooperation and Peacebuilding (the HDP Nexus)
12. Agriculture and Food Systems – green transition and food security

Approach note for implementation of ”The World We Share”

Fighting Poverty and Inequality

1. Purpose of the note

This note aims to provide specific guidelines on how to implement Denmark’s strategy for development cooperation “The World We Share”, the Government’s Priorities for Danish Development Cooperation 2021-2025 and the four-year plans. The two overall purposes of the note are:

- **To create consistency** between strategy, policy, planning and budgeting as a shared framework of reference for the implementation of “The World We Share” and its objectives.
- **To set the framework** for prioritising, selecting and deselecting in adherence to the principles of ‘Doing Development Differently’, which call for taking a holistic and adaptive approach.

The main target group for this note is employees at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for implementing “The World We Share”. Furthermore, it may serve to inform external partners. The note will be available on the Aid Management Guidelines site as an internal guidance document. Specifically, the note is intended as a reference document in programming (including in Programme Committee meetings and on the Council for Development Policy (UPR), as well as in the monitoring (e.g. in appraisals and reviews), in the dialogue with partners, and in the work with international norms and standards.

In principle, the note will remain valid for the duration of “The World We Share”, and will be revised as required in response to changing contexts and priorities. The political priorities in the Finance Act will always have primacy to this note. The note complements the other thematic How-to-Notes and should therefore be read together with the other notes.

2. Context

Fighting poverty is stated as a key objective in the Danish International Development Cooperation Act¹ and in Denmark’s strategy for development cooperation ”The World We Share”. The Danish government is committed to contributing towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 1 on eliminating poverty and SDG 10 on reducing inequality. Furthermore, Denmark has subscribed to the general principle of ‘Leaving no one behind’, which calls for prioritising those countries, groups and persons who are most vulnerable and furthest from having their needs and rights fulfilled.

¹ International Development Cooperation Act (official translation), Article 1: “The objective of Denmark’s development cooperation is to fight poverty, promote human rights, democracy, sustainable development, peace and stability...”

”The World We Share” presents an overall vision of “a more secure and sustainable world free from poverty” and a series of objectives to do with preventing and fighting poverty and inequality. This involves efforts to counteract climate change and to boost economic growth, employment, education, healthcare, water and energy supplies, security and participation in decision-making by poor and vulnerable people. Another objective of the strategy is that a much greater share of climate aid should be spent on climate adaptation to enhance resilience among poor and vulnerable people in the least developed countries. ”The World We Share” sets out an ambition of increasing support for interventions in fragile countries and in regions affected by nearness to armed conflict, given the projection that the vast majority of poor people will be living in fragile countries by 2030². Accordingly, going forward, Denmark should help more people better by preventing and combating poverty and inequality, conflict and displacement. The Government’s Priorities for Danish Development Cooperation and the Finance Act (*Finansloven*) 2022 suggest a thorough restructuring of development cooperation by adding DKK 3.5 billion per year until 2025 for interventions related to conflict-affected regions, migration and fragile states.

Against this background, this note aims:

- To provide specific guidance on how to implement ”The World We Share” and the Government’s Priorities for Danish Development Cooperation 2021-2025 in order to strengthen the pro-poor orientation, i.e. the focus on poor and vulnerable population groups across all sectors (such as climate adaptation, job creation, healthcare, education, stabilisation and peace-building).
- To serve as a reference document to uphold the pro-poor agenda during programming (including in programme committee meetings and on the Council for Development Policy, UPR) as well as in monitoring (e.g. appraisals and reviews), in the dialogue with partners and in our work with international norms and standards.

This note does not introduce new policies or new procedures. It consolidates our knowledge and longstanding experience of fighting poverty. It specifies our understanding of poverty and inequality in view of ”The World We Share”, and it explains and elaborates on our operational approach.

The other how-to notes on implementation of ”The World We Share” should also reflect the pro-poor and equality principles put forward here. It is beyond the scope of this note to discuss general reforms of pro-poor policies and institutions. This has been described elsewhere.³

² See: “Poverty and fragility: Where will the poor live in 2030?” Jasmin Baier, Marina Buch Kristensen, and Søren Davidsen.

³ See, for instance, the Commission on Growth and Development: “The Growth Report Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development”, 2008

3. The scope: our understanding of poverty and inequality

Poverty tends to be defined one-dimensionally based on income alone. However, it is too complex a phenomenon to be contained in a single indicator. This is why we operate with the multidimensional poverty concept.

The multidimensional poverty concept does not reduce poverty to a question of income⁴. It is about access to resources in a wider sense, such as education, health, natural resources (including water and land), energy, jobs, rights (including influence on decision-making processes), as well as personal security. Many groups are trapped in several dimensions of poverty, e.g. people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and vulnerable women and children.

Accordingly, we operate with the following dimensions of poverty in our development cooperation⁵:

Resources. This dimension arises when a person lacks access to resources to keep up a reasonable living standard and meet basic needs. Resources may be both material and immaterial. Specific resources within this dimension might be a certain income level, an education or some other type of professional qualification, being healthy and having access to tools and the like that can be converted into an income. According to "The World We Share", our emphasis on basic needs, such as clean energy and water, aims to help fight poverty.

Opportunities and choices. This dimension relates to the chances of the individual to develop and/or utilise resources with a view to escaping poverty. According to "The World We Share", we may contribute towards social redistribution through, for instance, better healthcare and education for poor and vulnerable people. Someone's opportunities and choices tend to be determined by aspects such as gender, age, caste, class, religion, ethnicity and sexual orientation. Thus, the dimension of 'opportunities and choices' encompasses areas such as productive employment, education, health services, infrastructure and access to energy, all of which shape the possibilities for overcoming poverty. Somewhat simplified, it means that the individual person needs to have the competencies, or *the agency*, to realise a good and dignified life within the structures of society. Poor people often function on a very short time horizon, since they cannot, for instance, invest for the long term. Giving poor people the chance to plan further ahead can be decisive for reducing vulnerability and improving living conditions.

Voice and influence. Being poor in voice and influence hampers the possibilities and abilities to articulate one's needs and rights collectively and in an informed manner, and to take part in decision-making that affects one's life and livelihood. Influence may be determined by socioeconomic and sociocultural hierarchies and relationships. Discrimination based on such factors can deepen a person's poverty, e.g. by lessening the chances of securing one's human rights, of expressing one's needs and of joining in political decision-making processes. Indeed, all such activity presupposes knowledge, access to information and participation on an equal footing. According to "The World We Share", this calls for

⁴ The international measure of extreme income poverty is less than USD 1.90 per person per day. Other poverty lines are also applied, such as USD 3.20 and USD 5.50 per person per day. See, for example: www.worldpoverty.org

⁵ The sources of inspiration include OECD-DAC and Sida. See Sida's [Poverty Toolbox](#).

measures such as strengthening the incentives and abilities of the state to deliver more equality and participation in decision-making, and building more effective, democratic and accountable states.

Personal security. Violence and insecurity restrict the opportunities of individuals and groups. This happens, for example, when physical, psychological or sexual violence, or threats of violence, prevent individuals and groups from exercising their human rights. As emphasised in "The World We Share", the key is to create hope and opportunities for people in fragile countries and regions affected by conflict and disaster. One priority is to boost the state's incentives and abilities to deliver security.

Focus on 'Leaving no one behind' (LNOB)

SDG 1 about eliminating poverty calls for special attention to those groups who are the most vulnerable and lag the furthest behind in having their needs and rights fulfilled, in line with the principle of 'Leaving no one behind' (LNOB). This cross-cutting principle entails an emphasis on reducing extreme poverty, addressing discrimination and ensuring that development cooperation measures the extent to which such individuals and groups benefit from every development intervention.

The groups left most behind will often exist in the nexus between poverty, in some cases extreme poverty, and exclusion due to, for example, ethnicity, gender, disability or sexuality. There are also intersections between different forms of oppression that affect particular population groups, e.g. on the basis of gender, class and ethnicity (so-called intersectionality). Accordingly, people are more likely to belong to the category of uppermost vulnerability if they are marginalised on several accounts. One way of operationalising the LNOB principle is to take the human rights-based approach (HRBA), which encompasses non-discrimination and inclusion. LNOB means we pay attention to the poorest and most vulnerable, trying to reach and include them to the extent it can be done and makes sense in a given context and intervention. Thus, there may be circumstances without a need to demonstrate that a project has a direct impact in favour of the very poorest. It might make more sense in the context to create jobs for a greater number of people who are relatively less poor.

The do-no-harm principle means that Danish-supported interventions cannot directly or indirectly harm poor or vulnerable groups. This could be a windmill park that must not deprive a local community or indigenous people of their land and livelihood. We must also avoid projects that give rise to inequality of choice and opportunity between refugees (or internally displaced people) and citizens of host communities, ending up benefiting the former at the expense of the latter, thus sowing discord.

The short-term and the long-term perspective. Taking a pro-poor approach need not be equivalent to raising poor people's income in the short run (say, through cash handouts). It may also consist of enhancing the framework conditions for poor farmers' market access (with medium-term gains) and of boosting the state's incentives and abilities to deliver social services (with long-term gains). For instance, renewable-energy projects in emerging economies, which are chiefly a universal public good, must also take account of one or several of the four poverty dimensions. This could be done by expanding energy access for the poor (paying particular attention to pockets of poverty), securing (green) electricity for inclusive private-sector-driven job creation, identifying and assisting groups that are about to lose out from the energy transition (perhaps their jobs will disappear), and by indicating

how to enhance choices and opportunities (perhaps through upskilling) or how to give voice and influence to poor people through consultation processes in public energy projects. Projects on a small scale (e.g. as part of Strategic Sector Cooperation) do not necessarily have to address such poverty effects explicitly, but project holders must, as a minimum, have carried out sufficient analysis to understand the political economy. They must also demonstrate that they have consulted the groups affected and/or their representatives (e.g. trade unions and employers' associations).

We understand poverty and vulnerability as dynamic concepts. Both groups and individuals may fall in and out of the category of poor and vulnerable as measured across the various dimensions. These dimensions are often intertwined, so that improvement or worsening in one may lead to improvement or worsening in another, or in several others. Accordingly, it is not merely a question of understanding who is poor and vulnerable at a given point in time. It is also important to analyse why certain groups are struggling harder than others to escape poverty. This calls for reflecting on the context, including the structures of the political economy, conflict patterns, fragility and climate challenges that are factors in creating and keeping societies and groups mired in poverty and inequality.

Here are some examples of Danish-sponsored interventions that directly address multidimensional poverty:

- **Social safety nets in Ethiopia** (termed 'rural productive safety nets'). Here, poor people's basic food needs have been secured through food-for-work schemes, among other means, while also contributing towards improving the local infrastructure.⁶
- **Inclusive financing of agricultural value chains (INCLUSIF) in Mali.** Through this project, the rural poor gain access to a basic financial education, literacy courses, specialist agricultural knowledge to establish kitchen gardens and mini-farms, as well as loans through credit institutions. Women are particularly vulnerable, as they tend to lack access to land, be poorly educated and without basic knowledge to invest in farming and animal husbandry.
- **Energy and poverty.** In the period 1999-2016, Denmark has helped expand access to energy and reduce the use of firewood in rural Nepal. The programme has distributed solar energy and micro-hydropower systems, which has enhanced access to electricity and boosted communication, knowledge and opportunities for running a business among the rural poor in Nepal. New models of ovens and the use of biogas have improved the health and environment of local communities, particularly among women, who are the chief beneficiaries of solar-powered water pumps, as it saves them from carrying vast volumes of water, just as it reduces the use of firewood.

We focus on the structural causes of poverty and inequality. Based upon the multidimensional poverty concept, we will, whenever possible, focus on the structural causes of poverty with a special emphasis on inequality. Poverty and inequality are produced (and reproduced) by social dynamics and processes, and by the way in which these are regulated or left unregulated. Laws, norms, rules and institutions are all elements of structural causes of poverty. They can be designed, for instance, so as to

⁶ "Review of Productive Safety Net Programme 4", 2020

favour the well-off at the expense of the poor. Getting to grips with structural causes requires a deep understanding of the political economy and of the power structures in the context concerned. Thus, the Danish supported Somalia Stability Fund (SSF) has for example created good results by drawing on profound political expertise and a thorough understanding of the structural causes of poverty.

Inequality is the entry point to understanding the structural causes of poverty. What matters is to identify the barriers that people encounter in their efforts to raise living standards. This could be, for instance, skewed land distribution, favouritism in public services that benefit the elite and upper middle class, lack of political representation and not having a voice in the decision-making of society. Economic, political and social inequalities are key factors in development, have their singular characteristics and consequences, and need to be analysed in the development context. Inequalities within differ from inequalities between countries by nature, but development policy initiatives should consider both types. In the Danish MFA approach, inequalities within countries get the main attention. Most of them spring from man-made processes, which means they are determined by politics. Equality is also crucial to ensure social cohesion and hence peace and stability.

Our starting point is the SDG 10 on reducing inequality within and among countries. The target is to achieve an income growth for the 40% poorest at a rate higher than the national average.⁷ Programmes must aim for everyone, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status, becoming increasingly involved in social, economic and political decision-making. Socially induced inequalities are to be reduced, for instance by abolishing discriminatory laws, policies and norms.

Here are some examples of programmes, interventions and partnerships that directly address inequality:

- Governance programmes that contribute towards creating effective and accountable states. Since an absence of rules tends to mean that might is right, which favours the elite, rules-based institutions will generally be important. This encompasses better framework conditions in the labour market conducive to providing decent jobs for vulnerable groups.
- Support for sexual and reproductive health and rights, aiming to ensure girls' and women's right to decide over their own bodies.
- Amenities like clean drinking water, health and education are fundamental prerequisites for taking advantage of opportunities and raising living standards. They are necessary to secure social mobility as well as to lessen inequality between social groups.
- Support channelled through Danish civil society organisations for interventions that reach poor and marginalised groups, e.g. for education of refugees, for LGBTI+ people in their struggle for recognition, and life-saving relief aid for vulnerable groups in conflict-affected contexts.

By analysing who is lacking in resources, who is lacking in opportunities, who is living in conditions of insecurity, and who is short on influence, while also focusing on inequalities between groups within those

⁷ Conversely, we have no direct focus on the Gini coefficient (which measures the overall degree of inequality, often used about wealth or income distribution).

four dimensions, it becomes possible to understand how poverty affects each of the various groups within the four dimensions in a given context.

Summing up our principles for fighting poverty and inequality

- Denmark applies a multidimensional poverty concept and focuses on the structural causes of poverty and inequality.
- All programmes and projects must include objectives that address one or several dimensions of poverty.
- We apply a principle that cuts across the UN Sustainable Development Goals, namely that no-one must be left behind.
- We use the human-rights-based approach as leverage to fight poverty. This means highlighting non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability.
- We adhere to the ‘do-no-harm principle’, which means all programmes and projects must be screened for any unintended damage caused to poor and vulnerable people.

4. Approach

The pro-poor approach means that poor people’s needs, in the short as well as the long term, must take centre stage in the programming, implementation and monitoring of Danish-sponsored interventions. All projects and programme must henceforth demonstrate how they address one or several dimensions of poverty. They must define the target group, set out the geographical scope and reflect on the structural causes of poverty and inequality in the context at hand. The country selection has been decided politically, but this note may guide, say, an embassy towards particularly poor regions of the country concerned. The preferred region, sector or target group will depend on the context and a wide range of considerations, including security policy.

To this end, poverty analyses are drawn upon.

Poverty analyses are an integral part of our toolbox. Danida’s Aid Management Guidelines refer to existing indexes and analyses that may feed into the programming and monitoring (e.g. [World Poverty Clock](#), [Multidimensional Poverty Measure \(worldbank.org\)](#) and [OPHI | Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative](#)).⁸ Other types of tools are our Fragility Risk and Resilience Analysis Tools (FRRAT) and political-economy analyses, which serve to gain insights into the structural causes of poverty and inequality (see [Aid Management Guidelines at um.dk](#)). To a large extent, existing surveys and studies can be drawn upon. For example, thorough multidimensional-poverty analyses (MDPAs) at the country level are procured by Sida (see [Poverty Toolbox | Sida](#)).

⁸ It should be kept in mind that the vast majority of surveys on living standards register poverty at the household level. However, the degree of poverty might vary within the same household. It is possible to be more vulnerable and exposed to poverty due to being, for example, a women (with less access to the household’s means of transport) or an elderly person (with less access to means of communication, such as telephone or internet).

The human-rights-based approach (HRBA) must inform the operationalisation of the multidimensional poverty concept. The HRBA may help define vulnerable target groups who face discrimination in access to water, productive resources, education, healthcare etc. It could also be about LGBT+ persons' lack of access to HIV/AIDS prevention in a country such as Uganda. In addition, the HRBA serves to draw attention to the structural causes of poverty, including lack of transparency and accountability in the administration of public services and barriers to poor and vulnerable groups' participation in public decision-making. The HRBA is an integral part of the context analysis in the preparation of projects and programmes.⁹

Projects and programmes must build on solid evidence regarding poverty. The data is often deficient or obsolete. It is important to disclose the quality of evidence underlying the assumptions made. Learning must take place on an ongoing basis. Programme managers must stay continuously up-to-date on the latest evidence in their fields. As an example, what has been learned about social safety nets is that, over time, they fail to take care of the worst-off people, unless they are comprehensively integrated into national planning and budgeting processes. It has also been shown that informal social safety nets, e.g. through expanded family relations, can be an effective shield against crises and shocks. New knowledge of what works must be fed into the adjustment of projects and programmes along the way.¹⁰

Analyses must listen to the voices of the poor and vulnerable. Poor and vulnerable people must be consulted in the programming and implementation stage, and it needs to be demonstrated that the project has made use of knowledge acquired in the consultation process.¹¹ This also relates to the wider localisation agenda, and how we make sure that poor people have a say in the distribution of aid. They can be consulted either directly or through civil-society organisations that represent them.

Our operational approach will depend on our nearness to programming and implementation. It makes a big difference if it is a bilateral development programme at the country level or a core contribution to a multilateral organisation, as we are further away from programming and implementation in the latter case. However, when we earmark contributions to multilateral organisations, we do need to pursue the same approach as in the bilateral programmes.

Pro-poor orientation in bilateral cooperation. As illustrated in Figure 1 below, there are numerous ways of mainstreaming the pro-poor orientation into bilateral cooperation and earmarked contributions. We need to pay close attention to this, starting from our very first fundamental reflections. This is done by drawing on relevant analyses whose conclusions should substantiate the choice of the dimensions of poverty to be addressed. This is fed into the Theory of Change strategy, while the results framework sets the objectives for one or several of the poverty dimensions and disaggregates data for vulnerable groups.

⁹ See [HRBA Screening and Guidance Note](#)

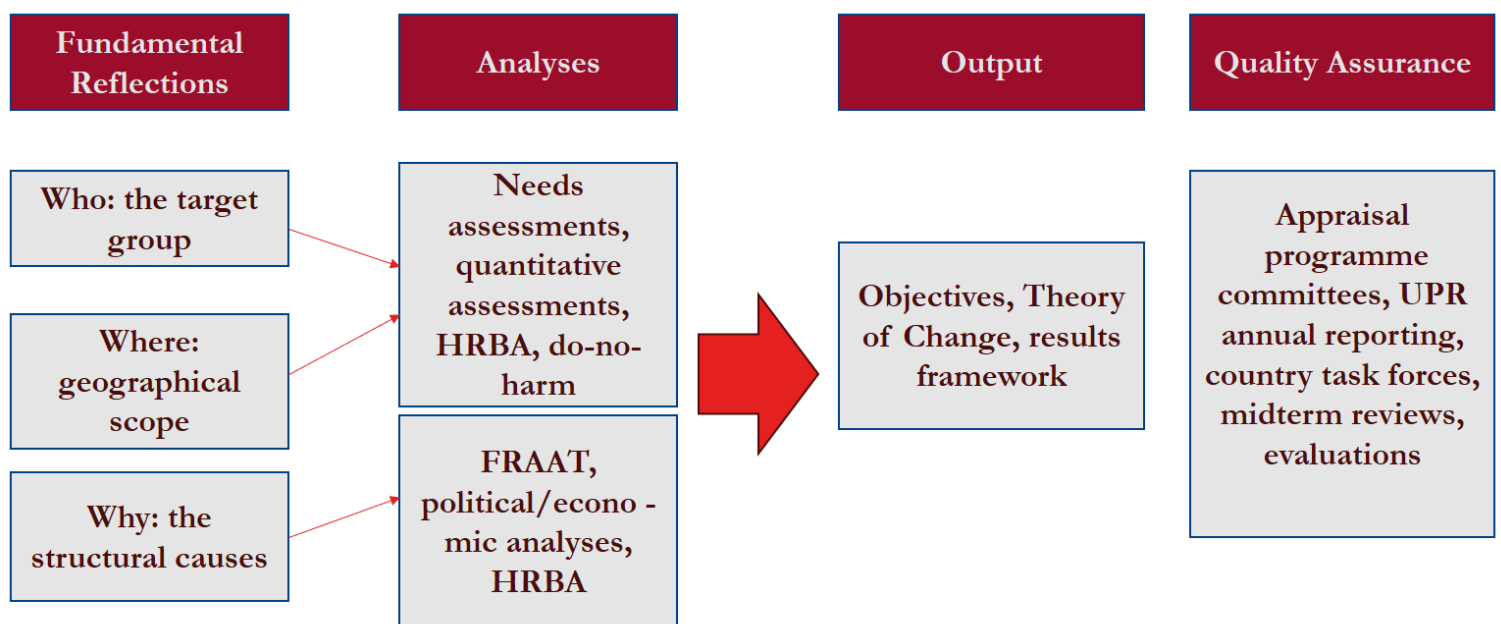
¹⁰ The European Commission and AFD (France) are conducting a research project, which is continuously investigating and documenting how development aid is contributing to reducing inequality. This can be followed here: <https://www.afd.fr/en/research-facility-inequalities-first-phase>

¹¹ See, for instance, the result of the World Bank's grand project [Voices of the Poor: From Many Lands \(worldbank.org\)](#)

Pro-poor orientation in partnerships with civil society. We will often be implementing through our partners, for instance in the strategic partnerships with Danish NGOs and local civil-society organisations. This may involve Danish presence in the field or indirectly through the Danish NGOs' local partners. We need to demand that such partnership take a pro-poor approach and have roots in the local population. We must make sure that pro-poor and LNOB principles are build into the projects and that this is followed up in our monitoring.

A number of processes and actors play important roles in ensuring the quality of the pro-poor approach during programming and implementation. They include the programme committee, appraisals and the Council for Development Policy (UPR) tasked with quality assurance of programmes, as well as the annual reporting, midterm reviews and evaluations, which follow up the realisation of the objectives defined. Country task forces should also examine the pro-poor orientation of interventions being implemented.

Figure 1: Programming and quality assurance of the pro-poor approach



Pro-poor approach in multilateral cooperation. As for core contributions to, and general policy dialogue with, multilateral and international organisations, the following applies:

- The organisational strategies must, as much as possible, reflect Denmark's pro-poor principles (see section 2).
- Apart from the organisational strategies, the pro-poor orientation can be pursued in multilateral forums and channels, e.g. through the strategic partnership agreements with, and participation on the boards of, UN funds and programmes, annual consultations with UN organisations, etc.

- In the development banks, sitting on the board of directors is important to be able to draw attention to the pro-poor agenda on an ongoing basis. This does not just apply to the normative policy track, but also to hands-on programming, in which efforts should be made to keep the ‘constituencies’ (subgroups on the board) focused on inequality and poverty reduction.
- Within the EU, we should invest efforts in the policies and implementation of the NDICI (Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument), pushing for, among other aims, greater support for fragile areas in Africa and priority to poor and vulnerable target groups.
- Within MOPAN (the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network) and in midterm reviews, pro-poor principles must be at the forefront.
- The multilateral contact groups must ensure that learning regarding poverty is conveyed across the bodies of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The approach will depend on the type of intervention. The matrix below illustrates the approach in selected Danish areas of intervention. It indicates where special attention might be required during programming, monitoring and in the dialogue with partners. This might refer to the need for strengthening the pro-poor orientation in humanitarian interventions over the longer term, boosting the targeting of interventions (in job-creation and climate-adaptation programmes), or simply, to start off, placing poverty higher on the agenda. Energy and climate-change mitigation projects in middle-income countries, for example, help raise energy efficiency, but have not always sufficiently demonstrated their pro-poor effects, including compliance with the do-no-harm principle. The matrix below contains various examples of areas to which we need to pay special attention.

Figure 2: Examples of pro-poor approaches by type of intervention

INTERVENTIONS (EXAMPLES)	GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	TARGET GROUP	PRIMARY POVERTY DIMENSION	PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
HUMANITARIAN AID	Primarily fragile contexts, but also more stable ones and middle-income countries	Needs-driven	Resources	Linking humanitarian interventions to stabilisation and long-term development
RESILIENCE PROGRAMMES	Fragile countries Expanded partnership countries	The poor(est)	Resources, opportunities and choices, voice and influence	Targeting interventions to benefit special groups, such as women, young people and pastoralists
JOBS AND GROWTH PROGRAMMES	Primarily stable countries (Uganda, Kenya), but also Burkina Faso/Mali	The poor and the lower middle class	Resources, opportunities and choices,	Assessing income opportunities and growth potential for poor groups

	Expanded partnership countries		voice and influence	Assessing and addressing systemic challenges and framework conditions
CLIMATE ADAPTATION	Fragile and stable countries Expanded partnership countries	The poor(est)	Resources, opportunities and choices, voice and influence	Targeting interventions (geographically, at particular groups)
ACCESS TO ENERGY	Fragile and low-income countries, and middle-income countries Expanded partnership countries Targeted partnership countries	The poor(est)	Resources, opportunities and choices, voice and influence	Targeting interventions (geographically, at particular groups)
ENERGY/MITIGATION/GREEN TRANSITION	Primarily emerging economies Countries with expanded and especially with targeted partnerships	- The public good - The poor and lower middle class in pockets of poverty - Groups that experience negative impacts from the transition	Resources, voice and influence	The political economy of the energy sector and socioeconomic effects of the transition, including the effect on vulnerable and poor groups. Do-no-harm/safeguards as a minimum approach (investment, IFC safeguards)
GOVERNANCE PROGRAMMES	Fragile and stable countries Expanded partnership countries	The public good, emphasis on boosting marginalised voices	Voice and influence, opportunities and choices	Analysing and addressing unequal power structures that reproduce inequality in decision-making, resource distribution and opportunities
IFU (THE DANISH INVESTMENT FUND FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES)	Both low-income countries and middle-income depending on facility	Depending on the sector and facility. The High Risk High Impact Fund, for instance, works in countries with a GNP per capita of up to 40% of the World Bank's upper limit for the definition of a middle-income country	Resources, opportunities and choices	Documenting social safeguards Monitoring and documenting effects for the target group
THE PEACE AND STABILITY FUND	Fragile countries	The poor/public good	Personal security	Giving a voice to women and young people, for example in peace processes
SUPPORT CHANNELLED TO AND THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY	Fragile and stable countries Least developed countries Middle-income countries	The poor/public good, emphasis on boosting marginalised voices	Voice and influence, opportunities and choices, personal security	Feeding poverty assessments into partnership work. Monitoring and documenting effects for the target group