

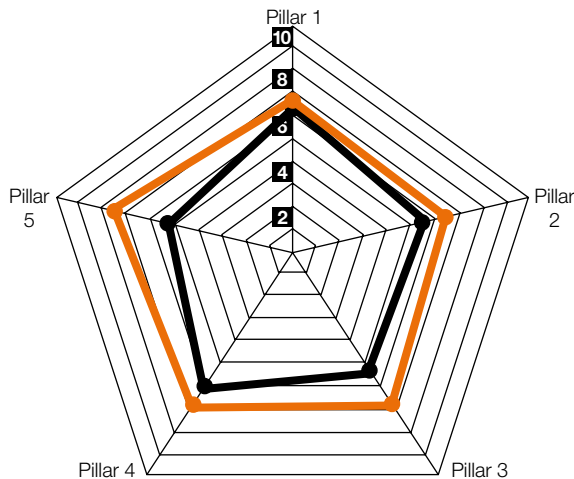
Denmark

HRI 2010 ranking: 1st

Policy framework

Denmark's humanitarian aid is managed by the Danish International Development Agency (Danida) and the Department of Humanitarian Assistance and NGO Co-operation, which both fall under the umbrella of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Danish foreign policy highly prioritises humanitarian assistance. Its 2002 *Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Assistance* demonstrates strong commitment to the *Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship* (GHD). In June 2010, Denmark adopted a new development strategy *Freedom from Poverty - Freedom to Change*, also calling for greater integration between humanitarian relief and development activities. While policy is set in Copenhagen, regional and country offices are increasingly involved in monitoring project implementation. Through the Humanitarian Contact Group, Denmark includes representatives of Danish ministries and NGOs in the planning of humanitarian assistance and discussions of thematic and crisis-specific issues. Denmark prioritises responding to the needs of the most vulnerable people in the first and most acute phase of new crises. Gender, vulnerability and climate change are the main themes of Denmark's 2009 and 2010 strategy papers. Denmark allocated 0.88% of its 2009 GNI to ODA, making it one of the most generous OECD/DAC donors. Humanitarian assistance comprised 9.67% of its ODA and 0.06% of its GNI.

HRI 2010 scores by pillar



— Denmark
— OECD/DAC average

Pillar 1 Responding to needs
Pillar 2 Prevention, risk reduction and recovery
Pillar 3 Working with humanitarian partners
Pillar 4 Protection and international law
Pillar 5 Learning and accountability

* The OECD/DAC average does not include scores for Austria, Greece or Portugal.

Denmark has a GHD domestic implementation plan and actively promotes the GHD at field level, particularly with regard to donor coordination and harmonisation of reporting requirements for humanitarian agencies.

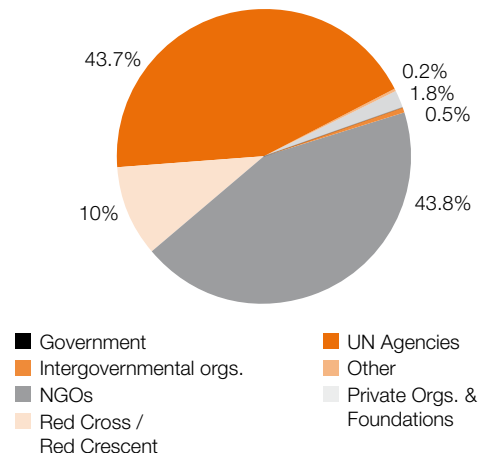
Performance

Denmark ranked 1st in the HRI 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Denmark is classified as a Group 1 donor. Donors in this group tend to do better overall in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners), Pillar 4 (Protection and international law) and Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability). Other donors in this group include Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

Denmark scored above the OECD/DAC average in all pillars. Denmark also scored above the Group 1 average in all pillars with the exception of Pillar 4, where it was close to its group average. Denmark received its highest score in Pillar 5 and its lowest in Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery).

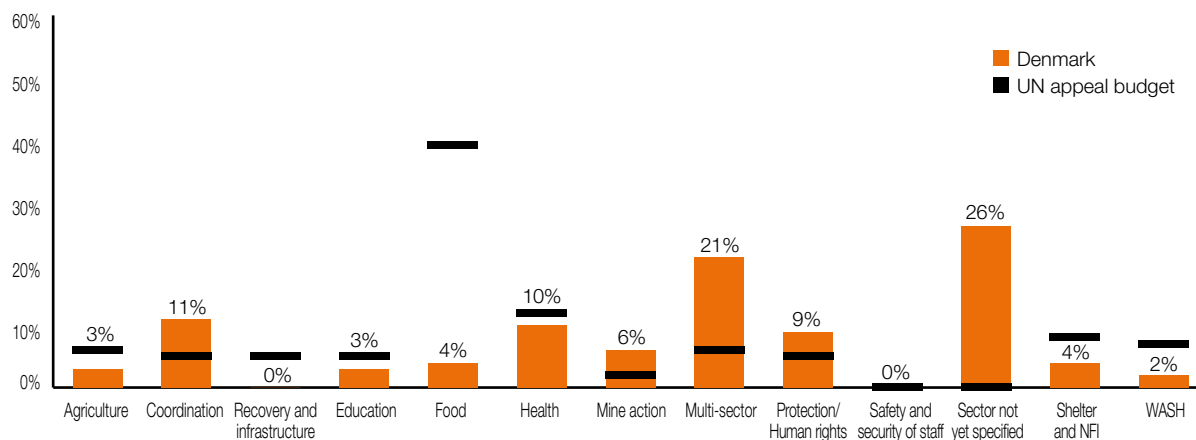
Denmark did best compared to its OECD/DAC peers in the indicators on *Funding for accountability initiatives*, *Funding to NGOs*, *Participation in accountability initiatives*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations* and *Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals*. It scores were lowest in the indicators *Funding for reconstruction and prevention*, *Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises*, *Facilitating humanitarian access*, *Donor capacity for informed decision-making* and *Linking relief, rehabilitation and development*.

Aid distribution by type of organisation



Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Sectoral distribution of funding to UN appeals, 2009 (%)



* Distribution of donor funding to these sectors includes flows within and outside an appeal that has been reported to OCHA/FTS. This is compared to the “distribution of needs” based on the 2009 UN appeal budget allocation.

Source: OCHA/FTS October 2010.

Recommendations

Denmark is one of the best donors in Pillar 3 and is the best donor in Pillar 5. It also performs well in timeliness.

However, it has room for improvement in Pillar 4, particularly in the qualitative indicators on *Promotion of international humanitarian law, Facilitating humanitarian access and Advocacy towards local authorities*.

- Denmark should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss their perceptions regarding its performance in promotion of international humanitarian law, facilitating humanitarian access and advocacy towards local authorities.

Denmark provides 61% of its funding to crises with high levels of vulnerability, above both the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. However, of all OECD/DAC donors, Denmark allocated the smallest proportion of its funding to forgotten emergencies: 11%. The OECD/DAC, in comparison, allocated an average of 27% and Group 1, an average of 30%.

- Denmark should review its policy for responding to emergencies and take forgotten emergencies into special consideration.

Denmark allocated 13% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention. This is an area in which Group 1 donors do not do as well, allocating an average of 11%. The best performing group, Group 3, spent an average of 25%.

- Denmark should look for ways to increase its support for reconstruction and prevention.

For more information, please see www.daraint.org.

Strengths

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% over average
Funding for accountability initiatives	10.00	2.75	264%
Funding to NGOs	9.75	4.40	121%
Participation in accountability initiatives	8.56	4.73	81%
Funding and commissioning evaluations	6.79	4.25	60%
Funding UN and Red Cross Red Crescent appeals	7.99	5.05	58%

Areas for improvement

Indicator	Donor score	OECD/DAC donor average	% below average
Funding for reconstruction and prevention	3.19	4.12	-23%
Funding based on level of vulnerability and to forgotten crises	5.10	6.11	-16%
Facilitating humanitarian access	4.76	5.22	-9%
Donor capacity for informed decision-making	5.96	6.33	-6%
Linking relief, rehabilitation and development	5.97	6.32	-6%