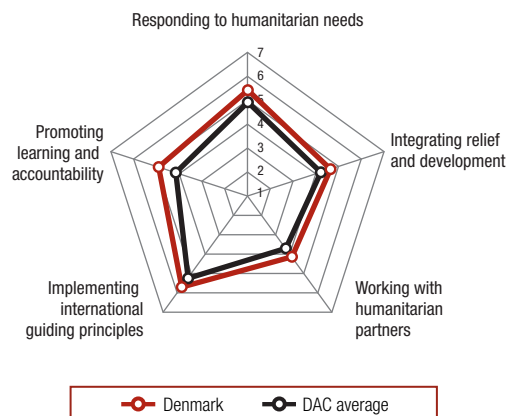


Denmark

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its agency DANIDA and the Ministry of Defence all play a role in humanitarian action. DANIDA does not have an operational capacity of its own and does not conduct its own needs assessment, relying instead on multilateral organisations and national NGOs to deliver its humanitarian aid. Danish humanitarian assistance is guided by its strategy document (Strategic Priorities in Danish Humanitarian Assistance, 2002) which predates the GHD Principles. It contains a strong rights perspective, is oriented toward protecting vulnerable groups and IDPs and integrating relief and development, including building local and regional capacity and prevention issues. Denmark has formulated a GHD Domestic Implementation Plan. The Humanitarian Contact Group, which brings together Danish public and private organisations, is the central body for planning and coordinating Danish humanitarian assistance. Denmark's International Humanitarian Service is part of international emergency preparedness efforts, and has a roster of 200 Danish people on standby and funds emergency response mechanisms established by Danish NGOs. Denmark commits approximately a quarter of its humanitarian flows through multi-year framework agreements to major humanitarian agencies.

Source: <http://www.um.dk/>, DAC Peer Review for Denmark (OECD, 2007), GHD Domestic Implementation Plan for Denmark.

HRI scores by pillar



HRI results

ADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Responding to humanitarian needs		
Timely funding.....	6.05	1
Integrating relief and development		
Strengthening local capacity to deal with crises	4.84	2
Strengthening resilience to cope with crises.....	5.05	2
Working with humanitarian partners		
Longer-term funding arrangements	4.60	1
Promoting role of NGOs	6.14	1

DISADVANTAGES	SCORE	RANK
Responding to humanitarian needs		
Commitment to ongoing crises.....	4.55	15
Funding in proportion to need.....	4.82	15
Funding to priority sectors.....	3.62	20
Independence.....	5.32	13
Working with humanitarian partners		
Predictability of funding (hard data).....	2.74	13

Overview of humanitarian aid	Denmark		Share of total DAC (%)	
	2005	2006 ³	2005	2006 ³
Total humanitarian aid, of which:	210.1	218.4	2.1	2.1
Bilateral humanitarian aid ¹	155.4	151.0	1.9	1.7
Multilateral humanitarian aid ^{2*}	54.7	59.0	3.5	4.6
Official development assistance	2,109	2,236	1.8	2.0
Funding to Central Emergency Response Fund ^{**}	n/a	8.4	n/a	2.9
Other funds committed under flexible terms ^{4***}	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1
			DAC average	
Total humanitarian aid per capita (US\$)	39	40	19	24
Total humanitarian aid / official development assistance (%)	10.0	9.8	8.9	9.4
Total humanitarian aid / GNI (%)	0.081	0.078	0.043	0.049

Notes: All data are given in current US\$ m unless otherwise indicated.

1 Bilateral humanitarian aid is provided directly by a donor country to a recipient country and includes non-core earmarked contributions to humanitarian organisations but excludes category 'refugees in donor countries' (where 2006 data not available, estimated as average over last four years).

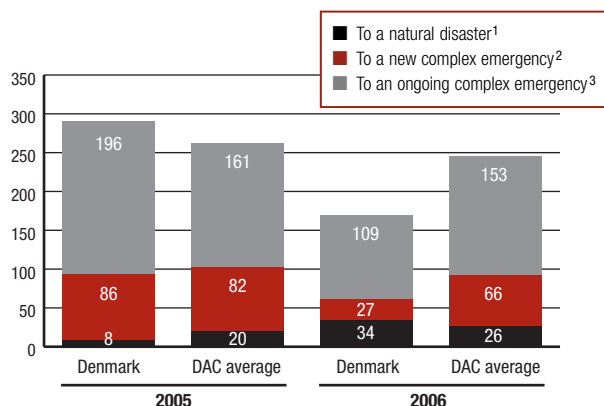
2 Core unearmarked humanitarian flows to UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC.

3 Preliminary; may include official support to asylum seekers in donor country.

4 Consists of IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund, Common Humanitarian Funds piloted in Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo in 2006, Emergency Response Funds in 2006 for the DRC, Indonesia, Somalia, the Republic of Congo and Ethiopia and country Humanitarian Response Funds in 2005 for DPRK, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and Somalia.

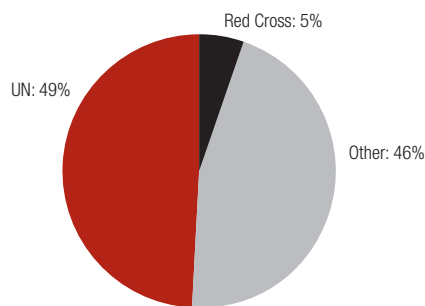
Sources: All data from OECD-DAC except: (*) UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UN/OCHA, ICRC and IFRC; (**) OCHA; (***) OCHA, IFRC; Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan, Common Humanitarian Action Plan DRC 2007, US Federal Reserve.

Response times by crisis type, 2005–2006 (days)



Notes: ¹Average number of days between launch date of a UN Appeal and commitment or disbursement of funds to given ongoing emergencies. ²Average number of days between launch date of a UN Appeal and commitment or disbursement of funds to given new emergencies. ³Average number of days between onset of natural disaster (following CRED dates) and commitment or disbursement of funds to given natural disaster. Source: OCHA/FTS (status early May 2007), Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters (<http://www.cred.be/>).

Main channels of humanitarian aid, 2006



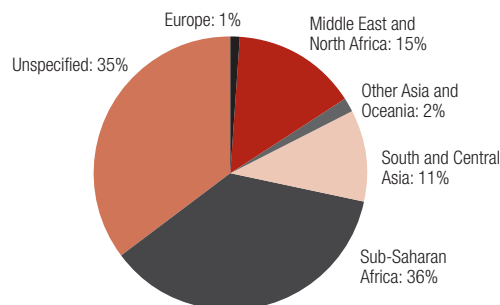
Notes: The UN category encompasses humanitarian receipts by UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA and UN/OCHA including CERF funding; the Red Cross category encompasses humanitarian receipts by IFRC and ICRC. 'Other' is a residual category and includes humanitarian flows to governments, Red Cross national societies, intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, private organisations and foundations. Shares are taken relative to total humanitarian aid reported in 'Overview of humanitarian aid' table. Sources: UN/OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, UNRWA, UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, OECD.

Funding per emergency, 2006

Crisis	US\$ m	% of total	Inside an Appeal (%)	Outside an Appeal (%)
Sudan	29.4	15.4	53.7	46.3
Palestinian Territories	18.3	9.6	17.7	82.3
Afghanistan	7.1	3.7	0.0	100.0
Somalia	5.9	3.1	59.5	40.5
Iraq (incl. Iraqi refugees in neighbouring countries)	5.5	2.9	0.0	100.0
Angola	5.5	2.9	0.0	100.0
Sri Lanka	5.1	2.7	0.0	100.0
Kenya	4.6	2.4	0.0	100.0
Liberia	4.3	2.3	0.0	100.0
Lebanon Crisis, July	4.0	2.1	63.6	36.4
Other	101.0	52.9	22.1	77.9
Total	190.9	100.0	24.8	75.2

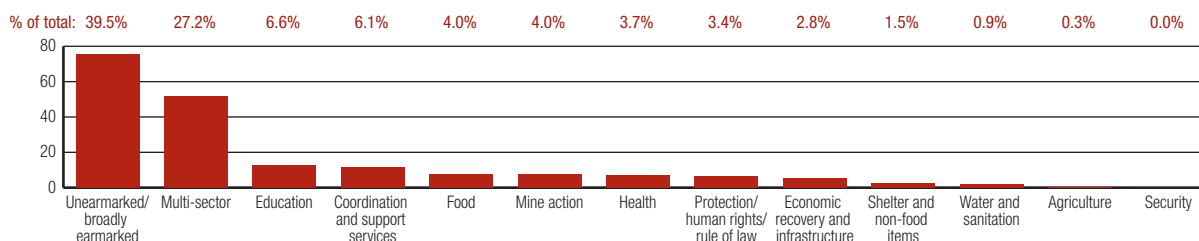
Notes: Category 'Other' includes both provision of unearmarked funds (inside an Appeal to CERF and outside an Appeal) and other miscellaneous flows (only outside an Appeal) if applicable. Source: OCHA/FTS.

Regional distribution of funding, 2006



Note: The number of Appeals financed per region are: Europe (1), Latin America and Caribbean (0), Middle East and North Africa (2), Other Asia and Oceania (0), South and Central Asia (2), Sub-Saharan Africa (9), Unspecified (2). Source: OCHA/FTS.

Sectoral distribution of funding, inside and outside an Appeal, 2006 (US\$ m)



Notes: 'Unearmarked/broadly earmarked' category consists of funding not yet applied by recipient agency to particular project or sector. Source: OCHA/FTS.