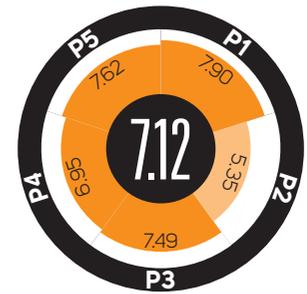


DENMARK

HRI 2011
Ranking
2nd



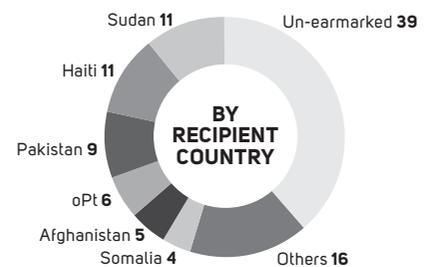
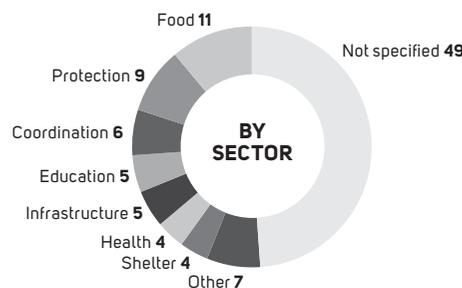
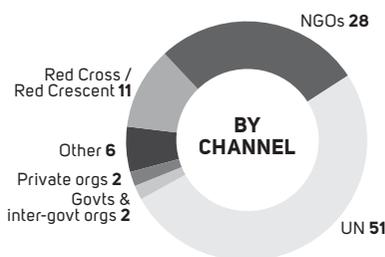
Group **1**
PRINCIPLED
PARTNERS

OFFICIAL
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE **0.90%**
of GNI

HUMANITARIAN
AID **6.2%**
of ODA

US \$32
Per person

HUMANITARIAN AID DISTRIBUTION (%)



GENDER RATING

POLICY

FUNDING

FIELD PERCEPTION

STRENGTHS

Pillar	Type	Indicator	Score	% above OECD/DAC average
5	QT	Funding accountability initiatives	10.00	+143.1%
5	QT	Participating in accountability initiatives	9.44	+111.1%
3	QT	Funding NGOs	8.40	+85.3%
5	QT	Funding and commissioning evaluations	7.59	+83.4%
3	QT	Funding UN and RC/RC appeals	7.21	+77.3%

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Pillar	Type	Indicator	Score	% below OECD/DAC average
2	QT	Funding reconstruction and prevention	3.01	-32.9%
1	QT	Timely funding to sudden onset emergencies	7.64	-5.2%
4	QL	Facilitating safe access	4.94	-3.0%
1	QL	Adapting to changing needs	6.12	-2.4%
5	QL	Appropriate reporting requirements	7.01	-1.1%

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Denmark ranked 2nd in the HRI 2011, dropping one position from 2010. Based on the pattern of its scores, Denmark is classified as a Group 1 donor, "Principled Partners". This group is characterised by its commitment to humanitarian principles and strong support for multilateral partners, and generally good overall performance in all areas. Other Group 1 donors include Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Denmark's overall score was above the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages. Denmark scored above the OECD/DAC and Group 1 averages in all pillars, with the exception of Pillars 2 and 3. In Pillar 2 (Prevention, risk reduction and recovery) Denmark scored above the OECD/DAC average, yet below the Group 1 average.

Similarly, in Pillar 3 (Working with humanitarian partners) Denmark scored above the OECD/DAC and slightly below the Group 1 average. Denmark's performance stands out in Pillar 5 (Learning and accountability), where it scored well above both the OECD/DAC and Group 1 average scores.

Denmark did best compared to its peers in the indicators on *Funding accountability initiatives*, *Participating in accountability initiatives*, *Funding NGOs*, *Funding and commissioning evaluations* and *Funding UN and RC/RC appeals* - all quantitative indicators. Its scores were relatively the lowest in *Funding reconstruction and prevention*, *Timely funding to sudden onset emergencies*, *Facilitating safe access*, *Adapting to changing needs* and *Appropriate reporting requirements*.

AID DISTRIBUTION

Danish Official Development Assistance (ODA) increased from 0.88% of Gross National Income (GNI) in 2009 to 0.90% in 2010. Humanitarian assistance represented 6.2% of Denmark's ODA in 2010, or 0.056% of its GNI.

According to data reported to the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS) (2011), Denmark channelled 51.0%, of its 2010 humanitarian aid to United Nations (UN) agencies (2011), 27.7% to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), 11.0% to the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, 1.8% to private

organisations and foundations and 0.8% bilaterally to affected governments. Denmark contributed 3.8% of its total humanitarian aid to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), 3.2% to Common Humanitarian Funds and 2.2% to Emergency Response Funds. In 2010, Denmark supported a total of 29 emergencies: 16 in Africa, 11 in Asia and two in the Americas. The top three countries receiving Danish humanitarian aid in 2010 were Sudan, Haiti and Pakistan. Sectorally, Denmark concentrated its funding on food and protection, human rights and rule of law initiatives (OCHA FTS 2011).

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, both of which fall under the umbrella of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Denmark's 2002 *Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Assistance* lays out overarching guidelines for Denmark's humanitarian action and the *Strategy for Danish Humanitarian Action 2010-2015: Addressing Vulnerability, Climate Change, and*

Protection Challenges sets forth specific objectives for the coming years. The strategy intends to address current challenges to humanitarian aid and outline Denmark's approach, key directions and priorities that will be used to translate the strategy into action. Danish embassies coordinate humanitarian aid, often for multiple crises in the region. Embassies in Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan and Namibia are especially involved in overseeing humanitarian efforts in their regions (MFA 2011).

HOW DOES DENMARK'S POLICY ADDRESS GHD CONCEPTS?

GENDER

Danish humanitarian policy states that gender equality and the empowerment of women are essential components of Denmark's efforts to reduce vulnerability in areas of conflict and disasters (MFA 2009). By working with a broad range of partners, the MFA attempts to mainstream gender-based violence prevention into all humanitarian action (MFA 2009). Its policy also actively supports the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. Furthermore, in October 2010, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation, in cooperation with the American Embassy, hosted a high-level conference on the "Role of Women in Global Security" (MFA 2011).

PILLAR 1

RESPONDING TO NEEDS

Denmark's humanitarian policy shows a strong commitment to administering timely aid along the lines of neutrality and impartiality, with a focus on the most vulnerable populations (MFA 2009). Denmark states that funding will be provided to partners who can provide the fastest relief in emergency situations. Furthermore, Denmark commits to engage in dialogue with partners on how to strengthen focus on vulnerability, including marginalised groups, displaced people and persons with disabilities. A small reserve fund is made available annually through Danish embassies for rapid response activities (MFA 2009).

PILLAR 2

PREVENTION, RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY

Denmark's policy, *Strategy for Danish Humanitarian Action 2010-2015: Addressing Vulnerability, Climate Change and Protection Challenges*, lays out its commitment to prevention, risk reduction and recovery. The 2002 *Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Assistance* also highlights the importance of disaster and conflict prevention in humanitarian efforts. Danida aims to implement the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015* into its humanitarian and development initiatives, while identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks and enhancing early warning (MFA 2009). Furthermore, Denmark developed *Guidelines for Disaster Risk Reduction in Danish Development and Humanitarian Assistance* in 2007, providing specific objectives and plans to integrate disaster risk reduction through Denmark's aid. Denmark considers beneficiary participation in programming a priority when selecting humanitarian partners (MFA 2009). A new development policy, *Freedom from Poverty – Freedom to Change*, was put in place in 2010 and calls for greater integration between humanitarian and development activities (MFA 2010).

PILLAR 3

WORKING WITH HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

In its 2010-2015 humanitarian strategy, the MFA recognises that it can only achieve its humanitarian objectives by working closely with a range of different partners. With the aim of increasing funding predictability and operational flexibility, Denmark has entered into Partnership Framework Agreements with UN agencies and a range of humanitarian NGOs with in-depth knowledge and experience in specific areas (MFA 2009). Denmark has also expressed its continued support for OCHA.

PILLAR 4

PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Denmark's humanitarian strategy states that protection of civilians should be based on the global framework of international humanitarian law, human rights law, refugee law and the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*. The MFA also pledges to strengthen its use of humanitarian diplomacy as an active tool for humanitarian access to people at risk (MFA 2009). By working with EU partners and other relevant forums, Denmark attempts to improve access to vulnerable populations and increase the safety of humanitarian aid workers, especially national staff (MFA 2009). In terms of advocacy, Denmark seeks to increase its own efforts and encourage other donors and organisations to do the same by engaging in dialogue with international actors, governments, authorities and other parties.

PILLAR 5

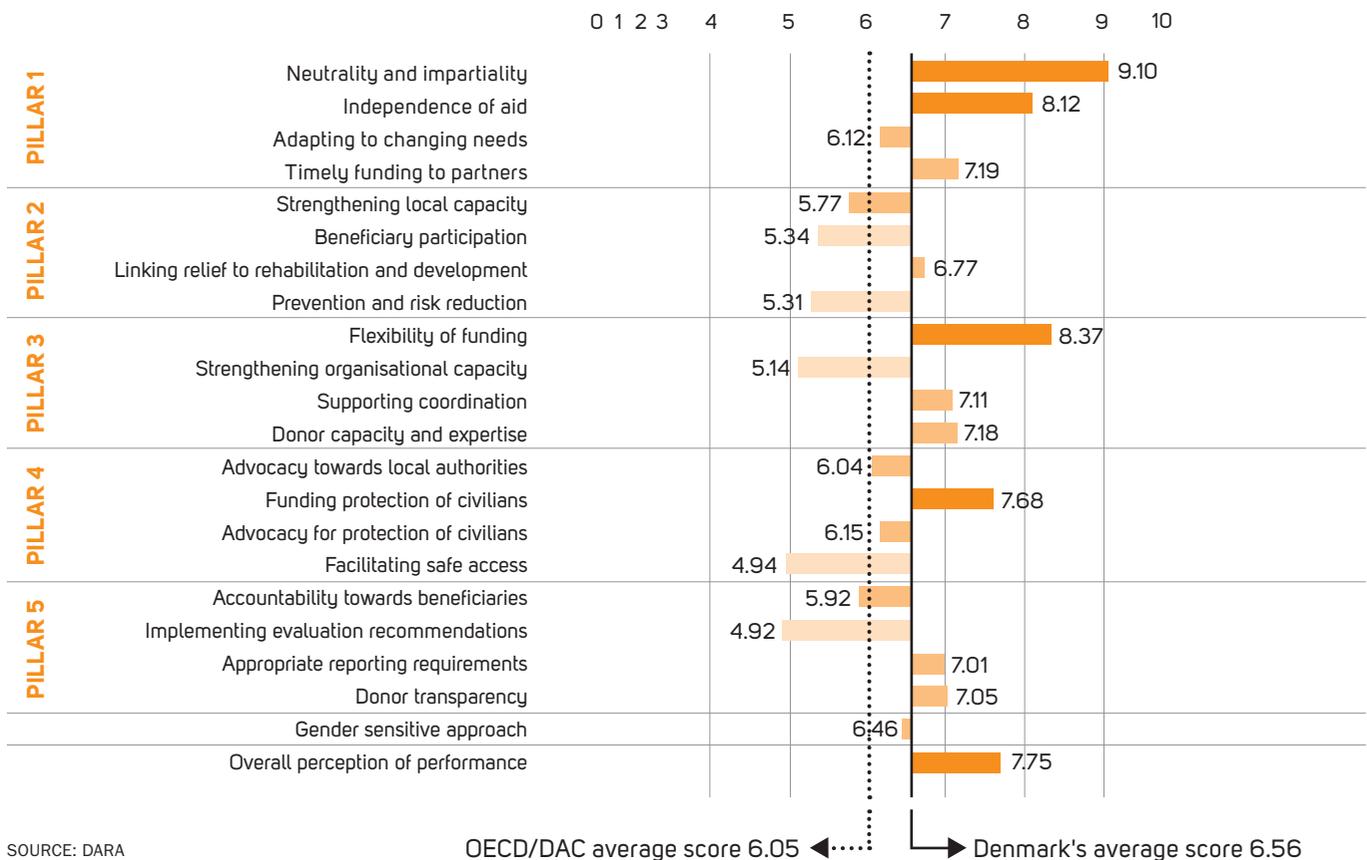
LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

As a supporter of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) standards, Denmark's humanitarian policy advocates for accountability toward affected populations (MFA 2009). In an effort to enhance learning, the MFA states that it will establish partnerships with research institutions that can assist in promoting learning and innovation within the humanitarian community (MFA 2009). Implementation of Denmark's humanitarian strategy will be subject to independent mid-term review in 2012 and evaluation in 2015 (MFA 2009). The MFA affirms that its funding for humanitarian partner organisations is based on a set of transparent selection criteria (MFA 2009).

FIELD PARTNERS' PERCEPTIONS

DENMARK'S FIELD PERCEPTION SCORES

Collected questionnaires: 28



SOURCE: DARA

Colours represent performance compared to donor's average performance rating:
■ Good ■ Mid-range ■ Could improve

HOW IS DENMARK PERCEIVED BY ITS PARTNERS?

PILLAR 1

RESPONDING TO NEEDS

Field partners were largely positive regarding the neutrality, impartiality, independence of Denmark's humanitarian assistance. Most partners reported that Denmark provides funding on time and that responding to needs is a priority. "For Danida, the priority is the community and how the project is addressing their needs," stated one organisation.

PILLAR 2

PREVENTION, RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY

Pillar 2 encompasses many of Denmark's lower scores when compared to its overall qualitative average. In general, all donors scored lower on the qualitative indicators on *Strengthening local capacity*, *Beneficiary participation*, and *Prevention and risk reduction*, and Denmark is no exception. Nevertheless, Denmark's scores were better than most. "Denmark scores the highest in my opinion," stated one organisation, after describing a Danida project that was implemented with a local womens group. Other organisations reported that Denmark requires a local capacity assessment before and after programme implementation. Another stated that Denmark requires partners to show that programmes do not contribute to the conflict and to take measures to avoid putting beneficiaries in potentially harmful situations.

PILLAR 3

WORKING WITH HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

Field partners consider that Denmark is a flexible donor, supportive of coordination and with the capacity and expertise to make appropriate decisions. Perceptions were less positive regarding Denmark's support for organisational capacity in areas like preparedness, response and contingency planning. While one interviewee criticized the lack of support in this area, another reported that Denmark provides funding for training and emergency stocks.

PILLAR 4

PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

According to field partners, Denmark is highly supportive in relation to providing funding for protection. Feedback was less positive, however, regarding the country's engagement in advocacy for protection, as well as toward local authorities, perhaps because several organisations noted that Denmark relies on the European Union to carry out this function.

PILLAR 5

LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Field interviews indicate that Denmark's partners regard highly its practices in terms of transparency and reporting. "Danida's reporting requirements are a little stricter and the design is better than most," responded one representative. Another organisation added to this by stating that Denmark makes efforts to clearly explain reporting procedures. In general, most donors received low scores for *Implementing evaluation recommendations* and *Accountability toward beneficiaries*. Denmark, in comparison, stood out for some field partners. One noted, "Danida scores off the charts in this category," commenting on the country's efforts to work with partners to implement evaluation recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

● ENHANCE SUPPORT FOR PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS, RISK REDUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Denmark's partners rated the country highly for its support for prevention, preparedness and risk reduction. It also received one of the best scores of the OECD/DAC donors for the quantitative indicator, *Funding international risk mitigation*. However, similar to most of its Group 1 peers, Denmark received a low score for the quantitative indicator, *Funding reconstruction and prevention*. This was also one of Denmark's weaknesses in 2009, when it allocated 12.8% of its humanitarian aid to reconstruction and prevention. In 2010, it dropped to 12.0%, while OECD/DAC donors allocated an average of 18.6% of humanitarian aid to these issues.

● EXPLORE OPTIONS TO EXPEDITE FUNDING TO SUDDEN ONSET EMERGENCIES

Denmark is the second-fastest donor to respond to complex emergencies, but could improve the timeliness of its funding to sudden onset emergencies. This indicator measures the percentage of funding provided within the first six weeks following the disaster. Denmark provided 76.4% of its funding within this time frame, compared to the OECD/DAC average of 80.5% and the Group 1 average of 84.1%.

● LOOK FOR WAYS TO IMPROVE MONITORING OF PROGRAMMES

Denmark scored slightly below average in *Adapting to changing needs*, a qualitative, survey-based indicator regarding donor verification that programmes adapt to changing needs. Its scores were especially low in Kenya and Somalia. It received a higher score in Pakistan, where it has field presence and is a member of the International Humanitarian Partnership. Denmark also received a fairly good score in Sudan, despite not having field presence. It should endeavor to improve monitoring to ensure consistently that the programmes it supports adapt to changing needs.

● ENHANCE SUPPORT FOR HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND THE SAFETY OF HUMANITARIAN WORKERS

Despite Denmark's strong policies regarding humanitarian access and safety of humanitarian workers, its partners scored the country below average on this indicator. Its score was substantially lower in Pakistan and substantially higher in the occupied Palestinian territories. Denmark should engage in dialogue with its partners to discuss the reasons behind the variation and strive to support humanitarian access and the safety of humanitarian workers consistently.



Please see www.daraint.org for a complete list of references.