## **Grand Bargain in 2020:**

### **Annual Self Report - Narrative Summary**

Name of Institution: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than <u>5 pages in total</u> – anything over this word limit will not be considered by ODI in their analysis. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

#### **Grand Bargain in 2020**

Question 1: Reflecting on the information you have provided in the Excel spreadsheet, please highlight the 2 or 3 key outcomes or results relating to the Grand Bargain that your institution achieved in 2020?

- 1. Harmonised reporting is ensured for all implementing partners NGOs and other implementing partners.
- 2. Beginning of reporting to IATI (all humanitarian activities)
- **3.** Attempts on cash-based assistance: in line with the Strategy on International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (adopted in 2018), Slovenia has earmarked 1 contribution for cash-based assistance.

Question 2: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>1</sup> in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard? (please outline specific initiatives or changes in practice and their outcomes/results). Please refer to the Guidelines for definitions of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which are included in this self-report template package.

Gender equality and women's empowerment presents one of cross-cutting priorities of our humanitarian activities. Therefore, we do include gender into all our actions (in relation to planning, implementation and evaluation). All bilateral projects have to take into account gender equality and women's empowerment in all phases of the project implementation.

Question 3: How has the humanitarian-development nexus been strategically mainstreamed in your institutional implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments? Please explain how your institution has linked commitments 10.1 - 10.5 with other commitments from other workstreams.

In line with the Strategy on International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian aid, by 2022 Slovenia will earmark at least 50% of humanitarian response to humanitarian crises, where its development and other activities are already in place.

No final data is available for 2020, however, in 2019 68% of emergency response was earmarked for crises, where Slovenia implements its bilateral (humanitarian and development) activities. In 2020 attempts to follow nexus approach have continued.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available <u>here</u>.

#### **Grand Bargain 2016-2020: Overall achievements and remaining gaps**

Question 4: What are the 2-3 key achievements/areas of most progress by your institution since 2016? Please report on your institutional progress for the period 2016-2020, even if your institution did not become a signatory until after 2016.

- 1. setting a legal and strategic background in the field of humanitarian aid, which includes Grand Bargain principles and sets goals for their implementation (e.g. multi-year announcements/pledges, localisation, cash-based assistance, transparency, strategic partnerships with selected international and national organisations/NGOs, unearmarked or softly earmarked funding, addressing the nexus).
- 2. Progress when it comes to the implementation part especially in 2019 and 2020 (majority of pledges are multi-year, all of implementing institutions work with local partner, first cash-based contribution in 2020, success in addressing the nexus by earmarking 68% of our emergency assistance for those purposes, beginning of reporting to IATI in 2020, unearmarked funding in 2020, first public tender to select a strategic partner for humanitarian aid prepared in 2020).

Question 5: What, in your institutional view, have been the main achievements of the Grand Bargain signatories, as a collective, since 2016? Please indicate specific commitments, thematic or cross-cutting issues or workstreams where you think most progress has been made collectively by signatories.

Slovenia is lacking capacities to take part in workstreams, therefore also lacking the insight to the specific achievements. However, in general, we do consider the increase of the number of signatories as a big achievement.

Question 6: What has the Grand Bargain not been able to achieve in its five year tenure? What outstanding obstacles, gaps, areas of weakness still remain after five years, in terms of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian action? Please indicate specific commitments, thematic or cross-cutting issues or workstreams where you think there remain key gaps or obstacles.

As already mentioned above, no specific weaknesses could be identified. However, in general, we do consider that there is still a gap between the goals/principles and the implementation part.

Risk and the Grand Bargain

# Question 7a: How has risk (financial, operational, reputational, etc) affected your institution's implementation of the core commitments since you became a signatory to the Grand Bargain?

As a first risk towards the full implementation of the principles, we would definitely put the lack of capacities. Slovenia does try its best to implement elected principles, a were put into our strategic documents, however lack capacities to be present in workstreams etc.

# Question 7b: How has your institution sought to mitigate or address these risks to enable implementation of the core commitments?

We have put some priority principles into our strategy, which we do try to implement on a yearly basis. Another achievement was to increase funds for humanitarian aid starting in 2021, which will also enable us to implement some of the priority principles (as increase of cash-based assistance and some unearmarked contributions to international organisation).