

Grand Bargain in 2021:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Point of Contact (please provide a name, title and email to enable the consultants to contact you for an interview):

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(NB. Please limit your answer to no more than **4 pages in total** – anything over this word limit will not be considered. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

Grand Bargain in 2021

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 2021?

Progress is made in implementation of nexus projects and quality funding. With the reform of Estonian development cooperation and humanitarian aid, new International Centre for Development Cooperation - EstDev - was created. EstDev will also manage the nexus projects.

On quality funding, Estonia continues to disburse its multi-annual funding for the international humanitarian aid organisations at the end of the year for the use for the next year. We have also established flexible funding opportunities for the Estonian NGOs, who have ECHO certificate.

Question 2: Briefly explain how the outcomes contribute to achieving the Grand Bargain 2.0 enabling priority 1 (quality funding).

Enabling priority 1: A critical mass of quality funding is reached that allows an effective and efficient response, ensuring visibility and accountability.

(For ease of reference, see Senior Officials Meeting recommendations [here](#).)

Contributions to pooled funds, CERF and to local responder via nexus projects make the aid needs based, closer to the receiver and more focused.

Question 3: Briefly explain how the outcomes contribute to achieving the Grand Bargain 2.0 enabling priority 2 (localisation and participation).

Enabling priority 2: Greater support is provided for the leadership, delivery and capacity of local responders and the participation of affected communities in addressing humanitarian needs.

Estonian NGOs have very few local offices, so they mostly implement bilateral humanitarian aid projects together with local NGOs. In case of bilateral projects by NGOs, at least 50%, but in some cases 80-90% of project budgets reach local NGOs directly. Our NGOs use also small-scale grant system to use cash-based assistance in Eastern-Ukraine contact line, to answer to the most acute humanitarian needs.

Grand Bargain and cross-cutting issues

Question 4: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment¹ 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.

In 2022, Estonia will start using the new impact and results measuring framework which is based on 4 levels of indicators (general, output, outcome and quality). As part of the new framework, all implementing partners are expected to disaggregate the results based on gender and age groups – this was not a specific requirement earlier. Thus, in future measuring the impact of the interventions on gender equality and women’s empowerment will be even more systematically measured.

Question 5: 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.

Estonian Development Centre EstDev manages the nexus projects. This links directly also with flexible funding and empowerment of local responders .

Question 6: Has your institution taken any steps towards improving risk sharing with its partners? If so, please describe how. *(For ease of reference, please see a set of actions to enhance risk sharing as suggested in the Netherlands and the ICRC [Statement on risk sharing](#).)*²

We appreciate the risk analyses and information shared by international organisations and local partners.

¹ Refer to the IASC definitions of gender equality and women empowerment, available [here](#).

² During the 2021 Annual meeting and in consultation leading up to this Signatories have expressed a strong interest in advancing the risk-sharing agenda. As communicated, the Netherlands, ICRC and InterAction are in the process of setting up a Risk Sharing Platform. This work will benefit greatly from an inventory of Signatories’ risk-sharing practices.