

**Grand Bargain in 2019:  
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary**

**Name of Institution: DanChurchAid (DCA)**

**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 **3 pages in total** – anything over this word limit will not be considered by ODI in their analysis. Please respond to all of the questions below.)

**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 2019?**

**1. Nexus journey**

Since DCA embarked on a journey to operationalise a triple nexus approach across the operation the mindset of DCA staff and siloed work cultures have started to change. A whole-of-organisation approach to nexus is building up that involves establishing cross-functional teams, resourcing holistic analysis & learning, strengthening adaptive flexible programming, streamlining nexus in Theory of Change processes, bringing a range of partners and actors together on a shared agenda to deliver people-centred outcomes, including local communities and governments, civil society groups, climate and human rights activist, local faith actors and private sector.

**2. The localisation and participation agenda**

With a new cross-functional team on local engagement established in 2019 DCA has achieved to bring localisation back on the agenda in DCA critically reflecting on how we partner with local actors, issues of risk and compliance requirements in our partnerships while considering what capacity strengthening means for our partners. For the first time, DCA is now able to systematically measure the investment to support capacity strengthening of local and national partners through our Enterprise Resource Planning system. In addition, we are also able to measure how much of our funding is channelled directly to our local partners. As a result, DCA's partners can better decide for themselves what type of capacity strengthening initiatives that make sense to them; the response is likely to be more locally-led, more adaptable to local needs and less influenced by INGO compliance agendas and priorities. Through the Survivor-led crisis response (slcr) approach DCA has engaged communities directly in carrying out actions based on the needs and risks as perceived by communities themselves. Findings suggest the SLCR methodology is effective in enabling communities to identify and address protection and resilience through their own initiatives and in accordance with their own priorities. Slcr approaches also appeared to empower women and youth at individual, family, and community levels as well as being a useful tool for communities to hold local authorities accountable and push them to deliver on for instance essential services. As one Palestinian woman engaged in the project said: "Now I know that we don't have to wait for some donor to come and solve our problems. We can plan and come up with solutions ourselves".

**3. Private sector engagement**

DCA continuously invest in and operationalize a resilience approach for refugees and IDPs as well as host communities through partnership with the private sector. DCA engages the private sector through a human-rights based and nexus approach

that addresses both acute and chronic needs and which successfully lead to improved livelihood opportunities for small-hold farmers and refugees. This helps refugees and displaced to transform from being highly dependent on external support to increased self-reliance, resilience and sustainability. In 2019, this engagement has also brought new partnerships with the private sector on green growth initiatives in Africa.

**Question 2: Please explain how the outcomes/results have or will lead to long-term institutional changes in policy and/or practice.**

The results described above and in the self-reporting spreadsheet will further enhance institutional changes in DCA in the following areas:

**Greater involvement of local and national actors** in shaping quality partnerships and capacity sharing initiatives; in decision-making and leadership; in analysing needs and building flexibility in programming. This work involves critical reflection on partnerships, cross-functional learning, holistic analysis and use of/access to relevant data.

**Flexible, multi-year funding** to address the hindrances based on the aid architecture ensuring national actors have access to those funds for sustainable time frames; DCA will strive to establish more long-term humanitarian partnerships with local/national partners in 2020 (24 months+)

**Engage the women-led organisations and Women Rights Organisations** to have more decision-making and financial power through increased funding support, improved leadership and capacity strengthening, and further strengthen and mainstream gender equality and women empowerment in programming;

**Recognise the existing role and importance of local faith actors and non-faith actors engaged with faith communities** to lead and advocate for change in fragile contexts; for DCA to engage holistically and critically with local faith actors framing the Triple Nexus in their contextual realities.

**Question 3: 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.

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

DCA strives to include gender concerns and perspectives in all our actions and to work with transforming unequal power relations and remove barriers for achieving gender equality in our development and humanitarian response.

All programmes both long-term development and humanitarian assistance implemented in conflict, post-conflict or disaster settings focus on equal access for people of all genders, mitigation of risks for rights holders and on prevention of threats to safety, dignity and rights and reducing exposure and vulnerability to threats. In relevant settings, DCA and our partners engage in specialised gender-based violence activities to respond to violence perpetrated against women and girls, men and boys based on gender and to address women's economic empowerment and increased involvement in decision making. All programme context analysis includes gender analysis and all our MEAL formats integrate gender equality questions. DCA has developed e-learning materials on a gender-inclusive HRBA approach.

DCA's partnership assessment tool includes a focus on gender equality related to the role of women in governance, leadership and management positions as well as gender in their programming. We work with WLO/WRO in at least half the countries where we work. Through the Charter4Change initiative we strive to have gender as one of the key agendas bringing gender equality and women's empowerment to the attention of 36 INGOs and 315 L/NNGOs. The Grand Bargain gender approach has sparked off new discussions in DCA on how to harmonise reporting and indicators on gender equality and women empowerment across country programmes. The GB approach has also been useful in our engagement with the Danish government on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.

**Question 4: 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.

Since 2018, DCA has engaged strategically on the nexus agenda by mainstreaming nexus into our international strategy 2019-2022. Furthermore, DCA has taken concrete steps towards mainstreaming nexus in our institutional implementation by establishing cross-functional teams to strengthen a nexus mindset among staff, by supporting capacity strengthening initiatives of local and national actors, by resourcing holistic analysis and learning across DCA programming on the triple nexus, by bringing teams together across country offices and HQ in Community of Practices, and between partners through capacity sharing platforms ([www.fabo.org](http://www.fabo.org)), and continuously trying to bridge the gap between policy and practice at all levels.

DCAs' nexus approach is linked to other commitments from other workstreams such as localisation (DCA's nexus and localisation approaches are inseparably linked), harmonised reporting (streamlining humanitarian and development reporting into one report, a global result framework that integrates nexus indicators), enhanced multi-year funding (advocating for more flexible and multi-year funding that allows triple nexus to be operationalised), needs assessment (that include both short and long term needs), cash (through developing cash programmes that address acute and chronic needs simultaneously), etc.