

Grand Bargain in 2019:
Annual Self Report – Narrative Summary

Name of Institution: Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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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) For a donor-country like Denmark, the way funding is provided is one of the most important ways to guide humanitarian action and improve the quality of delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Denmark continues to provide a large part of its humanitarian funding in a way that is **flexible, predictable and non-earmarked or softly earmarked**. In 2019 46.7 % of Denmark's total humanitarian funding was non-earmarked or softly earmarked. This exceeds the Grand Bargain target of 30% un-earmarked or softly earmarked humanitarian contributions.

Denmark also provides multi-year humanitarian funding to a number of partners, including UN organizations and strategic civil society partner organizations. In 2019 consultations were initiated to enter into a new multi-year agreement with OCHA.

- 2) During 2019 Denmark supported the production and sharing of **quality and collective humanitarian data** through our support for the establishment and operation of the UNHCR and World Bank Joint Data Centre on Forced Displacement in UN City in Copenhagen (inaugurated in 2019); and through our support for the Mixed Migration Center that collects data along migration routes and makes them globally available.
- 3) Denmark continuously provides support for **innovation** as part of our long-term partnerships. Innovation is part of our cooperation with a number of UN agencies, and our strategic partnerships with civil society organizations. The aim of this is to ensure more effective and efficient delivery by providing opportunities to experiment and apply new approaches.

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

Denmark's flexible funding allows humanitarian organizations to act swiftly in sudden onset or rapidly deteriorating crises during the year and combined with our multi-year funding it helps organizations lower administrative costs and develop more responsive and proactive programming.

The provision of common, accessible quality data and information will increase transparency, and improve analysis of humanitarian situations and humanitarian needs and thereby improve decision-making.

Improved innovation capacity of humanitarian partners is a tool to ensure that limited resources are used in the best possible way so that the funding available benefits as many people in need as possible. Results from innovation processes

are not always fast or for that matter guaranteed, but innovation is needed to ensure better humanitarian assistance.

Question 3: How has your institution contributed to the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian settings through its implementation of the Grand Bargain? What results/outcomes have been achieved in this regard?

Denmark together with Kenya and UNFPA co-hosted the **Nairobi summit** 12 – 14 November 2020 to mark the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The aim of the summit was to mobilize the political will and financial commitments needed to implement the ICPD Programme of Action. One of the themes of the summit was how to uphold the right to sexual and reproductive health care in humanitarian and fragile contexts.

As part of the preparations, a high-level conference for Danish partners was organized in October 2019 on SRSR in humanitarian crises.

In 2019, a **new grant was provided for UNFPA** with the aim of developing and piloting e.g. new cash-based programming and guidelines for integrated sexual and reproductive health and GBV services.

The Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs was part of a conference in Denmark in December 2019 for representatives of international and local civil society organisations to analyse how to promote **localisation and women's empowerment**. The conference highlighted barriers and drivers for advancing localisation that support gender equality in humanitarian responses and systems.

Denmark is as of 2019 financing two **secondments** to support partner organizations in their work on gender issues. One secondment to OCHA's gender unit in New York aims to enhance OCHA's gender mainstreaming efforts for the humanitarian country teams. Another highly experienced humanitarian and gender-expert was in 2019 seconded to UNFPA in Geneva.

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.

Denmark's policies for and approach to the humanitarian-development nexus have not changed since last year's reporting: Denmark continues to collaborate with international partners, e.g. UN-agencies, the World Bank and the EU, to promote and enhance the nexus approach, using the Grand Bargain as a catalytic instrument for driving change towards more coherent financing and work across the nexus, relevant to all Grand Bargain work streams.

Denmark's multi-year humanitarian financing (WS7&8) enables partners' long-term perspectives in protracted crisis, facilitating alignment with development

actors. When applying a mix of humanitarian and non-humanitarian multi-year ODA to finance vulnerability-related interventions in protracted crises Denmark aims to ensure more coherent financing in crisis and thus facilitate work across the nexus.

By supporting both humanitarian cash assistance and national social protection systems (WS3), e.g. in Ethiopia, Denmark facilitates cooperation and interventions work across the nexus.

Denmark's requirements for its CSO partners to strengthen their local partnerships and build local capacities (WS2), strengthens local actors' role in planning, programming and coordination and improves sustainability.

Denmark is supportive of joint needs assessments (WS5), involving humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors. In the Danish MFA joint context analysis is increasingly used for Danish country programmes, promoting better aligned humanitarian and development work.