

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

**Name of Institution:** Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs  
, LUXEMBOURG

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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?**

The main Grand Bargain outcome has been in the area of “localisation” in that there has been an increasing support for funding tools aimed at strengthening the capacity of local and national responders. Concrete actions under this heading include the consolidation of a bilateral humanitarian partnership programme with the Ministry for Humanitarian Action and Crisis Management of the Republic of Niger in the area of management of floods. Moreover, in conjunction with the Luxembourg Red Cross Society activities to strengthen the Niger and Burkina Faso Red Cross Societies have been funded as well.

2019 has also seen increased funding for Country-Based Pooled Funds (increase of 10% compared to 2018) as well as to the International Federation of the Red Cross (DREF and Special Appeals).

More generally speaking, the new funding partnerships that Luxembourg has initiated in 2019 with ICVA and HQAI have a strong focus on localisation and capacity building for local and national NGOs.

Furthermore, in 2019 Luxembourg, Luxembourg was the first donor to test the CHS Alliance self-assessment tool for donors and a full self-assessment was undertaken from March till October 2019. This self-assessment provided valuable insight into areas where Luxembourg’s actions as a donor need to be strengthened and has notably led to an increased focus on quality funding as well as the necessity of participation of affected populations in decision-making (i.e. ETC/ETS feed-back mechanism in Libya).

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

Localisation/local capacity building is an area, which will receive particular focus in Luxembourg’s new Humanitarian Strategy. While Luxembourg already funds localisation at the current stage, the aim is that this action will be reflected in programming in a more coherent manner.

The CHS self-assessment was one of the preparatory activities for the review of Luxembourg’s humanitarian strategy and we will build on its results in defining our new strategy in the months to come.

**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.

Luxembourg supports Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment as a cross-cutting issue in its humanitarian action.

Examples of such action include a strengthened focus on the socio-economic empowerment of women in refugee settings (example of programmes supported: RET Turkey) and in the area of food security/resilience a targeted effort on smallholder farmers (cooperatives led by women) and gender-transformative actions. (examples: support to WFPs CSP in Mali or Nicaragua).

**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.

First of all, the government coalition work programme, adopted in December 2018, and covering the period 2018-2023, foresees a revision of Luxembourg’s humanitarian strategy taking specifically into account the humanitarian-development nexus dimension.

Over the last three years, there have been both pragmatic and programmatic changes in Luxembourg’s approach. There have been increased and deepened exchanges and consultations between humanitarian and development actors both at field and capital level, leading in some instances to joint/coordinated actions.

Moreover, Luxembourg has conducted joint evaluations of its development and humanitarian programmes in Mali and Niger in 2018 and 2019 and is currently evaluating these recommendations as an important building block to design the new generation of its bilateral country programmes for these two countries.

Moreover, in order to broaden our knowledge basis, Luxembourg has co-funded a study on the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development nexus in Mali as well as, more specifically in refugee settings, a multi-year nexus study headed by UNHCR’s Division for Resilience and Solutions.

In terms of concrete support and aiming at identifying scalable solutions, Luxembourg also financially supports the work of the WFP Innovation Accelerator in Munich as well as UNHCR Innovation work on “Connecting Refugees”.

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

