

Strengthening CSE for out-of-school youth to reach the most left behind in West and Central Africa

Key results:

- “International technical and programmatic guidance on out-of-school CSE” implemented in project countries by adaptation/contextualization at national level, policy-makers and government officials sensitized, youth-led campaigns create enabling implementation environment.
- 150.000 young people, in particular young women and girls, have skills and opportunities to make informed choices about sexual and reproductive health.
- 1.200 facilitators and mentors in safe spaces, husband schools and other out of school spaces trained in line with technical guidance
- 300.000 key stakeholders (community-, religious leaders, parents, care-givers, professionals) sensitized to support access to CSE.

Justification for support:

- Contribute to priorities in DK strategy, The World 2030, with a particular focus on youth, gender equality, women and girls’ rights, SRHR.
- Strong synergy, coherence and complementarity to priorities in DK country programs and to DK family planning and access to quality education efforts in the region via strategic partnerships, and general strategic cooperation between DK and UNFPA and UNFPA Supplies.
- Provision of CSE to out-of-school youth, in particular young women and girls, ensuring they are equipped to make informed choices about SRHR, unleash full potential, give better chance in life.
- Supplement in-school CSE to reach marginalized hard-to-reach youth in need of specially adapted programs.

Major risks and challenges:

- Opposition to CSE programs in countries. Mitigating action: advocacy, involving line ministries, CSOs, traditional leaders.
- Conflict and instability in countries. Mitigating action: include emergency preparedness, UNFPA experiences in country office plans and management, provide oversight and insight on emergencies and instabilities.
- Lack of sufficient financial resources from government to take the project to scale at national level. Mitigating action: advocacy, evidence of effectiveness, leverage resources, strategic partnerships, work closely with parliamentarians.

Strategic objectives

Marginalized and vulnerable adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, have increased access to quality CSE in selected West and Central African countries. The project aims to increase the number of adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, who have the skills and opportunities to make informed choices about their SRHR in the three countries in West and Central

Justification for choice of partner:

UNFPA is a long-standing partner of Denmark in its strategic development cooperation work and is the UN’s most central organisation for the promotion of women and girl’s SRHR. UNFPA focuses on SRHR within the context of youth and vulnerable groups, in particular young women and girls. UNFPA’s strategic goals are in direct line with Denmark’s strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, The World 2030 on gender equality, women and girls’ rights, including their sexual and reproductive health and rights.


Summary:

West and Central Africa has an urgent need to address the SRHR of their young population and increase their access to sexual and reproductive health services and information. Large-scale effective CSE will provide the young people, young women and girls in particular, with the skills and knowledge to make informed choices about SRHR and well-being, thereby giving them a better chance to unleash their full potential. The project aims to operationalize the new “International Technical and Programmatic Guidance on out-of-school CSE” and support the implementation of out-of-school CSE in national programs to young people who otherwise would not get the necessary SRH information.

Budget:¹

Outcome 1: International technical guidance on out-of-school CSE implemented in three countries	1.490.000 DKK
Outcome 2: Access to out-of-school CSE for marginalized young people in the three countries	8.400.000 DKK
Outcome 3: Evidence and best-practices at national, regional level documented, used to inform delivery of Out of School CSE, creation of enabling environments	1.490.000 DKK
HR for programme management	1.408.000 DKK
Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting	700.000 DKK

File No.	2019-13504						
Country	West and Central Africa – specific priority countries to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase.						
Responsible Unit	UPF						
Sector	Team Gender Equality						
Partner	UNFPA						
	<i>DKK mil.</i>	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Tot.
Commitment	15	0	0	n/a	n/a	15	
Projected ann. disb.	5	5	5	n/a	n/a	15	
Duration	2019-2021						
Previous grants	Yes						
Finance Act code	06.36.03.11.						
Head of unit	Lotte Machon						
Desk officer	Signe Lind						
Reviewed by CFO	Jesper Clausen						

Relevant SDGs					
 1 NO POVERTY No Poverty	 2 NO HUNGER No Hunger	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING Good Health, Wellbeing	 4 QUALITY EDUCATION Quality Education	 5 GENDER EQUALITY Gender Equality	 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION Clean Water, Sanitation
 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY Affordable Clean Energy	 8 DECENT JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES Reduced Inequalities	 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES Sustainable Cities, Communities	 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION Responsible Consumption & Production
 13 CLIMATE ACTION Climate Action	 14 LIFE BELOW WATER Life below Water	 15 LIFE ON LAND Life on Land	 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE, STRONG INSTITUTIONS Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS Partnerships for Goals	

¹ The budget has been equally distributed among three countries – to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase – during the development of the proposal. In the inception phase of the project, a more refined allocation of resources to the countries will be done

Regional oversight and multi-country knowledge sharing	400.000 DKK
IC4UNFPA (8%)	1.112.000 DKK
Total	15.000.000 DKK

Single partner project document:

“Strengthening Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) for out-of-school youth to reach the most left behind in West and Central African Region”

UNFPA, July 2019-July 2021

Title	Strengthening Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) for out-of-school youth to reach the most left behind in West and Central African Region
Geographical location	Three for Denmark relevant countries in the West and Central African region, to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase.
Goal	Adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, have the skills and opportunities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and well-being.
Objective	Marginalized and vulnerable adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, have increased access to quality CSE in three for Denmark relevant project countries (to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase)
Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries: 150,000 young people receives quality out-of-school CSE Indirect beneficiaries: 800,000 people are sensitized on out-of-school CSE
Partners	<input type="checkbox"/> Governments of three for Denmark relevant countries to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase. <input type="checkbox"/> Influential civil society networks including traditional leaders, women and youth organizations, and faith-based organizations <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs already assessed as UNFPA IPs
Duration	24 months (July 2019 - July 2021)
Required Funding	15 million DKK (USD 2.2 million)

1. Introduction

Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) in and out-of-school is an essential part of UNFPA’s Strategic Plan, which puts adolescents and youth front and center. UNFPA’s three transformative results cannot be achieved without addressing adolescent and youth, in particular young women and girls. The upcoming revised UNFPA Adolescents and Youth Strategy recognizes CSE, in and out-of-school, as a key component under the tagline “My body, my life, my world”. Denmark’s strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, *The World 2030*, is also very clear about the importance of giving young people, in particular young women and girls, the opportunity to enhance their participation and influence in society as involved, committed and equal actors with the ability and opportunity to take development into their own hands. The strategy stresses that access to quality education and the fulfillment of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), including CSE, are of particular importance in giving the youth of today a better chance in life. It further states that it is vital to engage the young people, in particular young women and girls, in order to raise the level of education and health.

UNESCO and partners¹ International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education – Revised Edition (ITGSE) was published in early 2018. It includes an overview of CSE, evidence on its effectiveness, and scientifically accurate key concepts, topics and learning objectives to be included in CSE curricula for four age groups: 5–8 years, 9–12 years, 12–15 years, and 15–18+ years. It also provides guidance on how to build support for, plan and deliver effective CSE programs. Although the ITGSE provides the basis for all CSE, it focuses mainly

¹ Published by UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO.

on CSE in formal education settings. Against this backdrop, UNFPA has established that there is a need for increased efforts to ensure access to CSE for young persons who are not or are no longer in school (“out-of-school CSE”). UNFPA is therefore currently developing an “International Technical and Programmatic Guidance on Out-of-school Comprehensive Sexuality Education”² (to be launched in different regions over the course of summer 2019), emphasizing that all children and young people, also those out-of-school, must have access to CSE that includes the set of topics recommended in the ITGSE. The out-of-school CSE guidance builds on and complements the ITGSE by providing evidence- and practice-informed directions specifically for programs that deliver CSE out of school, and programs that seek to address the needs of young persons who are stigmatized or marginalized, as well as those most left behind. The forthcoming publication offers in-depth programmatic guidance on how to develop CSE programs that are appropriate and safe for these groups of young people.

Brief summary of issues to be addressed and institutional context

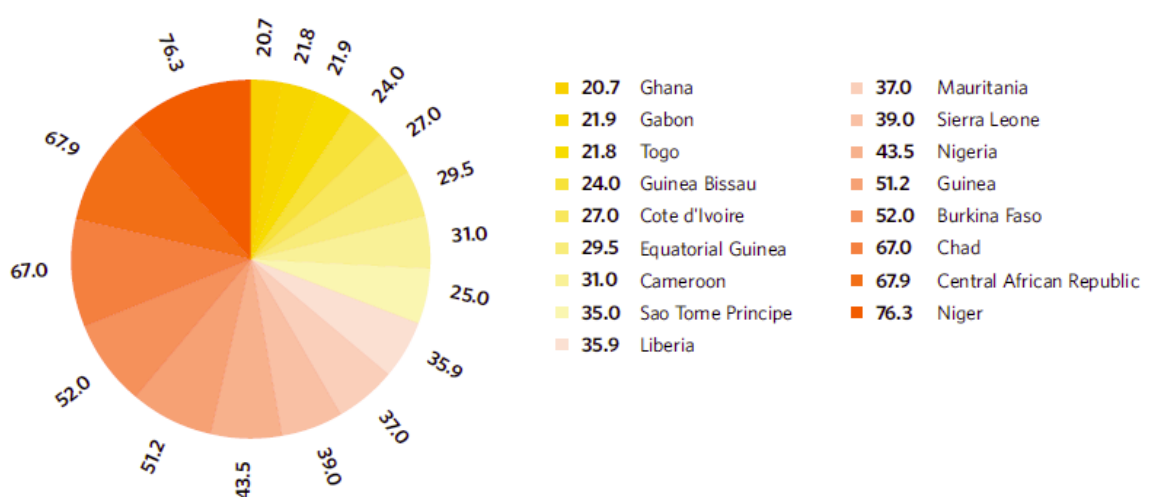
One third of the current population of the West and Central African (WCA) region, around 160 million, is aged between 10 and 24. By 2025, WCA will have the largest number of young people globally. Investing in their health, education and well-being will enable their full engagement and participation in society and contribution to sustainable development. However, the majority of young people in the region are still facing such severe obstacles making it particularly challenging to fully be able to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Some of these obstacles are related to adolescents and youth’s SRHR, early marriage and pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence and harmful practices, as well as lack of access to education and employment opportunities.

Child Marriages

Child marriage is among the most widespread harmful practices in WCA. Niger and Burkina Faso have some of the highest prevalence in the world for child marriages by the age of 18 with 76% and 52% respectively (fig 1). The prevalence of child marriages under 15 years of age is also very high with an average of 14% in the region and with a country like Niger having a prevalence rate above 25% (fig. 2). Child marriage often leads to early pregnancy.

Figure 1. Marriage by age 18 among 20-24 year olds

Source of Data: ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys 2005-2015 and UNICEF Multiple Cluster Indicator Surveys 2010-2016

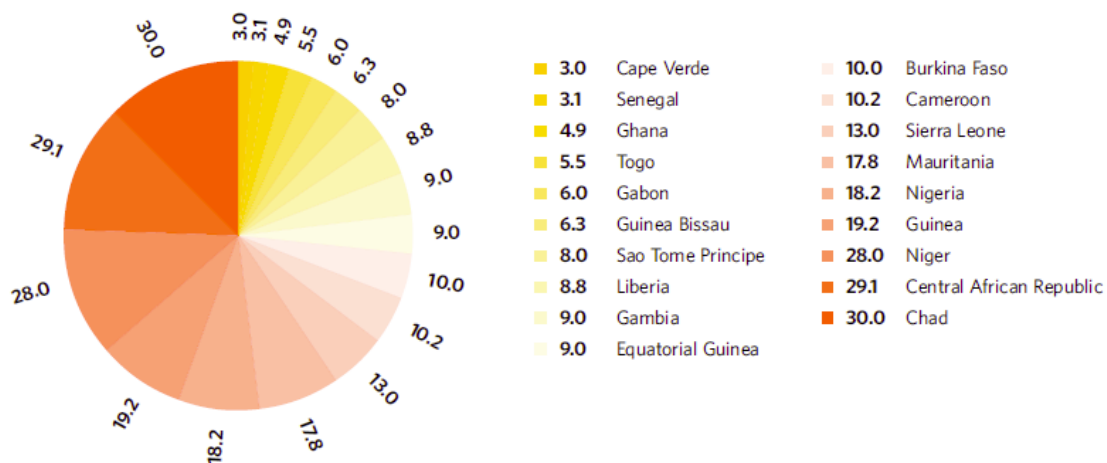


Note: Data from latest DHS/MICS sources- Data only available for 20-49 age bracket for Benin (31.7 percent); Congo Brazzaville (26.9 percent) and Mali (48.9 percent), No data for Gambia

² Published by UNFPA together with UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO.

Figure 2. Marriage by Age 15 among 20-24 year olds

Source of Data: ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys 2005-2015 and UNICEF Multiple Cluster Indicator Surveys 2010-2016



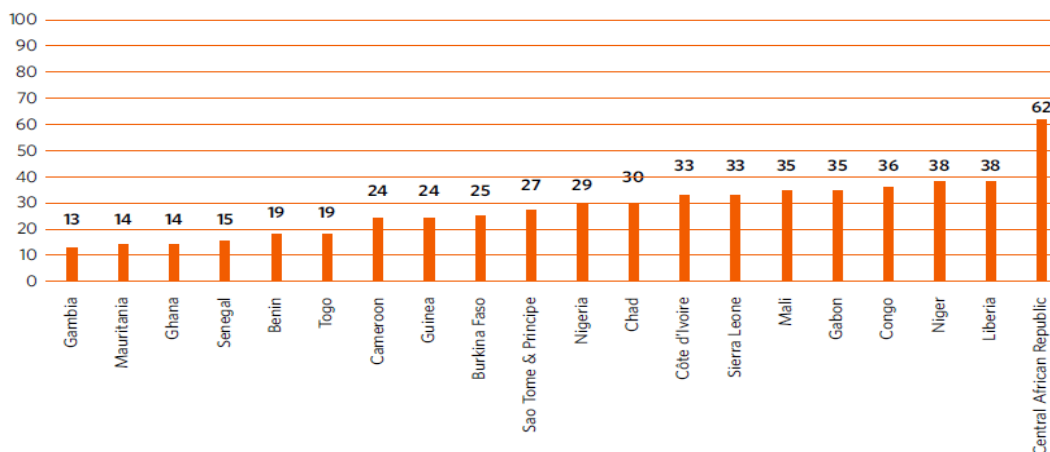
Note: Based on recent DHS/MICS sources- data for Benin is only available for 15-49 age bracket at 8.8 percent as well as Congo Brazzaville (6.7 percent), Mali (16.1 percent)

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Adolescent Pregnancy

WCA has a high proportion of young women aged 15-19 years who are sexually active (28%). Further, 16% of young women and 12% of young men aged 15-24 who have started sexual activity before the age of 15 years (fig. 3). The high incidence of young women who are sexually active can only be partially explained by the high child marriage rates in the region considering that the percentage of women reporting sex is higher than the percentage of reporting marriages. As more young people enter the reproductive years of their lives, access to sexual and reproductive health services and information becomes increasingly important. However, in many situations, their age and social and economic status limit their access to these services and information.

Figure 3. Proportion of Women aged 15-19 years who are sexually active

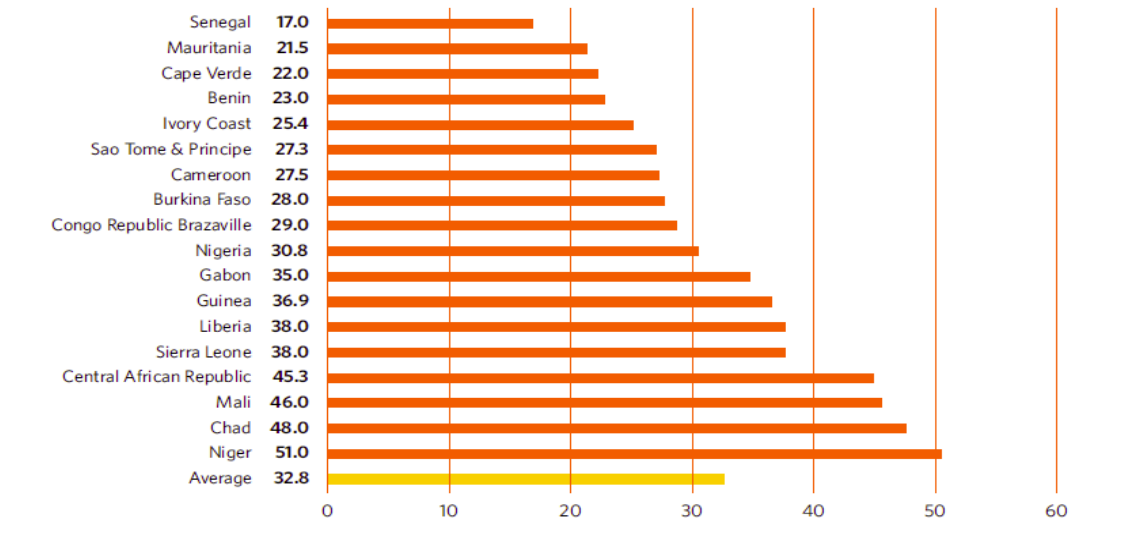
Source: UNFPA Youth and Adolescents Sub-Saharan DHS 2005-2014/2015



The region also has one of the highest adolescent birth rates in the world, with 129 live births per 1,000 adolescents, compared to a global average of 52 live births per 1,000 adolescents. In other words, 33% of women aged 20-24 in the region gave birth before the age of 18 and 3.5% before the age of 15³ (fig. 4).

Figure 4. Adolescents with a live birth before age 18

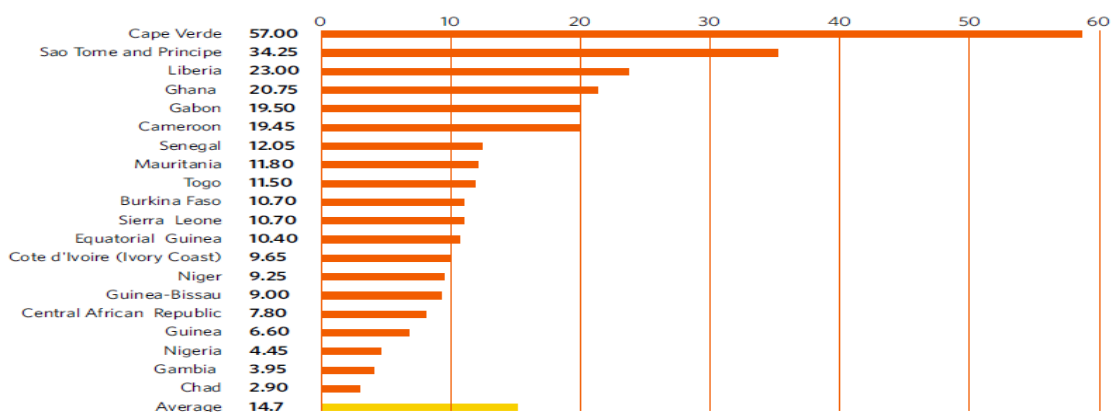
Source: based on extracted data from DHS 2005-2016 and MICS 2010-2016/2017
 Data not available based on the recent recommended DHS/MICS sources analysed for this report. Equatorial Guinea- data from DHS 2011 only available as follows (15 years=10.9%; 16 years= 23.5% ; 17 years= 31%; 18 years= 47.9%; 19 years= 62.4%



This high birth rate is compounded by some of the lowest contraceptive use rates among both married and unmarried adolescent girls. In the region, only 14.7% of young married or partnered women aged 15 to 24 currently use or their sexual partner uses at least one method of contraception (fig 5). Low use of modern contraception is a reality despite a high unmet need of 29.3% on average among young married women in the region.

Figure 5. Modern contraceptive prevalence rate among young women 15-24 years

Source of Data: ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys 2005-2016 and UNICEF Multiple Cluster Indicator Surveys 2010-2016



Note: Data not available for Benin, Congo Brazzaville. Mali based on latest MICS/DHS sources

³ Adolescents and Youth Report: West and Central Africa
<https://wcaro.unfpa.org/en/publications/adolescents-and-youth-report-west-and-central-africa>

Teenage pregnancies not only risk infringing on the young woman’s sexual and reproductive health and rights. Teenage pregnancies also pose serious health risks, as their bodies are not sufficiently developed for childbearing. Pregnancy-related complications, including unsafe abortions, remain one of the leading causes of death among young women in the region. Access to family planning services and to CSE are therefore of paramount importance to secure SRHR and to enable a better chance in life for the young women.

Educational Opportunities

Education is a critical tool for reducing inequality and poverty. It lays the foundations for sustainable socio-economic development, equips young people with employment and innovation skills and enables them to make a significant contribution to societal progress. The UNESCO-UNICEF Regional Report for West and Central Africa ⁴ reports a low primary school enrolment rate with nearly 32 million children of official school age not attending either primary or lower secondary school and a further 11 million at risk of dropping out of school (fig. 6). In addition, the report indicates a high pupil-teacher ratio and a critical gender gap in enrolment and school progress. These factors have a strong negative impact on the educational opportunities and achievements of young people, in particular young women and girls who are the most disadvantaged.

Figure 6. Out of school Secondary school adolescents

Source of data: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and UNICEF: Out of School; All Children in School by 2015- Global Initiative on Out-Of-School Children: - Regional Report for West and Central Africa.

Country	%	Country	%
Gabon	6 UIS and UNICEF 2015	Equatorial Guinea	30.6 UIS 2001
Congo Republic	12 UIS and UNICEF 2015	Gambia	22.25 UIS 2000
Sao Tome & Principe	12.56 UIS 2015	Guinea	51.54 UIS 2004
Ghana	6.85 UIS 2015	Central African Republic	55.4 UIS 2012
Cameroon	37.45 UIS 2014	Côte d'Ivoire	43 UIS and UNICEF 2013
Benin	36.5 UIS 2013	Senegal	57.47 UIS 2006
Togo	39.47 UIS 2007	Guinea-Bissau	53.49 UIS 2000
Liberia	26 UIS and UNICEF 2015	Mali	46.57 UIS 2014
Nigeria	26 UIS and UNICEF 2015	Burkina Faso	46.9 UIS 2013
Sierra Leone	30.9 UIS 2014	Niger	70.35 UIS 2014
Mauritania	41.5 UIS 2014	Cape Verde	8.95 UIS 2014
Chad	57 UIS 2003	WCA average	34

Out-of-school Comprehensive Sexual Education

With high number of children out of school and the low transition rates from primary to secondary school, the provision of CSE to out-of-school youth is essential, also as an indispensable component to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. The 2030 Agenda commits to leave no one behind, reach the furthest behind first, and to empower those most vulnerable, including women and children, youth, persons with disabilities, people who are at high risk of acquiring or living with HIV/AIDS, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced people and migrants. CSE delivered through a human rights and gender equality based approach, in an out-of-school context in particular, is crucial to reach

⁴ UNESCO, UNICEF; Regional Report for West and Central Africa: All Children in School by 2015 - Global Initiative on out-of-school children. Accessed at <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/out-of-school-children-west-central-africa-regional-report-education-2014-en.pdf>

marginalized adolescents and youth, in particular young women and girls in early marriages, many of whom are already mothers and socially isolated.

CSE programs, including out-of-school programs, have the potential to contribute substantially to SDG3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; SDG4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; SDG5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; and SDG10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries. These goals are critical to the achievement of target 3.7, which aims to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, information and education by 2030.

Delivering out-of-school CSE plays several key roles, including:

- Providing CSE to children and young people, in particular young women and girls, who are not or are no longer in school.
- Supplementing in-school sexuality education, which may or may not be comprehensive, or not be included at all in school curriculum.
- Offering greater flexibility in terms of time, content and the ability to link community-based CSE with service provision such as access to condoms and other to deliver contraception.
- Effectively supporting efforts to change ingrained attitudes about gender, violence, harmful practices, stigma and discrimination as well as related self-reported behavior.
- Allowing content tailored to the specific situations, cultures, needs, capacities and concerns of specific groups of young people such as the ones living in humanitarian crises or teenage brides.
- Potentially contributing critically and substantially to achieving the SDG's and the priorities in the Danish strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, The World 2030, with a particular focus on education, adolescent and youth, gender equality, women and girls' rights, and sexual and reproductive health and rights.

2. Strategic considerations and justification

WCA has an urgent need to address the sexual and reproductive health and rights needs of their young population, in particular young women and girls, and to increase their access to sexual and reproductive health services and information. Large-scale effective CSE will provide the young people in the region with the necessary skills and knowledge to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and well-being.

This project aims to operationalize the forthcoming "International Technical and Programmatic Guidance on out-of-school CSE" and support the implementation of out-of-school national programs. The project has a regional component that will ensure an overall oversight of the intervention, alignment of the national components with global and regional strategy for out-of-school CSE, alignment of monitoring framework and evidence generated from the program.

The national component will be implemented in three for Denmark relevant countries in the WCA region – to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase – that have limited access to sexual and reproductive information and services for adolescents and youth, in particular young women and girls, high prevalence of early marriage and teenage pregnancy, gender-based violence and harmful practices, as well as lack of educational opportunities. The project leverages on recognized practices and flagship experiences in the region such as "Safe Spaces" for young women and girls and "Clubs of Future Husband" for young men and boys and aims at accelerating the dynamics of social and behavioral change at community level. These spaces have become crucial hubs for exchange, education, information and empowerment for young women and girls (Safe Spaces) and young men and boys (clubs of future husbands) from rural and isolated areas who are not or are no longer in school.

The overarching goal of CSE is to equip adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, with the knowledge, attitudes and skills that will empower them to:

- Realize their health, SRHR, well-being and dignity.
- Develop respectful social and sexual relationships.
- Consider how their choices will affect their own well-being and that of others, and
- Understand and ensure the protection of their rights and those of others.

CSE aims to achieve this by:

- Equipping young people, in particular young women and girls, with scientifically accurate information about a full range of topics related to human sexuality, including gender and sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- Providing them with an opportunity to develop, identify and understand their values and attitudes about sexuality and gender.
- Encouraging them to develop a positive view of their sexuality and achieve sexual well-being in the context of their emotional and social development.
- Enabling them to develop interpersonal and intrapersonal skills that support the development of respectful, healthy and satisfying social and sexual relationships and the recognition of relationships that are not healthy and respectful.
- Supporting them to exercise responsibility regarding their sexual and other relationships, including considering the well-being of others who are affected by their choices.
- Enabling them to think critically about power, gender and other social inequalities, stigma and discrimination, and the media.
- Empowering them to see themselves and others as equals, to stand up for and protect their own rights and health and respect the rights of others, and to participate actively in society.
- Introducing and/or referring young people to youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services.

Outline of the program

This project proposal presents a three-phased Program entitled **“Strengthening Comprehensive Sexuality Education for out-of-school youth to reach the most left behind in West and Central African Region”**.

It aims to empower adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, from specific groups to receive the skills and opportunities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and well-being in three for Denmark relevant countries (to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase). The program will support the integration of the revised CSE curriculum into out-of-school spaces and the scale-up of existing out-of-school CSE programs to empower the next generation of girls and boys of West and Central Africa.

1) Inception phase (July 2019-December 2019)

The inception phase will be preparatory and will focus on conducting assessments, establishing baselines and local ownership, and developing national M&E frameworks. The inception phase presents an opportunity to ensure that reporting and M&E frameworks align with priorities – and established indicators when applicable – of UNFPA, Denmark and the Agenda 2030. This phase will be essential to assess the current curriculums of sexual education and how to align the current curriculums with the new “International technical and programmatic guidance for out-of-school CSE”, published by UNFPA together with UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO, to be released over the course of the summer of 2019. The inception phase will be instrumental to determine the actual length of the out-of-school CSE modules in each of the three for Denmark relevant countries to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase, and, based on that, the effective number of young people reached in the 2 years of the current initiative, as well as define the final project countries.

2) Implementation (January 2020 – July 2021)

The second phase is the operationalization and implementation of out-of-school national programs in line with the “International technical and programmatic guidance for out-of-school CSE” and UNFPA’s updated Adolescent and Youth strategy. This phase will also be essential to build the capacity of CSE facilitators on the revised guidelines. The potential catalytic effect of the project design will be built into M&E efforts to demonstrate the ‘value for money’ or cost effectiveness that a global multi-country, multi-phased project such as this one can produce.

3) Consolidation (January 2021- July 2021)

Phase three, will focus on knowledge management; documenting best practices and lessons learned and dissemination at the global and regional levels. Knowledge sharing and south-south cooperation will however be a crosscutting activity through all three phases of the program. Moreover, the project will build on the current collaboration with UNESCO and other UN agencies and CSOs to create a more conducive environment in the WCA region for the implementation of CSE in and out-of-school.

Lessons learnt from other ongoing initiatives

At the global level

In the wake of the launch of ITGSE, UNFPA and Norway hosted in December 2017 the High Level Technical Meeting on Advancing Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The meeting brought together participants representing ministries, civil society and the private sector to discuss technical issues related to CSE, how to engage civil society and the private sector, as well as sharing country experiences from all regions. A key outcome of the meeting was the resolution to establish a knowledge-sharing platform through which new and innovative partnerships can be facilitated. These partnerships and related advocacy and knowledge management, will, among other things, contribute to furthering the prioritization, scaling up, and institutionalization of CSE in intergovernmental processes. The platform – the Global CSE Community of Practice - will routinely document promising practices and lessons learned in out-of-school CSE programs, including the present one, and other projects implemented by UNFPA jointly with other UN partners.

UN agencies and their partners working in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and rights and young people’s education, health and wellbeing, have noted with some concern, recurring ‘ideological attacks’ against platforms advocating for SRHR and gender equality as well as against UN agencies who support policy and programs in these areas. To address this concern, UNESCO, the WHO and UNFPA decided to convene an inter-agency working group to develop a communication strategy to address CSE resistance and backlash and strategizing tools and approaches to both manage these and mitigate against their harmful impact on CSE policy and programs. A strategic communications strategy for CSE advocacy will be developed by the end of 2019 and will be aimed at amplifying CSE advocacy; anticipating CSE opposition; managing communication in ‘crisis’ context; and mitigating against the harmful impact of CSE backlash. This will include: objectives, key messages, communication channels and strategic opportunities, and will outline the priority actions for UN and other partners. The strategy will be used by all UNFPA-led CSE programs, including the present one.

In the context of the WCA region, adolescent and youth’s sexual and reproductive health and rights (ASRHR) represent a public health priority and an essential condition for development. The proposed program builds on the work that UNFPA is currently carrying out and on lessons learnt from multi-country initiatives highlighted below. Examples of UNFPA’s activities implemented in the region to improve ASRHR include:

- The current partnership with the Netherlands in several countries in the region including in Benin on “Adolescents and Youth Reproductive Health” and in Mali on “Reaching Last Mile Delivery”.
- The Danish funded project in Niger on “increasing equitable rights and access to maternal health and family planning for youth and women”.
- The Danish supported Muskoka initiative on maternal health in eight Francophone countries (Benin, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Ivory Coast and Togo).
- The Sahel Women Empowerment and Demographic Dividend initiative (SWEDD) in six countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d’Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).
- The UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programs on Child Marriage (covering four countries in the region: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, and Sierra Leone) and on FGM (covering eight countries in the region: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal).
- The Danish funded project “Building Community Resilience” around Lake Chad through Investment in Youth and Women.

Lessons learnt from several on-going projects in the region have underlined that safe spaces play a crucial role in strengthening the integration of SRHR and gender-based services and ensuring confidentiality and safety for adolescent girls and young women. The "safe spaces" experiment was initiated in Niger in 2013 under the name of "Initiative for Adolescent Girls - Knowledge for Dignity" and it is currently deployed in six countries in the region under the SWEDD project.

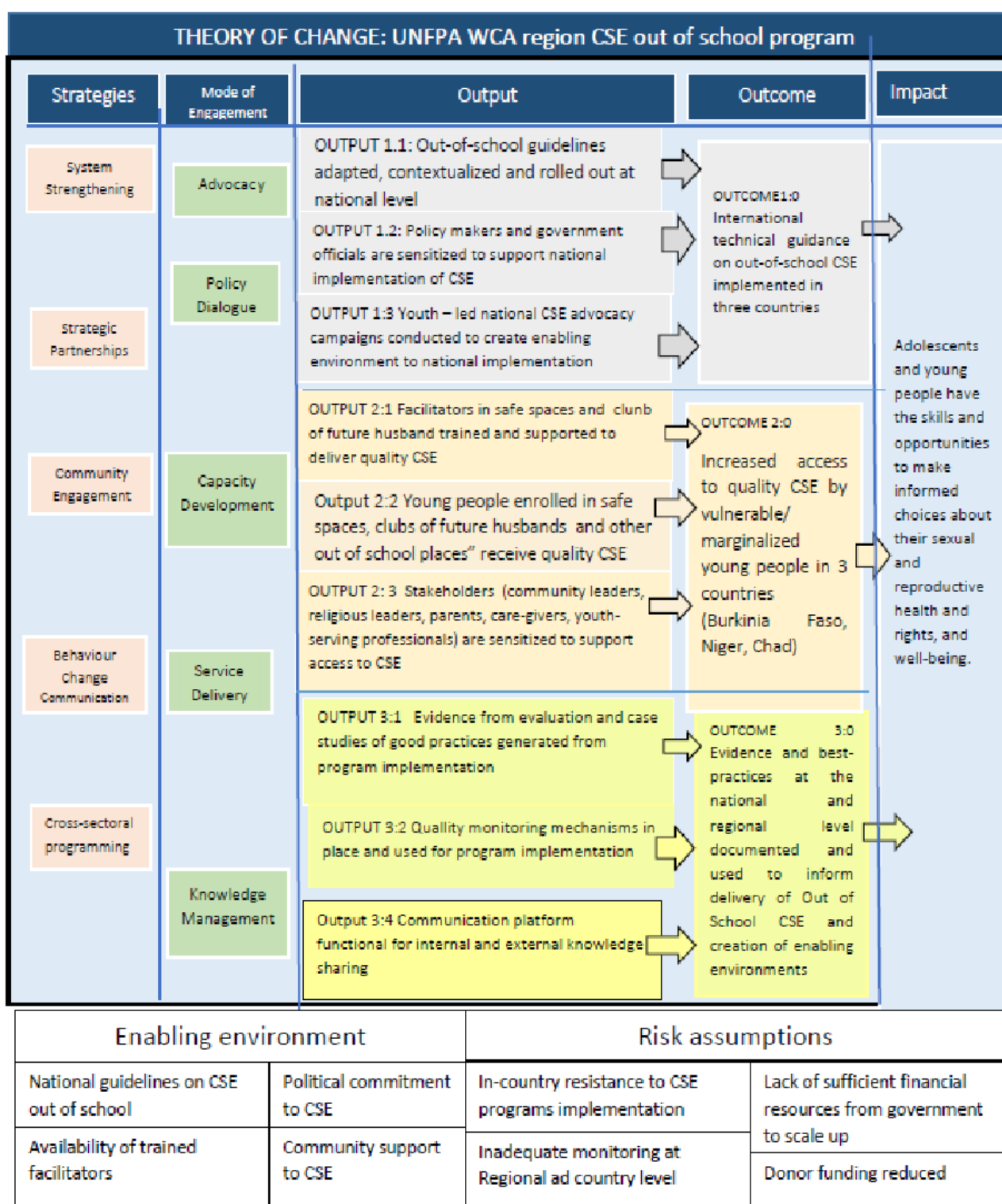
The “clubs of future husbands” have been set up in the region with the aim of addressing gender inequalities and changing the behavior of young men, boys and husbands. The clubs represent a platform for comprehensive information sharing, a space for discussion and action, based on voluntary action to make young men and boys actors in the development of their communities. Their objective is to promote the involvement of young men and boys, who have decision-making power within the family/community, in promoting SRHR and gender equality. The clubs are constituted of groups of 8 to 10 model husbands/future husbands that act as relays for raising awareness among their peers about SRHR and family planning.

Programmatic and implementing partners

For the present project, UNFPA will work in three for Denmark relevant countries to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase closely with relevant ministries of health, education, youth and social affairs, whose role will be to coordinate and supervise the national adaptation of the “International technical and programmatic guidance for out-of-school CSE”. For activities related to safe spaces, husband schools, and other out-of-school spaces, the main partners are international and national CSOs. All the implementing partners are already involved in the establishment of safe spaces and organization of activities offered to adolescent girls who are enrolled in modular programs including literacy, entrepreneurship, economic empowerment activities as well as CSE. Influential civil society networks, traditional leaders, community- and faith-based organizations, women and youth-led organizations, will conduct activities to raise awareness on CSE.

In the region, UNFPA has already completed a micro-evaluation of implementing partners including government, national and international NGOs who can be contracted for work at any time. Hence, those existing UNFPA implementing partners that have successfully passed formal evaluation processes will be involved in the project to identify and engage with the target beneficiaries, and to support activities carried out by the project.

3. Theory of change⁵



⁵ To be accordingly updated once the three for Denmark relevant countries have been identified by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase.

4. Project objective and summary of results frame

The project aims to increase the number of adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, who have the skills and opportunities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights in three for Denmark relevant countries in the WCA region, to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase.

The beneficiaries of the current initiative include:

1. Direct beneficiaries: young people enrolled in safe spaces, clubs of future husband and other out-of-school spaces receive CSE in line with the “International Technical Guidance on out-of-school CSE”. The estimated number of direct beneficiaries is 150,000.
2. ⁶Indirect beneficiaries: spouses, unmarried girls, local groups and associations, safe spaces facilitators, families, households, other members of target communities, religious and traditional leaders, local authorities, young people who will be sensitized by the project. 800,000 people will be sensitized on CSE through community engagement, traditional and social media.

Impact indicator:

150,000 young people have the skills and opportunities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Project Outcomes

The goal and objectives of this project will be realized by focusing on three for Denmark relevant countries in the WCA region, to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase. The proposed areas of intervention will contribute to the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: International technical guidelines on out-of-school CSE implemented in three countries

UNFPA will work directly with governments, youth-led organizations and other national and regional organizations to review and revise existing national out-of-school CSE curriculums. This will include developing, adapting or contextualizing national standards/curriculums for out-of-school sexuality education based on the “International technical and programmatic guidance for out-of-school CSE”. Within the preparatory phase, systematic mapping of out-of-school CSE curriculums will be conducted in the target countries.

By the end of the project, the expected result is:

- 3 national guidelines on out-of-school CSE are available and systematically applied

The outputs that contribute to the achievement of outcome 1 are the following:

Output 1.1: Out-of-school guidelines adapted/contextualizes and rolled out at national level.

Key activities

- Relevant stakeholders, including ministries of health, education, social affairs at country level adapt the “International technical and programmatic guidance for out-of-school CSE” to the national contexts.

⁶ The direct beneficiaries are young people enrolled in safe spaces and clubs of future husbands. The age range of the beneficiaries varies under the different initiative and can be more clearly defined during the inception phase. Overall, the age range of the young people enrolled is 10-19 with biggest number of beneficiaries aged 15-19 year olds.

- The adapted/contextualized national guidelines on out-of-school CSE are validated and launched at national level.
- The adapted/contextualized national guidelines on out-of-school CSE are printed and available for use in out-of-school spaces.

Expected result

- National guidelines on out-of-school CSE are developed and available in each country.

Output 1.2: Policy makers and government officials are sensitized to support national implementation of CSE

Sensitization of policy makers and government officials to support the national adaptation of the “International Technical Guidance on out-of-school CSE” will be conducted in several ways both at regional and national level. Multi-agency (UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO) communication strategy for out-of-school CSE will be utilized to guide the sensitization of national governments and policy makers.

A regional high-level committee on CSE is currently being established by UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO and relevant CSOs to support the regional and national sensitization of governments on CSE. The high-level committee represented by politicians, first ladies, religious leaders, youth representatives, artists, and CSO representatives will lobby decision makers and influential others with:

- Data on the pressing need to implement CSE programs in the region.
- Evidence that holistic approaches to CSE are feasible, effective and not detrimental to young people.

The regional high-level committee will play a substantial role to advocate at country level for the integration of CSE, in and out of school, into national documents. The current project will benefit from on-going advocacy efforts in the region to create an enabling environment for the adaptation and implementation of out-of-school CSE.

UNFPA country offices will organize advocacy events and sensitization activities for national policy makers and government officials to ensure their full support to the national implementation of out-of-school CSE.

Key activities

- Advocacy events at different levels to raise awareness on CSE.
- Development of regional and national CSE communication strategies based on the Global Communication Strategy on Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) (released in June 2019).
- Preparation of briefing material and evidence on results of CSE.

Expected result:

- 600 government officials sensitized to support implementation of out-of-school CSE.

Output 1.3: Youth-led national CSE advocacy campaigns conducted to create enabling environment to national implementation.

This output will be led by young people who through online CSE advocacy platforms will raise-awareness on the importance of having access to CSE among adolescents and young people. They will advocate for providing access and platform for the implementation of CSE in non-formal settings; they will build capacity of youth-led/youth-serving CSOs to advocate for CSE at country level. UNFPA WCA has a strong network of youth-led organization both at regional and national level who will be leading the campaigns.

Key activities include:

- Selection of youth-led organizations to lead the campaigns
- Youth-led organizations develop material for out-of-school CSE advocacy campaigns based on the Global Communication Strategy on Comprehensive Sexual Education (to be launched in June 2019) with technical support from UNFPA
- Youth-led organizations to organize trainings of national youth CSOs who will be involved in the national campaigns
- Youth-led organizations to raise awareness on CSE, advocate for CSE targeting young people and build youth capacity to advocate on CSE through the use of social media.

Expected result:

- 500,000 people will be reached by youth-led advocacy campaigns.

Outcome 2: Increased access to quality CSE by vulnerable/ marginalized young people in three countries

In the WCA region, Burkina Faso and Niger have ongoing initiatives where adolescent girls and young men are reached through “safe spaces” and “clubs of future husband”. The current out-of-school spaces provide vocational skills and CSE. The current project will work to harmonize and improve the quality of the current CSE curriculums utilized in the out-of-school spaces and to train the facilitators and mentors to deliver CSE/life skills curricula.

Output 2.1: Facilitators in safe spaces, husband schools and other out-of-school spaces are trained and supported to deliver quality CSE.

The current mentors/facilitators working in out-of-school spaces will be trained on UNESCO and partners’ revised “International technical guidance on sexuality education – an evidence-informed approach” (2018) to ensure quality and harmonization of the information to the “International Technical Guidance on out-of-school CSE”.

Key activities include:

- Development of training material and tools based on the “International technical and programmatic guidance for out-of-school CSE”.
- Training of facilitators and mentors to use upgraded curricula in line with the “International technical and programmatic guidance for out-of-school CSE”.
- Supportive supervision to ensure the quality of teaching of the “International technical and programmatic guidance for out-of-school CSE”.

Expected Results

- Training packages on new CSE guidelines available.
- 600 facilitators trained in year 1.
- 1,200 facilitators trained by the end of the project (cumulative number).

Output 2.2 Young people recruited into out-of-school spaces receive CSE in line with new guidelines.

Key activities include:

- Adolescent girls and boys enrolled in out-of-school safe spaces receive CSE in line with the “International Technical Guidance on out-of-school CSE”.

- Pre-tests and post-tests are administered to evaluate the level of knowledge of young people and improve teaching and training material, if needed.

Expected results:

- 150,000 young people received CSE.
- 80% of the young people acquired good knowledge of CSE (the level of knowledge will be assessed through post-tests).

Output 2.3 Stakeholders (community leaders, religious leaders, parents, caregivers, youth-serving professionals) are sensitized to support access to CSE.

Lessons learnt from the ongoing initiatives on safe spaces show the importance of community engagement and sensitization to obtain the support of community leaders, religious leaders, parents and caregivers to ensure youth participation to out-of-school CSE and community acceptance.

Key activities will include:

- Town hall discussions.
- Sensitization meetings with community leaders and religious leaders.
- Sensitization meetings with parents and caregivers.

Expected result:

- By the end of the project, at least 500,000 people in local communities will be reached and sensitized on out-of-school CSE.

Outcome 3: Evidence and best practices at the national and regional level documented and used to inform delivery of out-of-school CSE and creation of enabling environments

The project will routinely document promising practices and lessons learned in each country, which will be shared through online CSE Community of Practice. Project successes and challenges will not only be shared internally but also widely disseminated within project countries and regionally using conferences, websites, list servers, trainings, etc. Young people will be instrumental in the documentation and dissemination activities of the project in each country. Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be implemented under outcome 3, output 3.2. To ensure comparability for the effectiveness of project strategies and indicators of success, a monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed within Phase 1. The framework will include a set of national indicators on which the project will contribute and another set on which it is responsible to deliver. Baselines and targets will be set for each of the indicators. The baseline and final evaluation will be sub-contracted to a reputable tertiary institution to ensure objectivity, while the extensive mid-term review of the intervention period will be carried out by UNFPA. Progress will be informed by routine quarterly and annual reviews and reports.

The WCA region will be part of a global platform, currently under development, for knowledge sharing. The platform will work through new and innovative partnerships between governments, academia and civil society on the one hand, and between the member states on the other. The platform is considered to have great potential to move the global CSE agenda forward and will contribute to prioritization, scaling up, and institutionalization of CSE in intergovernmental processes.

The present project will utilize this new platform as the prime knowledge-sharing tool to foster more systematic south-south cooperation through i.a. the sharing of best practices and lessons learned as well as of quality assured teaching and learning resources that are easily adapted to national contexts. The present

project will contribute with evidence and data to other ongoing initiatives supported by UNFPA globally on out-of-school CSE.

The outputs that contribute to the achievement of outcome 3 are the following:

- *Output 3.1 Evidence from evaluation and case studies of good practices generated from project.*
- *Output 3.2 Quality monitoring mechanisms in place and used for project implementation.*
- *Output 3.3 Communication platform functional for internal and external knowledge sharing.*

Key activities include:

- Develop case studies and project evaluation.
- Develop monitoring framework.
- Training of national stakeholders on the use of communication platform.
- Utilization of community platform for knowledge sharing.

5. Inputs/budget

The budget has been equally distributed among three countries – to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase – during the development of the proposal. In the inception phase of the project, a more refined allocation of resources to the countries will be done based on the following criteria:

- number of young people enrolled in existing and to be established safe spaces and clubs of future husbands
- number of safe spaces and clubs of future husband existing under on-going initiatives
- number of new safe spaces and clubs of future husbands to be established by other initiatives in the coming 2 years

Outcome	Output	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Region
Development engagement 1: “International technical guidance on out-of-school CSE” implemented in three for Denmark relevant project countries	Output 1.1: Out-of-school guidelines adapted/contextualizes and rolled out at national level	450 000	450 000	450 000	140 000
	Output 1.2: Policy makers and government officials are sensitized to support national implementation of CSE				
	Output 1.3: Youth – led national CSE advocacy campaigns conducted to create enabling environment to national implementation				
Development engagement 2: Access to out-of-school CSE for marginalized young people in three for Denmark relevant project countries	Output 2.1: Facilitators in safe spaces, husband schools and other out-of-school spaces trained and supported to deliver quality CSE	2 800 000	2 800 000	2 800 000	
	Output 2.2 Young people recruited into out-of-school spaces receive CSE in line with new guidelines				
	Output 2.3 Stakeholders (community leaders, religious leaders, parents, care-givers, youth-serving professionals) are sensitized to support access to CSE				
Development engagement 3: Evidence and best-practices at the national and regional level documented and used to inform delivery of out-of-school CSE and creation of enabling environments	Output 3.1 Evidence from evaluation and case studies of good practices generated from project	450 000	450 000	450 000	140 000
	Output 3.2 Quality monitoring mechanisms in place and used for project implementation				
	Output 3.3 Communication platform functional for internal and external knowledge sharing				
HR for project management	Project implementation managed efficiently ensuring that offices involved in the project have the required HR capacity to implement the program. It is envisaged to hire extra human resources. This is a direct cost to the program.	300 000	300 000	300 000	508 000
Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting	Quality monitoring mechanisms in place and used for project implementation.	100 000	100 000	100 000	400 000
Regional oversight and multi-country knowledge sharing	Costs related to knowledge sharing meetings of the countries, final evaluation as well any mission and technical assistance that the regional office (Dakar, Senegal) will provide in the project countries.				400 000
Sub-total		4 100 000	4 100 000	4 100 000	1 588 000
<i>ICAUNFPA (8%)</i>	UNFPA standard percentage.	328 000	328 000	328 000	128 000
TOTAL		4 428 000	4 428 000	4 428 000	1 716 000
GRAND TOTAL (DKK)					15 000 000

6. Institutional and Management arrangement

The project will be managed by the UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional office in Dakar, Senegal. In particular, the oversight functions of the project will lie with the regional office, while UNFPA country offices will be responsible for on-the-ground implementation and monitoring of the interventions. In each country, the UNFPA country office will provide technical and operational oversight and ensure smooth implementation through UNFPA's implementing partners.

UNFPA has agreed to the following management arrangement with the aim to ensure adequate dialogue and timely decisions concerning this development engagement. Management arrangements will be in accordance with the procedures established in connection with the core funding provided by Denmark to UNFPA as outlined in the 'Strategic Partnership Agreement 2017-19 between the Government of Denmark and UNFPA' and the 'Strategy for Denmark's Engagement with UNFPA 2018-2022' and in accordance with the Framework Agreement.

Specific reference is made to article III on administration of the contribution and article IV on reporting requirements in the Framework Agreement.

7. Financial Management

Both parties will strive for full alignment of the Danish support to the implementing partner rules and procedures and the contribution shall be subject to the Framework Agreement and to UNFPA's Financial Regulations and Rules.

Other donors

Denmark is currently the sole donor of the project, however, under a Norway funded 3-year program (2019-2021), the "International Technical and Programmatic Guidance on out-of-school CSE" will be launched in five regions and tested in five countries (Ghana, Malawi, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iran).

UNFPA also works with UNICEF in Ghana on a program for in-school CSE, funded by Canada, and Switzerland funds UNFPA Eastern and Southern Africa's flagship "Safeguard Young People" program, where CSE is one of the components. In 2019, at the global level and in some countries under the UNAIDS' Division of Labour, UNFPA uses UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework funds to cover CSE activities.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

Data will be collected before, during and after the project to enable UNFPA to evaluate the impact of the project. This will be facilitated by the UNFPA country office teams in the three for Denmark relevant countries to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase. External end-of-project evaluation will also be conducted to validate information generated through regular monitoring and assessments. The M&E process will be participatory involving governments, NGOs, community- and faith-based organizations, and beneficiaries to ensure sustainability and effectiveness.

9. Anti-Corruption Clause.

Reference is made to the Framework Agreement, article VII.

10. Risk Management

Reference is made to the risk identification, assessment and mitigation plan in annex 5.

Annexes

Annex 1: Context Analysis (Denmark UNFPA Strategic Partnership Agreement 2017-2019 + Framework Agreement)

Annex 2: Partner (Strategy for Denmark's Engagement with UNFPA 2018-2022)

Annex 3: Results Framework

Annex 4: Budget details

Annex 5: Risk Management Matrix

Annex 6: Plan for communication of results

Annex 7: Quality Assurance Checklist

NB: Annexes 1, 2, 4 and 7 are attached separately.

Annex 3: Results framework

Thematic Programme		Strengthening Comprehensive Sexuality Education for out-of-school youth to reach the most left behind in West and Central African Region	
Thematic Programme Objective		Adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, have the skills and opportunities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights	
Impact Indicator		Increased number adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, have the skills and opportunities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights	
Baseline	Year	2019	NA- to be determined by baseline assessment (on-going initiatives are providing sexual education to young people)
Target	Year	2021	150,000 adolescents and young people, in particular young women and girls, have the skills and opportunities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights
Engagement Title 1		International Technical Guidance for out-of-school CSE nationally implemented	
Outcome		International technical guidance for out-of-school CSE implemented in three countries	
Outcome indicator		Number of countries with International Technical Guidance on out-of-school CSE systematically applied	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year	2021	3 for Denmark relevant countries, to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase, systematically apply the International Technical Guidance for out-of-school CSE
Output 1.1		<i>Out-of-school guidelines adapted/contextualized and rolled out at national level</i>	
Output indicator		Number of national CSE guidelines adapted and rolled out	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020	3
Target	Year 2	2021	3
Output1.2		Policy-makers and government officials are sensitized to support national implementation of CSE	
Output indicator		Number of government officials and policy-makers sensitized	
Baseline	Year	2019	NA – to be determined from baseline assessment
Target	Year 1	2020	300 government officials and policy-makers sensitized
Target	Year 2	2021	600 government officials and policy-makers sensitized
Output1.3		Youth-led national CSE advocacy campaigns conducted to create enabling environment to national implementation	
Output indicator		Number of people reached by youth led campaigns countries on CSE	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020	200,000 people reached by the youth led campaigns on CSE
Target	Year 2	2021	500,000 people (cumulative) reached by youth-led campaigns on CSE
Engagement Title 2		Access to CSE out-of-school for marginalized young people in 3 Countries	
Outcome 2		Increased access to quality CSE by vulnerable/ marginalized young people in three for Denmark relevant countries (to be defined by UNFPA and Denmark during the inception phase)	
Outcome indicator		Number of vulnerable /marginalized young people who have access to CSE	
Baseline	Year	2019	
Target	Year	2021	150,000 young people trained on out-of-school CSE.

Output 2.1		Facilitators in safe spaces, clubs of husband and other out-of-school spaces trained and supported to deliver quality CSE	
Output indicator		Number of facilitators trained on UNESCO and partners' revised "International technical guidance on sexuality education – an evidence-informed approach" (2018)	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020	600 facilitators and mentors trained on revised CSE guidelines
Target	Year 2	2021	1,200 (cumulative) facilitators trained on revised CSE guidelines
Output 2.2		Young people from selected target groups recruited into out-of-school spaces that receive CSE in line with new guidelines	
Output indicator		Number of young people have received CSE in line with new guidelines	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020	75,000 young people received CSE in line with new guidelines
Target	Year 2	2021	150,000 young people received CSE in line with new guidelines
Output 2.3		Stakeholders (community leaders, religious leaders, parents, care-givers, youth-serving professionals) are sensitized to support access to CSE	
Output indicator		Number of people sensitized at community level to support access to CSE	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020	150,000 people sensitized at community level to support access to CSE
Target	Year 2	2021	300,000 (cumulative number) people sensitized at community level to support access to CSE
Engagement Title		Evidence on out-of-school CSE initiative in WCA region available	
Outcome 3		Evidence and best-practices at the national and regional level documented and used to inform delivery of out-of-school CSE and creation of enabling environments	
Outcome indicator		Number of documents produced on good practice available	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year	2021	4
Output 3.1		Evidence from evaluation and case studies of good practices generated from program	
Output indicator		# of case studies of good practices from program implementation on out-of-school CSE produced.	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020	3 case studies produced
Target	Year 2	2021	1 final evaluation of the program produced by the end of the program
Output 3.2		Quality monitoring mechanisms in place and used for program implementation	
Output indicator		A monitoring framework is developed.	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020	3 monitoring framework available and utilized at country level
Target	Year 2	2021	3 monitoring framework available and utilized at country level
Output 3.3		Communication platform functional for internal and external knowledge sharing	
Output indicator		Communication platform(s) is used for internal and external knowledge sharing	
Baseline	Year	2019	0
Target	Year 1	2020	Communication platform(s) is used by the regional office and the three targeted countries to share information
Target	Year 2	2021	Communication platform(s) is used by the regional office and the three targeted countries to share information

Annex 5: Risk Management Matrix

Risks identification

Context and Programme Risks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opposition to the CSE programs in countries 2. Conflict and instability in countries 3. Weak national capacity 4. Inadequate coordination at country level
Funding Risks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. External funding environment for CSE Out-of-school work and exchange rate fluctuations 6. Lack of sufficient financial resources from government to take the project to scale at national level
Management risks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Inadequate regional and country staff capacity to deliver on UNFPA Supplies outcomes and outputs

Risks assessment

Risk	Probability	Impact
PROGRAMME RISKS		
1. Opposition to the CSE programs in countries	Medium In the West and Central Africa region there have been several cases of 'push back' from influential leaders on CSE. UNFPA has built strong relationship with influential civil society networks, including religious and traditional leaders.	High Programme may have to stop in some places and the concept of safe spaces and school of future husbands might be strongly questioned
2. Conflict and instability in countries	High Project countries are in humanitarian and fragile situations especially in areas covered by the project.	High Deterioration of security situation and instability can have severe implications on program implementation
3. Weak national capacity	Low UNFPA has invested heavily in building national capacity in Gender Based Violence (GBV), Maternal Health (MH) and Family Planning (FP) and establishing a strong network of Safe Spaces and School of Future Husbands that is well recognized.	Medium Program results may not be fully achieved and is not sustainable if national capacity doesn't increase.
4. Inadequate coordination at country level	Low UNFPA works in close collaboration with all partners engaged in running of safe spaces and schools of future husbands to strengthen in-country coordination through established mechanisms.	Medium Absence of coordination among partners would hinder achievement of results and possible inefficiencies.
FUNDING RISKS		
5. External funding environment for the out-of-school CSE and exchange rate fluctuations	Low There is quite a strong movement around out-of-school CSE, and several partners/donors have contributed to the International Technical Guidance on out-of-school CSE, and the selected countries are places where it	High The impact of a negative shift in donors' environment towards out-of-school CSE might

	makes more sense to invest on this currently.	be severe, especially if the shift takes place in major donors' environments.
6. Lack of sufficient financial resources from programme countries to take the project to scale at national level	High Despite strong efforts and commitment of donors, out-of-school CSE is not yet fully considered as one of the major investment priority area by countries.	Low There is a strong movement in favor of out-of-school CSE from major donors.
MANAGEMENT RISKS		
7. Inadequate regional and country staff capacity to deliver on outcomes and outputs	Low UNFPA has developed adequate capacity at regional at country level especially in the framework of the SWEDD and the Muskoka initiative to which Denmark is a new but key partner.	High Effectiveness and efficiency of the program could be severely impacted

Risk Mitigation Plan

Risk	Mitigating actions
1. Opposition to CSE programmes in countries	Conduct advocacy with governments at national and local levels and strengthen relationship with line ministries. Ensure that line ministries are fully involved in the adaptation/contextualization of the new international guidelines. Engage with influential civil society networks including traditional and religious leaders and associate them to the program.
2. Conflict and instability in countries	Ensure that country office plans include emergency preparedness. Integrate UNFPA experiences in planning and management. Continue to provide oversight and insights on emergencies and instabilities that are likely to happen.
3. Weak national capacity	Continue to build national capacity and provide targeted support to countries based on program development needs. Assist countries in scaling up best practices and sharing lessons learned. Collaborate with other agencies to strengthen national systems, including human resources for health and protection. Document innovative approaches to increase access to quality sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services including family planning linked with CSE for youth, particularly adolescent girls.

<p>4. Inadequate coordination at country level</p>	<p>Support national governments in their role as coordinators in the health and education sectors including in GBV and family planning services and delivery of CSE. Ensure UNFPA Representatives are members and drivers of coordination mechanisms for the development of GBV, family planning and CSE services. Ensure active participation of UNFPA in other partnerships at regional and country levels.</p>
<p>5. External funding environment for the CSE Out-of-school and exchange rate fluctuations</p>	<p>Intensify efforts to diversify the base of financial partners Strengthen advocacy for out-of-school CSE programs in selected countries and at global level with donors and financial partners.</p>
<p>6. Lack of sufficient financial resources from programme countries to take the project to scale at national level</p>	<p>Intensify advocacy and provide evidence on effectiveness on CSE for increased domestic resource allocation for CSE. Leverage available resources and strategic partnerships to fulfil the mandate of the out-of-school CSE programme for ASRHR. Work closely with parliamentarians, influential networks (community- and faith-based organisations, Youth Associations, etc.) to ensure a comprehensive and efficient advocacy towards the allocation of national resources for CSE.</p>
<p>7. Inadequate regional and country staff capacity to deliver on outcomes and outputs</p>	<p>Map needs at country, regional and HQ level and ensure that capacity gaps are filled Strengthen capacity at country and regional level to monitor implementation.</p>

Annex 6: Communication Plan

A Global Communication Strategy on Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) will be developed in June 2019 by UNFPA, UNESCO and WHO. The regional and national communication strategy for the current initiative will be developed during the inception phase of the current initiative building on the global communication strategy and adapting it to the regional and national contexts.

What? (the message)	When? (the timing)	How? (the mechanism)	Audience(s)	Responsible
Specific messages will be developed based on the global communication strategy.	Messages will be delivered throughout the length of the project.	Global communication strategy and its regional and national adaptation will ensure that messages are delivered to the targeted audience in the most appropriate way.	See below	UNFPA Regional and country offices will oversee the communication strategy and ensure that partners deliver messages in line with the global and regional strategy.
Importance of CSE for development of young people, in particular young women and girls			Government officials	UNFPA regional (RO) and Country offices (COs)
Address myths on CSE perceived detrimental to young people			Traditional and religious leaders	UNFPA Regional office (RO) and country offices (CO)
Both of the above			Parents, teachers care givers	UNFPA COs
Importance of CSE for development of young people, in particular young women and girls, and address issues of gender based violence			Young people and youth network	UNFPA COs
Evidence of CSE, best practices and case studies			General public as well as other CO and regions involved in CSE (South-South cooperation)	UNFPA HQ and RO online - Knowledge platform
CSE and importance for young people and right to sexual and reproductive choices			Young people	Youth-led organizations

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

DENMARK

AND

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

2017 - 2019

This **Strategic Partnership Agreement** (the “**Agreement**”) is entered into by and between:

- (a) **THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK** (hereinafter referred to as “**Denmark**”) as represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (including Danida and the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations in New York); and
- (b) **UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND** (hereinafter referred to as “**UNFPA**”) and, together with Denmark, the “**Parties**”, and each one, a “**Party**”).

PREAMBLE – Objectives

Considering that after many years of fruitful cooperation between the Parties, Denmark fully supports the achievement of UNFPA’s goals and strategic objectives as outlined in UNFPA’s current Strategic Plan, (the “**Strategy**”).

Noting the Agenda 2030’s commitment to “leave no one behind” requiring that the most vulnerable, including those affected by crises and forced displacement, are included in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Considering that the above goals and aspirations are all fully in line with Denmark’s Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, and noting the important role of UNFPA in ensuring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action including universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Recognising the work of UNFPA encompassing both humanitarian and development activity and UNFPA’s subsequent central position in ensuring coherence in the humanitarian and development interventions on the ground, while respecting the humanitarian principles.

Considering that the Parties wish to strengthen their relationship by entering into this Agreement in view of providing a coherent, predictable and structured framework for their cooperation in support of the UNFPA’s Strategy and programmes and activities throughout the world, including on the ground where both Parties are engaged.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree as follows:

Article 1

Scope of the Agreement

- 1.1 This Agreement sets forth the terms, conditions and procedures for the non-exclusive collaboration between the Parties regarding funding for and further cooperation on the implementation of the Strategy and UNFPA's programmes, projects and activities.
- 1.2 This Agreement constitutes a basis of the Parties' strategic partnership with regard to Denmark's core contribution, humanitarian contribution, personnel support (being secondments of senior Danish staff and JPO programme), tightly earmarked contributions to the jointly managed innovation fund, and contributions for specified additional initiatives.
- 1.3 Contributions by Denmark to UNFPA from its bilateral budgets at country-level will continue to be made under the terms of the 2014 Framework Co-financing Agreement concluded between Denmark and UNFPA.
- 1.4 This Agreement, together with annexes, constitutes the basis of the Parties' strategic partnership. In the event of ambiguities, discrepancies or inconsistencies among them, the following order of priority shall apply:
 1. This document
 2. The annexes hereto
 3. Any other document signed or issued pursuant hereto.

Article 2

Guiding Principles

- 2.1 Within its mandate, UNFPA shall utilise the contributions provided by Denmark with the aim of realising the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 2.2 Where applicable, the contributions provided by Denmark under this agreement shall be utilised by UNFPA in line with the principles of Delivering as One, the Busan Partnership

for Effective Development Co-operation, the Grand Bargain and the Commitment to Action (“New Way of Working”).

Article 3

Contributions by Denmark

- 3.1 The Contribution shall be allocated by UNFPA as follows:
- A. Core contribution to UNFPA’s core resources;
(specified in ANNEX 1)
 - B. Earmarked contribution to UNFPA Supplies;
(specified in ANNEX 2)
 - C. Earmarked contribution to UNFPA’s Innovation Fund;
(specified in ANNEX 3)
 - D. Earmarked contribution to UNFPA’s humanitarian activities;
(specified in ANNEX 4)
 - E. Personnel support (being Secondments of senior Danish staff as Senior Advisors and a JPO programme)
(specified in ANNEX 5).
- 3.2 The core contributions mentioned in Article 3.1 A of this Agreement shall be commingled and untied, as provided in the UNFPA Financial Regulations. The core contributions shall be allocated and used by UNFPA in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
- 3.3 Contributions under 3.1 B through E shall be considered earmarked contributions and are provided on a grant basis.
- 3.4 The Contributions referred to under Article 3.1 A through D shall each be paid against a letter requesting payment by UNFPA.
- 3.5 The contributions for JPOs mentioned in Article 3.1 E of this Agreement shall continue to be conducted in accordance with the Agreement between Denmark and the United Nations Development Programme (“UNDP”) of 17 May 2002, as amended, which also

provides that UNDP administers JPOs on behalf of UNFPA, or in accordance with such other agreement on the matter as may be concluded between Denmark and UNDP.

- 3.6 The contributions towards secondments of senior Danish staff or Senior Advisors referred to in Article 3.1 E shall be transferred in accordance with the terms set out in ANNEX 5. Any unexpected changes to the allocation of the Contribution due to parliamentary decisions on appropriation of funds shall be notified immediately by Denmark to UNFPA, it being understood that any downward allocation may result in abolition of posts and termination or non-renewal of appointments.
- 3.7 After parliamentary approval of the overall contribution to UNFPA, Denmark will inform UNFPA in writing of the amount of the Contribution as approved by the Parliament for that year, as well as an indicative planning figure for the following year.
- 3.8 Any further contributions by Denmark to UNFPA exceeding the amounts included in ANNEX 6 of this Agreement shall follow the same procedures as included in this Agreement.
- 3.9 The Contributions under this Agreement other than core contributions under Article 3.1 A and contributions for JPOs under Article 3.1 E shall be in compliance with the decisions of the UNFPA Executive Board and the UNFPA Cost Recovery policy. The Cost Recovery will not be an additional amount added to the contribution but would always be included in the contribution. The Cost Recovery rate shall be specified in a separate document that will be signed when Denmark disburses the payments.
- 3.10 Denmark bears no responsibility or liability vis-à-vis any third party for activities administered by UNFPA and carried out pursuant to the Agreement.

Article 4

Programming of Funds

- 4.1 The programme/project documents/proposals for Contributions under Article 3.1 B, C and D shall contain results frameworks, budgets, and accompanying descriptions of risk management as applicable.
- 4.2 Activities at country level shall, unless otherwise agreed, be in line with national priorities and plans as reflected in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, Humanitarian Response Plans or other relevant frameworks. The Parties

agree that the relevant governments should, whenever relevant, include any transfer of cash by UNFPA to the government, which is financed from contributions made under the present agreement, in their national budgets, it being acknowledged, however, that this is outside the control of either of the Parties.

Article 5

Management of the Contributions

- 5.1 UNFPA shall be responsible for performing its obligations under this Agreement and managing the Contributions under this Agreement in accordance with the UNFPA Regulations, Rules, policies and procedures. For purposes of this Agreement, the UNFPA Regulations and Rules are deemed to include the UNFPA financial regulations and rules as well as the United Nations staff regulations and rules; and the UNFPA policies are deemed to include the UNFPA Oversight Policy and Evaluation Policy as approved and from time to time revised by the UNFPA Executive Board.
- 5.2 The Contributions under this Agreement shall be made in Danish Kroner (DKK) to the following bank account:

Account Name:	<i>UNFPA DKK Contributions Account</i>
Bank:	<i>Bank of America N. A.</i>
Bank Address:	<i>2 King Edward Street, London, EC1A 1HQ, UK</i>
Account no.:	<i>62722080</i>
SWIFT code:	<i>BOFAGB22</i>
IBAN no.:	<i>GB45 BOFA 1650 5062 7220 80</i>
Branch Code:	<i>6008</i>

- 5.3 The Contributions for JPOs under Article 3.1 E hereof shall be made as provided in the relevant Agreement between Denmark and UNDP (see paragraph 3.5 of this Agreement).

- 5.4 Upon disbursement of a Contribution, Denmark will inform UNFPA of such disbursement by email with remittance information to RMB@unfpa.org. UNFPA's Resource Mobilization Branch will confirm the receipt of funds in writing to Denmark, indicating the amount in DKK and equivalent amount in USD received.
- 5.5 UNFPA may freely exchange funds deposited by Denmark for United States Dollars (USD) or any other currency.
- 5.6 As a rule, upon financial closing of activities financed from Contributions under Article 3.1 B through E, any unspent balances relating to such activities must be returned to Denmark. However, the Parties may consult on the possibility of reallocating any unspent balances remaining upon financial closing of relevant programme activities to other activities or to UNFPA core funding.
- 5.7 If the Contribution is made in a currency other than United States Dollars, its equivalent value in United States Dollars shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. However, should a different United Nations operational rate of exchange apply at the time of receipt of any payment relating to the Contribution, the value of the payment will be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of receipt of payment by UNFPA, and the amount of the Contribution available for the Programme activities will be adjusted accordingly to reflect the gain or loss arising therefrom.
- 5.8 With regard to the Contribution other than core Contribution pursuant to Article 3.1 A, in the event of any unforeseen circumstances relating to, or having an effect on the value of, any part of the Contribution, including unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments, inflationary factors or fluctuations in exchange rates, UNFPA may seek further financing from Denmark. Should further financing not be available or forthcoming from Denmark, the activities under the Programme may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNFPA. UNFPA shall not be liable to make available such further financing.
- 5.9 The Parties recall and agree that in accordance with the terms of the UNFPA financial regulations and rules, any interest revenue accruing to UNFPA from the Contribution shall be retained by UNFPA and form part of its regular resources.

Article 6

Procurement and Ownership

- 6.1 UNFPA shall conduct all procurement of commodities, goods and services funded with the Contributions made under this Agreement in accordance with UNFPA regulations and rules.
- 6.2 Ownership as well as transfer of ownership of procured commodities, goods and services shall be determined in accordance with UNFPA regulations and rules, policies and procedures.

Article 7

Reporting

- 7.1 UNFPA shall maintain appropriate accounting and financial records in accordance with UNFPA Regulations and Rules in respect of the receipt, use and management of the Contributions made under this Agreement.
- 7.2 For the Contribution to core resources referred to in Article 3.1 A of this Agreement, UNFPA shall provide Denmark with the standard annual programmatic report and financial statement that UNFPA provides to all contributors to core resources. The programmatic report will show indicators of the effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes, impact and sustainability of UNFPA's activities.
- 7.3
- A. For Contributions to the UNFPA Supplies referred to in Article 3.1 B of this Agreement or any other thematic funds excluding the thematic funds for humanitarian action, UNFPA shall provide Denmark with the following reports prepared in accordance with UNFPA accounting and reporting procedures:
- (a) An annual report summarising the programmatic activities and results, measured against agreed result framework, lessons learned

and challenges, an overview of donors, a breakdown by Sub-window, key programme areas, and geographic locations, as well as provisional financial data. In conjunction with the annual report, Denmark shall receive a letter from UNFPA setting out the share of Denmark's contribution to UNFPA Supplies (or other fund) and the results that it helped achieve.

- (b) An annual certified financial statement for the thematic fund (including specification of the Danish contribution) as of 31 December every year to be submitted no later than 30 June the following year.
 - (c) Within six (6) months after the date of completion or termination of the Agreement, a final report summarising project activities and impact of activities as well as provisional financial data.
 - (d) A final certified financial statement for the thematic fund (including specification of the Danish contribution) shall be submitted within twelve (12) to eighteen (18) months after the end of the activity period during which the Project is completed or otherwise terminated.
- B. For each of the Contributions to the UNFPA Innovation Fund referred to in Article 3.1(C) of this Agreement, UNFPA shall provide Denmark with the following reports:
- (a) An annual report within six (6) months following the end of each calendar year on the results obtained by the Innovation Fund. The report shall be analytical in approach and include a presentation of difficulties and shortcomings and discuss possible remedies;
 - (b) A certified financial statement including specification of the Danish contribution) within six (6) months following the end of each calendar year; and
 - (c) A final report covering activities carried out and results achieved by the Innovation Fund, which will also include components not funded by Denmark, to be delivered within six (6) months after the end of the Period.

- (d) A final certified financial statement (including specification of the Danish contribution) shall be provided within twelve (12) to eighteen (18) months after the end of the activity period during which the Project is completed or otherwise terminated
- C. For the contributions to UNFPA's humanitarian activities as referred to in Article 3.1. D, UNFPA shall provide Denmark with the following reports:
 - (a) UNFPA's Annual Report, which includes humanitarian activities.
 - (b) The annual application for humanitarian funding should include specific results achieved and lessons learned from the previous year's programme.
 - (c) One annual financial statement certified by an authorized official of UNFPA (Division for Management Services) as of 31 December of the year in question, to be submitted no later than 30 June of the following year.
 - (d) One final financial statement certified by an authorized official of UNFPA (Finance Branch, Division for Management Services) to be submitted no later than 30 June following the year in which the relevant programme was operationally completed.
 - (e) In the event that (an) other donor(s) contributed to the relevant programme, the reports under this sub-paragraph C (b) and C (c) shall be consolidated.
- 7.4 For the contribution to personnel support as referred to in Article 3.1 E UNFPA shall provide Denmark with accounting and reporting as specified in the relevant agreement between Denmark and UNFPA.
- 7.5 With regard to Contributions under Article 3.1 E towards secondments of senior Danish staff, UNFPA shall provide Denmark with the following reports:
 - (a) One annual narrative report with regard to the Contribution in the form of a standard UNFPA performance appraisal and development report within three (3) months following the end of each calendar year.

- (b) One annual financial statement with regard to the Contribution certified by an authorized official of UNFPA as of 31 December of the year in question, to be submitted no later than 30 June of the following year.
 - (c) One final financial statement with regard to the Contribution certified by an authorized official of UNFPA to be submitted no later than 30 June following the year in which the particular secondment was operationally completed.
- 7.6 All financial reports or statements referred to above will be expressed in United States Dollars.

Article 8

Audit

- 8.1 The Contributions under this Agreement shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided in UNFPA financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
- 8.2 The Contributions are made to UNFPA subject to the “single audit principle” and Denmark will rely on that principle consistent with Denmark’s active engagement in the international efforts towards harmonising procedures and rules among donors with a view to simplifying aid administration.
- 8.3 External audit: The Parties recall that the external auditors of UNFPA, the United Nations Board of Auditors, are appointed by and report to the United Nations General Assembly, of which Denmark is a member. The Parties further recall that the reports on the audits of the financial statements of UNFPA by the United Nations Board of Auditors become public documents by reason of being transmitted through the Advisory Committee (*i.e.* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, or “ACABQ”) to the United Nations General Assembly, and that external audit reports of UNFPA are publicly disclosed by the United Nations Board of Auditors at <http://www.un.org/en/auditors/board/auditors-reports.shtml>, or at such other URL as the Board of Auditors may from time to time decide.
- 8.4 Internal audit: The Parties recall UNFPA Executive Board decision 2012/18 and note that, in accordance with paragraph 17 of that decision, internal audit reports are publicly

disclosed by the Director, Office of Audit and Investigation Services, UNFPA, subject to the limitations contained in paragraph 19 of that decision, and subject to such further decisions that UNFPA's Executive Board may from time to time adopt. Internal audit reports are publicly disclosed by the Director, Office of Audit and Investigation Services, UNFPA, at <http://www.unfpa.org/audit-and-investigation>, or at such other URL as the Director, Office of Audit and Investigation Services, may from time to time decide. The Parties take further note that a copy of each internal audit report is disclosed and transmitted by the Director, Office of Audit and Investigation Services, UNFPA, to the United Nations Board of Auditors. For purposes of this Article 8.4, the term "internal audit report" shall mean the final report resulting from an audit issued by the Director, Office of Audit and Investigation Services, UNFPA, to the Executive Director and the auditees for their consideration and for the implementation of recommendations (unless otherwise defined in UNFPA's Oversight Policy as from time to time approved or amended by UNFPA's Executive Board).

- 8.5 Audit of implementing partners: The part for the Contribution transferred by UNFPA to Implementing Partners for activities towards the implementation of the relevant programme shall be audited as provided under UNFPA's financial regulations as well as its financial rules, policies and procedures. Such audits are performed by external audit professionals designated by UNFPA or by a government's supreme audit institution. It is understood that the external audit professionals may be either individual or corporate persons (such as an audit or accounting firm).

Article 9

Assessments of UNFPA Implementing Partner

- 9.1 UNFPA will assess its implementing partners in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures, which are deemed to include the provisions on micro-assessment under the United Nations Development Group Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer ("HACT"), as from time to time amended or revised.

Article 10

Monitoring & Evaluation

- 10.1 UNFPA shall be responsible for the monitoring and regular review of activities carried out under this Agreement.

- 10.2 With regard to Contributions other than core Contributions pursuant to Article 3.1 A hereof, costs of monitoring shall constitute a direct cost to the relevant programme and, therefore, shall be covered from the relevant Contribution.
- 10.3 The evaluation of any programme shall be subject to the provisions contained in the UNFPA Evaluation Policy as approved and from time to time revised by UNFPA's Executive Board. With respect to measuring the performance of UNFPA and its programs, Denmark will rely on UNFPA's own reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems.
- 10.4 With regards to Contributions in accordance with Article 3.1 B through E hereof, UNFPA agrees to keep Denmark informed of key issues, progress and problems relating to the concerned programme, as appropriate. The officials or designated representatives of Denmark will, where the Parties agree it is appropriate, be provided with the opportunity to participate in any such mission and the cost of such participation will be borne by Denmark.

Article 11

Annual Consultations

- 11.1 Annual consultations between UNFPA and Denmark will be held in April or May in order to discuss among other issues the following:
- UNFPA's utilization of the Yearly Contribution
 - Denmark's strategic and political priorities
 - Achievements and results generated by the Danish Yearly Contribution since last round of annual consultations
 - Communication of achievements and results
 - Identification of strategic assistance in the form of advisory services
 - Possibilities for strengthening thematic or operational coherence and synergy between UNFPA's operations and Danish bilateral assistance
 - UNFPA's role with respect to promoting overall coherence between development and humanitarian work in view of sustainable results on the ground
 - Partnerships with other Danish actors, including partnerships with Danish civil society organisations and private sector.
- 11.2 Annual Consultations may be replaced by high level consultations with a Danish delegation led by the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation or his/her deputy.

- 11.3 The final agenda for the annual or high-level consultations should be preferably agreed at least three weeks in advance. Prior to the annual consultations, UNFPA shall communicate to Denmark any relevant documents.

Article 12

Communication on Contributions and Results

- 12.1 With this agreement Denmark aims at increasing the visibility of its contributions to the multilateral system and of their results. Special communication activities and needs may be discussed at the annual consultations. UNFPA will highlight the Danish contribution through press releases in Denmark after each allocation is decided.
- 12.2 Prior to issuing a press release, it should be agreed with Denmark whether a joint press release should be issued. Other press releases on the specific funding by Denmark - either in New York or in the affected areas – should also, where relevant, mention the said Danish contribution, just as the Danish contribution will be listed where relevant in other UNFPA publications.

Article 13

Fraud and Counter-Terrorism

- 13.1 Both Parties have a zero tolerance approach to fraud.
- 13.2 The Parties agree that it is important to take all necessary precautions to avoid and address corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive, obstructive and unethical practices (also referred to as “proscribed practices”). To this end, UNFPA will maintain appropriate standards that govern the conduct of its staff, including the prohibition of proscribed practices, in connection with the award and administration of contracts, grants and benefits, as set forth in the United Nations staff regulations and rules, the UNFPA financial regulations and rules, and the UNFPA procurement procedures. UNFPA will advise Denmark promptly of credible allegations of fraud or corruption involving the Contribution and will inform Denmark when an investigation is launched by UNFPA, subject always to UNFPA’s regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
- 13.3 In the event that any part of the non-core contribution under this agreement is determined by UNFPA to have been lost due to fraud, corruption or any other financial irregularities,

such loss will be dealt with in accordance with the applicable financial regulations, rules, policies, procedures and directives of UNFPA.

- 13.4 If UNFPA has been able to recover mismanaged funds regarding a non-core contribution such amount will be returned to the programme, project or activity for which the contribution was intended. Where the programme, project or activity for which the contribution was intended has been concluded or terminated the Parties shall consult to decide whether the amount shall be re-programmed for activities under this agreement or returned to Denmark on a *pro rata* basis as applicable. In respect of such amount that has not been recovered, UNFPA shall maintain its effort to recover such funds and continue consultations with Denmark with a view to determine a mutually agreeable solution.
- 13.5 Denmark agrees to bring credible allegations of proscribed practices in relation to the Contribution, of which Denmark has been informed or has otherwise become aware, promptly to the attention of the Director, Office of Audit and Investigation Services, UNFPA.
- 13.6 Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UNSC Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, both Parties are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. It is the policy of Denmark to seek to ensure that none of its funds are used, directly or indirectly, to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism. In accordance with this policy, UNFPA undertakes to use all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the donor funds provided under this Agreement are used to provide support to individuals or entities included in the consolidated UN Security Council sanctions list.

Article 14

Term; Termination & Amendment

- 14.1 This Agreement shall enter into force on 14 August 2017 and shall remain in force until the 31 December 2019, unless terminated earlier in accordance with article 14.2, below. The Parties may extend the term of this Agreement in writing, under the same terms and conditions, for subsequent periods to be agreed upon by the Parties.
- 14.2 This Agreement may be terminated: (i) by either Party, subject to 90 (ninety) calendar days' written notice to the other Party; or (ii) by mutual agreement of the Parties. In the event of early termination by Denmark, UNFPA shall not be obliged to repay any funds already

committed in good faith before the date of effective termination of this Agreement and the obligations of the Parties under this Agreement shall apply after the termination to the extent necessary to enable the orderly conclusion of UNFPA activities, the withdrawal of personnel and property, and the settlement of any contractual liability in connection with personnel, contractors, subcontractors and/or suppliers. In case of material breach of this Agreement by UNFPA Denmark may suspend disbursements, it being understood that in such case programme activities may be suspended or terminated by UNFPA.

- 14.3 This Agreement may only be amended by written agreement signed by the Parties.

Article 15

Applicable Law & Settlement of Disputes

- 15.1 This Agreement, each Contribution Agreement and any dispute, controversy or claim arising therefrom shall be governed by internationally accepted general principles of law and by the terms of this Agreement and the Contribution Agreement, to the exclusion of any choice of law rules which would defer the Agreement and/or any Contribution Agreement to the laws of any given jurisdiction.
- 15.2 In case of dispute the Parties shall strive to amicably settle any dispute through a meeting between the parties. The meeting must be called for giving at least one week notice and indicating the cause of concern or dispute.
- 15.3 Any dispute between UNFPA and Denmark relating to the interpretation and application of the present Agreement, which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the chairman. If within thirty (30) days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator, or if within fifteen (15) days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedure for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the arbitrators. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.

Article 16

Privileges and Immunities

- 16.1 Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including UNFPA.

Article 17
Communications

- 17.1 Any notice under this Agreement shall be in writing and be deemed to have been duly given or made when it has been delivered by hand, certified mail or overnight courier to the Party (or its representative) to which it is required to be given or made at the address specified below or such other address as shall be hereafter notified in writing.

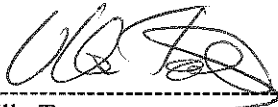
To Denmark: The Permanent Representative to the United Nations

To UNFPA: The Executive Director

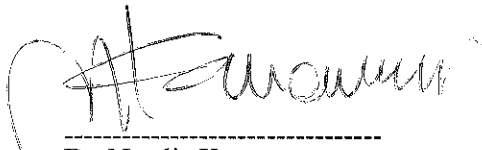
IN WITNESS WHEREOF

The undersigned signed this Agreement in two originals,

New York, 20 September 2017



Ulla Tørnæs
Minister for Development Cooperation
Denmark



Dr. Natalia Kanem
Acting Executive Director
United Nations Population Fund

Strategic Partnership Agreement Between Denmark and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Annex 1: Priorities for Cooperation Related to Core Funding.

This annex sets out the priorities for Denmark's cooperation with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) within the overall framework established by UNFPA's own Strategic Plan (2014-2017). It is based on the Organization Strategy for Denmark's cooperation with UNFPA 2014 - 2018 and the midterm review of the Strategy conducted in 2016; and it will be updated once the new UNFPA Strategic Plan for the period 2018 - 2021 is finalised.

Denmark works with UNFPA because it works to promote Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) as its core mission, it is able to engage broadly with stakeholders on a normative level and it has a special role in protecting women and youth in humanitarian action.

Five priority areas have been identified that highlight the most important agendas from a Danish perspective. These priority areas are: Advancing the implementation of the ICPD agenda on SRHR; advancing the normative framework on SRHR; protecting conflict affected populations; furthering institutional reforms; and promoting transparent budget management and fighting corruption.

UNFPA's own reporting and monitoring mechanisms are used to follow progress in relation to the priority areas, not least the Integrated Resource and Results Framework (IRRF).

Priority Area 1: Advancing the Implementation of the ICPD Agenda on SRHR

This priority cuts across UNFPA's Strategic Plan but has special relevance for Outcome 1 and 3 on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights respectively. The former is pursued by UNFPA at the country level through advocacy, policy dialogue/advice, and capacity development, such as by supporting national governments to develop guidelines, protocols, standards, and quality of care mechanisms. Reproductive rights is supported by monitoring compliance with human rights obligations and recommendations, fighting gender-based violence and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting and supporting civil society and faith-based organisations in promoting reproductive rights and gender equality. Special focus will be directed towards the most vulnerable and marginalised women, adolescents and youth. Denmark strongly supports this work with emphasis on increasing national capacity to deliver integrated sexual and reproductive health services and strengthening the implementation of reproductive rights obligations at country level.

Priority Area 2: Advancing the Normative Framework on SRHR

As mentioned, parts of UNFPA's mandate and issues connected to it remain controversial among some member states. Denmark sees a strong role for UNFPA in providing data and analyses that support and expand the evidence base on SRHR and on how to address these issues effectively. This is especially relevant in connection with the post-2015 development agenda as well as in addressing gaps in implementation of the ICPD PoA and highlighting new challenges. At the same time, UNFPA plays an important role in promoting advocacy at country level through training in the utilisation of demographic data for evidence-based advocacy for marginalized groups; working with allies and young people to remove legal restrictions on access to services within sexual and reproductive health and the fight against gender based violence; and comprehensive sexuality education in various settings and contexts. This work relates to Outcome 2 (on adolescents and youth) and 4 (on international development agendas) of the UNFPA Strategic Plan.

Priority Area 3: Protecting Conflict Affected Populations

As a cross-cutting priority, UNFPA works with national and local counterparts and through inter-agency mechanisms to strengthen capacities to integrate sexual and reproductive health in humanitarian interventions and risk-reduction strategies. It undertakes preparedness and contingency planning and delivers life-saving sexual and reproductive health services in crises, including through institutionalising the Minimum Initial Service Packages (MISP) for Reproductive Health, and the procurement of emergency reproductive health kits. UNFPA has furthermore committed to integrating sexual and reproductive health needs into national plans and to combat gender based violence in high-risk countries. Denmark also backs these efforts through humanitarian funding and supports the organisations work to mainstream gender in disaster preparedness, including through the use of gender markers and the GenCap project that promotes a gender sensitive approach in all UN humanitarian operations based on the Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.

Priority Area 4: Furthering Institutional Reforms

Over the strategy period UNFPA will need to harness the results of the reform efforts started in 2011. An important part of this will be the effective roll-out and implementation of the new business model. For these comprehensive reforms to succeed, UNFPA will have to continue to strengthen its internal management and operations, which should include continued promotion of results based management and programme effectiveness, including ensuring trickle-down of corporate priorities to country offices. Another priority should be to contribute to the wider UN reform initiatives. UNFPA is committed to the "Delivering as One" agenda, and is expanding joint programming efforts to ensure greater UN system wide coherence. Finally, UNFPA's Strategic Plan emphasises innovation as a means to making the organisation more efficient and effective. Denmark will support this through the support of the Innovation Fund (see ANNEX 3).

Priority Area 5: Promoting transparent budget management and fighting corruption

Denmark expects UNFPA to fight corruption and fraud within the organisation and in the implementation of its programmes. This is among other things promoted by encouraging transparency in operations and allocation of resources. Another important element is effective risk management. UNFPA is still in the early stages of establishing the systems and culture that will enable the organisation to appropriately handle risks, and this will have to be rolled-out over the strategy period. A key element of risk management will be the diversification of the funding base. UNFPA has experienced considerable growth, but remains heavily dependent on a limited pool of donors, and must therefore strengthen outreach to new partners.

Monitoring

The Danish priority areas correspond to specific parts of the UNFPA's IRRF, and UNFPA's progress on these priority areas is monitored through the IRRF and the related reporting. The monitoring framework shall be updated within 6 months of the adoption of the new UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021 in September 2017 at the Second Annual Executive Board Meeting.

Strategic Partnership Agreement Between Denmark and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Annex 2: Support for UNFPA's Thematic Funding Window "UNFPA Supplies"

UNFPA's flexible funding window *UNFPA Supplies* was established in 2007 to help UNFPA and partners align around common goals related to integrated sexual and reproductive health and family planning, which is at the centre of sustainable development.

As part of the Strategic Partnership Agreement with UNFPA, Denmark will provide support for the funding window on *UNFPA Supplies*. This corresponds well with strategic aim 4 of "The World 2030 - Denmark's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action". Aim 4 is focused on promotion of freedom and development – democracy, human rights and gender equality and places sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls at the centre. The funding window also indirectly links with Denmark's strategic aim 1 (Security and development – Peace, stability and protection) and activities will contribute to addressing root causes of migration, Denmark's strategic aim 2.

UNFPA Supplies is a flagship programme that helps countries build stronger health systems and widen access to a reliable supply of contraceptives and life-saving medicines for maternal health. The programme focuses on 46 low-income countries with high maternal mortality, low contraceptive use, and growing unmet need for family planning – almost half of the countries are also facing humanitarian situations. Family planning is closely linked to sustainability and the 2030 agenda as millions of women and young people's lives are saved when contraceptives and key maternal health supplies are more widely accessed and properly used. Health benefits include reduction in unintended pregnancy, the recourse to abortion (including unsafe abortion), maternal deaths, newborn and child deaths and the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Family planning can harness the demographic dividend – a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce and falling numbers of dependents – and thus, the development of low- and middle-income countries. Family planning also creates cost-savings and economic benefits for families and societies, contributes to the empowerment of women and girls, and fosters girls' access to education.

The programme provides a unique set of interventions to support national ownership and sustainability of family planning including:

- Supporting enabling environments: UNFPA supports policies and strategies that promote coordination and partnerships, and build political commitment.
- Increasing demand for reproductive health commodities: When people become aware of their needs and rights to access family planning services, demand for these services grows.
- Improving procurement and supply of reproductive health commodities: UNFPA supports efforts for pre-qualification of key reproductive health medicines, fosters innovation, improves procurement processes and delivers the right method mix of commodities to countries based on their needs.

- Improving access to quality reproductive health and family planning services: UNFPA removes barriers to accessing quality reproductive health services for poor and marginalized women and girls.
- Strengthening national capacity and systems: UNFPA distributes reproductive health commodities through the “last mile” to reach the individuals most in need. This requires policies and functional logistics management systems.

Denmark’s contribution is geographically earmarked specifically for activities in Western Africa where the needs are among the highest. There will be a special but not exclusive focus on the Sahel-countries Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

The annual amount provided for the funding window appears from the Budget Overview-annex to the Denmark / UNFPA Partnership Agreement that will be updated once a year.

Reporting will be based on the UNFPA Supplies Results Framework, which is closely aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan Integrated Results Framework (IRF). It will also benefit from quarterly reporting through UNFPA Supplies’ data digitization portal (operational starting 2018) that provides access to real-time information on the programme’s activities, allocations, expenditures and results.

The monitoring framework shall be updated within 6 (six) months of the adoption of the new UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021 in September 2017 at the Second Annual Executive Board Meeting.

Strategic Partnership Agreement Between Denmark and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Annex 3: Support from Denmark for UNFPA Innovation Initiatives of UNFPA.

Denmark has supported UNFPA's innovation initiatives since 2014.

An external formative evaluation was conducted in 2016-2017. The findings and recommendations of the evaluation inform phase II of the UNFPA innovation initiative. Phase II will focus on a limited number of bottlenecks to the implementation of the UNFPA Strategic Plan. In doing that it will focus on six strategies

- Sourcing Innovative Solutions
- Moving from Pilots to Scale up
- Promote and sustain a culture of innovation
- Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation
- Establishing Innovation-Specific Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- Strengthen Innovation Capacity

As part of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between Denmark and UNFPA, Denmark will support UNFPA innovation activities with the objective of strengthening aid effectiveness and efficiency and improving development and humanitarian results on the ground. Focus will be on key pioneering, innovative activities and approaches at headquarters, regional offices and in the field, and with a special attention to Danish Priority Areas as set out in ANNEX 1 to the Partnership Agreement between Denmark and UNFPA.

In this context innovation is defined as novel approaches that add value to the end-user and triggers change. Innovative approaches to development may employ a range of new methodologies, technologies and media to support national governments in developing countries in tackling complex challenges, improving service delivery, engaging citizens and triggering change. A novel approach can be an adapted approach that is well-established in another context but new to the specific one. Novel partnerships with the private sector, entrepreneurs and communities will be sought to amplify UNFPA's reach.

Funding will support the UNFPA Innovation Fund in translating innovative ideas into concrete proposals of approaches, processes, services and products at Headquarter level and/or regional and country offices with the aim to scaling up innovations from phase I that have shown proof of concept and supporting the prototyping and field testing of new innovations.

UNFPA's work on innovation is not currently assessed in UNFPA's Integrated Results Framework (IRF) for the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017, but will be monitored as part of the upcoming IRF for the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018-2021.

The monitoring framework will be updated within 6 months of the adoption of the new UNFPA Strategic Plan in September 2017 at the Second Regular Executive Board Meeting.

Strategic Partnership Agreement Between Denmark and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Annex 4: Support for UNFPA's Humanitarian Support Programme

As part of the Strategic Partnership Agreement with UNFPA, Denmark will provide support at the country-level for the Humanitarian Support Programme. This corresponds well with "The World 2030" - Denmark's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action and its strategic aim of investing in peace, stability, protection and increased resilience, including by strengthening the assistance in neighboring areas of crisis and conflict, targeting internally displaced people, refugees and local communities through strengthened protection, improved livelihoods and gender equality.

The overall aim of UNFPA's Humanitarian Support Programme is to provide technical, financial, and operational assistance to UNFPA Country Offices to:

- Enable scaled-up, predictable, fast and effective responses to emergencies and crises
- Ensure that UNFPA effectively leads the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility of the IASC Protection Cluster at the global level and GBV sub-clusters at the country level
- Ensure that UNFPA effectively leads Inter-Agency RH Working Groups at the regional and country levels

The Humanitarian Support Programme aims to achieve the following targets for 2018:

- All fragile context countries meet Minimum Preparedness Actions
- All surge requests met within 72 hours for L3 emergencies
- Global and country level (SRH) sexual and reproductive health supply (Reproductive Health (RH) kits) forecasts tool available
- Increase non-core contributions by 25% to the UNFPA Emergency Fund
- All GBV sub-clusters have dedicated coordinators
- All SRH working groups have dedicated coordinators
- All RH commodities, medicine and supply requests met
- Sustain the production of the UNFPA Global Humanitarian Appeal Document

Denmark's contribution will be made for activities in humanitarian settings including protracted displacement crises prioritised by Denmark, on which Denmark will inform UNFPA annually. Based on the information on the prioritized crises, UNFPA shall submit a funding proposal, which could be multiannual. The funding proposals for 2018 and 2019 shall be submitted on or before 1 November in 2017 and 2018 respectively. The funding proposal should recognize the need for a longer planning perspective in these crises including creating linkages to longer-term development activities and in terms of creating partnerships with other actors and Denmark's bilateral development cooperation engagements locally where relevant. A maximum of 10 per

cent of the contribution may be allocated to agreed global support to regional and country level activities to strengthen capacity building of UNFPA humanitarian activities.

The annual amount provided for UNFPA's Humanitarian Support Programme from Annex 6 (Budget Overview - Contribution Agreement) to the Denmark / UNFPA Partnership Agreement that will be updated once a year.

The activities under the Humanitarian Support Programme especially relate to the UNFPA Integrated Budget (2014-2017) and Results Framework of the UNFPA Strategic Plan (2014-2017) under:

- **Indicator 1.8:** Percentage of Country Offices in high risk countries that have up-to-date humanitarian preparedness plans
- **Indicator 5.1:** Number of countries that have capacity to implement Minimum Initial Service Packages (MISP) at the onset of a crisis
- **Indicator 5.2:** Number of countries that have humanitarian contingency plans that include elements for addressing sexual and reproductive health needs of women, adolescents and youth including services for survivors of sexual violence in crises
- **Indicator 10.2:** Percentage of countries affected by a humanitarian crisis that have a functioning inter-agency gender-based violence coordination body as a result of UNFPA guidance and leadership
- **Indicator 12.1:** Proportion of countries experiencing a humanitarian crisis situation in which UNFPA provided technical assistance on the use of population-related data and support for assessments

The monitoring framework will be updated within 6 months after the adoption of the new UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021 in September 2017 at the Second Annual Executive Board.

Strategic Partnership Agreement Between Denmark and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Annex 5: Cooperation in the Form of Secondments.

Secondments funded by Denmark are an integrated part of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between Denmark and UNFPA. Denmark's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action "The World 2030" states that Denmark will increasingly attach multilateral advisers to the contributions made to multilateral organisations in line with Danish Policy priorities; and that the use of advisors will be targeted at policy-focused initiatives.

Secondments include Senior Advisers, and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs).

The objectives of the cooperation between Denmark and UNFPA on secondments are:

- To further strengthen cooperation between Denmark and UNFPA within prioritised areas of work;
- To provide Danish expertise and experience to support UNFPA's development and humanitarian activities;
- To further strengthen the Danish resource base in relation to multilateral development cooperation;
- To contribute to the strengthening of the Resident Coordinator System hosted by UNDP.

The cooperation on secondments will be guided by these general principles:

- Priority will be given to providing secondments within the general focus areas of work for cooperation between Denmark and UNFPA, as outlined in ANNEX 1 to the partnership agreement for Denmark's cooperation with UNFPA, the Organization Strategy;
- Secondments will mainly be provided for positions in the UN Staff Categories P2 – P5;
- Secondments may be provided for UNFPA entities at field and Head Quarters levels, and for positions that include periods of work at both levels;
- The cooperation on secondments will aim at streamlining 25 per cent of the seconded staff into UNFPA as regular UNFPA-employees at the end of their secondment-period, based on general UNFPA rules for selecting and hiring staff.

Specific provisos for Secondments in the category of Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) are provided through the agreement that was signed between Denmark and UNDP on 17 May 2002, and subsequently amended on 19 September 2007 and 10 March 2016.

A similar agreement on Senior Advisers will be signed subsequently.

Strategic Partnership Agreement Between Denmark and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Annex 6: Preliminary Budget Overview 2017 [Contribution Agreement]

All amounts are in million DKK.

	2017	Planned 2018	Planned 2019	Planned 2020
Core contribution	169	117	117	117
Earmarked contribution to UNFPA Supplies	56	45	45	45
Innovation activities	12	12	12	12
Secondments	3	6	6	6
Humanitarian funds	15	15	15	15
Total	255	195	195	195

This budget overview reflects the expected support as outlined in the 2017 Finance Act and approved by the Danish Parliament in December 2016. This overview will be updated annually following the adoption of the Finance Act in the Danish Parliament.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK

DANIDA

**INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

**Strategy for Denmark's Engagement with
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
2018-2022**



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With the 2030 Agenda as its foundation, UNFPA works towards three transformative and people-centred results in the period leading up to 2030. These include: an end to preventable maternal deaths; an end to the unmet need for family planning; and an end to gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage.

Denmark supports UNFPA because:

- It works to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) as its core mission
- It is able to engage broadly with stakeholders on a normative level
- It has a special role in protecting women and youth in humanitarian crisis
- It’s programming and mandate addresses key Danish priorities and interests relating to irregular migration, human rights, empowerment of women and addressing poverty

Key challenges for UNFPA:

- Controversy over its mandate related to SRHR as well as conservative forces uniting to push back against progressive and women-centric agendas and rights
- Decrease in (core) funding and funding gaps

Denmark will expect UNFPA to:

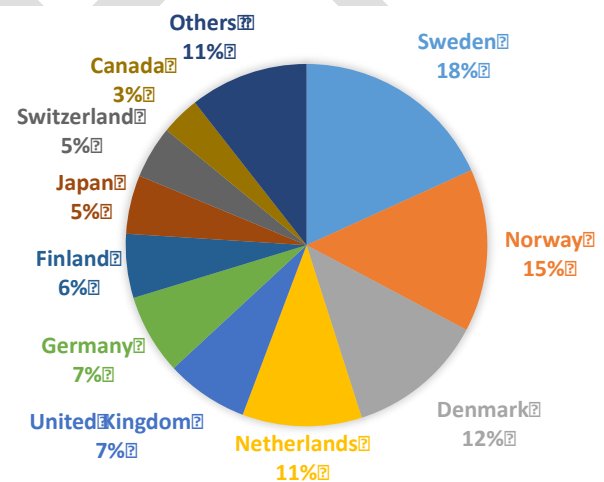
- Work to advance and ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights of every women, adolescent and young person everywhere, especially those furthest behind
- Ensure gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and protection from gender-based violence and exploitation, including harmful practises in development and humanitarian settings
- Continuously enhance organisational effectiveness contributing to UN reform, curbing corruption and leveraging innovation

Denmark will follow-up by:

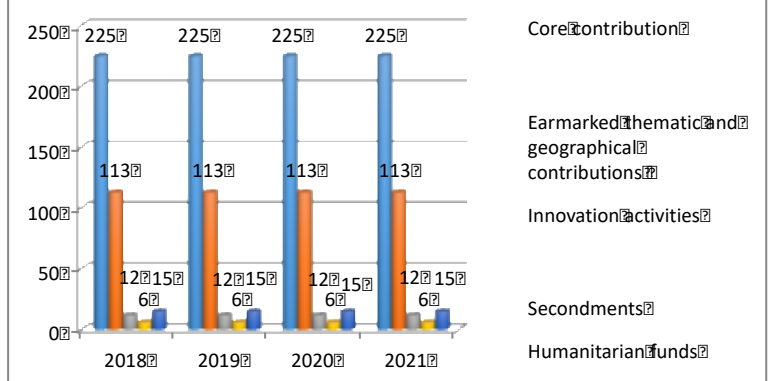
- Monitoring Danish priorities based on UNFPA’s own framework
- Conducting annual consultations
- Actively participating in the Board
- Engaging with UNFPA at HQ, regional and country level
- Undertaking a midterm review of the Danish strategy

Established:	1969
Headquarters:	New York
Country offices:	136 (and 6 regional offices and 6 liaison offices)
Human resources:	2,649, including 11 Danish employees
Financial resources: In USD mil. (2017)	Core: 350 Earmarked: 709 Total: 1,059
Executive Director:	Dr. Natalia Kanem
Executive Board Sessions:	January/February; May/June; September
DK member of the Executive Board:	2007-2008; 2009-2012; 2015; 2017; 2018

Top ten contributors to UNFPA in 2017



Planned Danish contributions to UNFPA (2018-2021)



1. Objectives and priorities

This Strategy for Denmark's cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) forms the basis for the Danish contributions to UNFPA, and it is the central policy platform for Denmark's dialogue and partnership with UNFPA. It establishes the Danish priorities for UNFPA's performance within the overall framework established by UNFPA's own strategy. In addition, it outlines specific goals and results vis-à-vis UNFPA that Denmark will pursue in its cooperation with the organisation. Denmark will work closely with like-minded countries towards the achievement of results through its efforts to pursue specific goals and priorities. The Strategy will run in parallel with UNFPA's Strategic Plan while being six months staggered to allow for the full implementation and evaluation of the current strategic plan and the adoption of its successor. The Strategy is aligned with the Strategic Partnership Agreement entered into by Denmark and UNFPA in 2017 and will cover the period July 2018-2022.

Denmark's strategy for its partnership with UNFPA is anchored in Denmark's overall Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, "The World 2030", which concludes that "*The UN, the World Bank and the regional development banks will be key actors in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as we move towards 2030*" and that "*Denmark will prioritise an active partnership with the UN organisations whose mandate covers Danish priorities in terms of interests and values and where we can contribute to advancing a global agenda*". One of four key aims in "The World 2030" is the promotion of freedom and development – democracy, human rights and gender equality. This objective places sexual and reproductive health and the rights (SRHR) of women and girls at front and centre of Denmark's priorities, making UNFPA a vital partner for Denmark in achieving its developmental goals.

Denmark's financial contribution to UNFPA comes in various forms. A core contribution supports UNFPA in its efforts to ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all women and girls globally. An earmarked contribution for UNFPA Supplies supports UNFPA's work to help countries build stronger health systems and widen access to a reliable supply of contraceptives and life-saving medicines for maternal health. A contribution to UNFPA's innovation initiative supports the development of innovations with the potential to improve development and humanitarian results on the ground. A contribution supports UNFPA's humanitarian work, as women and girls often face extraordinary burdens in humanitarian crises. Denmark also makes contributions to UNFPA's work through its bilateral country programmes and for specific projects. Further, funding is allocated for cooperation in the form of secondments. Denmark has traditionally been among UNFPA's top donors and ranked third in terms of core funding in 2017. To promote women's SRHR and as a reaction to US defunding, Denmark chose to double its contribution to UNFPA in 2017 and the years to come.

The following sections elaborate on the partnership between UNFPA and Denmark with a view to outline strategic alignment and articulate specific Danish priorities.

Three priority areas for Danish support spanning both earmarked and core contributions to UNFPA during the period 2018-2022 are:

1. Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilised integrated sexual and reproductive rights protected and are free of coercion, discrimination and violence
2. Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings
3. Organisational effectiveness contributing to UN reform, curbing corruption and leveraging innovation

2. UNFPA's mandate, organisation and funding

UNFPA is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which took place in Cairo in 1994 and its reaffirmation in 2014. UNFPA's mandate thus covers issues at the heart of the SRHR agenda. UNFPA works with governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), foundations, the private sector, civil society organisations and in partnership with other UN agencies to bring about changes in women's, youth and adolescents' lives, ensuring that their rights are fulfilled and their needs met.

UNFPA's current Strategic Plan for 2018-2021 confirms the organisation's focus on SRHR as the plan's goal is to "achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realize reproductive rights, and reduce maternal mortality to accelerate progress on the agenda of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, to improve the lives of women, adolescents and youth, enabled by population dynamics, human rights and gender equality".

Women, adolescents and youth are the main beneficiaries of UNFPA's work with particular attention paid to the most vulnerable and marginalized, which is illustrated by UNFPA's Bull's Eye approach (Annex 4) highlighted in its Strategic Plan 2018-2021. UNFPA's Bull's Eye approach is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda.

In addition to the SRHR agenda, UNFPA also works with population dynamics and realising the demographic dividend. In its current Strategic Plan (and as part of the SDGs), it is highlighted that the population data systems in humanitarian and fragile contexts will be improved to "leave no one behind" essentially through ensuring that *everybody is counted and counts*. Understanding and monitoring population dynamics is a vital enabler for effective humanitarian and development responses at the local, regional and global level. UNFPA's work within this field includes the collection and analysis of population data - also as a prerequisite for effective SRHR interventions.

UNFPA is a field-focused organisation with a tripartite organisational structure consisting of its headquarters in New York, six regional offices and 136 country offices. The country offices will be at the forefront of implementing the Strategic Plan and will receive 78.2 % of the planned budget in the period 2018-2021¹. The headquarter champions the normative work of the organisation, while the regional level adapts normative work to regional contexts and provides support for operationalizing norms and standards at the country level.

Core resources remain the bedrock of UNFPA operations, enabling the flexibility to plan effectively and respond to shifting global development challenges as well as the changing circumstances and needs of programme countries. However, core contributions have been decreasing (from USD 477 million in 2014 to USD 350 million in 2017). Non-core contributions have been fluctuating and reached USD 712 million in 2017 (see table below). In recognition of its challenging financial situation, UNFPA has set more conservative and realistic resource mobilization targets going forward. For the years 2018-21, the targets are USD 350 million for core and USD 500 million for non-core (expectedly to be adjusted up to USD 525 million) with the majority of resources to be allocated to the country programmes and any additional resources mobilised to be used for improved delivery of country programmes. UNFPA's budget has set a minimum target of \$350 million per year for core contributions, and \$500m for non-core (now proposed to increase to \$525). UNFPA hopes to exceed both targets, and the ratio between core and non-core will change according to the inflow of non-core resources. In recent years, UNFPA has also scaled up its engagement in humanitarian work and is spending an increasing share of funding in this area.

According to the Strategic Plan, UNFPA will organise its work around three transformative results (Annex 4) in the period leading up to 2030 to reach its goal. These are:

4. An end to preventable maternal deaths.
5. An end to the unmet need for family planning.
6. An end to gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage.

3. Key Strategic challenges and opportunities

In this section, UNFPA's specific relevance to Danish foreign, development and humanitarian policies is outlined as well as how Denmark sees the comparative advantages of UNFPA in the broader multilateral system and how the organisation complements other aspects of Denmark's international engagement.

3.1 Relevance in relation to the development in international development context

Denmark's support to UNFPA reflects the commitment in *The World 2030* to the SDGs. UNFPA's mandate and its Strategic Plan are well aligned with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs.

¹ Possibly to be adjusted after the 2018 June Executive Board Session

While overall poverty rates, maternal mortality, AIDS-related deaths and the unmet need for family planning are declining on the global level, inequalities and gaps in many other aspects of development remain evident among and within countries. Globally, more than half of maternal deaths occur in fragile and humanitarian settings where malnutrition also undermines the health and wellbeing of women. These numbers must be seen against the backdrop of a rapidly growing world population with the highest growth rates in precisely impoverished and fragile contexts. Population dynamics, migration, and urbanisation further complicate the lives and livelihoods of especially the most vulnerable and marginalised groups of which women almost universally constitute one. From a Danish perspective, these trends underline the relevance of UNFPA.

The 2014 MOPAN assessment highlighted UNFPA's strong ability to be relevant by delivering results in alignment with global development trends and priorities, 2014 MOPAN assessment also recognised UNFPA's valuable contributions to policy dialogue at both country and global level, which illustrates the importance of its normative and upstream work in general.

Through UNFPA Supplies, UNFPA is working to mitigate some of the abovementioned issues. UNFPA Supplies is a flagship programme, which helps countries build stronger health systems and widen access to a reliable supply of contraceptives and life-saving medicines for maternal health. The programme focuses on 46 low-income countries with high maternal mortality, low contraceptive use, and growing unmet needs for family planning. Family planning is closely linked to sustainability and the 2030 Agenda as millions of women and young people's lives are saved when contraceptives and key maternal health supplies are more widely accessed and properly used. Denmark supports this programme because family planning can secure SRHR, contribute to the empowerment of women and girls and harness the demographic dividend by ensuring a boost in economic productivity, which occurs when a growing number of people enter the workforce with a falling number of dependents. Currently, the two greatest challenges to UNFPA Supplies are the persistent funding gap and weak supply chains in most developing countries. Almost half of the countries are also recipients of humanitarian assistance demonstrating the disproportionately negative impact of crisis on women.

UNFPA is operating in a complex political context as part of its mandate touches upon normative issues that are divisive among the Member States. This is particularly the case for issues linked to the SRHR agenda such as access to modern methods of contraception; comprehensive sexuality education; access to safe abortion and sexual rights; and non-discrimination against marginalised groups, incl. sexual minorities. At the time of writing, there are strong conservative forces uniting to push back against progressive and women-centric advances in the realm of SRHR. While some countries have indeed made progress in these areas, the global discussion is increasingly polarised. Some argue that other avenues, such as working more directly with regional and national actors, must be explored in order to find innovative modalities for discussing these issues with new partners in different formats.

The recent refugee and migration crisis has increased global attention towards UNFPA's work on population dynamics and realising the demographic dividend. As an example, Denmark is currently supporting a project within this area implemented by UNFPA and a Danish partner on young migrants. The goal of the project is to map drivers and patterns of migration. From a Danish perspective, this illustrates the need to understand population dynamics and movements also to address migration issues.

3.2 Relevance and effectiveness of the organisation in relation to the international development and humanitarian agenda, and the UN reform process to stay relevant and efficient

UNFPA's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 works across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. UNFPA is also committed to key Agenda 2030 principles such as "leaving no one behind" and "reaching the furthest behind", which permeate the Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and its objectives. At the outcome level, UNFPA contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through activities covering various SDGs – in particular SDG3 on health and SDG5 on gender equality. UNFPA was also an instrumental stakeholder in ensuring SRHR language in the 2030 Agenda. Engaging with Denmark and like-minded Member States in a constructive manner throughout the process, UNFPA acted as a general advocate for SRHR, supporting delegates with relevant evidence for negotiations at relevant times.

UNFPA is committed to the "Delivering as one" approach and the system-wide coherence principles contained in the Standard Operating Procedures. UNFPA is one of three UN organisations, which chairs the largest number of UN country team inter-agency groups and participates in the largest number of joint programmes. As

such, it is uniquely positioned to further advance coherence in analysis, planning and programme delivery. UNFPA is also committed to the Grand Bargain and its current Strategic Plan is i.e. aligned with the agreement through its commitment to improve its population data system in humanitarian and fragile settings to “improve joint and impartial needs assessments”. UNFPA also works in line with the Commitment to Action (“New Way of Working”), which entails that the organisation works over multi-year timeframes and aims at contributing to longer-term development gains. UNFPA’s Strategic Plan complies with these commitments.

The 2014 The Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) assessment² found that UNFPA delivered on its mandate and ensured alignment of its previous strategic plan to the QCPR. The MOPAN also found that financial management was UNFPA’s strongest area of performance in operational management. Concerning operational management, the 2014 MOPAN assessment found UNFPA to have transparent systems in place for the allocation of its regular resources to countries – and financial management was found to be UNFPA’s strongest area of performance in operational management. To further strengthen its organisational performance, UNFPA has included outputs regarding organisational effectiveness and efficiency in its Strategic Plan 2018-2021. UNFPA is currently conducting its Comprehensive Resources Review (CRR). The goal of the CRR is to ensure optimal alignment between the strategic plan, resource allocation and organisational structures through analysis of and recommendations for improved programmatic and operational efficiency and effectiveness at Headquarter, Regional Office and Country Office levels.

3.3 The relevance of the organisation in relation to Denmark’s priorities in development policy and humanitarian action

As outlined in Denmark’s Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action “*The World 2030*”, Denmark works actively across the humanitarian-development nexus, which aligns well with UNFPA’s overall approach to delivering on its mandate in all settings and contexts. Further, Denmark’s human rights-based development policy (HRBA) entails the realisation of SRHR globally. Denmark provides broad support of SRHR in bilateral and multilateral contexts, including the EU and the World Bank, which will help reinforce UNFPA’s mandate and work globally. It also, places particular focus on the most marginalised and vulnerable, which links directly with UNFPA’s particular attention on the most vulnerable and marginalised among its main beneficiaries (women, adolescents and youth) i.e. leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first.

Gender equality is mainstreamed in Danish development policy, as highlighted also in the *Strategic Framework for Gender Equality, Rights and Diversity in Danish Development Cooperation*, which underlines the importance of UNFPA’s mandate in relation to Danish development priorities. With regards to Denmark’s position as a strong global advocate of SRHR, UNFPA is the lead agency in promoting SRHR and therefore constitutes a vital partner for Denmark in the promotion of universal SRHR. Under the 2014-2017 organisational strategy period, Denmark observed important achievements in the field of SRSH aligned with Danish priorities. Under the current Strategic Plan 2018-2021, UNFPA will also try to seek to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage; female genital mutilation; and son preference, which are also Danish priorities. UNFPA is the leading United Nations entity working on such harmful practices, which affect women and girls worldwide.

Another focus area for UNFPA is for both humanitarian action and peace and security interventions to be gender sensitive and responsive. UNFPA conducts a range of research in this area, for example, on the impact of conflict on reproductive health and Gender Based Violence (GBV). This data feeds into and contributes to the entire UN system’s data pool, where UNFPA plays a unique role by addressing population and development issues with an emphasis on reproductive health and gender equality, within the context of the ICPD PoA and other global frameworks including the SDGs. This corresponds well with the focus on gender in *Denmark’s Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action*, as well as Denmark’s support to humanitarian action and some peacekeeping operations. UNFPA is now global co-lead of the humanitarian sub-cluster on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and is leading or co-leading in 93% of the cases at country-level, where the cluster is activated. UNFPA has further provided strong support in developing new and improved *Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action* for the Inter Agency Standing Committee.

There are also on-going discussions on how to create a more flexible humanitarian funding instrument. In the mid-term review, Denmark was encouraged to support UNFPA in its efforts to become a bigger stakeholder in

² A new MOPAN is currently being planned

the global humanitarian policy community with regards to strengthening the case for SRHR and GBV as key components of humanitarian responses. This crosscutting approach is also in line with Denmark's approach of working across the humanitarian-development nexus. The 2014 MOPAN assessment also found UNFPA to be working successfully across its different priorities ranging from gender equality, HIV/AIDS, and human rights-based approaches. The development in terms of UNFPA's humanitarian activities and the planned Danish support of DKK 15 million annually in 2018, 2019 and 2020 align well with the recommendations from the 2016 Danish mid-term review. As a UN entity, UNFPA enjoys global legitimacy and recognition, which often complements and adds value to Danish bilateral cooperation. Denmark's bilateral cooperation is also guided by a strong focus on SRHR, but UNFPA's platform is often more effective than bilateral campaigning and adds significant value to Denmark's bilateral programmatic activities.

4. Priority areas and results to be achieved

Based on the analysis above, during the next four-year period, Denmark will focus its cooperation with UNFPA on the three thematic priority areas detailed below. While Denmark is fully committed to the Strategic Plan of UNFPA as a whole, these priority areas are selected to highlight the most important UNFPA outcomes from a Danish perspective. With a particular focus on these areas, and with HRBA and working across the humanitarian-development nexus as the underlying frame of reference, Denmark will hold UNFPA accountable for delivering on its stated commitments. This will be done in alignment with UNFPA's own Strategic Plans and utilizing its accompanying Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF). The IRRF consists of two separate results frameworks: the Development Results Framework and the results framework for Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency (OEE). A number of outcomes and indicators from UNFPA's IRRF relating to the Danish priorities have been selected and are included in Annex 2.

Priority Area 1: Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilised integrated sexual and reproductive rights protected and are free of coercion, discrimination and violence

This priority area supports the objectives outlined in *Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action* on SRHR and Denmark's focus on UNFPA as a critical organisation in this context. This is a particular important priority area because *if* every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere has integrated sexual and reproductive rights protected and are free of coercion, discrimination and violence, *then* they are able to contribute to and benefit from development as they are capable of planning their own future and live free of fear. This is *because* it places sexual and health services in the context of health systems strengthening and integrated people-centred care systems, focusing on human rights, social protection and equity in access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, as well as quality and integration of services and accountability mechanisms to monitor and address gaps in access and quality.

In Denmark's view, UNFPA is the leading organisation in the work towards securing sexual and reproductive rights globally and this priority area feeds into the heart of UNFPA's mandate and mission. Under the current Strategic Plan 2018-2021, UNFPA will focus on reaching the SRHR targets that were not achieved under the Millennium Development Goals. This priority area will also directly contribute to achieving SDG3, focusing on maternal mortality, skilled birth attendance, met needs for family planning, adolescent birth rates and HIV incidences. This priority area will leverage the opportunities provided by the 2030 Agenda to promote SRHR within multiple platforms, including through coordination and partnerships in the health sector and in sectors such as gender and education. The ability of UNFPA to engage in partnerships at all levels including with UN partners such as UNICEF, WHO and UNESCO, will be key to the success of this priority area.

Within this priority area, Denmark expects that UNFPA will focus on increased utilization of integrated sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights for those who are furthest behind. UNFPA should enhance national capacities to: (a) develop and implement policies that provide integrated sexual and reproductive health services that benefit adolescents and youth; and (b) design and effectively implement national-level programmes that prioritise access to information and services by women, adolescents and youth who are furthest behind - including in humanitarian settings. In recognition of the importance of this area, Denmark also supports *UNFPA Supplies* directly, and Denmark expects that UNFPA delivers measurable results within this area as per its work plan increasing contraceptive prevalence and use as well decreasing unmet family planning, which can help harness the demographic dividend, which is particularly relevant in low- and middle-

income countries. Family planning also creates cost-savings and economic benefits for families and societies, contributes to the empowerment of women and girls, and fosters girls' access to education.

Priority Area 2: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings

This priority area supports the objectives outlined in *Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action* on gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women as well as SRHR and Denmark's focus on UNFPA as a critical organisation in this context. This is a particularly important priority area because *if* gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings, *then* women and girls will be able to exercise their rights on an equal footing with men and boys and equally contribute to and benefit from development and recovery efforts. This is *because* it eliminates all forms of discrimination and violence against girls and women and vulnerable groups, including discriminatory social and gender norms and legal barriers, violence by intimate partners, sexual violence, and harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

In Denmark's view, UNFPA is the leading UN entity working to counter/mitigate the abovementioned harmful practices, which affect women and girls worldwide and remains a key political priority in Denmark's international engagement. Work in this area will continue to build on the joint programmes with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to address female genital mutilation in 17 priority countries and child marriage in 12 priority countries. The recently launched UNFPA global programme on son preference and the undervaluation of girls, under way in six countries in the Asia-Pacific, Central Asia and Eastern Europe regions, will expand work to eliminate this harmful practice.

This priority area aligns with the 2016 Danish mid-term review, which recommended that Denmark should support and encourage UNFPA to become a large stakeholder in the global humanitarian policy community. Humanitarian settings require high-level accountability, the prioritisation of SRHR and the prevention of, and response to, GBV. Despite efforts, gaps exist in accessing comprehensive reproductive health services, including emergency contraception, comprehensive clinical and psychosocial care for rape survivors, family planning, and adolescent sexual and reproductive health services. UNFPA plays an important role by supporting a holistic approach through coordination of, and support to, appropriate services in humanitarian settings.

During the previous strategic period, the world witnessed an escalation of humanitarian crisis and the largest displaced population since the Second World War. This development eroded some of the accomplishments previously achieved and changed the global operational picture for UNFPA. UNFPA had to reorganise itself to scale up its response to the massive needs for basic sexual and reproductive health services, particularly in humanitarian crisis. This involved a number of institutional and operational challenges, not least in the context of the Middle East, where UNFPA has traditionally been engaged in upstream advocacy and technical advisory work, rather than in service delivery, as is the current need. The 2016 midterm review found that UNFPA had been able, in spite of operating in a difficult political environment, to expand its normative role vis-à-vis impacting the global humanitarian policy discourse and Denmark expects these positive trends to continue.

Gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls are crucial to achieve SRHR. Gender equality and women's rights are also centrally positioned within the 2030 Agenda and essential in order to reach those furthest behind. UNFPA bases its strategic approach to gender equality and the empowerment of women on the collaborative advantage of UN's system organisations, through complementarity with their work on legislative frameworks. UNFPA focuses on strengthening multi-sectorial capacity and responses to eliminate harmful practices and to prevent and respond to GBV, including sexual violence and sexual exploitation and abuse – including in humanitarian settings. These areas of involvement require the creation of an enabling legislative and policy environment and the elimination of discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms that affect women and girls.

Priority Area 3: Continuously enhance organisational effectiveness contributing to UN reform, curbing corruption and leveraging innovation

As the Danish expectations relating to Reporting and Audit; Monitoring & Evaluation; and Fraud, Corruption-related mismanagement and Counter-Terrorism are all outlined in the Strategic Partnership Agreement (Annex 1), this section will focus on other efforts aimed at enhanced organisational effectiveness and efficiency. This is because *if* the UN system remains committed to continuously enhancing organisational effectiveness; engages in

joint action spanning analysis, planning, delivery and documenting results; curbs all forms of corruption; and leverages the potential of innovation; and ensures that the UN System continuously reforms to be fit for purpose and to reflect emerging challenges, *then* the system as a whole will be able to deliver results across a broad range of mandates and in a variety of contexts. This is *because* the world is changing and the UN must change with it seizing new opportunities and addressing new challenges.

During the previous strategic period, 2014-2017, UNFPA went through a process of institutional reform, which improved programming practices, harmonisation and accountability across the organisation, including through rolling out a new business model and a financial resource allocation system, which allowed for tighter linkages between resources and results. According to the Danish 2016 mid-term review, the implementation of a global programming system and a strategic information system has enabled a more systematic management of work plans and budgets. In addition, an internal Programme Review Committee ensures that Country Programme Documents and Global and Regional Programmes are robust and thematically aligned to the Strategic Plan. The 2016 mid-term review found UNFPA to be on the right track in implementing efforts to instil a results-oriented culture, including by adopting a robust IRRF. The IRRF has been a solid assessment tool and UNFPA has been able to maintain and work towards most of the baselines and targets established at its adoption.

Under the current Strategic Plan 2018-2021, UNFPA will build on progress in programming; the management of resources; system-wide results, coordination and coherence; and communication, resource mobilisation and partnerships to further strengthen its OEE. It will also ensure accountability through rigorous and timely oversight and follow-up of the implementation of external and internal audit recommendations. In accordance with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, UNFPA will seek better integration, coordination, accountability and transparency with other UN entities. UNFPA will also employ the Enterprise Risk Management system to assess all offices annually and to prepare and implement risk-mitigation plans.

UNFPA uses innovation activities to improve programming and in its Strategic Plan 2018-2021, innovation is highlighted as crucial for achieving UNFPA's three transformative results. Denmark has supported UNFPA's Innovation Fund from the beginning. An evaluation of the first phase of the Innovation fund was completed in 2017. Building on this evaluation and lessons learned, UNFPA is now moving into the second phase of the Innovation Fund, which will focus on sourcing innovative solutions; moving from pilots to scaling up; promoting and sustaining a culture of innovation; building innovative partnerships for resource mobilization; establishing an innovation-specific M&E framework; and strengthening innovation capacity. Denmark has supported Innovation Fund from the beginning and with a contribution of DKK 12 million in 2018, Denmark continues to be a dominating and stable donor when it comes to supporting innovation initiatives. Therefore, Denmark expects UNFPA to be more vocal in its external communication with regards to the Danish lead in this field. After several consecutive years of contributing to the Innovation Fund, Denmark expects to see a growing number of innovative solutions or approaches taken to scale in UNFPA and their impact documented.

Denmark evidently expects UNFPA to exercise a no tolerance policy towards all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse including sexual harassment.

5. Follow-up on Danish priorities

As one of its top donors, Denmark maintains a continuous and constructive dialogue with UNFPA, which will be used to hold UNFPA accountable and follow-up on Danish priorities. The Danish priority areas correspond to specific parts of the UNFPA's IRRF, and UNFPA's progress on these priority areas is monitored through the IRRF and the related reporting. Denmark will support UNFPA in further strengthening and prioritising its work and, in the context of the current Strategic Plan's mid-term review and in relation to the development of its successor plan, engage in regular dialogue on progress. This dialogue will in particular occur in connection with the annual consultations between Denmark and UNFPA in New York at ministerial or ambassadorial level. Denmark will also use its strong voice in UNFPA's Executive Board in close cooperation with the Nordics and other likeminded countries.

Furthermore, to promote results at country level and to ensure complementarity between Danish multilateral and bilateral development cooperation, Denmark will continue to engage with UNFPA's regional and country offices, and ensure the exchange of information between the UN Mission in New York, bilateral representations and the central coordinating units within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In Copenhagen, the UNFPA functions

in the UN City provide an important avenue for the effective and on-going exchange of information and views between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNFPA.

Denmark will rely on UNFPA's own reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems for reporting on the usage of core contributions, contributions to UNFPA Supplies and contributions to the Innovation Fund as outlined in the Strategic Partnership Agreement drawing on UNFPA's Annual Report, as well as UNFPA's own mid-term review of its Strategic Plan and other relevant documentation. The Danish UN Mission will report on progress against these outcomes in accordance with the Strategic Partnership Agreement from 2017 and by liaising with relevant entities in the MFA in Copenhagen and at country level. Based on this, Denmark will undertake a separate mid-term review of the present strategy in late 2019 or early 2020.

6. Budget

Denmark remains a committed partner of UNFPA and will provide reliable and predictable funding for its activities and programmes.

In accordance with the 2018 Finance Act (subject to Parliamentary approval), the Danish contributions for 2019-2021 are planned to amount to DKK 371 million annually as was the case in 2018. DKK 225 million of the total amount will be granted as core resources, whereas DKK 113 million will be thematically and geographically earmarked contributions; DKK 12 million will be earmarked towards UNFPA's Innovation Fund; DKK 15 million will go towards humanitarian funds and DKK 6 million will go towards secondments.

In the current strategic period, UNFPA continues to commit the majority of its resources at country level to help programme country governments achieve their set results as 78.2% of the budget is planned towards country level programmes (through its country offices) and 7% will go towards the regional level of the organisation and 14% will go towards the headquarters with the rest allocated to corporate expenses. UNFPA estimates that the total resources available during the strategic period 2018-2021 will be USD 3.8 billion - a decrease of USD 474.2 million, or 11 per cent, compared to the previous cycle. USD 1.4 billion of the total amount is expected to come from core contributions – leaving USD 2.4 billion to come from earmarked contributions. A revised budget will be available in September 2018.

7. Risks, responses and assumptions

For UNFPA to deliver on the Danish priorities, it is assumed that it will experience a conducive external environment especially pertaining to the risks and challenges listed below, which it itself can help mitigate.

Resistance from stakeholders: Due to the controversy over parts of UNFPA's agenda and a political landscape with growing opposition towards sexual and reproductive health and rights, there is a risk that the organisation may not be able to gain support for a forward-looking agenda, including adequate reflection of its mandate. Furthermore, behavioural change might prove difficult due to increased sociocultural resistance. UNFPA must respond to this through evidence-based advocacy and constructive dialogue with national authorities and community leaders. There is also a risk that UNFPA gives in to this growing opposition particular to engage new donors, which Denmark will seek to assist UNFPA in preventing.

Insufficient funding: UNFPA has experienced a general fall in resources since 2014 in particular due to decreasing core contributions. This decline increases the risk of UNFPA not being able to fully implement its 2018-2021 Strategic Plan. Over time, insufficient funding may have a negative impact on UNFPA's ability to effectively and efficiently undertake long-term corporate planning and prioritisation.

The trend towards earmarking also poses challenges, especially with regards to key cross-cutting priorities of gender and rights as well as effective corporate management. UNFPA needs to counter this through effective resource mobilisation and results documentation including through the Structure Financing Dialogue. While prioritising programming is a decision that should be commended, an erosion of the core budget may increase institutional risks and lower quality of integrated field support functions and programming. If institutional resources are not sufficient to provide backbone support needed at the operational level, a consequence is potentially also increasing risks of misuse of funding, in particular as UNFPA is spending an increasing share of resources in fragile areas. The capacity to pursue the Danish priorities of upstream and normative work in the form of capacity building and advocacy to governments may be eroded as a result of the increasing share of humanitarian assistance in the overall budget.

Simultaneous crises: UNFPA has limited capacity (organisational, financial, HR and material) to engage in simultaneous large-scale humanitarian crises and will be hard pressed if several humanitarian and crisis situations occur at the same time. Risk mitigation strategy in such situations has been to upgrade skills of staff (response capacity), but this may still be a challenge in the future.

Misuse of funds: UNFPA operates in part in fragile and conflict states, and extensively uses implementing partners. It also has significant procurement activities, which exposes its operations to possible fraud and corruption. UNFPA's work on its risk management approach, including fraud and corruption risks, as well as transparent risk communication and effective mitigation efforts will be crucial.

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Annex 1: UNFPA's funding situation

On 3 April 2017, UNFPA was defunded by the US government when it determined that UNFPA was in violation of the so-called Kemp-Kasten Amendment of 1985, which states that “none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations acts may be made available to any organisation or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization”. The justification provided by the US Department of State states that “while there is no evidence that UNFPA directly engages in coercive abortions or involuntary sterilizations in China, the agency continues to partner with the National Health and Family Planning Commission on family planning, and thus can be found to support or participate in the management of China’s coercive policies for purposes of the Kemp-Kasten amendment. UNFPA refutes that claim. UNFPA’s work promotes the human rights of individuals and couples to make their own decisions related to family planning and the number of their children, free of coercion or discrimination. Throughout the world, UNFPA fights to protect women from coercive family planning practices and forced abortions.

The funding gap caused by the US withdrawal of funds was entirely bridged in 2017, however, UNFPA has expressed concerns that 2017 might have been a unique ‘sympathy year’ and fears potential funding shortfalls. Ensuring the continued inclusion of SRHR in the global agenda on gender equality remains a critical priority for Denmark, which is fully aligned with UNFPA’s Strategic Plan. To promote SRHR further, and as a reaction to US defunding, Denmark doubled its contribution to UNFPA in 2017 (compared to the original Finance Act for 2017). The continued Danish support for the SRHR agenda is also in line with recommendations from the 2016 Danish mid-term review of UNFPA’s previous Strategic Plan.

In line with the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, UNFPA will work to enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships and in 2015, UNFPA developed a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy with the aim of engaging both public and private partners to support UNFPA’s work. According to the UNFPA’s annual report from 2017, private sector partnerships were leveraged globally (in 26 countries) to support women and adolescents and UNFPA managed to mobilize private sector funding and in-kind contributions valued at USD 12.8 million, a 24% increase over 2015. As a major donor, it is in Denmark’s interest that UNFPA diversifies its donor basis and enters into partnerships with, for example, the private sector to facilitate innovation and new ways of pursuing its mandate.

UNFPA is advancing the Structured Financing Dialogue mandated by UNFPA Executive Board and the concept of a funding compact with the Executive Board. These aim to secure predictable and adequate levels of funding over the next four years of UNFPA’s Strategic Plan, in order to focus UNFPA on achieving our programmatic results. UNFPA commits to excellence in programming, and to transparency and accountability in management; Partners would commit in turn to adequate levels of predictable funding for the Strategic Plan, and when possible, for multi-year funding.

UNFPA implements humanitarian programmes in 56 countries and its humanitarian budget has grown from USD 23 million in 2012 to USD 151 million in 2016, now constituting 32 % of total UNFPA funding. At the same time, UNFPA’s need for humanitarian funding increased from USD 78 million in 2006 to USD 308 million in 2017. By November 2017, UNFPA had raised USD 132 million for its humanitarian budget that year, meeting only 43 % of the needs leaving a funding gap of some USD 176 million. UNFPA has created an emergency data portal where potential contributors will soon be able to see country-level data on humanitarian needs, financing and results in real time.

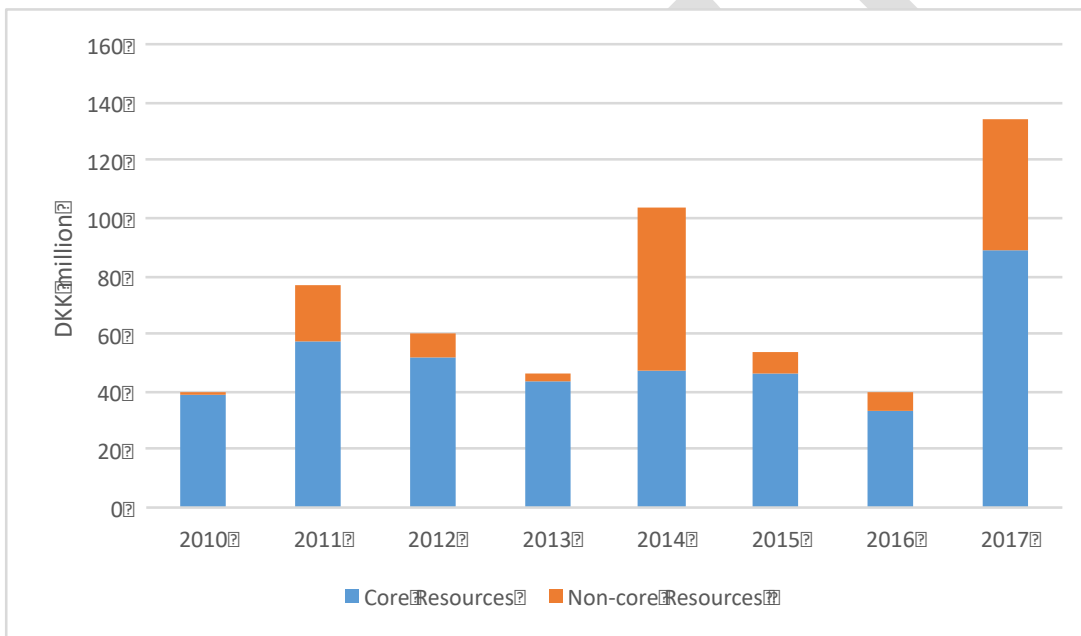
Planned Danish funding (2018-2021)

All amounts are in million DKK (pending parliamentary approval)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Core contribution	225	225	225	225
Earmarked thematic and geographical contributions	113	113	113	113
Innovation activities	12	12	12	12
Secondments	6	6	6	6
Humanitarian funds	15	15	15	15
Total	371	371	371	371

Total contributions (2014-2017)

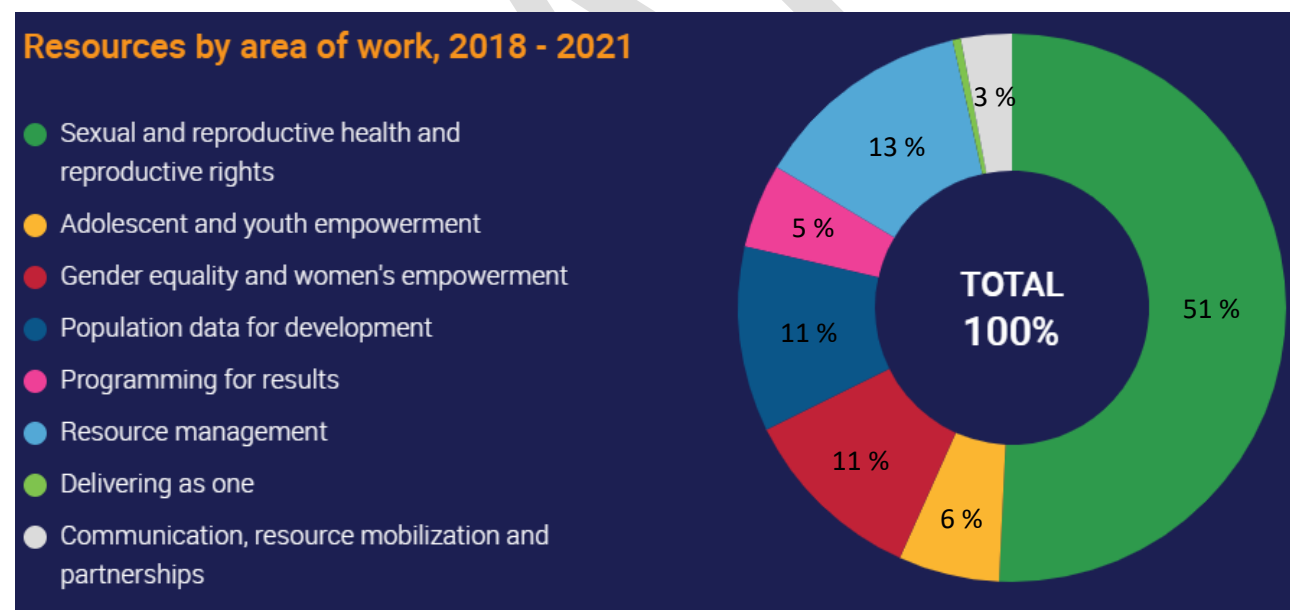
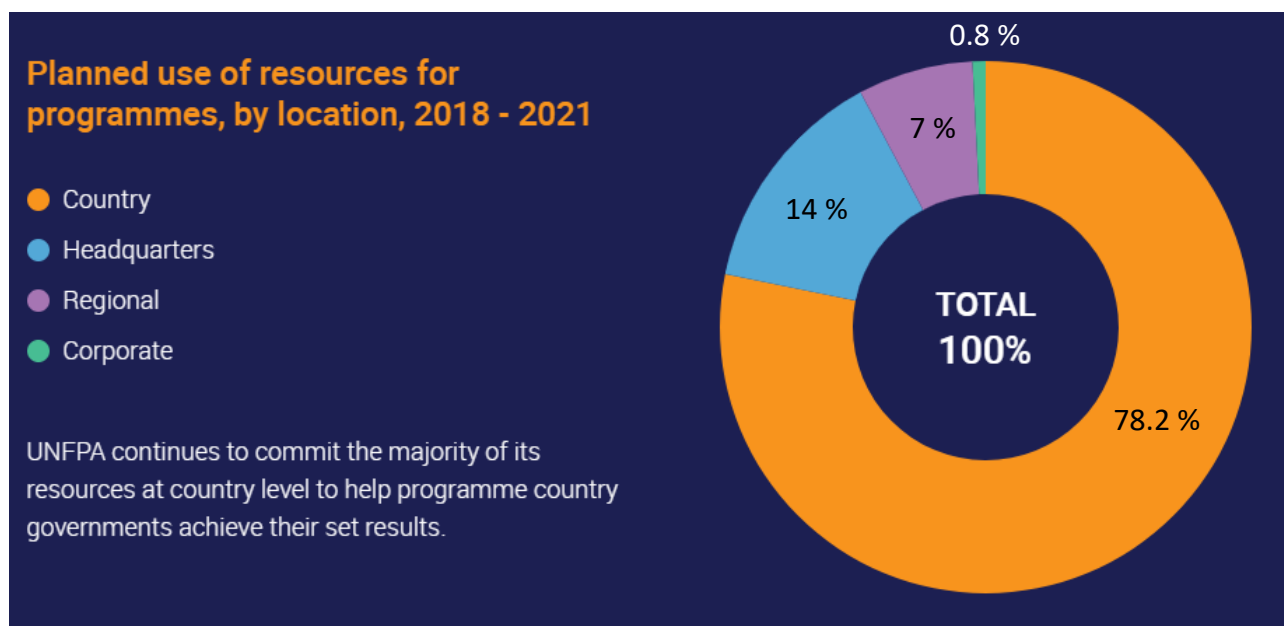
Resources (million USD)	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regular Resources (Core)	476	477	478	398	482	353	486	350
Other Resources (Non-Core)	542	525	573	574	611	480	656	712
% of target raised	98 %		92 %		76 %		93 %	
Total	1,018	1,002	1,051	972	1,093	833	1,142	1,059

Danish contributions - core and non-core (2010-2017)



Budgeted use of resources

Subject to change/approval by the Executive Board.



Annex 2: Danish priorities and monitoring

Priority Indicators from the common chapter in the strategic plans of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women and indicators relating to UN Reform	
Relevant outcome indicators drawn from the annex to the common chapter in the respective strategic plans, 2018-2021	
<u>QCPR 11.d</u>	<p>% of UNCTs with Joint Workplans (of Results Groups) that are aligned with the UNDAF and signed by all involved entities</p> <p><i>Reflecting the renewed focus on, and the revision of, the UNDAF as the key strategic and operational document at the country level and with the new reporting mechanisms outlined in the General Assembly Resolution on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the QCPR.</i></p>
<u>QCPR 61.a</u>	<p>Fraction of UNDG entities paying their full contribution of the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement.</p> <p><i>Reflecting the new financing commitments outlined in the General Assembly Resolution on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the QCPR.</i></p>
<u>Indicator on contribution to UNDS reform</u>	<p>Implement and comply with the mandates related to the entities of the UN development system contained in General Assembly resolution 72/XXX of 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system, in the context of the QCPR</p>

Priority Area 1: Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilised integrated sexual and reproductive rights protected and are free of coercion, discrimination and violence

Relevant output indicators drawn from UNFPA's Integrated Results and Resources Framework		
<p><u>Output 1:</u> Enhanced capacities to develop and implement policies, including financial protection mechanisms, that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind, including in humanitarian settings</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.1</u> Number of countries that have a costed integrated national sexual and reproductive health plan prioritizing access to a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescents, key populations and marginalized groups</p>	<p>Baseline 2018: 50 Target 2021: 103</p>
<p><u>Output 2:</u> Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies and fragile contexts</p>	<p><u>Indicator 2.1:</u> Number of countries meeting coverage of emergency obstetric and new-born care, as per the international recommended minimum standards</p>	<p>Baseline 2018: 17 Target 2021: 56</p>
<p><u>Output 4:</u> Strengthened capacities to effectively forecast, procure, distribute and track the delivery of sexual and reproductive health commodities, ensuring resilient supply chains</p>	<p><u>Indicator 4.1:</u> Number of countries where a costed supply chain management strategy is in place and that take into account recommended actions of the UNFPA/WHO implementation guide on ensuring rights-based contraceptive delivery</p>	<p>Baseline 2018: 26 Target 2021: 76</p>
<p><u>Output 5:</u> Improved domestic accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights through the involvement of communities and health-system stakeholders at all levels</p>	<p><u>Indicator 5.1:</u> Number of countries in which sexual and reproductive health indicators, disaggregated at least by age and sex, are periodically collected as part of the national health information system, and made publicly available</p>	<p>Baseline 2018: 15 Target 2021: 76</p>

	<u>Indicator 5.4:</u> Proportion of countries affected by a humanitarian crisis that have a functioning inter-agency sexual and reproductive health coordination body as a result of UNFPA guidance and leadership	Baseline 2018: 44% Target 2021: 61%
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Priority Area 2: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings

Relevant output indicators drawn from UNFPA's Integrated Results and Resources Framework		
<u>Output 9:</u> Strengthened policy, legal and accountability frameworks to advance gender equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices	<u>Indicator 9.1:</u> Number of countries using strategies to align their laws, policies and regulations on reproductive rights with international human rights standards	Baseline 2018: 59 Target 2021: 100
	<u>Indicator 9.4:</u> Number of countries that, as part of their engagement with international human rights mechanisms, have established platforms for dialogue on reproductive rights, with support from UNFPA, fully engaging civil society, including faith-based and state actors	Baseline 2018: 72 Target 2021: 95
<u>Output 10:</u> Strengthened civil society and community mobilization to eliminate discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms affecting women and girls	<u>Indicator 10.3:</u> Number of communities that developed advocacy platforms, with support from UNFPA, to eliminate discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms that affect women and girls	Baseline 2018: 2000 Target 2021: 2500
<u>Output 11:</u> Increased multi-sectoral capacity to prevent and address gender-based violence using a continuum approach in all contexts, with a focus on advocacy, data, health and health systems, psychosocial support and coordination	<u>Indicator 11.1:</u> Number of countries that have a national mechanism to engage multiple stakeholders, including civil society, faith-based organizations, and men and boys, to prevent and address gender-based violence	Baseline 2018: 61 Target 2021: 108
<u>Output 12:</u> Strengthened response to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference	<u>Indicator 12.2:</u> Number of girls who receive, with support from UNFPA, prevention and/or protection services and care related to child, early and forced marriage	Baseline 2018: 1 million Target 2021: 2,5 million

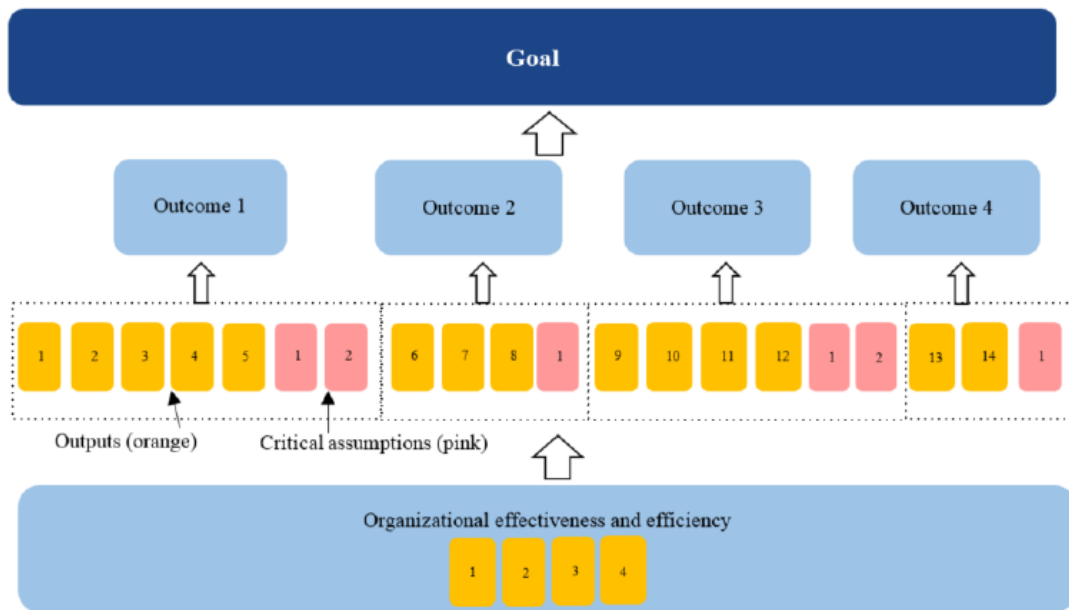
Priority Area 3: Continuously enhance organisational effectiveness contributing to UN reform, curbing corruption and leveraging innovation

Relevant output indicators drawn from UNFPA's Integrated Results and Resources Framework		
<u>Output 1:</u> Improved programming for results	<u>Indicator 1.6:</u> Proportion of expenditures with a significant gender component and with gender as a principal objective.	Baseline 2018: 65% Target 2021: 69%
	<u>Indicator 1.13:</u> Proportion of UNFPA offices that pilot or transition to scale innovations.	Baseline 2018: 49% Target 2021: 52%

<u>Output 3:</u> Increased contribution to United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence.	<u>Indicator 3.2:</u> Percentage of country offices that apply the standard operating procedures for United Nations country teams, or components of it.	Baseline 2018: 80% Target 2021: 90%
<u>Output 4:</u> Enhanced communication, resource mobilization and partnerships for impact.	<u>Indicator 4.1:</u> Volume of communications in traditional and social media - number of times UNFPA is mentioned in the media	Baseline 2018: 7545 Target 2021: 8244
	<u>Indicator 4.2:</u> Amount contributed by donors other than the top 15 (in millions of dollars)	Baseline 2018: 7545 Target 2021: 8244

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Annex 3: Structure of UNFPA's IRRF

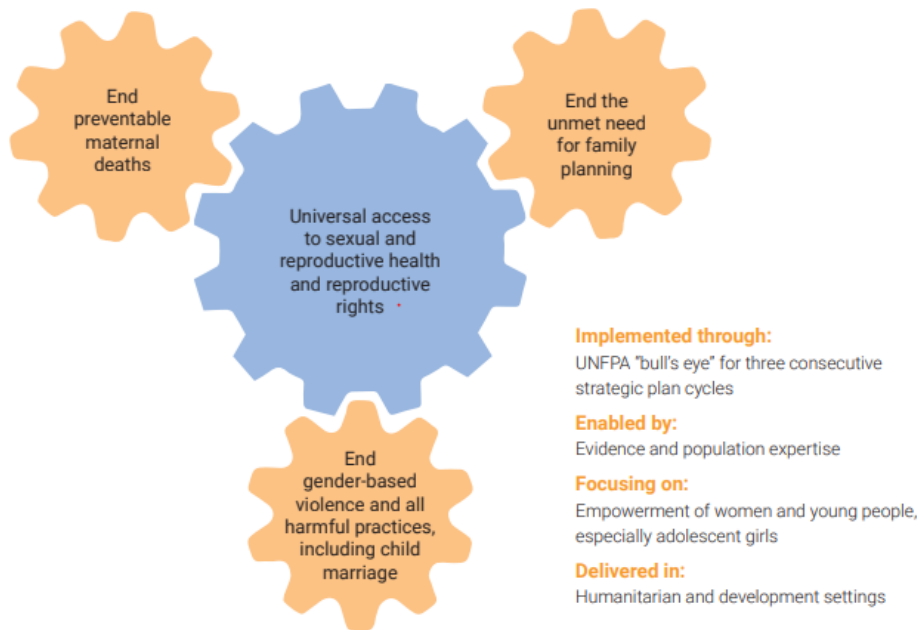


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Annex 4: The Bull's Eye Approach alignment with the SDGs from Strategic Plan 2018-2021

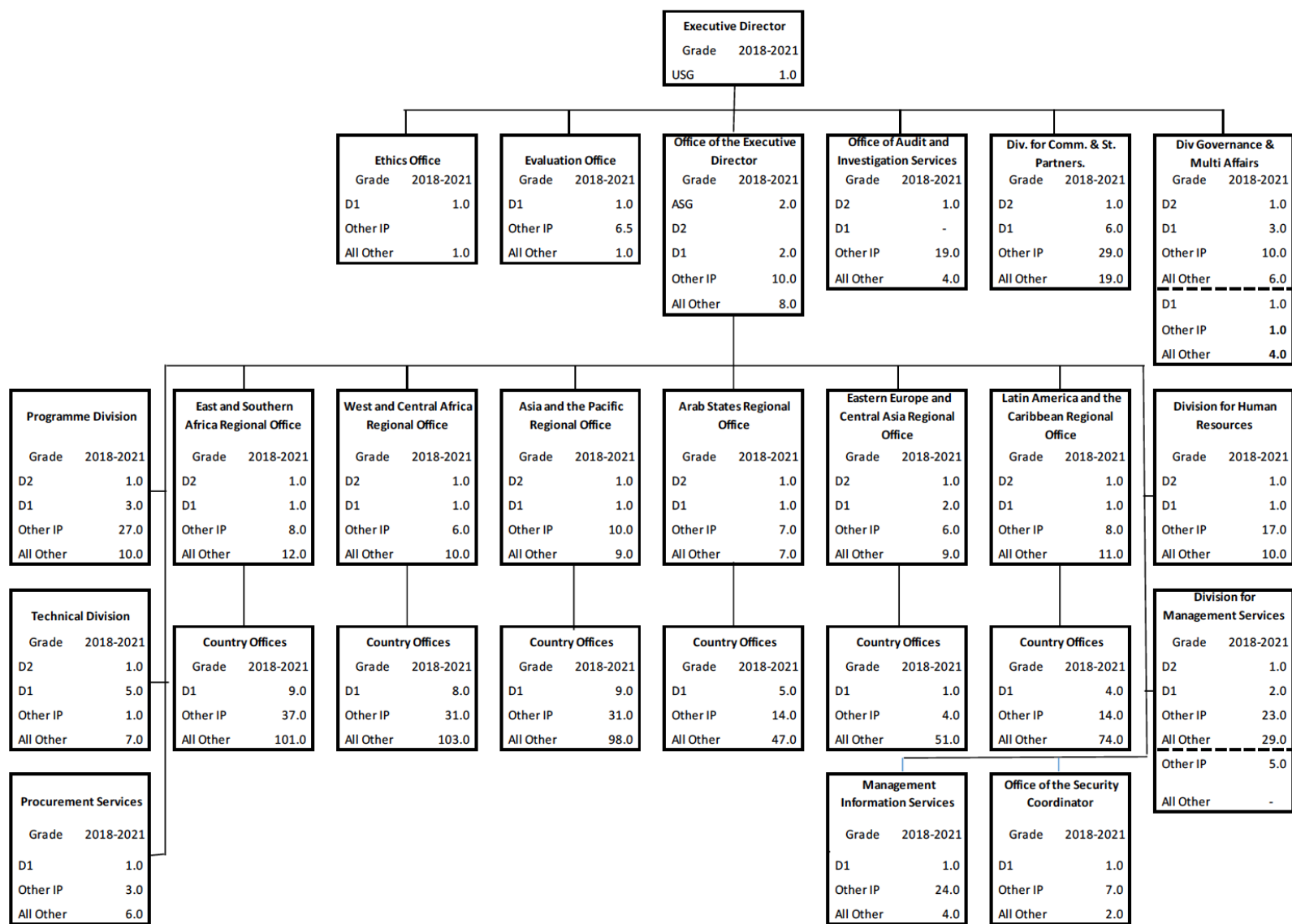


Annex 5: Universal and people-centred transformative results from Strategic Plan 2018-2021



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Annex 6: UNFPA's organisational structure



Outcome
Development engagement 1: International technical guidance on out-of-school CSE implemented in three for Denmark countries
Development engagement 2: Access to CSE out of school for marginalized young people in three for Denmark Countries
Development engagement 3: Evidence and best-practices at the national and regional level documented and used to inform delivery of Out of School CSE and creation of enabling environments
HR for programme management
Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting Regional oversight and multi-country knowledge sharing
Sub total
<i>IC4UNFPA (8%)</i>
TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL (DKK)

Output	Country 1
Output 1.1: Out-of-school guidelines adapted/contextualizes and rolled out at national level	450.000
Output 1.2: Policy-makers and government officials are sensitized to support national implementation of CSE	
Output 1.3: Youth – led national CSE advocacy campaigns conducted to create enabling environment to national implementation	
Output 2.1: Facilitators in safe spaces, husband schools and other out of school spaces trained and supported to deliver quality CSE	2.800.000
Output 2.2 Young people recruited into out of school spaces receive CSE in line with new guidelines	
Output 2.3 Stakeholders (community leaders, religious leaders, parents, care-givers, youth-serving professionals) are sensitized to support access to CSE	
Output 3.1 Evidence from evaluation and case studies of good practices generated from program	450.000
Output 3.2 Quality monitoring mechanisms in place and used for program implementation	
Output 3.3 Communication platform functional for internal and external knowledge sharing	
Project implementation managed efficiently ensuring that offices involved in the project have the required HR capacity to implement the program. It is envisaged to hire extra human resources. This is a direct cost to the program.	300.000
Quality monitoring mechanisms in place and used for project implementation.	100.000
Costs related to knowledge sharing meetings of the countries, final evaluation as well any mission and technical assistance that the regional office (Dakar, Senegal) will provide in the project countries.	
	4.100.000
	328.000
	4.428.000

Country 2	Country 3	Region
450.000	450.000	140.000
2.800.000	2.800.000	
450.000	450.000	140.000
300.000	300.000	508.000
100.000	100.000	400.000
		400.000
4.100.000	4.100.000	1.588.000
328.000	328.000	128.000
4.428.000	4.428.000	1.716.000
		15.000.000

Outcome
Development engagement 1: International technical guidance on out-of-school CSE implemented in three for Denmark relevant countries
Development engagement 2: Access to CSE out of school for marginalized young people in three for Denmark Countries
Development engagement 3: Evidence and best-practices at the national and regional level documented and used to inform delivery of Out of School CSE and creation of enabling environments
HR for programme management
Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting Regional oversight and multi-country knowledge sharing
Sub total
<i>IC4UNFPA (8%)</i>
TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL(DKK)

Output	Country 1
Output 1.1: Out-of-school guidelines adapted/contextualizes and rolled out at national level	67.500
Output 1.2: Policy makers and government officials are sensitized to support national implementation of CSE	
Output 1.3: Youth – led national CSE advocacy campaigns conducted to create enabling environment to national implementation	
Output 2.1: Facilitators in safe spaces, husband schools and other out of school spaces trained and supported to deliver quality CSE	420.000
Output 2.2 Young people recruited into out of school spaces receive CSE in line with new guidelines	
Output 2.3 Stakeholders (community leaders, religious leaders, parents, care-givers, youth-serving professionals) are sensitized to support access to CSE	
Output 3.1 Evidence from evaluation and case studies of good practices generated from program	67.500
Output 3.2 Quality monitoring mechanisms in place and used for program implementation	
Outcome 3.3 Communication platform functional for internal and external knowledge sharing	
Project implementation managed efficiently ensuring that offices involved in the project have the required HR capacity to implement the program. It is envisaged to hire extra human resources. This is a direct cost to the program.	45.000
Quality monitoring mechanisms in place and used for project implementation	15.000
Costs related to knowledge sharing meetings of the countries, final evaluation as well any mission and technical assistance that the regional office (Dakar, Senegal) will provide in the project countries.	
	615.000
	49.200
	664.200

Country 2	Country 3	Region
67.500	67.500	21.000
420.000	420.000	
67.500	67.500	21.000
45.000	45.000	76.200
15.000	15.000	60.000
		60.000
615.000	615.000	238.200
49.200	49.200	19.056
664.200	664.200	257.256
2.249.856		

Annex 9 - Quality Assurance checklist for appraisal of programmes and projects¹

File number/F2 reference: 2019-1350

Programme/Project name: **Strengthening CSE for out-of-school youth to reach the most left behind in West and Central Africa**

Programme/Project period: 2019-2021

Budget: 15 mio. DKK

Presentation of quality assurance process:

Due to a short timeframe for producing project documents for the grant and in light of the fact that the partner in question is a long-standing partner of the MFA and the project itself is low in complexity, TQS approved the establishment of an internal quality assurance process in lieu of the normal external one. In this light, an internal quality assurance committee was established composed of representatives from UPF, HMC and TQS. The quality assurance meeting was held on Wednesday 24 April and the project documents were subsequently revised accordingly. In a post-approval process, adjustments related to finances will take place.

The design of the programme/project has been appraised by someone independent who has not been involved in the development of the programme/project.

Comments: Yes

The recommendations of the appraisal has been reflected upon in the final design of the programme/project.

Comments: Yes

The programme/project complies with Danida policies and Aid Management Guidelines.

Comments: Yes

The programme/project addresses relevant challenges and provides adequate responses.

Comments: Yes

Issues related to HRBA/Gender, ~~Green Growth and Environment~~ have been addressed sufficiently.

Comments: Yes

Comments from the Danida Programme Committee have been addressed (if applicable).

Comments: n/a

¹ This Quality Assurance Checklist should be used by the responsible MFA unit to document the quality assurance process of appropriations where TQS is not involved. The checklist does not replace an appraisal, but aims to help the responsible MFA unit ensure that key questions regarding the quality of the programme/project are asked and that the answers to these questions are properly documented and communicated to the approving authority.

- ❑ The programme/project outcome(s) are found to be sustainable and is in line with the partner's development policies and strategies. Implementation modalities are well described and justified.

Comments: Yes

- ❑ The results framework, indicators and monitoring framework of the programme/project provide an adequate basis for monitoring results and outcome.

Comments: Yes

- ❑ The programme/project is found sound budget-wise.

Comments: Yes

- ❑ The programme/project is found realistic in its time-schedule.

Comments: Yes

- ❑ Other donors involved in the same programme/project have been consulted, and possible harmonised common procedures for funding and monitoring have been explored.

Comments: n/a

- ❑ Key programme/project stakeholders have been identified, the choice of partner has been justified and criteria for selection have been documented.

Comments: Yes

- ❑ The executing partner(s) is/are found to have the capacity to properly manage, implement and report on the funds for the programme/project and lines of management responsibility are clear.

Comments: Yes

- ❑ Risks involved have been considered and risk management integrated in the programme/project document.

Comments: Yes

- ❑ In conclusion, the programme/project can be recommended for approval: Yes

Date and signature of desk officer: _____

Date and signature of management: _____