



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK

DANIDA

**INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

**Strategy for Denmark's Engagement with
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
2022-2025**



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Danish Organisation Strategy for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Introduction:

As the United Nations' sexual and reproductive health agency, UNFPA strives to reach three transformative goals: 1) end preventable maternal deaths; 2) end the unmet need for family planning and 3) end gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage.

Key results:

- Advance sexual and reproductive health and rights of every woman, adolescent and youth and strengthen UNFPA's normative role
- Promote SRHR and protection from GBV in humanitarian settings.
- Organisational effectiveness contributing to UN reform, curbing corruption and leveraging innovation.

Justification for support:









- UNFPA's mandate and work – spanning the humanitarian-development-peace nexus - is highly relevant for key Danish priorities and interests relating to gender equality and ensuring women and girls' rights as enablers for development, reducing inequalities, strengthening resilience and social cohesion, ensuring more peaceful societies and curbing irregular migration.
- UNFPA has a global presence and works in more than 150 countries and helps build local and government capacities to ensure that these rights are sustainably protected and advanced.
- UNFPA also plays a key role in reversing the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls around the world.
- UNFPA has a solid track record of working to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, even in challenging contexts. UNFPA programming and mandate addresses key Danish priorities and interests relating to empowerment of women and girls, human rights, irregular migration and addressing poverty.

How will we ensure results and monitor progress:

- Engaging strategically and constructively with UNFPA at HQ, NRO, regional and country level.

File No.	2022-14831				
Responsible Unit	FNNY, HCE, MUS				
<i>Mill.</i>	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Commitment	396	396	396	396	1584
Projected ann. Disb.	396	396	396	396	1584
Duration of strategy	2022-2025				
Finance Act code.	§06.36.03.10, §06.36.06.16, §06.39.03.10				
Desk officer	Anne-Sophie Stockmarr Becker				
Financial officer	Michael Blichfeldt				

SDGs relevant for Programme

 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, Strong Institutions	 Partnerships for Goals	

Annual Budget 2020

Core Funding: USD 505.7 million

Other Resources: USD 811.2 million

Total: USD 1,316.9 billion

- Monitoring Danish priorities based on UNFPA's results framework.
- Conducting annual consultations and actively participating in the Executive Board.

Risk and challenges:

- Controversy over its mandate related to SRHR, especially as regards issues related to sexual rights and the promotion of safe and legal abortion, as well as conservative forces uniting to push back against progressive and women-centric agendas and rights.
- Effectively drawing on partnerships across the UN System to achieve its goals.
- Keeping the organisation fit for purpose with ever-growing demand for its services.
- Decreasing core contributions relative to earmarked funding.

Danish involvement in governance structure

- Denmark is not a member of the Executive Board in 2022. Denmark will be member of the Executive Board in 2023 and again in 2025.
- Denmark was last time a member of the Executive Board for the period 2020-2021.
- As a strong donor to UNFPA, Denmark actively engages in UNFPA's governance structure, even when Denmark is not a member of the Executive Board.

Strat. objectives	Priority areas	Core information
Contribute to the achievement of Agenda 2030 and follow-up on ICPD+25 by advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights globally, with emphasis on reaching those furthest behind.	<p>Advance sexual and reproductive health and rights of every woman, adolescent and youth and strengthen UNFPA's normative role.</p> <p>Promote SRHR and protection from GBV in humanitarian settings.</p> <p>Organisational effectiveness contributing to UN reform, curbing corruption and leveraging innovation.</p>	<p>Established: 1969</p> <p>Headquarters: New York</p> <p>Country Offices: Presence in more than 150 countries and territories with 6 regional offices, eight liaison offices and 136 country offices.</p> <p>Human resources: 4300 staff members in 2020</p> <p>Financial resources in USD mil. (2020): 1,316.9 mio. USD</p> <p>Executive Director: Dr. Natalia Kanem</p> <p>Executive Board Sessions: February, June, September</p> <p>DK member of the Executive Board: 2007-2008; 2009-2012; 2015; 2017-2018; 2020-2021.</p>

1. Objective

This Strategy for Denmark's cooperation with the UNFPA forms the basis for the Danish contributions to UNFPA, and is the central framework for Denmark's dialogue and partnership with UNFPA. It sets up 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 align with UNFPA's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and form the basis of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between Denmark and UNFPA, which will enter into force mid-2022 and cover the same period.

Denmark's organisation strategy for its partnership with UNFPA is anchored in Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation, "The World We Share" and Denmark's Foreign and Security Policy Strategy 2022.

2. The organisation

Mission and Mandate: Mandated as the UN sexual and reproductive health agency, UNFPA covers issues at the heart of the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) agenda. UNFPA's [Strategic Plan](#) 2022-2025 charts the course towards an inclusive recovery from COVID-19 and the attainment of the SDGs. In the period leading up to 2030, UNFPA works towards three transformative goals: 1) end preventable maternal deaths 2) end the unmet need for family planning and 3) end gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage. Within UNFPA's mandate is also the monitoring and implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), its Programme of Action and the outcome documents of its reviews. UNFPA also supports the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) and serves as the global lead of the GBV sub-cluster.

Governance arrangement: UNFPA is governed by, and is accountable to, an [Executive Board](#), which is subject to the authority of the Economic and Social Council and provides inter-governmental support and oversight. The Board comprises 36 members representing the five regional groups of UN Member States. It meets three times a year to review and establish policies, approve programmes and decide on administrative and financial plans and budgets. UNFPA is administered by an Executive Director appointed by the UN Secretary-General.

Organisational structure: UNFPA is a field-focused organisation with a tripartite organisational structure. The headquarter in New York sets the global policy direction, undertakes the normative work as well as the management and administration of the organisation. UNFPA's six regional offices provide oversight and technical assistance to the 136 country offices, who lead the organisation's collaboration with host governments and programmatic work and implement the policies at local level.

Finances and funding: UNFPA is funded entirely by voluntary funds including those channelled through pooled and inter-agency funding mechanisms. UNFPA has over the past five years reported a record-high income, exceeding 1 billion USD annually, with a 1.4 billion USD reported income in 2021. This trend is expected to continue during the period of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025. In 2020, UNFPA saw an 11.6 % increase in core contributions to a total of 416.8 mil. USD. The earmarked funding saw a 14.6 % decline to 850.9 mil. USD. Following four years of absence, the US administration resumed their funding to UNFPA in 2021. 88% of UNFPA's budget is spent on efforts at country level, with 84% going directly to country programmes. For more information on UNFPA's budget please refer to the latest [Annual Report](#).

Denmark has traditionally been among UNFPA's top donors, both measured in overall funding and core contributions (225 million in core-contribution, 125 million to UNFPA Supplies, 40 million in humanitarian contribution in 2021) and through secondment of advisors (7 in 2022). Denmark is also one of the top-contributors to the UNFPA Supplies Partnership, which delivers modern commodities and life-saving maternal health medicine.

3. Lessons learnt, key strategic challenges and opportunities

Globally, UNFPA's mandate performance has faced significant external challenges in recent years, notably the COVID-19 pandemic and several humanitarian crisis and fragility, increasing inequality and discrimination and an environmental crisis and climate change. UNFPA estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted access to

family planning services for 12 million additional women, and that it could cause a one-third reduction in progress towards ending gender-based violence and one-third reduction towards ending female genital mutilation by 2030. Reversing the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls around the world and building back better is therefore one of the absolute key challenges for UNFPA in the coming years.

Moreover, UNFPA continues to operate in a difficult political climate, with pushback from a number of conservative states and groups on the SRHR agenda, such as access to contraception and safe abortion, family planning and information to youth/adolescents, comprehensive sexuality education, and enjoyment of sexual rights without discrimination. UNFPA's mandate concerns both development and humanitarian situations, which increases the complexity of UNFPA's operations, but also gives the organisation potential to operate effectively in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and foster collective actions with the broader UN System.

The latest [Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network \(MOPAN\)](#) from 2018 assessed the overall performance of UNFPA as very positive, with 11 out of the 12 performance indicators ranked highly satisfactory or satisfactory. While UNFPA continues to perform very well and is highly relevant as an organisation, the review also found that UNFPA faced a number of internal challenges. These include: 1) better leveraging its unique mandate and analytical data into more significant gains at the outcome level, 2) more agility in programme implementation, particularly in humanitarian situations, and 3) capitalising on opportunities associated with innovation and digitalisation, 4) a lack of knowledge sharing, content discussion and consultation with partners around appropriate interventions in fragile situations, and 5) evidence of challenges relating to sustainability incl. capacity building interventions not achieving potential return on investments. The latest MOPAN assessment did not cover the UNFPA's performance with regard to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH), but this issue is strongly prioritised by UNFPA management. During the session of the Executive Board on 31 January-4 February 2022, UNFPA informed that management had increased their coordination and response to cases of SEAH. The Executive Board is following the work of UNFPA on PSEAH closely and requests regular updates.

The 2020 [Evaluation of the UNFPA capacity in humanitarian action 2012-2019](#) recommended an update of UNFPA's humanitarian strategy. The evaluation, amongst others, also found that UNFPA's overarching institutional approach remained predominantly development-orientated, which presented disadvantages in humanitarian action and that UNFPA's inclusion analysis within its humanitarian programming had not evolved to a sophisticated level that is fully aligned with the principle of leaving no one behind.

[The 2021 internal Midterm Review of Organisation Strategies for Denmark's engagement with UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women 2018-2022 found, with regards to UNFPA, that on the one hand, there are continued risks related to UNFPA's still too limited capacity (organisational, financial, HR and material) to engage in simultaneous large-scale humanitarian crises. On the other hand, UNFPA's continued handling of the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates an organisational resilience brought to bear in handling cascading humanitarian crises. The priority to mitigate the continued risks related to concurrent crises stands, including by support to UNFPA's risk mitigation strategy. i.e., upgrading staff skills to increase response capacity. Lessons learned on the operationalisation of the HDP nexus point towards including 'nexus versatility' skills for country-level managers and leaders in human resources development].

Finally, deliberations in the Danish MFA's internal UNFPA Contact Group have indicated that UNFPA's implementation of UNDS-reform principles and cooperation with other UN organisations varies from country to country, with some representations reporting room for improvement.

UNFPA has committed to a continuous learning approach to organisational development. Over the years, UNFPA has implemented various reforms to improve effectiveness, efficiency and innovation. UNFPA's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 addresses many of the above challenges, with an increased emphasis on recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and restoring the gains lost.

On the question of funding, UNFPA continues to be an effective organisation when it comes to fundraising. With the new Strategic Plan, UNFPA expects to continue to expand its donor and contribution base to diversify predictable and flexible funding modalities and increase co-financing through its thematic funding mechanisms. UNFPA has made progress in generating revenue from sources other than the direct contributions from traditional donors, notably the private sector. Investments in the management of public-sector partnerships and associated resources remain critical to expanding and diversifying the volume and modalities of UNFPA revenues.

4. Priority areas and results to be achieved

The following priority areas have been selected for Denmark's partnership and dialogue with UNFPA, based on the convergence between Denmark's and UNFPA's strategic priorities as well as lessons learned from the ongoing partnership. With a particular focus on these areas, Denmark will hold UNFPA accountable for delivering on its stated commitments and advocate for further strengthening and prioritisation of the below listed areas in consultations with UNFPA and its partners. This will be done in alignment with UNFPA's own Strategic Plan and utilizing its accompanying Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF).

UNFPA has identified six interconnected outputs to be achieved in order to reach their three overarching transformative goals (end preventable maternal deaths; end unmet need for family planning; and end GBV and all harmful practices). These outputs are (a) policy and accountability; (b) quality of care and services; (c) gender and social norms; (d) population change and data; (e) humanitarian action; and (f) adolescents and youth. Moreover, UNFPA has identified 12 key strategic shifts in its new Strategic Plan 2022-2025, notably the increased integration of effects of megatrends, such as climate change, demographic shifts, inequalities and digitalization, into programming and an expansion of its humanitarian response capacity. The Plan also focuses on leaving no one behind and sets as a goal to target the furthest behind first over the next years, taking into consideration factors and a wide set of socio-demographic characteristics causing discrimination and exclusion, such as gender, ethnicity, race, etc.

UNFPA's Strategic Plan is fully aligned with the Agenda 2030 principles of "leaving no one behind" and "reaching the furthest behind" first. It also aims to further integrate the effects of megatrends, such as climate change, in UNFPA's response. Denmark fully supports this integrated approach, which aligns with Denmark's human-rights based approach and working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus as the underlying frame of reference.

As overarching priorities, UNFPA will with the outset in the new Strategic Plan prioritize funding, programmes and internal resources dedicated to gender equality, women's rights and leadership, bodily autonomy, inclusive participation, and empowerment and pay specific attention to support women-led movements. The Strategic Plan stipulates increased focus on protecting and promoting the rights and inclusive participation of women, adolescent and youth as agents of change, which requires accelerated and specific actions across humanitarian and development programming and contributions to social cohesion and peace.

Annex 1 provides an overview of UNFPA's strategic objectives and output indicators related to the below selected priority areas.

Priority Area 1: Advance sexual and reproductive health and rights of every woman, adolescent and youth and strengthen UNFPA's normative role

"The World We Share" specifies the ambition of Denmark to continue to lead the way in the global fight for gender equality and protection of girls and women's rights, with a particular focus on SRHR, as gender equality and women's economic and political empowerment contribute to increasing economic growth and creating more equal and democratic societies. In full alignment with UNFPA's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and its call for urgent action to achieve universal access to SRHR and accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, Denmark will support UNFPA's critical work to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights globally, with a particular emphasis on reaching those furthest behind and COVID-19 recovery.

The three priority areas for Danish support spanning both earmarked and core contributions to UNFPA during the period 2022-2025 are:

1. Advance sexual and reproductive health and rights of every woman, adolescent and youth and strengthen UNFPA's normative role.
2. Promote SRHR and protection from GBV in humanitarian settings.
3. Organisational effectiveness contributing to UN reform, curbing corruption and leveraging innovation.

Within this priority area, UNFPA should particularly focus on: 1) enhancing national and local capacities to integrate sexual and reproductive health and rights into policies and services, including as part of universal health coverage and primary health coverage and ensuring follow-up to the ICPD+25 commitments to uphold accountability;; 2) a special focus should be on ensuring access to youth friendly sexual and reproductive health and rights, including education, notably comprehensive sexuality education, for adolescents and youth, and that sexual rights are protected for all; 3) design and effectively implement national-level programmes that prioritise access to SRHR information and services for women, adolescents and youth who are furthest behind, including in humanitarian settings; 4) strengthening UNFPA's normative role as an advocate globally and nationally of the SRHR agenda.

In recognition of the importance of promoting SRHR, Denmark is one of the largest contributors to UNFPA Supplies is actively engaged in its Steering Committee. UNFPA Supplies provides over 40 % of all donated modern contraceptives to developing countries and at the same time helps strengthening the capacity of national health systems. Denmark fully supports UNFPA Supplies in its efforts to continue to accelerate progress in enhancing the availability of high-quality sexual and reproductive health supplies and medicines in countries with the highest rates of unmet needs for family planning, and strengthens its investment in green procurement practices and resilient supply chains.

As the leading UN organisation in the work towards ensuring SRHR globally, UNFPA has a unique normative role in advocating for SRHR at national, regional and international levels through e.g. providing policy advice and data analysis. For Denmark it is a priority that UNFPA strengthens this normative role and pro-actively advocates for SRHR, including with governments, in UN cooperation Frameworks at national level (UNSDCF), in humanitarian preparedness and response plans, as well as in international negotiations to improve normative standards on issues falling within its mandate.

Priority Area 2: Promote SRHR and protection from GBV and harmful practices in humanitarian settings

“The World We Share” specifies Denmark’s intention to support SRHR initiatives in humanitarian crises, including through fighting gender-based violence (GBV). Humanitarian crises require prioritisation of SRHR as well as prevention and response efforts to GBV and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, in the overall humanitarian response. Gaps continue to exist in accessing comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, including emergency contraception, comprehensive clinical and psychosocial care for rape survivors, family planning, and adolescent sexual and reproductive health services.

In 2020, 406.9 mil. USD - which equals 39.6% of UNFPA’s total programme expenses - were dedicated to humanitarian efforts: 199.5 mil. USD to deliver sexual and reproductive health services and 137,4 mil. USD to respond to GBV. UNFPA’s new Strategic Plan places particular emphasis on expanding UNFPA’s humanitarian response capacity to better safeguard the lives and rights of women, adolescents and youth, especially adolescent girls. The Plan contains a specific Humanitarian action output: “By 2025, strengthened capacity of critical actors and systems in preparedness, early action and in the provision of life-saving interventions that are timely, integrated, conflict- and climate-sensitive, gender-transformative and peace-responsive”.

On this background, UNFPA should ensure sufficient resources to carry out its important role of coordinating effective quality delivery by the GBV sub-cluster, and SRH working groups under the Health Cluster in accordance with GBV Minimum Standards and the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP). Priority should also be given to the key role of UNFPA for ensuring a focus on GBV and SRHR at the inter-agency level, from UN country teams to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) policies and guidelines.

UNFPA is also expected to facilitate joint context and risk analysis, joint needs assessments, multi-year planning including alignment of UNSDCF, Humanitarian Response Plans and Collective Outcomes. UNFPA should continue to strengthen its important role of supporting a holistic approach through coordination of and support to SRHR and GBV services in humanitarian settings with a HDP nexus approach, which includes preparedness, early and anticipatory action, peace-responsiveness and a gender-transformative approach. In line with Grand Bargain, a special focus will be on strengthening the capacity of local actors, especially women-led organisations, to support localization of aid and promote sustainability in preparedness and response and the development of relevant standards and guidelines, hereunder notably through joint humanitarian and sustainable development cooperation framework plans. The increase in UNFPA's humanitarian budget and efforts require a consistent

focus on building humanitarian capacities at HQ and in the field, notably in emergency settings. Generally, Denmark will support UNFPA's efforts to further strengthen its operational capacity for humanitarian response - including through partnerships with other humanitarian actors to strengthen its humanitarian response.

Priority Area 3: Continuously enhance organisational effectiveness contributing to UN reform, curbing corruption and leveraging innovation¹

As the Danish expectations relating to *Reporting and Audit; Monitoring & Evaluation; and Fraud, Corruption-related mismanagement and Counter-Terrorism* are outlined in the Strategic Partnership Agreement, this section will focus on other efforts aimed at enhancing organisational effectiveness and efficiency. Denmark expects UNFPA to continuously enhance organisational effectiveness; engage in joint actions spanning analysis, planning and delivery; curbing all forms of corruption; and leveraging the potential of innovation; and ensure that the UN System continuously reforms to be fit for purpose and to reflect emerging challenges.

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. In line with its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNFPA is committed to continuously invest in becoming a more agile, values-based, effective and efficient organisation that can respond effectively to change and uncertainty, including through strengthened results-based management, organized management of resources and accelerated resource mobilization. Denmark fully supports this.

Delivering against the Strategic Plan's ambitious targets will require a streamlined, adaptable and professional organisation and fit-for-purpose processes, which includes results-based management around the design and delivery of country programmes and for the documentation and evaluation of programmes. To achieve this Denmark expects UNFPA to be able to attract, retain and deploy qualified staff to the field under the auspices of a capable, dynamic and professionally growing leadership at all levels of the organisation. Denmark also expects UNFPA to continuously focus on how to work with local partners and other stakeholders at the national level, including through a capacity development and knowledge sharing approach, with a view to enhance impact and sustainability.

Denmark agrees with the Strategic Plan's focus on exploring both joint programming as well as more joint action around analysis, planning and monitoring as well as establishing collective platforms with the broader UN System. In line with UN development system reform, Denmark further expects UNFPA to continue to work closely with UN partners and other actors including governments, civil society organisations, other development partners, the international financial institutions, and the private sector to achieve its objectives, including through joint humanitarian and sustainable development cooperation framework plans. It also remains a priority for Denmark that UNFPA strengthens its capacity to engage with a range of public and private partners and expands its pool of donors, including from the private sector.

Denmark has supported UNFPA's Innovation fund with a total contribution of 90 million DKK in the period 2014-2022 with the goal of promoting a culture of innovation within UNFPA from HQ to country offices, with a particular emphasis on the Danish priorities. A recent review of the Danish support to the innovation fund showed that innovation has gained a strong position within UNFPA since 2014, and that the Innovation Fund has successfully catalyzed the culture of innovation across the organisation. On this basis, the review recommended that future contributions to innovation be provided as part of the overall contribution to UNFPA in support of the new Strategic Plan 2022-2025. It remains a priority for Denmark that UNFPA continuously mainstream a focus on innovation across UNFPA's work. Engagement between Denmark's Tech Ambassador and UNFPA could provide an opportunity to further build on innovative approaches to advance gender equality and women and girls' SRHR.

¹ According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' internal Guidelines for Management of Danish Core (including Soft Earmarked) Support to Multilateral and International Organisations all Organisation Strategies must include a priority area that addresses the organisation's effectiveness, including institutional reform processes, adaptive management, efforts to combat corruption and misuse of funds and sexual exploitation and abuse.

5. Danish approach to engagement with the organisation

Based on the priorities specified above, Denmark will continue to pursue an open and constructive dialogue with UNFPA via its Permanent Mission in New York, informed by the internal MFA UNFPA Contact Group, which serves as forum for discussing and strategizing around the partnership. In the context of the Annual High-Level Consultations between Denmark and UNFPA, Denmark will follow-up on the cooperation over the past year and discuss the way ahead, and in the UNFPA Executive Board meetings, Denmark will engage actively, even in years when Denmark is not a formal member. Denmark will continue to cooperate closely with Nordic and other like-minded countries, including in Western European and Others Group (WEOG), regarding issues related to UNFPA, through regular coordination meetings prior to important discussions and decision-making. The engagement through dialogues with UNFPA also extends to the regional and country level, where Danish representations engage with UNFPA in discussions around its programming as well as its advocacy work, including regarding bilateral funding from Denmark to UNFPA at country level (in 2022, Denmark has bilateral projects with UNFPA in among others Ethiopia, Niger and Uganda). Denmark also appreciates the close dialogue with the UNFPA Nordic Representation Office, and will continue to work with UNFPA on how to best pursue strategic opportunities, including through secondments during the partnership period.

6. Budget

Denmark remains a committed partner of UNFPA and will continue to provide reliable and predictable funding for its activities and programmes, which comes in various forms. A contribution is provided as core funding, while other contributions provided are soft-earmarked thematically for UNFPA Supplies, including with a geographical focus on West Africa. A soft-earmarked contribution supports UNFPA's humanitarian work. Additionally, Denmark provides funding for human resources, which includes the secondment of technical experts (e.g. JPOs and Senior Advisors) at both HQ- and field level to support the activities of UNFPA within prioritised areas of work agreed between Denmark and UNFPA.

Danish core (incl. soft earmarked) contributions to UNFPA 2022-2025

Funding as stipulated in the Danish draft Finance Act for 2023 (DKK million)	Finance Act code	2022	Planned 2023*	Planned 2024*	Planned 2025*
Total core incl. soft earmarked funding hereof:		390	390	390	390
Core funding	§06.36.03.10	225	225	225	225
Soft earmarked: UNFPA Supplies, Thematic and geographic earmarked	§06.36.03.10	125	125	125	125
Soft earmarked: Humanitarian contribution	§06.39.03.10	40	40	40	40
Personnel support	§ 06.36.06.16	6	6	6	6
Total contribution (core, soft earmarked and personnel support)		396	396	396	396

* Subject to annual parliamentary approval. Core incl. soft earmarked contributions follow multilateral guidelines.

7. Risks and assumptions

UNFPA has identified several risks that may negatively affect the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the realization of its ambition. The below risks pertain specifically to the Danish priorities specified in the above, including:

- insufficient investments in strengthening physical infrastructure
- opposition, false narratives and counter-movements to expanding sexual and reproductive health and rights and services

- increased humanitarian needs due to increasingly protracted crises, including those related to conflict and climate change
- insufficient investments in the education of young people, mainly adolescent girls
- reduced domestic resources and declining levels of official development assistance or humanitarian assistance
- a shrinking space for civil society action
- hostility to women and young people as human rights defenders or participants in social movements.

To mitigate these risks, UNFPA will (a) scale up its advocacy and communications initiatives; (b) promote a multisectoral approach towards achievement of the three transformative results; (c) innovate partnerships and resource mobilization strategies; and (d) expand and mainstream resilience, preparedness and early action in programmes, communications and operations in all country contexts worldwide. Moreover, UNFPA's past track record demonstrates significant capacity for resource mobilisation; organisational focus on developing the capacity of local counterparts and implementing partners; the application of innovative technologies to enhance monitoring and evaluation in challenging contexts; and significant advances in terms of capacities for results-based budgeting and management. The overall assumptions underpinning the plan is the availability of funding to effectively implement activities across all three priority areas.

Annex 1: Danish priorities and monitoring

In full alignment with UNFPA's own [results framework](#), Denmark will pay particular attention to the delivery of the outputs listed in the table below according to the indicators selected and presented in the table. The outputs are organised under the three thematic Priority Areas prioritised by Denmark with indicators under each of UNFPA's overall outputs.

Priority Area 1: Advance sexual and reproductive health and rights of every woman, adolescent and youth and strengthen UNFPA's normative role		
Relevant output indicators drawn from UNFPA's Integrated Results and Resources Framework		
UNFPA result area-level output	Indicator	Baseline and goals target
Output 1. Policy and Accountability: By 2025, improved integration of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as well as the prevention of and response to gender-based violence and harmful practices, into universal health coverage-related policies and plans, and other relevant laws, policies, plans, and accountability frameworks	<p>OP1.1. Proportion of countries that have integrated sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as the prevention and response to gender-based violence and harmful practices into the universal health coverage-related policies and plans, and other relevant laws, policies, plans, and accountability frameworks (WHO)</p> <p>OP1.11. Number of countries have laws and regulations aligned with international human rights standards that support the realization of universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including related to one or more of the three transformative results (UN-Women, UNICEF, UNDP).</p> <p>OP1.6. Proportion of outcome documents of global and regional intergovernmental processes supported by UNFPA that integrate the commitments related to the achievement of transformative results.</p> <p>OP1.8. Proportion of voluntary country commitments set for accelerating the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the acceleration of the three transformative results operationalized through a budgeted plan or a programme.</p>	

Output 2. Quality of care and services: By 2025, strengthened capacity of systems, institutions and communities to provide high-quality, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services, including supplies, as well as essential services to address gender-based violence and harmful practice	OP2.4. Number of countries scaled up new adaptations (including innovations) to improve the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of services related to transformative results (UN-Women, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO). OP2.11. Number of women, adolescents and youth, including women and young people with disabilities benefited from the high-quality services related to sexual and reproductive health, prevention and protection from gender-based violence (including services related to mental health and psychosocial support), and harmful practices (UNICEF, UN-Women)	
Output 3: Gender and social norms output	OP3.2. Capacity for changing discriminatory social and gender norms	
OEE 1. Improved programming for results	OE1.4 Percentage of expenditure on programming with a focus on gender equality (QCPR)	

Priority Area 2: Promote SRHR and protection from GBV and harmful practices in humanitarian settings		
Relevant output indicators drawn from UNFPA's Integrated Results and Resources Framework		
Output 5. Humanitarian action output: By 2025, strengthened the capacity of critical actors and systems in preparedness, early action and in the provision of life-saving interventions that are timely, integrated, conflict- and climate-sensitive, gender-transformative and peace-responsive	OP5.1. Number of women, adolescents and youth benefited from life-saving interventions in humanitarian settings (UN-Women) OP5.2. Proportion of countries affected by humanitarian crisis that have a functioning inter-agency coordination mechanism or platform to address: (a) gender-based violence; and (b) sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [UN-OCHA], WHO, UNHCR) OP5.8. Proportion of countries that have budgeted emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction plans which integrate sexual and reproductive health (including the minimum initial service package) and gender-based violence response (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP, UN-OCHA) OP5.10. Proportion of collective outcomes between humanitarian, development and peace actors at the national level that address (a) sexual and reproductive health; (b) reproductive rights; (c) gender equality (d) the needs of adolescents and youth; and (e) population dynamics OP5.11. Proportion of countries that performed a readiness assessment to provide Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for sexual and reproductive health in Crisis Situations within the past 12 months	
Output 2. Quality of care and services:		

By 2025, strengthened capacity of systems, institutions and communities to provide high-quality, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services, including supplies, as well as essential services to address gender-based violence and harmful practices	OP2.14. Proportion of countries affected by emergencies realizing the inter-agency minimum standards for gender-based violence programming	
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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		
OEE 1. Improved programming for results	<p>OE1.4. Percentage of expenditure on programming with a focus on gender equality (QCPR3).</p> <p>OE1.10. Number and proportion of joint and system-wide evaluations in which UNFPA engaged (QCPR6).</p> <p>OE1.20 Proportion of UNFPA offices that have at least one innovative solution taken from pilot to scale</p> <p>OE1.21 Proportion of new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (or equivalent) that integrated the ambition and acceleration for: (a) ending preventable maternal deaths; (b) ending unmet need for family planning; (c) ending gender-based violence</p> <p>OE1.22. Proportion of humanitarian funding provided to local and national actors, including women-led and youth-led organizations.</p>	
OEE 2. Optimized management of resources.	OE2.12 Proportion of UNFPA offices in United Nations common premises (QCPR10).	
OEE 3: Expanded partnerships for impact	<p>OE3.1. Amount contributed by donors other than the top 15 (in millions of dollars).</p> <p>OE3.6 Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint initiatives: (a) Joint programmes (b) Joint conflict analysis together with humanitarian country team and/or United Nations Mission (when present).</p> <p>OE3.5 Contributions provided to the Resident Coordinator system: (a) Contributions in cash provided to the Resident Coordinator system (in millions of dollars) (b) Contribution in kind provided to the Resident Coordinator system (b1) Strategic analysis and planning (number of country offices) (b2) External communications and advocacy (number of country offices)</p>	

	(b3) Serving at least a month as acting Resident Coordinator (number of country offices) (b4) Number of candidates prepared by UNFPA to undertake an assessment to become Resident Coordinator	
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