

# LOCALISATION CHEAT SHEET

---

## Grand Bargain and Grand Bargain 2.0

The Grand Bargain was launched during the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016 and is the only mechanism to connect UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society. Signatories of the Grand Bargain committed themselves to get more means into the hands of people in need and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the humanitarian action. The Grand Bargain 2.0 represents a renewed framework where the original 51 commitments are condensed into two enabling priorities, often summarised as ‘localisation’ and ‘qualify funding’.

## Charter for Change (C4C)

The Charter for Change was launched in July 2015 by CAFOD, Christian Aid, DanChurchAid and ADESO. It was initially presented at the World Humanitarian Summit’s Global Consultation in Geneva in October 2015, and officially launched at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016. The C4C brings together 35 international NGOs signatories working to implement 8 commitments to address imbalances and inequality in the global humanitarian system. Signatories to the Charter for Change have committed themselves to deliver change within their own organisational ways of working so that local and national NGOs can play an increased and more prominent role in humanitarian response. They are joined by more than 280 national and local NGO endorsers, keen to encourage their INGO partners to improve their partnership practices in order to deliver better outcomes for crisis-affected people.

## Localisation

There is no single definition of localisation. In the context of the Grand Bargain, “localisation” has mainly been used to refer to increasing international investment in the capacity, delivery, and leadership of local responders. The text of the Grand Bargain calls for *‘making principled action as local as possible and as international as necessary’* while continuing to recognise the vital role of international actors, particularly in situations of armed conflict. Broadly, localisation is about strengthening complementarity between local, national and international actors, about fair power sharing and enabling quality partnerships between local and global organisations. The global NGO network ICVA, defines localisation as the *‘process through which a diverse range of humanitarian actors are attempting, each in their own way, to ensure local and national actors are better engaged in the planning, delivery and accountability of humanitarian action, while still ensuring humanitarian needs can be met swiftly, effectively and in a principled manner’*.

## Local and national actors

There is no universal agreement in the humanitarian-development-peace sector about the definition of local and national actors. In the context of localisation, the definition is important because it relates to the question of who are the local partners that the localisation commitments apply to?

AISC, an inter-agency forum of key UN and non-UN members, define Local and national non-state actors as *“Organisations engaged in relief that are headquartered and operating in their own aid recipient country and which are not affiliated to an international NGO”*. Note: *“A local actor is not considered to be affiliated merely because it is part of a network, confederation or alliance wherein it maintains independent fundraising and governance systems”*.