

Organised by



REVISITING LOCALISATION

Reflection, conversation and exchange

5 December 2022, 9-12:15 CET

with support from fabo

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AGENDA

- 9:00 Welcome
- 9:10 Session 1: Narrative and concept of localisation
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Session 2: Practical perspectives on localisation
- 12:15 End

LOCALISATION – SETTING THE SCENE



LOCALISATION AS A CONCEPT

- Localisation is about shifting the power and moving power/resources closer to people on the ground
- No absolute definition of localisation
- A local actor is defined as ‘any relief organisation that is operating in and has its HQ in their own aid recipient country and which are not affiliated to an international NGO’
- Greater complementarity and connectedness between actors and actions

SETTING THE SCENE

- **Funding:**

Less than 1% of the \$187 billion of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2018 went directly to local development actors.

In 2021, direct funding flows to LNNGOs was \$129m out of a total humanitarian assistance budget of \$30.9 billion which equates to 0.4% (2,1% if counting direct funding to all local actors)

Target by 2023: 25% of global humanitarian funding is transferred to local actors

SETTING THE SCENE

- **Accountability:**

Leading bilateral funders (i.e. donor governments) - who provide 93% of total ODA - are unable to make significant direct investments into local NGOs. They rely on international intermediary “pass through” models (UN/INGOs) – partly due to lack of risk appetite (upward accountability to donors, tax payers and question of scale)

Downward accountability and the issue of cost-efficiency is starting to grow bigger in the sector

Moving the conversation from Copenhagen to Kampala, from Geneva to Goma

SETTING THE SCENE

- **Equal partnerships/local leadership/capacity:**

L/NNGOs are often perceived as sub-implementers to international intermediaries with little support to build or strengthen their organisations. Little if any support for overhead costs, institutional capacity strengthening, staff retention, health insurances, etc.

Local actors: 'we have capacities but these are not acknowledged by donors'. A narrative on weak and corrupted local actors persists

CHARTER4CHANGE COMMITMENTS



1. DIRECT FUNDING

Commit to pass 25% of humanitarian funding to national and local NGOs by 2020

5. ADVOCACY

Emphasise the importance of local and national actors to humanitarian donors



2. PARTNERSHIP

Reaffirm the 2007 UN/NGO Principles of Partnership

6. EQUALITY

Address subcontracting and ensure equality in decision-making



3. TRANSPARENCY

Publish the amount or percentage of funding that is passed to national and local NGOs

7. SUPPORT

Provide robust organisational support and capacity building



4. RECRUITMENT

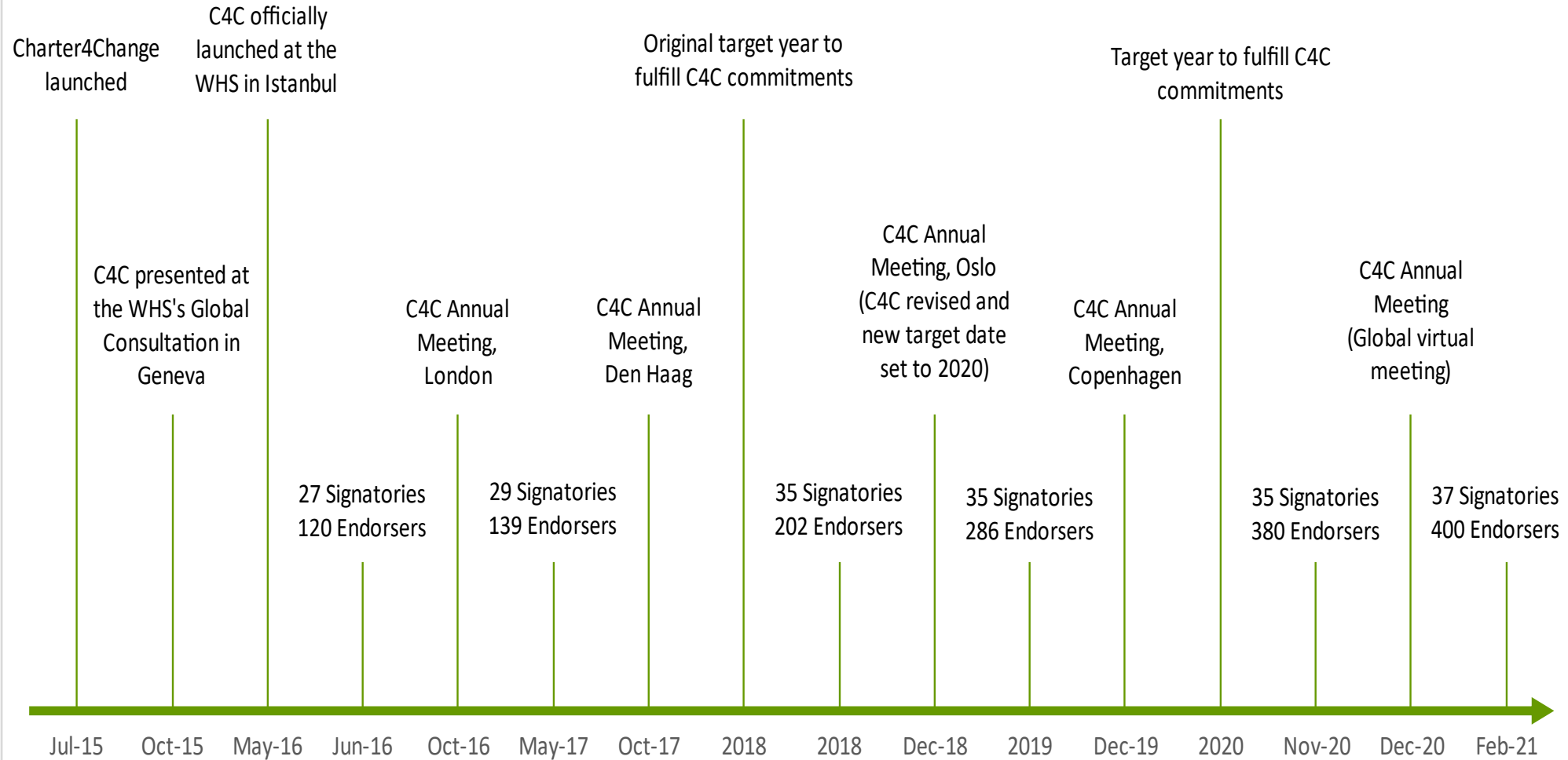
Address and prevent the negative impact of recruiting national and local NGOs staff

8. PROMOTION

Promote the role of local and national actors to media and public



Charter4Change Timeline



GRAND BARGAIN

- Agreement established in 2016 between the world's biggest donors, INGOs and UN to reform the humanitarian sector to more efficiently respond to growing needs.
- The new GB 2.0 focuses on two priorities: 1) quality funding in equitable partnerships with local actors, 2) greater support for local leadership and enhanced delivery capacity of local actors
- **Align the timeline of the next phase of the Grand Bargain with the SDGs, till 2030**

TOPICS FOR BREAKOUT ROOM DISCUSSIONS

1. Who is a local actor?
2. Moving power closer to the ground
3. Gender responsive localisation