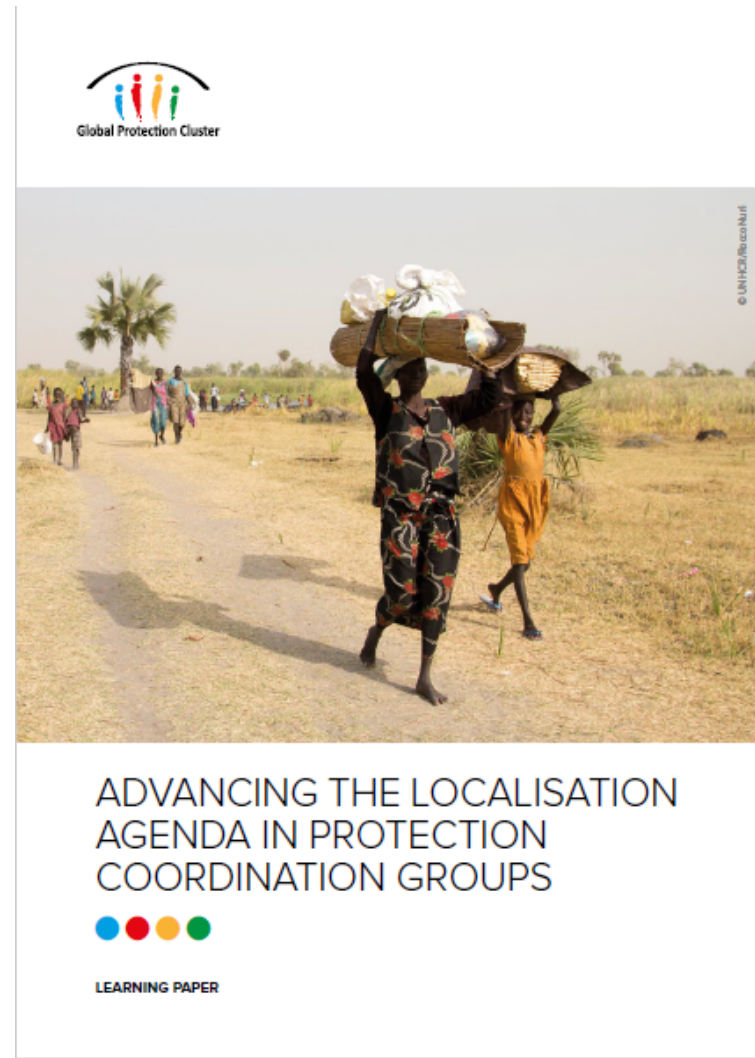


Breakout session: Coordination

Advancing Localisation in Coordination Mechanisms

Jakarta – 27th August 2019



Aim of the session

- **Share learning on advancing the localisation agenda in coordination mechanisms,**
- **Provide input to a Guidance paper on inclusion of national and local actors in coordination mechanisms**

Agenda

- 1. Presentation of main findings from reports on coordination and inclusion**
- 2. Group work**
- 3. Feedback in plenary**

Grand Bargain Localisation Workstream

Aid organizations and donors commit to:

- Increase and support **multi-year investment in the institutional capacities** of local and national responders, including preparedness, response and coordination capacities, especially in fragile contexts and where communities are vulnerable to armed conflicts, disasters, recurrent outbreaks and the effects of climate change. We should achieve this through collaboration with development partners and incorporate capacity strengthening in partnership agreements.
- Understand better and work to **remove or reduce barriers** that prevent organizations and donors from partnering with local and national responders in order to lessen their **administrative burden**.
- Support and complement **national coordination mechanisms** where they exist and include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms as appropriate and in keeping with humanitarian principles.
- Achieve by 2020 a global, aggregated target of **at least 25 per cent of humanitarian funding** to local and national responders as directly as possible to improve outcomes for affected people and reduce transactional costs.
- Develop, with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and apply a **'localization' marker** to measure direct and indirect funding to local and national responders.
- Make **greater use of funding tools** which increase and improve assistance delivered by local and national responders, such as UN-led country-based pooled funds (CBPF), IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and NGO-led and other pooled funds.

Statistics on local responders in coordination mechanisms

- 254 clusters surveyed in 23 operations, half have **national or local authorities** in leadership roles at national or subnational levels,
- 42% of cluster members globally are **national NGOs**

ALNAP: Improving Humanitarian Coordination

July 2016



State and national civil society in coordination

Advantages

National state actors

- **State obligation**
- **State mechanisms can often respond quickly to emergencies**
- **Often conversant with long-term development activities**
- **Reduce risk of duplication**
- **Reduce the risk of decreased state legitimacy and accountability**

National Civil Society

- **More effective coordination, as more initiatives are coordinated,**
- **Reduce risk of undermining local ownership of the response**
- **Reduce risk of parallel systems - often national networks and pre-existing coordination mechanisms already exists**

ALNAP 2016 – Selected Recommendations

- **Adaptability:** Develop context-relevant coordination systems that build on existing government and civil society coordination mechanisms, one size does not fit all
- **Practicalities and culture:** language, location, connectivity (IT),
- **Awareness:** Explain to civil society the potential of coordination,

Advancing the Localisation Agenda in Protection Coordination Groups



Local actors in protection coordination groups

- The membership of protection coordination groups is composed of a large number of national actors (government counterparts, national and local NGOs) and they participate regularly in cluster meetings.
- Local actors recognized the benefits that the cluster system *can* bring to their organizations:
 - Being informed about practices and standards (22%)
 - Enhancing partnerships between humanitarian actors (19%)
 - Joining a forum for joint-advocacy (17%)
 - Coordinating and planning a more effective humanitarian response (15%)
 - Networking and peer support (14%)
 - Sharing information and good practices (12%)

Obstacles to participation in cluster coordination



Recommendations from the Protection coordination report

Coordination groups:

- ✓ **Strengthen capacity of national actors** towards meaningful engagement with coordination groups, fostering a better understanding of the benefits and the processes of coordination.
- ✓ Take practical steps to address the barriers to meaningful participation, making coordination meetings **more accessible and more culturally inclusive**.
- ✓ Support national actors to be more **engaged in governance structures and decision-making processes** (e.g. cluster co-lead, SAG, steering committees, HCT) by providing guidance, orientation, training, funding opportunities.
- ✓ **Give space** for local actors to be part of decision-making processes including them in planning of humanitarian strategies;
- ✓ **Engage diaspora** in the humanitarian system and build on their capacities in terms of project design, data analyses and institutional capacity strengthening.

Recommendations from the Protection Coordination report

UN and INGOs:

- ✓ Invest in **sustained capacity and institutional strengthening** for local and national organizations to strengthen their coordination capacities
 - ✓ *Including a section in partnership agreements to identify priority recommendations that the national partner wants to work on over the course of the partnership.*
- ✓ Ensure **evaluation of any localization approach or research** conducted in the sector. Share and **replicate best practices** and methodologies on localization that have worked and ensure those practices are taken to **scale** through coordination groups and are anchored in the cluster system.

Recommendations from the Protection Coordination report

National and local responders:

- ✓ Complete stakeholder/actor mapping (the 5W) to increase visibility and strategic positioning and meaningful participation within the cluster, seek to become Humanitarian Response Plan partners and advocate for increased access to funding mechanisms.

Recommendations from the Protection Report

Donors:

- ✓ **Prioritize** funding for interventions that demonstrate effective support to local partners' coordination capacities.
- ✓ **Commit to multi-year flexible funding** to support core organizational costs of local organizations, to strengthen their leadership in protection coordination mechanisms.
- ✓ Support the idea that **country-based pooled funds** should be used to channel funds **directly to local and national NGOs**.

Group discussion (45 min)

Discuss and list approximately 3 main points pr question (b,c,d)

Group work

- a) **What coordination mechanisms have you used/been exposed to in your context?**

- b) **In your experience what has enabled/driven inclusion of local actors in coordination mechanisms?**

- c) **In your experience what has hindered or challenged inclusion of local actors in coordination mechanisms?**

- d) **What advice would you give to a coordinator on localisation in coordination?**

Plenary presentation (15 min)

Group 1: Presentation

Group 2: Presentation

Similarities and summary

For more information

- ✓ **Read the GPC Learning Paper**

http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/Learning_Paper-on-localisatoin-screen.pdf

- ✓ **Visit the GPC Localisation webpage**

<http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/themes/localisation/>

- ✓ **Contact Alice Hawkes, IRC at alice.hawkes@rescue.org**

- ✓ **Titi Moektijasih, OCHA at moektijasih@un.org**

- ✓ **Katja Rosenstock, Save the Children, kr@redbarnet.dk**