

ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON LOCALISATION  
JAKARTA

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# WHAT ENABLES LOCALISATION? KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR ENABLING LEGAL & POLICY FRAMEWORKS

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# Outline

1. Localisation in the RCRC Movement
2. What Enables Localisation? : Key Considerations for Enabling Legal Frameworks
  - Draft Checklist on DPR
  - AADMER Disaster Law Mapping (Regional and Domestic P&R)
  - International Disaster Response Laws, Rules & Principles
3. Case Study : RTE of RCRC Sulawesi / Lombok Response

# PRINCIPLED HUMANITARIAN ACTION

**As local as possible**

**As international as necessary**

**Direct access / access  
to pooled funds**

**Domestic preparedness  
& response**

**Equality &  
accountability in  
partnership**

**Training & protection of  
volunteers / staff**

**FUNDING**

**COOPERATION**

**PARTNERSHIP**

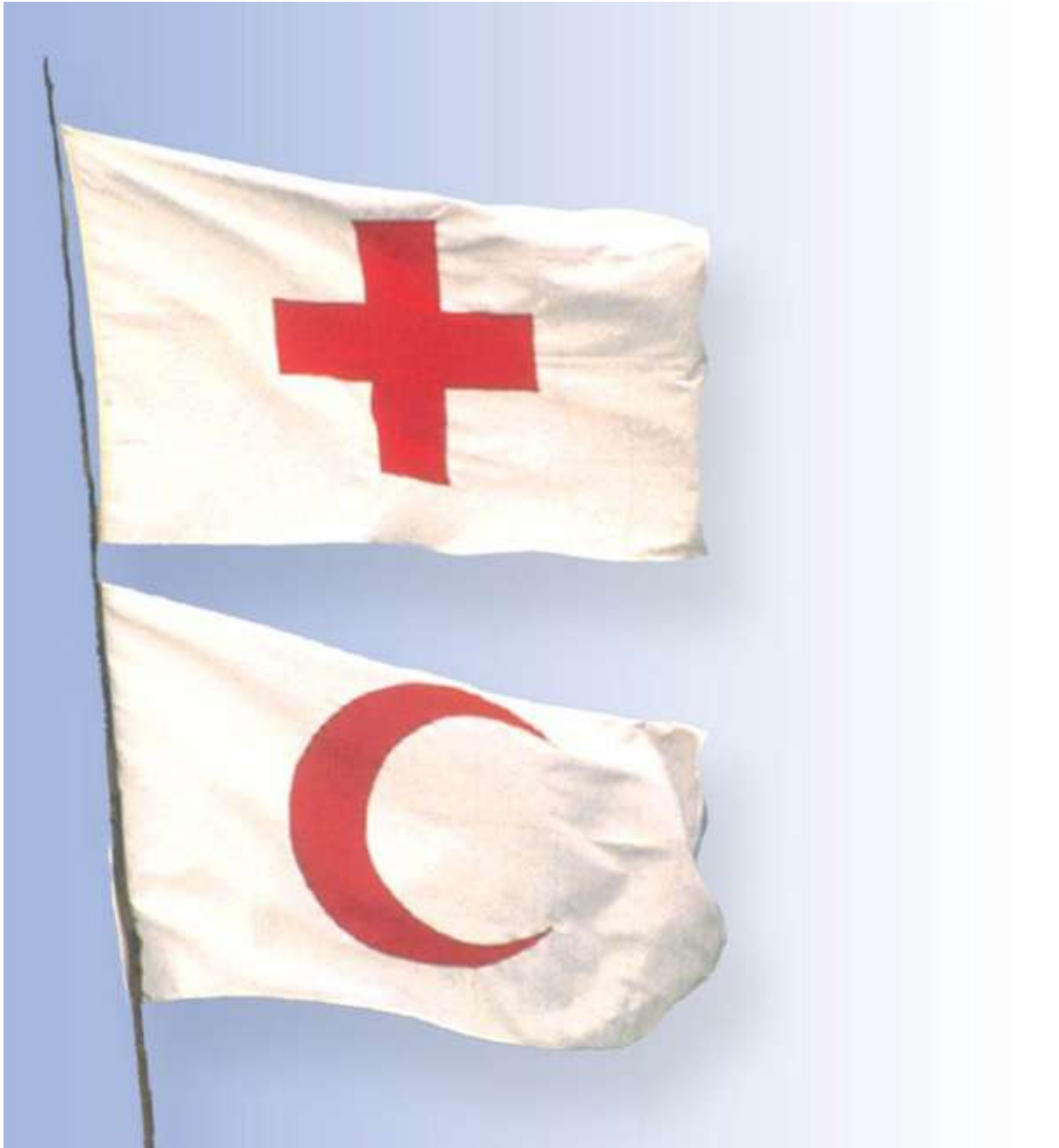
**CAPACITY  
BUILDING**

**Donors**

**Activating int'l  
humanitarian  
mechanism**

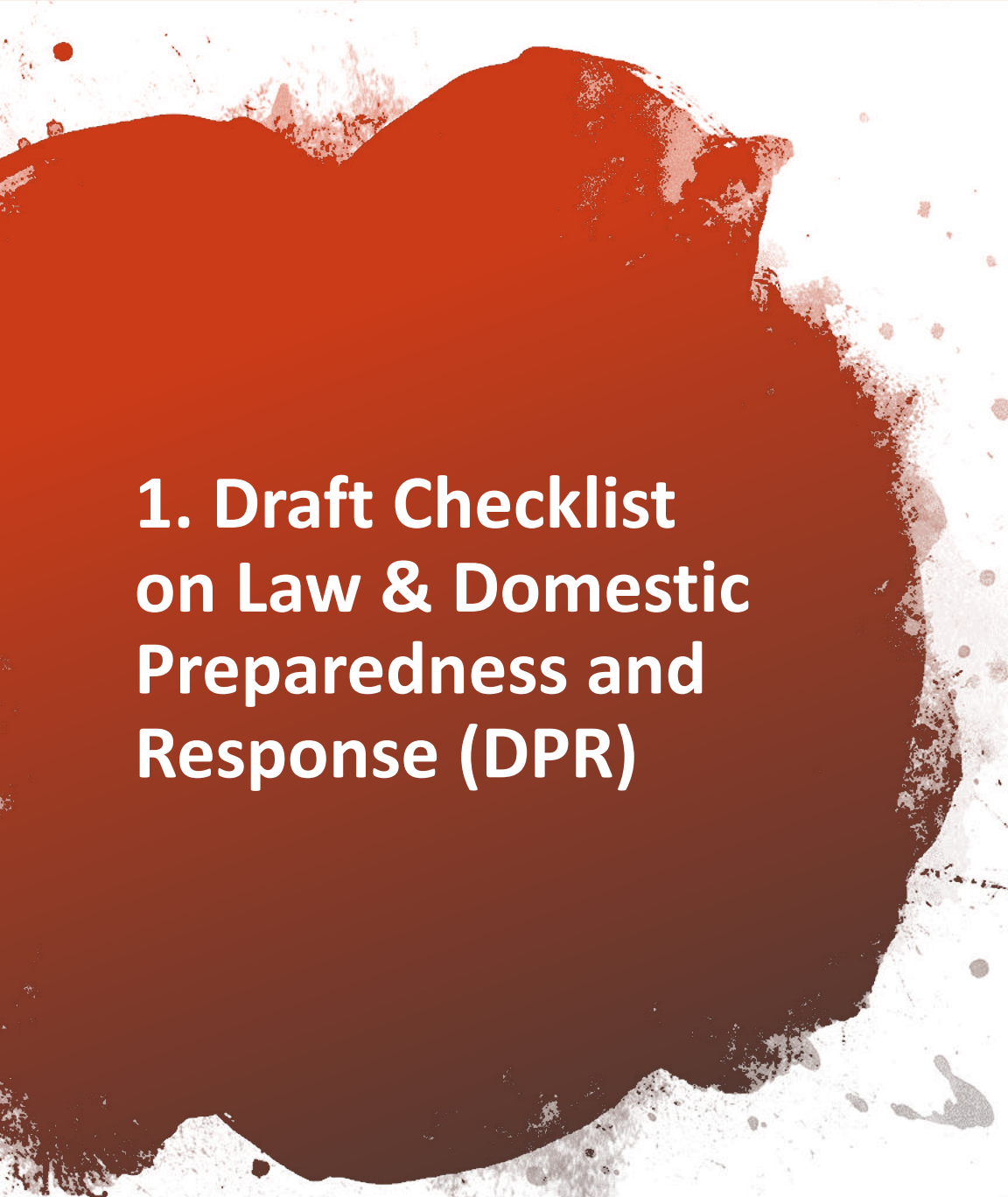
**Facilitation & regulation  
of int'l assistance**

**Int'l humanitarian  
standards**





**Key**  
**Considerations**  
**for Enabling Legal**  
**Frameworks**



## **1. Draft Checklist on Law & Domestic Preparedness and Response (DPR)**

### **Institutional Frameworks for DPR**

- Institutional mandate
- Existence of sub-national Institutions
- Participation of all stakeholders
- Coordination

# Draft Checklist on Law & Domestic Preparedness and Response (DPR)

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## Legal facilities

- Regulation, training and protection of volunteers
- Tax exemptions for local DPR actors
- Liability
- Licensing of professionals
- Use of UAVs for rapid assessments



# Draft Checklist on Law & Domestic Preparedness and Response (DPR)

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## Accountability

- Monitoring and evaluation of response

## Protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups

- Standards and mechanisms



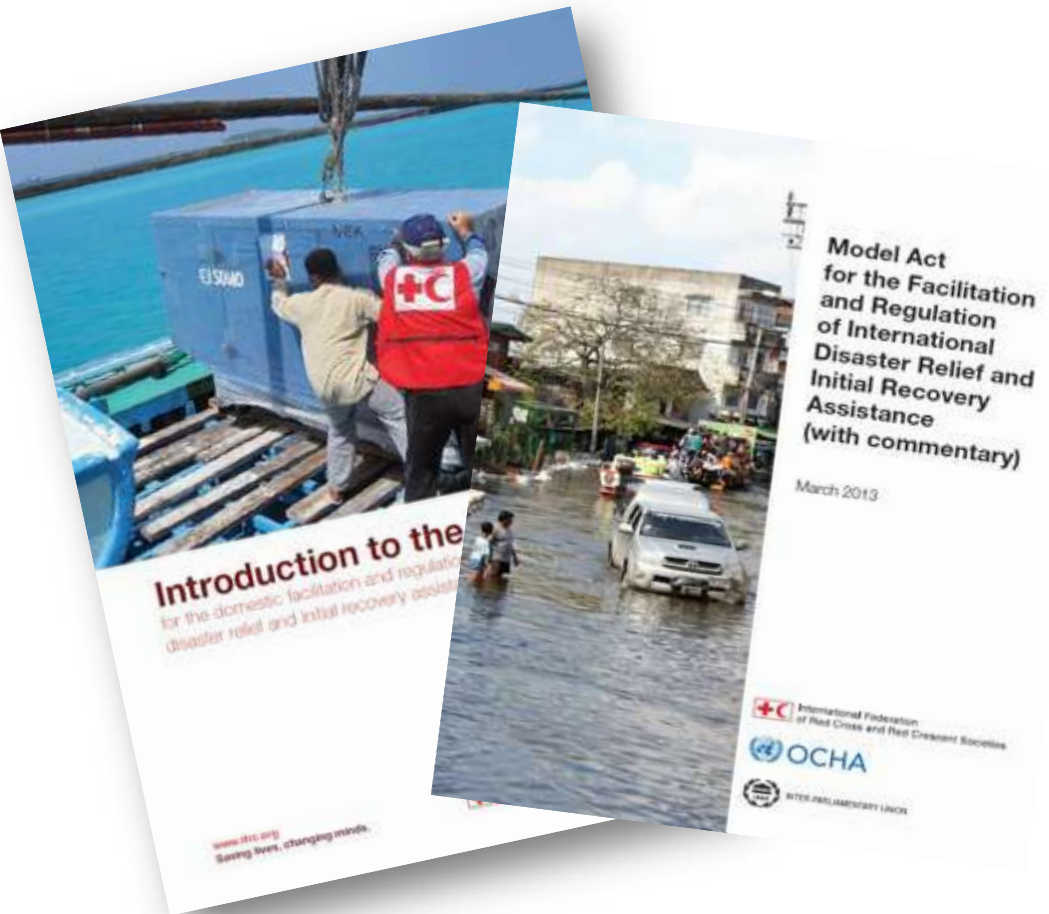


## 2. ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping

- Regional mapping report and country profiles in 10 ASEAN Member States
- Looks at how AADMER provisions on preparedness and response have been implemented into domestic law.  
<http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/disaster-law/disaster-law-mapping-asean-agreement-on-disaster-management-and-emergency-response/>
- Identifies area of good practice across ASEAN



# 3. Legal Preparedness For International Assistance



Domestic Actors have the primary role



International Actors have responsibilities/complimentarity



International Actors need legal facilities



Some facilities are conditional

**Case study : Central Sulawesi / Lombok Response**

**Lessons from the RTE**

# Case study : Central Sulawesi / Lombok Response



## PMI

Took the lead

Coordinated with BNPB  
and AHA Centre

Shouldered additional  
responsibilities

Navigated  
HQ/provincial/branch  
challenges

## IFRC & partner national societies

Forced to rethink “boots  
on the ground”

Prioritised “soft”  
competencies & local  
language skills for surge  
delegates

Support systems & tools  
not fit for purpose

## THE LESSONS

Walk the talk

Strategic engagement

Do the prep: clarity &  
capacity

Focus surge efforts on  
‘local’ & ‘regional’

Integrate benchmarks

## Walk the talk

### **Operationalize policy discussions on localisation**

For IFRC and other humanitarian organizations to translate and enact the Grand Bargain commitments on localisation

For governments and stakeholders to clarify roles of local, national and international actors

## Delegate

### **Delegation of authority and responsibilities to provincial and branch levels**

National Societies must take action to implement decentralization by enhancing capacities at local branches, develop clear SOPs and delegate responsibilities with necessary powers and resources

## **Strengthen Coordination**

### **Effective coordination saves energy, time, resources, and lives**

National Societies should assess and strengthen internal and external coordination capacities while IFRC should strengthen partnership with ASEAN regional disaster management structures and ensure strong coordination mechanisms and readiness planning

## **Build capacities**

### **Enhance capacities and sustain number of volunteers and staff**

- Volunteers & resources
- Operational capacities in Finance and Logistics
- Cross-cutting issues

# Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy

## **With governments and other actors, clarifying roles and responsibilities**

National Societies and the IFRC are encouraged to build stronger humanitarian diplomacy activities with their governments and other relevant actors, with a focus on articulating roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and ensuring response efforts adhere to humanitarian standards

# Summary

- “As local as possible, as international as necessary”
- Complementarity –maximise the humanitarian effectiveness
- Recognition and respect for local leadership and authority for decision making
- Capacity enhancement – goes both ways
- Legal /Policy Preparedness – IDRL + DPR
  - ensure effective governance mechanisms in place, understood and tested ( international + regional/ national/ local)
- Special emphasis on coordination, clarity on roles and responsibilities, devolved governance ( responsibility, authority + funding), implementation and awareness





INTERNATIONAL



FEDERATION

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