



DAY 2: IDENTIFYING PRIORITY INITIATIVES & ACTION PLANS

Four sub-regional groups held planning discussions, identifying priority initiatives and action plans for the coming two years. The results below were presented and discussed in a plenary session.

GROUP 1: SOUTH ASIA

CURRENT SITUATION / REGIONAL CONTEXT

LACK OF BASIC UNDERSTANDING:

- governments and local communities are not aware of localisation
- even some UN agencies are not aware

SELECTIVE UNDERSTANDING:

- within GB signatories, some people do not acknowledge what localisation means

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF LOCALISATION:

- systemic issues
- gender issues / intersectionality

CHANGE WE WANT TO ACHIEVE:

NEED FOR MUCH GREATER DISSEMINATION

- 3 years after the Grand Bargain, still many do not know about it
- the terminology is not understandable in all languages

NEED FOR SHARED UNDERSTANDING THAT LOCALISATION IS ABOUT LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL ACTORS

- need to agree that passing the baton on delivery is an explicit goal & INGOs & UN agencies need to assume a different role

LOCALISATION NEEDS TO BE PUT INTO ACTION PLANS AND AGENCY POLICIES, WITH A TRACKING MECHANISM



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GROUP 1: SOUTH ASIA

STEPS TO TAKE AT COUNTRY LEVEL:

EVERY COUNTRY SHOULD HAVE ITS OWN LOCALISATION ROADMAP:

- it is critical that donors and governments are an active part of this discussion
- role of women's organisations, INGOs/ UN agencies also to be clarified
- multi-stakeholder forum on localisation at national level: transparent to everyone to access information

BUILD A COLLECTIVE VOICE TO CREATE UNDERSTANDING

- esp. women-led organisations
- NGO networks to conduct nation-wide campaigns on localisation

STEPS TO TAKE AT REGIONAL LEVEL:

- use regional networks under the SAARC platform at the technical level
- AMCDRR Meeting can be opportunity to raise the issue
- build group of internal localisation brokers-advocates within the organisations / regional community of practice

STEPS TO TAKE AT GLOBAL LEVEL:

- focus on understanding the issues at the proposal stage / due diligence - need for donors to understand the difficulties that local actors face

PRIORITY: ACCOUNTABILITY

- now it is one-way - needs to be two-way
- now it is only towards the donor - need accountability to the affected community
- now there is unclear accountability for slow progress of the Grand Bargain

STEPS TO TAKE AT GLOBAL LEVEL:

- develop accountability frameworks for the Grand Bargain signatories
- INGO "naturalization" to be further addressed

STEPS TO TAKE AT COUNTRY LEVEL:

- promote national level accountability charters
- ask donors/ partners also to be accountable at the country level



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GROUP 2: PACIFIC

PRIORITISING GENDER AND INCLUSION THROUGH LOCALISATION IN THE PACIFIC: VOICE, INFLUENCE, VISIBILITY, AGENCY (VIVA)

ESTABLISH TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

- utilise existing regional policy and political partnerships, the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP)
- PRP has a strong localisation policy framework: Framework for Resilient Development (FRDP)
- FRDP is essentially an existing localisation roadmap in the Pacific that has high level endorsement
- FRDP is aligned with other high level policy declarations on gender and inclusion

SCOPE OF SERVICES

- range of case studies addressing gender in legislative and policy frameworks at country level
- initial focus on Solomon Islands
- then potentially replicate in other sub-regions

STAKEHOLDERS & PROCESS

- PRP already has strong multi-stakeholder relationships across civil society
- need to ensure close link to NDMOs and governments
- sponsored by IFRC
- utilise the relationship with Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP) who may have capacity to support research

POSSIBLE PLAN OF ACTION:

- Year 1: research on what constitutes quality localisation, eg. principles, values, models of partnership, indigenous knowledge
- Year 2: piloting learning on gender and inclusive programming



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GROUP 3: SOUTHEAST ASIA: MYANMAR, LAO PDR, VIETNAM, THAILAND, MONGOLIA

FINANCING & RESOURCING:

1. Review and redesign pooled fund processes and criteria with the participation of Ingos (incl. women's organisations)
 - simplify the requirements/ criteria / due diligence
 - harmonise minimum criteria among donors
 - share information on the criteria, format
 - flexibility and length
 - expand pooled fund coverage (geographic and funding amount)

Pilot the redesigned fund in one context (eg. Myanmar Pooled Fund)

2. Establish & provide ongoing funding for LNGO coordination mechanisms - this can be a platform for capacity strengthening (incl. peer-to-peer / horizontal support and learning) and ensure M&E
3. Review risk management practice, and balance flexibility between humanitarian and peace and conflict funds

WOMEN LEADERSHIP & GENDER-RESPONSIVE ACTION:

1. Regional study on barriers and enablers for women's participation in humanitarian/ crisis response
2. Advocacy for INGOs/ donors/ governments to implement existing policies, legislation and commitments around gender equality and women's engagement (CEDAW), Beijing Platform, maternity/paternal leave policies
3. Establish collective forum / networking among LNGOs, CSOs to promote women equality in action
4. Promote policies on PSEA/ safety for women responders and organisations
5. Disaggregate data on funding to LNGOs to track resources going to women's organisations & increase funding
6. Recognise and redistribute unpaid care work of women to allow them to engage in humanitarian response
7. Involve women's organisation in humanitarian decision-making and funding bodies



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WOMEN LEADERSHIP & GENDER-RESPONSIVE ACTION:

Actions to take at the regional level:

- engage donors from country, regional and central level; advocate on the same messages
- establish platform / forum at the regional level to share experiences / practices
- feedback, reporting mechanisms

Regional & global dynamics:

- level up the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the 4th World Conference on Women (Beijing 1995)
- connection with the ASEAN mechanism / framework
- regional disaster response mechanism
- funding / resources should be focused on both preparedness and response



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GROUP 4: SOUTHEAST ASIA

CAPACITY:

- most responders are development organisations needing capacity building on humanitarian standards (preparedness, DM, DRR, inclusion, reporting, ensuring protection and accountability to people)
- strong leadership capacity at the national level (government and NNGOs)
- lack of principled partnerships in terms of positive relationships, cultural competence, ensuring local leadership, multi-year funding and accountability (downward - upward accountability)
- documentation of good practices on the demonstration of local leadership capacity
- the core competence framework is still not operational
- need for strengthened coordination
- lack of investment in inclusion (disability, gender, elderly, minority groups, children)

WHAT CHANGE DO WE WANT TO SEE?

- local leadership building on existing capacity: peer learning, more exposure, trainings, accompaniment and confidence building
- providing space for local leadership development; from assessment, planning, response and coordination
- direct material and financial support for local capacity development
- advocacy for understanding localisation in government structures and better cooperation between local and national governments, and civil society with governments
- push for principled and accountable partnerships; ensure multi-year funding up to the local, and leverage and negotiate
- invest in inclusiveness
- hold donors & INGOs accountable

PARTNERSHIPS

- there's inequality: L/NNGOs only seen as contractor or implementor; in the Philippines there's better quality of partnership cases
- policy is already there, but the operationalisation & implementation of it is not done properly; in the Philippines no regulation for INGO operations
- in TL specifically there's duplication on programme & implementation although the government is currently working on regulating this
- Partnerships between LNGOs & Governments and INGOs and LNGOs?



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GROUP 4: SOUTHEAST ASIA

PARTNERSHIPS:

WHAT CHANGE DO WE WANT TO SEE?

- long-term relationship with capacity building or investment on pre-arranged partnership
- include capacity development for every project proposal
- shared analysis on capacity assessment / mapping and the on-going partnership health checks - use the existing partnerships through networks
- in response, use complementarity approach for surge capacity

FINANCING

- not yet satisfactory in general
- some CSOs have difficulties to access the funds
- some CSOs are able to diversify their source of funding through local fundraising
- utilisation of the fund is sometimes limited to government interventions
- the majority of the money (contingency fund) from the government mostly goes to RR (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction)
- the burden on administration (bureaucratic process) when receiving funding from the government
- the need for political will from the government to work outside the norm

WHAT CHANGE DO WE WANT TO SEE?

- access money any time not only for emergency response, but also for preparedness: channelling the fund to preparedness initiatives
- mapping of development organisations who work in emergency response: where do they get their funding from? Identify and think about non-humanitarian funding
- more CSOs/LNGOs need to know how to access the available funding sources
- the system needs to evolve (in-kind donations should be recognised)
- simplified fiduciary system that can be applied by N/LNGOs

INITIATIVES CONTRIBUTING TO POSITIVE CHANGE:

- bringing together the different networks and modelling the collaboration of the networks under legal framework (SAFER, FBOs network in PH & Indonesia, Sulawesi response and Timor-Leste)
- measuring / health check of partnerships
- recognition of different levels of capacity in humanitarian initiatives
- mobilising local resources jointly
- pool of resources from different sources
- strengthening existing network & upscaling of joint fundraising
- be innovative with evidence-based DRR
- Shifting the Power & Charter4Change
- community-led response approach
- regular dialogue with different stakeholders to support partnership



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GROUP 4: SOUTHEAST ASIA

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DYNAMICS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED TO HELP ACHIEVE THE CHANGE:

- network working forces, representing Asia or ASEAN
- the willingness of donors to replenish goods/ services already distributed
- the replenishment scheme is in place but the information on the restriction of the required funding is not clear / eligibility criteria
- inclusion of preparedness in the emergency proposal
- capacity enhancement - resource mobilisation, identify funding windows, grant proposals and reporting as part of accountability and transparency
- L/NNGOs should diversify funding sources
- minimize competition on obtaining funding
- private sector involvement
- ASEAN as the lever for the existing partnership and best practices around the region such as development of National Localisation Framework that is now ongoing in a few countries
- change on the funding climate versus the positioning of the organisation
- paradigm of sustainability of impact versus sustainability of organisation