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

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27 AUGUST 2019
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
| Direct access / access to pooled funds | FUNDING |
| Domestic preparedness & response | COOPERATION |
| Equality & accountability in partnership | PARTNERSHIP |
| Training & protection of volunteers / staff | 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)

Legal facilities
- Regulation, training and protection of volunteers
- Tax exemptions for local DPR actors
- Liability
- Licensing of professionals
- Use of UAVs for rapid assessments
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
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<tr>
<th>Walk the talk</th>
<th>Delegate</th>
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<td>Operationalize policy discussions on localisation</td>
<td>Delegation of authority and responsibilities to provincial and branch levels</td>
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<td>For IFRC and other humanitarian organizations to translate and enact the Grand Bargain commitments on localisation</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>For governments and stakeholders to clarify roles of local, national and international actors</td>
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<td>Strengthen Coordination</td>
<td>Build capacities</td>
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<td><strong>Effective coordination saves energy, time, resources, and lives</strong></td>
<td><strong>Enhance capacities and sustain number of volunteers and staff</strong></td>
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| 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 | • 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
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