Accelerating Localisation through Partnerships

Networking and Advocacy Learnings in Myanmar

Asia Pacific Regional Conference on Localisation of Aid

27th Aug 2019
Jakarta
Introduction

- In order to accelerate the Localisation of humanitarian leadership in Myanmar.
- 6 Local and National NGOs formed a group of Localisation Promoters to lead, drive and steer with the local perspectives
- Localisation Promoters Group engage in the programme designing, implementation, monitoring the programme with committed vision
- LPG Members take lead in advancing and championing the localisation concepts and commitment
Lessons Learned for Localisation

Myanmar
Best Practices which is most conducive to Localisation

A summary of what was shared during the global learning session:

- Fair budgeting
- Responsiveness to feedback
- Capacity strengthening support
- Equality in partnerships
- Ethical recruitment
Partnership Practices suggested for Localisation

• Partners conduct joint monitoring visits to communities, providing opportunities for joint reflection on progress, obstacles and required modifications.

• Capacity strengthening needs of local actors are assessed to understand strengths and gaps which then inform a tailored approach to building on strengths and addressing gaps.

• International agencies involve local partners in meetings, communication and coordination with donor agencies to support relationship building.

• Local actors are supported to link up communities with international actors and government related to the humanitarian response.
Networking
Networking

• ALTP Program facilitate the process of integrating the networking and co-learnings from local existing network of LPG Members

• LPGs and Consortium Members collectively advocate for the promoting of Localisation Agenda in humanitarian response in Myanmar through INGO Forum

• The practical experiences and thematic knowledge of LPGs’ network member has been applied
Recommendations for Localisation

Myanmar & Nepal
UN agencies

• Adapting operating procedures to the local context

• Humanitarian support to be more demand driven (based on needs identified by local communities)

• UN should practice/implement the equal partnership model with local/national NGOs

• Putting the local/national NGOs in the driver’s seat at cluster meetings. Co-leading of clusters by UN and local/national NGOs.
International NGOs

- Recognise the capacity of local organisations based on accountability, transparency, effectiveness, efficiency etc. (e.g. operations, finance, resources etc.).
- Be adaptable to local contextual and cultural needs (e.g. contracting, policy and procedures, language etc.).
- Bring local organisations (and local partners) into initial meetings with Donors
- Advocate to other INGOs about localisation so that they can practice a localised approach also.
Donors

• Allow overhead costs for local partners (NNGOs). (Research Recommendations)
• Allocate fund for local partners system development (not only project costs).
• Increase direct contact with local partners. *(this is a recommendation from the research)*
• Develop user-friendly reporting and proposal templates. *(this is one of the Grand Bargain workstreams (9).)*
• Increase funding appropriate for local CSOs.
• Reduce the minimum standards for local partners (e.g. due diligence and compliance).
Government

- Department of Disaster Management to be aware of, recognize and support the localization agenda and maintain relationships with the localization actors in Myanmar (Consortium + LPG).
- Government needs to recognise the capacity of LNGOs (working in only one township) as well as NNGOs.
- Awareness promoting actions jointly hosted with Government to encourage and influence others humanitarian actors.
Thank you

For more information:

Myo Thet Oo, National Programme Coordinator, Christian Aid Myanmar
Han Zar Maunag, Executive Director, Better Life, Myanmar

http://caid.org.uk/54