

# HPG

Humanitarian  
Policy Group



## UK donor country dialogue on localisation

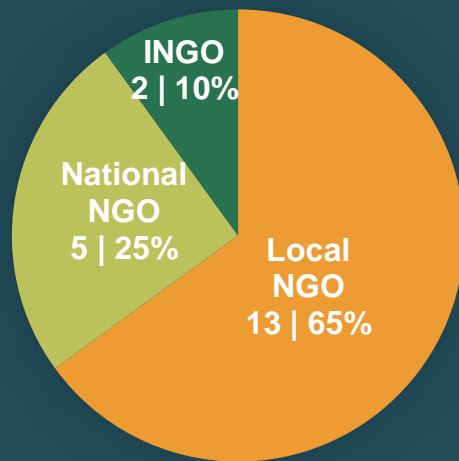
Thursday 7 September 2023

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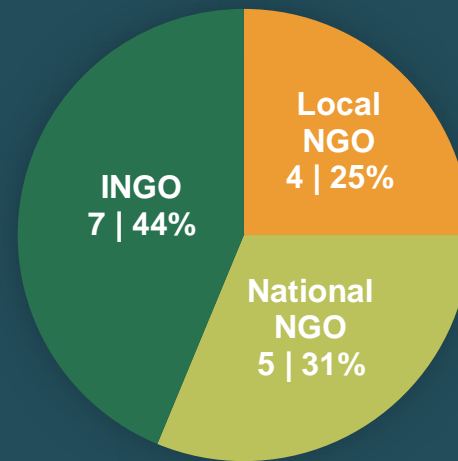


# Overview of survey responses by country and type of actors

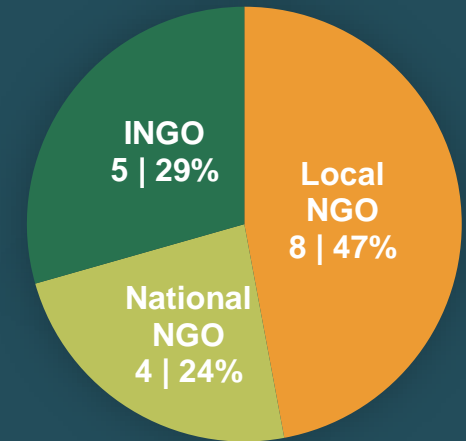
Myanmar (20 responses)



Ukraine (16 responses)



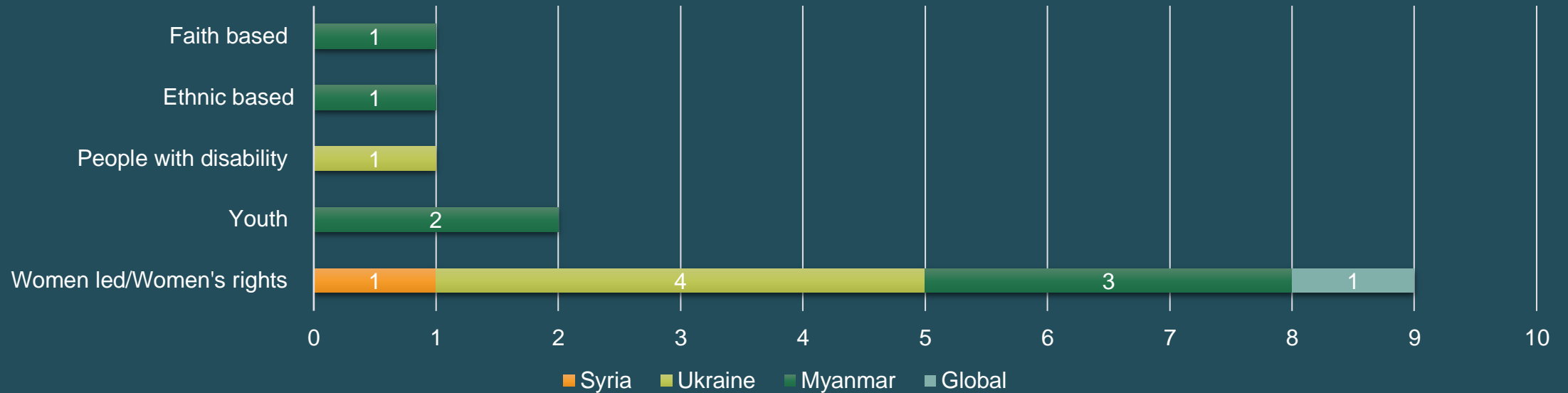
Syria (17 responses)



+ 2 INGOs at global level

+ 1 Report consultation Northwest Syria = 14 national and international organisations

# Overview of survey responses with a focus on inclusion organisations



+ Women led and youth-based organisations present in the Northwest Syria consultation

# Survey limitations



Language



Clarity



Timeline



Technocratic

# Key analysis trends

Confirms well-established challenges and good practices

Similar responses across types of actors

Commonalities in responses across countries

Role of FCDO on localisation perceived differently in each country

Interlinkages across partnership, coordination and funding

# Specific findings

## by country and type of actor

### Myanmar

- Access to partnership, coordination and funding for unregistered organisations
- Use of alternative bank system
- More flexibility in funding and partnerships
- Risks for local and national organisations with visibility in coordination systems

### Ukraine

- Risk management budget (PPE) required for local and national organisations
- Role of government to be considered further
- Barriers to physical participation

### Syria

- Need for more anticipatory action funding
- Need for more rapid response funding
- Geographical targeting imposed by donors on local and national organisations

### WLO/WRO/OPD/ small organisations

- Greatest barriers to quality partnerships, coordination and quality funding
- More affected by high compliance, due diligence, use of English

# Findings on enhancing accountability for quality partnerships by intermediary agencies



Short-term partnerships



Strong link with quality funding



Challenges



Donor localisation policies not enough / not enough proactive accountability



High compliance, due diligence and risk aversion

# Findings on enhancing accountability for quality partnerships by intermediary agencies

## Good practice



Direct relationship with and independent monitoring visits by donors



Clear partnership guidance and policies



Local and national actors as intermediary agencies



Consortium approach



Dedicated funding for partnership development and capacity strengthening



# Findings on localising humanitarian coordination

1

L/NNGO discrimination and not centred in coordination structures

2

L/NNGO lack of time and human resources



Challenges

3

Negative perception of UN-led coordination system

4

WLOs/WROs/youth/OPDs need specific support

5

Strong link to quality funding

# Findings on localising humanitarian coordination

## Good practice



# Findings on creating conditions for direct / direct as possible quality funding to local actors



Limited direct funding to L/NNGO



Strict requirements



Challenges



Short-term funding



Strong link between lack of quality partnerships and lack of access to quality funding

# Findings on creating conditions for direct / direct as possible quality funding to local actors

## Good practice

Direct and strategic engagement with donors

Donor advocacy to intermediary agencies /UN

Direct funding to L/NNGO

Flexible, multi-year funding with dedicated overhead for all, budget line for capacity strengthening, withing quality partnerships including risk sharing

Pooled funds

Simplified, adapted and harmonised requirements with use of passporting

Dedicated funding to WLOs/WROs/OPDs

Capacity strengthening, coaching and mentoring

Proactive and adequate communication

# Priority actions for FCDO's consideration

