



BACKGROUND:
WHY LOCALIZATION IS DEMANDED?



- To make the humanitarian aid effective
- To ensure transparency and accountability
- To Promote sustainable local NGOs/CSOs through reducing Transactional cost and use of local knowledge
- To ensure effective coordination among the LNGOs and GOs

ROLE OF LNGOs/CSOs IN COX'S BAZAR FDMN RELIEF

According to a latest IOM report (as on 26th December) new 655,000 FDMNs have arrived in Bangladesh since last 25th August. In response to this recent FDMN crisis in Cox's Bazar, NGOs and CSOs of Cox's Bazar have come first with fast humanitarian supports. Along with the Bangladesh Government, about 80 NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies are working with FDMN took shelters in Cox's Bazar. Local NGOs and CSOs are mainly providing food, non-food items, water and sanitation, shelter, children-women and adolescent care, health care, cloths etc.

OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY

To know about the types of partnership, coordination among the Local NGOs, National NGOs, INGOs and UN Agencies within the framework of localization



- || To capture the best practices and weaknesses of these partnership and coordination.
- || To assess the overall localization process and situation
- || To identify challenges towards the localizations
- || To place some specific recommendations.

BENCHMARK OF LOCALIZATION

Seven distinct dimensions of localization and benchmarks based on the Grand Bargain commitments, prepared by Smruti Patel and Koenraad Van Brabant and titled **The Start Fund, Start Network and Localisation: current situation and future directions.**

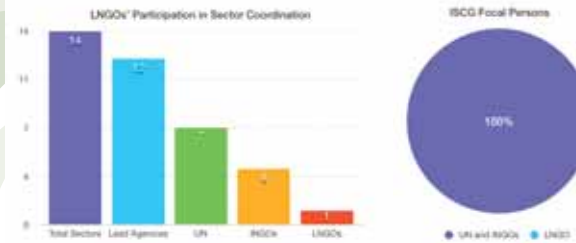
| FUNDING | PARTNERSHIPS | CAPACITY | PARTICIPATION REVOLUTION | COORDINATION MECHANISMS | VISIBILITY | POLICY INFLUENCE |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| 23% As directly as possible Better quality | Low risk contracting More equitable | Institutional development Stop underwriting | GF crisis affected communities Gender, age, disabilities... | National actors greater presence and influence | News, results and initiatives by national actors | National actors greater presence and influence in international policy debates |

FINDINGS



BENCHMARK

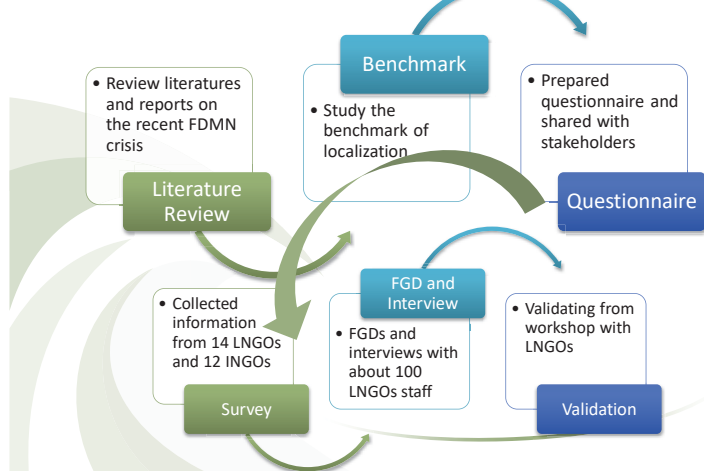
National non-governmental actors are encouraged to be part of coordination meetings (also among INGOs) and allowed to contribute in their own language.



Total 14 clusters in the humanitarian response for FDMN, 12 lead Agencies, 7 UN agency, 4 INGOs are lead agency, only one LNGO

Among 24 ISCG focal persons, all from UN and INGOs, no one from LNGOs!

PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

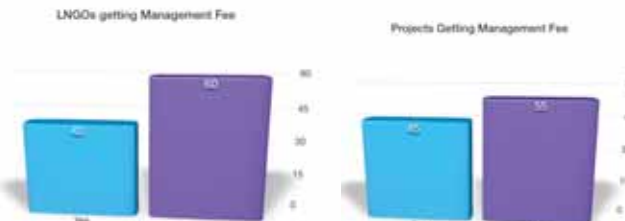


FINDINGS



BENCHMARK

National actors receive quality funding: there is a reasonable and unrestricted 'management fee'



Only 40% LNGO responders are getting management fee, 60% are not getting any management fee. 55% of the project LNGOs are implementing don't have any management fee

FINDINGS



BENCHMARK

National actors receive quality funding: there is a reasonable and unrestricted 'management fee'

INGOs Provide Management Fee to LNGOs



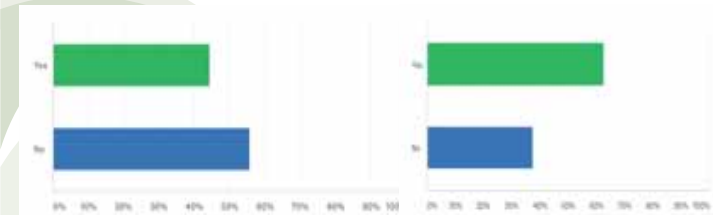
FINDINGS



BENCHMARK

The staff of national actors is not actively approached or invited to apply for vacancies with international agencies

INGOs



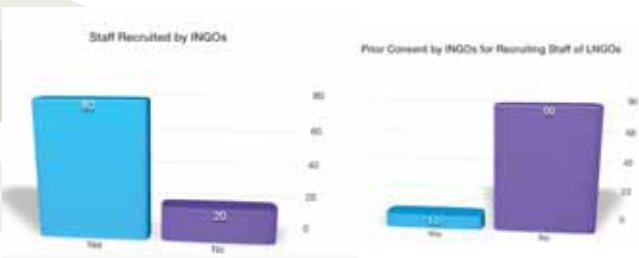
56% INGO Responders said, they did not recruit any staff from LNGOs, while 44% accepted that they had recruited from LNGOs. 63% INGO taken consent of LNGOs but 37% INGOs accepted that they had not taken any consent/referencee from LNGOs during recruiting their staff.

FINDINGS



BENCHMARK

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INGOs have recruited staff from 80% of LNGO responders, where 90% LNGOs alleged prior consent was not taken from them

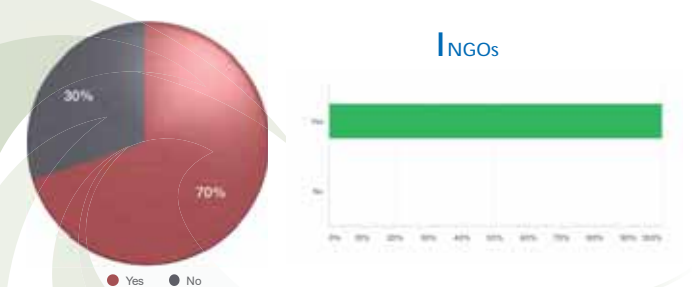
FINDINGS



BENCHMARK

National partners are invited to be part of 'capacity assessments' of the international agency

INGOs



70% LNGOs said, they had never been involved in capacity assessment of any INGOs. On the other hand 100% INGOs claim, they involved their local partners in their own capacity assessment

CAPACITY

FINDINGS

BENCHMARK

Organisational capacity-strengthening efforts address the challenges for national actors of: 1) Financially sustainable organisations in a particular funding market; and 2) Maintaining staff with humanitarian skills through periods of non-crisis

Support for Emergency Needs

LNGOs getting capacity building support

| Response | Percentage |
|----------|------------|
| Yes | 70% |
| No | 30% |

Support for Emergency Needs

| Response | Percentage |
|----------|------------|
| Yes | 20% |
| No | 80% |

70% LNGOs said, they didn't get any capacity building support, 80% LNGOs are not getting any support in emergency needs.

PARTNERSHIPS

FINDINGS

BENCHMARK

Sub-contracting relationships (implementing partners) are formally distinguished from (decision-making) 'partnerships', with the latter term only used for 'equitable relationships' i.e. joint design and implementation with joint responsibility

LNGOs can make changes in project

| Response | Percentage |
|----------|------------|
| No | 40% |
| Yes | 60% |

INGOs

| Response | Percentage |
|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 75% |
| No Comments | 25% |

40% LNGOs have found could not make any changes in project design, 60% accept that they can make changes. On the other hand, 75% INGO claim they allow LNGOs to make change if needed, 25% don't want to comment

CAPACITY

FINDINGS

BENCHMARK

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INGOs

| Response | Percentage |
|----------|------------|
| Yes | 100% |

| Response | Percentage |
|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 50% |
| No | 30% |
| No Comments | 20% |

100% demanded that, they provided capacity building support to their local partners, 50% INGOs accepted that, they did not provide any support to LNGOs for their emergency needs, 30% LNGOs were found providing emergency support, 35% INGOs did not make comment.

PARTNERSHIPS

FINDINGS

BENCHMARK

In partnership relations, national actors are involved in the design of the proposal and budget, can observe or are fully informed about the project selection process and the reasons for its decisions, know the full budget and not just their part, as well as the financial flexibility and additional provisions (for example lump sum for learning) that are available

Donors/INGOs with Open Information

| Response | Percentage |
|----------|------------|
| Yes | 60% |
| No | 40% |

INGOs

| Response | Percentage |
|----------|------------|
| Yes | 65% |
| No | 35% |

60% LNGOs think that INGOs don't allow them to know full information about budget, 40% LNGOs believe that INGOs allow full information. 65% INGOs believe they inform full information, while 35% accept that, they don't provide full information.

FINDINGS



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INGOs



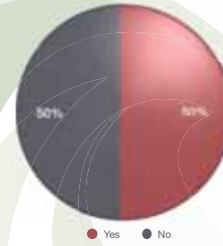
90% LNGOs said, they participate in project design, while 91% INGOs claim they involve LNGOs in project design.

FINDINGS

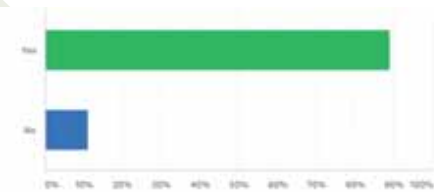


BENCHMARK

Crisis affected populations are given opportunities for collective reflection and learning, identifying their own priority learning questions; they may also be given the opportunity to insert their own priority questions in a real-time or post-project evaluation



INGOs



50% LNGOs said, affected people are involved in project evaluation, while 89% INGOs claim that, affected people are involved in project evaluation.

FINDINGS

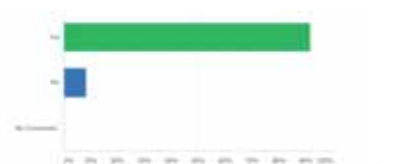


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INGOs



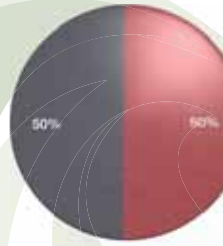
90% LNGOs was reported taking part in project budget preparation, 91% INGOs also said that, they involved LNGOs in this regard.

FINDINGS

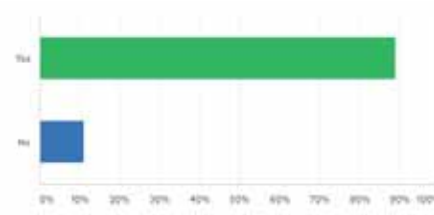


BENCHMARK

Crisis-affected populations are asked about their longer-term experience with crisis-situations and their suggestions and proposals how to reduce the threat and/or their vulnerabilities, and how to more sustainably strengthen their resilience.



INGOs



50% LNGOs said, experiences of affected people are considered in project design, while 89% INGOs claim the same

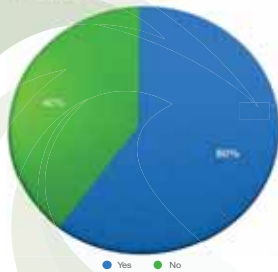
FINDINGS



BENCHMARK

Crisis-affected populations are actively involved in the 'needs assessment', and fully understand what the implications of it are for what may be done for their benefit

Affected people participated in Need Assessment



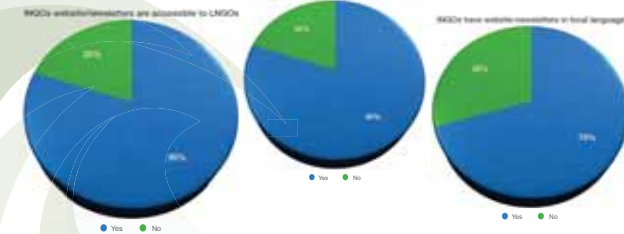
60% LNGOs reported that, affected people were involved in need assessment, 40% LNGOs said, participation of affected people in need assessment was not ensured

FINDINGS



BENCHMARK

Dedicated websites, video clips and newsletters in different languages, provide regular briefings to a wider audience that cannot participate directly, who can also feed in questions and proposals that are picked up and attended to



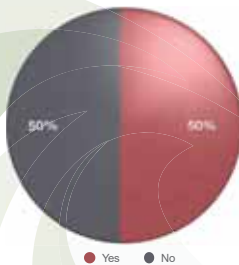
80% LNGOs consider that INGOs website/newsletters are accessible, 80% LNGOs say, INGOs have complaint response mechanism, 70% LNGOs report that, their partner INGOs have website-newsletters in local language.

FINDINGS

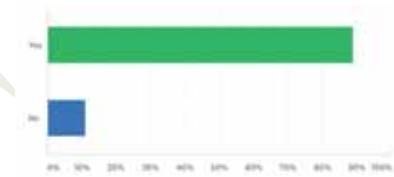


BENCHMARK

The names of all national and local collaborators, including sub-contractors, appear in all reports to donors and external communication



INGOs



50% LNGOs said, their names and logos are mentioned in the project reports prepared by INGOs, while 89% INGOs claim the same.

CASE STUDIES



1 One INGO published one report on their Rohingya Relief work with about 9000 words. The relief project was implemented by an LNGO, but the report only use about 9 words about that LNGO!

2 One INGO recruited staff from an LNGO without any prior discussion with that LNGO. Asking about that, the INGO did not take any action!



3 Some INGOs started their relief works with partnership of LNGOs. Now they have started direct operation having office in Cox's Bazar!

CASE STUDIES: Best Practices



1

INGOs website and newsletters are accessible to LNGOs, Most of the INGOs have newsletter in local language and they have complaint response mechanism .

2

Affected people were involved in need assessment, LNGOs were involved in project design.

3

LNGOs are getting capacity building support from INGOs

