Workshop on; Countrywide movement on localization and building self-esteem accountable NGO-CSO sector

4th and 5th August 2018, COAST Trust, Training Hall



WHS Istanbul 2016; an overview



Shawkat Ali Tutul COAST, Trust 4th August 2018, Dhaka www.coastbd.net



- UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called the summit in Feb' 2012 being in deep trouble;
 - growing number of people in crisis and the dramatic increase in funding requirements,
 - Humanitarian aid organizations tied down providing services year after year to people who might never go home,

Since then, the sense of urgency for this Summit has only risen.

- In 2016, more than 125 million women, men and children across the world are in need of humanitarian assistance.
- More than 60 million people, half of them children forced from their home
- Tens of thousands escaping war and destruction on dangerously overcrowded boats and millions on the move in search of a better life; Rohingya crisis
- The human and economic cost of disasters is escalating
- Impacts of climate change become more profound, disasters are expected to become more frequent and more severe.



- Based on a three- years WHS consultation process which reached over 23,000 people in 153 countries the following core responsibilities are critical to delivering better for humanity: .
 - 1. political leadership to prevent and end conflicts
 - 2. Uphold the norms that safeguard humanity
 - 3. Leave no one behind
 - 4. change people's lives —from delivering aid to ending need
 - 5. Invest in Humanity
- At the World Humanitarian Summit, the Secretary-General has called on world leaders from all sectors of government and society to uphold five core responsibilities and to commit to collective action and deliver on the Agenda for Humanity.

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT (2013 TO 2016): KEY RESULTS

1

Prevent and end conflict

- Address root causes
- Peaceful and inclusive society

2

Respect rules of war

- protect public life and their resources
- Access for humanitarian aid

3

Leave no one behind

- Dignity and protect displaced and migrants
- protect and promote the rights of women and girls child
- protect the rights of indigenous and marginalize people

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT (2013 TO 2016): KEY RESULTS

4

Change people's lives: from delivering aid to ending need

- Leadership of local, contributing in decision making,
- No structure which undermine local leadership

5

Invest in humanity

- invest in development of local capacities
- invest in national and local who respond to crisis first and fast
- Predictable and long term financing
- Transparency and value to the money.

Our major demand during WHS campaign in Reshaping the Aid: 7 Actionable Agenda (1)

- Setting the indicators of principles of partnership and periodical review
- Prioritize accountability, in place of accounts – ability
- Prepare complaint response mechanism and whistle blowing policies
- Minimum 20 % overhead cost for central management and future institution development



Our major demand during WHS campaign in Reshaping the Aid: 7 Actionable Agenda (2)

- ✓ UN agencies and INGOs should not raise fund in national level, no direct project operation in national level
- ✓ Stop brain drain from NNGOs, introduce equal compensation for same level of competency, and reduce the gap in salary and benefits during partnership,
- ✓ Partnership agreement must include the clause of arbitration and joint evaluation

Making Humanitarian and Development Activism Localized and Accountable 7 Initial Actionable Proposals on Reshaping Aid

WHS outcomes

The Grand Bargain – A Shared Commitment to Better Serve People in Need

This a campaign facilitated by International Council for Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) also launching during WHS.

Grand Bargain is about the need to work together efficiently, transparently and harmoniously with new and existing partners, including the private sector, individuals and non traditional sources of funding.

This requires us to innovate, collaborate and adapt mind sets.

They demand commitment from donor and aid agencies: (Some are as below)

- · Publish all humanitarian fund data
- Support the capacity of all partners to access and publish data.
- •A global target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders as directly as possible by 2020
- •Improve joint and impartial needs assessments
- •Harmonies and simplify reporting requirements

WHS outcomes



Key motto: Localization of Humanitarian Aid

An initiative, led by both National and International NGOs, to practically implement changes to the way the Humanitarian System operates to enable more locally-led response arising through the WHS process.

Key commitments signed agencies:

Commit to pass 20% of humanitarian funding to National NGOs

Reaffirm principles of partnership

Publish the amount or percentage of funding that is passed to NNGOs



Localization means local control: national pooled fund should be managed, controlled and owned by NNGOs. Creating intermediary has concern in respect of sustainability.



WHY LOCALIZATION IS DEMANDED?

- o To make the humanitarian aid effective
- o 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 L NGOs and GOs

Priority should be to self-esteem and self-made approach: capacity standard have to be contextual, accountability should be first rather than accounts-ability



LNGOs and NNGOs whose leadership originated from specific locality should get priority to get projects for that specific locality: No imported NNGO or LNGOs with temporary project assignment in the localities.



Local context of corruption have to be considered. Threats or stigmatization cannot be an answer, capacity and NNGO governance must give space to response first.

We LNGOs, NNGOs and CSOs need to stand on our own feet with an accountable, inclusive and knowledge based approach.



Thank You