



Humanitarian Horizons: Power, People and Local Leadership

LOCALISATION THROUGH NETWORKS AND COLLECTIVES

LOCALISATION LEARNING BRIEF

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GLOW
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Transformations

insights



PIANGO



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Introduction

In recent years localised humanitarian practices have been increasingly adopted across multiple crisis contexts and with a range of humanitarian actors. These practices and approaches have resulted in rich and complex data that can be drawn on for learning purposes and used to inform future approaches.

This learning brief explores patterns that support local leadership in the Asia and Pacific regions, focusing on collaboration in networks, consortia and collectives—groups of humanitarian organisations working together in a larger, overarching relationship. These practices have been an important way of elevating the leadership of local and national organisations in the region, as well as testing and developing impactful ways of supporting localised practices, including by donors. The learning brief provides some examples of these practices, followed by an overview of the key benefits and challenges and discussion on key learning for the future.

ABOUT THE LOCALISATION LEARNING BRIEF SERIES

This brief is one of a series of learning papers that collate practices of humanitarian actors across Asia and the Pacific, offering practical ways for operational actors to consider localised approaches in their own programming. The learning briefs document what has already been shown to be possible in supporting local leadership, highlighting some of the most effective or important features that support ethical and effective ways of working. The briefs are intended as a source of inspiration that can help in practical decision-making to shift power imbalances, supporting, and complementing the use of strategies and frameworks to implement localised practices.

About this research

This report is part of the People, Power and Local Leadership (PPLL) stream of Humanitarian Horizons 2021–2024, supported by the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The PPLL research stream aims to be part of the momentum for change towards a more equitable and impactful humanitarian system. It aims to create an evidence base for approaches to supporting locally led humanitarian action, and promote the positive impacts of local leadership in a way that provides traction for devolution of power.

This learning paper draws on existing research (including Humanitarian Advisory Group's [HAG] previous research stream, [Intention to Impact: Localised Humanitarian Action](#)) and primary data to support humanitarian actors to design and implement localisation. It describes qualitative work underpinned by co-production principles and HAG's partnership approach (see Figure 1). Other learning papers in the series focus on [transformative partnership practices in Asia and the Pacific](#) and [localisation at a project level](#).



Figure 1: Learning paper methodology



DEFINITION

The terms 'localisation' and 'locally led humanitarian action' are used throughout the learning briefs to emphasise the importance of not just recognising or respecting local humanitarian action, but also that humanitarian action needs to be owned and led from the ground up. These terms continue to be contested and there remain limitations and challenges in their use.

The paper draws on PIANGO and HAG's work to define **localisation** as 'a process of recognizing, respecting and strengthening the independence of leadership and decision making by national actors in humanitarian action, in order to better address the needs of affected populations.'¹

LIMITATIONS

Geographic scope: The learning briefs examined practices in Asia and the Pacific, focusing on select countries from these regions. Therefore this paper does not capture examples outside of this geographic region.

Diversity of examples: This piece intended to capture a diversity of examples within and across different countries, as well as of different practices for supporting localisation. This piece does not intend to capture all possible examples in the region.

Definition: The learning brief does not make an assumption that projects/partnerships/networks that support local leadership have not existed prior to the more recent focus brought by initiatives such as the Grand Bargain. Rather, these are modes of practice to which localisation practices have been adapted, in the same way that other partnerships/networks/projects focus on gender, protection or climate change for example.

¹ Ayobi, Yaseen, Ayla Black, Linda Kenni, Railala Nakabae, and Kate Sutton, Going Local Achieving a More Appropriate and Fit-for-Purpose Humanitarian Ecosystem in the Pacific, Humanitarian Advisory Group, 2017.



Snapshot of localised practices through networks

Across the Asia and Pacific regions, there is a rich set of examples of how networks involved in humanitarian action have been created or supported localised practices. Some of these networks are longstanding, others are new; some are country-specific and some are global networks that have sponsored initiatives in Asia and the Pacific. The below section provides a snapshot of localisation practices within networks and consortia in the areas of leadership, funding, advocacy and visibility, coordination and complementarity to show the most frequent ways in which this is being done in practice.² Appendix 1 provides a mapping of networks and collectives across the region and a brief description of how they have supported localised practices.



1. LEADERSHIP

Networks and consortia have a unique and important role in supporting local leadership, particularly due to their reach, wide scope of relationships and ability to provide platforms for local actors. They have developed intentional structures and ways to support local leadership and decision making in humanitarian emergencies.

MYANMAR: The Joint Secretariat Team (JST) in Myanmar is a coordination platform for local actors in Kachin State. JST has provided a key platform for elevating the leadership and decision making of local actors, such as the Kachin Baptist Convention and the Karuna Mission Social Solidarity. This has included key decision making and leadership role in initiatives on strengthening the humanitarian, development and peace nexus as well as community-led approaches.

Fiji: The Fiji Council of Social Services (FCOSS) is as an umbrella body of 300 national, regional, and international CSOs. FCOSS has had an intentional focus on strengthening local leadership in recent disasters and the COVID pandemic, through providing a platform for decision making and planning about the roles and activities of its national members, as well as recognition by the Fijian government of its leadership role.

Other existing platforms such as Humanitarian Country Teams have also increased representation of local and national actors as the case of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) in Bangladesh. International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), a global network of NGOs, has focused on supporting local and national NGOs' leadership in humanitarian platforms and supporting local and national NGO fora. We have also seen networks that focus on ensuring that priorities of women such as the case for **The Shifting the Power Coalition** and people with disabilities with the **Pacific Disability Forum** are also considered in humanitarian decision-making.

² These categories are drawn from those used in the PIANGO-HAG Localisation Framework and baselines, available https://humanitarianadvisorygroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Measuring-Localisation-Framework-and-Tools-Final_2019.pdf





2. FUNDING

Networks and consortia are critical structures for influencing and implementing increased funding to local and national organisations. Participants in the research consistently identified how these provided important platforms to advocate for and channel funding to local and national organisations, as well as manage donor administrative and due diligence requirements.

BANGLADESH: NAHAB was the country's first national NGO humanitarian platform. NAHAB successfully advocated for development of a pooled fund that local and national NGOs can access to support emergency response and capacity strengthening.

GLOBAL: The [Start Network](#) includes over 80 NGOs (large INGOs, local and national NGOs) from five continents. It has pioneered practices for funding local and national organisations at scale through initiatives such as the START Fund.

We also found examples of networks using their platform and representation in global forums such as the Grand Bargain to advocate for quality funding to local organisations such as the case of [A4EP](#) and [Charter4Change](#).



3. ADVOCACY AND VISIBILITY

Participants highlighted multiple examples of where networks and consortia had developed intentional advocacy practices, and approaches to elevate the visibility and profile of local and national actors. This includes facilitating dialogues between different stakeholders to map out localisation priorities in-country.

PAKISTAN: The [National Humanitarian Network \(NHN\)](#) is an independent national coordination forum with over 140 members across Pakistan. NHN has a key focus on advocating for locally led response and has invested in strong messaging and influencing campaigns and activities with donors, other international actors and the government on local leadership. NHN also advocates for meaningful representation and visibility of national actors in the coordination architecture, and supports local organisations to lead taskforces within the in country humanitarian clusters.

Networks are also key in elevating key issues faced by local and national actors to donors through the spaces they create for dialogues and evidence-based advocacy such as the case of Myanmar Local Humanitarian Network (MLHN), the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR), and the [The Pacific Islands Association of NGOs \(PIANGO\)](#).





4. COORDINATION

The role of networks and consortia is consistently identified in provided platforms for, and ways to support local and national organisations to engage and lead national coordination platforms or architecture.




INDONESIA: [SEJAJAR](#) is a multi-sectoral platform for CSO and NGO networks involving more than 600 CSOs/NGOs members in 34 provinces. SEJAJAR became a platform to coordinate and consolidate CSO support to the COVID-19 pandemic. In early 2021, SEJAJAR along with six other national networks established the Indonesian Development-Humanitarian Alliance (IDHA) which has been doing advocacy work on localisation in Indonesia.

Networks are also key to supporting their members situated at districts and grassroots level who may not always have access to platforms and resources at the national level. Some examples include JMK, Humanitarian Forum Indonesia and National Humanitarian Network in Pakistan.



5. COMPLEMENTARITY

Finally, participants highlighted how networks and consortia allow for the development and implementation of practices in leveraging complementarity of roles and expertise between different actors in supporting local leadership.

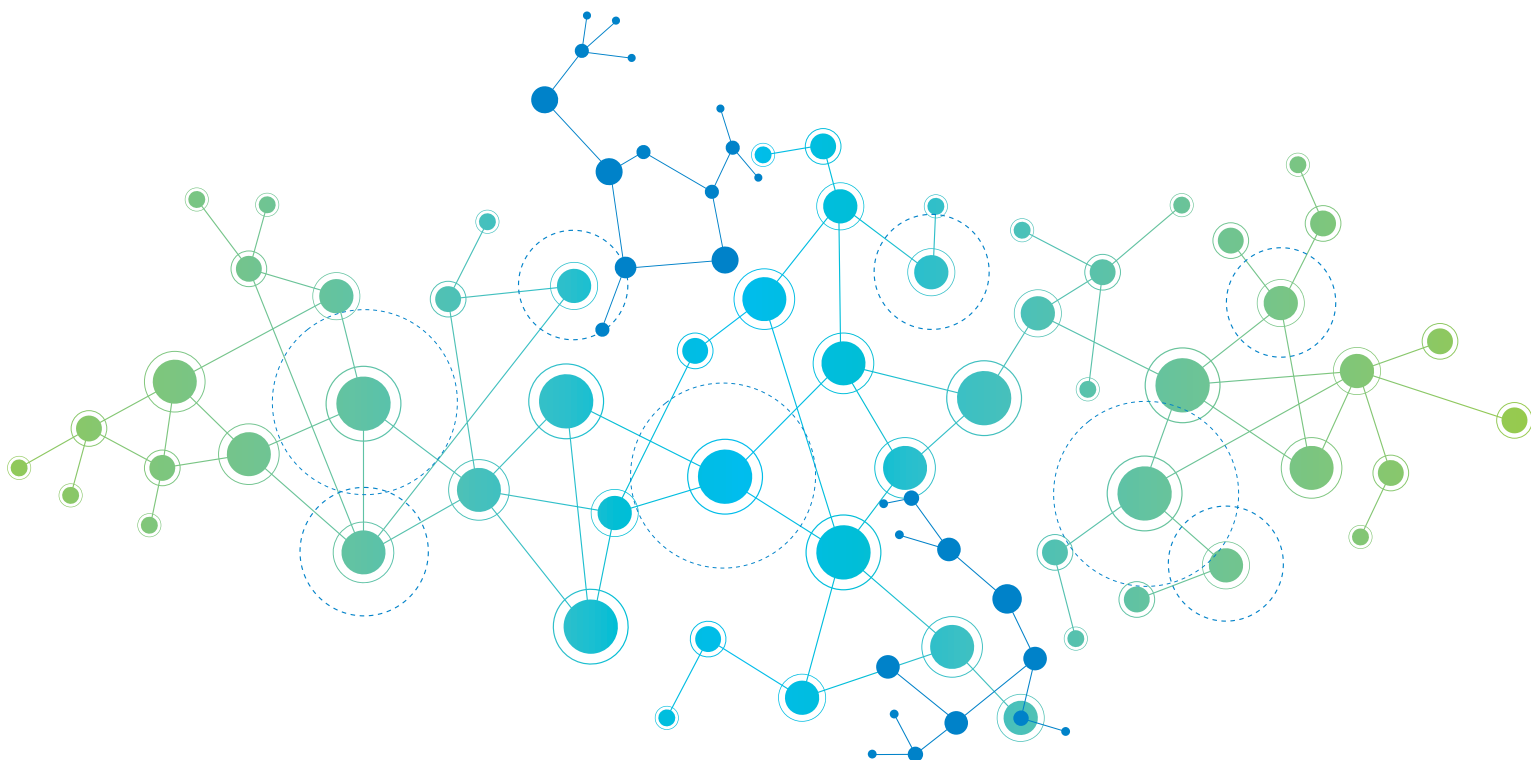


PHILIPPINES: [Roadmap for Localisation of Humanitarian Action in the Philippines](#) is a collective initiative that sought to identify priorities for localisation through dialogue led by Alliance for Empowering Partnership (A4EP) in collaboration with Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits, UN OCHA Philippines, Oxfam Philippines and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator. This initiative encourages exploration of complementarities and linkages with existing humanitarian coordination mechanisms, donors and Philippine NGO networks, private sector, local and national CSOs and national authorities.

PACIFIC: The [Pacific Resilience Partnership \(PRP\) Technical Working Group \(TWG\) on Localisation](#) that brings together complementary local, regional, and international humanitarian responders, and has mapped priorities for progressing localisation in the Pacific.

We have also seen examples of network practices that focus on facilitating complementarity of roles through peer-to-peer learning and exchange such as the case [The Asian Disaster Reduction & Response Network \(ADRRN\)](#)





Key Learning

The section below captures key learnings on the potential benefits and trade-offs as well as areas of good practice identified by participants as part of this research. This is intended to help decision makers identify practices that are most likely transferable or appropriate at different scales, without papering over the challenges that may be associated with them.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF LOCALISING THROUGH NETWORKED PRACTICES?




BRINGING EVERYONE ALONG. Collective processes and dialogues help break down assumptions that make localisation a polarising issue. A networked approach to localisation can shift emphasis from an 'us versus them' mentality to solidarity and cooperation. It promotes the idea that everyone has an important part in advancing localisation. Across different contexts, we have seen examples of a networked approach, which help organisations to think about their roles in localisation in their own contexts.³ As a collective, they debate their localisation priorities and track success through evidence and continuous dialogue.


“ We’ve created a localisation road map for the HCT to look into and to refer to, and for the member agencies to make as a reference, for them to make their own plans. So that’s one of the institutionalisation mechanisms towards localisation. (National organisation representative)⁴

³ Interviews 50, 52, 53


⁴ Interview 50



 **INFLUENCING CHANGE.** Networked practices can influence change at the operational response level, or at the policy level, through collective movement. At the operational level, networked practices foster innovation and learning within and between member organisations. They can introduce and test initiatives that directly support local leadership, for example, through membership-based access to pooled emergency funding.⁵ At the policy level, practices in this category have helped humanitarian organisations promote their localisation commitments and gain the critical mass required to persuade more organisations and donors to adopt and support the same practices.⁶ Networked approaches have also sought to engage the humanitarian system in-country or at the regional or global level to influence or introduce policy reforms.⁷

 **BRIDGING GLOBAL AND LOCAL SILOS.** Maintenance of humanitarian principles and standards when shifting leadership to local and national actors is a concern for many international actors.⁸ In reality, evidence shows that local and national actors uphold principles and standards, and are open to these being further embedded in their work via capacity strengthening and networking practices.⁹ Networks support, discuss and agree on contextually relevant and appropriate practices, avoiding top-down approaches imposed by international or donor partners.¹⁰

“ All the consortium [members] are supporting localisation in different ways as most of them are providing a path to the local organisations to assess and align themselves according to the international standard and develop a long-lasting relationship [with as the key member of the consortium]. (National NGO representative)¹¹ ”

 **A BROADER AND LONGER-TERM VIEW OF LOCALISATION.** Networks allow humanitarian actors to think about the intersection of localisation and the sustainability of CSOs' engagement by taking a broader and longer-term view. A broad view considers the contextual factors that can hamper local leadership. This is why some examples of advocacy work on localisation often involves discussions about loosening government restrictions or bureaucratic impediments that cripple humanitarian actors, especially local and national CSOs with few resources.¹² The longer-term view recognises how progress towards localisation supports broader efforts to protect and support NGO operations, which can then help strengthen civil society.

“ Localisation needs to have an enabling environment and it's a collective responsibility for CSOs in any country context. (International organisation representative)¹³ ”

5 See the Project-Based Localisation Learning Brief for examples; Featherstone A, Mowjee T (2020), [Desk review on enhancing the potential of pooled funds for localisation](#), The Grand Bargain Workstream 2.

6 Interviews 50, 56

7 Interviews 9, 50, 56

8 Interviews 19, 60; I Kipfer-Didavi and L Bitong, (2019) 'On the importance of community engagement for principled humanitarian action,' p. 2.

9 Interview 9, 23, 25, 56; See also I Kipfer-Didavi and L Bitong, (2019) 'On the importance of community engagement for principled humanitarian action,' p. 2.

10 Interview 9, 23, 25, 56

11 Interview 9


12 Interviews 57, 58; Sutton K, Eggleston B, Combinido P (2022), [Review of ICVA Support to NGOs for 2021-2018](#), ICVA.

13 Interview 57




WHAT ARE THE TRADE-OFFS?


Interorganisational dynamics and varying understanding and commitment to localisation among network members are challenges inherent to networked approaches. Alongside the benefits discussed above, the following trade-offs should be considered.

 **TENSIONS WITHIN THE NETWORK DUE TO VARYING UNDERSTANDINGS AND PRIORITIES ON LOCALISATION.** A network works best when members complement one another, or, at least, when they don't conflict. However, the reality is that tensions can arise among members when they have varying understanding and priorities with respect to local leadership.¹⁴ Humanitarian organisations must consider how the network's position aligns with its own strategic interests and vice versa and be transparent about this in their engagement with the network. The network's guiding principles should enable the resolution of dissent and include ways to promote cooperation, such as incentives that emphasise the longer-term impact of collective efforts to support local leadership.

“ There is a need for more collaborative initiatives but we need to be consistent. Sometimes we see a gap between policies and practices, the gaps are at organisational level in particular (International organisation representative).¹⁵”

 **THE MEGAPHONE EFFECT.** The premise of the network approach is that humanitarian actors' collective voice generates greater influence on sectoral reforms (as discussed in the benefits above); this is the megaphone effect. However, in some examples, smaller organisations have reflected that they run the risk of losing their voice or being overpowered by larger organisations within the network by virtue of their size and limited resources.¹⁶ Networks must trade off the desire for a more powerful collective voice against the need to ensure all members can contribute to it fairly.

“ It is important to ensure that these consortiums are devoid of hegemony of some actors. We have to ensure that some local organisations working at the large scale don't hinder the ways for other organisations to become active stakeholders in localisation ... This hegemony may block the ways for new/small local NGOs in terms of opportunities. (National organisation representative)¹⁷”

 **UNEQUAL COSTS OF ENGAGEMENT.** Running the network entails logistical expenses for all members, whether in the form of time invested or membership fees. It is likely that network members vary widely in the amount of resources they can devote to the network. In particular, local and national organisations may find it costly to respond consistently to the varied demands of donors and other members.

“ [A network] needs to review the combination of requirement [for compliance] and operational measures. And draw more [on] successful experiences of consortiums in the past [for] evidence of reducing operational risks and sharing the burdens among the [member] organisations. (International organisation representative)¹⁸”

14 Interview 7, 19; Ramalingam B, Mendizabal E, Schekenberg van Mierop E, 2008. [Strengthening Humanitarian Networks: Applying the Network Functions Approach.](#)

15 Interview 56

16 Interview 7, 35, 36

17 Interview 7

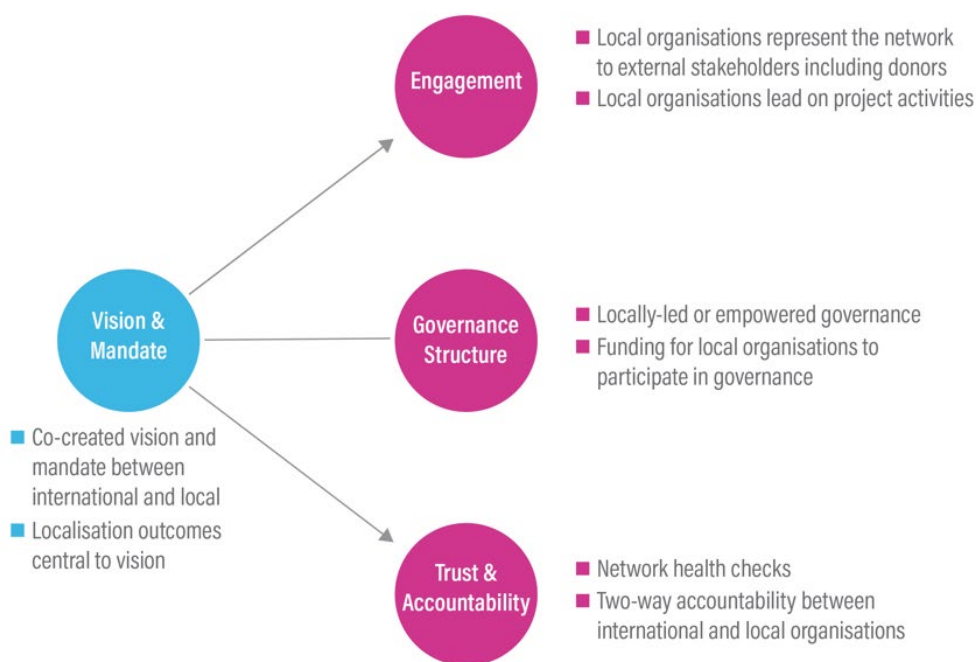
18 Interview 19



Where to next?

This learning paper provides examples of localisation practices initiated within and by networks and collectives. In reviewing the examples shared in this research, we found that some practices were critical in advancing localisation. Figure 2 highlights the key elements needed to develop a successful network and how these can draw on local leadership. Many examples illustrate that networks do not spring into existence fully formed; their growth occurs piece by piece.¹⁹ Therefore, it is important for networks to identify how specific building blocks (e.g. governance structure, accountability and learning mechanisms, network engagement, network membership structure and base) can be strengthened based on an assessment of relevance, local priorities, and opportunities and risk.

Figure 2: Localisation through collaborative networks



This learning brief provides examples of practice within networks and collectives and highlights their potential benefits and trade-offs. Localised practices in networks and collectives can shift dynamics at operational and policy levels for local and national NGOs and international donors. Working in networks has challenges, but the potential benefits of building more localised ways of working via collaborative networks and collectives cannot be underestimated.

The examples presented above are not an exhaustive depiction of existing network practices. If you would like to offer other examples, discuss the research, collaborate, partner or simply stay up to date with our work, please contact HAG at info@humanitarianadvisorygroup.org.

¹⁹ Ramalingam, B, E Mendizabal, and E Schekenberg van Mierop. 2008. 'Strengthening Humanitarian Networks: Applying the Network Functions Approach'.



Appendix 1: List of networks

AFGHANISTAN	<p>The Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR) is an independent body that enables information sharing, capacity exchange and networking within national and international NGOs working in Afghanistan.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: ACBAR advocates for local leadership in humanitarian response, facilitates dialogue between local/national organisations and international organisations to build mutual understanding, and escalates grassroots issues to decision-makers.</p>
BANGLADESH	<p>The current Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) has <u>three national NGO representatives and three national NGO alternatives nominated by Department of Disaster Management (DDM): Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST), Network for Information Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD), the National Alliance of Humanitarian Actors (NAHAB), Disaster Forum, Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre and Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies.</u></p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: The HCTT's national NGO representatives strive to increase local and national participation and representation in humanitarian coordination structures, including identifying local NGOs that can become active members of clusters.</p>
BANGLADESH	<p>NAHAB was the country's first national NGO humanitarian platform. It aims to give national and local actors greater voice and representation in decision-making.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: NAHAB successfully advocated for a pooled fund that local and national NGOs can access to support emergency response and capacity strengthening.</p>
FIJI	<p>Fiji Council Of Social Services (FCOSS) is as an umbrella body of 300 CSO members and 200 associate members. Its network includes national, regional, and international CSOs.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: FCOSS led and coordinated Fijian CSOs during TC Winston, strengthening local leadership during disaster response. In 2020, FCOSS organised a validation workshop for NGOs, CSOs and government counterparts on the Fiji CSO Code of Accountability. It has highlighted the importance of localisation and promoted local leadership, particularly in COVID-19 response, heightening the Fijian government's recognition and appreciation of local CSOs' role in responding to humanitarian needs.</p>
INDONESIA	<p>SEJAJAR is a multi-sectoral platform initially designed to support COVID-19 response. It consists of CSO/NGO networks (including the Red Cross Movement) involving more than 600 CSOs/NGOs in 34 provinces.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: SEJAJAR promotes local leadership, coordination and complementarity of diverse actors responding to COVID-19. It provided information on risk communication to local actors to help them engage in the COVID-19 response, and contributed to the development of COVID-19 management strategy.</p>
INDONESIA	<p>JMK is a consortium of 23 local and national organisations, supported by Oxfam Indonesia. The consortium was established in 2017 to share knowledge between Oxfam's partners, spread across various regions.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: All partners of JMK were originally development NGOs with trained humanitarian staff. The consortium has a large network and has developed its own cluster approach for delivering locally managed development and humanitarian programming.</p>
INDONESIA	<p>The Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) has members from faith-based local, national and international organisations.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: HFI's localisation practice supports the capacity and leadership of its members who have branches down at the district level, enabling access to resources to support humanitarian action.</p>



MYANMAR	<p>Joint Secretariat Team (JST) Myanmar is a coordination platform in Kachin State. Its members include well-funded NGOs such as Kachin Baptist Convention and Karuna Mission Social Solidarity.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: JST's initiatives include the Supporting Survivor and Community-Led Response approach and NEXUS – Humanitarian Development and Peace. JST's ability to mediate between local government and the Kachin Independence Organisation allows it to respond quickly to both development and humanitarian needs.</p>
MYANMAR	<p>Myanmar Local Humanitarian Network (MLHN) consists of 14 local organisations that aim to promote local intermediary roles.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: MLHN promotes dialogue with international actors/donors to advocate for flexible funding for local organisations and support for capacity strengthening of local organisations in grant management, financial credibility and reporting.</p>
NEPAL	<p>Disaster Preparedness Network (DPNet) is an umbrella organisation of national and international agencies. With 95 members from national and international agencies, it serves as a platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)-related coordination and networking, knowledge management, capacity building and advocacy.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: DPNet has been working to strengthen local actors' understanding of international humanitarian standards (e.g. SPHERE).</p>
PAKISTAN	<p>The National Humanitarian Network (NHN) Pakistan is an independent national coordination forum with over 140 members across Pakistan.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: NHN was the first network in Pakistan to promote localisation in humanitarian response. It aims to be an independent voice that promotes humanitarian values and rights-based responses by influencing policies and building capacities. NHN ensures meaningful representation of national actors in the coordination architecture, and supports local organisations to lead taskforces within the in country humanitarian clusters.</p>
PHILIPPINES	<p>Roadmap for Localisation of Humanitarian Action in the Philippines sought to identify priorities for localisation, including ways to track progress. This was based on a country-dialogue led by Alliance for Empowering Partnership (A4EP) in collaboration with Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits, UN OCHA Philippines, Oxfam Philippines and the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: This initiative encourages exploration of synergies and linkages with existing humanitarian coordination mechanisms, donors and Philippine NGO networks, private sector, local and national CSOs and national authorities. It also identifies opportunities for and challenges to localisation, and seeks to develop a plan of action and a tracking mechanism, which are critical to the success of localisation in-country.</p>
PACIFIC	<p>The Shifting the Power Coalition involves 13 women-led CSOs in six Pacific countries working together to support diverse women's leadership in humanitarian action at local, national and regional levels.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: The Coalition seeks to increase the visibility and influence of women leaders in humanitarian action and support their engagement and leadership in decision-making. Highlights include initiating the first women-led response to TC Harold in Vanuatu, and women-led COVID-19 response in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Samoa and Vanuatu.</p>
PACIFIC	<p>The Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) facilitates implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific – an integrated approach to climate change and disaster risk management.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: The PRP's Technical Working Group (TWG) on Localisation explores and progresses localisation objectives in the context of resilient development. It brings together complementary local, regional, and international humanitarian responders, and has mapped priorities for progressing localisation in the Pacific.</p>



PACIFIC	<p>The Pacific Islands Association of NGOs (PIANGO) is a regional network of NGO focal points – national liaison units (NLUs) – based in 22 Pacific Island countries and territories.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: Aside from ongoing support for and coordination of NLUs, PIANGO works within the PRP’s TWG to refine partnership approaches with local and national organisations. It operates FALE Pasifika – a partnership platform to advance localisation, especially anticipatory and prepositioning funding, and creates toolkits that support LNUs in strengthening their capacity. PIANGO (with HAG) developed a baseline measurement framework on localisation that has been used in Tonga, Vanuatu and Fiji.</p>
REGIONAL/ PACIFIC	<p>Church Agencies Network Disaster Operations (CAN DO) is a network of eight Australian church-based agencies and local church partners in the Pacific.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: CAN DO funds local church agencies in the Pacific directly, and support its partners to take part in coordination meetings during emergencies. CAN DO Australia advocates on behalf of its Pacific partners to donors about funding priorities and relaxing proposal timelines, facilitating local collaboration and more effective response.</p>
REGIONAL/ PACIFIC	<p>The Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) is a regional network that brings together organisations for people with disabilities (OPDs) in the Pacific.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: The PDF is a regional focal point for disability issues. Through engagement with donor and development partners, the PDF has advocated for the rights of people with disability, strengthening OPDs’ leadership as part of local organisations. It has produced a <u>Disability Inclusive Preparedness for Response Strategy</u>, and facilitates cross-country learning through <u>development of tools</u>, training and mentoring.</p>
REGIONAL	<p>The Asian Disaster Reduction & Response Network (ADRRN) brings together 56 national organisations from 21 Asia-Pacific countries.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: This network focuses on centring local actors, Global South leadership and regional collaboration. ADRRN established the Asian Local Leaders Forum for Disaster Resilience to recognise, enhance and link local leaders for sharing learning.</p>
GLOBAL	<p>NEAR Network involves local and national Global South CSOs, and envisions a fair and equitable aid partnerships. The network has members from Africa, Asia, the Pacific, the Middle East, and Latin American and the Caribbean.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: NEAR Network advocates for locally led humanitarian action at global forums and funding local NGOs to undertake emergency response, and promotes South-to-South linkages and exchange. It has supported organisations in Pakistan and Myanmar.</p>
GLOBAL	<p>Start Network includes over 80 NGOs (large INGOs, local and national NGOs) from five continents. Its hubs are collectives of organisations or humanitarian responders operating in the same country or region.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: Start Network’s Start Fund supports local actors in emergency response.</p>
GLOBAL	<p>A4EP is a collective movement of CSOs that aims to strengthen humanitarian architecture and promote locally led response.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: A4EP advocated for quality funding for local organisations in the Grand Bargain, and supported development of a localisation roadmap in the Philippines.</p>
GLOBAL	<p>ICVA has 150 members in 160 countries, with three hubs in Asia, Africa and Middle East-North Africa that connect NGO networks and humanitarian partners.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: include supporting local and national NGOs’ leadership in humanitarian platforms such as the HCT, supporting local and national NGO fora, and advocating for flexible and quality funding to local and national NGOs.</p>
GLOBAL	<p>The Charter4Change has been signed by 29 INGOs and endorsed by 125 national organisations. The signatories are among major INGOs in Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>LOCALISATION PRACTICES: The Charter4Change includes <u>eight commitments</u> to implement changes in the way signatories work with national organisations around funding, partnership, transparency, etc. It has driven useful change at global and country levels, and been used to guide country-specific localisation priorities.</p>



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About Humanitarian Horizons 2021-2024

Humanitarian Horizons 2021–2024 is a three-year research initiative that adds unique value to humanitarian action in the Indo-Pacific by generating evidence-based research and creating conversations for change. Humanitarian Horizons is supported by the Australian Government through DFAT.

The research program for 2021–24 builds on achievements of the Humanitarian Horizons pilot phase (2017–18), the previous iteration of the program (2018–21) and HAG’s experience in supporting the sector for almost 10 years. The research has three interlocking streams: 1) Power, People and Local Leadership, 2) Greening the System, and 3) Real-Time Analysis and Influence. It is underpinned by a fourth stream comprised of governance, accountability, and monitoring, evaluation and learning processes.

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About the Project Team

Collaborate Consulting Pte Ltd (CoLAB) is a Fiji-based development consultancy company with a vision of achieving localised responses to development that are inclusive and sustainable, enabled through genuine collaboration amongst all partners.

GLOW Consultants, based in Pakistan, is a leading national entity providing practice solutions and field implementation support to donors, their implementing partners and research institutions.

Humanitarian Advisory Group was founded in 2012 to elevate the profile of humanitarian action in Asia and the Pacific. Set up as a social enterprise, HAG provides a unique space for thinking, research, technical advice and training that contributes to excellence in humanitarian practice.

inSights (the Institute of Innovations for Gender and Humanitarian Transformations) is a Bangladesh-based social enterprise providing insights that challenge the current ways of working in humanitarian aid and gender affairs. inSights aims to transform ideas within the humanitarian, social and businesses sectors, turning them into innovations, knowledge and strategies.

The Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations functions as a regional secretariat to a network of umbrella organisations or platforms registered in 24 countries, territories and states across the Pacific region.

The Pujiono Centre is a not-for-profit company established by disaster management practitioners in Indonesia as a new modality, institutional arrangement, and platform for obtaining, sharing and disseminating knowledge about disaster management by supporting evidence-based assessments for policymakers.

Prem Singh Nayak (Nepal consultant) is an experienced consultant with a history of working in international affairs. Pem has worked in humanitarian assistance, conflict, food security, policy analysis and capacity development projects in both Nepal and Sudan.

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