

# Charter <sup>4</sup> CHANGE



## C4C communique for the Annual Country Dialogue



Preamble:

Uganda has made tremendous strides towards supporting the localization agenda despite the challenges faced such as population movement, floods, landslides, high overhead costs, amidst dwindling donor funds; making the realization of the localization agenda difficult. This report highlights the achievements and good practices, challenges and recommendations.

Achievements and good practices	Challenges	Recommendations & Way forward
<b>Achievements:</b>		
<p>Successfully influenced endorsers, signatories and other allies from the INGO fraternity to attend the bi-monthly meetings conducted by C4C WG. This has led to increased membership of endorsers from 40 to 72.</p>	<p>Dependence syndrome of refugees in local aid often times disempowered them to drive solutions to issues in their communities.</p>	<p>Prioritize Institutional capacity strengthening and integrate these into partnership agreements to sustain localization</p>
<p>In the past 2 years this group has conducted activities to commemorate the WHD in Uganda. In 2020 the Chairperson then (AWYAD), together with Street Child and OXFAM organized an international webinar on Enhancing Local Partnerships: Driving a Better Humanitarian Response in Uganda, which attracted different stake holders</p> <p>The C4C Chairperson participated in “conversation with the #RealLifeHeroes, which was organized by the UN OCHA, where she was also recognized among the local RealLifeHeroes in the Southern and East Africa.</p> <p>The Chairperson developed an Op-ed, on “prioritizing local solutions for global problems”, which was published by the Inter Press Services in New York, as the world was celebrating the WHD.</p>	<p>Many donors and INGOs have a misconception about funding women led organizations. This is further worsened by the Male chauvinism and conquest mindset of some partners who intentionally omit sharing grant opportunities with women Led organisation</p>	<p>Assign dedicated and functional spaces that enhance women’s representation and leadership</p>
<p>Published “prioritizing local solutions for global problems” article, with the Inter Press Services in New York, as the world was celebrating the WHD.</p>	<p>Adhoc involvement of key organisation leaders causes power imbalances in decisions that enhance the localization agenda</p>	<p>Organizations’ leaders must be engaged from the start for the power imbalances to be addressed.</p>

<p>The discussion of localization has taken shape beyond the C4C WG. some good practices taking place and if taken forward by more INGOs and UN agencies, are beginning to foster localization especially those linked to the Education in Emergencies working group (EiE WG) and the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) consortium. For instance; SCI has promoted localization by sub granting local partners while Oxfam has strengthened partnership with RLO, WLO</p>	<p>Security vacuum as a result of government withdrawal from insurgency regions in 2011 after disarmament has resulted into re- armament by youths who feel left out on government programs and betrayed by the government.</p>	<p>Build capacity of local partners including the women, youths, locally government established structures and the different religious denominations in playing a critical role towards enhancing peace and conflict resolution Programs tailored towards empowering youth and women with right IGA skills</p> <p>Multiyear funding to adopt and integrate the triple nexus approach by local and national actors.</p>
<p><b>Good practices</b></p>	<p>Low trust and stereo types exhibited by the funding organisations to the Refugee Led organisations and local organisations has often times limited their capacity to implement good, innovative and sustainable programs and led to poor governance.</p>	<p>Streamline funding application procedures and criteria for local organizations taking into consideration challenges and capacity gaps faced by these.</p> <p>Adopt and strengthen the use of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) as a tool to strengthen networks, profile visibility, sharing and branding.</p> <p>Identify and select INGOs and NGOs with capacity to twin and work with CBOs and local NGOs in the humanitarian –development - peace agenda.</p>
<p>The CRS's Homes and communities' localization approach is geared towards engaging communities and the Refugees in a responsive manner.</p> <p>The approach's involvement of Participants in the design and construction of own shelters enhanced social cohesion within the refugees and the local communities and further strengthened capacity for the refugee construction crews to increase their income potential and use local skilled manpower.</p>	<p>There is limited use of the cluster systems which makes work with interagency groups a lot harder.</p>	<p>NGO engagement should be supported in the cluster systems and existing humanitarian groups. Working with interagency groups, including government, on research and analysis makes it more successful.</p>
<p>Gender-focused community transformation process using a step-by-step process fostered identification, and analysis of existing community concerns, and community response competencies thus unlocking community potential to thrive on own social capital, values and community resource</p>	<p>Limited involvement of the Public private sector in promoting localization agenda.</p>	<p>Equitable and diverse partnerships are critical. Private sector and international actors are not sufficiently involved in the process. Need to</p>
<p>Business Skills Curriculum developed and adapted to the Uganda refugee context. Local organisations are using curriculum to cascade skilling.</p>		

	engage the private sector in localization processes
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Conflict in Uganda is hyped by the young people who feel abandoned, betrayed and left out. CARITAS through the NEXUS community model has worked and is working with Sister CARITAS organisations in eastern Africa to address the emerging conflict through a cross-border peace, reconciliation and disarmament program which engages young people in implementation of the peace program and Influences government policy on peace and security

The ELNHA Tool kit, a practical approach for implementing localization. Coming together to find ground for collaboration is a challenging process, but the ELNHA approach identifies power dynamics for neutralization. This made engaging the public private sector, the development actors and Working with interagency groups, including government, on research and analysis on how we manage risk very successful.

Trocaire's Localisation Hub, although currently implemented in Kenya, is meant to support East African region. It has worked to challenge the root causes of unequal global to local power dynamics, structures, and systems, with the goal of shifting power to local actors. The hub is fully funded and has provided effective capacity strengthening support for the local and national partners by reviewing and improving the existing capacity strengthening approaches. This is a strength that Uganda can tap into

## CONTRIBUTORS:

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## CHARTER FOR CHANGE WORKING GROUP - UGANDA



The communique on the C4C annual meeting.