

« D'Istanbul à Bukavu : De la Théorie à l'Action »

**Symposium National sur la Localisation
de l'action humanitaire en RD CONGO**

Edition 2023



REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
CONSEIL NATIONAL DES FORA DES ONGS
HUMANITAIRES ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT

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Foreword:

Speech by the Humanitarian Coordinator Mr Bruno Lemarquis



Thank you for the very rich discussions that have taken place over the past two days, very broad, very encouraging, with a lot of enthusiasm, a lot of passion, a lot of ideas that have come out of everyone's brain. I started my career for an international NGO. In 1986, in Haiti and I worked for six years for an international NGO in Haiti and Turkey. It's an NGO that no one knows. It is a small French NGO, but which had a characteristic that I always found unique, which is that it is an international NGO.

nale who was constantly having babies. It constantly reproduced itself in two ways: As soon as he found that the organization was becoming too big, he asked the sector head: "are you ready to create an international NGO with the same principles as the parent NGO?" »

And so, there are several who have done it. It continues. 30 years later, it continues. These are international babies. And then, at the national level, each time they were in the country, they created a lot of energy from this NGO. It was to create professional NGOs in the countries which sometimes look more like design offices which are with professionals, engineers, doctors, etc. For me, it was really a school of an international NGO which only aims to strengthen and strengthen local partners. Then I joined the United Nations, that's another story. When I arrived in the DRC, just to tell you my personal experience, when I started to travel a little, to go meet the COPs, in Bunia, in Goma, in Kalemie, in Butembo, it was a bit strange as discussion. Some of you were in these discussions. . It's as if location equals humanitarian funds, equals Mr. Humanitarian Coordinator, give you the money. I immediately said, "Oh dear, location doesn't equal humanitarian funds, it doesn't equal money."

It's a much bigger agenda than that. So, can we sort things out? Yes, there is the question of funding which is essential and important, but there is the rest of this agenda from Istanbul to Bukavu, from theory to action. So, I am very happy to see that these two days, the agenda is much broader than just this question of the humanitarian fund. Bravo for that. I think it's important that you realize how much you've done. Because sometimes, it's always easy to criticize, to say "The glass is half empty" or "There are problems, international NGOs

".

But the glass is also half full if you look at everything you've done. In terms of all the efforts to structure national NGOs in the country, CONAFOHD's effort is a great effort. I know there are other efforts. That's very important, all these organizational efforts. There is the question of the representativeness of national NGOs in many forums. Just, from where I sit, I see the national NGOs. There is still work to be done. Everything is not perfect, but at least you are there in the humanitarian country team, in the board of directors of the humanitarian fund, in the steering committee for the prevention of sexual exploitation abuse, in the council of administration of UNHAS, etc. There are national NGOs in all these forums. There's not much to complain about anymore. To return to the humanitarian fund, I think that once again, as was said yesterday, be careful, don't get the wrong target. The humanitarian fund is 5%. At the moment, it is between 4% and 5% of all humanitarian money that arrives in the DRC. With a lot of effort being made, as we said, the 60% which goes to national organizations, the 20% of the next allocation which goes to women's organizations. But that's 5%. There are all these efforts, they are made on 5%. Don't forget the 95% which is mainly bilateral funding from donors to organizations. So, you also need to have the same commitment, with the 95%. And then, among the glass also half full, there are all the good experiences that were shared this morning by certain partners. Including international NGOs, national NGO networks in terms of capacity building and all that. This is all good. There is still a lot of work to do. I hope that all the recommendations that come out of this forum, some are perhaps a bit aspirational, but there are some that are very concrete that we will have to follow. For example, the question of appropriation. On the Good News side, national organizations are in many coordination forums, but now we must continue to work. Appropriation and circulation of information? How do they represent you? Maybe not all of them, because there are so many, but at least how do they carry your voices, your recommendations?

When national NGOs speak to the Country Humanitarian Team and on whose behalf do they speak? They must speak for you. There is still work to be done to ensure that this is indeed the case. And then they must then provide feedback through networks. That's one. Regarding everything related to capacity building, everything has been said during this forum, but I think it is important. Someone said it yesterday, I think it was Luc. It goes both ways. This capacity building or exchanges of expertise, exchanges of experience. International people come here, they have empty heads, they don't know much. They have experiences from elsewhere, but when they come here, they know nothing about the Congo. It's a bit heritage. We cannot draw up a list to say that we are going to strengthen our capacities. It's everyone who needs to strengthen everyone. Just to say in any case, this is a little separate comment, but I always remain a little lost, but I think that I am not the only one on the NGO networks in the DRC. Regularly, we meet a person who says "I am the network. We are happy because finally, we met the person who is the network. But then, the next day, you meet someone who says, "I'm the network. » And so on, because there are a lot of networks, so it's not easy to... There are a lot of interlocutors and a lot of interlocutors. Another point, it was mentioned yesterday, in particular by Madam from the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, the national coordination structures, therefore the CNCH, that is really important. It was reestablished a short time ago, there was a meeting in June. We really need collectively, it's everyone's task, the authority that summons the State, this mechanism needs to work because otherwise, we don't have a platform. That's really important. Before the June meeting, I was in the small room with the Prime Minister and he asked me "What is your objective for this meeting?" I said, "If I have to pick one, there's another meeting soon." Let there be another meeting in three months, in six months and in 9 months.

THANKS

This first National Symposium on Localization in the DR Congo could not have been held without the contribution of the different actors: Congolese Government, humanitarian coordination in the DRC, National and Local Non-Governmental Organizations, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Agencies of the System United Nations (ASNU) and accredited embassies in DR Congo.

Our thanks are particularly addressed to:

- To the National Ministry and the General Secretariat for Humanitarian Affairs and National Solidarity for their technical support and their firm commitment to the success of this symposium.
- To the humanitarian coordination in the DRC: Mr Bruno Lemarquiss and Mrs Suzanna Tkalec for their personal involvement in the location and support throughout the process of organizing this symposium and especially for their active presence throughout the symposium despite their multiple occupations .
- To the following Embassies, ASNU and INGOs for their technical and financial support: Cooperation Suisse, German Embassy, OCHA, International Council for Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), NEAR, CARE international, CAFOD, IFRC, ECHO, OXFAM, DIAKONIECatastrophenhilfe/ ToGether, Start Network, MEDAIR, which, thanks to their understanding, their commitment to strengthening the partnership that binds us and the promptness they demonstrated in releasing at the appropriate time the technical, material and financial resources which enabled us to carry out our activities have strongly encouraged us. We offer you our deep gratitude and hope that this partnership will strengthen even further in the years to come.

- To the Forum of International NGOs (FONGI) for its active participation both in the preparation phase and in the progress of the symposium through Mr Luc Lampard and Mr Gilbert Masumbuko.

This National Symposium on Localization would not have taken place without the determination, unity in diversity and firm commitment of National and Local Fora and NGOs to bring the work of this symposium to fruition. CONAFOHD RDC presents its deep gratitude to them: Forum of National Humanitarian Organizations in DR Congo/Province of North Kivu (FONAHD RDC/NK), Framework for Consultation of National NGOs/Province of South Kivu (CCONAT/SK), Network of National Humanitarian Organizations and Development/City-Province of Kinshasa (RONHD/Kinshasa), Forum of National Humanitarian Organizations/Province of Ituri (FONAH I), Humanitarian Network of National Organizations/Province of Tanganyika (RHONA/Tanganyika) and to all National NGOs and Local members who were willing to participate and leave their mark on the work of this national symposium.

SYMPOSIUM NATIONAL SUR LA LOCALISATION DE L'ACTION HUMANITAIRE EN RDC



342 ONG NATIONALES réparties 5
plateformes constitutives du **CONAFOHD**

«D'Istanbul à Bukavu, de la Théorie à l'Action»

**Ensemble, pour
la localisation de l'aide humanitaire
en RDC**

✓ Nos valeurs communes :

- Humanisme/La dignité de la personne humaine
- Redevabilité – Transparence - Intégrité
- Responsabilité collective
- Inclusion et promotion du leadership féminin
- Solidarité

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Localization is the process of recognizing, respecting and strengthening the independence, leadership and decision-making by national and subnational actors - including government, national and local NGOs and affected populations at the community level. the community in humanitarian action. It aims to better respond to the needs of populations affected by crises in the most effective way possible, and to correct power imbalances within the global humanitarian ecosystem.

To support localization, international humanitarian agencies and donors have made a series of global commitments to local actors, including to enable them to access greater direct funding. The Grand Bargain has been endorsed by more than 50 donors and aid organizations. It includes specific commitments, including that of allocating at least 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national responders.

The Common African Position (CAP) on humanitarian effectiveness was endorsed by AU Member States in 2016, in preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit, to articulate the transformation that Africa would like to see in the way action humanitarian aid is organized and provided in Africa. It calls for reform of the global humanitarian system to make humanitarian action more relevant, timely, effective and fit for purpose.

She highlights the need to place populations at the center of all aspects of the humanitarian response, describing "participation and ownership by affected populations and host communities as a cornerstone of humanitarian action." » It also recognizes the importance of civil society - including its capacity to provide a timely humanitarian response and its knowledge of realities on the ground.

The experience accumulated by the NGOs of the Democratic Republic of Congo, in the management of repeated humanitarian crises and disasters for more than 25 years, is a valid reason to think about now localizing humanitarian action by putting local actors first. rank of the response and defining a more equitable partnership between all stakeholders.

The need to transfer power within the national humanitarian architecture - not only to UN agencies and INGOs but also to national and subnational government institutions, national humanitarian NGOs and community organizations, as well as affected communities crisis themselves. It is important that the government ensures the presence and participation of national and local humanitarian NGOs in its discussions on humanitarian action, that it recognizes, encourages and supports them, and that it makes commitments that will contribute to making advance the localization program.

This report presents the progress of the symposium activities and the recommendations made by the participants.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE SYMPOSIUM

1. Take stock of the location, harmonize the knowledge and understanding of all stakeholders on the location of humanitarian aid and identify a definition adapted to the DR Congo according to the achievements of the Grand Bargain 2.0.
2. Discuss, reflect and draw lessons on the humanitarian response in the DRC in relation to localization and the commitments of the Grand Bargain 2.0 and identify a localization framework adapted to the DR Congo.
3. Adopt and sign the manifesto on localization in DR Congo. Establish and launch the DR Congo National Reference Group.

3.1. Place : New Riviera Hotel in BUKAVU in South Kivu Province

3.2. Period : from October 2 to 3, 2023

IV. PARTICIPANT PROFILE

The symposium saw the participation of 101 participants including: 67 men (66.3%) and 34 women (33.7%)

The organizations represented:

- Government (National Ministry and General Secretariat for Humanitarian Affairs)
- Humanitarian coordination
- National/Local NGOs
- International NGOs
- United Nations System Agencies
- Embassies

V. PROGRESS OF THE SYMPOSIUM



5.1. DAY 1: Monday, October 2, 2023

5.1.1. Presentation of participants and formulation of expectations and fears

Taking the floor, the Moderator presented the different delegations participants in this symposium.

Then, each participant was asked to formulate an expectation and a fear, the summary of which is as follows:

1. Increase understanding of the concept of localization.
2. What mechanisms should be put in place to concretely advance this approach to localization.
3. Strengthen the understanding and commitment of International NGOs to the principle of localization integration.
4. A definition of localization adapted to the context of DR Congo is developed taking into account the opinions of all.
5. Put people with disabilities at the center of humanitarian action“*Leave no one behind* »
6. Practical arrangements to strengthen the capacities of local actors.
7. Understanding and appropriation of localization by government actors.
8. Produce a localization roadmap. **FEAR**

Resistance from certain partners to implement localization.



5.1.2. Introductory session

The first day started with presentations from key resource people on different themes:

Mrs Sandrine LUSAMBA, National Coordinator of the NGO SOFEPADI

wished, in the name of the CON-

NATIONAL SEIL OF HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT NGO FORAs (CONAFOHD), welcomed all participants and thanked them for the time given to participate in the work of this symposium. Place under the theme“*FROM ISTANBUL to BUKAVU – From Theory to Action*”,the symposium is an opportunity to:

1. Take stock of the location, Harmonize everyone's knowledge and understanding of the location of humanitarian aid and the humanitarian architecture in the DRC and identify a definition adapted to the DRC according to the definition of the Grand Bargain; Held in ISTANBUL in 2016.
2. Discuss, reflect and draw lessons on the humanitarian response in the DRC in relation to the localization and commitments of the Grand Bargain 2.0, popularize the agenda on the localization of humanitarian aid.
3. Adopt a national roadmap to accelerate the localization process.



Dr De-Joseph KAKISINGI, CONAFOHD Focal Point

has, in his introductory remarks, thanked Thanks to all the participants who left everything to come and give their intellectual contributions to these meetings and thus participate in advancing the localization agenda in the DRC. He insisted on the need to address all subjects without

taboo and above all to take advantage of this first opportunity which puts, for the first time, all humanitarian actors working in the DRC at the same table to break the ice which partitioned each category of actors into its comfort corner and discuss the the future of the humanitarian system in the DRC, which CONAFOHD wants to be more equitable and inclusive. He then presented a brief history of the National Council of Fora of Humanitarian and Development NGOs of the DR Congo (CONAFOHD RDC) which is a unique coordination network of all the platforms of Congolese NGOs working in humanitarian and development. These are the following forums:

1. Forum of National Humanitarian Organizations in DR Congo “FO-NAHD RDC” whose headquarters is in Goma in the North Kivu Province and also covers Tshopo.

2. Consultation Framework for National NGOs “CCONAT” whose headquarters is in Bukavu in the South Kivu Province and also covers Maniema.
3. Network of National Humanitarian and Development Organizations “RONHD” whose headquarters is in Kinshasa and which covers the west and center of the DRC.
4. Forum of National Humanitarian Organizations of Ituri “FO-NAHI” whose headquarters is in Buna in Ituri Province and also covers Haut and Bas Uele.
5. Network of National Organizations “RHONA” whose headquarters is in Kalemie in the Province of: Tanganyika and covers Lualaba, Haut Katanga and Haut Lomani.

This brief history of CONAFOHD DRC was presented in 4 points:

- Need, after the Istanbul summit, to better coordinate Congolese NGOs and raise their voices loudly.
- Several meetings of the platforms to reflect on the establishment of joint coordination and the development of a common communication plan and to finalize the modalities of this joint coordination and define the objectives and operating mechanisms.
- The Shifting the Power program and then the DKH/ToGETHER supported and accompanied the National NGOs and will make it possible to accelerate reflection and arrive at the effective implementation of the coordination of current platforms.
- September 26, 2022: formalization of the coordination of the five platforms and formulation of the vision, mission and values of CONAFOHD DRC:

- **Vision:** See the advent in the DRC of the localization of the humanitarian response which will allow local actors to play the leading role in the humanitarian response, take co-leadership of humanitarian coordination and become fully involved in the transition to development .
- **Mission / Objectives:**
- Ensure unique coordination of all humanitarian and development platforms in the DRC to enable them to increase their influence and speak with a single voice, through a single representation before the government, humanitarian partners and donors.
- Work for equitable representation of local actors in all humanitarian coordination mechanisms. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO - Contribute to the materialization of the localization of the humanitarian response through advocacy to advance the localization agenda and the putting into practice of the Grand Bargain resolutions.
- Coordinate the humanitarian response actions of national and local humanitarian actors; - Mobilization of funds to strengthen the programmatic, operational, financial and logistical capacities of local humanitarian actors
- **Common values :**
- Humanism/The dignity of the human person
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Integrity
- Collective responsibility - Inclusion and promotion of female leadership - Solidarite

The organs of CONAFOHD RDC are:

- General Assembly**
- The Coordinating Council**
- The Secretary technical**
- THE workgroups**

The Coordination Council leads the march of CONAFOHD – DRC and is consists of leaders from five platforms. It is managed by the Humanitarian Focal Point (PFH) who coordinates its activities.

CONAFOHD is represented at all levels of the humanitarian architecture as follows:

- HCT: 5 representatives
- Humanitarian fund advisory council: 3 representatives
- PDS: 2 representatives
- COHP: 2 representatives in each COHP
- PSEA national leadership: 2 representatives



Mr. Luc LAMPRIERE, Director of the Forum of International NGOs, acronym FONGI, wanted to

underline the importance of this symposium and encourage CONAFOHD RDC to move forward. This is a very encouraging initiative which will strengthen the partnership

between FONGI and national and local NGOs through CONAFOHD DRC.

The Director of FONGI reiterated his concern for effective and productive collaboration between FONGI and CONAFOHD DRC.

He was supported in his speech by **Sir Gilbert Masumbuko, Head of Mission of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe**, member of the FONGI Executive Committee.

In his speech, he stressed that the FONGI brings together 124 International Non-Governmental Organizations which operate in several countries.

In addition, International NGOs are in DR Congo to provide effective, quality and timely humanitarian aid, and they pursue the same objective as national actors (Congolesse Government, national and local organizations). Finally, he clarified that:

- Localization is part of the agenda of meetings of international NGOs: meetings bringing together all International NGOs, meetings of the Executive Committee (COMEX).
- The Forum of International NGOs (FONGI) has set up a "Localization" working group.
- The International NGO Forum has within its Secretariat a "Localization" focal point (Manuela).
- The presence of the Director of FONGI, COMEX and around twenty international NGOs at this symposium is also eloquent proof of the interest and commitment of international NGOs in favor of localization.



the Swiss Cooperation Delegate presented the experience of Swiss Cooperation in the Localization of Humanitarian Aid in five points:

1. Switzerland's commitment to localization

- Switzerland is one of the 24 signatory states of the Grand Bargain and played a decisive role in the implementation of these commitments.

- Switzerland co-chairs the Community of Practice and operates as an actor in strengthening civil society.
- Switzerland co-signed the donor declaration initiated by USAID.

2. Switzerland's vision on aid localization

- Systematically and more closely associate locally established humanitarian professionals with its operations "Localizing Aid".
- Systematically strengthen local partners at project level.

3. Some trends for Switzerland in DR Congo

- Distribution of the Swiss Cooperation budget in DR Congo in 2023: 40% for the Southern Countries, 35% for the Northern Countries and 25% for the ASNU and International Organizations.

4. Contextual, institutional challenges and priorities for the future.

- More and more requests for technical and financial support from national NGOs, sometimes beyond available capacities.
- Positioning conflicts between certain national NGOs around access to funding.
- Some leaders (managers) of National NGOs are Politically Exposed Persons, endangering neutrality on an operational level.
- Low knowledge of the Minimum Standards of humanitarian principles and key guidelines for young and growing national NGOs.
- Low investment/commitment of the State in the issue of humanitarian response (low budgetary allocation).

5. Switzerland's priorities for the future

- Strengthening the Triple Nexus Humanitarian-Peace-Development approach through:

- Harness the potential of aid localization which contributes to strengthening civil society, a key actor in establishing lasting peace.
- Strengthen its support for capacity building programs for local actors on minimum standards for humanitarian aid.



Ms. MILANDU MONICA Victorine,
Director in charge of partnership and
representative of the General
Secretariat for Humanitarian Affairs
and National Solidarity.

I. GENERAL MISSION



The main mission of the Administration of Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity consists of **prevent** And **manage the consequences** arising from **humanitarian crises** caused by:

- Natural Disasters and An-

tropics.

- Multifaceted Wars and Conflicts.
- Epidemics and other disasters.

II. OVERALL POWERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS AND NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

In accordance with Order No. 22/003/ of January 7, 2022 establishing the responsibilities of the ministries, the Ministry in charge of Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity has the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate, evaluate and supervise humanitarian programs. Control
- and monitor the activities of NGOs and Organizations responsible for humanitarian issues.
- Promote the culture of solidarity.
- Contribute to reducing the risks of disasters and emergency situations.
- Provide assistance to victims of natural disasters and other calamities.
- Collaboration with the ministries responsible for national defense and veterans as well as health, to support the reintegration of ex-combatants and other assimilated groups into civilian life.
- Monitoring and integration of victims of calamities and natural disasters in collaboration with the other ministries concerned.
- Collaboration with Humanitarian Agencies and national, sub-regional, regional and international organizations competent in

- Coordination of the search for sources of financing to support the Government's policy in terms of solidarity for humanitarian action in collaboration with the Ministries responsible for finance and international cooperation.
- Promotion of associative life in the areas of humanitarian action.
- Coordination of charitable and philanthropic humanitarian actions to help displaced people and victims of war and natural disasters.

III. THE GOVERNMENT'S VISION ON THE LOCALIZATION OF UGLY

For the Government, humanitarian aid covers the entire line of Disaster Cycle Management which is structured around 3 components:

- Disaster Risk Prevention Response to
- Disasters
- Post-disaster recovery

That being said, the actions of the Ministry in charge of Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity revolve around 4 specific missions:

- Promote the culture of solidarity;
 - Contribute to reducing the risks of disasters and situations emergency operations;
 - Providing assistance to victims of natural and other disasters -disasters and their recovery;
- Ensure monitoring of the programs of Non-Governmental Organizations mental health issues involved in humanitarian issues.

To locate aid, the government relies on the Triple Nexus of peace, humanitarian and development.

This symposium offered us the opportunity to share the approach to materialize and organize the coherent monitoring of the agenda on the localization of aid within the framework of improving Governance and the coherence of public policies. This approach is divided into three phases:

- Updating the national strategy for disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response, a stage which has just been completed.

The next phases will consist of:

- Define practical modalities for financing Non-Governmental Organizations, including external resources through an indirect cooperation mechanism.
- Prepare with all stakeholders a national roadmap for accelerating the localization of humanitarian aid.

As a country commitment, the involvement of national and local organizations as frontline actors in the delivery of humanitarian aid will improve effectiveness, efficiency and accountability.

Seen as such, the materialization of localization in the DRC must imperatively involve:

- The Ministries responsible for negotiating partnership agreements, cooperation, and managing aid and investments;
- The Ministries responsible for the areas of intervention covered;

The Ministry in charge of Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity is the direct respondent at the level of the Government of the DRC.

IV. Coordination and partnership

Strengthening coordination and partnership in favor of risk reduction, humanitarian assistance, community resilience, silence and sustainable development

- Strengthening coordination for an effective and efficient humanitarian response.
 - Strengthening regional and international cooperation.
- Support for community resilience, adaptation to climate change and sustainable development initiatives.

V. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Approach centered on communities and their needs
- Systemic approach to institutional strengthening Multi-
- sectoral and integrated approach
- Flexibility and adaptability
- Decentralization
- Approach centered on results
- Accountability

VI. Stakeholders

The implementation involves a broad partnership with a wide range of stakeholders.

- Government actors
- University and scientific research institutions Technical
- and financial partners
- International, national and local NGOs The
- Private Sector
- Civil society

VII. Funding

- Funding sources

Government

Technical and financial partners

Private sector

- Financing mechanisms
 - Risk Reduction Fund Management and Disaster Response
- trophies will be made according to the requirements of public finances in the DRC.

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will be done jointly with stakeholders

Ms MILANDU MONICA Victorine, Delegate of the General Secretariat for Humanitarian Affairs and National Solidarity presents the Government's vision on localization

5.1.3. Presentation of themes



THEME 1: Localization internalization process by Dr De-Joseph KA-KISINGI, President of CONAFOHD DRC

In his presentation, the speaker underlined that the notion of localization of aid occupies an increasingly important place in the debate around

international aid.

Around the years 2010-2015, Congolese organizations felt the need to regroup, coordinate to have a single voice and demand their participation in the coordination of humanitarian action. This was the birth of the first Congolese humanitarian platform: CCONAT. **The results obtained by CCONAT gradually boosted the creation of other platforms in other provinces, notably FONAHHD, FONAHDI, RHONA and RONHD. In 2016, CCONAT member organizations were able to send two representatives to the Istanbul summit and return with new ideas. On return and after the debriefing on localization, the first shirting the power project allowed for the first time all the platforms to come together and be aware that together we will be much more influential.** The first challenge was to find the financial means to move towards the common platform. All the opportunities offered by INGO or INGO platform on localization, preferred to start from Zero with their own local organizations, for their own structures. We tried with Start Network in setting up the RDC HUB, but this deviated from the idea of coordinating NGGOs for localization.

Then arrived the ToGETHER project which on several occasions invited other platforms to advocacy and peer review activities. Each of these activities was an opportunity to discuss the advantages of having common coordination to be able to speak with one voice and be more influential.

ToGETHER has included in its strategy the reunification of all platforms. And it was during these workshops that the definitive idea of creating CO-NAFOHD emerged clearly. Subsequently, the support of DKH/ToGETHER made it possible to concretize the idea and set up the *national council of humanitarian and development forums of the DRC* (CONAFOHD).

Some members of ToGETHER joined the CONAFOHD technical team and enabled the advancement and better understanding of coordination and the role of coordination in localization. The ToGETHER model differs from other models in that local partners sit in overall coordination and drive the program at the national level. Indeed, CONAFOHD learned from ToGETHER the influence that national and local NGOs bring to program decision-making. ToGETHER members shared the experience of the BONN global summit which allowed NGOs to make the voice of local actors heard in international coordination mechanisms, to speak directly to donors, to discuss and analyze the partnership model and even to decide to write the rest of the program together.

Today CONAFOHD has reached a level of influence that it has designated recognized and accepted representatives at all levels of humanitarian coordination, from the clusters to the country humanitarian team and the advisory board of the humanitarian fund.

We decided to move to the next level, put in place the localization framework adapted to the DRC and operationalize the various recommendations of the Grand Bargain. This is where we felt the need to bring together all the initiatives of the INGO consortia involved in localization to sufficiently advance the localization agenda. The organization of this first national symposium on localization on the theme “from theory to action” is therefore a further step towards the effectiveness of localization in the DRC.

This is the best way for INGO consortia with localization objectives to connect with broader localization efforts and influence the future of humanitarian work in the DRC.

Several successive stages of reflection, exchanges and production were carried out to produce this symposium. To achieve this, CONAFOHD RDC formed 5 working groups which each focused on a localization theme. These are the following working groups:

- *Working Group 1: Define localization and its components/pillars*
There are several attempts to define localization. To date, none has been unanimous. This group will be responsible for proposing an operational (non-philosophical) definition of localization adaptable to the Congolese humanitarian context. It will also, based on the content of Grand Bargain 2.0, identify the important pillars for the effectiveness of localization in the DRC.

The group will draft an analysis of localization stakeholders,

Obstacles, risks and how to overcome them

- *Working Group 2: Partnership (strategic and equitable)/DRC* This group will work on the partnership. It will be based on the guidelines of the Grand Bargain, USAID, ECCO, GFFO on equitable partnership, to propose the ideal model adapted to the context of the DRC by defining the content of a partnership which must be qualified as 'fair. Be as precise and practical as possible. Define the content and indicators of performance, processes, etc. *Working Group 3: Capacity building: content and modality*

This group will work on the types of standard capacities that each local organization must achieve and the modality of the organization for strengthening the missing capacities that an NGO/L wants to acquire.

- How to identify missing capacities How to
- organize capacity building
- How to engage partners in mutual reinforcement?
- Organizational/institutional capacities: What needs to be done? How ? By who ?
- Performance indicators, etc.
- *Working Group 4: Types of financing to make localization effective / Direct financing of local actors, Humanitarian Fund for Local Actors (FOHAL)*

This group will propose the model for setting up and managing a “Humanitarian Fund for Local Actors” (FOHAL) modeled on the CERF background model.

Define: the contributors, the collection mechanism, the managers/fund management mechanism, eligibility, etc. Be as precise as possible and as professional in the proposal.

- *Working Group 5: Coordination/balance of power*

This group will base itself on the literature on the subject of localization, the Grand Bargain 2.0, the guidelines of ECHO and USAID, the experiences of NNGOs/L and propose concrete improvements to be made to coordination to allow NGNLs to participate effectively with voice and ability to influence humanitarian decision-making.

SPEECH BY THE SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am very happy to be able to speak to you during this symposium bringing together NGOs. Indeed, without the existence of NGOs, the United Nations cannot do anything, which is why it is important that I speak to you. Regarding sexual exploitation and abuse, I am responsible for improving the response that the United Nations should provide and given that the United Nations will not be able to do anything without the work of you NGOs,



It is important that I deliver the message to you that the response should be inclusive action, without which nothing could work. Sexual abuse and exploitation exist here in Congo, they also exist in our countries. Gender-based violence and other types of violence exist, but these kinds of scourges should not exist in our societies. It's just horrible. Concerning the East of the DRC, we are several partners working: we the United Nations, MONUSCO, you the NGOs, it is time to concentrate our efforts on the response, particularly focused on management and consideration victims so that the response is inclusive. This inclusive response must take into account medical and psychological aspects as well as social reintegration. It must also be preventive so that this type of scourge no longer exists here in the East of the DRC. Sexual exploitation and abuse affects an area that is culturally taboo and we don't talk about it. But it is time to change our mentality to be able to talk about it, to talk about the scourge in order to be able to eradicate it. If we don't talk about it, even in public spaces, we will continue to produce effects that will make our work ineffective. The fight against sexual and gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation needs to be institutionalized at the level of our agencies and organizations. Institutionalize as we do for security, safety, health. At the moment, this is not yet the case. This is still our weakness. We need to achieve synergy of actions.

We need to stop seeing victims as a compilation of data, statistics, etc., it's about people's lives that are broken. And it is only in this way that we will be able to think about the best way to respond to the scourge. Now is the time to change habits and attitude. We were used to taking this as an issue to be managed, an emergency to be dealt with, now we have to go in depth to see the problems linked to gender equality, linked to poverty,

linked to the inequality of opportunities given to women in societies. If we don't, in 30 years our children and grandchildren will be here talking about the same problem. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk about it, thank you because I dare to believe that you are champions in resolving this scourge. Especially men because the challenge is you. It is the men who do it but also and above all you can become the champions who put an end to this scourge by resolving to put an end to it.



THEME 2: Problem of female leadership in humanitarian action
Angèle BAHIGE, Coordinator of the NGO AIBEF

The speaker introduced her presentation by focusing on the importance of the work carried out by women on the ground.

Indeed, organizations led by women are truly essential actors on the ground: they know how to gain the trust of communities by working with their female counterparts and truly know the fundamental needs of their communities. They have the potential to meet challenges, access

reach out to difficult/remote and even insecure areas where they know how to reach people who are really in need.

Unfortunately, faced with financial and logistical difficulties, organizations led by women often work with limited resources.

Without being exhaustive, the speaker then presented the challenges faced by organizations led by women, for example:

1. In the context of humanitarian crises, their role, their proximity to women and their sensitivity to women's problems are not recognized at their true value.
2. Despite their remarkable presence on the ground where crises are occurring and their proximity to women in crisis situations, organizations led by women are not sufficiently, or not at all, supported in terms of access to funding and capacity building programs. , while they are identified and participate in recognized Clusters and forums.
3. Due to the lack of support in the provision of funding and capacity, the actions of organizations led by women are not very visible because they are often marginalized and stifled by those who have access to information and to influences.
4. Funding policies are often subjective to organizations led by women who are judged to have limited skills.
5. The ineligibility of many organizations, especially organizations led by women, to the Humanitarian Fund and other opportunities, even though they are frontline actors on the ground and have palpable results.

Finally, to conclude her intervention, the speaker made recommendations, namely:

1. Encourage women-led organizations to integrate existing forums
2. Establishment of a specific funding model for organizations led by women.
3. Consideration of women-led organizations in consortia with respect to eligibility, access to information and funding.

1. Design and implementation of a program to support and strengthen the institutional and financial capacities of NGOs led by women to make them more efficient.
2. Establishment of flexible, long-term funds to ensure the growth and impact of the actions of women-led organizations on the ground.
3. Strengthening the popularization and application of laws and policies on gender equality in DR Congo.
4. Promotion of the participation of women in decision-making bodies, particularly in matters of social protection in disaster situations and humanitarian crises.
5. Establishment of incentive measures to facilitate the access of organizations led by women to financing, credits, technology and strengthen their empowerment in sustainable projects.



THEME 3: Experience of the NGO CODEVAH on localization by Mr Paulin Bishakabalya Kokere, NGO Coordinator CODEVAH

In the introduction to his speech, Mr Paulin Bishakabalya Kokere has

indicates that he spoke on the one hand on behalf

by Stephania Noel, Chief of Party of World Vision, Lead of the Dutch Relief Alliance (DRA) in the DRC, on the other hand as a member of the Localization Advisory Group (LAG) and finally as Representative of National NGOs within the joint response from the DRA in the DRC and globally.

This is a consortium of Dutch NGOs receiving funding directly through the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to provide humanitarian aid around the world.

In the DRC, the DRA is made up of 5 INGOs: World Vision International, Care International, War Child, Help a Child, TearFund currently working in North Kivu and South Kivu. These INGOs currently work directly with 8 National NGOs: CODEVAH, HCC, ADED, MAVUNO, FEPSI, UFP, KUA, CFAD.

The DRA's response and partnership model is based on 4 pillars: Collaboration, Localization, Innovation and Accountability.

Regarding localization, the DRA has come to understand that localization goes with an equitable partnership. In this, the DRA agreed to review its structure to give more power to national NGOs, giving them space both at the national and international level in the organizational structure.

- At the national level, we find: the Response Task Force (RTF) / Steering Committee where there is always a representative of a national partner NGO. This is the strategic space for decision-making on the joint response in the country. Fund allocations, intervention strategies, decisions on modifying the crisis and budgets are discussed.
- An independent organization of national partner NGOs which meet every month around their leader elected each year and who represents them in the Localization Advisory Group (LAG)

At an international level :

- The creation of the place of representation of National NGOs by putting it in direct contact with the Board of Directors (BoD) and BoS (Board of Supervisors) which meets each year in the Hague, once or twice. On this occasion, LAG members from all countries of the world met with the BoD and the BoS in The Hague in the Netherlands to discuss all aspects of partnership in their joint responses.

- Every two to three months minimum, there is an online meeting of the BoD - LAG in which everything is discussed without restriction regarding activities in joint responses, good partnership practices, challenges and opportunities.

Regarding the partnership from the year 2024:

- Each International NGO now works with a National NGO partner (since 2018)
- The design of the joint response is collaborative, all INGOs and NNGOs come together and work during the PCM (continuous emergency mechanism) process on the proposal for their country and the budget.
- Minimum 35% of funds must go to the national partner NGO. 6% of the National NGO's budget goes to the ICR granted to the NGO to cover administrative and support costs. Which was not the case before.
- 5% of the National NGO's budget is granted for capacity building, an area which will be chosen independently by the NGO partner.
- A space for discussion between the INGO and its partner ONGN is provided to agree on all aspects of the partnership before signing the contract.



THEME 4: NEAR's vision on *localization* by Alix Masson,

Advocacy Officer at NEAR

Ms. AlexMassona, in his intervention, explains the change desired by NEAR:

What are local and national civil society organizations?

Our interpretation of localization is based on a distinct definition of local and national civil society organizations.

NEAR defines them as organizations that are:

- Have a presence on the scene before, during and after a crisis
- Respect local laws
- Responsible to the communities where they are located.
- Led by local nationals and not internationally affiliated in terms of branding, governance or funding (which results from this affiliation).

National NGOs operate in the country in which they are headquartered, working in several subnational regions and not affiliated with an international NGO. This category may also include national faith-based organizations.

Local NGOs operate in a specific, geographically defined subnational area of an aid recipient country, without affiliation to an international organization.

- NEAR recognizes the investment made by the humanitarian system through the Grand Bargain to reform the humanitarian system.
- NEAR recognizes that many individuals and organizations have contributed to this change. However, progress toward localization has been slow. Past and current efforts through the Grand Bargain have contributed to some changes, but changes that, in

our view, do not go far enough.

- Change has also been uneven in many regions and countries, too often sticking to politics and the global level with little observable change at the local level during crises.
- As NEAR, we are dissatisfied with current localization efforts and are concerned about the direction international actors are taking.
- NEAR believes that our vision requires a fundamental transformation of the ways in which current crisis responses are designed, financed and implemented. This transformation will take time and will require cultural change, incremental change as well as longer-term transformational change.

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She then explained the three types of change. It is :

- 1. Transformational change:** A new system of international solidarity should be designed based on the principle of complementarity and operate according to the demands of local actors and national actors to finance, resource and complement the systems, structures and capacities that already exist. Localization requires a radical change in the role of international actors and their systems. International solidarity must follow the principle of complementarity which requires international actors to work with already existing systems, structures and capacities.

As part of the new system of international solidarity, local, national and international sources should be invested to support, strengthen and create local and national response systems. These structures must be designed and led by communities, local and national actors, including national authorities who are ultimately responsible for providing assistance and protecting their citizens.

We recognize that the transformational change we want to see will take time. However, transformational change can begin now. We believe it is important to set out a clear ambitious vision for how the aid system should evolve so that the direction for the cultural and incremental changes described below is clear.

We also believe that when it comes to transformational change, change is not just about the humanitarian, development or peace sectors, but about completely reimagining the system current help. We believe that all actors in the North and the South have the responsibility to achieve this transformational change. NEAR is committed to working in partnership with other actors who also contribute to this change.

2. Cultural change: A cultural shift is necessary to change the attitudes and behaviors of actors and organizations working in the international humanitarian system as well as local and national NGOs, local and national authorities and regional organizations.

As NEAR, we call on these actors to bring about change cultural. This cultural shift must be based on the belief that people located where crises occur are best placed to lead and respond to those crises. National, regional and international solidarity is only effective if it accepts, recognizes and respects this leadership role.

Cultural change is only possible if international actors recognize the systematic exclusion of communities and local actors in decision-making mechanisms.

This exclusion creates ineffective aid systems that are unsustainable and lack impact. International actors must recognize local and national actors as equal contributors to humanitarian action.

We call on international actors and national governments to support this cultural shift through clear localization policies, principles and strategies. They must clearly state their approach to localization, their interpretation of the notion of “localization” and the notion of “innovation”.

Without cultural change, incremental, transformational change will not lead to NEAR's vision of the future of aid. This change can happen in the short term and only requires political leadership and the willingness of individuals and organizations to embark on a journey. This change must occur not only at the global level and at headquarters level, but above all must be achieved by international actors deployed in countries to respond to crises.

2. Incremental change: steps towards transformational change:

Incremental change refers to changes that may occur within the current aid system that require changes to the way the humanitarian system functions. These are crucial steps towards transformational change. This change can occur in the short and medium term because it reflects the commitments already made by the majority of donors, United Nations agencies and international NGOs within the framework of the Grand Bargain. It is important to note that we want this change to happen at the level of crisis response and not just at the level of global policies and headquarters. The incremental change called for by NEAR is described in our localization performance measurement framework. This change can be best championed by local and national NGOs in their own countries, with support from NEAR at regional and global levels.



THEME 5: Charter for Change (C4C) on localization by Mr Meschac NAKANYWENGE, Coordinator of the NGO UPDDH.

After the online presentation of the NEAR delegate, Mr Meschac NAKANYWENGE, Coordinator of the NGO UPDDH completed this presentation in

giving some insights into C4C.

The Charter for Change (C4C) is an initiative led by local, national and international Non-Governmental Organizations to help advance some of the Grand Bargain commitments. It contains

1. Increase direct funding granted to NGOs in Southern countries to support humanitarian action.
2. Reaffirm the Principles of Partnership.
3. Introduce more transparency into payments made to local and national NGOs in Southern countries.
4. When recruiting, preserve the capacities of local actors.
5. Emphasize the role of local actors.
6. Address the issue of subcontracting and equality in the decision-making process.
7. Strengthen operational capabilities and improve organizational support.

Communication on partnerships for the attention of the media and the public.

The localization process is gradually evolving in the DRC as a process given the determination of the few C4C signatory INGOs to want to have their commitments honored even if at a low percentage so far, the determination of the Government of the DRC and the National NGOs to want to take ownership of this noble process.

Out of 530 national NGOs from the South having endorsed the C4C, 126 are from the DR Congo (23.8%) and yet we have not yet received a concrete popularization of the tools of the charter for change due to lack of means financial.

(See <https://charter4change.org/endorsements/>).

Technical and financial support from OXFAM DRC to the C4C/DRC Network: organization of two workshops: in Goma in March 2021 and in Kinshasa in September 2022 which brought together key localization stakeholders (National and Provincial Governments, Donors, INGOs, NGOs , FONGI and publication of two advocacy notes on localization in the DRC.

Financial support from USAID via CONCERN DRC to support localization research in the DRC.

What are the major localization challenges in DR Congo?

1. The lack of a legal framework legally supporting the localization of humanitarian and development aid.
2. The resistance of INGOs to honor their commitments with the consequence that localization still remains “a process” since 2016 to the present day.
3. Poor understanding of the added value of effective localization to all stakeholders (National and Provincial Government, Donors, INGO, ONGN-L, FONGI, UN, START NETWORK, FEC, etc.) and not a rivalry between ONGN/L and intermediaries .
4. Poor communication on commitments to localize humanitarian and development aid between INGO headquarters and their country offices.

The frank and honest consultations with NEAR as secretariat of the Grand Bargain through the following questionnaire as a guide: 1. Is the Grand Bargain worth our time?

2. Will we see change, increased confidence, higher quality financing and greater sustainability if we stay committed? And if yes, then when?
3. When we talk about the Grand Bargain after 2023, we need honest thinking and we need to ask the critical questions necessary to make an informed decision and be able to sustain it over the coming years.
4. As we consider the way forward, it is important to take a thoughtful and honest look at the strengths and weaknesses of the Grand Bargain for local and national NGOs. We hope to provide an overview of these issues, as they will be key factors in our assessment of any potential or future evolution of the Grand Bargain.

:Group work



At the end of the presentations of the themes, the participants began the work of the groups according to the pillars:

- Group 1: Working Group 1: Define the location
- Working Group 2: Partnership
- Working Group 3: Capacity Building
- Working Group 4: Funding
- Working Group 5: Coordination

5.2. DAY 2: Tuesday, October 3, 2023

The second day started with two sessions:

Recapitulation of the work of the first day: each group gives the level of completion of the work.

Reading and adoption of the summary report of the first day.

Continuation of the work of the groups

Then, the Moderator gave all groups the necessary time (45 minutes) to finalize their work before presentation and harmonization in plenary session.

Plenary work

Each group presented its work and, after debate, the work by group was adopted.

Speech by the Special Advisor to the Secretary General of the United Nations during the Symposium

National on Location in DR Congo



Aid Localization is a collective process, involving different stakeholders based on a common context analysis, which results in the establishment of a set of mechanisms and means to strengthen, while respecting humanitarian principles, the

role of local actors and bring them to the forefront of humanitarian action; with the aim of preventing crises and disasters, and making it faster, adapted to the needs of communities and extending its reach towards the Humanitarian, Peace and Development Nexus.

This definition brings us back to define certain other terms:

-Local actors: national/local NGOs and state services, local multi-actor structures and community-based organizations, etc.

-Stakeholders: donors, agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations, INGO, NGON, state party, private sectors, community leaders, religious denominations, community and traditional leaders, universities, beneficiary community, etc.

The main mechanisms and means to put in place for successful localization (ABC):

- Capacity building
- Equitable partnership/definition of roles
- Funding
- Coordination and balance of power
- The establishment of a reference group at the levelnational

- Inclusion (Age, gender and disability)
- Taking into account conflict sensitivity
- Shared understanding of humanitarian principles
- Taking into account PSEA, Safeguarding, anti-fraud and corruption policies, etc.
- Implementation of accountability mechanisms and sustainability strategies
- Take into account the explicit and equitable distribution of risks (financial, programmatic and secure)
- Questioning established power relations at all levels

Group II: EQUITABLE PARTNERSHIP



Recommendations	Principles	Implementation
Promote co-creation/the commitment of all stakeholders including the government, INGOs, NGOs and INGOs, Nations Agencies United and communities to respect and apply accountability, to complementarity for strategic and equitable partnership	Participation collective with taken into consideration deration of observations and needs of local partners calluses in the assembly of projects in progress sortium	1. Each partner integrates their needs into the proposal. The content of the partnership is discussed in order to achieve address needs equitably for each partner. 2. 3. The content of the partnership distributes roles equitably. 4. The partnership takes into account the need for skills transfer and plans over time. 5. Encourage the networking consortium of national NGOs

Strengthen the communication and visibility structural between the Governments government, the INGOs, NGOs in actions carried out and in the authorities of decisions at ni-level of human coordination to hush up	1. Participate pation At band exchange lease-their funds NGOs. 2. Augmen-ter them opportune-nities of dialogue direct between actors premises and dona-tors	1. Create a framework for formal and one-off (periodic) exchange between the group of donors and national NGOs. 2. The systematic presence of local actors during donor meetings 3. Strengthen the participation of national and local organizations in decision-making bodies and in humanitarian coordination mechanisms 4. Ensure the popularization of laws and policies, from government to national, provincial and territorial level in the sector of intervention. 5. Organize advocacy at the level for the granting of framework agreements in favor of INGOs for the effectiveness of secure location towards local humanitarian leadership 6. Promoting integration accompanies it-ment and inclusiveness of organizations led by women, people living with disabilities (elderly people, indigenous groups and other marginalized groups in the humanitarian response/Recognize their role, ensuring the visibility of their actions
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Increase visibility of local actors in the reports floors, collections of funds and media Strengthen accountability and transparency ence towards the National NGOs and local	Taking into account account of the realities NGO stations national and local wedges in reporting to leases theirs and donors	1. Integrate the achievements of local actors into the publications of intermediary INGOs. 2. Organize annual meetings for local partners with funding mechanisms. 3. Finance and support the dissemination of global reports on the achievements of NGOs collected and published by CONAFOHD 4. Annual national and international meetings of local partners 5. Facilitate the identification and registration of L/NGOs at the level of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and other important ministries
Support professionals consortium jets between agencies UN, the International NGO nales and local actors (Axis of work on localization, 2019). Review the strata pains of some mechanisms of human funding reserves to the UN and make it compatible with location;	the development of programs and participate in decision-making as equals with the aim of influencing the design of programs and share policies nariat.	1. Favor the financing of consortium projects in all international financing mechanisms. 2. Involve partners in the entire project design process by also including their growth needs. 3. The proposal must equitably share roles and responsibilities as well as indirect cost. Develop a plan for analysis mechanisms, sharing and risk management at all levels 4. Popularize good localization practices at all levels / Popularize research results as well as lessons learned on localization (From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs , World vision, Care International, UN women, Diakonie...) 5.

Adopt the partners' strategies instead of partnerships linked to short-term projects long-term Strengthen collaboration between investment players weaving in the strengthening of institutional capacities functional	Engage in partnerships beyond the duration of the contract through Memorandums of Understanding summarizing the ambitions, shared values and mutual understanding, linked to long-term strategic objectives.	1. Develop a common Vision for the partnership. 2. Define common areas and areas of intervention. 3. Define specific areas for each partner not included in common vision and create Complementarity. 4. Equity in the distribution of resources by focusing on greater support for the weaker partner to enable it to acquire financial and programmatic autonomy in the long run. transparency and accountability, clarity of roles and expectations 5. Implementation and development of multi-year, multi-sector plans, oriented towards sustainability 6. Develop and monitor the application of the safeguarding policy in the partnership system 7. Strengthen governance and accountability between parties to create trust
Increase the abilities and ensure that the AI-financing partner participates in their reinforcement in all projects and partnerships (Howe et al., 2019; Localization Workstream, 2019; Metcalfe-Hough et al., 2019)	Establish a clear objective of growth and strengthening of local actors (Building Marches, 2018) Reinforcing capacity building your: improve, coordinate provide and support system strengthening capacity building	



Definition :Process which aims to increase the capacity of national and local people and organizations to achieve objectives and adapt to change. Capacity building enables national and local organizations to

opportunities to acquire new skills and improve them. Three areas to consider: Knowledge transfer, skills transfer and experience transfer.

Recommend-tions	Principles	Implementation
Plan systematically only plans reinforcement mutual funds and transfer of tensions within the framework of partnerships between INGOs and NNGOs;	A commitment to reinforcing material capacity building will appear in everything partnership agreement riat between INGOs/ ANU and NGOs. In addition, at least 5% of each emergency campaign will be invested in the capacities of members of the country responding to the humanitarian crisis	1. The partnership protocol includes the needs for strengthening/ transfer of skills identified by the local/national partner. 2. The multi-annual strategic partnership must include in the budget, the strengthening of logistical and operational capacities including the acquisition of financial logistical resources. 3. Consider training with a practical component allowing periodic internships / periodic staff exchanges to acquire practical skills

Strengthen the taken in account of Gender in organizations national and local and NGOs international	Take into account the gender and promotion see leadership feminine in NGGO	1. Plan a specific plan for the training of female staff in partner NGOs 2. Include in the MoUs the minimum percentage female staff in the management team of the partner organization.
To make sure that the capacity is shared in both ways during parties nariats (Robillard and al., 2020c).	Strengthen the capacities operation- new and improve organizational support rational	1. Support local partners in the implementation of man-made governance tools quantify and train your staff in the use of these tools 2. Provide the local partner with access to work tools/ Application for (Accounting, Administration, Finance, Monitoring and evaluation and others) 3. Draw lessons learned after each project executed and make an update program in relation to the gaps observed.

Relocate reinforcement capacity cement towards those who have the skills and experience adapted expertise, everything by prioritizing local and regional resources over international resources nales	Identify needs in training, group needs by sector or theme and guide the strengthening ability by thematic competence tick at the country, regional and international level. Refer to platforms to identify the needs and the organizations to be strengthened.	1. Call on local expertise to build capacity quote actors local and international nationals. 2. Give preference to ex-offices expertise installed locally for training and forcing of capacities
Capacity building efforts should be based on the priorities and needs of local actors rather than international This includes providing support to local actors so that they can strengthen their capacities regarding resource mobilization and income generation, without forgetting to establish generating activities income (Christian Aid et al., 2019).	1. At the beginning of each year, the actors will have to present the state of training needs where, the creation of a portfolio for per-put to fill by each actor. 2. A dispatching office will be operated by coordination national and sign-proud of the training to the actors for good planning cation.	1. CONAFOHD assesses the training needs of all national stakeholders and maps them 2. Establishes the minimum capacities to be achieved by NGOs at the local level, provincial level and national level. 3. CONAFOHD monitors capacity building projects and evaluates their effectiveness 4. Produce each year the report on the new capacities acquired by the NGOs and the degree of implementation of the different capacity building projects

Transfer risks as well as the means when the organizations international cannot access a given area	With each transfer of risk, the means of implementation must also be transferred.	1. Develop and finance the plan and risk management study within the or-na-ganizations national and local wedges
Commitment of organizations national and localizations to appropriate the capacities		



Recommendations	Principles	Implementation
Establish funds 1. dedicated to local stakeholders channels, including at the national level. Ensure that these funds are not only dedicated to local actors, but also managed by them to give them decision-making power over allocations and correct some of the imbalances free from power in the system.	Bring more support to the speakers local and national and strengthen the mechanisms financing which they have feels. 2. Allocate 25% of funding more directly possible for local tors. 3. Increase the use allocation of funds common	1. Creation of“Humanitarian Fund for Local Actors "(FOHAL) co-managed by CONAFOHD and Humanitarian Coordination under supervision of the Advisory Council made up of: Donors, Government Delegate, Private Sector Delegate, Civil Society Consultation Framework Delegate (CCSC). 2. Establishment of a fund mobilization mechanism to supply FOHAL. 3. Establishment of the FOHAL management mechanism.

	1. Strengthen the creation of consortia with local partners. 2. Allow local players to align salaries and bonuses with international players and adopt ethical recruitment practices for avoid poaching of staff. 3. Work with partners to develop institutional financing strategies including analysis of minimum fixed costs necessary in lean period	1. Preferentially finance projects in consortium with international players and national players. 2. Only finance consortium projects which clearly demonstrate the sharing of indirect costs in an equitable manner. 3. Fund projects that take into account the need for skills transfer and acquisition of adequate logistical and financial capacities for local partners
International actors and donors help local actors to increase their viability (and in particular- to retain their essential staff) by offering them multi-year financing bare, providing funding from basis in the project budget, and by helping local actors to set up reserve funds		1. Multi-year, gender-, conflict- and climate-sensitive funding 2. Take indirect costs into account. Integrate growth needs of local actors. 3. Finances the adequate salaries of local actors and the costs linked to the security of the staff and facilities of local NGOs 5. integrates the costs linked to the upgrading of local staff and female staff

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL REFERENCE GROUP FR
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.**



INTRODUCTION

The initial overall objective of the “Grand Bargain” is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the humanitarian system. It is widely accepted that this goal can only be achieved by bringing the “Grand Bargain” closer to the people we are.

determines to serve and bring together these at the center of concerns.

This is why the “Grand Bargain 2.0” redefines the general objective as follows:

- Achieve better humanitarian outcomes for affected populations through efficiency, effectiveness and accountability accumulated, in a spirit of mutually profitable compensation.



In order to achieve this result and measure the success of the next “Grand

Bargain”, two basic priorities have been defined:

1. Obtain a massive critique of quality funding, enabling an effective and efficient response and ensuring visibility and accountability.
2. Further support the leadership, achievements and capacities of local stakeholders and the participation of affected communities in actions to respond to humanitarian needs.

These core priorities, often referred to as “quality financing” and “localization”, have been carefully designed to integrate the other crucial elements of the “Grand Bargain”, without which it is not possible to promote the empowerment of local stakeholders and obtain quality financing, namely: efficiency and effectiveness, visibility, risk sharing, transparency and Accountability includes reporting to affected populations.

In order to address these concerns, the annual “Grand Bargain” meeting in June 2021 recommended that humanitarian actors create, in their respective countries, “National Reference Groups” (NRGs).

These NRMs are national-level consultative forums in which humanitarian actors participate and are led by local and national actors.

In order to materialize the recommendations of the Dialogue Workshop on the support of the international community for local humanitarian action held in the City of Goma in the North Kivu Province from March 23 to 24, 2022, humanitarian actors, gathered at national symposium on localization in the DRC from October 2-03, 2023, the term of reference of the “National Reference Group” of the DR Congo is updated.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE DRC GRN

The GRN DRC is a consultative, inclusive framework composed by local, national and international actors and led by national and local actors and co-directed by one of the financial partners which aims to:

1. Measure the performance and progress of the implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments by different actors;
2. Develop monitoring of indicators agreed at country level on GB commitments related to localization;
3. Amplify the voice and influence of local and national actors in order to unblock obstacles to implementing the Grand Bargain commitments **in order to** enable rapid, effective and efficient response to community needs while ensuring visibility and accountability.
4. Increase support for the leadership role of local responders, their achievements and capacities, as well as the participation of affected communities in actions taken to respond to humanitarian needs.
5. Improve the participation of local and national actors in the coordination and decision-making mechanisms in humanitarian action.

PRINCIPLES OF IMPLEMENTING GRN

1. Diversity: The GNR is heterogeneous in terms of composition (gender, age, nationals, internationals)
2. Inclusion: Women, young people, people with disabilities have room in the GNR
3. Unicity: the GNR has clear and unique added value compared to other existing forums
4. Focus: the GNR focuses on the major 2.0 compromises
5. representativeness: The GRN is made up of representatives here of different annuities parties manifest.

III. COMPOSITION OF THE DRC GRN

Given that the GRN DRC is a consultative and inclusive framework, it will be composed of members representing national and international NGOs, Technical and Financial Partners, Agencies of the United Nations System, the National Red Cross, the Private Sector, the Government, Women's Movement, Indigenous Peoples and People Living with Disabilities

The GRN DRC is composed as follows:

Coordination Committee: delegates designated by

- National platforms / CONHAFOD
- Government Delegate (Ministry of Social Affairs and National Solidarity)
- Delegate of the Agencies of the United Nations System
- Technical and Financial Partners Delegate Delegate
- FONGI
- Delegate of the Women's Movement, members of the CONAFOHD network
- Platform delegate for Young members of the CONAFOHD network
- Delegate of organizations of people living with disabilities-PVH members of the CONAFOHD network
- Delegate of the Congo-FEC business federation
- National Red Cross Delegate
- Delegate of the religious denomination
- Academic Delegate.

IV. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GRN DRC

Coordination Committee

Technical Secretariat and Working Groups

- The secretariat, which has among other missions to set up thematic groups representing the four pillars of localization according to Grand Bargain and that of monitoring and evaluation.
- Information and setting priorities at national and local level.
 - Coordinator of joint advocacy, awareness and evidence-based learning on relevant issues, including quality funding and the leadership of local actors.
- **Mobilization of resources for the implementation of the GRN plan.**
- The different parties undertake to mobilize funds for the operations of the secretariat.
- Improve and enable multi-stakeholder consultation involving national authorities as well as local and national stakeholders and, where appropriate, international humanitarian agencies and/or signatories of the “Grand Bargain”.
- Improve and enable coordination involving local and national actors equitably.
 - Allow local and national actors to be better heard their voice to increase their influence and their leading role in national humanitarian aid.
- Promote peer learning and sharing of good practices with other National Reference Groups.
- Establish links with the “Grand Bargain” globally and inform its work, where appropriate.
- Let us specify that the working group such as C4C for good monitoring of GB and eight C4C commitments, the HUB RDC etc., all made responsible for the Working Groups according to their specific themes.

V. TIMELINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL REFERENCE GROUP OF THE DR CONGO.

By the end of the symposium, present the members of the provisional secretariat of the GRN DRC whose mission is to:

- Finalize the Terms of Reference and share them at the end of October.
- define the profiles and methods of choosing delegates within GRN for representation which takes into account good representation at the national level and the national humanitarian context. Present the profiles of
- delegated within the GRN work plan. Mobilize and request a
- necessary financing likely to facilitate the success of the mission entrusted to them.
- Organizer of the first face-to-face or virtual meeting for exchanges and validation of the effective members of the GRN. By the end of November 2023, the conference proceedings will be organized. By January 20, 2024, holds a first meeting of the GRN with all protesting parties.

NB: The Action Plan of this National Reference Group for the DRC will be discussed during a workshop bringing together delegates from the parties translating in a city chosen by mutual agreement.

Group V: COORDINATION



STATE OF PLACE:

What works:

- Lots of opportunities with the new humanitarian coordination structure which started at the beginning of the year and which offers much more room for local and national NGOs (in terms of headquarters etc.)

What doesn't work:

- **Representation :**
 - Irregular participation and not always follow-up between different meetings
 - legitimacy of representatives: sometimes always the memes.
- **Quality of participation:**
 - Level of representation not always there.
 - Low understanding of the humanitarian coordination mechanism, role within expected mechanisms.
 - Framework not always favorable to taking into account the voice of local NGOs which may be online.
 - Linguistic challenges.
 - Logistical challenges for participating in meetings in person.
 - Multiplicity of coordination frameworks between development, humanitarian and government actors (did not have time to develop this component)

Recommendations	Principles	Implementation
1. International actors must promote better involvement, accountability, support for national and local organizations at all levels of humanitarian coordination of the different Clusters and Working Groups, as co-facilitator or lead); two parts: for the partners, and the NGGOs themselves. 2. NNGOs and networks must take into account shared responsibility and assume their role as the first actor to improve the quality of their representation within existing consultation frameworks: Pro activity, improve the level of representation, regularity, appropriation and concretely: defining specifications for the roles of representatives. 3. NGGO Networks must strengthen the legitimacy of representatives within mechanisms by diversifying delegates for representation). 4. NNGO Networks must also strengthen accountability frameworks towards their members, this involves jointly preparing meetings, identifying agenda items, and providing feedback to	1. Representation tivity of NGGO one all ni- calves of the coordination- human nitarian y include a Inter Clus- ter 2. Participa- equition painting 3. Power of influencer the decisions	1. Need for capacity building on coordination mechanisms, leadership, their role for better knowledge of their power and their margin of action within the mechanism. 2. CONAFOHD designates the delegates of the ONGN at different levels of coordination and they serve in the same capacity as other INGO and ANU delegates through transparent and fair. 3. Financial resources are given to local actors to be able to recruit and accommodate the coordinators (lead) for certain clusters and allow you to have a place within the clusters. 4. CONAFOHD delegates are upgraded by humanitarian coordination for effective participation. 5. Propose items to be included on the agenda and participate in the vote with equal voice 6. NGGOs also participate in the Inter Cluster via cluster coordinators recruited by NNGOs 7. NNGOs Co facilitate at least 3/4 clusters at national and local level

Use the local languages like language coordination lighthouse nation of against in order to allow the party effective quote local actors (UNICEF, 2019a). Use French and languages national need to ensure the effective participation effective effects tors.	The French language is the official language of the DRC and	1. Produce reports for national use in French. 2. Hold meetings and work sessions in French or local language if necessary. If the facilitator does not use a commonly used language, provide a interpreter (and/or sign language). 3. Create and widely share documents that explain jargon and acronyms to make discussions easy to understand
Technical Support both financially and certainly, to actor networks premises for am-increase their income collective of diction, recommendations and their voice within the structures coordination structures tion.	1. Strengthen and not replace networks existing. 2. Support them different networks join the network of networks for single coordination national actors	1. In the humanitarian context: raise awareness among local actors of information 5W. 2. Across all sectors: Establish a map of actors at all levels (national, provincial and local) 3. Show in the reports the role played by local NGOs

Encourager, Recognition create and promote the quality of work local actors, communities and local expertise	Have a base data from local capacities, and the mapping of local actors according to sectors and areas of intervention	. In the humanitarian context: raise awareness among local actors of 5W information. 2. Across all sectors: Establish a map of actors at all levels (national, provincial and local) 3. Show in the reports the role played by local NGOs
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After having adopted the work of the groups, the Moderator gave the floor to the delegates of National and International NGOs so that they could express their opinions and considerations on the National Symposium on Localization in DR Congo.

Below are some presentations:

Comments from the NGO CODEVAH on CAPACITY BUILDING

CITES

1. Capacity building can only take place on the basis of
self-assessment carried out by the organization which fully identifies
autonomy in the area to be strengthened. Of course there can be a
support from the partner, but the essential part of the decision must
come from the evaluation made by the organization which decides which area
strengthen which can be institutional, logistical, administrative or even
in terms of institutional capacity.
2. We must discard the idea of capacity building as being equal to
training, training.

3. It is very important to take into account what will really be left of sustainability within the organization, including the transfer of fixed assets.
4. Capacity building goes hand in hand with the transfer of means and to this end, it is important that within the framework of equitable partnership that international organizations agree to share their ICR with National Organizations. If they receive 8% of ICR, to agree to share 4 to 6% of this ICR with their local partner. Let the donors make one standard to apply.

Paulin Bishakabalya Kokere

Coordinator of the NGO CODEVAH


 MEDAIR

each life matters

**THE LOCALIZATION
MODEL APPLIED BY ME-
MILK**

Medair is an international NGO under Swiss law operational in the DRC since 1997.

Sectors of intervention: Health, Nutrition, WASH and Infrastructure.

Medair intervention strategy:

Medair's strategy is to strengthen the national health system through health zones (ZS) which are the operational unit for the implementation of primary health care (PHC).

Support with essential medicines and healthcare materials/equipment, nutritional inputs, formative supervision and hygiene promotion (infection prevention and control) are the key activities in health facilities.

Medair intervenes in areas where humanitarian needs are most urgent, even if those areas are difficult to access or intrepid.

Medair ensures the rehabilitation or construction of WASH infrastructure in health facilities, and facilitates physical access to them when necessary.

Medair's local partners: these are essentially health zones, health facilities and basic community organizations and structures. Ex. Community animation cells (CAC)

Training in health structures is managed by the DPS and the ZS. The training modules and key tools for managing FOSA are provided by the Ministry of Public Health (MSP).

Given that Medair supports free care to allow the most vulnerable populations to access health care, it grants a financial envelope to the FOSA applied in the form of motivation. 85% is used for the staff bonus, 10% for investment and 5% Community engagement is at the center of Medair's activities in communities

One of Medair's successful examples in localization

Medair was at the origin of the creation of the Central Distribution of Essential Medicines of Bunia and Uele (CADIMEBU, in acronym) by mobilizing its local partners, notably the Evangelical Medical Center (CME) of Nyankunde with sister faith-based organizations such as as CARITAS Bunia and CECCA16 (based in Isiro). Today, CA-DIMEBU is one of the reference CDRs in the EAST of the DRC after ASRAMES.

Medair donors: Medair receives its funding mainly from ECHO, BHA, SDC, FHRDC and private foundations.

Commitment to localization: Medair uses the localization process. However, he believes that there is not just one location model. What it is already doing by applying static structures (ZS, DPS) and basic community structures alongside confessional structures is also a model worth recognizing.

Presented by: **Déogratias MWAKAMUBAYANASEKWA**

Date: October 3, 2023



DKH: German,
humanitarian NGO
(contribute to the
Humanitarian Response of
pay)
DKH is no
operational, it is the
national and local
partners who
implement projects

Financing: 100% of project funds go to national and local

NGOs

Capacity Building.

- Assisted capacity self-assessment Capacity
- building needs identified
 - during the partner selection process
 - throughout the project cycle: needs assessment, project writing, implementation, evaluation
- Training organized for partners
- Capacity building during the project cycle: “on job training”
- Other approaches: peer-to-peer learning, networking, working with others, advice, sharing information

Advocacy for localization, for the forum of national

NGOs

Support – advice to CONAFOHD, work with other actors (Government, Donors, UN agencies, other International NGOs, Forum of International NGOs, ACT Alliance, Forum of German NGOs) to see how to support / support CONAFOHD

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Support for Community-Led Responses (CMR). Pilots in Fizi, Plaine de la Ruzizi, Kalehe, Goma, Nyiragongo. Working group and good practices on RMC.

Recommendations to CONAFOHD:

- Answer a number of questions. What are his priorities? what can be done to ensure that CONAFOHD is effective, representative, inclusive, with collective leadership? How do we support member organizations through CO-NAFOHD? How does supporting CONAFOHD benefit member organizations? Relations and communication with Fora and organizations? How to join other national organizations?
- Learning lessons from CRONGD and CNONGD
- Coherence, complementarity and collaboration with other initiatives: C4C, Start Network, NEAR
- Relations, complementarity and collaboration with the Forum of International NGOs (FONGI)
- Relations, complementarity and collaboration with the Government and discussions on the agreement and registration, administrative obstacles and work with State services (DGI, ONEM, CNSS, INPP). Find the balance between respect for the law and practical solutions to alleviate the work of NGOs and promote localization.

“If national and local organizations manage to organize themselves, By speaking collectively with the same voice, working with full responsibility and cultivating integrity, all stakeholders will recognize them, accept them, listen to them, respect them and support them. And localization can move forward.”

Gilbert Masumbuko,
Head of Mission of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe in DR Congo.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS



At the end of the symposium, the following recommendations were made:

GROUP I: DEFINITION OF LOCATION

a collective process, involving different parties, occurs from a common context analysis, which results in the establishment of a set mechanisms and means to strengthen, while respecting the principles humanitarian organizations the role of local actors and bring them to the forefront of humanitarian action; with the aim of preventing crises and disasters, and make it faster, adapted to the needs of communities and extend its reach towards the Humanitarian, Peace and Development Nexus.

This definition brings us back to defining certain other terms:

- Local actors: national/local NGOs and ethnic services, local multi-actor structures and grassroots organization community etc...

- Parties participate: donors, agencies, funds and United Nations programs, INGOs, NGOs, state parties, private sectors, community leaders, faiths religious, community and traditional leaders, universities, beneficiary community, etc.

The main mechanisms and means to put in place for successful localization (ABC):

- Capacity building
- Equitable partnership/definition of roles
- Funding
- Coordination and balance of power
- The establishment of a reference group at national level
- Inclusion (Age, gender and disability)
- Taking conflict sensitivity into account
- Shared understanding of humanitarian principles
- Taking into account PSEA, Safeguarding, anti-fraud and corruption etc.
- Implementation of accountability mechanisms and sustainability strategies
- Take into account the explicit and equitable distribution of risks (financial, programmatic and security)

Questioning established power relations at all levels

GROUP II: WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP



1. Encourage organizations to lead
gees by women to join the forums
existing.

2. Establish a model of

funding specific to organizations

led by women.

3. Take into account women-led organizations in
consortia both with regard to eligibility, access to
information and financing.

4. Design and implement a support and support program
strengthening the institutional and financial capacities of NGOs led by
women to make them more efficient.

5. Put in place flexible and long-term funds to ensure growth and
the impact of the actions of women-led organizations on the ground.

6. Strengthen the popularization and application of laws and policies relating to
promotion and protection of women's human rights and equality of
gender in DR Congo.

7. Promote the participation of women in decision-making bodies
decision, particularly in matters of social protection in situations of
disaster and humanitarian crises.

Put in place incentive measures to facilitate the access of organizations led by
women to financing, credits, technology and strengthen their empowerment in
sustainable projects.

GROUP III: FINANCING

CONAFOHD RDC should analyze
f financing management in
DRC by type of donor, including
including the private sector.



2. Ensure that CONAFOHD RDC has on its online platform all information on financing (opportunities).
3. Have an alert system for opportunities to help and encourage National and Local NGOs to present the requests.

For FOHAL:

1. CONAFOHD RDC must find an intermediate mechanism for financing apart from donors already contributing to the existing mechanisms (the private sector for example GECAMINES, BRALIMA, Vodacom Foundation, etc.), so as not to duplicate the donation from donors already committed.
2. CONAFOHD RDC should expand its network to track down NGOs beneficiaries of different funds in order to advance the understanding of funds dedicated to local actors.
3. CONAFOHD RDC should carry out a quantified study among donors engaged in humanitarian action in the DRC and the beneficiary partners to understand the relevance of the action humanitarian by partner profile.

4. CONAFOHD DRC should reflect on the strategic option for
 guarantee the effectiveness and speed of the humanitarian response: the granting
 more funds to few National and Local NGOs, or
 few funds to more organizations
5. Need for the existence of a fund managed by local actors
 the example of ANE, SOFEPADI, etc. drawing inspiration from Start tools
 Network for example as an alternative device to promote
 the sustainability of the location,
6. CONAFOHD DRC should promote fluid communication to
 guarantee access to information for all members
 NGOs and break bad perceptions.
7. CONAFOHD RDC should ensure monitoring of the projects of its
 members, submitted but not approved by donors and provide
 feedback to them to avoid frustration
 unjustified.
8. CONAFOHD DRC should set up a steering committee
 in charge of identification and internal selection of projects
 and/or partners, structure them into a consortium before
 raising funds. THE The ToGETHER program model is an
 example to follow.
9. Share with CONAFOHD RDC the documentation on the
 government strategy to respond to disasters
 with its 3 components: Prevention, Response

and Recovery.

10. Allow CONAFOHD DRC to have a place in the

discussions on the definition of financing and planning of the Government.

11. Mechanism for access to government funding: The law carrying out decentralization, procurement and management projects.

12. CONAFOHD should make a plea to the Government to integrate humanitarian needs into the budget as a planning tool and help organizations local authorities to access financing.

13. ECHO should give CONAFOHD RDC the references to have access to documentation resulting from strategic policy from ECHO.

14. Negotiate a percentage of headquarters/administrative costs at the conclusion of partnerships (7%).

15. CONAFOHD DRC should lead advocacy with INGOs in order to to adapt their policies to the context of location in the DRC as following : For those who 100% ensure the direct implementation of plans to persuade them to at least move towards the approach semi-operational.

For semi-operational category INGOs to move towards 100% use of local IPs,

GROUP IV:

COORDINATION

CONAFOHD

collective, structured voice
and legitimate for



promote coherent, continuous and rigorous representation

national NGOs in all coordination frameworks

existing humanitarian aid at the national level.

2. Revitalize existing platforms and run campaigns

awareness campaign for the membership of national and local NGOs
to existing networks.

3. Establish intra and inter communication mechanisms platforms.

4. CONAFOHD RDC works as a priority to strengthen the governance, accountability, legitimacy and representation of Fora member organizations.

5. NGOs attribute their responsibility in their appropriation of the humanitarian mechanism and undertake to implement actions to improve proactivity, the level of participation, the regularity and quality of their participation in a manner general.

6. Technical and financial partners provide support institutional to CONAFOHD DRC and member FORAs: support for governance, accountability, communication and even financing coordination positions.
7. Recognize and promote the quality of the work of local actors, communities and local expertise through the development of mapping of local actors in humanitarian and development.
8. Employ the official language and the national languages which allow to ensure effective and efficient participation of participants.
9. Strengthen coordination with development actors and the Government, under the leadership of CONAFOHD RDC while strengthening the link with development actors to promote a revitalization of existing tactical coordination structures.



1. Favor the co-creation / I'm in-
ment of all
parts do not translate
the government, the
INGOs, NGOs,
System Agencies

of the United Nations, the private sector as well as communities to respect and to
the application of accountability, to complementarity for a partnership
strategic and equitable.

2. Strengthen structural communication and visibility between the
Government, INGOs, NGOs in the actions carried out and in the
decision-making bodies at the level of humanitarian coordination.
3. Increase the visibility of local actors in reporting,
fund collections and media
4. Strengthen accountability and transparency towards national NGOs
and local and communities.
5. Facilitate the identification and registration of NGOs and local
level of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Solidarity
National other sectoral ministries.

6. Make the strategies of certain companies compatible with localization humanitarian funding mechanisms reserved for the United Nations.
7. Strengthen collaboration between NGON and INGO actors, Agencies of United Nations system by investing in strengthening institutional capacities.
8. Ensure the inclusion of gender and people living with disabilities.

GROUP VI: NATIONAL REFERENCE GROUP

1. Report within our originating organizations.
2. Make the DRC GRN operational.
3. Ensure good and effective female representation in all decision-making bodies within the GRN DRC.
4. Delegates attending the symposium undertake to return the acquired from the symposium.
5. The secretariat provisionally ensures the progress of the commitments made in this symposium of effective localization in DRC.
6. Delegates attending the symposium commit to working with all parties participate in resource mobilization necessary for the effectiveness of the GRN of the DRC.
7. Delegates attending the symposium undertake to support the provisional secretariat for the effective implementation of the GRN in DRC.

GROUP VII: CAPACITY BUILDING

1. Establish a pool of mixed national trainers who will strengthen the capacities of local actors on contextual aspects including the international community.
2. Integrate women-led organizations into exercises analysis of sectoral and multi-sectoral needs.
3. Carry out Rapid Gender Analyzes in collaboration with women-led organizations to ensure inclusion of the Gender Dimension in policies, programs and projects.
4. Establish a mechanism for sharing experiences between different strategic actors, national and local NGOs, FONGI and ASNU.
5. Encourage and support National and Local NGOs to carry out regularly conducts Internal and External Audits.



“From the experience accumulated by Oxfam in the management of recurring crises over several years, including its ability to provide a humanitarian response in interaction with implementing partners and its strategy of increasing the role and leadership of local organizations serving a faster humanitarian response adapted to needs; Oxfam seeks to support local, inclusive and diverse humanitarian coordination and governance. It is subsequently to this approach that OXFAM GB registered its support, through tireless support for its commitments, during the symposium, for the promotion of the monitoring mechanism and the effectiveness of C4C and grand compromise commitments; through the establishment of a National Reference Group in the DRC which takes into account the representativeness of the parties engaged for years in this process of effective implementation of the commitments of the charter and the great compromise, including the C4C point, RDC hub/Network start, etc. »

Speech of the representative of the embassy of Allemagne in the DRC



Thank you so much. Me, That's good because I have a lot of partners here. We will consult with everyone. I wanted to

really thank you for organizing this symposium which is already a success. I'm looking forward to the roadmap that we're going to publish that we're going to work on. I think it's important and at the same time, it's obvious to tell you once again that localization is an absolute priority for Germany and in our humanitarian strategy. The presence and very, very active participation of our partners, Diakomie, ToGETHER who presented before me, really demonstrate Germany's involvement also at the local level. I really thank you for your commitment. It is always a great pleasure to have partners who are so committed and so effective and who really take into account the needs of the communities, who think in a nexus approach with a long-term strategy. I think that these are really extremely important approaches in humanitarian actions. Also, coordination and cooperation. I was in the Partnership group and I learned a lot. It was really very interesting. Thanks again for the discussions. And we also talked a lot about the possibilities of building projects together in a consortium, and that is

really something that I have retained and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany also supports a lot in our calls for projects. So, I encourage you to apply for projects together and to think long term. And also, I think that this is something that you are already doing, but I would like to repeat it, to take into account the needs of the most vulnerable populations, in particular everything that concerns the dimensions of gender, age, disability, etc. It is extremely important to take this into account in the reflections and in the construction of projects. And I really congratulate you for doing so and for your commitment. And that's good, today is Germany's national holiday, October 3 is the national holiday, the reunification of the two parties of Germany which were separated. And on this occasion, we also celebrate the success of this symposium during which Germany offers you cocktails and coffee. It's both a way to thank you and to celebrate together.

The closing ceremony was highlighted by the closing remarks delivered by Mrs. MILANDU MONICA Victorine, Delegate of the General Secretariat for Humanitarian Affairs and National Solidarity who, on behalf of the Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and National Solidarity, encouraged CONAFOHD RDC, the Fora and national and local NGOs to work hard to advance the localization agenda in DR Congo. She thanked all the Technical and Financial Partners for their support and accompaniment in the fight against disasters and crises of all kinds, and particularly in assisting the affected Congolese populations.

Before closing her remarks, she hoped, on behalf of the National Ministry and that of the General Secretariat for Humanitarian Affairs and National Solidarity, to see the next steps come to fruition, namely the establishment of an effective mechanism for financing NGOs. . National Local and a Local Roadmap for the success of localization in DR Congo.

It is with these words that she declared closed, on behalf of the General Secretariat for Humanitarian Affairs and National Solidarity, the work of the National Symposium on Localization in DR Congo.



NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE LOCALIZATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID IN THE DRC

Theme : “from Istanbul to Bukavu: from theory to action”

ATTENDANCE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No	Organization	Names and post name
1	TPO	GUSTAVE YODI
2	AFPDE	GRACE OF KAMPANDA
3	MEDAIR	MWAKAMUBAYA NASEKWA Déogratias
4	International alert	CHRISTINE
5	DIVA SK	ADOLPH MANÉGABE
6	FADEM/FONAH	I love KIMBO
7	ISNA5JOB	Coordinator's Office
8	OCHA/IASC PSEA	DORIS VOORBRAAK
9	DKH	GILBERT MASUMBUKO
ten	DHC	SUZANNE
11	CUL/DHC	JULIE CANGUILLE
12	SOS VE	FULBERT DOUMDI
13	SG AH&SN	MAKUYA MUJINGA
14	SAD/CONAFOHD	DE-JOSEPH KAKISINGI
15	ORS	ANTOINE NKINZO
16	PARDE	ALIMASI JUNIOR
17	UNICEF	JONAS FIKIRI
18	SARCAF	BRAVE BUJIRIRI
19	RED CROSS	YUMA MACHUMU
20	CAPDH-DRC	RAMAZANI LULUNGU
21	ADJ	GREGORY KASADI
22	IFRC	Dr NICOLE LEONARD
23	UNICEF	IBRAHIM has
24	FDAPID	BATUNDI H Vicar
25	OXFAM	RAPHAEL MBUYI

26	WW concern	DORANTE KALUMBU
26	THANK YOU BODY	BEJAMIN COUNTER
27	FONAHD DRC	EMILE MUDERHWA
28	SOFEPA DI	SANDRINE LUSAMBA
29	FFC	GISÈLE KAMNBESA
30	CBS	DIEUDONNÉ KALALA
31	SG AH&SN	MILANDU MONIKA Victorine
32	SOFE DI	VIVIANE SEBAHIRE
33	ADSSE	MICHELLE LULAMI
34	LIZADEEL/RHONA	KICHASA JACQUES
35	MOM RADIO	ÉLYSÉE MUZALIA
36	MOM RADIO	GLORY KOKO
37	RMS	KABENE MUDUMBI
38	RMS	NAMULI PAMPHILE
39	RMS	EMMANUEL BISIMWA
40	CONAFHD	GRACIA KYEMBWA
41	ADSSE	PIERRE NKOJI
42	HC	Bruno Lemarquis
43	COFFEE	ISABELLE PENDEZA
44	AIBEF	ANGELE BAHIGE
45	FONAH I	Me JUSTIN MULUME
46	SMM	NELLY MBANGU
47	AIDS	MOSES BASHEKA
48	UN	Bruno LEMARQUIS
49	OCHA	LINY SUHARLIM
50	OCHA	ONGONG SELEMANI
51	ECHO	JANUARY CHIHAMBANYA
52	OXFAM	JEAN-SERGE MASEMO
53	UNDP	GUSIRA PIERRE
54	CFJ	NELLY KYEYA
55	FREE GREAT LAKE	BENJAMIN KALUMUNA

56	SAD	JOSLINE FURAHA
57	FAP/DRC	SALIMA KABASHA
58	BIFERD/NEAR	JONAS HABIMANA
59	UPDDHE&C4C	MESCHAC NAKANYWENGE
60	SEFA	EUGIDE BASOMBANA
61	START THE NETWORK	CHIRHA DEOCARD
62	CRDC AFRICA	GEORGES ZIHINDULA
63	CONGO DISABILITY	M'MONGA KITULO
64	FONGI	LUC LAMPRIERE
65	GOVERNMENT	EKÉLÉ LIMANGE
66	MEDAIR	CHIMENE AGOSSON
67	EMBASSY Germany	SABINE MEHNERT
68	DKH	LINDA BAUMA
69	WORLD VISION	STEPHANE NOËL
70	MONKEYS	Prof DEO MASTAKI
71	CAFOD	NGUNZI KAHASHI YVES
72	START THE NETWORK	ROGER KAYENGA
73	STREET CHILDREN	WELCOME RUYANGE
74	CONAFHD	FLORENT BAZIRAMBA
75	CIBE	BITONG LILIANE
76	FONAHD	VANESSA BAYONGA
77	CARE	CELESTINE NABAHAVU
78	NON-WOMEN	AURELIE NTIWALE
79	RHONE	FLORA BAGULA
80	CONAFHD	MANGAZA ZILFA
81	RCO	AURELIE FABRY
82	MINISTRY	TSHITALA TUTU
83	SARCAF	BRAVE BUJIRIRI
84	CAPDH/DRC	RAMAZANI LULUNGU
85	FATHER	ALIMASI JUNIOR

86	ORS	KARUME GANG
87	OLAME CENTER	AGANZÉ
88	DDC	JULES CHIKURU
89	ICVA	FATOUMATA KONATE
90	RADIO MARIE	JULES MALIPO
91	ESSENTIAL	ABALAWI NGOMA
92	THE PRUNELLE DRC	LOYAL USHINDI
93	FREE GREAT LAKE	BENJAMIN KALUMUNA
94	RADIO SVEEIN	LOUISE BUSANE
95	RADIO STAR	PASCAL NGABOYEKA
96	ISDR RADIO	JAPHET WILONDJIA
97	MOM RADIO	GLORY KOKO
98	STARNÈTE	ASIFIWE MUHYAHYA
99	FONAHD	VANESSA BIYONGA
100	CARITAS INTERNATIONAL	LILIANE BITONG
101	SARCAF	NONO MWAVITA
102	SAVE THE CHILDREN	WILLY MUKEMBAYI
103	BK INFO	JANUARY bernard
104	SAD	CHRISTOPH BYAKE
105	FPM	Me CADDY ADZUBA



MANIFESTE DU NEW RIVIERA

Nous participants au premier symposium national sur la localisation de l'aide humanitaire en CPC tenu du 02 au **03 octobre 2023** sous le thème : **« h8teml ä \$ &ier. de fr à Pect& »** manifestons notre disponibilité :

1. **A soutenir le processus de matérialisation de la localisation en République Démocratique du Congo à travers les résolutions issues de ce symposium.**
 2. A accompagner la mise en place d'une feuille de route pour matérialiser la mise en œuvre des différentes résolutions prises dans ce symposium dont la feuille de route et le Groupe de Référence National (GRN) de la RDC.
 3. Appuyer les efforts pour fédérer toutes les Organisations Non Gouvernementales congolaises et les parties prenantes au sein de la coordination unique et représentation commune
 4. Appuyer les efforts de plaidoyer auprès des différentes instances pour faire avancer l'agenda de la localisation en République Démocratique du Congo.

fa"n à Bukavu, le 03 octobre 2023

Christine Bissess, Directrice Nationale RDC
d'International Alert

Caddy ADZUBA, Directrice de la FPM
Buc LA RMIERE, directeur Forum ONG en RDC

DIEUDONNE DJELA KALALA RDN HD

OSIRAVE VOHI TPO ARE

Jean-Serge

FLORENT BABA / CENANG

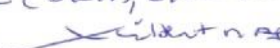
du.

MANIFESTE DU NEW RIVIERA

Nous participants au premier symposium national sur la localisation de l'aide humanitaire en RDC tenu du 02 au 03 octobre 2023 sous le thème : « *Olstonbul à Bukavu, de la théorie à l'action* » manifestons notre disponibilité :

1. A soutenir le processus de matérialisation de la localisation en République Démocratique du Congo à travers les résolutions issues de ce symposium.
2. A accompagner la mise en place d'une feuille de route pour matérialiser la mise en œuvre des différentes résolutions prises dans ce symposium dont la feuille de route et le Groupe de Référence National (GRN) de la RDC.
3. Appuyer les efforts pour fédérer toutes les Organisations Non Gouvernementales congolaises et les parties prenantes au sein de la coordination unique et représentation commune.
4. Appuyer les efforts de plaidoyer auprès des différentes instances pour faire avancer l'agenda de la localisation en République Démocratique du Congo.

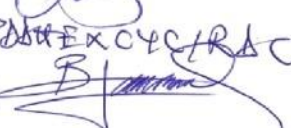
fait à Bukavu, le 03 octobre 2023

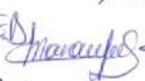
DIAGONIE KATA TROPHE N'ILFE (DCH), Gilbert
DASUABUKO, Chef de Mission 

Sabine Mehnert, Conseillère politique, Ambassade
d'Allemagne en RDC, 

BATUMBI HANGI VICOR, FIDAPID, 

JONAS HABIMANA, BIFERO 

MEBCHAC NAKANYWENGE, VP DEX CYC/RAC 

Viviane SEBAHIRE, SOFEN 

GISELE KAMBESA, PPC 

DI ISAMDA ISALI NYA Pontob (SAD) 

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Fait à Bukavu, le 03 octobre 2023

Association pour le Développement Social & la
Sauvegarde de l'Environnement/ADSE (Médical Coordination
de Bukavu)
Eugène BASHOMBANA de SEFA

Femmes Artisanes de la Paix (FAP/RDC)

Sahima KABASHA Ducas 0993343142

Christophe BYAKO M 0993229823 SH

GANG KARUME B. Augustin 0997335311

REBUILD HOPE for AFRICA 0813551839

Pierre NKOSI ADSE 0817100002

FORUM DES ORGANISATIONS NATIONALES
HUMANITAIRES ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT
EN RD CONGO (FONAH RDC)

MUDERHWA Emile

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Fait à Bukavu, le 03 octobre 2023

01 Me Nelly MBANGU SMM
 02 ISABELLE PENDERA CAPED
 03 Flora Babula APET/RHONA
 04 Angèle BAHIGE ALBEP
 05 KICHASA JACQUES RHONA / LIZABEEL
 06 Nelly - Ryega, Congolese family for
 07 Me Justin MULUME FONANI
 08 LOKE-KOTABO FONANI / FADENI
 09 Prof. Déogratien MASTAKI, APES



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Fait à Bukavu, le 03 octobre 2023

01. Parlement de l'enfance Zone Est RDC, Junior Almaraz
02. C. CRÉ D'APPUI AUX PROGRAMMES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT HUMAINITAIRE (CAPDH-RDC) DANAZAR LUMINGO
04. Grégoire KASIDI (A DJ ASBI) tel 0823507411
05. Libane BITONG AMBASSA, Caritas International Belgique
06. Fatou KENATE - ICVA +223 94109711
07. PADECO, Décard CHIRHA MURHANBO, Coord, 0998623263
- Georges BITHINDOLA BUKENDWA, Directeur CERAC Afric 0993021951

SYMPOSIUM NATIONAL SUR LA LOCALISATION DE L'AIDE HUMANITAIRE EN RD CONGO

Thème : « D'Istanbul à Bukavu : De la théorie à l'action »
Bukavu : 2-3 octobre 2023

