

Accountability Framework in Localisation

Humanitarian Actors are primarily accountable to Affected Communities

NAHAB visions disaster resilient communities in Bangladesh. It works for capacity strengthening of local communities and humanitarian actors around, so that a responsive contextually appropriate humanitarian actions mechanism is developed at the local level.

NAHAB advocates for localisation as a key strategy for effective and real-time humanitarian response. It pleads that all Humanitarian Actors are accountable for delivery of quality faster need-based emergency services to the affected people. The government and donors are accountable to ensure faster decision making, allocation and availability of resources. The local actors and all implementing humanitarian actors are obligated for efficient and effective service delivery and reporting. In the Accountability Framework, NAHAB differentiates Humanitarian Actors' Accountability and Obligation to segregate their roles, functions and responsibilities.



Conceptual Framework

● Accountability Elements

- Real time quality response
- Organizational responsibility
- Financial Management
- Governance
- Efficiency: To deliver faster service to the people in need
- Effectiveness: Quality need based service to people
- Transparency: Openness in information sharing
- Feedback and complain response mechanism
- Reaching vulnerable households

● Accountability Benchmarks

1. Impartial humanitarian actions irrespective of background and identity
2. Local actors' participation in Alert (early warning interpretation), Allocation of resources to meet emergency needs and Response in coordinated manner
3. Reaching affected people within 24-72 hrs.
4. Joint Needs Assessment
5. Capacity based response by humanitarian actors in their respective areas of expertise (WASH, Food Security, Shelter, Logistics, GBV, Education, etc.)
6. Skilled staffs in place
7. Maintain strong coordination among the actors of affected areas

DOs & DON'Ts

DOs ✓

- Maintain response commitments
- Invest for capacity building of community volunteers, staffs and management team
- Ensure correct and timely reporting to financiers and management
- Ensure effective participation of community and engaged in decision making process
- Recognize potentials of local actors
- Demonstrate best practice of local actors
- Plan to take special care of children, women, PWD and OPs

DON'Ts ✗

- Do not make any false commitments to the community
- Do not forget to address feedback from community
- Do not expect huge contribution from the community
- Do not avoid others humanitarian actors in the locality
- Do not expect benefits in return from the community
- Do not spread inappropriate information
- Do not overlook zero tolerance issues like sexual abuse, financial irregularity
- Do not undermine the freedom and dignity of the community people