



KYAKA II REFUGEE-LED ORGANIZATIONS NETWORK (KRLON)

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Head Office: Sweswe (near Reception Centre), Kyaka II Refugee Settlement, Kyegegwa District, Uganda.

REPORT.

SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK SESSION ON LOCALIZATION AND DISABILITY MAINSTREAMING IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION HELD ON 23RD JUNE 2024 AT KRLON OFFICE IN KYAKA II REFUGEE SETTLEMENT.

Participants 22, Male 14 ,female 7, Representatives from Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). Coverage, 20.5% of Information Dissemination.

Key Points of Discussion

1. Localization in Humanitarian Action,

Definition and Importance, Localization involves empowering local actors and communities to lead humanitarian responses. The aim is to ensure that humanitarian actions are more relevant, effective and sustainable.

We highlighted on the introduction of the Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring System (URRMS) by OPM, aimed at enhancing transparency and coordination among humanitarian efforts in Uganda. Its objectives include strengthening coordination, performance monitoring, assessment and supervision of implementation of Uganda's refugee response in line with the refugee policy and facilitating the alignment of the national refugee response service delivery with the government of Uganda refugee response framework.

It is designed to monitor who is operating where, what activities they are conducting, and how these are implemented. He also showed how to access URRMS on www.opm.go.ug by going to E-services, clicking on URRMS and Login and also the users of the system that include Operational Users, Partners (INGOs, LNGOs, Academia, P/Sector), Strategic Users (OPM, DLGs, MDAs, CRRF, UNHCR, DPs and others on-request and Administrative Users (OPM, NITA-U, CRRF-Research) Call for Enhanced Systematic Oversight this calls for systemic changes to improve accountability and effectiveness in refugee response efforts.

Advocacy; implementing more stringent monitoring systems that provide real-time feedback on project progress and effectiveness. Establishing clear accountability frameworks that hold all actors responsible for their contributions and the impacts of their projects. Ensuring that local NGOs are not just participants but are integral to the planning and execution of projects, leveraging their unique insights into community needs.

Current Status, Participants noted varying levels of localization, with some organizations having significant local involvement while others are still predominantly driven by external agencies.

Challenges Identified

- ✓ Limited funding and resources for local organizations.
- ✓ Insufficient capacity-building initiatives.
- ✓ Bureaucratic barriers and lack of inclusion in decision-making processes.

2. Disability Mainstreaming in humanitarian Action.

Disability mainstreaming refers to the integration of disability considerations in all aspects of humanitarian action to ensure accessibility and inclusivity. While some progress has been made, disability mainstreaming is often inconsistent and not fully integrated into all programs.

Challenges Identified.

- ✓ Lack of awareness and training on disability issues.
- ✓ Inadequate disaggregated data collection and needs assessment for persons with disabilities.
- ✓ Physical and communication barriers limiting inclusive participation.
- ✓ Under estimations of the impact of barriers and the mindset of communities of humanitarian actors

The session covered 20.5% of information dissemination related to localization and disability mainstreaming.



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Effective

- ✓ Use of diverse channels (e.g., community meetings, social media, radio).
- ✓ Tailoring messages to different audiences.
- ✓ Barriers to Effective Dissemination, Language barriers and low literacy rates for members to read and understand IASC guideline.
- ✓ Limited access to improved enablers that deal with specific impairment in remote areas.

Methods

Recommendations.

Enhancing Localization, Increase direct funding to local organizations. Develop and implement capacity-building programs tailored to local needs. Foster partnerships between international and local actors to ensure meaningful inclusion.

Strengthening Disability Mainstreaming, Conduct regular training sessions on disability inclusion for all humanitarian staff. Implement systematic data collection and needs assessments to better understand and address the needs of persons with disabilities. Ensure all facilities and communication methods are accessible to people with disabilities.

Improving Information Dissemination, Use a variety of communication methods to reach all segments of the community. Engage community leaders and persons with disabilities in the planning and dissemination processes. Develop multilingual and easy-to-understand materials to overcome language and literacy barriers. The feedback session highlighted the need for a more localized approach in humanitarian action and better integration of disability considerations. Addressing the challenges identified and implementing the recommendations will enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of humanitarian efforts.

Resource allocation, resources need to be allocated for feedback sessions to facilitate individual participant to tailor information and present to their respective organizations.



Compiled by
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