



LOCALISATION TOOLKIT

A Workbook for Organisations to
Understand and Take Action
towards Localisation



© Climate Action at Local Level (CALL) Consortium

Adaptive Action Plan Framework for Impactful Localisation 2026

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Publication Note

This publication has been developed to support the CALL Consortium and its partners in translating localisation commitments into meaningful action. It provides a structured approach to strengthening a shared understanding of localisation, identifying opportunities for integration, and developing practical, context-responsive roadmaps for implementing agreed localisation actions.

While designed for the CALL Programme, the framework is adaptable and can be applied by any organisation, consortium, programme, project, or institution seeking to advance localisation within its own context.

This workbook serves as both a self-assessment and planning tool. It enables organisations to assess the current status of their localisation journey, identify strengths and areas for improvement, prioritise actions, and develop an adaptive action plan with clear milestones, responsibilities, and pathways for continuous learning and improvement.

Disclaimer

This publication has been produced with the support of Switzerland. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of CALL Consortium and do not necessarily reflect the views of the donor.

*"Localisation is flow of power
between agencies at appropriate
levels so that vulnerable people can
achieve socio-economic and
ecological resilience under current
and future global climatic changes."*

Localisation definition for CALL Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Climate Action at Local Level (CALL) Programme was designed around the principle that climate action is most effective when it is locally led, context-specific and grounded in strong partnerships with communities and local institutions. Acknowledging localisation as a core programme commitment, the consortium commissioned an assessment to establish a shared understanding of localisation, examine how it is currently being practised, and identify practical pathways for strengthening locally led climate action across the consortium.

The assessment aimed to develop a shared understanding of localisation within the consortium, examine current practice, identify opportunities for strengthening locally led approaches, and co-create an adaptive Localisation Action Plan and monitoring framework.

The assessment found that while localisation is already embedded across the consortium, its application remains uneven. Partners have made significant progress in building long-term partnerships, strengthening community participation, investing in local capacities and supporting local institutions. However, local actors continue to have limited influence over programme design, governance, financing, knowledge generation and policy processes. To better understand these strengths and gaps, the assessment identified 11 dimensions of localisation that serve as practical "Learning Signals" for organisations to assess and strengthen their localisation efforts.

Based on these findings, the assessment defines localisation for CALL as "the flow of power between agencies at appropriate levels so that vulnerable people can achieve socio-economic and ecological resilience under current and future global climatic changes."

To support this vision, the publication proposes an adaptive Localisation Action Plan Framework built around five localisation pathways, i.e. Collaboration, Governance, Capacity, Evidence and Sustainability, supported by a monitoring framework with indicators to track progress across the 11 localisation dimensions. The framework also provides practical tools to help organisations develop an operational localisation vision, assess their current position, identify an appropriate localisation pathway, and prepare an action plan for continuous learning and improvement.

ORGANISATION & ASSESSMENT PROFILE

Organisation Name:

Organisation Type:

Year Established:

Localisation Vision:

Assessment Date:

Date of Previous Assessment (if applicable):

Assessment Team:

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CONTEXT

The Climate Action at Local Level (CALL) programme is a collaborative platform that brings together diverse actors to advance climate-resilient and inclusive development in Bangladesh. It is founded on the understanding that effective climate action extends beyond technical interventions and requires attention to power relations, institutional systems, partnerships, and the voices of those most affected by climate change. Guided by human rights-based and locally led development principles, CALL promotes inclusive partnerships, shared responsibility and local leadership.

CALL recognises that power shapes whose knowledge is valued, who makes decisions, who controls resources and who is held accountable. By fostering dialogue among local actors,¹ the programme seeks to strengthen inclusive decision-making and enable systems for locally led climate action. Rather than prescribing a fixed model of localisation, CALL adopts an adaptive learning approach that enables organisations to reflect on their own practices, respond to different institutional contexts and strengthen localisation over time.

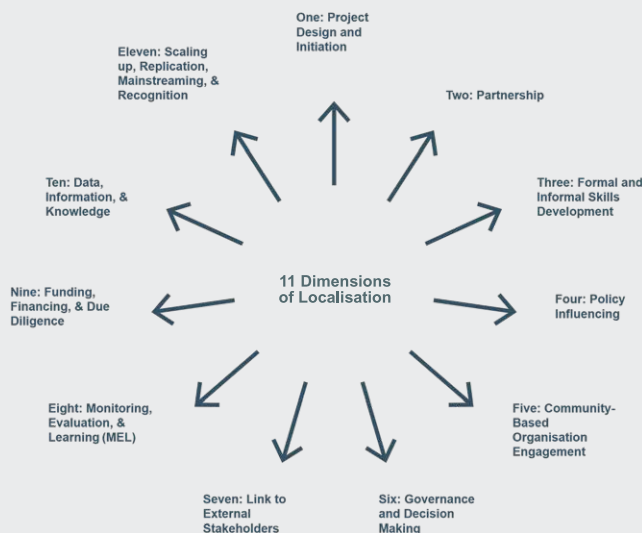
Accordingly, CALL views localisation not as a donor compliance requirement but as a continuous process of learning, collaboration and institutional transformation. This perspective underpins the present assessment and the development of an Adaptive Action Plan Framework to help organisations strengthen their localisation journey.

The CALL consortium commissioned an assessment in 2025 to establish a shared understanding of localisation within the consortium, examine current practice, identify opportunities for strengthening locally led approaches, and co-create an adaptive Localisation Action Plan and monitoring framework.

INTRODUCTION TO LOCALISATION DIMENSIONS

The CALL Localisation Framework is organised around 11 interconnected localisation dimensions. These dimensions emerged through a collaborative learning process involving literature review, key informant interviews, workshops, and consultations with consortium and implementing partners. Together, they provide a practical framework for organisations to understand, assess, and strengthen their localisation journey.

Figure 1: Localisation dimensions - at a glance



¹ For the CALL context, the local actors are the government, local government institutions, CSOs, CBOs, the private sector, trade unions, academia, climate champions (or any issues-based champion), local implementing partners, and the media at the subnational and local levels. From the global perspective, the local actor means the host country-level actor.

The dimensions are not intended as rigid standards or compliance requirements. Rather, they encourage organisations to reflect on their current practices, identify strengths and gaps, and prioritise actions that best fit their context. Although each dimension focuses on a specific aspect of localisation, they are interconnected and should be considered as part of a holistic organisational approach.

One: Project Initiation – embedding localisation from the outset

This dimension encourages meaningful engagement of local actors throughout project development process, so that interventions are shaped by local knowledge, priorities, and realities.

Six: Governance and Decision Making – sharing power and responsibility

Meaningful localisation requires local actors to participate in planning, implementation, and strategic decision-making. Inclusive governance, transparency, and shared ownership are essential to this process.

Two: Partnership – building equitable and long-term relationships

Effective localisation depends on partnerships built on trust, mutual respect, shared decision-making, and long-term collaboration. Partnerships should move beyond transactional donor–implementer arrangements.

Seven: Link to External Stakeholders – expanding collaboration and opportunities

Connecting communities with government, private sector, academia, service providers, and other stakeholders strengthens access to services, markets, finance, knowledge, and long-term development opportunities.

Three: Formal and Informal Skills Development – strengthening local capacities

Localisation requires continuous investment in the capacities of individuals, organisations, and systems. It values mutual learning, knowledge exchange, leadership development, and resource mobilisation

Eight: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) – learning through evidence

MEL should support continuous learning, adaptive management, transparency, and mutual accountability. Participatory monitoring and community feedback help improve both programme quality and localisation outcomes.

Four: Policy Influencing – creating an enabling environment

Localisation extends beyond individual projects to influencing policies, institutions, and systems. Organisations should use evidence and local experience to inform policy dialogue and contribute to long-term systemic transformation.

Nine: Funding, Financing and Due Diligence – enabling local leadership through resources

Sustainable localisation requires financing systems that are accessible, transparent, flexible, and proportionate to local capacities, while ensuring sound financial management, compliance, and accountability.

Five: Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) – empowering community institutions

Strong and representative CBOs are central to locally led development. This dimension focuses on strengthening their roles in community mobilisation, participation, accountability, advocacy, and long-term sustainability.

Ten: Data, Information and Knowledge – valuing local knowledge

Local actors are not only users of knowledge but also producers of valuable evidence and experience. This dimension promotes effective knowledge generation, management, sharing, and use to strengthen local leadership and informed decision-making.

Eleven: Scaling Up, Replication, Mainstreaming and Recognition – sustaining and amplifying impact

Localisation should lead to broader and lasting change. This includes documenting good practices, scaling successful approaches, mainstreaming them into policies and institutions, and recognising local leadership and innovation.

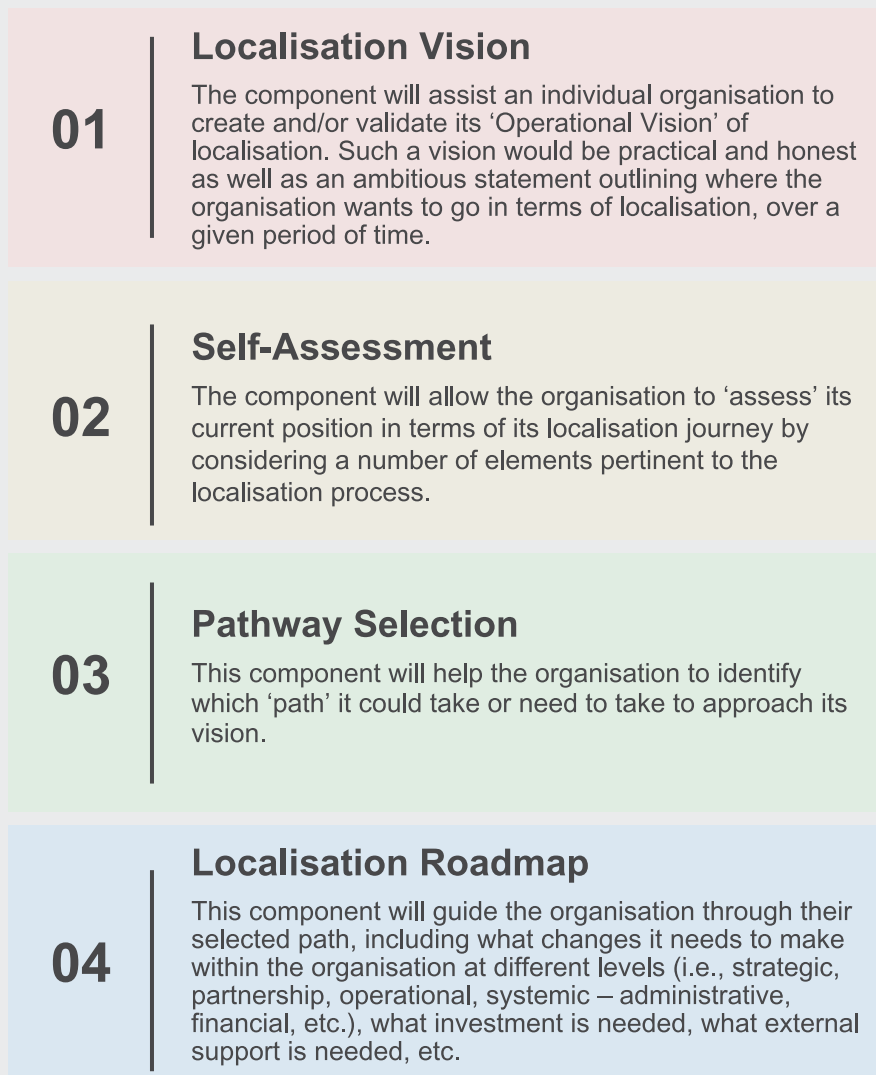
APPROACH TO AN ADAPTIVE ACTION PLAN FRAMEWORK

Localisation is understood and practised differently across organisations, depending on their roles, contexts, and organisational vision. International organisations, national NGOs, and local actors each follow distinct pathways, with varying levels of readiness, experience, and capacity.

Recognising this diversity, localisation should be approached as an adaptive and context-specific process rather than a one-size-fits-all model. An effective action plan must acknowledge different starting points, address power imbalances, and support organisations in defining realistic pathways.

The proposed Action Plan Framework serves as a self-reflection and navigation tool, encouraging continuous learning, organisational transformation, and a stronger commitment to locally led development. The framework has four core components that help to complete the full localisation assessment journey.

Figure 2: Core components of the Adaptive Action Plan Framework



Component 1: Localisation Vision

The purpose of Component 1 is to create an 'operational vision' for an organisation (e.g., CALL partners, Swiss partners or any agencies) working in the climate action space in the light of its localisation mandate.

Box 1: Guideline for conducting a vision formulation exercise

- An organisation's localisation vision should clearly articulate what localisation means to the organisation, reflecting its unique mandate and values. It should be future-oriented, ambitious yet realistic, set within a reasonable timeframe, and not be limited by current challenges or past experiences.
- An organisation may take help from this document to develop its localisation vision, strategies/plans of its partners, peer organisations, development partners, etc.

Table 1: Self-assessment checklist to envision localisation for an organisation

Question	Response	Action Level 1	Action Level 2	Remarks
Does your organisation have a localisation vision?	Yes	If the current localisation vision is appropriate, no revision is needed. Otherwise revise the existing localisation vision, as needed (see Box 1 for guidance).	Enter the existing/ revised/new localisation vision in your Adaptive Action Plan Template (see Component 4).	You may need to revisit your localisation vision as you follow this Framework.
	No	Develop a new localisation vision with senior management, staff, partners etc. (see Box 1 for guidance).		

Component 2: Self Assessment

To formally take localisation action in the light of the organisation's vision, an action plan needs to be developed. As localisation is a journey with different stages, it is essential to understand an organisation's current position. It is important to recognise that, before considering this Adaptive Action Plan Framework, an organisation may have already covered some distance in its localisation journey.

Box 2: Guidance to complete Component 2

- Table 2 is a self-assessment tool covering 11 localisation dimensions, with one or two guiding questions under each dimension.
- Each response should be scored on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest), using whole numbers only, with all questions carrying equal weight. Every score should be briefly justified in the final column. Where relevant, guiding options may be converted into drop-down menus if the tool is digitised (e.g., in Excel).
- Organisations should assign a minimum score of 1 rather than leaving any question unanswered, even if a criterion appears not to apply.

- To enhance accuracy and objectivity, the assessment should initially be completed by one or two staff members using the best available information and subsequently reviewed and validated by a broader group or additional colleagues, recognising that the scoring is based on informed professional judgement.
- All examples given in Table 2 are indicative. An organisation may consider other areas if those are relevant for localisation.
- An organisation should only score themselves based on what their organisational mandate and/or scope of work allow.

Figure 3: Self-assessment markers and scoring scale

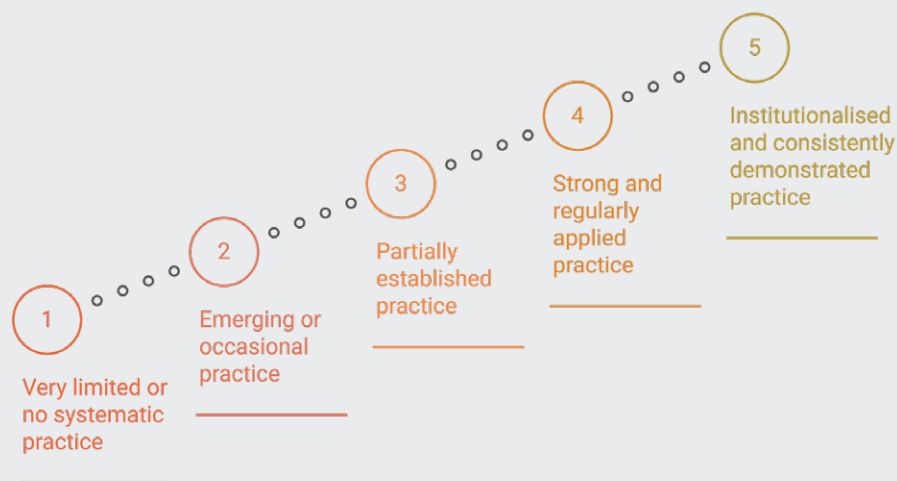


Table 2: Self-assessment tool worksheet

Dimension One: Project Initiation

Q1: To what extent do you involve the following local actors in your organisation's **project design, proposal preparation, appraisal and/or validation stage(s)**?

The local actors include local partners, local government institutions, non-government actors, the private sector, local administration, service providers, and local communities.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Q2: To what extent do you involve your actors in the **project inception/initiation activities**?

Examples of possible activities:

- Community risk or vulnerability assessments
- Participatory resources mapping
- Participatory action plan development
- Feedback mechanism
- Community meetings/consultations

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Two: Partnership

Q3: To what extent do you form **strategic partnerships** focusing on localisation?

A strategic partnership in climate action means a long-term, collaborative relationship between actors to work toward common strategic objectives to build resilience against climate change. This should be beyond donor-implementer, grantor-grantee, and client-consultant relationships.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Q4: How **responsive or dynamic** are your partnerships in terms of localisation?

Possible signs of dynamic partnership (e.g.):

- Partnership is promptly reviewed in response to local needs (e.g., disaster/emergency situation, innovation opportunity)
- Appreciates partners' improved capacity, organisational directions
- Capitalises on local funding opportunity favouring localisation

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Three: Formal and Informal Skills Development for Localisation

Q5: To what extent do you organise **formal training/capacity building sessions** for local actors and communities in diverse issues, based on their needs and in relation to localisation?

Possible topics related to localisation (e.g.):

- Social issues – human rights, GESI, behavioural aspects, legal aspects, etc.
- Economic issues – livelihoods, agricultural, livestock, fisheries, entrepreneurship, skills, value chain, market linkage, market promotion, etc.
- Environmental issues – disaster management, climate change adaptation, pollution control, etc.
- Organisational issues – management, compliances, information management, data security, etc.
- Financial issues – project development, compliances, etc.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Q6: To what extent do you organise **informal awareness sessions** for local actors and communities on diverse issues, in relation to localisation?

Possible topics related to localisation (e.g.):

- Social issues – human rights, GESI, behavioural aspects, legal aspects, etc.
- Economic issues – livelihoods, agricultural, livestock, fisheries, entrepreneurship, skills, value chain, market linkage, market promotion, etc.
- Environmental issues – disaster management, climate change adaptation, pollution control, etc.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Four: Policy Influence

Q7: How successful are you in **policy influencing** in relation to localisation at the following levels?

Here policy influencing means actions and strategies an organisation uses to mould the formulation, adoption, and/or execution of organisational and public policies in relation to localisation at,

- organisational level (other peer organisations, specific stakeholders etc. – indicate replication of an action)
- local level (union/upazila)
- sub-national level (district/division/region)
- national level (non-government sector)
- national level (government agencies/ministries)
- sectoral level (specific sector)
- transboundary level (one or more neighbouring countries)
- international level (beyond neighbouring countries)

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Five: Community-Based Organisation (CBOs)

Q8: To what extent do you form/ support/ facilitate **CBOs** in relation to localisation?

Here, a CBO could be,

- of specific livelihood or resource user groups, community organisations, youth groups or hub
- at community, ward, union, upazila, district, division, or national level, and
- identified as committees, forums, platforms, unions, associations, strategic alliances, apex bodies, federations, etc.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Six: Governance and Decision-making

Q9: To what extent do you involve the local actors and communities in the **decision-making** of your project activities? Also include recommendations received from these actors.

Possible areas of decision-making may relate to (e.g.):

- Planning project activities
- Co-financing project activities
- Managing project budget
- (Co-)Implementing or (co-)managing project activities
- Owning project activities

Example of decision making: Offering recommendations may involve being a member of a relevant committee or being a part of a consultative process.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Q10: To what extent do you **implement** the decisions jointly taken with the local actors or recommendations received from them as described above?

Possible relevant aspects :

- Implementing recommendations in project planning or implementation.
- Documenting actions taken in response to decisions or recommendations received from local actors.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Seven: Link to External Stakeholders

Q11: To what extent do you work with **external stakeholders** for localisation?

Possible external stakeholders are (e.g.):

- Services providers (agriculture/non-agriculture)
- Financial institutions (MFIs, banks)
- Market actors
- National-level entities
- Specialised institutions
- Ministries/departments/divisions/programmes/projects of government
- Multi stakeholder platforms
- Private sectors
- Other forms of collaborations (international/ national level)

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Eight: Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning (MEL)

Q12: To what extent does your **MEL system/process** include specific indicators for localisation?

Possible relevant aspects (e.g.):

- Consult the 'Learning and Progress Tracking Framework' of this document.
- Investment in MEL team's capacity to measure localisation.
- Include localisation indicators in organisational and project MEL frameworks.
- Collect feedback from local actors to monitor localisation progress.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Q13: To what extent do your **MEL system/process** contribute localisation?

A basic assumption is the more participatory MEL is, the more it is supportive to localisation. Possible MEL options (e.g.):

Monitoring:

- Consortium Partner (CP)-led monitoring
- Implementing Partner (IP)-led monitoring
- Joint (CP-IP)/CALL-led monitoring
- Participatory monitoring
- Independent/ third-party monitoring
- Local government-led monitoring, etc.

Evaluation:

- Participatory evaluation
- Independent/third-party evaluation
- Complaints and Feedback Response Mechanism (CFRM)
- OCA (Organisational Capacity Assessment) Approach
- Local/national level validation workshop

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Nine: Funding, Financing, and Due Diligence

Q14: To what extent do you raise funds to directly facilitate localisation? <i>Possible options (e.g.):</i> • Write project proposals as a part of fund raising for localisation. • Include designated activities and budget, within a larger project, exclusively for elements of localisation.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="5">SCORE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">JUSTIFICATION</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="height: 50px;"></td> </tr> </table>	SCORE					1	2	3	4	5						JUSTIFICATION									
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Q15: To what extent you have control over decisions on fund raising and financial management? <i>Possible situations (e.g.):</i> • In terms of the INGOs, it is important to understand to what extent they are independent from their HQ or international offices for fund raising.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="5">SCORE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">JUSTIFICATION</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="height: 50px;"></td> </tr> </table>	SCORE					1	2	3	4	5						JUSTIFICATION									
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Q16: To what extent does your INGO partners (applicable for NGOs) or development partners (for INGOs) support your capacity building/managing overhead costs? <i>Possible situations (e.g.):</i> • In terms of the INGOs, it is important to understand to what extent they are independent from their HQ or international offices for fund raising.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="5">SCORE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">JUSTIFICATION</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="height: 50px;"></td> </tr> </table>	SCORE					1	2	3	4	5						JUSTIFICATION									
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Q17: To what extent do you create funds at the local level to facilitate localisation? <i>Possible points to consider (e.g.):</i> • Fund creation at different levels – Household/community/self-help or resource user group/ ward/ union/ upazila/ district/ outside project area, etc. • Funds for different purposes – to mobilise local resources, organisational sustainability, additional activity, as incentives, etc. • Other ways – advocacy, endowment fund, consultancy, philanthropy/ donation, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), etc.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="5">SCORE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="5">JUSTIFICATION</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="height: 50px;"></td> </tr> </table>	SCORE					1	2	3	4	5						JUSTIFICATION									
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Q18: To what extent do you ensure due diligence for raising/ creating/ managing funds, project activities and operations to facilitate localisation?

Possible points to consider (e.g.):

- An organisation should review its relevant policies for due diligence to answer this question.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Ten: Data, Information, and Knowledge

Q19: How regularly and effectively do you collect, store, analyse, and use **data and information** to support localisation?

Consider data security or data protection aspects.

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Q20: To what extent do you document and share **knowledge** to facilitate localisation in the target locality and beyond?

Possible points to consider (e.g.):

- Knowledge is regularly documented/ captured (in any form written, video, digital forms)
- Documented knowledge is regularly shared with all partners, and external stakeholders
- Knowledge is regularly used by external stakeholders for knowledge mobilisation and exchange

SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Dimension Eleven: Scaling up, Replication, Mainstreaming, and Recognition

Q21: To what extent have you **mainstreamed** your localisation good practices at your own project/ programme/ organisational levels?

Possible points to consider (e.g.):

- Project approaches are integrated into the same organisation's other projects, programmes/domain, and the organisation's strategy

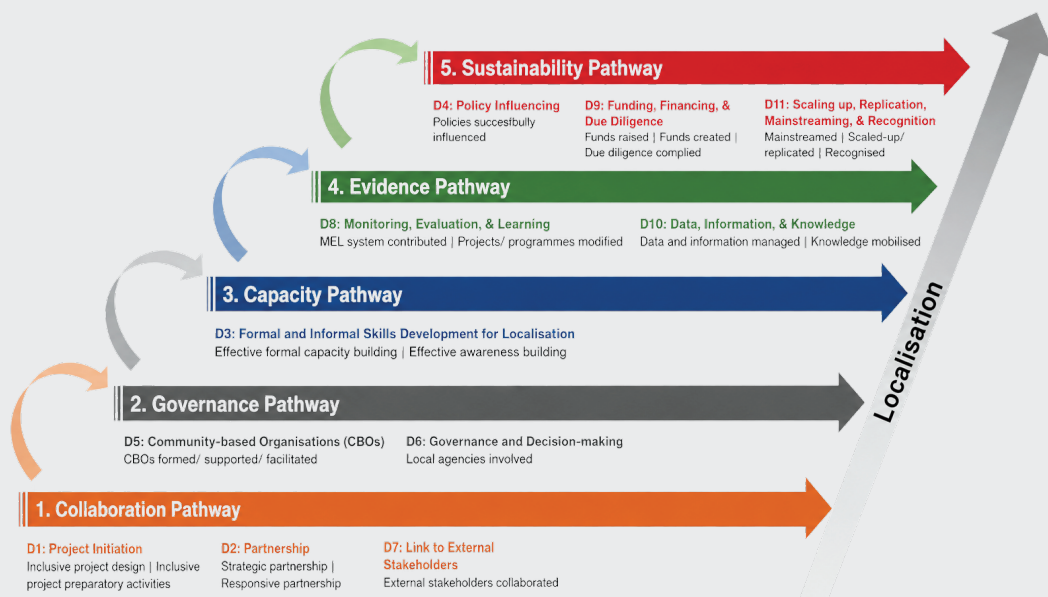
SCORE				
1	2	3	4	5
JUSTIFICATION				

Q22: To what extent do you see your localisation good practices being scaled-up/replicated by external organisations? <i>Possible points to consider (e.g.):</i> Project approaches are integrated in other organisation(s)/government/private sector, etc.	SCORE				
	1	2	3	4	5
	JUSTIFICATION				
Q23: To what extent did you facilitate the private sectors to extend their institution set-up at the local level? <i>Possible points to consider (e.g.):</i> Private sector's both input & output level institutional set-up extended at local/community level, such as buying hub, trial plot establishment to let community people seeing the results of inputs (e.g., seeds, pesticide, variety performance etc.).	SCORE				
	1	2	3	4	5
	JUSTIFICATION				
Overall assessment (descriptive)					

Component 3: Localisation Pathways

Based on the overall assessment (Component 2), an organisation can take any of the following five pathways," as presented in 'Figure 4' and 'Box 3'.

Figure 4: Localisation pathways



Box 3: Guidance to select a localisation pathway

- Individual scores of 11 dimensions can be obtained from Table 2.
- Based on those scores, one can calculate the score of each of five themes.
- The theme that scored the lowest, an organisation needs to take up the corresponding localisation pathway towards localisation.
- For example, an organisation which scored very low in Dimensions 1, 2 & 7 together means that it is at the early stage of its localisation journey. Therefore, it will take the 'Collaboration Pathway'.
- The rationale for each pathway is described in detail in the section Description of Five Localisation Pathways.
- The most advanced organisation will follow the 'Sustainability Pathway', which indicates that it is doing very well in all other dimensions, except all or one of Dimensions 4, 9 & 11.

Component 4: Action Plan towards Localisation

Based on the selected localisation pathway, an organisation needs to take specific actions to make appropriate changes within the organisation at different levels. These actions could be strategic, operational, or systemic. The Box 4 offers a guidance to develop a localisation action plan.

Box 4: Guidance to prepare a localisation action plan

- Based on Table 2 under Component 2, an organisation should make its own action plan to improve its baseline scores. The action plan would guide the changes an organisation needs to make in different areas, for example, strategic, partnership, operational, systemic – administrative, and financial.
- Table 3 under Component 4 represents a sample action plan for localisation. The following section provides a recommended list of indicators for 11 dimensions. An organisation can use these tools to prepare its action plan for localisation.

Table 3: Template of adaptive action plan for localisation

Localisation Pathway	Action Need under each dimension	Responsibility	Resources needed	Tentative Deadline	Remarks
<i>Operational Vision of Localisation: [Insert here the vision prepared under Component 1]</i>					
<i>Collaboration Pathway [As Example]</i>	<i>Dimension 1: Project Initiation</i>	<i>Manager, Project Development Unit</i>	<i>Reallocate PDU budget</i>	<i>Continuous; next checking in March 2027</i>	
	<i>- Make it mandatory to involve local actors during the project design stage.</i>	<i>Project Managers</i>	<i>Reallocate project budget</i>		
	<i>- Make it mandatory to involve local actors in all project inception activities.</i>	<i>Manager, MEL</i>			
		<i>Support: Manager, Finance, CD, ED</i>			

LEARNING AND PROGRESS TRACKING FRAMEWORK

Component 4 outlines the development process of an action plan for localisation. To track the progress of implementation of such an action plan along a selected localisation pathway, it would be useful to identify a set of indicators against 11 dimensions.

This section registers a set of recommended indicators as examples. It is important to note that all the examples of indicators are indicative. An organisation should consider other options if those are relevant for localisation in their own context defined by their organisational relevance, mandate, and scope of work.

Localisaiton Pathyway: Collaboration

Dimension 1: Project Initiation

Indicator guide

- Involvement of local actors during the project design, proposal preparation, appraisal and/or validation stage(s).
- Involvement of local actors in all project inception/ initiation activities.

Dimension 2: Partnership

Indicator guide

- Formalise long-term strategic partnerships with relevant organisations to work toward common localisation objectives.
- Put a system in place so that such relationships are not confused with short-term donor-implementer, grantor-grantee, and client-consultant relationships.
- Revise such partnerships promptly in response to local needs (e.g., disaster/emergency situations and innovation opportunities).
- Ensure that such partnership appreciates partners' improved capacity, and shifting organisational directions aligning localisation.
- Ensure that such partnership capitalises on local political and funding opportunity favouring localisation.

Dimension 7: Link to External Stakeholders

Indicator guide

- Maintain strong working relationships with external stakeholders to advance localisation agenda.
- Measure the impact of maintaining relationships with external actors on localisation process.

Localisaiton Pathyway: Governance

Dimension 5: Community-Based Organisations (CBOs)

Indicator guide

- Form, support and facilitate CBOs to implement localisation actions.
- Ensure diversity in CBOs in line with organisational mandates and scope of work for wider impact.

Dimension 6: Governance and Decision-making

Indicator guide

- Involve local actors (e.g., CBOs, local government institutions, and local administration) in decision-making of project activities in a structured setting (e.g., as members of relevant committees).
- Seek recommendations from these agencies in semi-formal/ informal arrangement (e.g., multistakeholder consultative process).

Localisaiton Pathway: Capacity

Dimension 3: Formal and Informal Skills Development for Localisation

Indicator guide

- Organise formal training/ capacity building sessions for local actors in diverse issues, based on their needs and in relation to localisation.
- Measure the effectiveness of these training sessions.
- Organise informal awareness sessions for local actors on diverse issues, in relation to localisation.
- Measure the effectiveness of these awareness sessions.

Localisaiton Pathway: Evidence

Dimension 8: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

Indicator guide

- Specific indicators for localisation in organisational MEL frameworks/tools.
- Invest in MEL team's capacity to measure/ track localisation.
- Create an effective communication channel within the organisation so that MEL outputs on localisation guide programme and project revision for effective localisation.

Dimension 10: Data, Information, and Knowledge

Indicator guide

- Collect, store, analyse, and use data and information to support localisation at regular intervals.
- Measure effectiveness of data management system.
- Ensure data security/ data protection aspects.
- Document knowledge on localisation experience in diverse forms (e.g., written, video, digital forms) on a regular basis.
- Share the documented knowledge regularly with project staff.
- Share the documented knowledge regularly with external stakeholders.
- Track if the shared knowledge is used by external stakeholders (i.e., knowledge mobilisation).

Localisaiton Pathyway: Sustainability

Dimension 4: Policy Influencing

Indicator guide

- Conduct policy influencing on localisation at organisational level (i.e., other peer organisations, specific stakeholders etc.; it indicates replication of localisation actions), and measure its success.
- Conduct policy influencing on localisation at local level (union/upazila), sub-national level (district/division/region), national level (government agencies/ministries & non-government sector), sectoral level (specific sector), transboundary level (one or more neighbouring countries), international level (beyond neighbouring countries), and measure its success.

Dimension 9: Funding, Financing, & Due Diligence

Indicator guide

- Write project proposals as part of fundraising for localisation.
- Include specific activities and budget, within a larger project, exclusively for elements of localisation.
- Increase control over decisions on fundraising and financial management (e.g., country office vs HQ).
- Increase support of INGO partners (applicable for NGOs) or development partners (for INGOs) to overhead costs.
- Create funds at the local level to facilitate localisation.
- Ensure that organisational policies for due diligence are supporting raising/ creating/ managing funds, project activities and operations to facilitate localisation.

Dimension 11: Scaling up, Replication, Mainstreaming, and Recognition

Indicator guide

- Ensure the project's localisation approach is integrated in the same organisation's other projects, programmes, and strategy as a means of mainstreaming; and in other organisation(s)/government/private sector, etc. as a means of scaling up.

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Support



With support from the Embassy of Switzerland, the CALL Consortium, comprising nine Swiss NGOs and seventeen local partners, works across eighteen districts of Bangladesh to empower two million climate-affected and marginalised people. The initiative aims to strengthen community capacity for disaster management and climate resilience, enhance local economies, and share knowledge gained from local to international levels.

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Localisation Assessment



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