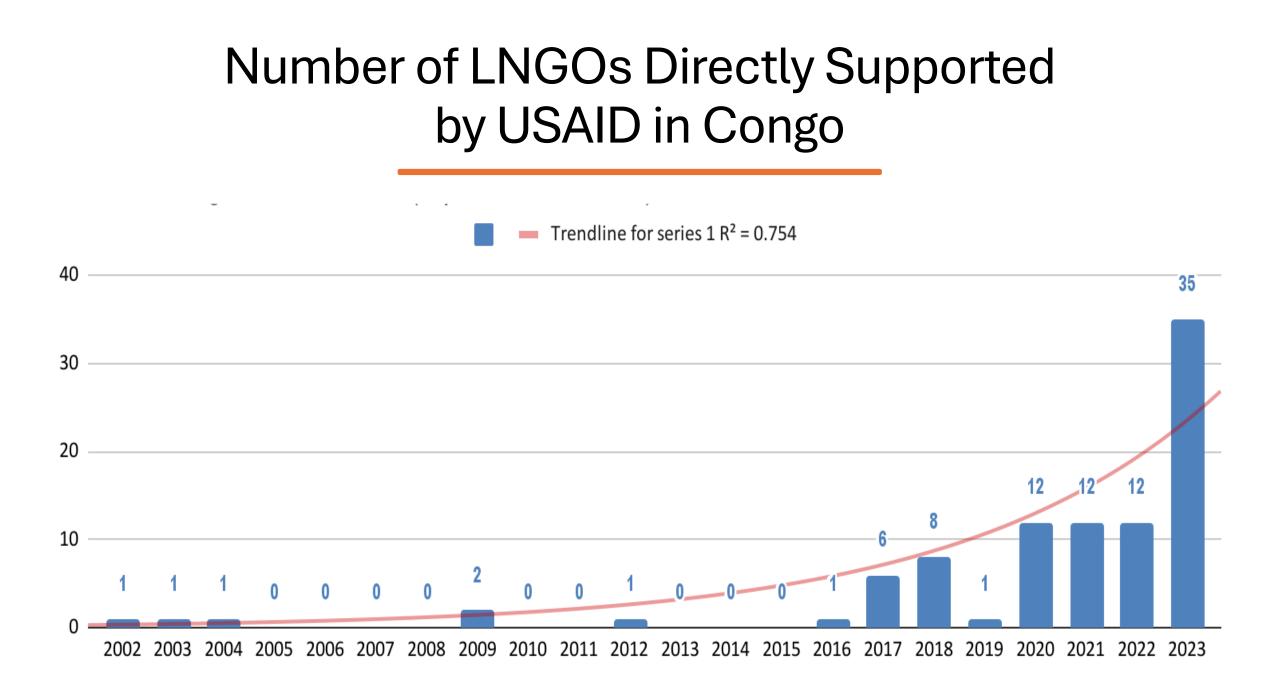
## Localization

Locally Led Development

## Localization & Locally Led Development

- Donors moving to directly fund national partners.
- USAID Target: 70% of projects need to be locally lead.
- Projects stipulate 50% to LNGO for 3 year with 75% for years 4 and 5.
- Looking for technical strength, geographical coverage, organizational capacity and innovation.





## Well positioned to play a larger role in education

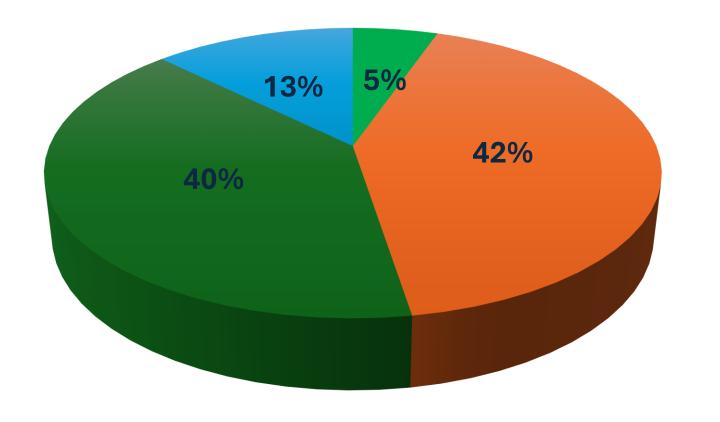
- CPC and CPK have a long history of running schools
- They have a large geographical footprint
- With 70% of schools in Congo run by the church they are a natural consortium partner

## Current context in Congo

- Fourth poorest country in the world (62% < \$2.15/day)
- 95% Christian
- 70% of schools are church run
- Government pays only 60% of teacher salaries
- 40% of health care is delivered by churches
- Government only pays 35% of health worker salaries

### Source of Funding for Health Care in Kasai

Church funding is less than 1%



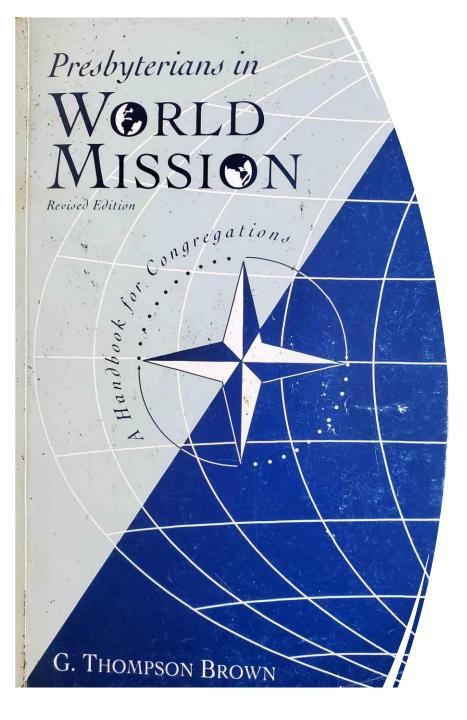
Government Population SEMI Project Other Projects

## **IMA Capacity Strengthening Legacy**

#### SANRU - Democratic Republic of Congo

Over the course of 20+ years, IMA staff mentors were located in the SANRU office. SANRU is now known for its expertise and management capacity in providing integrated health systems strengthening assistance to throughout Congo. Now a direct awardee of USAID, the World Bank and the Global Fund.



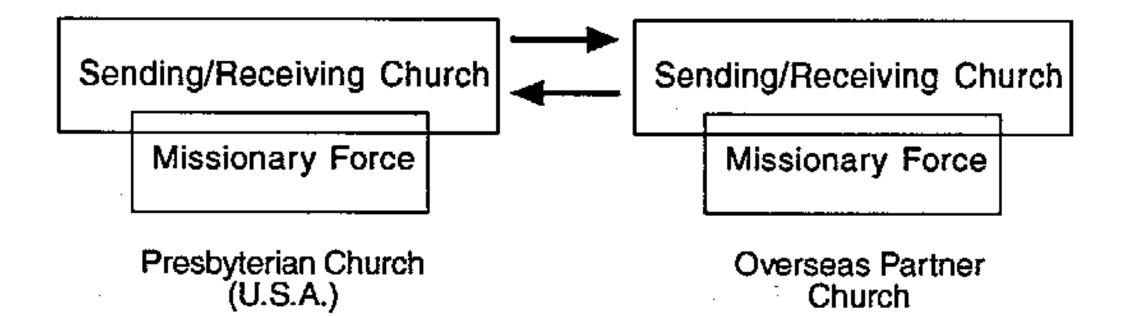


## The Framework Within Which We do Mission

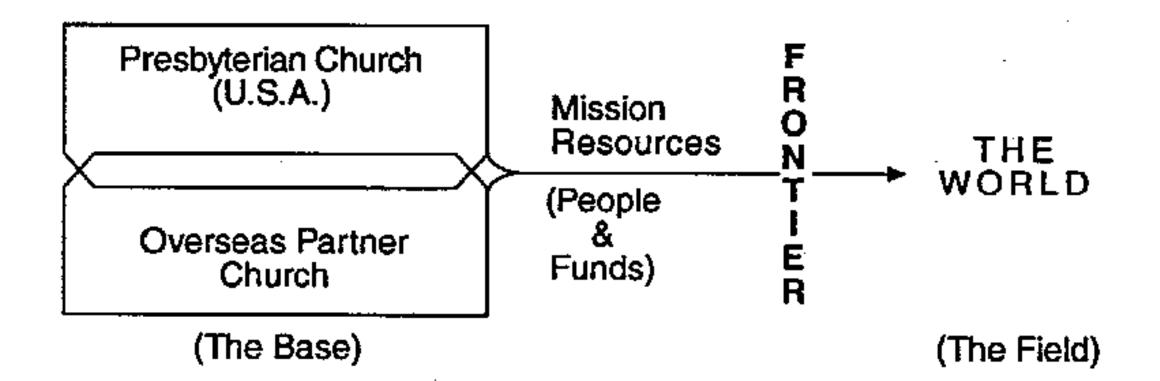
## Early Mission Model

## THE "SENDING CHURCH" \_\_\_\_\_ THE FRONTIER THE "MISSION" (The Base) THE FRONTIER (The Field)

## **Current Mission Model**

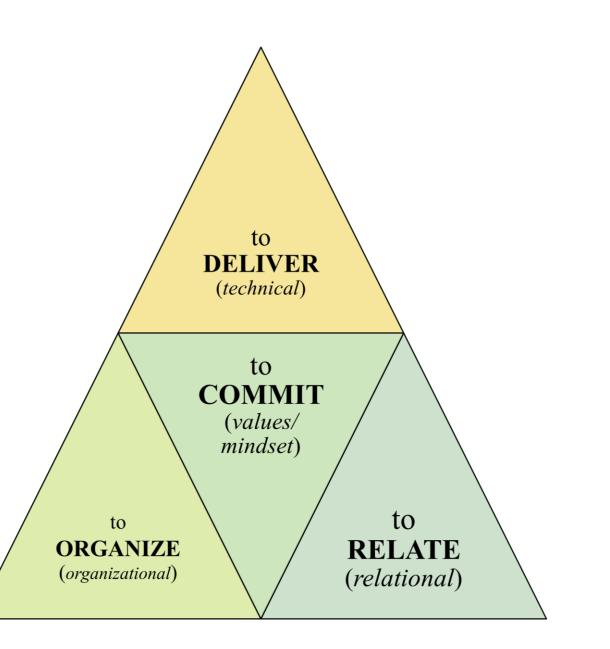


## **Proposed Mission Model**



#### CORD: Capacities of a Successful Organization

- To **C**OMMIT is at the heart.
- To **O**RGANIZE
- To **R**ELATE support
- To **D**ELIVER most visible



#### **To COMMIT**

Drives the success of an organization for long-term viability and sustainability.

- Vision, Purpose and Ownership
- Organizational Culture and Leadership
- Accountability
- Adaptive Management

#### **To ORGANIZE**

The processes and structures to organize the work, implement programs, allocate resources and comply with donor requirements.

- Independent Governance
- Strategy and Planning
- Human Resource Development
- Financial & Administrative Management
- Resource Mobilization (procurement)

#### **To RELATE**

The ability to form connections with communities, donors and peer organizations.

- Stakeholder Relations
- Peer Networking and Partnership
- Donor Relations
- Government Relations
- Private Sector Relations

#### **To DELIVER**

Specific technical knowledge and skills needed to carry out the work and achieve results.

- Program Implementation
- Technical Expertise
- Stakeholder Engagement and Participation
- Design, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (DMEL)
- Gender, Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI)
- Program Sustainability

## Essentials of a LNGO

- A dynamic director that has technical competence and can network with donors and government
- A qualified finance director who can develop and work from a budgeted work plan and do accrual accounting
- A monitoring and evaluation specialist that can develop Program Monitoring Plans and log frames
- Technical expertise
- Independent and competent governance

#### Dr Bernard Ngoy Technical Director IMA

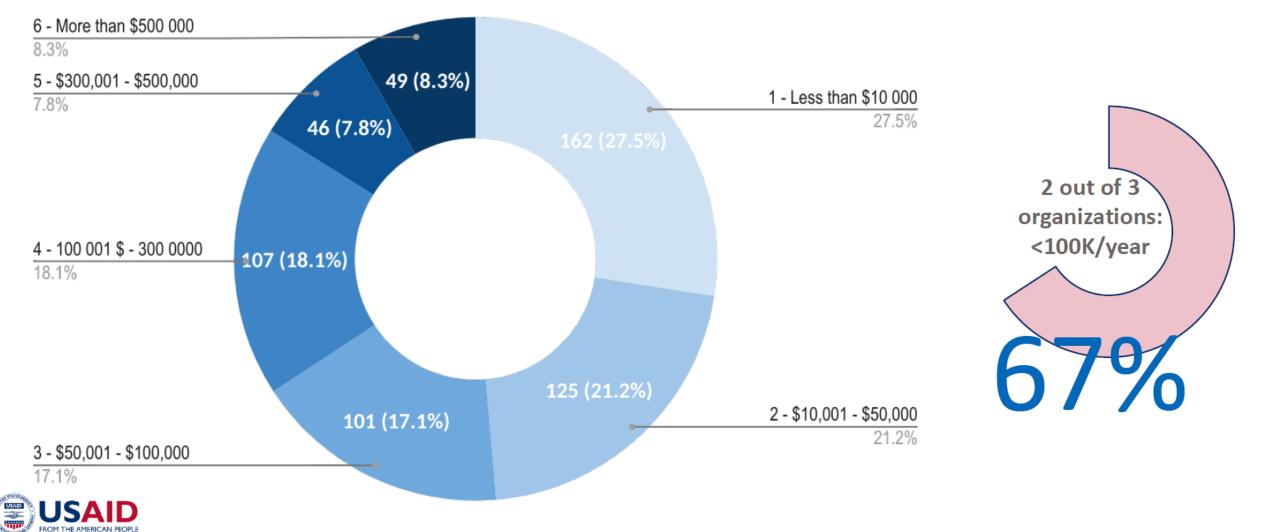
#### **Dr Albert Kalonji** Technical Director SANRU

- Started at Lubondai hospital
- First in class at KSPH
- Oversees 18 projects worth \$160m / year



#### **FUNDING - Annual Funding**

Annual budget of the organization (in US\$)



#### Supplying Resources

- Financial resources
- Material resources
- Human resources

#### Mentoring

- Mutual and ongoing
- Relational, facilitative, and nonevaluative
- Includes peer mentoring

Current Capacity Strengthening Approaches More Structured Capacity Strengthening Approaches

#### Coaching

- Site visits
- On-the-Job training
- Internships / apprenticeships

#### Training

- Trainings / Workshops
- Low-dose High-Frequency training
- E-Learning Apps
- Study Tours

#### Humentum Courses

- USAID Rules & Regulations: Grants & Cooperative Agreements \$765
- Financial Management for Development Professionals \$405
- USAID Proposal Development From NOFO/RFA/RFP to Proposal Submission \$495
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) \$405
- Planning for NGO Financial Sustainability \$495
- Project Management for Development Professionals \$405
- Fighting Fraud in NGOs \$495
- USAID Procurement: Grants & Cooperative Agreements \$495
- NGO Budgeting Essentials \$405

Note: A best practice is to have the person trained to do a workshop for the whole team on what they have learned when they get back.

#### **Technical Assistance**

- Consultants
- Development of manuals, tools, or policies
- Internal evaluations

#### **Facilitating Connections**

- Networking
- Partner brokering
- Social Network development

Under Utilized Capacity Strengthening Approaches

#### Available tools

- Capacity Assessment Tool
- Pre-Award Questionnaire
- Due-Diligence-Assessment
- Essential Guide to Managing Your USAID Award
- Institutional Strengthening Guide Chapter 4 Governance
- Robust and Sustainable Resource Mobilization Training Manual
- Grant Craft Endowments

#### Networking that needs to happen

Donors	Organizations
USAID	Save the Children
FCDO	Cordaid
World Bank	Mission 21
UNICEF	Education Development Center (EDC)

## Steps to localization

- Get stakeholder input for what Congo needs
- Find a dynamic leader with vision to be director
- Create a legal entity with an independent board
- Develop policies on: Accounting and Finance, Procurement, Property Management, Human Resources, Code of Conduct & Ethics, and Travel
- Hire essential team
- Use available resources to address needs
- Develop and use comprehensive information system
- Link with existing projects and complementary partners
- Build up team around opportunities and goals

#### Decisions that need to be made

- Will the NGO represent both CPK and CPC or will they work separately?
- What are the churches technical strength? How can they be developed?
- What innovation is needed in the Congo education system?
- How will churches in the US help support localization?

# An NGOs success is dependent on its reputation