

Appendix 2: Summary of online survey

Background

The online survey was used to gather perspectives on Sweden's application of the Grand Bargain localisation agenda. The main audiences for the online survey were: 1) Sida and MFA staff in Stockholm and in Swedish missions abroad; 2) direct recipients of Swedish funding at HQ and country levels; and 3) indirect recipients of Swedish funding, mainly national and local NGOs at country level.

The survey was available in English, French, Ukrainian and Burmese. Participants were able to respond to the survey between 29 May to 16 August 2023, with the bulk of responses received in June and July 2023.

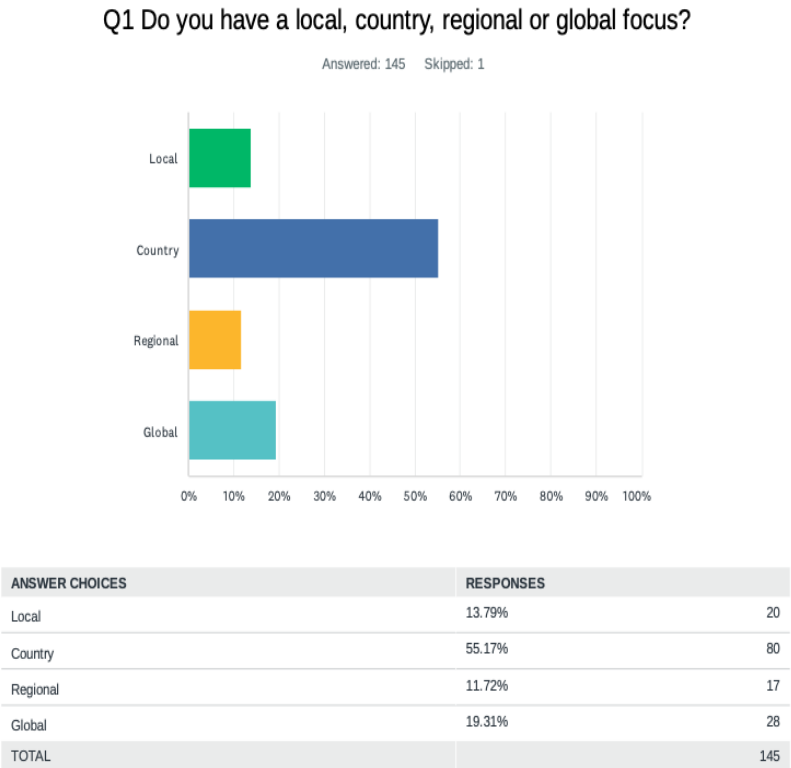
Survey respondents

A total of 146 people responded to the survey.

Geographic coverage

The majority (55 percent) of survey respondents had a country-level focus; 19 percent were global/HQ level-focused; 14 percent were locally focused; and 12 percent were regionally focused (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Geographic focus of survey respondents



Those survey respondents that were country-focused, responded that they were working in thirty countries.

Organisation types

The largest group of survey respondents indicated that they worked for international NGOs (INGOs), representing 40 percent of total survey respondents; followed by national NGOs (NNGOs) and local NGOs (LNGOs) combined, representing a combined 30 percent of the total. The next largest group worked for the Swedish government, representing 14 percent of total respondents, then UN

organisations, representing 12 percent of the total. See Figure 2 for a full breakdown of survey respondents by organisation type.

Figure 6: Survey respondents by organisation type



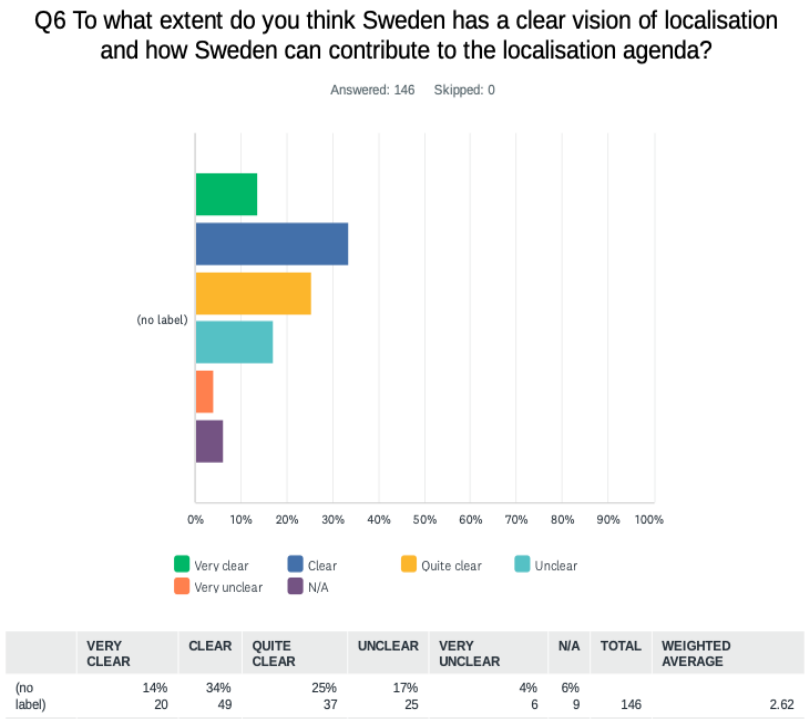
Survey results

Sweden's vision of localisation and how it can contribute

The majority (34 percent) of survey respondents said that they thought Sweden had a clear vision of localisation and how Sweden can contribute to the localisation agenda. The next most popular

response was ‘quite clear’, which was selected by 25 percent of survey participants (see Figure 3).

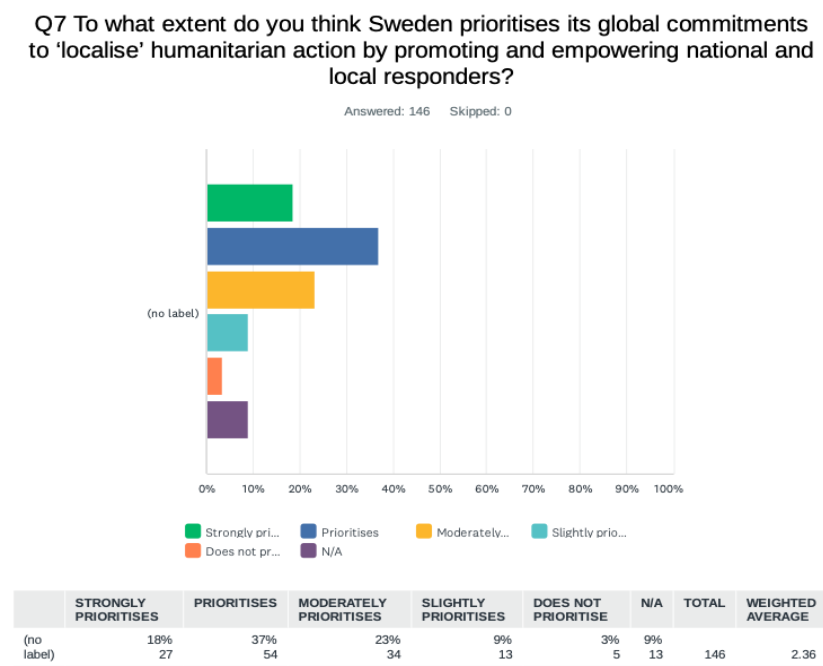
Figure 7: Does Sweden have a clear vision of localisation and how it contributes to localisation



Perceptions of localisation as a priority for Sweden

The majority (37 percent) of survey participants considered that Sweden ‘prioritises’ its global commitments on localisation (see Figure 4).

Figure 8: Perceptions of Sweden’s prioritisation of localisation



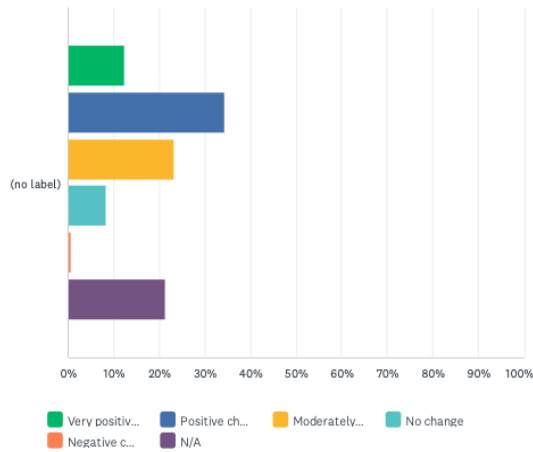
Perceptions of positive change

Most survey respondents indicated that they had observed a positive change in Sweden’s contribution to the localisation agenda since its commitment to the Grand Bargain (see Figure 5).

Figure 9: Perceptions of positive change in Sweden’s contribution to localisation

Q8 Have you observed a positive change over the last 8 years (since 2016, when Sweden became a signatory to the Grand Bargain) in the way that Sweden engages with and on behalf of local and national actors in humanitarian contexts?

Answered: 146 Skipped: 0

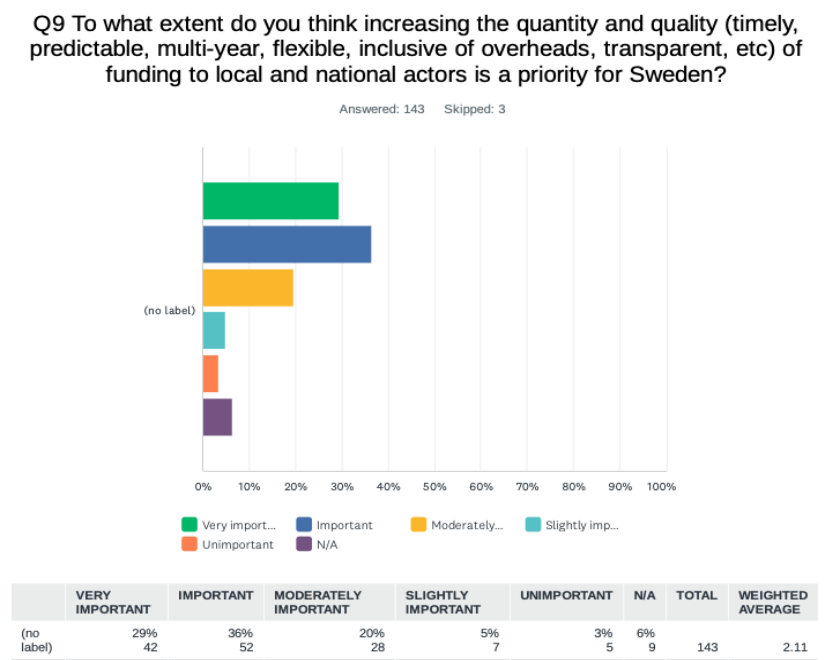


	VERY POSITIVE CHANGE	POSITIVE CHANGE	MODERATELY POSITIVE CHANGE	NO CHANGE	NEGATIVE CHANGE	N/A	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	12% 18	34% 50	23% 34	8% 12	1% 1	21% 31	146	2.37

Quantity and quality of funding to LNAs

The majority of survey respondents felt that increasing the quantity and quality of funding to LNAs was a priority for Sweden (see Figure 6).

Figure 10: Perceptions of Sweden’s prioritisation of more/better funding for LNAs

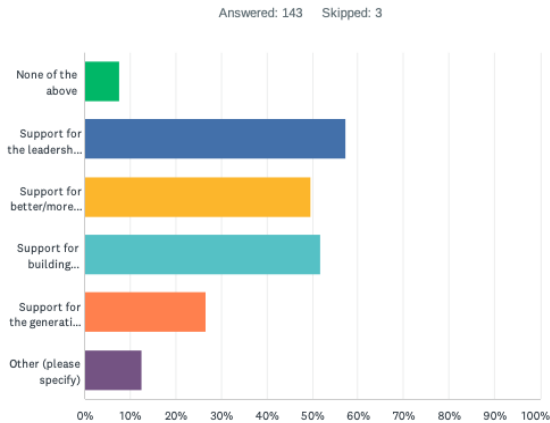


Other aspects of localisation

The most popular way in which survey respondents considered that Sweden has furthered the localisation agenda was ‘support for the leadership and participation of LNAs’ in leadership, coordination and policy-making groups’ – 57 percent of respondents selected this option (see Figure 7).

Figure 11: Other priority aspects of localisation for Sweden
Barriers

Q10 Beyond funding, select the main ways in which you think Sweden has used its influence to further the localisation agenda (select all that apply)



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above	8%	11
Support for the leadership and participation of local and national actors in humanitarian leadership, coordination and policy-making groups	57%	82
Support for better/more equal partnerships between international organisations and local and national actors	50%	71
Support for building stronger institutional capacities for local and national actors	52%	74
Support for the generation of learning and research on localisation, including evidence generated in the 'Global South'	27%	38
Other (please specify)	13%	18

Survey respondents identified bureaucratic and legal constraints, capacity constraints of LNAs and the administrative burden of overseeing multiple grants as the main barriers to localisation (see Figure 8).

Figure 12: Main barriers to localisation

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above	1%	2
Bureaucratic and legal constraints on funding local and national actors directly	52%	75
The administrative burden of overseeing multiple, smaller grants	43%	61
Political and economic interests of the Swedish Government	15%	22
Willingness and ability of international intermediary organisations to share power and/or resources with local and national actors	35%	50
The lack of binding commitments/agreements on localisation, making it difficult to hold international actors to account	34%	49
Real and perceived capacity constraints of local and national actors to respond in an emergency and adhere to donor compliance requirements	46%	66
Real and perceived capacity constraints of local and national actors to take on leadership roles and participate in coordination mechanisms/decision-making bodies/policy forums	33%	47
Repressive, weak or corrupt national governments	24%	35
Insecurity (for local actors in particular), lack of access and/or compromised civil society space	25%	36
A lack of a clear and shared understanding of localisation and Sweden's role in contributing to the localisation agenda	38%	55
Other (please specify)	11%	16
Total Respondents: 143		

Looking ahead

Question 13 asked respondents what they thought Sweden should prioritise or change as it continues to implement its commitments on localisation/ which are the areas where Swedish funding and influence could have the most impact within collective efforts on localisation. The main themes to emerge were:

- Direct Swedish funding for LNNGOs.
- More emphasis on capacity building of LNAs.
- More genuine partnerships with LNAs.

Final comments

Q14 asked for any other comments or reflections. The main themes to emerge were:

- More and better funding for LNAs.
- More emphasis on capacity building.
- Linking humanitarian and development approaches.