

COORDINATION

LOCALIZATION IN COORDINATION

KEY GUIDANCE

You will find suggestions and tips for localization – engaging and including local and national actors in the work of a CCCM Cluster – throughout the Toolkit. The main guidance for CCCM Cluster coordination teams, and example strategies and workplans, is in [Toolkit Section 9.7 Localization](#).

Localization responsibilities of Cluster coordinators include:

- ✓ Encouraging **partnership modalities** that promote and capitalize on local capacities
- ✓ Promoting **funding opportunities** for local actors
- ✓ Promoting **participation and influence** of local and national actors in cluster coordination, and representation in cluster governance mechanisms
- ✓ Involving local actors in **decision-making processes**

Tips for considering localization in the CCCM Cluster coordination structure include:

- **Cluster membership & participation – promote active engagement and meaningful participation**
 - ✓ Proactively map and reach out to local actors in the response
 - ✓ Communicate with local/national actors on the humanitarian coordination structure, and why the CCCM Cluster might be useful for local actors to participate in
 - ✓ Provide new Cluster partners with an induction session
 - ✓ Ensure meeting locations and remote meeting platforms are accessible
 - ✓ Conduct meetings in local languages, or provide interpretation, and translate written documents. Translate meeting minutes, or at least action points.
 - ✓ During coordination meetings, actively invite inputs from local and national actors
- **Cluster governance structure – share leadership and ensure participation of local/national actors**
 - ✓ **Government co-leadership** – promote government counterpart participation in, and co-leadership of, the Cluster, where feasible and appropriate
 - ✓ **NGO co-coordination** – NGO co-coordination of clusters is considered good practice; consider a phased approach taking advantage of institutional expertise, e.g. establishing INGO co-coordination during the first phases of an emergency, then transitioning to co-coordination
 - ✓ **Sub-national coordination** – promote NNGO co-coordination at a sub-national level
 - ✓ **Participation in Technical Working Groups** – support local actor participation in, and taking leadership or co-leadership of TWGs; this can also be a good entry point for local/national actor engagement in the cluster governance structure
 - ✓ **Representation in the Strategic Advisory Group** – include seats for local/national NGOs
- **Monitor progress – using the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM)**
 - ✓ Include specific questions on localization and encourage local/national actors to respond to the annual CCPM

References & further reading

- [Toolkit Section 9.7 Localization](#)
- IASC (2021) [*Guidance Strengthening Participation, Representation and Leadership of Local & National Actors in IASC Coordination Mechanisms*](#)
- IASC (2015) [*IASC Reference Module on Cluster Coordination at the Country Level*](#)
- ALNAP (Clarke PK, Campbell L.) (2015) [*Exploring coordination in humanitarian clusters*](#)