

CCCM YEMEN – FIELD MISSION REPORT
WEST COAST 24TH -27TH OCTOBER

Objective of the mission:

The mission to the West Coast aims to assess and better understand the situation of managed IDP sites and to a lesser degree unmanaged IDP sites, in this Hub by National Cluster. The mission used a mixed methodology of KII with partners and ExU, FGD with community members and stakeholders, and general observations to monitor response gaps, needs, and potential improvements or challenges encounter by site management agencies.

A secondary data review using site reports will be used to verify and support findings from the visit.

Summary:

- Mission at a glance
- Characteristics of Visited IDP sites in The West Coast
- CCCM Modalities in the West Coast
- Key Findings and Recommendations per Sector in IDP sites in West Coast

Mission at a glance:

Day	Activity / Meeting	Area	Supported By	CCCM Modality	Site population
23/10/22	Meeting with Head of ExU	Aden	SN- CC CM Cluster		
24/10/22	Visit to Al Magliah IDP site	Dubab	AOWBC	Mobile	90 HH
25/10/22	Meeting with Mokha ExU	Mokha	GWQ		
26/10/22	Visit Alswies IDP site	Mokha	GWQ	Mobile	141 HH
26/10/22	Visit Alzahirah IDP site	Mokha	GWQ	Mobile	97 HH
26/10/22	Visit Alqaatabia IDP site	Mokha	GWQ	Mobile	112 HH
26/10/22	ABA, CCCM partners Meeting W/ OCHA	Mokha	GWQ, IOM, AOWBC		

26/10/22	Meeting with Al Hodaidah ExU Manager	Al Khukhah	DRC		
27/10/22	Visit Shaab Nabaa IDP site	Al Khukhah	IOM	Mobile	662 HH
27/10/22	Visit Bani Jaber IDP site	Al Khukhah	DRC	Static	460 HH
27/10/22	Visit Al Qamous IDP site	Al Khukhah	IOM	Mobile + Static Volunteer	265 HH
27/10/22	Visit Al Moshag IDP site	Al Khukhah	DRC	Mobile	220 HH

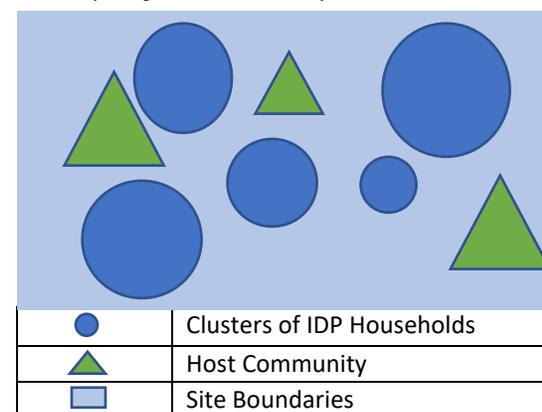
1 – Characteristics of Visited IDP sites in The West Coast

Scattered and dispersed sites:

The majority of sites in the West Coast, including the ones visited, can be classified as unplanned scattered and dispersed sites. This means that often the sites take up large geographical spaces and cluster of HHs can be found with large distances between one another. These sites often span over multiple land boundaries, meaning land ownership is held by more than one person or family.

Due to the spread-out nature of these locations, communal resources for all sections of the sites, such as water points, education facilities, and medical spaces can be cumbersome and resource heavy and present challenges to the site management teams and other service providers. It can also lead to disparity in service and community integration. For example, one sites large geographical boundary meant a school in the host community was 1.5K walk for some children, while it was over 5K walk for others based on where their HH resided. These unplanned and dispersed sites can be surrounded or adjoins to host communities. The limited shared communal resources can often be found on the host communities' property or land. While informal verbal agreements are utilized by SMCs, this leaves certain infrastructure upgrades and improvements preciously linked to HLP rights with evictions of IDP households a common threat.

Example of scattered & dispersed site

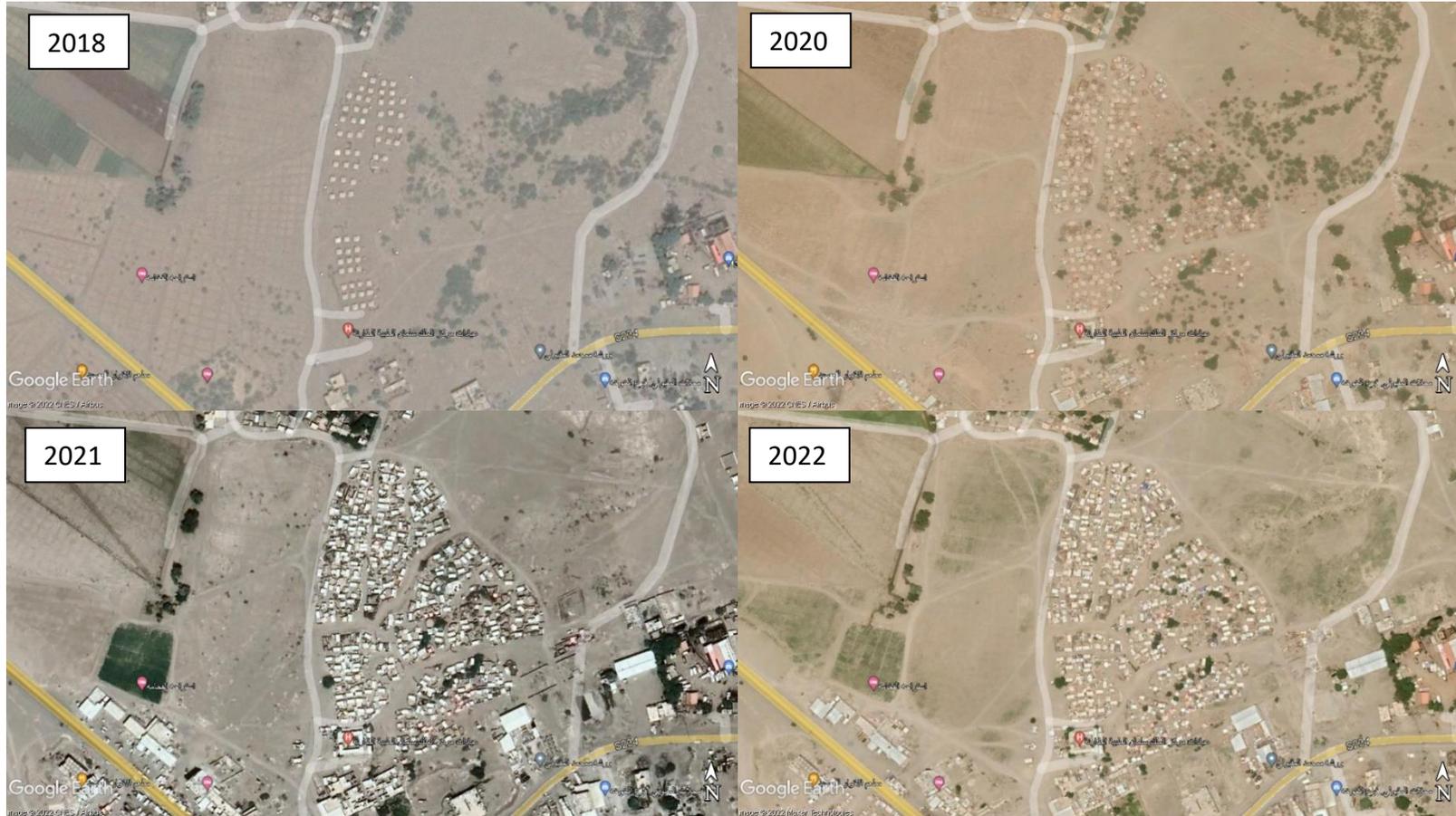


Urban Semi Planned Sites:

Bani Jaber Sites, managed by DRC is an example of a semi planned urban camp. It was established by King Salmen in August 2018 with support from a local partner. This is why the site was considered at the beginning as a Planned site, with 70 shelters. However due to over-crowding and new arrivals, especially with a wave in 2020, the sites no longer resemble the organized location it once was. While the sites benefit from its close location to town, situated beside King Suliman's Health facilities, also constructed in November 2018,

and easy access to the local market for casual labor and employment opportunities, cramped living conditions, with a steady flow of new arrivals (128 HH in the last year) contribute to high needs and frustration in the site.

This site is notably better serviced than IDPs in scattered and dispersed locations due to the static camp management and coordination offered by DRC as well its location and ease of access. The environment of the sites has also benefited from static presence as hygiene and waste removal is prioritized. However, while it was a semi planned sites and therefore should be eligible for further solutions-oriented programming, emergency issued shelters and WASH facilities are present in the sites. For example, the latrines – initially set out for 130 families, have yet to be upgraded or additional resources provided for the increase to 460 HH in the last two years. IDPs in the site mentioned health issues due to lack of wood for cooking. IDPs are burning trashes to cook instead. The National CCCM Cluster Team could see also the benefit of static management there with information board and key messages shared.



2 – CCCM Modalities in the West Coast

Area	# of sites	Name of SMCs	# of sites covered
Dubab	3	AOWBC	2
Mokha	13	GWQ	12
Khoka	59	IOM, DRC, AoBWC, NRC	28
Total in WC	77		42

To manage resources and support as many IDP sites as possible, the Site Management Agencies have employed different CCCM modalities such as; Static, Mobile, and Remote methodologies in the West Coast.

Static Site Management refers to a location that has dedicated staff and presences on a daily basis from the camp management agency. A number of factors may influence agencies decisions, but population density, geographical size, location, access, needs, and typology (planned vs unplanned) go into resource mobilization and. As mentioned above, the Bani Jaber site is an example of DRC Static camp management. An office with permanent staff can be found on location and contributes to information management, site services and coordination, and CFM mechanisms operating with high functionality.

Mobile Site Management refers to the use of core CCCM functions and activities with a team that is “mobile” or “roving” between multiple sites that are either not appropriate or permissible to have static CCCM. Mobile and Roving modality’s utilize community volunteers, such as in IOM’s and GWQ sites and community committees, as found in all the sites the National Cluster visited to support day to day activities. The mobile approach in the West Coast uses capacity building and coaching of community’s members as community committees and encourages self-reliance and autonomy to help advocacy for needs in their sites. Through these committees, the mobile teams visit on a predictable schedule to support the committees and implement necessary CCCM activities and coordinate partners. This is most common in rural, scattered and dispersed sites where a daily presence would not be feasible.

Remote Site Management is used by DRC and IOM to support inaccessible areas and sites in Tuhayta district in the West Coast. Through connections to committees and community members present in the inaccessible sites, the camp management teams have been able to ensure two-way information management flows as well as shift support to MPCA modality to soften the shock of disrupted humanitarian aid for the communities.



Meeting with Community Committee Representatives

3 – Key Findings and Recommendations per Sector in IDP sites in West Coast



Key Findings

- Area Based Coordination has positively contributed to strong engagement with ExU and supported understanding and reach to ‘unmanaged sites.
- Static presence in sites positively impacts the sites environments through high functionality of CCCM interventions. Notable in cleanliness of sites compared to surrounding areas (see picture below).
- Optimization and capacity building of site committees and volunteers in mobile management allows for community resilience and autonomy. Further establishments of emergency committees, and fire safety committees is improving the site level response to shock.
- Remote management, used in emergency cases can support critical two-way communication and information sharing as well as adaption recommendations to provision of aid, such as in kind to MPCA.
- When asked about returns and relocations all community members indicated it was not yet safe, nor had had been cleared (referring to demining) in areas of origin and they intended to stay in the sites.
- GWQ despite not having funding is continuing to serving some IDP sites with basic services, such as water trucking to provide drinkable water. Due to lack funds, they are not able to follow up on other activities.

Recommendations and Actions from National Cluster

- Support ABC’s through increased lesson sharing and establishing a TiWG. Simultaneously, encouraging partners and clusters to actively engage at this coordination level when needed.
- The CCCM National Cluster asked for Case Studies based on this field mission to the ABC.
- Establish case study on emergency response through joint community, authority, and SMT initiatives in West Coast.
- Support intention mapping and sharing relevant information’s with stakeholders and communities.
- Advocate for funding for GWQ.



Key Findings

- Lack of economic prosperity are stated as drivers to IDP sites. Secondary displacement for IDPs who were once living with host community and can no longer support renting or other economic stresses were cited as reasons of movement to sites
- Disparity in predictability of food distribution based on the partners who is covering a specific case load has directly contributed to tensions and stress between IDP communities in site covered by multiple partners.
- HLP issues limit the ability to support lively hood activities, such as agriculture, in sites.
- Men in IDP sites relay in casual labor, working on farms, fishing, or motor bike repair as common livelihoods activities while women relay on selling in the markets. Beggars where noticeable in IDP sites located near the city of Khokha

- SMT under community initiative and integrated approaches have designed innovative programming, such as IOMs weaving training aimed at supporting women in sites who learn to create ropes which IOM will later buy from them to repair shelters and bind materials.

Recommendation and Actions from National Cluster

- Create lessons learnt and case study on innovative livelihood programming.
- Work with HLPWG and FSL to see where programming to support IDPs build back resilience is possible based on limitations put on the land by private owners



Key Findings

- Most of the sites covered with Site Management Teams informed us on emergency support from IMC mobile clinics.
- Referral pathways and scope of responsibilities of local, and regional health actors unclear for SMT leading to delayed or non-responses for referrals and recommendations from health experts.
- Gaps in service due to sparse availability of resources; with limited capacity beyond primary health care in mobile clinics and centers.
- High transportation and resource cost for individuals in need of specialized care in larger hospital locations (such as Sana'a or Aden).
- Treatment of long-term illness are a gap due to the points highlighted above.

Recommendations and Actions from National CCCM Cluster

- National CCCM Cluster to Work with National Health Cluster to define and establish referral pathways and ensure feedback loop of vulnerable populations are respected.



Key Findings

- Many urban IDP sites had available water networks and infrastructure but due to slight or moderate damages, they had been rendered unusable. This has resulted in emergency water trucking provision often by non-WASH actors, such as SMT, fill the immediate gaps.
- In rural scattered sites latrines and moreover, accessible latrines were noted as gaps for individuals with mobility issues
- The availability of latrines per person in crowded urban sites do not meet global standards.
- In sites where latrines were present, gender specific washrooms were available

Recommendations and Actions from the National Cluster

- National CCCM Cluster to work with the ABC to have clear documents on the network issues in order to work with the National WASH cluster on finding solution.
- National CCCM Cluster will support initiative from new WASH partners, like People in Need, to provide WASH services, including drinkable water in IDP sites.



Key Findings

- Lack of IDP documentation, such as official identification, have led to a number of families not included on distributions list for UNHCR implementing partners (due to internal policy)
- Gender approach in Site Committee is accepted in most of the sites have women part of the committees

Recommendations and Actions from the National Cluster

- Recommendation from National CCCM Cluster to report on the Referral and Escalation System the protection issues at sites level, to support cluster coordination and case referral



Key Findings

- Different situation depending on the partners on the situation of Shelter (self-made, ESK, T-Shelter)
- Lots of shelters in all sites with need for maintenance, mainly due to environmental conditions
- Not change of tarpaulin for years in some sites
- Presence of T-Shelter in some sites, but depend on land agreement
- Participation of the community to build adequate shelters (in DRC dispersed sites) = more sustainable options for community

Recommendations and Actions from the National Cluster

- Site Management Team to use the Referral and Escalation System to raise the shelter issues
- National CCCM Cluster to work with Shelter/NFIs Cluster to identify the critical issues and to find solution to rehabilitate shelters
- DRC case study on participation of the community to build sustainable shelters.



Key Findings

- As referred by ExU and by the Area Based Coordinator, most of the schools have been damaged by the conflict. Mokha and Khokha has significant gaps due to lack of education structures.
- Education 'center' have been proposed by SMT and community as alternative to formal schools to alleviate gaps in IDPs sites.
- Two sites have child friendly spaces, but this is exceptional and have 'activities' sporadically.
- IDPs mentioned that not only children need education, but that adult's education was needed as well.

- Distance between available school and IDP sites can be more than 10km
- Recommendations and Actions from the National Cluster***
- National CCCM Cluster will refer the issues of damage school to Education
 - National CCCM Cluster to work with Child protection and Education to raise attention of Child friendly space and education at sites.



Environment and livelihood:

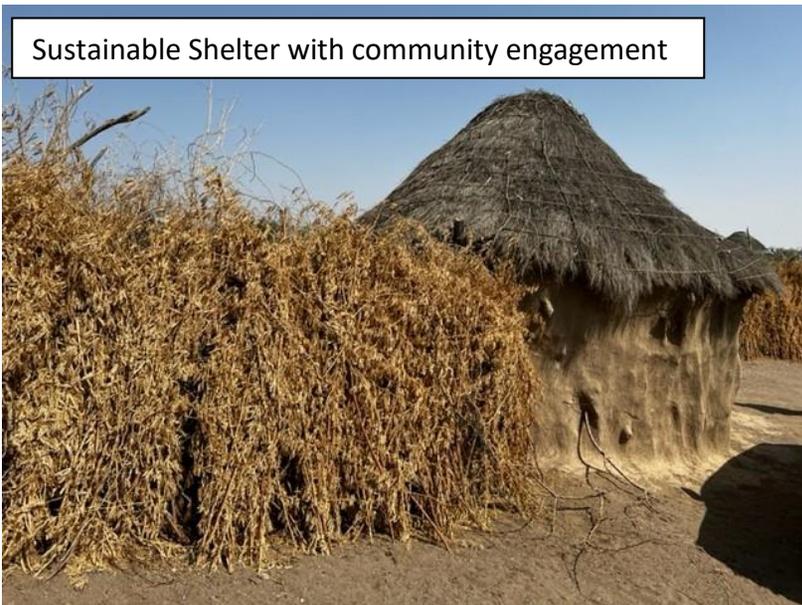
- Site environment can have impact on the structure or on activities. For several sites, the main problem is the movement of sand dune. IDPs have to move their shelters as alternative solutions, such as planting trees, is blocked due to HLP
- During the windy season, shelters are negatively effective and can struggle to endure once they are damaged. Some partners managed to distribute new plastic sheets, but some of the T-Shelters are not adapted to the environment.
- The windy season is also a period with less livelihood opportunities as many communities who rely on fishing are unable to go out.
- Due to the wind, fire risk is more likely. Partners developed approach's, such as kitchen upgrades, to mitigate the risk during cooking. depending on the modality, these kitchen upgrades are permanent and cannot move.
- Exposure to flood in the visit sites is low.
- Few sites have light with no IDPs have personal lights in their shelter. Due to the wind, solar panels cannot be fixed directly on the shelters. IOM is working on a portable structure to anchor the solar panels to alleviate these issues.
- DRC and IOM in some of their dispersed sites have developed a more sustainable shelter approach. This approach is reducing the cost, and it's adapted to the environmental conditions. However, this needs agreement from landowner.
- Initiative for livelihood by drying fishes to sell them to market, and drying leaves to make woven goods are common across the sites visited.

Recommendations and Actions from the National Cluster

- National CCCM Cluster to receive the Case Study on the sustainable shelter
- National CCCM Cluster to work with ABC on information campaigns
- National CCCM cluster to work with HLP WG on consisted land issues in dispersed sites

4 – Illustration of the situation in the IDP sites

Sustainable Shelter with community engagement



Cooking area to mitigate fire



Livelihood: drying fishes



Waste removal



Shelter with rehabilitation needs

Information Sign



Shelter improved by IDPs to mitigate effect of wind

