



CCCM Area Based Approach (ABA) YEMEN

Area Based Coordination - DRC Yemen - West
Coast

CCCM Global Retreat 2021

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Overview

Yemen ABA in
Practice

Overview of CCCM ABA across Yemen

ABA as a core component of 2021 CCCM Cluster Strategy

West Coast
example

How did we start

Where are we now

What works well

What are the challenges

Discussion

Area Based Approach in Yemen

The CCCM Cluster

2021 CCCM Cluster Strategy (Yemen)

6 Sub-National
Clusters

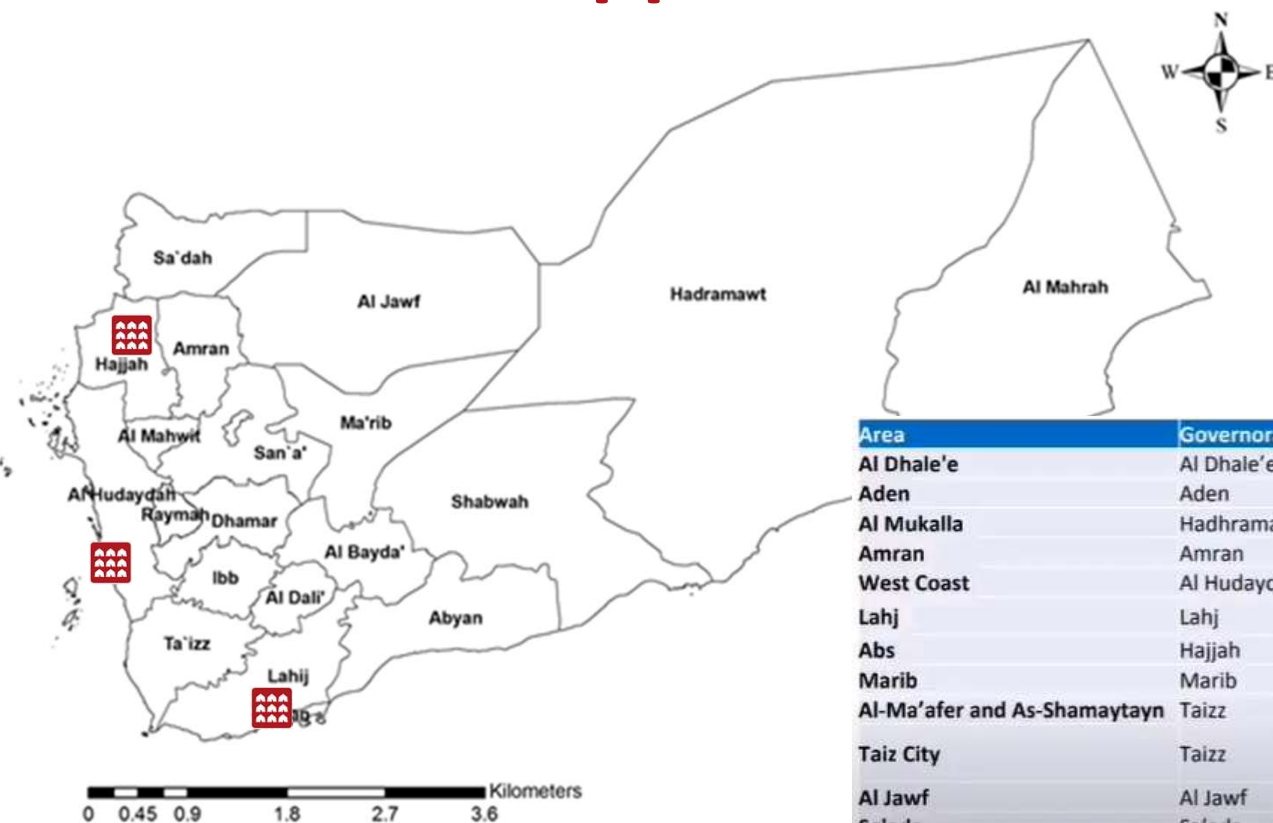
13 Area Based
Coordinators

At subnational and area level, the Cluster identified CCCM focal points to ensure effective coordination mechanisms and facilitate channels of communication and information sharing with the national level.

1 million
displaced

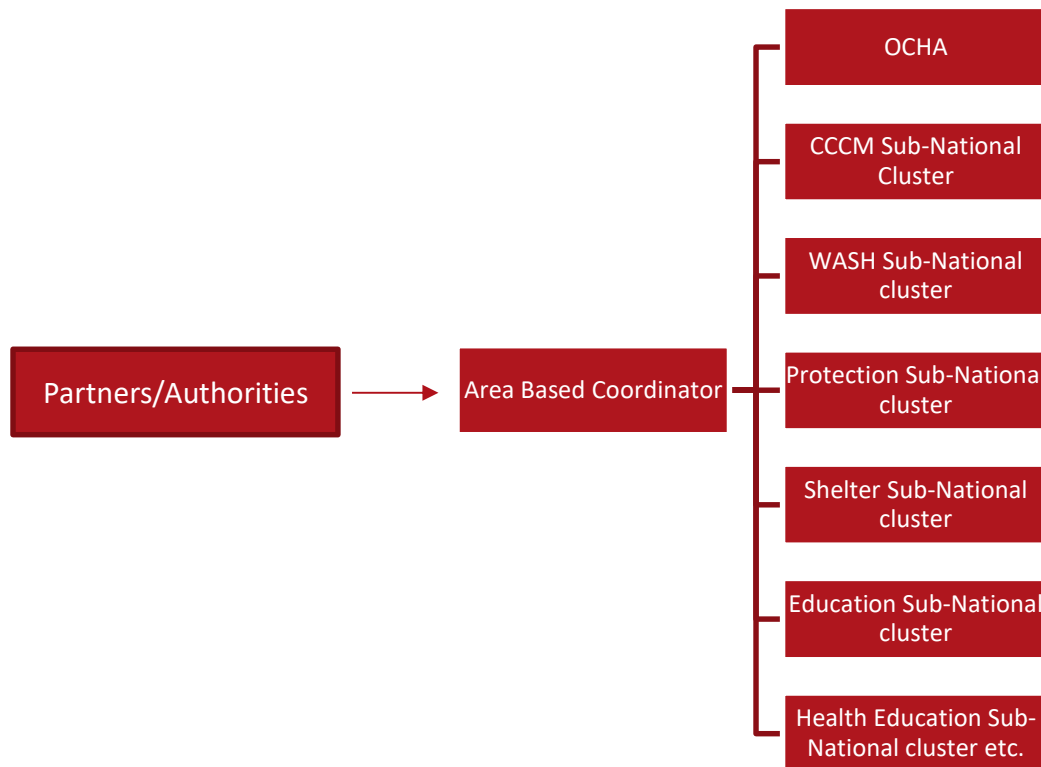
1,781
spontaneous
unplanned
sites

Area Based Approach in Yemen



Area	Governorate	District	NGO
Al Dhale'e	Al Dhale'e	(All)	ACTED
Aden	Aden	(All)	ACTED
Al Mukalla	Hadramaut	Mukalla	SHS
Amran	Amran	(All)	NRC
West Coast	Al Hudaydah	Al Khokha, Al Tuhayta, and Hays	DRC
Lahj	Lahj	(All)	DRC
Abs	Hajjah	Abs	DRC
Marib	Marib	(All)	IOM
Al-Ma'afar and As-Shamaytayn	Taizz	Al-Ma'afar and As-Shamaytayn	IOM
Taiz City	Taizz	Salh, Al-Qahirah Al-Mudhafer and Sabar Almuadem	BCFHD
Al Jawf	Al Jawf	(All)	BFD
Sa'ada	Sa'ada	(All)	BFD

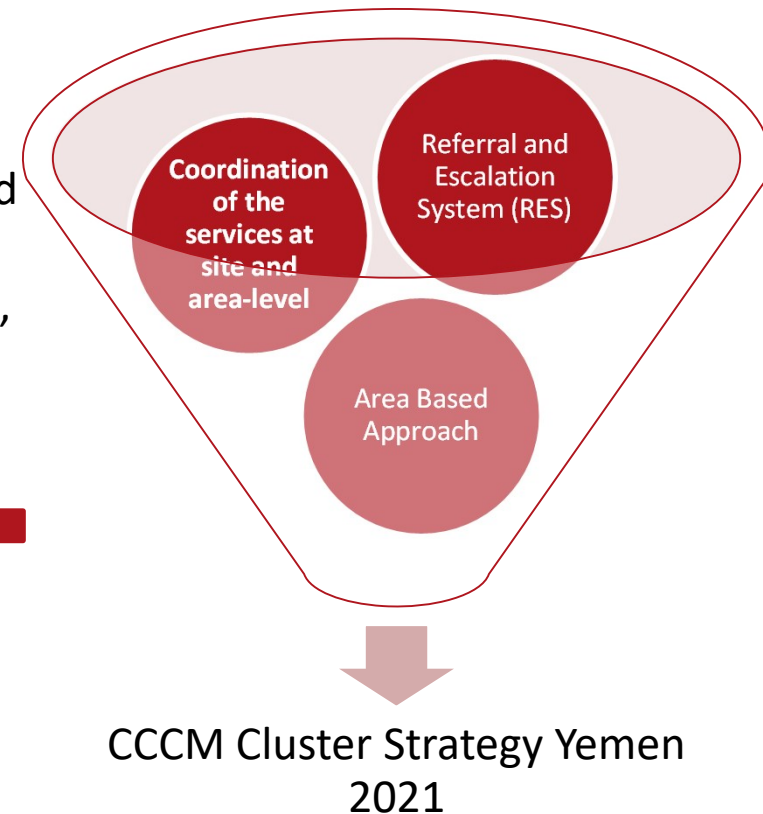
ABA AoR Lines of Communication



Smaller than a coordination hub, larger than a single site

CCCM Cluster Strategy 2021

- More partners in each governorate to enhance coordination via ABA where appropriate and avoid the duplication of activities/services while providing a holistic approach to population needs, as well as responding to identified gaps.



**An experience from
the West Coast,
Yemen**

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Contextual Overview – West Coast

- **West Coast had 80+ scattered sites, from 10-900 HH's with various needs, living in remote and urban settings. AC covers 4 districts with coordination, but access to 2**
- Authorities had little formal engagement with actors, opting to "restrict" as a way to control
- Few agencies present, most activities were "hit and run" with few agencies sustaining activities beyond distributions
- **No UN actors with regular access. Security situation meant visits from UN actors were intermittent, with armed escorts and not dependable**
- New settlements near some of the sites, tensions from the surrounding displacements, underserved populations- inevitable to move beyond site coordination
- **Missing linkages and opportunities – status-based targeting, tensions with HC i.e. water points**



Beginning of ABA in the WC

The first partners coordination meeting to initiate ABA started in 2019 to coordinate across partners

Coordination meetings were well attended by agencies, but notably various local authorities (Water Ministry, Education Minister)- likely due to only meeting happening



One of the first ABA meetings, Mocha, 2019

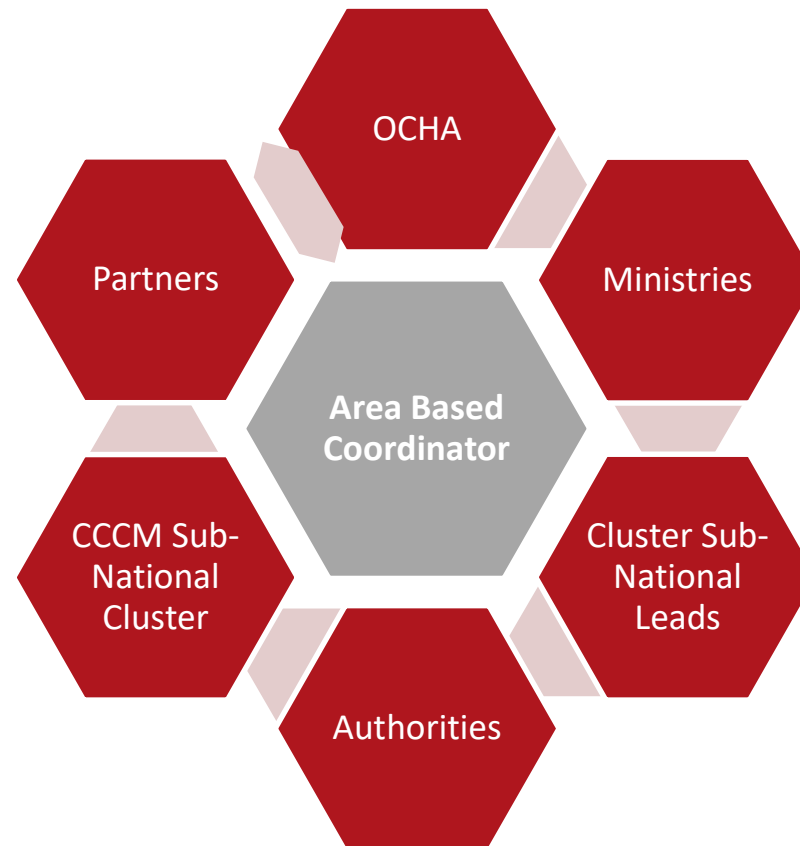
Site mapping was the key activity which created buy-in from local actors, authorities etc.- Key to have operational coordinator



AB Coordinator conducting Site Mapping with partners, 2019

Resulted in thematic bilateral meetings the Area Coordinator would attend and facilitate (even if not chairing)

Early ABA Relationships



Early examples of coordination

- Coordinated joint dengue fever messaging
- Watery diarrhea response
- Rain response



ABA in Practice – West Coast

- WASH authorities raising gaps on sanitation repairs, water network repairs, desludging works needs in the Host Communities => ABA supporting in the WASH Cluster follow up
- Education – via ABA, connecting displaced with the Education outside of camps while advocating for more camp-level services
- Partners working in the non-DRC sites sharing FSAC needs with DRC when needed to support and refer to FSAC to ensure new arrivals are included in GFD and MPCA interventions
- ABA DRC escalating issues on behalf of authorities and actors in the respective geographical area
 - > Livelihoods needs - DRC to raise it on the RCT to OCHA – to engage in Durable Solutions WG discussions
 - > Education and Health Gaps – ABA raised to respective clusters and OCHA
 - > Fire response across sites

West Coast ABA - Successes

- ABA take the lead on operational challenges, and utilize OCHA/RCT for higher level advocacy that requires escalation
 - > National NGOs and local actors have increased access to information through ABA on the local displacements, trends and needs gaps
- Local authorities are highly engaged in ABA through the meetings and at present have extremely strong buy-in with DRC as ABA
- ABA has the capacity to set the narrative for future planning and funding as new partners begin to access the West Coast

Challenges

- Strong interest and participation in the West Coast from partners (as compared to i.e. North model)
- Due to restricted access and COVID-19 restrictions – local actors face restriction in online attendance due to lack of access to Internet, electricity, etc.
- Lack of ABA ToR leads to blocks in information sharing and lack of buy-in from key Cluster focal points
- Lack of distinction and understanding of the core differences between ABA and CCCM

Complementary System

Area Based Coordination/CCCM

Coordination on a localized level

Sectoral updates (WASH, Shelter/NFI, Educ, Health)

Operational and practical information on sites and related geographical areas.

Identifying linkages with ministries, HC – cannot separate for ex. WASH)

Facilitate subnational CCCM access to a more granular level of coordination

RCT/OCHA

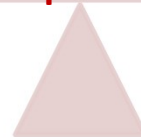
Coordination on a wider level

Higher level discussions, access, major issues, challenges compared to site discussions (i.e. # of kits to distribute)

1 representative per organization. No representative from the authorities, ministries

Maintaining legitimacy of the system with ABC supporting overall structure and escalating to OCHA

In line with CCCM Cluster's position on Area-Based Approaches



Crux Issue #1 : OCHA and ABA Relationship



- Should be geographical (Field vs. Non-field) not in-site vs out-of-site
 - > Most practical and realistic especially for hard to reach, front line areas
 - > This makes sense for authorities as well- some countries may have designated IDP/Camp focal points, they won't be decision makers on holistic approaches (WASH Ministries, Education, etc.)
- Non-UN field level coordinator (Area Coordinator) is better placed to coordinate due to:
 - > Operational capacities- Can demonstrate and participate in coordination regardless of buy-in
 - > Sustained presence in hard to reach areas -> Relationships, contextual knowledge
- ABA take the lead on operational challenges, and utilize OCHA/RCT for higher level advocacy that requires escalation and can utilize OCHA's "Seniority" to refer to- this **relationship benefits both OCHA and the Area Coordinator**

Crux Issue #2 : Extent of ABA Responsibilities

- A CCCM Area Coordinator will have responsibilities beyond specific sites- considering the extent of resources, these responsibilities must be defined
- Key is communication and buy in from all clusters
 - Awareness raising on the benefits and mechanism of the ABA
 - Sensitivities of mandates undermines the system unless fully supported and formalized (technological referral system???)

Discussion





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