

CCCM Yemen IDP Hosting Site Typologies

This document describes the CCCM Cluster's classification of the various types of sites in Yemen.

Site typologies shall be defined by:

1. Settlement types¹

- a. **Spontaneous settlement** – most common type in Yemen. The site is established or formed by IDPs self-settling in open-air land that they have no legal claim to, in some occasions with the involvement of non-experienced actors without proper planning. The site infrastructure is not established prior to the arrival.
- b. **Collective center** – a pre-existing building (school, religious building, warehouse, any public building, and others) that was not built to accommodate IDPs but modified for that purpose.
- c. **Planned camp** – established by the government and/or accountable humanitarian actors and to the extent possible, meet the minimum SPHERE standards. The site infrastructure is established before the arrival of IDPs
- d. **Mixed-type gathering** – a location that combines characteristics of more than one of the three above types. This type includes unfinished buildings.

2. Settlement attributes

Density

- **Concentrated:** displaced population is residing in a space where assistance and protection can be delivered collectively. Defined as five or more HHs living coherently in a collective manner within 1.5km from shared facilities
- **Dispersed:** does not meet the previous collective description, displaced population is scattered in an area where it is difficult to reach collectively with assistance and protection

Degree of urbanization

A site can be located in a:

- **City:** densely populated areas
- **Town & semi-dense area:** dense and semi-dense towns, peri-urban areas and city outskirts
- **Rural area:** villages, dispersed rural areas and mostly uninhabited areas

¹ Urban Displacement and Out of Camps (UDOC) is outside the scope of this document.

Urban displacement refers to scenarios where displaced populations often mix with the urban poor or migrants. Outside of camp indicates all other types of displacement.

Land ownership

- **Private:** Originally owned by private entities, or leased by private entities from different governmental ministries /authorities, mainly the Ministry of Endowments and Guidance (Waqf), General Authority for Land & Public Planning (Amlak) or other ministries
- **Public:** the state, through different ministries and authorities, owns and directly controls the property
- **Disputed:** the land is claimed by more than one owner
- **Unknown**

Occupancy agreement

- Written agreement with the landowner
- Verbal agreement with the landowner
- None

Official registration status

- **Registered:** the site is entered or recorded on the official site list/directory of departments in charge of site administration (ExU in the IRG-controlled areas & SCMCHAIC in the DFA-controlled areas)
- **Unregistered:** the site is not recorded on the official site list/directory of departments in charge of site administration

Purpose

- **Reception, transit, and evacuation:** short-term, up to 6 months, hosts newly displaced people temporarily until a medium-long term solution is found
- **Long-term accommodation:** hosts IDPs for more than 6 months, allows for semi-permanent infrastructure and shelter types (ex.: transitional shelter)