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 types**
   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

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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)