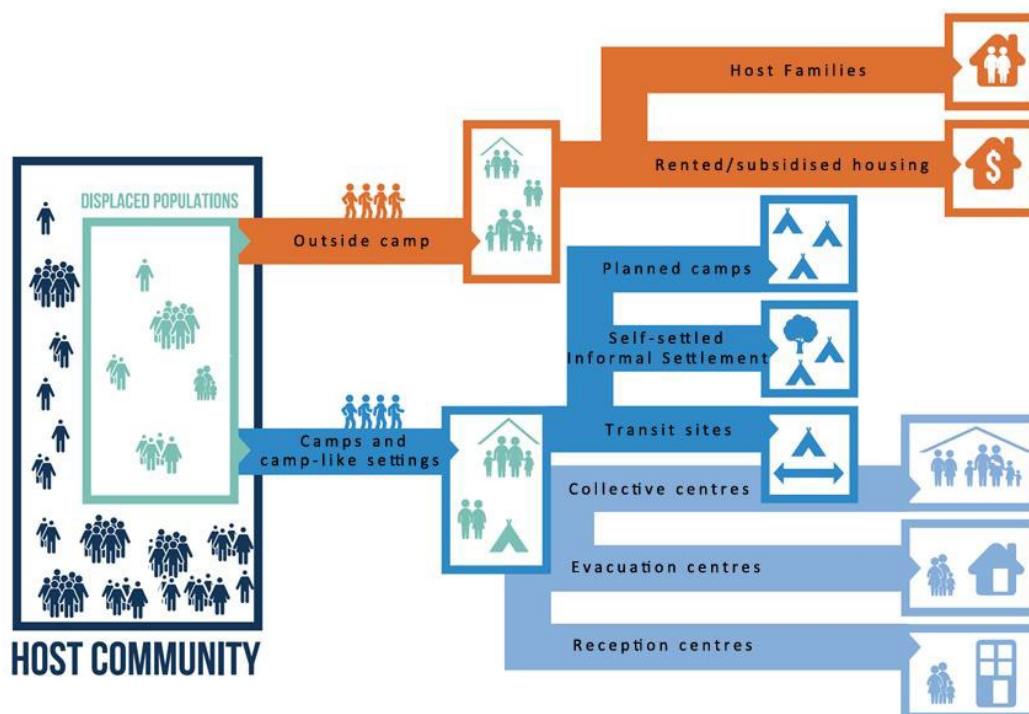


CCCM Yemen IDP Hosting Sites Typology

This document describes the CCCM Cluster’s classification of the various types of sites or settlements in Yemen. Sites typology shall be defined by:

1. Type of sites or settlements:
 - a. CCCM classification of settlements
 - b. Density situation
 - c. CCCM coverage
 - d. Purpose of the site
2. Attribute of sites related to HLP requirements:
 - a. Land Ownership
 - b. Occupancy agreement
 - c. Registration of the sites
 - d. Status of the site

The objective of this document is to support a better understanding of the structure of the IDP hosting sites in Yemen, to apply humanitarian standards based on the situation and on the fundamental belief that the rights of all displaced persons must be respected and their needs supported with dignity to improve their living conditions.



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The infographic above is providing the vision of the range of the different displacement sites, camps or settlements. Minimum Standards may vary depending on the situation between out-of-site and site settings under camps and camps-like settings. In this document we will explain more the differences, the classification and the expectation in term of response.

GLOSSARY:

Settlementⁱ: “The term settlement is used broadly to describe a community in which people live. The scale and complexity of a settlement can range from a small number of dwellings grouped together to large towns and cities with surrounding urbanized areas. The tool refers to the relevant settlements where refugees, or displaced populations, or host community populations live, either separately or together. It is important to note that settlements can be either urban or rural, temporary or permanent.”

Siteⁱⁱ: when the CCCM is considering a site? The term “site” is increasingly used in the sector to apply to camps and camp-like settings including planned camps, self-settled camps, collective centres, reception and transit centres, and evacuation centres. Where differences in site characteristics impact daily management activities and the standards, these are explained in the guidance notes. Sites are locations where services, infrastructures and resources are shared and managed collectively. To achieve this, effective site-level coordination between all stakeholders is a central task of every SMA.

Type of sites or settlements:

a. CCCM classification of settlements

- a. **Planned Camps:** Planned camps can be located in urban or rural locations. They are settlements established by the government in coordination (or not) with accountable humanitarian actors. They are places where displaced populations live in purposely constructed sites and have a dedicated management team. Services in planned camps can include water supply, food distribution, non-food item distribution, education and health care, from humanitarian agencies or existing municipal infrastructure. These services are typically only for the people living on the site. Planned Camps should follow SPHERE standards set-up.
- b. **Self-settled Camps / Settlements:** Displaced groups, often family or related groups, may self-settle in urban or rural sites on their own. In Yemen this type is the predominant type of settlements. These types of camp-like settings are typically independent of assistance for some time and may exist without receiving any external or formal humanitarian support. Self-settled camps are often situated on privately owned land or established on or around pre-existing settlements or infrastructures. They are characterized by limited or no negotiations with the local population or private owners overuse or access. In some cases, a camp management agency may operate nearby and learn about the displaced persons’ needs and try to bring them into the management structure so they can receive assistance (this approach is not linked to the ABA).

- c. **Reception and transit / Evacuation Centres:** Currently in Yemen this type is not present, however depending on the evolution it may be a new development. Reception and transit centres may be needed at the start of an emergency as temporary accommodation before people are transferred to a suitable, safe, longer-term location, or at the end of an operation as a staging point of return or integration into host communities. They are, therefore, usually either intermediate or short term and may also host returnees. Transit Centres typically also provide more services to the population and only indirectly engage in community participation activities and decision-making. These sites should include arrangement with authorities and camp management activities.
- d. **Collective Centres:** 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. Depending on the size and on the set-up some unfurnished building can be considered by the CCCM as collective centres. Similar to a camp, a collective centre is meant only as temporary or transit accommodation. Levels of assistance vary from full to differing levels of self-reliance, and collective centres management can play a strong role in coordinating services.
- e. **Dispersed locations:** This type could be a mix-type gathering location. Mainly the Dispersed Locations will be located in urban areas with self-settled settlement or small collective centres managed under a community-based approach or services or community centers. But not only, some Dispersed Locations could be in rural or remote locations.
- f. **Locations:** this type would refer to IDP settlements with less than 20 households. The locations are self-settled / established by IDPs informally. Services, infrastructures or resources could vary from existing to non-existing or non-functional.

b. Density situation

The approach related to density from the CCCM cluster could include several perspectives or orientation. The first one could be related to the SPHERE indicators on space available per individuals in sites. However here the density approach is referring to the Area Based Response modalities. Behind this approach it will be related to spatial management, and activities depending on the classification of settlements and the strategic area of CCCM interventions.

- a. **Concentrated IDP location situation:** this will be related to the dispersed locations. Above 20 households mainly in direct proximity of existing urban areas and in some cases in rural areas. The displaced populations are residing in a geographical area of a 1.5 to a maximum of 2km radius from the urban center, where the assistance and protection, through services center, can be delivered collectively.
 - i. **Degree of urbanization of interest:** all the urban areas, including city, town, and peri-urban area will be following into the concentrated IDP location.
- b. **Dispersed IDP location situation:** These criteria will not meet the previous description. They should be located most of them in nonurban areas, and due to distance to services or community center, they will be considered as difficult to reach for any assistance, including protection. However, this will not include settlement above 20 households, but only the IDP location under 20 households.

- i. **Degree of urbanization of interest:** these criteria will refer to rural area, including small village or uninhabited areas. CCCM activities won't fall into the Area Based Approach, unless a CCCM partner is covering the area, and will have the capacity to extend the assistance remotely from an existing other type of settlement already covered. This could be assistance to IDP in host communities using a site for specific services.

c. CCCM coverage:

The CCCM cluster in agreement with the SAG, is setting up different type of activities based on the lines of responses. The strategical approach on prioritization and Area Based Approach are the criteria of responsibility and coverage. However, the recommendation will be to focus the activities on settlements above 20 Households according to the above classification.

- a. **Camps and Camp-like setting**, mainly planned camps or Reception or Transit Centres as described above should receive support from CCCM partners to ensure basic, adequate, and frequent services according to humanitarian standards agreed with the CCCM standards, including capacity building, and integrated approach.
- b. **Self-settled settlements, collective centers and dispersed locations**, representing most of the sites in Yemen, should be supported by CCCM mobile teams, and should be included in an Area Based Approach, to ensure capacity building activities, empowerment of the displaced community to allow them access to services, improvement of the living conditions for self-resilience, and durable solutions.
- c. **Other types:** locations not following into dispersed locations situation, will be considered as out-of-camp situation, and by mandate will not be part of CCCM area of response. They won't be covered by CCCM activities if they are not included in a specific Area Based Approach and above 20HH. Only for some critical or emergency will the CCCM partners intervene in them. If intervention is needed, it will cover only the basic needs to support empowerment of the community, live-saving situation with self-resiliency approach to improve living condition, or support integration.

d. Purpose of the site

- CCCM intervention and area of responsibilities are applied in sites and settlement (spontaneous and planned), camp-like settings, and communal settlements. Only for integration and integrated approaches, as well as social cohesion, will host families / host communities be supported. However, from the Area Based Approach, community services or centers will be the selected and preferred approach for communal service provision. It should be remembered that sites and communal settlements are temporary accommodation that should be established only as a last resort.
- Sites and settlements are last resort, providing security, maintaining safety, and guaranteeing the civilian and humanitarian character of them.
- Residence in IDP settlements is never considered by the CCCM cluster in Yemen as a durable solution. Rather, it is always a temporary response to a situation of displacement. For IDPs, achievement of a durable solution, including return, local integration, or resettlement, is the key factor to ending displacement and has to be taken into consideration from the beginning of any intervention in IDP sites.

Attributes of IDP sites / settlements related to HLP requirements

The House Land and Property requirements are directly in relation with the Tri-Cluster response, and due to the nature of the sites, attributes need to be defined to clarify them.

a. Land ownership

This part is about the nature of the land hosting IDPs

- Private land: 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/or directly controls the property. Information on public land if controlled by the authorities, should be confirmed with the legal entities.
- Disputed: the land is claimed by more than one owner
- Unknown

b. Occupancy agreement

This information is related to the legal framework for safety and security and is the duty of the Site Administrator. Humanitarian partners can support if requested or needed the Site Administrator in getting the occupancy agreement. Agreement on occupancy is crucial in the case of planned camp, or even for improvement of living conditions in self-settled settlements. This can also include or affect the capacity of partners to support or establish program on access to livelihood, as this access is part of the durable solution and exit strategy.

Several situations can exist in Yemen. The recommendation from the CCCM cluster is to have a written agreement with the landowner in order to avoid risk of eviction or to mitigate them.

For the occupancy agreement here are the attributes:

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

This information will be monitored from the starting point of the intervention in the sites by the cluster, in coordination with the HLP working group, and legal officer.

c. Registration of the sites

The CCCM is working jointly with SCMCHA and ExU to maintain the list of sites in the whole country. After verification, the Area Based Coordinators would have to coordinate with the focal point from the authorities to get endorsement of the list. In the districts not covered by ABC approach, the Sub-National Coordination will be in charged.

Two types of registration can be informed:

- **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. Site not registered are considered as informal and should not have the management line of response.

d. Status of the sites

2 types of status will be monitored and informed to the CCCM cluster in order to support HLP working group.

a. Time agreement for accommodation:

- i. short-term accommodation, **up to 6 months**. These sites will host displaced people temporarily until a medium-long term solution is found, including return, integration or resettlement. This solution can be provided due to new displacement, eviction, or natural disasters affected a previous location. This attribute will apply more for transit and evacuation centers.
- ii. Long-term accommodation: for IDPs camps and settlements hosting for more than **6 months** populations. This status is not deleting the non-site policy, and sites should always be the last resort. However, in this situation, long term accommodation should allow infrastructure, access to services, to livelihood, and shelter improvement (ex.: transitional shelter), to improve living conditions. The goal will be to support durable solutions to empower the community and facilitate exit strategy beyond emergency assistance.

b. Threats and Risks status: 3 main categories of threats exist in Yemen, here are the description of them:

- i. Environmental risks:
 1. Flooding
 2. Landslide
 3. Inadequate environment factors (dump side, oil factory, etc.)
- ii. Land tenure risk: this is link to **eviction** threats.
- iii. Conflict risks:
 1. Proximity to hostility areas
 2. Risk of airstrikes
 3. Landmines, ERWs, UXOs

Conclusion

This reference document will support the CCCM cluster, but also the partners in their strategy and in the response.

All information will be collected and analyzed in the CCCM Master List of sites, to better prioritize the activities and to follow the CCCM strategy and objectives.

ⁱ Definition from UN-Habitat "[Settlement profiling tool](#)" - 2020

ⁱⁱ Definition from the CCCM Minimum Standards for Camp Management guidance – 2021 Edition