MIGRANT ARRIVALS

31,617

22,835	Men	72%
4,943	Women	15%
3,025	Boys	10%
814	Girls	3%

YEMENI RETURNEES

13,313

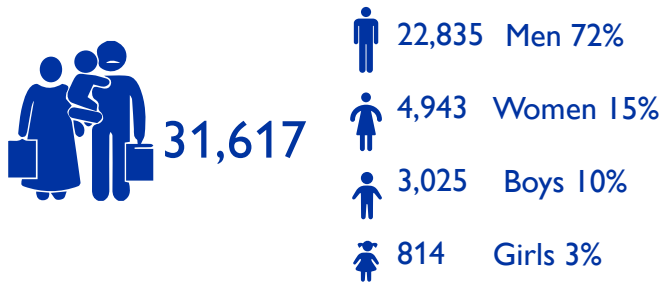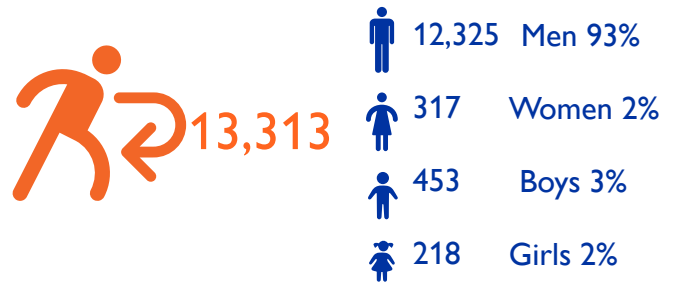|		
12,325	Men	93%
317	Women	2%
453	Boys	3%
218	Girls	2%

IOM's DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) was launched in Yemen in April 2015 in an effort to better inform the humanitarian community about the location and needs of the displaced populations in Yemen. By the end of 2016, IOM began the implementation of Flow Monitoring (FM) assessments as part of DTM activities in order to monitor the human mobility of other country nationals in Yemen and the return of Yemeni nationals from the neighboring countries

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) monitors key migrant arrival and Yemeni return locations on Yemen's northern border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and southern coastal border. Enumerators placed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) record arrivals of migrants and Yemeni nationals' returns in order to identify different patterns and types of migration, including quantitative estimates to help define the population of irregular migrants entering the country. Access constraints limit the ability to collect data at some migrant arrival points.

HIGHLIGHTS

Between 1 January and 30 June 2020, IOM Yemen recorded 31,617 cross border migrants. Cross border migration was monitored through a network of 5 FMPs along the southern border of the country in Abyan, Hadramaut, Lahj, and Shabwah governorates.

The migrant arrivals to Yemen in the period between January and June 2020 decreased by 63%, compared to the same period in the last year 2019 due to COVID-19 related restriction they, also have caused tens of thousands of Ethiopian migrants to be stranded on their journeys. These migrants face increasing dangers throughout Yemen—a major transit country on the Horn of Africa-Arabian Gulf migration route to reach to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) in search of economic opportunities.

The migrant caseload has been primarily Ethiopian (93%) and Somalis (7%), with 96% of those tracked heading for Saudi Arabia and 4% towards Yemen.
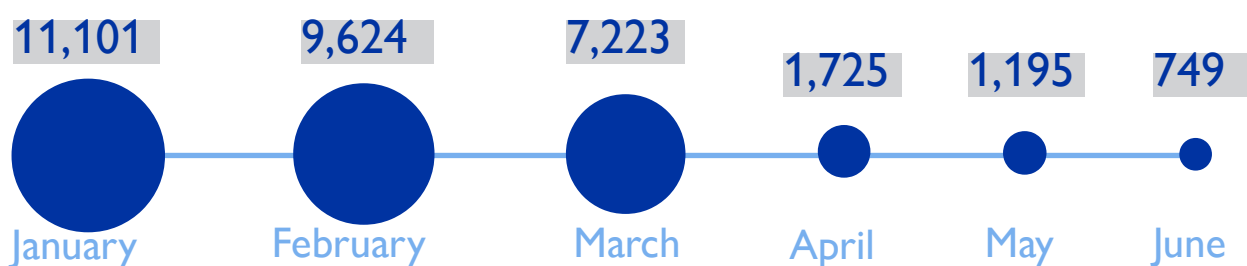
The migrants are predominantly male (72%), with 15% women and 10% boys and 3% girls also among the travelers.

Through the reporting period, the highest arrivals were observed at the Shabwah governorate with 11,708 migrants entering the Al Khabyah monitoring point and in Al Aarah monitoring point in Lahj governorate with 10,112 migrant arrivals.

In the reporting period and in the Yemeni returnees field, IOM estimates that 13,313 Yemeni returns from neighboring countries 13,054 from KSA through the Manfath Al-Wadeeah FMP in the governorate of Hadramaut and 259 from Djibouti through Al Aarah flow monitoring point in Lahj governorate.

The Yemeni returnees are predominantly male (93%), with 2% women and 3% boys and 2% girls.

Through the reporting period, the highest returns were observed at the governorates of Al Mahwit 1,495 and Sana'a 1,430

January	February	March	April	May	June
11,101	9,624	7,223	1,725	1,195	749

IOM YEMEN | DTM

FLOW MONITORING POINTS
Migrant Arrivals and Yemeni Returns _ January to June 2020

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MIGRANT ARRIVALS

Data on migrant arrivals to Yemen was collected through five flow monitoring points (FMPs) active in three of the twenty two governorates in Yemen (Hadramaut, Lahj and Shabwah), and data was collected on migrants both arriving to and depart-ing the country. All flow monitoring points are located on the Southern coast of Yemen on the Gulf of Aden as access on the Red Sea coast was not possible during the reporting period due to ongoing conflict.

Of the total number of individuals, 68 per cent arrived from Somalia (21,505 individuals), and all of them arrived from the Bari administrative region in the northeast of the country. The remaining 32 per cent of the total arrived from Djibouti, specifically Obock (10,112).

96 percent of the total reported the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) as their intended final destination, while 5 per cent reported that Yemen was their intended final destination.

Of those that reported Saudi Arabia as their intended final destination, 23,961 or 79 per cent of respondents indicated Jizan, a port city in the Southwest corner of KSA that lies directly north of the border with Yemen, as their specific city of destination.
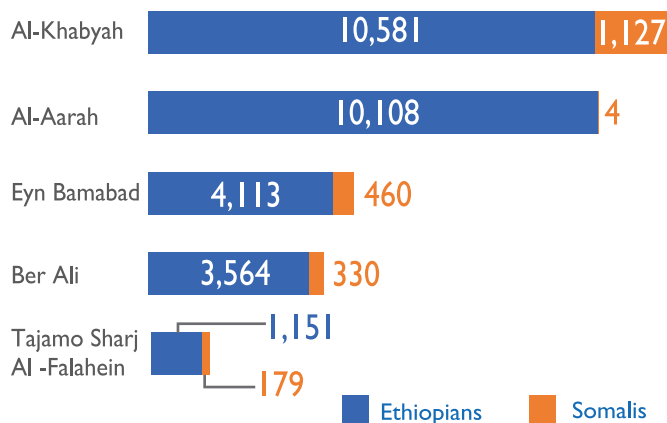
Of the 1,131 migrants that indicated that Yemen was their intended final destination, 96 percent (1,083) reported to Al Bayda and 4 percent (48) reported to Sana'a.
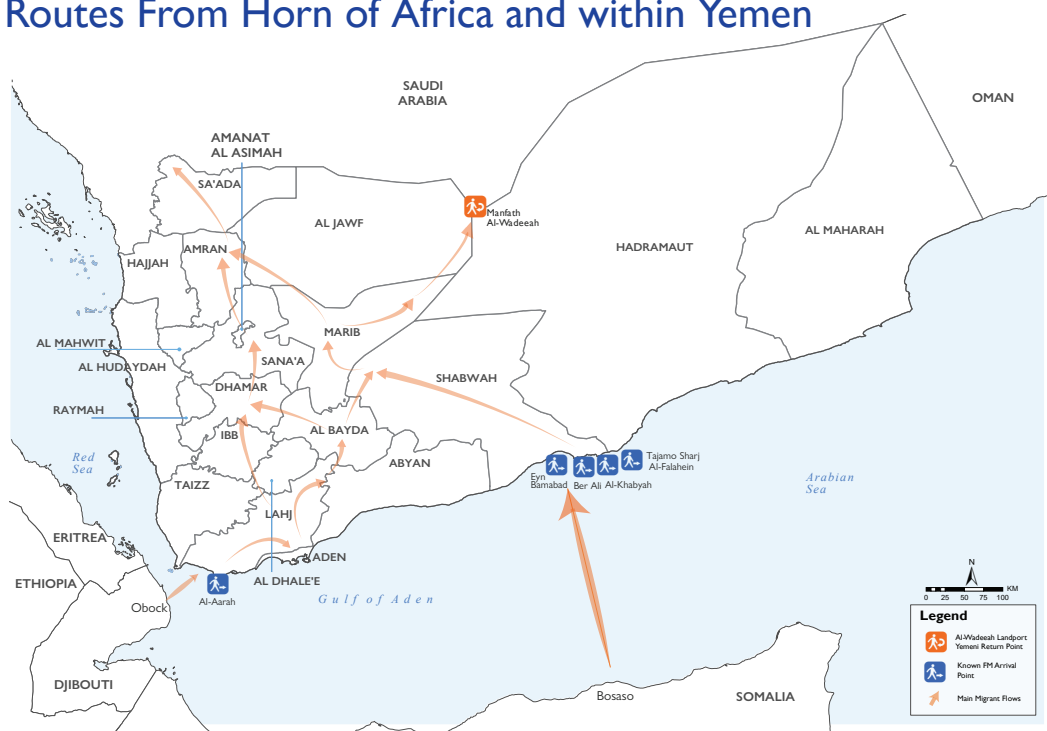
Vulnerabilities

Nine per cent of the total migrant population reported vulner-abil-ities—defined in this report as pregnant and lactating, children less than five years of age, unaccompanied children, physical dis-abilities and old age.

👤	1	Pregnant or lactating
👶	7	Children less than 5 years of age
👫	2,881	Unaccompanied children

Migrants by Nationality and FMPs

FMP	Ethiopians	Somalis
Al-Khabyah	10,581	1,127
Al-Aarah	10,108	4
Eyn Bamabad	4,113	460
Ber Ali	3,564	330
Tajamo Sharj Al -Falahein	1,151	179

■ Ethiopians ■ Somalis

Migration Routes From Horn of Africa and within Yemen

IOM YEMEN | DTM

FLOW MONITORING POINTS
Migrant Arrivals and Yemeni Returns _ January to June 2020

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YEMENI RETURNS

Of the 13,313 Yemeni returnees from the neighboring countries, return 98% from KSA (13,054) through the Manfath Al-Wadeeah FMP in the governorate of Hadramaut and 2% from Djibouti (259) through Al Aarah flow monitoring point in Lahj governorate.

Of the Yemeni national returnees, return 56 percent 7,498 Yemeni returning with travel documents from KSA as final exit stamp, the rest return represents 44% 5,815 Yemeni returning without travel documents as irregular migrant most of them from KSA 5,556 and 259 from Djibouti.

The largest number of Yemeni returnees in 2020 were recorded in March (4,809) and January (3,202). in April, there were no returns due to COVID19 outbreak and all border were closed, while in May, 2,089 were recorded. This COVID-19 related decrease continued into June when there were only 259 Yemeni returns.
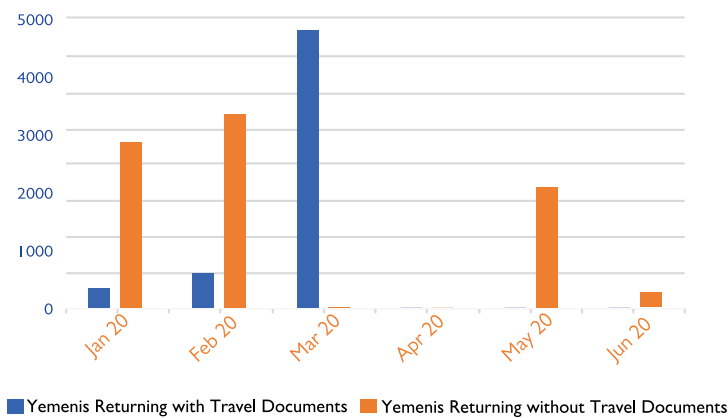
if we do compare to the same period from the last year 2019 we find the number decreased about of 45%.
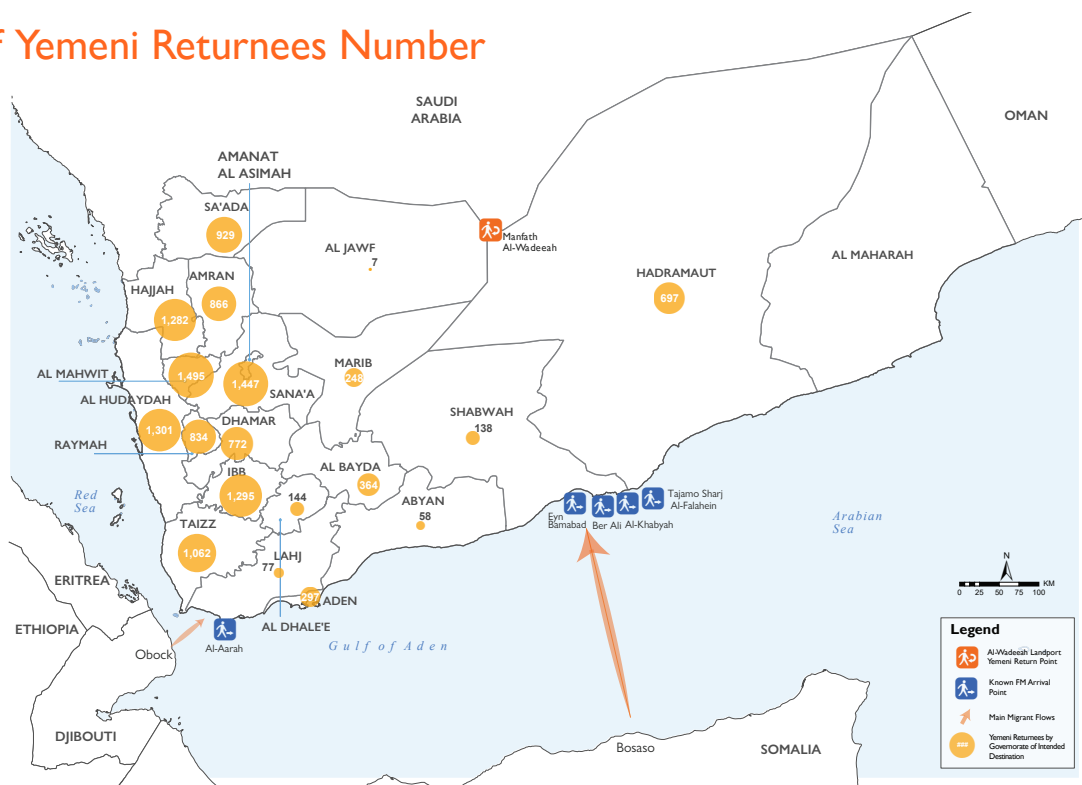
Vulnerabilities

349 of the 13,313 returnees monitored during the period reported vulnerabilities or 3 percent. In this report vulnerabilities were reported as pregnant and lactating, children less than 5 years of age, unaccompanied children, physical disabilities, and elderly persons.

👪	187	Unaccompanied children
🧍	127	Unaccompanied children
👶	31	Children less than 5 years of age
♿	3	Children less than 5 years of age
🤰	1	Pregnant or lactating

Returnees by Travel Documents and Months

■ Yemenis Returning with Travel Documents   ■ Yemenis Returning without Travel Documents

Map of Yemeni Returnees Number

METHODOLOGY

What is flow monitoring?

Flow Monitoring (FM) is a component of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which was developed to track the movement flow-sof groups and individuals through key points of origin, transit locations and destinations. The purpose of Flow Monitoring is toprovide updated information on the scale of population flows and profiles of populations on the move (including migrants, internallydisplaced persons and returnees) through specific locations. The information and analysis provided through the flow monitoringmethodology also helps to define shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/ migratory routes.

The migrant tracking FM exercise in Yemen is indented to provide key insights into the analysis of overall migration trends in Yemen by monitoring incoming and outgoing flows. In addition to this, FM in Yemen will track changes in the mobility of third country nationals and identify different patterns and types of migration, including estimations for the number of present irregular migrants. The data collected by IOM will provide an overview of the situation of conflict-affected migrant populations and their mobility in Yemen from the lowest possible geographical level, exploring areas of congregations, routes, demographics, and vulnerabilities.

DTM experts in the field **identify strategic locations for the establishment of monitoring locations/points** from where data collection will take place. IOM's DTM Yemen team began identifying these locations during the November 2016 round of data collection. DTM migrant FMP teams will collect and analyze data from the selected governorates through monthly rounds of assessments to map and develop baseline information on points of aggregation.

During the **FMP update phase** comprehensive information is collected to understand the general and humanitarian situation at flow monitoring points. The information collected includes location information (administrative levels), populations, and basic humanitarian needs.

Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) consists in collecting information about the frequency and volume of individuals (migrants, IDPs,returnees) crossing through a flow monitoring point. Various techniques of Flow Monitoring Registry can be used, depending on thenature and volume of the flows identified.

Data quality checks are rigorously conducted by the team during the data collection, processing and analysis process. The methodology, as it develops, will employ multi-layered data collection with various levels of granularity to allow for further consistency checks.

Data protection Data Management is governed by IOM Data Protection Principles. For publicly released data (non-personal and non-sensitive), data will be under the Creative Commons Attribution for Intergovernmental Organi-zations.

To get the flow monitoring report data please clik the link..
Flow Monitoring Dataset - January to June 2020

Disclaimer: Flow mentoring activities are not representative of all flows in the geographic region covered by the exercise and should be understood as only indicative of the individuals captured at the flow monitoring points during the time frame indicated.

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