



Protection Cluster Yemen

TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT 7TH REPORT

February, 2016

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Executive Summary

i This is the 7th Report of the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM). The TFPM was established in April 2015 in response to the events of March 2015, which marked the commencement of international armed conflict in Yemen that has resulted in a major humanitarian crisis with mass displacement. The TFPM is a technical working group (TWIG) of the Protection Cluster and is co-led by IOM and UNHCR.

The TFPM convenes on a regular basis to coordinate and systematize the collection of displacement statistics by operational partners for the purpose of analysis and triangulation of the data with an effort to, in coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), facilitate the humanitarian response in Yemen as well as provide a basis for planning.

The purpose of each report is to provide an up to date and accurate snapshot on displaced populations, their locations and displacement trends across Yemen. This information is essential as the basis on which prioritized and coordinated humanitarian response, across clusters, is founded.

Despite efforts for a political transition in Yemen over recent years, the situation in the country has steadily deteriorated as a result of political instability and increased fighting between different groups. This culminated in conflict primarily between Ansar Allah (Al-Houthis), allied with former President Saleh's forces, and forces loyal to the previous government of Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. The current conflict expanded significantly on 26 March 2015 with the start of airstrikes conducted by a Saudi-led coalition in support of Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. In addition, there are various other armed groups fighting throughout Yemen with a variety of interests and degrees of control on the ground.

The 7th report, released in February 2016, based on data up until the 31 January 2015, reaffirms the continuation of the humanitarian impact of the conflict and validates a total number of **2,430,178** internally displaced persons (IDPs), displaced due to the current conflict in Yemen, as compared to **2,501,658** IDPs in the 6th report (published on 10 December 2015). While the latest figure represents a drop in the total number of IDPs, it represents a relative stabilization in the displacement figure compared to previous TFPM reports in which an increase was documented in each report.

From the onset of the crisis, mass displacement has been a common occurrence triggered by the conflict and a fear of continued violence throughout the country. Within the first two months of the crisis, the TFPM had identified a population of approximately 550,000 IDPs, with the understanding at the time that this figure was an underestimate due to operational constraints and issues of capacity in adequately capturing displacement accurately. By 31 May 2015, the TFPM reported an IDP population of some one million individuals who had primarily fled the governorates of Sana'a, Al Dhalee and Aden. By August 2015, just under 1.45 million IDPs had been identified with Hajjah, Al Dhalee and Aden hosting the highest displaced populations.

From August 2015 onwards, a shift in the frontlines and hotspots of the conflict resulted in violence shifting and reaching new areas of the country. In October 2015, the TFPM reported an increased IDP population of 2.3 million individuals. Aden, Taizz and Hajjah were noted as hosting the highest IDP populations. The main reason for the increase in figures was due to the increased consistency of the methodology used by the TFPM and because the geographic coverage of assessment was continually and significantly improved.

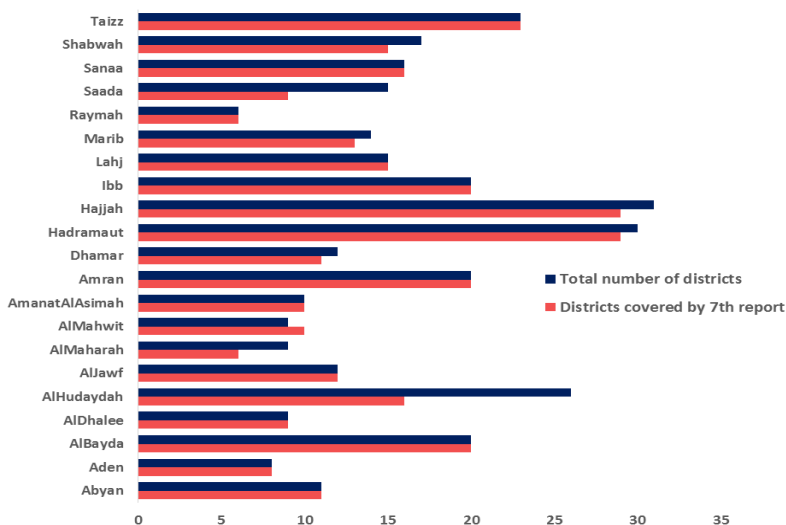
By December 2015, in its 6th report, the TFPM had identified approximately 2.5 million IDPs, documenting a decrease in the IDP population in the southern governorates with increases in IDP populations within the northern governorates, consistent with situational developments on the ground. 51 per cent of IDPs identified were hosted in the governorates of Taizz, Amran, Hajjah, Sana'a and Abyan.

Since the release of its 6th report, the TFPM has observed an increasing shift in the geographic distribution of the IDP population. Although overall the number of IDPs recorded has remained relatively stable, significant regional differences can be identified. There has been a general increase of the IDP population in the North and North West areas and a decrease in the South and South East areas. This analysis reflects the increasing number of households identified to have returned in some of the southern areas of Yemen.

An additional component that has contributed to the shift in the displacement statistics is that the methodology used for the tracking and profiling of displaced people has continued to improve. The TFPM, with its operational partners, continues to harmonize data collection and establish and implement a unified methodology for dedicated displacement tracking.¹ This has been particularly achieved where operational limitations have not impeded the work of the TFPM.

The number of credible operational partners providing data has stabilized as a consequence of the training and ongoing support that has been provided to them. This has generated a more consistent and methodical approach. In consequence, the number of districts covered by the TFPM has increased to 290 of the 333 districts of Yemen with over 1,000 data updates received for the 7th report cycle. Furthermore, the training of two UNHCR implementing partners and 120 IOM enumerators has supported the TFPM's efforts to standardize the assessment methodology.

Chart 1: Number of districts covered by the 7th report



A system of confidence rating that was introduced during the compilation of the 5th report has continued to have a positive impact in the data collection for the 7th report. **78** per cent of data for the 7th report falls into the categories of *Good* and *Medium* of the data confidence level. In addition, the data that was carried over from the 6th and 5th report was limited to less than **8%** of the overall data used.²

This report also includes displacement statistics related to natural disasters, primarily the cyclones that impacted the southern coast of Yemen in late 2015. These statistics are presented separately and as distinct from the conflict-affected displacement statistics. The rationale for this is that the character of the displacement caused by these natural events is different to that caused by the on-going conflict

¹ An explanation of the methodology can be found in Annex 5.

² Data is carried over from previous reports in areas where an update of information was not possible to obtain for this report. Alternatively, if the updated data collected falls within the *low* or *poor* data confident levels then data from the 5th or 6th report, if rated *good* or *medium*, is used.

in Yemen. One assumption is that those disaster-affected IDPs will have greater prospects for return as already 63% of those initially identified as displaced have now returned.

Displacement Highlights

- **2,430,178** (IDPs) were identified for this report compared to **2,509,062** individuals in the 6th report (a decrease of **78,884** individuals).
- **68%** of the IDP population has sought refuge in Taizz (555,048 individuals), followed by Hajjah (353,219 individuals), Sana'a (253,962 individuals), Amran (245,689 individuals) and Sa'ada (237,978 individuals).
- **Sa'ada, Sana'a** and **Amran** have the highest IDP to host community ratios; 33%, 21%, and 20%, respectively, while Sa'ada has suffered the largest population change since before the crisis with a reduction of 31% of the original population.³
- An increase in the number of IDPs within a governorate is reported in 11 governorates; Taizz, Sanaa, Sa'ada, Lahj, Raymah, Marib, Hajjah, Amanat Al Asimah, Al Mahwit, Al Hudaydah, and Aden.

- **70%** of information shared by partners has 45% full and 25% partial gender and age disaggregation. From the complete information collected, there is the following gender and sex disaggregation for the IDP population:⁴



24% of IDPs are men



26% of IDPs are women



25% of IDPs are boys



25% of IDPs are girls

- A decrease in the number of IDPs within a governorate is reported in 10 governorates; Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Dhalee, Al Jawf, Al Maharah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Ibb, and Shabwah.
- The average size of household is six, with the average size calculated by the number of households divided by the total number of IDPs per governorate.
- **421,164** returnee⁵ individuals⁶ were identified in Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhalee, Hadramaut, Ibb, Lahj and Shabwah.



24% of Returnees are men



29% of Returnees are women



23% of Returnees are boys



24% of Returnees are girls

- **87%** of the returnee population have been identified in Aden (300,912 returnees) and Lahj (63,510 returnees).

³ Estimates on the IDP to host community ratios and population changes were made based from population baselines obtained from the Yemeni Central Statistics Office's Population Projections for 2016. Additional details can be found in Annex 4.

⁴ While the TFPM was able to achieve a high-level of sex disaggregation through the reports received from partners, the age disaggregation was still weak meaning that a portion of the data was disaggregated only between the male and female groups. This explains the disproportion in the number of boys and girls in relation to men and women.

⁵ Throughout the report a 'returnee' refers to an IDP who, as reported to the TFPM, has moved and returned (voluntarily, in safety and with dignity) to his/her home or place of habitual residence.

⁶ The number of returnees does not match the decrease in the number of IDPs since the 6th report because the TFPM uses a methodology that tracks population through key informants (see Annex 5). Consequently, an identified decrease may not precisely match an increase in returnees as it is likely that the key informant providing the information will be in a different geographic location.

- In this report, **290 districts** of displacement are covered out of a total of 333 districts in Yemen. This is compared to **275** districts in the 6th report.
- Improved methodology of systematic data collection and validation through dedicated displacement tracking in the south through the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), using the harmonized Area Assessment tool (see Annex 5 for more details) allowed for greater geographic coverage and data about returnee populations to be captured providing a higher level of confidence in relation to figures reported by partners. UNHCR also commenced dedicated displacement tracking in 10 northern governorates through a pilot project implemented by two national partners: the Yemen Women’s Union (YWU) and the Humanitarian Forum Yemen (HFY). The data generated through this exercise further contributed to an improvement in the methodology.
- The approach to rate the level of confidence in data shared through partners which was first implemented in the 5th report was used where a harmonized Area Assessment could not be conducted.

% of data by confidence level in the 7th report

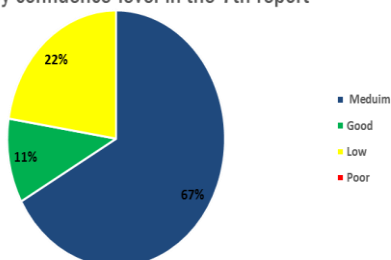


Chart 2: 7th report level of confidence

% of data by confidence level in the 6th report

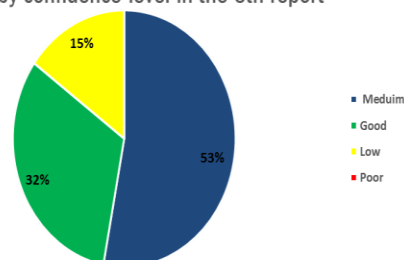


Chart 3: 6th report level of confidence

- In this report, updated information for Raymah (44,295 individuals) was shared for six districts. This allowed for an update in the figures for Raymah for the first time since the 2nd report, which was issued in May 2015.
- Following the landfall of the two cyclones, Chapala and Megh, IOM implemented the DTM to track and monitor displacement triggered as a result. This report validates that 2,316 households remain displaced while 3,999 households (23,994 individuals) have since returned to Hadramaut, Shabwah and Socotra.

Displacement Overview and Trends

Conflict Induced Displacement

Since 26 March 2015, the continued displacement in Yemen has been on a massive scale with some governorates hosting hundreds of thousands of IDPs.

Overall the data trend continues to show a decrease in the level of displacement in the southern governorates with a shift in focus to the northern governorates, consistent with the political developments on the ground since the publication of the 5th report. As a result of this, an increase in the level of displacement has been witnessed, notably, in Hajjah, Marib and Sana'a where reports have been recently received of an escalation in conflict.

The IDP populations have been generally concentrated within the northern regions of Yemen and account for over two-thirds of the overall displaced population. The five governorates with the highest IDP population⁷ were reported as Taizz (555,048 individuals), followed by Hajjah (353,219 individuals), Sana'a (253,962 individuals), Amran (245,689 individuals) and Sa'ada (237,978 individuals).

The complex and fluid nature of the mass displacement has led to significant changes in population numbers across several governorates. In Sa'ada the pre-crisis estimated population was 1,044,000 individuals and has since reduced by 31 per cent. As a result, the current population can be estimated at 719,999 individuals.⁸ Further analysis indicates that 33 per cent of this population is now an IDP. The population of Sa'ada has suffered the most significant change. However, the governorates of Sana'a, Amran, Taizz, Marib and Hajjah also report high IDP to host community ratios which vary between 21 and 17 per cent. Further analysis for each governorate can be found in Table 1 and Annex 2.

Displaced populations triggered by the conflict, although in greater numbers in the northern governorates, have been identified throughout Yemen as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of displaced households and individuals per governorate of displacement

		IDP Households	IDP Individuals	Percentage of IDPs to host community	Current estimated total population ⁹
Governorate of Displacement	Abyan	3,909	23,454	4%	575,470
	Aden	4,306	25,836	3%	872,608
	Al Bayda	7,246	43,476	6%	745,903
	Al Dhalee	4,206	25,236	4%	713,433
	Al Jawf	7,083	42,516	1%	3,090,579
	Al Hodaydah	10,117	59,992	10%	620,152

⁷ This refers to the number of IDPs who have either been displaced within the relevant governorate or from another governorate into the relevant governorate.

⁸ Yemeni Central Statistics Office's Population Projections for 2016.

⁹ This column indicates the impact to which identified IDP movements has had on the Yemeni population. The analysis draws from the inflow and outflow of the IDP population at a governorate level to allow for an estimation in the redistribution of the Yemeni population. Calculations are based on 2016 population estimates from the Yemeni Central Statistics Office.

Al Maharah	306	1,836	1%	<u>145,576</u>
Al Mahwit	10,028	59,932	8%	<u>735,414</u>
Amanat Al Asimah	17,374	103,924	4%	<u>2,869,999</u>
Amran	41,021	245,689	20%	<u>1,247,193</u>
Dhamar	20,632	122,687	6%	<u>1,982,040</u>
Hadramaut	1,451	8,706	1%	<u>1,454,346</u>
Hajjah	58,905	353,219	17%	<u>2,104,867</u>
Ibb	17,384	104,304	4%	<u>2,881,069</u>
Lahj	8,472	50,832	5%	<u>993,044</u>
Marib	10,213	60,650	18%	<u>332,490</u>
Raymah	7,626	44,295	7%	<u>594,181</u>
Sa'ada	39,728	237,978	33%	<u>719,999</u>
Sanaa	42,398	253,962	21%	<u>1,194,449</u>
Shabwah	1,101	6,606	0%	<u>622,535</u>
Taizz	92,508	555,048	23%	<u>2,937,464</u>
Unknown ¹⁰				<u>-1,104</u>
Grand Total	406,012	2,430,178		<u>27,431,707</u>

From the IDP populations identified in the governorates of Taizz, Hajjah, Sana'a, Amran and Sa'ada, 87 per cent (1,427,956 individuals) were displaced from within these governorates. This is also indicative at the national level, because 88 per cent of the overall IDP population have been identified as fleeing their homes from the five governorates of Taizz, Sa'ada, Amanat Al Asimah, Hajjah and Sana'a as further indicated in Table 2.

Amran, although hosting 245,689 IDPs in the governorate had 37,496 IDPs originating from Amran but who had fled from other governorates. In addition to other factors, this appears indicative of overall relative stability of Amran in relation to its neighboring governorates as IDPs are seeking shelter in Amran,

Table 2: Number of displaced households and individuals per governorate of origin¹¹

		IDP Households	IDP Individuals	Percentage
Governorate of Origin	Abyan	664	3,984	0%
	Aden	7,922	47,228	2%
	Al Bayda	6,929	41,573	2%
	Al Dhalee	1,636	9,803	0%
	Al Jawf	8,153	48,937	2%
	Al Hudaydah	2,752	15,840	1%

¹⁰ *Unknown* refers to the fact that it is unknown from which governorate these IDPs have fled.

¹¹ Displacement tracking is carried out by identifying groups of IDPs within a given geographic area. The area of origin recorded for that group of IDPs is therefore based on the majority of the identified population in that given area of displacement. As a result, this can lead to populations who originate from less affected governorates having their area of origin under-represented as they do not represent the majority within an identified group for that given geographic area.

	Al Maharah	54	260	0%
	Al Mahwit	253	1,518	0%
	Amanat Al Asimah	54,702	327,925	13%
	Amran	6,249	37,496	2%
	Dhamar	434	2,647	0%
	Hadramaut	400	2,360	0%
	Hajjah	53,432	320,352	13%
	Ibb	214	1,235	0%
	Lahj	3,135	18,788	1%
	Marib	9,561	56,867	2%
	Raymah	187	1,114	0%
	Sa'ada	93,827	561,979	23%
	Sanaa	32,444	192,513	8%
	Shabwah	512	3,071	0%
	Taizz	122,368	733,584	30%
	Unknown	184	1,104	0%
	Grand Total	405,828	2,429,074	100%

The geographic distribution of the IDP population is a result of the relative stability seen in large areas of the southern governorates. This analysis is complemented with the identification of 421,164 returnees in eight governorates of the southern regions of Yemen.

The governorate of Aden staged much of the conflict in the first several months. Although still volatile, the situation has in many ways begun to stabilize relative to other areas. In August 2015 and since then, the TFPM has documented the return of 300,912 individuals. A further, 63,510 previously displaced individuals have returned to Lahj and 20,184 returnees were identified in Shabwah. Smaller populations have returned to other governorates as identified in Table 3.

Table 3: Number of returnee households and individuals per governorate of return

		Returnee Households	Returnee Individuals	Percentage
Governorate of Return	Abyan	1,657	9,942	2%
	Aden	50,152	300,912	71%
	Al Bayda	1,088	6,528	2%
	Al Dhalee	2,684	16,104	4%
	Al Jawf	-	-	-
	Al Hudaydah	-	-	-
	Al Maharah	-	-	-
	Al Mahwit	-	-	-
	Amanat Al Asimah	-	-	-
	Amran	-	-	-
	Dhamar	-	-	-
	Hadramaut	146	876	0%
	Hajjah	-	-	-

Ibb	518	3,108	1%
Lahj	10,585	63,510	15%
Marib	-	-	-
Raymah	-	-	-
Saada	-	-	-
Sanaa	-	-	-
Shabwah	3,364	20,184	5%
Taizz	-	-	-
Grand Total	70,194	421,164	100%

These findings are consistent with reports from the field and findings of humanitarian actors that the situation in the South has changed and that large-scale return of IDPs has taken place. However, although the main displacement trend in the South has been decreasing IDP populations and increasing returnee populations, there have also been outflows of IDPs, primarily from the northern governorate of Taizz as a further 18,256 IDPs were identified in the bordering districts of Ibb and Lahj and areas of Aden, since the 6th report.

Notwithstanding this development, the significant decreases in the South should not be viewed as indicative of a decline in the needs of affected persons in the relevant governorates, which still remain high and should be assessed in light of needs connected to return. This is particularly important given the current lack of rule of law, insecurity and unpredictable political situation in Aden and surrounding areas.

There now appears to be a stabilization of the displacement figure. For the first time, the displacement trend has shown a decrease where as in previous reports only increases were captured. Between the 5th and 6th reports, an increase of approximately 200,000 IDPs was documented taking the total number of IDPs from 2.3 million to 2.5 million. This has now dropped to 2.4 million with the average number of IDPs between the three reporting cycles from the 5th to the 7th report being 2.4 million.

Among the IDP populations observed, commonly reported needs included, but are not limited to, food, water, winter clothes and blankets, as well as shelter and non-food items. The information that was collected from the TFPM provides indicative data as represented in Chart 4.

Based on the harmonized TFPM assessments that have been conducted by IOM and UNHCR and its partners, the Yemen Women's Union (YWU) and the Humanitarian Forum Yemen (HFY) several particular needs per governorate have been found as represented in Table 4.

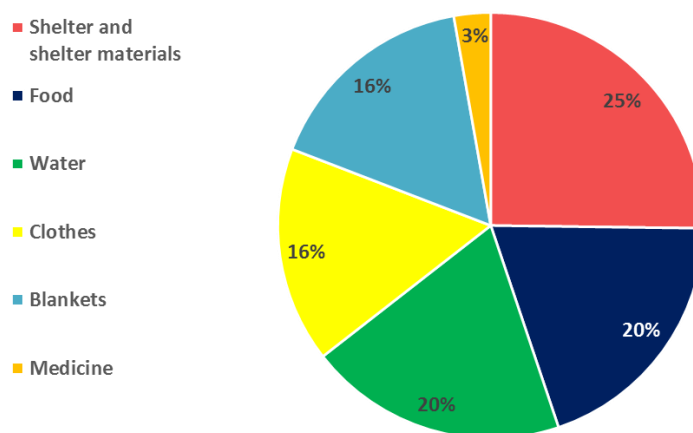


Chart 4: Priority needs by frequency reported by partners for Yemen

Table 4: Priority needs reported by IDPs, by governorate

Governorate	Shelter needs	NFI needs	Food needs	WASH needs	Other needs
Amanat Al Asimah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent Basic shelter materials Lighting Fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brushes Blankets Mattresses Kitchen sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garbage and sewage disposal facilities Clean water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools Health Centers Hospitals Markets (food, furniture) School kits for children Livelihood projects Clothes
Sana'a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent Basic shelter materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brushes Blankets Mattresses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (wheat, legumes, rice, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Container Water tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blankets Winter clothes Psychological support
Sa'ada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent Basic shelter materials Lighting Fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brushes Blankets Mattresses Kitchen sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (wheat, legumes, rice, oil, sugar, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Container Water tanks Sewage disposal facilities Clean water Hygiene kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools Health Centers Hospitals Markets (food, furniture) School kits for children Livelihood projects Diapers
Dhamar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blankets Mattresses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic containers to save water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flashlights School kits for children School uniforms for students Health facilities and health insurance Clothes
Al Mahwit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent Tents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blankets Mattresses Kitchen sets Buckets Jerry-cans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic containers to save water Hygiene kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winter clothes
Al Hudaydah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blankets Mattresses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sanitation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities Schools
Taizz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options Heating systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection Health facilities Medicines
Aden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sanitation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance Health facilities Schools
Al Dhalee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options Rehabilitation of shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) Milk for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection Health facilities Medicines Clothes for women and children Livelihood projects

Al Bayda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winter blankets Kitchen sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sanitation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance Health facilities Education facilities Livelihood projects Winter clothes Electricity
Hadramaut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options Rent Rehabilitation of shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) Milk for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sanitation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection Health facilities Education facilities Medicines Financial assistance Clothes for women and children Livelihood projects
Al Maharah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options Rehabilitation of shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	Water	
Abyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options Rent Rehabilitation of shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sanitation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities Medicines Financial assistance
Lahj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options Lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clothes Electricity Gas for cooking
Ibb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic NFIs Kitchen sets Mattresses Winter blankets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) Milk for children 	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities Medicines Electricity Gas for cooking Winter clothes
Shabwah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options Rehabilitation of shelters 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sanitation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities Financial assistance
Al Jawf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchen sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic food items (rice, oil, flour, etc.) Milk for children 	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities Medicines Hygiene kits Financial assistance Gas for cooking

In addition, in an attempt to collect more information on the situation of IDPs, partners were requested to collect data pertaining to the shelter conditions of IDPs. This information collected provides indicative data as represented in the below charts. Currently, the information is collected through varying methods by different operational partners on the ground. For this reason the two charts represent slightly different shelter categories and cover different regions as explained in the accompanying footnotes. The TFPM will strive to harmonize data collection for the next report.

Chart 5: IOM DTM data: Type of shelter across IOM region of operation ¹²

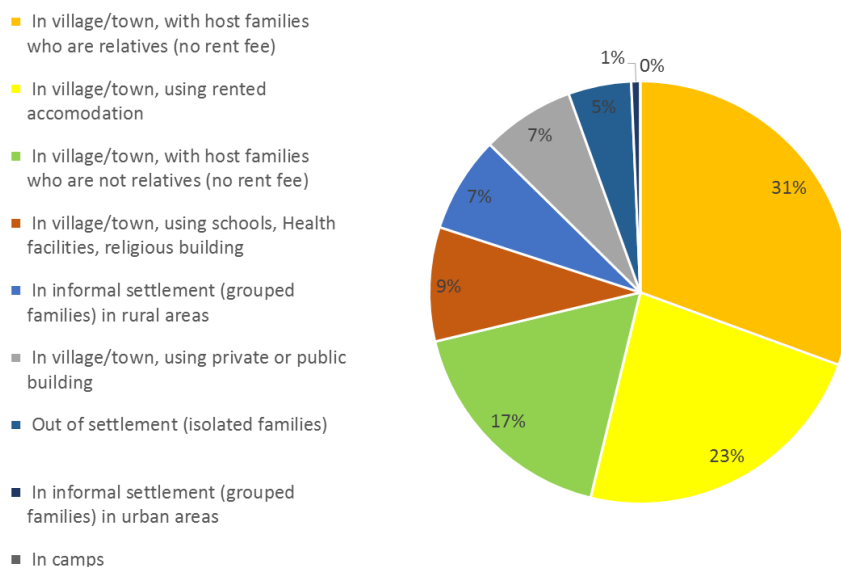
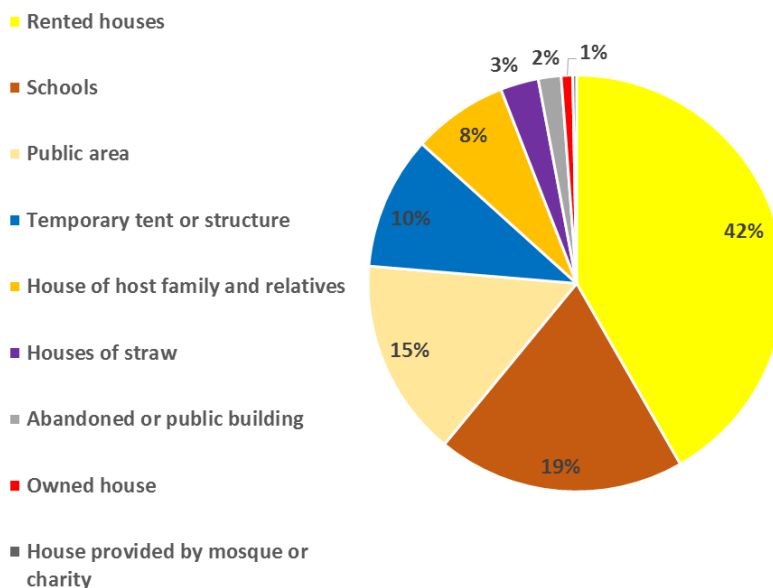


Chart 6: TFPM Partner information: Type of shelter across UNCHR region of operation ¹³



¹² DTM assessments were conducted in 12 governorates of Al Jawf, Taizz, Ibb, Al Bayda, Lahj Al Dhalee, Aden, Shabwah, Abyan, Hadramaut, Al Maharah, and Socotra.

¹³ Partner information was used to provide shelter information in the 10 governorates of Sa'ada, Hajjah, Amran, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Marib, Dhamar, Raymah, Al Hudaydah

Natural Disaster Displacement

While displacement triggered from conflict has occurred on a mass scale since 26 March 2015, displacement triggered from natural phenomena has also occurred. The trigger for displacement can alter the character of displacement and the plight of those who have fled.

Those displaced from natural disasters in comparison to those fleeing conflict face a different situation once the disaster has ended and, as reflected by the number of households who have already been able to return,¹⁴ may have more chance for return than those displaced by conflict which is ongoing. For this reason, the statistics of natural disaster triggered displacement and return are presented separately and as a distinct number from the conflict-affected displacement statistics.

This report validates that 13,896 IDPs remain displaced as a result of natural disaster. The largest populations were hosted in Hadramaut - 7,986 individuals. Following this Al Maharah (2,814 individuals), Socotra (1,290 individuals), Shabwah (1,176 individuals), Abyan (612 individuals) and Al Jawf. This is further detailed to the district level in Table 5.

Table 5: Number of returnee households and individuals per governorate of return

	Governorate	District	IDP Households	IDP Individuals
District of Displacement	Hadramaut	Ad Dis	10	60
	Hadramaut	Al Mukalla	150	900
	Hadramaut	Al Mukalla City	243	1,458
	Hadramaut	Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar	844	5,064
	Hadramaut	Brom Mayfa	73	438
	Hadramaut	Ghayl Bin Yamin	1	6
	Hadramaut	Hajr	10	60
	Al Maharah	Al Masilah	195	1,170
	Al Maharah	Sayhut	274	1,644
	Socotra	Hidaybu	215	1,290
	Shabwah	Al Talh	10	60
	Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	7	42
	Shabwah	Ataq	1	6
	Shabwah	Dhar	17	102
	Shabwah	Jardan	4	24
	Shabwah	Mayfa'a	28	168
	Shabwah	Rudum	129	774
	Abyan	Ahwar	2	12
	Abyan	Zingibar	100	600
	Al Jawf	Bart Al Anan	3	18
	Grand Total		2,316	13,896

¹⁴ Since the cyclones in late 2015, 3,999 households (23,994 individuals) have since returned to Hadramaut, Shabwah and Socotra.

The majority of the identified IDPs fled from the island of Socotra, 6,354 IDPs. Following this Al Maharah (2,814 individuals), Aden (2,298 individuals), Hadramaut (1,566 individuals), Shabwah (846 individuals) and Al Jawf (18 individuals).

Since the landfall of the two cyclones in the beginning of November, 23,994 individuals previously identified as displaced have now returned to their place of origin. 79 per cent were identified to have returned to Hadramaut, 12 per cent to Shabwah and 9 per cent to Socotra.

Methodology

The 7th report has been compiled based on data on displacement reported by a number of sources. This information has been cross-referenced and triangulated to develop a realistic snapshot of the displaced and returnee populations in Yemen as much as the situation and operational limitations have allowed.¹⁵

For the 7th report, and where operational capacity has allowed, the TFPM has implemented the harmonized Area Assessment (See Annex 5 for more details) within Yemen. As a result of the TFPM's efforts to harmonize its displacement tracking methodology, the data accuracy has improved.

In areas where the harmonized Area Assessment is yet to be implemented, the previous approach of consolidating information from local partners on the ground was again adopted for this report. Key points in relation to this approach of data management are the following:

- If a district is not mentioned in the data, either the information was not available for this district (no partner was able to access the district to report on it) or there were no presence of IDPs in that area.
- If data was received from a partner for a governorate that had been previously reported, validation and verification of information was conducted through a comparative review of the 7th and 6th reports.
- Where new data was provided for this report and included district information with age and sex disaggregated statistics then that data was retained for the report, replacing any previously reported data for the same area.
- Where data was provided for this report for districts in a governorate that had not been reported in the 6th report then that data was added to this report.
- The confidence rating that had been initially adopted in the analysis of the 5th report was also used for the analysis prepared for this report.

Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All information is reported, including full sex and age disaggregation of data and districts of origin and displacement.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partial or no sex and age disaggregated data and full location information.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes full or partial sex and age disaggregated data but does not contain governorate and/or district of origin or either.
Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does not contain governorate and/or district of origin or displacement information and has no sex and age disaggregated data.

Based on this rating scale, if data for a particular district fell into the *Poor* category, that data was omitted on the basis that it could not be relied on primarily owing to the fact that the lack of location data and disaggregation leads to the possibility of duplication with other reported districts.

¹⁵ Limited access and other operational constraints can limit information-gathering activities leading to a fluctuation in the displacement figure within hard to assess governorates. The limitations include but are not limited to movement restrictions, limited access to locations, a sudden massive wave of displacement, intermittent internet and telephone service, difficulties in communication with key informants due to prevailing insecurity.

Governorate profiles

Taizz

Number of IDPs

- 555,048 individuals (+162,619)¹⁶
- 92,508 households (+24, 607)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 0% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 23 out of 23 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 23
- 23 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Amran

Number of IDPs

- 245,689 individuals (-42,748)
- 41,021 households (-10,844)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 50% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 20 out of 20 districts covered
- Partner data used: EXU branch, YWU branch, NFDHR& UNHCR (PMT)

Methodology

- Total data entry = 234
- 38 Good/Medium, 194 Low and 0 Poor
- 24 data carried-over from the 6th & 5th reports

Sana'a

Number of IDPs

- 253,962 individuals (+62,176)
- 42,398 households (+9,626)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 90% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 16 out of 16 districts covered
- Partner data used: EXU, CSSW, UNHCR (PMT) & YWU

Methodology

- Total data entry = 108
- 82 Good/Medium, 25 Low and 0 Poor
- 7 data carried-over from the 6th report

Sa'ada

Number of IDPs

- 237,978 individuals (+64,748)
- 39,728 households (+10,856)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected
- Men=26,667,
Women=19,053, Girls=10074,
Boys=10184

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 9 out of 15 districts covered
- Partner data used: YWU & UNHCR (PMT)

Methodology

- Total data entry = 33
- 33 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 1 data carried-over from the 4th report

¹⁶ Increases (+) or decreases (-) in the numbers are shown in relation to the 6th report.

Dhamar

Number of IDPs

- 122,687 individuals (-15,049)
- 20,632 households (-4,465)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected
- Men=30,111, Women=36,123, Girls=28,910, Boys=27,543

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 4 out of 12 districts covered
- Partner data used: CSSW, UNHCR (PMT), EXU and YWU

Methodology

- Total data entry = 62
- 25 Good/Medium, 37 Low and 0 Poor
- 32 data carried-over from the 6TH & 5th reports

Al Jawf

Number of IDPs

- 42,516 individuals (-60,752)
- 7,083 households (-10,398)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected
- Men=8,229, Women =9,666, Girls=12,219, Boys=12,405

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 12 out of 12 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 12
- 12 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Al Bayda

Number of IDPs

- 43,476 individuals (-133,839)
- 7,246 households (-25,000)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected
- Men=11,328, Women =12,551, Girls=9,729, Boys=9,863

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 20 out of 20 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 20
- 20 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees

- 6,528 individuals
- 1,088 households

Abyan

Number of IDPs

- 23,454 individuals (-163,523)
- 3,909 households (-27,319)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected
- Men=4,890, Women=5,592, Girls=6,408, Boys=6,560

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 11 out of 11 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 12
- 12 Good/Medium, 0 low and 0 poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees

- 9,942 individuals
- 1,657 households

Lahj

Number of IDPs

- 50,832 individuals (5,946)
- 8,472 households (-1,030)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=12,671, Women=14,697, Girls=11,608, Boys=11,858

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 15 out of 15 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 15
- 15 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees

- 63,510 individuals
- 10,584 households

Ibb

Number of IDPs

- 104,304 individuals (-25,506)
- 17,384 households (-6,898)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=24,024, Women=26,208, Girls=26,006, Boys=28,069

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 20 out of 20 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 20
- 20 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees

- 3,108 individuals
- 518 households

Al Maharah

Number of IDPs

- 1,836 individuals (-2,152)
- 306 households (-490)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=408, Women=398, Girls=671, Boys=360

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 6 out of 10 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 6
- 6 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Al Mahwit

Number of IDPs

- 59,932 individuals (+29,089)
- 10,028 households (+4,749)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=211117, Women=23164, Girls=7727, Boys=7924

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 9 out of 9 districts covered
- Partner data used: CSSW, UNHCR (PMT) & YWU

Methodology

- Total data entry = 37
- 15 Good/Medium, 12 Low and 0 Poor
- 3 data carried-over from the 6th report

Aden

Number of IDPs

- 25,836 individuals (+13,044)
- 4,306 households (+2,174)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=7620, Women=8,127, Girls=5,105
Boys=4,985

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 8 out of 8 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 8
- 8 Good/Medium data, 0 low and 0 poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees

- 300,912 individuals
- 50,152 households

Hajjah

Number of IDPs

- 353,219 individuals (+124,766)
- 58,905 households (+17,737)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 50% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 29 out of 30 districts covered
- Partner data used: EXU, YWU, NFDHR, UNHCR (PMT) & CSSW

Methodology

- Total data entry = 611
- 526 Good/Medium 85 Low and 0 Poor
- 61 data carried-over from the 6th report

Al Dhalee

Number of IDPs

- 25,236 individuals (-117,360)
- 4,206 households (-20,259)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=4,692, Women=5,917, Girls=6,922,
Boys=7,704

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 9 out of 9 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 9
- 9 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees

- 16,104 individuals
- 2,684 households

Amanat Al Asimah

Number of IDPs

- 103,924 individuals (+49,595)
- 17,374 households (+4,552)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 50% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 10 out of 10 districts covered
- Partner data used: EXU, YWU, INTERSOS, ADRA & UNHCR (PMT)

Methodology

- Total data entry = 743
- 742 Good/Medium, 1 Low and 0 Poor
- 20 data carried-over from the 6th & 5th report

Shabwah

Number of IDPs

- 6,606 individuals (-3,474)
- 1,101 households (-614)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=1,206, Women=1,314, Girls=2,002, Boys=2,084

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 17 out of 21 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 22
- 17 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees

- 20,184 individuals
- 3,364 households

Al Hudaydah

Number of IDPs

- 59,992 individuals (+39,582)
- 10,117 households (+6,297)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=15,024, Women=21,411, Girls=12,268, Boys=11,289

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 16 out of 20 districts covered
- Partner data used: UNHCR (PMT) & YWU

Methodology

- Total data entry = 64
- 43 Good/Medium, 21 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 5th report

Hadramaut

Number of IDPs

- 8,706 individuals (-88,360)
- 1,451 households (-14,855)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected
- Men=2,647, Women=3,469, Girls=1,283, Boys=1,307

Average family size

- 5

Number of districts and partners

- 11 out of 29 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology

- Total data entry = 11
- 11 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees

- 876 individuals
- 146 households

Marib

Number of IDPs

- 60,650 individuals (+14,832)
- 10,213 households (+1,933)

Gender and age disaggregation

- 90% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size

- 6

Number of districts and partners

- 13 out of 14 districts covered
- Partner data used: Sama, UNHCR (PMT) & YWU

Methodology

- Total data entry = 70
- 46 Good/Medium, 5 Low and 0 Poor
- 17 data carried-over from the 6th & 5th report

Operational Partners

Source of information	Abyan	Aden	AlBayda	AlDhalee	AlHudaydah	AlJawf	AlMaharah	AlMahwit	Amanat/AlAsi mah	Amran	Dhamar	Hadramaut	Hajjah	Ibb	Lahj	Marib	Raymah	Saada	Sanaa	Shabwah	Taizz
ADRA								●													
Branch of YWU					●			●	●	●	●		●			●	●	●	●		
CSSW								●			●	●							●		
EXU								●			●		●						●		
Exu Branch										●											
Intersos								●													
IOM	●	●	●	●		●	●					●		●	●					●	●
NFDHR										●			●								
Sama AL Yemen																●					
UNHCR					●																
UNHCR (PMT)					●		●	●	●	●		●				●	●	●	●		



TFPM: Tracking Population Movement

Date: February 2016

The Task Force for Population Movement, a technical working group of the Protection Cluster, aims to harmonize displacement tracking assessment tools and methodology for tracking population movement in Yemen.

The main modality of tracking population movement is called the **Area Assessment**.

The primary purpose of the Area Assessment is to track and monitor population movements in Yemen to collate, analyze and share comprehensive **baseline** information on **Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and Returnee** populations; including numbers, locations, demographics, locations of origin, time of displacement, shelter types accommodated per location, sex and age disaggregated data, and movement patterns.

The Area Assessment is a standardized tool to verify and regularly update the baseline information in 1 month cycles (Rounds). The tool captures coordinates while matching the identified locations to the OCHA Common Operational Dataset (P-codes).

The Area Assessment collects data through an extensive *Key Informant* network and aims to capture IDP populations to the lowest geographical area as operationally possible; *District, Location, Site*.

The Area Assessment is **not** a household registration exercise, protection monitoring, infrastructure/service assessment or a multi-needs assessment although it strives to provide baselines to support these further methods of assessment.

A Key Informant (KI) is an individual from across the social spectrum that is considered a trustworthy source of information and a point of contact at the community level. Enumerators are trained to adhere to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence when working with KIs to ensure a broad representation of affected communities. A KI could be: tribal sheikh, mosque's imam, local official, community leader, government officer, social worker, NGO member, school teacher or manager, health officer, security officer, etc.

Selecting Key Informants

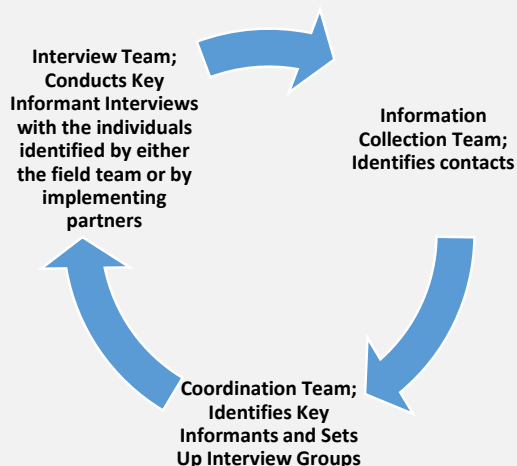
Using a standardised and structured approach to the selection of key informants is a key step to ensuring that data collected is comprehensive and comparable across the different teams. In the Yemen context the suggested practice for field teams and implementing partners is to select key informant representatives of both the host and IDPs communities while adhering to the humanitarian principles as outlined below. Ensuring that the selected Key Informants are the most relevant and appropriate individuals to the successful implementation of the exercise. As such the selection is divided into three steps as indicated in the chart.

Humanity. Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable in the population, such as children, women and the elderly. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.

Neutrality. The collection of information must be carried out without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, religious or ideological nature.

Impartiality. The collection of information must be carried out without discriminating as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion. Relief of the suffering must be guided solely by need and priority must be given to the most urgent cases of distress.

Operational Independence. Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.



A location is a populated place to the smallest geographical division; urban area, a neighborhood and rural, a village.

A Site is a refinement and additional detail to a location, usually a structure or building. These can include, but are not limited to, schools, other public buildings, private property (farms, flats, houses), or unfinished buildings and may accommodate several households.

The Area Assessment is conducted in **cyclical Rounds**. The duration of one Round is a month, starting on the 1st of each month. The TFPM aims to release updates (endorsed by the HCT) every mid-month. This allows time for data management, analysis and reporting.

The TFPM aims to continually enhance its methodology of data collection to ensure full country coverage, and keep regular updates on IDP and returnee populations with the completion of each round of assessment. The methodology of the Area Assessment provides self-validation through each update and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment in addition to the continual triangulation of other sourced data. In addition, the TFPM focuses on identifying priority needs of IDPs and returnees and governorate profiles using the Key Informant network. This information provides a baseline for further detailed assessment and follow-up by relevant clusters.

Multiple methods of data collection, data management, analysis and reporting can be deployed to facilitate the Area Assessment; e-forms and tablets may be used in lieu of hard copy assessments to expedite data entry and bolster quality control, while online databases linked to interactive dashboards or visual displays could enhance data analysis. Further in-depth assessments that profile the demographic and needs of the IDP population can be implemented by the humanitarian community based on samples of the baselines captured by the Area Assessment.

Comprehensive information on internal displacement and return movements in Yemen is hard to obtain and the TFPM must regularly address several challenges that may hinder smooth data collection in some areas. These challenges include, but are not limited to, access to areas and information as a result to a deterioration in the security situation, disrupted communication with key informants or partners, limited transportation as result of high fuel prices and changes in the involvement of key informants due to insecurity.

Area Assessment Status Guidelines

The area assessment captures baseline information on IDP and Returnee populations. The following details how commonly used definitions of an IDP or a Returnee are reflected and captured within the tool, based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

Internally Displaced Person (IDP):

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.¹

- Area Assessments track IDPs by the count of the displaced population in a given LOCATION (i.e. where they fled to)
- Area Assessments **do not** track IDPs by the count of how many were displaced from a location.

E.g. There are 10 IDPs in location x. NOT, there were 10 IDPs that left location x.

IDP Returnee:

IDP return broadly covers the movement and return process of an IDP (voluntarily, in safety and with dignity) to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country.²This return process takes place within territorial boundaries of a country, for example returning Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

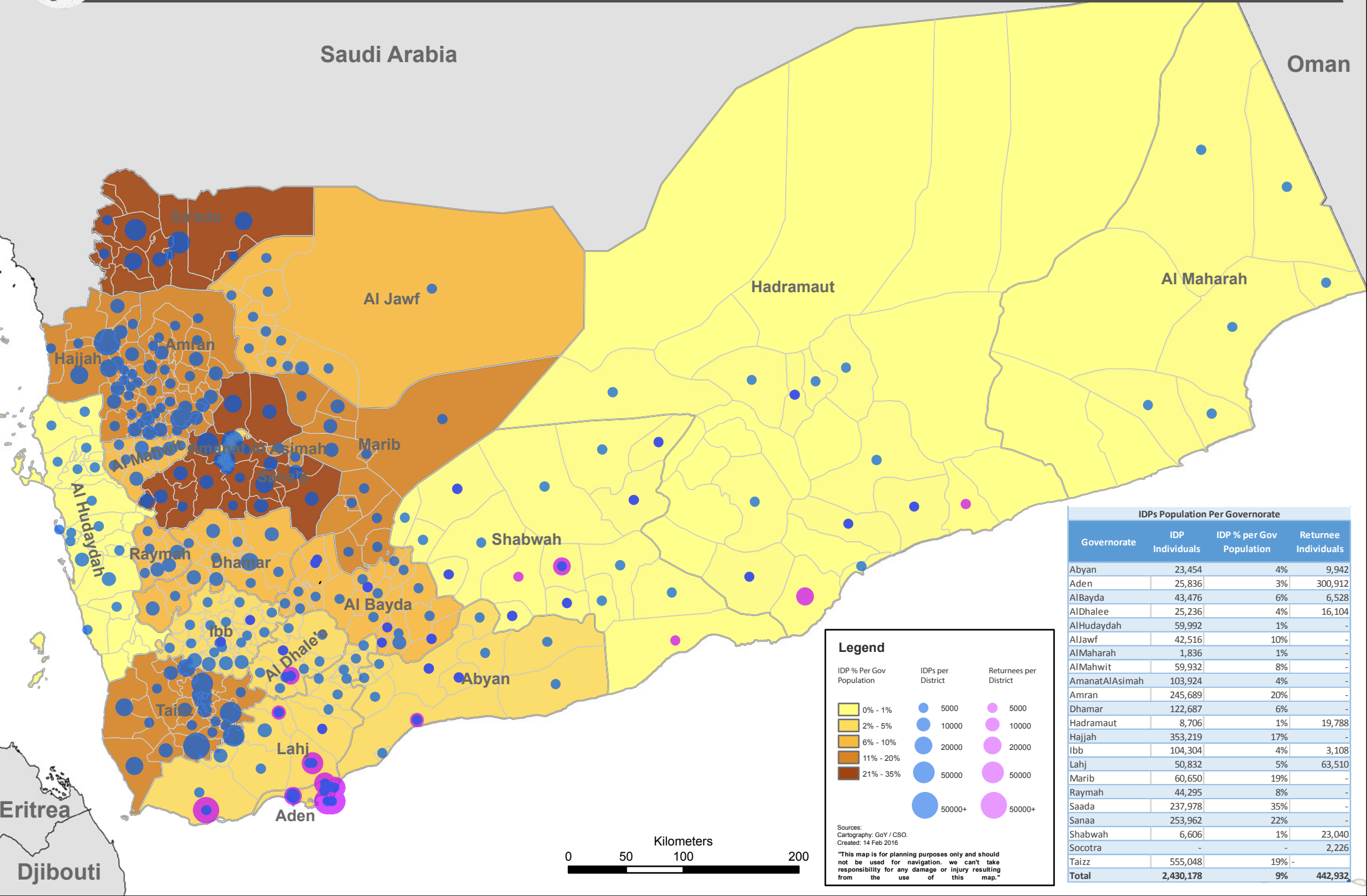
- Area Assessments track return by the count of the returnee population in a given LOCATION
- Area Assessments **do not** track return by the count of IDPs who have left a location to reportedly return to their place of origin.
- Area Assessments track returnees when:
 - the return movement is within an IDP's district of displacement;
 - the returnee has returned to their home or place of habitual residence in cases where their homes or communities are damaged or destroyed);
 - if return has been to their place of habitual residence then the following conditions should be met for it to be considered a return movement (**if not** then they are still considered to be an IDP).
 - the returnee is not considering any further movement;
 - the returnee perceives themselves to have returned;

¹ Definition from Introduction, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

² Definition from Principle 28, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.



Task Force on Population Movement 7th Report, 15th February 2016



IDPs Population Per Governorate			
Governorate	IDP Individuals	IDP % per Gov Population	Returnee Individuals
Abyan	23,454	4%	9,942
Aden	25,836	3%	300,912
AlBayda	43,476	6%	6,528
AlDhalee	25,236	4%	16,104
AlHudaydah	59,992	1%	-
AlJawf	42,516	10%	-
AlMaharah	1,836	1%	-
AlMahwit	59,932	8%	-
AmanatAlAsimah	103,924	4%	-
Amran	245,689	20%	-
Dhamar	122,687	6%	-
Hadramaut	8,706	1%	19,788
Hajjah	353,219	17%	-
Ibb	104,304	4%	3,108
Lahj	50,832	5%	63,510
Marib	60,650	19%	-
Raymah	44,295	8%	-
Saada	237,978	35%	-
Sanaa	253,962	22%	-
Shabwah	6,606	1%	23,040
Socotra	-	-	2,226
Taizz	555,048	19%	-
Total	2,430,178	9%	442,932

Legend

IDP % Per Gov Population	IDPs per District	Returnees per District
0% - 1%	5000	5000
2% - 5%	10000	10000
6% - 10%	20000	20000
11% - 20%	50000	50000
21% - 35%	50000+	50000+

Sources:
Cartography: GoY / CSO.
Created: 14 Feb 2016

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