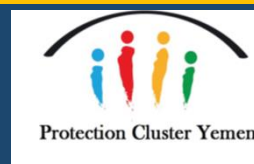


# TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

## 10<sup>th</sup> Report Executive Summary

July 2016



### KEY STATISTICS – DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN<sup>1</sup>

**CONFLICT RELATED:** The 10<sup>th</sup> TFPM affirms a population of concern, in connection with the ongoing conflict, of **3,154,572 individuals**. This is composed of **2,205,102 IDPs** who remain in a situation of displacement across 21 governorates, mainly in Taizz, Hajjah, and Sana'a, and **949,470 returnees** in 19 governorates, mainly in Aden, Amanat Al Asimah and Taizz.

**NATURAL DISASTER RELATED:** The 10<sup>th</sup> TFPM Report also provides figures on displaced and returnee populations in relation to displacement due to natural disasters, namely the two cyclones that made landfall in November, 2015 and the flash flooding in April, 2016. **24,744 individuals** remain in displacement owing to natural events across 13 governorates with **41,730 returnees** across 6 governorates.

### NEEDS AND SHELTER SITUATION

The needs of IDPs, returnees, whether conflict or disaster related, and by extension members of the non-displaced host community remain high. Indicative data collected by the TFPM at the community level through key informants show that among IDPs, the top three needs include food (74%), shelter/housing (8%) and drinking water (6%). Overall WASH needs when looked at cumulatively were at 9%.<sup>2</sup>

Since the last report, the percentage of IDPs reporting food as their main need has increased from 49% to 74%. Based on the needs expressed in each governorate against the total number of displaced households per governorate, the top five governorates with the highest food needs are Dhamar (99.6%), Sa'ada (99.5%), Ibb (87.4%), Hajjah (86.4%) and Raymah (82.0%). The governorate with the least expressed for food need is Hadramaut (4.9%). Three governorates did not express a food need. These three governorates, all in the south, indicated the following needs: Aden - psychosocial support (71.42%), Al Mahara - psychosocial support (46.37%) and Socotra - drinking water (56.45%). Amongst IDP returnees, the main

needs are for food (38%), psychosocial support (34%) and access to income (12%). However, this varied between the different governorates. The returnees in only two governorates expressed the need for psychosocial support: Aden (100%) and Al Bayda (83.33%).

With respect to shelter,<sup>3</sup> the majority of IDPs are living in hosted situations (62%), while the next largest category are those that are in rented accommodation (19%). This is almost exactly the same as the respective percentages reported in the 9<sup>th</sup> report. Amongst returnees the vast majority (78%) have returned to their original homes with a small number (10%) residing in rented accommodation with a further 11% in hosted situations.

### DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS

Since the 9<sup>th</sup> report, which covered April, there has been an overall increase in conflict-related displacement of 152,009 individuals (+7%)<sup>4</sup> owing to increases in IDP numbers in 14 governorates. 71% of IDPs have reported being displaced for more than a year, with 18% indicating having been displaced for 10 – 12 months (inclusive). On the other hand, there has been a reduction in the level of disaster related displacement of 2,280 individuals (-8%).

There has been an overall increase in the number of return by 184,491 individuals displaced by conflict (+24%). There has also been an increase in return of persons displaced by natural disaster of 7,937 individuals (+23%). This trend shows that displacement continues to be dynamic in Yemen with new displacement continuing to occur while at the same time returns are taking place. For this reason, these IDP returnees should be considered to remain within the displacement cycle as long as they have not achieved a sustainable reintegration. Of particular note is that in each governorate hosting returnees, a majority of the identified returnee population are generally concentrated to just the top 1 - 6 most locations at the neighborhood/village level, with the exception of Sa'ada.

<sup>1</sup> The data in this report was collected in June 2016.

<sup>2</sup> WASH needs are calculated by taking the proportional sum of the report needs; 'drinking water', 'Sanitation and Hygiene' and 'cooking/washing water'.

<sup>3</sup> The TFPM has aligned its shelter categories with those of the Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster. This will be reflected in future TFPM reports.

<sup>4</sup> Interim data collected in May showed a 3% increase owing to an overall increase in 11 governorates. Therefore since May, the overall increase is 4% while the overall increase since April is 7%.

# TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

## 10<sup>th</sup> Report

July 2016



### CONTENTS

|                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Page 1 .....        | Executive Summary                  |
| Page 2 .....        | Introduction                       |
| Pages 3 to 5 .....  | Displacement and Returnee maps     |
| Page 6 to 8 .....   | Displacement and Return Overview   |
| Page 9 to 10.....   | Yemen Situational Analysis         |
| Page 10 to 14 ..... | Displacement and Returnee Analysis |
| Page 15 .....       | SADD overview                      |
| Page 15 to 16.....  | Methodology                        |

### INTRODUCTION

This is the 10<sup>th</sup> report of the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM), which is a technical working group of the Yemen Protection Cluster. The report details the latest snapshot on displacement and return in Yemen providing indicative findings related to duration of displacement, origin, shelter, main needs and displacement/return trends.

The 10<sup>th</sup> report is the second report to be published by the TFPM since a shift to dedicated tracking of displaced and returnee populations nationwide. The data for this report was collected in June, however, the TFPM collected interim data in May to monitor trends and provide a further comparative basis for analysis. For this reason, since the publication of 9<sup>th</sup> report there have been two 'rounds' of data collection leading up to the 10<sup>th</sup> report supporting in the validation of the statistics published in this report.

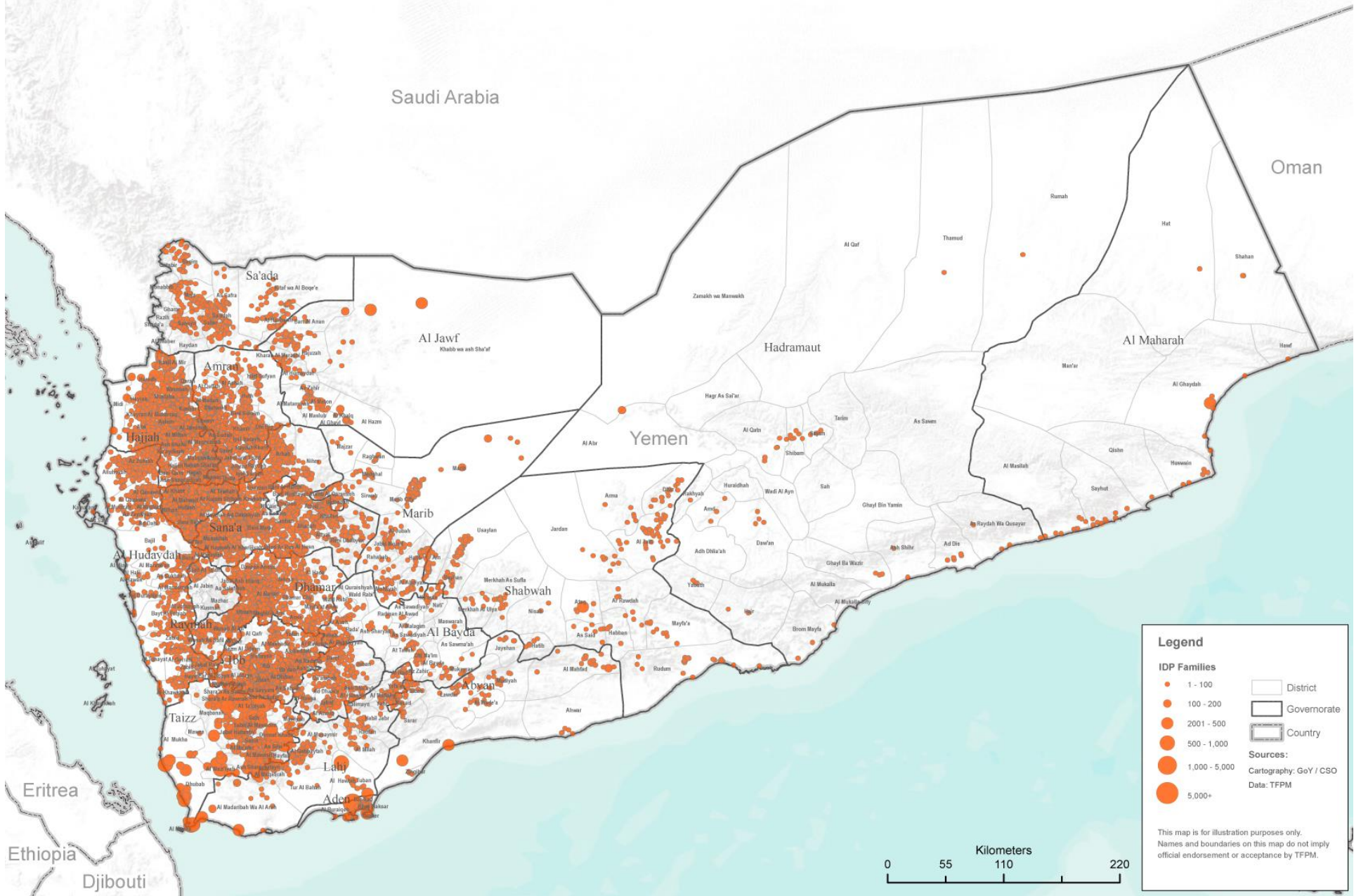
The 10<sup>th</sup> report identifies 14,832 unique locations that host IDP populations through interviews with Key Informants (KIs) from an extensive network developed and maintained over the operational life cycle of the TFPM. This community level information was provided by 17,589 key informants (KI) with the assistance of whom 18,558 Area Assessments were completed covering 94% of the 333 districts throughout the 22 governorates of Yemen.

### KEY 10<sup>TH</sup> REPORT DATA AT A GLANCE

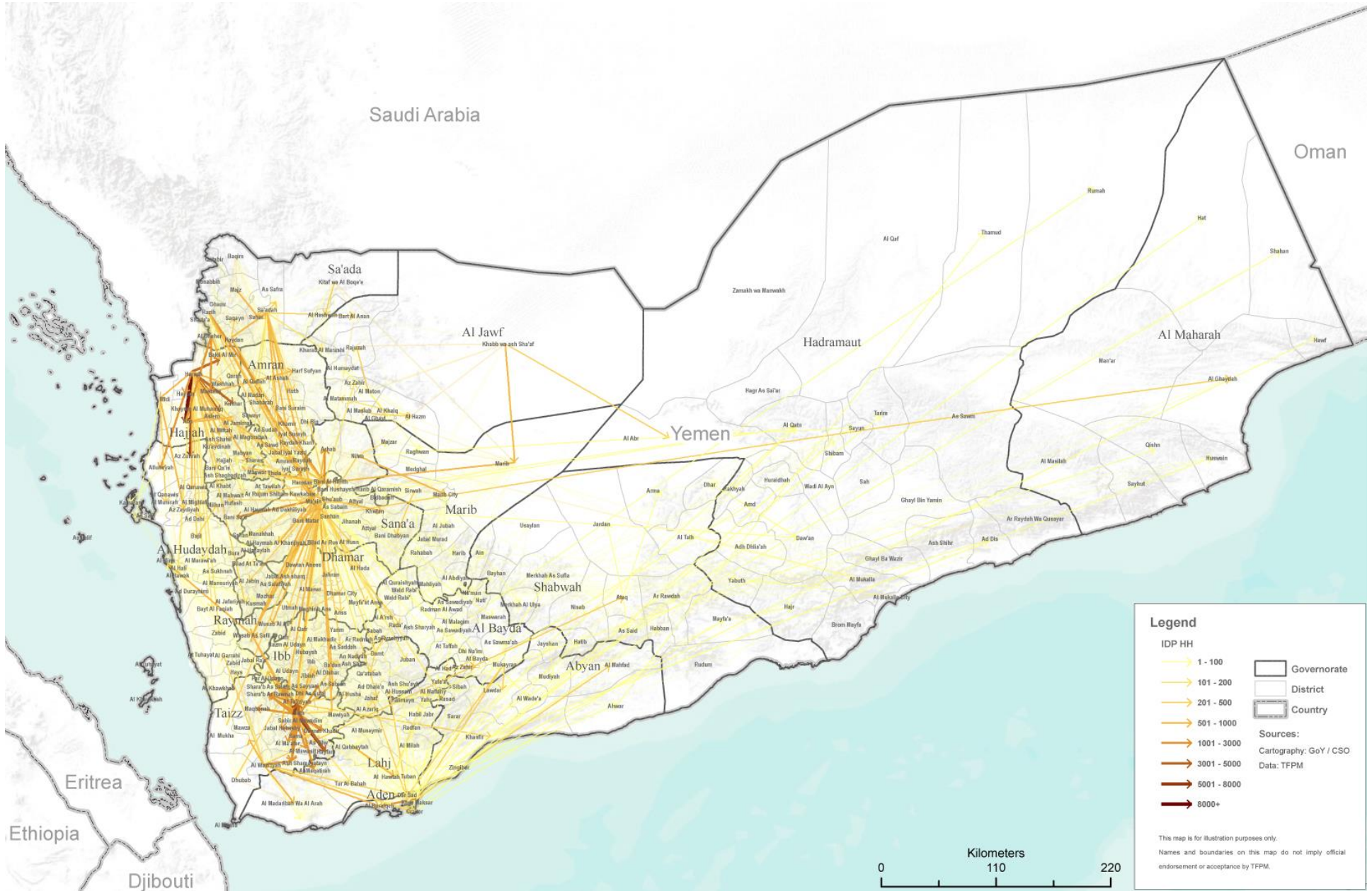
Indicative information collected at the community level from key informants;

- Conflict IDPs: 367,517 households/2,205,102 individuals
  - Natural disaster IDPs: 4,124 households/24,744 individuals
- Conflict displaced returnees: 158,245 households/ 949,470 individuals
  - Natural disaster returnees: 6,955 households/41,730 individuals
- Conflict IDPs: The top 5 governorates are 1) Taizz, 2) Hajjah, 3) Sana'a, 4) Amanat Al Asimah, and 5) Dhamar. These governorates host 67% of the total conflict IDP population.
- Conflict returnees: The top 5 governorates are 1) Aden, 2) Amanat Al Asimah, 3) Taizz, 4) Lahj, and 5) Hajjah. These governorates host 79% of the total conflict returnee population.
- Governorates of origin: The top 5 governorates are Taizz, Hajjah, Amanat Al Asimah, Sa'ada and Sana'a and represent 86% of the total conflict displaced population.
- IDP shelter: 62% of IDPs are renting or are hosted by family, friends or others, usually without paying rent.
- Returnee shelter: 78% are residing in their original house or habitual residence.
- IDPs needs: 74% indicated food as the primary need with shelter/housing and drinking water indicated as the second and third priority needs.
- Returnee needs: 38% indicated food as the primary need with psychosocial support and access to income indicated as the second and third priority needs. However, this varied between the different governorates. The returnees in only two governments expressed the need for psychosocial support: Aden (100%) and Al Bayda (83.33%).

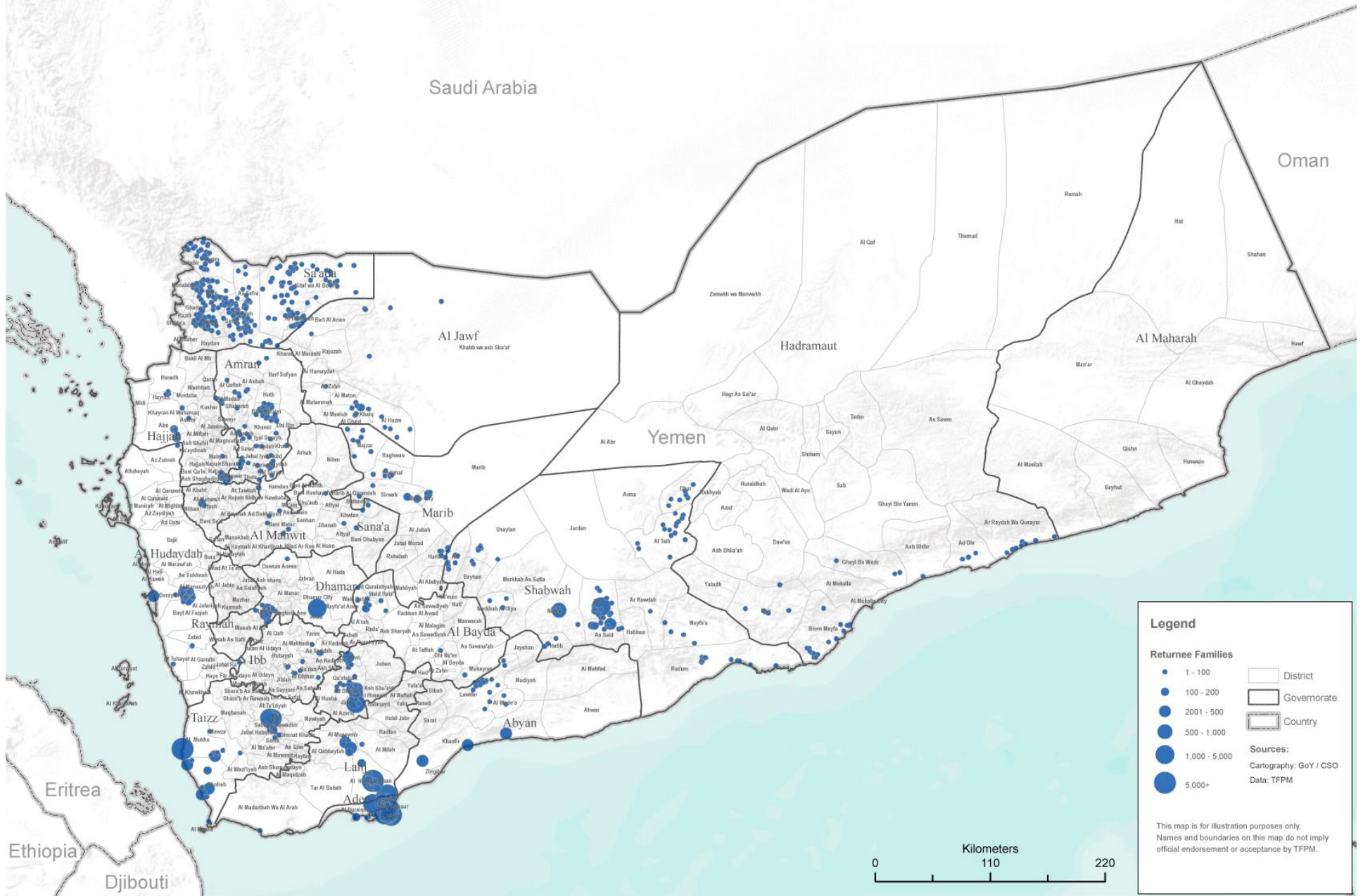
**MAP 1: DISTRIBUTION OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT**



## MAP 2: IDP FLOW MAP – AREA OF ORIGIN TO PLACE OF DISPLACEMENT



**MAP 3: DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF RETURN**



**STATISTICAL DATA**

| Governorate        | Conflict IDPs  |                  |                |                  |                       |                | Conflict Returnees |                |                |                |                       |                | Disaster IDPs |               |              |               |                       |               | Disaster Returnees |               |              |               |                       |              |   |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
|                    | 9th report     |                  | 10th Report    |                  | 9th & 10th difference |                | 9th report         |                | 10th Report    |                | 9th & 10th difference |                | 9th report    |               | 10th Report  |               | 9th & 10th difference |               | 9th report         |               | 10th Report  |               | 9th & 10th difference |              |   |
|                    | HHs            | Ind              | HHs            | Ind              | HHs                   | Ind            | HHs                | Ind            | HHs            | Ind            | HHs                   | Ind            | HHs           | Ind           | HHs          | Ind           | HHs                   | Ind           | HHs                | Ind           | HHs          | Ind           | HHs                   | Ind          |   |
| 1 Abyan            | 3,206          | 19,236           | 3,344          | 20,064           | 138                   | 828            | 1,703              | 10,218         | 1,703          | 10,218         | 0                     | 0              | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            | 0 |
| 2 Aden             | 5,178          | 31,068           | 4,443          | 26,658           | -735                  | -4,410         | 50,259             | 301,554        | 55,372         | 332,232        | 5,113                 | 30,678         | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            | 0 |
| 3 Al Bayda         | 6,052          | 36,312           | 6,263          | 37,578           | 211                   | 1,266          | 561                | 3,366          | 468            | 2,808          | -93                   | -558           | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            | 0 |
| 4 Al Dahale'e      | 4,422          | 26,532           | 4,592          | 27,552           | 170                   | 1,020          | 4,970              | 29,820         | 4,782          | 28,692         | -188                  | -1,128         | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            | 0 |
| 5 Al Hudaydah      | 18,977         | 113,862          | 17,923         | 107,538          | -1,054                | -6,324         | 0                  | 0              | 4,737          | 28,422         | 4,737                 | 28,422         | 0             | 0             | 108          | 648           | 108                   | 648           | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            | 0 |
| 6 Al Jawf          | 6,963          | 41,778           | 6,610          | 39,660           | -353                  | -2,118         | 962                | 5,772          | 1,122          | 6,732          | 160                   | 960            | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 3            | 18            | 3                     | 18           |   |
| 7 Al Maharah       | 444            | 2,664            | 457            | 2,742            | 13                    | 78             | 0                  | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0                     | 0              | 923           | 5,538         | 781          | 4,686         | -142                  | -852          | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            |   |
| 8 Al Mahwit        | 6,650          | 38,837           | 8,885          | 53,310           | 2,235                 | 14,473         | 125                | 641            | 153            | 918            | 28                    | 277            | 78            | 468           | 23           | 138           | -55                   | -330          | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            |   |
| 9 Amanat Al Asimah | 24,370         | 137,302          | 24,999         | 149,994          | 629                   | 12,692         | 34,640             | 178,841        | 37,214         | 223,284        | 2,574                 | 44,443         | 3             | 18            | 1            | 6             | -2                    | -12           | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            | 0 |
| 10 Amran           | 16,765         | 102,155          | 15,672         | 94,032           | -1,093                | -8,123         | 1,653              | 10,034         | 1,493          | 8,958          | -160                  | -1,076         | 1,964         | 11,784        | 1,294        | 7,764         | -670                  | -4,020        | 128                | 781           | 688          | 4,128         | 560                   | 3,347        |   |
| 11 Dhamar          | 14,870         | 80,858           | 21,599         | 129,594          | 6,729                 | 48,736         | 1,668              | 10,292         | 5,368          | 32,208         | 3,700                 | 21,916         | 2             | 12            | 35           | 210           | 33                    | 198           | 6                  | 36            | 0            | 0             | -6                    | -36          |   |
| 12 Hadramaut       | 119            | 714              | 1,389          | 8,334            | 1,270                 | 7,620          | 182                | 1,092          | 126            | 756            | -56                   | -336           | 55            | 330           | 641          | 3,846         | 586                   | 3,516         | 4,419              | 26,514        | 4,251        | 25,506        | -168                  | -1,008       |   |
| 13 Hajjah          | 76,205         | 364,395          | 74,062         | 444,372          | -2,143                | 79,977         | 7,549              | 48,397         | 6,949          | 41,694         | -600                  | -6,703         | 810           | 4,860         | 549          | 3,294         | -261                  | -1,566        | 15                 | 90            | 0            | 0             | -15                   | -90          |   |
| 14 Ibb             | 18,390         | 110,340          | 16,369         | 98,214           | -2,021                | -12,126        | 359                | 2,154          | 644            | 3,864          | 285                   | 1,710          | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            |   |
| 15 Lahj            | 9,284          | 55,704           | 9,132          | 54,792           | -152                  | -912           | 10,609             | 63,654         | 10,679         | 64,074         | 70                    | 420            | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            |   |
| 16 Marib           | 4,127          | 24,440           | 7,302          | 43,812           | 3,175                 | 19,372         | 3,499              | 20,662         | 4,403          | 26,418         | 904                   | 5,756          | 4             | 24            | 48           | 288           | 44                    | 264           | 3                  | 18            | 0            | 0             | -3                    | -18          |   |
| 17 Raymah          | 5,334          | 31,136           | 7,606          | 45,636           | 2,272                 | 14,500         | 92                 | 521            | 0              | 0              | -92                   | -521           | 64            | 384           | 46           | 276           | -18                   | -108          | 0                  | 0             | 1            | 6             | 1                     | 6            |   |
| 18 Sa'ada          | 24,233         | 145,614          | 8,086          | 48,516           | -16,147               | -97,098        | 1,019              | 6,938          | 3,860          | 23,160         | 2,841                 | 16,222         | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            |   |
| 19 Sana'a          | 24,473         | 158,126          | 37,982         | 227,892          | 13,509                | 69,766         | 352                | 2,065          | 269            | 1,614          | -83                   | -451           | 76            | 456           | 20           | 120           | -56                   | -336          | 5                  | 30            | 0            | 0             | -5                    | -30          |   |
| 20 Shabwah         | 2,262          | 13,572           | 1,970          | 11,820           | -292                  | -1,752         | 3,776              | 22,656         | 4,332          | 25,992         | 556                   | 3,336          | 218           | 1,308         | 330          | 1,980         | 112                   | 672           | 482                | 2,892         | 1,382        | 8,292         | 900                   | 5,400        |   |
| 21 Socotra         | 0              | 0                | 0              | 0                | 0                     | 0              | 0                  | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0                     | 0              | 307           | 1,842         | 248          | 1,488         | -59                   | -354          | 572                | 3,432         | 630          | 3,780         | 58                    | 348          |   |
| 22 Taizz           | 86,408         | 518,448          | 88,832         | 532,992          | 2,424                 | 14,544         | 7,717              | 46,302         | 14,571         | 87,426         | 6,854                 | 41,124         | 0             | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0             | 0                  | 0             | 0            | 0             | 0                     | 0            |   |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>358,732</b> | <b>2,053,093</b> | <b>367,517</b> | <b>2,205,102</b> | <b>8,785</b>          | <b>152,009</b> | <b>131,695</b>     | <b>764,979</b> | <b>158,245</b> | <b>949,470</b> | <b>26,550</b>         | <b>184,491</b> | <b>4,504</b>  | <b>27,024</b> | <b>4,124</b> | <b>24,744</b> | <b>-380</b>           | <b>-2,280</b> | <b>5,630</b>       | <b>33,793</b> | <b>6,955</b> | <b>41,730</b> | <b>1,325</b>          | <b>7,937</b> |   |

An Excel version of this table is included in the Dataset (Annex 1)

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

**2.21 million** conflict displaced persons

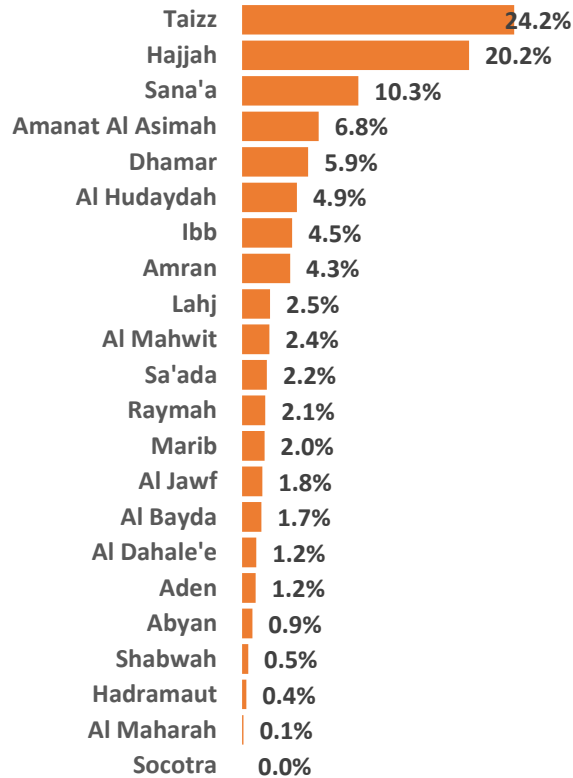
**24,744** natural disaster displaced persons

**67%** of the total conflict displaced population are in the TOP 5 governorates, which are Taizz, Hajjah, Sana'a, Amanat Al Asimah and Dhamar

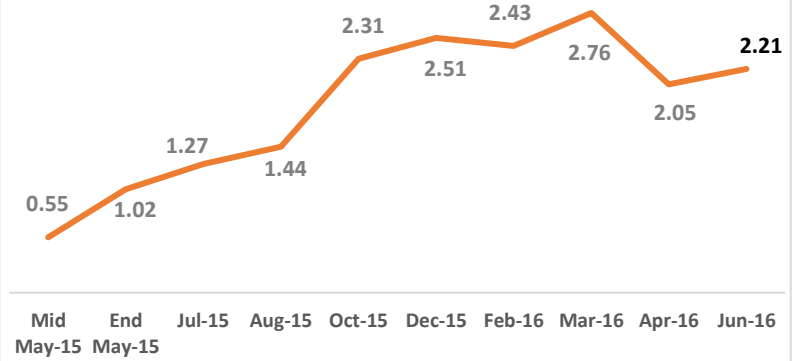
**86%** of the total conflict displaced population are from the TOP 5 governorates of origin, which are Taizz, Hajjah, Amanat Al Asimah, Sa'ada and Sana'a

**87%** of total disaster displaced population are represented in the TOP 5 governorates, which are Al Maharah, Shabwah, Al Dhale'e, Al Bayda and Dhamar

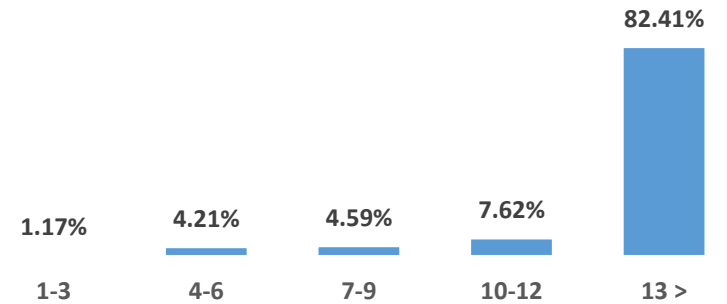
### CONFLICT IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT



### DISPLACEMENT TRENDS OF CONFLICT DISPLACED IDPs (in millions)



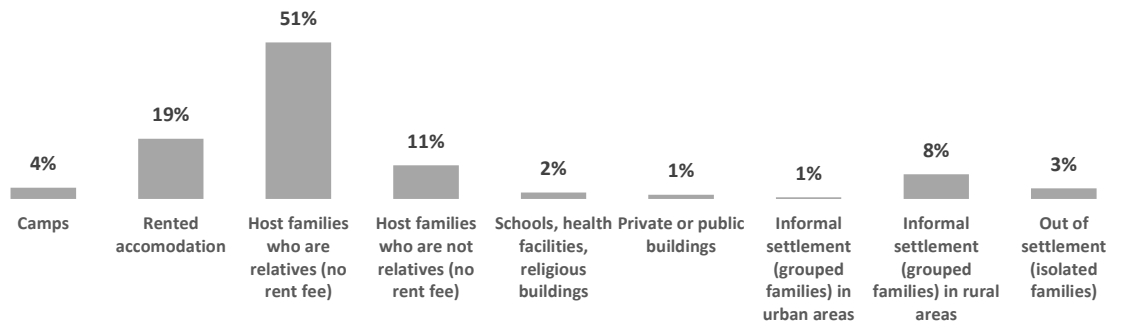
### DURATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENT



### MAIN NEEDS AMONGST CONFLICT AND DISASTER IDPs



### SHELTER SITUATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENTS



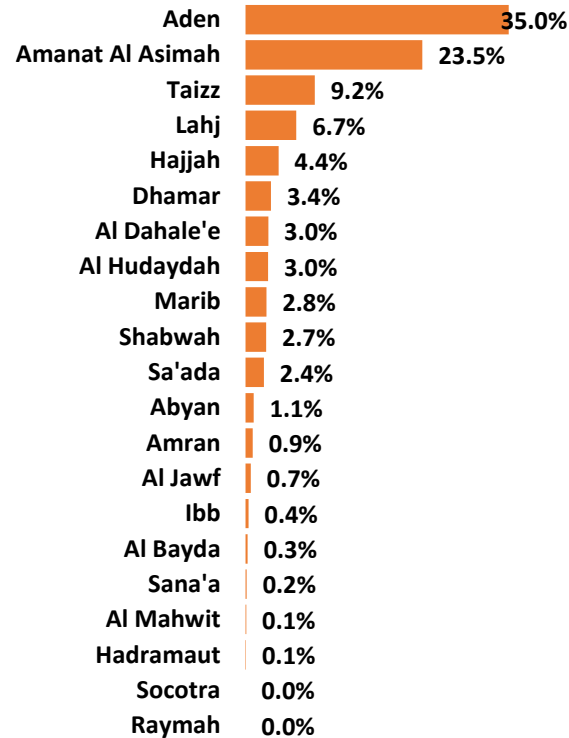
**949,470** conflict related returnees

**41,730** natural disaster related returnees

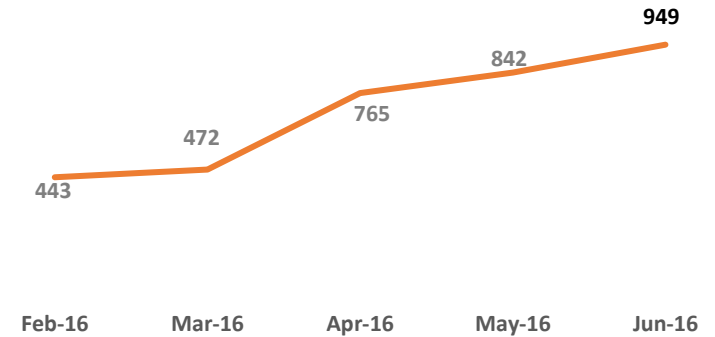
**79%** of the total conflict returnee population are in the TOP 5 governorates, which are Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, Lahj and Hajjah

**100%** of the total disaster returnee population are in 6 governorates, which are Hadramaut, Shabwah, Amran, Socotra, Al Jawf, Raymah

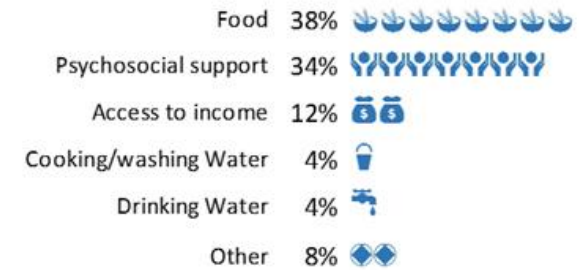
**CONFLICT RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN**



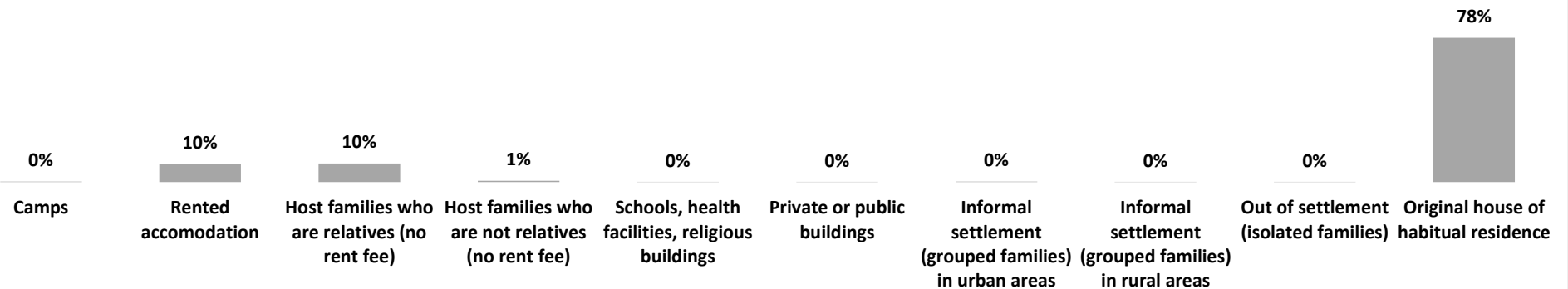
**RETURN TRENDS OF CONFLICT DISPLACED IDPs (in thousands)**



**MAIN NEEDS AMONGST CONFLICT AND DISASTER RETURNEES**



**SHELTER SITUATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER RETURNS**

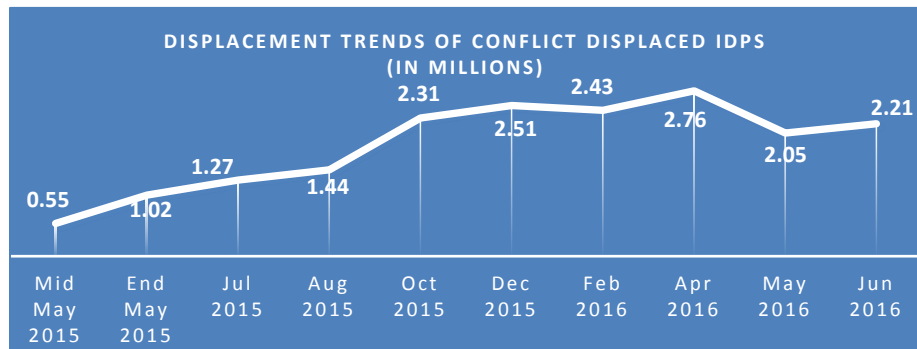




## YEMEN DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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 led to large-scale displacement observed specifically since the crisis escalated on 26 March 2015. By the end of May 2015 the TFPM reported some 1 million individuals displaced. Within the first six months of the crisis, large scale displacement was witnessed throughout Yemen as the conflict reached Aden. From August 2015 onwards, a shift in the frontlines and hotspots of the conflict resulted in violence reaching new areas of the country influencing displacement figures and trends. By October 2015, the TFPM reported an IDP population of 2.3 million individuals. Between the 5<sup>th</sup> report (published in October 2015) and 6<sup>th</sup> report (published in December 2015) a reduction in the number of IDPs was found in the southern areas of Yemen.

This trend continued between the 6<sup>th</sup> report and the 7<sup>th</sup> report (published in February 2016) a reduction of 78,884 individuals was captured following a period of relative calm in the country.<sup>6</sup> Although the overall number of IDPs recorded at the time remained relatively stable, significant regional differences were identified. There was 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 reflected increasing numbers of households identified to have returned in some of the southern areas of Yemen and the trend of return was identified across other areas of Yemen in the central and north western regions.



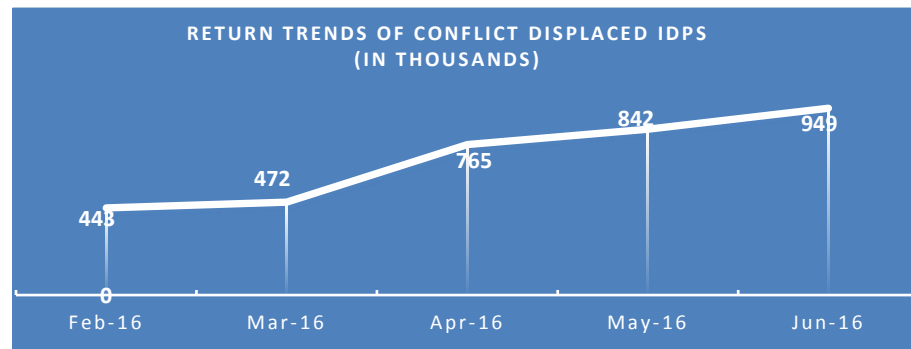
<sup>6</sup> BBC, "Yemen conflict: Saudis in prisoner swap with Houthi rebels", 09 March 2016, available at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-35767509>

<sup>7</sup> ACAPs, "Global Emergency Overview Snapshot, 31 March - 5 April 2016, 05 April 2016, available at: <http://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-emergency-overview-snapshot-31-march-5-april-2016>

<sup>8</sup> UN New Centre, "Yemen: UN officials welcome cessation of hostilities", 11 April 2016, available at: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=53650#.V0Qr55dH6yA>

A significant spike was again seen in the 8<sup>th</sup> report (published in April 2016) where the IDP figure increased by 325,738 individuals (13% from the 7<sup>th</sup> report).<sup>7</sup> This occurred during an escalation of the fighting in Marib and Sana'a. However, by the 9<sup>th</sup> report (covering April 2016) a reduction in the displacement figure to 2.05 million was observed. This, coincided with another changed situation with hostilities now markedly lower in the north than during previous times and may be linked to the cessation of hostilities,<sup>8</sup> which was declared on 10 April 2016 ahead of peace talks to be conducted in Kuwait.<sup>9</sup>

Since the 9<sup>th</sup> report, there has been an overall increase in conflict-related displacement of 152,009 individuals (+7%) owing to increases in IDP numbers in 14 governorates. Nevertheless, interim data collected in May 2016 showed a 3% increase owing to an overall increase in 11 governorates. Therefore since May 2016, the overall increase is 4% while the overall increase since April 2016 is 7%. This should be seen in light of the data on the duration of displacement that shows that 82.4% of IDPs have reported being displaced for 12 months or longer with 7.6% indicating having been displaced between 9 – 11 months. The ebb and flow pattern of displacement in Yemen that had been identified previously seems to continue with influencing factors likely to be continuing conflict that has continued even during the period of the peace talks but could also be linked to economic factors and the non-durability of return. While these assumptions need to be verified these are potential factors that may be at play in the displacement context in Yemen. Since February 2016 there has been a steady upward increase in the rate of return, especially into Aden.



<sup>9</sup> Adam Schreck, Associated Press, "UN Envoy Cites Progress in Yemen Talks, Airstrikes Continue", 22 May 2016, available at: <http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/envoy-progress-made-yemen-peace-talks-39286208>

## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

### DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT AND TRENDS

The ongoing displacements have significantly altered the population of several districts. Currently, an identified total of 2,229,846 individuals are in a situation of displacement owing to conflict and natural disasters out of Yemen's pre-crisis population of 27,431,707 individuals, meaning that 8.13% of the Yemeni population is displaced. There are presently 991,200 individuals who have returned to their neighborhoods after fleeing conflict or natural disasters, representing 3.61% of the pre-crisis population. The largest demographic changes by percentage are in Taizz, where 24% (761,778 individuals) of the pre-crisis population remains displaced, Sa'ada, where 21% (219,192 individuals) of the pre-crisis population remains displaced, and Hajjah, where 21% (434,100 individuals) of its pre-crisis population remains displaced.

In terms of net population change, the governorates with the greatest population increase due to conflict were Dhamar (118,305 individuals, or a +6% shift in population), Ibb (91,897 individuals, or a +3% shift in population), and Sana'a (88,767 individuals, or a +8% shift in population.) In terms of net population change, the districts which had the greatest population decrease due to conflict were Taizz (-230,141 individuals, or a -7% shift in population), Amanat Al Asimah (-196,871 individuals, or a -6% shift in population), and Sa'ada (-171,534, or a -16% shift in population.)

The 4 governorates with the highest proportion of IDPs were: Hajjah (21% of the current population are IDPs), Sana'a (19% of the current population are IDPs), Taizz (18% of the population are IDPs), and Marib (13% of the current population are IDPs.)

53% of all conflict IDPs (1,187,670 individuals) are displaced within their governorates of origin, while 47% (1,042,176 individuals) are displaced outside of their governorates of origin.

As of the 10<sup>th</sup> report 2,205,102 (367,517 households) remain in displacement as a result of the conflict in Yemen across 21 governorates. An additional 24,744 individuals (4,124) remain displaced as a result of natural disasters across 13 governorates. Since the 9<sup>th</sup> report, which covered April, there has been an overall increase in conflict-related displacement of 152,009 individuals (+7%) owing to increases in IDP numbers in 14 governorates. However, interim data collected in May 2016 showed an increase of 61,166 (+3%). Therefore, since May there has been an increase of 90,843 individuals (+4%).

The top five governorates with the highest conflict IDP populations are 1. Taizz (532,992 individuals), 2. Hajjah (444,372 individuals), 3. Sana'a (227,892), 4. Amanat Al Asimah (149,994 individuals), and 5. Dhamar (129,594 individuals). These governorates account for 67% of the total conflict displaced IDP population.

The top five governorates with the largest increases in the number of conflict IDPs since the 9<sup>th</sup> report are 1. Hajjah (+79,977 individuals), 2. Sana'a (+69,766 individuals), 3. Dhamar (+48,736 individuals), 4. Marib (+19,732 individuals) and 5. Taizz (+14,544 individuals). Conversely, the top five governorates with the largest decreases are 1. Sa'ada (-97,098 individuals), 2. Ibb (-12,126 individuals), 3. Amran (-8,123 individuals), 4. Al Hudaydah (-6,324 individuals) and 5. Aden (-4,410 individuals).

The top five governorates of origin for conflict IDPs are 1. Taizz (761,748 individuals), 2. Hajjah (430,716 individuals), 3. Amanat Al Asimah (344,154 individuals), 4. Sa'ada (218,094 individuals) and 5. Sana'a (138,708 individuals). These governorates account for 86% of the total conflict-displaced IDP population, with Taizz alone hosting 34.5% of all conflict-displaced IDPs.

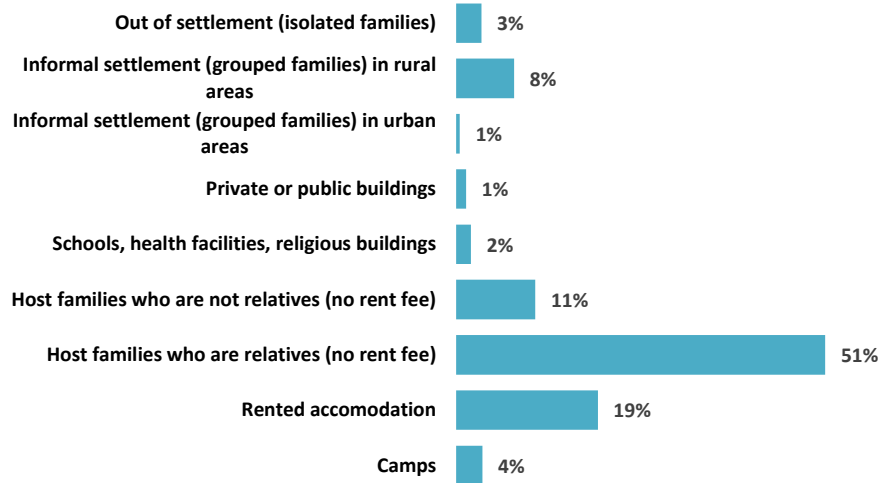
71% of IDPs (263,643 households) have reported being displaced for more than one year while a further 18% indicating having been displaced for a duration of 10 to 12 months. Given the methodology at this time, these figures only account for the date of initial displacement, but based on the continuous shifts of IDP numbers between districts combined with their increasing number, it is clear that IDPs are experiencing multiple instance of displacement.

Since the 9<sup>th</sup> report, the trend in continuous displacement caused by natural factors has been downwards with a decrease of 2,280 individuals.

## SHELTER SITUATION

Owing to the implementation of dedicated displacement tracking by IOM and UNHCR/YWU, the TFPM has mapped 14,832 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster IDPs are residing and has captured indicative data on the shelter arrangements of the displaced population.<sup>10</sup>

### SHELTER SITUATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENTS

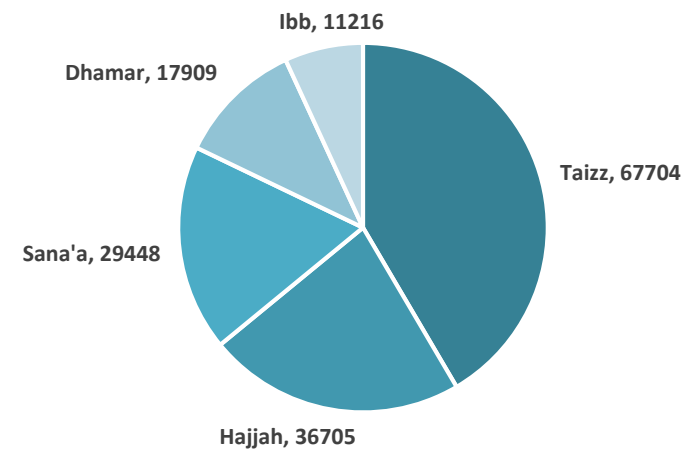


The majority of all IDPs (62%) are living with host families, with 51% living with relatives and 11% living with non-relatives. This indicates a potential burden on the respective host communities.

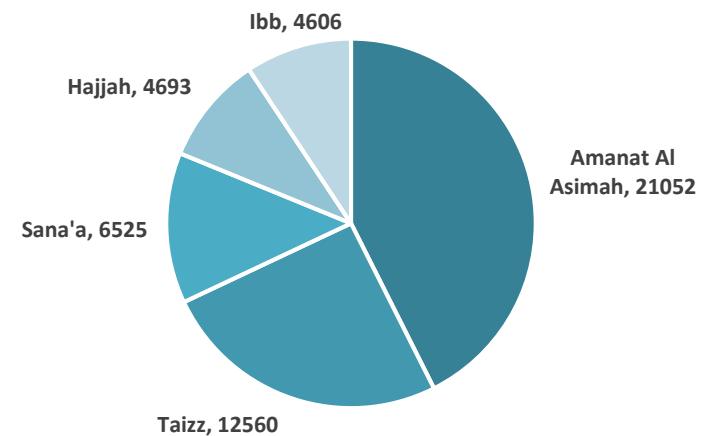
The top 5 governorates with IDPs in hosted settings (either with relatives or non-relatives) are 1. Taizz (67,704 households), 2. Hajjah (36,705 households), 3. Sana'a (29,448 households) 4. Dhamar (17,909 households) and 5. Ibb (11,216 households). These 5 governorates represent 71.2% of all IDPs in hosted settings.

A significant proportion (19.5%) of IDPs are renting accommodation.

TOP 5 CONFLICT & NATURAL DISASTER IDPS LIVING WITH HOST FAMILIES BY HOUSEHOLD



TOP 5 CONFLICT & NATURAL DISASTER IDPS LIVING WITH IN RENTED ACCOMODATION BY HOUSEHOLD



<sup>10</sup> Through the Area Assessment which the TFPM uses to map displacement and returnee locations, sites are identified with the names and PCodes collected. This provides a unique site ID which allows for the total number of sites to be counted.

IDPs unable to seek shelter in private settings with host families or rented property are forced to reside in alternative settings. 19% of the IDP population has sought refuge in alternative shelter arrangements in informal settlements, informal camps, schools, health facilities, religious buildings, public or private buildings, or out of settlements in isolation (a 2% increase since the 9<sup>th</sup> report).<sup>11</sup> Inclusive to this figure of 19%, 3% (12,653 households) are living in collective centers such as schools, health facilities, religious buildings and other public and private buildings. The number of IDPs living in this category of accommodation has reduced by 6% since the 9<sup>th</sup> report by 782 households.

**MAIN NEEDS**

The primary purpose of the Area Assessment is displacement mapping.<sup>12</sup> However, indicative data on the main needs as expressed by KIs is also collected. As it is not a needs assessment conducted at the household level, the data cannot be considered conclusive. This limits the ability to make definitive statements regarding IDP needs and for this reason the information in this report should be complemented through other data collection initiatives, such as household level assessments and/or Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted with IDPs. The following information provides an estimate of IDP needs at a location as reported by KIs.

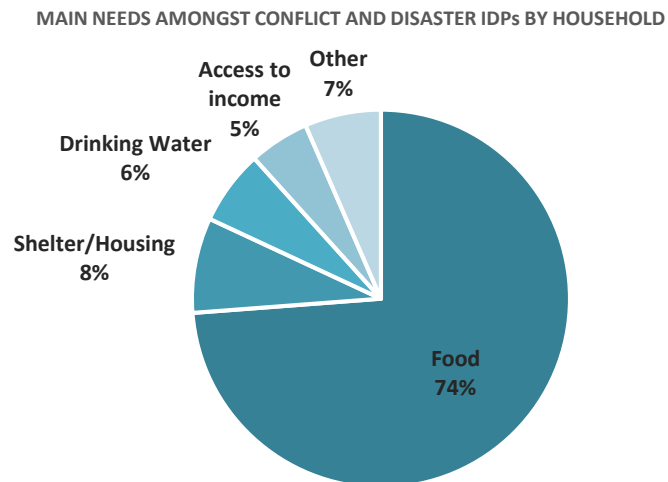
The top three needs are food (74%), shelter/housing (8%), and drinking water (6%). The next highest need that is indicated is access to income (5%). However, overall WASH needs represent 9% of the reported main needs.<sup>13</sup>

Based on the needs expressed in each governorate against the total number of displaced households per governorate, the top five governorates with the highest expressed food needs as a percentage of their households are 1. Hajjah (86.39%), 2. Taizz (68.39%), 3. Sana'a (80.22%), 4. Dhamar (99.64%) and 5. Amanat Al Asimah (68.10%).

The governorate with the lowest expressed food need is Hadramaut (4.93%). Three governorates did not express a food need: Aden, Al Maharah and Socotra. In these three governorates, all in the south, the highest needs respectively were for

psychosocial support (Aden, 71.42%), psychosocial support (Al Maharah, 46.37%) and drinking water (Socotra, 56.45%).

The findings concerning the need for food, especially in terms of being the priority need, is consistent with the findings reported in the June 2016 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) communication brief, which indicates that Approximately 14.1 million people are food insecure in Yemen out of which approximately 7 million (7,000,115) are severely food insecure with the population under 'emergency' (IPC phase 4) and 'crisis' (IPC phase 3) increasing by 9.4% from the June 2015 analysis.



The limited information provided by the Area Assessment reiterates the need for additional information on needs. The TFPM is currently conducting Multi-Sectorial Location Assessments using a more detailed needs assessment form to capture information on needs at a greater-level of detail than is possible through the Area Assessment. The result of this assessment will be used to inform the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

<sup>11</sup> There are no IDP camps in Yemen due to a No Camp Policy adopted by the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team. This term is used generally to denote informal groupings, where tents and other makeshift shelters are erected. The TFPM continues to work with the Shelter Cluster to standardize the categories of shelters that are used in Yemen.

<sup>12</sup> For elaboration of the Area Assessment see the methodology section on page 9.

<sup>13</sup> WASH needs are calculated by taking the proportional sum of the report needs; 'drinking water', 'Sanitation and Hygiene' and 'cooking/washing water'.

# IDP RETURNEES

## RETURN MOVEMENT AND TRENDS

In total the TFPM has identified an estimated 991,200 IDP returnees who have returned to their place of habitual residence across Yemen following their displacement weather triggered by conflict or natural disasters. This represents a 24% increase in returnees from the 9<sup>th</sup> report (covering April 2016). Identified returns are concentrated within 5 governorates: 1. Aden (332,232), 2. Amanat Al Asimah (223,284), 3. Taizz (87,426), 4. Lahj (64,074), and 5. Hajjah (41,694). These areas constitute 75.5% of the total returnee population.

Of particular note is that in each governorate, a majority of returnees are concentrated in just the top 1-6 locations at the neighborhood/village level, with the exception of Sa'ada. In 11 governorates, the top 3 locations of each governorate hosted more than 50% of the returnee population. This has particular implications for the distribution of aid in general, but could also suggest a new approach to early recovery and stability. By focusing on supporting these areas which have already attracted the majority of returnees, a medium-to-long term recovery operation may target the highest number of beneficiaries leveraging the existing level of stability in these locations. Further analysis over the next TFPM reports will focus on this trend to further explore this possibility.

In periods of relative calm, it appears that IDPs in Yemen return following an improvement in the situation. This fact is not without precedent in Yemen as even prior to the current crisis significant displacement would occur followed by immediate return after relative normalization of the situation.<sup>14</sup> This is corroborated to an extent through assessments that have shown that most IDPs indicate that their main intention is to return.<sup>15</sup>

An analysis of the trends suggests that the displacement dynamic in Yemen is fluid. Displacement takes place rapidly following events with early return taking place following an improvement or lull in the situation. Displacement length patterns and trends are far less pronounced for returnees than they are for IDPs. It is possible that this is due to data entry issues, which at this time has obscured the dates of initial displacement for 62.8% of all recorded returnees. However, based on the known dates, it appears that the majority of returnees were displaced between 3 - 12 months before returning home. This will be further validated in the next TFPM report.

<sup>14</sup> As of November 2014, the official displacement statistics of the Executive Unit showed a total of 334,093 IDPs and a total of 215,404 Prospective IDP returnees.

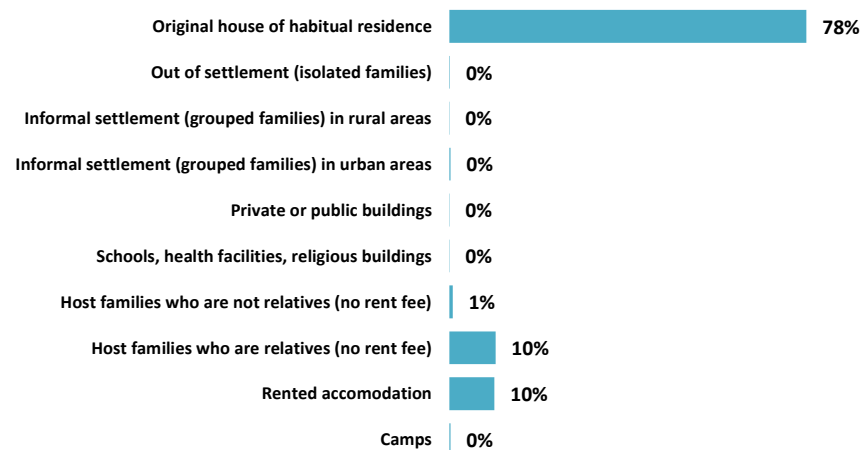
Considering that displacement continues to ebb and flow, it is important that returnee needs are considered. For this reason, these IDP returnees should be considered to remain within the displacement cycle as long as they have not achieved a sustainable reintegration.

41,730 individuals who were originally displaced due to natural disasters were identified across 6 governorates of Al Dhale'e, Dhamar, Al Maharah, Sana'a, Shabwah and Raymah.

## SHELTER SITUATION

Owing to the implementation of dedicated displacement tracking by IOM and UNHCR/YWU, the TFPM has mapped 1,419 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster IDPs have returned.

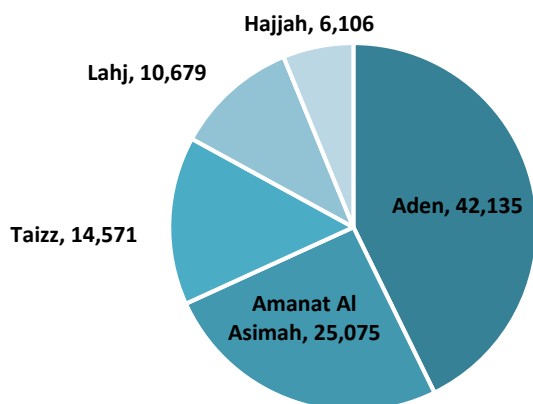
### SHELTER SITUATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER RETURNS



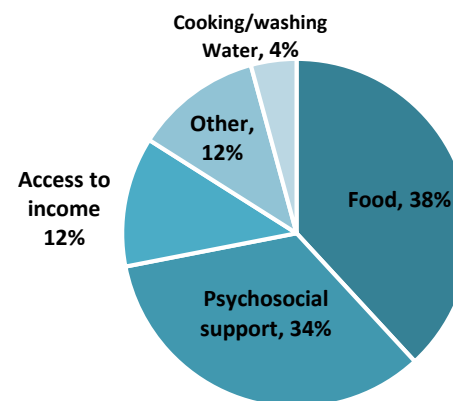
The majority of returnees, 78% (129,678 households), are residing in their original house of habitual residence. However, of the IDPs who have returned to Al Hudaydah, only 49% have returned to their original homes of habitual residence, and less than 50% of returnees to Amran, Al Malwit, and Abyan have returned to their original house of habitual residence. For all other governorates the majority of those returning have returned to their original house.

<sup>15</sup> See the 8th report of the TFPM.

TOP 5 CONFLICT & NATURAL DISASTER RETURNEES IN ORIGINAL HOUSE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE BY HOUSEHOLD



MAIN NEEDS AMONGST CONFLICT AND DISASTER RETURNEE BY HOUSEHOLD



10% (16,773 households), of returnees are having to live in rented accommodation with a further 11% living with host families.<sup>16</sup> The top 5 governorates hosting returnees who are renting accommodation are 1. Aden (7,550 households), 2. Amanat Al Asimah (4,708 households), 3. Dharmar (1,368 households), 4. Abyan (1,200 households) and 5. Hajjah (502 households). These 5 governorates host 94% of all returnees renting accommodation, with Aden and Amanat Al Asimah alone hosting 67.5% of all returnees renting accommodation.

### MAIN NEEDS

The reported needs amongst the returnee population are primarily for food (38%), psychosocial support (34%), and access to income (12%). 9% of all returnees expressed WASH needs as their primary need.<sup>17</sup> The number of returnees reporting a need for psychosocial support has increased since the 9<sup>th</sup> report. Given the severity of the conflict, and the fact that 78% of all returnees have been able to return to their original homes it is unsurprising that so many report a need for psychosocial support. However, the current assessment methodology only allows for one main need to be reported per location, and thus the results should not give the impression that access to other needs such as water, and financial support are negligible.

In fact, among the different governorates, primary needs varied greatly. The returnees in only two governments expressed the need for psychosocial support Aden (100%) and Al Bayda (83.33%). In the next highest governorate, Amran, only 1.56% of returnees expressed the need for psychosocial support. The top five governorates that expressed the highest proportion of food needs among returnees were Abyan (100%), Ibb (100%), Al Mahwit (100%), Raymah (100%), and Lahj (99.72%). Other governorates where IDP returnees have high food needs in proportion to other needs are Hajjah (94.45%), Al Hudaydah (94.09%), Sana'a (86.62%) and Amran (75.06%). In Al Bayda, where 83.33% of the returnees cited psychosocial support as their main need, Food (16.67%) was the only other need cited. Thus, the need for Food as a primary need is still extremely apparent.

This data furthermore helps to confirm the contention that the needs for IDP returnees remain high and this means that they should fall out of focus for humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, the data shows that the needs of returnees have some may differ from the needs of IDPs, and thus a tailored focus is required for their assistance needs. In this respect, IDP returnees have highlighted the need for psychosocial assistance and access to income as their second and third primary needs, which is significant, and indicates a need shift to assistance required to aid recovery.

<sup>16</sup> There are no IDP camps in Yemen due to a No Camp Policy adopted by the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team. This term is used generally to denote informal groupings, where tents and other makeshift shelters are erected. The TFPM continues to work with the Shelter Cluster to standardize the categories of shelters that are used in Yemen.

<sup>17</sup> WASH signifying Drinking Water, Cooking/Washing Water, and Sanitation/Hygiene

## SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)

The TFPM has been able to generate governorate SADD profiles based on previous statistics published in the 8<sup>th</sup> TFPM report. The data for Sa'ada and Sana'a, however, was anomalous and not consistent with male/female percentages from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) as reflected in the latest PCodes provided by OCHA. For this reason, the average that is shown for these governorates is the national average that emerges from the TFPM data.

| Governorate       | TFPM |       |      |       | CSO    |          |        |          |
|-------------------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                   | Men  | Women | Boys | Girls | Male % | Female % | Male % | Female % |
| Abyan             | 21%  | 24%   | 27%  | 28%   | 48%    | 52%      | 51%    | 49%      |
| Aden              | 25%  | 28%   | 23%  | 24%   | 48%    | 52%      | 54%    | 46%      |
| Al Bayda          | 26%  | 29%   | 22%  | 23%   | 48%    | 52%      | 50%    | 50%      |
| Al Dhalee         | 20%  | 25%   | 26%  | 29%   | 46%    | 54%      | 52%    | 48%      |
| Al Hudaydah       | 25%  | 31%   | 22%  | 21%   | 47%    | 52%      | 51%    | 49%      |
| Al Jawf           | 20%  | 20%   | 30%  | 30%   | 50%    | 50%      | 55%    | 45%      |
| Al Maharah        | 23%  | 23%   | 29%  | 24%   | 52%    | 47%      | 56%    | 44%      |
| Al Mahwit         | 37%  | 40%   | 11%  | 11%   | 48%    | 51%      | 51%    | 49%      |
| Amanat Al Asimah  | 29%  | 42%   | 15%  | 14%   | 44%    | 56%      | 54%    | 46%      |
| Amran             | 27%  | 30%   | 21%  | 22%   | 48%    | 52%      | 51%    | 49%      |
| Dhamar            | 23%  | 25%   | 25%  | 26%   | 48%    | 51%      | 50%    | 50%      |
| Hadramaut         | 27%  | 36%   | 18%  | 19%   | 45%    | 55%      | 53%    | 47%      |
| Hajjah            | 38%  | 39%   | 12%  | 11%   | 50%    | 50%      | 51%    | 49%      |
| Ibb               | 23%  | 25%   | 25%  | 27%   | 48%    | 52%      | 48%    | 52%      |
| Lahj              | 25%  | 29%   | 23%  | 24%   | 48%    | 53%      | 51%    | 49%      |
| Marib             | 29%  | 32%   | 19%  | 20%   | 48%    | 52%      | 52%    | 48%      |
| Raymah            | 20%  | 21%   | 31%  | 29%   | 51%    | 50%      | 50%    | 50%      |
| Sa'ada            | 25%  | 29%   | 22%  | 23%   | 47%    | 52%      | 52%    | 48%      |
| Sana'a            | 25%  | 29%   | 22%  | 23%   | 47%    | 52%      | 51%    | 49%      |
| Shabwah           | 23%  | 24%   | 26%  | 27%   | 49%    | 51%      | 52%    | 48%      |
| Socotra           | 25%  | 29%   | 22%  | 23%   | 47%    | 52%      | 55%    | 45%      |
| Taizz             | 23%  | 35%   | 20%  | 22%   | 43%    | 57%      | 56%    | 64%      |
| National averages | 25%  | 29%   | 22%  | 23%   | 48%    | 52%      | 52%    | 49%      |

The SADD disaggregation as captured by the TFPM at the male/female level of grouping, is not, however, consistent with the averages of the male and female population as provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) as indicated in the Common Operational Dataset (COD), which has been made available by OCHA. A related factor is, however, that the data from the CSO is representative of the entire population of Yemen as opposed to IDPs. This SADD profile from the TFPM is, therefore, reflective of the best estimate based on data collected to-date by the TFPM related to IDPs and which has been previously reported by the TFPM.

<sup>18</sup> 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.

Through the Multi-Sectorial Location Assessment that the TFPM intends to conduct in the near future an attempt will be made to get a more accurate representation of the SADD profile amongst IDPs. The main point of reference for SADD should be that which is contained in the COD.

## TFPM METHODOLOGY

The TFPM, a technical working group of the Protection Cluster, aims to harmonize displacement tracking assessment tools and methodology for tracking population movement in Yemen. In this regard, the TFPM now implements a consistent displacement tracking methodology across 94% of the 333 districts in Yemen. As a result this report details the most realistic estimate of displaced populations and their circumstances to date.

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, origin, time of displacement, shelter types accommodation per location, and movement patterns.

The Assessment is a tool used to verify and update the baseline information in 1 month cycles (Rounds)<sup>18</sup>. The tool captures sites which are matched to the identified locations in the OCHA Common Operational Dataset (PCodes). Field staff use the Area Assessment to collect data through an extensive Key Informant (KI) network identifying IDP and Returnee populations to the lowest geographical area as operationally possible: district, location or site.

A *Location* is a populated place to the smallest geographical division in an urban area, a neighborhood and in a rural area, 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.

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 KIs is a key step to ensuring that data collected in the Area Assessment is comprehensive and comparable across the different teams. In the Yemen context the suggested practice for field teams and implementing partners is to select KI representatives of both the host and IDPs communities while adhering to the humanitarian principles as outlined below. Ensuring that the selected KIs are the most relevant and appropriate individuals to the successful implementation of the exercise.

**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.

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 is self-validating and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment. Every month, field staff deployed by the TFPM revisit and update information on all previously identified IDP and returnee populated locations. These staff are in daily communication with their KI network through each month to ensure the data for each location is updated. Further to this the field staff work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate displacement statistics collected. As a KI based approach the information collected for the analysis in this report provides an indication of population movement across the country.

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 inform where further data collection and

analysis is required. Further assessments are required for valid and reliable data to be used for statistical analysis.

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 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
- Changes in the involvement of key informants due to insecurity

## TFPM SERVICES & CONTACTS

The TFPM aims to inform the humanitarian response in Yemen through the implementation of dedicated displacement/return tracking and the data that is thereby collected. In addition to the map and displacement table included in this report, the full dataset is provided with this report in annex. This includes pivot tables for both IDP and Returnee populations, which facilitates the manipulation of the fields included in the dataset to generate specific data. Notwithstanding this, the TFPM will be happy to generate data based on specific requests. Upon request, the TFPM will also be happy to print the displacement map and the governorate profiles that are included in the following pages at A1 size.

The contacts within IOM and UNHCR as per their respective areas of operation are as follows:

| IOM                                 |             | UNHCR                                      |          |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|----------|
| Duncan Sullivan<br>sullivan@iom.int |             | Randhir Wanigasekara<br>wanigase@unhcr.org |          |
| • Abyan                             | • Hadramaut | • Al Hudaydah                              | • Hajjah |
| • Aden                              | • Ibb       | • Al Mahwit                                | • Marib  |
| • Al Bayda                          | • Lahj      | • Amanat Al Asimah                         | • Raymah |
| • Al Dhale'e                        | • Shabwah   | • Amran                                    | • Sa'ada |
| • Al Jawf                           | • Socotra   | • Dhamar                                   | • Sana'a |
| • Al Maharah                        | • Taizz     |  |          |

*The statistics in this report may also be viewed in an interactive map developed by the IOM Yemen DTM Unit. The map visualizes the IDP population per governorate area down to the village or neighborhood. At the location the map details the shelter types covered and the priority needs of the displaced population.*

URL: <http://82.212.73.126/yemen/>