TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

YEMEN | 14th Report - May 2017

DISPLACEMENT OF 2 MILLION IDPs AMID CONTINUED RETURN MOVEMENTS

The Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM), co-led by IOM and UNHCR is a Technical Working Group of the Yemen Protection Cluster. The TFPM implements an information management tool that gathers data on the status and location of displaced persons across Yemen.

As of 01 April 2017, the TFPM has identified, **1,988,946 internally displaced persons** (IDPs) (331,491 households) who have been displaced due to conflict since March 2015, dispersed across 21 governorates. For the same period, the TFPM has identified **900,258 returnees** (150,043 households), across 19 governorates.

As a result, 10.4% of the total population of Yemen has experienced the shock of displacement due to conflict in the last 24 months.

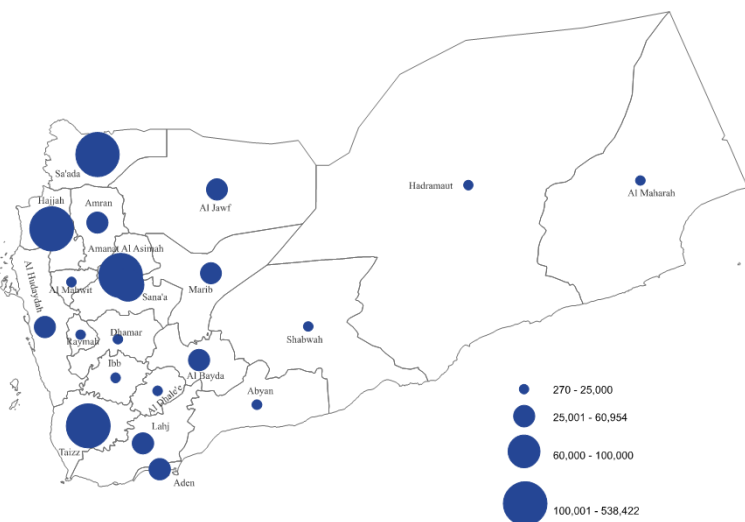## 2 Million
Internally displaced persons
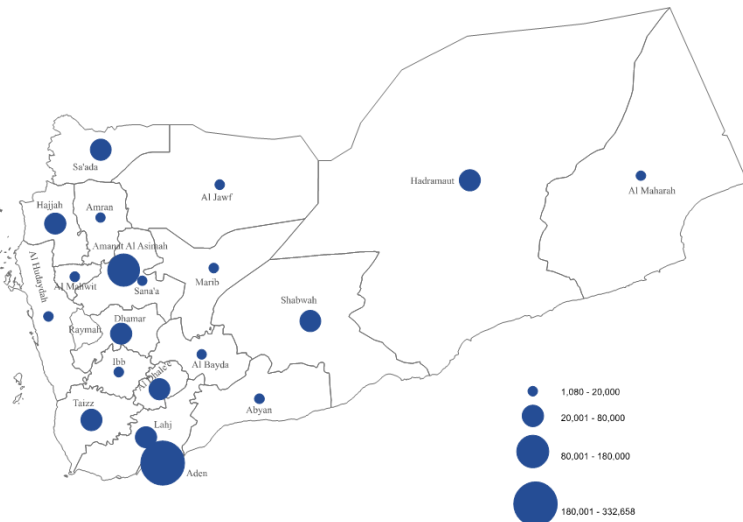
0.9 Million
Returnee individuals

10.3%
of the total population of Yemen remain displaced and or have returned.

1.1 | Where have IDPs been displaced from?

270 - 25,000
25,001 - 60,954
60,000 - 100,000
100,001 - 538,422

1.2 | Where are IDPs returning to?

1,080 - 20,000
20,001 - 80,000
80,001 - 180,000
180,001 - 332,658

The 14th TFPM Report data was collected through March 2017. For further data on recent displacement along the Western Coast and in Dhamar the TFPM is operating an Emergency Tracking component to monitor displacement. The Emergency Tracking (ET) methodology is a crisis-based tool to track sudden displacement or return movements triggered by specific crises.

KEY FINDINGS

- Through March 2017 the TFPM has observed a minor overall decrease in the conflict-related displacement of 2,394 individuals (-0.12%). At the governorate level the most significant decreases have been observed in Hajjah, Dhamar and Sana'a (-22,560 , -20,172 and -14,952 individuals, respectively).

- On the other hand, there has been an overall decrease in the conflict-affected return population by 148,638 individuals (-14%). The top three governorates with the largest decrease in the identified conflict returnees are 1. Aden (-64,944 individuals, 2. Amanat Al Asimah (- 47,502) and 3. Al Hudaydah (-17,346).

- Aden hosts the highest number of returnees in Yemen, most of whom reside in the same locations as vulnerable IDPs and host communities. Vulnerable IDPs and host community members were being counted among the returnee figures by key informants. This prompted TFPM to validate the figures from the 13th report through data collection from a wider network of key informants, resulting in more accurate returnee data in the 14th report.

- In Amanat Al Asimah the drop in returnee figures was due to key informant frustration about the lack of an adequate and timely response. As a result, several key informants refused to cooperate, and had to be replaced with other key informants who do not possess the historical memory of returnee figures from 2015. Key informants also reported that due to the comparatively higher cost of living in Amanat al- Asimah, many returnees have opted to return to their ancestral villages.

- The drop in returnee figures in Hudaydah & Taizz is largely due to returnees being redisplaced because of conflict escalation along the Western coast.

- It remains that 87% of the population who have returned from their displacement in the last 23 months have returned to 33 districts. Geographically this represents just 10% of the 333 districts in Yemen, and therefore suggests that clear pockets of return, in areas of relative stability, may be materializing.

- Of the total returnee population, an estimated 85% (or 766,542 individuals) have returned from displacement areas situated within their governorate of origin.

- Indicative data collected by the TFPM at the community level through key informants show that the number one priority need among IDPs are: food (76%), access to income (8%), shelter/housing (4%) and cooking/washing water (4%).

## 1.4 | Needs
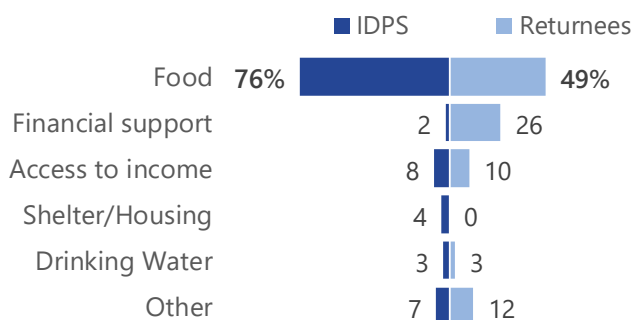
1.5 | Shelter Typology
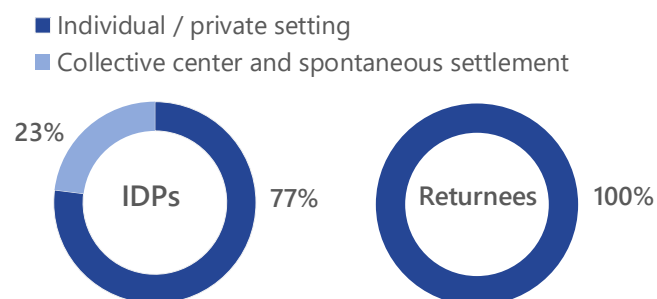
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

2.0 | Displacement

- Since the 13th TFPM Report (March 2017) a slight decrease was observed in the IDP population.

- The 14th Report identifies 1,988,864 individuals (331,491 households) remain in displacement as a result of the conflict in Yemen across 21 governorates; the majority, 50%, are displaced in just four governorates.

- Currently, with 1,988,864 individuals in a situation of displacement owing to conflict out of Yemen's pre-crisis population of 28,177,862 individuals, **7.1% of the Yemeni population is displaced**.

- During the reporting period TFPM observed fluctuations in IDP figures in each governorate, which reflects the complex displacement dynamics in Yemen, however, there has been an overall net decrease in conflict-related displacement of 2,394 individuals (-0.12%). The largest decrease was observed in Hajjah, Dhamar and Sana'a with a reduction of 22,560 , 20,172 and 14,952 individuals, respectively; and the largest increase of 32,646 individuals was seen in Taizz.

- Despite an overall decrease the top five governorates with the largest increase in conflict IDPs were: 1. Taizz (+32,646 individuals), 2. Marib (+20,178 individuals),   3. Amran (+6,822 individuals), 4. Al Hudaydah (+5,748 individuals) and 5. Al Jawf (+5,292 individuals).

- With respect to duration of displacement, since the onset of the conflict, 81% or 1,618,398 IDPs (269,733 households) have been displaced for more than one year. A further 4% have been displaced for a duration of 10 to 12 months.

2.1 | Number of IDP Individuals by Governorate of Displacement

IDP individuals by governorate

- 2,280 - 30,000
- 30,001 - 70,530
- 70,000 - 160,000
- 160,001 - 382,752
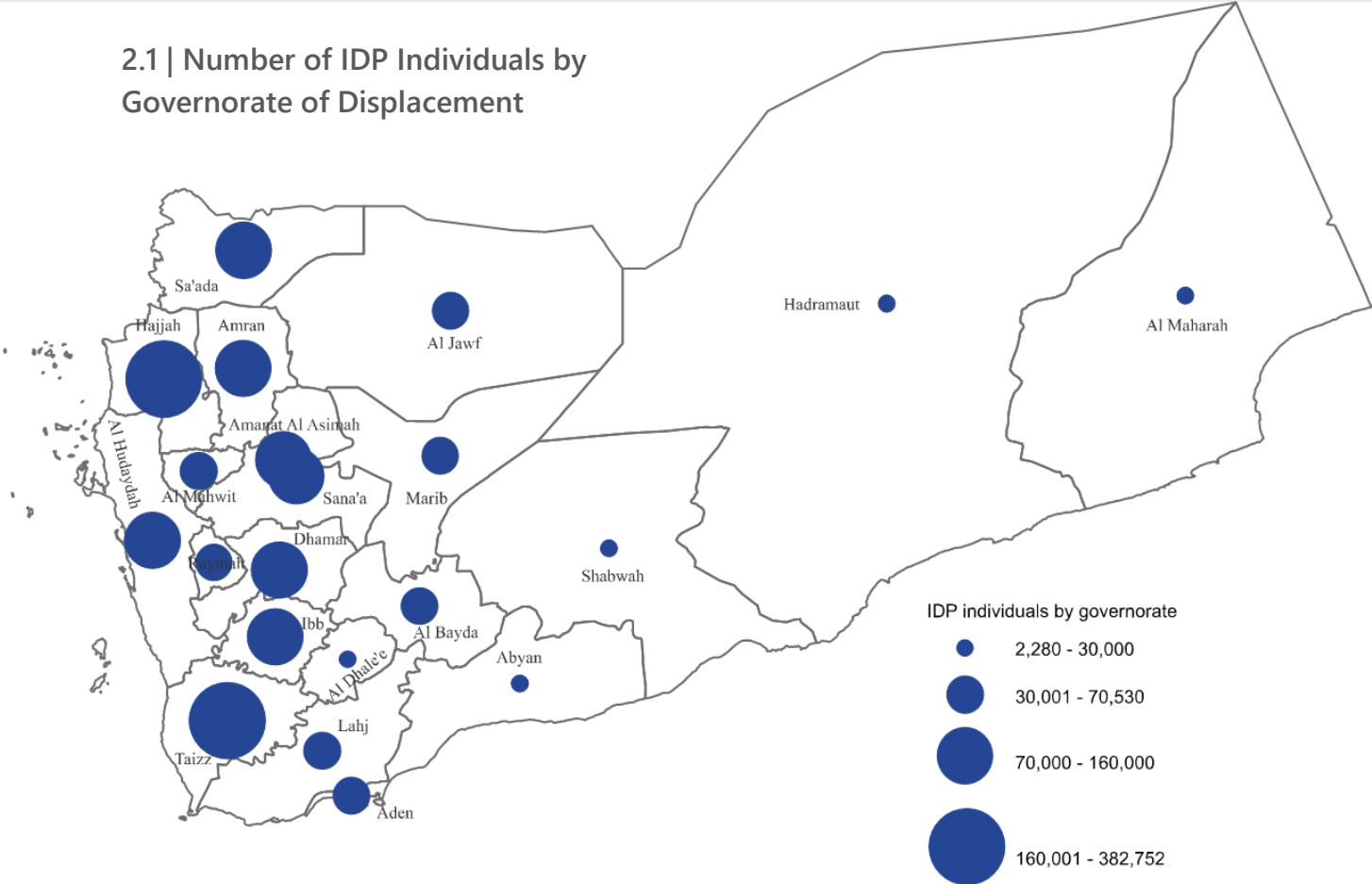
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Displacement

7.1%

of the Yemeni population
remain displaced

81%

of IDPs have been displaced
for more than one year

44%

of the IDP population
displaced within their own
governorate of origin

Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals		
Hajjah	63,595	381,570		19%
Taizz	50,612	303,672		15%
Amran	25,591	153,546		8%
Amanat Al Asimah	25,486	152,916		8%
Ibb	22,467	134,802		7%
Sana'a	20,789	124,734		6%
Dhamar	20,252	121,512		6%
Al Hudaydah	18,235	109,410		6%
Sa'ada	17,646	105,876		5%
Marib	11,755	70,530		4%
Lahj	9,808	58,848		3%
Al Jawf	7,147	42,882		2%
Raymah	6,989	41,934		2%
Aden	6,524	39,144		2%
Al Mahwit	6,272	37,632		2%
Al Bayda	6,033	36,198		2%
Al Dahale'e	4,641	27,846		1%
Shabwah	2,904	17,424		1%
Abyan	2,148	12,888		1%
Hadramaut	2,007	12,042		1%
Al Maharah	590	3,540		0%
Total	**331,491**	**1,988,946**		

*Table 1 Distribution of conflict IDP households and individuals by
governorate of displacement*

50%

of the IDP population
reside in four governorates.

The 14th TFPM Report also provides figures on populations displaced due to **natural disasters.** There are 11,064 individuals (1,844 households) who remain displaced as a result of natural disasters in 13 governorates.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

3.0 | Origin

- Approximately 1.5 million (or 75%) IDPs originate from four governorates of origin: 1. Taizz (538,422 IDPs or 27%), 2. Hajjah (381,864 IDPs or 19%), 3. Sa'ada (299,460 IDPs or 15%), and 4. Amanat Al Asimah (273,564 IDPs or 14%).

- Of the total IDP population, an estimated 44% (or 889,890 individuals) have been displaced and sought shelter within their governorate of origin. Sa'ada, Taizz, Al Jawf and Hajjah have witnessed very small displacement from other governorates with 99.0%, 95.2%. 80.0% and 69.7%, respectively of the displaced population within each governorate originating from areas within the governorate.

- From March 2017, among the governorates of origin, Aden has shown the largest increase of those displaced from the governorate (11,064 individuals), followed by Al-Hudaydah (9,738 individuals) and Marib (7,956 individuals).

- The most recent large scale displacement seen along the Western Coast of Yemen as a result of Operation Golden Spear has been reflected within this report as the data collection for this report concluded after the major displacement from the operation.

3.1 | Number of IDP Individuals by Governorate of Origin

IDP individuals by governorate of origin

- 270 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 60,954
- 60,000 - 100,000
- 100,001 - 538,422
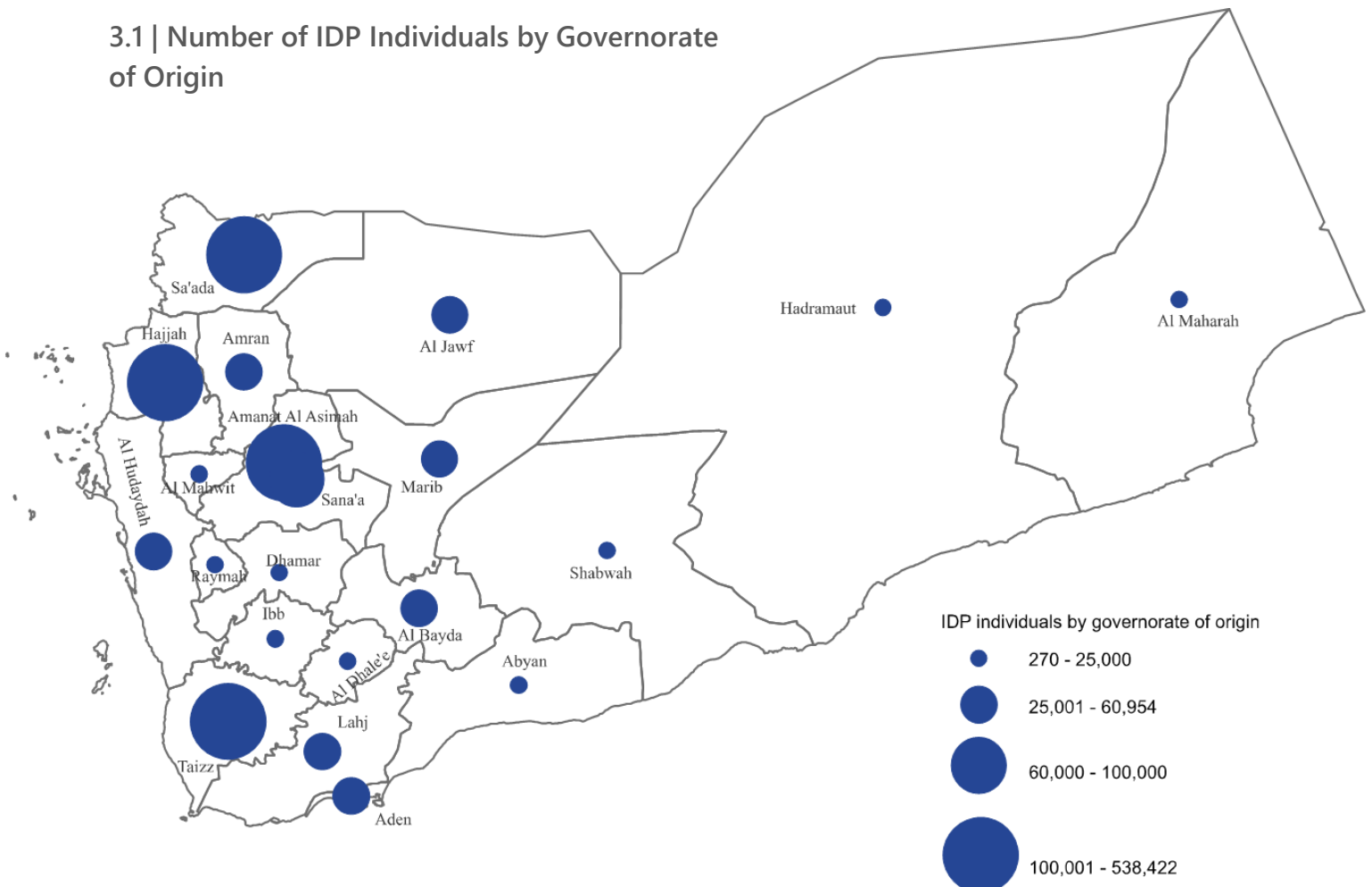
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Origin

44%

of the Yemeni population remain displaced within their governorate of origin

56%

of IDPs have been displaced to areas outside of their governorate of origin

13%

of the IDP population are displaced within their district of origin

Governorate of origin	Families	Individuals		
Taizz	89,737	538,422		27%
Hajjah	63,644	381,864		19%
Sa'ada	49,910	299,460		15%
Amanat Al Asimah	45,594	273,564		14%
Sana'a	14,987	89,922		4%
Al Hudaydah	10,159	60,954		3%
Al Jawf	9,083	54,498		3%
Marib	8,141	48,846		2%
Amran	7,730	46,380		2%
Aden	6,858	41,148		2%
Al Bayda	6,135	36,810		2%
Lahj	5,497	32,982		2%
Dhamar	3,736	22,416		1%
Al Dhale'e	2,725	16,350		1%
Shabwah	2,570	15,420		1%
Ibb	2,466	14,796		1%
Abyan	1,676	10,056		1%
Hadramaut	1,644	9,864		0%
Al Mahwit	413	2,478		0.1%
Socotra	384	2,304		0.1%
Raymah	201	1,206		0.1%
Al Maharah	45	270		0.0%
Total	**333,335**	**2,000,010**		

75%

of IDPs originate

from four governorates.

Table 2 Distribution of conflict and natural disaster IDP households and individuals by governorate of origin

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

4.0 | Shelter

- The majority of IDPs (77% or 1,530,792 IDPs) are housed in private settings. Of this population, 943,548 IDPs are living with host families (which equates to 36% of IDPs who are living with relatives and 11% living with non-relatives); while 22% (or 440,094 IDPs) are residing in rented accommodation and 7% (or 147,150 individuals) were forced to seek shelter in a second home.

- The fact that that 81% of IDPs have been displaced for more than a year suggests a prolonged burden on hosting families and those paying rent.

- While the majority of the IDP population resides in hosted or rented arrangements, a sizable segment have had to resort to more precarious shelter options. Twenty three per cent (462,468 DPs) of those displaced have opted – likely as a last resort – to reside in collective centers (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS).

- Among this 23% figure, 6% (113,496 individuals) are living in CC such as disused schools, health facilities, religious buildings and other vacant public and private buildings, while 17% (348,008 individuals) are residing in SS in rural or urban settings, or in isolated or dispersed settlements.

4.1 | Proportion of the Displaced Population by Shelter Typology
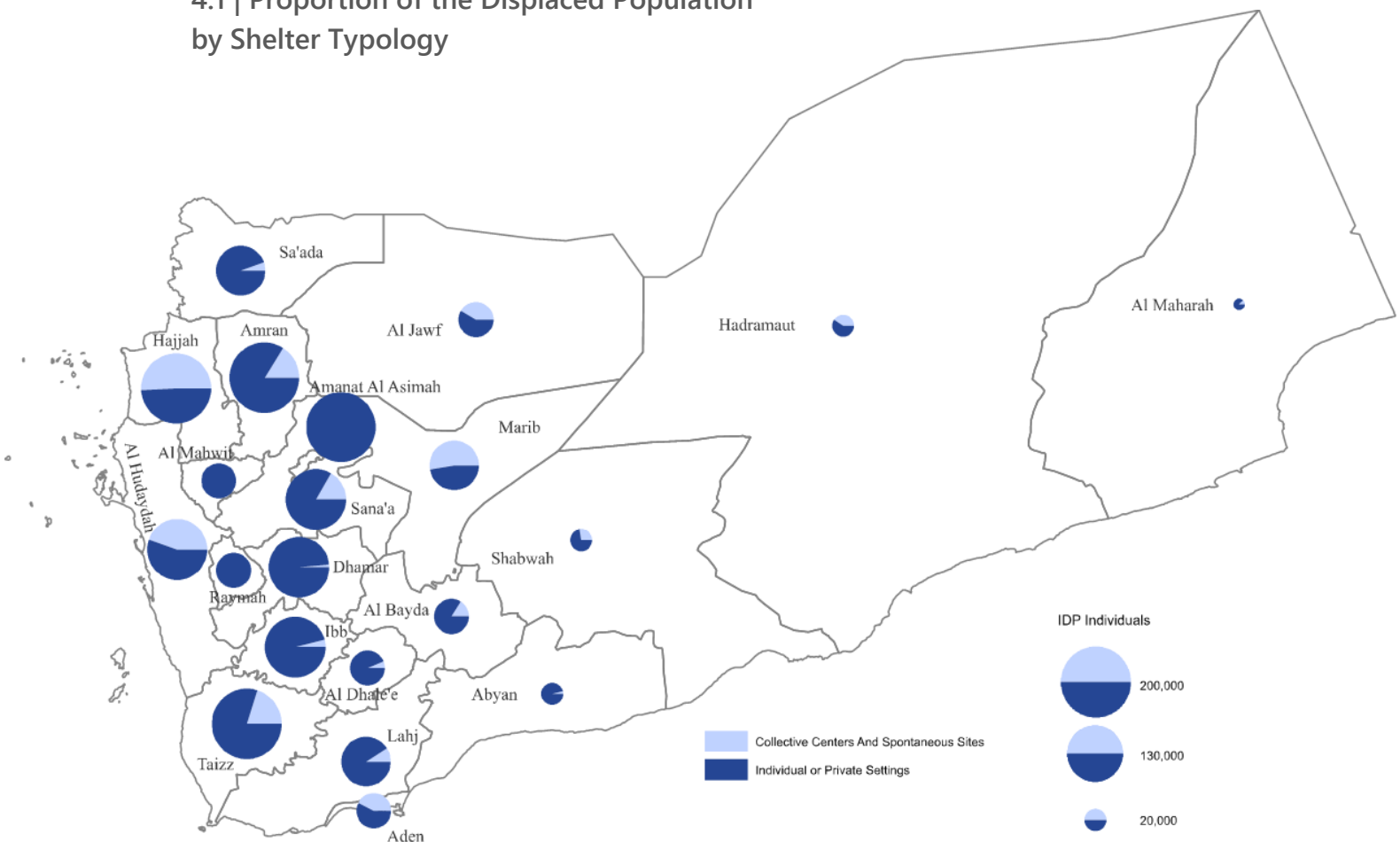
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS 👪

Shelter

Governorate	Total returnees households	In Original House of Habitual Residence	In Host Families Who are Relatives (no rent fee)	In Host Families Who are not Relatives (no rent fee)	In Rented Accomodation	In Second Home	Other	
Aden	55,443	84%	5%	0%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Amanat Al Asimal	29,333	91%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	100%
Lahj	11,677	98%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Shabwah	11,210	98%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Taizz	10,753	95%	0%	0%	5%	1%	0%	100%
Hajjah	6,469	89%	1%	0%	7%	0%	3%	100%
Hadramaut	6,045	95%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Sa'ada	5,131	89%	2%	0%	6%	0%	2%	100%
Al Dahale'e	4,981	45%	3%	1%	0%	50%	0%	100%
Dhamar	4,714	99%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Marib	2,598	95%	1%	1%	0%	0%	4%	100%
Amran	2,412	65%	14%	0%	19%	0%	1%	100%
Ibb	2,202	90%	0%	4%	6%	1%	0%	100%
Al Maharah	2,026	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Abyan	1,794	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Jawf	1,500	89%	0%	0%	3%	2%	5%	100%
Al Bayda	1,010	74%	9%	0%	0%	7%	9%	100%
Al Hudaydah	733	22%	27%	41%	0%	0%	10%	100%
Socotra	498	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sana'a	314	40%	6%	3%	46%	0%	4%	100%
Al Mahwit	180	10%	11%	1%	68%	0%	11%	100%
Raymah	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	**161,023**	**88%**	**3%**	**0%**	**7%**	**2%**	**0%**	

Table 3 Distribution of conflict and natural disaster IDPs by governorate of displacement and shelter typology

77%
of the IDP population are in residing in private settings: host family, rented accommodation, second home.

23%
of the IDP population are in in collective centers (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS).

1,125 families
whose shelter arrangements are unknown.

The category 'Other' includes: school buildings, health facilities, religious buildings, other private or public buildings or unknown shelter types.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

5.0 | Top Priority Needs

- The primary purpose of the TFPM's Area Assessment methodology is displacement mapping. However, indicative data expressed by key informants on the top priority needs per location is also collected to gather a picture of the most pressing need of the displaced population.

- The TFPM has mapped 17,564 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster IDPs have settled. Food was indicated as the top priority need among 76% of the identified IDP populated locations, which host 1,526,328 individuals.

- Access to income and shelter/housing were indicated as the number one priority need among 8% (hosting 161,040 individuals) and 4% (hosting 87,390 individuals) of identified IDP locations.

5.1 | IDP Needs

76%
Food

8%
Access to income

4%
Shelter / Housing

RETURNEES

6.0 | Return

- A decreased has been observed in returnee population.

- The 14th TFPM report has identified an estimated 900,258 individuals (150,043 households) who have returned from conflict driven displacement to their location of origin across 19 governorates; the majority, 71% (643,236 returnees), have returned to just four governorates; 1. Aden (37% or 332,658 returnees), 2. Amanat Al Asimah (20% or 175,998 returnees), 3. Lahj (8% or 70,062 returnees) and 4. Taizz (7% or 64,518 returnees).

- The 900,258 individuals who have returned to their neighborhoods after fleeing conflict, **represents 3.2% of the pre-crisis population of** 28,177,862 **individuals.**

- During February to March 2017 there has been an ovefrall decrease in the conflict-affected return population by 148,638 individuals (-14%). The top three governorates with the largest decrease in the identified conflict returnees are 1. Aden (-64,944 individuals, 2. Amanat Al Asimah (- 47,502) and 3. Al Hudaydah (-17,346).

- Contrary to an overall decrease, the top three governorates with the largest increase in the identified conflict returnees are: 1. Dhamar (+8,748 individuals), 2. Sa'ada (+5,736 individuals), and 3. Lahj (+1,356).

- With respect to when the populations returned, 87% (or 841,782 returnees) returned more than 12 months ago, 5% (or 47,910 returnees) returned 10-12 months ago, 2% (or 21,948 returnees) returned 7-9 months ago, while the remaining 6% (or 54,498 returnees) returned in the last 6 months.

6.1 | Number of Returnee Individuals by Governorate
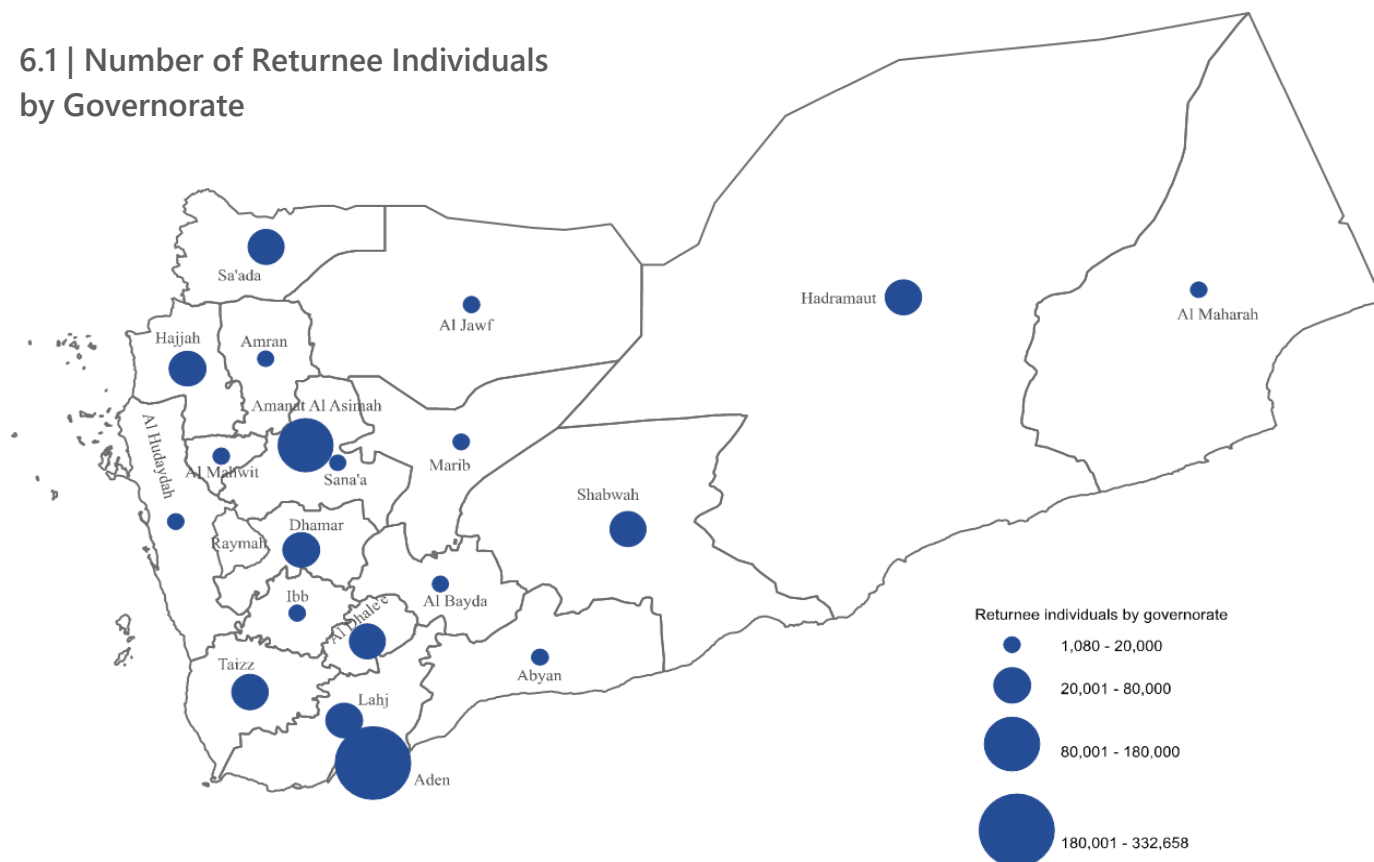
Returnees: TFPM considers returnees all those previously displaced since March 2015 who have returned to their location of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or another shelter type in their location of origin. The definition of returnees employed by TFPM is used to track only the physical movement of return, and does not imply that returnees have achieved a durable solution, as per the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs (2010).

RETURNEES 🚶

Return

3.2%

of the Yemeni population are returnees

87%

of returnees have returned more than 12 months ago

86%

have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin

Governorate of return	Households	Individuals		
Aden	55,443	332,658		37%
Amanat Al Asimah	29,333	175,998		20%
Lahj	11,677	70,062		8%
Taizz	10,753	64,518		7%
Shabwah	9,598	57,588		6%
Hajjah	6,469	38,814		4%
Sa'ada	5,131	30,786		3%
Al Dahale'e	4,981	29,886		3%
Dhamar	4,714	28,284		3%
Marib	2,598	15,588		2%
Ibb	2,202	13,212		1%
Abyan	1,794	10,764		1%
Amran	1,548	9,288		1%
Al Jawf	1,444	8,664		1%
Al Bayda	1,010	6,060		1%
Al Hudaydah	733	4,398		0.5%
Sana'a	314	1,884		0.2%
Al Mahwit	180	1,080		0.1%
Hadramaut	121	726		0.1%
Total	150,043	900,258		

Table 4 Distribution of conflict returnee households and individuals by governorate of return

71%

Of returnees are located

in four governorates.

The 14th TFPM Report also provides figures on return movements following displacement due to **natural disasters**. There are 64,664 individuals (or 10,777 households) across 7 governorates who have returned from natural disaster induced displacement.

RETURNEES 🏃

Pockets of Return

The TFPM has identified *pockets of return* within seven consolidated areas where large populations have returned to their location of origin. These are the following:

1. Aden: 330,096 returnee individuals in 35 locations in Craiter, Al Mualla, Attawahi, Dar Sad, Khur Maksar and Al Buraiqeh districts.

2. Lahj: 50,040 returnee individuals in 1 location of Al Hawtah district.

3. Amanat Al Asimah: 175,998 returnee individuals in 162 locations mainly in As Sabain, Assa-fi'yah, Az'zal, Ath'thaorah, Bani Al Harith, Al Wahdah and Shu'aub districts.

4. Shabwah: 57,588 returnee individuals in 22 locations in Ataq and As Said districts.

5. Taizz: 64,518 returnee individuals in 63 locations in Al Mukha, Al Mudhaffar, Al Qahirah and Al Misrakh districts.

6. Al Dhale'e: 29,886 returnee individuals in 14 locations in Al Dhale'e and Al Hussein districts.

7. Dhamar: 27,594 returnee individuals in 50 locations in Utmah district.
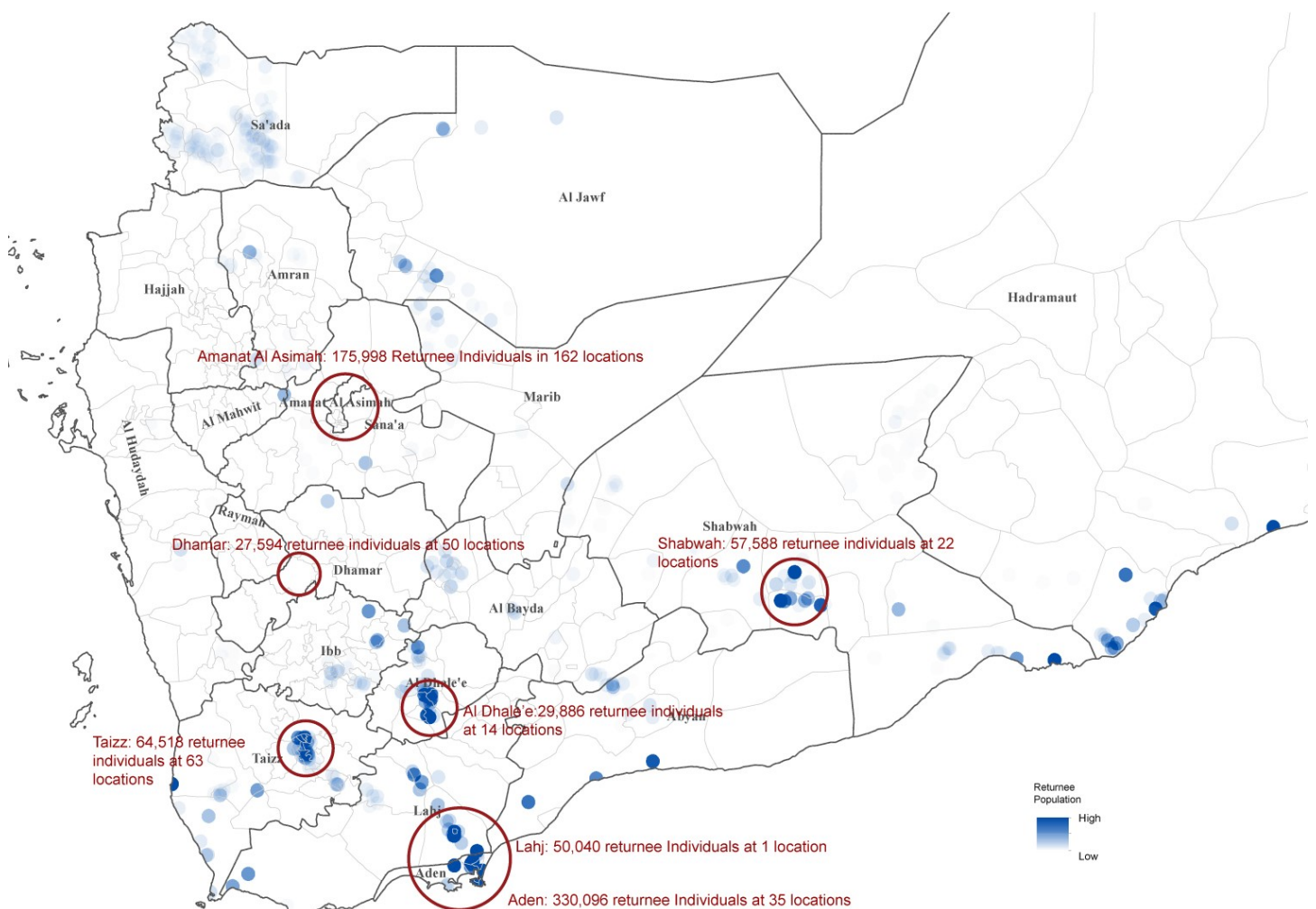
RETURNEES

7.0 | Last Place of Displacement

- The majority of returnees, 68% (659,484 returnees) have returned from their displacement from just five governorates; 1. Aden 41% (or 391,794 returnees), 2. Amanat Al Asimah 9% (or 83,490 returnees), 3. Shabwah 7% (or 65,808 returnees), 4. Taizz 7% (or 65,262 returnees) and 5. Ibb 5% (or 53,130 returnees).

- Of the total returnee population, an estimated 79% (or 766,542 individuals) have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin.

- Exceptionally, Amanat Al Asimah and Lahj have witnessed a greater proportion of return movement from displacement sites outside of the governorates with 58% and 87% of the return populations, respectively, returning from other governorates.

- Observed return movements are much more common in populations that have displaced to areas within their governorate of origin. Currently, approximately 766,542 individuals remain displaced within their governorate of origin.

7.1 | Last Governorate of Displacement of the Identified Returnee Population
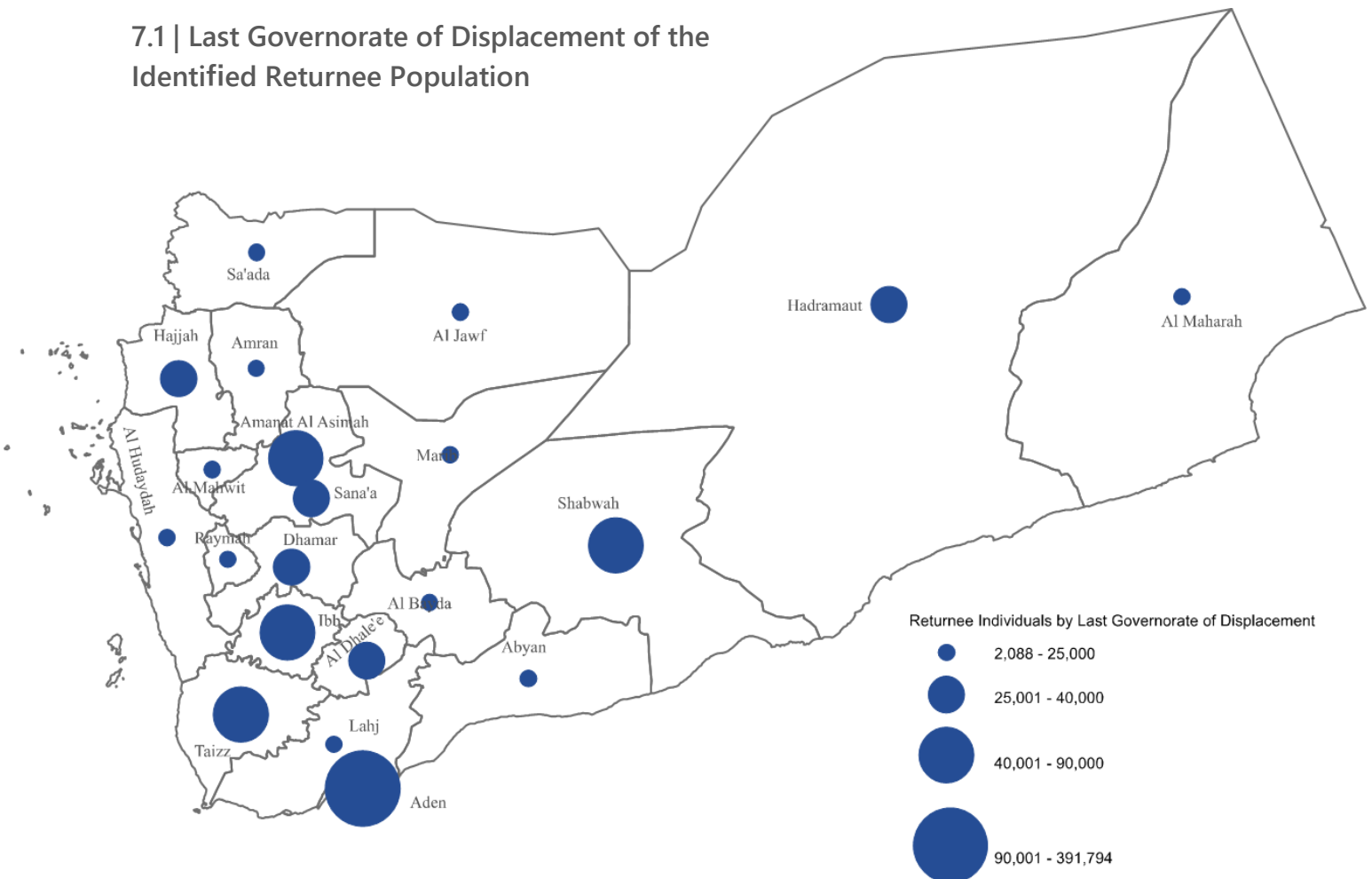
RETURNEES

8.0 | Shelter

- The majority of returnees, 88% (847,578 returnees), are residing in their original house of habitual residence. Despite this predominant trend, in Al Mahwit and Al Hudaydah just 10% (or 108 individuals) and 22% (or 978 returnees) respectively, of the identified returnee population have returned to their original house of habitual residence.

- In addition to those who have returned to their original house of habitual residence, 7% (or 67,800 returnees) of returnees are living in rented accommodation, with a further 3% (or 29,136 returnees) living with host families and 2% (or 2,806 returnees) returning to a second home.

- While the majority of the returnee population are residing in their original house of habitual residence and in hosted or rented arrangements, a small population (0.49% or 4,782 returnees) have had to resort to more precarious options, i.e. seeking shelter in collective centres (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS) within their village or neighborhood of origin.

- Thirty eight per cent of the returnee population in CC and SS are located in Hajjah (1,200 individuals) and Sa'adah (636 individuals).

8.1. | Proportion of the Returnee Population by Shelter Typology

Returnee Individuals

- 300,000
- 51,000
- 5,000

Collective Centers And Spontaneous Sites

Individual or Private Settings
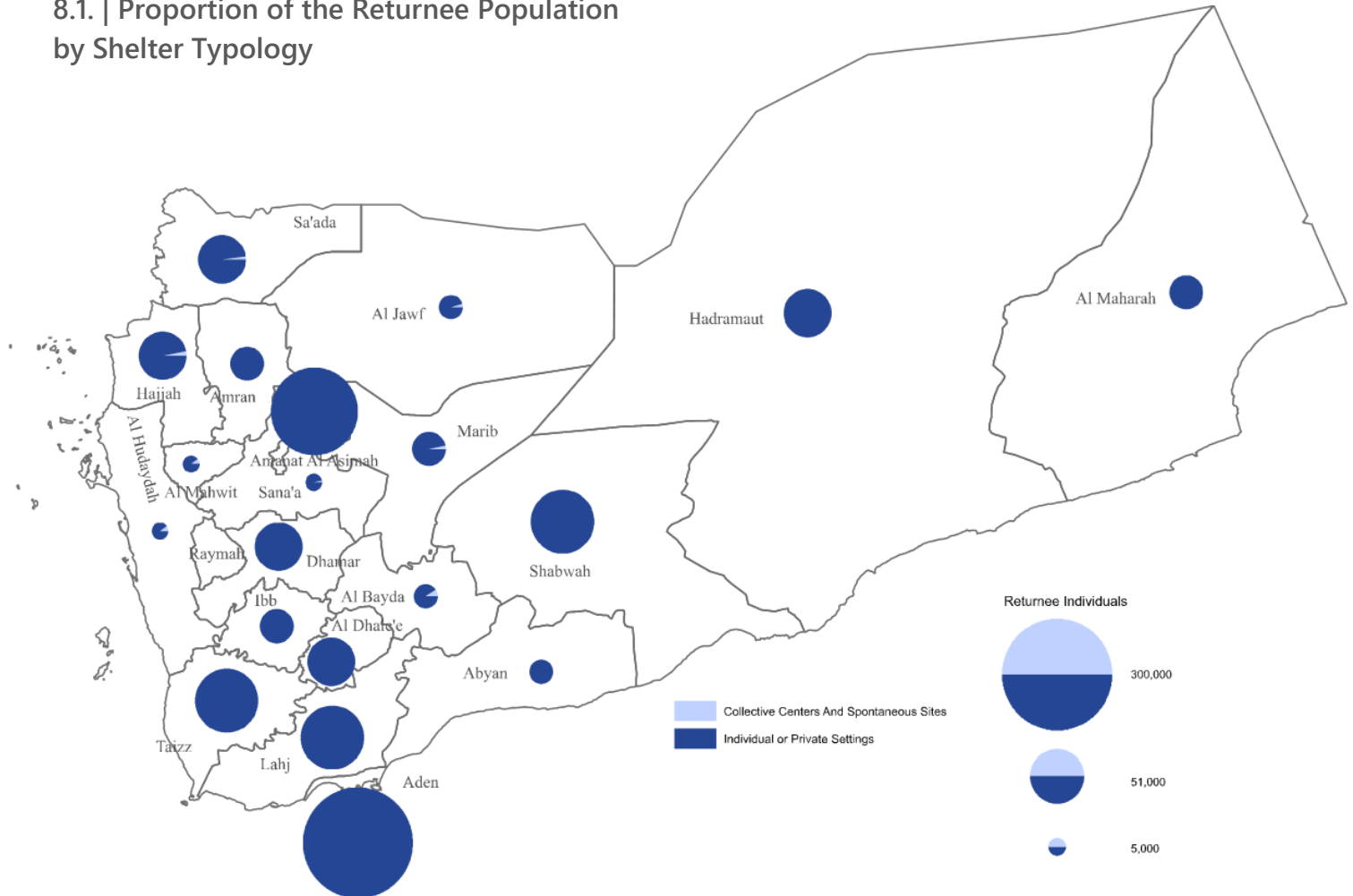
RETURNEES 🏃

Shelter

Governorate	Total returnees households	In Original House of Habitual Residence	In Host Families Who are Relatives (no rent fee)	In Host Families Who are not Relatives (no rent fee)	In Rented Accomodation	In Second Home	Other	
Abyan	1,794	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	*100%*
Aden	55,443	84%	5%	0%	11%	0%	0%	*100%*
Al Bayda	1,010	74%	9%	0%	0%	7%	9%	*100%*
Al Dahale'e	4,981	45%	3%	1%	0%	50%	0%	*100%*
Al Hudaydah	733	22%	27%	41%	0%	0%	10%	*100%*
Al Jawf	1,500	89%	0%	0%	3%	2%	5%	*100%*
Al Maharah	2,026	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	*100%*
Al Mahwit	180	10%	11%	1%	68%	0%	11%	*100%*
Amanat Al Asimal	29,333	91%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	*100%*
Amran	2,412	65%	14%	0%	19%	0%	1%	*100%*
Dhamar	4,714	99%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	*100%*
Hadramaut	6,045	95%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	*100%*
Hajjah	6,469	89%	1%	0%	7%	0%	3%	*100%*
Ibb	2,202	90%	0%	4%	6%	1%	0%	*100%*
Lahj	11,677	98%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	*100%*
Marib	2,598	95%	1%	1%	0%	0%	4%	*100%*
Raymah	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	*0%*
Sa'ada	5,131	89%	2%	0%	6%	0%	2%	*100%*
Sana'a	314	40%	6%	3%	46%	0%	4%	*100%*
Shabwah	11,210	98%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	*100%*
Socotra	498	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	*100%*
Taizz	10,753	95%	0%	0%	5%	1%	0%	*100%*
Total	**161,023**	**88%**	**3%**	**0%**	**7%**	**2%**	**0%**	

Table 5 Distribution of conflict and natural disaster induced returnee households and individuals by

88%
of the returnee population are residing in their original house of habitual residence.

12%
of the returnee population are residing in private settings: host family, rented accommodation, second home.

82 families
whose shelter arrangements are unknown.

The category 'Other' includes: school buildings, health facilities, religious buildings, private or public buildings, urban and rural settlements (groups of families), isolated/ dispersed settlements (detached from a location), and unknown shelter types.

RETURNEES

9.0 | Top Priority Needs

- The primary purpose of the TFPM's Area Assessment methodology is displacement mapping, including return movements. However, indicative data expressed by key informants on the top priority needs per location is also collected to gather a picture of the most pressing need of the returnee population.

- The TFPM has mapped 1,388 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster returnees were located. Food was indicated as the top priority need among 49% of the identified returnee locations, which are populated by 472,908 returnees.

- Financial support , access to income, and psychosocial support were indicated as the number one need among 26% (populated by 248,100 returnees), 10% (populated by 98,334 returnees) and 7% (populated by 63,792 returnees) of the identified returnee locations, respectively.

- The proportion of the returnee population reporting psychosocial support as a top priority need remains high in comparison to the IDP population.

- Furthermore, WASH support – which includes drinking water, cooking/washing water and sanitation/hygiene – was reported as the number one need in 5% (populated by 50,124 returnees) of the identified returnee locations.

- The data shows that the needs of returnees differ from the needs of IDPs, and thus a targeted response is required to meet their assistance needs.

9.1 | Returnee Needs

49%
Food

26%
Financial
Support

10%
Access to
Income

DATASET AND GOVERNORATE PROFILES – Annex 1 & 2

Annex 1 contains the full dataset. This includes pivot tables for both IDP and returnee populations, which allows for the manipulation of the fields included in the dataset to generate specific data.

Annex 2 to this report contains 21 governorate profiles out of 22 governorates of Yemen, based on the data collected on conflict IDPs and returnees for the 14th TFPM report. There is no governorate profile for Socotra as there are only natural disaster IDPs and returnees. The island does not host conflict related IDPs or returnees.

SADD

Previously the TFPM generated governorate-level SADD based on statistics published in the 8th TFPM report. However, recognising the limitations to the data the TFPM strived to adapt and improve its methodology. From August to September 2016, the TFPM conducted a Multi-Cluster Location Assessment. This in-depth profiling tool was embedded with a SADD collection table. This allowed field enumerators to collect a precise breakdown of the sex and age of 20 families per location. In locations with less than 20 families the SADD of the total number of families was collected. The SADD is shown below, alongside the Central Statistics Office (CSO) data as a baseline for comparison.

	TFPM						CSO					
Governorate	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Male %	Female %	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Male%	Female%
Abyan	21%	23%	25%	31%	46%	54%	34%	16%	17%	33%	51%	49%
Aden	23%	23%	32%	22%	55%	45%	34%	16%	19%	30%	54%	46%
Al Bayda	20%	22%	29%	30%	48%	52%	31%	19%	19%	31%	50%	50%
Al Dhalee	21%	22%	30%	27%	51%	49%	32%	19%	21%	29%	52%	48%
Al Hudaydah	21%	22%	30%	26%	52%	48%	31%	19%	20%	30%	51%	49%
Al Jawf	18%	22%	27%	34%	45%	55%	35%	18%	20%	26%	56%	44%
Al Maharah	22%	21%	25%	32%	47%	53%	34%	18%	22%	26%	56%	44%
Al Mahwit	22%	22%	27%	29%	48%	52%	31%	19%	20%	31%	51%	49%
Amanat Al Asimah	22%	23%	28%	27%	50%	50%	33%	19%	21%	27%	54%	46%
Amran	22%	23%	28%	28%	49%	51%	29%	21%	21%	29%	51%	49%
Dhamar	22%	22%	30%	26%	51%	49%	28%	21%	22%	29%	50%	50%
Hadramaut	23%	26%	27%	24%	50%	50%	34%	17%	19%	30%	53%	47%
Hajjah	20%	21%	31%	28%	51%	49%	30%	20%	21%	28%	51%	49%
Ibb	21%	22%	28%	28%	50%	50%	29%	19%	19%	33%	48%	52%
Lahj	25%	25%	29%	22%	54%	46%	32%	17%	18%	32%	51%	49%
Marib	21%	22%	30%	27%	51%	49%	33%	18%	19%	30%	52%	48%
Raymah	21%	23%	27%	29%	48%	52%	28%	20%	21%	30%	50%	50%
Sa'ada	21%	24%	26%	29%	47%	53%	31%	20%	21%	28%	52%	48%
Sana'a	20%	23%	29%	28%	49%	51%	31%	19%	20%	30%	51%	49%
Shabwah	25%	24%	27%	24%	52%	48%	31%	19%	20%	29%	52%	48%
Socotra	18%	20%	34%	29%	52%	48%	33%	19%	22%	27%	55%	45%
Taizz	24%	25%	27%	24%	52%	48%	28%	19%	18%	34%	47%	53%
National averages	**21%**	**23%**	**28%**	**27%**	**50%**	**50%**	**31%**	**19%**	**20%**	**30%**	**52%**	**48%**

The SADD collection tool also allowed for a better analysis of the average number of individuals per household: six. The multi-cluster location assessment was conducted through August and September, 2016 visited 3,200 locations hosting either IDPs, returnees or both, taking a sample of 20 households from each location. As a result the average of six members per household is the most accurate statistic for IDP and Returnee HHs to date. However, for operational response planning purposes, the Inter-Cluster Coordination

Mechanism (ICCM) has endorsed the usage of an average household size of seven. This is to account for the separation of family members among IDP/returnee households and to reflect the fact that humanitarian partners target host community households alongside IDPs and returnees.

METHODOLOGY

The TFPM, a technical working group of the Protection Cluster, aims to harmonize displacement tracking methodology and assessment tools for tracking population movement in Yemen. In this regard, the TFPM now implements a consistent displacement tracking methodology across Yemen.

The primary modality of tracking population movement is the **Area Assessment**. The aim 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 (IDPs) and returnee populations. Information is collected on population size, area of origin, current location, duration of displacement, shelter types, priority needs, and movement trends.

Field staff use the Area Assessment to collect data through an extensive **Key Informant (KI) network**. Using this network IDP and returnee populations are identified to the lowest geographical area that is operationally possible: location. The tool captures sites which are matched to the identified locations in the OCHA Common Operational Dataset (P-Codes).

Using a **standardized 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 of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence. This ensures that the selected KIs are the most relevant and appropriate individuals to ensure the successful implementation of the exercise.

The Area Assessment tool is used to verify and **update the baseline information in 1 month cycles** (Rounds). 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 regular communication with their KI network throughout each month and work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate the displacement statistics collected.

The TFPM aims to continually enhance its methodology of data collection to ensure full country coverage and maintains regular updates to **preserve data quality**. The methodology of the Area Assessment is self-validating and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment.

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 other month. This allows time for data management, analysis and reporting.

METHODOLOGY IN PRACTICE

The 14th Report identifies 18,581 unique locations that host IDP populations through interviews with Key Informants (KI) from an extensive network developed and maintained over the operational life cycle of the TFPM. This community level information was provided by 22,843 KI covering 98.2% of the 333 districts throughout the 22 governorates of Yemen. The districts not covered were: Al Dhaher, Ghamr, Haydan, Monabbih, Qatabir and Shada'a in the governorate of Sa'ada. As a result, this report details the best estimate of displaced populations and their circumstances to date.

GLOSSARY OF METHODOLOGICAL TERMS

A Location is a populated place to the smallest geographical division. In an urban area this may be 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 and/or vacant buildings that 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.

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 needs 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.

CHALLENGES AND METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

Comprehensive information on internal displacement and return movements in Yemen is difficult 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 barriers as a result of 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 and other factors.

As a KI based approach the information collected for the analysis in this report provides indicative data on population movement across the country. The Area Assessment is not an individual or household registration exercise, protection monitoring, multi-cluster needs assessment or infrastructure/service 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.

TFPM SERVICES & CONTACTS

The TFPM aims to inform the humanitarian response in Yemen through the implementation of dedicated displacement/return tracking.

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Aden	Ibb	Al Mahwit	Marib
Al Bayda	Lahj	Amanat Al Asimah	Raymah
Al Dhale'e	Shabwah	Amran Dhamar	Sa'ada
Al Jawf	Socotra		Sana'a
Al Maharah	Taizz		

The TFPM is willing and able to generate data based on specific requests. Upon request, the TFPM can also print the displacement maps and the governorate profiles that are included in the Annex 2 on A1 size paper.