# FLOW MONITORING | YEMEN

## May– June 2017

### ENHANCING THE UNDERSTANDING OF MIGRATION AND POPULATION MOBILITY IN YEMEN

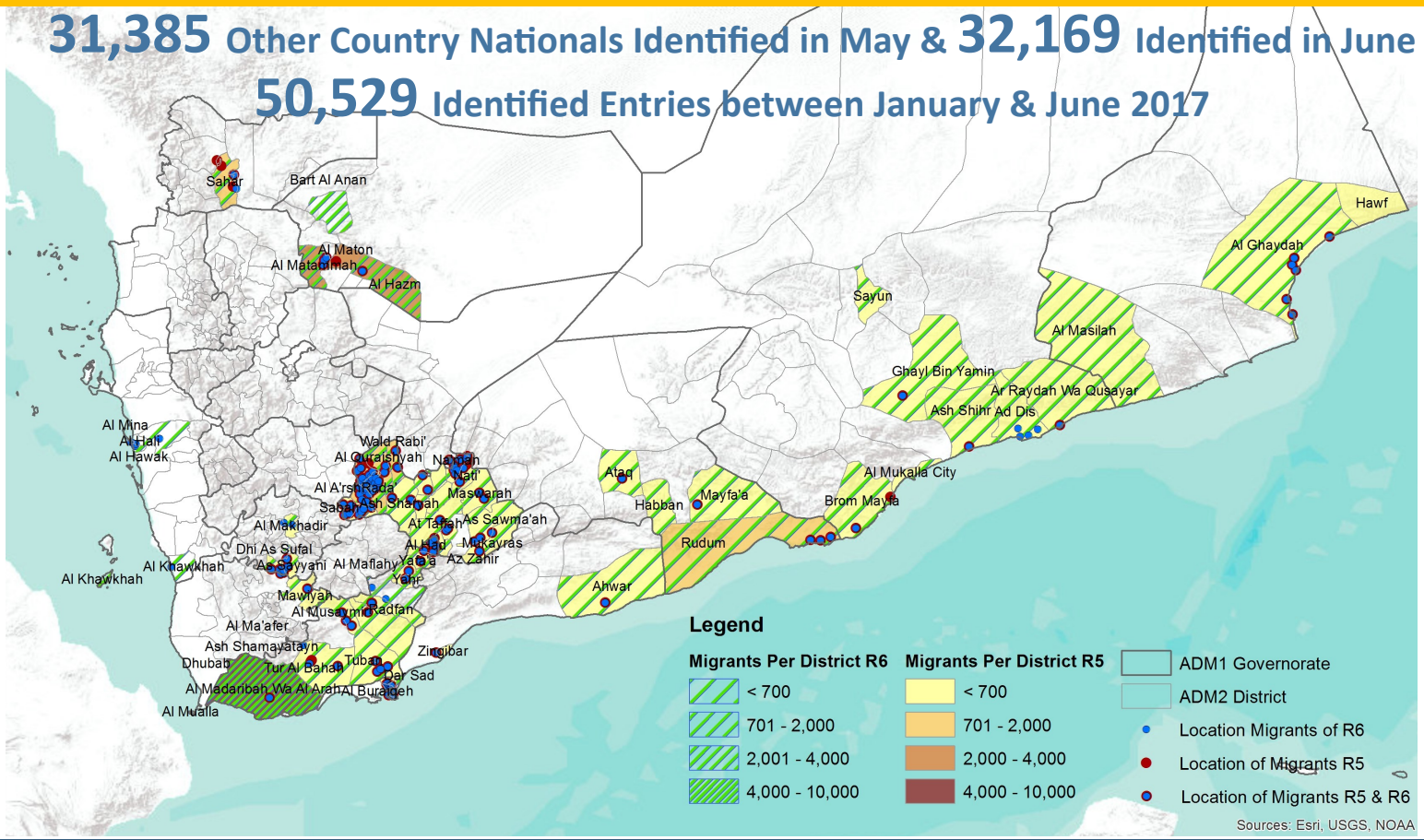
IOM's DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) was launched in Yemen in April, 2015 in an effort to better inform the humanitarian community about the location and needs of the displaced populations in Yemen. By the end of 2016, IOM began the implementation of Flow Monitoring (FM) assessments as part of DTM activities in order to monitor the human mobility of other country nationals in Yemen. The objective of this report is to present the findings of the FM assessments with the aim to better inform the humanitarian community and those responding in the region.

FM is an exercise through which DTM monitors trends in mobility into, out of, and within a country or region. Enumerators are deployed to pre-identified entry, exit and transit locations (Flow Monitoring Points, FMPs) where a diverse network of key informants provide information which is collected through assessments.

It is important to note that DTM FM data does not distinguish between different mobile populations based on their immigration status. As such, populations tracked by DTM FM in Yemen may be comprised of refugees. The populations tracked through DTM FM are comprised of severe nationalities. The immigration status of nationals from some countries, such as Somalia, differ depending on their location within Yemen. Some individuals identified through FM may be considered refugees depending on their location within the country.

**The findings in this report are based on data collection which took place between 1—20 May 2017 (round 5) and 1—20 June 2017 (round 6).**

**DTM Mobility Tracking FMP: Baseline Assessment and Migrant Population Distribution Map**
**May — June 2017**




The FMP Data in this report was collected through May and June 2017.
In this report the term migrant is used to cover mixed migration flows of other country nationals including: migrants , asylum seekers, and refugees.

# KEY FINDINGS

## Totals and Trends

- A total of 31,885 migrants were identified in May. This increased to 32,552 individuals in June.
- The total number of identified migrants has been decreasing since the first official round of assessments in March where 35,293 individuals were recorded. While there has been a slight increase in numbers from May to June (667) the overall trend is decreasing.
- The governorates hosting the largest number of mobile individuals in May and June were Al Jawf and Lahj. Al Bayda, Al Jawf and Lahj have hosted the largest mobile populations since the pilot rounds of data collection in January and February.
- In both May and June most (almost 50%) migrants were traveling on foot.

## Demographics and Needs

- Across both rounds of data collection the majority of the identified migrant population was male. This has been the case since the pilot rounds of data collection in January and February.
- 3.5% of the identified population in May and 4% of the mobile population in June were unaccompanied minors.
- The identified population reported that food was the most pressing need. Shelter and housing was the second most pressing need. This was also the case in March and April.
- In May and June the majority of the identified mobile population of other country nationals were Somali nationals. Ethiopia nationals were the second most common country of origin. Somali and Ethiopian nationals make the majority of the identified mobile population in Yemen since the first pilot assessment in January.

## Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs)

- The number and constitution of locations assessed continues to fluctuate slightly between rounds but has remained within the range of 204 and 211 assessed locations since March. Al Bayda has hosted the largest number of FMPs since the pilot rounds of data collection (January and February).
- In May 205 sites were assessed. Of these 9 were entry locations and 196 were transit locations.
- In June 211 sites were assessed. Of these 9 were entry locations, 201 were transit locations and 1 was an exit location.

# Location of migrant populations May — June 2017

While most FMPs were located in Al Bayda governorate for both months (round 5 and 6), Al Jawf hosted the largest number of identified migrants in May (10,280 individuals identified) and Lahj hosted the largest number of migrants in June (10,026 individuals identified). Most people were identified in rural locations across both May and June. This is consistent with the location of mobile populations in March and April.

***Figure 1: Distribution of migrants by governorate in May (R5) and June (R6)***

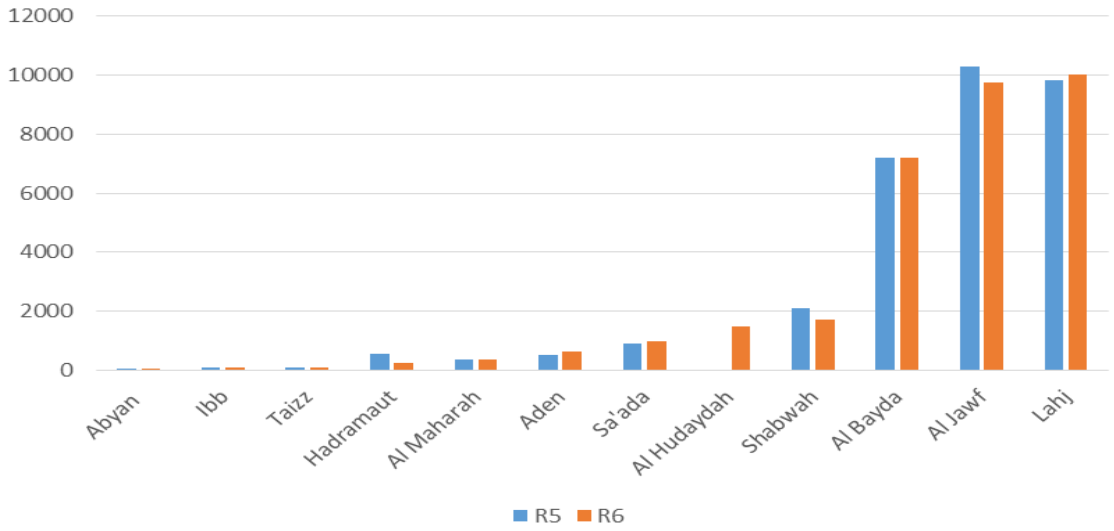



***Figure 2: Rural and urban distribution of migrants in May (R5)***

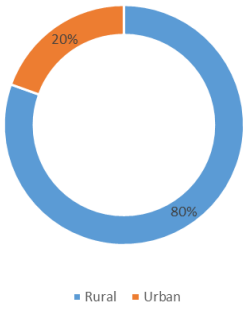
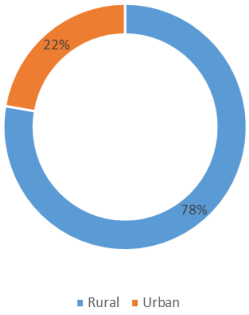
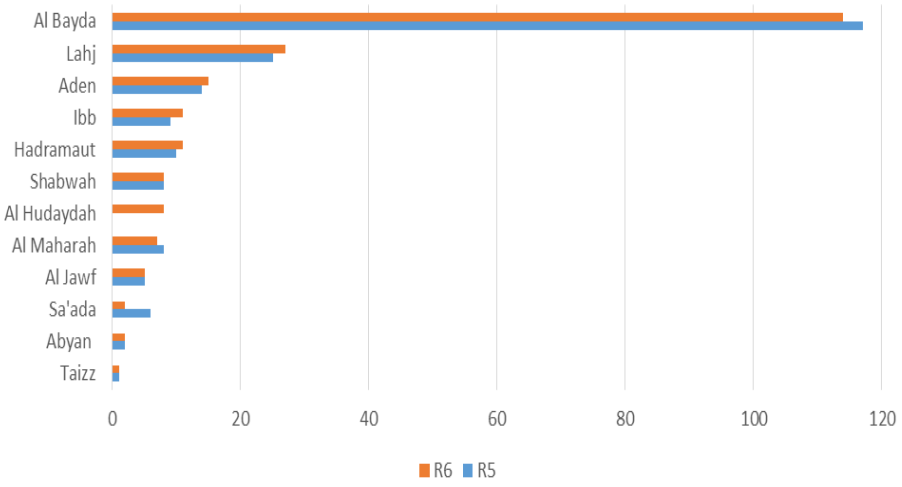



***Figure 3: Rural and urban distribution of migrants in June (R6)***




# Distribution and type of flow monitoring

***Figure 4: Distribution of FMPs by governorate in May (R5) and June (R6)***




During the data collection in May (round 5) 205 flow monitoring points (FMPs) were surveyed. In June (round 6) this increased slightly to 211 FMPs. The total number of FMPs assessed in round 5 and 6 represent a significant increase from round 1 and 2 where the largest number of locations monitored was 180 in February (round 2). The majority of FMPs were located in Al Bayda governorate, this was also the case in round 3 and 4 (March and April).

The FMPs were comprised of entry, exit and transit locations. In May; 9 entry locations and 196 transit locations were assessed. In June, 9 entry locations, 1 exit location and 201 transit locations were assessed.

The FMP Data in this report was collected through May and June 2017.

In this report the term migrant is used to cover mixed migration flows of other country nationals including: migrants , asylum seekers, and refugees.

# Mobile population flow monitoring from January — June 2017

There was a significant increase in the number of migrants identified between January (round 1) and March (round 3). This increase may be attributed to the expansion of the assessed area since the start of the migrant flow monitoring program. The number of FMPs assessed stabilized in March (round 3) and April (round 4) and remained similar through May (round 5) and June (round 6). There was a 1% decrease in the size of the identified mobile population from April to May followed by a 2% increase in the size of the mobile population between May and June. The overall trend since March has been decreasing.

Across all 6 rounds of data collection the majority of the recorded migrants were identified in: Lahj, Al Jawf, Al Bayda and Shabwah ( see figure 6 below).

*Figure 5: Number of migrants recorded from January (R1)- June (R6)*

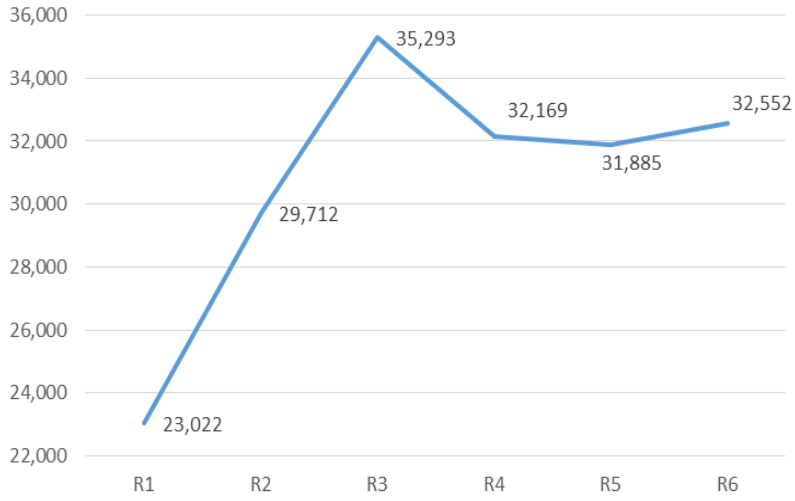
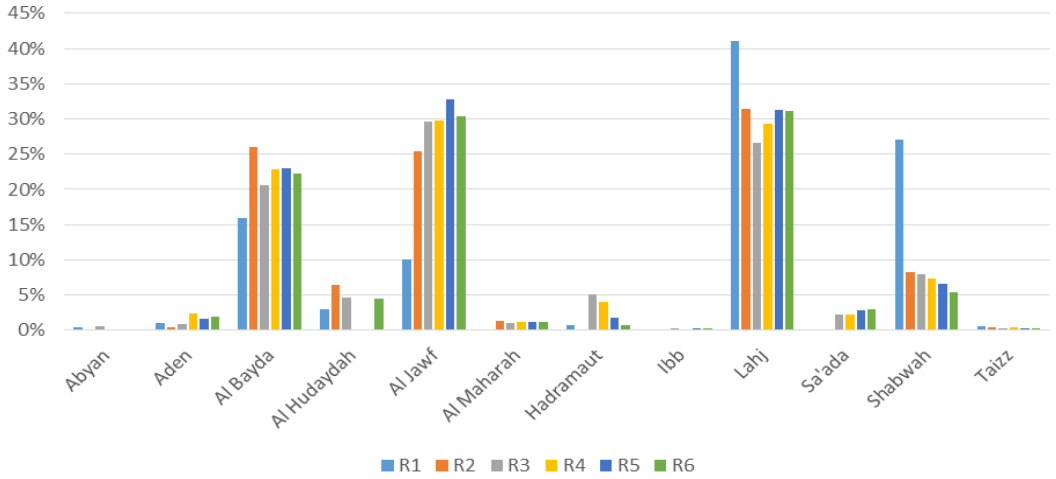



*Figure 6: Percentage of total identified mobile population in each assessed governorate from January (R1)- June (R6)*




# Demographic breakdown of identified mobile populations May — June 2017

For both rounds of data collection (May and June) approximately 60% of the total recorded population was male. This is consistent with data collected in March (round 3) and April (round 4). In round 5 (May), 20% of the estimated population were children 18 years old or younger. Of these 17.3% (1,227 individuals) were unaccompanied minors. In round 6 (June), 19.4% of the estimated population were children. Of these 13% (808 individuals) were unaccompanied minors.

*Figure 7: Demographic breakdown in May (R5)*

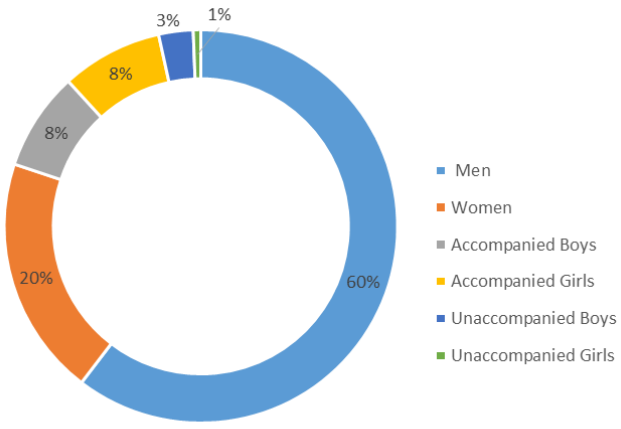
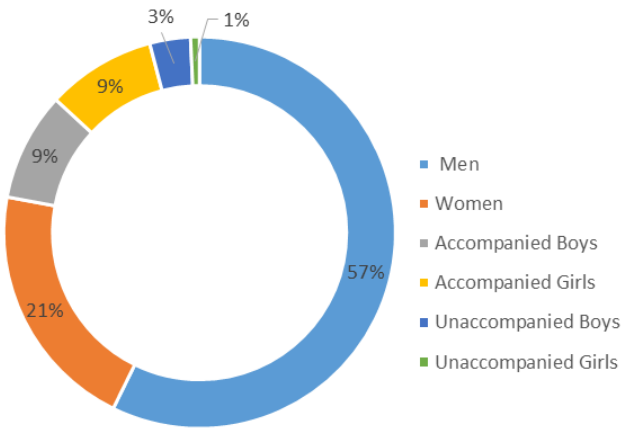



*Figure 8: Demographic breakdown in June (R6)*

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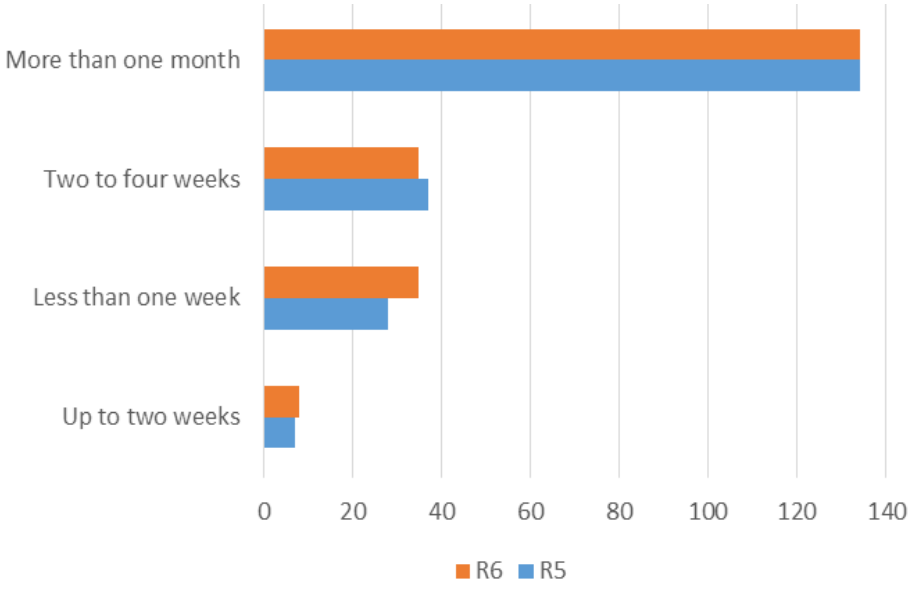
## Average length of stay

In both May and June most migrants had spent more than one month at the FMP where they were identified. This was also the case in March (round 3) and April (round 4).

Migrants at over 50% of assessed FMPs (134) Had spent longer than one month at the FMP at which they were identified. This was the case in May (round 5) and June (round 6). Of the FMPs at which the average length of stay was longer than one month the majority (130 FMPs in both months) were classified as transit locations.

There were very few FMPs at which the average length of stay for was between 0 and 2 weeks.

*Figure 17: Average length of stay in May (R5) and June (R6) by number of FMPs*




## Analysis of estimated entry flows

Individuals who were identified at entry locations and had been present at the location for less than one month were presumed to be new arrivals. It should be noted that this estimate is likely to be far lower than the actual number of people who entered the country during the period of assessment. This may be attributed to the number of entry locations assessed and the hidden nature of irregular migration.

In May (round 5) an estimated 813 new arrivals were identified across 5 ( out of 9) of the assessed entry locations. Four of the 5 entry locations where potential new arrivals were identified were in Shabwah governorate, the other location was in Hadramaut governorate. In June (round 6) an estimated 697 new arrivals were identified across 5 (out of 9) of the assessed entry locations. Shabwah and Hadramaut governorates hosted the sites at which new arrivals were identified. This was also the case in March (round 3) and April (round 4).

In January (round 1) and February (round 2) the majority of estimated new arrivals were also identified in Shabwah governorate.

*Figure 18: Entry points at which individuals were present for less than one month May (R5)*

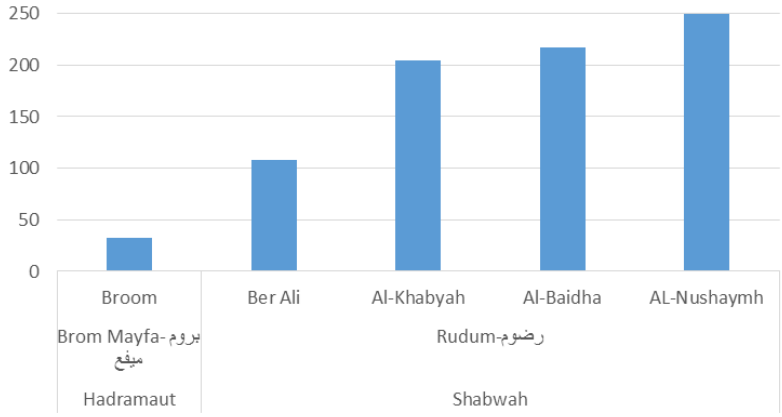
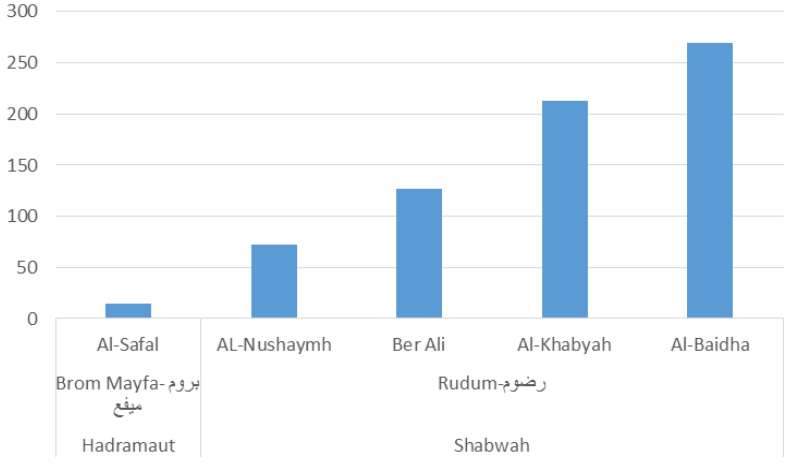


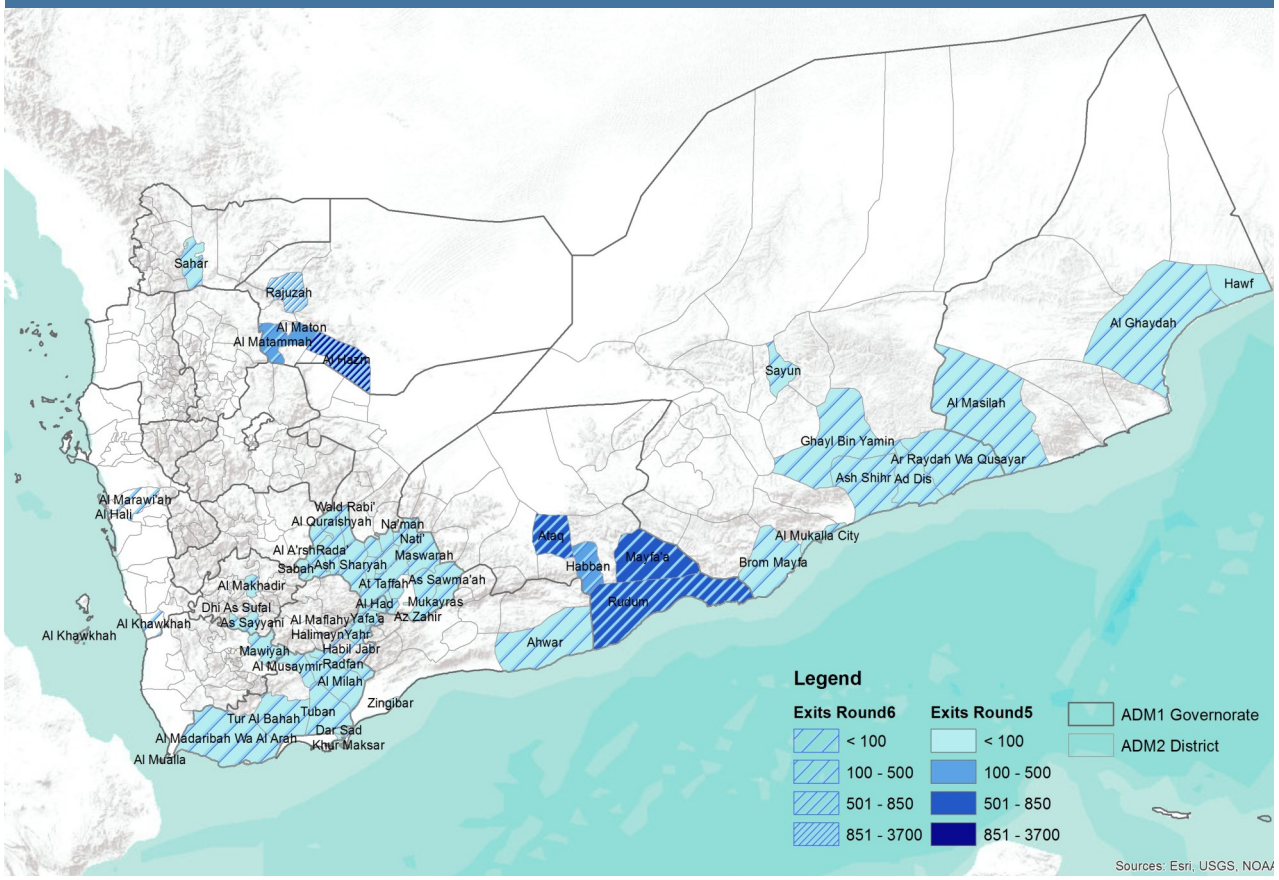

*Figure 19: Entry points at which individuals were present for less than one month June (R6)*



# Migrant mobility within Yemen May — June 2017

During the round 5 (May) and 6 (June) data collection, key informants were asked to provide information on the number of migrants who had arrived at FMPs but were no longer present at the time of the assessment. This data is displayed in the map on the right and provides an indication of the population mobility within Yemen . It should be noted that the data collected does not indicate intended destinations, as such it is not possible to state whether migrants moved on to locations outside the district, governorate or country.

***Map of Migrant Mobility by District: May — June 2017***



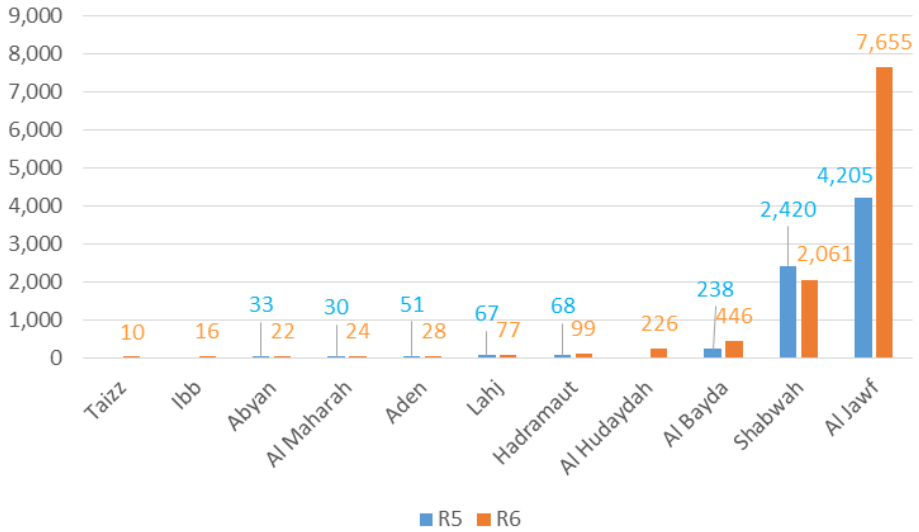

For the purpose of this analysis 'exits' are defined as people who have moved on from and FMP before the data collection period.

In May (round 5) DTM recorded a total of 7,112 exits at FMPs prior to the data collection. In June (round 6) this increased to 10,664 exits.

In both May and June most FMP exits were distributed across Al Bayda, Shabwah and Al Jawf. For both rounds most exits were recorded in Al Jawf. The majority of exits in April (round 4) were from FMPs in Al Jawf, Hadramaut and Shabwah.

In May (round 5) DTM recorded 4,205 exits in Al Jawf in June (round 6) this increased to 7,655 exits. The total identified mobile population in Al Jawf in May (round 5) was comprised of 10,280 individuals. This number decreased to 9,764 in June (round 6).

***Figure 20: FMPs indicating exits by governorate in May (R5) and June (R6)***



# Countries of origin

Somalia was the most commonly recorded country of origin in both May (round 5) and June (round 6), representing approximately half of the total number of individuals identified. From January (round 1) to March (round 3) the most commonly recorded country of origin was Ethiopia. In April 51% of the identified mobile population was from Somalia and Ethiopian migrants made up 48% of the population. The term migrant here is used to cover mixed migration flows including: migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. UNHCR's latest estimates indicate that there are approximately 269,783 refugees in Yemen*. Together, Ethiopian and Somali nationals represent the majority of migrants recorded in Yemen thus far in 2017. Figures 11 and 12 below show the identified migrant populations in each assessed governorate according to nationality.

*Figure 9: Countries of origin in May (R5)*

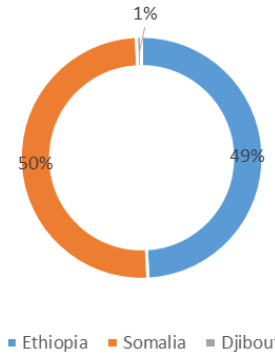



*Figure 10: Countries of origin in June (R6)*

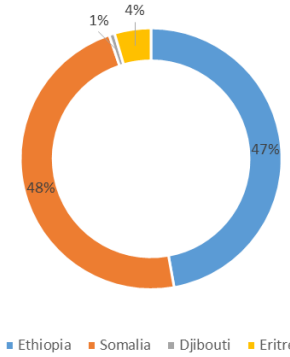



*Figure 11: Country of origin by governorate in May (R5)*

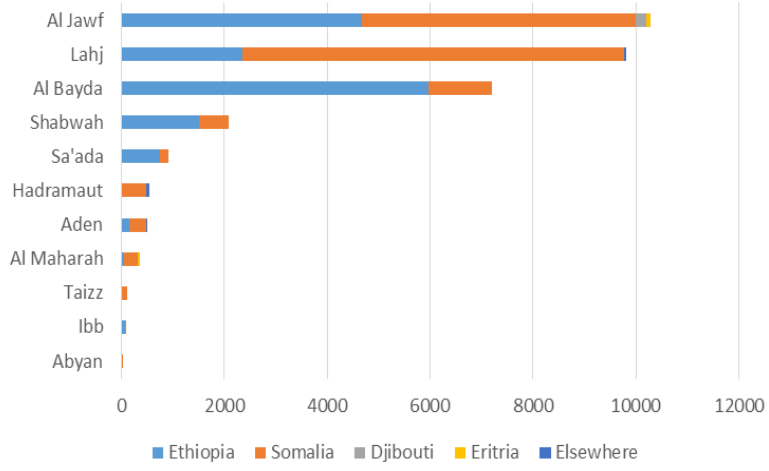
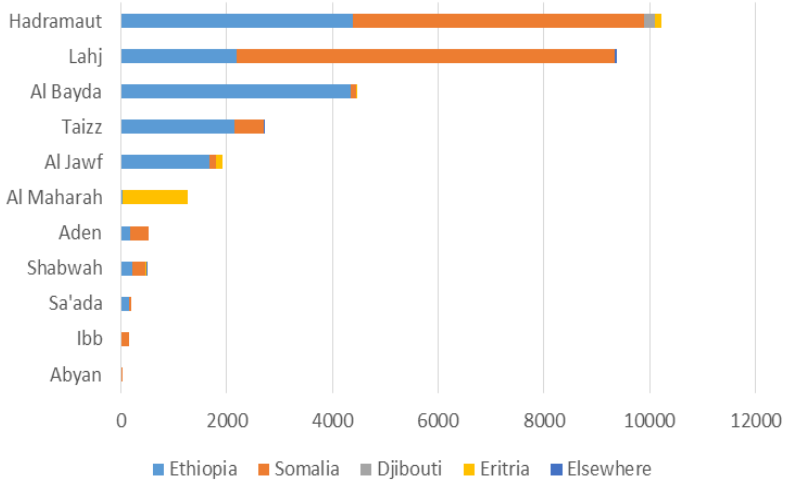


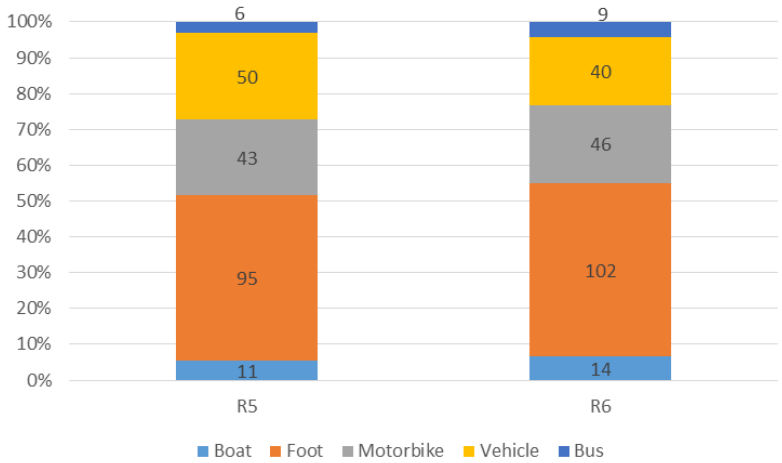

*Figure 12: Country of origin by governorate in June (R6)*




# Transportation

Key informants were asked to provide information on the means of transport migrants were using to travel to and from FMPs. 46% of the assessed locations in round 5 (May) and 48% of the assessed locations in round 6 (June) reported that most migrants were travelling on foot. Traveling by motorbike was the second most common mode of transport in both rounds. Key informants at 21% of locations in round 5 (May) and 22% of sites in round 6 (June) reported that migrants were travelling this way.

*Figure 13: Mode of transport by percentage and number of sites in May (R5) and June (R6)*




* From UNHCR Population statistics website: http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=2.159955901.1699634259.1502351369-2055077556.1497131448

# Primary needs

Key informants were asked to provide information about the primary needs of migrant populations across Yemen. While it is likely that there were multiple urgent needs, the survey used allowed for only one primary need to be recorded. It should also be noted that needs at individual locations will most likely vary based on the demographics and nationalities which make up the migrant population. In addition to the varying needs of different gender and age groups, migrants from different countries are subject to different legal statuses within Yemen and it is believed that this will also affect needs at the individual FMP level.

Food was the most urgent need in both months with 49% of the estimated population in May (round 5) and 63% in June (round 6) reportedly in need. Food was also the most urgent need in March (round 3) and April (round 4). Shelter and housing was the second most commonly reported need in both rounds. This was also the case in March (round 3) and April (round 4).

In Al Jawf, the governorate with the largest population of migrants in both May (round 5) and June (round 6), shelter and housing was the most pressing need.

***Figure 14: Primary needs by governorate and number of sites in need in May (R5)***

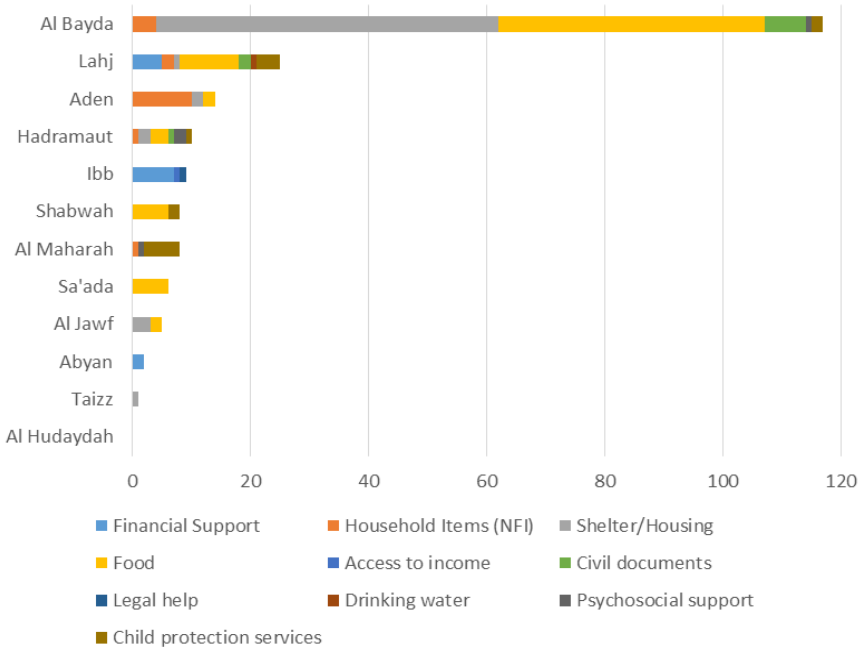



***Figure 15: Primary needs by governorate and number of sites in need in June (R6)***

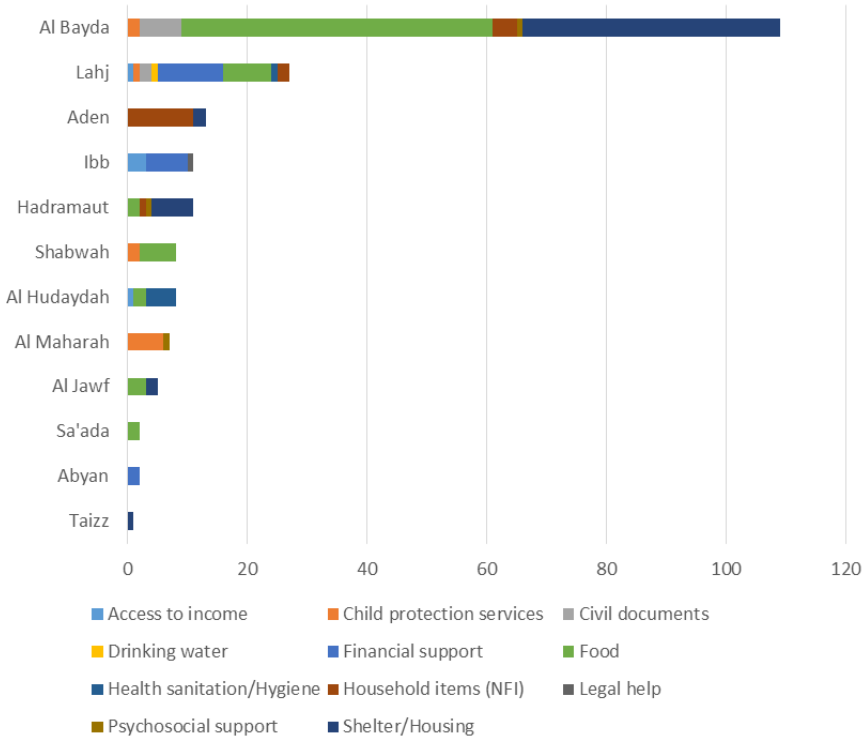
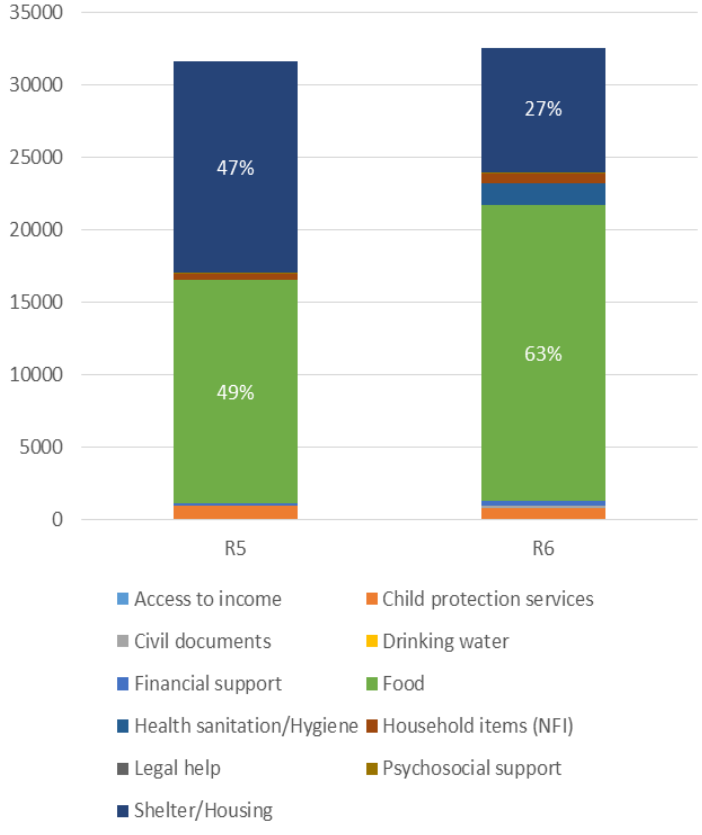



***Figure 16: Primary needs by number of migrants in need in May (R5) and June (R6)***

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# Methodology

***What is flow monitoring?***

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

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

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

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

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

Yemen DTM teams are conducting **Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)** with key informants at FMPs. These surveys collect information on the number, demographic breakdown and nationality of migrants at a given location.

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

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

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