

IOM DTM conducted an intention survey on the West Coast of Yemen covering mainly locations in Al Hodeidah governorate (91%) which experienced the highest level of new displacement in the first half of 2022. IOM DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool recorded 1,874 households as newly displaced in Al Hodeidah in the first half of 2022, making up over a quarter of all displaced tracked within governorates controlled by the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) of Yemen. In contrast to other governorates experiencing a high influx of IDPs, households in Al Hodeidah most commonly didn't cross governorate or district boundaries, fleeing very short distances - more than half (59% or 1,077 HHs) of all newly displaced households remained within their district of departure (January – June 2022). The remaining nine per cent of interviews were conducted in Taiz governorate where IOM DTM's RDT

recorded the arrival of 970 newly displaced households in the first half of 2022 (in fourth place after Marib and Shabwah).

The conflict driving displacement flared up along the west coast across governorate lines including Taiz, especially during the first quarter of 2022. Following the significant changes in areas of control in At-Tuhayta district in November 2021, armed hostilities reactivated in north and south Maqbanah district in Taiz governorate. These clashes displaced households to the north towards Hays and Al Khukhah districts and to the south towards Mawza and Al Waziyah districts.

IOM DTM trained 25 enumerators of whom 19 were male and 6 female who collected data between 4 and 18 July 2022. Data was collected on paper, reviewed daily and entered into Kobo Toolbox for to be uploaded onto DTM's servers starting 19 July 2022.

### SCOPE AND HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

Aiming for a confidence level of 99 per cent and 3.5 per cent of error margin, DTM interviewed 2,228 households, constituting 19 per cent of all households across assessed sites. IOM interviewed a median of 18 per cent of each site's population (min 16% and max 22%) with a minimum of 40 households per site accessing a total of 34 sites in four distinct districts. Al Khukhah (84%) and Hays (7%) in Al Hodeidah made up the vast majority of sites followed by Al Makha (5%) and Mawza (4%) in Taiz. Site populations ranged from 176 (Al Sanah in Hays) to 1,210 households (Qataba in Al Khukhah) with a median population of 234 households.

Some 60 per cent of respondents were male and 40 per cent female with a median age of 35 years old. The median household size was five with a largest households comprised of 21 and the smallest of one person. Just over half of the assessed population was male (52%) and 48 per cent female. Children under five made up over a fifth (21%) and children under 18 altogether more than half of the population (59%).

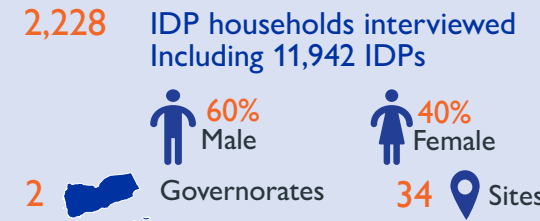
Just under half of all respondents were working at the time of the assessment (47%) with 25 per cent citing "housewife" and under one per cent were students. Just over a quarter declared their current status as "not working" (27%).

Among those who worked (1,041 respondents), skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work were the most common (43%) followed by elementary occupation such as cleaners or construction labour (41%). The remaining respondents worked in crafts and related trades, such as metal workers, repairers, woodworkers (5%) with 11 per cent working in a variety of other fields.

More than half of all respondents did not have a formal education (55%) with 12 per cent only graduating elementary school (year 5-8), 14 per cent primary (year 1-4), 13 per cent secondary school (year 9-12) with three per cent holding a tertiary education degree.

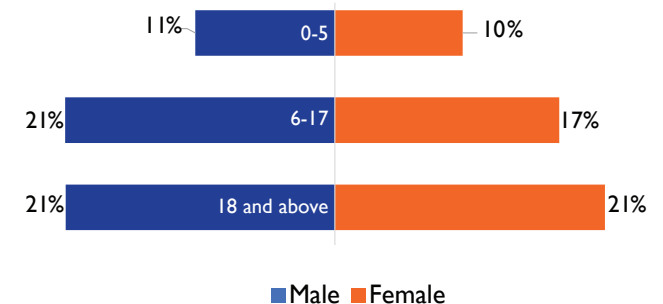
The vast majority reported fleeing insecurity due to conflict (96%) with four per cent citing economic reasons linked to conflict and one per cent other reasons. Some 71 per cent of interviewed households were aware of their right to return while 29 per cent did not know they held such a right.

### KEY FINDINGS



- 77% Intend to remain at their current site of displacement
- 13% Haven't decided
- 10% Intend to return
- 1% Plan to settle elsewhere
- 96% Insecurity due to conflict at locations of origin was the main reason for the initial displacement
- 72% Insecurity at locations of origin was the main reason why households haven't returned yet.
- 80% owned property prior to displacement  
32% of these were still in possession of these assets.

Population Pyramid of assessed population (N=11,942 INDIVIDUALS)

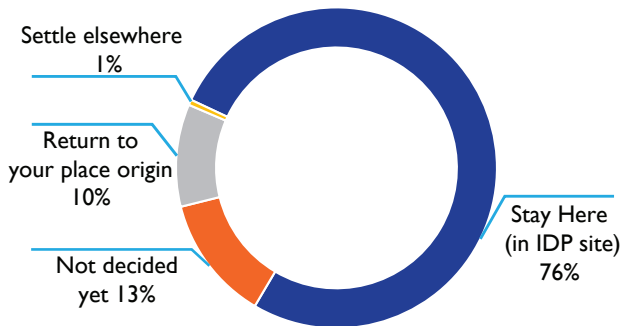


### DECISION REGARDING AN INTENTION TO RETURN

(N=2,228 HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTING ALL INTERVIEWED HOUSEHOLDS)

Over three-quarters of interviewed households reported an intention to remain at their current location of displacement (76%). The remaining households had either not decided what to do (13%), intended to return to their place of origin (10%) or planned on settling elsewhere (1%).

**What have you and your family decided to do (most likely) (n=2,228 HHs)**

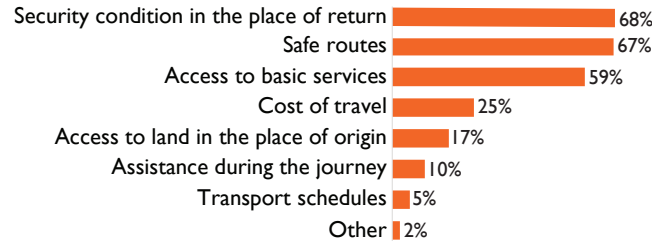


Respondents were asked to provide up to three reasons for remaining in displacement up to date. The most cited reason was insecurity on the way to the place of origin (44%), figuring higher on the list of reasons than a fear of security issues at the location of origin (32%). A fear to lose access to basic services was expressed in the second and third most common reasons: the availability of humanitarian services at current displacement sites (41%) and the lack of basic services at places of potential return (34%). Just under a third of respondents additionally cited a lack of funds to undertake the journey back home (32%).

Households were further asked about three topics of information that could facilitate potential return. Security related information, namely about the current conditions at locations of origin (68%) and safe routes (67%) figured as most

needed knowledge. In line with concerns about services in the previous paragraph, access to services was cited as needed details by 59 per cent.

**What information would be useful to assist you in deciding on return and timing? (n=2,228 HHs) - up to 3 answers**

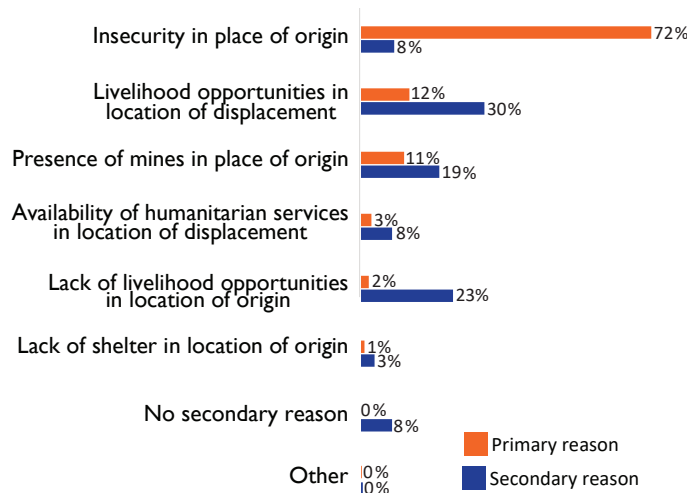


IDP households mostly relied on other IDP community members as sources of information (83%). Televisions were cited as second item by 55 per cent followed by social media (33%). Fewer households relied on the radio (29%) or community leaders (20%) to gain access to news and even fewer relied on UN / (I)NGO messaging (13%).

### Households intending to remain

(N= 1,705 HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTING 76% OF THE TOTAL)

**Primary and secondary reasons for remaining in current Locations of displacement (n= 1,705 HHs representing 77%)**



Findings suggest that existing or perceived insecurity at locations of origin (the reason for displacement for the vast majority of households) remains the main reason why IDPs remain in displacement to date. Nearly three-quarters of respondents cited insecurity as main reason for staying in current locations of displacement (72%).

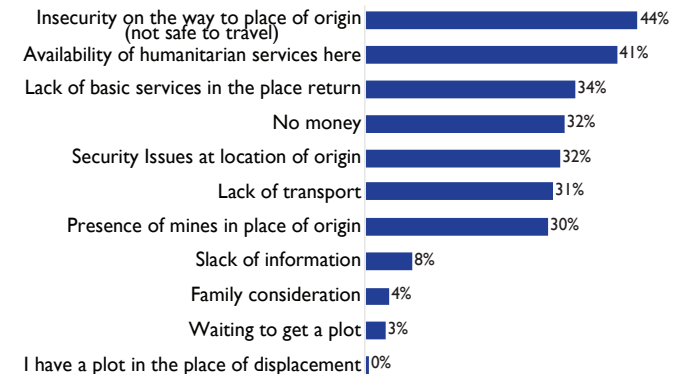
This was followed by a presence of livelihood opportunities at current dwelling places and the presence of mines at places of origin (11%).

As secondary reason for remaining at current sites of displacement, households commonly cited livelihood related concerns: availability of opportunities at current locations (30%) and a lack of opportunities at locations of origin (23%). Mines in areas of departure were cited as secondary reason by 19 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

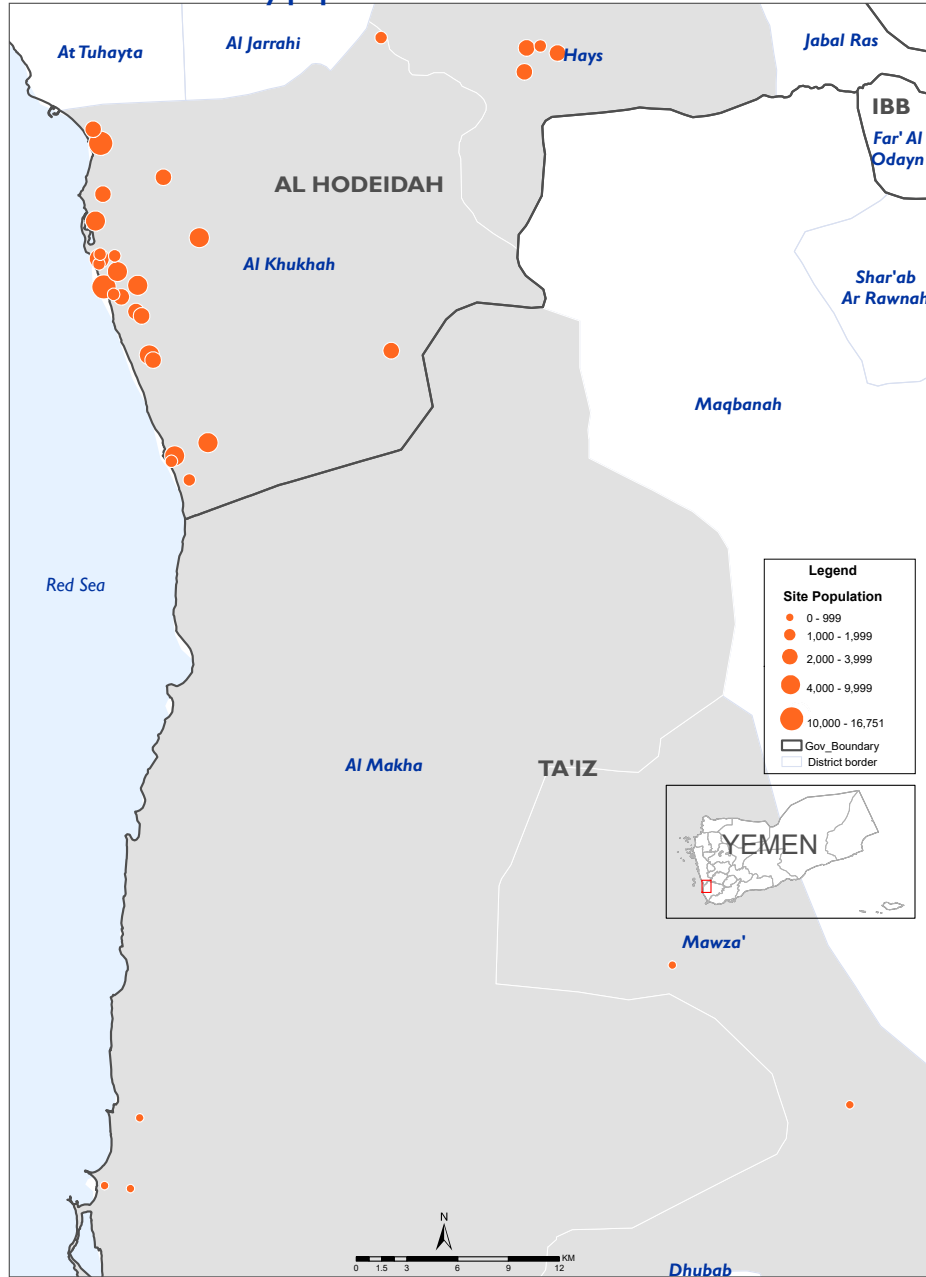
Reflecting the uncertain political and related conflict situation along the west coast, families intending to remain most commonly anticipated risks related a lack of basic services such as access to food, water and health (61%) and insecurity at their current location of displacement (30%).

<sup>1</sup>Please note that respondents could only choose one primary and one secondary reason while not having the option to choose one answer twice.

### Reasons why you or your family have not yet returned to date (n= 2,228 HHs) - up to 3 answers



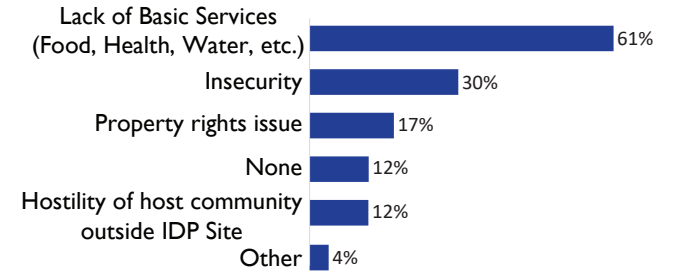
## Assessed IDP sites by population size



Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

## What problems do you or your family anticipates encountering if you remain where you are living?

(n=1,705 HHs) - up to 3 answers



## Households intending to return

(N=230 HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTING 10% OF THE TOTAL)

Among the 230 households who expressed an intention to return, a majority (161 HHs or 70%) planned on leaving within six months whereas the remaining 30% (69 HHs) intended to leave in over six months.

Among return destinations reported by households intending to return, Hays (28) and Al Hawak (24) were most commonly cited.

Of those intending to return, 79 households (34%) reported not having enough information about their destination. These destinations were in both Taiz (39 households, especially Al Khukha) and Taiz (40 households, especially in Maqbanah).

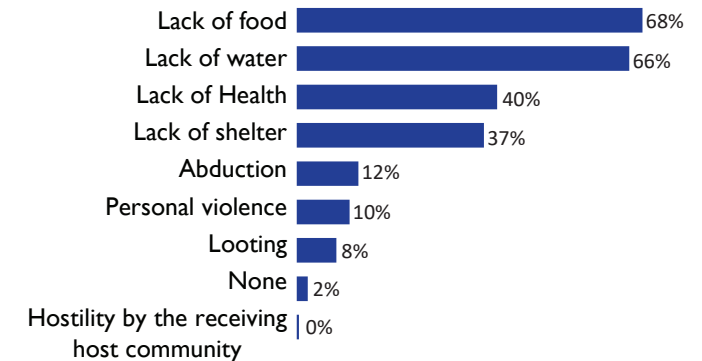
More households simply expressed a desire to return to their home area (55%) than another reason such as the prevalence of peace there (20%) or the conditions current sites of displacement (17%). A further five per cent (11 households) cited the inability of acquiring a plot or property in current places of displacement as motivation to return with four per cent citing other reasons.

Over a third of those intending to return did not know what they would do for a living (35%) while the remainder intended to engage in a variety of livelihood activities lead by day labouring (26%), farming (26%) and hunting (18%).

Among those intending to return, the most common anticipated risk was a lack of food (68%) and water (66%). This was followed by a lack of health services (40%) and shelter (37%). Those anticipating a lack of food were most commonly from Al Khukhah (Al Hodeidah), Maqbah (Taiz) and Al Hawak (Al Hodeidah). In line with these anticipated risks, returning households expected to mostly be in need of food, water but also shelter upon their return.

## What risk do you think you will face upon your and your family's return to the place of origin?

(n=230 HHs intending to return) - more than one answer possible



## Households intending to settle elsewhere

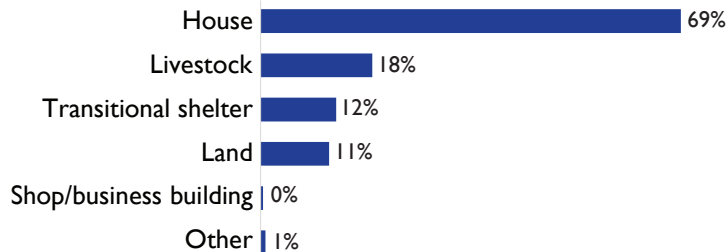
(N=12 HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTING LESS THAN 1% OF THE TOTAL)

Among the 12 households intending to move to a third location, representing one per cent of the interviewed household units, five reported not having enough information about their destination. Most (8 HHs) decided on the location based on the availability of livelihood opportunities and also in order to leave the current location of displacement. The majority (8 HHs) intended to move within the next six months.

Third locations aimed for resettling were most commonly in Al Khukhah and Hays (Al Hodeidah) with two families intending to reach Aden Governorate.

## What kind of property do you own at your location of displacement

(n=507 HHs with property)



## Property and assets at location of origin and displacement

(N=2,228 HOUSEHOLDS REPRESENTING ALL INTERVIEWED HOUSEHOLDS)

Over three-quarters of households reported owning property at their current location of displacement (77%).

Property was mostly in the form of houses (69%), livestock (18%) or transitional shelters (12%).

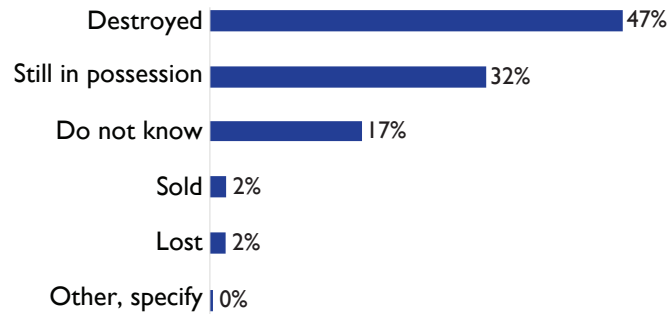
While most households reported owning property before displacement (80%), the proportion was highest for those

intending to return (94%) and lowest for those intending to remain (77%). Property owned before displacement was most commonly houses (98%), land (15%) or livestock (15%).

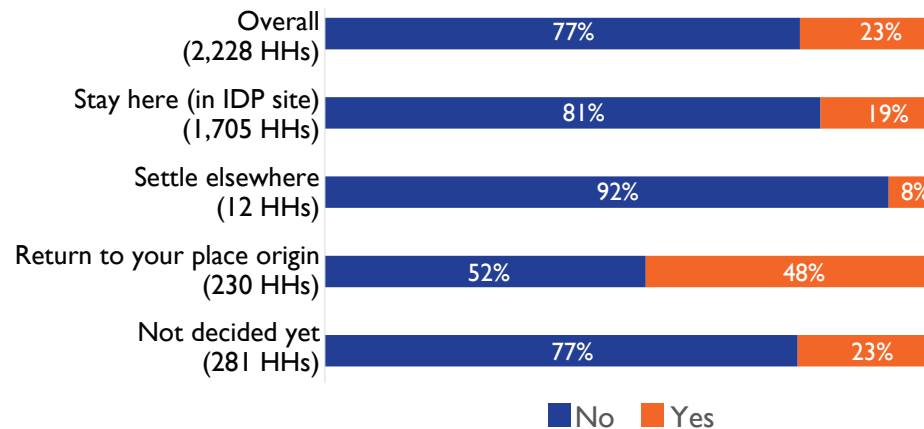
When asked about the current state of this property, less than a third claimed to remain in possession of these assets (32%) while nearly half confirmed their property was destroyed (47%) with 17 per cent not knowing.

## What happened to your property

(n= 1,791 HHs with property prior to displacement)

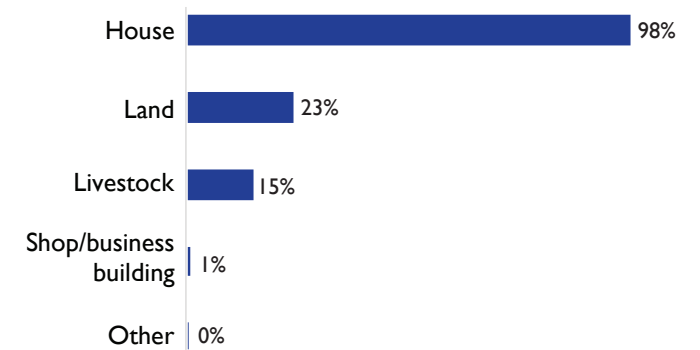


## Do you own property where you currently live? - by decision on return



## Property owned before displacement

(n= 1,791 HHs with property prior to displacement)



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**Canada**

**german humanitarian assistance**  
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