

TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

YEMEN | 16th Report - October 2017

THE TFPM OBSERVES A SLIGHT INCREASE IN DISPLACEMENT & RETURN MOVEMENTS

The Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM) is a Technical Working Group to the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism. (ICCM) The TFPM implements an information management tool that gathers data and location of displaced persons across Yemen.

As of 01 Sep 2017, the TFPM has identified, 2,014,026 **internally displaced persons** (IDPs) (335,671 households) who have been displaced due to conflict since March 2015, dispersed across 21 governorates. For the same period, the TFPM has identified 956,076 **returnees** (159,346 households), across 20 governorates.

As a result, 10.3% of the total population of Yemen has experienced the shock of displacement due to conflict in the last 30 months.

The data collected is a compilation of data collection activities conducted through the period of May to August 2018. The data presents the best estimates of displacement and returnee movements in locations across Yemen.

2 Million

Internally displaced persons

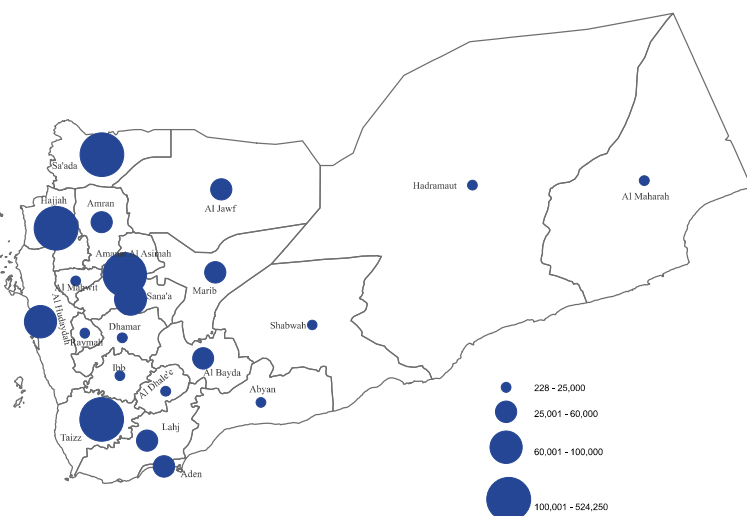
1 Million

Returnee individuals

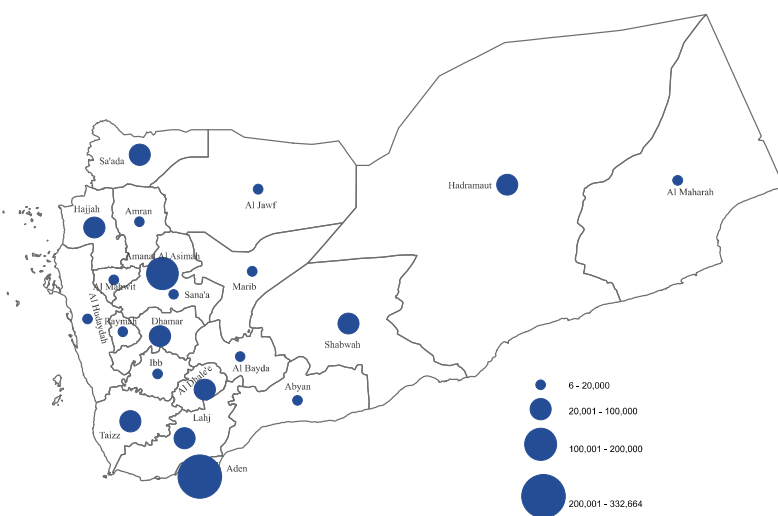
10.3%

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

1.1 | Where have IDPs been displaced from?



1.2 | Where are IDPs returning to?



The 16th TFPM Report data was collected through May, June, July and August 2017. The data representing Hajjah, Amran, Sa'ada, Amanat Al Asimah, Sana'a, Al Hudaydah, Rayman, Dhamar, Marib and Al Mahwit was collected by UNHCR in May 2017. Displacement monitoring has not been implemented in these areas since May.

KEY FINDINGS

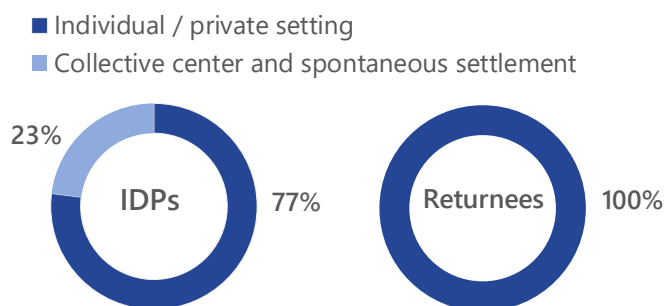
- Since the 15th TFPM report released in July the TFPM has observed an overall increase in the conflict-related displacement of 33,516 individuals (+1.7%).
- Through the same period there has also been an overall increase in the conflict-affected return population by 10,032 individuals (+1%).
- The situation for the majority of the displaced population is becoming increasingly protracted. An estimated 88.5% of IDPs are now displaced for one year or more. This places a continued and a prolonged burden on hosting families and the wider community as well as on IDPs paying rent.
- Of the total returnee population, an estimated 81% (or 830,617 individuals) have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin. This highlights return movement to be more common when displacement has occurred within a governorate boundary. An estimated 44% (or 887,622 individuals) remain displaced 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 in IDP populated locations are: food (83%), access to income (6%), shelter/housing (4%) and drinking water (3%).

Since March 2015, the TFPM has tracked a total of 3,052,116 individuals who have experienced displacement due to either conflict or natural disasters - Annex 1. The needs of this population vary greatly. The population can be separated by four indicative groups to support humanitarian response planning - Image 1.5 - based on their shelter arrangement and duration of displacement .

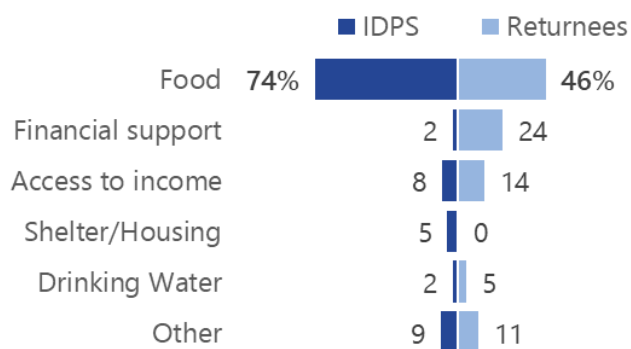
The 2,014,026 persons displaced due to conflict and the 12,636 persons displaced due to natural disasters have sought refuge in varying shelter arrangements and have remained under these conditions for varying durations and as a result may be in need of different packages of assistance.

1. 43,488 IDPs displaced to collective centres or spontaneous settlements in the last 12 months.
2. 417,600 IDPs displaced to collective centres and spontaneous settlements over 12 months ago; inclusively, 344,040 of these IDPs have been displaced more than two years.
3. 188,682 IDPs displaced to private settings in the last 12 months.
4. 1,373,562 IDPs displaced to private settings over 12 months ago; inclusively, 1,054,926 IDPs have been displaced for more than two years.

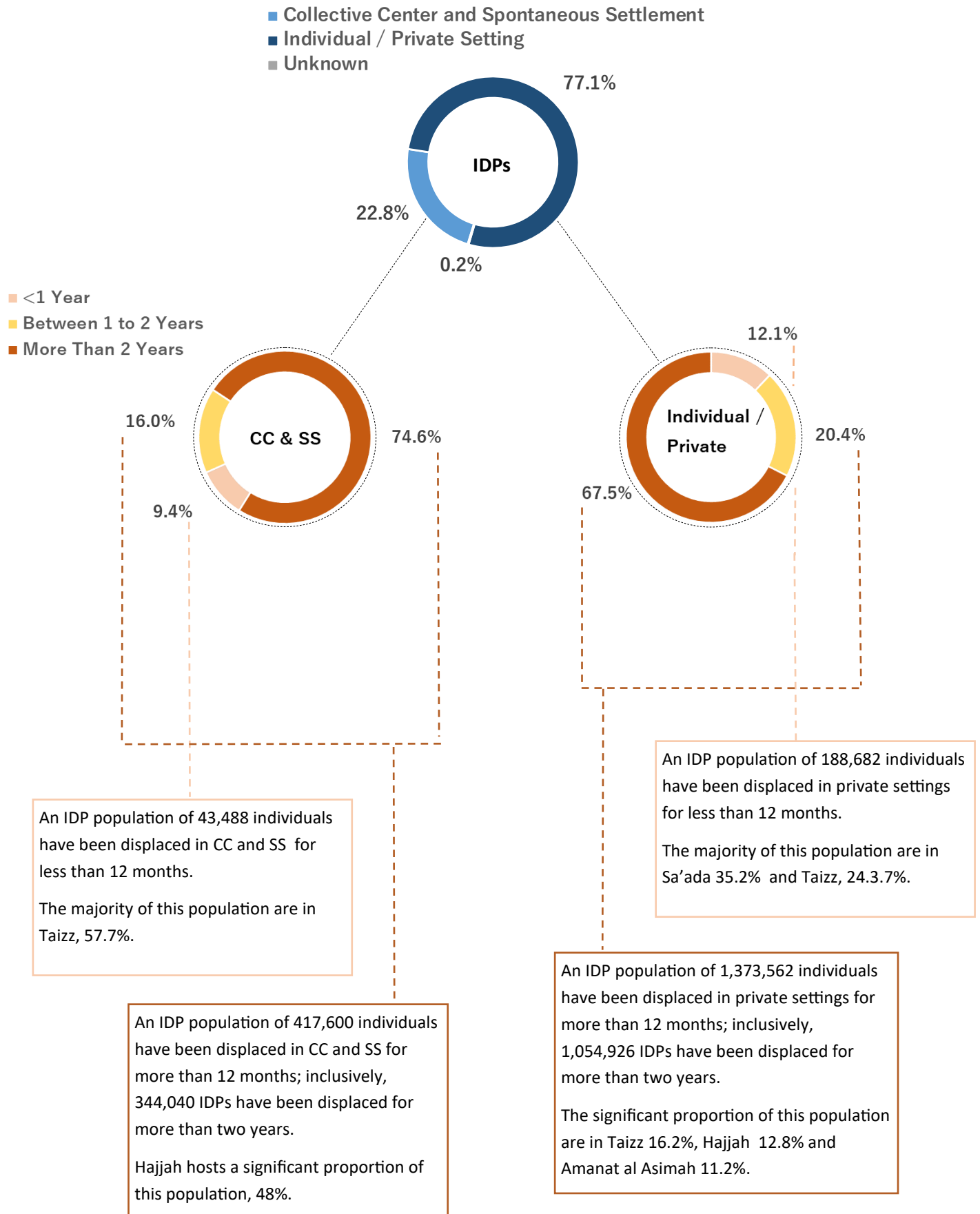
1.3 | Shelter Typology



1.4 | Needs Reported Across the Identified Locations



1.5 | IDP Shelter Typology and Duration of Displacement



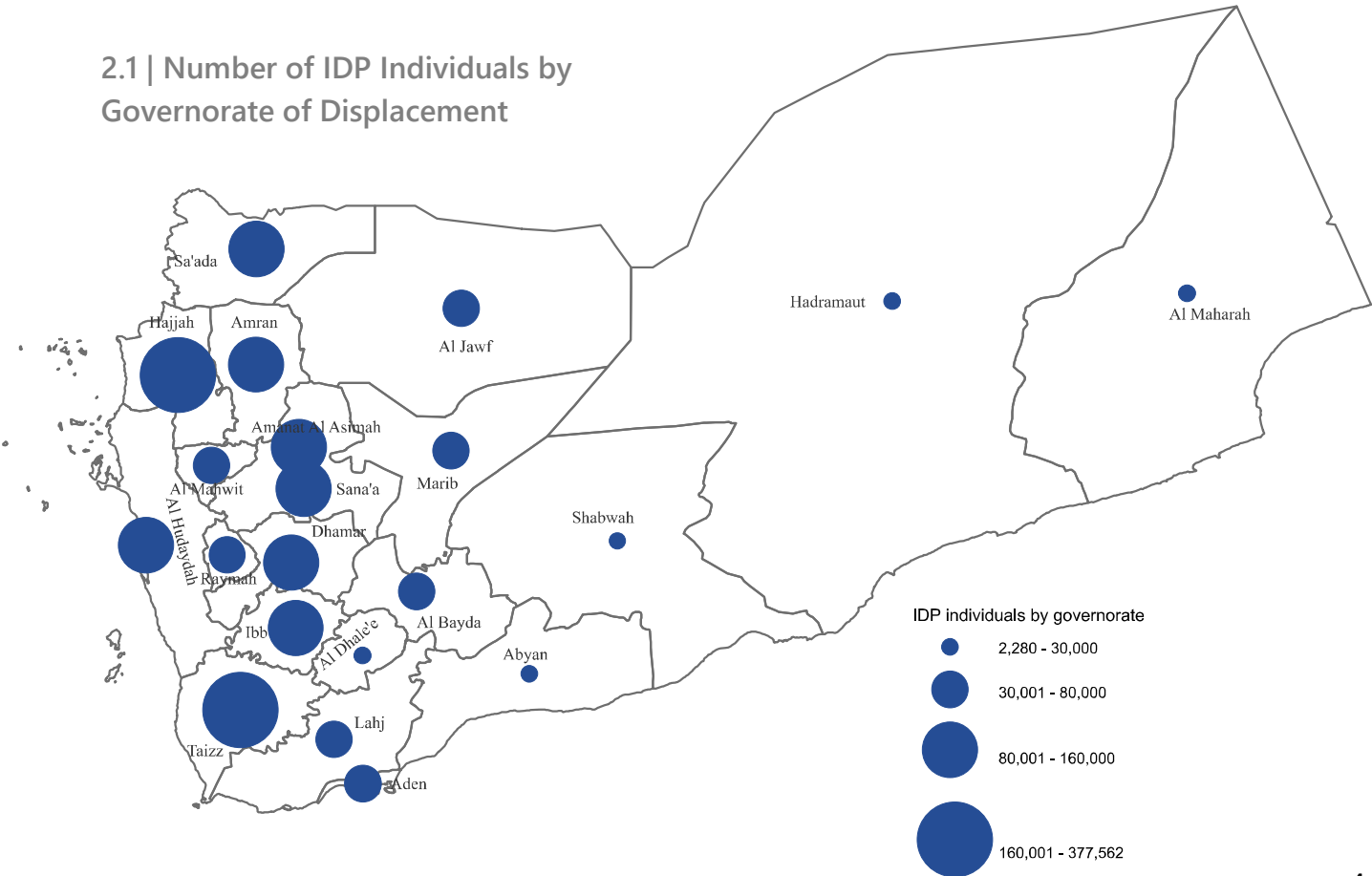
The IDP population detailed in Image 1.5 is inclusive of conflict and natural disaster IDPs.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

2.0 | Displacement

- Since the 15th TFPM Report (May 2017) an increase was observed in the IDP population.
- The 16th Report identifies 2,014,026 individuals (335,671 households) who remain in displacement as a result of the conflict in Yemen across 21 governorates; the majority, 50%, are displaced in just four governorates; Hajjah, Taizz, Amanat Al Asimah and Amran.
- Currently, with 2,014,026 individuals in a situation of displacement owing to conflict out of Yemen's pre-crisis population of 28,923,127 individuals, 7.0% of the Yemeni population is displaced.
- During the reporting period TFPM observed fluctuations in IDP figures with an overall increase of 33,516 individuals. The largest increase in the IDP population was observed in Taizz with an additional 34,620 IDPs since the 15th report.
- There has also been an overall net decrease in conflict-related displacement of 5,310 individuals. The largest decreases were observed in Lahj, Aden, and Al Dhale with a reduction of 2,694, 1,758 and 504 individuals, respectively.
- With respect to duration of displacement, since the onset of the conflict, 69.2% or 1,401,360 IDPs (233,560 households) have been displaced for more than two year's. A further 19.4% or 392,322 IDPs (65,387 households) have been displaced between one and two years. Just 11.5% or 232,980 IDPs (38,830 households) have been displaced for less than 12 months.

2.1 | Number of IDP Individuals by Governorate of Displacement



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Displacement

7.0%























of the Yemeni population remain displaced

88.5%

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	62,671	376,026		19%
Taizz	52,740	316,440		16%
Amanat Al Asimah	26,434	158,604		8%
Amran	26,052	156,312		8%
Ibb	22,896	137,376		7%
Sana'a	21,002	126,012		6%
Dhamar	20,235	121,410		6%
Sa'ada	17,564	105,384		5%
Al Hudaydah	17,382	104,292		5%
Marib	12,271	73,626		4%
Lahj	9,223	55,338		3%
Al Jawf	7,687	46,122		2%
Raymah	7,075	42,450		2%
Aden	6,838	41,028		2%
Al Mahwit	6,695	40,170		2%
Al Bayda	5,833	34,998		2%
Al Dhale'e	4,485	26,910		1%
Shabwah	3,052	18,312		1%
Abyan	2,633	15,798		1%
Hadramaut	2,305	13,830		1%
Al Maharah	598	3,588		0%
Socotra	0	0		0%
Total	335,671	2,014,026		



50%

of the IDP population reside in four governorates.

The 15th TFPM Report also provides figures on populations displaced due to **natural disasters**. There are 12,636 individuals (2,106 households) who remain displaced as a result of natural disasters in 11 governorates.

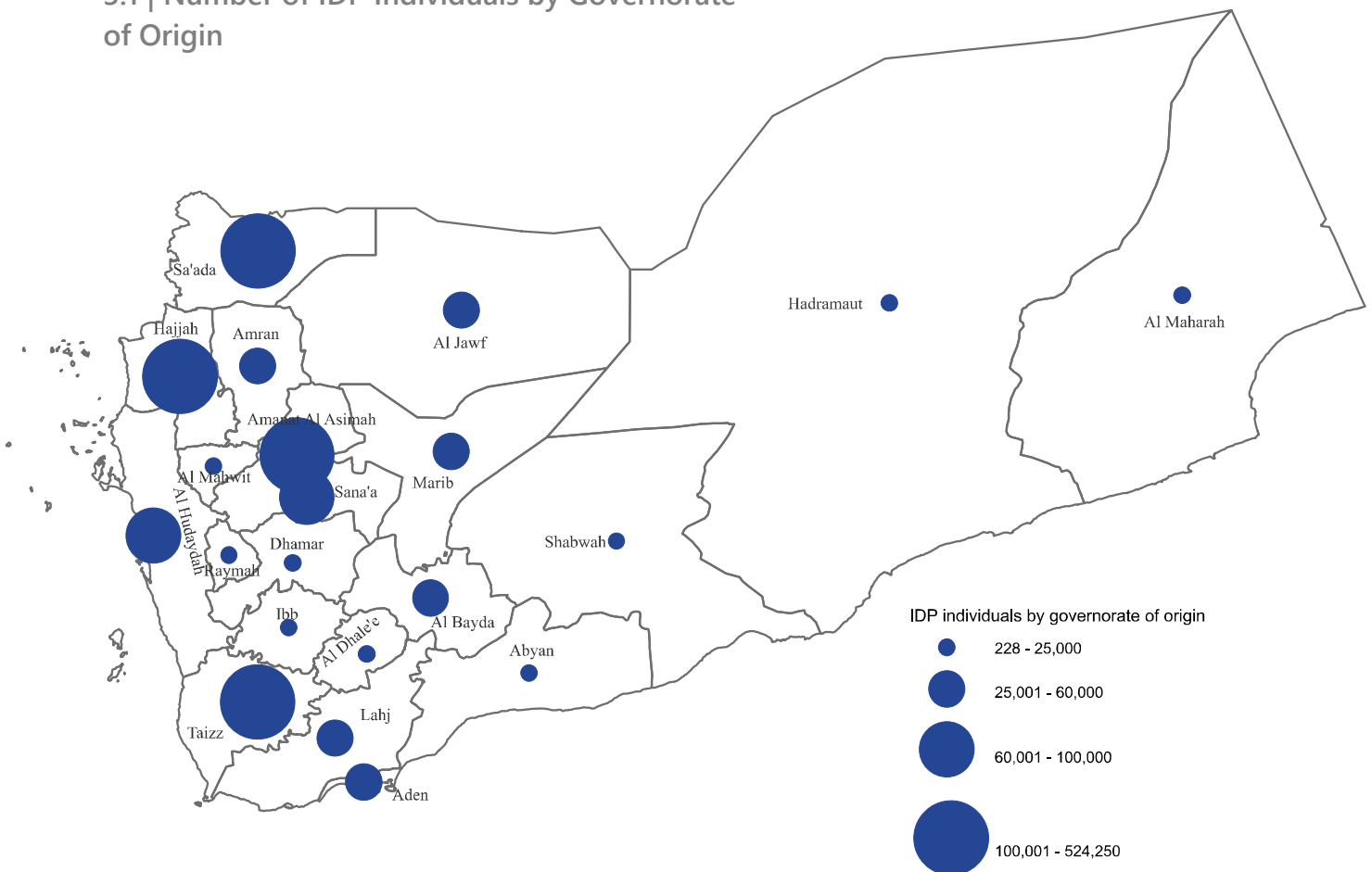
Table 1 Distribution of conflict IDP households and individuals by governorate of displacement

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

3.0 | Origin

- Approximately 1.5 million (or 74%) IDPs originate from four governorates of origin: 1. Taizz (550,416 IDPs or 27.3%), 2. Hajjah (375,048 IDPs or 18.5%), 3. Sa'ada (294,072 IDPs or 14%), and 4. Amanat Al Asimah (272,676 IDPs or 13.5%).
- Of the total IDP population, an estimated 44% (or 887,622 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%, 94.4%, 80.5% and 69.5%, respectively of the displaced population within each governorate originating from areas within the governorate.
- In Amran and Amanat Al Asimah just 17.4% and 5.2% of the observed IDP population originate from within their governorate of origin.
- As of August 2017 and since July 2017, Taizz has had the largest increase (26,238 individuals) in resident population exodus amongst the governorates of origin. In this regard Taizz is closely followed by Al-Bayda (2,322 individuals), Al Jawf (1,818 individuals), and Aden (1,362 individuals).

3.1 | Number of IDP Individuals by Governorate of Origin



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

11.9%

of the IDP population are displaced within their district of origin

Governorate of origin	Families	Individuals	
Taizz	91,736	550,416	 27%
Hajjah	62,508	375,048	 19%
Sa'ada	49,012	294,072	 15%
Amanat Al Asimah	45,446	272,676	 14%
Sana'a	15,546	93,276	 5%
Al Hudaydah	11,644	69,864	 3%
Al Jawf	9,743	58,458	 3%
Marib	8,190	49,140	 2%
Amran	7,823	46,938	 2%
Aden	7,001	42,006	 2%
Al Bayda	6,440	38,640	 2%
Lahj	5,370	32,220	 2%
Dhamar	3,646	21,876	 1%
Al Dhale'e	2,737	16,422	 1%
Shabwah	2,562	15,372	 1%
Ibb	2,441	14,646	 1%
Abyan	1,921	11,526	 1%
Hadramaut	1,281	7,686	 0%
Socotra	363	2,178	 0.1%
Al Mahwit	224	1,344	 0.1%
Raymah	37	222	 0.0%
Al Maharah	-	-	 0.0%
Total	335,671	2,014,026	



74%

of IDPs originate from four governorates.

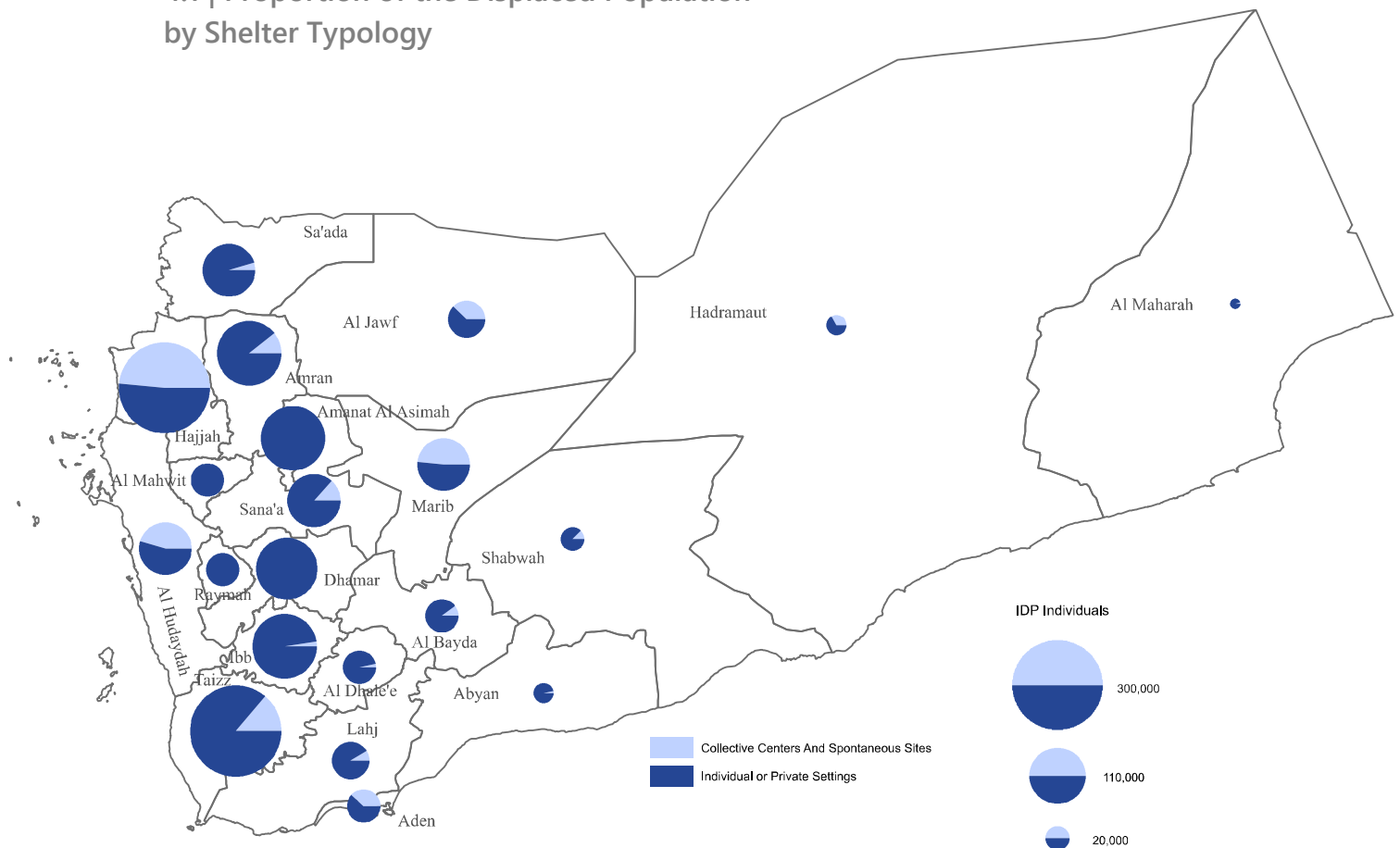
Table 2 Distribution of conflict and natural disaster IDP households and individuals by governorate of origin

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

4.0 | Shelter

- The majority of IDPs (77% or 1,562,190 IDPs) are housed in private settings. Of this population, 944,736 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 452,460 IDPs) are residing in rented accommodation and 8% (or 164,994 individuals) were forced to seek shelter in a second private home.
- The fact that that 88.5% (or 1,767,630 individuals) 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 (461,088 IDPs) of those displaced have opted – likely as a last resort – to reside in collective centers (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS).
- Among the IDPs residing in CC or SS, 106,362 individuals are living in CC such as disused schools, health facilities, religious buildings and other vacant public and private buildings, while 354,726 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

Governorates	Total IDPs households	Distribution of IDPs families by governorate and by Shelter Category							
		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	In Settlements (Grouped of Families) Urban and Rural	In Isolated / dispersed settlements	Other	
Hajjah	62,927	24%	12%	5%	5%	29%	16%	7%	100%
Taizz	52,740	40%	15%	16%	14%	4%	3%	9%	100%
Amanat Al Asimal	26,434	11%	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Amran	26,302	41%	4%	27%	12%	5%	4%	7%	100%
Ibb	22,918	53%	3%	28%	12%	0%	0%	5%	100%
Sana'a	21,004	44%	12%	9%	18%	4%	6%	6%	100%
Dhamar	20,236	63%	1%	18%	15%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Sa'ada	17,564	36%	34%	21%	3%	1%	3%	1%	100%
Al Hudaydah	17,504	21%	15%	14%	3%	23%	22%	2%	100%
Marib	12,271	15%	4%	28%	2%	5%	40%	6%	100%
Lahj	9,223	35%	28%	23%	7%	3%	2%	2%	100%
Al Jawf	8,167	27%	23%	5%	3%	16%	15%	11%	100%
Raymah	7,075	91%	3%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Aden	6,838	21%	0%	33%	0%	4%	35%	8%	100%
Al Mahwit	6,695	87%	0%	8%	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Bayda	5,833	31%	14%	38%	2%	0%	7%	7%	100%
Al Dhale'e	4,485	42%	15%	16%	20%	0%	2%	5%	100%
Shabwah	3,389	36%	11%	15%	5%	7%	8%	18%	100%
Abyan	2,633	54%	0%	33%	0%	1%	10%	2%	100%
Hadramaut	2,572	9%	1%	50%	2%	4%	31%	4%	100%
Al Maharah	604	1%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Socotra	363	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total	337,777	36%	11%	22%	8%	9%	9%	5%	100%

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).

564 families

whose shelter arrangements are unknown (this is a reduction of 64 families since the 15th Report).

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 needs of the displaced population.
- The TFPM has mapped 17,924 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster IDPs have settled. Food was indicated as the top priority need in 83% of the identified IDP populated locations, which host 74% (or 1,486,212 individuals) of the total IDP population.
- Access to income and shelter/housing were indicated as the number one priority need among 6% and 4% of identified IDP locations, which host 8% (or 165,354 individuals) and 5% (or 101,952 individuals) of the total IDP population.

5.1 | IDP Needs Reported Across the Identified Locations



83%

Food



6%

Access to
income



4%

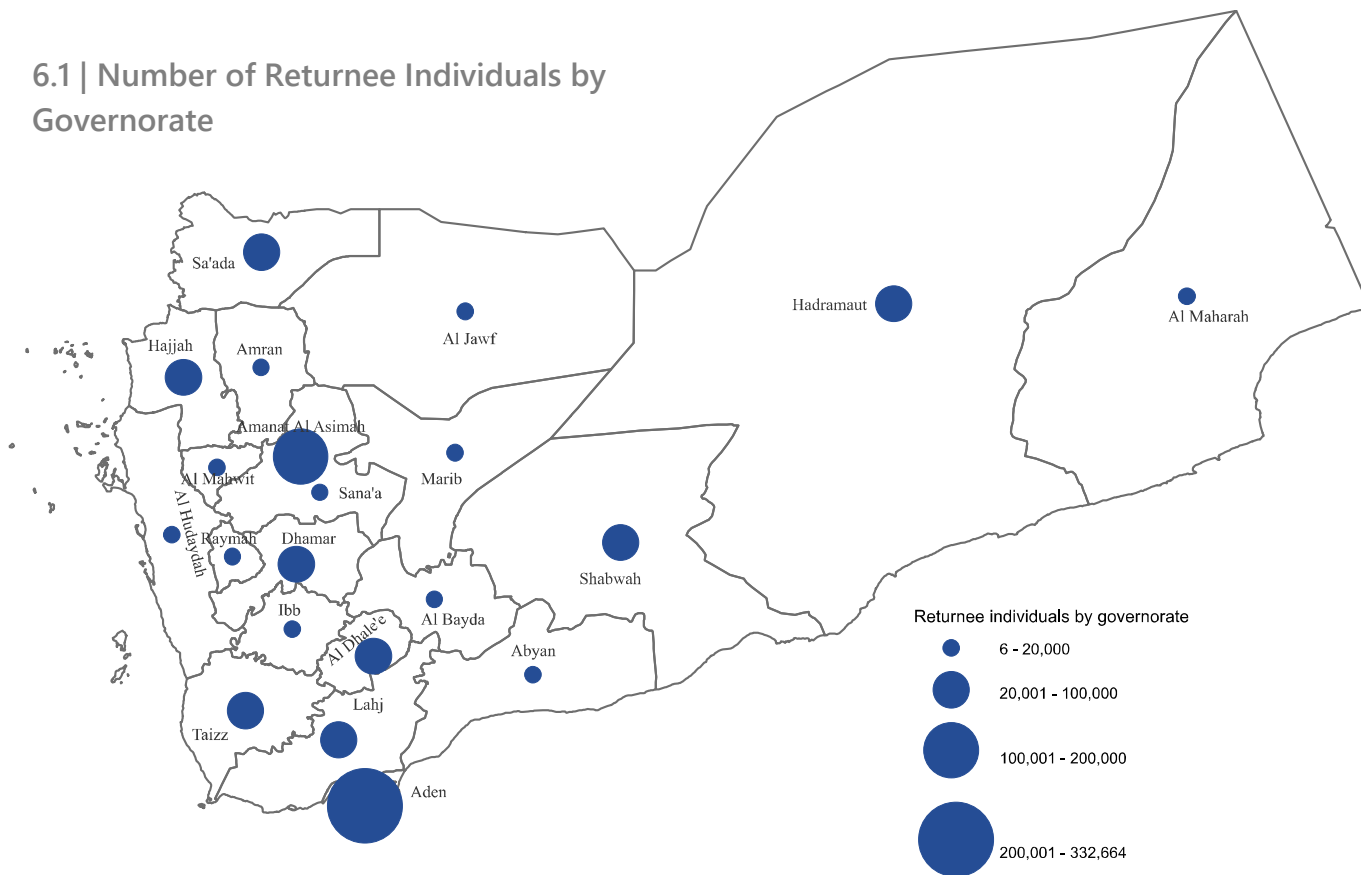
Shelter /
Housing

RETURNEES

6.0 | Return

- An increase has been observed in returnee population.
- The 16th TFPM report has identified an estimated 956,076 returnees (159,346 households), who have returned from conflict driven displacement to their location of origin across 20 governorates; the majority, 71.4% (682,764 returnees), have returned to just four governorates; 1. Aden (34.8% or 332,664 returnees), 2. Amanat Al Asimah (19.5% or 186,168 returnees), 3. Taizz (9.8% or 93,444 returnees) and 4. Lahj (7.4% or 70,488 returnees).
- The 956,076 individuals who have returned to their neighborhoods after fleeing conflict, represent 3.3% of the pre-crisis population of 28,923,127 individuals.
- Since the 15th Report there has been an overall increase in the conflict-affected return population by 10,032 individuals. The top three governorates with the largest increase in the identified conflict returnees are 1. Taizz (+6,983 individuals, 2. Amanat Al Asimah (+Shabwah) and 3. Al Baydah (+468).
- With respect to when the populations returned, 88.6% (or 893,682 returnees) returned more than 12 months ago, 11.3% (or 114,618 returnees) returned through the last 12 months. Notably, the most significant return movement was observed in September 2015 with 32%, or 317,718 individuals. Returning to Aden.

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

3.3%























of the Yemeni population are returnees

88.6%

of returnees have returned more than 12 months ago

81%

have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin

Governorate of return	Households	Individuals		
Aden	55,444	332,664		35%
Amanat Al Asimah	31,028	186,168		19%
Taizz	15,574	93,444		10%
Lahj	11,748	70,488		7%
Shabwah	9,876	59,256		6%
Hajjah	6,480	38,880		4%
Hadramaut	5,656	33,936		4%
Sa'ada	5,628	33,768		4%
Dhamar	5,090	30,540		3%
Al Dhale'e	2,625	15,750		2%
Marib	2,202	13,212		1%
Amran	1,845	11,070		1%
Ibb	1,643	9,858		1%
Al Maharah	1,557	9,342		1%
Al Jawf	1,372	8,232		1%
Abyan	801	4,806		1%
Al Bayda	473	2,838		0%
Al Hudaydah	191	1,146		0%
Socotra	112	672		0%
Sana'a	1	6		0%
Al Mahwit	0	0		0%
Raymah	0	0		0%
Total	159,346	956,076		



71.4%

Of returnees are located in four governorates.

The 15th TFPM Report also provides figures on return movements following displacement due to **natural disasters**. There are 69,378 individuals (or 11,563 households) across 6 governorates who have returned from natural disaster induced displacement.

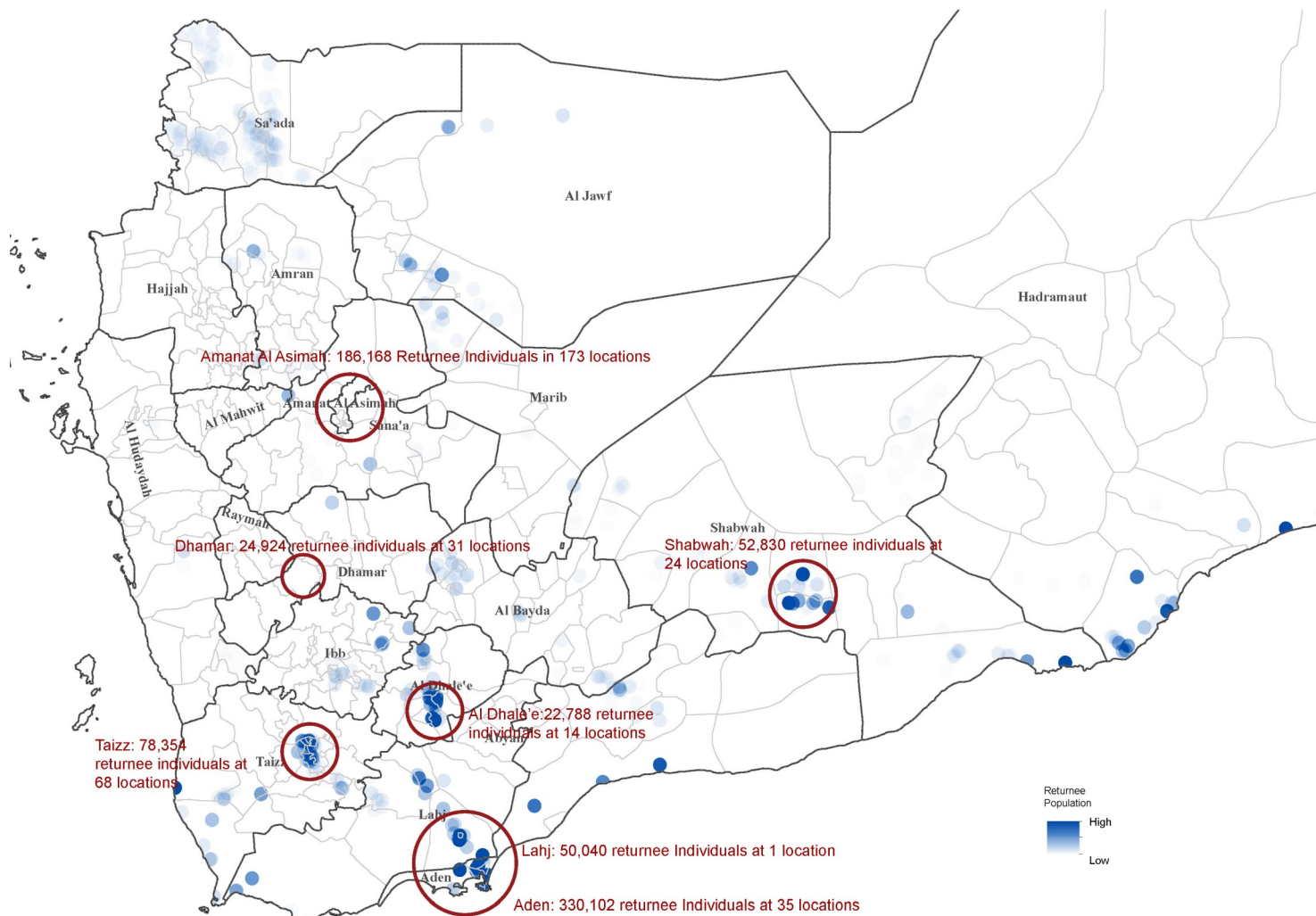
Table 4 Distribution of conflict returnee households and individuals by governorate of return

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: 330,102 returnee individuals in 35 locations in Craiter, Attawahi, Al Mualla, Dar Sad, Khur Maksar and Al Buraiqeh districts.
2. Lahj: 50,040 returnee individuals in 1 location in Al Hawtah district.
3. Amanat Al Asimah: 186,168 returnee individuals in 173 locations mainly in As Sabain, Assafi'yah, Az'zal, Ath'thaorah, Shu'aub , and Bani Al Harith districts.
4. Shabwah: 52,830 returnee individuals in 24 locations in Ataq and As Said districts.
5. Taizz: 78,354 returnee individuals in 68 locations in Al Mudhaffar, Al Qahirah, Al Mukha, and Dhubab districts.

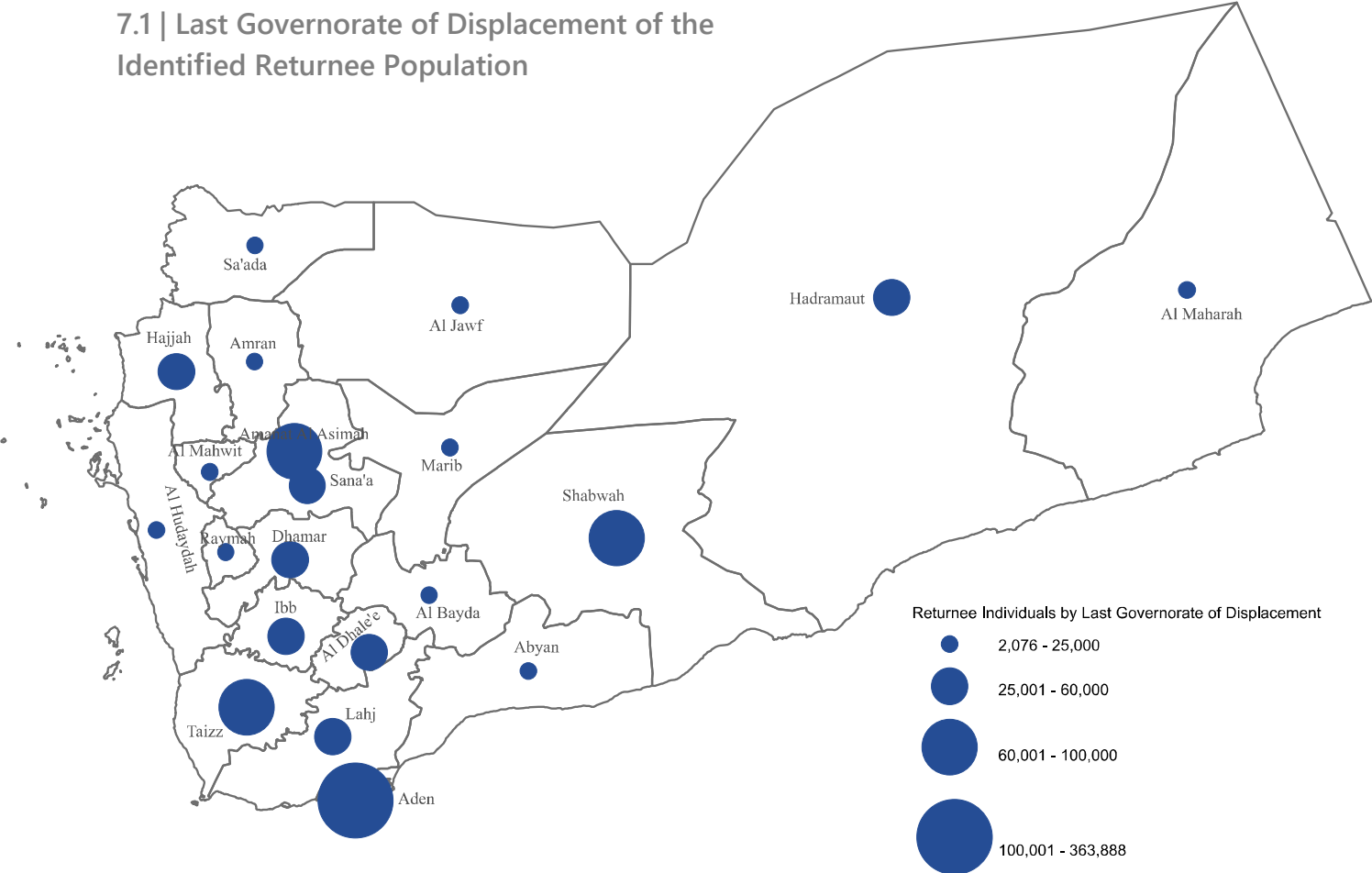


RETURNEES

7.0 | Last Place of Displacement

- The majority of returnees, 63% (605,322 returnees) have returned from their displacement from just four governorates; 1. Aden 38% (or 364,014 returnees), 2. Taizz 10% (or 93,174 returnees), 3. Amanat Al Asimah 9% (or 89,946 returnees), and 4. Shabwah 6% (or 58,188 returnees).
- Of the total returnee population, an estimated 81% (or 774,594 individuals) have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin.
- Exceptionally, Amanat Al Asimah, Lahj and Marib have witnessed a greater proportion or close to of return movement from displacement sites outside of the governorates with 58%, 48% and 45% of the return populations, respectively, returning from other governorates.
- Observed return movements are much more common in populations that have been displaced to areas within their governorate of origin. Currently, approximately 887,622 individuals remain displaced within their governorate of origin.

7.1 | Last Governorate of Displacement of the Identified Returnee Population

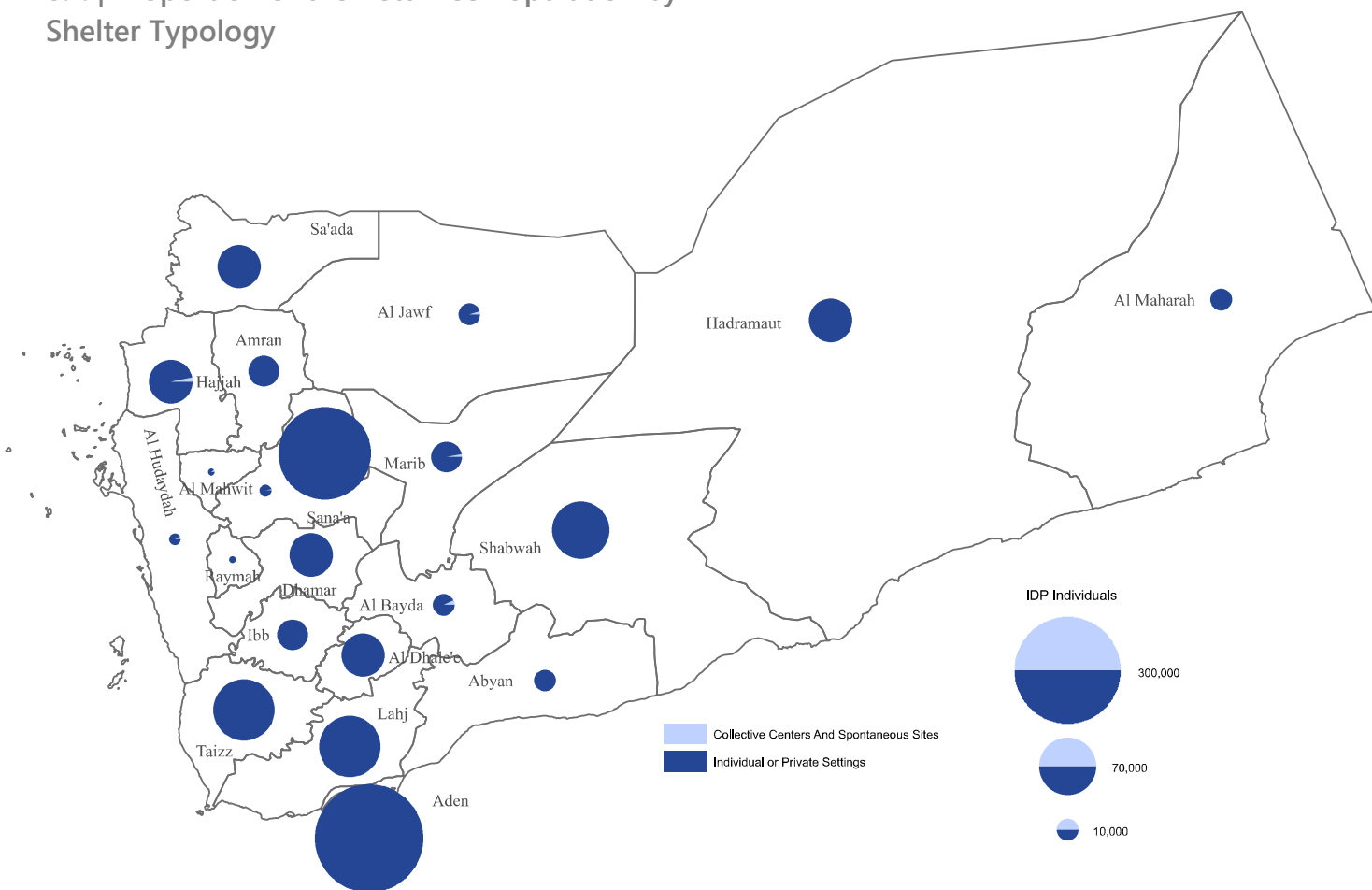


RETURNEES

8.0 | Shelter

- The majority of returnees, 74% (907,140 returnees), are residing in their original house of habitual residence. Despite this predominant trend, in Al Mahwit and Sana'a just 10% (or 1.14 individuals) and 37% (or 1,056 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, 9% (or 62,358 returnees) of returnees are living in rented accommodation and a further 11% (or 34,122 returnees) living with host families.
- 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 (4.3% or 4,488 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.
- Fifty per cent of the returnee population in CC and SS are located in Hajjah (1,212 individuals), Al Bayda (564 individuals) and Marib (456 individuals).

8.1 | Proportion of the Returnee Population by Shelter Typology



Shelter

Distribution of returnee families by governorate and by Shelter Category

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 Accomodatio n	In Second Home	Other	
Aden	55,444	88%	5%	0%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Amanat Al Asimal	31,028	89%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Taizz	15,574	95%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Lahj	11,748	97%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Shabwah	11,619	98%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Hajjah	6,480	79%	1%	0%	16%	0%	3%	100%
Hadramaut	6,018	94%	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Sa'ada	5,656	90%	2%	1%	5%	0%	2%	100%
Dhamar	5,628	87%	7%	0%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Al Dhale'e	5,090	45%	4%	1%	1%	49%	0%	100%
Marib	2,625	96%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Amran	2,519	61%	17%	0%	21%	0%	1%	100%
Ibb	2,202	93%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	100%
Al Maharah	2,187	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Jawf	1,893	91%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	100%
Abyan	1,845	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Bayda	1,372	71%	5%	13%	0%	3%	7%	100%
Al Hudaydah	801	54%	20%	17%	0%	0%	8%	100%
Socotra	515	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sana'a	473	37%	22%	2%	34%	0%	5%	100%
Al Mahwit	191	10%	10%	1%	67%	0%	12%	100%
Raymah	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total	170,909	88%	3%	1%	6%	2%	0%	100%

Table 5 Distribution of conflict and natural disaster induced returnee households and individuals by governorate of return and shelter typology .

74%

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

21%

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

32 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 form a picture of the most pressing needs of the returnee population.
- The TFPM has mapped 1,584 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster returnees were located. Food was indicated as the top priority need in 69% of the identified returnee locations, which hosts 48% (or 459,264 individuals) or the total returnee population.
- Access to income, and drinking water were indicated as the number one need among 11% (populated by 141,090 returnees), 4% (populated by 43,314 returnees) of the identified returnee locations, respectively.
- The proportion of the returnee population who have returned to the locations reporting financial support (53 locations) hosting 223,878 individuals) and psychosocial support (32 locations hosting 64,614 individuals) as a top priority need is high in comparison to the number of locations in which they reside.
- Furthermore, WASH support – which includes drinking water, cooking/washing water and sanitation/hygiene – was reported as the number one need in 10% (populated by 58,524 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 Reported Across the Identified Locations



69%

Food



11%

Access to
Income



4%

Drinking
Water

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 16th 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.

Governorate	TFPM						CSO					
	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 16th Report identifies 17,923 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 20,308 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.

TFPM SERVICES & CONTACTS

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

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. For further information please contact Duncan Sullivan, IOM at dsullivan@iom.int