

# TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

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

October 2016



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

**CONFLICT RELATED:** The 11<sup>th</sup> TFPM identifies, in connection with the ongoing conflict, **2,179,278 internally displaced persons (IDPs)** who remain in a situation of displacement across 21 governorates; the majority, 51%, are displaced in Hajjah, Taizz, and Sana'a. The TFPM has identified **1,010,016 returnees** in 20 governorates; the majority, 68%, have returned to Aden, Amanat Al Asimah and Taizz.

**NATURAL DISASTER RELATED:** The 11<sup>th</sup> TFPM Report also provides figures on displaced and returnee populations in relation to displacement due to natural disasters, namely the two cyclones that made landfall in November 2015 and the heavy rains through the summer 2016. As of September 2016, **20,334 individuals** remain in displacement owing to natural events across 18 governorates, with **55,554 returnees** across 8 governorates.

### DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS

Through August and September 2016 the TFPM has observed a minor decrease in the conflict-related displacement of 25,824 individuals (-1.12%). This is a result of identified decrease in IDP numbers in 8 governorates, primarily Taizz. On the other hand, there has been an overall increase in the conflict-affected return population by 60,546 individuals (+6.4%). In particular, increased return movements have been observed in 14 governorates, with over 34,770 new returnees identified in Aden. The majority of IDPs have been displaced since the first 6 months of the start of the conflict in March 2015, with 85% of IDPs reported to have been displaced for more than a year, with a further 5% displaced for 10 – 12 months.

The dynamics of displacement in Yemen continue to shift, with new displacement continuing to occur in areas of prolonged and escalating hostilities, while simultaneously the emergence of return pockets have been observed. Indeed, 90% of the population who have returned from their displacement in the last 19 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.

### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS<sup>2</sup> AND SHELTER SITUATION

The needs of IDPs, returnees, whether conflict or disaster related, and by extension members of the non-displaced host community remain high. Indicative data collected by the TFPM at the community level through key informants show that the following needs were identified as the number one priority among IDPs: food (66%), WASH (11%) and Shelter/Housing (7%). Access to income is reported as the fourth most commonly mentioned need, with 5% of the key informants expressing it as the top priority need. Since the last report, the percentage of IDPs reporting food as their top priority need reduced from 74% to 66%, while there was an observed increase of 10% of locations where WASH was reported as the top priority need. Based on the needs expressed in each governorate against the total number of displaced households per governorate, the top five governorates where food was consistently stated as the number one priority need were: Dhamar (99.8%), Sa'ada (99.2%), Ibb (98.5%), Sana'a (89.1%) and Raymah (86.5%). The governorate where the need for food was mentioned least often as a top priority was Hadramaut (4.9%). Amongst returnees, the following needs were mentioned as the top priority: food (35%), financial support (19%) psychosocial support (16%) and access to income (10%). However, this varied between the different areas with significant governorate as well as regional variance observed.

With respect to shelter,<sup>3</sup> the majority of IDPs are living in hosted situations (55%), while the next largest category are those that reside in rented accommodation (22%), followed by those residing in collective centres or spontaneous settlements (19%). This is a common trend seen in previous TFPM reports, and is also similar to shelter distribution trends globally among displaced populations. Among returnees the vast majority (86%) have returned to their original homes, with a small number (7%) residing in rented accommodation, and a further 7% in hosted situations.

<sup>1</sup> The data in this report was collected in August and September 2016.

<sup>2</sup> The current assessment methodology only allows for the number one priority need to be reported per location, and thus the results should not be interpreted to mean that other needs are not significant in each location.

<sup>3</sup> The TFPM has aligned its shelter categories with those of the Shelter/CCCM/NFI Cluster.

# TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

## 11<sup>th</sup> Report

October 2016



### CONTENTS

Page 1 .....	Executive Summary
Page 2 .....	Introduction
Pages 3 to 7 .....	Maps and Statistical Data
Page 8 to 9 .....	Displacement and Return Overview
Page 10 .....	Yemen Situational Analysis
Page 11.....	Population Change Estimates
Page 11 to 17 .....	Displacement and Returnee Analysis
Page 17 to 18.....	Governorate Profiles / Area Assessment Methodology
Page 18 .....	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)
Page 19 .....	Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment
Page 20 .....	TFPM Services & Contacts

### INTRODUCTION

This is the 11<sup>th</sup> report of the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM), which is a technical working group of the Yemen Protection Cluster. The report details the latest snapshot on displacement and return in Yemen providing indicative findings related to displacement/return trends, area of origin, duration of displacement, shelter situation and top priority needs.

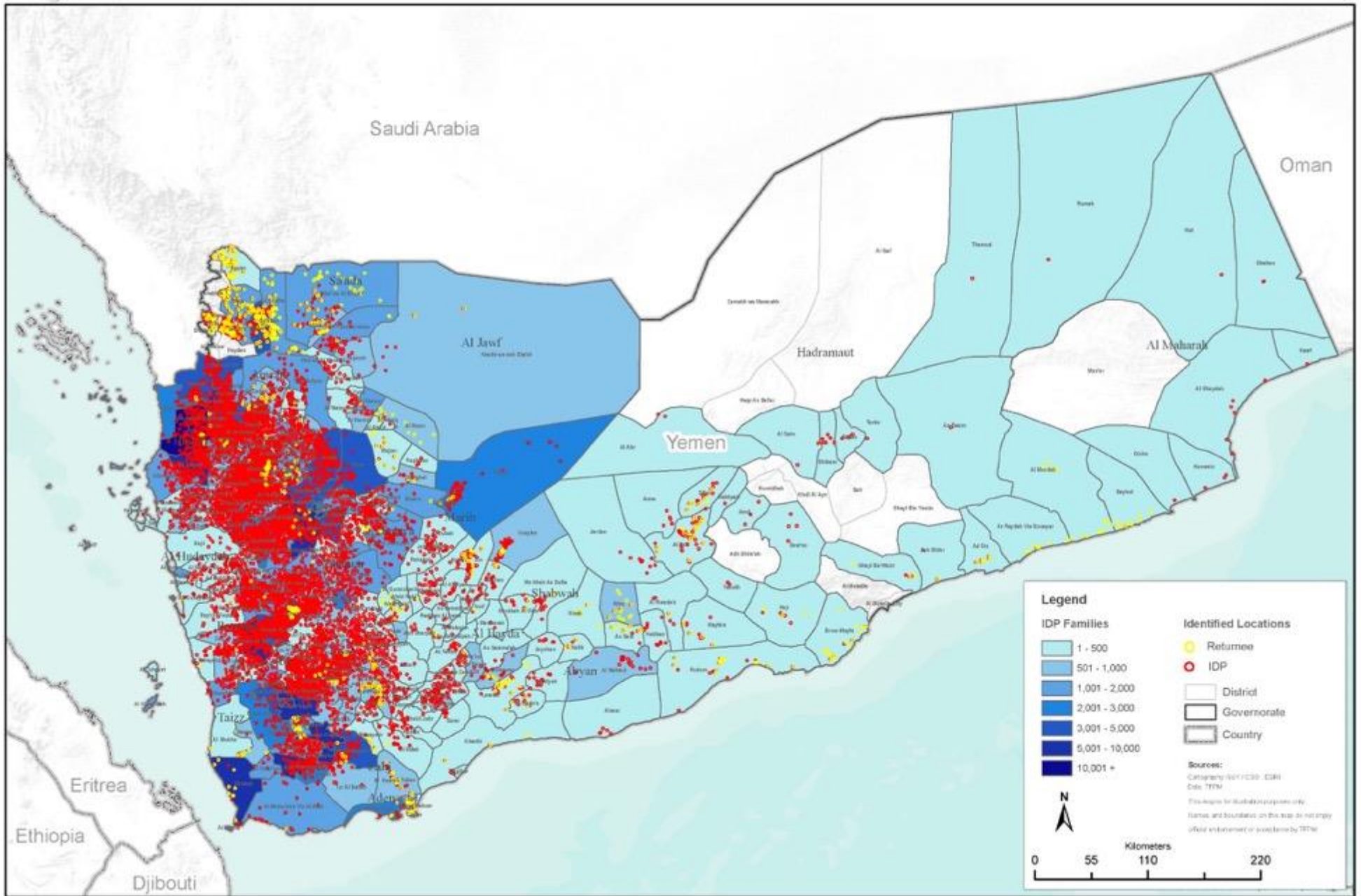
The data used for the 11<sup>th</sup> report was collected through August and September, 2016. The TFPM collects data in monthly cycles to monitor trends and provide a further comparative basis for analysis. For this reason, since the publication of the 10<sup>th</sup> report there have been two 'rounds' of data collection supporting the validation of the statistics published in this report.

The 11<sup>th</sup> report identifies 17,364 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 23 KI with the assistance of whom 21,649 Area Assessments were completed covering 98.5% of the 333 districts throughout the 22 governorates of Yemen. The districts not covered were: Al Dhaher, Ghamr, Haydan, Monabbih, Qatabir and Shadaa in the governorate of Sa'ada.

### KEY 11<sup>TH</sup> REPORT DATA AT A GLANCE

Indicative information collected at the community level from key informants:

- Conflict IDPs: 363,213 households/2,179,278 individuals
  - Natural disaster IDPs: 3,389 households/20,334 individuals
- Conflict displaced returnees: 168,336 households/ 1,010,016 individuals
  - Natural disaster returnees: 9,259 households/55,554 individuals
- Conflict IDPs: The top 5 governorates are 1) Hajjah, 2) Taizz, 3) Sana'a, 4) Amanat Al Asimah, and 5) Dhamar. These governorates host 65% of the total conflict IDP population, which is equivalent to 1,411,416 individuals.
- Conflict returnees: The top 5 governorates are 1) Aden, 2) Amanat Al Asimah, 3) Taizz, 4) Lahj, and 5) Shabwah. These governorates host 80% of the total conflict returnee population, which is equivalent to 810,744 individuals.
- Governorates of origin: The top 5 governorates are 1) Taizz, 2) Hajjah, 3) Amanat Al Asimah, 4) Sa'ada and 5) Sana'a, which represent 86% of the total conflict displaced population, equivalent to 1,866,780 individuals.
- IDP shelter: 77% of IDPs are living with hosted families (related or unrelated), 22% are renting accommodation, while 19% are living in collective centers or spontaneous settlements.
- Returnee shelter: 86% of have returned to their original house or habitual residence, while 14% are in rented or hosted arrangements.
- IDPs needs: Food was indicated as the number one need within 66% of the identified locations. WASH and Shelter/Housing were indicated as the top priority need among 11% and 7% of locations, respectively.
- Returnee needs: Food was indicated as the number one need within 35% of the identified locations. Financial support and psychosocial support were indicated as the top priority need among 19% and 16% of locations, respectively.



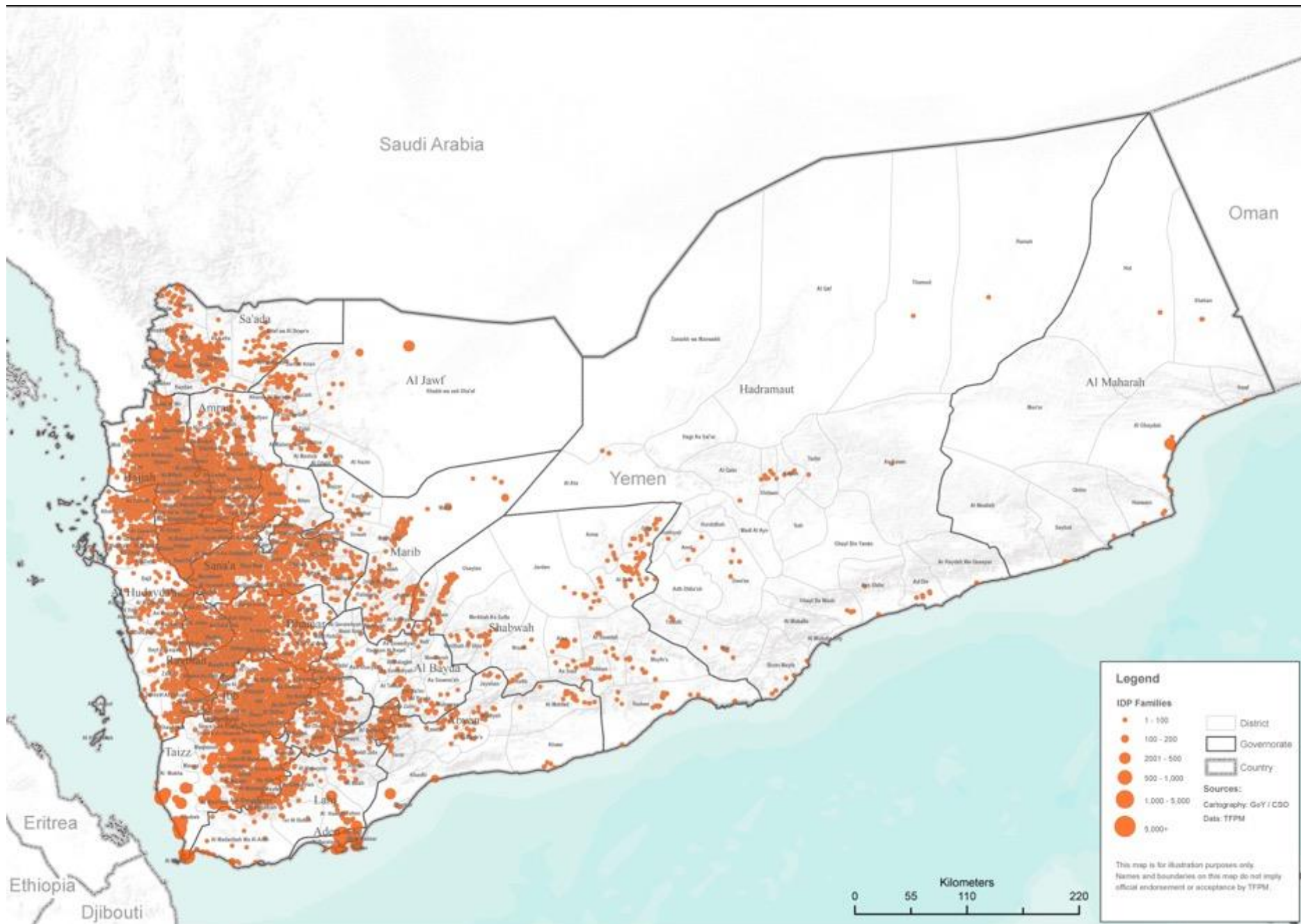
**Legend**

<b>IDP Families</b>	<b>Identified Locations</b>
1 - 500	Returnee
501 - 1,000	IDP
1,001 - 2,000	District
2,001 - 3,000	Governorate
3,001 - 5,000	Country
5,001 - 10,000	
10,001 +	

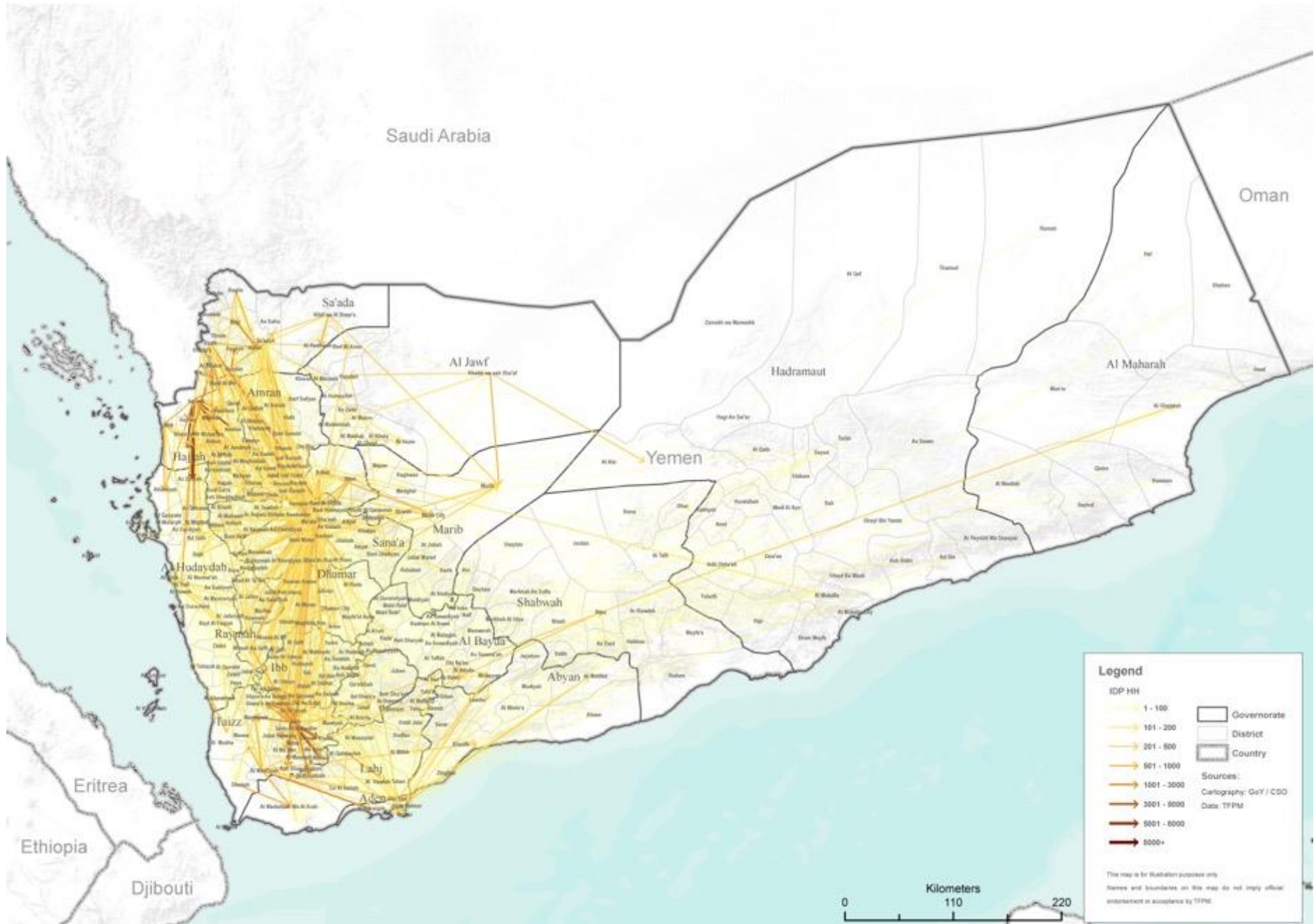
**Sources:**  
 Categories: UNHCR, IOM, ERM  
 Date: 7/16  
 This map is for illustrative purposes only.  
 Names and boundaries on this map do not imply  
 official endorsement or acceptance by UNHCR.

**Scale:** 0 55 110 220 Kilometers

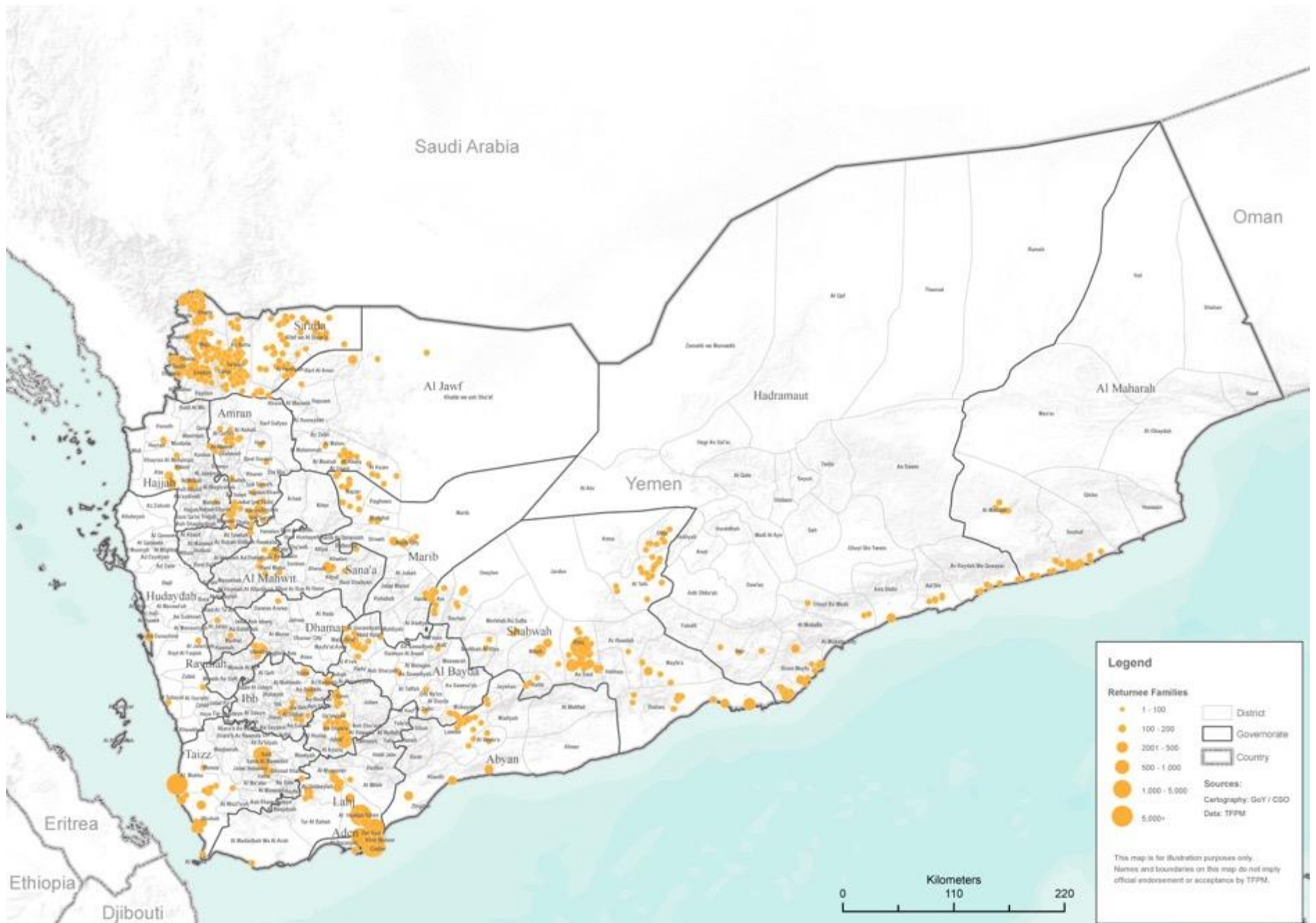
**MAP 1: DISTRIBUTION OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT**



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



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



**STATISTICAL DATA**

Governorate	Conflict IDPs						Conflict Returnees						Disaster IDPs						Disaster Returnees					
	10th report		11th Report		10th & 11th difference		10th report		11th Report		10th & 11th difference		10th report		11th Report		10th & 11th difference		10th report		11th Report		10th & 11th difference	
	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind	HHs	Ind
1 Abyan	3,344	20,064	2,808	16,848	-536	-3,216	1,703	10,218	1,754	10,524	51	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Aden	4,443	26,658	5,087	30,522	644	3,864	55,372	332,232	61,167	367,002	5,795	34,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Al Bayda	6,263	37,578	5,406	32,436	-857	-5,142	468	2,808	1,156	6,936	688	4,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Al Dahale'e	4,592	27,552	4,557	27,342	-35	-210	4,782	28,692	4,865	29,190	83	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Al Hudaydah	17,923	107,538	17,378	104,268	-545	-3,270	4,737	28,422	844	5,064	-3,893	-23,358	108	648	60	360	-48	-288	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Al Jawf	6,610	39,660	6,491	38,946	-119	-714	1,122	6,732	1,221	7,326	99	594	0	0	200	1,200	200	1,200	3	18	56	336	53	318
7 Al Maharah	457	2,742	522	3,132	65	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	781	4,686	6	36	-775	-4,650	0	0	988	5,928	988	5,928
8 Al Mahwit	8,885	53,310	8,191	49,146	-694	-4,164	153	918	80	480	-73	-438	23	138	35	210	12	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Amanat Al Asimah	24,999	149,994	26,297	157,782	1,298	7,788	37,214	223,284	37,260	223,560	46	276	1	6	0	0	-1	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Amran	15,672	94,032	17,193	103,158	1,521	9,126	1,493	8,958	1,388	8,328	-105	-630	1,294	7,764	1,057	6,342	-237	-1,422	688	4,128	903	5,418	215	1,290
11 Dhamar	21,599	129,594	22,914	137,484	1,315	7,890	5,368	32,208	2,810	16,860	-2,558	-15,348	35	210	33	198	-2	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Hadramaut	1,389	8,334	1,609	9,654	220	1,320	126	756	128	768	2	12	641	3,846	530	3,180	-111	-666	4,251	25,506	4,626	27,756	375	2,250
13 Hajjah	74,062	444,372	80,296	481,776	6,234	37,404	6,949	41,694	6,601	39,606	-348	-2,088	549	3,294	602	3,612	53	318	0	0	615	3,690	615	3,690
14 Ibb	16,369	98,214	18,698	112,188	2,329	13,974	644	3,864	2,107	12,642	1,463	8,778	0	0	10	60	10	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Lahj	9,132	54,792	9,366	56,196	234	1,404	10,679	64,074	11,184	67,104	505	3,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Marib	7,302	43,812	7,595	45,570	293	1,758	4,403	26,418	4,993	29,958	590	3,540	48	288	51	306	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Raymah	7,606	45,636	8,556	51,336	950	5,700	0	0	3	18	3	18	46	276	25	150	-21	-126	1	6	1	6	0	0
18 Sa'ada	8,086	48,516	12,176	73,056	4,090	24,540	3,860	23,160	4,206	25,236	346	2,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Sana'a	37,982	227,892	34,617	207,702	-3,365	-20,190	269	1,614	1,056	6,336	787	4,722	20	120	18	108	-2	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Shabwah	1,970	11,820	2,344	14,064	374	2,244	4,332	25,992	9,570	57,420	5,238	31,428	330	1,980	362	2,172	32	192	1,382	8,292	1,592	9,552	210	1,260
21 Socotra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	1,488	400	2,400	152	912	630	3,780	478	2,868	-152	-912
22 Taizz	88,832	532,992	71,112	426,672	-17,720	-106,320	14,571	87,426	15,943	95,658	1,372	8,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>367,517</b>	<b>2,205,102</b>	<b>363,213</b>	<b>2,179,278</b>	<b>-4,304</b>	<b>-25,824</b>	<b>158,245</b>	<b>949,470</b>	<b>168,336</b>	<b>1,010,016</b>	<b>10,091</b>	<b>60,546</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>24,744</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>20,334</b>	<b>-735</b>	<b>-4,410</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>41,730</b>	<b>9,259</b>	<b>55,554</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>13,824</b>

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

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

**2.18 million** conflict displaced persons

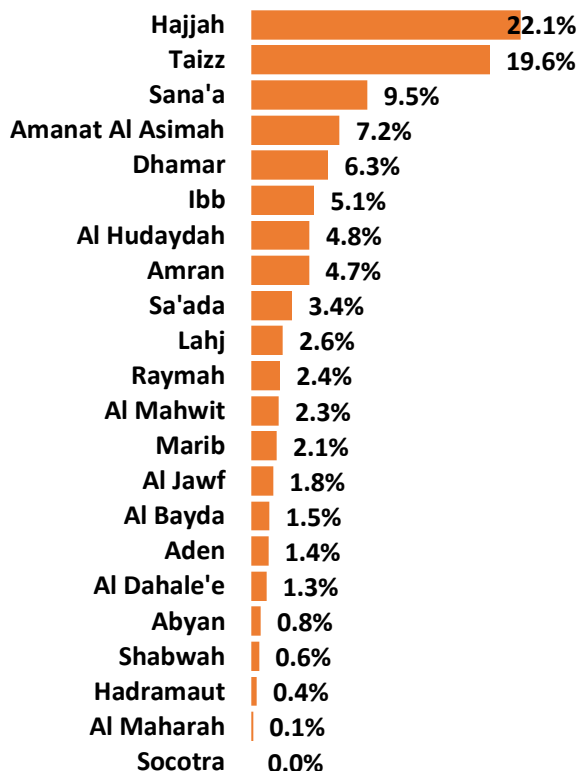
**20,334** natural disaster displaced persons

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

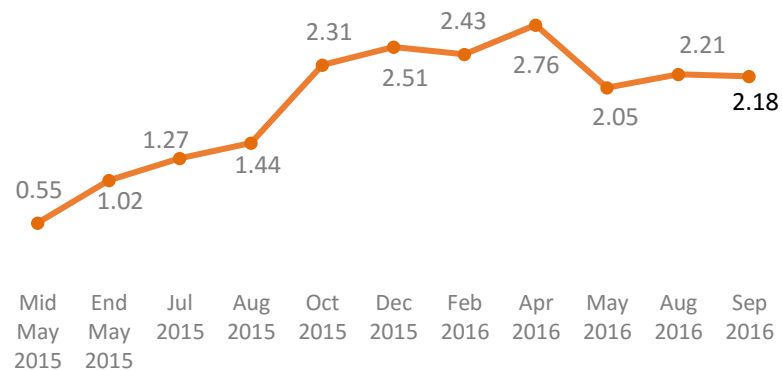
**78%** of the total conflict displaced population are from the TOP 5 governorates of origin, which are Taizz, Hajjah, Amanat Al Asimah, Sa'ada and Sana'a

**77%** of total disaster displaced population are represented in the TOP 5 governorates, which are Amran, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Socotra and Sa'ada

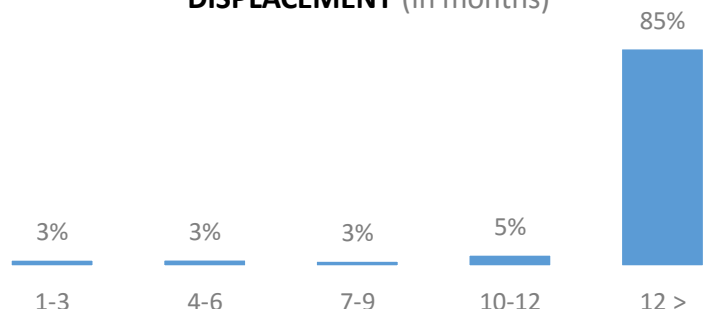
### CONFLICT IDPS BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT



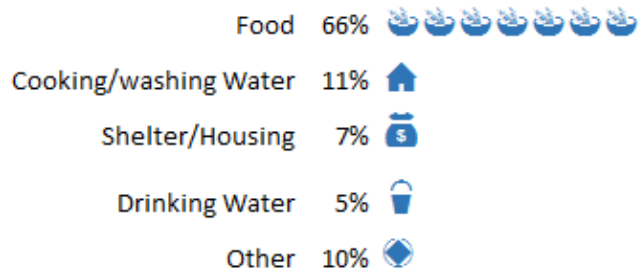
### DISPLACEMENT TRENDS OF CONFLICT DISPLACED IDPs (in millions)



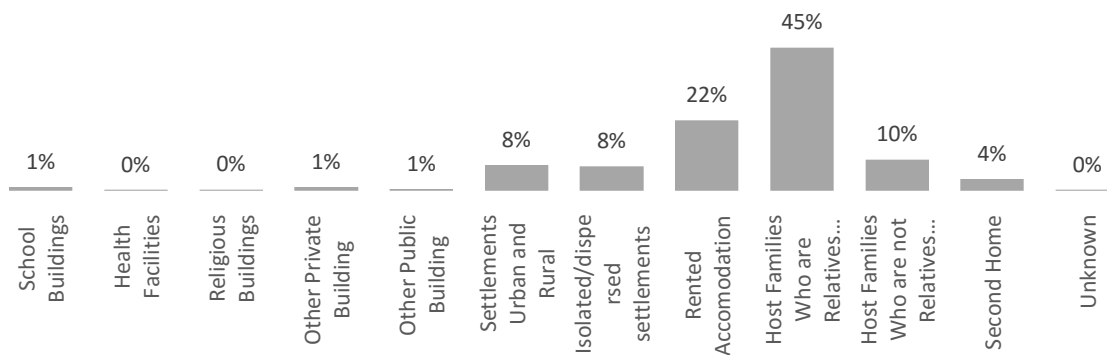
### DURATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENT (in months)



### TOP (PRIORITY) NEEDS AMONGST CONFLICT AND DISASTER IDPs



### SHELTER SITUATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENTS





## RETURN OVERVIEW

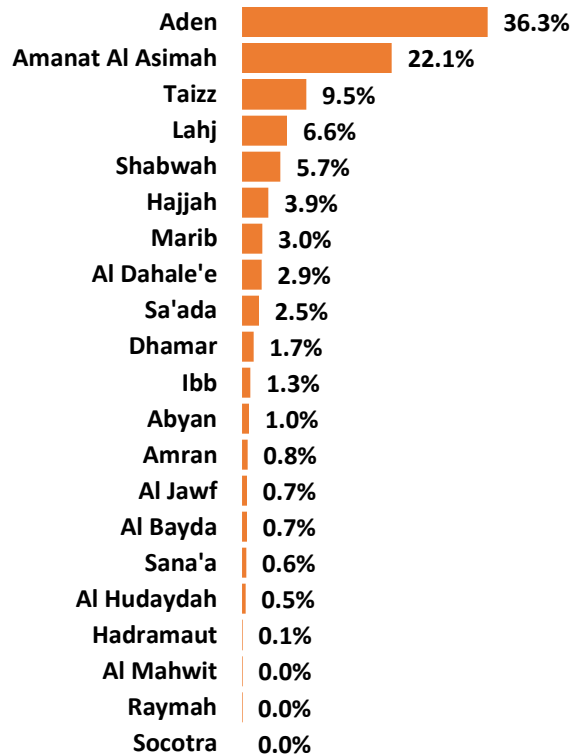
**1.01 million** conflict related returnees

**55,554** natural disaster related returnees

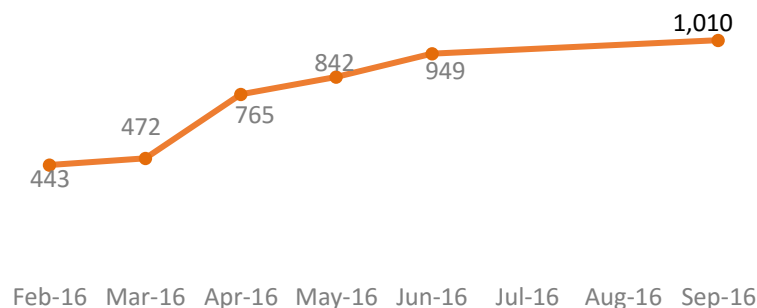
**78%** of the total conflict returnee population are in the TOP 5 governorates, which are Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, Lahj and Shabwah

**94%** of the total disaster returnee population are in 6 governorates, which are Hadramaut, Shabwah, Al Maharah, Amran, and Hajjah

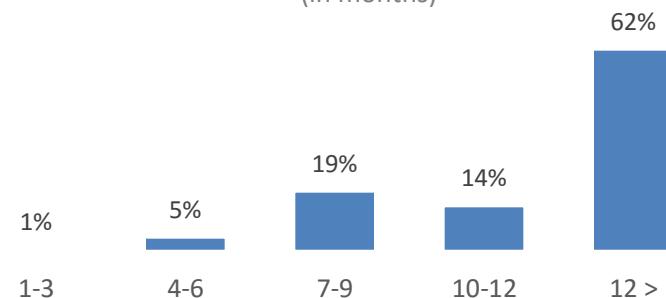
### CONFLICT RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN



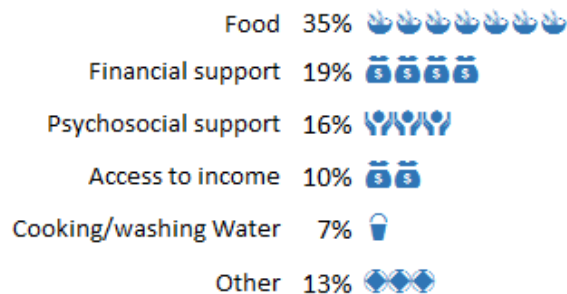
### RETURN TRENDS OF CONFLICT DISPLACED IDPs (in thousands)



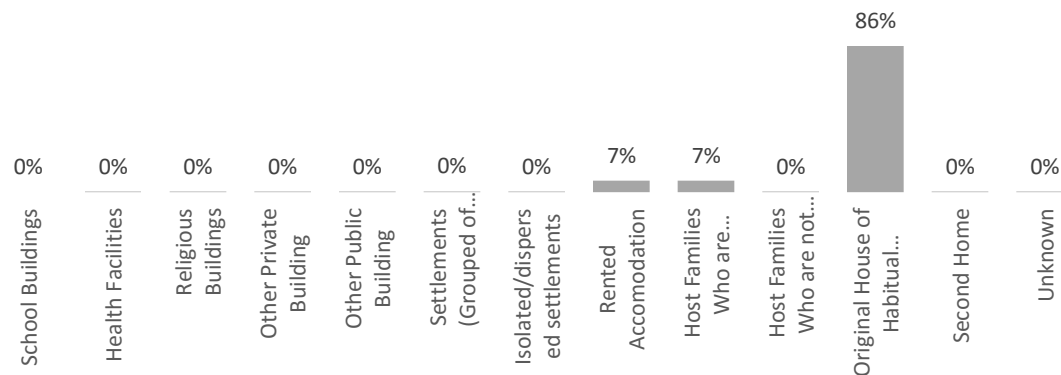
### DURATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER RETURN (in months)



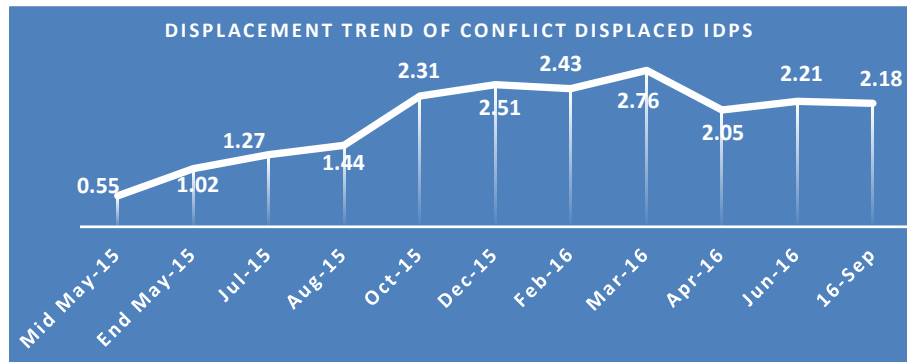
### TOP (PRIORITY) NEEDS AMONGST CONFLICT AND DISASTER RETURNEES



### SHELTER SITUATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER RETURNS



## YEMEN DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



The onset of active hostilities in March 2015 led to large-scale displacement in the first three months of the crisis. By the end of May 2015 the TFPM reported some 1 million individuals displaced. Within the first six months of the crisis further displacement was witnessed throughout Yemen as the conflict reached Aden. From August 2015 onwards, a shift in the frontlines and hotspots of the conflict resulted in violence reaching new areas of the country influencing displacement figures and trends. By October 2015, the TFPM reported an IDP population of 2.3 million individuals.

Between the 5<sup>th</sup> report (published in October 2015) and 7<sup>th</sup> report (published in February 2016) slight variances in the overall number of IDPs were recorded. However, significant regional differences were identified. For instance, a reduction in the number of IDPs was found in the southern areas of Yemen following a period of relative calm in the country.<sup>5</sup> More broadly, there was a general increase of the IDP population in the North and North West areas and a decrease in the South and South East areas.

A significant spike was again seen March 2016, as documented in the 8<sup>th</sup> report (published in April 2016) where the IDP figure increased by 325,738 individuals (13% from the 7<sup>th</sup> report).<sup>6</sup> This occurred during an escalation of the fighting in Marib and Sana'a. However, by the 9<sup>th</sup> report (covering April 2016) a reduction in

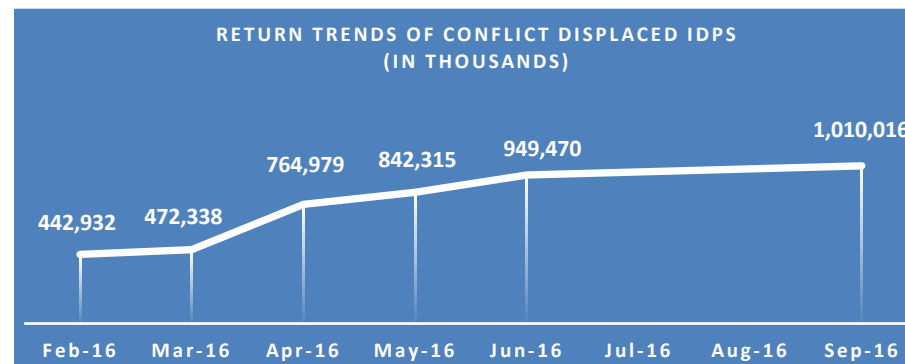
<sup>5</sup> BBC, "Yemen conflict: Saudis in prisoner swap with Houthi rebels", 09 March 2016, available at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-35767509>

<sup>6</sup> ACAPs, "Global Emergency Overview Snapshot, 31 March - 5 April 2016, 05 April 2016, available at: <http://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-emergency-overview-snapshot-31-march-5-april-2016>

<sup>7</sup> UN New Centre, "Yemen: UN officials welcome cessation of hostilities", 11 April 2016, available at: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=53650#.V0Qr55dH6yA>

the displacement figure to 2.05 million was observed. This coincided with another changed situation with hostilities now markedly lower in the north than during previous periods, and the decline may be linked to the cessation of hostilities,<sup>7</sup> which was declared on 10 April 2016 ahead of peace talks to be conducted in Kuwait.<sup>8</sup>

From May to June 2016 there was an increase in the displacement figures as it reached to some 2.2 million IDPs. During August and September 2016 the overall IDP population has remained relatively stable – with a limited decrease to 2.18 million - although regional fluctuations, as well as simultaneous displacement and return movements, have continued to be observed. Since February 2016 there has been a steady upward increase in the rate of return, especially into Aden.



The short-lived ceasefire from 19-21 October 2016 and resumption of active hostilities in Yemen will likely continue to be a driver of further displacement, and impede more widespread return movements.

Indeed, the ebb and flow pattern of displacement in Yemen that had been tracked in previous reports will likely continue. The volume and geographic distribution of displacement and return movements will likely continue to be influenced by the severity and location of active hostilities, but could also be linked to the availability of adequate shelter and livelihood opportunities. While these assumptions need to be verified, they are potential factors that may be at play in the displacement and return context in Yemen.

<sup>8</sup> Adam Schreck, Associated Press, "UN Envoy Cites Progress in Yemen Talks, Airstrikes Continue", 22 May 2016, available at: <http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/envoy-progress-made-yemen-peace-talks-39286208>

## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

### DISPLACEMENT FLOW: POPULATION CHANGE ESTIMATES

The population of Yemen is estimated at 27,431,707 million individuals.<sup>9</sup> The ongoing displacement and return movements have had an impact on the population size of several districts. Some areas are now host to large IDP to host community ratios, which will place increased demand on pre-existing infrastructure and services, and pressure on the host communities' absorption capacity.

Currently, an identified total of 2,199,612 individuals are in a situation of displacement owing to conflict and natural disasters out of Yemen's pre-crisis population of 27,431,707 individuals, meaning that 8.0% of the Yemeni population is displaced.

In addition, there are presently 1,065,570 individuals who have returned to their neighborhoods after fleeing conflict or natural disasters, representing 3.9% of the pre-crisis population.

In terms of net population change, the governorates with the greatest population increase due to conflict are: Dhamar (123,789 individuals, or a +7% shift in population), Ibb (105,571 individuals, or a +4% shift in population), and Sana'a (91,461 individuals, or a +8% shift in population.) The governorates with the greatest population decrease due to conflict are: Taizz (-267,023 individuals, or a -9% shift in population), Amanat Al Asimah (-193,979 individuals, or a -6% shift in population), and Sa'ada (-189,888, or a -18% shift in population.)

The four governorates with the highest proportion of IDPs to host community residents were: Hajjah (23% of the current population are IDPs), Sana'a (17% of the current population are IDPs), Taizz (15% of the population are IDPs), and Marib (14% of the current population are IDPs.)

It is also worth noting that 49% of all conflict IDPs (1,087,332 individuals) are displaced within their governorates of origin, while 51% (1,112,280 individuals) are displaced outside of their governorates of origin.

### DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT AND TRENDS

As of the 11<sup>th</sup> report 2,179,278 individuals (363,213 households) remain in displacement as a result of the conflict in Yemen across 21 governorates. There are an identified 20,334 individuals (3,389 households) who remain displaced as a result of natural disasters in 18 governorates.

During August to September 2016 there has been an overall net decrease in conflict-related displacement of 25,824 individuals (-1%) owing to decreases in IDP populations in 8 governorates. While an absolute decrease of 143,226 individuals has been observed in 8 governorates, an absolute increase of 117,402 individuals has been observed in 14 governorates. The largest decrease was observed in Taizz with a reduction of 106,320 individuals. The remaining 8 governorates have experienced an overall drop of 36,906 IDPs.

The top five governorates with the largest increase in the identified conflict IDPs were: 1. Hajjah (+37,404 individuals), 2. Sa'ada (+24,540 individuals), 3. Ibb (+13,974 individuals), 4. Amran (+9,126 individuals) and 5. Dhamar (+7,890 individuals).

The top five governorates of origin for conflict IDPs are: 1. Taizz (692,250 individuals), 2. Hajjah (449,112 individuals), 3. Amanat Al Asimah (349,482 individuals), 4. Sa'ada (260,028 individuals) and 5. Sana'a (115,908 individuals).

From August to September 2016, among governorates of origin, Sa'ada has shown the largest increase of those displaced from the governorate (41,934 individuals), followed by Hajjah (18,396 individuals).

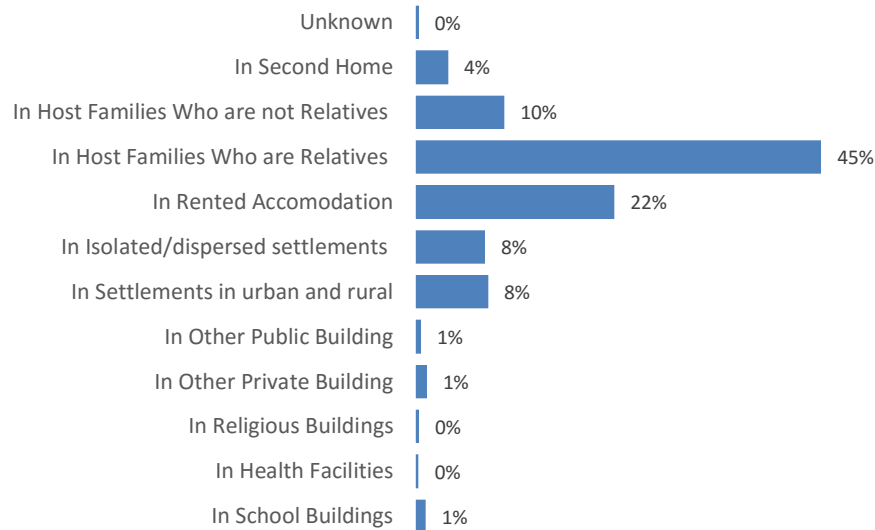
With respect to duration of displacement, since the onset of the conflict 19 months ago in March 2015, 85% or 1,907,796 IDPs (317,996 households) have been displaced for more than one year. A further 5% have been displaced for a duration of 10 to 12 months.

<sup>9</sup> Yemen Central Statistics Office (CSO)

## SHELTER SITUATION<sup>10</sup>

Owing to the implementation of dedicated displacement tracking by IOM and UNHCR/YWU, the TFPM has mapped 14,832 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster IDPs are residing, and has mapped the identified population at each location to 12 shelter categories.<sup>11</sup>

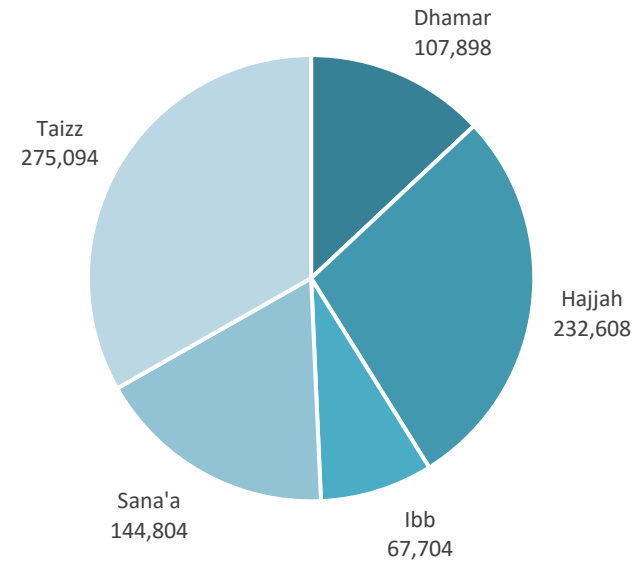
### SHELTER SITUATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENTS



The majority of all IDPs (55% or 1,204,404 individuals) are living with host families, of whom 45% are living with relatives and 10% living with non-relatives. Given the duration of displacement, this indicates a prolonged burden on the respective host communities.

The top 5 governorates with IDPs in hosted settings (either with relatives or non-relatives) are: 1. Taizz (275,094 individuals), 2. Hajjah (232,608 individuals), 3. Sana'a (144,804 individuals) 4. Dhamar (107,898 individuals) and 5. Ibb (67,704 individuals). These 5 governorates represent 69% of all IDPs in hosted settings.

### TOP 5 GOVERNORATE WITH IDPS LIVING WITH HOST FAMILIES BY HOUSEHOLD

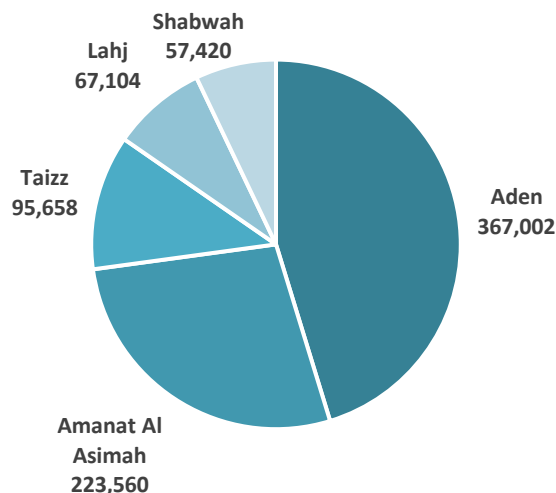


<sup>10</sup> There are no IDP camps in Yemen due to a 'No Camp Policy' adopted by the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team.

<sup>11</sup> Through the Area Assessment which the TFPM uses to map IDP and returnee locations, sites are identified with the names and PCodes. This provides a unique site ID which allows for the total number of sites to be counted.

A significant proportion (22% or 483,720 individuals) of IDPs are renting accommodation.

TOP 5 GOVERNORATES WITH IDPS LIVING WITH IN RENTED ACCOMODATION BY HOUSEHOLD



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.

Indeed, 19% (424,950 individuals) of those displaced have opted – likely as a last resort – to reside in collective centers (CC)<sup>12</sup> or spontaneous settlements (SS), which often do not meet minimum shelter standards and are characterized by lack of access to basic services, little to no protection from the elements, overcrowding and lack of privacy, and insecurity of tenure.

Among this 19% figure, 3.6% (80,040 individuals) are living in collective centers such as schools, health facilities, religious buildings and other vacant public and private buildings, while 15.7% (344,910 individuals) are residing in spontaneous settlements in rural or urban settings, or in isolated or dispersed settlements.

<sup>12</sup> Further definitions of the shelter categories can be viewed in Annex 1.

## TOP PRIORITY NEEDS

The primary purpose of the Area Assessment is displacement mapping.<sup>13</sup> However, indicative data on the top priority needs as expressed by key informants is also collected.

Since the methodology does not involve the use of household level needs assessments, the needs related data generated cannot be considered conclusive. This limits the ability to make definitive statements regarding IDP needs and for this reason the information in this report should be supplemented through additional sector specific data collection initiatives, such as household level assessments and/or Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

Food was indicated as the top priority need among 66% of the identified IDP locations, which host 1,453,950 individuals. WASH and Shelter/Housing were indicated as the number one priority needs among 19% (hosting 408,234 individuals) and 7% (hosting 151,488 individuals) of identified IDP locations.

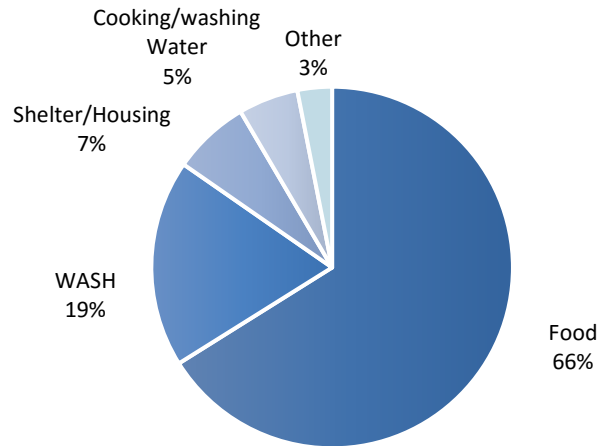
Based on the needs expressed in each governorate against the total number of displaced households per governorate, the top five governorates where food was consistently stated as the number one priority need were: Dhamar (99.8%), Sa'ada (99.2%), Ibb (98.5%), Sana'a (89.1%) and Raymah (86.5%).

The governorate where the need for food was mentioned least often as a top priority was Hadramaut (4.9%). Three governorates did not express a food need: Aden, Al Maharah and Socotra. In these three governorates, all in the south, the number one priority needs were: psychosocial support (Aden, 71.42% and Al Maharah, 46.37%) and drinking water (Socotra, 56.45%).

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

<sup>13</sup> For elaboration of the Area Assessment Methodology see page 17.

TOP PRIORITY NEEDS AMONGST CONFLICT AND DISASTER IDPs BY HOUSEHOLD



The limited information provided by the Area Assessment underscores the necessity for additional information on needs. The TFPM conducted a Multi-Sectorial Location Assessments from August to September 2016 using a more in-depth multi-sectoral assessment form to capture information on needs of IDPs and returnees at a greater-level of detail than is possible through the Area Assessment used to gather the information in this report. The results of this Location Assessment will be utilized by Clusters in the upcoming Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview. Further, an overview on the methodology and preliminary findings of the Location Assessment can be found in page 19.

## RETURNEES

### RETURN MOVEMENT AND TRENDS

There has been a steady increase in the return population observed. The 11th TFPM has identified an estimated 1,010,016 individuals who have returned from conflict driven displacement to their place of habitual residence across Yemen.

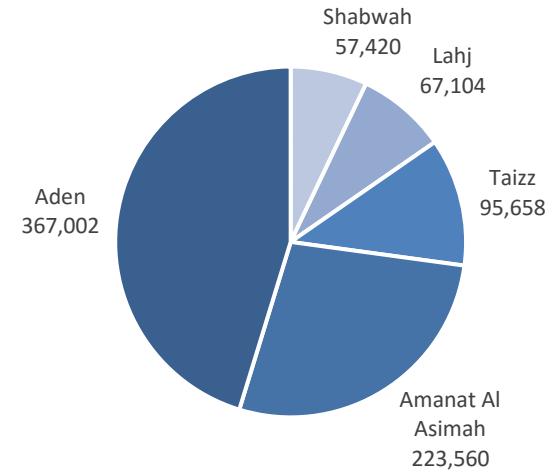
This identified return population represents a 15% net increase in returnees (60,546 individuals) though August and September 2016, since the 10<sup>th</sup> report.

While an absolute decrease of 41,862 individuals has been observed in 5 governorates, an absolute increase of 102,408 individuals has been observed in 13 governorates.

The largest increases have primarily been observed in Aden (34,770 individuals) and Shabwah (31,428 individuals). The remaining 13 governorates where an increase in return has been observed account for 36,210 individuals.

The top three governorates with the largest decrease in the identified conflict returnees are: 1. Al Hudaydah (-23,358 individuals), 2. Dhamar (-15,348 individuals), and 3. Hajjah (-2,088 individuals). The remaining two governorates with an observed decrease account for 1,068 individuals (Amran and Al Mahwit). The decline in returnee populations in particular locations calls into question the durability of returns, particularly in areas of ongoing insecurity.

### TOP 5 GOVERNORATES OF RETURN (INDIVIDUALS)



Eighty percent of return movements have been observed towards 5 governorates: 1. Aden (367,002 individuals), 2. Amanat Al Asimah (223,560 individuals), 3. Taizz (95,658 individuals), 4. Lahj (67,104 individuals), and 5. Shabwah (57,420 individuals). These areas constitute 810,744 individuals who have returned from conflict-induced displacement.

Ninety percent of the population who have returned from their displacement in the last 19 months have returned to 33 districts. Geographically this represents just 10% of the 333 districts in Yemen and suggests that clear pockets of return, where

relative stability, compared to other areas, may be materializing and acting as a pull factor precipitating return movements to those areas. The top 10 districts are as follows:

Assessed Governorate	Assessed District	Returnee HH	Returnee Inds
Aden	Craiter	20,000	120,000
Amanat Al Asimah	As Sabain	14,525	87,150
Aden	Attawahi	11,946	71,676
Aden	Al Mualla	10,700	64,200
Aden	Dar Sad	9,620	57,720
Lahj	Al Hawtah	8,340	50,040
Hajjah	Abs	7,013	42,078
Amanat Al Asimah	Assafi'yah	6,532	39,192
Shabwah	Ataq	6,113	36,678

Also of note is that in many of these districts, a majority of returnees are concentrated in just a handful of locations at the neighborhood/village level, with the exception of Sa'ada where return movements are very scattered and not concentrated within geographical pockets as in other governorates.

The observed geographical pockets of return have particular implications for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as early recovery and stabilization efforts. By focusing on supporting these areas which have already attracted the majority of returnees, the aforementioned actors may leverage the relative stability in these locations to reach beneficiaries in the immediate term. Further analysis over the next TFPM reports will focus on this trend to further explore this possibility.

It appears that IDPs in Yemen often opt to return to their areas of origin following an improvement in the security situation, which can include a short to medium-term period of calm, or longer periods of relative stability. This pattern is not without precedent in Yemen as even prior to the current crisis significant displacement would occur followed by subsequent return after relative normalization of the situation.<sup>14</sup> This is further corroborated through assessments

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

<sup>15</sup> See a snapshot of multi-sectoral location assessment findings on page 19.

that have shown that most IDPs indicate that their long-term intention is to return.<sup>15</sup>

The top five governorates to which the identified returnee population have returned from their displacement are: 1. Aden (367,002 individuals), 2. Amanat Al Asimah (223,560 individuals), 3. Taizz (95,928 individuals), 4. Lahj (67,104 individuals), and 5. Shabwah (57,420 individuals). These governorates represent 78% of the total conflict returnee population.

With respect to duration of stay in the return location, 62% or 659,226 returnees have been in their return location for more than 12 months, 14% or 150,690 returnees have been in their return location for 10-12 months, 19% or 198,240 returnees have been in their return location for 7-9 months, and the remaining 6% or 57,414 returnees have been in their return location for less than 6 months. Compared to IDPs, this data indicates that the average duration of stay by returnees in areas of return is lower than the average duration of stay by IDPs in areas of displacement.

Returnees should be considered to remain within the displacement cycle until such time as they achieve durable solutions. The criteria for determining when a durable solution has been achieved must be agreed by the humanitarian actors in Yemen, as it will influence the counting of returnee populations.

Finally, 55,554 individuals who were originally displaced due to natural disasters were identified to have returned to the following seven governorates: Al Maharah, Hajjah, Hadramaut, Amran, Shabwah, Socotra and Al Jawf.

## SHELTER SITUATION

Owing to the implementation of dedicated displacement tracking by IOM and UNHCR/YWU, the TFPM has mapped 1,524 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster IDPs have returned and are residing, and has mapped the identified population at each location to 13 shelter categories.<sup>16</sup> Compared to the IDP tracking, one additional shelter category was included i.e. *original house of habitual residence*.

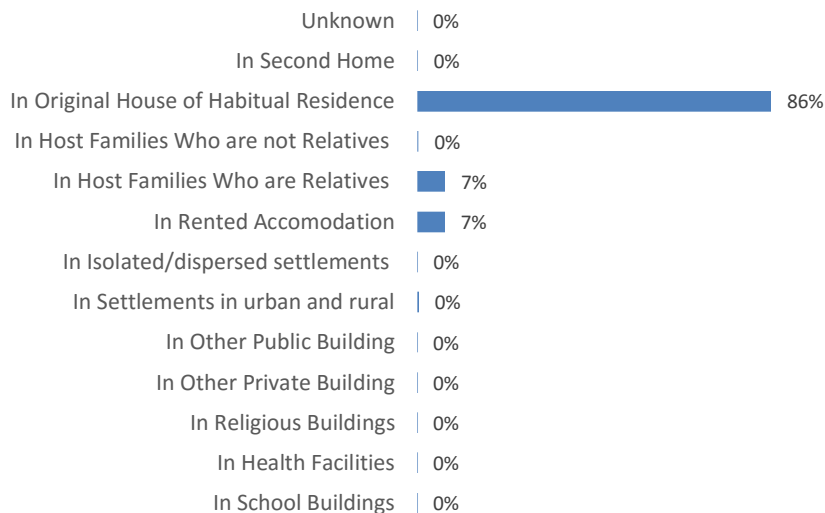
The majority of returnees, 86% (913,632 individuals), are residing in their original house of habitual residence. This appears to be the preferred shelter option among

<sup>16</sup> Through the Area Assessment which the TFPM uses to map IDP and returnee locations, sites are identified with the names and PCodes collected. This provides a unique site ID which allows for the total number of sites to be counted.

returnees. However, regional variances are evident. Among the returnee population in Sa'ada, Shabwah, and Al Hudaydah, just 42% or less of the identified population per governorate have returned to their original house of habitual resident. For all other governorates 80% or more of the identified population per governorate have returned to their original house.

In addition, 6.7% (70,842 individuals) of returnees are living in rented accommodation, with a further 6.8% (71,301) living with host families.

#### SHELTER SITUATION OF CONFLICT AND DISASTER RETURNS



The governorates hosting the largest populations of returnees in shelter categories other than their original house of habitual residence are: Aden with 21,546 and 16,518 individuals in rented and hosted arrangements, respectively; and Amran with 35,178 and 41,832 individuals in rented and hosted arrangements, respectively.

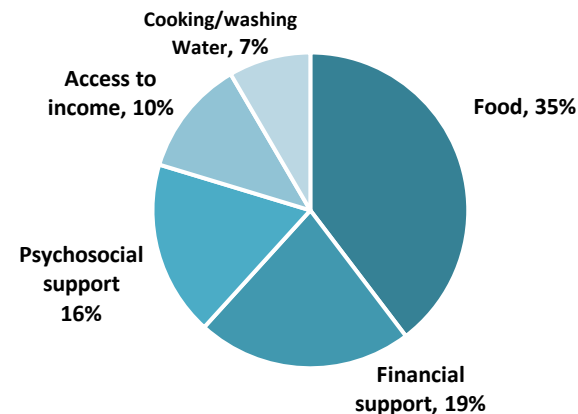
An isolated trend in Hudaydah has been observed with 24% of the 5,064 individuals who have been identified to have returned to their place of origin seeking shelter in spontaneous settlements in urban and rural settings.

#### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS

The top priority needs amongst the returnee population varied from those observed among the IDP population. Food was indicated as the number one need among 35% of the identified returnee locations. Financial support, psychosocial support, and access to income were indicated as the number one need among 19%, 15% and 10% of the identified locations, respectively. This suggests a need to provide immediate relief while also taking account of early recovery needs. The proportion of the returnee population reporting psychosocial support as a top priority need remains high in comparison to the IDP population. Given pre-existing levels of poverty in Yemen, the disruption of economic activity in conflict affected areas, and the psychological distress of witnessing the conflict, it is unsurprising that so many identified locations reported financial support, access to income or psychosocial support as their most pressing need. Furthermore, WASH support was reported as the number one need in 15.9% of the identified locations witnessing return movements.<sup>17</sup>

The current assessment methodology only allows for the number one priority need to be reported per location, and thus the results should not be interpreted to mean that other needs are not significant in each location. Notably, among the different governorates, primary needs varied greatly.

#### TOP PRIORITY NEEDS AMONGST RETURNEE POPULATIONS



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



Overall, the needs of returnees remain high. Consequently, they should not fall out of focus for humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, 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.

## GOVERNORATE PROFILES

The Annex to this report contains governorate profiles, based on the data collection for the 11<sup>th</sup> TFPM report. There is no governorate profile for Socotra as the island does not host conflict related IDPs.

## AREA ASSESSMENT 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 98.5% of the 333 districts in Yemen. As a result, this report details the best estimate of displaced populations and their circumstances to date.

The main modality of tracking population movement is called the Area Assessment. The primary purpose of the Area Assessment is to track and monitor population movements in Yemen to collate, analyze and share comprehensive baseline information on Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and returnee populations including numbers, area of origin, current location, duration of displacement, shelter types, top priority needs, and movement patterns.

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

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

<sup>18</sup> The Area Assessment is conducted in cyclical Rounds. The duration of one Round is a month, starting on the 1st of each month. The TFPM aims to release updates (endorsed by the HCT) every other month. This allows time for data management, analysis and reporting.

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.

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

**Humanity.** Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable in the population, such as children, women and the elderly. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.

**Neutrality.** The collection of information must be carried out without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, religious or ideological nature.

**Impartiality.** The collection of information must be carried out without discriminating as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion. Relief of the suffering must be guided solely by 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.

The TFPM aims to continually enhance its methodology of data collection to ensure full country coverage, and maintain regular updates on IDP and returnee populations with the completion of each round of assessment. The methodology

of the Area Assessment is self-validating and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment.

Every month, field staff deployed by the TFPM revisit and update information on all previously identified IDP and returnee populated locations. These staff are in daily communication with their KI network through each month to ensure the data for each location is updated. Further to this the field staff work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate displacement statistics collected.

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 a deterioration in the security situation
- Disrupted communication with key informants or partners
- Limited transportation as result of high fuel prices
- Changes in the involvement of key informants due to insecurity and other factors

As a KI based approach the information collected for the analysis in this report provides an indication of population movement across the country. The Area Assessment is not an individual or household registration exercise, protection monitoring, infrastructure/service assessment or a multi-cluster needs assessment, although it strives to provide baselines to inform where further data collection and analysis is required. Further assessments are required for valid and reliable data to be used for statistical analysis.

### SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)

Previously the TFPM generated governorate-level SADD based on statistics published in the 8<sup>th</sup> TFPM report. However, recognising the limitations to the data the TFPM strived to adapt and improve its methodology. From September to August 2016, the TFPM conducted a multi-sectorial 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.

The SADD as captured by the TFPM is not consistent with the averages of the male and female population of the CSO as indicated in the Common Operational Dataset (COD), which has been made available by OCHA. This is because the data from the CSO is representative of the entire population of Yemen as opposed to IDPs. On the other hand, this SADD profile from the TFPM is reflective of the best estimate based on data collected to date by the TFPM related to IDPs.

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

## MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT

The main TFPM report details the latest snapshot on displacement and return in Yemen providing indicative findings related to displacement/return trends, area of origin, duration of displacement, shelter types and main needs collected through a dedicated displacement tracking and monitoring methodology. However, simultaneously, from September to August 2016, in coordination with OCHA and Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM), the TFPM implemented a multi-sectoral location assessment to gather more in-depth data on the IDP, returnee and host populations.

The multi-sectoral location assessment was conducted through August and September 2016 in 3,292 locations hosting IDPs and/or returnees, and host community. The selection of locations to assess was devised from the baseline of IDP and returnee populated locations published with the 10<sup>th</sup> TFPM report. The top 20% most populated locations with IDPs and returnees were selected. In addition, this location assessment was used to collect data about the host community to provide further insight about their situation and living conditions.

The information captured through the baseline data collection (Area Assessment), and multi-sectoral location assessment, has provided datasets for the upcoming Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), supporting both the cluster-specific needs analyses and needs severity scoring at the district level, as well as the determination of Population in Need (PIN), which translates into a strengthened evidence-base for the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) 2017. Overall, through this data collection and analysis, UN agencies, I/NGOs, donors, and other stakeholders have gained access to a greater breadth and depth of information that will be utilized to inform needs and gap analysis, humanitarian response planning and targeted interventions in Yemen.

A brief snapshot of the findings from the location assessment is published with this TFPM report. The full report from the multi-sectoral location assessment will contain sector-specific needs analysis, including visualizations at the governorate and national level.

### Multi-sectoral location assessment findings at a glance:

- 2,978 IDP populated locations were assessed
  - 1,049,286 IDP population sample
  - 6,791,862 host family sample
- Generalised violence and armed conflict was the main reason for displacement, followed by lack of access to basic services.
- When asked about their intentions over the next 3 months, 42% reported that they intended to return to their place of origin, while 58% reported that they would try to locally integrate.
- When asked their intentions over the long term (more than 3 months), the vast majority (81%) stated that they would return to their place of origin.
- The security situation, housing availability, and proximity to friends and family were reported as the main considerations and factors influencing IDPs' realization of their long term intentions.
- 314 returnee populated locations were assessed
  - 682,422 returnee population sample
  - 1,309,170 host family sample
- Lack of access to sustainable income in their last place of displacement (46%) and a lack of access to basic services in their last place of displacement (28%) were reported as the main factors pushing return.
- Improved security in the place of origin (30%), lower housing/rent costs in area of origin (25%) and re-joining family members (17%) were cited as the main pull factors influencing return.
- The most common intention among the returnee population in the next 3 months as well as in the longer term (beyond 3 months) was reported as a desire to 'resume normal life as before'.

## TFPM SERVICES & CONTACTS

The TFPM aims to inform the humanitarian response in Yemen through the implementation of dedicated displacement/return tracking and the data that is thereby collected. In addition to the maps and displacement tables included in this report, the full dataset is provided with this report in annex. This includes pivot tables for both IDP and returnee populations, which allows for the manipulation of the fields included in the dataset to generate specific data.

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

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

IOM		UNHCR	
Duncan Sullivan dsullivan@iom.int		Mohammed Khan khanmo@unhcr.org	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abyan</li> <li>• Aden</li> <li>• Al Bayda</li> <li>• Al Dhale'e</li> <li>• Al Jawf</li> <li>• Al Maharah</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hadramaut</li> <li>• Ibb</li> <li>• Lahj</li> <li>• Shabwah</li> <li>• Socotra</li> <li>• Taizz</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Al Hudaydah</li> <li>• Al Mahwit</li> <li>• Amanat Al Asimah</li> <li>• Amran</li> <li>• Dhamar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hajjah</li> <li>• Marib</li> <li>• Raymah</li> <li>• Sa'ada</li> <li>• Sana'a</li> </ul>