

IOM DTM assessed the current intentions of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 20 internal displacement sites in Aden Governorate from 4 to 10 October 2022. Assessed sites were located in districts of Dar Sad (8), Al Burayqah (7), Khur Maksar (2), Al Mansurah (1), Al Mualla (1), and Ash Shaykh Othman (1). New instances of displacement to and within Aden Governorate were relatively uncommon in 2022, making up two per cent (200 HHs), of all new displacements recorded through IOM DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking tool during January to November 2022 across governorates under control of the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG).<sup>1</sup>

Three-quarters of households in assessed sites had arrived between 2017 and 2019 (74%) peaking in the first quarter of 2018 while only 16 per cent had arrived since the beginning of 2020. Most households arrived from Al Hodeidah (75%), where

the battle of Al Hodeidah took place starting June 2018 when Yemeni forces backed by the Saudi-led coalition launched the offensive for Hodeidah on de facto authorities. The port of Al Hodeidah represents a strategically significant area to both sides of the conflict as it is a transit point for 80 per cent of essential food, medical and commercial supplies for Yemen.

Despite widespread concerns about a lack of basic services, most interviewed households either planned on remaining at current locations of displacement (41%) or reported not having decided yet (28%). Plans to remain at sites were mostly related to security concerns. Just under a third reported currently having plans for return (31%) but these plans were most commonly not intended to be acted upon with the following six months (63% of households intending to return) and were rarely based on a perception of safer conditions there.

1. Ma'rib, Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz Governorates experienced the highest levels of new instances of displacement with 2,507 HHs (27% of all recorded new instances), 2,007 HHs (22%) and 1,466 HHs (16%) respectively.

### IDP HOUSEHOLD PROFILE (N=899 HHS)

IOM DTM interviewed a total of 899 households (HH) composed of a total of 4,915 individuals (average HH size 5.5). Children under 6 made up a fifth of the population (20%) while children under 18 constituted 55 per cent. Just under half of all household members were female (48%). With 899 households, IOM interviewed 29 per cent out of the 3,062 households living in the accessed IDP sites.<sup>2</sup>

Most interviewed households had moved to locations of displacement with their entire immediate family (89%) while nine per cent reported that some family members had stayed in areas of origin and two per cent had relatives moving to third locations.

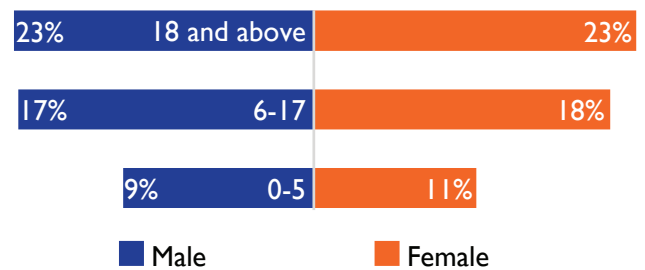
Three-quarters of assessed households had fled from Al Hodeidah (75%) and 19 per cent from Ta'iz signifying that apart from six per cent, all households had come from the West Coast to Aden. Notable districts of origin were Al Hali (21%), Bayt Al Faqih (12%) and Zabid (11%), all part of Al Hodeidah.

Just over half of all respondents speaking on behalf of their families were male (55%) and 45 per cent female. The average age of respondents was 37 years. The majority of respondents were married (87%) with seven per cent widowed, three per cent divorced and two per cent unmarried. Most IDPs reported someone in the household to be currently working (82%), mostly in elementary occupations such as in construction, cleaning, and local business (65%), followed by agriculture (21%) and other (14%). While nearly a third of households did not house anyone with a formal education (32%), just under a quarter had studied up to primary school (24%) and just over a quarter up to secondary school (26%).

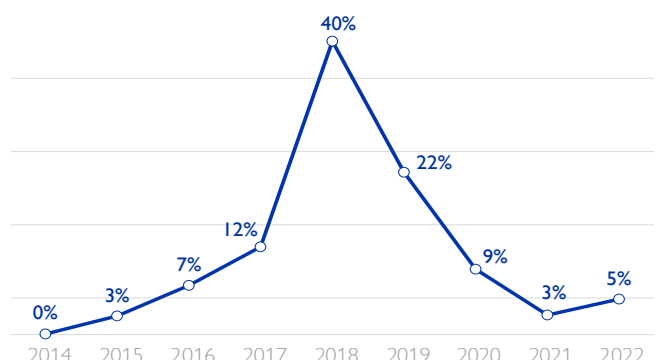
Conflict figured as main initial reason for households to move to the sites (82%). This is followed by economic reasons linked



### Demographic profile of interviewed HHs (n=4,915 individuals in 899 HHs)



### Arrival year at displacement sites of interviewed IDP HHs (n=4,915 individuals in 899 HHs)

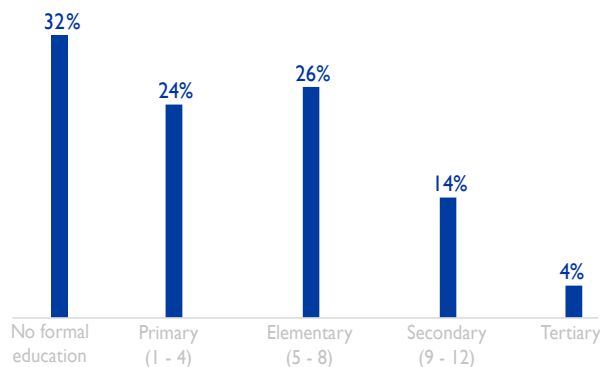


2. Please note that percentages are rounded and do not always add up to exactly 100.

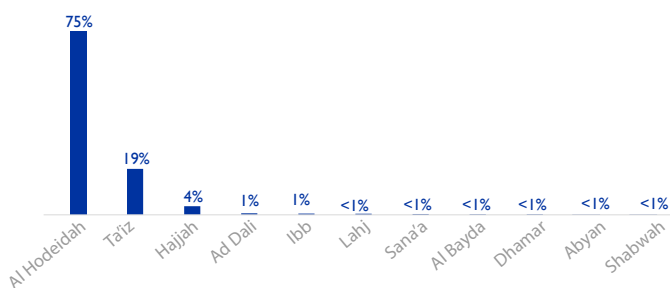
to conflict (17%) and other (1%). Not all households were aware of their right to return (91%).

The majority of households cited general security issues (72%) and in particular the presence of mines (26%) in their locations of origin as reason for not having returned to date. This was followed by a lack of services at destinations combined with a presence thereof at locations of displacement (25%). Some 40 per cent furthermore reported a lack of money to undertake the journey.

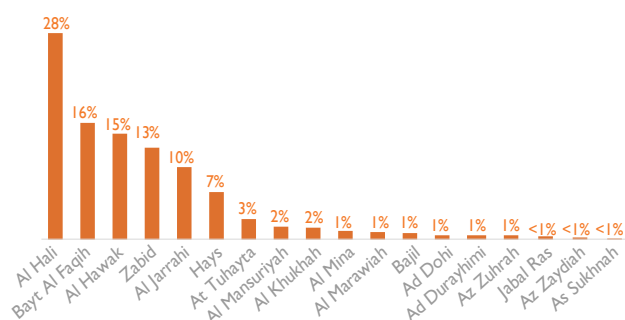
Highest education level in household (n= 899 HHs)



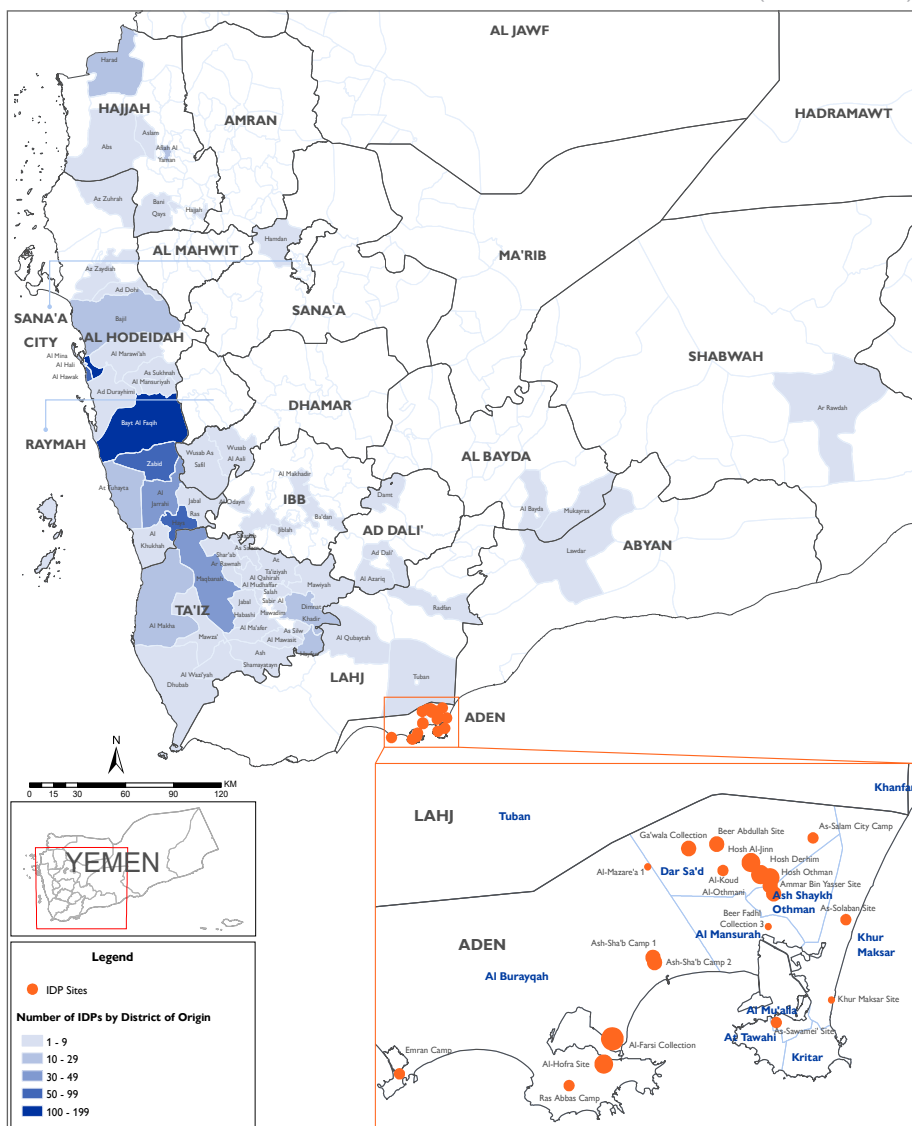
Governorate of origin (n= 899 HHs)



Districts of origin in Al Hodeidah (n= 674 HHs)

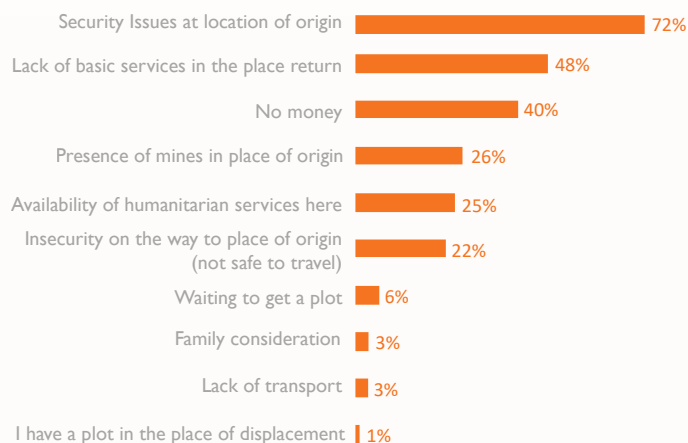


MAP OF ASSESSED IDP SITES AND DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (n= 899 HHs)



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

**What reasons have prevented or are preventing you or your family from returning to date?**  
(Up to three answers) (n=899 HHs)

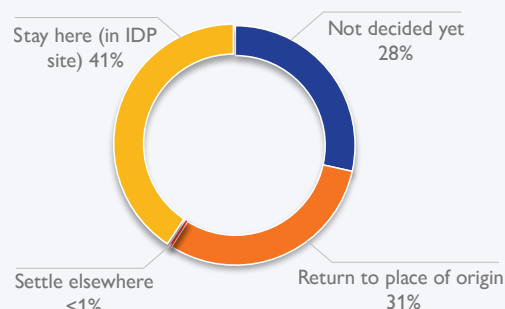


**CURRENT INTENTION (N= 899 HHS)**

Among interviewed households, nearly a third reported to have plans to return home at the time of interviews (31%). This stands in contrast to recent findings of intention surveys conducted in selected displacement sites in Ma’rib (September 2022) and the west coast (July 2022) where the proportion of households intending to return stood at three and ten per cent respectively.

With 41 per cent, less than half of reached IDP households had an intention to remain at the site at the time of assessment. A further 28 per cent had no current plans and less than one per cent planned on settling elsewhere.

**What have you and your family decided to do (most likely)**  
(n= 899 HHs)



**INTENTION TO REMAIN (N= 366 HHS)**

Some 41 per cent of all responding household did not plan on moving from their current locations at the time of assessment. These families most commonly cited insecurity at places of origin (42%) followed by concerns about livelihood opportunities (35%) spoke of livelihood opportunities at current locations and 9% of a lack thereof at potential destinations).

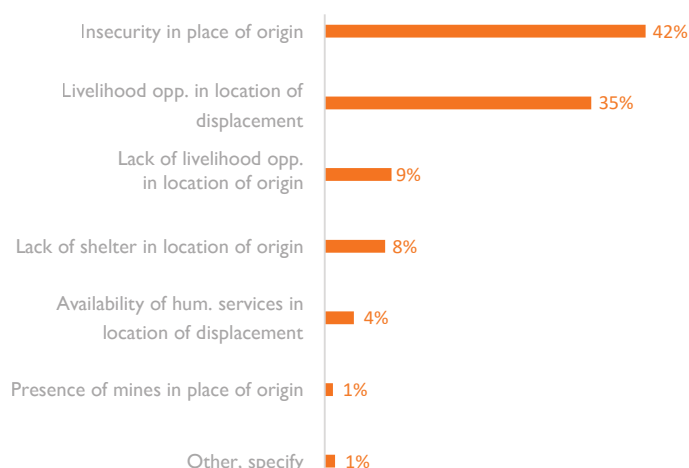
As secondary reason for remaining, livelihood concerns figured highest on the list of reasons (48%) followed by concerns about shelters at places of origin (11%) and security concerns (11%).

Respondents were asked to give up to three anticipated risks they would face if they remained at present locations of displacement as currently planned. Nearly all households cited the lack of basic services like food, health, water and education (98%). Some 15 per cent also cited insecurity as risk at current locations of dwelling. A further four per cent reported the risk of hostility from host communities outside IDP sites. In accordance with expected risks, the list of highest priority needs anticipated during a longer stay at current IDP sites was mainly composed of food (95%), water (60%), shelter (57%) and healthcare (53%). A

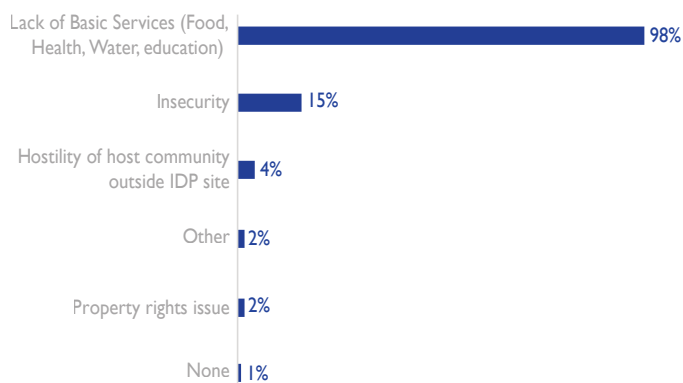
further 12 per cent cited a need for security at IDP sites.

Over two-thirds of respondents intending to remain had livelihood plans in current locations of displacement (68%) most commonly in agriculture, construction and other daily labour activities.

**Why have you decided to remain here (main reason)?**  
(n= 366 HHs intending to remain)



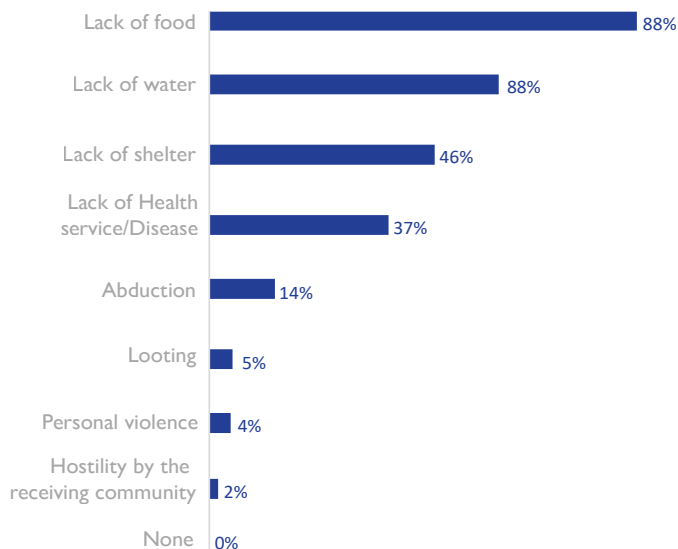
**What problems do you or your family anticipates encountering if you remain where you are living? (Up to three answers) (n=366 HHs)**



(46%) and lack of healthcare (37%).

Food (86%), water (64%) and shelter (50%) were accordingly ranked highest on the list of anticipated needs. Nearly half of all respondents furthermore cited need for security as well (45%).

**What risk do you think you will face upon your and your family's return to the place of origin? (Up to three answers) (n= 274 HHs)**



**RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN (N= 274 HHS)**

Among the 274 households intending to return, three quarters claimed to currently have enough information about the current overall situation at their destination to make an informed decision (75%) while a quarter did not (25%). However, return trips were not planned for the immediate future as 63 per cent intended to undertake these journeys, largely back to Al Hodeidah, in more than six months (not before March 2023). The most common district of return for households intending to return within six months was Al Hali (41% of households intending to return within six months).

A perceived or real prevalence of peace (7%) or conditions at current IDP sites (8%) figured much lower than the simple desire to return to home areas (79%) among the main reasons for interviewed households to return home (other 5%). While a large proportion did not provide a secondary reason for their intended return (33%), some 23 per cent cited conditions at the current sites and 16 per cent the prevalence of peace at home areas to have contributed to their decision making.

Despite having plans to return, a third reported not knowing what they would do to make a living upon arrival (32%). Those with plans for livelihoods most commonly cited daily labour such as in construction or becoming local market vendors.

All families intending to return expected risks upon return. Figuring as highest on the list of expected risks was a lack of food (88%) and water (59%). This was followed by a lack of shelter

**NO DECISION FOR RETURN (N= 256 HHS)**

Among interviewees, 256 household responded not having decided on return at the time of assessment. Findings indicate that this would most likely lead to continued dwelling at current locations of displacement unless the country undergoes a drastic change leading to improved return conditions. Most cited uncertainty about a lack of peace (75%) but also uncertainty about the future of current locations of displacement (51%) or potential return (48% - more than one answer was possible).

**SETTLE ELSEWHERE (N= 3 HHS)**

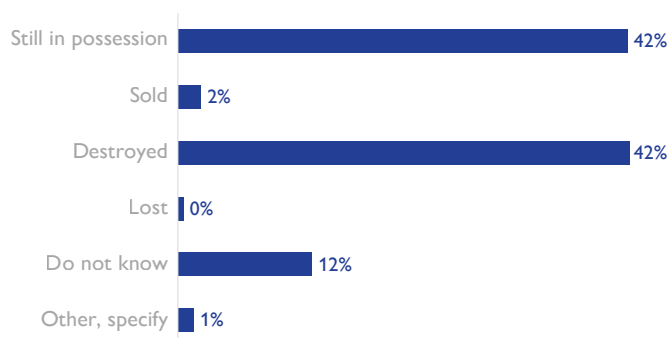
Only three families indicated an intention to settle in a third location due to better livelihood opportunities (construction, fishing and qat sales). These household reported having enough information about their destination. Two out of these households did not intend to travel within the next half year with destinations location in Aden, Al Hodeidah and Hadramawt. Concerns about conditions upon arrival were equally related to food, water and shelter.

**PROPERTY AND ASSETS (N= 899 HHs)**

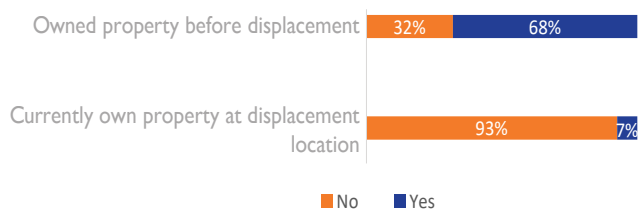
Only a fraction of interviewed households currently owned property at locations of displacement (7%), mostly in the form of livestock. In contrast, over two-thirds owned property at locations of origin before their displacement (68%) – mostly houses or land.

Among household with property before displacement, less than half remained in possession thereof (42%). Some 42 per cent reported properties had been destroyed and 12 per cent did not know about their current state (other 4%).

**What happened to the property you owned before displacement? (N= 612 HHs with property before displacement)**



**Property ownership before and after displacement (N= 899 HHs)**



**ABOUT DTM**

IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Yemen is implementing various assessment activities including the Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT), the Baseline Sub-Area Assessment and Flow Monitoring Registries and Surveys. DTM Yemen also supports the humanitarian planning cycle (HNO/HRP) and clusters with implementation and data processing of the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA).

**IOM’S DTM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY**

