

**KEY FINDINGS**

**Instances of New Internal Displacement**



**Instances of Return**



**Displacement Locations**



**Return Locations**



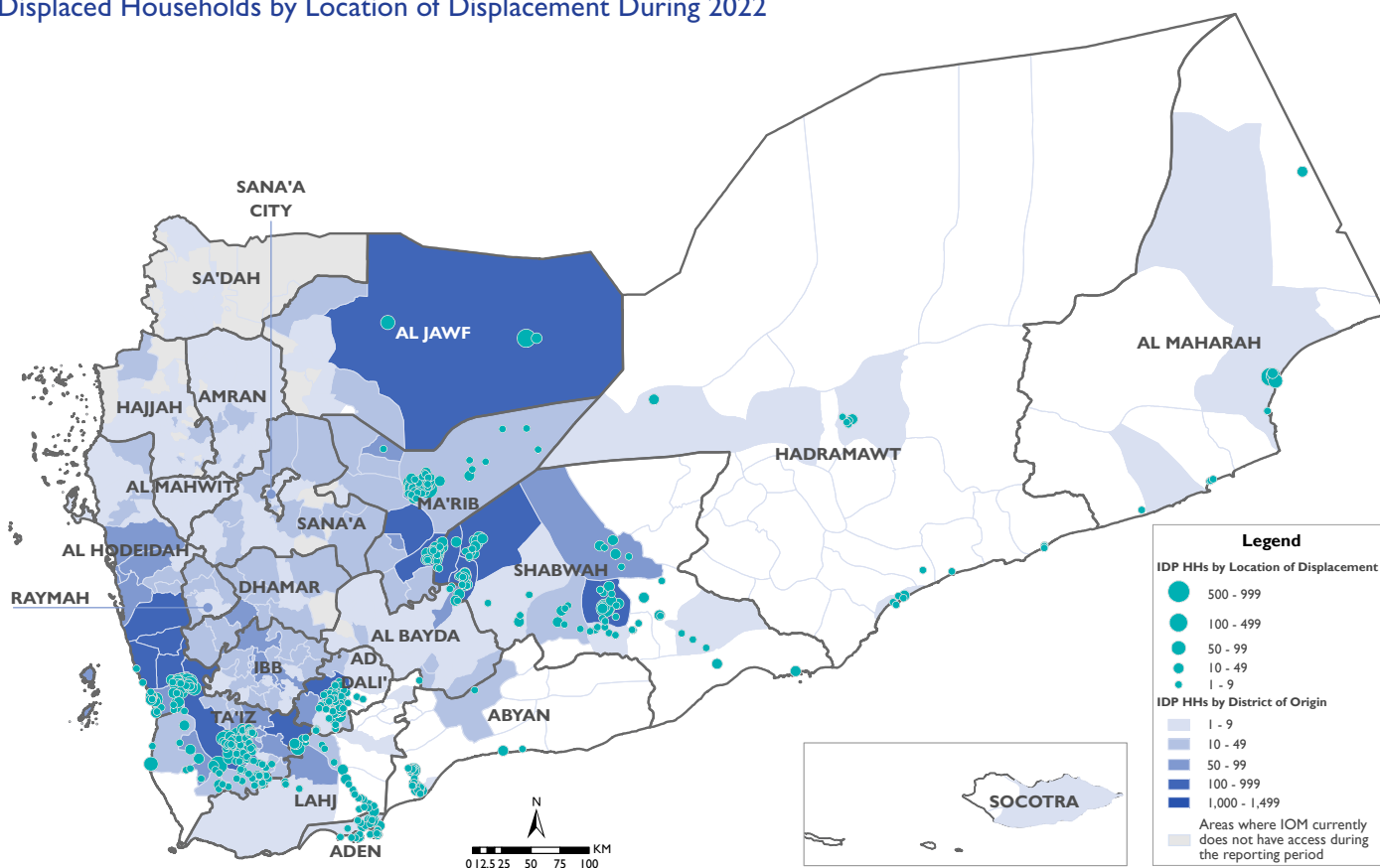
\* Based on the assumption that the average household is comprised of six individuals.  
\*\* Percentages are rounded and may not add up to %100 exactly since only top two main needs are reported here.

**OVERVIEW**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global information system composed of a set of tools and methodologies that contribute to defining the number, locations and needs of displaced people, migrants, returnees and host community members throughout Yemen.

DTM team uses Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) to collect data on the number of Yemeni households (HHs) forced to flee on a daily basis due to conflict, natural disaster or other reasons. This allows DTM to produce regular reporting of occurrences of displacement in terms of numbers, locations and priority needs on weekly bases.

**Displaced Households by Location of Displacement During 2022**



RDT methodology was used to track displacement events in terms of numbers of households of internally displaced persons (IDPs) between January and December 2022. The aim of this tool is to provide timely and actionable data on new population movements only and does not capture total numbers of IDPs in terms of population sizes.

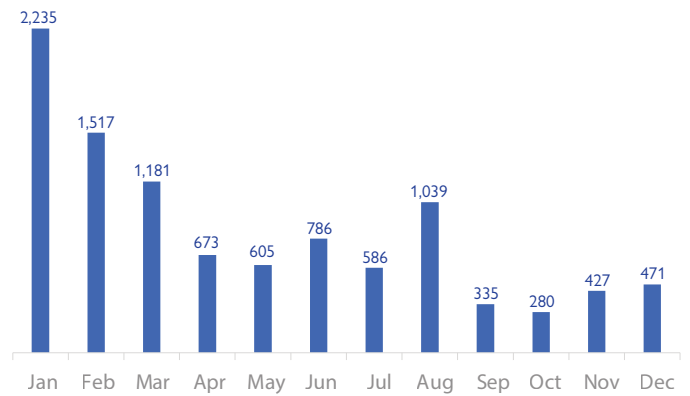
As the conflict in Yemen nears its ninth year, the country is continuing to experience a breakdown of adequate services, worsening living conditions, the devaluation of local currency, continued insecurity and criminality. While a six-month truce between warring parties in Yemen led to a significant decrease in violence, displacement and civilian casualties in 2022, a permanent solution to the conflict or the protracted displacement brought about by nine years of war remains elusive in 2023. By the close of 2022, the main parties to the conflict in Yemen – the newly-formed Presidential Leadership Council in the south and the de facto authorities (DFA) in the north – were no closer to achieving their major objectives. The UN-brokered truce expired in October 2022 without an extension and a formal ceasefire was not solidified.

DTM recorded 10,135 household displacements (representing approximately 60,810 IDPs) who fled mainly due to conflict (85%; 8,620 HHs), followed by economic reasons related to conflict (12%; 1,237 HHs) and natural disasters (3%; 276 HHs) in 2022.

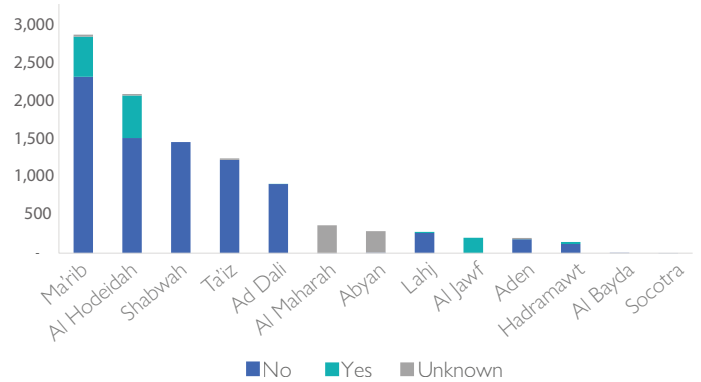
This data only represents displacement events that took place within the year and excludes any households displaced previously who remain in displacement or who have returned. With the exception of August, DTM did not record more than 1,000 households displaced per month as of April 2022 – a first since June 2021.

Displacement due to insecurity caused by conflict can be further split into combat and shelling (49% of total displacement) and general insecure conditions (36%). Among economic reasons linked to conflict, unemployment or salary cuts were the most frequently mentioned (7%). Rain and floods made up nearly all answers provided under the category of natural disaster (3%).

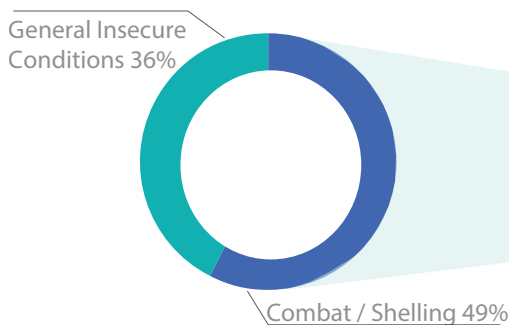
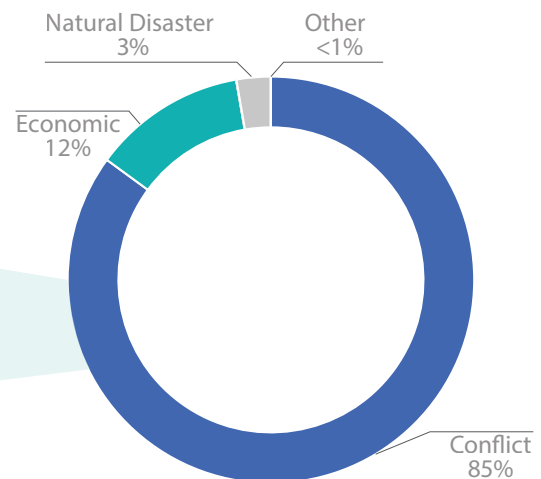
**Number of IDP HHs Tracked per Month During 2022**



**Has most of this group already been displaced? - by governorate**



**Reasons for Displacement**



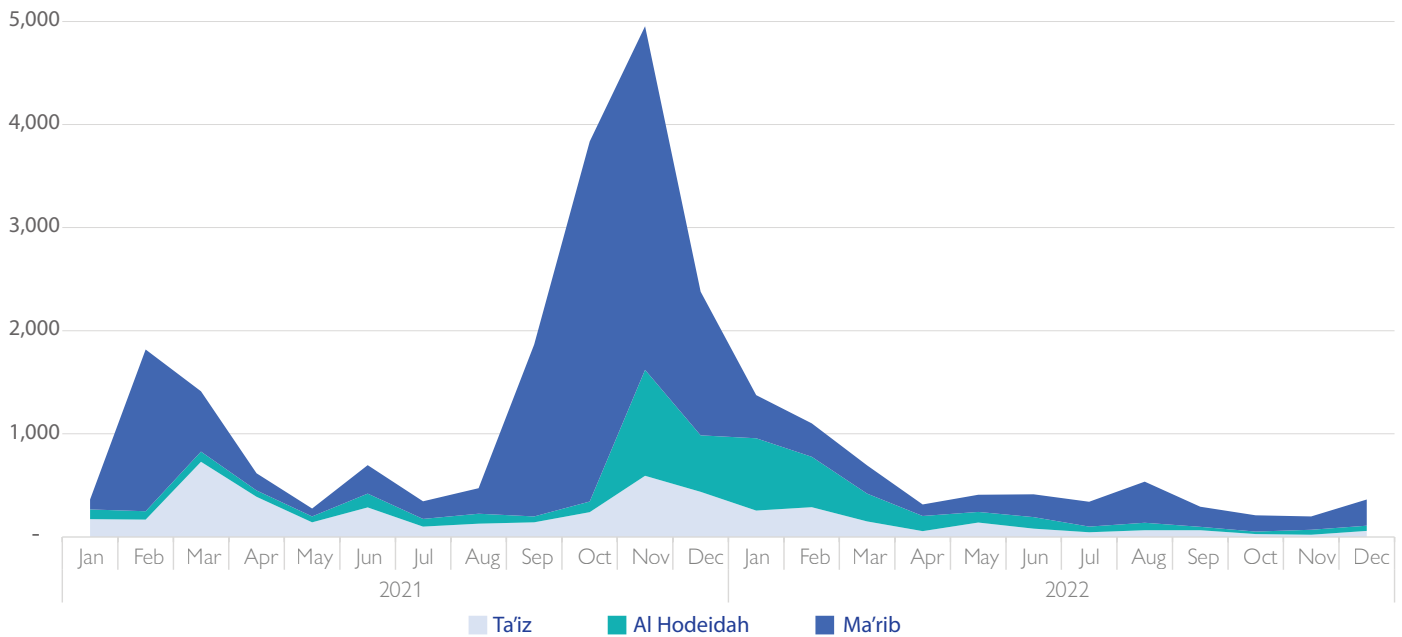
## MA'RIB AND THE WEST COAST

DTM found that 13 per cent of tracked newly displaced households were not displaced for the first time. Multiple displacement was more common in Ma'rib and Al Hodeidah.

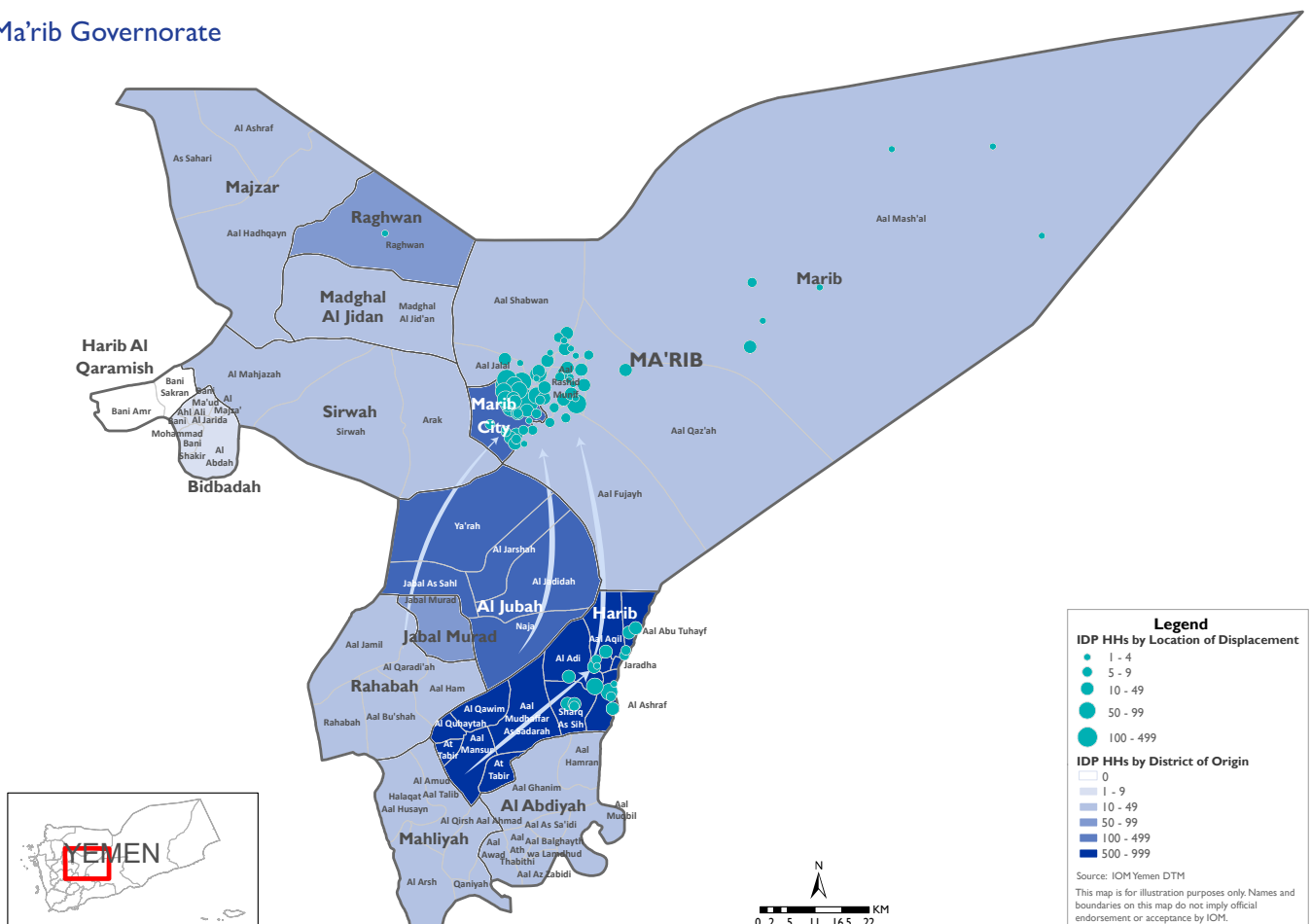
Ma'rib has remained the main governorate receiving new IDP households in 2022 (29%) in 2022 although this has been a reduction from 2021 when the governorate received half of all IDPs for which DTM recorded movements that year (50%).

This said, Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz on the west coast received an increased influx of IDPs end of 2021 lasting until the first quarter of 2022 as visible in the below graph.

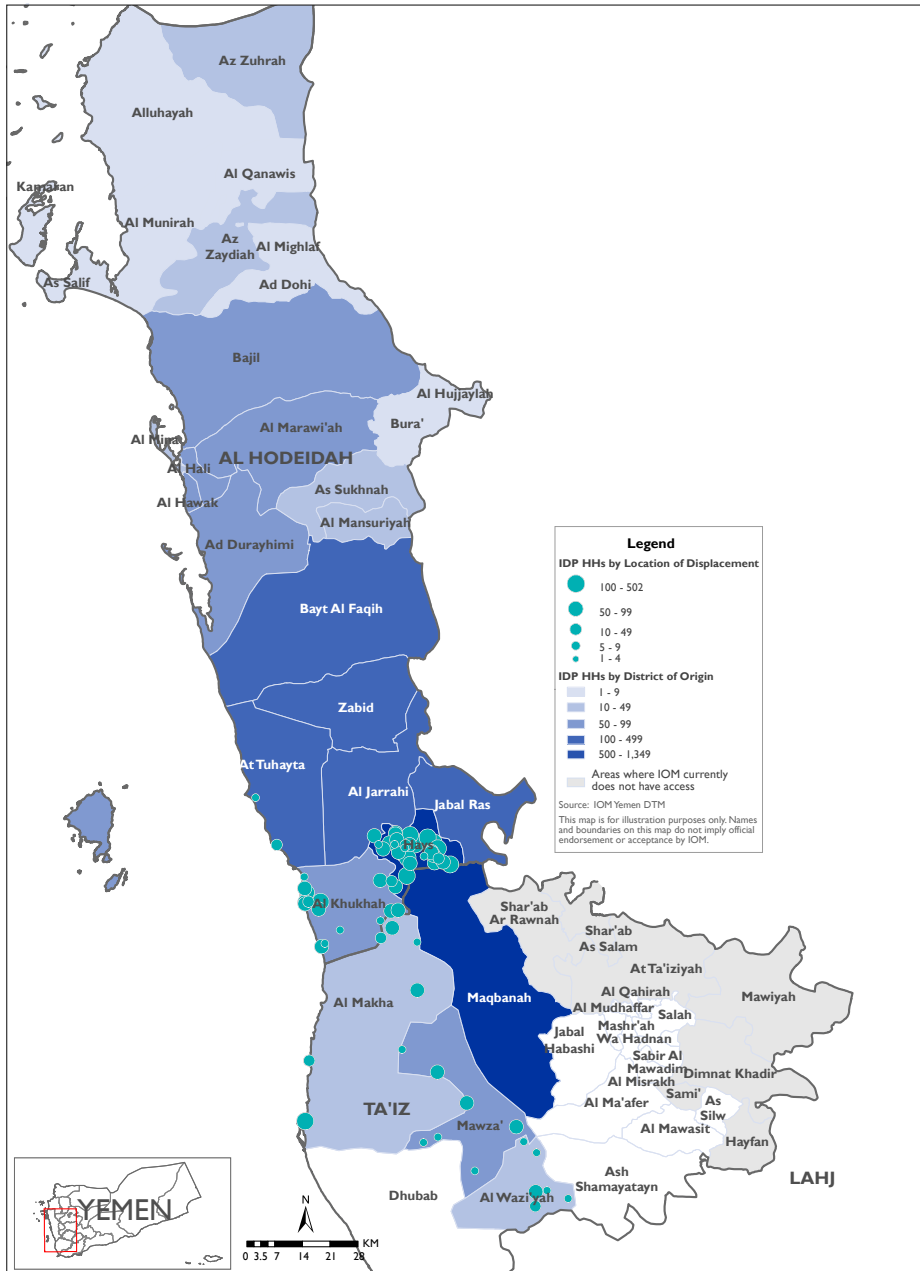
**Ma'rib vs. West Coast (Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz) Displacement 2021-2022.**  
Figures Stacked in New Instances of Households Displacement



### Ma'rib Governorate



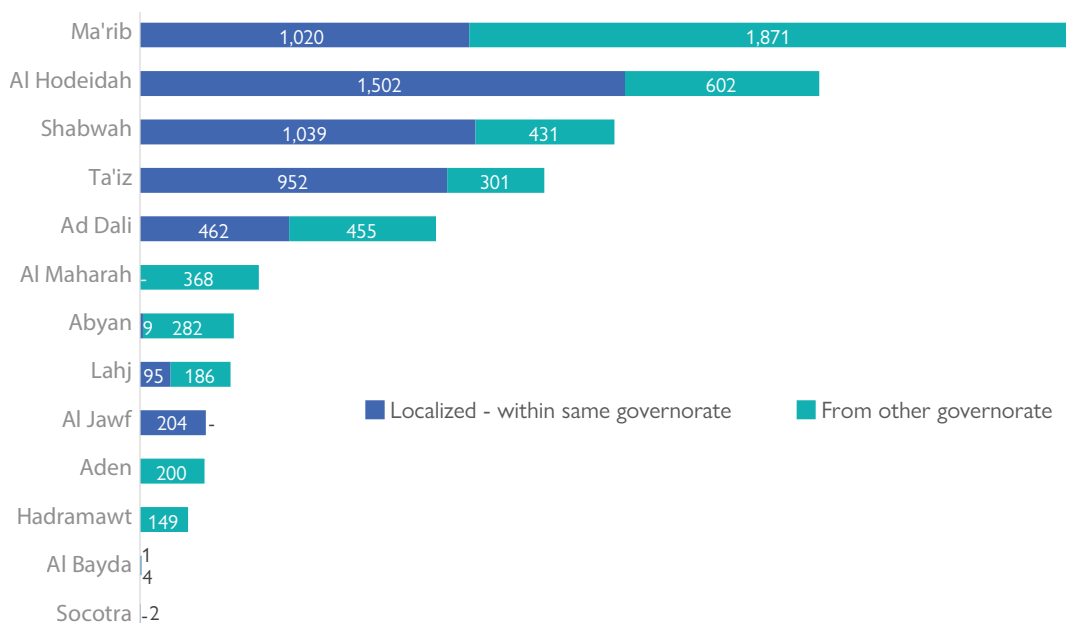
**West Coast (Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz Governorates)**



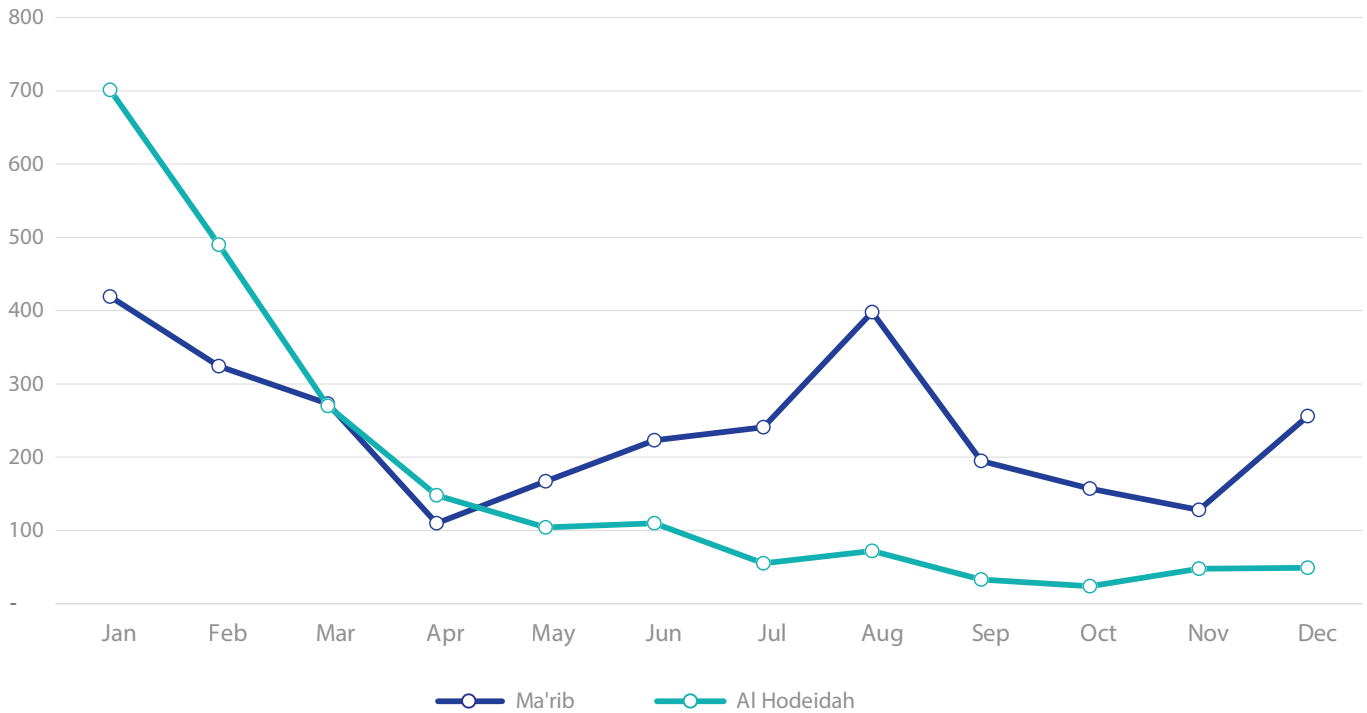
The districts of Ma'rib City (65% of tracked displacements in Ma'rib or 1,882 HHs), Ma'rib (24% or 681 HHs) and Harib (11% or 324 HHs) received the highest number of IDPs, notably in sub-districts such as Al Ruwdah (11% or 320 HHs) and Al Jufaina (9% or 260 HHs) which are both located in Ma'rib City district.

Most displacement to and within Ma'rib originated from other governorates (65%) with 35 per cent arriving from within Ma'rib. Some 13 per cent of displacement recorded in Ma'rib did not only happen within the same governorate but also within the same district. Displacement in Al Hodeidah was different in this sense as most IDPs did travel from far away: more than half (54%) of all displacements were recorded within the same district, notably Hays, and 71 per cent within the same governorate. For more details on localized displacement, please see below.

**Displacement from Other Governorates vs Localized Displacement 2022 (HHs)**



Ma'rib vs Al Hodeidah: New Instances of Household Displacement by Month in 2022



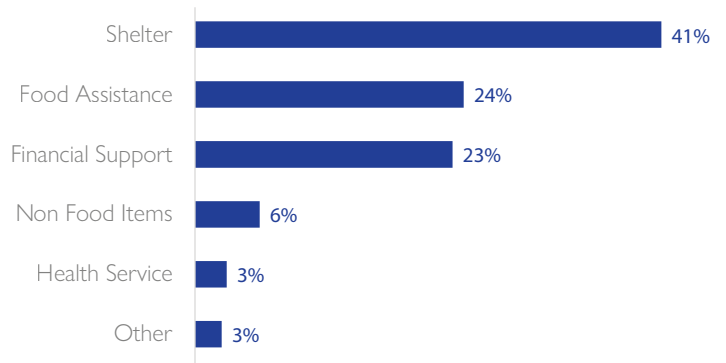
**IDPs Needs**



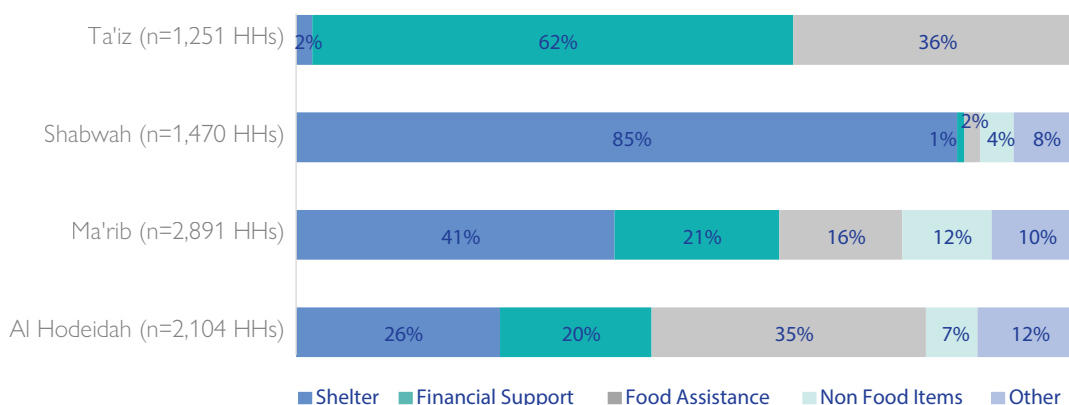
Overall, the top self-reported priority needs in assessed governorates by newly displaced households were shelter (41%), food (24%) and financial assistance (23%).

However, priority needs varied across governorates and districts. While shelter was by far the most commonly requested assistance in Shabwah (85%), it only represented the most needed aid for 26 per cent of newly displacement people in Al Hodeidah where priority needs included more food assistance (35%) and financial support (20%). Please note that priority needs are presented relative to each other in order of priority and not severity across governorates.

Priority Needs 2022 (n= 10,135 HHs)



Priority Needs in Governorates with Highest Numbers of New Displacement



IOM DTM conducted IDP intention surveys in IDP sites in three areas in 2022 to assess the intentions regarding potential return: [the west coast \(July 2022\)](#), [Ma'rib \(September 2022\)](#) and [Aden \(October 2022\)](#). Few IDP households had an intention to return on the West Coast and Ma'rib with respectively 10 per cent (2,228 households interviewed) and 3 per cent (2,227 households interviewed) having current plans to leave within the coming year. In Aden, nearly a third of households had an intention to return – mostly to areas along the west coast (899 households interviewed). Security issues in home areas were the most common reason households hadn't returned up to the time of assessment in Aden (72%), Ma'rib (91%) and the west coast (44%). Remaining households were further asked about three main priority needs they anticipated in current settings of displacement. The most cited answers were:

- Aden: food (86%), water (64%) and shelter (50%);
- Ma'rib: food (96%), shelter (72%) and healthcare (41%);
- West coast: food (92%), water (61%) and shelter (63%).

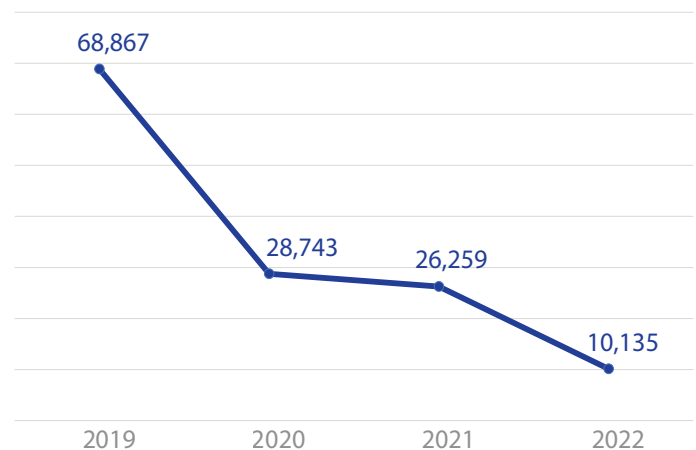
Please note that data on priority needs of IDPs may vary between the intentions survey and RDT assessments as latter aims at collecting immediate needs upon displacement while households interviewed in the context of the intention survey have usually been dwelling at sites for multiple years. For more information on intentions, please click the above linked reports.

## Comparison to previous years

This figure represents a drop by 61 per cent (16,124 HHs) in comparison to [the previous year, 2021](#), when DTM recorded 26,259 household displacements (representing 157,554 individuals). Looking at [figures from 2020](#), moreover, when DTM recorded 28,743 household displacements, findings suggest a clear decrease in forced population movements in 2022 compared to the previous two years. While a drop in previous years can in part be attributed to a decrease in mobility without significant reductions in conflict, a lower number of new instances of displacements in 2022 could be linked to the truce which held from April to October. Priority needs remained relatively constant since 2021 in terms of shelter (41% in 2022; 46% in 2021), food assistance (24% in both years) but available data does suggest a rise in the proportion of newly displaced households citing financial aid as priority need (from 13% in 2021 to 23% in 2022).

Findings further suggest an increase in the proportion of displacement taking place due to economic reasons linked to conflict which represented only 3 per cent of all tracked displacements in 2021 but 12 per cent in 2022.

**Number of Households Displaced from 2019 to 2022**



## Outlook

Fighting has nonetheless remained well below what was observed before the truce began in April 2022. However, some instances of violence did occur including rocket attacks by the DFA in late 2022 on Yemeni energy facilities in an attempt to deny the Internationally Recognized Government oil export revenue. As of early 2023, UN mediators are still working to restore the ceasefire and evaluate the prospects for a permanent settlement to the conflict. However, the warring parties are unlikely to reach an agreement over the coming months and many fear that active fighting may occur again in areas near the front-lines or near significant public infrastructure such as ports. Humanitarians are preparing to respond to those who may be displaced or affected by a sudden onset of violence, and continue to seek more durable solutions suffering from years of protracted displacement. Click [here](#) to access all Yemen RDT reports.

## METHODOLOGY

IOM uses RDT to compile daily information from various partners including local and international NGOs, and local and national authorities. Compilation is done through document review, as well as personal and/or phone interviews. RDT Data in this report was collected between 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. Where IOM has direct access, IOM field teams verify information provided by partners through visual observation, review of individual registries and key informant interviews.

## GLOSSARY TERMS

**Displacement:** A forced removal of a person from his/her home or country, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters.

**Household:** A household represents a family of six individuals.

**Internally displaced persons (IDPs):** Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

**IDP Returnee:** any person who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.

**Location:** a populated place to the smallest geographical division. In an urban area, this may be a neighbourhood and in a rural area, a village.

**Key Informant:** 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 a: tribal sheikh, imam, local official, community leader, government officer, social worker, NGO member, schoolteacher or manager, health officer, security officer, etc.

**Critical Shelter:** is either in urban or rural settlements composed of grouped families or isolated and dispersed settlements detached from a main location.

## 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).

To find detailed breakdowns, movement trends, databases and more, consult the DTM Displacement [website](#)

## IOM'S DTM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY

