

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 and needs of displaced people, migrants, returnees and host community members throughout Yemen.

The 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 in accessible areas. This allows DTM to produce regular reporting of occurrences of displacement in terms of numbers, locations and

priority needs. Please note that findings are limited to Yemen's south controlled by the Internationally Recognized Government (13 governorates).

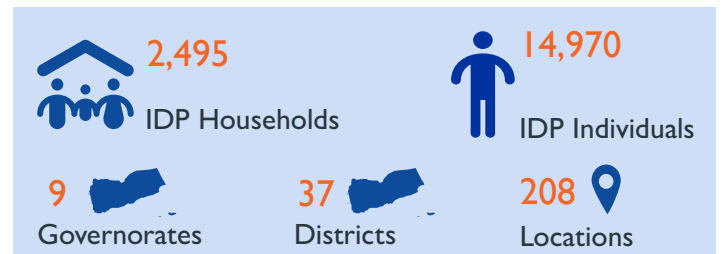
RDT methodology was used to track displacement and return events in terms of numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. The aim of this tool is to provide timely and actionable data on new population movements only and does not capture total numbers of IDPs or returnees. The tool does not capture whether displacement is new or repeated (households displaced from another displacement location).

New Displacement January to March 2023

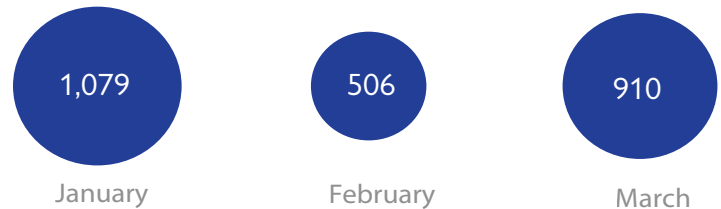
During the reporting period, between 1 January and 31 March 2023, IOM Yemen DTM tracked 2,495 households (HH) (14,970 individuals)¹ who experienced displacement at least once. This compares to 1,172 households (7,032 individuals) in the Fourth quarter 2022 representing an 113 per cent increase. Since the beginning of April 2022, the number of tracked new instances of displacement has been declining with a truce held between conflicting parties. However, the number began to light rise in the first quarter of the year 2023 due to the renewed conflict in Harib Ma'rib, where 326 HHs were displaced due to the conflict from Harib Ma'rib. At the beginning of the year, Al-Qubaytah district in the Lahj governorate also received more than 230 HHs displaced from the Dimnat Khadir district in the Ta'iz governorate. While natural disasters (heavy rains and floods) caused a displacement of 294 HHs in the Radum district in Shabwa in late March.

Safety and security concerns as a result of the conflict were the main reason for displacement, accounting for 72 per cent (1,794 HHs) of the total, followed by economic reasons related to conflict, accounting for 15 per cent (384 HHs). While displacement due to natural disaster reasons (floods) represented about 13 per cent (317 HHs).

KEY FINDINGS



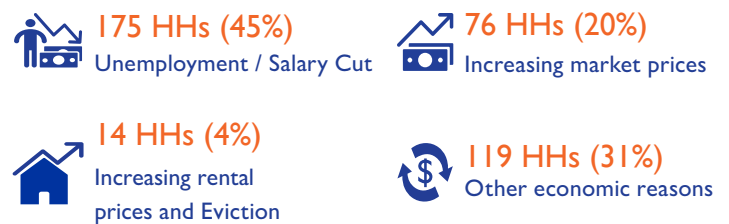
Number of IDP HHs Tracked per Month During First Quarter 2023



Safety and Security as a Result of Conflict (1,794 HHs)



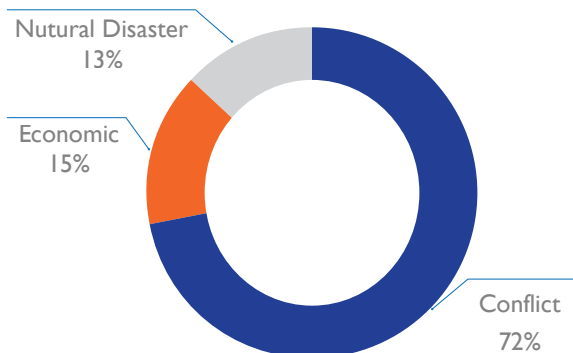
Economic Reasons Related to Conflict (384 HHs)



Natural Disasters (317 HHs)



Reasons for Displacement



1- IOM DTM calculates six individuals per household.

The majority of people moved into/within the following governorates and districts:

- Ma'rib (955 HHs) – Marib City (547 HHs), Harib (261 HHs), Marib (147 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from Marib (418 HHs), Al Hodeidah (88 HH) and IBB (88 HHs).
- Shabwah (370 HHs) – Radum (297 HHs), Bayhan (41 HHs), Hatib (15 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from Shabwah (294 HHs) and Al Bayda (36 HHs).
- Lahj (336 HHs) – Al Qubaytah (333 HHs), Tuban (3 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from Taiz (238 HHs) and Lahj (98 HHs).

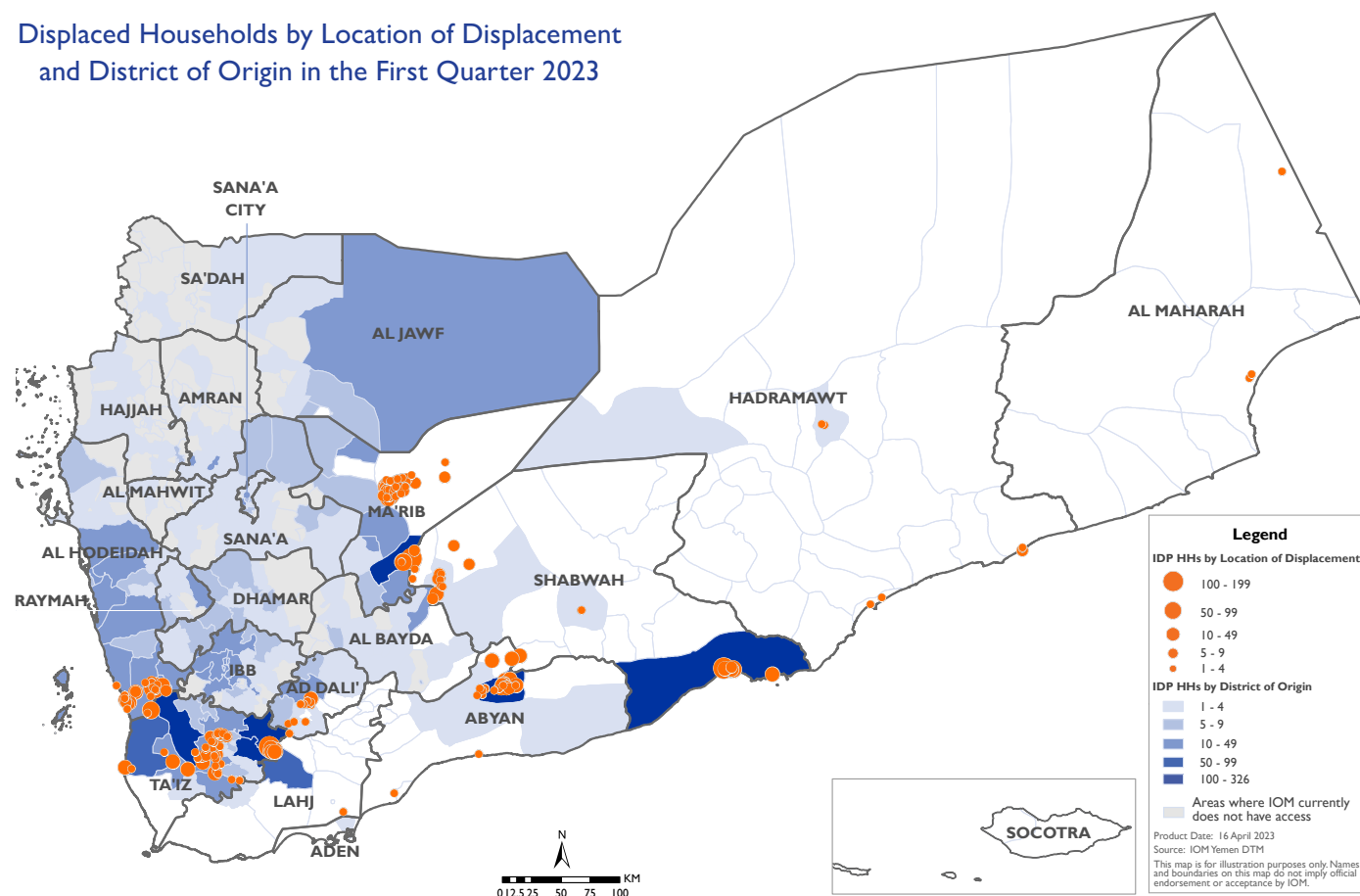
The majority of people moved from the following governorates and districts:

- Ta'iz (702 HHs) – Maqbanah (215 HHs), Mawiyah (140 HHs), Dimnat Khadir (108 HHs) districts. Households fleeing locations in Ta'iz most commonly fled conflict (91%) followed by economic reasons related to conflict six percent and due to natural disaster reasons three per cent .
- Ma'rib (434 HHs) – Harib (326 HHs), Al Jubah (34 HHs), Raghwan (23 HHs) districts. Households fleeing locations in Ma'rib most commonly fled conflict (97%) followed by economic reasons related to conflict (3%).
- Shabwah (305 HHs) – Radum (294 HHs), Ataq (4 HHs), Bayhan (3 HHs) districts. Households fleeing locations in Shabwah most commonly natural disaster reasons (heavy rain Floods (96%) followed by fled conflict two per cent and economic reasons related to conflict two percent.

Table: Number of Households Displaced by Governorate

Governorate of Displacement	IDP HHs Displaced during Q1 Jan to March 2023
Ma'rib	955
Shabwah	370
Lahj	336
Ta'iz	306
Al Hodeidah	251
Abyan	219
Ad Dali	30
Hadramawt	20
Al Maharah	8
Al Jawf	0
Aden	0
Al Bayda	0
Socotra	0
TOTAL	2,495

Displaced Households by Location of Displacement and District of Origin in the First Quarter 2023

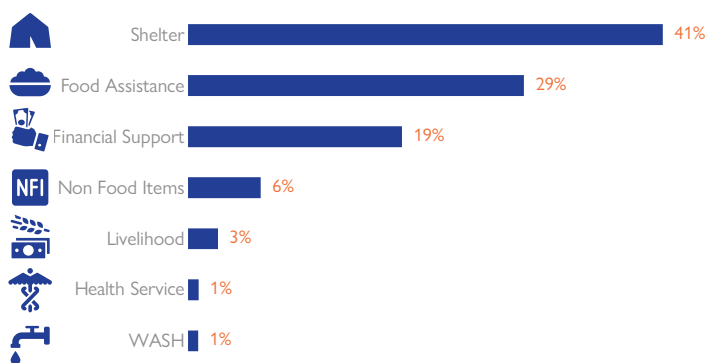


IDPs NEEDS

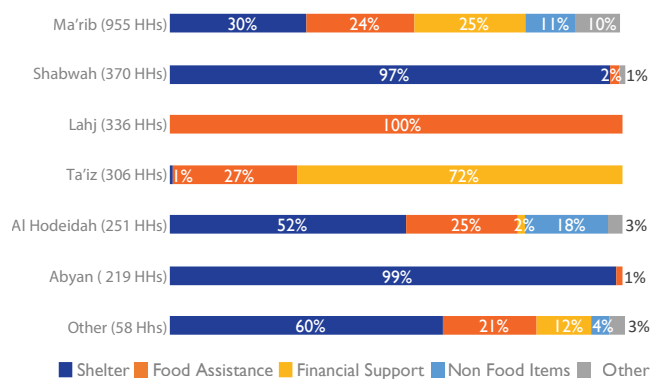
Overall, the top self-reported priority needs in assessed governorates by newly displaced households were shelter (41%), food (29%) and financial assistance (19%).

However, priority needs varied across governorates and districts. While the shelter was by far the most commonly requested assistance in Shabwah (97%) and Abyan (99%), it only represented the most needed aid for 30 per cent of newly displacement people in Ma'rib. while food assistance was the priority need in Lahj (100%) and financial support (72%) in Ta'iz.

Priority Needs Q1 2023 (n= 2,495 HHs)



Main needs within the three governorates with the most new instances of displacement in Q1 2023



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

