

OVERVIEW

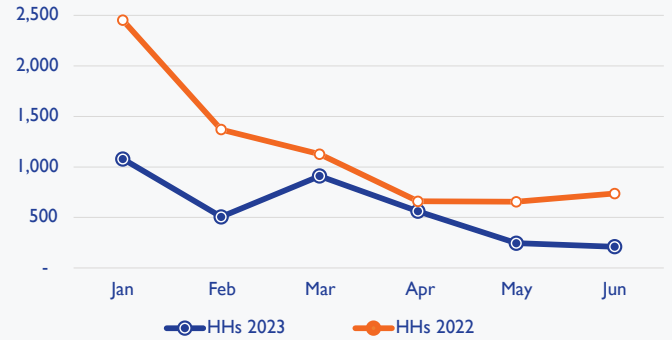
The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global information system composed of a set of tools and methodologies that contribute to defining the number and needs of displaced people, migrants, returnees and host community members throughout Yemen.

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.

Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) operates in 13 out of Yemen's 22 governorates, covering nearly half of the country (areas controlled by the internationally controlled government). Within these 13 governorates, IOM has access to most areas for RDT, facilitating

comprehensive tracking and analysis of displacement trends. However, IOM faces access restrictions along districts bordering areas controlled by northern de facto authorities within six of these accessible governorates.

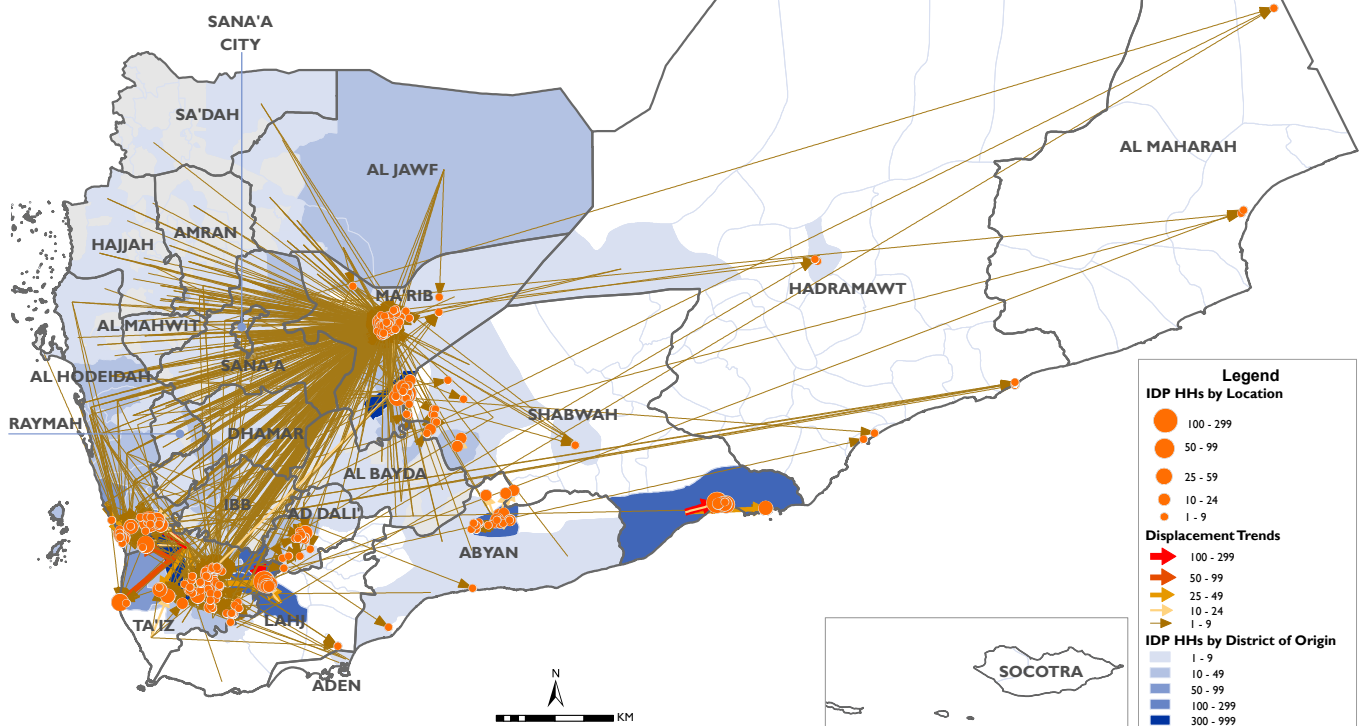
Jan - June 2022 vs 2023 Newly Displaced HHs tracked by RDT



KEY FINDINGS



Displaced Households by Location of displacement and District of Origin - January to June 2023



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

DISPLACEMENT TRENDS IN FIRST HALF 2023

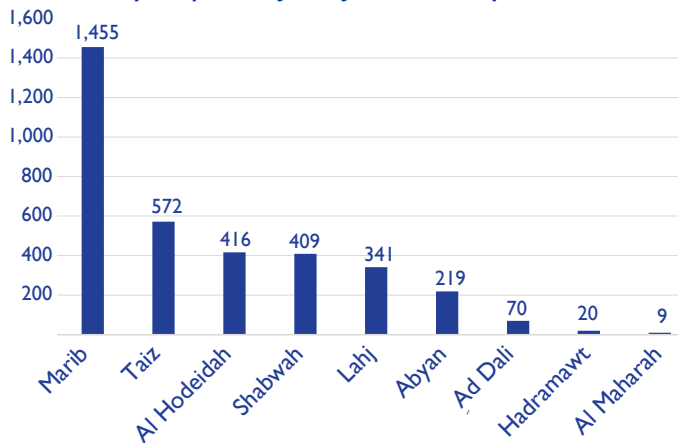
Yemen, a country already ravaged by years of conflict and instability, continues to face the harsh reality of displacement. The first half of 2023 has seen a decrease in the number of people displaced from their homes in Yemen. DTM Recorded more than 21,066 people were forced to flee their homes, seeking safety and shelter elsewhere in the first six months of the year. This is a half decrease from the same period in 2022 when there were 42,012 displacements.

According to recent data, the governorates most affected by this crisis are Ma'rib, Ta'iz, Al Hodeidah, Shabwah, and Lahj.

The governorate with the highest number of displacements in the first half of 2023 was Marib, with 1,455 households (HHs) displaced. This is followed by Taiz (572 HHs), Al Hodeida (416 HHs), Shabwah (409 HHs) and lahj (341 HHs). The governorates with the lowest number of displacements are Abyan, Ad Dali', Hadramawt, and Al Mahara.

Ma'rib tops the list with a staggering 1,455 households (HHs) displaced during this period distributors in Ma'rib City (696 HHs),

HHs Newly displaced Jan - June 2023 by Governorate



Harib (570 HHs), Ma'rib (188 HHs) districts. Most displacements within the governorate and most of them coming from Harib District (641 HHs) and from Al Hodeidah governorate (123 HHs).

Ta'iz follows closely with 572 HHs displaced. As one of Yemen's largest cities and historically significant regions, Taiz has been heavily impacted by the conflict, DTM tracked in Ta'iz displaced in Al Makha (186 HHs), Mawza (60 HHs), Jabal Habashi (58 HHs) districts. Most displacements within the governorate originated from Maqbanah District (222 HHs) and about (45 HHs) are coming from Al Hodeidah governorate.

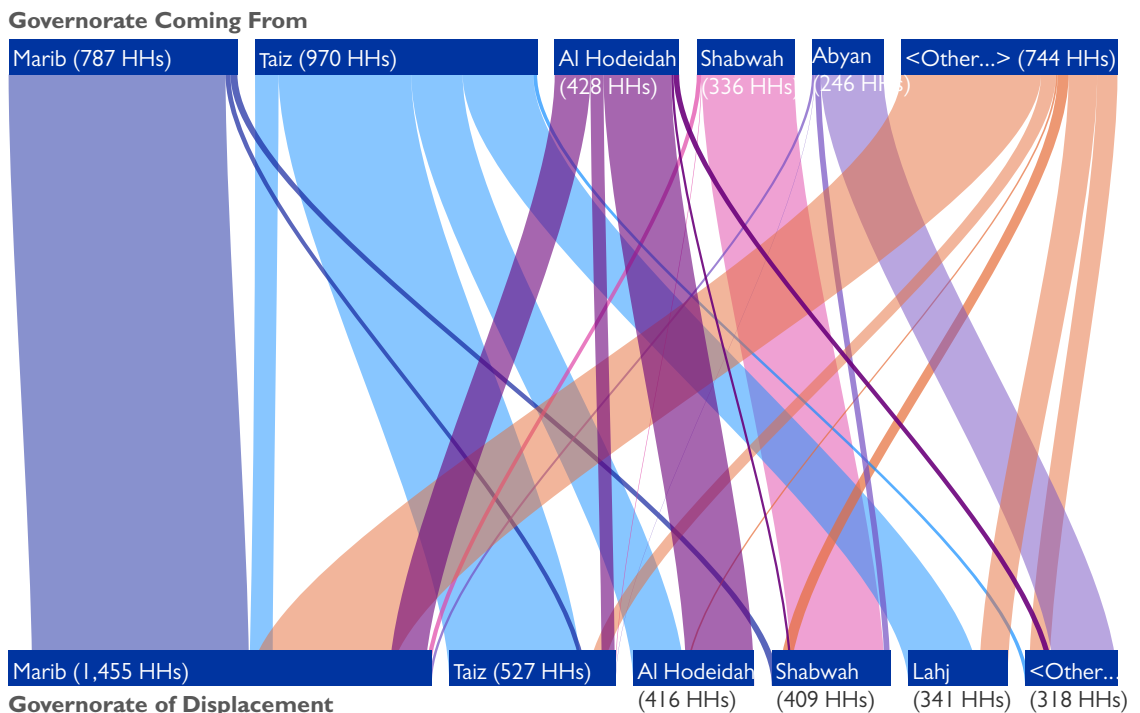
Al Hodeidah, a strategic port city on Yemen's western coast, has seen 416 HHs displaced during this period in Hays (236 HHs), Al Khukhah (173 HHs), At Tuhayta (7 HHs) districts. Most displacements within the governorate originated from At Tuhayta (84 HHs) and Hays districts(56 HHs). Also from Maqbanah district in Ta'iz governorate about (170 HHs).

The rapid displacement of people in Yemen is a major humanitarian crisis. Displaced people are often forced to live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. They lack access to basic necessities, such as food, water, and healthcare. The crisis is also having a negative impact on the economy of Yemen.

The displacement figures from these governorates paint a grim picture of Yemen's ongoing crisis. The conflict, compounded by economic collapse and a crumbling infrastructure, continues to push families out of their homes, leaving them without shelter or access to essential services.

The Humanitarian Community must work to provide immediate assistance to those affected by displacement. This includes ensuring access to safe shelter, clean water, food supplies, healthcare facilities, and education for displaced families.

Displacement Trends by Governorate of Origin and Governorate of Displacement During First Half 2023.



DISPLACEMENT REASONS IN FIRST HALF 2023

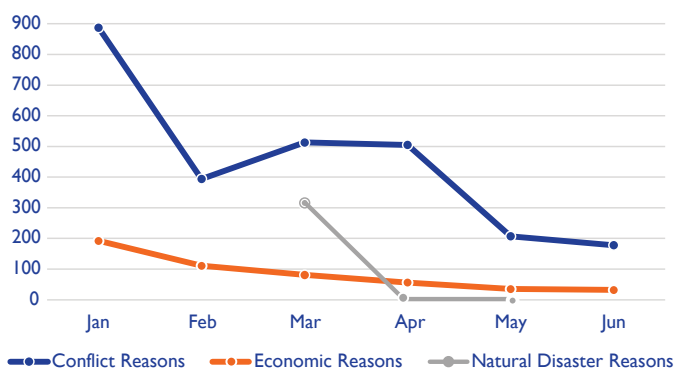
The protracted war in Yemen has resulted in one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, with millions of Yemenis being displaced from their homes. The reasons behind the mass displacement in Yemen are deeply intertwined with the protracted conflict, but they extend beyond it as well. Understanding these complex factors is crucial for addressing the needs of displaced Yemenis effectively. A comprehensive approach that combines humanitarian aid, peacebuilding efforts, economic support, and political stability is necessary to alleviate the suffering of millions and pave the way for a brighter future in Yemen.

I. Conflict and Violence:

The primary driver of displacement in Yemen is undoubtedly the ongoing armed conflict between the parties. The fighting has escalated into a full-blown civil war, characterized by airstrikes, ground battles, and indiscriminate shelling. As a result, civilians often find themselves caught in the crossfire or targeted deliberately, forcing them to flee their homes for safety. The fighting in the first half of 2023 has forced 77 percent (2,684) of households to flee their homes.

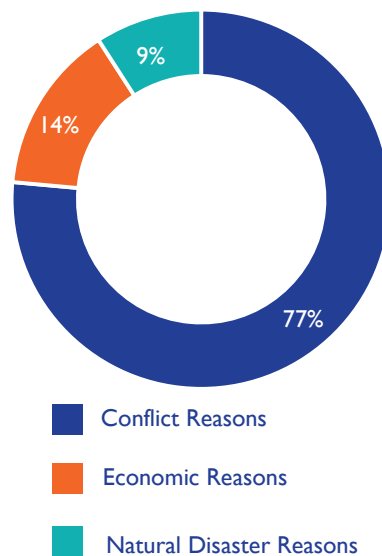
2- The ongoing conflict has caused an economic collapse in Yemen as businesses shut down, unemployment soars, and the currency plummets in value. This dire economic situation has left many Yemenis unable to afford basic necessities or sustain their livelihoods. The lack of job opportunities and income-generating activities pushes individuals and families to abandon their homes in search of better economic prospects elsewhere. The war has disrupted the economy and led to high levels of inflation and about (507 HHs) were displaced due to economic reasons in the first half of 2023. This has made it difficult for people to afford basic necessities.

Reasons for New Displacement Over Time by Number of Households - January to June 2023



Displacement in Yemen remains a pressing issue that demands urgent attention. The numbers provided for Marib, Taiz, Al Hodeidah, Shabwah, and Lahj only scratch the surface of the overall crisis affecting millions of Yemenis.

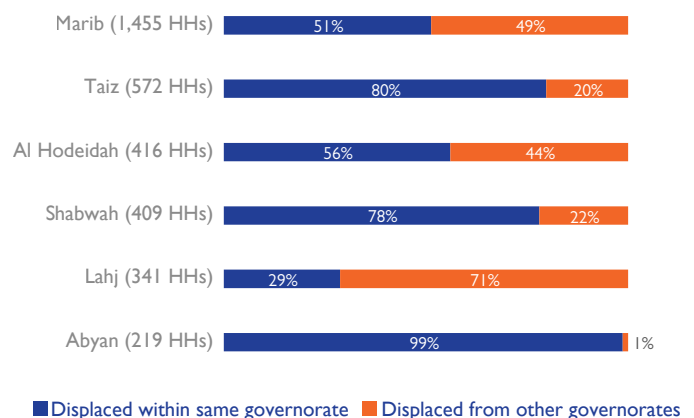
Reason for Displacement



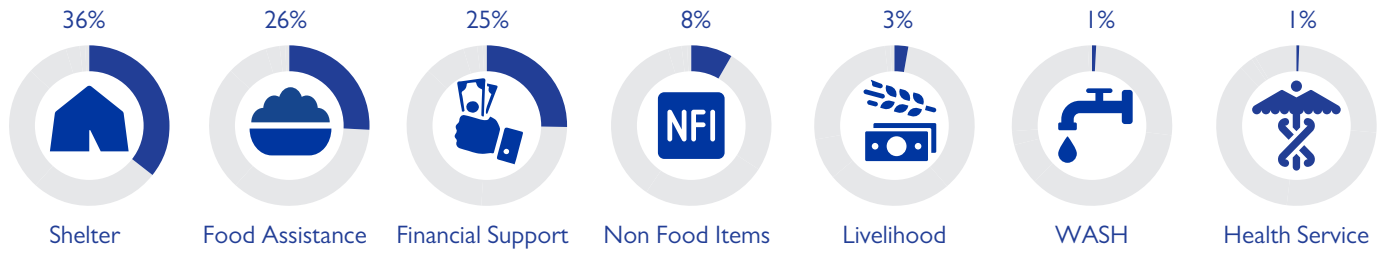
Even before the conflict erupted, Yemen was already grappling with high levels of poverty and food insecurity due to decades-long political instability and economic challenges. However, the war exacerbated these issues exponentially by disrupting agricultural activities, destroying crops, blocking supply routes, and crippling local markets. As a result, millions face severe malnutrition and famine-like conditions that force them to leave their homes in search of food assistance.

3- Natural disasters: Yemen is also prone to natural disasters, such as floods and droughts. These disasters during January to June 2023 have displaced (319 HHs) and made it difficult for them to return home.

Governorate-Internal Displacement Within the Six Governorates with the Highest Numbers of new IDP HHs January to June 2023



IDP NEEDS

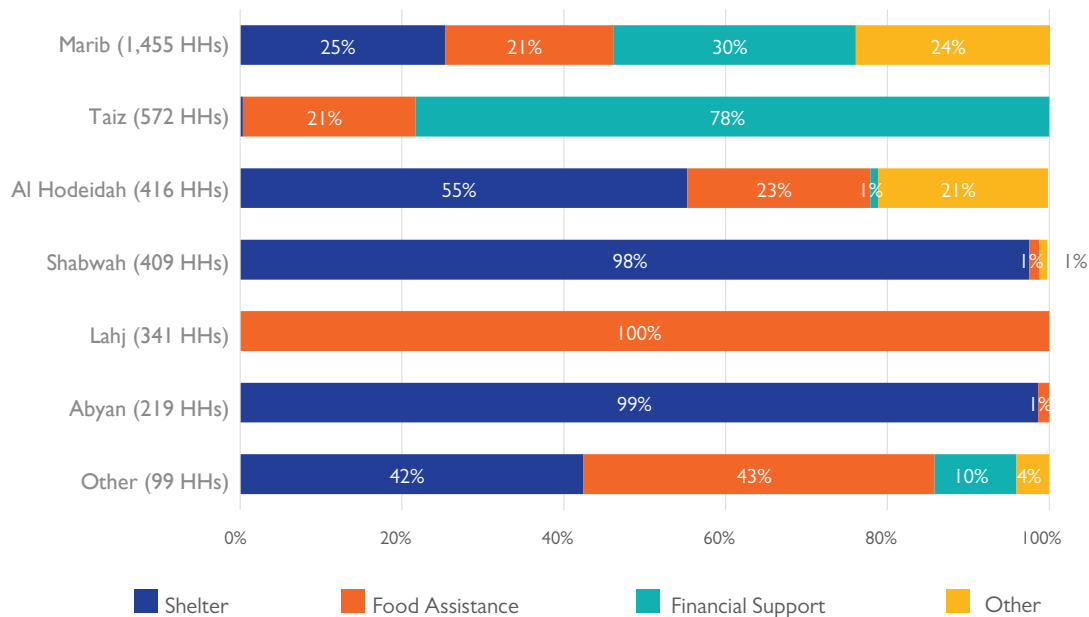


It is imperative that immediate action is taken to alleviate the main needs of newly displaced households in Yemen. IOM Yemen DTM recorded that shelter remains one of the most urgent needs for IDPs in Yemen. In the first half of 2023 alone, approximately 1,258 households have reported shelter as their primary requirement, 910 households need food assistance, 891 households need financial support, 293 households need non-food items, 98 households need livelihood assistance, 37 households need WASH services, and 24 households need health services. These needs are urgent and must be met as soon as possible. The longer IDPs go without essential assistance, the more vulnerable they become to malnutrition, disease, and other dangers.

Shelter is a fundamental human right that provides safety, security, and protection from external elements. It plays a crucial role in preserving human dignity and well-being. However, many IDPs in Yemen are living in overcrowded camps or informal settlements with inadequate housing conditions. These makeshift shelters often lack proper insulation, sanitation facilities, clean water access, and protection from harsh weather conditions.

The data shows that the most pressing need for IDPs in Yemen is shelter and Food assistance. This is not surprising, given the scale of the humanitarian crisis in the country. Millions of people are food insecure, and the situation is only getting worse. Financial support is also a critical need for IDPs. This can help them cover their basic expenses, such as rent, food, and healthcare. Non-food items such as shelter, clothing, and hygiene kits are also essential for IDPs. Livelihood assistance can help IDPs rebuild their lives and become self-sufficient. WASH services are essential for preventing the spread of disease. And health services are needed to treat malnutrition, diseases, and other health problems.

Main Needs of Newly Displaced Housheholds by Governorate
(N = 3,511 HHs)



It is essential to ensure safe and dignified living conditions for IDPs, improve access to basic services such as shelter, food, water, healthcare, and education, and provide protection from violence and exploitation. Additionally, long-term solutions that focus on peacebuilding and sustainable development are necessary to address the root causes of displacement in Yemen.

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 30 June 2023. Where IOM has direct access, IOM field teams verify information provided by partners through visual observation, review of individual registries and key informant interviews.

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).

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, datasets and more, consult the DTM Displacement [website](#)

IOM'S DTM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY

