



**DTM**

DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

IOM • OIM

# YEMEN - AREA ASSESSMENT

## Round 38 REPORT

October to November 2022



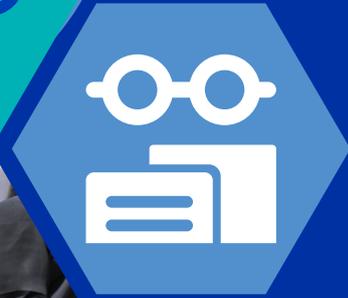
IDPs



Returnees

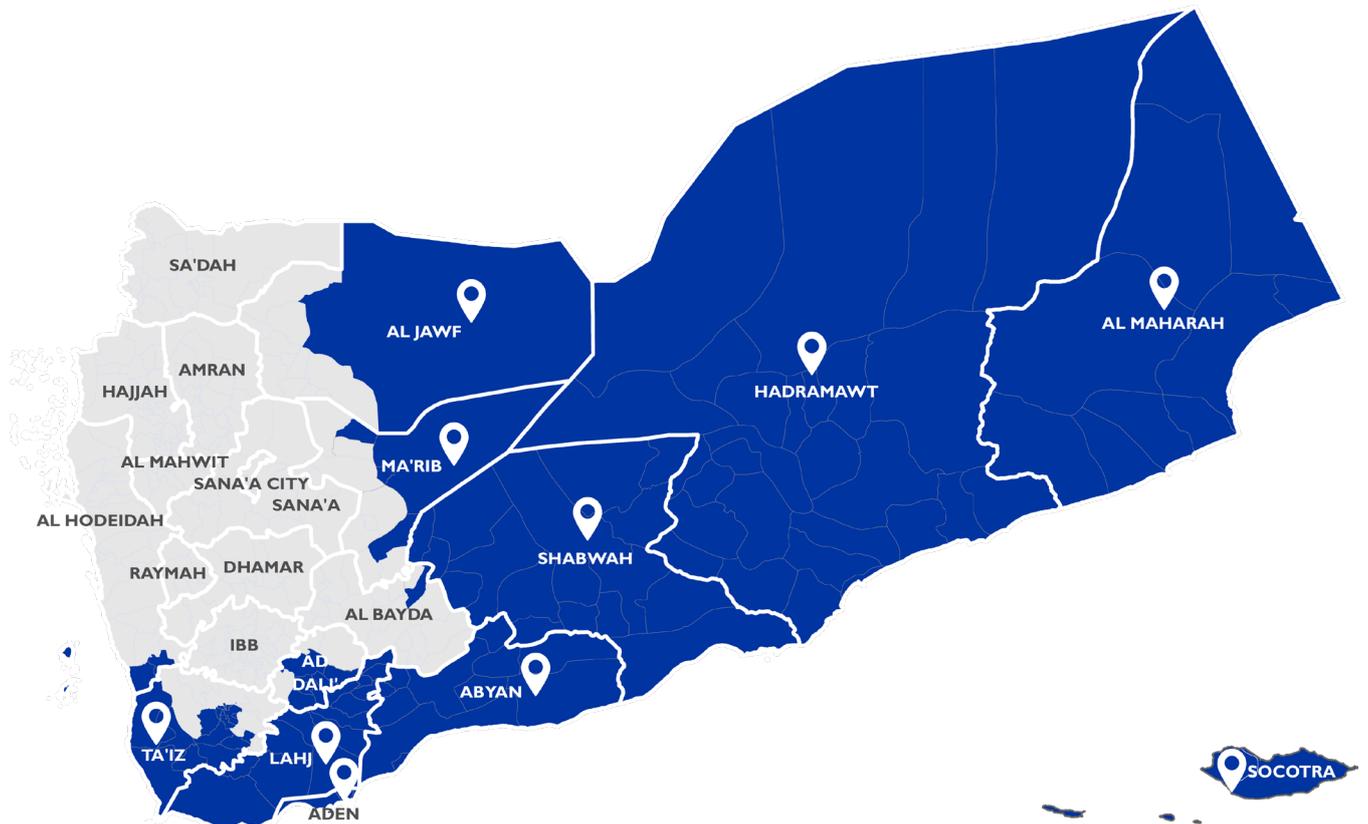


Migrants



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## OVERVIEW

This summary presents the findings of the first round of Area Assessment (Mobility Tracking) undertaken by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix to establish a new baseline on the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), IDP returnees and migrants in Yemen.

Findings are currently limited to the country's south controlled by the internationally recognized government (IRG). Data was collected by 153 enumerators through an extensive network of Key Informants (KIs) within the operational area. In the Yemen context, the practice for field teams is to select KI representatives of both the host and target communities while adhering to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence.

This ensures that the selected KIs are the most relevant and appropriate individuals to ensure the successful implementation of the exercise. This round 3,633 KIs were interviewed to collect the data, of whom seven per cent or 270 were female and 93 per cent or 3,363 were male. Among the main outputs of the Sub-Area Assessment, is a list of locations where IDPs, returnees and / or migrants are present that can be used to inform more detailed assessments at the location level, including the annual Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA). DTM field staff, along with KIs, use the Sub-Area Assessment tool to capture locations, which are matched to the identified locations in the OCHA Common Operational Dataset (P-Codes).

Using a standardized and structured approach to the selection of KIs is a key step to ensuring that data collected in the Sub-Area Assessment is comprehensive and comparable across the different teams. The Sub-Area Assessment tool is used to verify and update the baseline information in regular intervals (rounds). Deployed DTM staff, called enumerators, are in regular communication with their KI network throughout each month and work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate the displacement statistics collected. The forms and definitions used can be accessed [here](#). Please note that findings represent the results of a pilot round in this new format. The number of migrants indicated in this report represents a snapshot in time for a transient population located in areas data collection teams could access. Findings for Aden Governorate are not supported by Yemen's Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and the Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management (ExU) for this round but will be further verified in the subsequent round of the Area Assessment in 2023. The ExU maintains that the current number of IDPs living in Aden stands at 145,857 individuals.

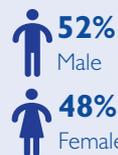
In a total of 394 sub-districts, IOM recorded a presence of IDPs in 364 sub-districts (92%), a presence of IDP returnees in 182 sub-districts (46%) and a presence of migrants in 74 sub-districts (19%).

## KEY FINDINGS

### IDPs



**2,302,346**  
IDP  
Individuals



### IDP Returnees



**1,240,944**  
Returnees  
Individuals



### Migrants



**28,836**  
Migrants  
Individuals



### Coverage Area



### Number of Enumerators



### Number of Key Informants



### IDPs Main Need



### Returnees Main Need



### Migrants Main Need



## METHODOLOGY

The aim of the DTM Area Assessment is to collate existing or collect new data on the target population presence in a defined large administrative area and to identify sub-areas for further assessment. It can be used following a sudden onset disaster due to climate change or a conflict to quickly generate key information on the displacement situation, identify locations that will need to be assessed regularly, and provide a first indication of displacement figures, informing the scope and focus of subsequent data collection. Furthermore, information about the basic needs, shelter conditions, and reasons for displacement among three population groups in Yemen. To collect this information, DTM Field enumerators will employ a quantitative approach using key informants.

### Target Population

DTM Area Assessment targets 3 population groups.

- 1. 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.
- 2. Internally Displaced persons Returnees:** Persons or groups of persons who were previously forced to leave their normal place of residence, due to conflict or natural disaster, but who have since returned.
- 3. Migrants:** For the purpose of the IOM DTM Yemen Area Assessment, a migrant is a non-Yemeni national who has crossed an internationally recognized state border into Yemen on a voluntary basis.

To collect this information, DTM Field enumerators will employ a qualitative approach using key informants. DTM Team will select key multiple informants from various stakeholders, including local NGOs, community leaders, government officials, and representatives from international organizations working with the target population. The informants should have direct knowledge and experience in dealing with IDPs, IDP returnees, and migrants in Yemen.

Area Assessment survey includes:

- Number of individuals (IDPs, migrants, and IDP returnees)
- Reasons and date of displacement/return
- Shelter/accommodation arrangements
- Needs

## LIMITATION AND RISK

The information gathered using this tool represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants. Data accuracy is ensured through further assessments and triangulation of information.

# 1. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IDPs

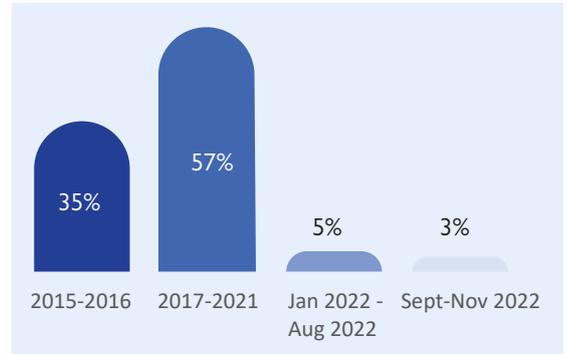
## 1.1 Displacement Overview

IOM DTM recorded the presence of 2,302,346 IDPs across accessible locations in the 12 assessed governorates under control of IRG controlled area. Nearly two-thirds of this IDP population were found in Ma'rib (64%; 1,472,234 IDPs). This was followed by Ta'iz with 318,312 IDPs representing 14 per cent of the total. The remaining 22 per cent (511,800 IDPs) are distributed across the remaining ten governorates, notably in Al Hodeidah (5%; 105,799) and Aden (4%; 100,011).

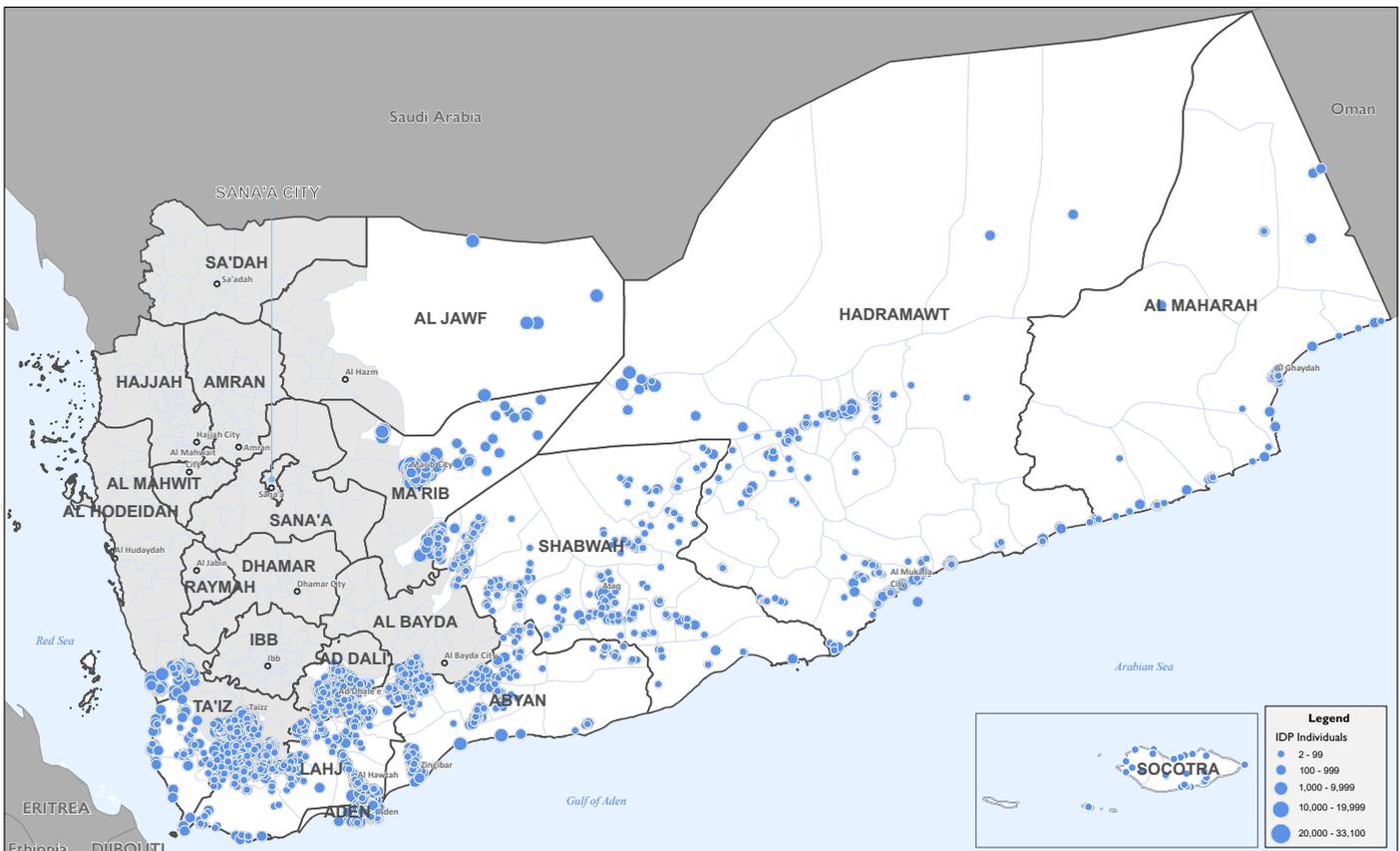
IOM DTM recorded the presence of IDPs displaced as of 2015. The majority of those currently displaced moved to current locations between 2017 and 2021 (57%). Only three per cent were displaced within the past three months from the time of assessment (September to November 2022) and five per cent within January to August 2022. As such, protracted displaced and a lack of major return movements in combination with new instances of displacement – especially to Ma'rib al Al Hodeidah in more recent times, have caused the IDP population in assessed areas to increase rather than decrease despite the absence of major conflict escalations and the truce of April to October 2022.

Al Hodeidah figures as the governorate hosting the most recent IDP population in proportion to the overall governorate IDP cohort. Over a fifth of IDP households there have arrived no earlier than January 2022 (15% January – August 2022 and 6% September to November 2022). This is followed by Ad Dali where 12 per cent of assessed IDPs arrived within 2022 and Hadramawt, equally 12 per cent. Ma'rib, Shabwah and Aden host the largest IDP populations in displacement since 2015-2016 with 45 per cent, 41 per cent and 37 per cent respectively. It should be noted that Ma'rib also experienced a significant influx of IDPs from all over Yemen in the last few months of 2021 as described in IOM DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking update ([RDT yearly report 2021](#)). Please consult the below graph for a more detailed account of displacement times by governorate.

**Total IDP HHs Arrival Times**

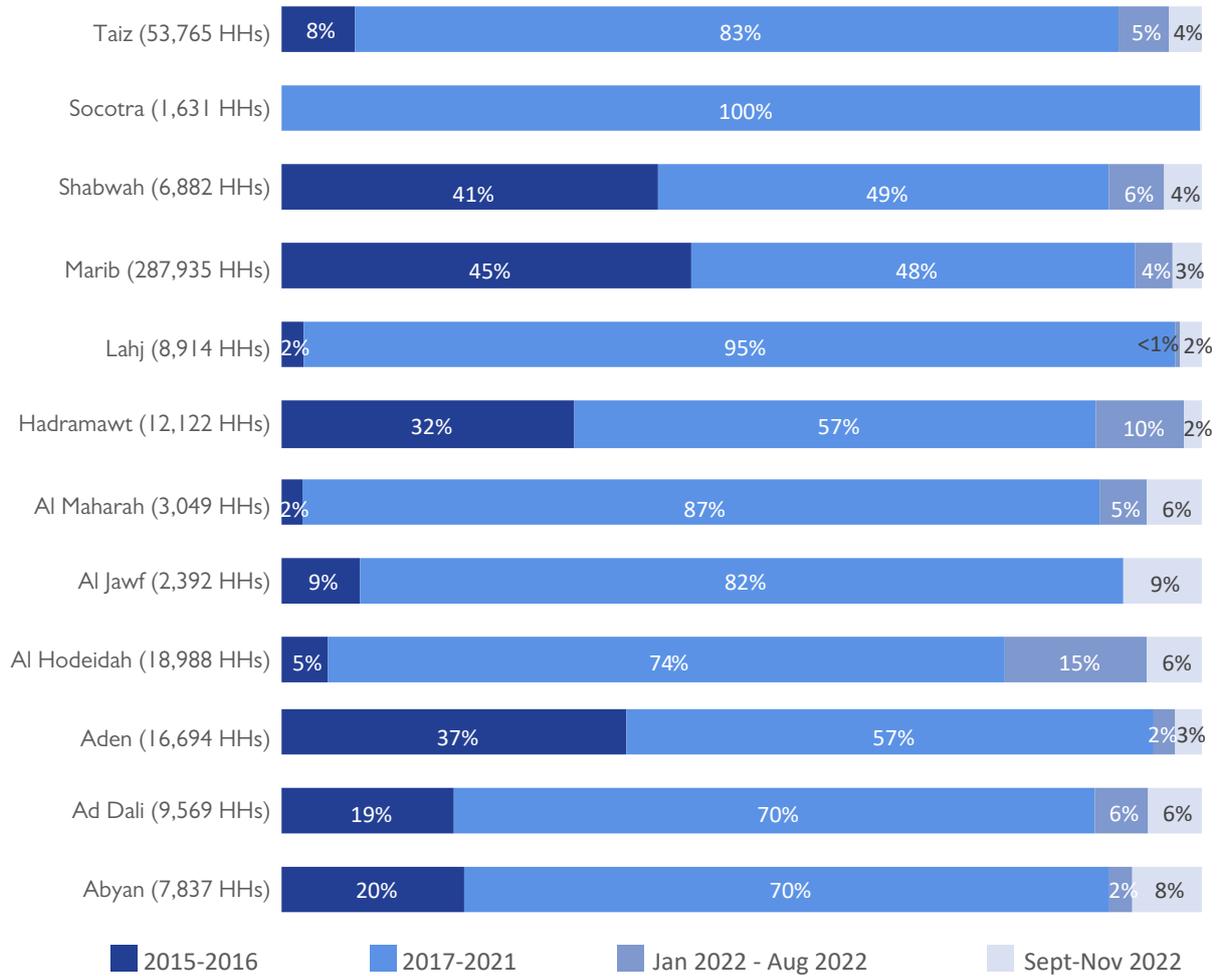


## Map of IDP Locations - Area Assessment 2022



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

**Arrival Time of IDP populations by governorate (HHs)**



IOM DTM collected data on demographics in cases when such registers were available through key informants or areas of assessment were small enough to do so through observation. In other cases, the teams relied on demographic statistics provided by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) or the Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management (ExU). The teams found that just under half of all IDPs were female (48%) and 49 per cent under the age of 18. Some 21 per cent (236,537 individuals) of all persons under 18 were younger than five years old.

IOM collected data on main governorates and districts of origin – up to five of the main districts of origin per location of displacement with the number of IDP households per district of origin limiting the total number of households with known origin areas to 46 per cent (198,447 HHs) of the total IDP household population. According to these findings, nearly half of this population originated from the west coast (49%), namely Ta'iz (25%, 50,381 HHs) and Al Hodeidah (46,996 HHs). This is followed by Ma'rib (9%, 17,960 HHs) and Sana'a City (5%, 10,096 ind).

**Demographic Distribution of IDPs**



The following section concerns only this population for which the number of households by origin are known:

- IDPs originating in Ta'iz most commonly remained within the governorate (71%, 35,580 HHs) followed by Ma'rib (7%, 3,542 HHs) and Aden (7%, 3,317 HHs) and eight other governorates (16%, 993 HHs). Over a fifth (22%, 10,841 HHs) of all IDPs originating in Ta'iz (IDPs with known origins) furthermore remained within their district of origin. Nearly all persons fleeing within or from Ta'iz with data on origins fled conflict (98%, 49,239 HHs). Districts producing the highest number of IDPs from and within the governorate were Mazabanah (22%, 7,871 HHs), Salah (15%, 5,484 HHs) and Jabal Habashi (11%, 3,841 HHs) followed by 20 other districts (52%, 18,384 HHs).
- Nearly a third of IDPs originating in Al Hodeidah remained within the governorate (32%, 14,817 HHs) followed by movements to Aden (18%, 8,613 HHs), Ta'z (13%, 6,267 HHs) and eight other governorates (37%, 2,162 HHs). Some nine per cent of IDP households with known origins, furthermore, remained with the same districts (4,063 HHs). Nearly all persons fleeing within or from Al Hodeidah with data on origins fled conflict (95%, 44,757 HHs). Districts producing the highest number of IDPs from and within the governorate were Hays (19%, 8,963 HHs), Al Hali (14%, 6,501 HHs), Al Hawak (9%, 4,324 HHs) followed by 22 other districts (58%, 27,208 HHs).
- IDPs originating in Ma'rib most commonly remained in Ma'rib (91%, 16,344 HHs), followed by Hadramawt (5%, 831 HHs) and six other governorates (6%, 785 HHs). IDP movements within the same districts were rarer in Ma'rib with only six per cent (1,063 HHs) displaced within the same district. All IDP households with known origins fleeing within or from Ma'rib fled due to conflict. Most governorate-internal movements were across districts – notably from Al Jubah and Sirwah to Ma'rib district or from Al Jubah to Marib City district. Districts producing the highest number of IDPs from and within the governorate were Al Jubah (31%, 5,533 HHs), Sirwah (24%, 4,253 HHs), Adghal Al Jidan (8%, 1,436 HHs) followed by 11 other districts (38%, 6,738 HHs).

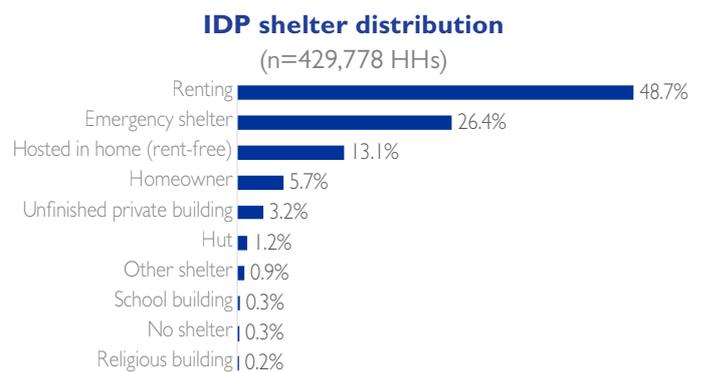
## 1.2 Displacement Profile

Due to the key informant based methodology of the assessment, IOM does not collected reasons for displacement on a household level but by most common reason per known district of origin. Out of 304 recorded distinct districts of origin producing IDPs, in 89 per cent insecurity due to conflict, in 10 per cent economic reasons related to conflict and in 1 per cent natural disasters were the main reason for displacement. Insecurity due to conflict was the predominant reason for displacement in all areas with notable exceptions represented by small number of districts in Dhaher (5 districts out of 11), Ibb (5 out of 20), Hadramawt (3 out of 14) and Hijjah (3 out of 28) where economic reasons related to conflict made up the main reason for forced displacement. In four districts of origin located in Al Maharah (2), Hadramawt (1) and Shabwah (1) natural disasters (floods) were the most common reason for people to flee. It should be noted that this does not represent all locations in which inhabitants have been affected by floods as displacement following floods can be short-lived and wouldn't be reflected in this assessment. Rains furthermore can affect populations as in Ma'rib and Shabwah in 2022 without causing displacement. These affected populations would also not be

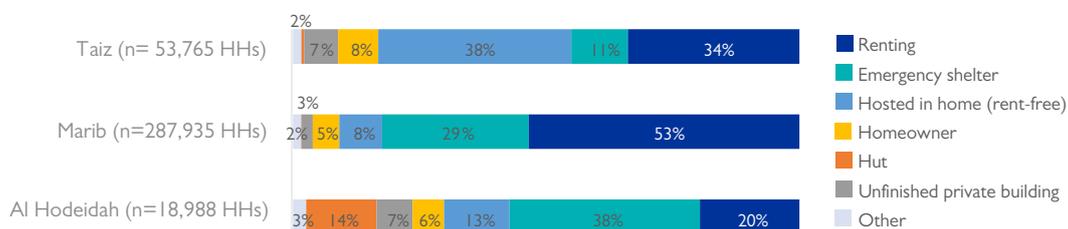
included in the context of this assessment.

Almost half of all IDPs is renting homes according to key informants (49%). Over a quarter remain in emergency shelter (26%) and 13 per cent live among the host community without paying rent.

While emergency shelter and living within the host community rent-free made up a larger proportion of IDPs in both Ta'iz and Al Hodeidah, the overall statistics are heavily influenced by Ma'rib figures, where more than half of all IDPs live in rented accommodation.



### Shelter distribution in three governorates with the highest number of IDPs

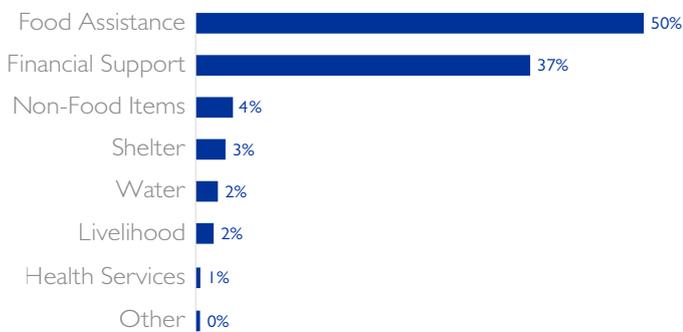


IOM DTM furthermore collected information on the most common intentions of IDPs for the following three months from the time of assessment on location basis. Data gleaned from triangulated data indicates that IDPs in the vast majority of locations intended to remain at their current displacement sites: 90% of locations hosting approximately 96 per cent of IDP households. In a further nine per cent of locations the most common intention was return accounting for three per cent of the overall IDP population. In one per cent of locations IDP households intended to move to a third location (1% of the IDP population). Notable exceptions include Hadramawt where the most common intention in 29 out of 373 locations (23%) was to return home. If all IDPs in this area were to heed this most common intention, this would result in the return of 3,305 households. Similarly to Ma'rib, Hadramawt houses a very diverse population of IDPs. The most common return destinations would be in Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Amran, Ta'iz, Sadah and a variety of other governorates.

IOM DTM also 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). These surveys are independent from the area assessment and rely on direct interviews with a sample of IDP site households. Overall IOM found very few IDP households with a current (at the time of assessment) plan to move back home in line with area assessment findings. Furthermore, those that did report such an intention, often did not plan on acting on these plans in the immediate future. In addition to intentions, the survey produces a displacement profile including information on demographics, origins, time of displacement and housing land and property information available on the DTM website.

In half of all locations, key informants reported food assistance to be the priority need of IDPs (50% of locations). This was followed by financial support (37%) and non-food items (4%).

**% of locations by priority need**  
(n=3,277 locations)

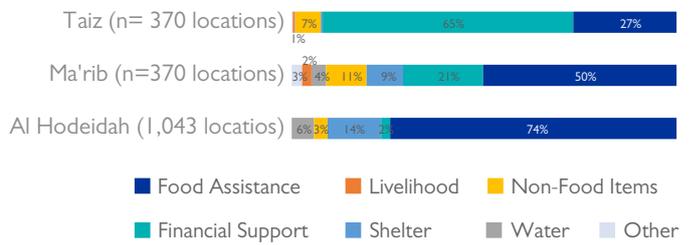


Given the vast differences IDP populations across locations, it is also useful to compare on a household count level with the assumption that all households in a given location are in need of the same support as approximation for a household level need prioritization. While food assistance remains in this sense the priority of 50 per cent of households, financial support only

represents 27 per cent (partially due to the large number of smaller IDP populations across Ta'iz where financial support is most frequently prioritized). Non-food items and shelter would, according to this calculation, be the priority need of seven per cent of IDP households respectively.

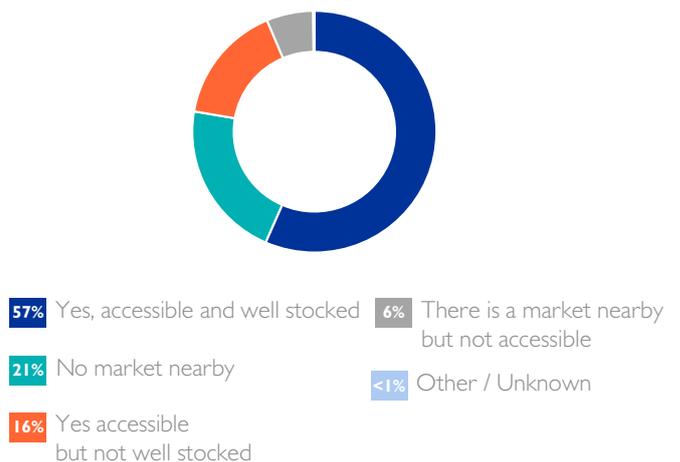
Priority needs varied considerably across governorates and districts. While food assistance was cited to be the priority need of IDPs in nearly three-quarters of all locations in Al Hodeidah (74%), this form of assistance was only cited as priority in 27 per cent of locations in Ta'iz, where financial support was more commonly prioritized (65%). It should be noted that needs are listed in order of priority, meaning in relative and not absolute terms.

**Priority needs by location in the three governorates hosting the largest number of IDPs**



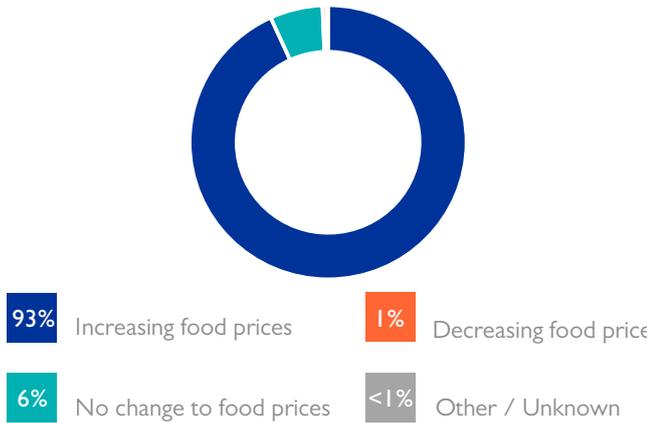
Key informants were further asked about the access to markets among IDPs populations in IDP-hosting locations. In over a fifth of locations (21% of locations hosting 14% of IDP households) there was no market available and in a further 16 per cent available markets reportedly only offered a limited array of goods (hosting 8% of IDP households). In six per cent of locations markets were present but remained inaccessible (hosting 2% of IDP households). The highest rate of locations with lacking market access was recorded in Al Jawf (100%, 5 out of 5 locations), Socatra (76%, 22 out of 29), Ad Dali (53%, 188 out of 356), Lahj (28%, 103 out of 373) and Ma'rib (26%, 96 out of 179). Among these governorates, Ma'rib stands out with the highest number of IDP households living in locations without access to a market (41,748 households).

**Is there a market accessible to IDPs in this location?**  
(n=3,277 locations)



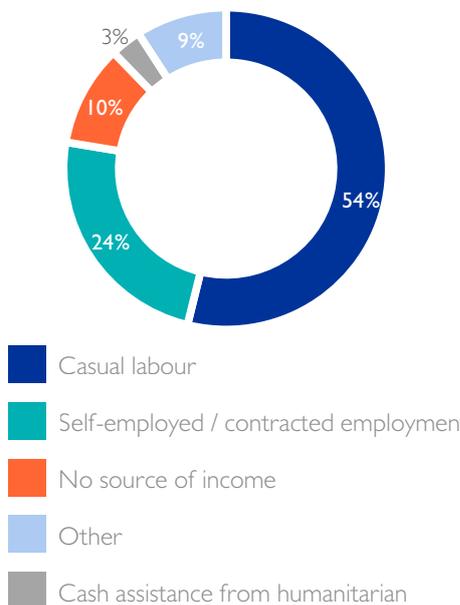
Key informants reported increases in food prices over the past three months (assessment October-November 2022) in nearly all locations (93%).

**Has there been a change in food prices in the past three months** (n=3,277 locations)

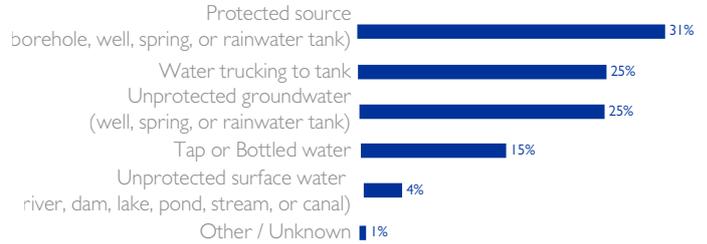


In ten per cent of locations key informants reported that there was no source of income for the majority of IDPs. In a further three per cent IDPs relied on cash assistance from humanitarian actors and in two per cent, most IDPs relied on begging. Ma'rib stood out with regards to a comparatively high proportion of locations in which "no source of income" was reported (30%) and the number of IDP households living in these locations (74,771 households).

**Most common source of income in location** (n=3,277 locations)



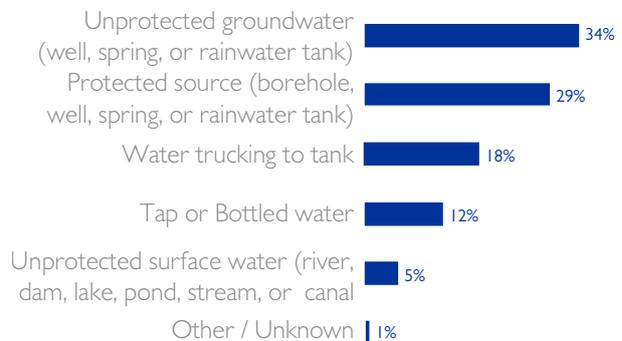
**Most common source of drinking water for IDPs by location** (n=3,277 locations)



While the most common source of food in most locations (60%) was in the form of purchases at markets, in over a quarter of assessed locations, most IDP households relied on food distributions (26%). A disproportionately high proportion of locations in which most IDPs were reported to rely on food distributions was found in Al Jawf (100%, 5 out of 5 locations), Ma'rib (47%, 173 out of 370 locations) and Ta'iz (38%, 401 out of 1,043 locations). The highest population of IDPs living in locations where most rely on humanitarian assistance as the most common source of food was in Ma'rib with 167,273 IDP households.

Main source of drinking water (c.2.10): In a quarter of assessed locations, most IDPs relied on unprotected groundwater (well, spring or rainwater tank) and in four per cent, most households drank from unprotected surface water sources (for example, rivers, dams, or lakes). The largest populations inhabiting locations in which most IDPs drank from such unprotected water sources were hosted in Ma'rib and Ta'iz with 19,807 and 15,343 IDP households respectively.

**Most common non-drinking water sources for IDPs by location** (n=3,277 locations)



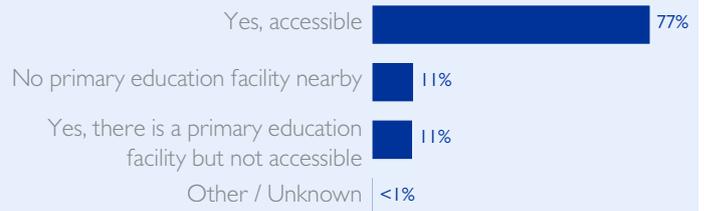
Main source of non-drinking water: Non-drinking water was most commonly sourced from unprotected groundwater (34%). This was followed by protected sources like boreholes, wells and springs.

While only 20 per cent of Ma'rib locations relied on unprotected ground- and surface-water as most common source of non-drinking water, Ma'rib and Ta'iz hosted the largest populations in locations where these were the main sources (32,869 and 21,430 households respectively).

In approximately eight per cent of locations hosting a total of 26,649 IDP households, key informants reported that most inhabitants did not have access to a latrine. Governorates with the highest number of IDPs living in these locations were Ma'rib (12,579 households or 25 out of 370 locations) followed by Hadramawt (3,591 households or 17 out of 186 locations) and Al Hodeidah (3,259 households or 22 out of 86 locations).

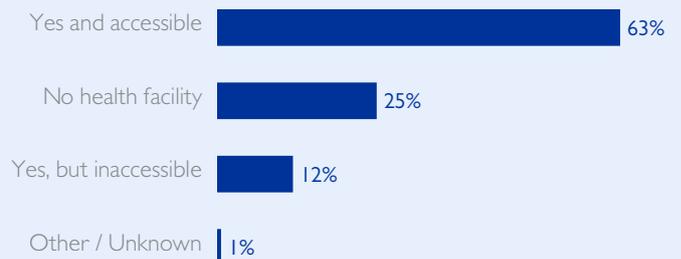
Accessible primary education facilities in location: in nearly a quarter of all locations most IDPs reportedly did not have access to primary education (22%). This was either due to a lack of primary education facilities (11%) or to a lack of access to existing facilities (11%). Governorates where this issue was particularly pronounced in terms of affected IDP populations were Ma'rib with a quarter of locations for which no nearby primary education facilities was reported (25% of locations affecting up to 63,596 households) followed by Hadramawt (only 7% of locations but impacting up to 3,312 households), Al Jawf (all five locations affecting up to 2,392 households) and Ad Dali (22% of locations affected up to 2,034 households). Locations in which education facilities existed but remained inaccessible to most IDPs were especially common in Al Hodeidah (28% of locations hosting 5,040 households) and Ad Dali (29% of locations hosting 3,092 households). However, governorates where this inaccessibility had a potential effect on the highest number of IDP households were Ma'rib (21,923 households) and Ta'iz (5,772 households).

**Are there accessible primary education facilities for IDPs (n=3,277 locations)**



In over a third of assessed locations, IDPs did not have access to healthcare facilities either due to a lack thereof (25%) or due to inaccessibility to existing facilities (12%). Ma'rib governorate stands out with more than half of all locations reporting a lack of healthcare facilities (54%) or a lack of access to existing ones for IDPs (9%) affecting up to 138,019 displaced households. Al Jawf with no locations reporting access to education to IDPs as well as Ad Dali and Socatra with 36 per cent of locations respectively also stand out albeit with smaller populations.

**Are there accessible healthcare facilities in the location for IDPs? (n=3,277 locations)**



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix team collects figures of displaced people in Ma'rib to track displacement trends in the area. Photo: Haithm Abdulbaqi / IOM Yemen 2022

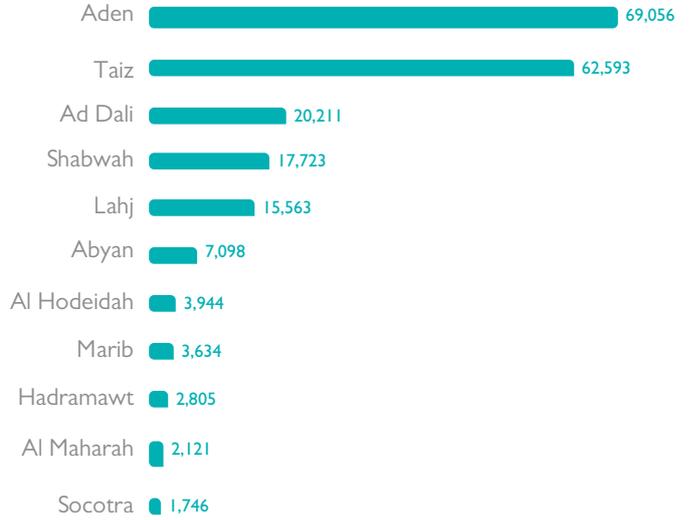
## 2. IDP Returnees

### 2.1 Return Overview

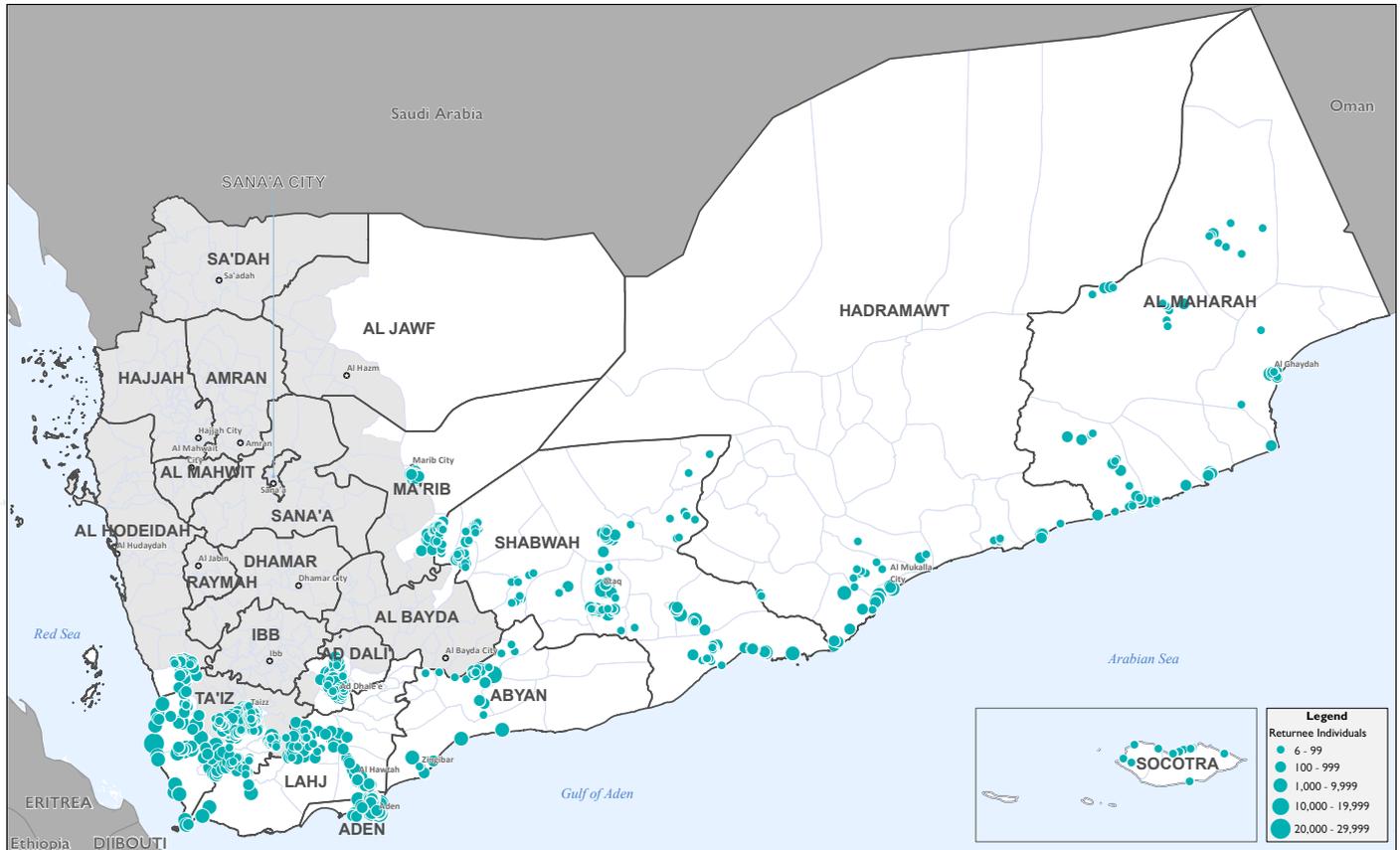
IOM DTM recorded the presence of 1,240,944 returnees (or 206,494 returnee households) across accessible locations in the 11 assessed governorates within IRG controlled area. One-third of this returnee population was found in Aden (33%; 414,817 returnees). This was followed by Ta'iz with 375,121 returnees representing 30 per cent of the total. The remaining 37 per cent (451,006 returnees) were distributed across the remaining nine governorates, notably in Shabwah (9%; 115,368) and Ad Dali (9%; 113,850).

Two per cent or 3,951 households were returned within the past three months from the time of assessment (September to November 2022).

#### Number of returnee households per governorate



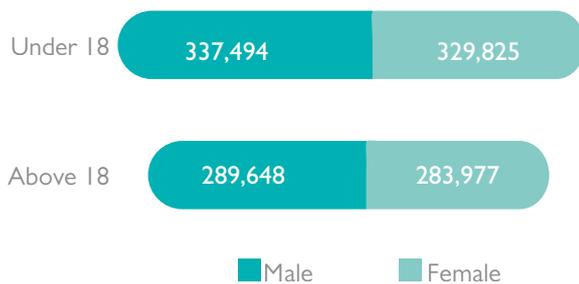
### Map of Returnee Locations - Area Assessment 2022



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

IOM DTM collected data on demographics in cases when such registers were available through key informants or areas of assessment were small enough to do so through observation. In other cases, the teams relied on demographic statistics provided by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) or the Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management (ExU). The teams found that half of all returnees were female (50%) and 54 per cent under the age of 18. Some 13 per cent (84,303 individuals) of all persons under 18 were younger than five years old.

### Demographic Distribution of Returnees



Findings on persons with special needs indicate that seven per cent of all female returnees were pregnant and / or lactating, seven per cent of adults (42,862 individuals) were elderly over 60 years, and under one per cent (954 individuals) were unaccompanied minors.

IOM collected data on main governorates and districts of origin – up to five of the main districts of origin per location of return with the number of returnee households per district of origin limiting the total number of households with known origin areas to 93 per cent (191,904 HHs) of the total returnee household population. According to these findings, over one-third of this population originated from Aden (34%, 66,185 HHs). This is followed by Ta'iz (24%, 45,644 HHs) and Lahj (10%, 18,543 HHs).

The following section concerns only this population for which the number of households by origin are known:

- Households returning from Aden most commonly returned to locations within the governorate (85%, 56,457 HHs) followed by Lahj (10%, 6,330 HHs) and Ta'iz (4%, 2,387 HHs) and four other governorates (2%, 1,011 HHs). Three per cent (2,169 HHs) of all returnees originating in Aden (returnees with known origins) furthermore remained within their district of origin. Nearly all persons returning from or within Aden with data on origins returned due to overall improved conditions at the place of origin (99.6%, 65,908 HHs). Districts producing the highest number of returnees from and within the governorate were Al Mansurah (41%, 27,161 HHs), Ash Shaykh Othman (27%, 17,980 HHs) and Al Burayqah (21%, 14,164 HHs) followed

by five other districts (10%, 6,880 HHs).

- The majority of returnees originating in Ta'iz remained within the governorate (98%, 44,800 HHs) followed by movements to other governorates (2%, 844 HHs). Some 36 per cent of returnee households with known origins, furthermore, remained with the same districts (16,422 HHs). Nearly all persons returning within or from Ta'iz with data on origins return due to overall improved conditions at the place of origin (97%, 44,305 HHs) with three per cent citing worsening conditions at locations of displacement (1,339 HHs) – especially locations in Jabal Habashi, Al Maafer and Mudhaffar. Districts producing the highest number of returnees from and within the governorate were Al Makha (11%, 5,037 HHs), Ash Shamayatayn (9%, 4,278 HHs), At Ta'iziyah (9%, 4,127 HHs) followed by 20 other districts (71%, 32,201 HHs).
- Households returning from Lahj most commonly remained in Lahj (47%, 8,653 HHs), followed by returns to Ta'iz (26%, 4,822 HHs), Aden (20%, 3,756 HHs) and two other districts (7%, 1,312 HHs). Return movements within the same districts in Lahj represented seventeen per cent (3,192 HHs) of known movements. Almost all returnee households with known origins returned within or from Lahj due to overall improved conditions at the place of origin (99.9%, 18,527). Most governorate-internal movements were across districts – notably from Tuban to Al Hawtah and Al Quabaytah as well as from Radfan to Al Hawtah. Districts producing the highest number of returnees from and within the governorate were Tuban (22%, 4,139 HHs), Al Madaribah Wa Al Aarah (22%, 4,089 HHs) and Tur AlBahah (12%, 2,227).



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix enumerator collects data figures in Saber Al-Mowdm District - Ta'iz governorate to track displacement trends in the area.

IOM Yemen 2022

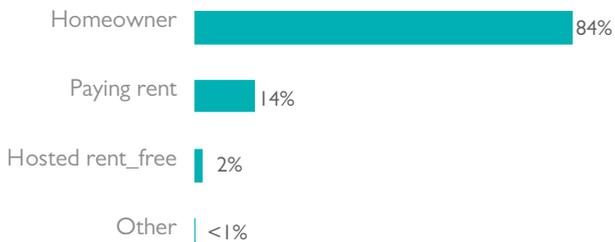
## 2.2 Return Profile

Due to the key informant-based methodology of the assessment, IOM does not collect reasons for return on a household level but by most common reason per known district of origin. Out of 167 recorded distinct districts of displacement producing returnees, the majority of movements from seven smaller areas were due to worsening conditions at locations of displacement. The remainder of displacement locations were left due to overall improved conditions at the place of origin.

According to key informants the majority of returnees live in homes they own (84%) while 14 per cent rent homes and two per cent live among the host community without paying rent.

### Returns shelter distribution

(n=204,032 HHs)



While the majority returnees in all governorates are homeowners, this was especially the case in Ad Dali while returnees in Aden more commonly paid rent.

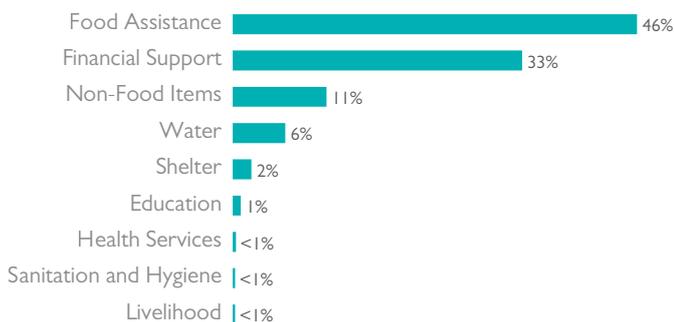
### Shelter distribution in three governorates with the highest number of returnees



Key informants reported food assistance to be the priority need of returnees (46% of locations). This was followed by financial support (33%) and non-food items (11%).

### % of locations by priority need

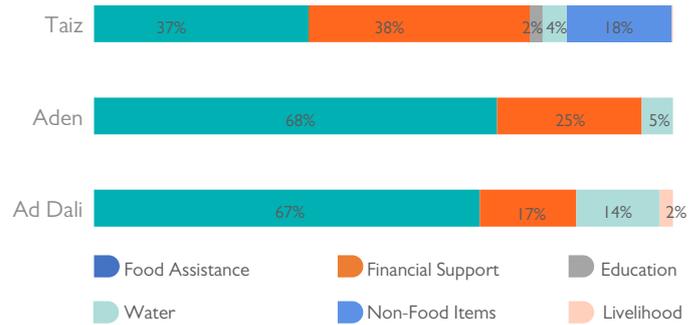
(n=1,028 locations)



Given the vast differences returnee populations across locations, it is also useful to compare on a household count level with the assumption that all households in a given location are in need of the same support as approximation for a household level need prioritization. While food assistance remains in this sense the priority of 51 per cent of households, financial support only represents 33 per cent. Non-food items and shelter would, according to this calculation, be the priority need of six per cent of returnees households respectively.

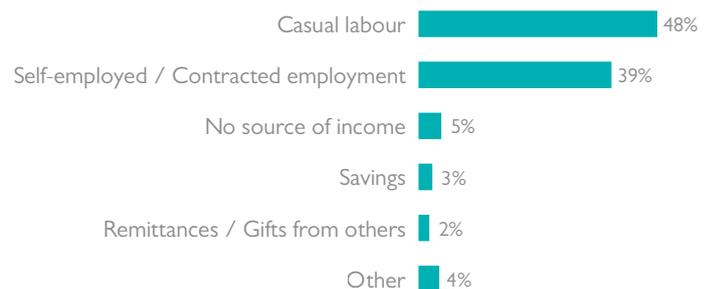
Priority needs varied considerably across governorates and districts. While food assistance was cited to be the priority need of returnees in two-thirds of all locations in Aden (68%), this form of assistance was only cited as priority in 37 per cent of locations in Taiz, where financial support was more commonly prioritized (38%). It should be noted that needs are listed in order of priority, meaning in relative and not absolute terms.

### Priority needs by location in the three governorates hosting the largest number of returnees



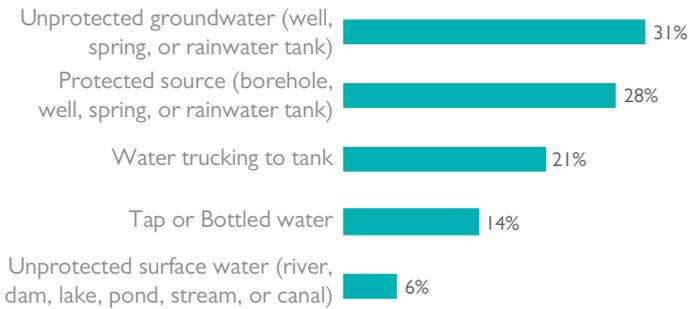
In five per cent of locations key informants reported that there was no source of income for the majority of returnees. In a further two per cent, most IDPs relied on gifts from others. Ad Dali stood out with regards to a comparatively high proportion of locations in which "no source of income" was reported (44%) and the number of returnees households living in these locations (9,526 households).

### Most common source of income by returnees location (n=1,028 locations)



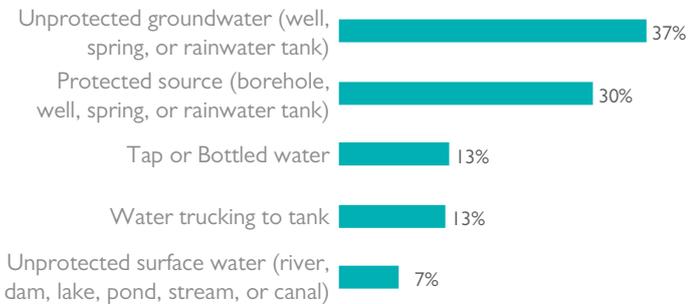
In nearly a third of assessed locations, most returnees relied on unprotected groundwater (well, spring or rainwater tank) and in six per cent, most households drank from unprotected surface water sources (for example, rivers, dams, or lakes). The largest populations inhabiting locations in which most returnees drank from such unprotected water sources were hosted in Ta'iz and Ad Dali with 21,915 and 5,232 Returnees households respectively.

**Most common source of drinking water for Returnees by location** (n=1,028 locations)



Non-drinking water was most commonly sourced from unprotected groundwater (37%). This was followed by protected sources like boreholes, wells and springs (30%).

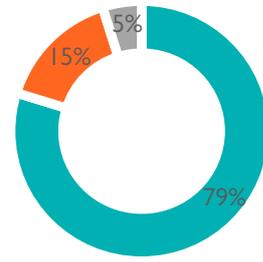
**Most common source of non-drinking water for Returnees by location** (n=1,028 locations)



While 47 per cent of Ta'iz locations relied on unprotected ground- and surface-water as most common source of non-drinking water, Ta'iz and Ad Dali hosted the largest populations in locations where these were the main sources (18,450 and 5,232 households respectively).

In approximately five per cent of locations hosting a total of 3,225 returnees households, key informants reported that most inhabitants did not have access to a latrine. Governorates with the highest number of returnees living in these locations were Ta'iz (1,364 households or 13 out of 427 locations) followed by Ad Dali (1,328 households or 9 out of 90 locations) and Al Maharah (206 households or 15 out of 64 locations).

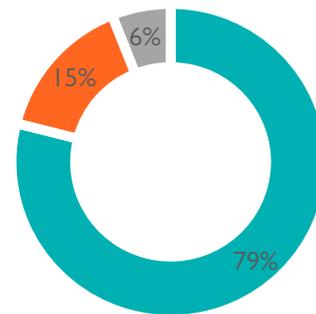
**Main type of latrine for most returnee locations**



- Permanent latrine (flush or pit)
- Semi-Permanent Latrine (pit, dry or other)
- No Latrine (in the open)

In 15 per cent of all locations returnees reportedly did not have access to primary education affecting up to 13,938 returnee households. Governorates where this issue was particularly pronounced in terms of affected returnee populations were Ad Dali with 10 per cent of locations for which no nearby primary education facilities was reported (10% of locations affecting up to 2,701 households) followed by Aden (only 2% of locations but impacting up to 1,381 households), Ta'iz (all six locations affecting up to 465 households). Locations in which education facilities existed but remained inaccessible to most returnees were especially common in Ta'iz (37% of locations hosting 10,465 households) and Ad Dali (2% of location hosting 1,971 households).

**Are there accessible primary education facilities for Returnees** (n=1,028 locations)



- Yes, accessible
- Yes, there is a primary education facility but not accessible
- No primary education facility nearby

In over a third of assessed locations, returnees did not have access to healthcare facilities as these were either present but inaccessible (18%) or absent (17%). In Al Hodeidah three-quarters of returnee locations reported health facilities to be absent or inaccessible to returnees. However, the governorate in which a lack of accessible healthcare affects the highest number of returnees is Ta'iz with 16,041 households.

### 3. MIGRANTS

#### 3.1 Migrant Overview

IOM DTM recorded the presence of 28,916 migrants across accessible locations in nine of the 12 assessed IRG controlled governorates. Over a quarter of migrants were found in Ma'rib (26%, 7,630 ind.) followed by 22 per cent in Aden (6,445 ind.) and 21 per cent in Shabwah (6,121 ind.). The remaining 31 per cent were travelling through or residing in six other governorates (8,270 ind.).

The greatest concentration of migrants on a district level could be found in Shabwah's Ataq district with 5,427 migrants, followed by Aden's Al Mansurah district (4,856 ind.), Al Maharah's Al Ghaydhah's district (4,746 ind.) and Marib's Marib City district (4,100 ind.).

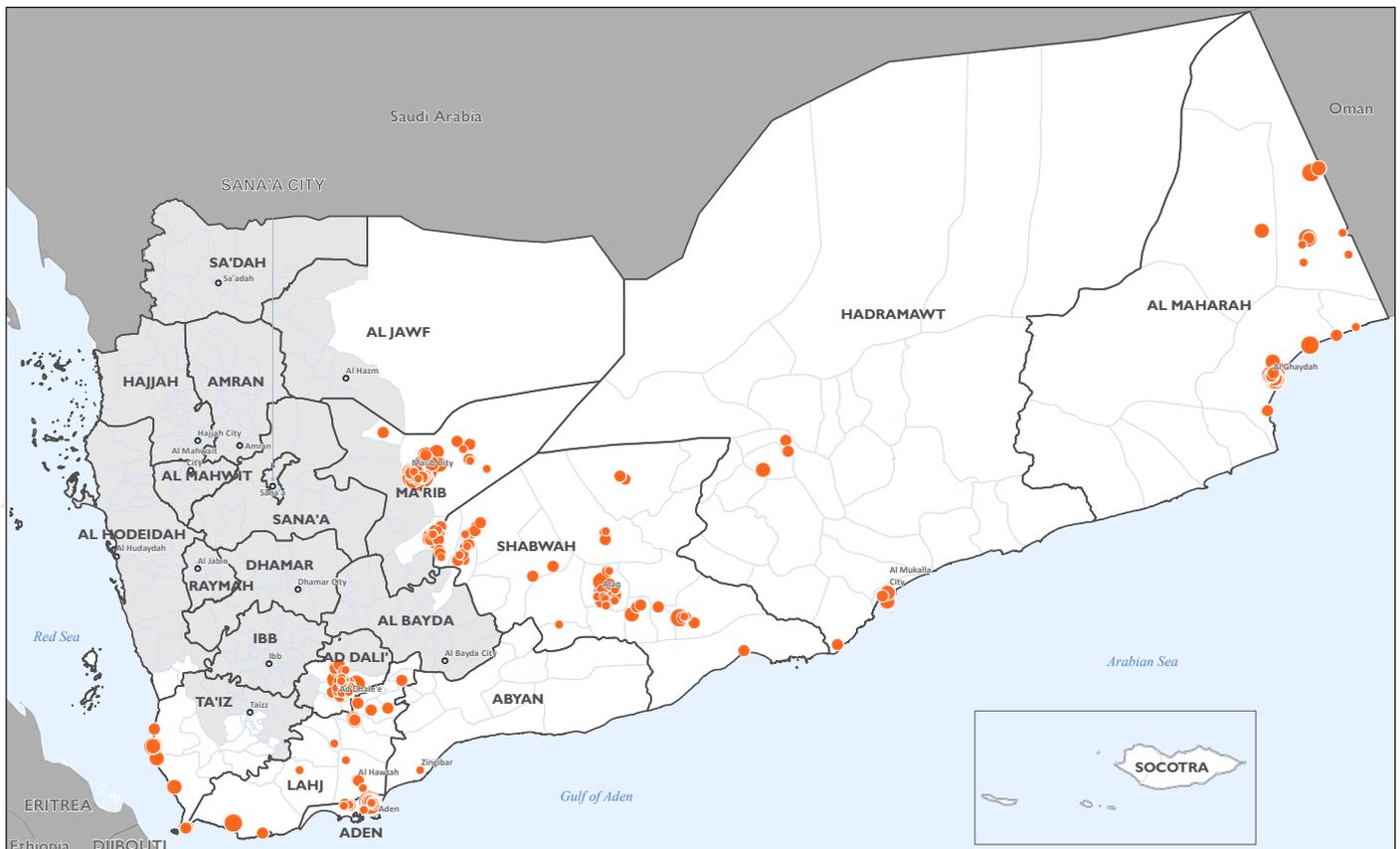
The majority of migrants had come from Ethiopia (82%) in addition to 17 per cent from Somalia and one per cent from Eritrea. Over three-quarters of all Somali nationals were concentrated in Al Maharah (77%), followed by Ad Dali (18%). The presence of Eritreans was only recorded in Ta'iz.

The majority of migrants were males above the age of 18 with 79 per cent followed by males under 18 at 10 per cent. Female travelers made up 11 per cent composed of five per cent under 18 and six per cent 18 and older.

Findings on persons with special needs indicate that nine per cent of female travellers were pregnant or lactating. Just two per cent of migrants were children under five years old and one per cent were unaccompanied minors.

Governorate	Ethiopia	Eritrea	Somalia	Grand Total
Abyan			3	3
Ad Dali	1,084		911	1,995
Aden	6,445			6,445
Al Maharah	1,489		3,779	5,268
Hadramawt	295			295
Lahj	561		16	577
Ma'rib	7,530		100	7,630
Shabwah	6,121			6,121
Ta'iz	198	264	120	582
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,723</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>28,916</b>

#### Map of Migrant Locations - Area Assessment 2022



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

### 3.2 Migrant Profile

According to key informants 58 per cent of migrants travelled to or through Yemen because of economic reasons followed by reasons related to conflict (41%) with less than one per cent each for food insecurity and health reasons. Conflict related reason for movement were especially common in Aden and Al Maharah . Conflict reasons were especially common among Somali migrants (60 per cent of 4,929 migrants) and less among Ethiopian migrants (37 per cent of 23,723 migrants).

According to key informants, more than half of all migrants (56%) intended to move elsewhere within the next three months while 42 per cent would remain at their current location within this period. For only two per cent, key informants expected return movements.

Key informants estimate that across assessed areas, 7,198 migrants (25%) had arrived within three months prior to the assessment. While the intended period of stay remained unknown for most migrants who arrived within the last three months (58%), some 30 per cent were reported to intend to remain for less than six months and 11 per cent longer than six months. It should be noted that this information is indicative only based on the information key informants have gathered in their interactions with migrants of the locations in question.

#### Migrant Shelter Type

(n=28,916 ind)



Nearly half of all migrants – many of whom remain in one place for extended periods of time – were reported to be living without shelter (48%). Just under a quarter was said to be hosted in homes for rent and 17 per cent were living in makeshift shelters. Among governorates with the highest number of migrants, a complete lack of shelter was especially commonly reported in Aden (97%) and Shabwah (77%). Al Maharah migrants were reported to commonly live in homes paying rent (77%). Just under half of all migrants in Marib were reported to live in emergency shelter (47%) with 28 per cent not having any shelter.

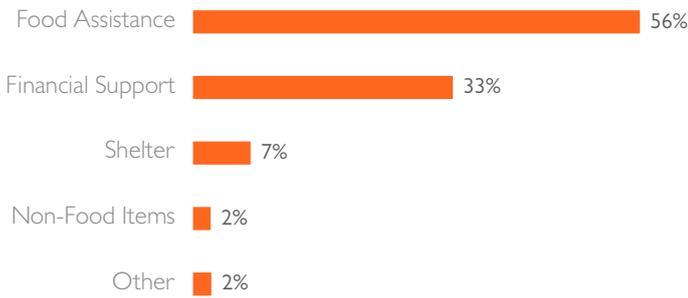


Waseel, a member of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team, records information of migrants who arrived to Yemen's shores on the coastline in Lahj in October 2022.

Photo: Rami Ibrahim /IOM Yemen 2022

### Migrants Priority Needs

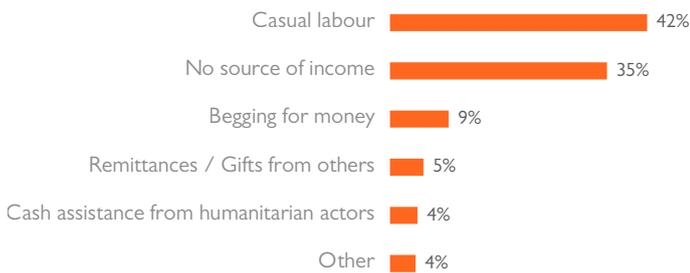
(n=28,916 ind)



According to key informants, food assistance was the main priority need reported by migrants (56%). This was followed by financial assistance (33%) and shelter (7%). Migrants in Aden and Al Maharah in particular were reported to primarily be in need of food assistance (95% and 75% respectively). In Shabwah, the most commonly cited priority need as food assistance as well (54%) followed by financial support (41%). Ma'rib migrants cited financial assistance in 48 per cent of cases followed by food assistance (33%).

### Migrants main source of income

(n=28,916 ind)



Based on findings, IOM estimates that some 42 per cent of migrants engaged in casual labour and nine per cent begged for money at the time of writing. Over a third were reported to not have a current source of income. While casual labour was more often reported in Al Maharah (90%) and Ma'rib (49%), no source of income was a more prevalent state for migrants in Aden (77%) and Shabwah (72%). Migrants in Shabwah were also more often cited to rely on remittances or gifts from others (20%).

### Migrants main source of food

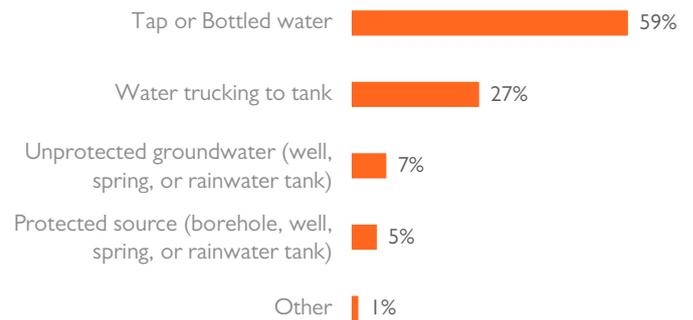
(n=28,916 ind)



While 42 per cent of migrants were reported to engage in casual labour, 48 per cent were said to beg as main source of food according to key informants. Some 31 per cent were reported to source food from markets using cash. Only eight per cent relied on food distributions. Among the governorates with the highest migrant populations, food begging was the most commonly cited in Aden (75%) and Shabwah (74%).

### Migrants main source of drinking water

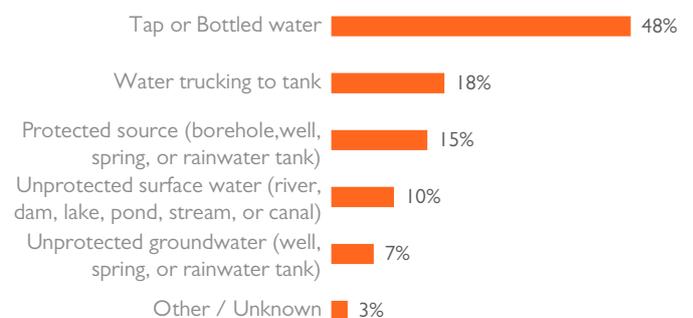
(n=28,916 ind)



More than half of all migrants were said to rely on taps and bottled water as source of drinking water (59%). Some seven per cent of migrants were said to access unprotected groundwater as main source of drinking water. Sources varied drastically from governorate to governorate. In Aden, all migrants were reported to rely on taps or bottled water. This source was also the most common in Shabwah (96%) and to a lesser degree Ma'rib (49%). Migrants in Al Maharah mostly drank from tanks (water trucking) (88%) which was also common for just under a third of migrants in Ma'rib (36%). The drinking of unprotected groundwater was found at a higher rate in Hadramawt (37%) and Lahj (35%).

### Migrants main source of non-drinking water

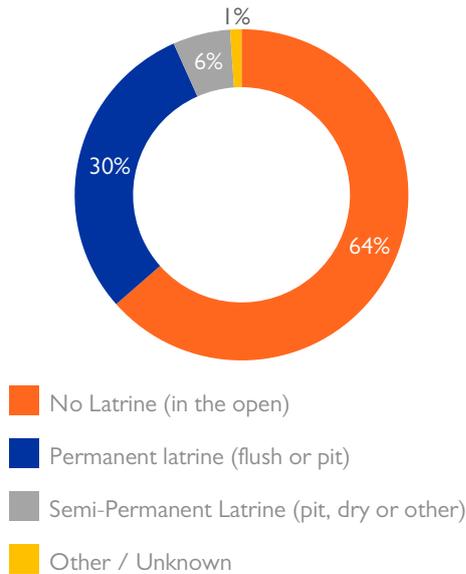
(n=28,916 ind)



Tap (/bottle water) was used by nearly half of all migrants as non-drinking water according to key informants (48%). Protected sources like boreholes and wells made up 15 per cent while unprotected surface (like rivers and dams) and unprotected groundwater (like wells and springs) was used by 10 per cent of migrants respectively. Taps were most commonly used in Shabwah (92%) and Aden (80%). A significant proportion of migrants in Ma'rib reportedly used unprotected surface water (34%).

**Migrants main types latrines used**

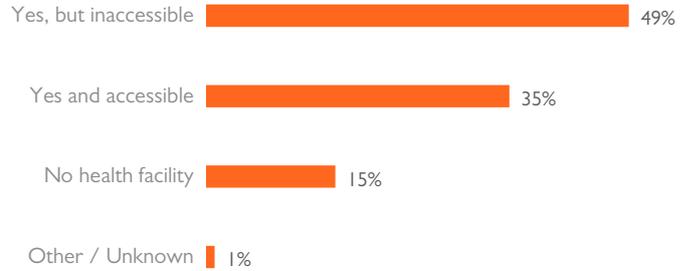
(n=28,916 ind)



Nearly two-thirds of migrants were reported to not have access to latrines (64%) according to key informants. This was especially prevalent in Aden (100%), Ma'rib (62%) and Shawah (78%).

**Migrants access to health facilities**

(n=28,916 ind)



Almost two-thirds of all migrants are reported to not have access to health facilities according to key informants (65%). While health facilities are reported to be present in Aden and Al Maharah, they remain widely inaccessible to migrants according to key informants (96% and 83% respectively). In Shabwah and Ma'rib health facilities are reportedly not available to 52 and 45 per cent of migrants respectively.

**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

