

IOM DTM YEMEN - IDP INTENTION SURVEY

Ad Dali, Aden, Al Hodeidah, Ma'rib and Ta'iz

MAY 2023



Contents

Definitions	3
Introduction and context	3
Main Findings	4
Methodology	5
Overview	5
Return hurdles	8
Current Intention	9
I. Intention to Remain	9
II. Intention to Return	11
III. Intention to Settle elsewhere	13
IV. No decision taken yet	13
Property and assets	13
Temporary visits to locations of origin	15
Recommendation	16

DEFINITIONS

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

Internal Displaced Person (IDP): Person 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. The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix unit (DTM) in Yemen considers IDPs all Yemeni nationals who were forced to flee from September 2014 onwards.

IDP Returnee: IDPs who have returned to their place of habitual residence, the place where they used to live at the time of the displacement-causing event. IOM DTM Yemen considers as returnees all those displaced since September 2014 who have returned to their location of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or another shelter type. The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy for ensuring durable solutions.

Host Community: The population who was not forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence due to the crisis. This group is used as a baseline for

comparison with IDPs and IDP returnees to assess displacement-related vulnerabilities against a population group which has not been displaced. This comparison forms the basis for assessing progress along the solutions pathway, in line with the International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS).

Location: a populated place to the smallest geographical division. In an urban area, this may be a neighborhood and in a rural area, a village (i.e., fourth official administrative division).

Household: Group of people who regularly share meals, income and expenditures together. Members must acknowledge the authority of one person as head of household and that person must actually live with the rest of the household members. In polygamous households, each wife is treated as a distinct household when the wives live in different houses, cook separately and take decisions independently.

Durable Solution: A durable solution is achieved when displaced people no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through three processes – return, local integration, or relocation (Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) framework) with the end goal of all three being (re)integration.

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

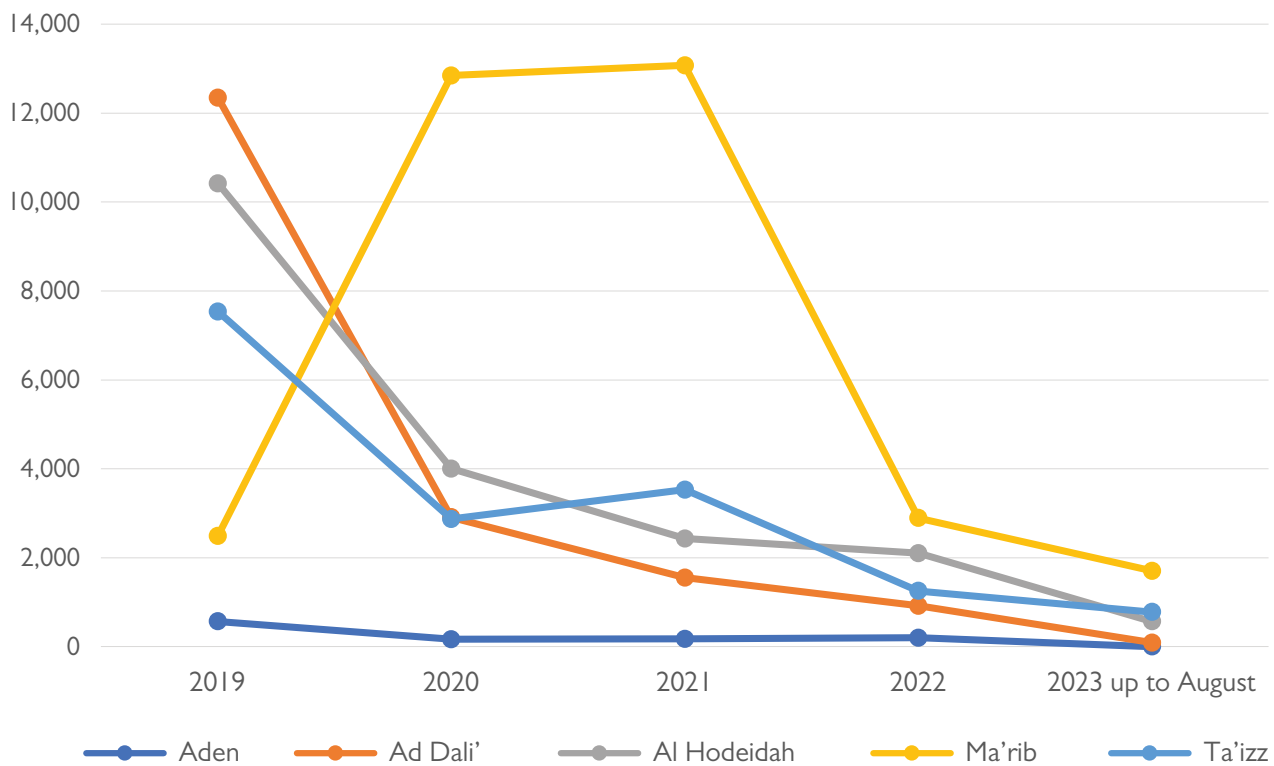
In May 2023, IOM DTM assessed the current intentions of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 193 displacement sites across five governorates, namely Ad Dali, Aden, Al Hodeidah, Ma'rib and Ta'iz. IOM teams interviewed 13,307 households of whom 12.2 per cent had planned on returning to locations of origin. This group was composed of 2.5 per cent (of the entire population interviewed) intending to do so within six months and 9.7 per cent who did not plan to move any earlier than six months from the time of survey. Intentions varied starkly across governorates with only 1.4 to 14.1 per cent intending to return in Al Hodeidah, Aden and Ma'rib compared to 43 per cent in Ta'iz and 39.2 per cent in Ad Dali.

IOM chose five governorates within the accessible south based on [Area Assessment](#) data (November 2022)¹. The assessment had recorded the presence of 2,302,346 IDPs across accessible locations in the 12 assessed governorates under control of the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG). 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). While the Area Assessment covered displacement in all settings the Intention Survey was focused on IDPs living in displacement site settings.

IOM DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking has shown that new displacement instances in the accessed governorates have decreased since 2022 with a notable spike in 2020 and 2021 in Ma'rib governorate.

¹ IOM is conducting a new round of Area Assessment at the time of drafting this report, available soon on the [IOM DTM Yemen website](#).

New Instances of Displacement (HHs) captured by DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)



In March 2023, the people of Yemen entered their ninth year of conflict since its escalation in 2015. The conflict has pushed the country to the edge of catastrophe – displacing millions from their homes and dramatically increasing levels of hunger and desperation. The country continues to experience public discontent over inadequate services, worsening living conditions, currency devaluation, insecurity, and criminality.

However, incidents of conflict and displacement have reduced significantly since the announcement of a six-month truce in April 2022 between the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) in the south and the Defacto Authorities (DFA) in the north. The reprieve from fighting enabled humanitarians to expand access in hard-to-reach areas and decreased rates of displacement and loss of life.

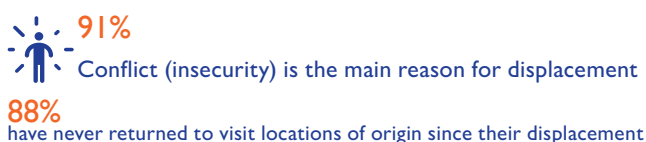
While the truce was not extended in October 2022, significant escalations have been avoided by both sides, and hostility remains minimal as of mid-2023. Oman-mediated peace talks between Saudi and Houthi officials resumed in April 2023, running parallel to ongoing UN-led initiatives. The UN Special Envoy, Hans Grundberg, expressed a sense of “guarded hope” in May 2023 regarding the possibility of a new peace agreement. In April 2023, talks between Iran and Saudi Arabia, facilitated by China, kindled optimism for a political settlement to the conflict.

Potential breakthrough agreements between major parties to the conflict, however, do not necessarily resolve all obstacles to protracted displacement as factors such as community level armed violence, the presence of landmines and a lack livelihood opportunities that would continue to threaten affected communities. Intention survey findings ([West Coast](#), [Ma'rib](#) and [Aden](#)) during the 2022 truce suggest that a rapprochement between major parties of the conflict do not automatically translate into an increased level of confidence among displaced populations to return to areas of origin.

MAIN FINDINGS



Governorates	interviewed HHs	Intention to return		Return timing	
		#	%	Within 6 months	In 6 months or more
Ad Dali	830	325	39.2%	9.3%	29.9%
Aden	1,330	188	14.1%	5.3%	8.9%
Al Hodeidah	2,788	39	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Ma'rib	6,198	141	2.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Ta'iz	2,161	929	43.0%	4.8%	38.2%
Overall	13,307	1,622	12.2%	2.5%	9.7%



METHODOLOGY

IOM DTM interviewed 13,307 out of a total of 73,304 displaced households living across the 193 accessed sites. In our effort to understand the circumstances and needs of displaced households, we conducted an extensive survey that involved reaching out to 13,307 households. These households were selected from a total population of 73,304 households that have been affected by displacement. Our goal was to gain insights that could guide us in providing support and addressing the challenges faced by these displaced families.

With a confidence level set at 95%, we calculated the results of our survey to create a reliable estimate of the proportions within the population. The calculated sample proportion (p) of households surveyed turned out to be approximately 18.15%. This proportion serves as a representation of the broader population of displaced households.

To ensure the accuracy of our estimate, we took into consideration the potential variability inherent in any sample survey. The standard error (SE) was calculated to be about 0.67%, signifying the amount of fluctuation that could be expected in our proportion estimate due to the finite size of the sample.

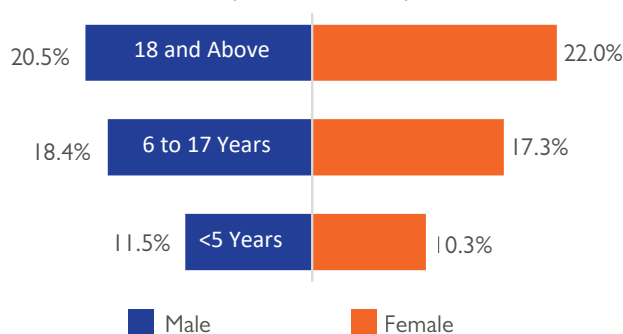
To provide a measure of the precision of our findings, we determined the margin of error (ME) at the 95% confidence level. With a Z-score of 1.96 for this confidence level, the margin of error was calculated to be approximately 1.31 percentage points. This means that we can be confident that the true proportion of displaced households in the population lies within a range of approximately 16.84% to 19.46%.

In essence, our survey findings indicate that with 95% confidence, the proportion of displaced households in the affected population is estimated to fall within this specific range.

OVERVIEW

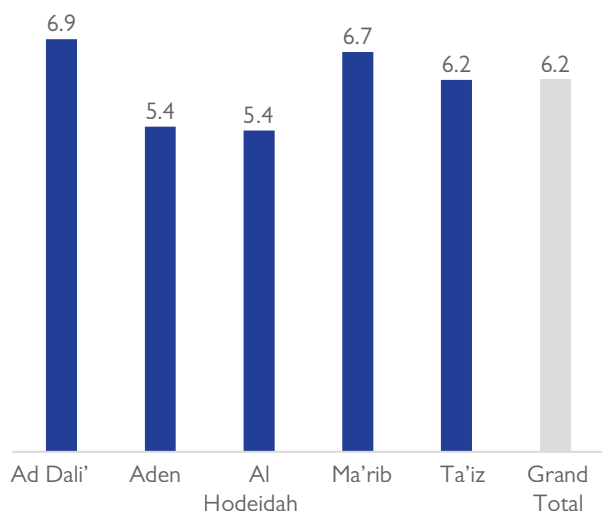
IOM DTM interviewed a total of 13,307 households (HHs) composed of 82,877 individuals (49.6% female). Just over a fifth of household members were children aged five and under (21.7%). Ad Dali stood out with a slightly higher proportion of children between the ages of six and 17, namely 43 per cent in contrast to the overall 36 per cent. The average household size of interviewed families was 6.2 individuals with a maximum of 6.9 in Ad Dali and a minimum of 5.4 in Aden. The majority of respondents were married (87.0%) while 6.7 per cent were widowed, 4.8 per cent single and 1.5 per cent divorced. Ad Dali stood out with 10.6 per cent of respondents being widowed.

Sex and Age distribution of interviewed households (n= 82,877 ind.)

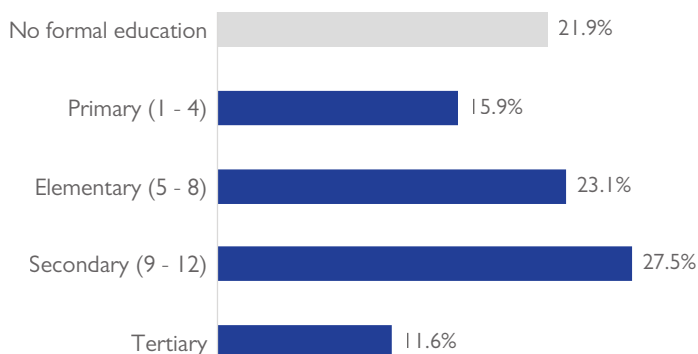


Over a fifth of respondents reported not having any formal education (21.9%) while the largest proportion had completed secondary schooling (27.5%). The overall average is strongly influenced by Ma'rib results. Ad Dali stood out with the highest proportion of respondents having completed primary school or less (58.2%: 29.6% no education and 28.6% primary). Ma'rib aside, more than half of all respondents reported not having completed any further schooling than the first four years of school in all governorates with an average of 53.7 per cent in Ad Dali, Aden, Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz.

Average Household Size of interviewed families



Education level of respondent



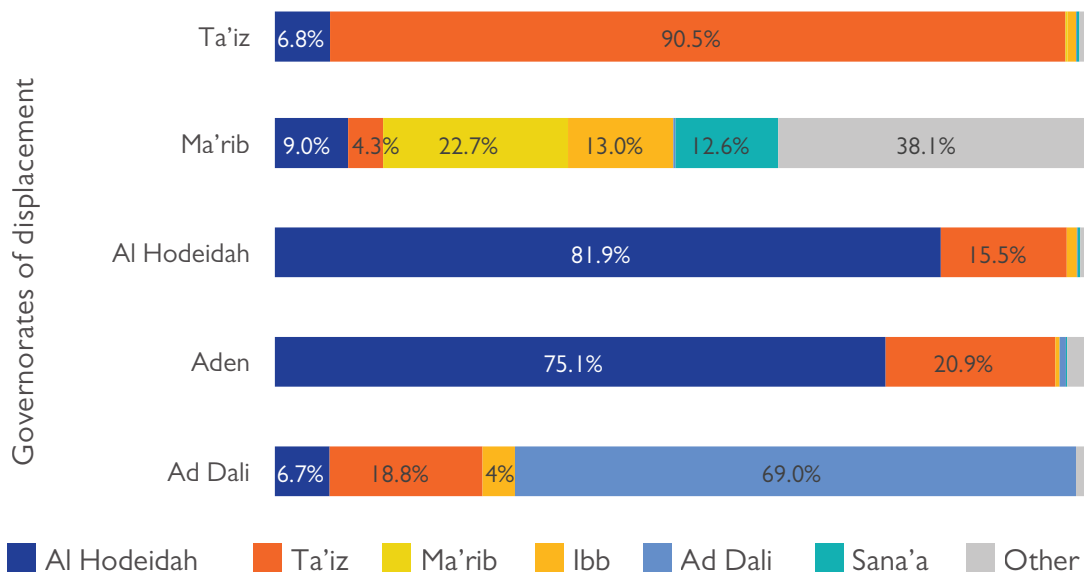
Some 18.7 per cent of respondents in Ma'rib had a tertiary degree and 38.7 per cent had completed secondary school putting Ma'rib ahead of all other assessed governorates in terms of education.

Some 22.1 per cent of respondents were jobless at the time of assessment with 64.0 per cent (self-) employed. The highest proportion of (self-) employed respondents was found in Aden (83.2%) and the lowest in Ma'rib (55.1%) followed by Ad Dali (64.6%). Among those with employment the most common livelihoods activities were in elementary occupations such as cleaning, construction, and street vending in all governorates except for Ad Dali where agricultural work was more common.

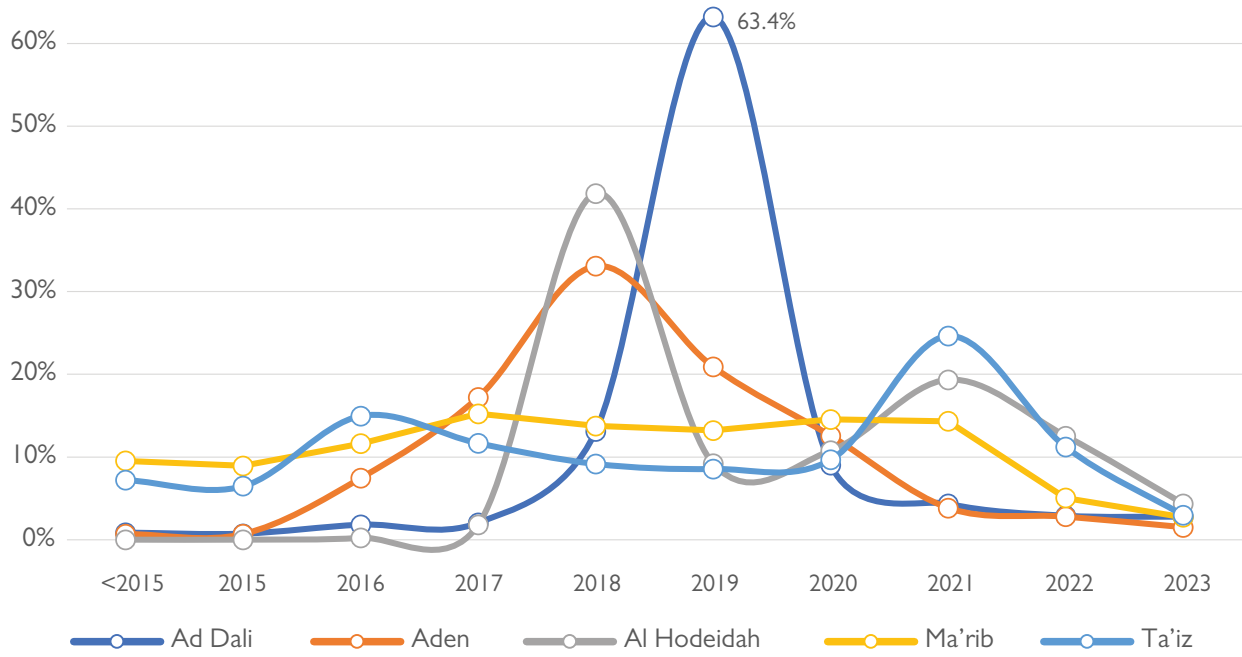
Nearly all displaced households in Aden interviewed in the context of this assessment had come from locations outside of the governorate (99.8%) – most commonly from Al Hodeidah (75.1%) and Ta'iz (20.9%) Similarly, Ma'rib stands out for hosting a displaced population who traveled from other governorates albeit a more varied spread across the country (77.3%) from governorates like Ibb (13.0%), Al Hodeidah (9.0%), Sana'a (12.6%) or Dhaher (9.6%). The opposite is true for Ta'iz where 90.5 per cent were displaced from locations within the same governorate.

The majority of interviewed households arrived between 2017 and 2021 in their respective locations of displacements (75.3%). Households in Ad Dali were most likely to have arrived in 2019 (63.4%), especially between May and October that year. Some 41.9 per cent of households interviewed in Al Hodeidah had arrived in 2018: nearly all households within this group had arrived from locations within Al Hodeidah (94.3%), especially from districts such as Hays, Al Hawak and Al Tuhayta. The Al Hodeidah displaced also reached Aden in 2018 as a third of all interviewed households in Aden had arrived in 2018, mainly from Al Hodeidah (79.8%). However, this population arrived from a slightly different array of districts such as Al Hali, Al Hawak and Bayt al Faqih.

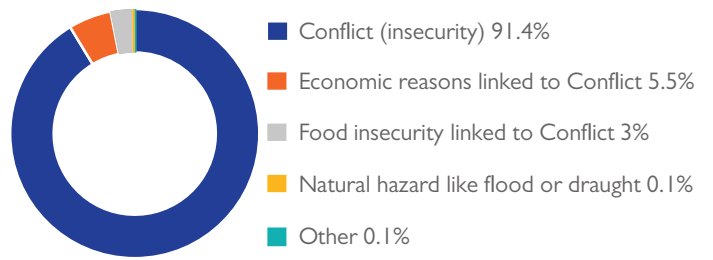
Most common origin governorates by governorate of displacement (n=13,307 HHs)



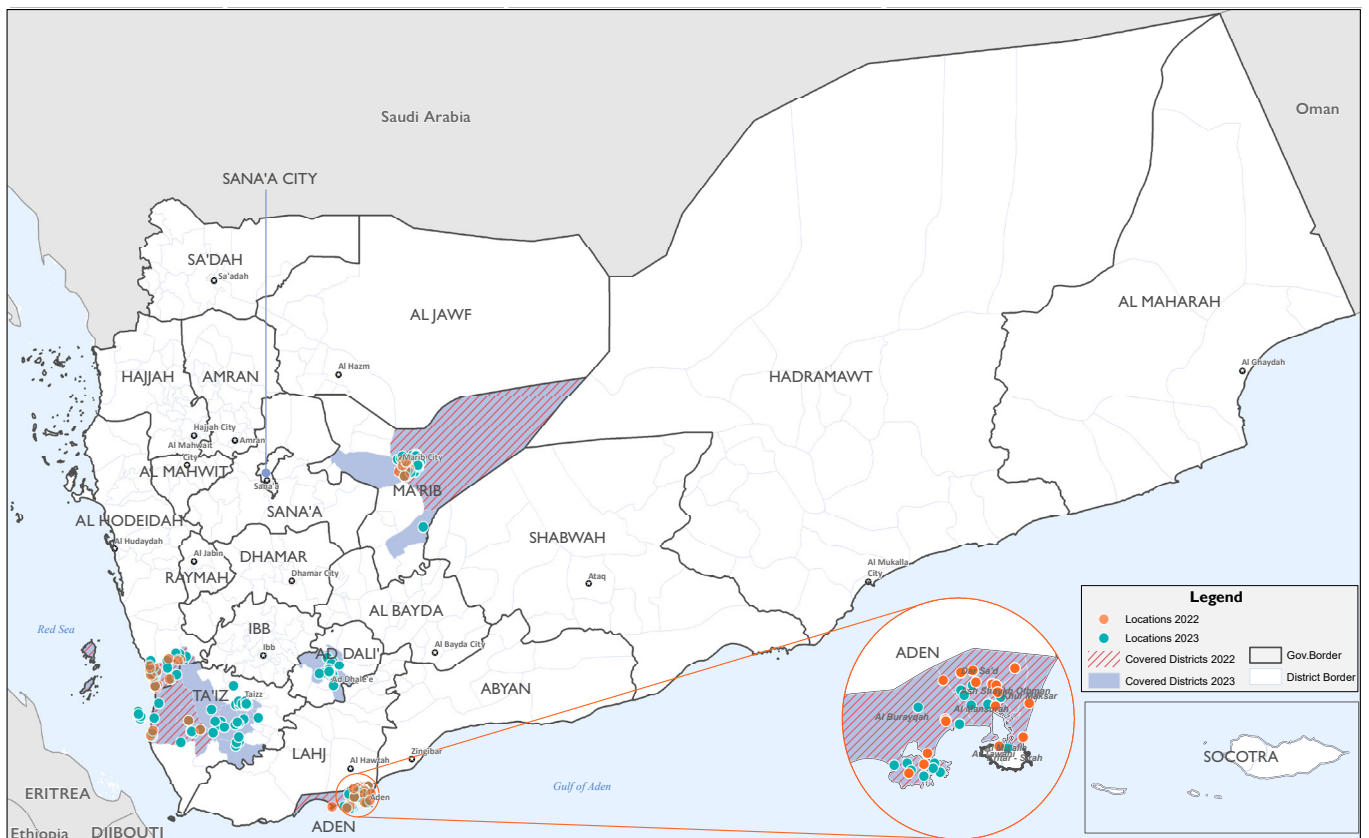
Arrival year of interviewed households by governorate of displacement site (n=13,307 HHs)



Reasons for displacement (n= 13,307 HHs)



The vast majority of households cited insecurity due to conflict as main reason for having fled to their current locations of displacement (91.4%). Aden households stood out with 17.0 per cent having fled due to economic reasons related to conflict while in Ad Dali 99.8 per cent cited insecurity as reason.



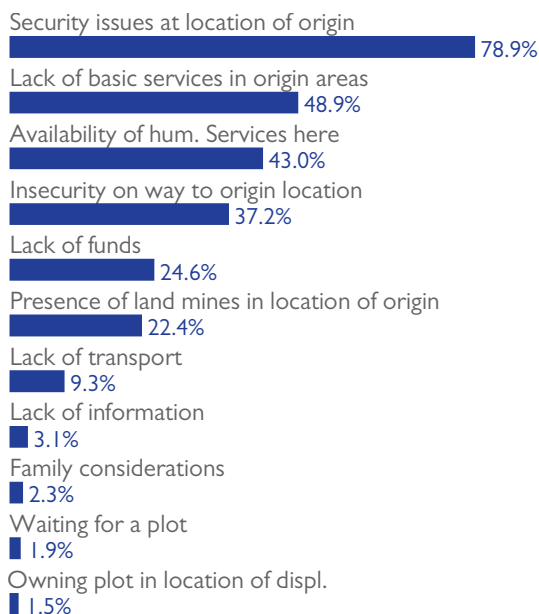
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

RETURN HURDLES

IOM DTM asked respondents what had prevented return up to date with more than one response possible per household. Results showed that households felt like the security situation (78.9%) and the state of basic services at locations of origin (48.9%) were not suitable for return. On top of this lack of pull factors, families cited the availability of humanitarian services (43.0%) as a lack of push factors. Aden IDPs especially cited a lack of basic services in potential areas of return (mainly Al Hodeidah in districts such as Al Hali, Zabid and Bayt Al Faqih) as reason to remain (68.1%). Households in Ad Dali frequently cited insecurity on the way to locations of origin (mainly within Ad Dali, in the districts of Qatabah and Al Husha) hindering potential return (64.3%). Displaced families living in Ma'rib - more often than in other governorates - cited insecurity as places of origin (87.5%) as reason for non-return with locations of origin more widely spread across a variety of districts in Ma'rib, Ibb, Sana'a, Al Hodeidah, Dhamar and 14 other governorates. Respondents were asked what kind of support or information they would require to enable return with more than one answer possible. In accordance with reasons for no return to date, the majority cited security at potential return destinations (82.9%) as well as safe passage to these locations (58.2%). These assurances on safety in combination with access to basic services at locations of origin (69.5%) constituted the main needs that would have to be met for return.

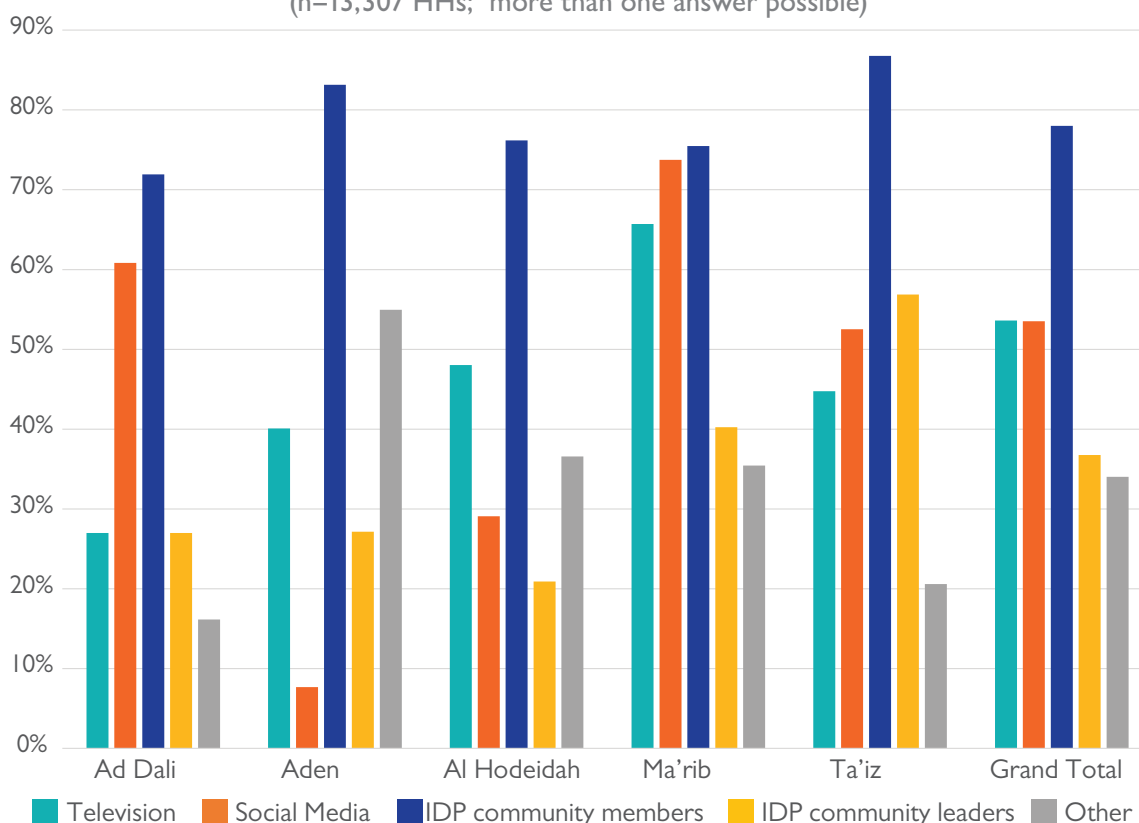
Overall, households received information on conditions at locations of origin overwhelmingly from other IDP community members (78.0%) as well as from television (53.6%) and social media

What reason have prevented or are preventing you and your family from returning (n=13,307 HHs; more than one answer possible)



(e.g. Facebook) (53.5% - note, more than one answer possible). On a governorate level, these proportions varied as social media was more common in Ma'rib (73.7%) than in other governorates while IDP community leaders were more commonly consulted in Ta'iz (56.9%) than in other assessed areas.

What are your top three major sources of information? (n=13,307 HHs; more than one answer possible)



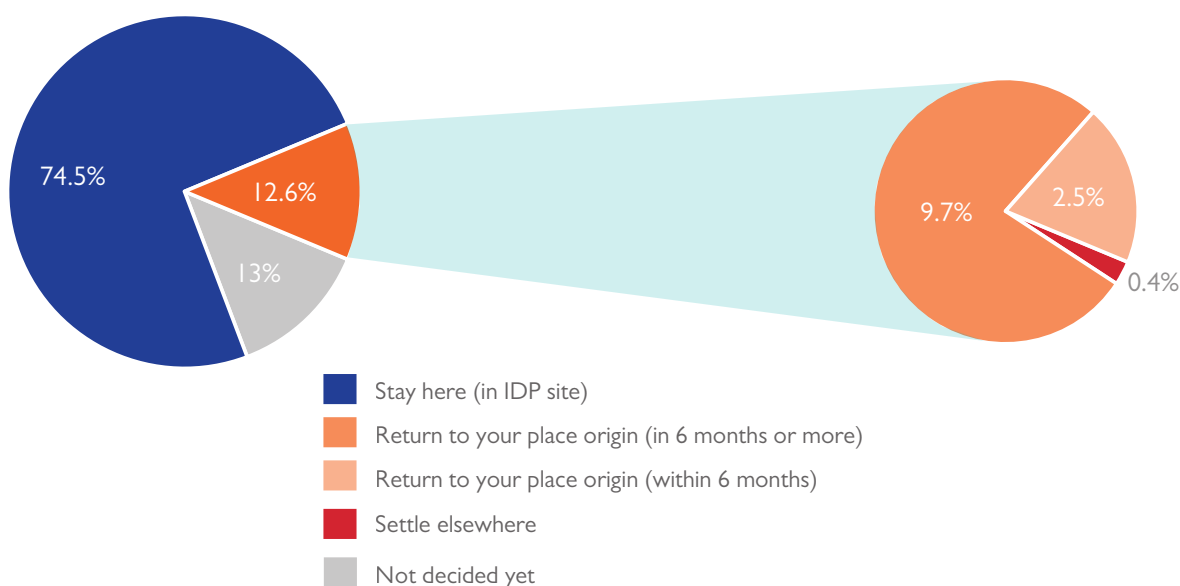
CURRENT INTENTION

Three-quarter of respondents reported a current intention to remain at their current locations (74.5%) at the time of interview while 13.0 per cent had not yet decided. Out of 12.2 per cent of households with an intention to return to locations of origin, the majority had no intentions to do so within the six months following the interview. Some 2.5 per cent of all interviewed households had intentions to return to locations of origin and to do so within six months. Please note that these ambitions seldomly translate into actual population movements. The findings serve to highlight current perceptions and the overall mood prevailing among displaced populations with regards to potential return.

The largest proportion of households intending to return were found in Ta'iz (43.0% compared to an average of 14.2% across other governorates). Most other households in Ta'iz intended to remain (53.8%).

Ad Dali stood out with a comparatively low proportion of households intending to remain at their current sites (7.0% compared to an average of 71.4% across other governorates). In turn, many more respondents in Ad Dali signaled a willingness to return (39.2% compared to an average of 15.2% across other governorates) and the largest overall percentage of families without a decision yet (53.9% compared to an average of 12.8% across other governorates). These values suggest a higher level of uncertainty about the future among IDP households in Ad Dali.

What have you and your family decided to do? (n= 13,307 HHs)

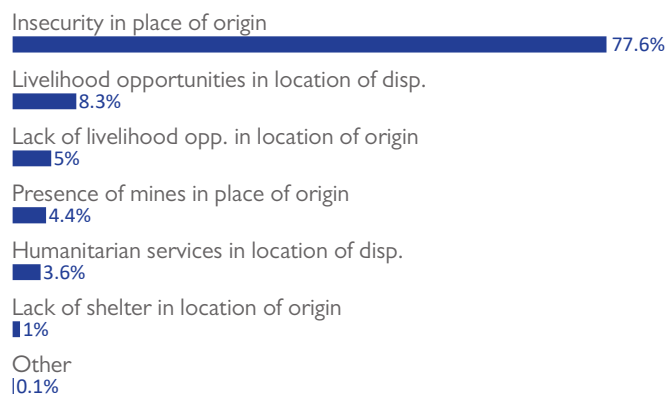


I. INTENTION TO REMAIN (N= 9,912)

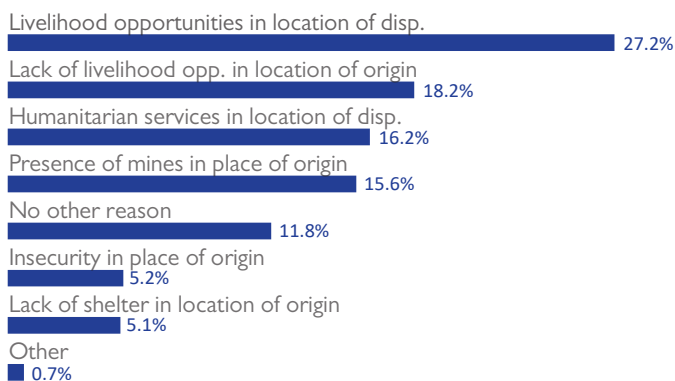
The majority of respondents intending to remain at current sites of displacement cited insecurity at places of origin as main reason for the decision (77.6%). The largest proportion of households intending to remain were found in Al Hodeidah (97.2%) and Ma'rib (86.1%). While insecurity at locations of origin played the most important role for households in Ma'rib (88.3%) families in Al Hodeidah frequently added livelihood concerns (21.2%) to the insecurity at locations of origin factor (64.0%). The presence of landmines as separate reason to insecurity was the main concern for a further 9.9 per cent of Al Hodeidah households. Landmines and Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs) are known to limit movement especially in Al Hodeidah. In 2022, a total of 244 incidents were documented, resulting in 278 casualties, comprising 157 males, 9 females, and 112 children. This marked a significant rise of 160 percent when compared to the corresponding period in 2021.

Households were furthermore asked for a secondary reason which was most commonly linked to concerns about the availability of livelihood opportunities (45.4% = livelihood opportunities at location of displacement [27.2%] + lack of livelihood opportunities in location of origin [18.2%]).

What is the main reason you have decided to remain (n= 9,912 HHs intending to remain)



What is a second reason you have decided to remain (n= 9,912 HHs intending to remain)

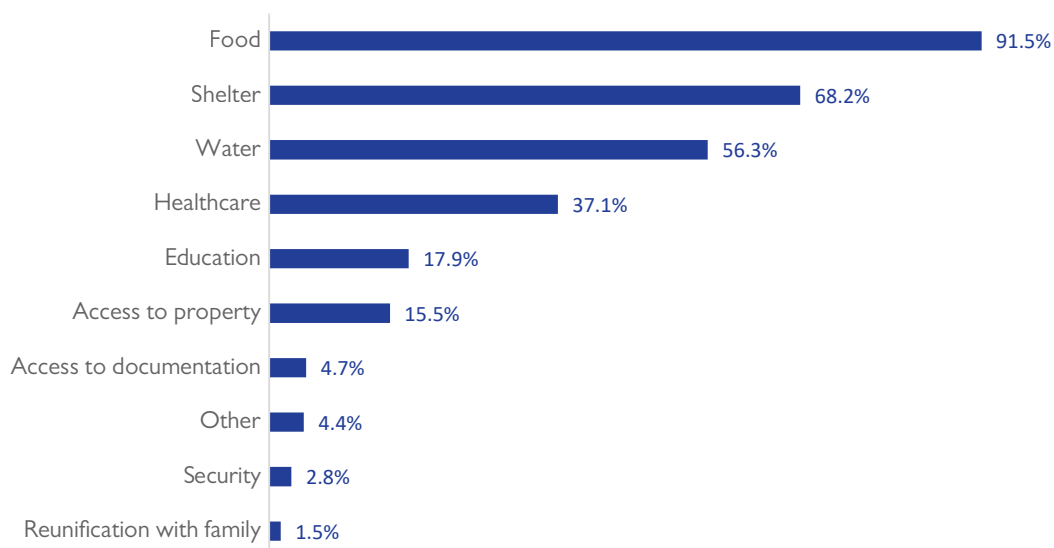


Over half of all respondents planned on engaging in specific livelihood activities for their remaining time at the location of displacement (53.5%) while 46.5 did not know what livelihood activities they could engage in. Uncertainties about future livelihood activities were especially prevalent in Ma'rib (64.0%) whereas 93.1 per cent of households in Ad Dali had specific livelihood plans. Livelihood activity plans were most commonly daily labour, followed by fishing related activities, especially in Al Hodeidah, followed by construction and agriculture.

Respondents were asked to list needs (more than one answer possible) they anticipated by remaining. Food was cited as the main need by 91.5 per cent of households followed by shelter (68.3%) and water (56.3%). Remaining Ma'rib households especially cited shelter (76.7%) and access to property (19.7%) while respondents in Al Hodeidah, more commonly than in other governorates, mentioned healthcare (49.7%).

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2021 indicated that approximately 13.5 million individuals, accounting for 45 percent of Yemen's population, were experiencing severe food insecurity. Projections indicated that this number would escalate to 16.2 million people. Within this 16.2 million, 11 million would be classified as being in a 'crisis' state of food insecurity (classified as Phase 3 in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification or IPC), while an additional 5 million would be in an 'emergency' situation (IPC Phase 4). Furthermore, it was projected that 47,000 individuals would reach the dire levels of 'catastrophe,' akin to famine (IPC Phase 5), by mid-2022.²

Expected needs (n= 9,912 HHs remaining)



2- FSIN and Global Network Against Food Crises. Global Report on Food Crises 2021. Joint Analysis for Better Decision. Global Report on Food Crises.

II. RETURN (N= 1,622 HHS)

Out of 1,622 households intending to return, 79.7 per cent intended to do so at least six months after the time of interview. Sooner departures (within six months) were especially anticipated in Al Hodeidah with 48.7 per cent, however, only 1.4 per cent of all interviewed household there planned on returning with nearly all remaining households intending on remaining at current sites of displacement. In Ta'iz and Ad Dali, where DTM encountered the highest proportion of families with an intention to return (43.0% and 39.2%), more than three-quarters of households respectively had no intention to move within the following half-year (88.9% and 76.3%). Commonly mentioned districts for returnees in Ad Dali were Qatabah (49.5%) and Al Husha (18.8%) within Ad Dali followed by Maqabanah (12.3%) in Ta'iz. Prospective returnees in Ta'iz most commonly mentioned Maqabanah (29.5%), al Maafer (17.1%) and Jabal Habashi (8.1%) – all within Ta'iz.

Key informants on the ground in Ad Dali reported that ongoing projects related to water and sanitation had been stopped, leading to a decline in the quality and quantity of services. Additionally, there have been reports of harassment and threats, resulting in forced evictions or camp relocations. These challenges have created a sense of instability and affected their decisions. In a specific case soon after the implementation of the intention survey, an IDP site in Ad Dali was evacuated by armed groups with the justification that the area was too dangerous.

Most households in Ta'iz and Ad Dali intending to return planned on doing so to locations within the same governorate (93.5% and 71.1% respectively).

Overall, the majority of prospective returnees found they had enough information about areas of origin to decide whether to return (82.1%).

Most families cited a simple desire to return to home areas as the main motivation to move (62.7%). This was followed by a push factor – the conditions at current displacement sites (25.9%).

While in Ta'iz, motivations did not veer too far from this overall finding, households in Ad Dali were more likely to cite poor living conditions at displacement encouraging return (55.1% compared to an average of 13.9% across other governorates).

Households were further asked to provide a second reason (including the option to say "none") to justify their intention to return. While conflict or frictions with the host community were mentioned by eight per cent (especially in Ta'iz), the majority did not cite reasons differing very much with the provided main reasons.

Two-thirds of households intending to return knew what kind of livelihood activity they would engage in upon arrival (66.3%) with the most common ones being related to agriculture (35.7%).

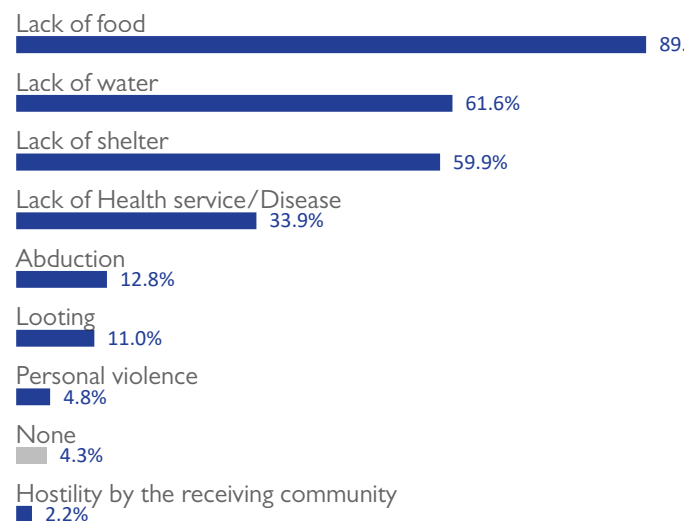
Most households anticipated lacking food (89%) and - to a lesser but significant extent – water (61.6%) in areas of return (more than one answer possible). Water was especially expected to lack in return areas within the districts of Maqabanah and Al Maafer of Ta'iz governorate. A lack of food was also commonly expected in these districts as well as in prospective return areas in Qatabah (Ad Dali). In both Ta'iz and Ad Dali more than half of all households planning a return cited a lack of shelter as possible risk (60.4% and 76% respectively).

A fear of abductions and looting was further most commonly mentioned by households in Ad Dali (22.5% and 19.1% respectively) and Ma'rib (63.1% and 29.1%) whereby findings for Ma'rib concern a smaller proportion of interviewed household given the lower rate of families with an intention to return found there. Values for these two anticipated risks remained below 10 per cent across all other governorates. Qatabah of Ad Dali was most frequently cited in relation with the risk of abductions while districts in Ta'iz like At Taiziyah and Maqabanah were more commonly mentioned as areas of return for those fearing looting.

Main reason for desire to return (n= 1,622 HHs intending to return)

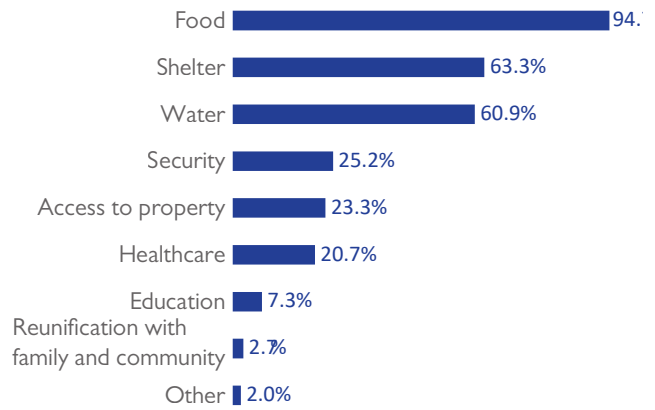


What risks do you anticipate returning to your location of origin (n= 1,622 HHs intending to return)



In correspondence with the most cited anticipated risks, most households cited food (94.7%), shelter (63.3%) and water (60.9%) as main needs expected to be faced upon return. Households in Ad Dali were significantly more likely to anticipate security related needs (81.8%) than prospective returnees from Ta'iz (3.9%). Expected needs for water in turn were more common in Ta'iz (71.2%) than in Ad Dali (39.7%). While proportionally fewer, those wishing to return from displacement sites in Ma'rib were more worried about education needs being met (34.0% compared to an average of 3.8% across other governorates).

Anticipated needs for households intending to return (n= 1,622 HHs)



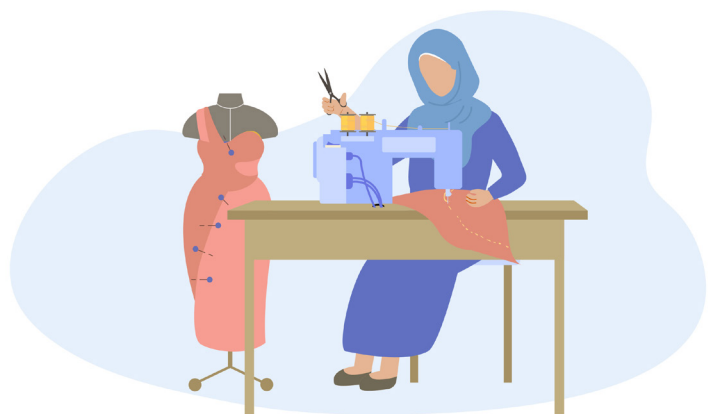
During an intention survey in a Ma'rib Governorate displacement camp, IOM interviewed a 24-year-old woman from Al Bayda Governorate. She had been married for seven years and had two children. Sadly, her husband passed away three years ago, leaving her as the sole provider for her family.

After her husband's death, she moved in with her father, but he also passed away, leaving her with her children, a 12-year-old sister, and her mother, struggling to make ends meet. They had no stable place to live.

She began working and started selling pastries in the camp but realized she needed a more profitable business. She decided to learn sewing, and soon her skills improved. Her sewing business grew, significantly improving their living conditions.

Their house was destroyed due to conflict, forcing them to flee. They decided to stay in Ma'rib Governorate, relying on food and temporary shelter in a camp. However, the woman faces challenges as they lack legal land ownership documents, hindering their return.

Despite her resilience, the absence of land ownership documentation remains a significant obstacle she continues to grapple with while awaiting a return.



III. SETTLE ELSEWHERE (N= 49 HHS)

Out of 13,307 households, only 49 (0.4%) intended to settle in a third location. More than half of these were found in Ta'iz (59.2%). These households mostly confirmed having enough information about their destinations to make a decision (81.6%) and intended to leave within six months for the most part (83.7%). The choice for the move to a third location was primarily linked to bad living conditions at current displacement sites (53.1%), livelihood opportunities at destinations (26.5%) and limited access to services in locations of origin (12.2%).

IV. NO DECISION TAKEN YET (N= 1,724 HHS)

Most households who had not decided on return said their indecision stems from a lack of security at locations of origin (91.9% followed by a lack of finances to return (47.7%). The largest proportion of households who had not taken a decision regarding return or remaining were found in Ma'rib (41.4% compared to an average of 14.6% across other governorates). In Ma'rib, this indecision was most commonly based on fear of insecurity in locations of origin (96.1%) and a lack of information about these areas of potential return (64.4%).

PROPERTY AND ASSETS

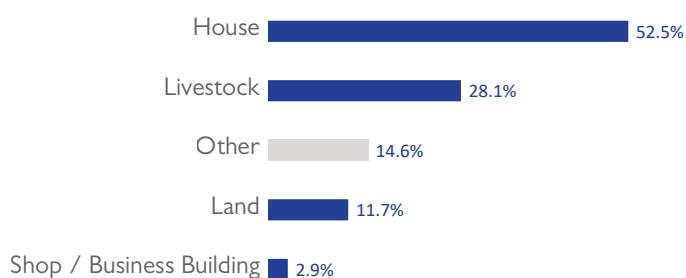
A little over one in ten households reported owning property in current locations of displacement (11.7%) with the highest proportion found in Al Hodeidah (14.4%) and the lowest in Aden (5.1%). Families with property mainly owned houses (52.5% of households reporting property ownership) and livestock (28.1%) with home owners being the most prevalent in Ta'iz (66.8%) and livestock owners most common in Ad Dali (42.7%).

These families left behind property in Ta'iz (18.0%) most commonly. Nearly all respondents in Aden had left behind property outside of Aden, namely in Al Hodeidah (73.1%) and Ta'iz (22.8%). For families in Ma'rib left-behind property was more widely distributed with the most common governorates being Sana'a (13.6%) and Ibb (12.8%) – only 26.4 per cent had left property within Ma'rib governorate. Nearly all Ta'iz households reported ownership of property prior to displacement within Ta'iz itself (91.7%).

Left-behind property was usually homes (96.7%), land (42.7%) and livestock (26.4%) with latter being, here too, more common in Ad Dali (58.4%).

Property owned in location of displacement

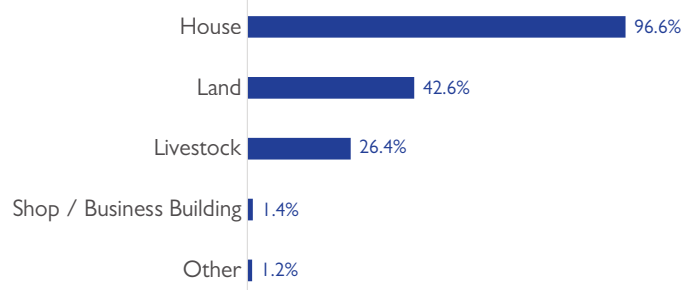
(n= 1,559 HHs with property)



The majority of interviewed households confirmed owning property in locations of origin before their displacement (79.9%), with the highest proportion found among families interviewed in Ad Dali (96.1%) and the lowest in Aden (59.3%). Households in Ad Dali reporting pre-displacement property ownership had arrived from out-of-governorate areas in 30.7 per cent of cases.

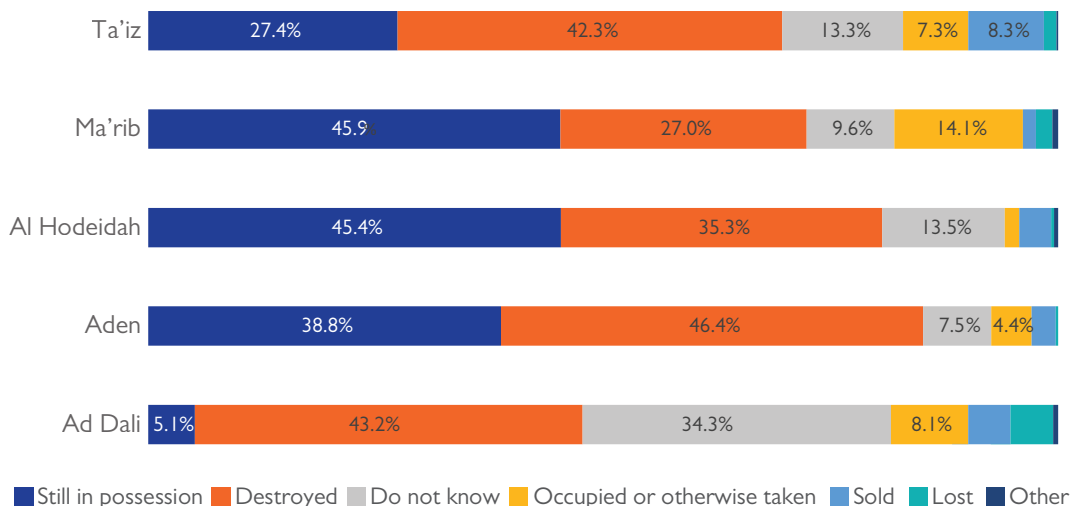
Property owned before displacement

(n= 10,635 HHs)



Overall, 39.4 per cent of households reported still being in possession of said property in locations of origin and a third reported this property destroyed (33.8%). The largest proportion of households still being in possession of property in locations of origin was found in Ma'rib (45.9%). Both households in Aden and Al Hodeidah with property ownership prior to displacement commonly reported still being in possession of this property when locations of origin were in Al Hodeidah. Some 14.1 per cent of households in Ma'rib reported their property to be occupied or otherwise taken. In Yemen, there is widespread occurrence of violations and discriminatory practices related to Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights. The lack of comprehensive documentation of ownership rights has given rise to disputes and community conflicts. These conflicts often stem from the utilization of customary rights as an attempt to resolve grievances through alternative means.

What happened to the property you owned at your location of origin by governorate of displacement (n= 10,635 HHs with property before displacement)



During the Intention Survey fieldwork at an Aden governorate displacement site in Dar Saad District, IOM conducted interviews to understand the intentions of displaced households. One interviewee, a 37-year-old man displaced from Al Hodeidah governorate, Al-Hali district in January 2018, shared his story. He and his family of six fled their area due to military clashes, and despite relative stability in Al Hodeidah, they chose not to return because their house was destroyed, and landmines posed a risk. They haven't visited since and rely on secondhand information.

This man and his family fled during intense gunfire between conflicting parties, initially without a specific destination. They later sought refuge in Beit Al-Faqih district before ultimately arriving in Aden Governorate, Dar Saad district, where they were directed to a displacement camp. They found shelter in a classroom, considering it a significant achievement. Adapting to camp life was challenging at first, but regular humanitarian aid from INGOs helped.

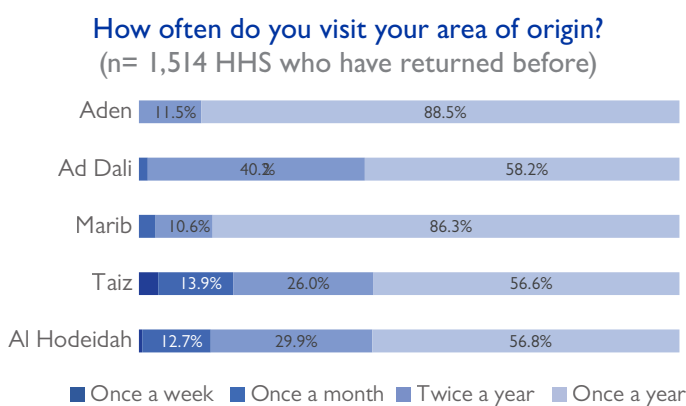
Despite humanitarian aid, the family's head sought employment a month and a half after arrival, working as a daily laborer in a junkyard. This job allowed them to meet critical needs. However, the junkyards closed in mid-2021, leaving him unemployed for about two months. Faced with rising living costs, he learned to drive with a friend's help, rented a bus for YER 6,000 per day, and worked 10 hours daily. Acquiring this skill significantly improved their economic situation and provided for their essential needs.



TEMPORARY VISIT TO LOCATIONS OF ORIGIN

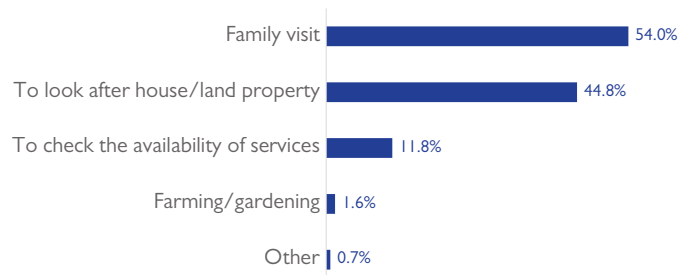
Few families had visited locations of origin since their displacement (11.4%). Households in Al Hodeidah were most likely to have visited home locations (28.9%) which were mostly located within the same governorate. Households in Al Khukhah reporting such visits commonly returned to Hays to do so. Overall, these visits were usually limited to areas within the boundaries of current governorates except for households in Aden who visited homes in Al Hodeidah albeit in limited numbers.

Visits were limited to once (62.9%) or twice (26.2%) a year in most cases. Visits of once a month or more frequent were most common in Ta'iz (17.4%).



More than half of all households confirming such visits, cited family as reason (54.1% while 44.8 per cent did so to look after their property. Some 16.0 per cent of Ta'iz and 14.4 per cent of Al Hodeidah dwelling households reported visiting home areas to check on the availability of services there.

Reasons for visiting origin locations (n= 1,514 HHS)



“The sounds of shells and snipers no longer terrify me. What frightens me is my daughters' hunger,” began the story of Fatima (not actual name), a displaced women from Salah district in Ta'iz governorate. After her husband died from the shelling that destroyed their home and killed her only son, Fatima fled with her seven daughters from place to place in search of a safe home.

She cannot return to their original home due to the ongoing conflict there. Even if the conflict subsides, the area around her home has become riddled with mines, making return impossible. She follows the news from her hometown and stays connected with her Neighbour's who were displaced from the same area.

After experiencing a lot of suffering while searching for shelter, she found an abandoned house that bore the marks of war, making it unsuitable for living. However, she had no choice but to stay there due to the high rent prices. When the owner of the house heard of an organization that paid money to repair war-damaged homes, he began imposing pressure on her to leave the house, exacerbating her crisis and suffering. Fatima struggled with the challenges of life and raising her daughters on her own. She now works to collect cans and plastic waste to sell so that she can provide some food for them.



RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this survey, three-quarters of respondents reported a current intention to remain at their current locations (74.5%) and 13.0 per cent had not yet decided. This information suggests the need to further investigate barriers or challenges faced by IDPs and IDP returnees in achieving durable solutions.

The durable solution framework emphasizes the principles of non-discrimination, human rights, and the participation of affected populations in decision-making processes. It also highlights the importance of cooperation between governments, humanitarian organizations, and other stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of durable solutions.

IOM DTM recommends a local integration survey to assess the integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP returnees in four governorates (Ad Dali, Aden, Ma'rib and Ta'iz) in Yemen in IRG areas, chosen based on Area Assessment

findings. The recommended local integration survey will aim to gather information on the status of IDPs and IDP returnees, their needs, aspirations, protection, safety and security, and intentions about their displacement situation. The findings will represent a durable solutions baseline, helping policymakers, humanitarian, transition, and recovery programme actors and other stakeholders better understand the challenges IDPs, IDP returnees as well as host communities face in achieving durable solution and develop suitable strategies for their integration and long-term solutions. The recommended local integration survey will help to:

- Assess the level of integration of IDPs within host communities.
- Understand the barriers and challenges faced by IDPs in achieving durable solutions.
- Find areas of improvement and potential solutions to enhance the integration process.



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, Flow Monitoring Registries (FMR), Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) and IDPs Intention Survey (IS). 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

