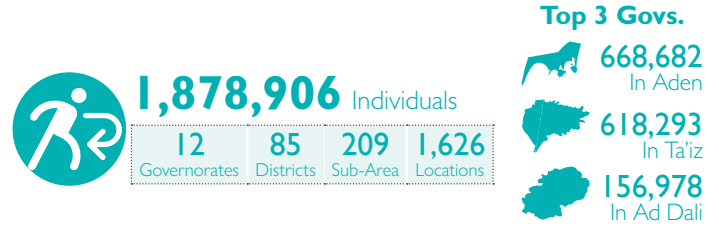


KEY FINDINGS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)



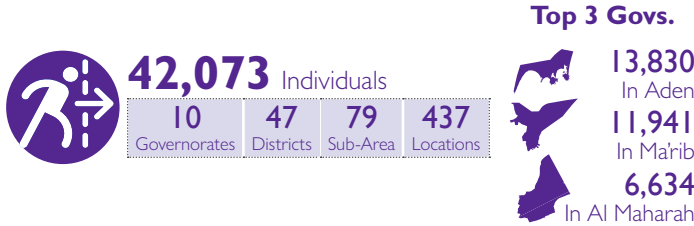
IDP RETURNEES



Person or groups of persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, due to conflict or natural disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

Person or groups of persons who were previously forced to leave their normal place of residence within Yemen, due to conflict or natural disaster, but who have since returned to their location of habitual residence.

MIGRANTS



For the purposes of this exercise, a migrant is defined as a third country national who has crossed an internationally recognized state border into Yemen on a voluntary basis for reasons other than fear of persecution in the country of origin.

Number of Enumerators : **Number of Key Informants**



Dataset

- [Click to access the IDPs dataset](#)
- [Click to access the returnees dataset](#)
- [Click to access the migrants dataset](#)

Maps

[IDPs by Location](#)

[IDPs Heatmap by District](#)

[IDP Returnees by Location](#)

[IDP Returnees Heatmap by District](#)

[Migrant by Location](#)

[Migrant Heatmap by District](#)

OVERVIEW

This summary presents the findings of the second round of area assessment (Mobility Tracking) undertaken by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in its new format to establish a new baseline on the number of Internally Displaced persons (IDPs), IDP returnees and migrants in Yemen. Findings for the previous round are accessible [here](#).

Findings are currently limited to the country's south controlled by the internationally recognized government (IRG). Data was collected by 154 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 4,512 KIs were interviewed to collect the data, of whom seven per cent or 295 were female and 93 per cent or 4,217 were male. Among the main outputs of the sub-area assessment, is a list of locations where IDPs, IDP 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).

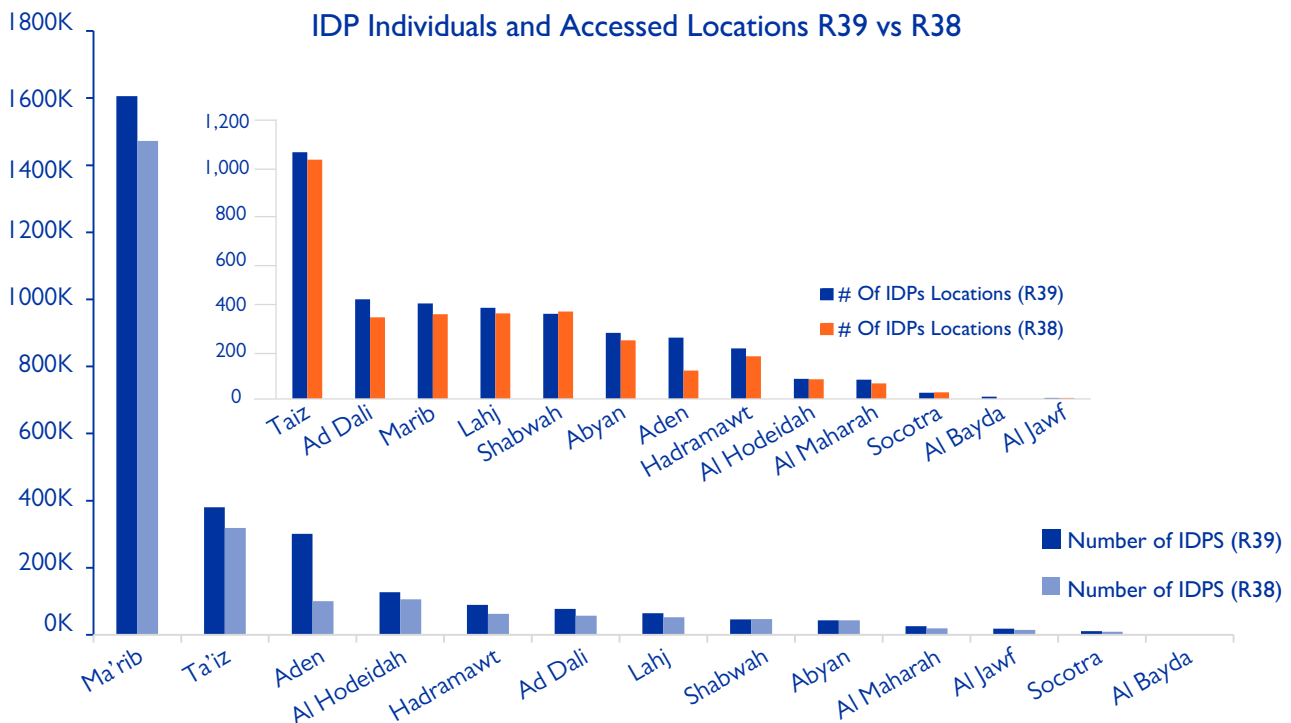
Using a standardized and structured approach to the selection of KIs is a key step to ensuring that data collected in the sub-area assessment is comprehensive and comparable across the different teams. The sub-area assessment tool is used to verify and update the baseline information in regular intervals (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. IOM DTM implemented round 39 area assessment in coordination with Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), and Executive Unit for IDPs camps management (ExU) in 13 governorates under the government of Yemen. 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.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ROUND 38 (2022) AND 39 (2023)

In round 39 of the area assessment carried out between July and September 2023, IOM DTM was able to increase the overall coverage since round 38 conducted in October and November 2022. Consequently, the numbers of recorded IDPs, IDP returnees and migrants as well as accessed locations and districts has equally increased. Furthermore, statistics provided by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on average household sizes (7 ind.) have further caused changes in figures (previously 6 ind.) in cases where only household figures were available as opposed to individuals and household numbers. IOM DTM has further enhanced the understanding of definitions and the assessment among key stakeholders meaning that relevant key informants have improved their ability to cooperate with IOM in round 39 for more complete data. The increase in accessed locations has been caused by an increase in access to new areas due to security and bureaucratic reasons but is also due to further divisions of location units to suit government-approved sub-divisions provided by CSO. Locations are villages, displacement sites or neighborhoods within urban settings. Due to the listed considerations, increases in the number of individuals per population category should therefore be interpreted more as improved accuracy and slight adjustments in data collection modalities than increased in displacements, returns or migration. It should be noted that all figures for Al Bayda represent new findings and add to the individual totals as the governorate was fully inaccessible in round 38 but became partially accessible in round 39.

The number of IDPs has increased by 21 per cent (from 2,302,346 in round 38 to 2,791,603 IDPs in round 39). The overall number of locations with IDPs accessed increased by 13 per cent from 3,277 to 3,688. Increases in the number of IDPs were especially noted in Aden governorate for example where the number has more than tripled from 100,011 to 300,843 IDPs.

The increase in Aden is partially due to an increase in accessed locations as many IDP hosting areas remained inaccessible in 2022. DTM accessed 268 IDP hosting locations in Aden in round 39 – an increase by 144 since round 38 (124 locations). Added to an increase in locations comes an improved understanding of definitions and assessment modalities among cooperating communities and new CSO statistics used to calculate household sizes in cases where individual counts were not possible, and an average household size had to be used. Notable increases in IDPs were further found in Hadramawt (42%), Ad Dali (35%) and Al Maharah (35%). For weekly updates on new instances of displacement, search for Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) by IOM DTM on <https://dtm.iom.int/yemen>.



The number of returnees increased by 51 per cent from 1,240,944 in round 38 to 1,878,906 individuals in round 39. The number of locations with returnees accessed increased by 50 per cent from 1,082 to 1,626. While in round 38, the focus of many of the key informants was on IDPs, IOM emphasized the necessity to equally focus on accurate reporting of returnee figures for a complete picture of displacement which partially explains the improved coverage and increase in numbers. IOM recorded the highest increase in returnees in Al Hodeidah where the figure rose by 191 per cent from 22,871 to 66,597 individuals

This can in part be attributed to the number of accessed locations with returnees in Al Hodeidah which more than doubled from 24 in round 38 to 60 in round 39. Notable increases in the number of recorded returnee individuals in other governorates include Al Maharah (68%), Hadramawt (67%), Ta'iz (65%) and Aden (65%).

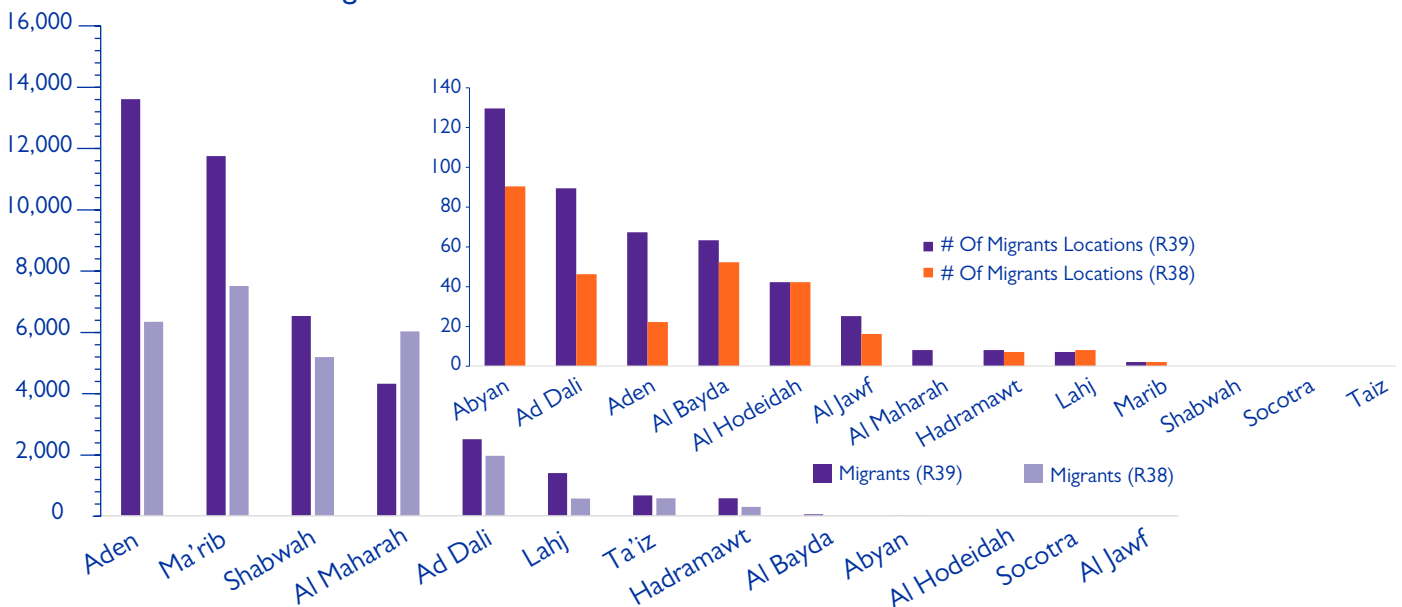
Returnees Individuals and Accessed Locations R39 vs R38



The number of migrants living in accessed areas at the time of assessment increased by 46 per cent since round 38 (from 28,916 to 42,073 individuals). Increases were especially notable in Lahj (146%), Aden (115%) and Hadramawt (99%). A decrease in the number of migrants was detected in Shabwah (-28%) from 6,121 individuals in the previous round to 4,388 during round 39. The change in the number and distribution of migrants is suspected to be partially attributable to military campaigns carried out by government authorities in a number of governorates. These campaigns had an impact on the number of migrants and their preferred locations, as individuals tended to migrate to governorates they perceived as safer.

Migrant populations represent the most dynamic population group assessed in the context of this assessment. The area assessment provides an insight into populations at the time of assessment and many of the arriving migrants spend months if not years in Yemen to find work and finance their further travel. Most seek livelihood opportunities in Saudi Arabia arriving from Ethiopia. For more information on migrant arrivals (monthly reporting) and migrant profiles (quarterly reporting), please access <https://dtm.iom.int/yemen> for Flow Monitoring Registry and Flow Monitoring Survey reports.

Migrants Individuals and Accessed Locations R39 vs R38



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

IOM DTM recorded the presence of 2,791,603¹ IDPs (or 464,879 households) across accessible locations in the 13 assessed governorates under control of IRG controlled area. Nearly more half of this IDP population were found in Ma'rib (58%; 1,605,960 IDPs). This governorate has experienced a massive influx of displaced people, making it a significant destination for those seeking refuge from conflict and instability in other parts of Yemen.

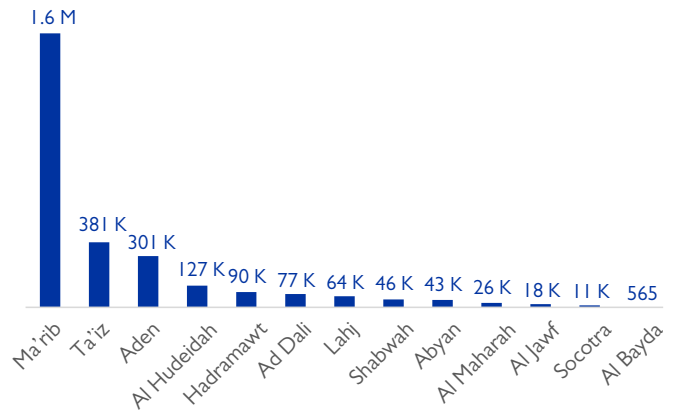
This was followed by Ta'iz with 380,712 IDPs representing 14 per cent of the total. The presence of a large IDP population in Ta'iz indicates the persistence of conflict and instability in the region. Aden, a major urban center, has the third-highest number of IDPs, with 300,843 individuals. The significant number of IDPs in Aden suggests that urban areas continue to attract displaced populations due to factors like security, economic opportunities, or access to humanitarian assistance.

The remaining 17 per cent (411,789 IDPs) are distributed across the remaining ten governorates, notably in Al Hodeidah (5%; 127,133 individuals) and Hadramawt (3%; 89,660 individuals).

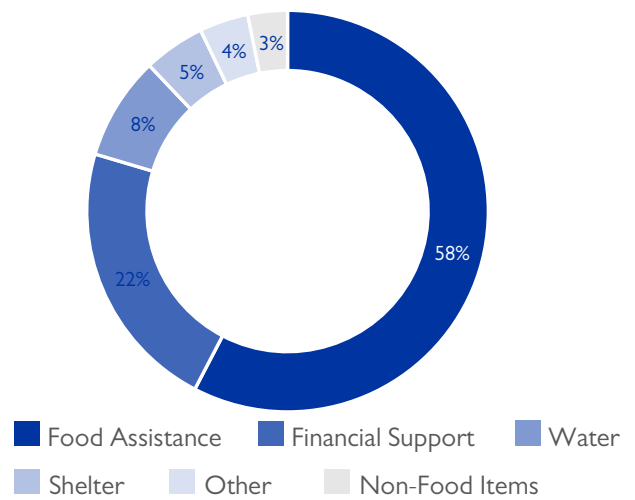
The IDPs of Yemen are caught in a cycle of displacement, forced to flee their homes in search of safety and security.

¹- CSO shared list of "displaced civil servant" that are not verified to be considered in the validation of the next area assessment with full detail of information from CSO.

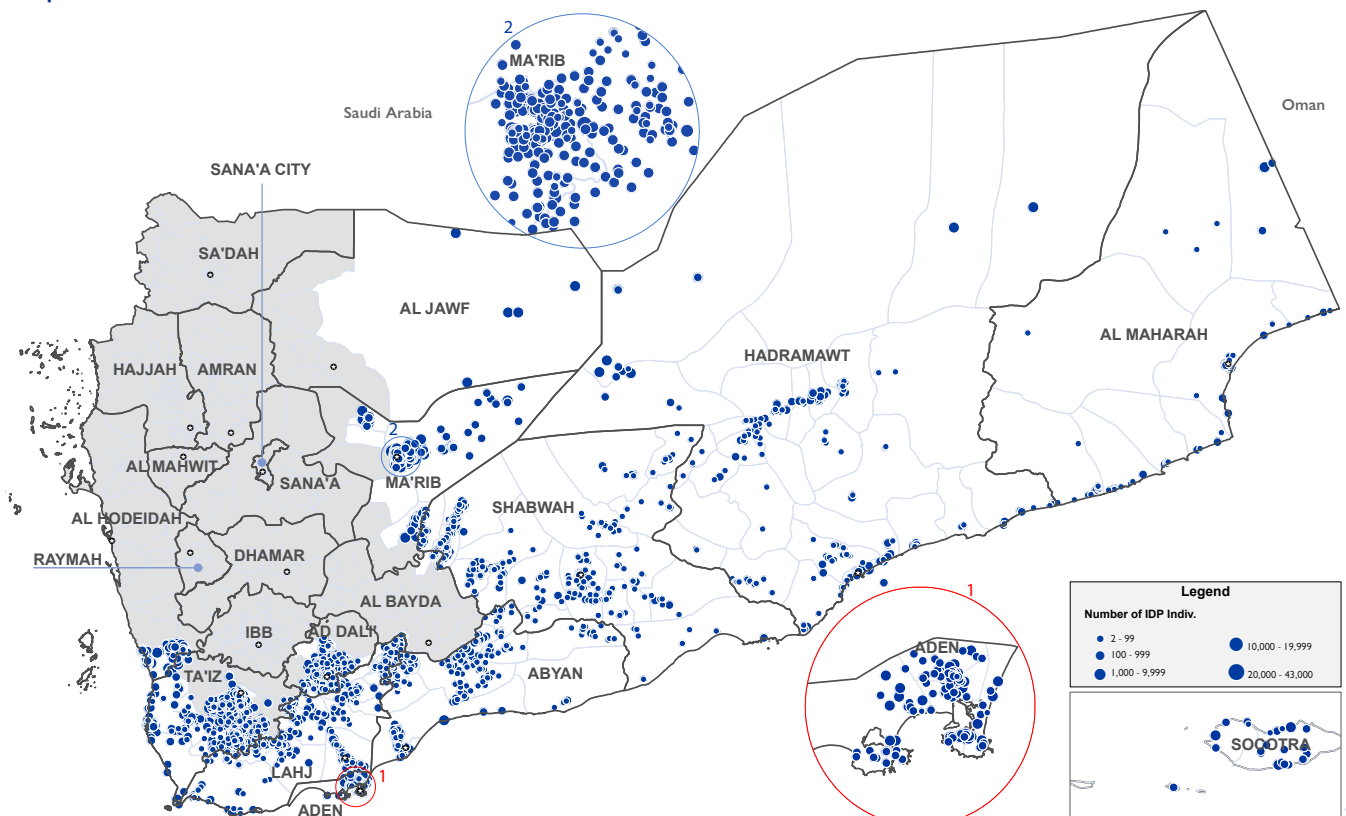
IDP Individuals per Governorate



IDP Needs



Map of IDP Locations - Area Assessment 2023



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

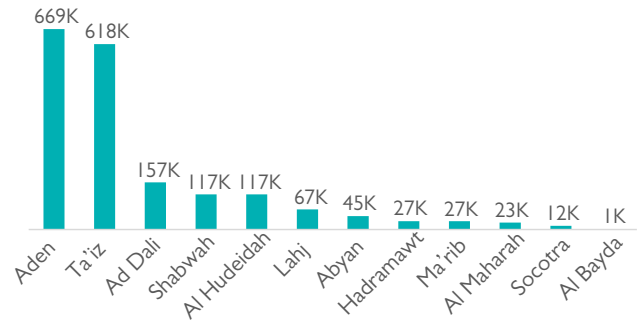
IDP Returnees

IOM DTM recorded the presence of 1,878,906 returnees (or 270,608 returnee households) across accessible locations in 12 assessed governorates within IRG controlled areas. One-third of this returnee population was found in Aden (36%; 668,682 returnees). This was followed by Ta'iz with 618,293 returnees representing 33 per cent of the total. The remaining 31 per cent (591,931 returnees) were distributed across the remaining nine governorates, notably in Ad Dali (8%; 156,978 individuals), Shabwah (6%; 116,692 individuals) and Lahj (6%; 116,657 individuals).

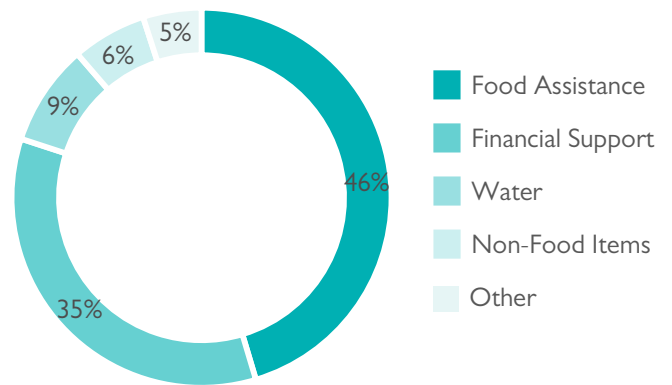
Nearly all returnees cited improved conditions at places of origin as main motivation to return (95%) while five per cent reported worsening conditions at places of displacement.

The returnee needs in Yemen highlight the pressing humanitarian challenges faced by those returning to their homes after periods of displacement. Among the various needs, food assistance emerges as the most critical, with 46 per cent. Financial support follows closely behind at 35 per cent. Access to clean water, a fundamental necessity, is a significant concern for 9 per cent of returnees. Some six per cent of returnees cited non-food items as primary need

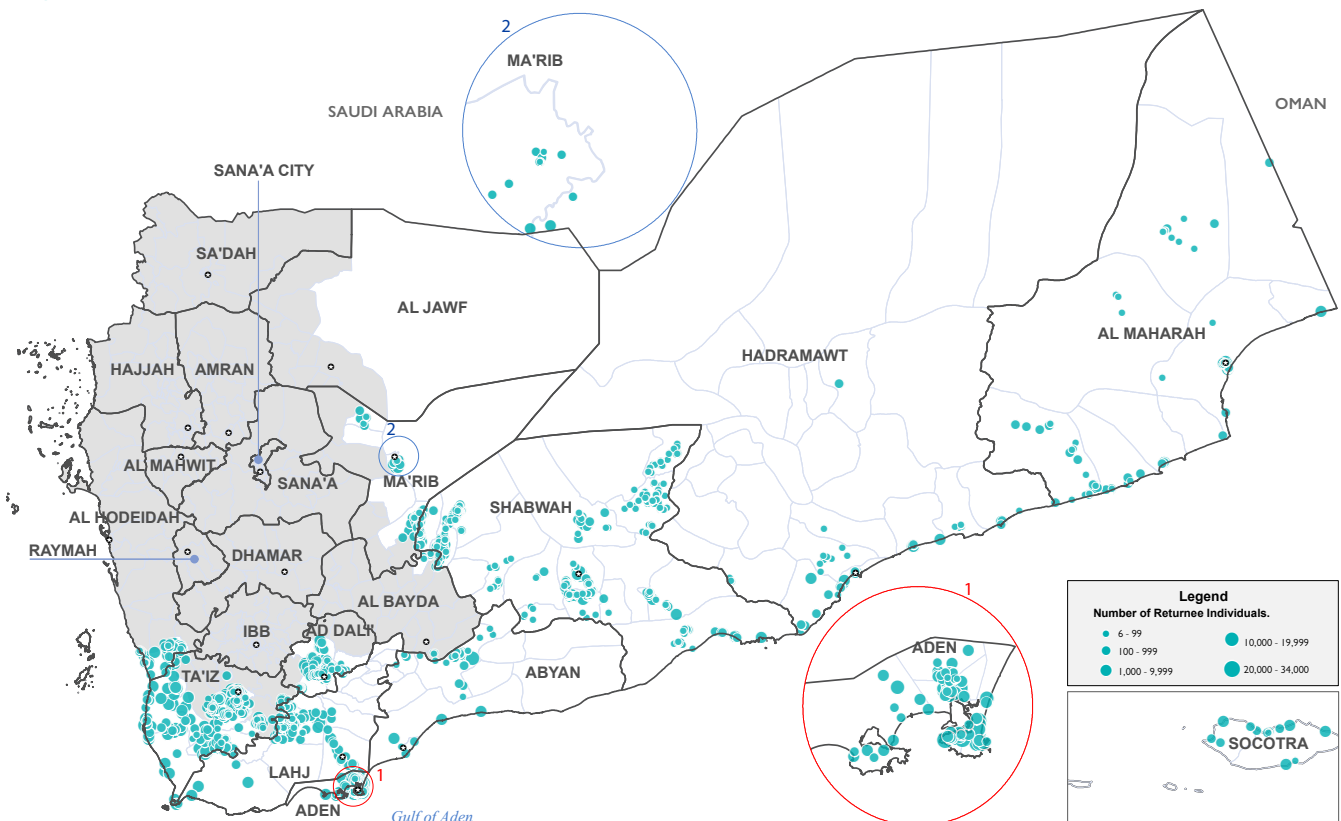
IDP Returnee Individuals per Governorate



IDP Returnee Needs



Map of IDP Returnee Locations - Area Assessment 2023



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Migrants

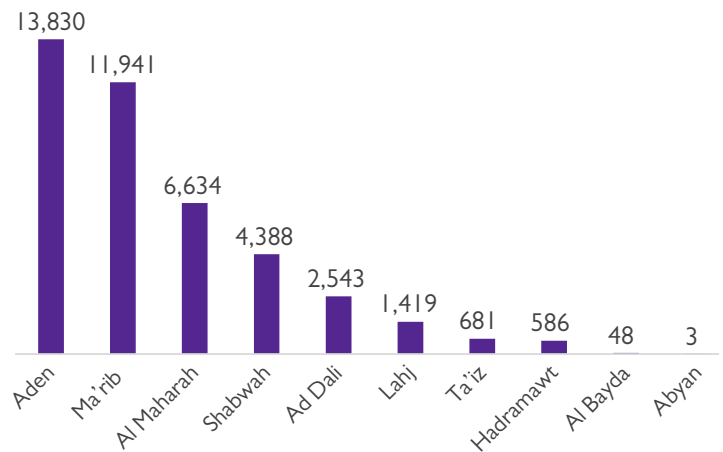
IOM DTM recorded the presence of 42,073 migrants across accessible locations in nine of the 13 assessed IRG controlled governorates. Over a third of migrants were found in Aden (33%, 13,830 ind.) followed by 28 per cent in Ma'rib (11,941 ind.) and 16 per cent in Al Maharah (6,634 ind.). The remaining 23 per cent were travelling through or residing in six other governorates (9,668 ind.).

The majority of migrants were Ethiopian- (88%) followed by Somali nationals (12%) in addition to one per cent of other nationalities.

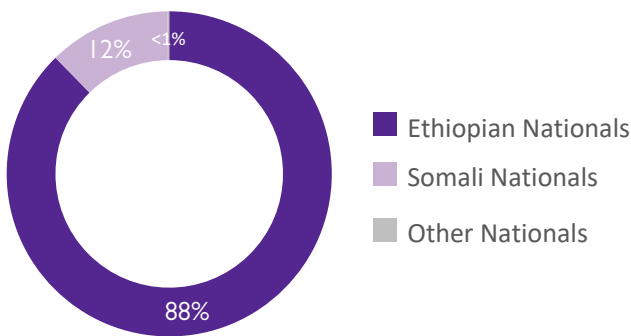
The majority of migrants were males above the age of 18 with 82 per cent followed by males under 18 (9%).

Female travelers made up only five per cent of recorded migrants, composed mainly of persons under 18 (4%).

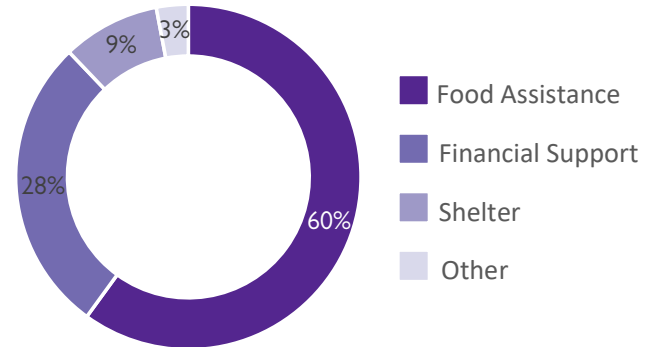
Migrants Individuals per Governorate



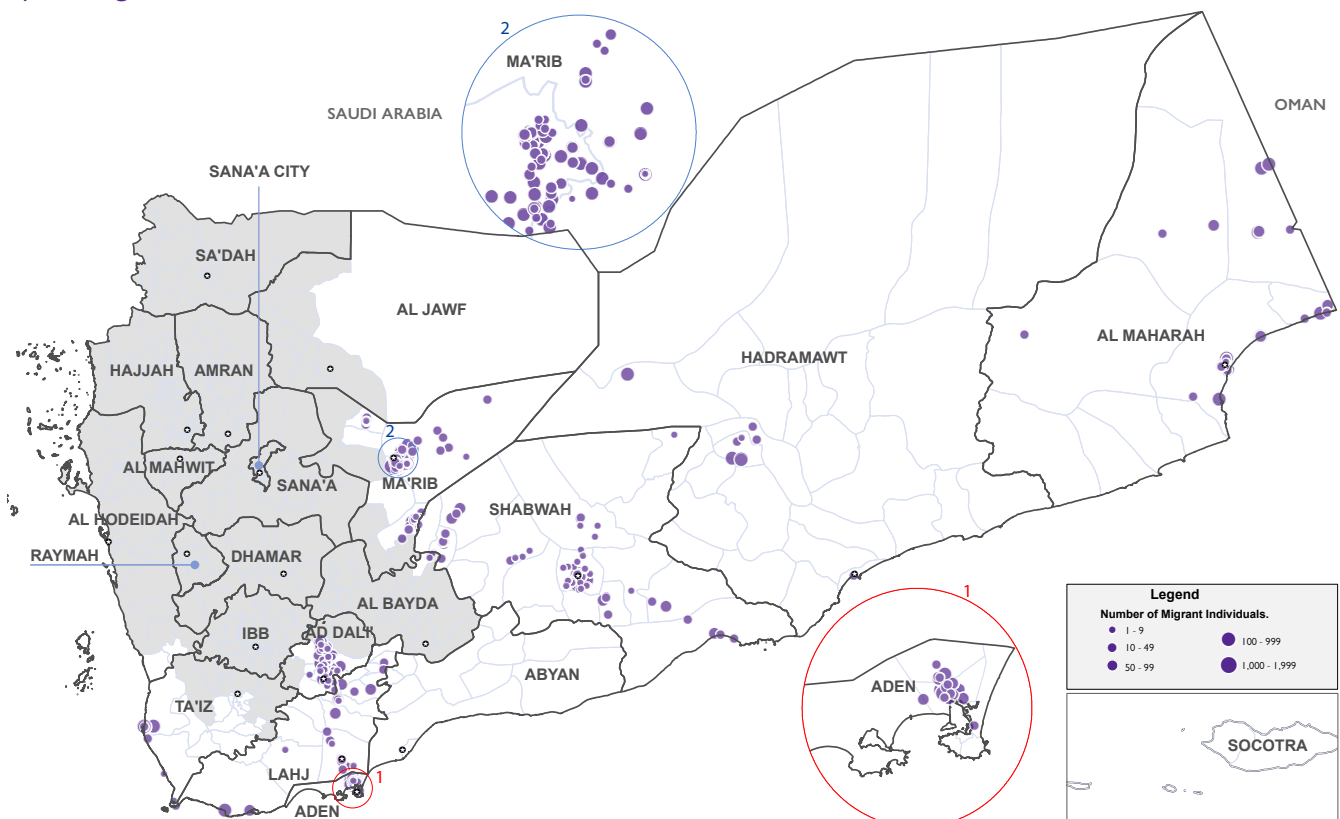
Migrants by Nationality



Migrant Needs



Map of Migrant Locations - Area Assessment 2023



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