RAPID DISPLACEMENT TRACKING
Fourth Quarter Report (October - December 2023)

OVERVIEW

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

The DTM team uses Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) to collect data on the number of Yemeni households (HHs) forced to flee on a daily basis due to conflict, natural disasters or other reasons in accessible areas. This allows DTM to produce regular reporting of occurrences of displacement in terms of numbers, locations and priority needs. Please note that findings are limited to Yemen's south controlled by the Internationally Recognized Government (13 governorates).

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

KEY FINDINGS

5,341 IDP Households

32,046 IDP Individuals

3,655 HHs 68% Need Non-Food Items

3,541 Returnee HHs

8 Governorates

38 Districts

182 Locations

1,039 HHs 19% Need Food Assistance

21,246 Returnee Individual
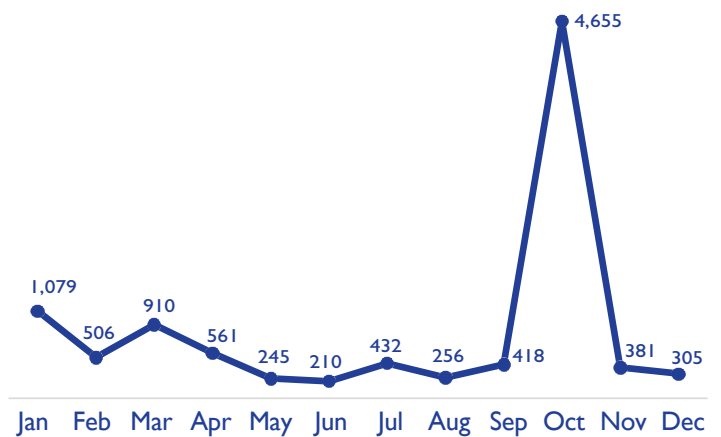
NEW DISPLACEMENT OCT TO DEC 2023

During the reporting period, between 1 October and 31 December 2023, IOM Yemen DTM tracked 5,341 households (HHs) (32,046 individuals)[1] who experienced displacement at least once. This compares to 1,089 households (6,534 individuals) in the third quarter 2023 representing a 390 per cent increase. This increase is predominantly due to Cyclone Tej which made landfall in Al Maharah governorate on 22 October and affected Al Maharah and Hadramawt governorates. It caused the displacement of 4,356 households during the period of 22 to 25 October 2023. Most of the families displaced by the cyclone returned to their locations of habitual residence soon after the cyclone ended (see increased number of returnees).

The monthly average of household displacements in 2023 has been 830 with a high of 4,655 in October 2023 compared to an average of 845 in 2022 with a maximum of 2,453 in January 2022.
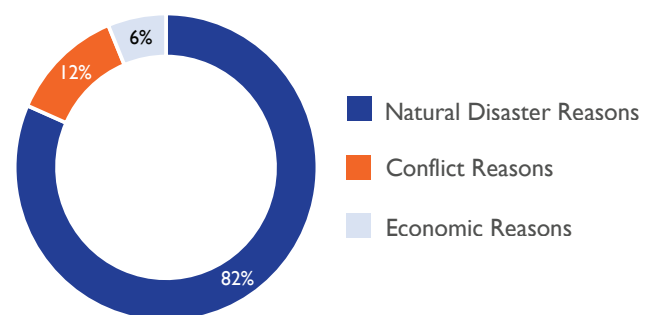
The governorates with the highest number of new displacements in the fourth quarter of 2023 are Al Maharah (3,749 HHs), Hadramawt (611 HHs), and Ma'rib (431 HHs). These governorates are all located in areas that have been heavily affected by Cyclone Tej or conflict in Yemen.

The cyclone represented the main reason for displacement, accounting for 82 per cent (4,356 HHs) of the total, followed by security concerns as a result of the conflict accounting for 12 per cent (651 HHs), and economic reasons related to conflict (6%; 333 HHs).

Number of IDP HHs Tracked per Month During Fourth Quarter 2023

Jan 1,079 | Feb 506 | Mar 910 | Apr 561 | May 245 | Jun 210 | Jul 432 | Aug 256 | Sep 418 | Oct 4,655 | Nov 381 | Dec 305

Reasons for Displacement

- **Natural Disaster Reasons** — 82%
- **Conflict Reasons** — 12%
- **Economic Reasons** — 6%

1- IOM DTM calculates six individuals per household.

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

• Al Maharah (3,749 HHs) – Huswin (1,815 HHs), Al Ghaydhah (1,123 HHs), Qishn (310 HHs) districts. Most displacements originated within the governorate.

• Hadramawt (611 HHs) – Ar Raydah wa Qussayar (597 HHs), Ad Dis (10 HHs), Ash Shihr (4 HHs) districts. Most displacements originated within the governorate.

• Ma'rib (431 HHs) – Ma'rib City (217 HHs), Ma'rib (152 HHs), Harib (60 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from within Al Hodeidah, Ibb and Ta'iz.
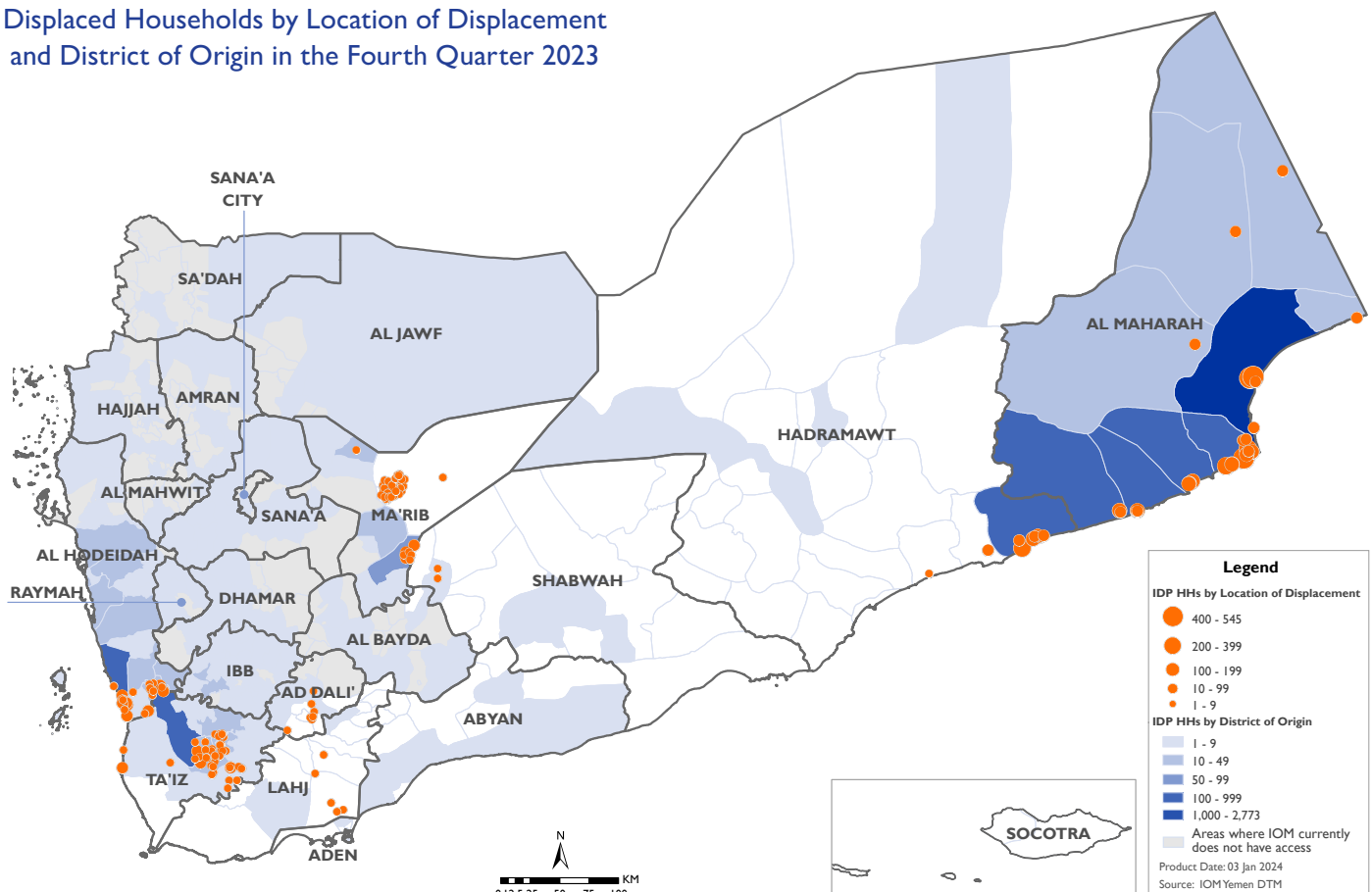
The majority of people moved from the following governorates and districts:

• Al Maharah (3,750 HHs) – Al Ghaydhah (2,773 HHs), Al Masilah (170 HHs), Haswin (30 HHs) districts. It's important to note that all these displacements were due to natural disasters, specifically Cyclone Tej (100%).

• Hadramawt (612 HHs) – Ar Raydah wa Qussayar (607 HHs), and Sayun (2 HHs). Households fleeing locations within Hadramawt most commonly fled natural disasters (Cyclone Tej 99%), followed by economic reasons related to conflict (1%).

Table: Number of Households Displaced by Governorate

Governorate of Displacement	IDP HHs Displaced during Q4 Oct to Dec 2023	Total IDP HHs from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2023
Al Maharah	3,749	3,758
Hadramawt	611	643
Ma'rib	431	2,395
Al Hodeidah	305	940
Ta'iz	209	1,064
Ad Dali	20	114
Lahj	11	389
Shabwah	5	436
Abyan	0	219
Al Jawf	0	0
Aden	0	0
Al Bayda	0	0
Socotra	0	0
TOTAL	**5,341**	**9,958**

• Al Hodeidah (347 HHs) – Households leaving Al Hodeidah primarily came from At Tuhayta (161 HHs), Hays (40 HHs) and Al Jarrahi (31 HHs) districts. Conflict was the leading cause of these displacements (75%) followed by economic reasons related to conflict (25%).

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

Legend

IDP HHs by Location of Displacement
- 400 - 545
- 200 - 399
- 100 - 199
- 10 - 99
- 1 - 9

IDP HHs by District of Origin
- 1 - 9
- 10 - 49
- 50 - 99
- 100 - 999
- 1,000 - 2,773
- Areas where IOM currently does not have access
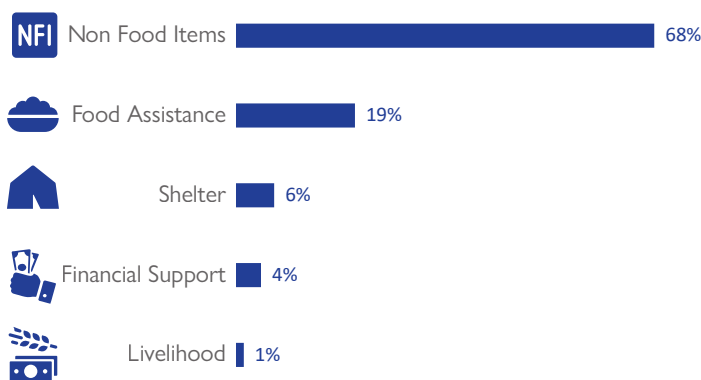
Product Date: 03 Jan 2024
Source: IOM Yemen DTM

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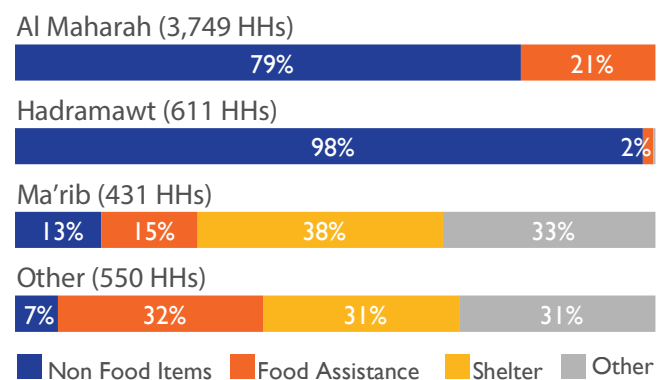
IDP NEEDS

Overall, the top self-reported priority needs in assessed governorates by newly displaced households were non-food items, identified by 3,655 households, representing the necessity for essentials beyond sustenance, including clothing, hygiene items, and essential household items. Food assistance was cited as most needed by 1,039 households. Shelter is another critical concern cited by 334 households. Financial support was sought by 219 and livelihood support by 68 households. This data underscores the multifaceted challenges faced by displaced families in Yemen. A holistic approach that considers these varied needs is essential to crafting an effective and targeted humanitarian responses for the IDP community.

Priority needs varied across governorates and districts. While non-food items were by far the most commonly requested assistance in Hadramawt (98%), it represented the most needed aid for 79 per cent of households in Al Maharah and 13 per cent of newly displacement people in Ma'rib governorate. Food assistance was the most cited priority need in Al Maharah (21%) and in Ma'rib (15%).

Priority Needs Q4 2023 (n= 5,341 HHs)

NFI Non Food Items	68%
Food Assistance	19%
Shelter	6%
Financial Support	4%
Livelihood	1%

Main needs within the three governorates with the most new instances of displacement in Q4 2023

Al Maharah (3,749 HHs)

79%	21%

Hadramawt (611 HHs)

98%	2%

Ma'rib (431 HHs)

13%	15%	38%	33%

Other (550 HHs)

7%	32%	31%	31%

■ Non Food Items ■ Food Assistance ■ Shelter ■ Other

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

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