

# TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

## YEMEN | 17<sup>th</sup> Report — August 2018

### OVERVIEW OF MOBILITY PATTERNS IN YEMEN

The Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM) is a Technical Working Group that falls operationally under the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) but is under the general oversight of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and works in close coordination with local and national authorities. The TFPM implements an interview tool that collects data and the locations of displaced persons and mobile populations across Yemen. IOM facilitates the operationalization of the tool including data analysis and report preparation.

As of June 2018, the Yemen TFPM estimates 2,331,264 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (388,544 households) the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015 and dispersed across 22 governorates.\* For the same period, the TFPM identified 1,012,464 IDP returnees (168,744 households) across 22 governorates. In addition to these two population groups monitored by the TFPM, through an Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), IOM also identified over 300,000 individuals forced to flee their homes as a result of escalating conflict in the Al Hudaydah governorate.

The protracted displacement and return figures were compiled using data from the 32nd Round of the DTM Area Assessment, which was available for 9 governorates; the 26th Round of the DTM Area Assessment, which was available for 1 governorate; and the latest available numbers from the National Authorities in the remaining governorates where DTM was not active. Compiled datasets can be found [here](#).

**2.3 Million**

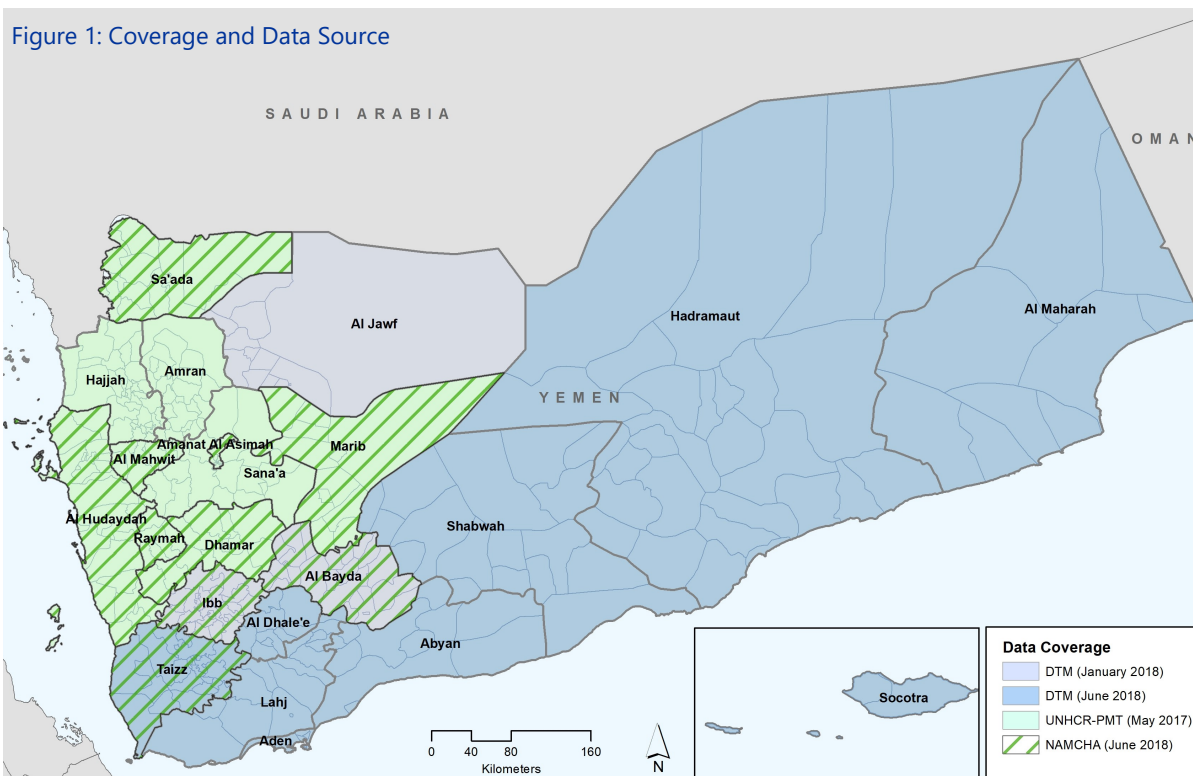
IDPs as of June 2017– June 2018

**345,204**

New IDPs - June to August 2018

**1 Million**

IDP Returnees



\* this figure includes 1,278 HH (7,668 Individuals) displaced due to natural disasters.

Note: The April 2016, the 8<sup>th</sup> TFPM report found that the average household size for IDPs to be six persons, and subsequent TFPM reports use this household size of six to derive individual estimates (HH x 6 = IND). Other sources estimate a household size of seven for the general population. The smaller IDP household size may be explained by the fact that displaced households tend to separate when moving, often leaving household members in their place of origin.

# PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

## Internally Displaced Persons



2,331,264 IDPs



388,544 Households

The numbers presented in this report combine four separate sets of data to create the most accurate picture of displacement in the country: DTM Round 32 data as of June 2018, the most recent available DTM data in governorates where DTM was temporarily inactive, the UN Refugee Agency's Population and Movement Tracking (UNHCR PMT) data from May 2017 and NAMCHA data as of June 2018.

As seen in the adjacent table and map, **Taizz, Hajjah, Amanat al Asimah, Ibb** and **Amran** have the highest recorded displacements—each with over 25,000 displaced households (HH). **Al Hudaydah, Sana'a, Sa'ada** and **Dhamar** are the next grouping with 20,000 HH displaced in each Governorate.

Previous research shows that the majority of IDP households live within host communities, placing strain on limited resources during an ongoing conflict. It is likely that these IDP hosting areas will continue to show high levels of vulnerability.

Governorate of Displacement	IDP Baseline June 2018	
	IDP HHs	IDP Individuals (6 per HH)
Abyan	5,955	35,730
Aden	8,363	50,178
Al Bayda	7,076	42,456
Al Dhale'e	4,713	28,278
Al Hudaydah <sup>1</sup>	22,305	133,830
Al Jawf	8,228	49,368
Al Maharah	1,393	8,358
Al Mahwit <sup>1</sup>	7,082	42,492
Amanat Al Asimah <sup>1</sup>	35,891	215,346
Amran	26,302	157,812
Dhamar <sup>1</sup>	20,236	121,416
Hadramaut	3,109	18,654
Hajjah	62,927	377,562
Ibb <sup>1</sup>	31,732	190,392
Lahj	12,452	74,712
Marib <sup>1</sup>	12,813	76,878
Raymah <sup>1</sup>	7,097	42,582
Sa'ada <sup>1</sup>	20,283	121,698
Sana'a	21,004	126,024
Shabwah	4,659	27,954
Socotra	353	2,118
Taizz <sup>1</sup>	64,571	387,426
<b>Total</b>	<b>388,544</b>	<b>2,331,264</b>

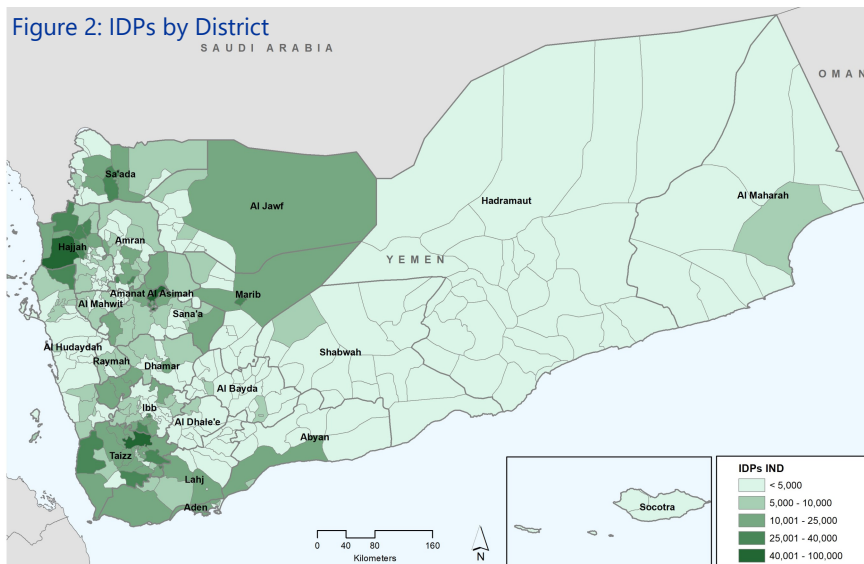


Figure 2: IDPs by District

<sup>1</sup>NAMCHA Updated Figures (June 2017-June 2018)

<sup>2</sup>Figures in Marib are perceived to be low by local authorities, who estimate 2 million IDPs in the Governorate. To date, IOM has been unable to review estimated figures in Marib, but with increased access over the coming months, will provide an update to this figure.

### Data-Sources Used to Produce IDP Estimates

- During the reporting period, DTM operations were active in nine governorates (Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Al Maharah, Hadramaut, Lahjj, Shabwah, Socotra and Taizz\*), estimating a combined 633,408 IDPs (105,568 HH). DTM operations were temporarily suspended in Al Jawf, Ibb and Al Bayda in January 2018; consequently, the figures for Al Jawf are DTM figures from January 2018 (49,368 IDPs, 8,228 HH), while the figures for Ibb and Al Bayda are updated with figures provided by NAMCHA, for a total of 232,848 IDPs (38,808 HH).
- The numbers presented for the Hajjah, Amran and Sana'a governorates are taken from UNHCR's PMT data dating from May 2017, which arrives at a total of 661,398 IDPs (110,233 HH). For the remaining seven governorates (Al Hudaydah\*\*, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Dhamar, Marib, Raymah and Sa'ada), the numbers cited are from UNHCR's PMT data from May 2017 and updated with NAMCHA figures, giving a total of 754,242 IDPs (125,707 HH). By October 2018, DTM will have verified and updated the figures in this report compiled from multiple sources with data collected in 2018.

# IDP Returnees



1,012,464 Returnees



168,744 Households

The above number of IDP returnees represents the aggregation of data from June 2018, January 2018 and May 2017. IDP Returnees in this report are defined as individuals that were displaced within their country of origin and have returned to their place of habitual residence.

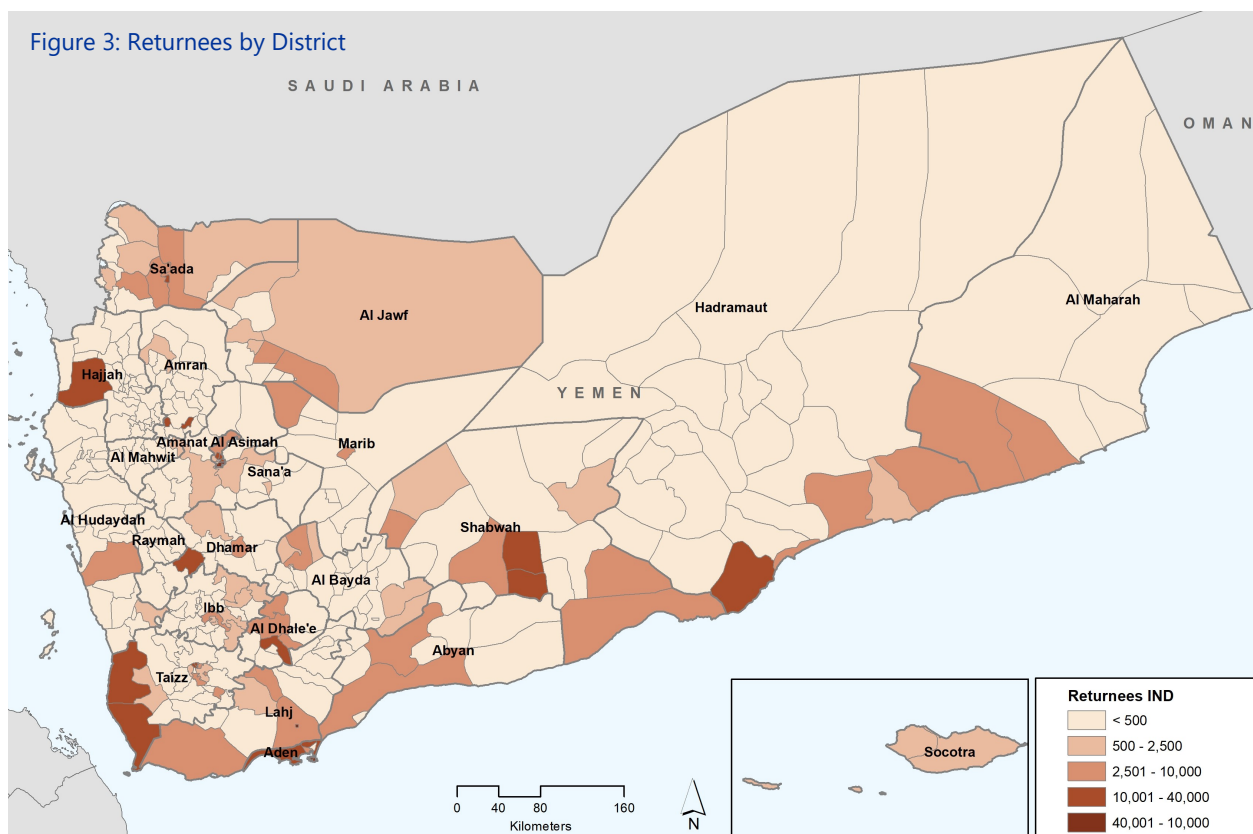
Trends from the available data-sets indicate that **Aden, Amanat al Asimah** and **Taizz** have the highest numbers of returns– making them areas of simultaneous displacement and return. Most households return to urban areas that have not seen large-scale escalating conflict within the last 9 months. In governorates such as Taizz, which see intermittent conflict, households experience a continuous cycle of displacement, return and secondary displacement. As of February 2017, 81% of interviews with key informants showed that in the long-term, displaced households had the intention of returning to their places of origin.

## Data-sources used to produce IDP returnee estimates

- As of June 2018, in the nine governorates in which DTM has been continuously active, 642,222 IDP Returnees (107,037 HH) were reported. As of January 2018, in the three governorates in which DTM was temporarily suspended, 37,830 IDP Returnees (6,305 HH) were reported. As of May 2017, in the ten governorates in which DTM was not active, 332,412 IDP Returnees (55,402 HH) were reported.

Governorate of Return	Returnee HH	Returnee Individuals (6 per HH)
Abyan	1,701	102,06
Aden	47,560	285,360
Al Bayda	1,598	9,588
Al Dhale'e	5,294	31,764
Al Hudaydah	801	4,806
Al Jawf	2,439	14,634
Al Maharah	2,098	12,588
Al Mahwit	191	1,146
Amanat Al Asimah	31,028	186,168
Amran	2,519	15,114
Dhamar	5,628	33,768
Hadramaut	6,008	36,048
Hajjah	6,480	38,880
Ibb	2,268	13,608
Lahj	11,821	70,926
Marib	2,625	15,750
Raymah	1	6
Sa'ada	5,656	33,936
Sana'a	473	2,838
Shabwah	13,516	81,096
Socotra	515	3090
Taizz	18,524	111,144
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>168,744</b>	<b>1,012,464</b>

Figure 3: Returnees by District



# New Displacement

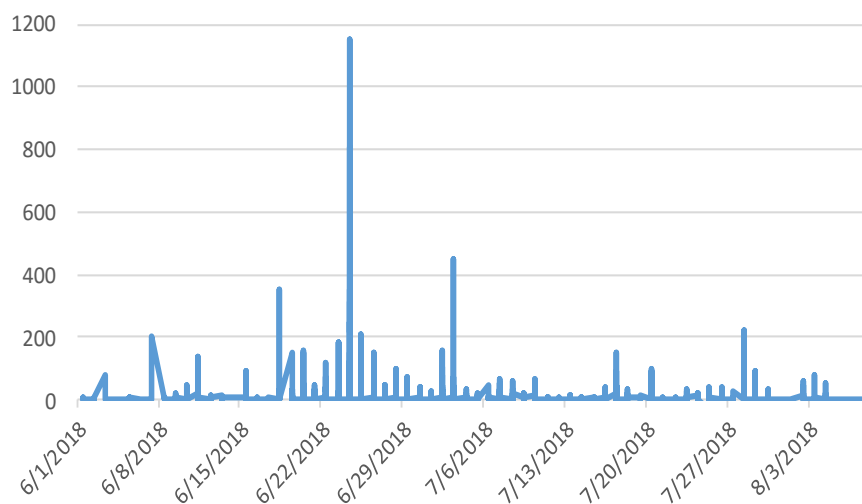
## Emergency Tracking Tool for Displacement: June to August 2018

Beyond the data collected through Mobility Tracking mentioned on the previous pages, IOM also uses the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) to compile daily information from IOM and various partners including: local and international NGOs and local and national authorities. Compilation is done through document review, as well as in person and/or phone interviews. Where IOM has direct access, IOM field teams verify information provided by partners through visual observation, or through a review of individual registries and key informant interviews. The figures presented are exclusive to the 2.3 and 1 million identified protracted displaced and returned populations.

In the 12th Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT): Displacement from Al Hudaydah Summary of Displacement Situation\* report, published on 15 August several spikes in displacement were identified from within Al Hudaydah governorate. As seen in *Figure 4*, there was one major spike in displacement in June that followed a significant increase in conflict in Hudaydah, a main port town on the western coast of Yemen through which 80 per cent of Yemen's commercial goods are funneled. According to the ETT between 1 June and 7 August 2018, 57,534 households (345,204 individuals, assuming an average household size of 6) have been displaced due to an escalation in armed clashes across Al Hudaydah Governorate. These IDPs are living within host-communities with family and friends, and some within IDP sites managed by authorities and NGOs.

IOM has worked with the humanitarian community and NAMCHA to verify 15 per cent (8,600 households) of the reported figures. IOM currently has direct access in: Aden, Taizz, Lahj, Al Dhale'e, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadramaut, Al Mahara, Ibb, Albayda, Socotra and Al Jawf. Thus far in Sa'ada, Hajjah, Amran, Al Mahwit, Al Hudaydah, Raymah, Dhamar, Sana'a, Amanat al Asimah and Marib, IOM relies on checks completed by field partners to confirm or provide alternative figures. IOM DTM will have increased access to the above governorates in the coming weeks, and will continue to monitor the displacement situation and make efforts to understand the displacement and return dynamics in Yemen.

Figure 4: ETT - Households displaced between 1 June and 7 August 2018



\*29,481 HH were displaced within Al Hudaydah, of which 12,771 HH were displaced from February to May 2018. And 16,710 HH were displaced from June to 7

Governorate of Displacement	Total HH	Total Individuals (6 per HH)
Amanat Al Asimah	18,170	109,020
Abyan	122	732
Aden	1,010	6,060
Al Bayda	253	1,518
Al Dhale'e	445	2,670
Al Hudaydah*	16,710	100,260
Al Jawf	20	120
Al Maharah	36	216
Al Mahwit	1,829	10,974
Amran	361	2,166
Dhamar	4,948	29,688
Hadramaut	24	144
Hajjah	2,069	12,414
Ibb	1,480	8,880
Lahj	1,578	9,468
Marib	1,150	6,900
Raymah	2,436	14,616
Sana'a	1,277	7,662
Shabwah	40	240
Taizz	3,576	21,456
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>57,534</b>	<b>345,204</b>

# Emergency Tracking Tool for Displacement: 7 August 2018



**57,534** Households (HH)  
Displaced



**8,600** HHs reported by partners  
and verified by IOM

Figure 5: Displacement by District

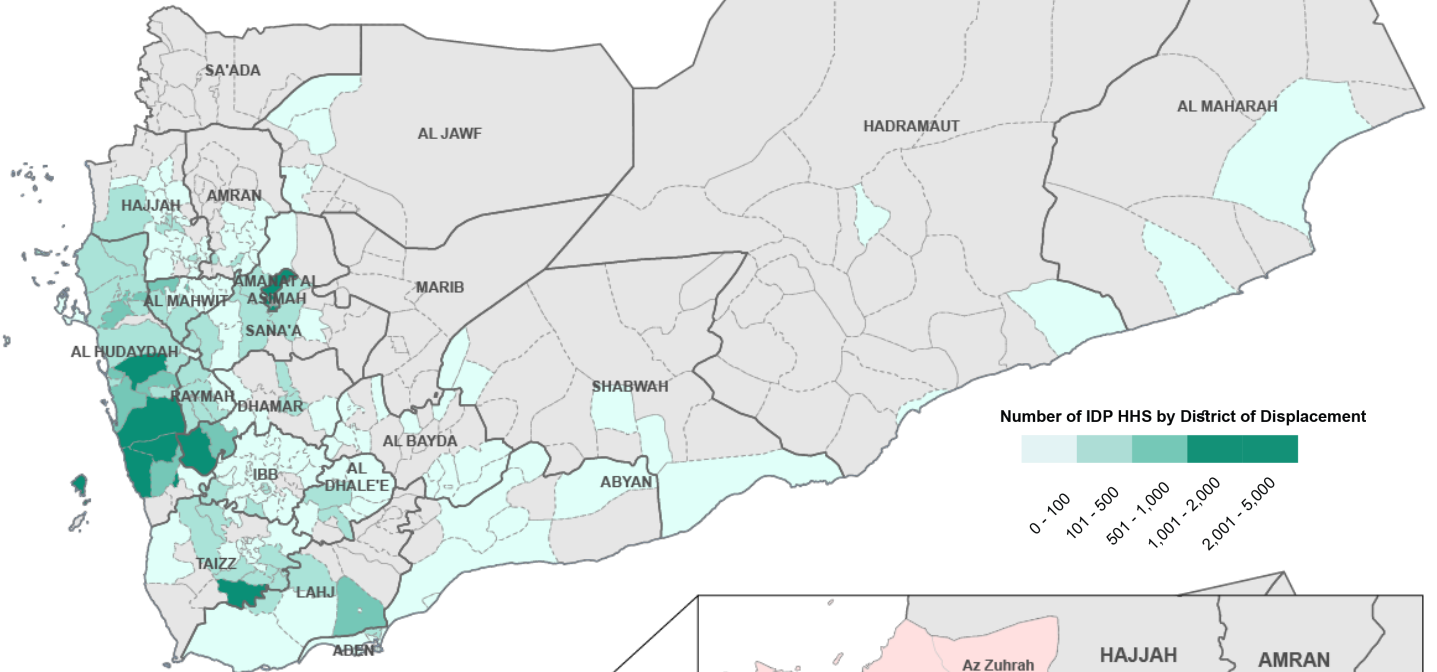
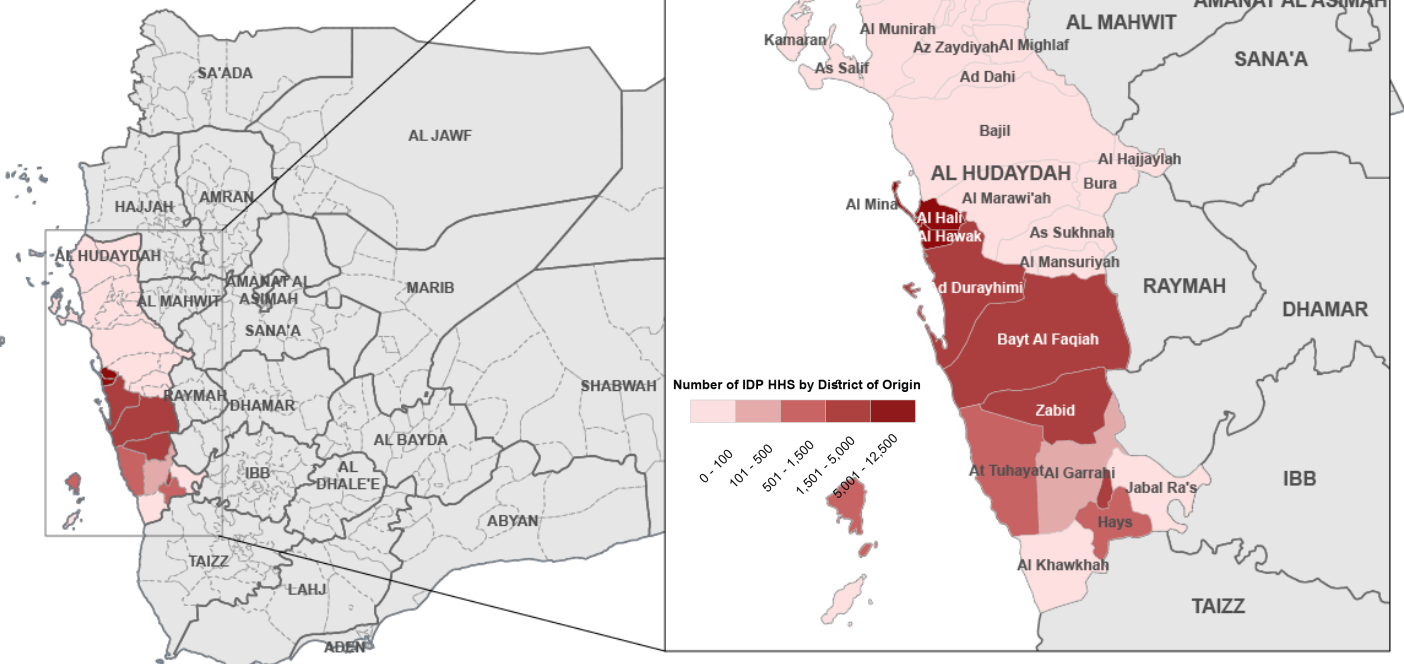


Figure 6: Origin by District in Al Hudaydah



# NEXT STEPS

## The Task Force for Population Movement | TFPM

### Expansion of the DTM Area Assessment to all Governorates

IOM has recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Authority for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Response (NAMCHA) to reactivate and expand operations to cover all 22 governorates in the country. With eventual access to all the governorates, DTM will expand Area Assessments to all areas and verify the caseload of remaining displaced persons.

The MOU will also allow for the implementation of the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA), which will give the humanitarian and recovery community a more comprehensive picture of the situation on the ground and better highlight the needs of the target population groups in the country.

### Multi Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA)

With the ultimate objective of providing governorate and district level data and information on population groups of concern, the MCLA will allow UN agencies, I/NGOs, donors and other stakeholders to gain a greater breadth and depth in understanding pressing needs and gaps; and ultimately enhance humanitarian response planning and delivery in Yemen by informing strategic documents, such as the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The MCLA also aims to improve availability of demographic data; including age-sex disaggregation and updated estimates on household size.

The MCLA has been implemented by the TFPM since 2016 in cooperation with OCHA, the HCT and the HC. To roll out the MCLA this year, a sample of locations will be selected from among the location list produced by the Area Assessment. Teams of data enumerators will be trained on the MCLA questionnaire and will in turn gather the needed information by conducting key informant interviews at each location. The data collected will be centrally processed by DTM Yemen and resulting datasets will allow for demographic and cluster specific analysis. Data and reports will be shared with relevant stakeholders.

### Emergency Tracking Tool

IOM team will continue to deploy the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) to compile daily information on new displacements. As in previous rounds, the numbers tracked by the ETT will be reported as separate from the numbers of long term displacement collected through IOM Area Assessments.

### TFPM Commitments

The TFPM reinforces its commitment to track all population groups of interest in Yemen, including IDPs and IDP returnees. The TFPM will continue to produce reports and materials to give a more comprehensive picture of the situation on the ground in Yemen to inform daily operations, as well as the overall response, and calls upon donors to mobilize resources for important activities such as these. All reports will be published and available for download on <https://displacement.iom.int/yemen>.

# METHODOLOGY

In the areas where DTM has access, TFPM implements a consistent displacement tracking methodology across Yemen. In inaccessible areas, TFPM sources data from National authority IDP registration data. Over time, the TFPM aims to harmonize displacement tracking methodology and assessment tools for tracking

## Area Assessment (Mobility Tracking)

The primary modality of tracking population movement is the [Area Assessment](#). The aim of the Area Assessment is to track and monitor IDP and returnee populations in Yemen. Information is collected on population size, area of origin, current location, duration of displacement, shelter types, priority needs and movement trends.

Field staff use the Area Assessment to collect data through an extensive [Key Informant \(KI\) network](#) to identify the smallest geographical area that is operationally possible: the location. The tool captures sites, 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 Area Assessment is comprehensive and comparable across the different teams. In the Yemen context the suggested practice for field teams and implementing partners is to select KI representatives of both the host and IDP 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.

The Area Assessment tool is used to verify and [update the baseline information in quarterly cycles](#) (Rounds). Staff deployed by the TFPM revisit and update information on all previously identified IDP and returnee populated locations. These staff 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 TFPM aims to continually enhance its methodology of data collection to ensure full country coverage and maintains regular updates to [preserve data quality](#). The methodology of the Area Assessment is self-validating and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment.

# GLOSSARY OF METHODOLOGICAL TERMS

**A Location** is a populated place to the smallest geographical division. In an urban area this may be a neighborhood and in a rural area, a village.

**A Key Informant (KI)** is an individual from across the social spectrum that is considered a trustworthy source of information and a point of contact at the community level. Enumerators are trained to adhere to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence when working with KIs to ensure a broad representation of affected communities. A KI could be a: tribal sheikh, mosque's imam, local official, community leader, government officer, social worker, NGO member, school teacher or manager, health officer, security officer, etc.

**Humanity:** Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable in the population, such as children, women and the elderly. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.

**Neutrality:** The collection of information must be carried out without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, religious or ideological nature.

**Impartiality:** The collection of information must be carried out without discriminating as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion. Relief of the suffering must be guided solely by needs, and priority must be given to the most urgent cases of distress.

**Operational Independence:** Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.

## TFPM SERVICES & CONTACTS

The TFPM aims to inform the humanitarian response in Yemen through the implementation of dedicated displacement/return tracking.

The TFPM is willing and able to generate data based on specific requests. Upon request, the TFPM can also print the displacement maps and the governorate profiles. For further information, please contact DTM Yemen at [iomyemendtm@iom.int](mailto:iomyemendtm@iom.int) and visit us at [displacement.iom.int/yemen](https://displacement.iom.int/yemen).

## DONORS

