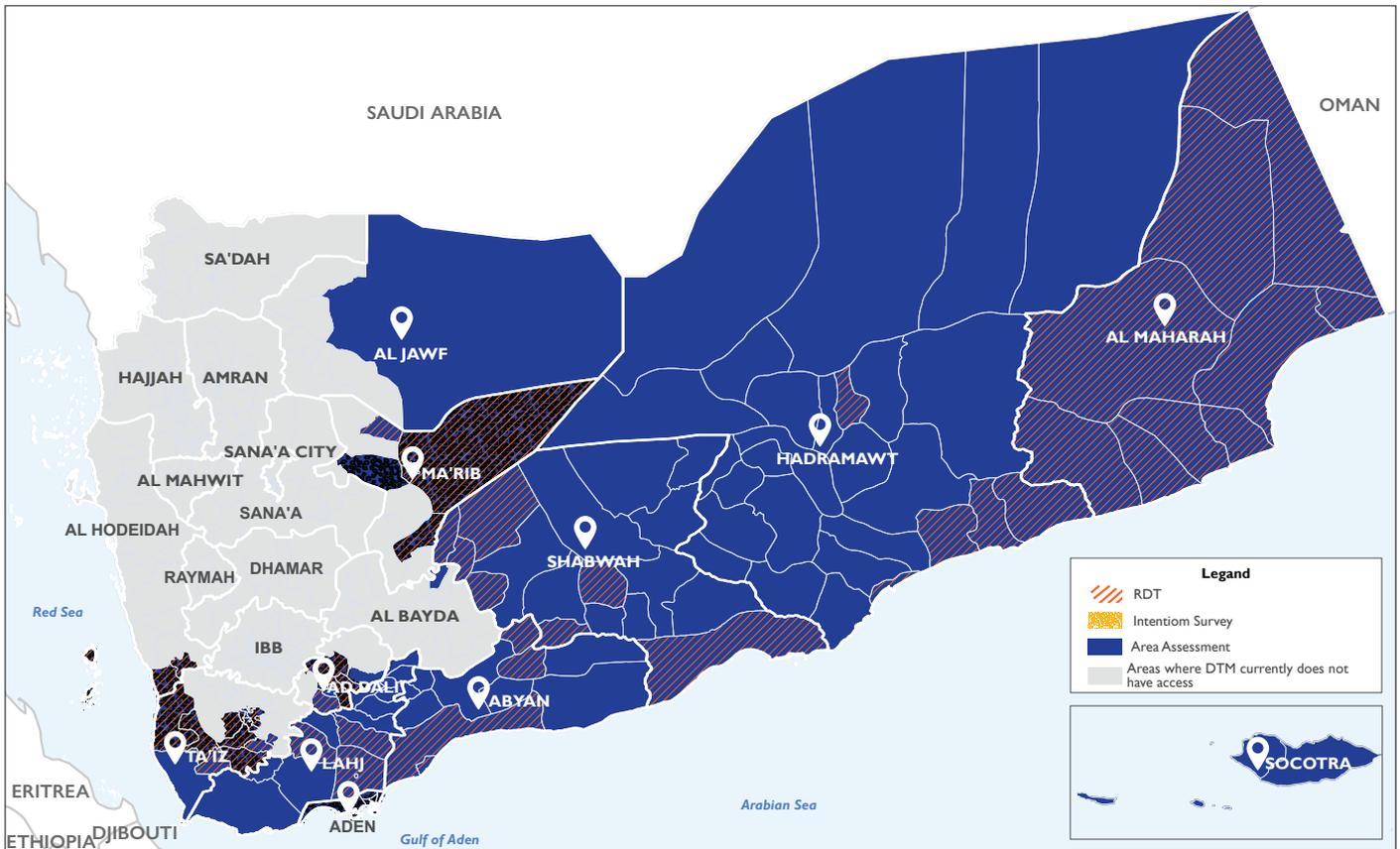


# YEMEN | ANNUAL DTM REPORT ON **DISPLACEMENT** 2023



- AREA ASSESSMENT ROUND 39
- RAPID DISPLACEMENT TRACKING (RDT)
- IDP INTENTION SURVEY



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 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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## ABOUT DTM

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, locations and needs of displaced people, migrants, returnees and host community members throughout Yemen.

This comprehensive system employs various assessment activities to capture and analyze critical data. Large scale internal displacement has been observed across the country since the conflict started in 2015. IOM Yemen's DTM was launched the same year in an effort to better inform the humanitarian community about the location and needs of displaced populations.

**Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)** initiative stands out, to collect data on the number of Yemeni households (HHs) forced to flee on a daily basis due to conflict, natural disaster or other reasons. This allows DTM to produce regular reporting of occurrences of displacement in terms of numbers, locations and priority needs on weekly bases.

**The Baseline Sub-Area Assessment** is used to track and monitor population movements at the district and subdistrict level. Information is used to provide a baseline for further detailed assessments, and the Information is collected on IDPs and IDP returnee, and Migrants populations.

**The Flow Monitoring Registries (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)** contribute valuable insights into the patterns and characteristics of population movements.

**The IDP Intention Survey (IS)** The IDP Intention Survey (IS) is another critical element of DTM Yemen's efforts. Designed to illuminate the return intentions of displaced individuals and families, as well as their preferred destinations for return or reasons for remaining in IDP camps, this survey plays a crucial role in understanding the needs, preferences, and aspirations of displaced populations in Yemen. This survey helps anticipate future movements and tailor response strategies accordingly.

One of the noteworthy functions of DTM Yemen is its role in facilitating the humanitarian planning cycle, particularly in collaboration with the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). By actively supporting these planning mechanisms, the DTM ensures that the gathered data translates into informed decision-making, enabling a more effective and targeted humanitarian response. The Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA) is a key component of this collaboration, with DTM Yemen providing essential support in its implementation and data processing.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix's multifaceted approach not only captures the quantitative aspects of displacement but also delves into the qualitative dimensions, fostering a holistic understanding of the challenges faced by displaced individuals and communities. This holistic perspective is crucial in developing interventions that go beyond immediate needs, addressing the root causes and facilitating sustainable solutions.

### AREA ASSESSMENT (AA)

#### - Population of IDPs, Returnees and Migrants -

The Area Assessment collects **stock figures** on the number of IDPs, returnees, and migrants, as well as the origins, reasons for displacement, shelter types, and the situation overview at a target location. The Area Assessment data is collected through an extensive key informant network at the smallest geographical area that is operationally possible. This assessment is used to verify and update the baseline information in quarterly cycles, with field staff revisiting and updating.

### RAPID DISPLACEMENT TRACKING (RDT)

#### - Events / Instances of new displacement and return -

As part of the DTM's mobility tracking, Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) primarily tracks new instances of displacement and return throughout accessible governorates in Yemen. Information on areas of displacement and return, origins and reasons for displacement, shelter types, and priority needs are collected on a daily basis. RDT data is not representative of all displacements occurring in Yemen due to access constraints in many governorates.

### INTENTION SURVEY

#### - Intentions of displaced populations -

IOM DTM conducts Intention surveys to understand the return intentions of internally displacement persons (IDPs), preferred destinations of return as well as reasons for choosing to remain or return.

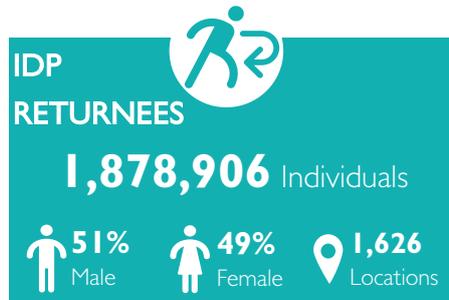
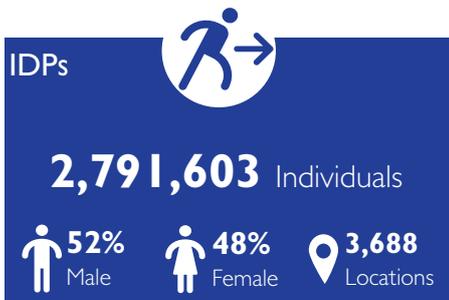
The goal of this activity is to gain insights into acute and durable solutions that could guide responders in providing support and addressing the circumstances, needs, and challenges faced by these displaced households.

# MOBILITY TRACKING AREA ASSESSMENT 2023

Data collected from July to September 2023

The DTM Area Assessment aims to track and monitor IDP, returnee, and migrant populations in Yemen 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 to 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. To collect this information, DTM Field enumerators will employ a quantitative approach using key informants.

Please note that this report is divided into three sections dedicated to each of the above data sources but will contain cross-cutting descriptive analyses from a combination of data sources in order to provide the best possible overview. The Area Assessment remains the most suitable source of information on target population sizes and locations. Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) should be understood as indicative of new displacement events and trends without serving as a source of population sizes as households may experience multiple displacements during the reporting period or might have returned before the end of the reporting period. Both the Area Assessment and RDT are based on key informant interviews. The intention survey (here based on 13,307 face-to-face interviews in May 2023) serves to provide insights into past and present motives of displaced populations, thereby providing a more personal profile of affected populations.



## OVERVIEW

In 2023, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Yemen conducted the Area Assessment round 39 to track and 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 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. DTM teams analyze and triangulate multiple KI information sources to ensure accuracy. 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. DTM field staff, along with KIs, use the sub-Area Assessment tool to capture the figures at location level.

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. [Click here to access the initial data release for the 2023 Area Assessment.](#)

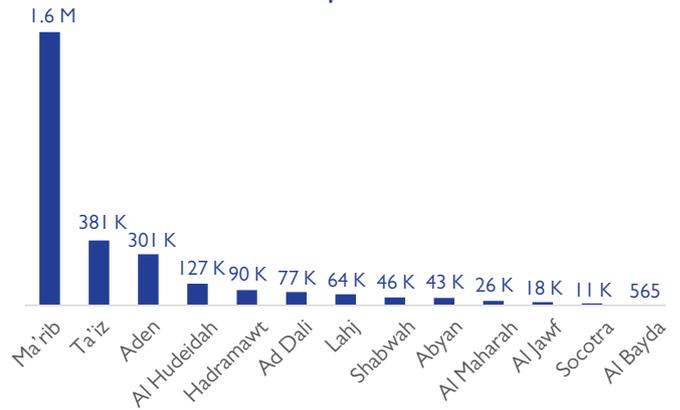
**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**

During the Area Assessment conducted from July to September 2023, IOM DTM recorded the presence of 2,791,603 IDPs (or 464,879 households) across accessible locations in the 13 assessed governorates under control of the IRG.

More than half of the IDP population recorded through the Area Assessment was found in Ma'rib (58%; 1,605,960 IDPs). The governorate has experienced a significant influx of IDPs with existing displacement sites representing a common destination for those seeking refuge from conflict and instability in other parts of Yemen. According to RDT, Al Maharah experienced the highest number of instances of new displacements in 2023 (3,758 households) following Ma'rib (2,395 households), which experienced an unusually high number of displacements due to Cyclone Tej. Household interviews during the Intention Survey (May 2023) further suggest that the governorate saw the highest number of new instances of displacement since 2019 with the highest number of arrivals in 2020 and 2021. The current population of IDPs in Ma'rib as found in the Area Assessment (ending September 2023) is largely composed of persons having arrived between the onset of the war in 2015 and the end of 2021 (84%). A further 11 per cent arrived in 2022 and only five per cent has arrived within 2023. Intention Survey data from May 2023 further shows a reluctance to return (2% of 6,198 interviewed households) indicating a need for more durable solutions for the protracted displacement in the Ma'rib region.

The governorate with the second highest population of IDPs at the time of the Area Assessment was Ta'iz with 380,712 IDPs

**IDP Individuals per Governorate**

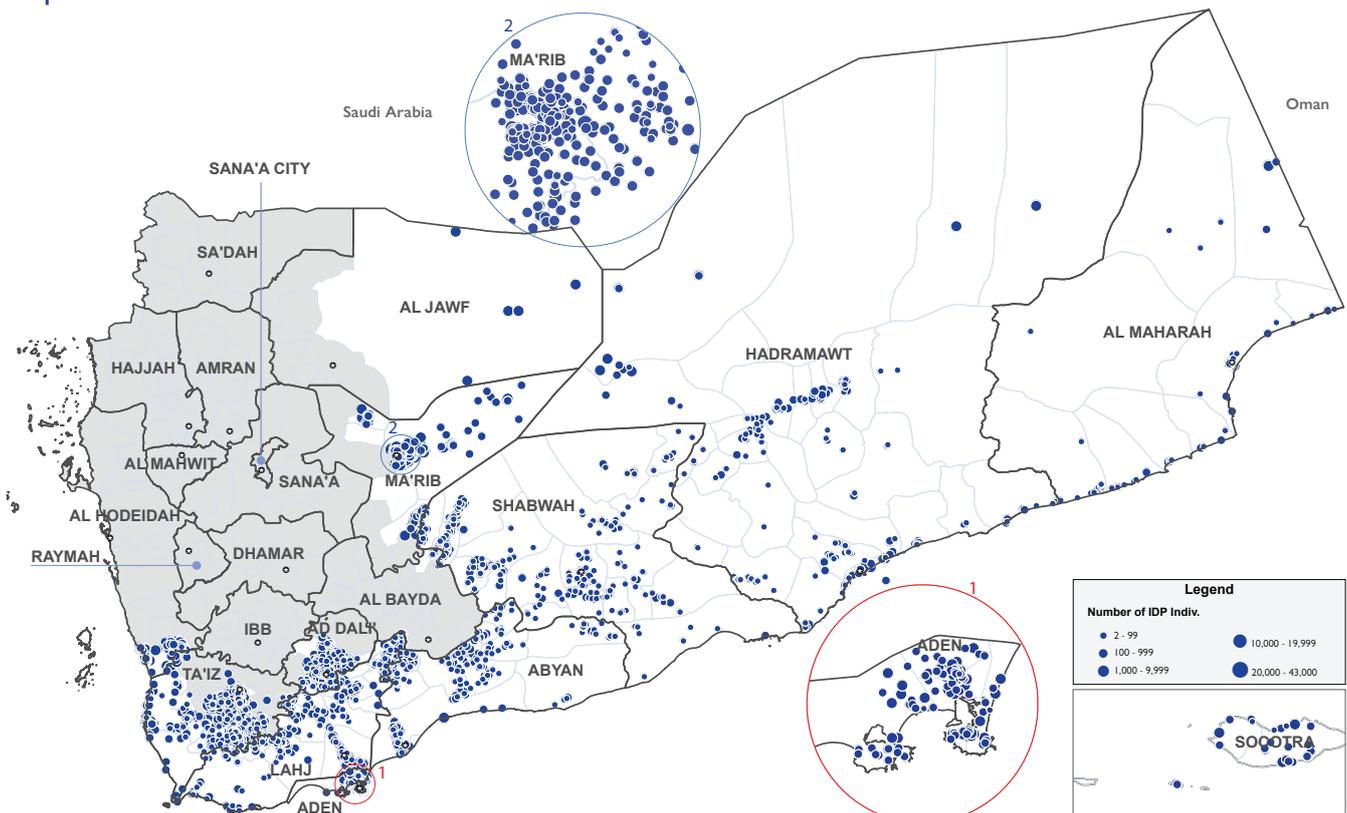


representing 14 per cent of the total recorded IDP population. According to RDT, Ta'iz witnessed the third highest number of new instances of displacement in 2023 (1,064 households) indicating a sustained level of instability. Intention Survey findings supported this by showing the highest percentage of IDPs intending to leave current locations of displacement (43% with 38% intending to do so in more than 6 months).

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).

**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).

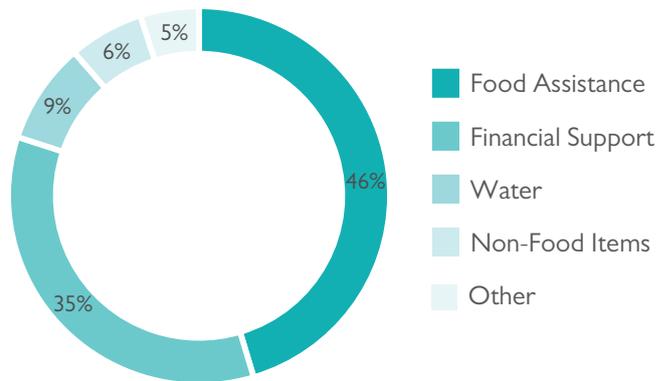
Nearly all returnees cited improved conditions at places of origin as main motivation to return (95%) while five per cent reported worsening conditions at places of displacement.

The returnee needs in Yemen highlight the pressing humanitarian challenges faced by those returning to their houses 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.

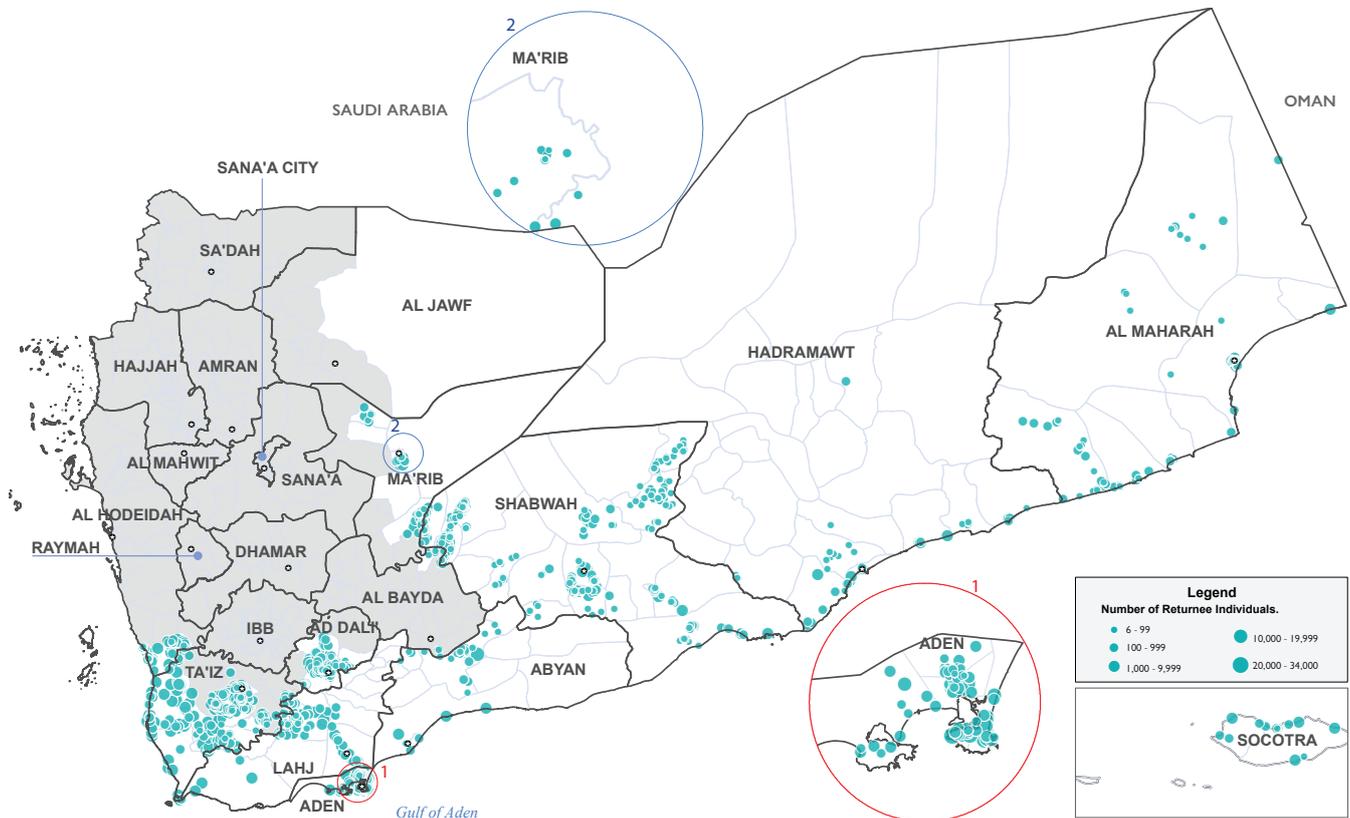
**IDP Returnee Individuals per Governorate**



**IDP Returnee Needs**



**Map of IDP Returnee Locations - Area Assessment 2023**

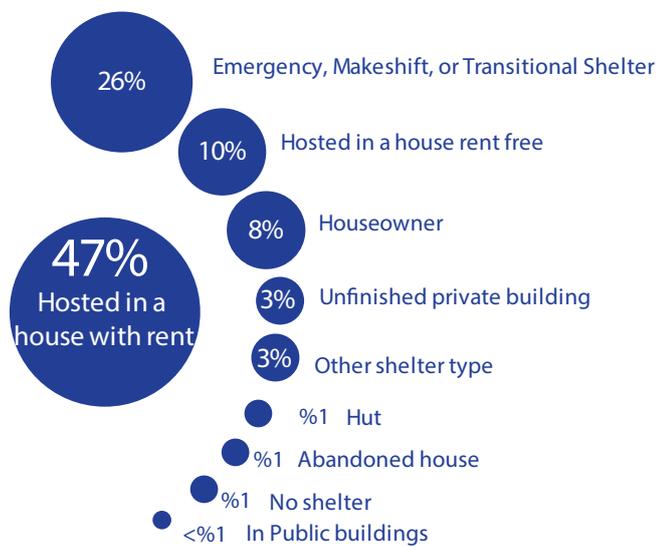


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**SHELTER TYPE**

Shelter is a fundamental human right that provides safety, security, and protection from external elements. It plays a crucial role in preserving human dignity and well-being. However, many IDPs, IDP returnees, and migrants in Yemen are living in overcrowded sites or informal settlements with inadequate housing conditions. These makeshift shelters often lack proper insulation, sanitation facilities, clean water access, and protection from harsh weather conditions. Addressing the shelter needs of these population groups in Yemen requires a multifaceted approach, including providing access to safe and dignified housing, improving infrastructure in informal settlements, and ensuring the availability of essential services to mitigate the impact of displacement on affected populations.

**IDP Shelter**

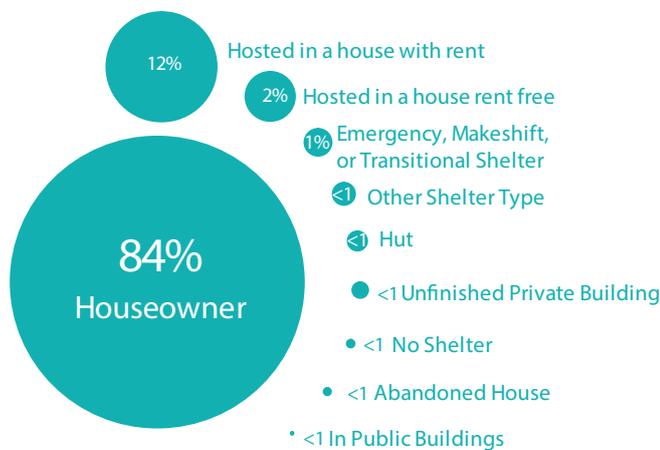


IDPs face a variety of challenges, including inadequate shelter, extreme vulnerability and an urgent need for humanitarian assistance.

According to Area Assessment data R39, the majority of IDPs find accommodation in houses with rent, accounting 47 per cent of the shelter types. Furthermore, 26 per cent of IDPs reside in emergency, makeshift, or transitional shelters. This indicates a reliance on temporary solutions, which may lack proper infrastructure and amenities, posing risks to the safety of the displaced population.

A smaller proportion of IDPs, approximately 10 per cent, are hosted in houses without rent, suggesting a form of informal support from relatives, friends, or community members. Additionally, eight per cent of IDPs are houseowners themselves.

**IDP Returnees Shelter**



The data provides valuable insights, but it's crucial to remember that the situation likely varies across different regions and communities.

The data reveals a mixed picture of the shelter situation for IDP returnees in Yemen. While a majority (84%) manage to find shelter in their own houses, a significant portion (12%) remains in temporary or precarious housing solutions. Understanding this diverse landscape is crucial for informing targeted assistance and promoting durable returns for displaced communities.

The remaining 4% of returnees residing in emergency shelters, unfinished buildings, or public spaces paint a stark picture of vulnerability.

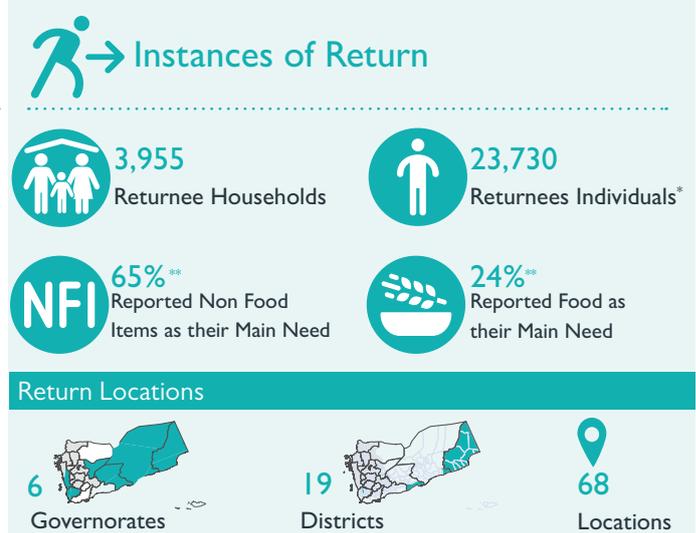
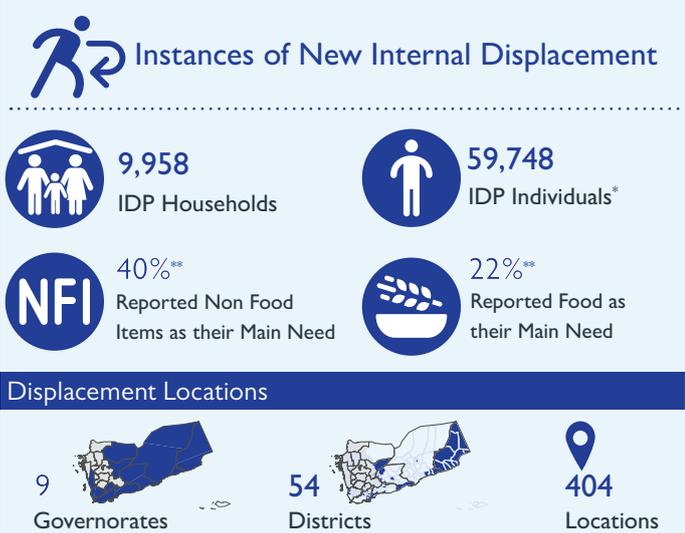
**MOBILITY TRACKING** **2023**  
RAPID DISPLACEMENT TRACKING (RDT)

RDT methodology was used to track displacement events in terms of number of households of internally displaced persons (IDPs) between January and December 2023. This tool aims to provide timely and actionable data on new population movements only and does not capture the total numbers of IDPs in terms of population sizes.

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 disaster or other reasons in accessible areas. This allows DTM to provide responders with regular reporting of occurrences of displacement in terms of numbers, locations and priority needs.

RDT operates in 13 out of Yemen's 22 governorates, covering nearly half of the country (areas controlled by the internationally controlled government). Within these 13 governorates, IOM has access to most areas for RDT, facilitating comprehensive tracking and analysis of displacement trends. However, IOM faces access restrictions along districts bordering areas controlled by northern de facto authorities within six of these accessible governorates.

**KEY FINDINGS**

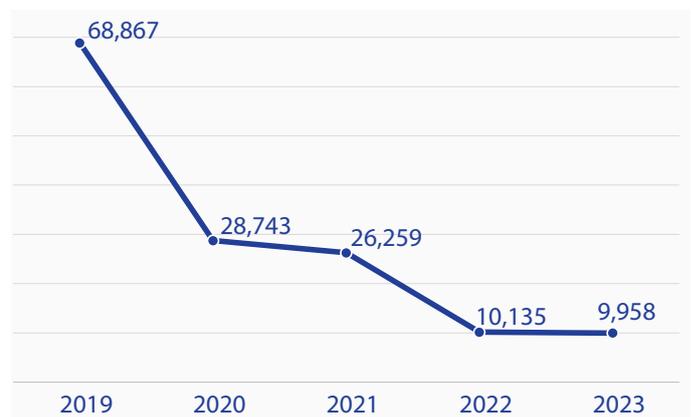


\* Based on the assumption that the average household is comprised of six individuals.  
\*\* Percentages are rounded and may not add up to 100% exactly since only top two main needs are reported here.

In 2023, IOM DTM tracked 9,958 new displacement households in Yemen (representing approximately 59,748 IDPs) across 13 governorates to which DTM has access, a significant increase in the last quarter of 2023 due to Cyclone Tej occurred in 22 October, affected Governorate of Al Maharah and Hadramawt. It caused the displacement of 4,356 households between 22 and 25 October 2023. Most of the families displaced by the cyclone returned to their locations of habitual residence soon after the cyclone ended.

Overall number of IDPs for this year shows a slight decrease compared to overall number in 2022, in which DTM recorded 10,135 IDP households. While a truce in April 2022 between warring parties in Yemen led to a significant decrease in violence, displacement, and civilian casualties in 2023, however, a permanent solution to the conflict has not yet been achieved. Some 2.8 million people are currently living in displacement within areas under the Internationally Recognize Government's (IRG) control according to the Area Assessment 2023.

**Number of new instances of household displacement tracked by RDT (2019-2023)**



In 2023, the governorates most affected by new displacements were Al Maharah (3,758 new IDP Households), Ma'rib (2,395 new IDP Households), and Ta'iz (1,064 new IDP Households). These areas witnessed a significant influx of displaced households seeking refuge from the adverse effects of conflict and natural hazards. The displacement dynamics in Ma'rib and Ta'iz were primarily driven by the enduring conflict in Yemen, while Al Maharah faced the aftermath of Cyclone Tej.

New displacement figures varied throughout the year, reaching a peak of 1,079 households in January and significantly rising to 4,655 households in October. This drastic increase underscores the vulnerability of communities to the risks of ongoing conflict and natural hazards, or in search of livelihoods that have been affected by the conflict.

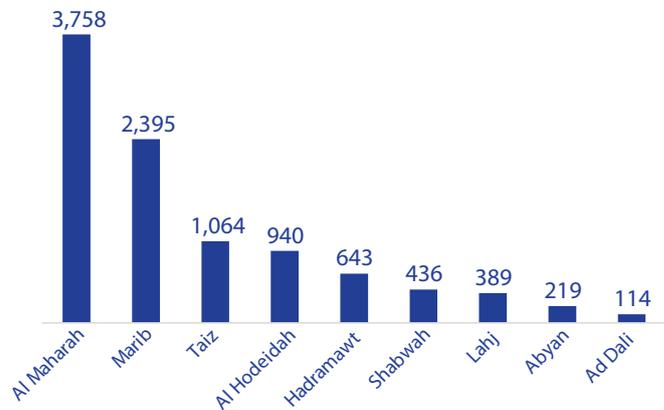
It's important to note that this data only reflects displacement events occurring within the year and does not include households displaced prior or those who have since returned or remain in displacement. This highlights the dynamic nature of displacement patterns in Yemen and underscores the need for ongoing monitoring and intervention efforts to address the evolving needs of affected populations.

**Number of IDP HHs Tracked per Month During 2023**

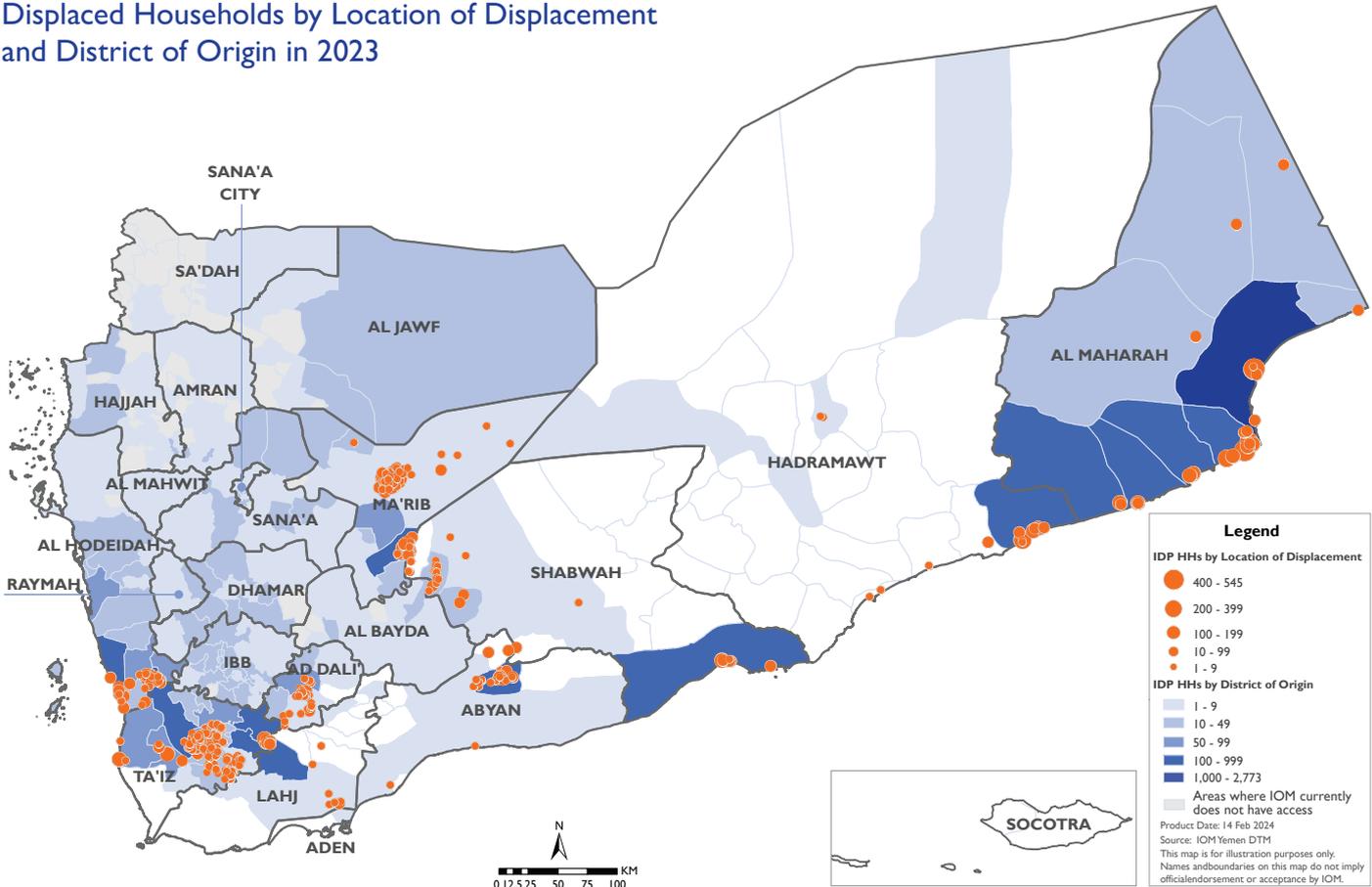


*1. 4,356 HHs Displaced due to cyclone Tej in Al Maharah and Hadramawt governorates.*

**Number of IDP HHs displaced by governorate**



**Displaced Households by Location of Displacement and District of Origin in 2023**



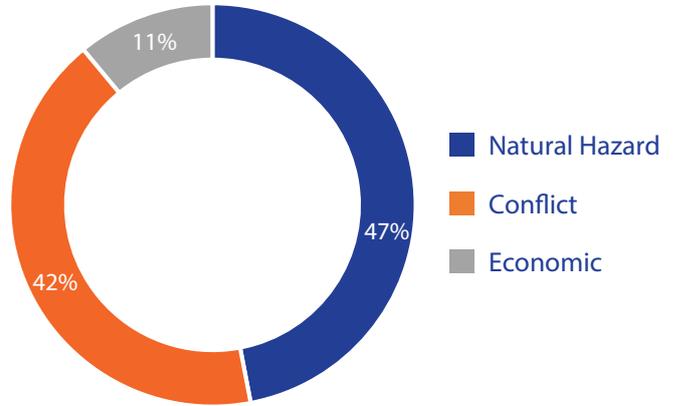
## Reasons for Displacement

The main reasons for displacement in 2023 were conflict-related (42%; 4,184 households), economic reasons related to conflict (11%; 1,092 households), and natural hazards (47%; 4,676 households). This highlights the complex nature of the displacement crisis in Yemen, where people are being forced to flee their houses due to a variety of factors.

Displacement due to insecurity caused by conflict can be further split into combat and shelling (27% of total displacement) and general insecure conditions (15%).

Cyclone Tej displacing 3,749 households (38%), primarily in Al Maharah and Hadramawt, highlights the vulnerability of certain regions to extreme weather events. Rain and floods also played a role, displacing 927 households (9%). This emphasizes the multifaceted nature of rapid-onset and slow-onset meteorological hazard-induced population movements in Yemen.

Among economic reasons related to conflict, unemployment or salary cuts were the most frequently mentioned (5%).

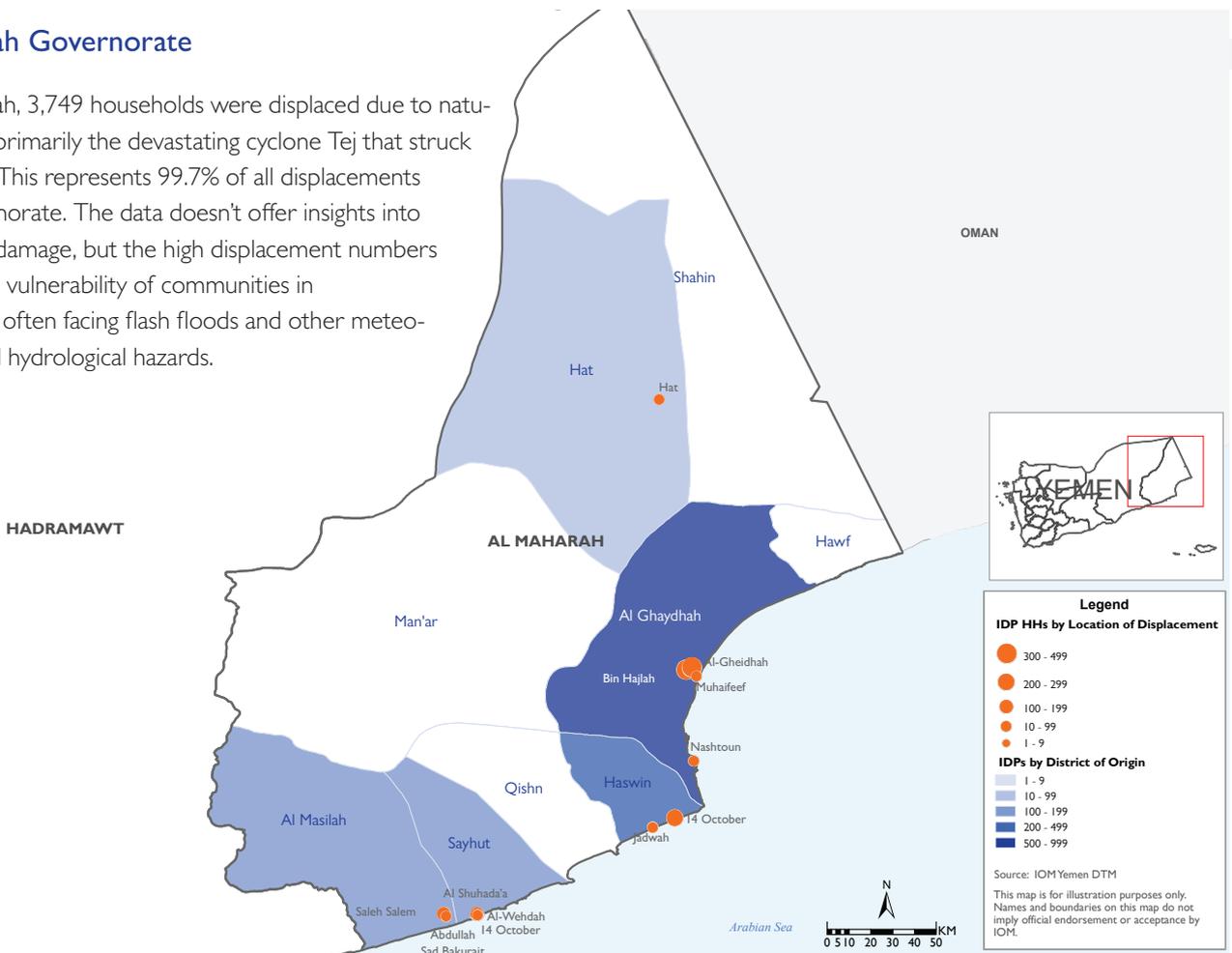


## MA'RIB AND AL MAHARAH

DTM found that 62 per cent of the new displacement in 2023, was settled in Al-Maharah and Ma'rib governorates, and each facing distinct displacement drivers either due to conflict or natural hazards. The several displacement drivers in Al Maharah and Ma'rib underscore the complex and multifaceted nature of the crisis in Yemen.

### Al Maharah Governorate

In Al Maharah, 3,749 households were displaced due to natural hazards, primarily the devastating cyclone Tej that struck in October. This represents 99.7% of all displacements in the governorate. The data doesn't offer insights into the specific damage, but the high displacement numbers illustrate the vulnerability of communities in Al Maharah, often facing flash floods and other meteorological and hydrological hazards.



## Ma'rib Governorate

A different story unfolds in Marib, where conflict remains the main displacement driver. Total of 1,512 households (63.1%) fled their houses due to ongoing clashes and general insecurity. Combat and shelling likely play a significant role, considering the wider data for Yemen. This highlights the precarious situation civilians face in Marib, often caught in the crossfire of the ongoing conflict. While conflict dominates, economic factors also contribute to displacement in Marib, affecting 882 households (36.8%). Rising market prices, unemployment, and salary cuts are likely drivers, pushing families to seek refuge elsewhere.

The combined weight of conflict and economic hardship places a heavy burden on affected populations in Marib.

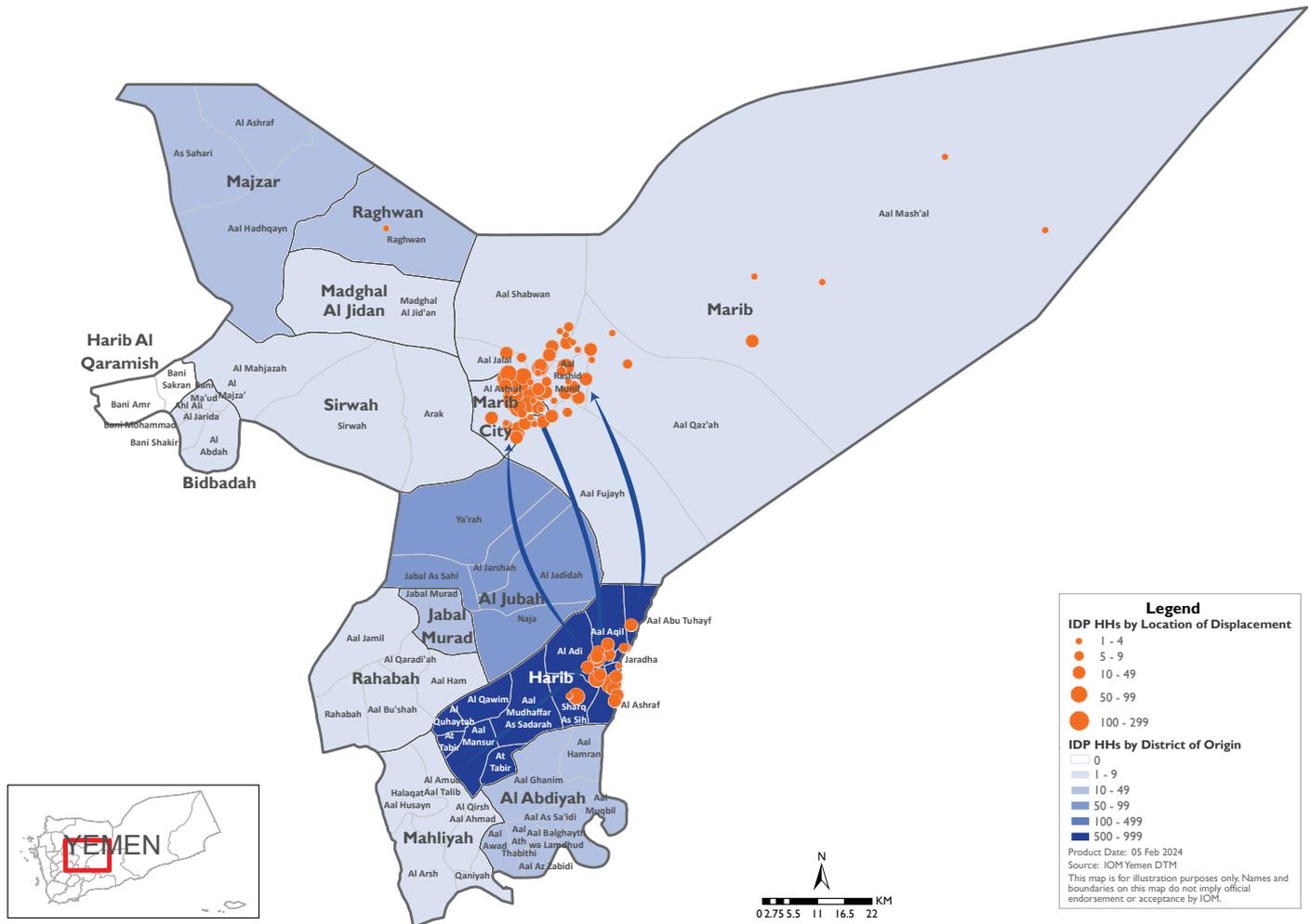


Image satellite of Al Jufainch camp in Ma'rib Governorate.

**IDP Needs**



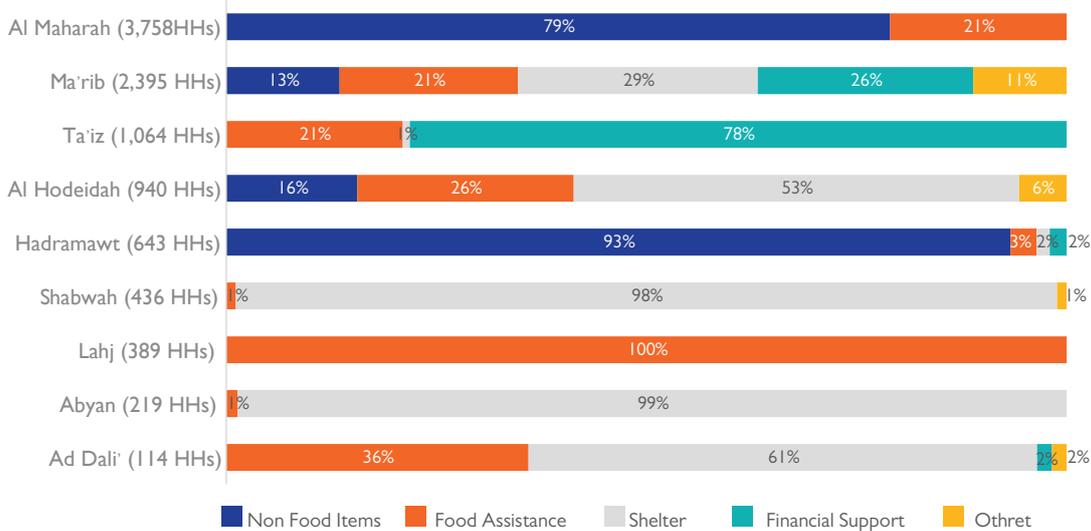
Yemen continues to grapple with one of the world’s most severe humanitarian crises, exacerbated by conflict, displacement, and socio-economic instability. As the crisis persists, it is crucial to assess and address the urgent needs of IDPs who bear the brunt of the complex crisis.

IDPs in Yemen face various combination of challenges, with their urgent needs spanning across various sectors. Data reveals that the most needed assistance is non-food items such as blankets, hygiene kits, and cooking utensils, accounting for 41 per cent of total households. The second most needed assistance is food, revealed by 22 per cent of households. Shelter needs are also significant, with 19 per cent of households lacking adequate housing, while financial support is essential for 15 per cent of households to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Despite the relatively lower percentages, IDPs also require assistance in livelihood opportunities, health services, sanitation and hygiene, protection services, and education, underscoring the comprehensive and multifaceted nature of their needs.

Priority needs varied across governorates, households in cyclone-affected Al Maharah most commonly cited non-food items as main need (79%), households in Ta’iz, commonly displaced due to conflict related reasons, more frequently cited financial aid as main need (78%). Needs in Ma’rib remained more evenly distributed across categories.

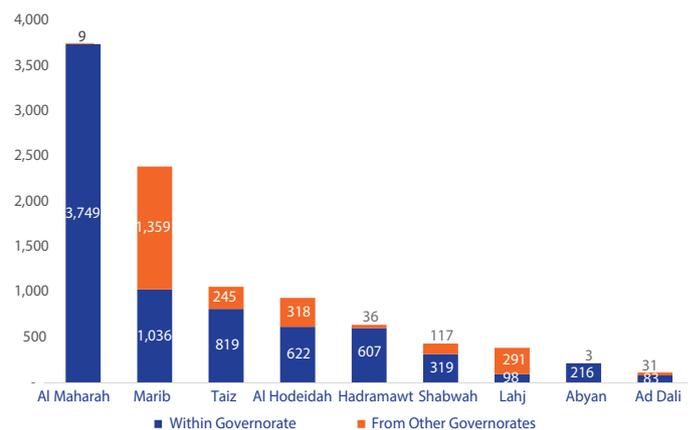
Needs reported by newly displaced populations tracked by RDT differ from needs reported by key informants in the context of the Area Assessment. For latter assessment, key informants reported main needs by households – most commonly in multi-year displacement situations to be mainly related to food assistance (46%) and financial support (35%). Please refer to the Area Assessment section for more information.

**Main Needs of Newly Displaced Households by Governorate**  
(N = 9,588 HHs)



**Displacement from Other Governorates vs Localized Displacement 2023 (HHs)**

In 2023, Yemen witnessed both intra-governorates and inter-governorates. The data reveals significant disparities between the two categories. While some governorates experienced predominantly intra-governorates, others witnessed a notable influx of displaced individuals from other governorates. For instance, Al Maharah recorded a total of 3,758 displaced households, with only 9 households arriving from other governorates, indicating primarily localized displacement within the governorate itself. Conversely, governorates like Ma’rib and Ta’iz reported a substantial number of households displaced from other governorates, with 1,359 and 245 households respectively.



## IDP INTENTION SURVEY 2023

Designed to provide an evidence-base for durable solutions-oriented programming, the IDP Intention Survey allows IOM to report on the return intentions of displaced individuals and families, as well as their preferred destinations for return or reasons for remaining in IDP sites. This survey plays a crucial role in understanding the needs, preferences, and aspirations of displaced populations in Yemen.

The intention survey serves as a vital tool for humanitarian organizations, policymakers, and stakeholders to gather firsthand insights into the intentions and priorities of displaced individuals and families. By capturing data on various aspects such as return intentions, housing preferences, access to education and healthcare, livelihood opportunities, and perceived barriers to durable solutions, the survey facilitates evidence-based decision-making and enables targeted interventions to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs in Yemen.

Determining the intentions of IDPs – whether they wish to return to their areas of origin, integrate locally, or seek other options aims to gain valuable insights that can guide humanitarian efforts for empowering IDPs and shaping a course toward a future where their needs and aspirations take precedence in the solutions provided.

### KEY FINDINGS



### METHODOLOGY

In May 2023, IOM DTM interviewed 13,307 out of a total of 73,304 displaced households living across the 193 accessed sites. In the effort to understand the circumstances and needs of displaced households, DTM conducted an extensive survey that involved reaching out to 13,307 households. The goal of IDP intention survey is to gain insight that could guide DTM team in providing support and addressing the challenges faced by these displaced families.

With a confidence level set at 95 per cent, IOM calculated the results of the 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, IOM took into consideration the potential variability inherent in any sample survey. The standard error (SE) was calculated to be about 0.67 per cent, signifying the amount of fluctuation that could be expected in the proportion estimate due to the finite size of the sample.

To provide a measure of the precision of our findings, margin of error is determined at the 95% of 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 IOM 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, the survey findings indicate that with 95 per cent confidence, the proportion of displaced households in the affected population is estimated to fall within this specific range.

**OVERVIEW**

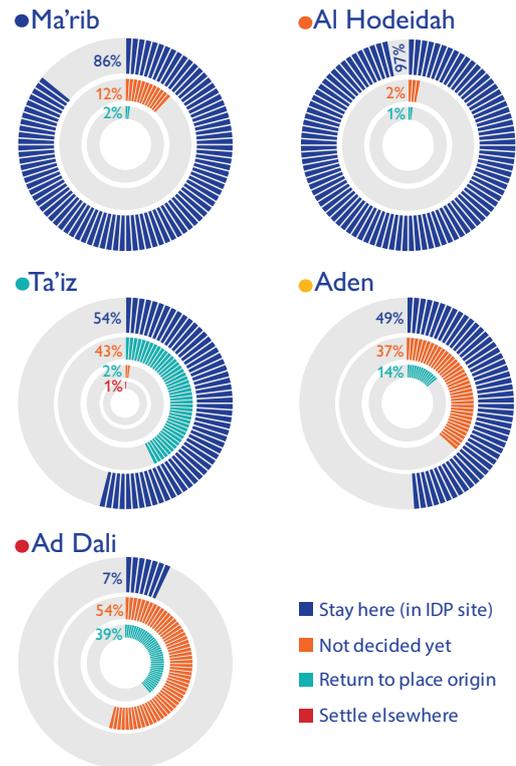
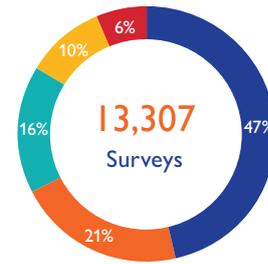
IOM DTM interviewed a total of 13,307 households (HHs) composed of 82,877 individuals (49.6% female). Just over a fifth of household members were children aged five and under (21.7%). Ad Dali stood out with a slightly higher proportion of children between the ages of six and 17, namely 43 per cent in 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.

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. Through interviews with 13,307 households, it was found that 12.2 per cent of respondents expressed a desire to return to their locations of origin. Within this group, 2.5 per cent planned to return within six months, while 9.7 per cent intended to do so after six months from the survey date. The distribution of intentions varied significantly among the governorates, with only 1.4 to 14.1 per cent of IDPs 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. This data highlights the diverse perspectives and circumstances of IDPs across different regions of Yemen, underscoring the importance of tailored interventions and support mechanisms to address their varying needs and preferences.

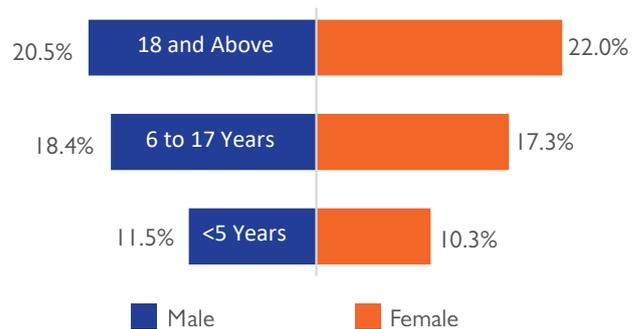
Total 22.1 per cent of respondents were jobless at the time of assessment and 64.0 per cent was self-employed. The highest proportion of (self-) employed respondents was found in Aden (83.2%) and the lowest in Ma'rib (55.1%) followed by Ad Dali (64.6%). Among those with employment the most common livelihoods 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.

The overwhelming majority of households attribute their displacement to insecurity resulting from conflict, comprising 91.4% of respondents. However, there are notable variations among regions. In Aden, 17.0% of households cited economic factors associated with conflict as their primary reason for displacement. Conversely, in Ad Dali, a staggering 99.8% identified insecurity as the driving force behind their displacement. This underscores the multifaceted nature of displacement, where economic considerations and security concerns intertwine to shape migration patterns.

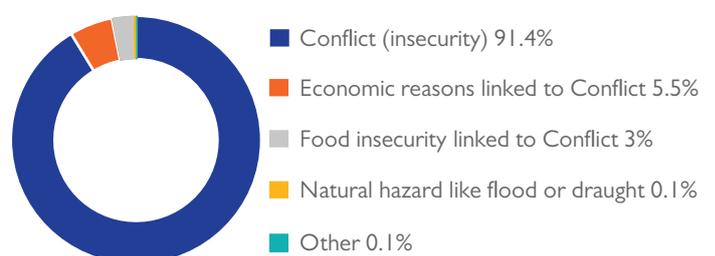
[Click here to access the IDP intention survey 2023 report.](#)



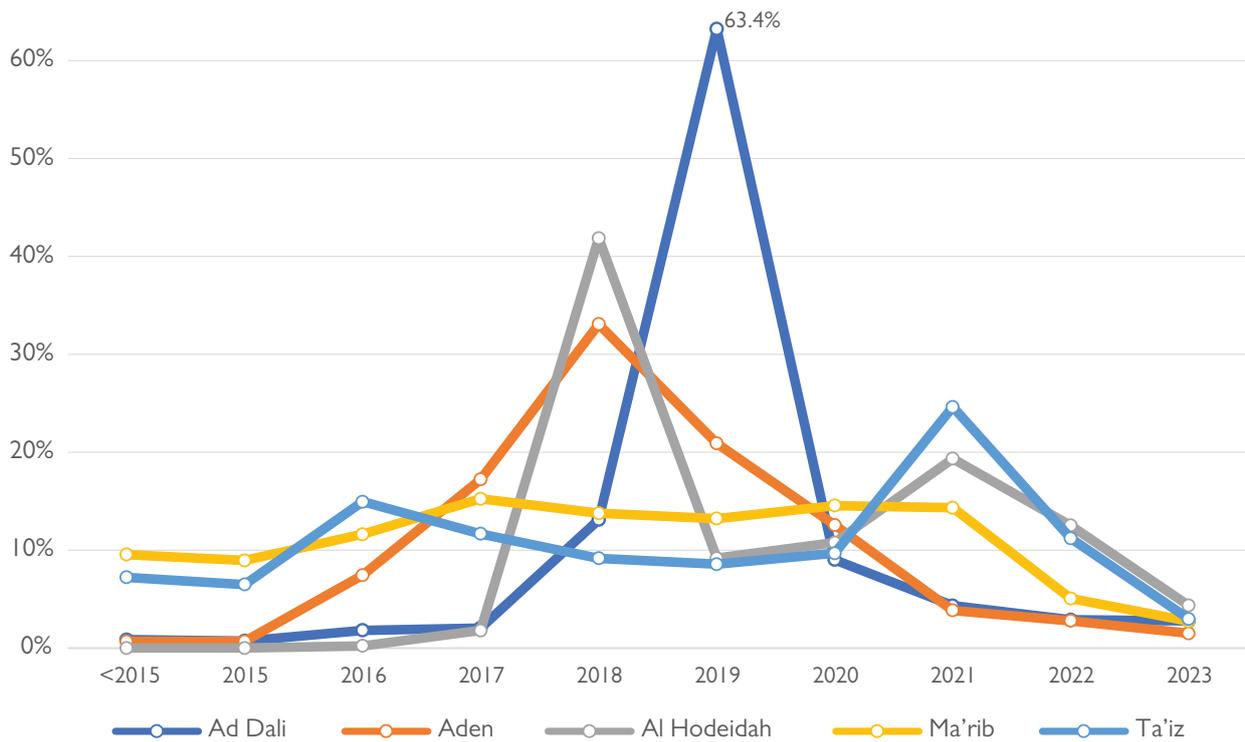
Sex and Age distribution of interviewed households (n= 82,877 ind.)



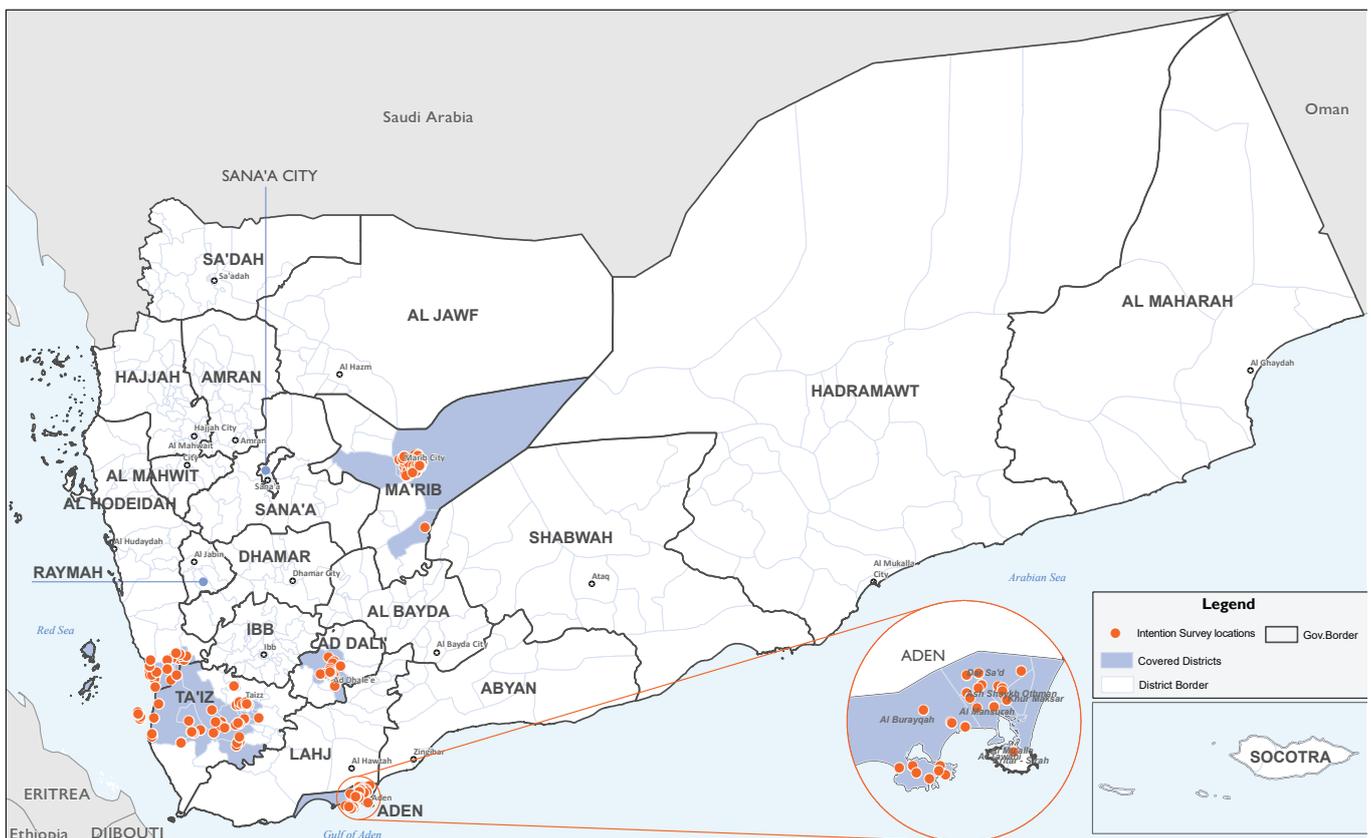
Reasons for displacement (n= 13,307 HHs)



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



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. Total of 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. 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.



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

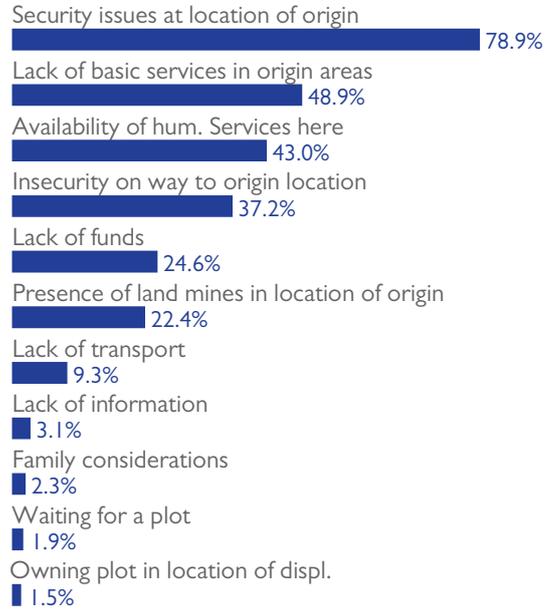
**RETURN HURDLES**

IOM DTM asked respondents what had prevented return up to date with more than one response possible per household. Results showed that households expressed that the security situation (78.9%) and the lack of basic services at locations of origin (48.9%) were not suitable for return. The third major reason preventing people to return is the availability of humanitarian service in the location of displacement (43.0%).

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.

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



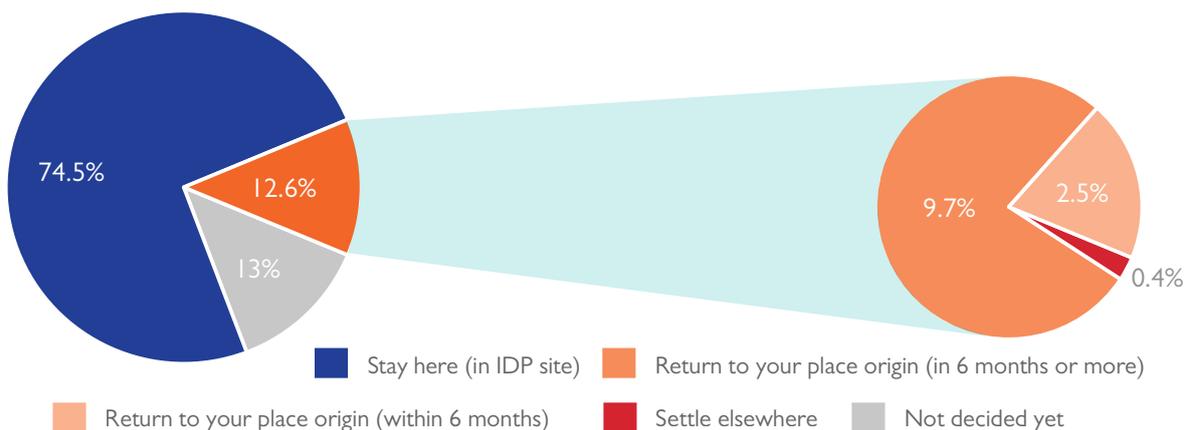
**CURRENT INTENTION**

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. While 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 intentions 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). while 53.8% of the IDPs households intended to stay and 3.2% IDPs households not decided yet whether they wanted to stay of return.

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). On the other hand, many respondents in Ad Dali indicated their willingness to return (39.2% compared to an average of 15.2% across other governorates) and the largest percentage of families yet to decide (53.9% compared to an average of 12.8% across other governorates). High percentage of family that are yet to decide shows the high 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)**



**INTENTION TO REMAIN (N= 9,912)**

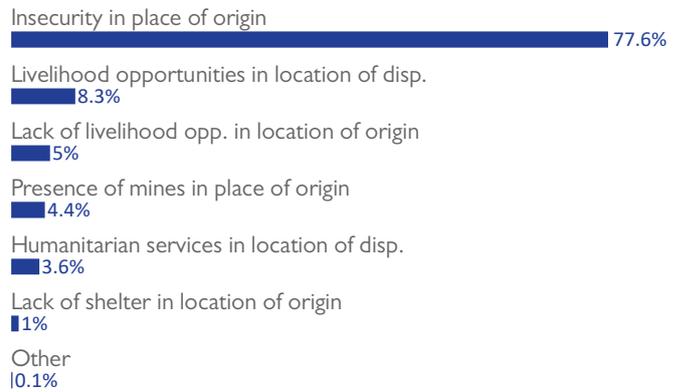
The majority of respondents intending to remain at current sites of displacement cited insecurity at places of origin as main reason for the decision (77.6%). The largest proportion of households intending to remain were found in Al Hodeidah (97.2%) and Ma'rib (86.1%). While insecurity at locations of 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 per cent when compared to the corresponding period in 2021.

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

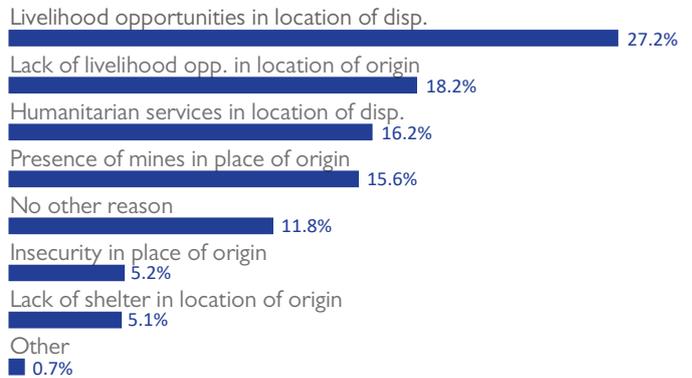
Over half of all respondents planned on engaging in specific livelihood activities for their remaining time at the location of displacement (53.5%) while 46.5 per cent did not know what livelihood activities they could engage in. Uncertainties about future livelihood activities were especially prevalent 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 staying. Food was cited as the main need by 91.5 per cent of households followed by shelter (68.3%)

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

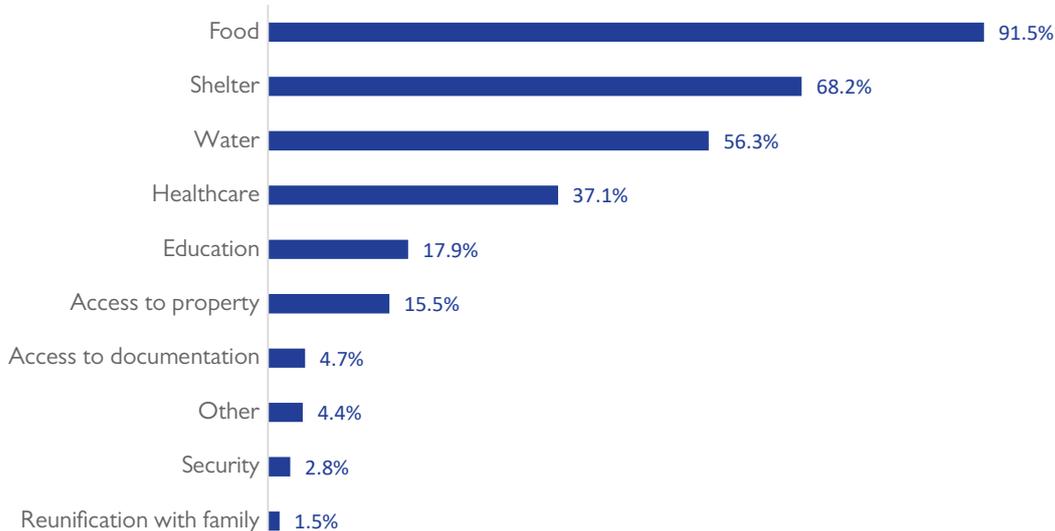


**What is a second reason you have decided to remain (n= 9,912 HHs intending to remain)**



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%).

**Expected needs (n= 9,912 HHs remaining)**



**INTENTION TO 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 these 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 or not (82.1%).

Most families cited a simple desire to return to location of origin as the main motivation to move (62.7%). This was followed by the conditions at current displacement sites (25.9%).

While in Ta'iz, motivations did not veer too far from 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).

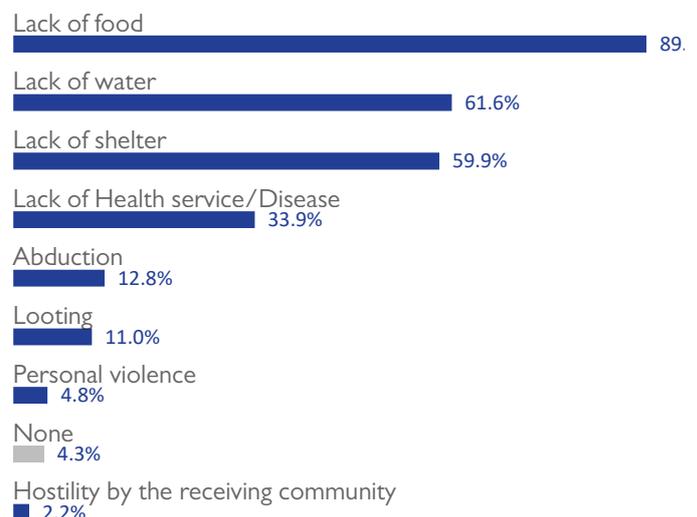
Households were further asked to provide a second reason (including the option to say "none") to justify their intention to return. While conflict or frictions with the host community were mentioned by eight per cent (especially in Ta'iz), the majority did not cite reasons differing very much with the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

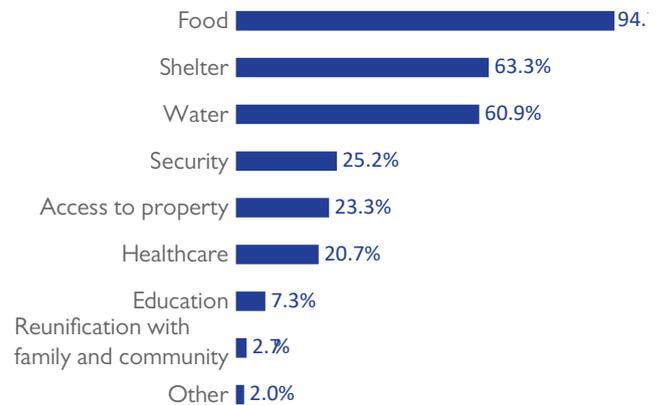
A fear of abductions and looting was further most commonly mentioned by households in Ad Dali (22.5% and 19.1% respectively) and Ma'rib (63.1% and 29.1%) whereby findings for Ma'rib concern a smaller proportion of interviewed household given the lower rate of families with an intention to return found 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)**



**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 poor 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%).

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

Most households who had not decided on return said their decisions 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%).



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix team conducts a survey in Ad Dali governorate. IOM Yemen



**DTM**

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