RAPID DISPLACEMENT TRACKING
First Quarter Report (January - March 2024)

DTM — IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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

- **919** IDP Households
- **5,514** IDP Individuals
- **351 HHs 38%** Need Financial Support
- **25** Returnee HHs
- **5** Governorates
- **21** Districts
- **138** Locations
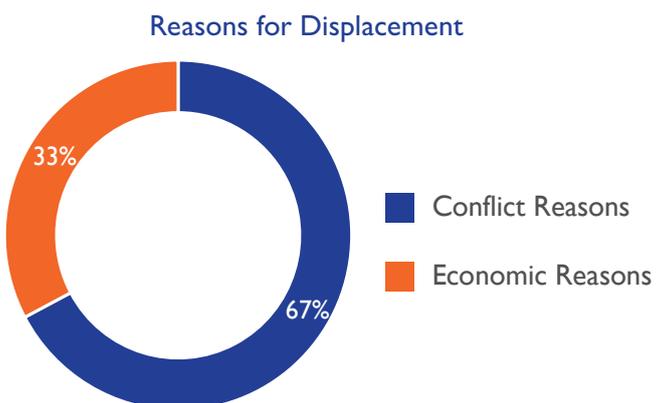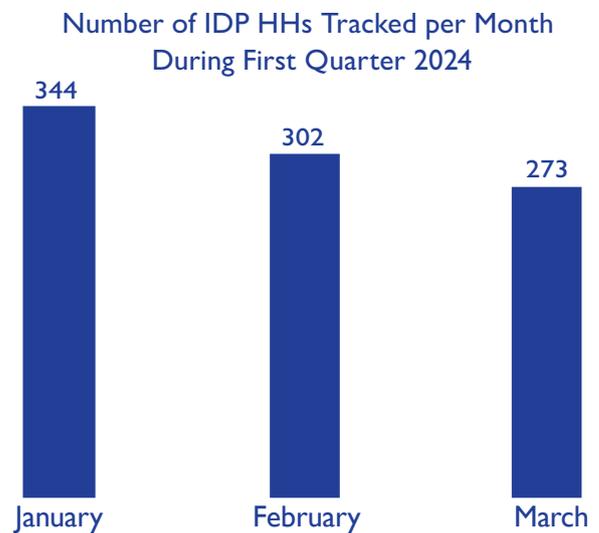- **292 HHs 32%** Need Shelter
- **150** Returnee Individuals

NEW DISPLACEMENT JAN TO MAR 2024

During the reporting period, between 1 January and 31 March 2024, IOM Yemen DTM tracked 919 households (HHs) (5,514 individuals)[1] who experienced displacement at least once. This compares to 2,495 households (14,970 individuals) in the first quarter 2023 representing a 63 per cent decrease. The decrease in the displacement in the first three months of this year, 2024, compared to the same period last year, 2023, is due to a prevailing calm following the cessation of hostilities between the conflicting parties in Yemen and the continuation of the ceasefire for the third consecutive year. However, the repercussions of the conflict and the economic crisis still cast a shadow over displacement patterns and population movements between different areas from original places of residence to areas of displacement.

The governorates with the highest number of new displacements in the first quarter of 2024 are Ma'rib (374 HHs), Ta'iz (269 HHs), and Al Hodeidah (248 HHs). These governorates are all located in areas that have been heavily affected by armed conflict, insecurity, and the resulting humanitarian crisis.

Safety and security concerns as a result of the conflict were the main reason for displacement, accounting for 67 per cent (618 HHs) of the total, followed by economic reasons related to conflict, accounting for 33 per cent (301 HHs).

Number of IDP HHs Tracked per Month During First Quarter 2024

Month	Number of IDP HHs
January	344
February	302
March	273

Reasons for Displacement

- Conflict Reasons: 67%
- Economic Reasons: 33%

1- IOM DTM calculates six individuals per household.

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

• Ma'rib (374 HHs) – Ma'rib City (199 HHs), Ma'rib (129 HHs), Harib (46 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from Al Hodeidah, Ta'iz , and Ibb.

• Ta'iz (269 HHs) – Jabal Habashi (168 HHs), Al Makha (33 HHs), Al Maafer (24 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from within Ta'iz and Al Hodeidah.

• Al Hodeidah (248 HHs) – Al Khukhah (135 HHs) and Hays (113 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from within Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz.

The majority of people moved from the following governorates and districts:

• Ta'iz (360 HHs) – Maqbanah (166 HHs), Al Maafer (97 HHs), and At Taiziyah (17 HHs) districts. Households fleeing locations in Ta'iz most commonly fled conflict (83%) followed by economic reasons related to conflict (17%).
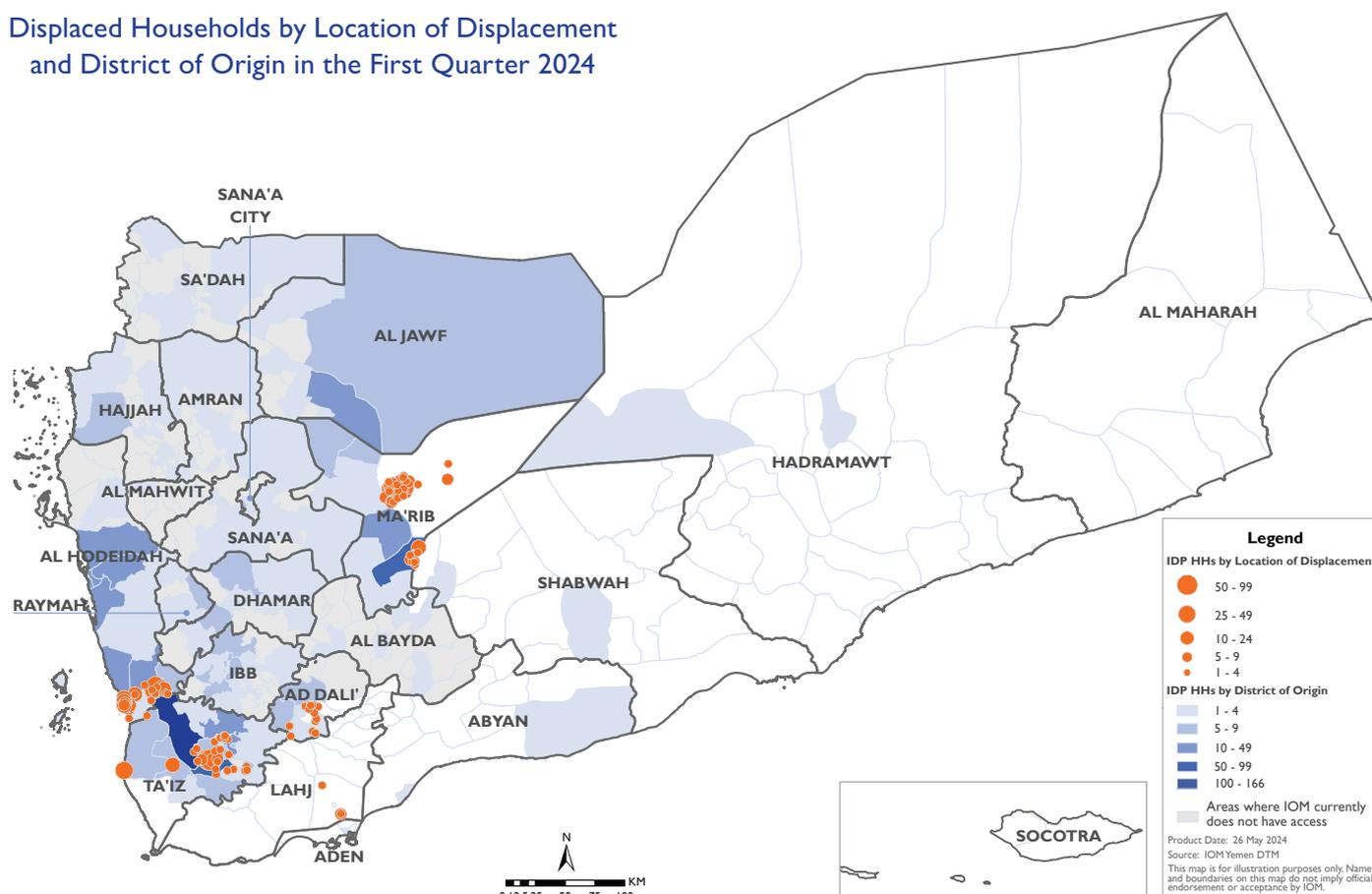
• Al Hodeidah (248 HHs) – Hays (56 HHs), At Tuhayta (49 HHs), Al Jarrahi (48 HHs) districts. Households fleeing locations with Al Hodeidah most commonly fled conflict (73%) followed by economic reasons related to conflict (27%).

• Ma'rib (97 HHs) – Harib (59 HHs), Al Jubah (12 HHs), Raghwan (9 HHs) districts. Households fleeing locations in Ma'rib most commonly fled conflict (66%) followed by economic reasons related to conflict (34%).

Table: Number of Households Displaced by Governorate

Governorate of Displacement	IDP HHs Displaced during Q1 Jan to March 2024
Ma'rib	374
Ta'iz	269
Al Hodeidah	248
Ad Dali	19
Lahj	9
Shabwah	0
Abyan	0
Hadramawt	0
Al Maharah	0
Al Jawf	0
Aden	0
Al Bayda	0
Socotra	0
TOTAL	**919**

Displaced Households by Location of Displacement and District of Origin in the First Quarter 2024
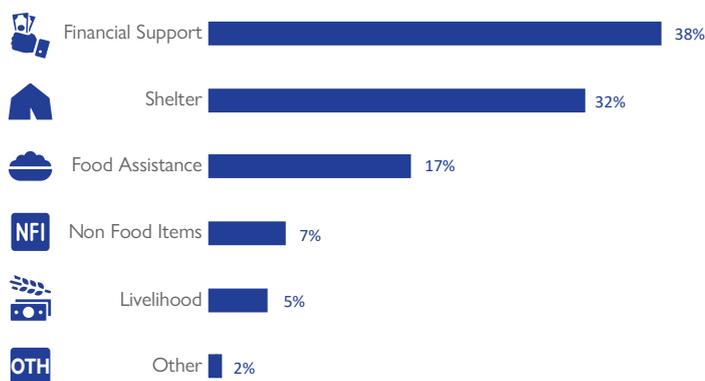

Disclaimer: *This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*
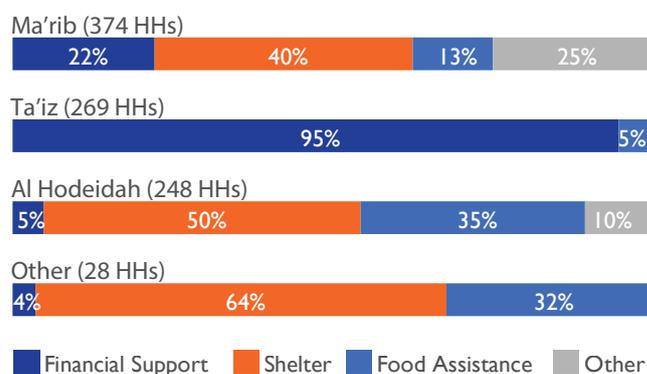
IDP NEEDS

Overall, the top self-reported priority needs in assessed governorates by newly displaced households were financial support, identified by 351 households, with the majority of IDPs requiring monetary assistance to cover various basic needs such as rent, utilities, and other essential expenses. Shelter was cited as most needed by 292 households, This includes the need for safe, secure, and habitable living conditions. Food assistance is another critical concern cited by 157 households. Non-Food Items (NFI) was sought by 60 and livelihood support by 46 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 financial support were by far the most commonly requested assistance in Ta'iz (95%), while represented 22 per cent of households in Ma'rib governorate. Shelter was the most cited priority need in Al Hodeidah (50%) and in Ma'rib (40%).

Priority Needs Q1 2027 (n= 919 HHs)

Need	Percentage
Financial Support	38%
Shelter	32%
Food Assistance	17%
Non Food Items	7%
Livelihood	5%
Other	2%

Disclaimer: 'Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.'

Main needs within the three governorates with the most new instances of displacement in Q1 2024

Ma'rib (374 HHs)

Financial Support	Shelter	Food Assistance	Other
22%	40%	13%	25%

Ta'iz (269 HHs)

Financial Support	Other
95%	5%

Al Hodeidah (248 HHs)

Financial Support	Shelter	Food Assistance	Other
5%	50%	35%	10%

Other (28 HHs)

Financial Support	Shelter	Food Assistance
4%	64%	32%

Legend: ■ Financial Support ■ Shelter ■ Food Assistance ■ 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 Yemen DTM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Canada

European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid