

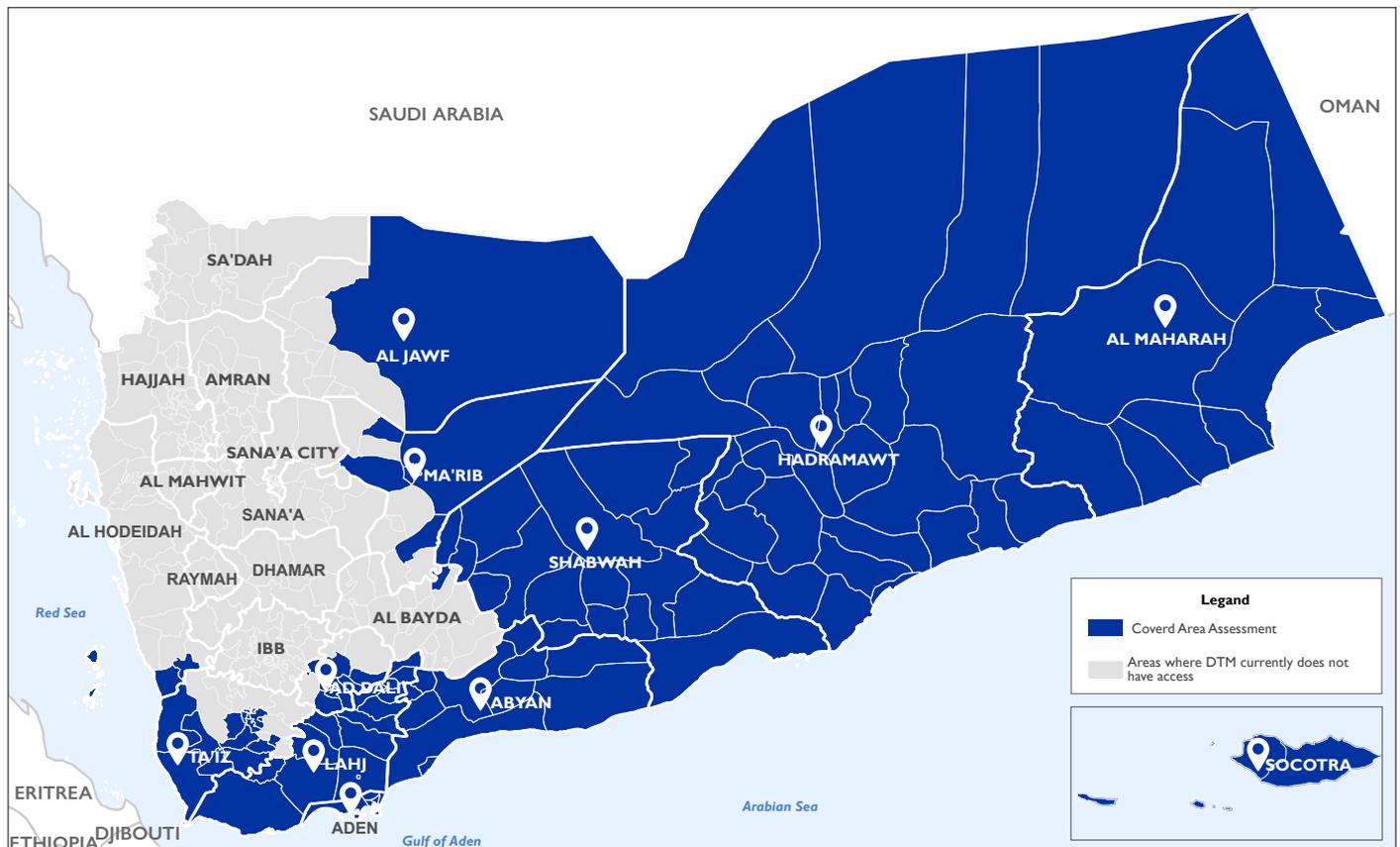


YEMEN | AREA ASSESSMENT 2023 ROUND 39 REPORT

July - September

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).



DISCLAIMER

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Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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HIGHLIGHTS

Coverage Area



Number of Enumerators



Number of Key Informants



IDPs



IDPs Main Need



IDP Returnees



Returnees Main Need



Migrants



Migrants Main Need



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. Finding of the previous round can be found [here](#).

Findings are currently limited to the country's south controlled by the internationally recognized government (IRG). Data was collected by 154 enumerators through extensive network of Key Informants (KIs) within the operational area. DTM deployed enumerators who are in regular communication with the KIs network throughout each month and work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate the displacement statistics collected. DTM field staff, along with KIs, use the Sub-Area Assessment tool to capture locations, which are matched to identified locations in the OCHA's Common Operational Dataset (P-Codes).

This round 4,512 KIs were interviewed to collect the data, of whom seven per cent or 295 were females and 93 per cent were male. In a total of 403 sub-districts, IOM recorded a presence of IDPs in 372 sub-districts (92%), a presence of IDP returnees in 209 sub-districts (52%) and a presence of migrants in 79 sub-districts (20%).

In the Yemen context, the practice for field teams is to select KIs 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. Among the main outputs of the sub-Area Assessment is a list of locations where IDPs, returnees, and/or migrants are present that can be used to inform more detailed assessments at the locations level, including the annual Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA). Using a standardized and structured approach to the selection of KIs is a key step to ensuring that data collected in 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 (round).

IOM DTM implemented round 39 area assessment in coordination with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Central (MoPIC), Statistical Organization (CSO), and Executive Unit for IDP 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.

METHODOLOGY

The aim of the DTM Area Assessment is 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 following a sudden onset disaster due to geological, climate hazard or a conflict to quickly 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, it also captured the information about the basic needs, shelter conditions, and reasons for displacement among three population groups in Yemen. To collect this information, DTM Field enumerators will employ a quantitative approach using key informants.

DTM Team selects key multiple informants from various stakeholders, including local NGOs, community leaders, government officials, and representatives from international organizations working with the target population. The informants should have direct knowledge and experience in dealing with IDPs, IDP returnees, and migrants in Yemen.

Target Population

DTM Area Assessment targets 3 population groups.

- 1. Internally displaced persons (IDPs):** Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.¹
- 2. IDP Returnees:** Persons or groups of persons who were previously forced to leave their normal place of residence, due to conflict or natural disaster, but who have since returned.²
- 3. Migrants:** For the purpose of the IOM DTM Yemen Area Assessment, a migrant is a non-Yemeni national who has crossed an internationally recognized state border into Yemen on a voluntary basis.³

Area Assessment survey includes:

- Number of individuals (IDPs, migrants, and IDP returnees)
- Reasons and date of displacement/return
- Shelter/accommodation arrangements
- Needs

LIMITATION AND RISK

The information gathered using this tool represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants. Data accuracy is ensured through further assessments and triangulation of information.

¹- International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019. *Glossary on Migration*. IOM, Geneva. <https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg-34glossary-migration>

²- Defined for the purpose of assessment conducted by DTM Yemen.

³- Ibid

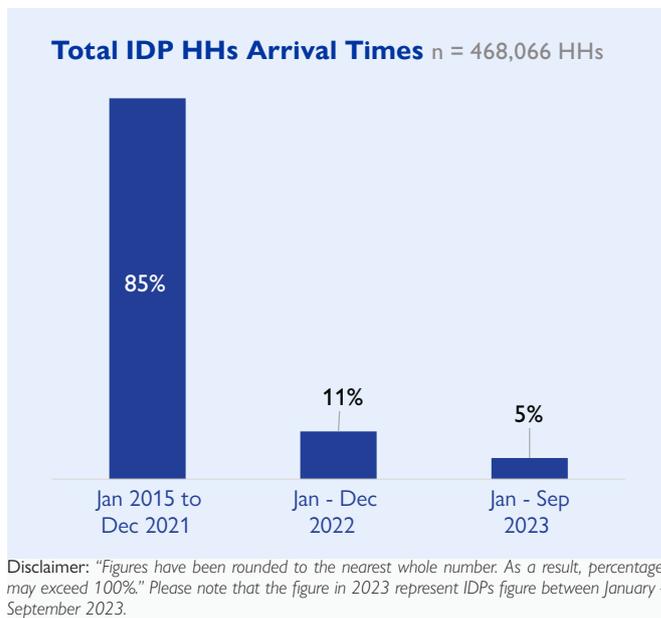
1. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IDPs

1.1 Displacement Overview

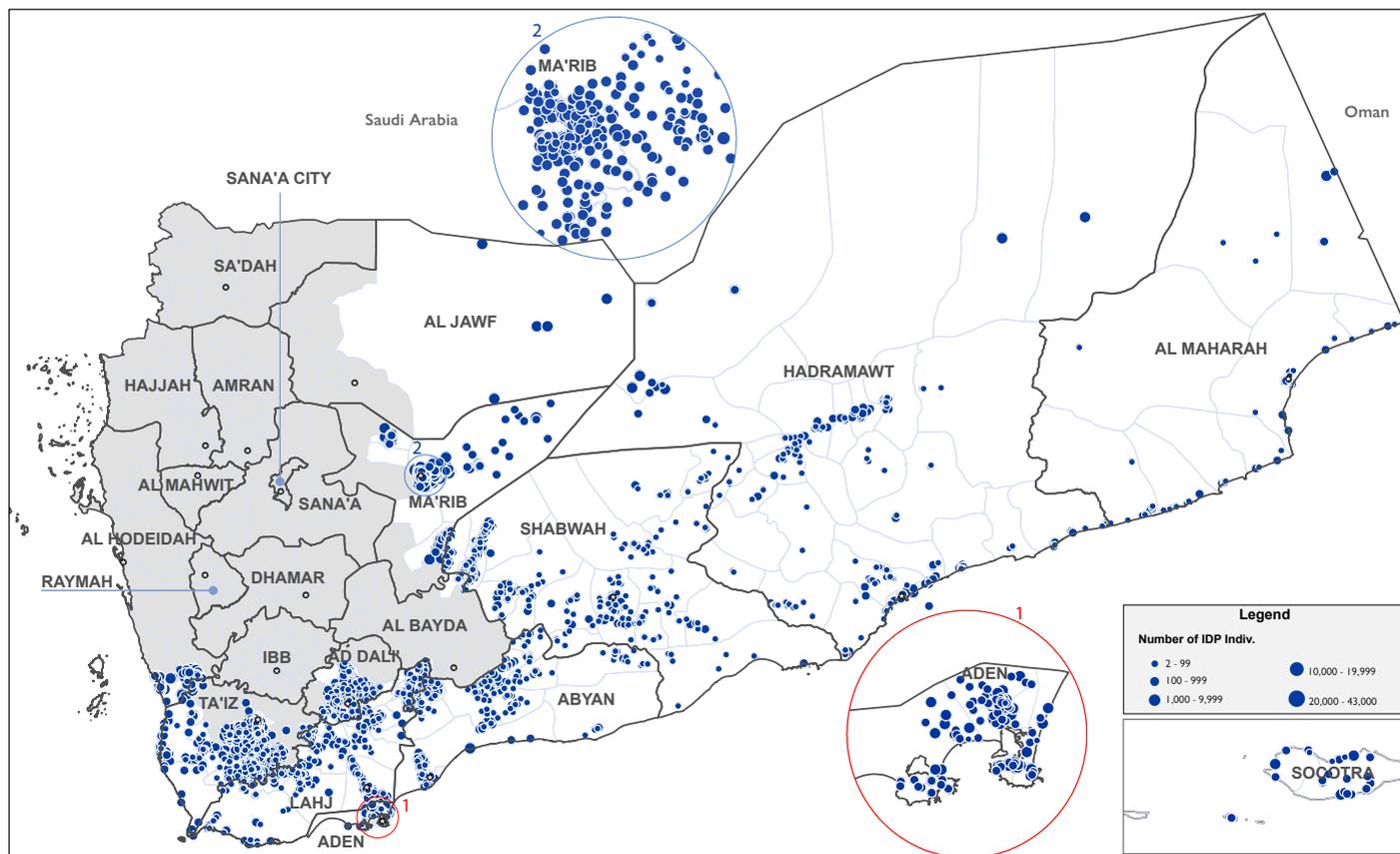
IOM DTM recorded the presence of **2,791,603** IDPs across accessible locations in the 13 assessed governorates under control of IRG controlled area. Nearly two-thirds of this IDP population were found in Ma'rib (58%; 1,605,960), followed by Ta'iz with 380,712 IDPs representing 14 per cent of the total. The remaining 28 per cent (804,931 IDPs) are distributed across the remaining ten governorates, notably in Aden (11%; 300,843) and Al Hodeidah (5%; 127,133).

IOM DTM recorded the presence of IDPs displaced as of 2015. The majority of those currently displaced moved to current locations between 2015 and 2021 (85%). Only five per cent were displaced within the past three months from the time of assessment (July to September 2023) and 11 per cent within January to December 2022. As such, protracted displaced and a lack of major return movements in combination with new instances of displacement – especially to Ma'rib and Ta'iz in more recent times, have caused the IDP population in assessed areas to increase rather than decrease despite the absence of major conflict escalations and the truce of April to October 2022.

Ma'rib Governorate hosted the highest proportion of IDPs displaced as recently as 2023 (61%, IDP HHs). This is followed by Ta'iz where 17 per cent of assessed IDPs arrived within 2023. Equally, Lahj and Ad Dali recorded eight per cent of IDP households in 2023 with slight difference to Shabwah. Aden, Al Jawf and Lahj host the largest IDP populations in displacement since 2015-2021 with 97 per cent, 92 per cent and 90 per cent respectively. It should be noted that Ma'rib also experienced a significant influx of IDPs from all over Yemen in the last few months of 2021 as described in IOM DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking update ([RDT yearly report 2021](#)). Please consult the below graph for a more detailed account of displacement times by governorate.

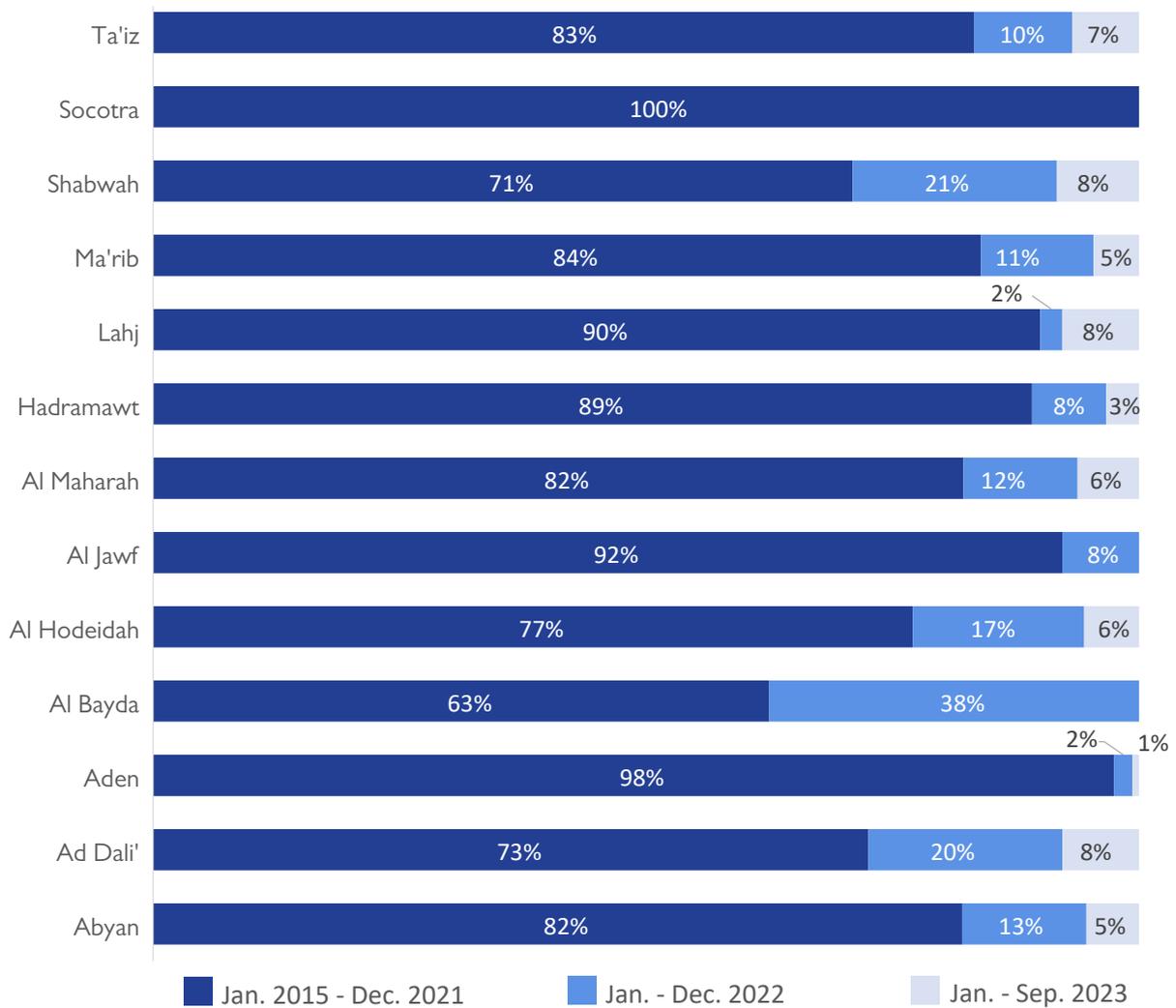


Map of IDP Locations - Area Assessment 2023



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

Arrival Time of IDP populations by governorate (HHs)



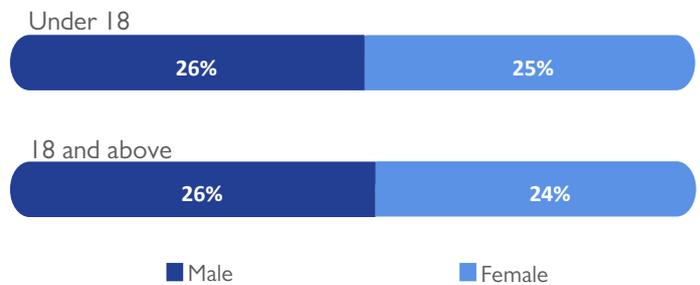
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IOM DTM collected data on demographics in cases when such registers were available through key informants or areas of assessment were small enough for direct observation. In other cases, the teams relied on demographic statistics provided by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) or the Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management (ExU). The teams found that more than half of all IDPs were male (52%) and 48 per cent were female. Some 22 per cent (302,411 individuals) of all persons under 18 years old were younger than five years old.

IOM collected data on main governorates and districts of origin – up to five of the main districts of origin per location of displacement with the number of IDP households per district of origin limiting the total number of households with known origin areas to 55 per cent (254,013 HHs) of the total IDP household population. According to these findings, more than half of this population originated from the west coast (51%), namely Ta'iz (27%, 68,852 HHs) and Al Hodeidah (24%, 61,625 HHs). This is followed by Ma'rib (8%, 19,405 HHs) and Ibb (6%, 14,634 HHs).

Demographic Distribution of IDPs

n = 2,791,603 ind



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

The following section concerns only this population for which the number of households by origin are known:

- IDPs originating in Ta'iz most commonly remained within the governorate (49%, 33,598 HHs) followed by Aden (32%, 22,338 HHs), Ma'rib (5%, 3,774 HHs) and nine other governorates (13%, 9,142 HHs). Over 12 per cent (8,509 HHs) of all IDPs originating in Ta'iz (IDPs with known origins) furthermore remained within their district of origin. Nearly all persons fleeing within or from Ta'iz with data on origins fled conflict (99%, 55,279 HHs). Districts producing the highest number of IDPs from and within the governorate were Ash Shamayatayn (17%, 9,409 HHs), Al Mudhaffar (16%, 9,122 HHs) and Salah (14%, 7,780 HHs) followed by 17 other districts (52%, 29,424 HHs).
- Nearly a third of IDPs originating in Al Hodeidah were again displaced in the governorate of Aden (32%, 20,025 HHs) and 16,409 (27% HHs) remained within Al Hodeidah. This is followed by movements to Ma'rib (11%, 6,837 HHs), Ta'iz (11%, 6,836 HHs) and eight other governorates (17%, 11,518

HHs). Some seven per cent of IDP households with known origins, furthermore, remained with the same districts (4,055 HHs). All persons fleeing within or from Al Hodeidah with data on origins fled conflict (126,706 HHs). Districts producing the highest number of IDPs from and within the governorate were Al Khukhah (73%, 14,600 HHs), Hays (21%, 4,334 HHs), and At Tuhayta (5%, 1,023 HHs).

- IDPs originating in Ma'rib most commonly remained in Ma'rib (95%, 18,393 HHs), followed by Ta'iz (2%, 343 HHs) and eight other governorates (3%, 669 HHs). IDP movements within the same districts were rarer in Ma'rib with only eight per cent (1,563 HHs) displaced within the same district. All IDP households with known origins fleeing within or from Ma'rib fled due to conflict. Most governorate-internal movements were across districts – notably from Al Jubah and Sirwah to Ma'rib district or from Al Jubah to Ma'rib City district. Districts producing the highest number of IDPs from and within the governorate were Al Jubah (31%, 5,772 HHs), Sirwah (18%, 3,377 HHs), Harib (9%, 1,743 HHs) followed by nine other districts (41%, 7,501 HHs).

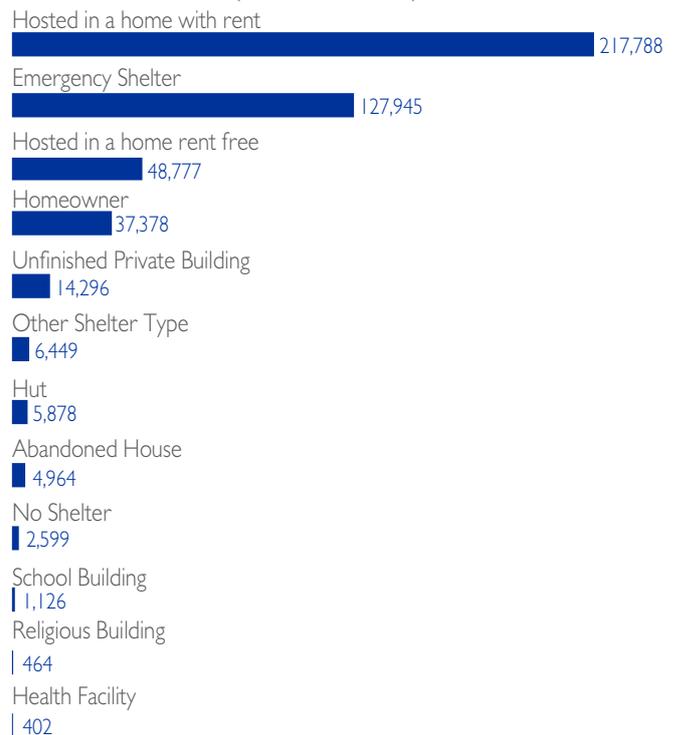
1.2 Displacement Profile

IOM collects the most common reasons of displacement of each known district of origin through KIs. Out of 124 recorded districts of origin of IDPs, in 87 per cent IDPs were displaced due to insecurity due to conflict, in 12 per cent due to economic reasons and in one per cent due to natural hazards. Insecurity due to conflict was the predominant reason for displacement in all areas with notable exceptions represented by small number of districts in Dhaher (5 districts out of 11), Ibb (5 out of 20), Hadramawt (3 out of 14) and Hijjah (3 out of 28) where economic reasons related to conflict made up the main reason for forced displacement. In four districts of origin located in Al Maharah (2), Hadramawt (1) and Shabwah (1) natural disasters (floods) were the most common reason for people to flee. It should be noted that this does not represent all locations in which inhabitants have been affected by floods as displacement following floods can be short-lived and wouldn't be reflected in this assessment. Rains furthermore can affect populations as in Ma'rib and Shabwah in 2022 without causing displacement. These affected populations would also not be included in the context of this assessment.

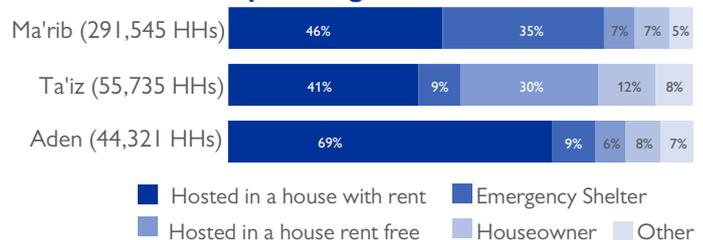
According to KIs, almost half of all IDPs is hosted in a rented house (47%), over a quarter remain in emergency shelter (27%) and 10 per cent live among the host community without paying rent. While emergency shelter and living within the host community rent-free made up a larger proportion of IDPs in both Ta'iz and Al Hodeidah, the overall statistics are heavily influenced by Ma'rib figures, where 46 per cent of IDPs live in rented accommodation.

IDP HHs shelter distribution

(n=429,778 HHs)



% of IDP HHs Shelter distribution in top three governorates



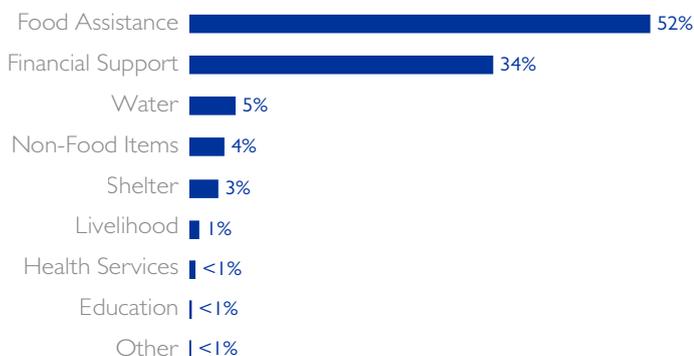
IOM DTM furthermore collected information on the most common intentions of IDPs for the following three months from the time of assessment on location basis. Data indicates that IDPs in the vast majority of locations intended to remain at their current displacement sites: 91% of locations hosting approximately 93% of IDP households. In a further eight per cent of locations the most common intention was return, accounting for five per cent of the overall IDP population. In one per cent of locations IDP households intended to move to a third location (2% of the IDP population). Notable exceptions include Abyan where the most common intention in 73 out of 214 locations (25%) was to return home. If all IDPs in this area were to adhere to the most common intention, this would result in the return of 916 households. Similarly to Ma'rib, Abyan houses a very diverse population of IDPs. The most common return destinations would be in Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Amran, Ta'iz, Sadah and a variety of other governorates.

IOM DTM also conducted an IDP Intention Survey across 193 displacement sites in five Governorates in 2023 namely Ad Dali, Aden, Al Hodeidah, Ma'rib and Ta'iz. [Click here to access the IDP Intention Survey report.](#) The Survey is independent from area assessment and rely on direct interviews with a total of 13,307 households. The survey success to produce profile of IDPs that include demographic, education level, time and reason of displacement, and common origin of IDP. The survey further revealed that 12 per cent of households intended to return or resettle somewhere else, three-quarters of respondents reported to stay at their current locations (74%) at the time of interview while 13 per cent had not yet decided. Security issues at origin and lack of basic service at origin were stated as two main reasons prevent IDP to return while availability of humanitarian assistance in the displacement site became the main factor encouraging people to stay.

In half of all locations, key informants reported food assistance to be the priority need of IDPs (51% of locations). This was followed by financial support (34%) and water (5%).

% of locations by priority need

(n=468,066 locations)

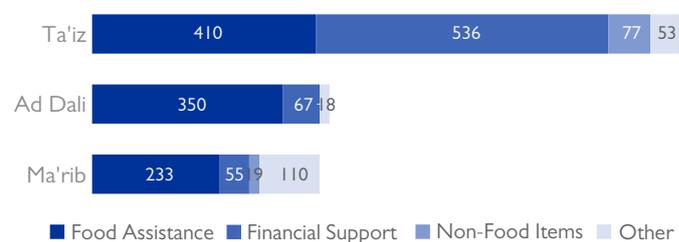


Given the vast differences IDP populations across locations, it is also useful to compare on a household count level with the assumption that all households in a given location are in need of the same support as approximation for a household level need prioritization. While food assistance remains in this sense the

priority of 50 per cent of households, financial support only represents 27 per cent (partially due to the large number of smaller IDP populations across Ta'iz where financial support is most frequently prioritized). Non-food items and shelter would, according to this calculation, will be the priority need of seven per cent of IDP households respectively.

Priority needs varied considerably across governorates and districts. While food assistance was cited to be the priority need of IDPs in nearly three-quarters of all locations in Al Hodeidah (73%), this form of assistance was only cited as priority in 38 per cent of locations in Ta'iz, where financial support was more commonly prioritized (50%). It should be noted that needs are listed in order of priority, meaning in relative and not absolute terms.

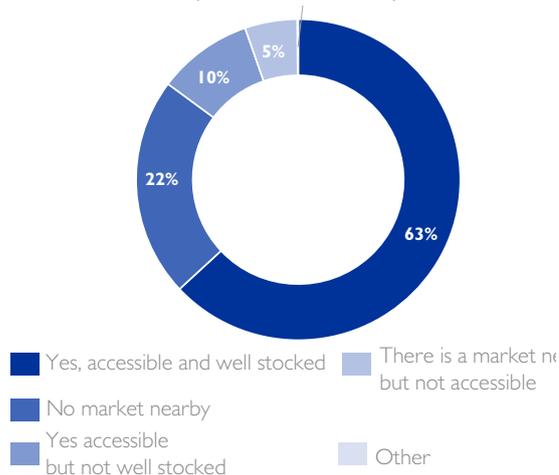
Priority needs by location in the three governorates hosting the largest number of IDPs



Key informants were further asked about the access to markets among IDPs populations in displacement locations. In over one fifth of locations (22% of locations hosting 13% of IDP households) there was no market available and in a further 10 per cent available markets reportedly only offered limited variations of goods (hosting 8% of IDP households). In five per cent of locations, markets were present but remained inaccessible. The highest rate of locations with lack of market access was recorded in Ta'iz (9%, 101 out of 1,076 locations), Ad Dali (8%, 33 out of 435 location), Abyan (7%, 19 out of 288 location), Ma'rib (4%, 17 out of 417 location), and Lahj (3%, 10 out of 398 location). Among these governorates, Ta'iz stood out as the highest in number of IDPs households living in locations without access to a market (1,938 HHs).

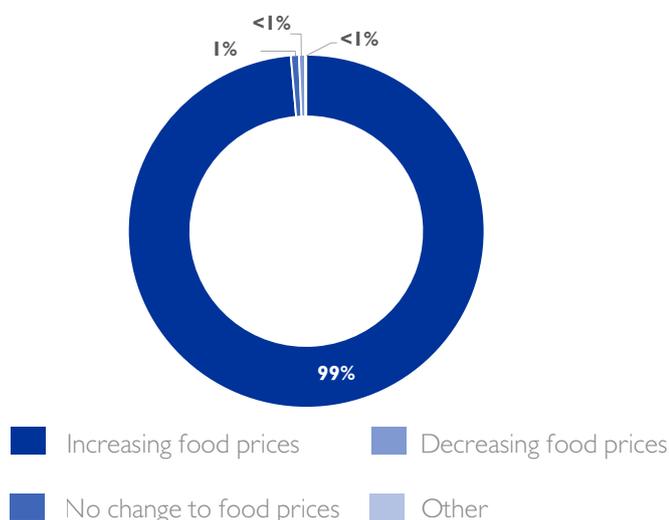
Is there a market accessible to IDPs in this location?

(n=3,688 locations)



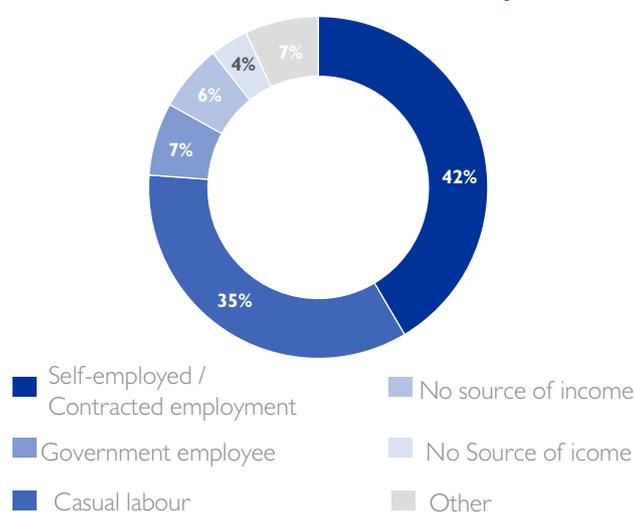
Key informants reported increases in food prices over the past three months (assessment July-September 2023) in nearly all locations (99%).

Has there been a change in food prices in the past three months (n=3,688 locations)



In six per cent of locations key informants reported that there was no source of income for the majority of IDPs. In a further four per cent IDPs relied on cash assistance from humanitarian actors and in one per cent, most IDPs relied on begging. In Ma'rib, DTM teams found that in 10 per cent of locations (41 locations) the majority of IDPs were said to have no source of income. There are other governorates with a higher rate of locations with no income, cited in 41 displacement locations in Ma'rib hosting 15,224 households. Around 20 per cent of locations in Ad Dali reported "no income" for the majority of IDPs, representing a maximum of 2,359 households. In all locations with IDPs accessed in Al Jawf (5), the majority of IDPs were reported to have no source of income. These five locations host 2,622 households.

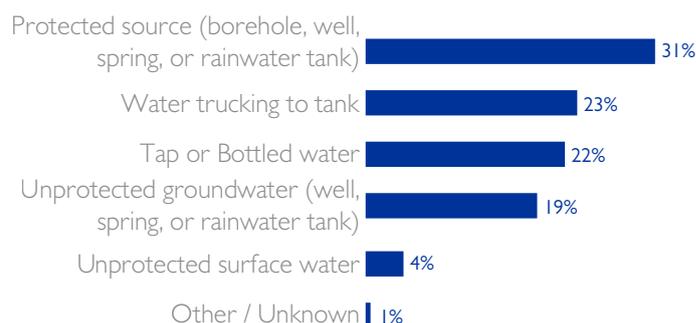
Most common source of income by location



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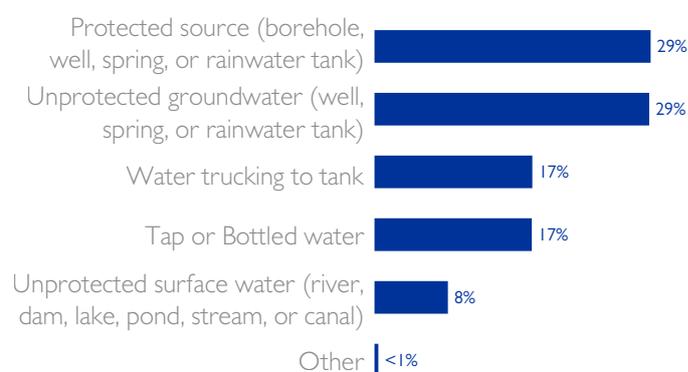
While the most common source of food in most of the locations (69%) was in the form of purchases at markets, 17 per cent IDP households relied on food distribution. A high proportion of locations in which most IDPs were reported to rely on food distributions was found in Al Jawf (80%, 4 out of 5 locations), Al Bayda (50%, 5 out of 10 locations) and Ma'rib (33%, 136 out of 417 locations). The highest population of IDPs living in the location were most relied on humanitarian assistance as the most common source of food was reported in Ma'rib with 45,278 households.

Most common source of drinking water for IDPs by location (n=3,688 locations)



The main source of drinking water revealed by high proportion of IDPs (32%) was protected source (borehole, well, spring or rainwater tank), water trucking to tank reservoir (23%) and tap or bottled water (22%). In four per cent of locations, most households took water for drinking purposes from unprotected surface water sources (for example, rivers, dams, or lakes). The largest populations inhabiting locations in which most IDPs took water for drinking from unprotected water sources were hosted in Ta'iz and Ma'rib with 11,015 and 3,776 IDP households respectively.

Most common non-drinking water sources for IDPs by location (n=3,688 locations)



The main source of non-drinking water most commonly is protected sources (29%, 1,080 locations) and unprotected groundwater sources like boreholes, wells and springs (29%, 1,072 locations). Ma'rib and Ta'iz hosted the largest populations in locations where these were the main sources (67,163 and 17,247 households respectively) although it only represent 27 per cent of locations in Ma'rib.

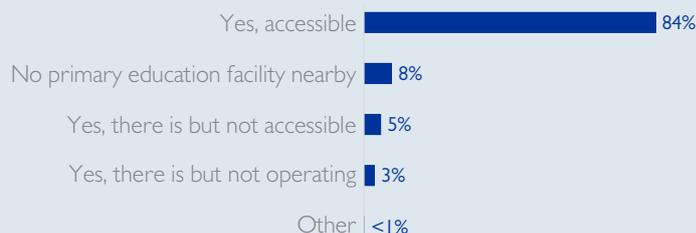
In approximately seven per cent of locations hosting a total of 17,383 IDP households, key informants reported that most inhabitants did not have access to a latrine. Governorates with the highest number of IDPs living in these locations were Ma'rib (3,717 households or 15 out of 371 locations) followed by Al Hodeidah (3,691 households or 20 out of 88 locations) and Al Jawf (2,622 households).

In the education sector, most IDPs in five per cent of locations reported did not have access to primary education. This was either due to a lack of primary education facilities (8%) or to a lack of access to existing operating facilities (3%). Governorates where this issue was particularly reported were Ma'rib with a quarter of locations for which no nearby primary education facilities was reported (21% of locations affecting up to 51,688 households), followed by Aden (only 12% of locations but impacting up to 5,040 households), Al Jawf (80% of affecting up to 2,184 households) and Ad Dali (7% of locations affected up to 1,230 households). Locations in which education facilities existed but remained inaccessible to most IDPs were common in Al Hodeidah (30% of locations hosting 6,598 households) and Ad Dali (only 7% of locations but hosting 2,542 households).

In over one third of assessed locations, IDPs did not have access to healthcare facilities either due to the unavailability of the facility (19%) or due to inaccessibility to existing facilities (6%).

Ma'rib Governorate stands out as governorate with highest number of locations with no health facility (164 locations, represent 60% of total locations in Ma'rib), affecting more than 94,000 IDP households.

Are there accessible primary education facilities for IDPs (n=3,688 locations)



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

Al Jawf reporting 83 per cent of IDP households did not have healthcare facilities available to them as well as Lahj and Ma'rib with 42 per cent and 32 per cent of total IDPs households respectively reported being affected by this condition.

Are there accessible healthcare facilities in the location for IDPs? (n=3,688 locations)



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IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix enumerator collects figures of displaced people in Socotra governorate to track displacement trends in the area. IOM Yemen 2023

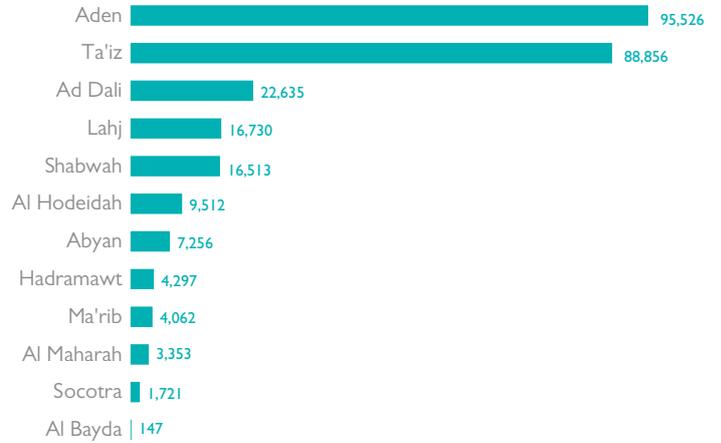
2. IDP Returnees

2.1 Return Overview

IOM DTM recorded the presence of 1,878,906 returnees (or 270,608 returnee households) across accessible locations in the 12 governorates out of 13 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 ten governorates, notably in Ad Dali (8%; 156,978) and Lahj (6%; 116,657). Among total returnees, five per cent or 22,224 IDP households returned within the past three months from the time of assessment (July to September 2023).

IOM DTM collected data on demographics in cases when such registers were available through key informants or areas of assessment were small enough to assess through direct observation. In other cases, the teams relied on demographic statistics provided by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) or the Executive Unit for IDP Camps Management (ExU). The teams found that almost half of all returnees were female (49%) and 51 per cent under the age of 18. Some 24 per cent (227,544 individuals) of all persons under 18 were younger than five years old.

Number of returnee households per governorate (n=270,608 HHs)

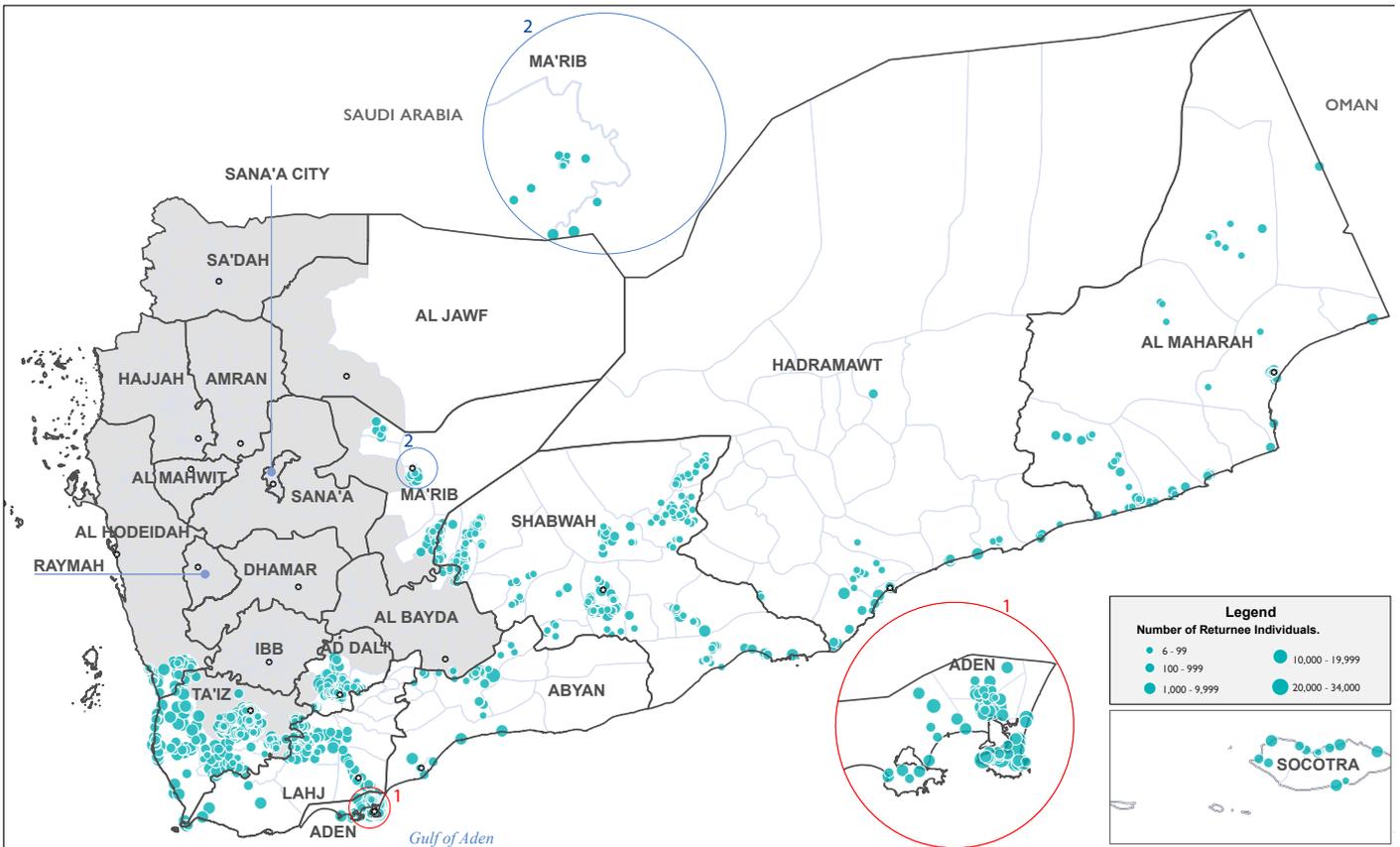


Demographic Distribution of Returnees



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

Map of Returnee 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.

Findings on persons with special needs indicate that 12 per cent of all female returnees were pregnant and / or lactating, eight per cent of adults (42,862 individuals) were elderly over 60 years, and under one per cent (559 individuals) were unaccompanied minors.

IOM also collected data on main governorates and districts of origin. The data revealed that up to five of the main districts of origin per location of return with the number of returnee households per district of origin limiting the total number of households with known origin areas to 82 per cent (197,229 HHs) of the total returnee household population. According to these findings, over one-third of this population originated from Aden (31%, 73,583 HHs), followed by Ta'iz (26%, 61,787 HHs) and Lahj (9%, 22,592 HHs).

The following section concerns only this population for which the number of households by origin are known:

- Households returning from Aden most commonly returned to locations within the governorate (85%, 62,578 HHs) followed by Lahj (9%, 6,369 HHs) and Ta'iz (6%, 4,061 HHs) and four other governorates (1%, 575 HHs). Two per cent (1,662 HHs) of all returnees originating in Aden (returnees with known origins) furthermore remained within their district of origin. Nearly all persons returning from or within Aden with data on origins returned due to overall improved conditions at the place of origin (98%, 93,315 HHs). Districts producing the highest number of returnees from and within the governorate were Al Mansurah (36%, 26,172 HHs), Al Burayqah (28%, 20,667 HHs) and Ash Shaykh Othman (25%, 18,427 HHs) followed by five other districts (11%, 8,317 HHs).

- The majority of returnees originating in Ta'iz remained within the governorate (92%, 56,622 HHs) followed by movements to other governorates (8%, 5,165 HHs). Some 43 per cent of returnee households with known origins, furthermore, remained with the same districts (26,648 HHs). Nearly all persons returning within or from Ta'iz with data on origins return due to overall improved conditions at the place of origin (91%, 80,692 HHs) with nine per cent citing worsening conditions at locations of displacement (8,164 HHs) – especially locations in Al Misrakh, Muqbanah and As Silw. Districts producing the highest number of returnees from and within the governorate were Al Makha (14%, 8,527 HHs), Ash Shamayatayn (11%, 6,962 HHs), Al Maafer (9%, 5,685 HHs) followed by 20 other districts (66%, 40,613 HHs).
- Households returning from Lahj most commonly remained in Lahj (43%, 9,747 HHs), followed by returns to Aden (37%, 8,416 HHs), Ta'iz (19%, 4,310 HHs) and three other districts (1%, 119 HHs). Return movements within the same districts in Lahj represented nine per cent (22,592 HHs) of known movements. All returnee households with known origins returned within or from Lahj due to overall improved conditions at the place of origin (100%, 16,730). Most governorate-internal movements were across districts – notably from Al Hawtah to Al Quabaytah and Tuban as well as from Al Musaymir to Al Madaribah Wa Al Aarah. Districts producing the highest number of returnees from and within the governorate were Al Hawtah (50%, 8,340 HHs), Al Quabaytah (23%, 3,862 HHs) and Tuban (14%, 2,318).



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix enumerator collects data figures in Abyan governorate to track displacement and return trends in the area. IOM Yemen 2023

2.2 Return Profile

IOM collects the most common reason of return of each known district of origin through Key Informants. Out of 124 recorded distinct of displacement producing returnees, the majority of returnees from locations in six governorates (Aden, Ta'iz, Ad Dali, Al Hodeidah, Abyan, and Al Bayda) revealed that they returned due to worsening conditions at locations of displacement. The returnees from remaining of displacement locations left due to overall improved conditions at the place of origin.

According to key informants, the majority of returnees live in the house they own (84%) while 12 per cent living in rented house and two per cent live among the host community without paying rent.

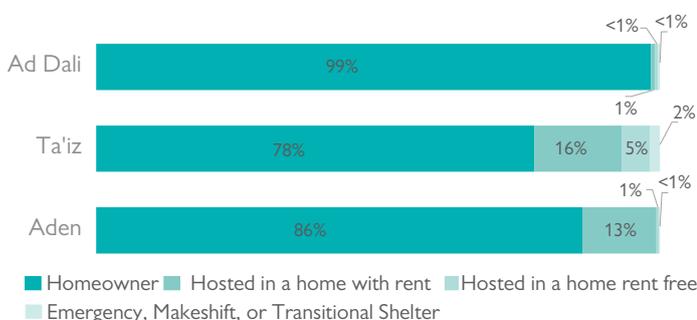
Returnees shelter distribution

(n=270,608 HHs)



The majority returnees in all governorates are houseowners, this was especially the case in Aden while returnees in Ta'iz more commonly paid rent.

Shelter distribution in three governorates with the highest number of returnees

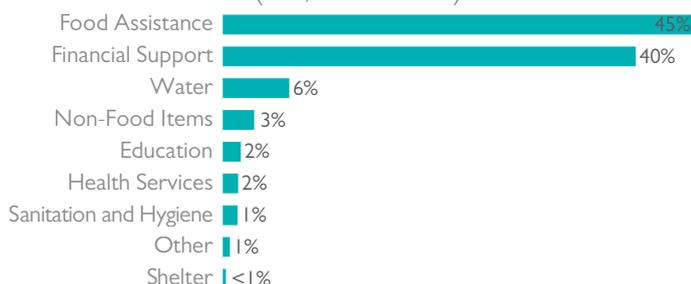


Disclaimer: 'Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.'

Key informants reported food assistance to be the priority need of returnees (45% of locations) followed by financial support (40%) and water (6%).

% of locations by priority need

(n=1,626 locations)

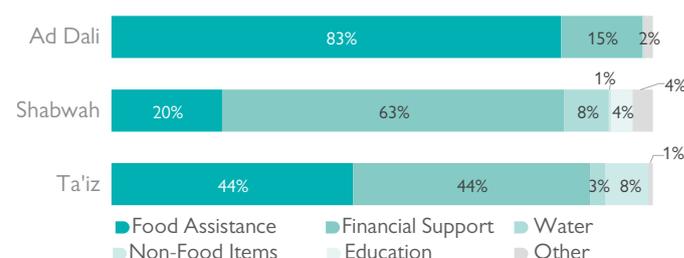


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Given the differences returnee populations across locations, it is also useful to compare on a household count level with the assumption that all households in a given location are in need of the same support as approximation for a household level need prioritization. While food assistance remains the priority of 46 per cent of returnee households, financial support as the need were revealed by 35 per cent of returnee household. Water and non-food per cent items would be the priority need of nine and six per cent of returnees' households respectively.

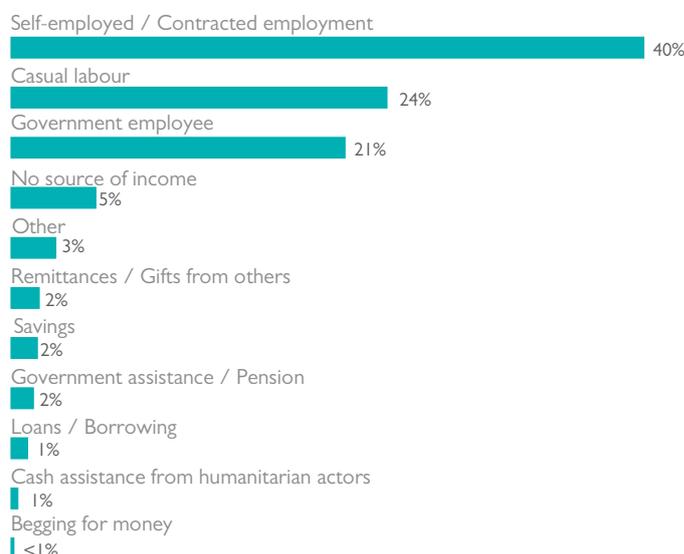
Priority needs varied considerably across governorates and districts. While food assistance was cited to be the priority need of returnees in more than two-thirds of all locations in Ad Dali (81%), this form of assistance was only cited as priority in 36 per cent of locations in Ta'iz and financial support was more commonly prioritized (41%). It should be noted that needs are listed in order of priority, meaning in relative and not absolute terms.

Priority needs by location in the three governorates hosting the largest number of returnees



In five per cent of locations, key informants reported that there was no source of income for the majority of returnees. In a further two per cent, most IDPs relied on gifts or relief from others. Ad Dali became the governorate with the highest proportion of locations which reported "no source of income" (34%) where the number of returnees households living in those locations reached 8,549 households.

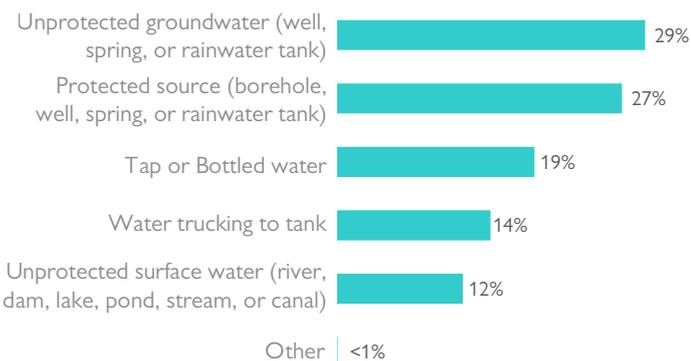
Most common source of income by returnees location (n=1,626 locations)



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

In nearly one third of assessed locations, most returnees relied on unprotected groundwater (well, spring or rainwater tank), 12 per cent of location reported that most households took drinking water from unprotected surface water sources (for example, rivers, dams, or lakes). The largest populations inhabiting locations in which most returnees took water from such unprotected water sources were hosted in Ta'iz and Socotra with 1,179 and 1,036 returnee households respectively.

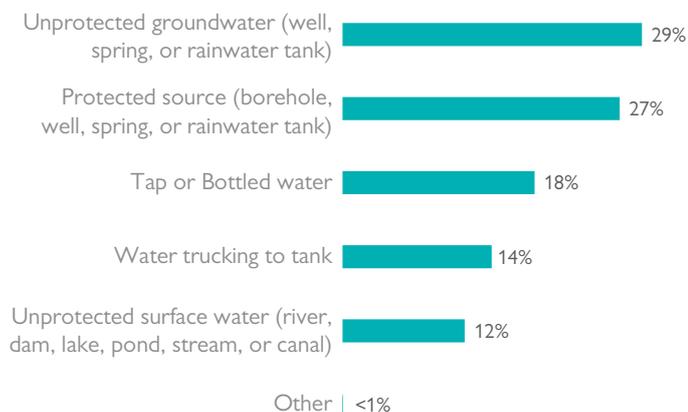
Most common source of drinking water for Returnees by location (n=1,626 locations)



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The source of non-drinking water was most commonly from unprotected groundwater (29%). This was followed by protected sources like boreholes, wells and springs (27%).

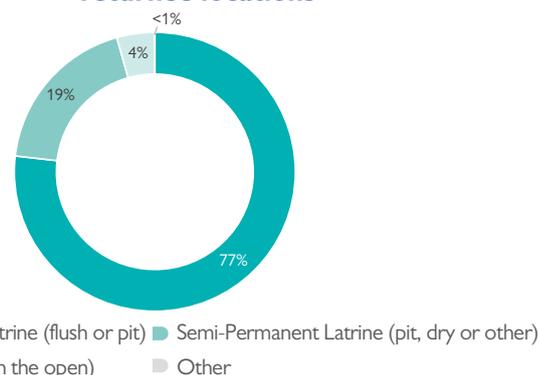
Most common source of non-drinking water for Returnees by location (n=1,626 locations)



Around 42 per cent of locations in Ta'iz governorates relied on unprotected groundwater and surface-water sources as the most common source of non-drinking water, Ta'iz and Ad Dali hosted the largest populations in locations where these were the main sources (24,266 and 9,199 households respectively).

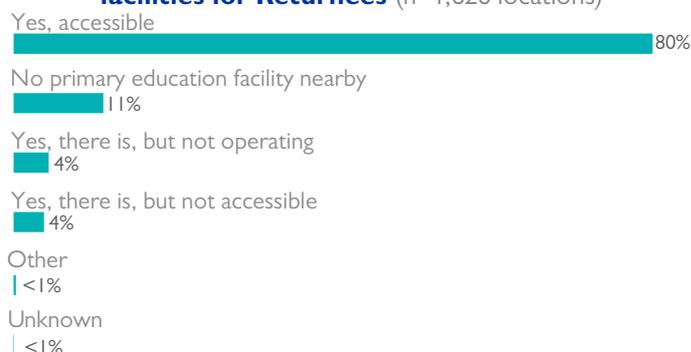
In approximately four per cent of locations hosting a total of 7,622 returnee households, key informants reported that most returnees did not have access to a latrine. Governorates with the highest number of returnees living in these locations were Ad Dali (5,293 households or 34 out of 174 locations) followed by Ta'iz (738 households or 10 out of 511 locations) and Al Hodeidah (563 households or 3 out of 60 locations).

Main type of latrine for most returnee locations



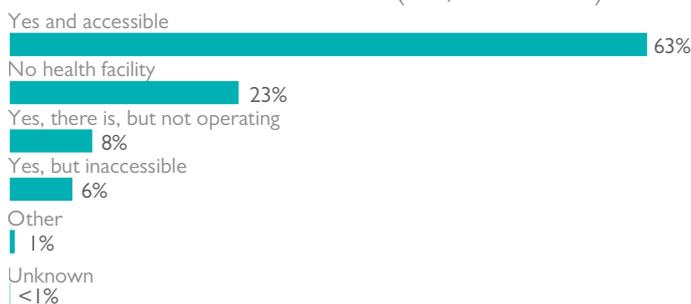
In 11 per cent of all locations, returnees reportedly did not have access to primary education affecting up to 12,010 returnee households. Governorates where this issue was particularly reported were Shabwah with 29 per cent locations for which no nearby primary education facilities was reported (29% of locations affecting up to 1,568 households), followed by Aden (only 13% of locations but impacting up to 5,159 households), and Ad Dali (14 locations affecting up to 2,754 households). Locations in which education facilities existed but remained inaccessible to most returnees were especially common in Aden (3% of locations hosting 3,988 households) and Ta'iz (4% of location hosting 1,118 households).

Are there accessible primary education facilities for Returnees (n=1,626 locations)



In over one third of assessed locations, returnees did not have access to healthcare facilities as these were either present but inaccessible (6%) or unavailable (23%). In Al Hodeidah, three-quarters of returnee locations reported health facilities to be unavailable or inaccessible to returnees. However, the governorate in which a lack of accessible healthcare affects the highest number of returnees is Ta'iz with 5,244 returnee households.

Are there accessible healthcare facilities in the location for Returnees? (n=1,626 locations)



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3. MIGRANTS

3.1 Migrant Overview

IOM DTM recorded the presence of 42,073 migrants across accessible locations in ten of the 13 assessed IRG controlled governorates. Over a quarter of migrants lived 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.).

Governorate	Ethiopia	Somalia	Other	Grand Total
Aden	13,830	-	-	13,830
Ma'rib	11,831	110	-	11,941
Al Maharah	2,899	3,735	-	6,634
Shabwah	4,388	-	-	4,388
Ad Dali	1,588	955	-	2,543
Lahj	1,395	24	-	1,419
Ta'iz	315	286	80	681
Hadramawt	586	-	-	586
Al Bayda	48	-	-	48
Abyan	-	3	-	3
TOTAL	36,880	5,113	80	42,073

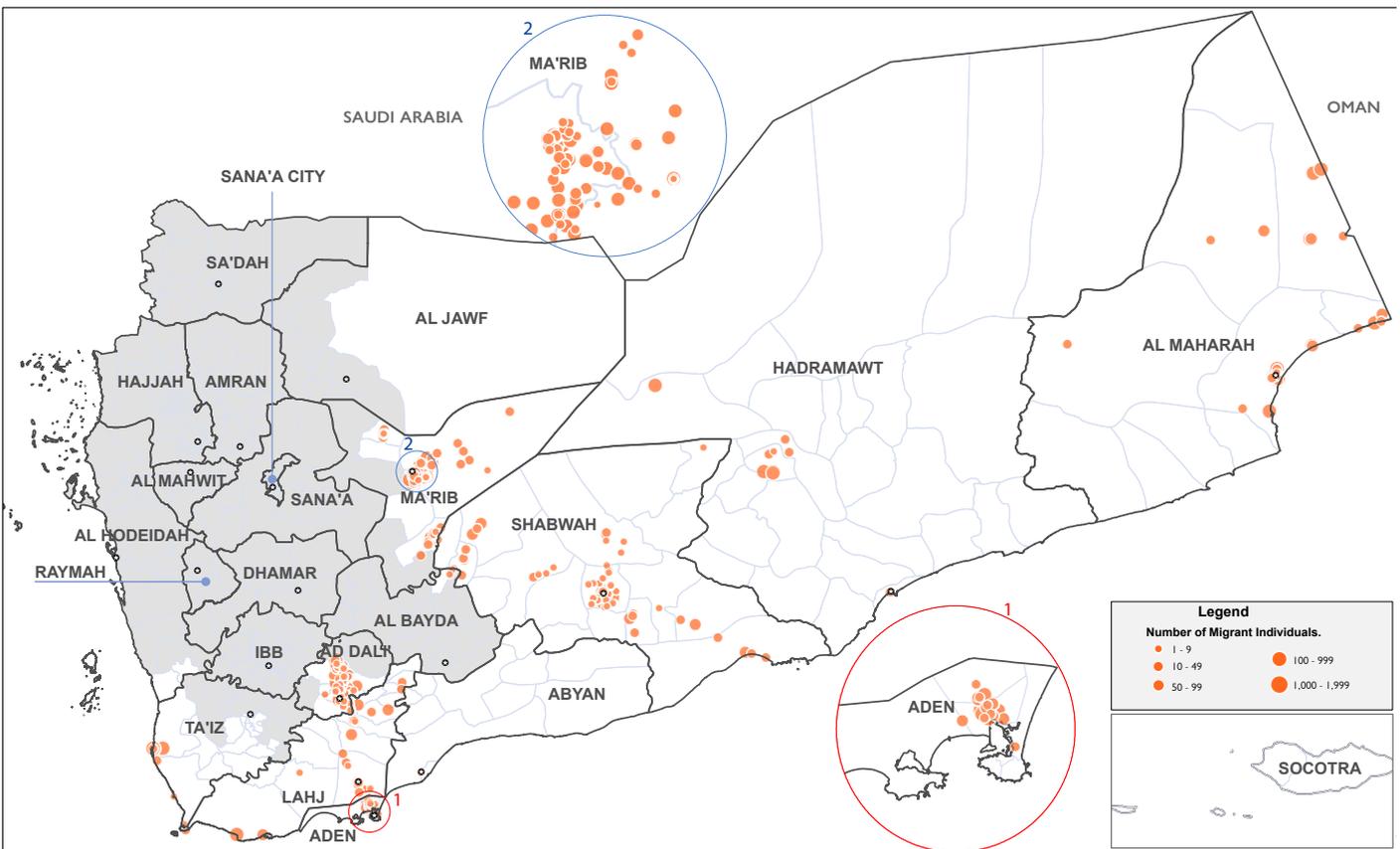
The greatest concentration of migrants on a district level was found in Al Mansurah district (Aden Governorate) with 8,962 migrants, followed by Ma'rib City district in Ma'rib Governorate (6,883 ind.), Al Ghaydhah's district in Al Maharah Governorate (5,395 ind.) and Ma'rib district in Ma'rib Governorate (4,487 ind.).

The majority of migrants came from Ethiopia (88%) while the other 12 per cent came from Somalia and less than one per cent came from other countries. Over three-quarters of all Somali nationals were concentrated in Al Maharah (73%), followed by Ad Dali (19%).

The majority of migrants were males above the age of 18 (82%) followed by males under 18 (9%). Female migrants were composed of five per cent above 18 and four per cent under 18.

Findings on persons with special needs indicated that 10 per cent of female migrants were pregnant or lactating, one per cent of migrants were children under five years old and one per cent were unaccompanied minors.

Map of Migrant 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.

3.2 Migrant Profile

According to key informants 62 per cent of migrants travelled to or through Yemen because of economic reasons followed by reasons related to conflict (38%) with less than one per cent for food insecurity and less than one per cent for health reasons. Conflict related reasons for movement were especially common for migrants live in Aden and Al Maharah. According to key informants, more than half of all migrants (63%) intended to move elsewhere within the next three months while 32 per cent intend to remain staying at their current location within this period. The rest five per cent of migrants intended to return to their origin.

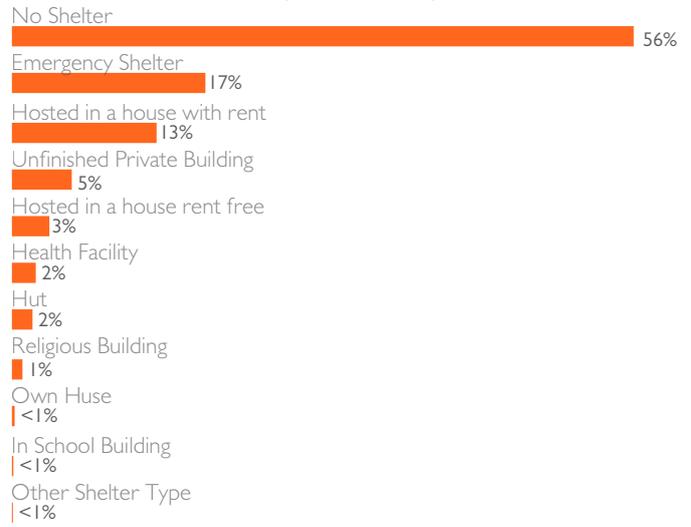
Key informants estimate that across assessed areas, 16,707 migrants (40%) had arrived within six months prior to the assessment. While the intended period of stay remained unknown for most migrants who arrived within the last six months (37%), 12 per cent were reported intending to remain for less than six months and 11 per cent longer than six months. It should be noted that this information is indicative only based on the information key informants have gathered in their interactions with migrants of the locations in question.

Nearly half of all migrants - many of whom remain in one place for extended periods of time - were reported to be living without shelter (56%).

Only under a quarter revealed to be hosted in rented houses and 17 per cent were living in makeshift shelters.

Migrant Shelter Type

(n=42,073 ind)



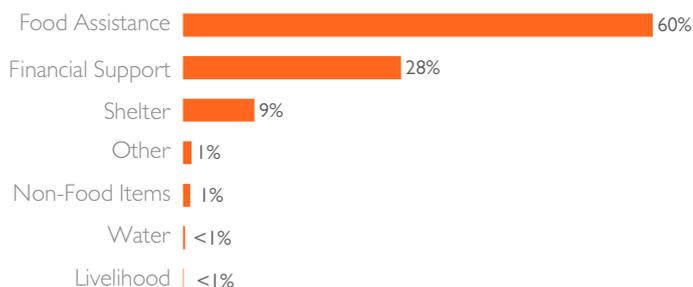
Among governorates with the highest number of migrants, a complete lack of shelter was especially commonly reported in Aden (99%) and Hadramawt (88%). Al Maharah migrants were reported to commonly live in rented houses (50%). Over a quarter of migrants living in Ma'rib were reported to live in emergency shelter (28%) with 47 per cent not having any shelter.



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) enumerator, records information of migrants during conducted area assessment in Ma'rib governorate in Aug 2023.

Migrants Priority Needs

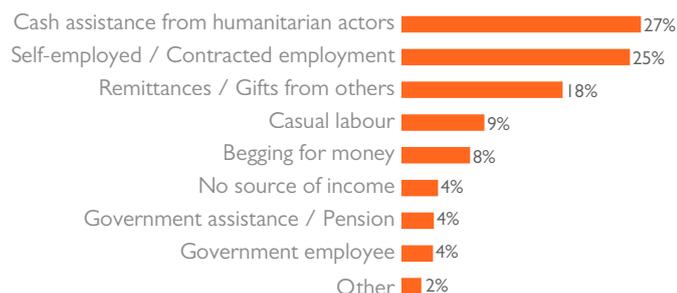
(n=42,073 ind)



According to key informants, food assistance was the main priority need reported by migrants (60%). This was followed by financial assistance (28%) and shelter (9%). Migrants in Aden and Al Maharah in particular were reported to primarily be in need of food assistance (98% and 52% respectively). In Shabwah, the most commonly cited priority need is food assistance too (51%) followed by financial support (49%). Ma'rib migrants cited food assistance in 47 per cent of cases followed by financial assistance (31%).

Migrants main source of income

(n=42,073 ind)

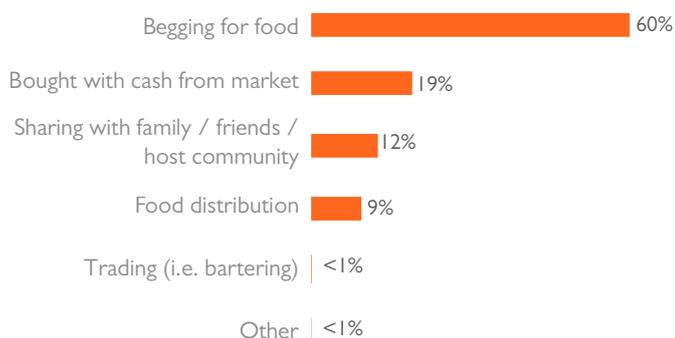


Disclaimer: 'Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.'

Based on findings, IOM estimates that nine per cent of migrants engaged in casual labour and eight per cent begged for money at the time of waiting for the next journey. Over four per cent of migrants were reported not having source of income when interviewed. While casual labour was more often reported in Al Maharah (32%) and Aden (6%), no source of income was a more prevalent for migrants in Ta'iz (47%) and Shabwah (31%). Migrants in Shabwah were also more often cited to rely on assistance or gifts from others (39%).

Migrants main source of food

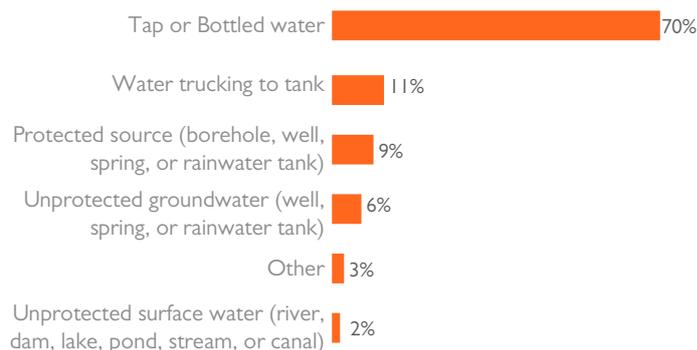
(n=42,073 ind)



While nine per cent of migrants were reported to engage in casual labour, 59 per cent stated that they begged as main source of food according to key informants. Some 19 per cent were reported to buy food from markets using cash and nine per cent relied on food distributions. Among the governorates with the highest migrant populations, food begging was the most commonly cited in Aden (91%) and Shabwah (58%).

Migrants main source of drinking water

(n=42,073 ind)



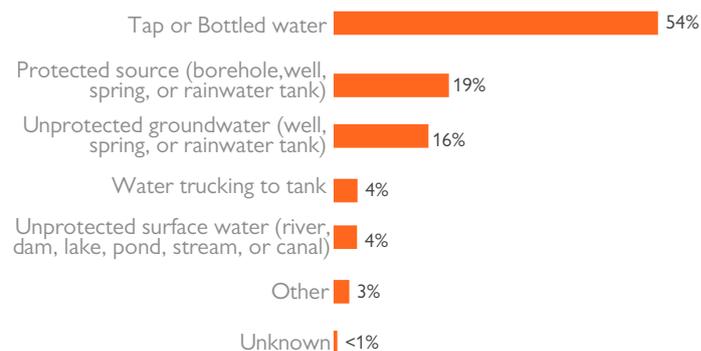
Disclaimer: 'Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.'

More than half of all migrants were said to rely on taps and bottled water as source of drinking water (70%). Six per cent of migrants were stated to access unprotected groundwater as main source of drinking water.

Sources varied drastically from governorate to governorate. In Aden and Abyan, all migrants were reported to rely on taps or bottled water. This source was also the most common source in Shabwah (97%) and Ma'rib (55%). Migrants in Al Maharah mostly rely from tanks (water trucking) (47%) which was also common for just under a third of migrants in Ma'rib (13%). Unprotected groundwater was found at a higher rate in Lahj (46%) and Ad Dali (38%).

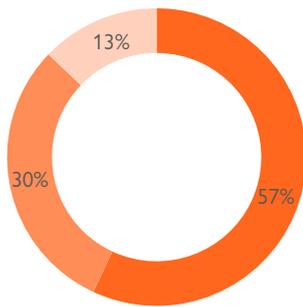
Migrants main source of non-drinking water

(n=42,073 ind)



According to key informants, tap or bottled water was the main source of non-drinking water for half of all migrants (54%). Protected sources like boreholes and wells made up 19 per cent while unprotected surface (like rivers and dams) and unprotected groundwater (like wells and springs) was used by 16 per cent of migrants. Taps were most commonly used in Aden (87%) and Shabwah (77%). A significant proportion of migrants in Ma'rib reportedly used unprotected surface water (12%).

Migrants main types latrines used
(n=42,073 ind)

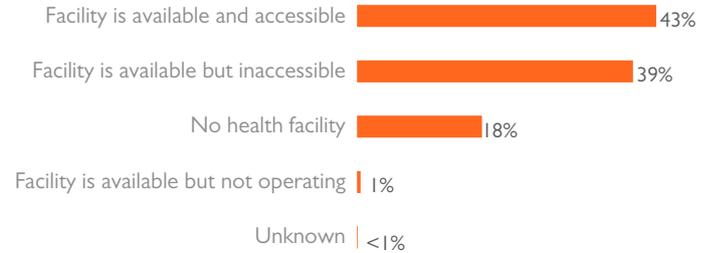


- No Latrine (in the open)
- Permanent latrine (flush or pit)
- Semi-Permanent Latrine (pit, dry or other)

Nearly two-thirds of migrants were reported to not have access to latrines (57%) according to key informants. This was especially prevalent in Aden (100%), Shabwah (80%) and Ma'rib (72%).

Migrants access to health facilities

(n=42,073 ind)



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

According to key informants, almost one-fifth of total migrants reported have no health facility in their location. While health facilities are reported to be present in Aden and Ma'rib, they remain widely inaccessible to migrants according to key informants (67% and 37% respectively). In Shabwah and Ma'rib health facilities are reportedly not available to 44 and 26 per cent of migrants respectively.



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team, collects data figures on displacement in Hadramawt governorate during conducted area assessment in 2023.



 **DTM**
DISPLACEMENT
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