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 disaster 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.

Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) operates in 13 out of Yemen's 22 governorates, covering areas controlled by the Internationally Recognized 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.
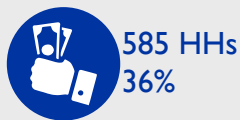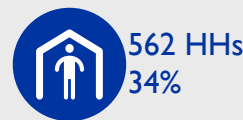
KEY FINDINGS

1,648 — IDP Households

9,888 — IDP Individual*

585 HHs 36% — Need financial support

562 HHs 34% — Need Shelter

7 Governorates

198 Locations

387 — Returnee Households

2,322 — Returnee Individual*

146 HHs 38% — Need financial support

2 Governorates

10 Locations

** IOM DTM estimates that one household represents six individuals.*

NEW DISPLACEMENT JAN TO JUNE 2024

The ongoing conflict in Yemen has continued to displace families throughout the country. The first half of 2024 saw new displacement, a continuing humanitarian challenge fueled by a combination of protracted conflict, economic hardship, and sporadic natural hazards. Despite various efforts by national and international organizations to stabilize the situation, thousands of Yemeni families found themselves uprooted from their homes, seeking refuge in relatively safer areas, often with limited access to essential services.

Between January and June 2024, DTM tracked a total of 1,648 instances of household displacements across the country. Please note that this can include multiple displacement meaning that these are not necessarily 1,648 distinct households. This period witnessed varied trends in displacement, with numbers peaking in January and gradually declining through June with a peak in May. The decrease in displacement figures later in the period might reflect temporary lulls in conflict or seasonal factors, but it also raises concerns about underreported cases in more remote or inaccessible areas.

Ma'rib, Al Hodeidah, and Ta'iz emerged as the most affected governorates, with Marib alone accounting for 770 displaced households. The ongoing conflict in these regions, coupled with economic deterioration, has exacerbated the situation, forcing families to abandon their homes in search of safety. The relatively higher displacement in these areas can be attributed to their strategic significance in the ongoing conflict, making these hotspots of military activity and civilian casualties.

Jan - June 2023 vs 2024 Newly Displaced HHs Tracked by RDT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
HHs 2023	1,000+	506	910	561	245	210
HHs 2024	344	302	273	228	340	161
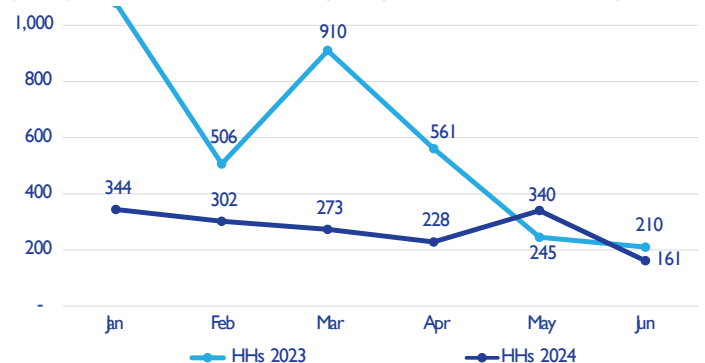
DISPLACEMENT TRENDS IN FIRST HALF 2024

The first half of 2024 has seen a decrease in the number of people displaced from their homes in Yemen. DTM recorded more than 9,888 people forced to flee their homes, seeking safety and shelter elsewhere in the first six months of the year. This is half of the number displaced during the same period in 2023 when there were 21,066 individual displacements.

According to recent data, the governorates most affected by this crisis are Ma'rib, Ta'iz, Al Hodeidah, Shabwah, and Lahj.

The governorate with the highest number of displacements in the first half of 2024 was Ma'rib, with 770 households (HHs) displaced. This is followed by Ta'iz (429 HHs), Al Hodeida (397HHs), Ad dali' (29 HHs) and Lahj (10 HHs). The governorates with the lowest number of displacements are Shabwah and Hadramawt. Ma'rib tops the list with a staggering (770 HHs) displaced during this period in the districts of Ma'rib City (393 HHs), Ma'rib (280 HHs), and Harib (93 HHs). Most displacements were from within the governorate and most of arrived from Harib District (72 HHs) and from Al Hodeidah Governorate (137 HHs).

Ta'iz follows closely with 429 HHs displaced. As one of Yemen's largest cities and historically significant regions, Ta'iz has been heavily impacted by the conflict. DTM tracked in Ta'iz displacements in Jabal Habashi (219 HHs), Al Makha (58 HHs), and Ash Shamayatayn (34 HHs) districts.

Most displacements within the governorate originated from the districts of Maqbanah (158 HHs) and Al Maafer (118) and about 24 households came from Al Hodeidah Governorate.

Al Hodeidah, a strategic port city on Yemen's western coast, has seen 394 households displaced during this period in Al Khukhah (241 HHs), and Hays (154 HHs) districts. Most displacements within the governorate originated from At Tuhayta (104 HHs), Al Jarrahi (57 HHs), and Hays districts (54 HHs) as well as from Maqbanah district in Ta'iz governorate (92 HHs).

### HHs Newly displaced Jan - June 2024 by Governorate
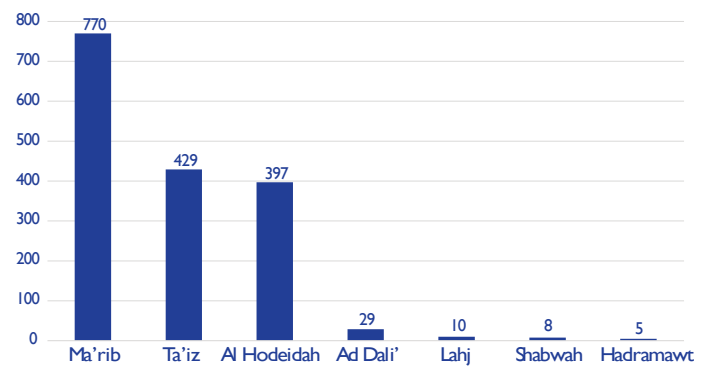
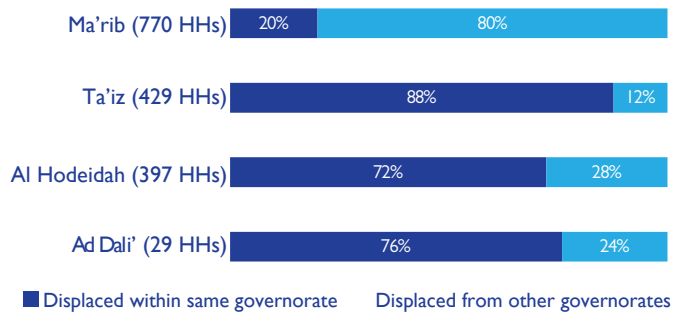## GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT
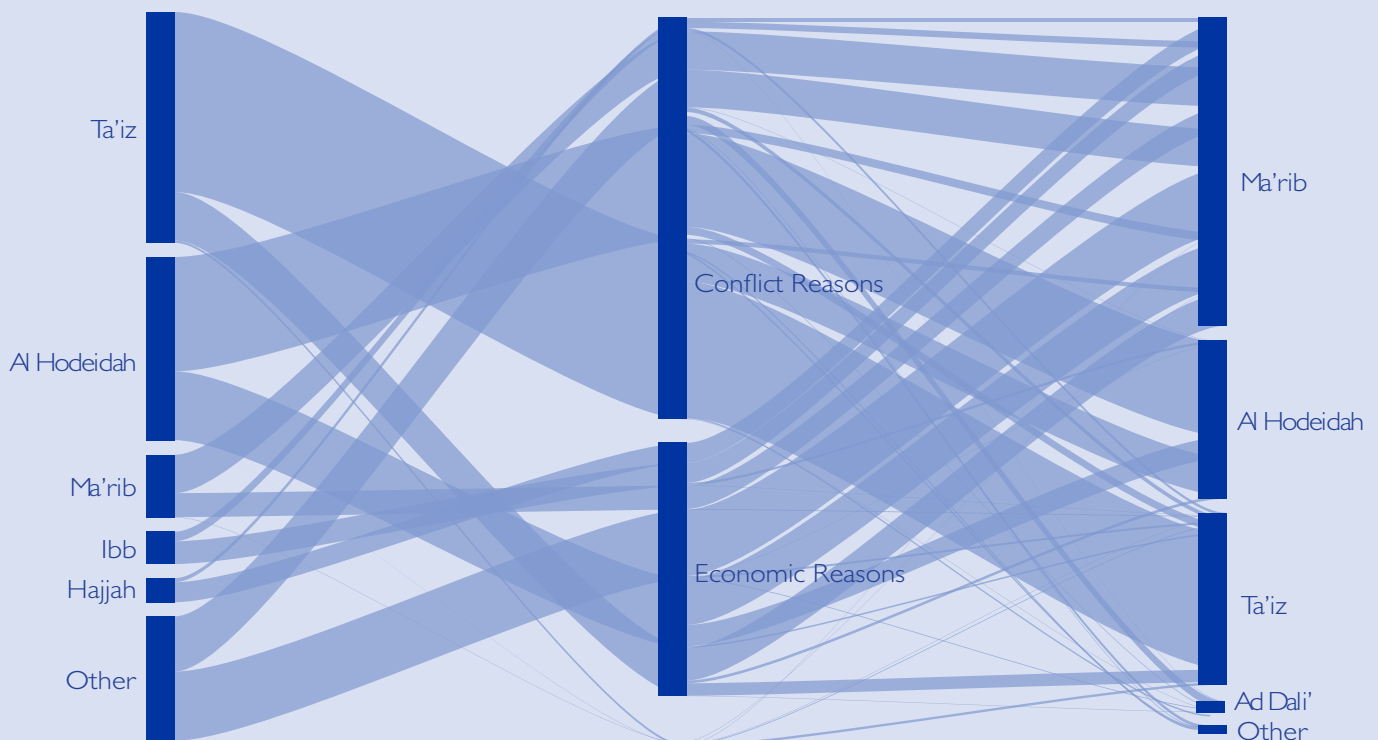
DISPLACEMENT REASONS IN FIRST HALF 2024

• Conflict remains the primary driver, responsible for 1,004 instances of household displacements. Violence continues to affect populations, particularly in frontline areas. Families are often left with no choice but to flee, sometimes multiple times, to avoid becoming casualties of war. The intense conflict in Ma'rib and Al Hodeidah highlights the ongoing struggle for control in these regions, with civilians bearing the brunt of the violence.

• Economic collapse related to the conflict has displaced 633 households, underscoring the severe impact of Yemen's deteriorating economic situation. The scarcity of jobs, soaring inflation, and the depreciation of the Yemeni rial have rendered many families unable to meet basic needs. In some cases, the lack of economic opportunities has pushed people to flee in search of livelihoods, further compounding the displacement crisis. Governorates like Taiz have seen significant economic-driven displacement, reflecting the broader economic malaise affecting the country.

• Natural hazards, though less frequent, still contributed to the displacement of 11 households. Yemen, already vulnerable due to its geographic location, faces risks such as floods, landslides, and droughts. These hazards often exacerbate the suffering of already vulnerable populations, particularly those living in makeshift shelters or overcrowded camps.
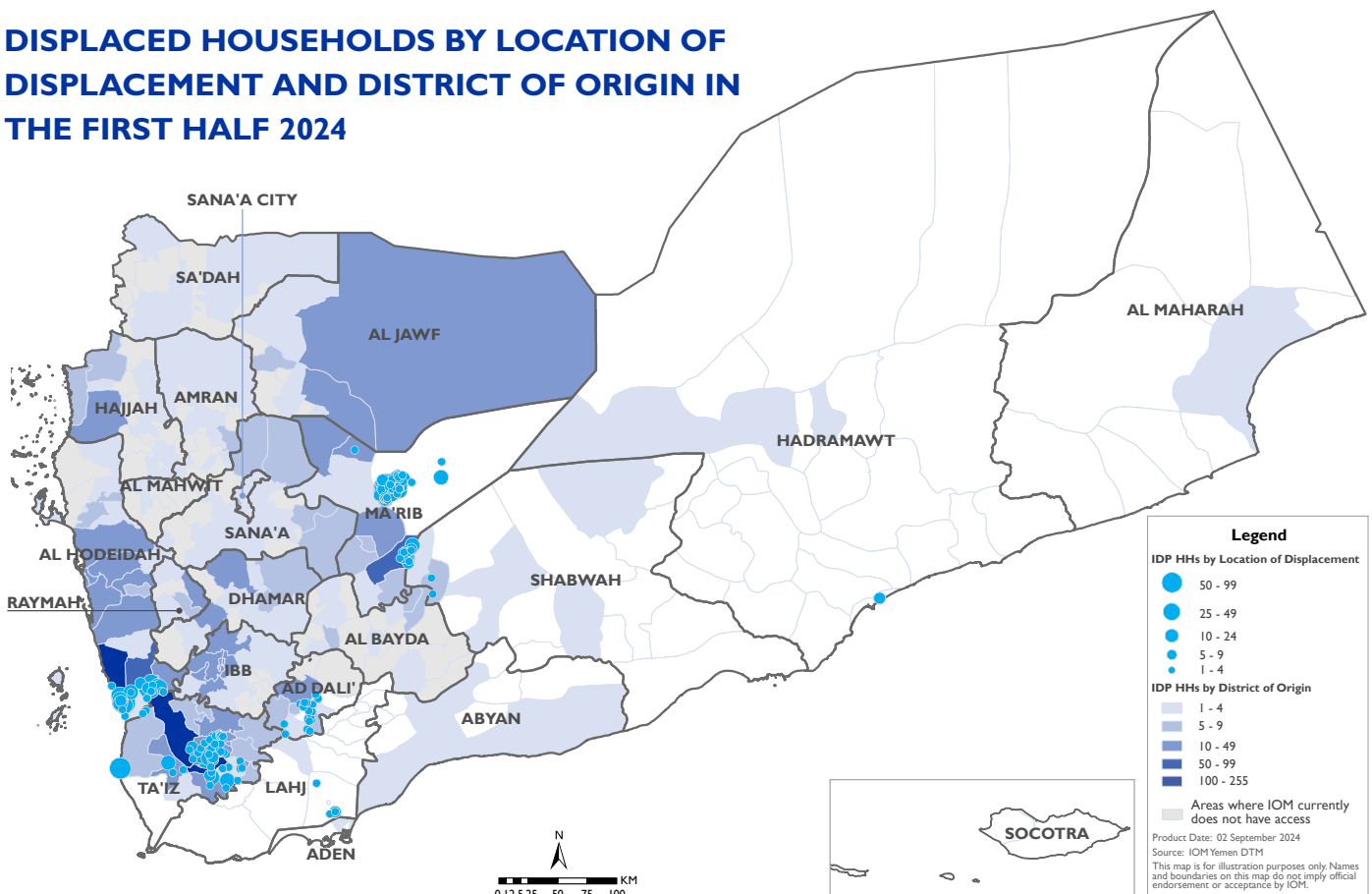
Reasons for Displacement

- 1%
- 38%
- 61%

■ Conflict Reasons
■ Economic Reasons
■ Natural Hazard Reasons
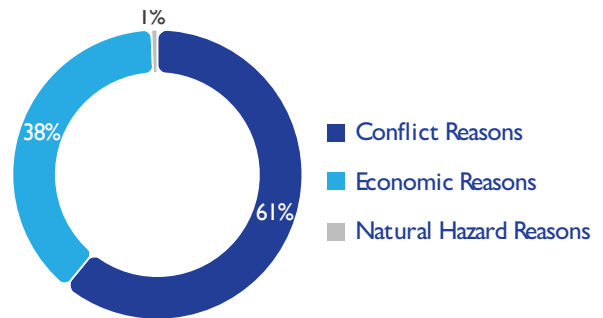
Governorate-Internal Displacement Within the Four Governorates with the Highest Numbers of new IDP HHs January to June 2024
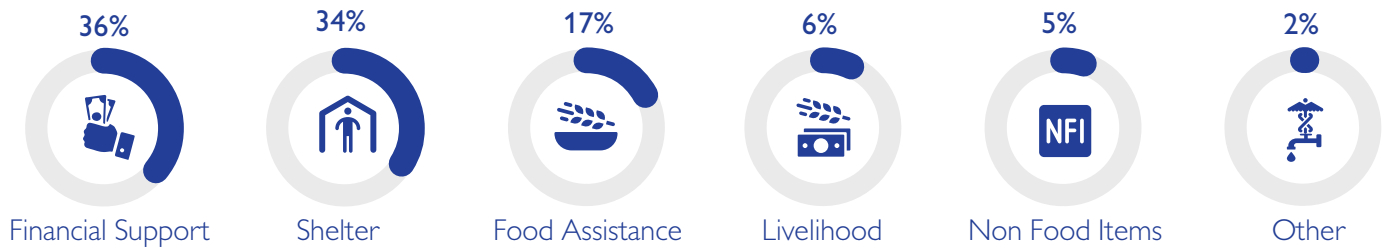
Governorate	Displaced within same governorate	Displaced from other governorates
Ma'rib (770 HHs)	20%	80%
Ta'iz (429 HHs)	88%	12%
Al Hodeidah (397 HHs)	72%	28%
Ad Dali' (29 HHs)	76%	24%

■ Displaced within same governorate   ■ Displaced from other governorates

DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT AND DISTRICT OF ORIGIN IN THE FIRST HALF 2024

SANA'A CITY
SA'DAH
AL JAWF
AL MAHARAH
HAJJAH
AMRAN
AL MAHWIT
SANA'A
MA'RIB
HADRAMAWT
AL HODEIDAH
DHAMAR
SHABWAH
RAYMAH
AL BAYDA
IBB
'AD DALI'
ABYAN
TA'IZ
LAHJ
ADEN

Legend

IDP HHs by Location of Displacement
- ● 50 - 99
- ● 25 - 49
- ● 10 - 24
- ● 5 - 9
- · 1 - 4

IDP HHs by District of Origin
- 1 - 4
- 5 - 9
- 10 - 49
- 50 - 99
- 100 - 255
- Areas where IOM currently does not have access

SOCOTRA

Product Date: 02 September 2024
Source: IOM Yemen DTM
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

N
KM
0 12.5 25   50   75   100

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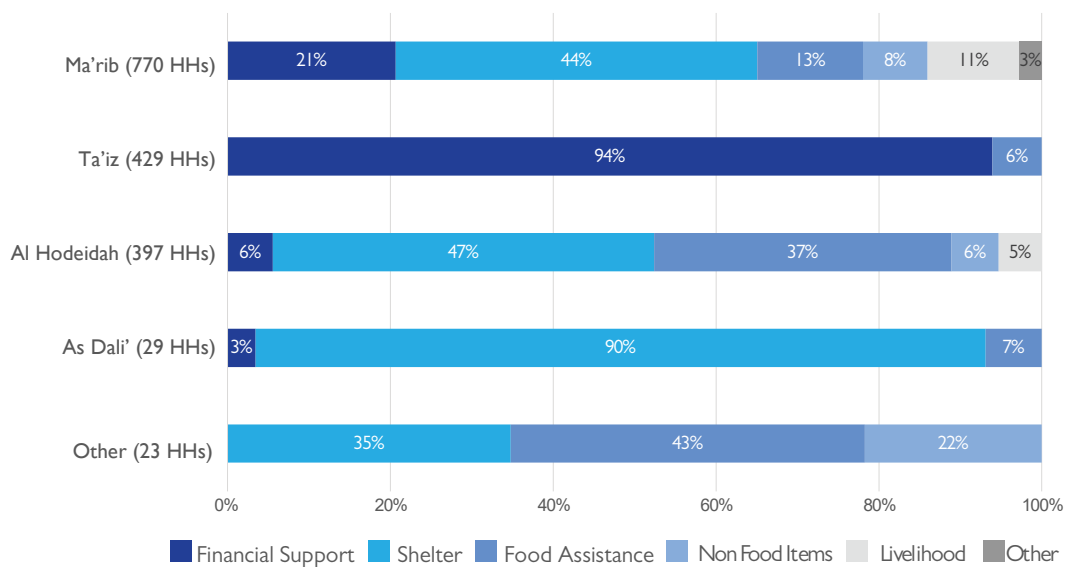
PRIMARY IDP NEEDS

36%	**34%**	**17%**	**6%**	**5%**	**2%**
Financial Support	Shelter	Food Assistance	Livelihood	Non Food Items	Other

IOM Yemen DTM recorded that financial aid shelter remain the most urgent primary needs for IDPs in Yemen. The majority of displaced households highlighted the needs for the first half of 2024 as stated below:
• Financial support and shelter figured as the most urgent needs, with 585 and 562 households respectively requiring immediate help. Many of these families have lost their primary sources of income due to the conflict or economic downturn, making them highly dependent on aid.
• Food assistance was critical for 283 households, as food insecurity remains rampant in displacement sites, where access to markets is often limited or non-existent.
• Livelihood support was also crucial, with 108 households expressing the need for help to rebuild their lives. Without sustainable income sources, these families risk falling into a cycle of poverty and dependency.
• Non-food items like blankets, cooking utensils, and hygiene kits are essential for 89 households, particularly those living in temporary shelters.
• Health services, sanitation, water, and protection services are less frequently reported as primary need but are still vital for the well-being of the displaced. The few households in need of these services are often the most vulnerable, including women, children, and the elderly.

Main Needs of Newly Displaced Housheholds by Governorate
(N = 1,648 HHs)

Governorate	Financial Support	Shelter	Food Assistance	Non Food Items	Livelihood	Other
Ma'rib (770 HHs)	21%	44%	13%	8%	11%	3%
Ta'iz (429 HHs)	94%	6%				
Al Hodeidah (397 HHs)	6%	47%	37%	6%	5%	
As Dali' (29 HHs)	3%	90%	7%			
Other (23 HHs)		35%	43%	22%		

Legend: ■ Financial Support ■ Shelter ■ Food Assistance ■ Non Food Items ■ Livelihood ■ Other

METHODOLOGY

IOM uses RDT to compile daily information from various partners including local and international NGOs, and local and national authorities. Compilation is done through document review, as well as personal and/or phone interviews. RDT Data in this report was collected between 1 January to 30 June 2024. Where IOM has direct access, IOM field teams verify information provided by partners through visual observation, review of individual registries and key informant interviews.

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).

GLOSSARY TERMS

Displacement: A forced removal of a person from his/her home or country, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters.

Household: A household represents a family of six individuals.

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.

IDP Returnee: any person who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.

Location: a populated place to the smallest geographical division. In an urban area, this may be a neighbourhood and in a rural area, a village.

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

Critical Shelter: is either in urban or rural settlements composed of grouped families or isolated and dispersed settlements detached from a main location.

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 and Flow Monitoring Registries and Surveys. DTM Yemen also supports the humanitarian planning cycle (HNO/HRP) and clusters with implementation and data processing of the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA).

To find detailed breakdowns, movement trends, datasets and more, consult the DTM Displacement website

IOM'S DTM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY

European Union