Yemen Area Assessment
Round 37
March 2019

BACKGROUND

DTM Yemen has been operational since 2015; there was a break in operations in the North of the country that began in November 2017, but activities resumed countrywide in July 2018. To date, there is coverage in all 22 Governorates, specifically in 333 districts and approximately 41,000 locations (villages and neighborhoods)[1] across Yemen, implementing various assessment activities including the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), 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).

METHODOLOGY

Sub-Area Assessment (Mobility Tracking)

The aim of the Sub-Area Assessment is to track and monitor IDP and returnee populations in Yemen. Information is collected on population size, area of origin, current location, duration of displacement, shelter types, priority needs and movement trends.

DTM has complete country coverage across all of Yemen, with active data collection taking place in all 22 governorates and 333 districts. For operational purposes for the assessment, there is further division into 2,287 sub-areas. These sub-areas are generally at the sub-district level, though some can be expanded to the district level and others condensed to the neighborhood level, depending on the population in the area to be assessed.

Data is collected through an extensive Key Informant (KI) network within the operational area. In the Yemen context, the suggested practice for field teams and implementing partners is to select KI representatives of both the host and IDP communities while adhering to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence. This ensures that the selected KIs are the most relevant and appropriate individuals to ensure the successful implementation of the exercise. This round 9,917 Key Informants were interviewed to collect the data, of whom 5 per cent or 464 were female and 95 per cent or 9,453 were male.

Among the main outputs of the Sub-Area Assessment, is a list of locations where IDPs and/or returnees are present that can be used to inform more detailed assessments at the location level, including the annual Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA). DTM field staff, along with KIs, use the Sub-Area Assessment tool to capture locations, which are matched to the identified locations in the OCHA Common Operational Dataset (P-Codes).

Using a standardized and structured approach to the selection of KIs is a key step to ensuring that data collected in the 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 quarterly cycles (Rounds). Deployed DTM staff, called enumerators, are in regular communication with their KI network throughout each month and work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate the displacement statistics collected. The forms and definitions used can be accessed here.

The methodology of the Sub-Area Assessment is self-validating and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment.

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1 Number of locations where IOM collected data in Yemen for the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment

Figure 1: Map of IDP and Returnee Households as of Nov 2018
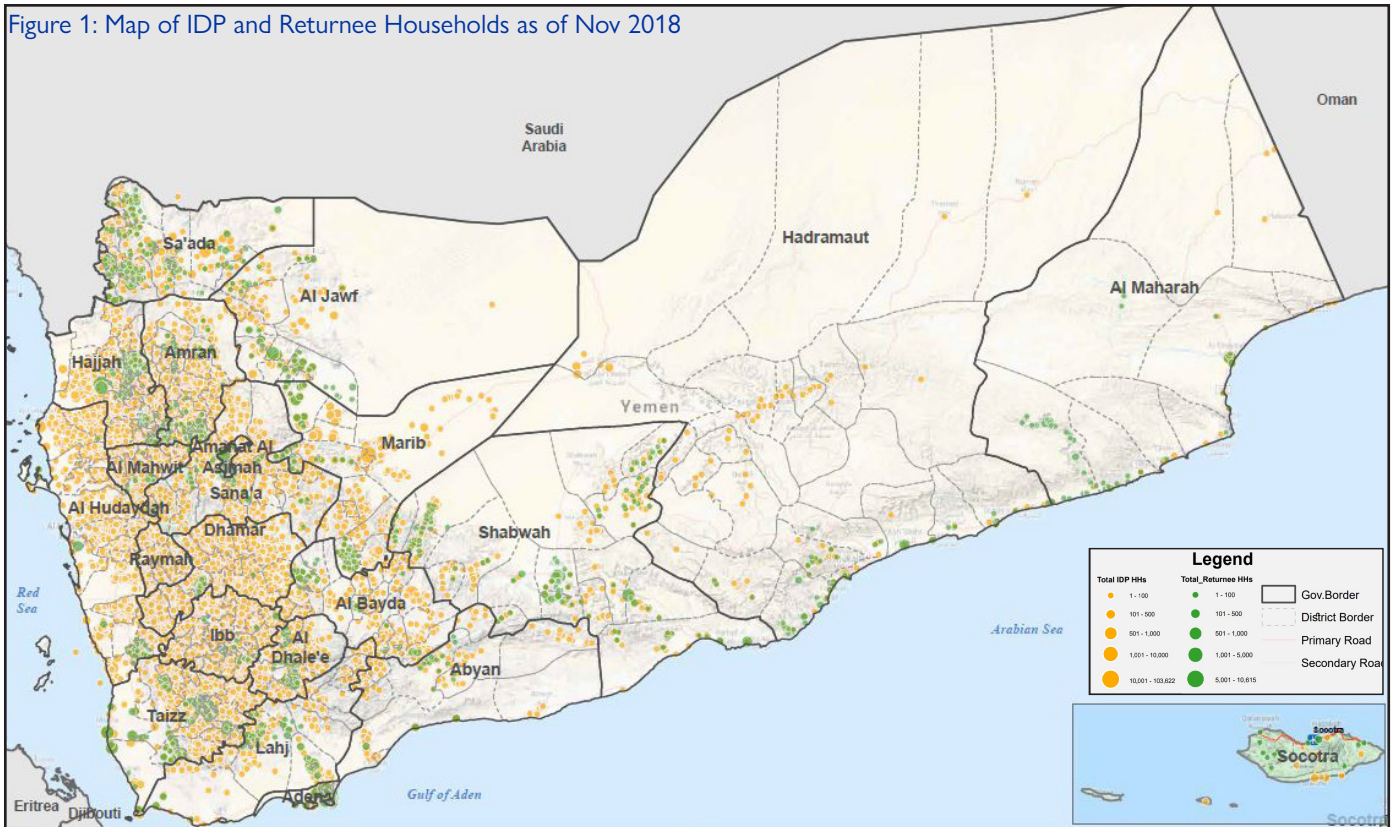
3,647,250
IDPs

1,280,562
Returnees

All 22
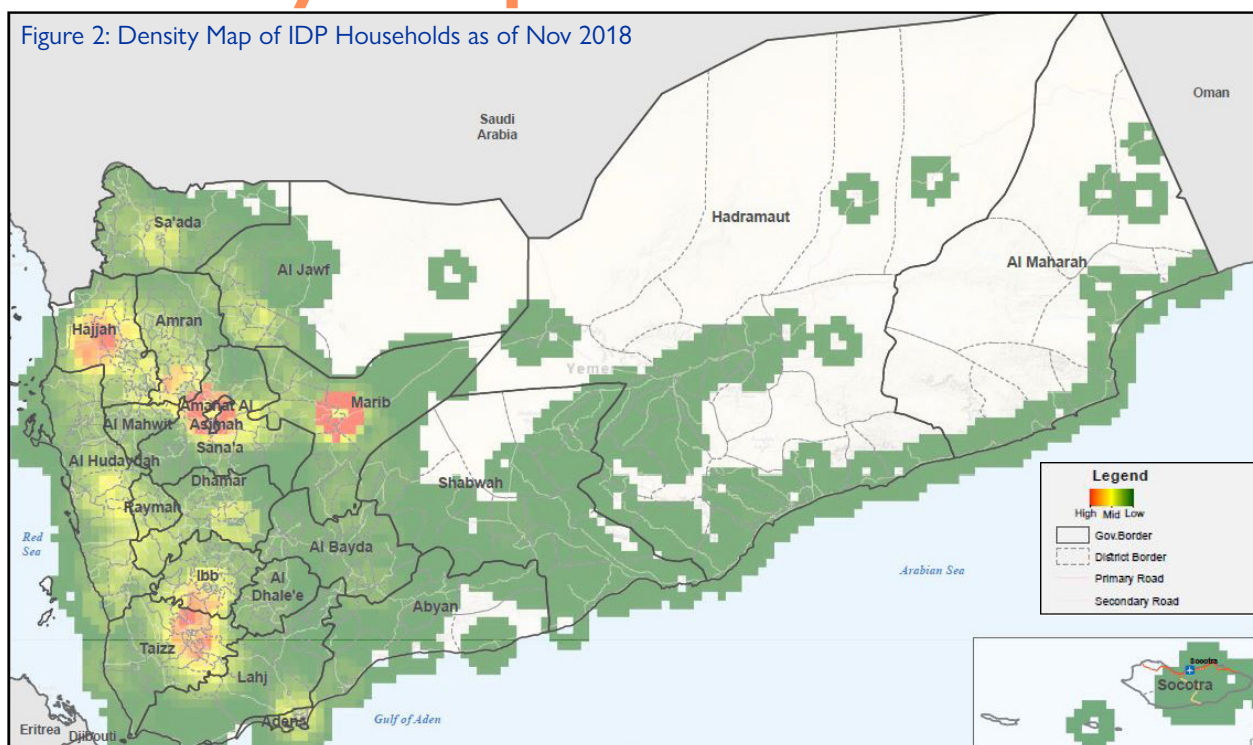Governorates

16,492
Locations

OVERVIEW

As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimates that there are 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015. For the same period, the DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million IDP returnees (213,427 households) across 22 governorates.

The long-term displacement and return figures were compiled with data from the 37th Round of the DTM Sub-Area Assessment in close coordination with national authorities to ensure access. The 37th Round was the first Round in which DTM had complete coverage of the country, with active data collection operations in all 22 governorates in 333 districts. Compiled datasets can be found here.

Internally Displaced Persons

Figure 2: Density Map of IDP Households as of Nov 2018

3,647,250 Individuals

Food Main Need

607,875 Households

Rented Accommodation

OVERVIEW OF IDPs

3,647,250 IDP individuals (607,875 households) were identifed during the round, representing over 12 per cent of the overall population.[2]

The governorate of Marib had the highest population of IDPs with 770,028 individuals (128,338 HH). Marib also had the single location with the highest IDP population: Marib city, which had a reported IDP population of 543,852 individuals (90,642 HH). In the next DTM Round, Marib city will be further divided into neighborhoods to ensure the feasibility of quantifying such a large presence. The locations with the next largest IDP populations were Sads Ahdak in Amanat Al Asimah governorate, with 57,444 individuals (9,574 HH), and Amran city in Amran governorate with 53,226 individuals (8,871 HH). In comparison to previous DTM rounds, the caseload in Marib is higher than previously estimated; this is likely due to the fact that this is the first time DTM has had full-coverage in the Governorate.

Assessed Governorate	Total IDP Households	Total IDP Individuals (6 per HH)
Abyan	4,854	29,124
Aden	9,933	59,598
Al Bayda	9,837	59,022
Al Dhale'e	5,551	33,306
Al Hudaydah	60,382	362,292
Al Jawf	25,015	150,090
Al Maharah	1,661	9,966
Al Mahwit	6,922	41,532
Amanat Al Asimah[3]	40,623	243,738
Amran	42,041	252,246
Dhamar	31,129	186,774
Hadramaut	3,381	20,286
Hajjah	62,470	374,820
Ibb	36,019	216,114
Lahj	11,582	69,492
Marib	128,338	770,028
Raymah	9,409	56,454
Sa'ada	28,424	170,544
Sana'a	16,411	98,466
Shabwah	4,599	27,594
Socotra	669	4,014
Taizz	68,625	411,750
Total	**607,875**	**3,647,250**

2 Central Statistical organization (CSO) population projection for 2019

3 In Amanat Al Asimah governorate, in the urban area of the capital city there were difficulties in collection of aggregated IDP data by location and sub area due to high population density and not well defined sub location (hara) list. Therefore joint DTM team of IOM and National Authorities estimates that there are estimated 40,000 IDP households (240,000 individuals) that are not included in the number collected during DTM Round 37 conducted in November and December 2018 for districts of As Sabain, Maain, Athaorah, Shuaub and At Tahrir.

YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Over half of the displacement in the country occured in 2015 at the beginning of the conflict in the country. Despite lower levels of displacement in 2016 and 2017, the number of displaced persons has grown, and the second half of 2018 saw over half a million people (684,948) newly displaced. Between June and December 2018, Al Hudaydah (511,314 individuals) and Haajah (157,122 individuals) governorates experienced high levels of displacement due to conflict along the Western coast. In addition, tropical cyclone Luban caused the displacement of almost 6,000 households in Al Mahara governorate in October 2018.

Figure 3: IDP Households by Year of Displacement

2,690	322,952	105,901	54,654	121,678
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
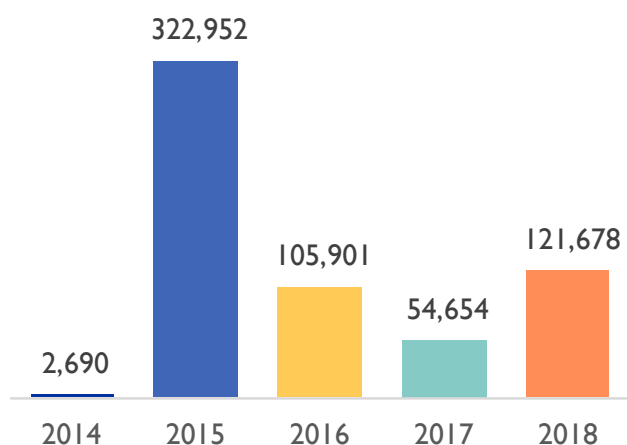
REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

According to key informants, the majority of IDP displacements (99.6%) were due to conflict, with just over 6,000 households displaced due to natural disaster. Governorates with the most IDPs due to natural disasters were Socotra (4,014 HH), Hadramaut (1,680 HH) and Shabwah (1,671 HH).
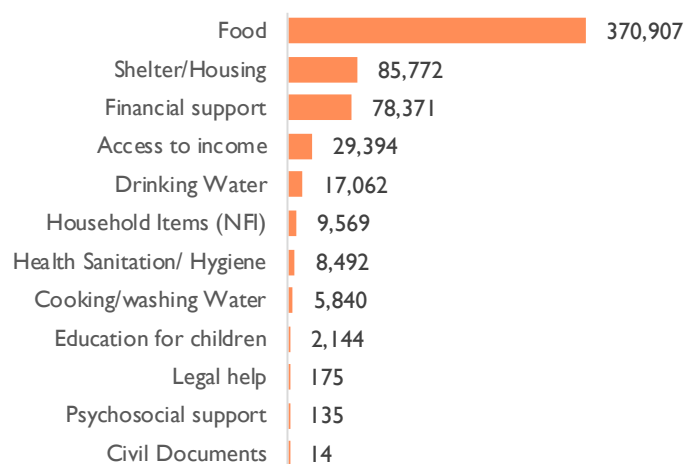
Figure 4: IDP Reasons for Displacement by Governorate

■ % Conflict   ■ % Natural Disaster
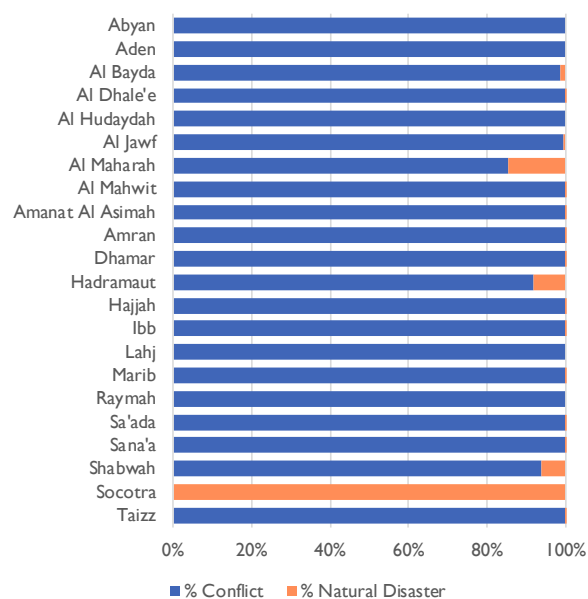
MAIN NEEDS

The main needs, according to key informants, were food (370,907 HH in need), shelter/housing (85,772 HH in need) and financial support (78,371 HH in need). At the governorate level, food was the main need for the greatest proportion of households in Abyan, Al Dhale'e, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amram, Dhamar, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Shabwah and Taizz governorates; shelter/housing was the main need for the greatest proportion of households in the Hajjah and Sa'ada governorates; and financial services were the main need of the greatest proportion of households in Adan, Al Bayda, Amanat Al Asimah, Hadramaut and Sana'a governorates.
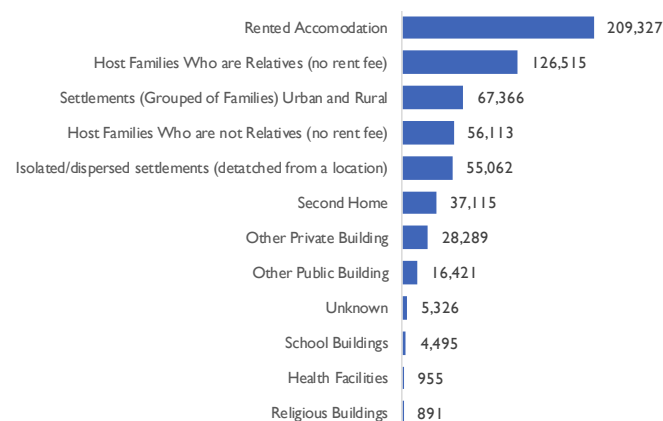
Figure 5: IDP Primary Needs by Household

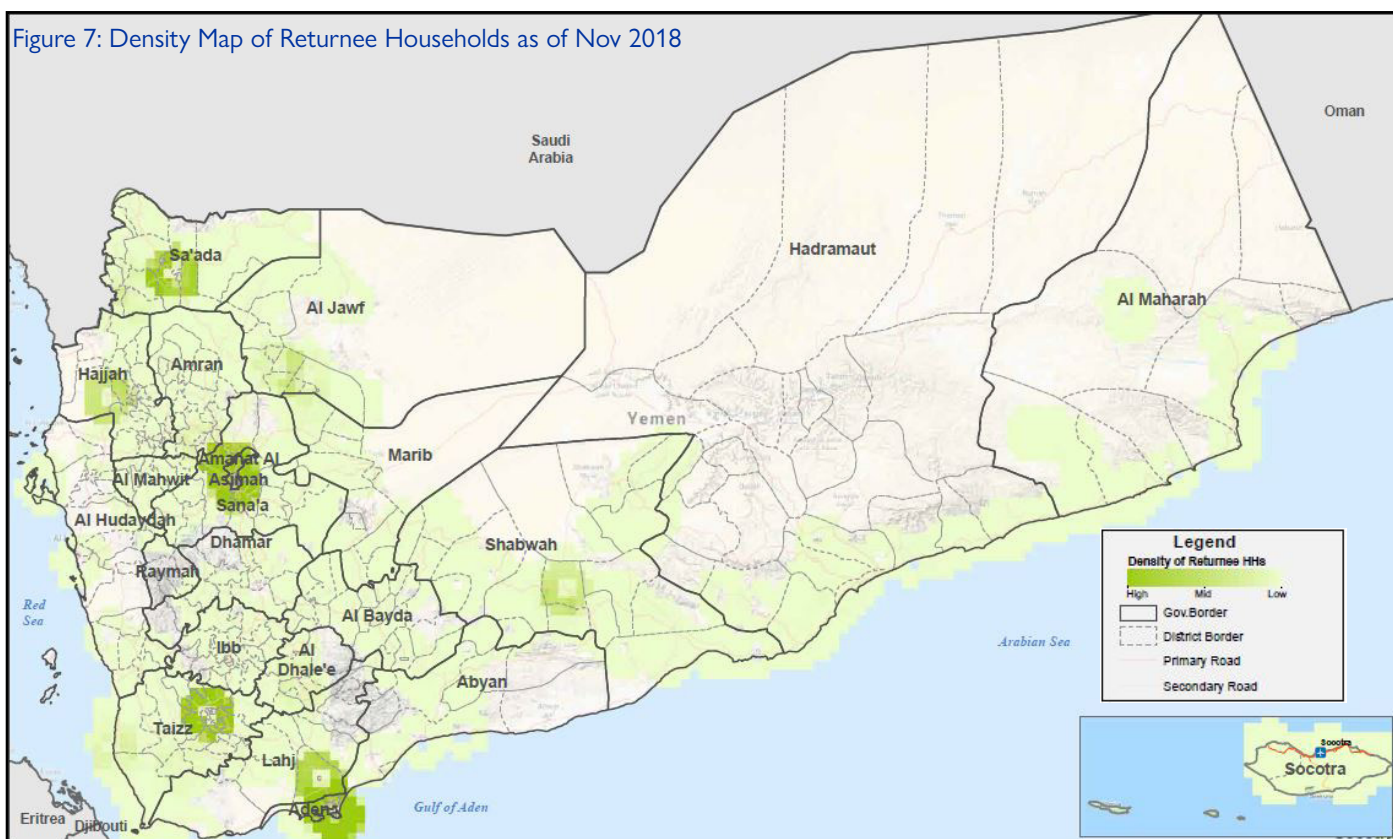|	
Food	370,907
Shelter/Housing	85,772
Financial support	78,371
Access to income	29,394
Drinking Water	17,062
Household Items (NFI)	9,569
Health Sanitation/ Hygiene	8,492
Cooking/washing Water	5,840
Education for children	2,144
Legal help	175
Psychosocial support	135
Civil Documents	14

ACCOMMODATION

While most IDPs reported living in rented accommodations (209,327 HH) in the country overall, the most common accommodation type of IDPs varied by governorate. In Taizz, Al Hudayda, Lahj, al Mahwit, Shabwah, Al Dhale'e, Al Maharah and Raymah governorates, the most common accommodation type was living with host families who are relatives.

Figure 6: IDP Accommodations by Household

Rented Accomodation	209,327
Host Families Who are Relatives (no rent fee)	126,515
Settlements (Grouped of Families) Urban and Rural	67,366
Host Families Who are not Relatives (no rent fee)	56,113
Isolated/dispersed settlements (detatched from a location)	55,062
Second Home	37,115
Other Private Building	28,289
Other Public Building	16,421
Unknown	5,326
School Buildings	4,495
Health Facilities	955
Religious Buildings	891

Returnees

Figure 7: Density Map of Returnee Households as of Nov 2018

1,280,562 Individuals

Food Main Need

213,427 Households

Original House Accommodation

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES

A returnee is defined as an IDP who has now returned to their place of habitual residence where they used to live prior to displacement. During the round, key informants reported a total of 1,280,562 returnee individuals (213,426 households), representing four per cent of the total population of Yemen. The governorate of Aden had the highest population of returnees at 299,412 individuals (49,902 HH), with the most returnees present in the sub-districts of Attawahi (14,288 HH), Craiter (13,603 HH) and Al Mualla (11,373 HH). The governorate of Raymah reported no returnees during the reporting period.

Assessed Governorate	Total returnee households	Total Returnee Individuals (6 per HH)
Abyan	1,916	11,496
Aden	49,902	299,412
Al Bayda	2,168	13,008
Al Dhale'e	5,632	33,792
Al Hudaydah	4,110	24,660
Al Jawf	9,511	57,066
Al Maharah	4,426	26,556
Al Mahwit	540	3,240
Amanat Al Asimah	29,408	176,448
Amran	6,678	40,068
Dhamar	1,610	9,660
Hadramaut	5,989	35,934
Hajjah	10,186	61,116
Ibb	1,071	6,426
Lahj	13,245	79,470
Marib	4,882	29,292
Raymah	-	-
Sa'ada	22,606	135,636
Sana'a	856	5,136
Shabwah	13,336	80,016
Socotra	634	3,804
Taizz	24,721	148,326
Total	213,427	1,280,562

YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Over half of the returned population returned to their habitual place of residence in 2015, with a gradual decrease in the number of returns throughout 2016 and 2017. 2018 saw a 33 per cent increase in the number of returnee households compared to the previous year, climbing from 21,949 HH in 2017 to 29,288 HH in 2018. Sa'ada governorate had the most returns in 2018 with 12,173 HHs. 95 per cent of the reported returns in Al-Hudaydah governorate happened in 2018.

Figure 8: Returnee Households by Year of Displacement
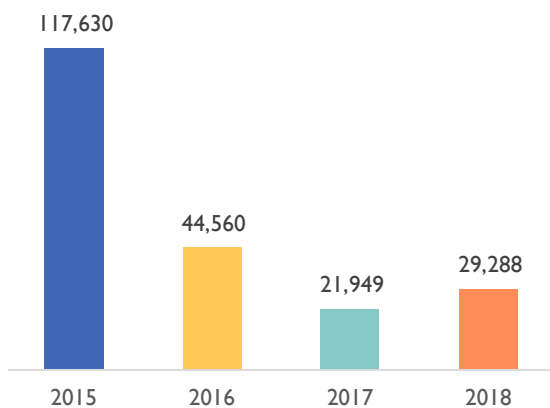
REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

According to key informants, 93 per cent of all returnees (198,806 HH) were initially displaced due to conflict, with the remaining seven per cent (14,621 HH) displaced due to natural disasters. Conflict was the main reason of displacement for 19 of the 22 governorates; the remaining three, where natural disaster was the main reason for displacement were Al Maharah, Hadramaut and Socotora.

Figure 9: Returnee Reasons for Displacement by Governorate
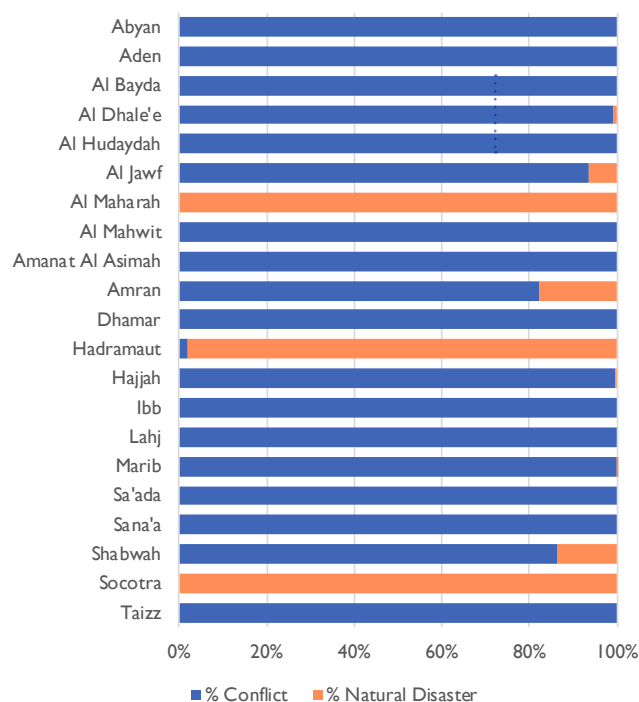
MAIN NEEDS

According to key informants, nearly 80 per cent of returnee households are in need of food or financial support, with 94,076 HHs and 74,589 HHs in need, respectively. Food was identified as the main need for the greatest proportion of households in 13 governorates, including Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwi, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Marib, Sa'ada, Sana'a and Taizz. Financial support was stated as the main need for the greatest proportion of returnee households in the governorates of Aden, Al Maharah, Hadramaut and Lahj.

Figure 10: Returnee Primary Needs by Household
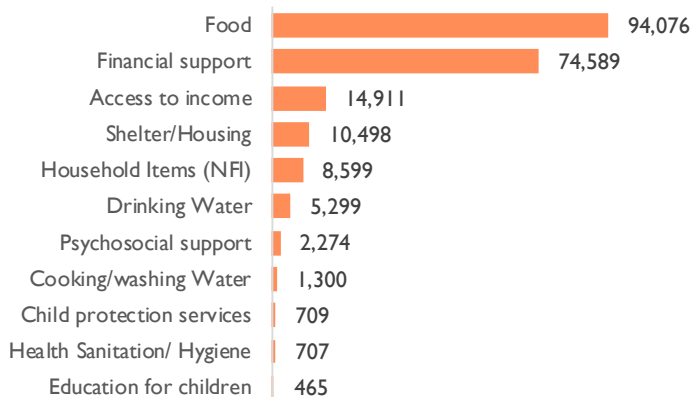

ACCOMMODATION

Sixty-eight per cent of all returnees (147,120 HH) have returned to their original home of habitual residence. The greatest proportion of returnees live in their original home of habitual residence in all but one governorate: Dhamar, where the greatest proportion of returnees are living in a second home (1,577 HH).

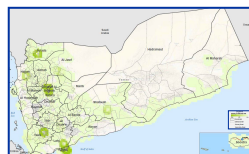Figure 11: Returnee Accommodations by Household
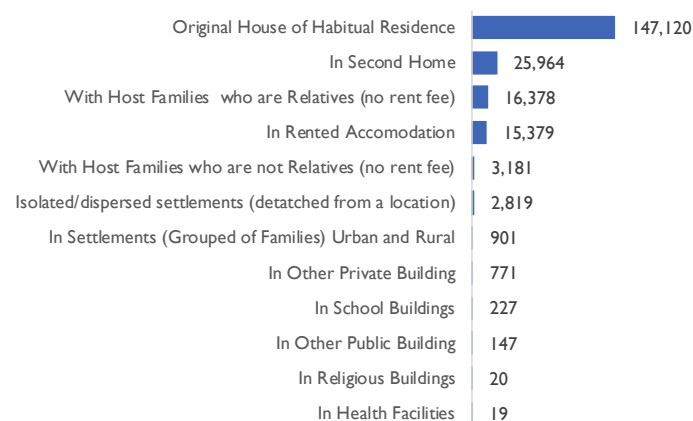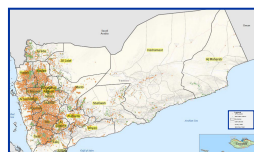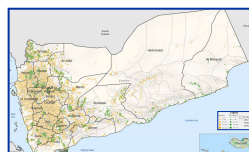
LIST OF PRODUCTS

MAPS:
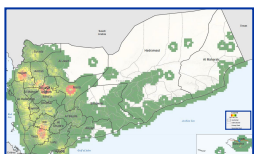
Countrywide Density Map of IDP Households

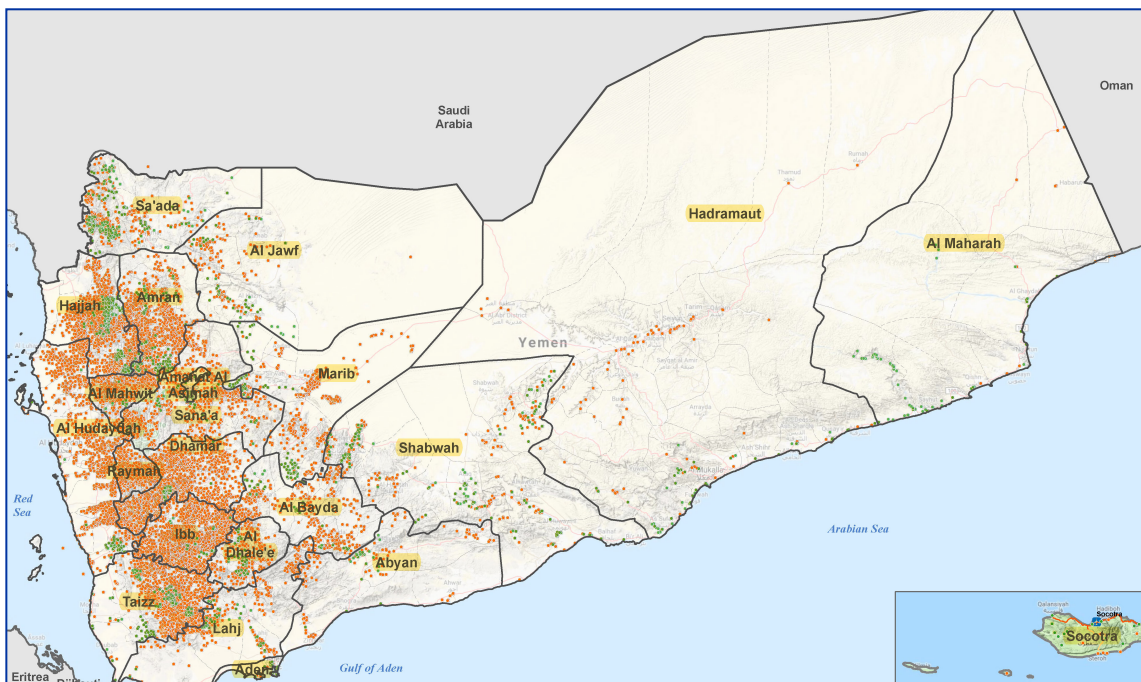Countrywide Density Map of Returnee Households

Map of IDP and Returnee Locations

Map of Assessed Locations by Size of IDP and Returnee Population

Maps of IDP and Returnee Locations by Governorate (Links in Map)

DATASET:

Area Assessment Round 37 Dataset of IDP and Returnee Locations

AREA ASSESSMENT TOOL:

Area Assessment Round 37 Form

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