IOM YEMEN: Rapid Displacement Tracking

DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

1 January– 26 May 2019

The ongoing conflict in Yemen, since March 2015, has led to the displacement of more than 3.6 million people (according to DTM's 2018 Area Assessment).

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking tool collects and reports on numbers of households forced to flee on a daily basis, allowing for regular reporting of new displacements in terms of numbers, geography and needs. In the first five months of 2019, conflict activities have resulted in new patterns of displacement, particularly in within Al Dhale'e and Al Hudaydah governorates.

From 05 to 26 May 2019, Households continued to move to move from and within Ad Dhale'e and Hajjah.

- **Natural Disaster Induced Secondary Displacement:** Intense rain in Abs caused an estimated 500 already displaced households living in Beni Qais camp to lose their only options for housing.
- **Al Dhale'e**: Ad Dhale'e (1,423 HH), Al Azariq (705 HH) and Al Hussein (705 HH) districts received the highest number of households arriving from Ad Dhale'e, Qa'atabah and Al Azariq.
- **Hajjah**: Khayran Al Muharraq (288 HH), Abs (137 HH), and Mustaba (128 HH) districts within displacement in the same district.
- **Amanat Al Asimah**: Ma'ain, As Sabain and Bani Al Harith districts received (497 HH) mostly from Al Hudaydah, Ad Dhale'e and Abs.

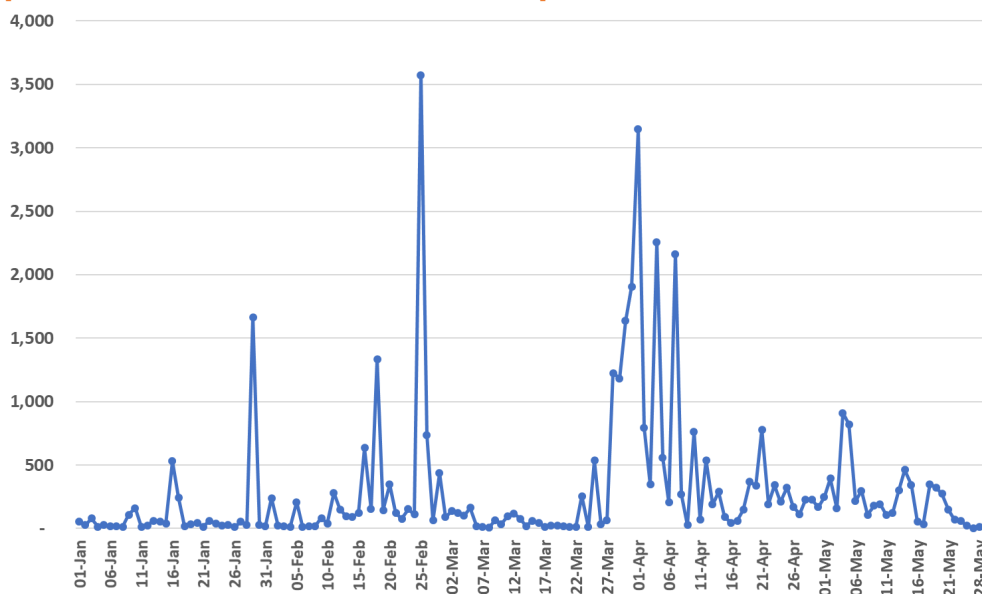## Total Number of displaced people
between 1 January and 26 May 2019

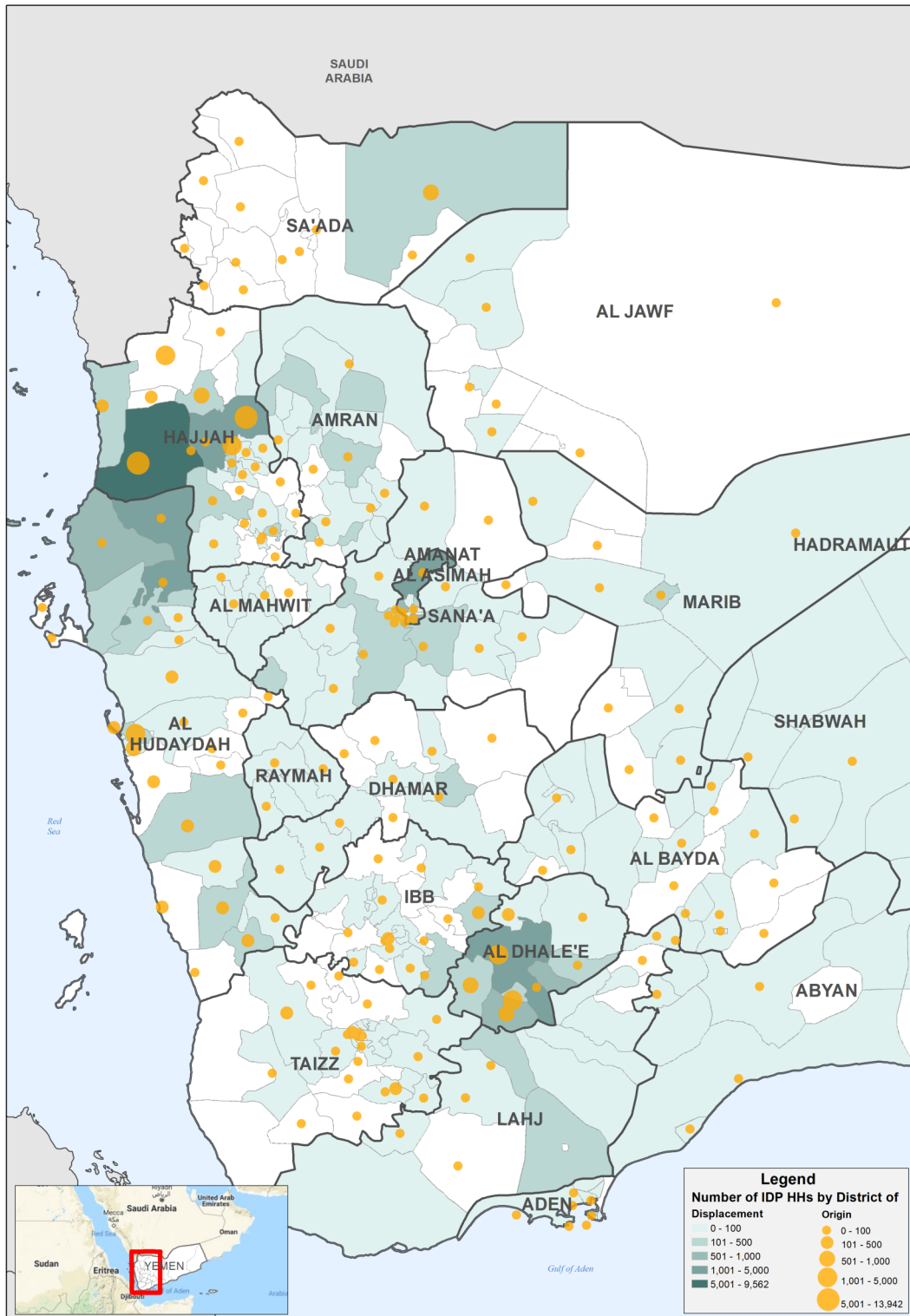### 42,596 Households
255,576 Individuals

Key Highlights

Since the beginning of 2019, there were **19 instances** of over **500 households** displaced in a single day (see figure 1).

Figure1: Displacement Timeline Based on Reported Date between 1 January and 26 May 2019

Map1: Districts of Origin and Displacement

The Districts of Origin and Displacement map illustrates the trends and directions of displacement in the 2019 conflict situations in **Hajjah, Al Hudydah, and Al Dhale'e governorates.**

Majority of the displaced moved within their districts and governorates of origin for a variety of reasons – many, for example, preferred to move further away from the conflict but in the same district/governorate where they have close family and relatives.

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Hajjah Conflict

The conflict in Hajjah governorate led to displacement of **25,889 HH,** mainly into Abs **14,272 HH**, Kushar **6,593 HH** and Aflah Ash Sham **1,848 HH**.

Displaced persons moved in varying directions: some households moved southwards towards the Al-Thami coast in Al Hudaydah governorate in districts of Al Qanawis **977 HH**, and Alluheyah **708 HH**; and Az Zuhrah **433 HH**, others were internally displaced within their districts of origin, such as **Abs 9,562 HH, Kushar 2,383 HH** and **Khayran Al Muharaq 2,219 HH**.

By the end of May, storms and heavy rains caused destruction over 500 temporary shelters in Beni Qais camp .

Displaced households living at Beni Qais camp flooded from their temporary homes.

Conflict IDPs receiving replacement shelter kits after their makeshift shelter was destroyed due to rain and flooding.
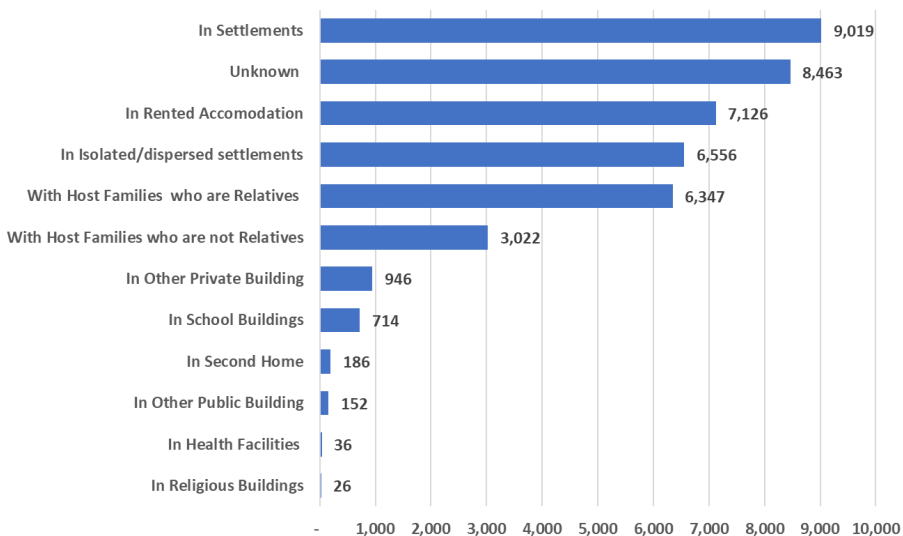
Al Hudaydah Conflict

Since 2018, the intensification of the conflict in Al Hudaydah has resulted in the largest wave of displacement witnessed in the past four years. Between January and May 2019, **4,374 HH** have been newly displaced from the governorate into Amant Al Asimah, Sana'a and Lahj governorates. In Amant Al Asimah governorate, displaced persons from Al Hudaydah are residing in As Sabain **334 HH**, Ma'ain **322 HH** and Shu'aub **155 HH** districts. In Sana'a Governorate, IDPs from Al Hudaydah are in Bani Matar district **246 HH**, and in Lahj governorate IDPs are displaced in Tuban district **157 HH**. Internal displacement within Al Hudaydah was towards **Al Hali 174 HH**, **Bayt Al Faqiah 129 HH** and **Hays 139** districts, mainly from **Al Hali, Hays, and Bayt Al Faqiah districts.**
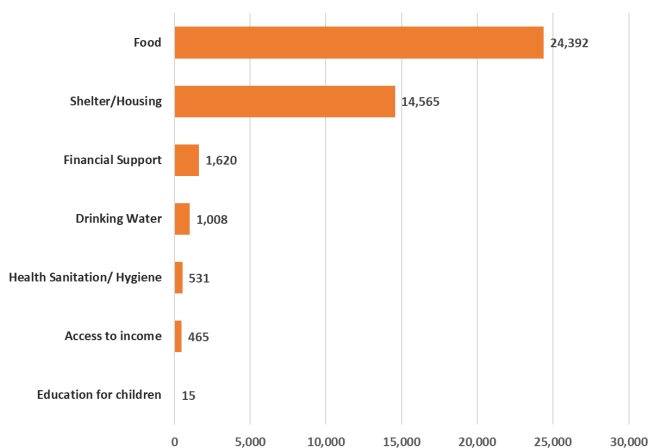
Al Dhale'e Conflict

Al Dhale'e governorate, in the center of the country, is currently one of the most conflict-affected governorates in Yemen. In the last five months, the number of people displaced from the governorate by violence has reached **8,604 HH**. IDPs from Al Dhale'e are scattered in more than **44** districts across Yemen. Most of the displaced are residing within Al Dhale governorate and/or their districts of origin. For example: **3,198 HH** are displaced in Qa'atabah district; **2,211 HH** are displaced in Ad Dhale'e district and **433 HH** are displaced Al Husha district. **279 HH** have also moved As Sabrah district in Ibb governorate, and **137 HH** to As Sabain dis-

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Figure 2: Shelter Type

Shelter Type	Value
In Settlements	9,019
Unknown	8,463
In Rented Accomodation	7,126
In Isolated/dispersed settlements	6,556
With Host Families who are Relatives	6,347
With Host Families who are not Relatives	3,022
In Other Private Building	946
In School Buildings	714
In Second Home	186
In Other Public Building	152
In Health Facilities	36
In Religious Buildings	26

Most IDPs reported living in settlements **9,019 HH** in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Ibb, Aden, Lahj and Al Bayda. **6,556 HH** are found living in dispersed settlements in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Amran, Marib, Al Jawf and Taizz. **6,347 HH** live with host families that are their relatives.

Figure 3: Main Needs

Need	Value
Food	24,392
Shelter/Housing	14,565
Financial Support	1,620
Drinking Water	1,008
Health Sanitation/ Hygiene	531
Access to income	465
Education for children	15

Food and shelter remain the highest expressed needs across the board in all the governorates.

About Displacement Tracking Matrix (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).

Methods and Limitations

IOM uses the Rapid Displacement Tracking Tool to compile information on daily basis from various partners including: local and international NGOs, as well as local and national authorities. Compilation is done through document reviews, as well as face-to-face and/or phone interviews. Locations, where IOM has direct access, DTM field teams verify information provided by partners through visual observations, review of individual registries and key informant interviews.