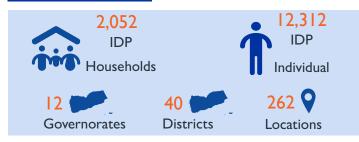


RAPID DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

2022 Second Quarter Report (April - June)

KEY FINDINGS





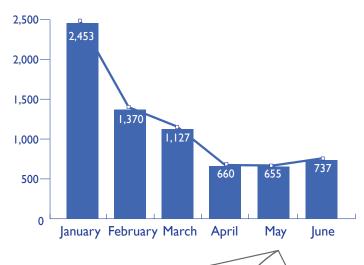
OVERVIEW

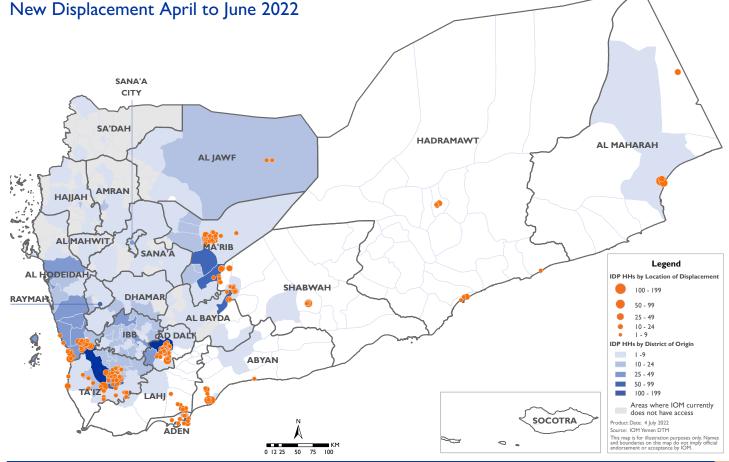
The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global information system composed of a set of tools and methodologies that contribute to defining the number and needs of displaced people, migrants, returnees and host community members throughout Yemen.

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.

RDT methodology was used to track displacement and return events in terms of numbers 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).

Number of IDP HHs Tracked per Month During 2022







Rapid Displacement Tracking 2022 Second Quarter Report (April - June)

During the reporting period, between I April to 30 June 2022, IOM Yemen DTM tracked 2,052 households (HH) (12,312 Individuals) who experienced displacement at least once compared to 4,950 households in the first quarter. This represents a decrease of 59 per cent. Since the beginning of the reporting period, the number of tracked new instances of displacement has been declining steadily due to the parties of the conflict entering a truce that began on the second day of April.

Safety and security concerns as a result of the conflict were the main reason for displacement, accounting for 79 per cent (1,618 HHs) of the total, followed by economic reasons related to conflict, accounting for 21 per cent (434 HHs).

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

- Marib (501 HHs) Marib City (324 HHs), Marib (141 HHs), Harib (36 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from within Marib (36%) and from Al Hodeidah (12%).
- Al Hodeidah (363 HHs) Hays (281 HHs), Al Khukhah (77 HHs), At Tuhayta (5 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from within Al Hodeidah (66%) and from Taiz (33%).
- \bullet Ad Dali (352 HHs) Qatabah (195 HHs), Ad Dali (146 HHs), Al Hasayn (11 HHs) districts. Most displacements in the governorate originated from within Ad Dali (43%) and from lbb (21%).

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

Governorate of Displacement	IDP HHs Displaced during Q2 1 Apr to 30 June 2022	Total IDP HHs from 1 Jan to 30 June 2022
Marib	501	1,520
Al Hodeidah	363	1,824
Ad Dali	352	736
Taiz	262	970
Shabwah	212	1,026
Al Maharah	143	281
Abyan	90	246
Hadramawt	51	113
Aden	41	189
Lahj	21	56
Al Jawf	13	38
Al Bayda	3	3
Grand Total	2,052	7,002

- Al Hodeidah (543 HHs) Hays (238 HHs), Zabid (36 HHs), At Tuhayta (36 HHs) districts.
- Taiz (464 HHs) Maqbanah (177 HHs), Al Maafer (69 HHs), Jabal Habashi (43 HHs) districts.
- Marib (253 HHs) Al Jubah (79 HHs), Harib (71 HHs), Jabal Murad (21 HHs) districts.

Between I January and 30 June 2022, IOM Yemen DTM tracked 7,002 households (42,012 individuals) displaced at least once.

IDPs Needs

Families fleeing conflict often have no choice but to live in crowded and unhygienic shelters exposed to, oftentimes, extreme weather conditions. Shelter figured as the highest priority need expressed by newly displaced households in the second quarter of 2022. Shelter needs were especially prioritized by IDPs in Ade Dali where this needs was prioritized by 95 per cent of newly displaced households compared with 52 per cent in Marib. Most live with an ever-present threat that they may be displaced again. Even those who manage to live with relatives face social and economic tensions as they must share limited resources and crowded spaces with the host families that took them in.



Reported 39 per cent (798 out of 2,052 HHs) financial Support as their most urgent need in Financial Support governorates of Al Hodeidah (273HHs) and Taiz (230 HHs).

Reported about 13 per cent (277 HHs out of 2,052 HHs) food assistance as their urgent need in governorates of Al Hodeidah (90 HHs) and Abyan (90 HHs).

Reported three per cent (54 out of 2,052 HHs) non food items as their most urgent need in Non Food Items governorates of Marib (42 HHs) and Hadramawt (9 HHs).

Two per cent (49 HHs out of 2,052 HHs) reported livelihood as their urgent need in governorates of Marib (44 HHs) and Hadramawt (5 HHs).

At least one per cent (20 out of 2,052 HHs) reported Water and Sanitation and Hygiene as their most urgent need and all of them were in the governorate of Marib (20HHs).

