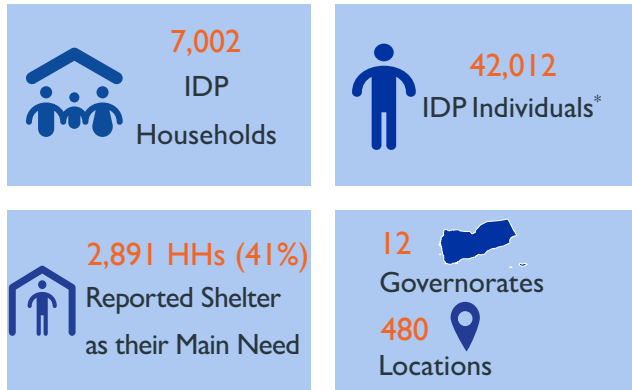


### KEY FINDINGS

#### Instances of New Internal Displacement

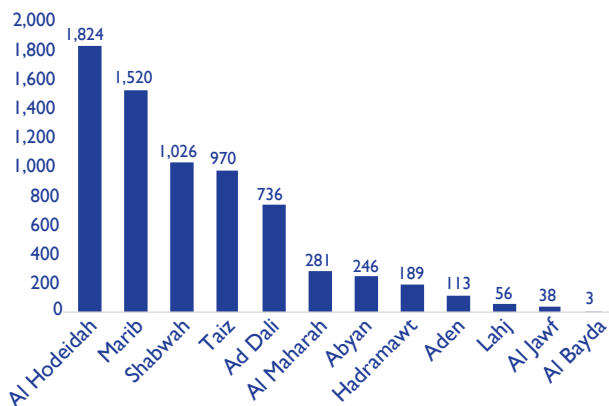


#### Instances of Return



\* The calculation is based on the assumption that households are comprised of six individuals on average.

#### HHS NEWLY DISPLACED JAN- JUNE 2022



Eight years of conflict have led to a precarious humanitarian situation the Yemen in terms of displacement, political instability, severe economic decline, food insecurity/risk of famine and a collapse of essential public services. The internationally recognized government (IRG) and the de facto authorities (DFA) agreed to an UN-brokered two-month truce signed in April 2022<sup>1</sup> which has led to improvements in political stability, decrease in armed conflict and a reduction in civilian casualties by two thirds compared to prior three months. The decrease in conflict in parts of the country since April has led to a decrease in new instances of displacement compared to the last months of 2021.

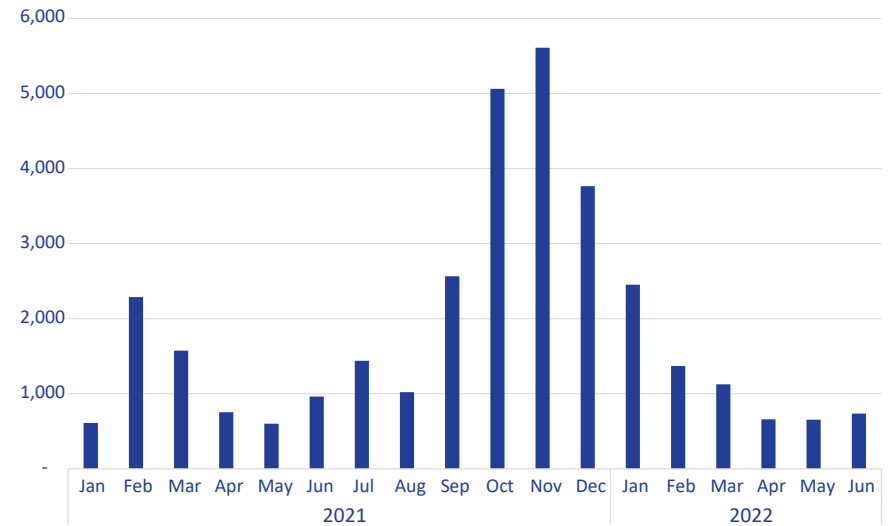
However, longer trend analyses show that displacement dynamics have not significantly altered. Overall displacement figures for the first half of 2022 (7,002 recorded new household displacements) have slightly increased compared to the same period in 2021 (6,794 households). The security situation deteriorated along the west coast of Yemen in the first quarter of 2022 leading to significant increases in displacement, especially, in Al Hodeidah governorate.

IOM Yemen DTM collects data on estimated numbers of households forced to flee on a daily basis from their locations of origin or displacement through the Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool, allowing for regular reporting of new displacements in terms of estimated numbers, geography, and needs.

Between 1 January and 30 June 2022, IOM Yemen DTM tracked 7,002 households (HHs) (approx. 42,012 Individuals) who experienced displacement at least once. Al Hodeidah (1,824 HHs), Marib (1,520 HHs) and Shabwah (1,026 HHs) stood out as the three governorates experiencing the most new instances of displacement.

Some three-quarters of those fleeing to locations within Al Hodeidah were displaced from within the same governorate (74%) compared to 62 per cent in Shabwah and 42 per cent in Marib. While most other displacement in Al Hodeidah originated in Taiz (just under 26%), people displaced to Marib arrived from 20 other governorates of which the most prominent was the neighbouring Al Jawf (16%). Households displaced to Shabwah from other governorates originated mostly in Marib (12%) followed by lbb (8%) and 12 other governorates.

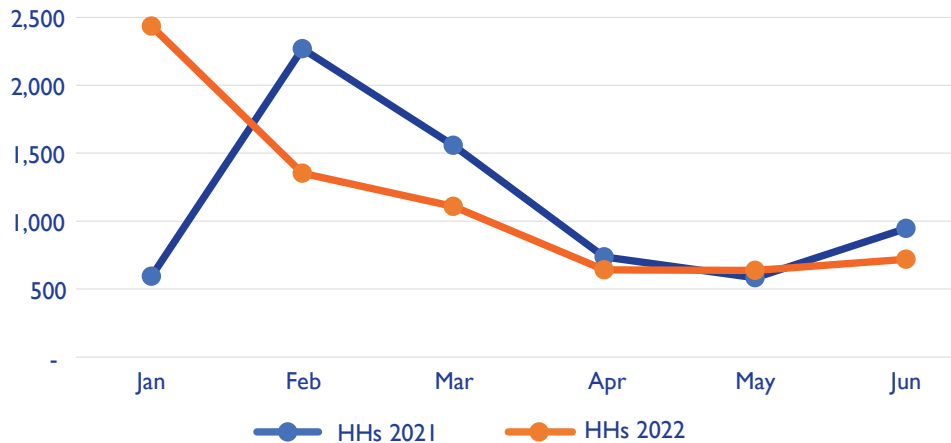
Localized displacement – when newly displaced households do not cross district borders, made up a third of all tracked displacement in the first half of 2022 (33% or 2,240 HHs). In Al Hodeidah, especially, more than half (59% or 1,077 HHs) of all newly displaced households remained within their district of departure. In contrast, only ten per cent of new displacements in Marib were localized (157 HHs).



1- At the time of writing, the truce has been extended twice and will last until at least 2 October 2022 as of current commitments by the IRG and DFA.

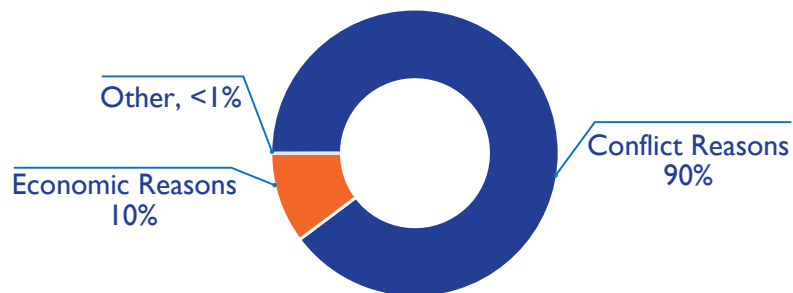
The number of new displacements has been decreasing throughout the first half of 2022 with the highest monthly number in January (2,452 HHs) and the lowest in May (655 HHs). The most significant drop can be seen between January and February (44% decrease) whereas the cease fire in April did not coincide with a notable change as figures rose slightly again in June (13% increase since May).

**JAN-JUNE 2021 VS 2022 NEWLY DISPLACED HHS TRACKED BY RDT**

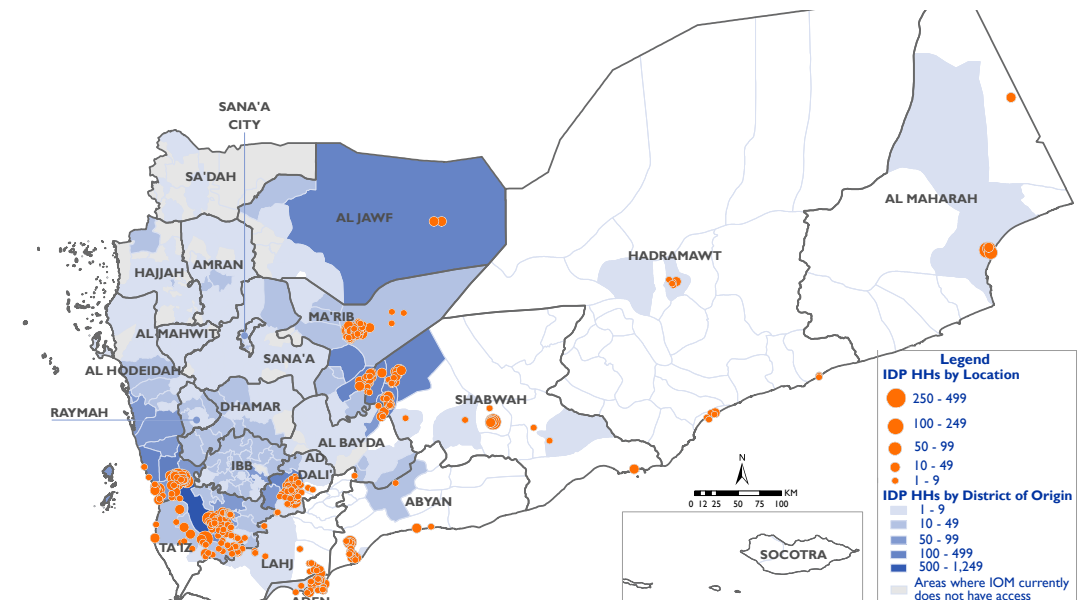
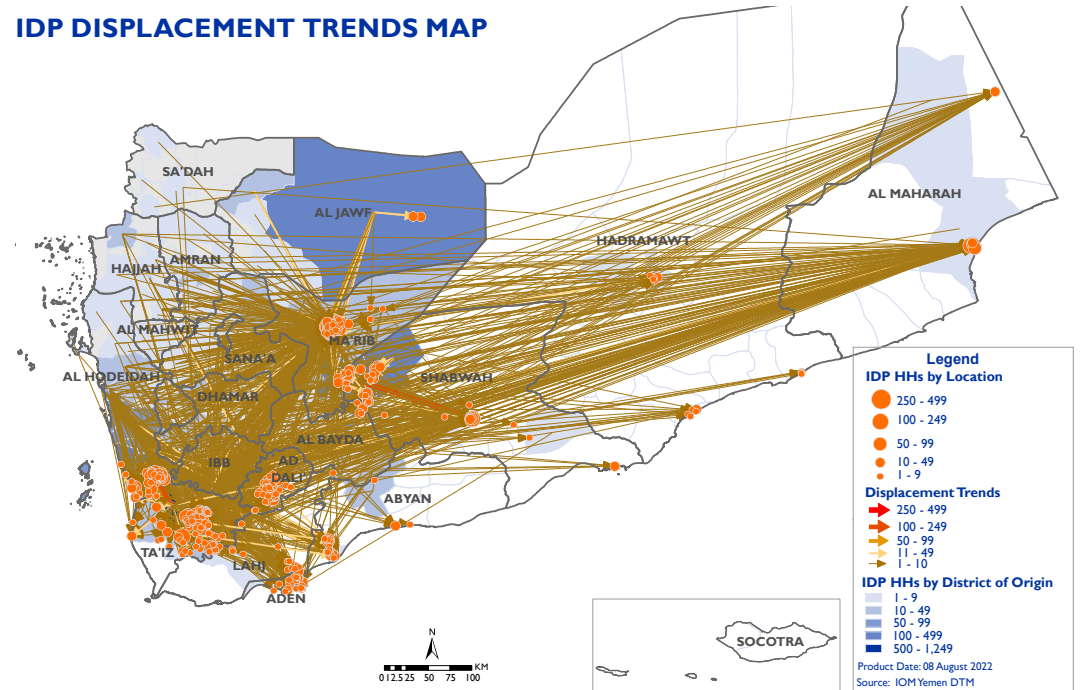


The vast majority of displacement was due to conflict induced safety and security concerns with the exception of 10 per cent economic reasons linked to conflict (and 0.03% other). Economic hardship as a result of war primarily displaced populations from Ibb (33% mostly to Shabwah and Ad Dali), Al Hodeidah (13% - mostly to Marib and Al Hodeidah), Taiz (11% - mostly to Shabwah and Marib) as well as Dhamer (10% - mostly to Marib and Shabwah). Marib figured as the governorate receiving the largest proportion this category of displaced households with 60 per cent.

**REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT**



**IDP DISPLACEMENT TRENDS MAP**



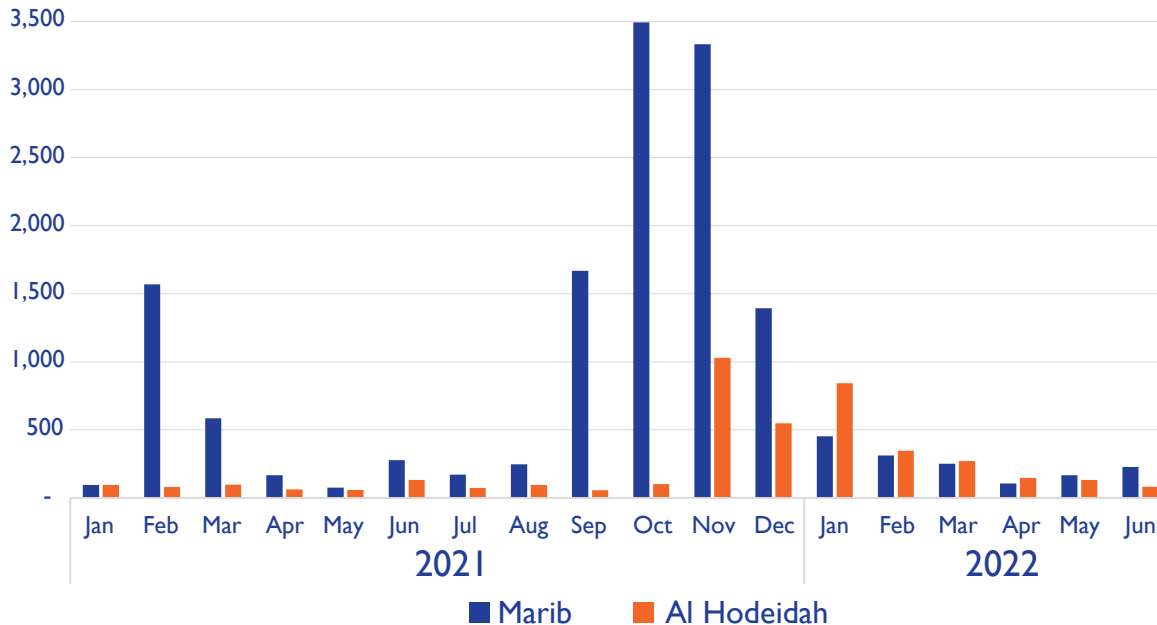
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Overall, the first half of 2022 (monthly average 1,132 HHs) has seen similar levels of displacement in covered governorates compared to the same period in 2021 (monthly average 1,167).

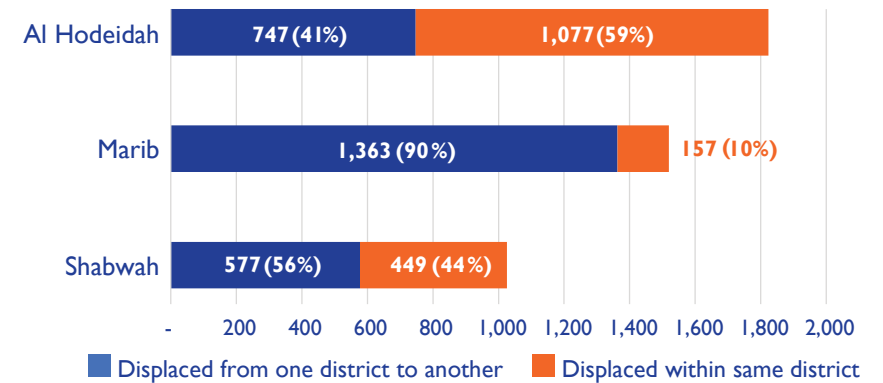
While Marib received a significantly higher number of newly displaced households than Al Hodeidah between September 2021 and December 2021 (9,886 compared to 1,736 HHs), latter has become the governorate with the highest number of new instances of displacement in the first half of 2022.

While Al Hodeidah received the largest number of IDPs in the first half of 2022, the conflict driving displacement flared up along the west coast across governorate lines including Taiz, especially during the first quarter of 2022. Following the significant changes in areas of control in At Tuhayta district in November 2021, armed hostilities reactivated in north and south Maqbanah district in Taiz governorate. These clashes displaced households to the north towards Hays and Al Khukhah districts and to the south towards Mawza and Al Waziyah districts. While there had been no significant territorial advancements in the west coast after April, security forces were reported to have reinforced their positions along the frontlines. Drone strikes and reconnaissance were widely reported in Maqbanah, Hays, Mawza, and At Tuhayta districts. The widespread presence of landmines killed and maimed civilians, especially children, and prevented the return of displaced persons from Hays and Maqbanah districts.

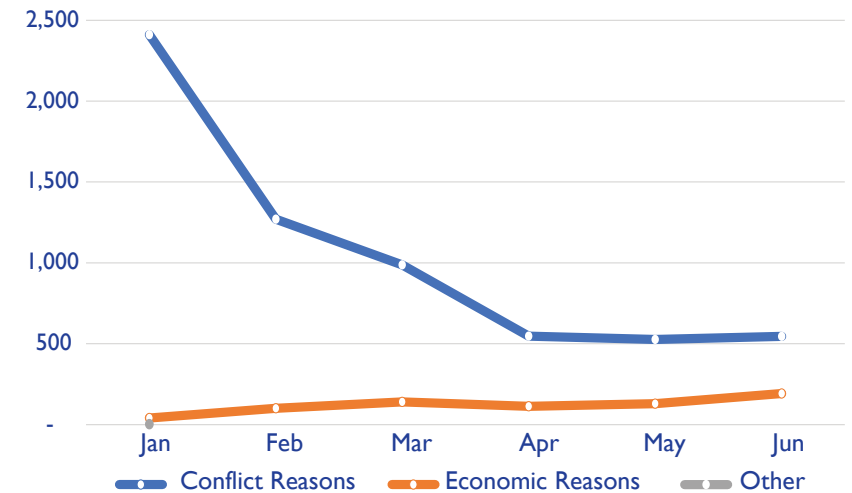
**NEW INSTANCES OF DISPLACEMENT MARIB VS AL HODEIDAH JAN 2021 TO JUNE 2022**



**DISTRICT-INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT WITHIN THE THREE GOVERNORATES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF NEW IDPS (IN # OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS) - JANUARY TO JUNE 2022**



**REASONS FOR NEW DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME BY NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS - JANUARY TO JUNE 2022**

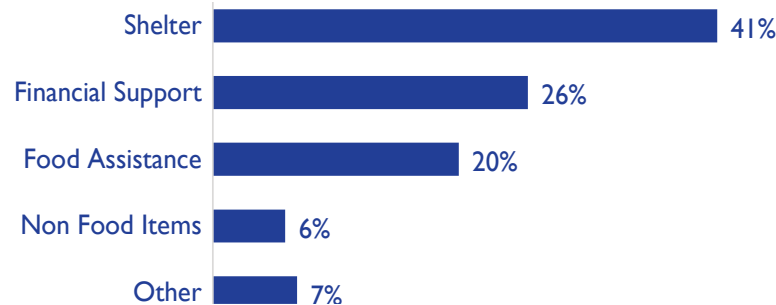


While overall displacement decreased throughout the first half of 2022, the 10 per cent making up economic displacement increased slightly throughout the six months.

### MAIN NEEDS OF NEWLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

The main needs of newly displaced households throughout the first half of 2022 were shelter (41%), financial support (26%) and food assistance (6%) (with less than 1% other).

Main needs differed across governorates. Whereas newly displaced households to and in Al Hodeidah reported needs in the form of food assistance and shelter in equal measures (30% each), IDPs in Shabwah mostly cited shelter needs (81%). See graph on the right side for a further breakdown in the main IDP hosting governorates.



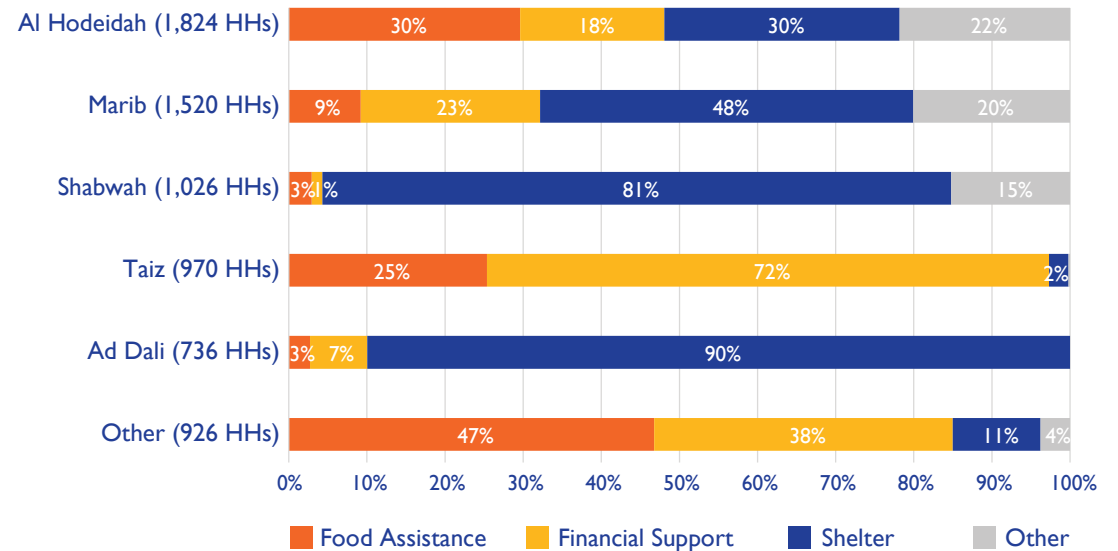
### METHODOLOGY

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 2022 to 30 June 2022. Where IOM has direct access, IOM field teams verify information provided by partners through visual observation, review of individual registries and key informant interviews.

### 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).

### Main needs of newly displaced households by governorate



### 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.