

IOM DTM conducted an intention survey in 22 displacement sites in Ma'rib City District and one site in Ma'rib District of Ma'rib Governorate between 7 and 30 September 2022. Two days after the data collection the truce that had been in place since 2 April 2022 broke. However, despite half a year of truce, IOM encountered very few households that intended to leave the assessed displacement sites. There are a total of 61 displacement sites in Ma'rib City District and 198 in Ma'rib Governorate as a whole according to the Yemen Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster.

The sample of 2,227 interviewed households represents 11 per cent of the assessed sites total in household population numbers (21,014 HHs) with 14,784 individuals in the assessed households, the average household size was 6.6 individuals.

Site population sizes average around 450 households per

assessed site with the exception of Al Jufainah, which currently houses 11,200 families. DTM assessed an average of 12 per cent of each site's population with a minimum of 40 households, the largest being Al Jufainah where DTM interviewed 1,126 households.

IOM DTM tracks new instances of displacement through the Rapid Displacement Tracking tool in 13 southern governorates under the control of the Internationally Recognized Government. Within this scope, the highest number of newly displaced households per governorate between January and September 2022 was found in Ma'rib. IOM tracked 8,975 new instances of displacement (households) within these nine months of which 2,350 households (26%) fled to or within Ma'rib, followed by Al Hodeidah (1,983 HHs, 22%) and Shabwah (1,448 HHs, 16%).¹

1 - Please note that percentages are rounded up without decimals and may not add up to 100 per cent exactly.

IDP HOUSEHOLD PROFILE (N=2,227 HHS)

Some 60 per cent of the assessed household members were under the age of 18 with 0- to 5-year-olds making up nearly a quarter of the population (23%).

Respondents speaking on behalf of their households were male in over three-quarters of cases (77%) with a median age of 36 per cent for all respondents.

IOM DTM asked interviewees whether they had moved to locations of displacement with their entire nuclear family or whether some household members had remained in locations of origin or alternatively fled elsewhere. A fifth of interviewed households were split up between the place of origin and the location of displacement (20%) and 2 per cent had family members living in third areas but most households remained together living the assessed sites (78%).

Less than half of all respondents reported working (45%). Four per cent were students, 12 per cent homemakers, and a large proportion was currently not working (40%).

The majority of inhabitants arrived at the sites between 2016 and 2019 (69%) with an uptick in 2021.

Nearly all households reported having fled due to conflict (93%) followed by economic reasons related to conflict (6%). A further one per cent cited food insecurity due to conflict and less than one per cent natural hazards.

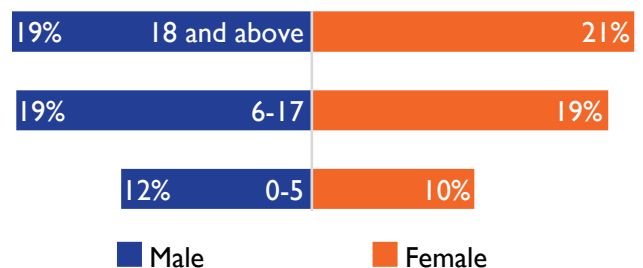
Over half of the assessed population had an education beyond the primary school (55%) including 15 per cent with a tertiary education. Just over 10 per cent had no formal education, 24% had studied up to elementary school and 11 percent up to primary.

Respondents frequently self-reported chronic illnesses within their household (27%). While nine per cent of household included pregnant women, 27 per cent currently housed lactating mothers.

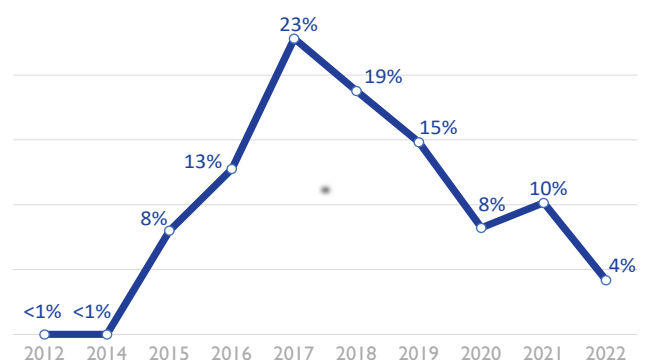
Interviewed households came from 19 different governorates with the top governorate being Sana'a (15%), followed by Ma'rib itself (15%) and Dhaher (11%).



Demographic profile of interviewed HHs (n=14,784 individuals in 2,227 HHs)



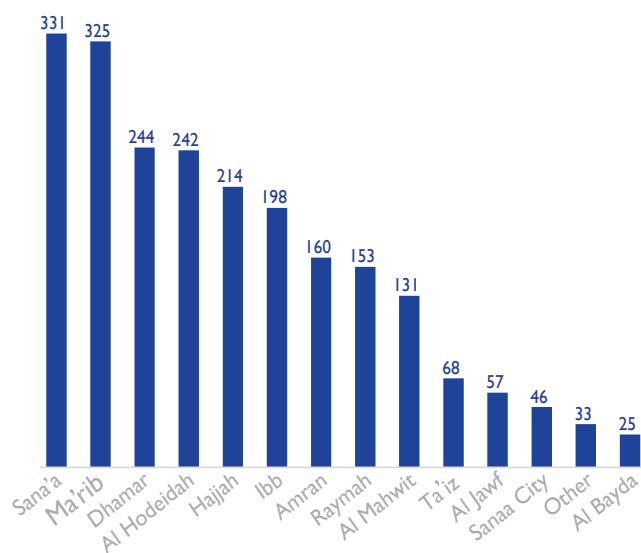
Arrival year of interviewed HHs (n=14,784 individuals in 2,227 HHs)



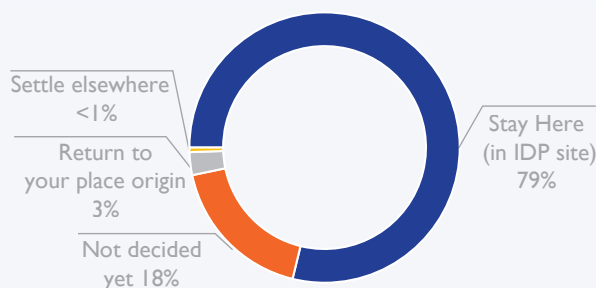
Over three-quarters reported an intention to remain at the current site of displacement (79%) followed by no decision taken (18%). A further three per cent intended to return to their place of origin at the time interview and one per cent planned on settling elsewhere. Respondents were also asked whether they were aware of their right to return which 89 per cent confirmed.

All households were asked why they had not returned home to date (Oct. 2022). Respondents could give up to three reasons. The most commonly cited reason was security issues at locations of origin (91%) followed by insecurity on the way to locations of origin (51%) and a lack of basic services in potential places of return (48%). Reported needed information enabling an informed decision to return were mostly related to security at potential locations of return (87%) or on the way there (53%) but also about access to basic service upon arrival (73%) (up to three answers possible).

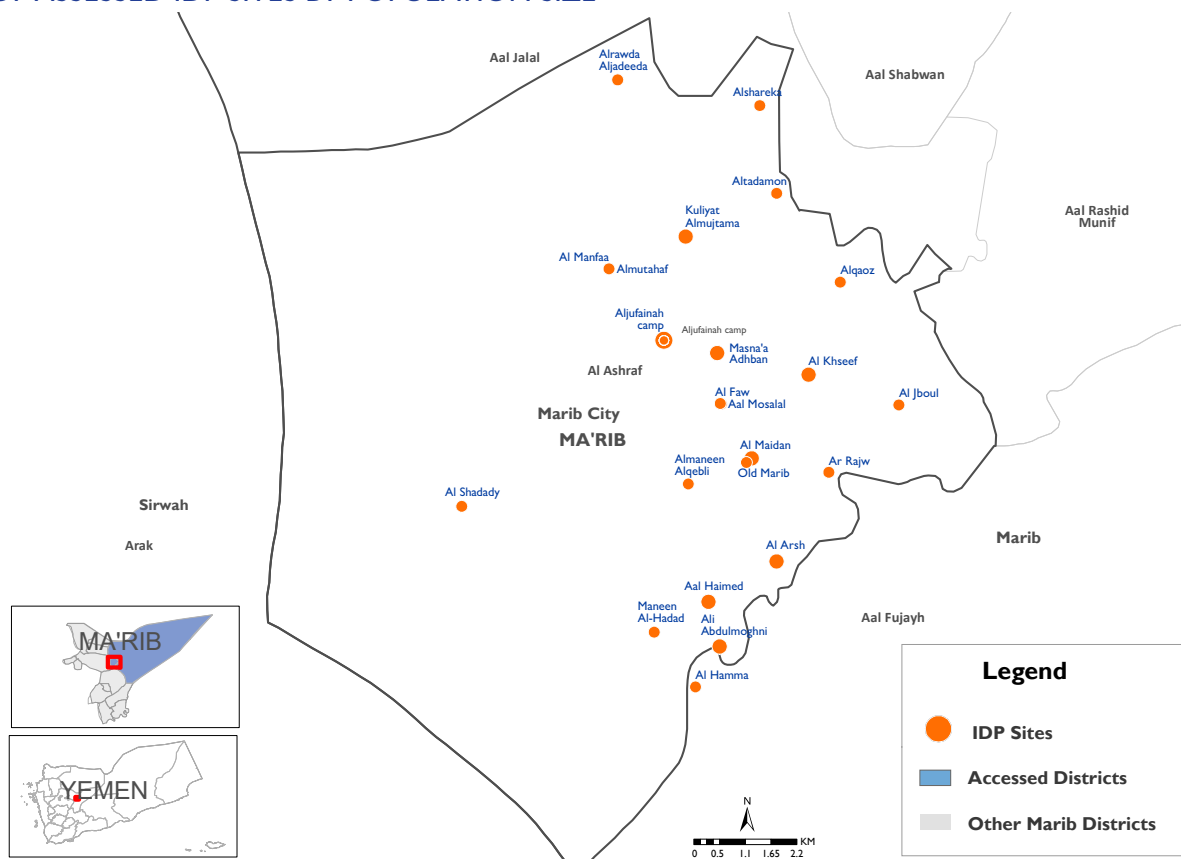
Governorate of origin (n= 2,227 HHs)



Current intention: What have you and your family decided to do (most likely) (n=2,227 HHs)

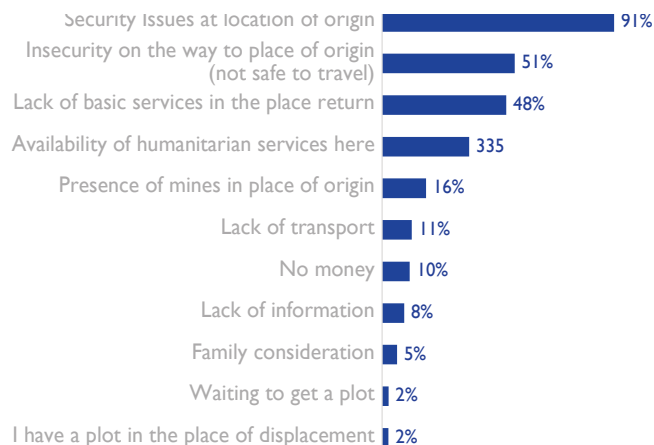


MAP OF ASSESSED IDP SITES BY POPULATION SIZE

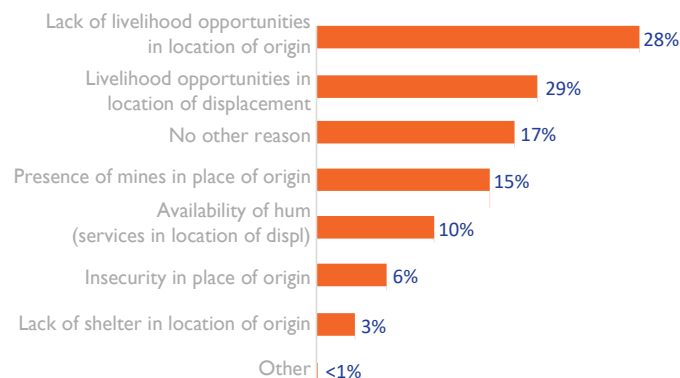


Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

What reasons have prevented or are preventing you or your family from returning to date?
(Up to three answers) (n=2,227 HHs)



Why have you decided to remain here (second most important reason)? (n= 1,755 HHs intending to remain)



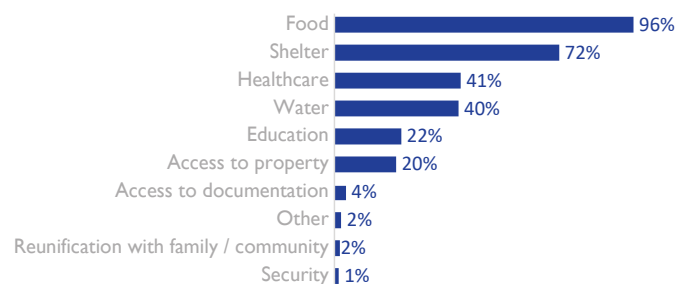
INTENTION TO REMAIN (N= 1,755 HHS)

The vast majority of respondents cited insecurity at places of origin as main reason for the decision to remain at current sites of displacement (86%). Households were furthermore asked for a secondary reason which was most commonly linked to concerns about the availability of livelihood opportunities (48%: lack of livelihood opportunities in location of origin [28%] and livelihood opportunities at location of displacement [19%]).

While most families did not intend to leave the sites, respondents reported a number of problems they anticipated in their current situation, notably related to basic services such as food, health, water and education (62%) and property rights (23%). Nearly all IDP households anticipated food as primary need (multiple answers each) in current displacement locations (96%). This was followed by shelter (72%), healthcare (41%) and water (40%).

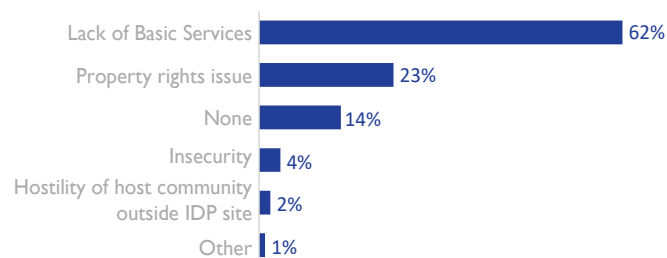
What do you and your families anticipate will be your immediate needs where you will remain?

(Three answers each) (n= 1,755 HHs intending to remain)

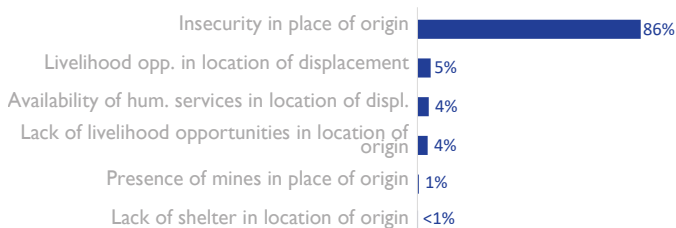


What problems do you or your family anticipate Encountering if you remain where you are living?

(Up to three answers) (n= 1,755 HHs)



Why have you decided to remain here (main reason)?
(n= 1,755 HHs intending to remain)



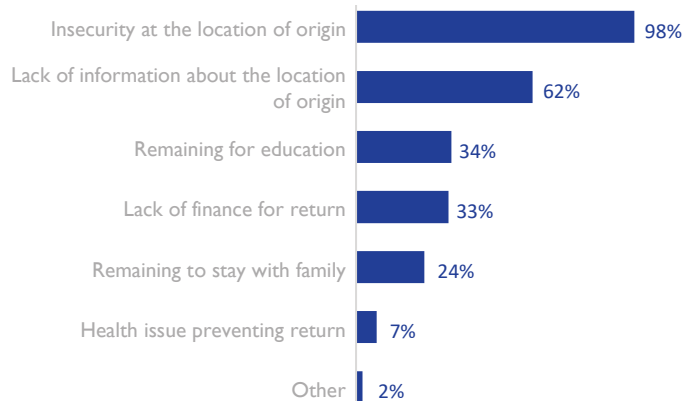
INTENTION TO RETURN (N= 61 HHS)

Among the 61 household who reported an intention to return to their areas of origin, 71 per cent (43 HHs) claimed to have enough information about the overall situation at their destinations. It should be noted that households with an intention to return, rarely planned to do so within the next six months (12%, 7 HHs). The motivation to return primarily stemmed from a desire to live in former homes again (69%, 42 HHs). Over half of these household did not know what kind of livelihood occupation they would engage in once back. Worries about risks returning households would face in locations of return were mainly about food (67%, 41 HHs) and abductions (59%, 36 HHs).

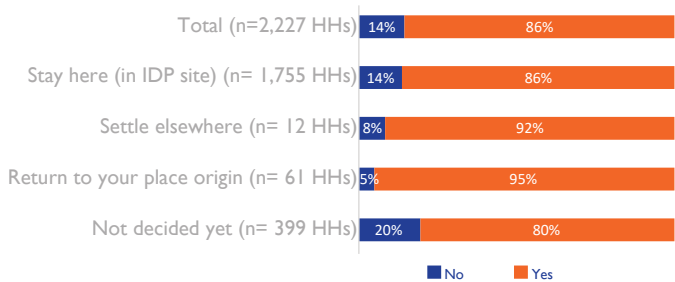
NO DECISION FOR RETURN (N= 399 HHS)

Most households who had not yet taken a decision to return feared insecurity at locations of origin (98%), followed by a lack of information (62%).

What are the main reasons for not having decided yet? (Up to three answers) (n= 399HHS)



Did you or your family own property before being displaced? - By intention (n= 2,227 HHS)



SETTLE ELSEWHERE (n= 12 HHS)

in more than six months and 3 within six months). Destinations were mainly within Ma'rib Governorate (7 HHS) followed by Shabwah (2 HHS), Hadramawt (2 HHS) and Al Maharah (1 HH). Most planned on moving to a third location to access livelihood opportunities (6 HHS) with the other households choosing to do so because to access properties they owned there (4 HHS), conditions in places of displacement (1 HH) and other reasons (1 HHS). Half of these households did not expect particular risks in third locations (6 HHS) while five households expected a lack of food, four a lack of health services, two lack of water and a further two households a lack of shelters.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS (n= 2,227 HHS)

Nearly none of the participating households reported owning property at their current location of displacement (4%, 89 HHS) but 86 per cent owned property at their location of origin before being displaced. Households who reported not having decided on whether to return represented the largest percentage of families without property before displacement.

Households with assets prior to displacement (86%, 1,905 HHS) were asked about the current status of these assets. Over a third reported still being in possession of their assets (37%) while 23 per cent described them as destroyed and 16 per cent as occupied. Other reported having sold (4%) or lost (3%) these while 17 per cent did not know.

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).

IOM'S DTM ACTIVITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY

