Protection Cluster Yemen

TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT 8TH REPORT

April, 2016

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Executive Summary

ℹ️ This is the 8th Report of the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM).[1] The purpose of each report is to provide an up-to-date and accurate snapshot on displaced populations, their locations and displacement trends across Yemen.

The TFPM was established in April 2015 in response to the events of March 2015, which marked the commencement of international armed conflict in Yemen that has resulted in a major humanitarian crisis with the occurrence of mass displacement.

Released a year on from the start of international conflict, the 8th report reaffirms the continuation of the humanitarian impact of the conflict and validates a total number of **2,755,916** internally displaced persons (IDPs), displaced due to the current conflict in Yemen, as compared to **2,430,178** IDPs in the 7th report (published in March 2016). This represents an increase in the overall displaced population since the last report with increases observed in pockets of Yemen such as Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, and Al Hudaydah. Despite this, the level of displacement has remained relatively stable in other areas, primarily the south, as reported in the 7th report. The recently validated increase of 325,738 IDPs (an increase of 13% from the 7th report) reflects the TFPM's findings that while further displacement continues to decrease in the south, it is continuing to be documented in the north. Furthermore, the increase in displacement that is observed in this report is marked by two key considerations:

- The relative stability of the number of IDPs that was noted in the 6th and 7th reports is likely to fluctuate with momentum towards return increasing and then slowing and displacement continuing.
- The statistics for Sa'ada used in the 7th report are not fully verified with some data having to be carried over from previous TFPM reports. This is due to the continuing difficulties of conducting displacement tracking in Sa'ada and, in consequence, updated data is not available in respect of 6 districts within the governorate. The TFPM attempted to obtain updated statistics without success and will therefore seek to address the statistics in Sa'ada in the 9th report.

The TFPM, with its operational partners, continues to harmonize data collection and establish and implement a unified methodology for dedicated displacement tracking.[2] In consequence, the number of districts covered by the TFPM has increased to **301** (compared to 290 districts covered in the 7th report) of the **333** districts of Yemen with over 1,418 data updates received for the 8th report. In addition, the system of confidence rating has continued to have a positive impact in the data collection for the 8th report. **81** per cent of data for the 8th report falls into the categories of Good and Medium of the data confidence level.[3] There is, however, an increase in the data that is carried over from previous reports, especially the 7th and 6th reports (**41%**), but this is owing to the fact that the TFPM is aiming to publish reports on a monthly cycle as opposed to bi-monthly cycle that was in place up to the publication of the 7th report[4].

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[1] The TFPM is a technical working group (TWIG) of the Protection Cluster and is co-led by IOM and UNHCR. The group convenes on a regular basis to coordinate and systematize the collection of displacement statistics by operational partners for the purpose of analysis and triangulation of the data with an effort to, in coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), facilitate the humanitarian response in Yemen as well as provide a basis for planning.

[2] An explanation of the methodology can be found in Annex 5.

[3] An explanation of the data confidence level categories can be found in the section on 'Methodology' (section VI, page 16).

[4] Data is carried over from previous reports in areas where an update of information was not possible to obtain for this report. Alternatively, if the updated data collected falls within the low or poor data confidence levels then data from the 6th or 7th report, if rated good or medium, is used. The increase in carry-over data in the 8th report is because dedicated displacement

This report continues to detail displacement statistics related to natural disasters, primarily the cyclones that impacted the southern coast of Yemen in November 2015. These statistics are presented separately and as a population in need distinct from the conflict-affected IDPs.
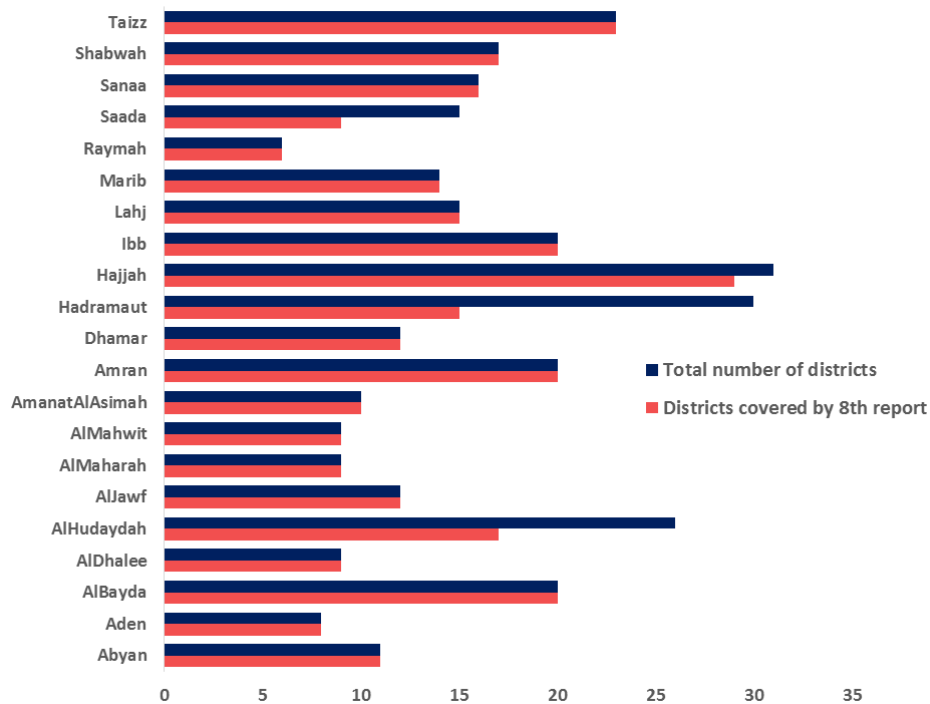
Chart 1: Number of districts covered by the 8th report

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tracking has not yet been fully rolled-out in the northern governorates. The principal method of data collection in the north remains the receipt of reports from operational partners, which provides less predictability. The shortened time-frame between the 7th and 8th reports, now on a monthly cycle whereas previously on a bi-monthly cycle, has also impacted on partner ability to collect and provide data on displacement.

Displacement Highlights

- **2,755,916** internally displaced persons (IDPs) were identified for this report compared to **2,430,178** individuals in the 7th report (an increase of **325,738** individuals).

  26% of IDPs are men   **29% of IDPs are women**

  22% of IDPs are boys   **23% of IDPs are girls**

- The average size of a household is **6**[5].

- **66%** of the IDP population has sought refuge in Taizz (620,934 individuals), followed by Hajjah (367,007 individuals), Amran (295,620 individuals), Sana'a (272,589 individuals) and Sa'ada (245,897 individuals).

- An **increase** in the number of IDPs within a governorate was reported in **13** governorates; Taizz, Shabwah, Sanaa, Sa'ada, Marib, Lahj, Ibb, Hajjah, Amran, Amanat Al Asimah, Al Maharah, Al Hudaydah, and Al Dhale'e. In comparison, in the 7th report increases were observed in **11** governorates.

- A **decrease** in the number of IDPs within a governorate was reported in **9** governorates; Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, , Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, , Dhamar, Hadramaut, Raymah, and Sa'ada. In the 7th report, decreases were noted in **10** governorates.

- **Sa'ada, Marib, Sana'a** and **Amran** have the highest IDP to host community ratios; 38%, 29%, 23% and 23%, respectively, while Sa'ada has suffered the largest population change since before the crisis with a reduction of 38% of the original population.[6]

- **472,338** returnee individuals[7] were identified in Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhalee, Hadramaut, Ibb, Jawf, Taizz, Lahj and Shabwah.[8]

  25% of Returnees are men   **30% of Returnees are women**

  22% of Returnees are boys   **23% of Returnees are girls**

- **68%** of the returnee population have been identified in Aden (300,912 returnees) and **14%** in Lahj (63,510 returnees).

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[5] While the TFPM has been able to achieve a high level of sex disaggregation through the reports received from partners, the portion of the data still remains disaggregated only between the male and female groups. This explains the disproportion in the number of boys and girls in relation to men and women. The average size of household of six persons is calculated by the number of households divided by the total number of IDPs per governorate.

[6] Estimates on the IDP to host community ratios were made based from population baselines obtained from the Yemeni Central Statistics Office's Population Projections for 2016. Additional details can be found in Annex 4.

[7] Throughout the report a 'returnee' refers to an IDP who, as reported to the TFPM, has moved and returned (voluntarily, in safety and with dignity) to his/her home or place of habitual residence.

[8] The number of returnees does not match the decrease in the number of IDPs since the 6th report because the TFPM uses a methodology that tracks population through key informants (see Annex 5). Consequently, an identified decrease may not precisely match an increase in returnees as it is likely that the key informant providing the information will be in a different geographic location.

- Following the landfall of the two cyclones, Chapala and Megh, IOM implemented displacement tracking to track and monitor displacement triggered as a result. This report validates that 2,100 households (12,600 individuals) remain displaced while 4,851 households (29,106 individuals) have since returned to and in Hadramaut, Shabwah and Socotra.

Displacement Overview and Trends

A year on from the onset of the current crisis that intensified with the start of airstrikes by a Saudi-led Coalition on the 26 March 2015, displacement in Yemen has continued with some governorates hosting hundreds of thousands of IDPs.

The 8th report reaffirms the scale of the displacement seen in Yemen identifying 2,755,916 IDPs to have fled their homes as a result of conflict. Overall the data trend signifies an increase of some 325,738 individuals since the 7th report. An increase of 108,041 IDPs was reported in Amanat Al Asimah, 65,886 IDPs in Taizz, 53,496 IDPs in Al Hudaydah, and 49,931 IDPs in Amran. A further population increase of 89,035 was reported across the governorates of Marib, Sana'a, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Ibb, Al Dhale'e, Lahj, Shabwah, and Al Maharah. For the 8th report, a significant increase was observed in Amanat Al Asimah as a result of new data collected and is largely owing to presence of significant numbers of displaced populations from Sa'ada (72,481 individuals), Taiz (71,381 individuals), Al Jawf (9,133 individuals) and Marib (8,376 individuals) and IDPs displaced within the governorate itself (33,460 individuals).

So far through 2016, there has been a general trend of displacement populations decreasing in many of the southern governorates while IDP populations have increased in several of the northern governorates. This is consistent with the political and security situation on the ground since the publication of the 6th report in December 2015.

In general, IDP populations have been concentrated within the northern regions of Yemen and these areas account for over two-thirds of the overall displaced population, as indicated in Table 1 below. The five governorates with the highest IDP population were reported as Taizz (620,934 individuals), highlighted in the map below, followed by Hajjah (367,007 individuals), Amran (295,620 individuals), Sana'a (272,589 individuals), and Sa'ada (245,897 individuals).

Map 1: Number of displaced and returned households by identified locations in Taizz
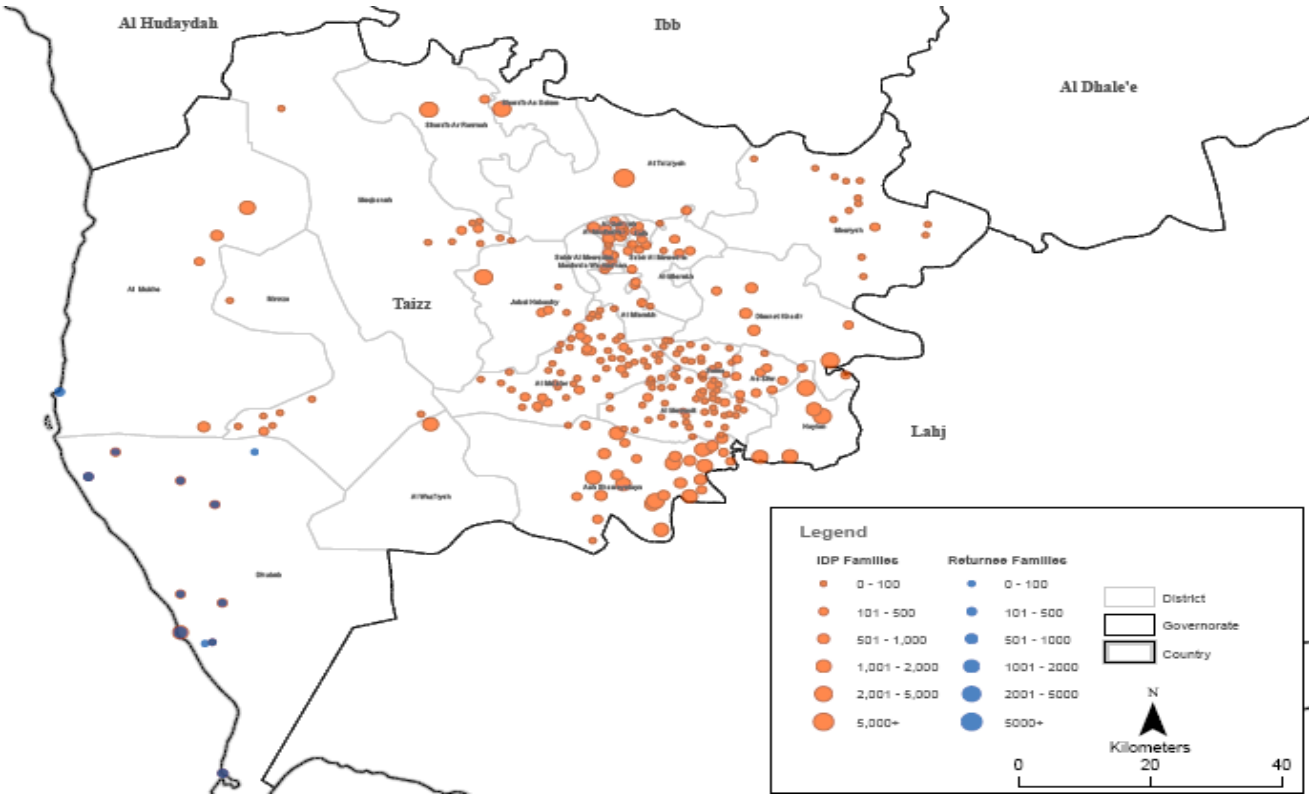
Table 1: Number of displaced households and individuals per governorate of displacement

		IDP Households	IDP Individuals	Percentage of IDPs to host community	Current estimated total population
Governorate of Displacement	Abyan	3,858	23,148	4%	575,481
	Aden	4,261	25,566	3%	882,701
	Al Bayda	5,541	33,246	4%	746,509
	Al Dhalee	4,609	27,654	4%	714,900
	Al Hudaydah	18,974	113,488	4%	3,137,631
	Al Jawf	5,559	33,354	6%	573,272
	Al Maharah	313	1,878	1%	145,588
	Al Mahwit	8,265	49,588	7%	724,871
	Amanat Al Asimah	32,377	211,965	7%	2,965,613
	Amran	46,231	295,620	23%	1,294,345
	Dhamar	19,705	118,477	6%	1,976,971
	Hadramaut	633	3,798	0%	1,449,261
	Hajjah	60,894	367,007	17%	2,101,676
	Ibb	18,564	111,384	4%	2,885,867
	Lahj	8,811	52,866	5%	991,678
	Marib	15,676	95,869	29%	327,428
	Raymah	7,186	43,074	7%	592,959
	Saada	41,045	245,897	38%	651,853
	Sanaa	45,039	272,589	23%	1,201,405
	Shabwah	1,419	8,514	1%	624,511
	Taizz	103,489	620,934	22%	2,867,213
Grand Total		**452,449**	**2,755,916**		**27,431,707**

Mass displacement on a scale as seen in Yemen leads to significant changes in population numbers across the governorates. In Sa'ada, the pre-crisis estimated population was 1,044,000 individuals and has since reduced by 38 per cent, which is indicative of the proportion of the governorate population that is now in displacement. As a result, the current population within the governorate can be estimated at 651,853 individuals.[9] While the population of Sa'ada continues to suffer the most significant change, the governorates of Marib, Amran, Sana'a, Taizz, and Hajjah also report high IDP to host community ratios which vary between 29 and 17 per cent. Further analysis for each governorate can be found in Table 1 and Annex 2.

Displacement has occurred at a varied rate from governorate to governorate. The majority of the displaced population has fled from Taizz, Sa'ada, Amanat Al Asimah, Hajjah and Sana'a with 87% or 2,389,632 individuals identified to have originated from these governorates as further indicated in Table 2. From these governorates, 1,206,435 IDPs are displaced within their own

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[9] Yemeni Central Statistics Office's Population Projections for 2016.

governorate of origin while the remaining 1,183,197 IDPs are displaced in areas outside of their governorate of origin.

Table 2: Number of displaced households and individuals per governorate of origin[10]

		IDP Households	IDP Individuals	Percentage
Governorate of Origin	Abyan	607	3,667	0%
	Aden	6135	36,865	1%
	Al Bayda	5120	30,737	1%
	Al Dhalee	1790	10,754	0%
	Al Jawf	12198	72,857	3%
	Al Hudaydah	5911	36,082	1%
	Al Maharah	48	290	0%
	Al Mahwit	282	1,717	0%
	Amanat Al Asimah	55810	340,352	12%
	Amran	6200	40,275	1%
	Dhamar	579	3,506	0%
	Hadramaut	419	2,537	0%
	Hajjah	55875	337,331	12%
	Ibb	573	3,517	0%
	Lahj	3692	22,188	1%
	Marib	15803	97,148	4%
	Raymah	185	1,115	0%
	Sa'ada	103731	638,044	23%
	Sanaa	33412	204,184	7%
	Shabwah	500	3,003	0%
	Taizz	143574	869,721	32%
	Unknown	4	26	0%
Grand Total		**452,449**	**2,755,916**	**100%**

The governorates of Sa'ada and Taizz have not experienced an inflow of IDPs from other governorates. The IDP population in these governorates are identified to have displaced only from within their own governorate.

Focus on Taizz

Taizz remains the governorate of origin for the highest number of IDPs with approximately 869,721 individuals fleeing the conflict in Taizz. The TFPM identified 620,934 individuals to have fled to areas still within the governorate while the remaining population of 248,787 individuals were tracked to areas outside of the governorate. These findings are consistent with reports from

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[10] Displacement tracking is carried out by identifying groups of IDPs within a given geographic area. The area of origin recorded for that group of IDPs is therefore based on the majority of the identified population in that given area of displacement. As a result, this can lead to populations who originate from less affected governorates having their area of origin under-represented as they do not represent the majority within an identified group for that given geographic area.

the field and findings of humanitarian actors that the situation in Taizz remains dire and unlikely to improve in the near future. Within Taizz, displacement has been observed to primarily occur from the districts of Al Mudhaffar (343,571 individuals), Al Qahirah (187,148 individuals) and Salh (154,428 individuals). These populations account for 79% of the total population identified to have fled areas within Taizz.

The southern district of Ash Shamayatayn, which borders Lahj, hosts the highest IDP population in Taizz with 159,444 IDPs. This is followed by Hayfan which also borders Lahj and hosts 71,070 IDPs. The district of At Ta'iziyah on the border with Ibb hosts the third largest IDP population (in Taizz) of 57,090 IDPs. These three governorates host 46% of the total IDP population in Taizz.

Of those displaced from areas in Taizz, there are 248,787 IDPs who fled out of the governorate. The majority of this population, 92,754 IDPs has sought refuge in the bordering governorates of Ibb with 60% of the population displacing to Ibb's southern districts of Dhi As Sufal, As Sabrah, Madhaykhirah and As Sayyani which sit on the northern border of Taizz.

Approximately, 71,381 IDPS have fled from Taizz to Amanat Al Asimah, while a further 27,966 IDPs fled to the bordering districts of Lahj to the south of Taizz. IDPs from Taizz sought refuge in Lahj primarily in the bordering districts as indicated in Map 2 below.

Map 2: Number of displaced and returned households by populated location overlay with displacement flows from within Taizz
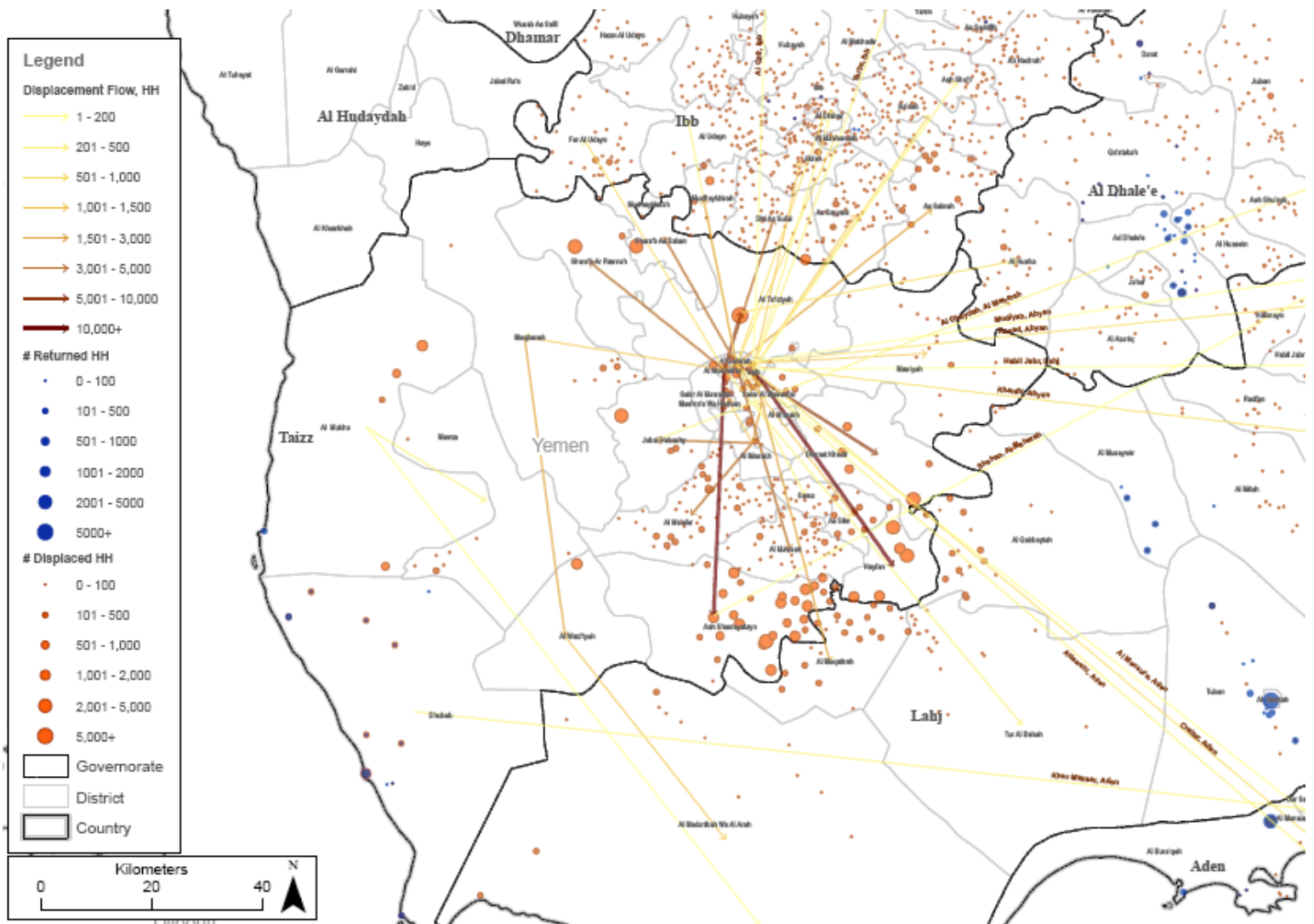
Returnees

The geographic distribution of the IDP population is a result of the relative stability seen in large areas of the southern governorates.[11] This analysis is complemented with the identification of 443,232 returnees in ten governorates of the southern regions of Yemen.

The TFPM has documented the return of 300,912 individuals in Aden. A further, 63,510 previously displaced individuals have returned to Lahj and 25,530 returnees were identified in Al Dhale'e. Approximately, 20,214 individuals were identified to have returned in Shabwah. However, this figure will be reviewed with data collection for the next TFPM report. Since the collection of data for this report, conflict has escalated in the governorate, which is likely to have caused some of those who returned to flee again. This will be investigated for the next report. Smaller populations have returned to other governorates as identified in Table 3.

Table 3: Number of returnee households and individuals per governorate of return

		Returnee Households	Returnee Individuals	Percentage
Governorate of Return	Abyan	1,657	9,942	2%
	Aden	50,152	300,912	71%
	Al Bayda	360	2,160	1%
	Al Dhalee	4,255	25,530	6%
	Al Jawf	887	5322	1%
	Al Hudaydah	-	-	-
	Al Maharah	-	-	-
	Al Mahwit	-	-	-
	Amanat Al Asimah	-	-	-
	Amran	-	-	-
	Dhamar	-	-	-
	Hadramaut	182	1092	0%
	Hajjah	-	-	-
	Ibb	359	2,154	1%
	Lahj	10,585	63,510	15%
	Marib	-	-	-
	Raymah	-	-	-
	Saada	-	-	-
	Sanaa	-	-	-
	Shabwah	3,369	20,214	5%
	Taizz	2066	12,396	3%
Grand Total		**70,194**	**421,164**	**100%**

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[11] IDP returns are currently being captured in the south where IOM has rolled-out the Displacement Tracking Mechanism (DTM) for dedicated movement tracking. UNHCR is in the process of rolling out a similar system covering the north, Population Movement Tracking (PMT) following which return movements will also be captured.

Needs Overview

In December 2015[12] the TFPM conducted location assessments[13] in 10 governorates.[14] In each of these governorates, assessments were conducted in the top three districts hosting the largest IDP populations with a total of 70,169 households (422,361 Individuals). 2,439 key informants were surveyed (an average of 81 key informants in each of the 30 districts) and 2,119 sites hosting IDPs were assessed at the community level with a population of approximately 468,310 non-displaced households (2,635,787 Individuals) in the districts covered, which is a ratio of 1 IDP to 211 individuals of the host population. The IDP population accounts for 15% of the total IDP and non-IDP population in the area assessed and 17% of the total IDP population indicated in the 7th report.

While the sample size still remains small, the findings are indicative and help to corroborate past data reported by the TFPM and findings of assessments that have been conducted by numerous other actors on the needs of IDPs. The full dashboards of the findings for each governorate have been uploaded to the Protection Cluster page of the Humanitarian Response Website.[15] Some of the main findings include the following:

Priority needs: The identified needs of IDPs vary according to location. However, basic needs feature as the top priorities for IDPs. For example, in the three districts assessed in Sa'ada governorate the top three needs were indicated to be food, shelter/housing and drinking water (as shown in the accompanying chart – chart 2). Nevertheless, the assessments also indicated that, while there are major needs for basic tangible items such as food, shelter and NFIs, there is also need for less tangible assistance such as providing safety, psychosocial support and education. It is also apparent that needs

Chart 2: Sa'ada Priority needs (3 districts)

vary across governorates and even districts to the extent that attention must be paid to the local factors that impact on access to goods and services.
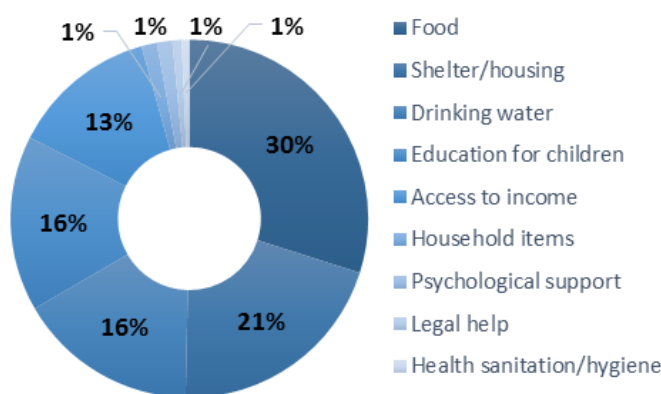
Intentions of IDPs: The majority of IDPs indicated that their intention is to return to their place of origin in the longer-term. However, a large number of IDPs believed that they would continue to be displaced for at least the next three months. However, it is evident that some IDPs believe that they will have no choice but to integrate locally in the longer term.

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[12] The delay in the publication of the data is owing to the need to clean and analyse the data.

[13] The Location Assessment is implemented based on a sample of locations identified through displacement tracking. The assessment aim to profile the IDP population by capturing cross-sectorial information on the needs, vulnerabilities, intentions, shelter arrangements, safety concerns and sex and age disaggregated data of displaced families living in the assessed locations.

[14] These assessments were conducted as part of the dedicated displacement tracking activity undertaken by the Yemen Women's Union (YWU) and the Humanitarian Forum Yemen (HFY), under a partnership agreement with UNHCR. The assessments were conducted in the governorates within UNHCR's area of responsibility as the co-lead of the TFPM, which are Amant Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah Hudaydah, Mahwit, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada and Sana'a.

[15] These can be accessed through the following link:
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/location_assessment_-_all_goves.pdf
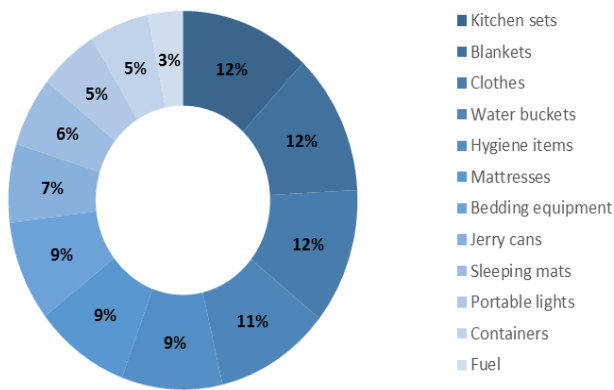
Chart 3: Marib NFIs available locally (3 districts)

Legend: Kitchen sets, Blankets, Clothes, Water buckets, Hygiene items, Mattresses, Bedding equipment, Jerry cans, Sleeping mats, Portable lights, Containers, Fuel

Non-Food Items (NFIs): Based on the data collected in all 10 governorates there is a clear need for a variety of NFIs, which change from location to location and which seem to be influenced by the local availability of items in the market. There are indications that a variety of items are locally available, as is illustrated in the chart from Marib (chart 3). Access to fuel consistently emerges as limited. Problems associated with obtaining NFIs did not indicate quality to be a major factor although price and distance were.

WASH: Significant problems were indicated across the board in relation to access to water, and WASH facilities with some variation from governorate to governorate and also from district to district as is seen in the chart from Raymah (chart 4). Major problems associated with accessing potable water included distance and cost and, in relation to WASH, the number of available toilets and showers. Issues were also identified with regard to waste disposal.
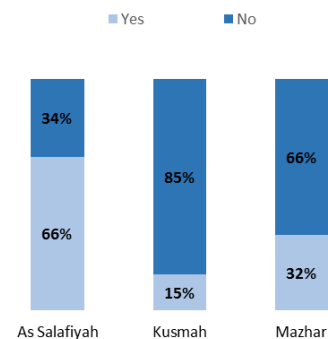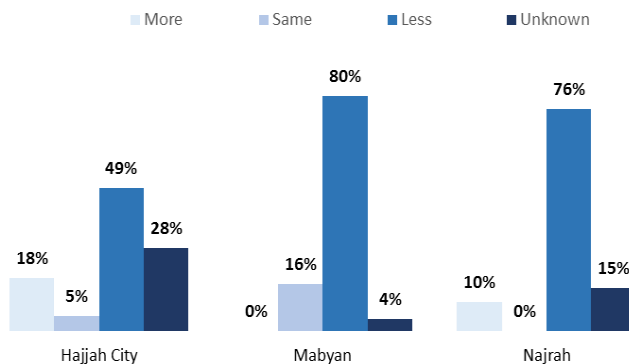

Chart 4: Raymah access to potable water (3 districts)

Chart 5: Hajjah food consumption since March 2015 (3 districts)

Food: The major problem related to accessing food that was identified was in relation to price. In addition, the majority of IDPs indicated that their consumption of food has decreased since the commencement of the crisis in March 2015 (as is reflected in the chart from Hajjah – chart 5) and that malnutrition is believed to be in existence.

Health: Access to health assistance varied greatly according to location with a greater range of facilities and services available in city centers with options reducing in outlying districts. An example of this is quite significantly visible in the Hajjah dashboard. Major problems associated with health facilities included distance, cost, and quantity and quality of services. A stark finding was that the percentage of adults and children indicated to be suffering from nervous disorders and depression is extremely high, as shown, for example, in the chart from Al Hudaydah (chart 6).
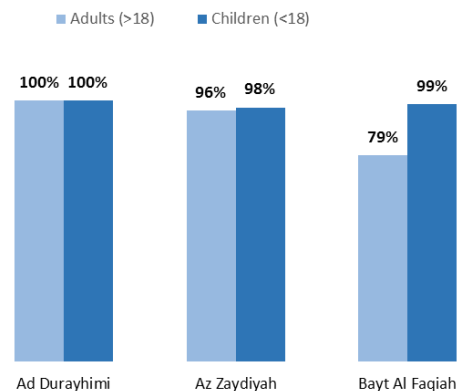

Chart 6: Al Hudaydah IDPs suffering from stress, sadness and fear (3 districts)

Education: Results were mixed on the topic of school attendance by children between the age ranges of 6 – 17 years. However, where non-school attendance was a factor the main reasons cited included the security situation and distance to schools. In addition, an inability to afford school equipment was also highlighted in some locations as a factor negatively impacting on children pursuing education.

Protection: The presence of vulnerable persons has been consistently identified in all governorates such as pregnant women and girls, unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities, female headed households as well as minor headed households. This initial information provides an indication of the types of vulnerability identified and the consequent needs that require further exploration at the household level for a more in-depth understanding of vulnerabilities amongst the displaced population (as reflected in the chart from Mahwit – chart 7).

	Pregnant >18	Pregnant <18	Unaccom. children	Physically disabled persons	Female head of HH	Minor head of HH
Mahwit City	167	75	1	108	106	17
At Tawilah	140	48	4	61	26	0
Bani Sad	376	12	16	158	47	10

Chart 7: Al Mahwit presence of vulnerable individuals amongst IDPs (3 districts)

- Prices increased
- Food not available in the market
- Sellers cannot access the market
- Community does not have the means to purchase anymore
- Unknown

Shuaub: 100% 0% 0% 0% 0%
Bani Al Harith: 51% 18% 0% 8% 12%
Aththaorah: 71% 0% 0% 15% 0%
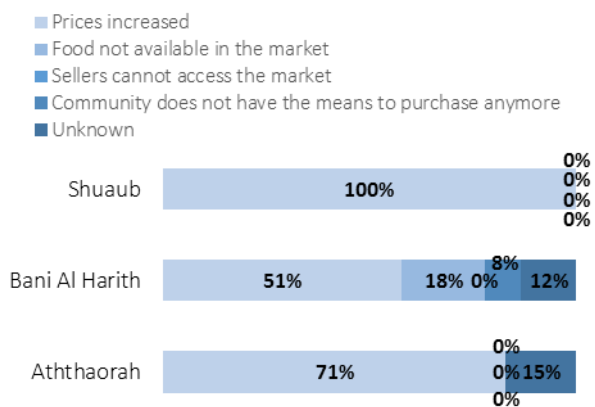
Chart 8: Amant Al Asimah factors affecting purchase of food (3 districts)

Livelihoods: The main factors affecting livelihoods linked to the crisis are the high cost of tools, equipment and commodities to engage in activities such as farming and trade productive resources and insecurity. While access to markets and the availability of food was indicated, inhibiting factors are a lack of transport options and/or limited economic resources. It was also noted that there is a difficulty in purchasing food owing to the high cost of commodities as is indicated in the chart from Amant Al Asimah (chart 8).

Shelter: The data consistently shows that the majority of IDPs are residing with host families while the next highest percentage of IDPs is renting accommodation. This is illustrated by the shelter chart for Dhamar governorate (chart 9). Significant numbers of IDPs are residing in unfinished

2874

With host families

2046

Rented house

200

Unfinished and abandoned buildings

95

Unknown

25

Tents

24

Other type

22

Formal collective shelters

2
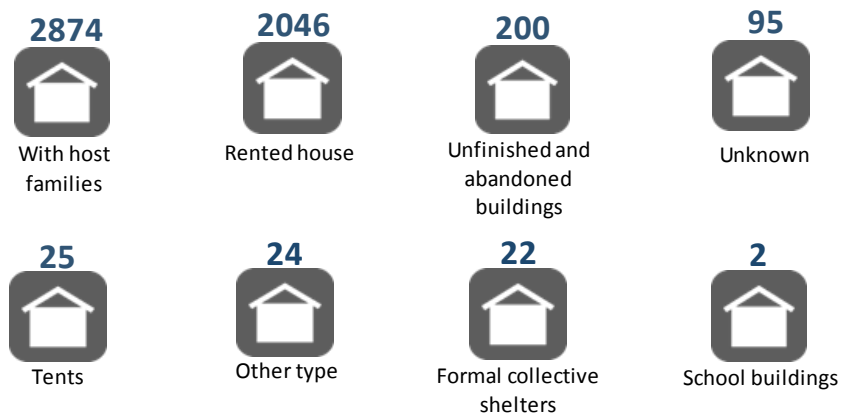
School buildings

Chart 9: Dhamar # of HHs in each shelter type (3 districts)

buildings, collective centres and schools with a very small number residing in other shelter types such as make-shift shelters and tents. A key consideration that emerges from this data is that there is a large percentage of the non-displaced host community that is impacted by displacement, particularly where households are hosting IDPs. One of the major problems cited in relation to shelter is over-crowding. In terms of shelter needs, considering that the assessments were conducted in December, winterization was mentioned by both IDPs and non-displaced host families as a key need with the need for rental subsidies and emergency shelter kits also featuring prominently. An overall assessment of shelter situations in the south is reflected in chart 10.

Legend:
- In village/town, with host families who are relatives (no rent fee)
- In village/town, using rented accomodation
- In village/town, with host families who are not relatives (no rent fee)
- In village/town, using schools, Health facilities, religious building
- In village/town, using private or public building
- In informal settlement (grouped families) in rural areas
- Out of settlement (isolated families)
- In camps
- In informal settlement (grouped families) in urban areas

Pie values: 30%, 22%, 17%, 8%, 7%, 5%, 5%, 4%, 2%

Chart 109: IOM DTM data: Type of shelter across IOM region of operation [16]

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[16] DTM assessments were conducted in 12 governorates of Al Jawf, Taizz, Ibb, Al Bayda, Lahj Al Dale'e, Aden, Shabwah, Abyan, Hadramaut, Al Maharah, and Socotra.

Natural Disaster Displacement

While displacement triggered from conflict has occurred on a mass scale since 26 March 2015, displacement triggered from natural phenomena has also occurred. The trigger for displacement can alter the character of displacement and the plight of those who have fled. For this reason, the statistics of natural disaster triggere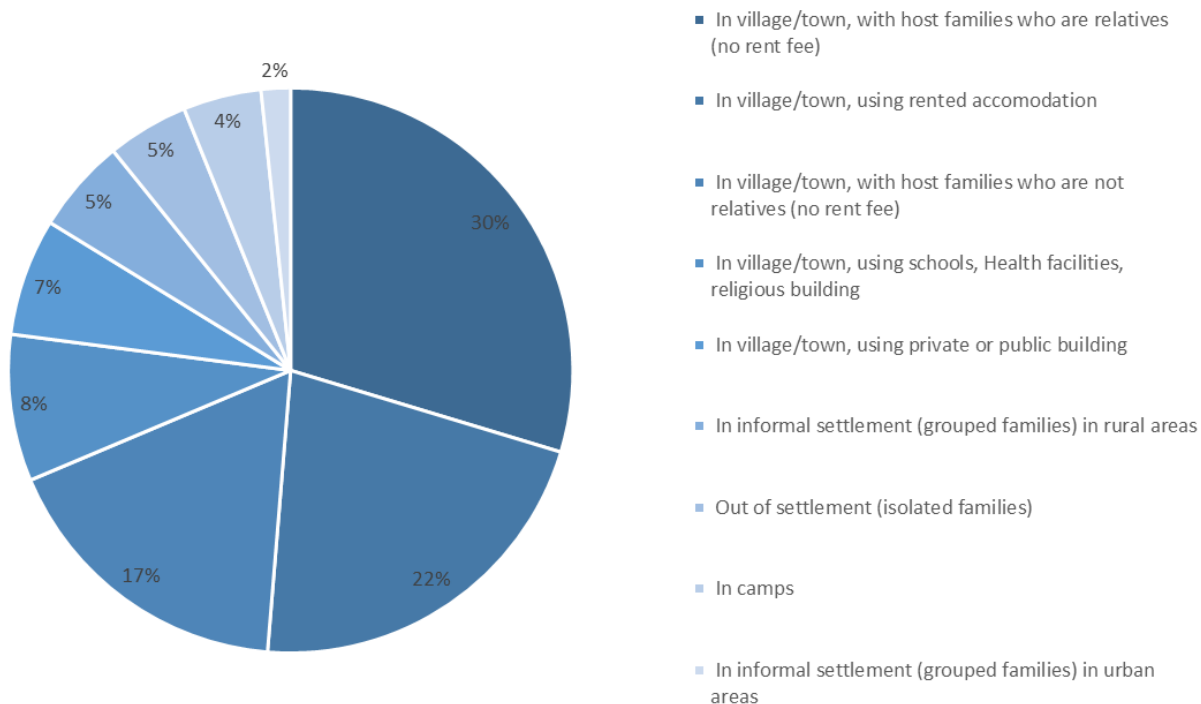d displacement and return are presented separately and as a distinct number from the conflict-affected displacement statistics.

This report validates that 12,600 IDPs remain displaced as a result of natural disasters. The largest populations were identified in Al Maharah – 4,974 individuals. Following this, Hadramaut (3,516 individuals), Socotra (2,022 individuals), Shabwah (1,440 individuals), Abyan (612 individuals) and Al Jawf (36 individuals) also host IDPs who fled natural disasters. This is further detailed to the district level in Table 5 and visualized in Map 3.

Table 5: Number of displaced households and individuals per district of displacement

	Governorate	District	IDP Households	IDP Individuals
District of Displacement	Abyan	Ahwar	2	12
	Abyan	Zingibar	100	600
	Al Jawf	Bart Al Anan	6	36
	Al Maharah	Al Masilah	194	1,164
	Al Maharah	Sayhut	635	3810
	Hadramaut	Ad Dis	10	60
	Hadramaut	Al Mukalla	150	900
	Hadramaut	Ar Raydah Wa Qusayar	288	1,728
	Hadramaut	Ash Shihr	17	102
	Hadramaut	Brom Mayfa	95	570
	Hadramaut	Daw'an	5	30
	Hadramaut	Ghayl Bin Yamin	2	12
	Hadramaut	Hajr	19	114
	Shabwah	Al Talh	10	60
	Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	7	42
	Shabwah	Ataq	1	6
	Shabwah	Dhar	41	246
	Shabwah	Mayfa'a	28	168
	Shabwah	Rudum	153	918
	Socotra	Hidaybu	275	1650
	Socotra	Qulensya Wa Abd Al Kuri	62	372
Grand Total			**2,100**	**12,600**

The majority of these identified IDPs (4,974 individuals) had fled areas of Al Maharah, followed by Hadramaut (3,678 individuals) and Socotra (2,022 individuals). As time has passed since the cyclones, significant populations of return have been observed.

Those displaced from natural disasters in comparison to those fleeing conflict face a different situation once the disaster has ended and, as reflected by the number of households who have already been able to return, may have more chance for return than those displaced by conflict which is ongoing.

The 8th report confirms a return population of 29,106 individuals who are linked with natural disaster related displacement. 82 per cent were identified to have returned to Hadramaut, 10 per cent to Shabwah and 8 per cent to Socotra. This is further detailed to the district level in Table 6 and visualized in Map 3.

Table 6: Number of returnee households and individuals per district of return

	Governorate	District	IDP Households	IDP Individuals
District of Return	Hadramaut	Ad Dis	70	420
	Hadramaut	Al Mukalla	20	120
	Hadramaut	Al Mukalla City	1,294	7,764
	Hadramaut	Ash Shihr	106	636
	Hadramaut	Brom Mayfa	2,457	14,742
	Hadramaut	Hajr	34	204
	Shabwah	Al Talh	25	150
	Shabwah	Ataq	219	1,314
	Shabwah	Dhar	13	78
	Shabwah	Rudum	219	1,314
	Socotra	Hidaybu	296	1,776
	Socotra	Qulensya Wa Abd Al Kuri	98	588
Grand Total			**4,851**	**29,106**

Map 3: IDP and Returnee populated locations triggered by natural disasters
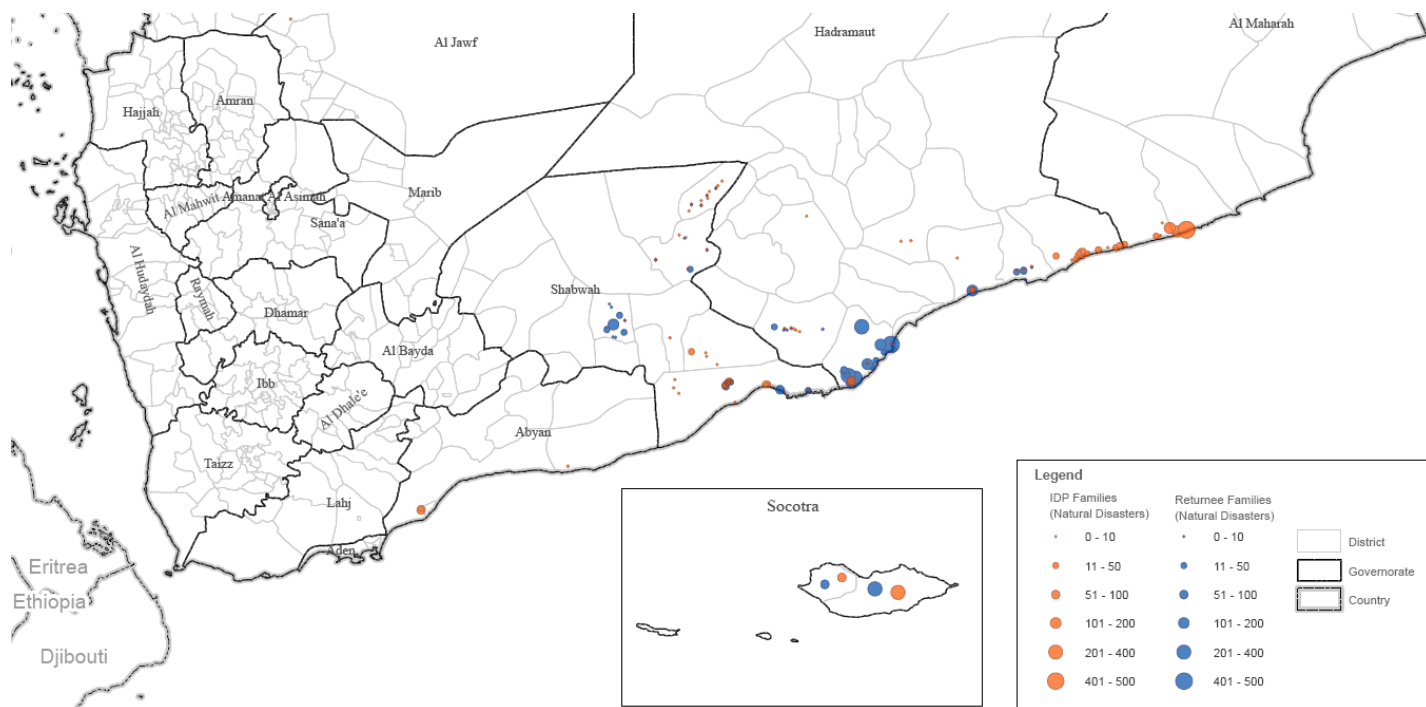
Methodology

The 8th report has been compiled based on data on displacement reported by a number of sources. This information has been cross-referenced and triangulated to develop a realistic snapshot of the displaced and returnee populations in Yemen as much as the situation and operational limitations have allowed[17].

For the 8th report, and where operational capacity has permitted, the TFPM has implemented the harmonized Area Assessment (See Annex 5 for more details) within Yemen. As a result of the TFPM's efforts to harmonize its displacement tracking methodology, the data accuracy has improved.

In areas where the harmonized Area Assessment is yet to be implemented, the previous approach of consolidating information from local partners on the ground was again adopted for this report. Key points in relation to this approach of data management are the following:

- If a district is not mentioned in the data, either the information was not available for this district (no partner was able to access the district) or there was no presence of IDPs in that area.

- If data was received from a partner for a governorate that had been previously reported, validation and verification of information was conducted through a comparative review of the 7th and 6th reports.

- Where new data was provided for this report and included district information with age and sex disaggregated statistics then that data was retained for the report, replacing any previously reported data for the same area.

- Where data was provided for this report for districts in a governorate that had not been reported in the 7th report then that data was added to this report.

- The confidence rating that had been initially adopted in the analysis of the 5th report was also used for the analysis prepared for this report.

Good	• All information is reported, including full sex and age disaggregation of data and districts of origin and displacement.
Medium	• Partial or no sex and age disaggregated data and full location information.
Low	• Includes full or partial sex and age disaggregated data but does not contain governorate and/or district of origin or either.
Poor	• Does not contain governorate and/or district of origin or displacement information and has no sex and age disaggregated data.

Based on this rating scale, if data for a particular district fell into the *Poor* category, that data was omitted on the basis that it could not be relied on primarily owing to the fact that the lack of location data and disaggregation leads to the possibility of duplication with other reported districts.

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[17] Limited access and other operational constraints can limit information-gathering activities leading to a fluctuation in the displacement figure within hard to assess governorates. The limitations include but are not limited to movement restrictions, limited access to locations, a sudden massive wave of displacement, intermittent internet and telephone service, difficulties in communication with key informants due to prevailing insecurity.

Governorate Statistical Data

Taizz

Number of IDPs
- 620,934 individuals (+65,886)[18]
- 103,489 households (+10,981)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 23 out of 23 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 23
- 23 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7th report

Number of returnees
- 2,066 households

Hajjah

Number of IDPs
- 367,007 individuals (+13,788)
- 60,894 households (+1,989)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 97% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 5

Number of districts and partners
- 29 out of 31 districts covered
- Partner data used: EXU, YWU, NFDHR, UNHCR (PMT) & CSSW

Methodology
- Total data entry = 600
- 521 Good/Medium, 79 Low and 0 Poor
- 595 data carried-over from the 6th and 7th report

Amran

Number of IDPs
- 295,620 individuals (+49,931)
- 46,231 households (+5,210)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 76% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 20 out of 20 districts covered
- Partner data used: EXU branch, YWU branch, NFDHR & UNHCR (PMT)

Methodology
- Total data entry = 242
- 36 Good/Medium, 206 Low and 0 Poor
- 61 data carried-over from the 6th & 7th reports

Sana'a

Number of IDPs
- 272,589 individuals (+18,627)
- 45,039 households (+2,641)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 90% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 5

Number of districts and partners
- 16 out of 16 districts covered
- Partner data used: EXU, CSSW, UNHCR (PMT) & YWU

Methodology
- Total data entry = 105
- 78 Good/Medium, 27 Low and 0 Poor
- 97 data carried-over from the 6th & 7th reports

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[18] Increases (+) or decreases (-) in the numbers are shown in relation to the 7th report.

Sa'ada

Number of IDPs	Number of districts and partners
• 245,897 individuals (+7,919)	• 9 out of 15 districts covered
• 41,045 households (+1,317)	• Partner data used: YWU & UNHCR (PMT)
Gender and age disaggregation	**Methodology**
• 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected	• Total data entry = 34
Average family size	• 34 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
• 6	• 27 data carried-over from the 4th and 7th report

Amanat Al Asimah

Number of IDPs	Number of districts and partners
• 211,965 individuals (+108,041)	• 10 out of 10 districts covered
• 32,377 households (+15,002)	• Partner data used: EXU, YWU, INTERSOS, ADRA & UNHCR (PMT)
Gender and age disaggregation	**Methodology**
• 27% of gender and age disaggregated data collected	• Total data entry = 927
Average family size	• 927 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
• 6	• 18 data carried-over from the 6th& 7th report

Dhamar

Number of IDPs	Number of districts and partners
• 118,477 individuals (-4,210)	• 12 out of 12 districts covered
• 19,705 households (-927)	• Partner data used: CSSW, UNHCR (PMT), EXU and YWU
Gender and age disaggregation	**Methodology**
• 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected	• Total data entry = 93
Average family size	• 64 Good/Medium, 29 Low and 0 Poor
• 6	• 21 data carried-over from the 6th & 7th reports

Al Hudaydah

Number of IDPs	Number of districts and partners
• 113,488 individuals (+53,496)	• 17 out of 26 districts covered
• 18,974 households (+8,856)	• Partner data used: UNHCR (PMT) & YWU
Gender and age disaggregation	**Methodology**
• 99% of gender and age disaggregated data collected	• Total data entry = 79
Average family size	• 51 Good/Medium, 28 Low and 0 Poor
• 6	• 38 data carried-over from the 7th report

Ibb

Number of IDPs	Number of districts and partners
• 111,384 individuals (+7,080)	• 20 out of 20 districts covered
• 18,564 households (+1,180)	• Partner data used: IOM DTM
Gender and age disaggregation	**Methodology**
• 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected	• Total data entry = 23
Average family size	• 23 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
• 6	• 0 data carried-over from the 7th report
	Number of returnees
	• 359 households

Marib

Number of IDPs
- 95,869 individuals (+35,219)
- 15,676 households (+5,464)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 97% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 14 out of 14 districts covered
- Partner data used: Sama, UNHCR (PMT) & YWU

Methodology
- Total data entry = 66
- 42 Good/Medium, 24 Low and 0 Poor
- 55 data carried-over from the 6th & 7th report

Lahj

Number of IDPs
- 52,866 individuals (+2,034)
- 8,811 households (+339)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 15 out of 15 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 15
- 15 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7th report

Number of returnees
- 10,585 households

Al Mahwit

Number of IDPs
- 49,588 individuals (-10,344)
- 8,265 households (-1,762)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 9 out of 9 districts covered
- Partner data used: CSSW, UNHCR (PMT) & YWU

Methodology
- Total data entry = 37
- 15 Good/Medium, 22 Low and 0 Poor
- 31 data carried-over from the 6th and 7th report

Raymah

Number of IDPs
- 43,074 individuals (-1,221)
- 7,186 households (-439)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 97% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 6 out of 6 districts covered
- Partner data used: UNHCR (PMT) & YWU

Methodology
- Total data entry = 33
- 0 Good/Medium, 33 Low and 0 Poor
- 27 data carried-over from the 6th & 7th report

Al Jawf

Number of IDPs
- 33,354 individuals (-9,162)
- 5,559 households (-1,524)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 12 out of 12 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 18
- 18 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7th report

Number of returnees
- 887 households

Al Bayda

Number of IDPs
- 33,246 individuals (-10,230)
- 5,541 households (-1,705)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 20 out of 20 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 20
- 20 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7th report

Number of returnees
- 360 households

Al Dhalee

Number of IDPs
- 27,654 individuals (+ 2,418)
- 4,609 households (+403)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 9 out of 9 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 10
- 10 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7th report

Number of returnees
- 4,255 households

Aden

Number of IDPs
- 25,566 individuals (-270)
- 4,261 households (-45)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 8 out of 8 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 8
- 8 Good/Medium data, 0 low and 0 poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7th report

Number of returnees
- 50,152 households

Abyan

Number of IDPs
- 23,148 individuals (-306)
- 3,858 households (-51)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregation data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 11 out of 11 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 11
- 11 Good/Medium, 0 low and 0 poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 6th report

Number of returnees
- 1,657 households

Shabwah

Number of IDPs
- 8,514 individuals (+1,908)
- 1,419 households (+318)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 17 out of 17 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 17
- 17 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7th report

Number of returnees
- 3,845 households

Hadramaut

Number of IDPs
- 3,798 individuals (-4,908)
- 633 households (-818)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 5

Number of districts and partners
- 15 out of 30 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 15
- 15 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7 report

Number of returnees
- 4,163 households

Al Maharah

Number of IDPs
- 1878 individuals (+42)
- 313 households (+ 7)

Gender and age disaggregation
- 100% of gender and age disaggregated data collected

Average family size
- 6

Number of districts and partners
- 9 out of 9 districts covered
- Partner data used: IOM DTM

Methodology
- Total data entry = 9
- 9 Good/Medium, 0 Low and 0 Poor
- 0 data carried-over from the 7th report

Operational Partners

Source of information	Abyan	Aden	AlBayda	AlDhalee	AlHudaydah	AlJawf	AlMaharah	AlMahwit	AmanatAlAsimah	Amran	Dhamar	Hadramaut	Hajjah	Ibb	Lahj	Marib	Raymah	Saada	Sanaa	Shabwah	Taizz
ADRA									●												
Branch of YWU					●			●	●	●	●		●			●	●	●	●		
CSSW									●		●		●						●		
EXU									●		●		●						●		
Exu Branch												●									
Intersos									●												
IOM	●	●	●	●		●	●				●			●	●					●	●
NFDHR										●			●								
Sama AL Yemen																●					
UNHCR					●																
UNHCR (PMT)					●			●	●	●	●		●			●	●	●	●		

Task Force on Population Movement 8th Report, April 2016

Yemen Protection Cluster

Saudi Arabia

Oman

Eritrea

Djibouti

Saada

Al Jawf

Hadramaut

Al Maharah

Amran

Hajjah

AlMahwit   AmanatAsimah

Marib

Sanaa

AlHudaydah

Raymah   Dhamar

Al Bayda

Shabwah

Ibb

Al Dhale'e   Abyan

Taizz

Lahj

Aden

Legend

IDP % Per Gov Population

0 - 1%	
2% - 5%	
6% - 10%	
11% - 20%	
21% - 30%	
31% - 40%	

IDP Per District
- 5,000
- 10,000
- 20,000
- 50,000
- 50,000+

Returnees Per District
- 5,000
- 10,000
- 20,000
- 50,000
- 50000+

Sources:
Cartography: GoY / CSO.
Created: 30 March 2016

"This map is for planning purposes only and should not be used for navigation. TFPM cannot take responsibility for any damage or injury resulting from the use of this map."

Kilometers
0   50   100   200

IDP Population Per Governorate

Governorate	IDP Individuals	IDP % per Gov Population	Returnee Individuals
Abyan	23,148	4%	9,942
Aden	25,566	3%	300,912
AlBayda	27,654	4%	2,160
AlDhalee	33,246	5%	25,530
AlHudaydah	113,488	4%	-
AlJawf	33,354	6%	5,322
AlMaharah	1,878	1%	-
AlMahwit	49,588	7%	-
AmanatAlAsimah	211,965	7%	-
Amran	295,620	23%	-
Dhamar	118,477	6%	-
Hadramaut	3,798	0%	24,978
Hajjah	367,007	18%	-
Ibb	111,384	4%	2,154
Lahj	52,866	5%	63,510
Marib	95,869	31%	-
Raymah	43,074	7%	-
Saada	245,897	40%	-
Sanaa	272,589	23%	-
Shabwah	8,514	1%	23,070
Socotra	-	-	2,364
Taizz	620,934	22%	12,396
Total	**2,755,916**	**0**	**472,338**

Task Force on Population Movement - 8th Report Dashboard

as of 1 April 2016

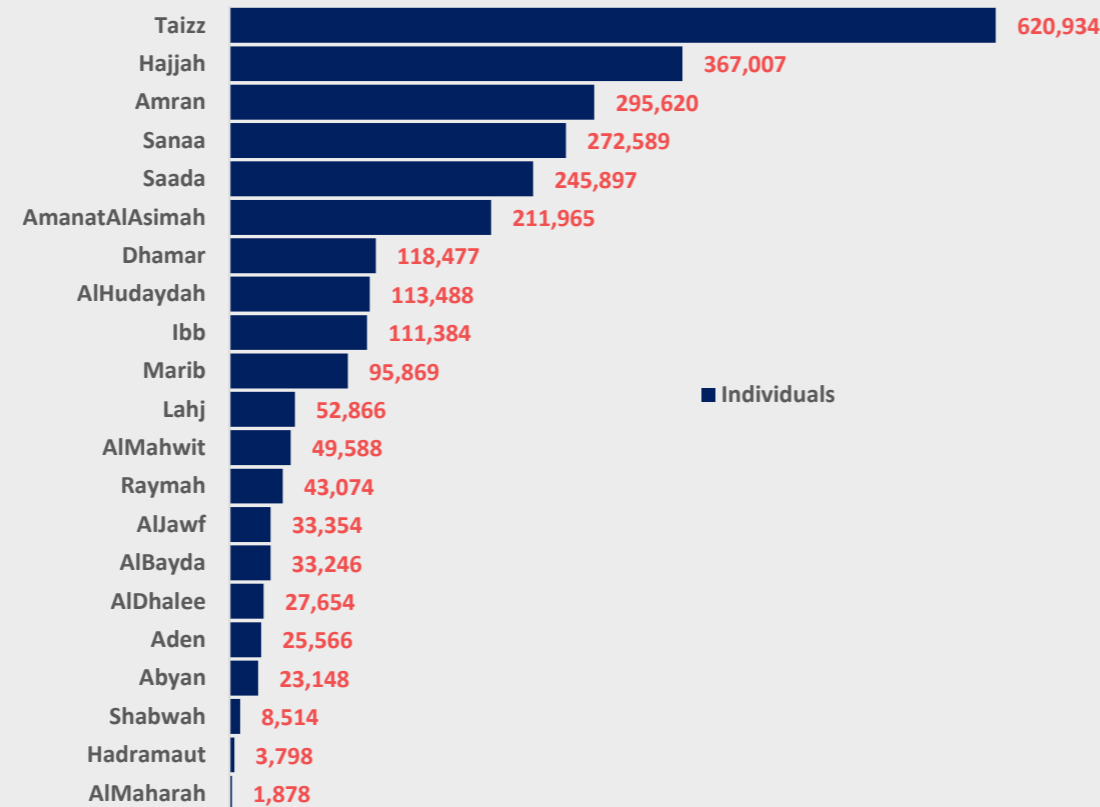Yemen Protection Cluster

KEY FIGURES

2,755,916
Number of displaced individuals in Yemen as of 1 April 2016

6
Average household size

452,449
Number of displaced households in Yemen as of 1 April 2016

Gender breakdown of IDPs

26% of IDPs are men

29% of IDPs are women

23% of IDPs are girls under 18

22% of IDPs are boys under 18

Sources of information

NGO **8**   **1** (Gov)

UN **2**

IDPs by Current Governorate (INDs)

Governorate	Individuals
Taizz	620,934
Hajjah	367,007
Amran	295,620
Sanaa	272,589
Saada	245,897
AmanatAlAsimah	211,965
Dhamar	118,477
AlHudaydah	113,488
Ibb	111,384
Marib	95,869
Lahj	52,866
AlMahwit	49,588
Raymah	43,074
AlJawf	33,354
AlBayda	33,246
AlDhalee	27,654
Aden	25,566
Abyan	23,148
Shabwah	8,514
Hadramaut	3,798
AlMaharah	1,878

Gender breakdown of IDPs by Current Governorate (INDs)

Legend: Men, Women, Boys (under 18), Girls (under 18)

Governorate	7th report HHS	7th report Individuls	7th & 8th difference HHS	7th & 8th difference Individuls	8th report HHS	8th report Individuls
Taizz	92,508	555,048	10,981	65,886	103,489	620,934
Hajjah	58,905	353,219	1,989	13,788	60,894	367,007
Amran	41,021	245,689	5,210	49,931	46,231	295,620
Sanaa	42,398	253,962	2,641	18,627	45,039	272,589
Saada	39,728	237,978	1,317	7,919	41,045	245,897
AmanatAlAsimah	17,374	103,924	15,002	108,041	32,377	211,965
Dhamar	20,632	122,687	-927	-4,210	19,705	118,477
AlHudaydah	10,117	59,992	8,856	53,496	18,974	113,488
Ibb	17,384	104,304	1,180	7,080	18,564	111,384
Marib	10,213	60,650	5,464	35,219	15,676	95,869
Lahj	8,472	50,832	339	2,034	8,811	52,866
AlMahwit	10,028	59,932	-1,762	-10,344	8,265	49,588
Raymah	7,626	44,295	-439	-1,221	7,186	43,074
AlJawf	7,083	42,516	-1,524	-9,162	5,559	33,354
AlBayda	7,246	43,476	-1,705	-10,230	5,541	33,246
AlDhalee	4,206	25,236	403	2,418	4,609	27,654
Aden	4,306	25,836	-45	-270	4,261	25,566
Abyan	3,909	23,454	-51	-306	3,858	23,148
Shabwah	1,101	6,606	318	1,908	1,419	8,514
Hadramaut	1,451	8,706	-818	-4,908	633	3,798
AlMaharah	306	1,836	7	42	313	1,878
	406,012	2,430,178	46,436	325,738	452,449	2,755,916

Key Statistics

66% in top 5 governorates

Increases in **13** governorates and decreases in **9** governorates

Sa'ada has a population decrease of **38%**

472,338 retureens captured in the south with **68%** returning to Aden

Displacement Tends