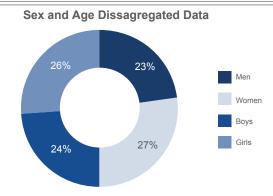
# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | DTM Round IV IOM Area Report

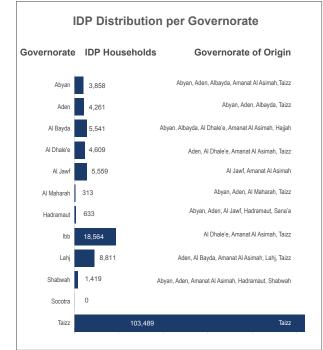
YEMEN IDP CRISIS - April 2016

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool developed by the International Organization for Migration. The DTM remains adaptable to the situation and sets out to provide a continual, up to date snapshot of displacement locations and populations. The governorate profile details information captured by the DTM Area Assessments that represent the core principle to mobility tracking.









The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented under the framework of the Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM), a working group of the Protection Cluster, co-led by IOM and UNHCR. The TFPM was established in April, 2015 as a collaborative approach to coordinate efforts and harmonize tools and methodologies among partners to track and monitor internal displacement for the whole of Yemen.

The TFPM reports through standard and agreed upon templates and timeframes, which IOM contributes to with data and national level analysis.

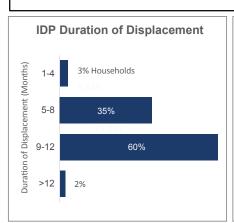
One year into the conflict, internal displacement in Yemen is still on the rise. According to the 8th and most recent report of the TFPM released in April 2016, **2,755,916** people have been internally displaced in Yemen since the crisis erupted in late March 2015.

Within the structure and agreements of the TFPM, IOM is responsible for displacement tracking across 12 governorates; Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Mahara, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Al Jawf, Hadramaut, Ibb, Lahj, Shabwah, Socotra, Taizz.

Across IOMs area of responsibility within the framework of the TFPM and as of April 2016, the DTM field staff identified and validated the locations of **942,342** individuals displaced by conflict (157,057 HHs) and **443,232** individuals who had returned following displacement due to the conflict (73,872 HHs).

The identified IDP population is primarily in Taizz which hosts 66% or 620,934 IDPs, while the boarding governorates to Taizz of Ibb and Lahj host the next largest IDP population with 12% and 6% or 111,384 and 52,866 individuals, respectively. The remaining displaced population is dispersed throughout the other governorates.

This report presents of the latest analysis from the DTM on the numbers, demographics, areas of origin, areas of return, and movement patterns as well as the shelter type accommodated by the identified populations.





The DTM captures information on what housing arrangements exist within a location but does not currently identify the population accommodated within each shelter type identified, nonetheless, the methodical approach of the DTM is adaptable and progressive and will overtime strive to evolve to capture this additional detail when and where the situation and capacity allows.

## **DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS**

- Continued displacement from Taizz to areas within the governorate and into bordering districts in lbb and Lahj Governorates.
- Displacement in the south and east governorates is significantly lower and far more dispersed among different locations than observed in the south west.
- Increased return movement towards areas of origin throughout the southern governorates.
- Sex and age breakdown details a higher proportion of females among the displaced; 27% Adult Women, 23% Adult Men, 26% Girls, 24% Boys.
- In the twelve governorates covered by IOM the IDP households are recorded at an average of 6 persons.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT - CONFLICT

Governorate of Displacement	Households	Individuals	Percentage
Abyan	3,858	23,148	2.5%
Aden	4,261	25,566	2.7%
Al Bayda	5,541	33,246	3.5%
Al Dhale'e	4,609	27,654	2.9%
Al Jawf	5,559	33,354	3.5%
Al Maharah	313	1,878	0.2%
Hadramaut	633	3,798	0.4%
Ibb	18,564	111,384	11.8%
Lahj	8,811	52,866	5.6%
Shabwah	1,419	8,514	0.9%
Socotra	0	0	0.0%
Taizz	103,489	620,934	65.9%
Grand Total	157,057	942,342	100.0%

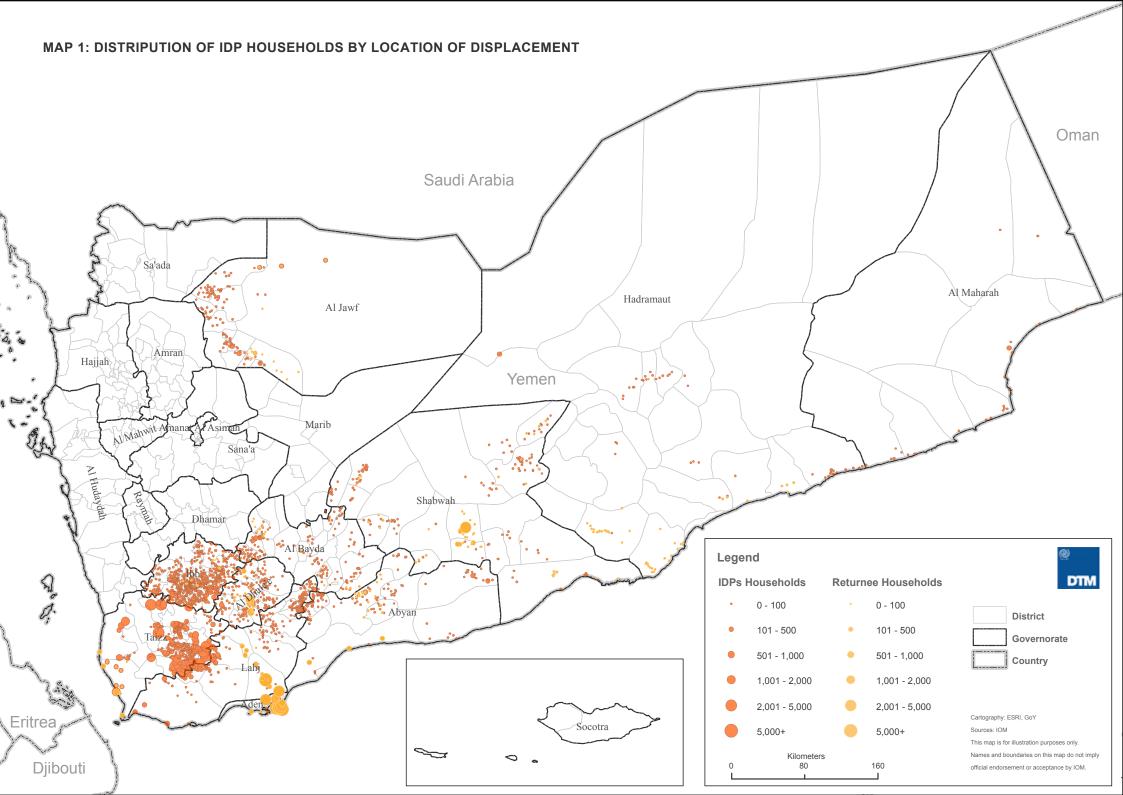
Taizz, which includes areas that have witnessed continuous clashes for several months, has consistently hosted large numbers of IDPs. There are 620,934 individuals dispersed across 282 locations within the governorate.

As indicated in Map 1, IDP populations are generally concentrated to the west while in the south and eastern governorates there are small and more dispersed populations. DTM identified 1,323 locations hosting 785,184 IDPs in Taiz, Ibb and Lahj (western region), while in the remaining 9 governorates (south and eastern region) there are 1,076 locations hosting 157,158 IDPs.

While Socotra host no IDPs triggered from conflict, DTM field staff have also monitored displacement caused by natural disasters. These statistics are reported separately to the conflict related numbers and are indicated in table 2.

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF IDP FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT - NATURAL DISASTER

Governorate of Displacement	Households	Individuals	Percentage
Abyan	102	612	4.9%
Aden	0	0	0.0%
Al Bayda	0	0	0.0%
Al Dhale'e	0	0	0.0%
Al Jawf	6	36	0.3%
Al Maharah	829	4,974	39.5%
Hadramaut	586	3,516	27.9%
Ibb	0	0	0.0%
Lahj	0	0	0.0%
Shabwah	240	1,440	11.4%
Socotra	337	2,022	16.0%
Taizz	0	0	0.0%
Grand Total	2,100	12,600	100.0%



#### RETURNEES

While IDP populations can clearly be seen in Map 1 as concentrated in the west of IOMs area of responsibility. Returnee populations can primarily be observed in the south in Aden and Lahj with 300,912 and 63,510 individuals, respectively. Other returnee populations are dispersed in some of the eastern governorates of Yemen as indicated in Table 3.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS AND INDI-VIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN - CONFLICT

Governorate of Displacement	Households	Individuals	Percentage
Abyan	1,657	9,942	2.2%
Aden	50,152	300,912	67.9%
Al Bayda	360	2,160	0.5%
Al Dhale'e	4,255	25,530	5.8%
Al Jawf	887	5,322	1.2%
Al Maharah	0	0	0.0%
Hadramaut	182	1,092	0.2%
Ibb	359	2,154	0.5%
Lahj	10,585	63,510	14.3%
Shabwah	3,369	20,214	4.6%
Socotra	0	0	0.0%
Taizz	2,066	12,396	2.8%
Grand Total	73,872	443,232	100.0%

The geographic distribution of the returnee population across the south is a result of the end to frontline hostilities within these areas.

Similar to observed trend of the sex and age of the IDP population the returnee population consists or a higher proportion of females among the displaced; 28% Adult Women, 24% Adult Men, 24% Girls, 22% Boys.

#### **DISPLACEMENT ORIGIN**

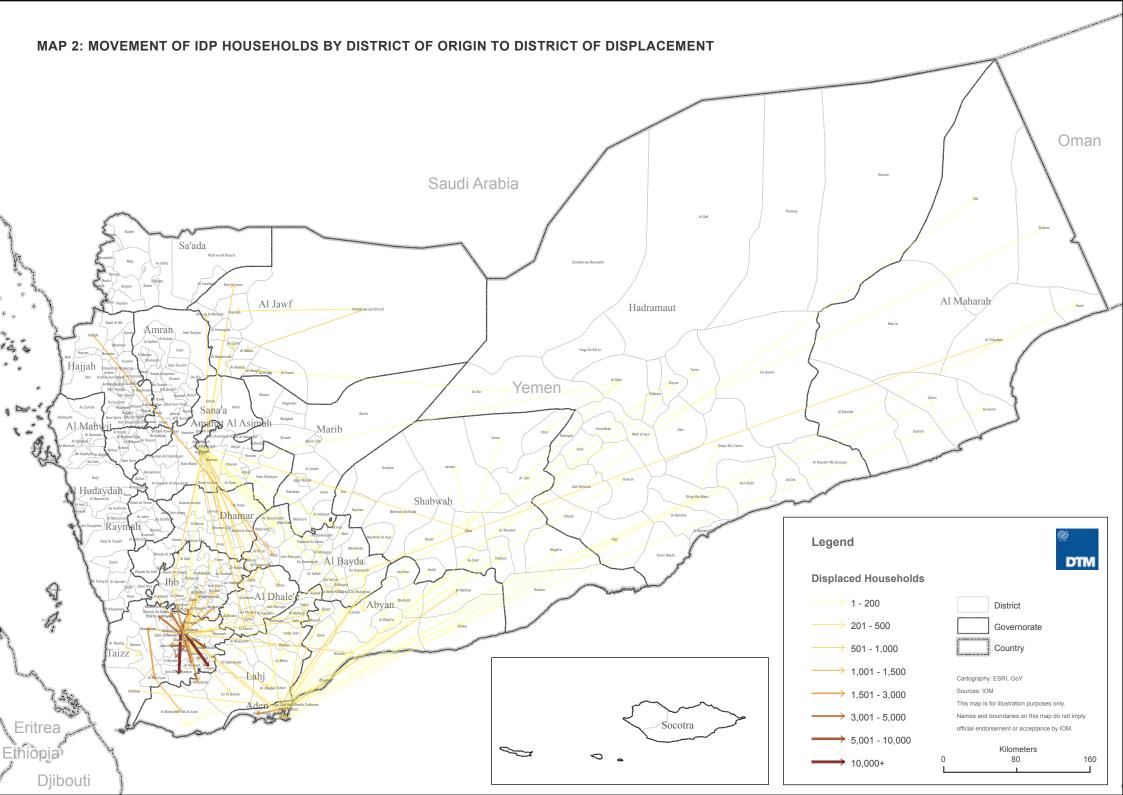
The majority of IDPs have originated from Taizz with 81% of the identified population (or 765,594 individuals) fleeing from conflict in the governorate.

As can be observed in Map 2, a north-south movement of IDPs is lower than observed movement within the southern region. Of the identified IDP population, the majority have displaced from southern governorates or from areas within their own governorate.

Of the 59,472 IDPs identified to have fled Amanat Al Asimah in the north, 40% fled to Al Jawf, 23% to Al Dhale'e, 18 % to Ibb and 15%al Baydah.

TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN - CONFLICT

Governorate of Origin	Households	Individuals	Percentage
Abyan	484	2,904	0.3%
Aden	4,701	28,206	3.0%
Al Bayda	3,381	20,286	2.2%
Al Dhale'e	1,691	10,146	1.1%
Al Jawf	4,034	24,204	2.6%
Al Maharah	5	30	0.0%
Amanat Al Asimah	9,912	59,472	6.3%
Hadramaut	270	1,620	0.2%
Hajjah	1,161	6,966	0.7%
Ibb	6	36	0.0%
Lahj	3,480	20,880	2.2%
Sana'a	16	96	0.0%
Shabwah	317	1,902	0.2%
Socotra	-	-	-
Taizz	127,599	765,594	81.2%
Grand Total	157,057	942,342	100.0%



## PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

The majority of the identified population of approximately 565,405 individuals fled their homes in the first months at the start of the conflict in March 2015; between April and July. The next significant wave of displacement in the governorates covered by IOM was in November, 2015 as 232,956 IDPs displace from Taizz governorate as the conflict flared in several districts in the governorate.

## **SHELTER TYPE**

The DTM field staff identified eight shelter arrangements which IDP populations had sought refuge, these include rented housing, host families (rented), host families (non-relatives), out of settlement arrangements with relatives and friends, rented arrangements, public or private buildings, schools, health facilities or religious buildings, informal settlements

In 2,225 of the 2,399 identified IDP populated locations, households have sought refuge with relatives, while in 1,035 locations there are IDPs hosted with friends, and in 1,023 locations IDP households have arranged rented accommodation.

Although in a much smaller number of locations, it is important to note that there are IDPs in un-conventional accommodation. These shelter arrangements have been identified in 423 distinct locations. In 203 of these locations there are IDP households accommodated in public or private buildings while in 193, which may include the same locations as those identified with IDPs in public or private buildings, there are IDPs in schools, health facilities or religious buildings, these locations are primarily in Taizz and Lahj. There are 104 locations with IDPs accommodated in informal settlements.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

As co-lead to the TFPM, IOM holds the responsibility to track and monitor displacement in 12 governorates throughout Yemen. IOM deployed the systematic and methodical approach of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in these areas.

The DTM is an IOM information management tool that gathers specific data on the status of displaced persons through a dedicated field presence of 125 staff and extensive key informant.

The DTM identifies both IDP and returnee locations to the smallest geographical division (urban: neighborhood, and rural: village) capturing coordinates while matching the identified locations to the OCHA Common Operational Dataset (P-codes) to develop an operational baseline. This information is captured in monthly rounds yp provide frequent updates to the baseline captured across IOMs area of responsibility.

The methodical approach of the DTM is adaptable and progressive and will overtime strive to evolve to capture additional detail when and where the situation and capacity allows. In addition, the baseline captured through DTM will allow the methodology to expand and incorporate cross-sectorial location assessments.

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Contributions received from OFDA, DFID and Japan

