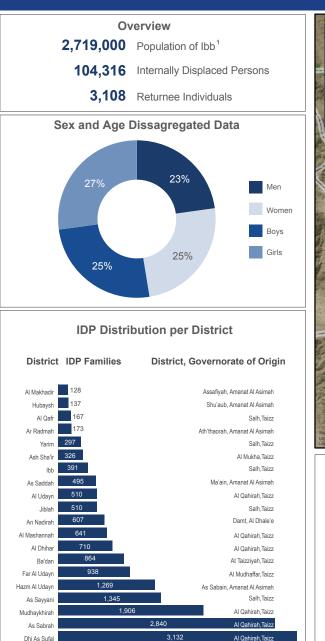
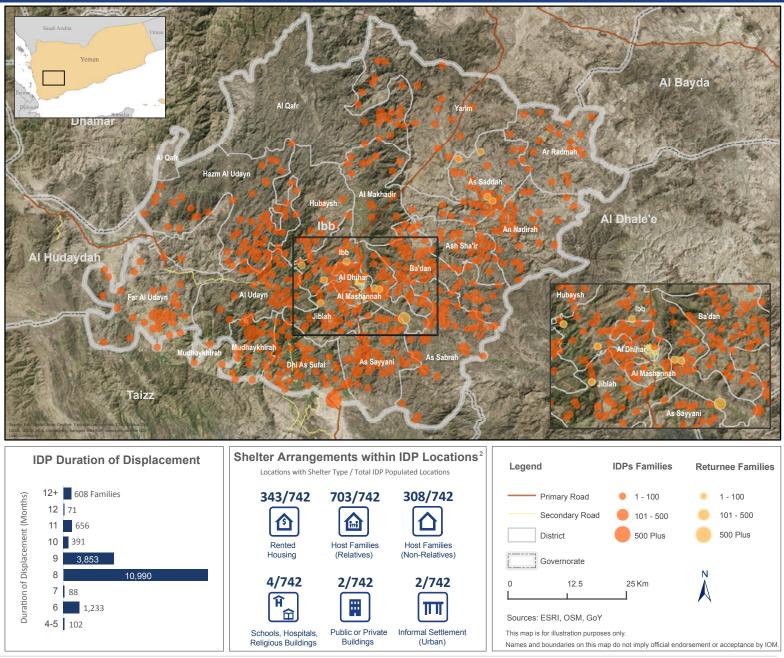
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | DTM Round II Governorate Profile - Ibb

YEMEN IDP CRISIS - December 2015

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.







¹ Population Data Source: 'Yemeni Central Statistics Office's Population Projections for 2015', ²A location is a populated place to the smallest geographical division; urban, a neighborhood and rural, a village

IBB OVERVIEW

Ibb is a mountainous inland governorate located approximately 195 kms south of the capital, Sana'a. At times referred to as the 'fertile province' reflecting agriculture as a major pillar to the economy as the governorate's annual precipitation is generally the highest in Yemen. Ibb is home to some 2,719,000 residents.¹

Small IDP populations sought refuge from before March, 2015 when the security situation in Sana'a City destabilized in January that year.

Between the 19th and 22nd July IOM had conducted Round I of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Area Assessment. IOM field staff had identified a total displaced population of 23,421 families, or approximately 140,526 individuals.

On 10th December 2015 the Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM), reported 24,282 families to have displaced in Ibb, or 129,810 individuals. 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 is co-led by IOM and UNHCR.

Displacement Overview

Since the release of the 6th Report on the 10th December where the TFPM had identified approximately 2.5 million people to have fled their homes, the situation on the ground has remained complex and the displacement trends fluid.² As a result the observed IDP populations have been hard to monitor leading to several varying estimates.

In support of the humanitarian effort, the TFPM prioritized implementation of a 3rd Round of the Area Assessment through the IOM DTM within Ibb governorate to update the figures and populated locations of the displaced populations. In January 2016 Round III was implemented

and a drop in the overall IDP population with 17,386 families or 104,316 displaced individuals identified across 742 distinct locations was found.

The displaced population consists of 25,662 female adults, 23,784 male adults while 28,374 and 26,496 individuals are female and male children, respectively.

The IDP poluation, although varied in size, is dispersed across all 20 districts of the governroate. A significant population of 10,671 families or 64,026 individuals have sought refuge in the southern districts of Dhi As Sufal, Al Shabrah, Madhaykhirah, As Sayyani, Far Al Udayn and Al Udayn, which all boarder Taizz governorate. These districts host 61 per cent of the total IDP population in Ibb. The majority of this population is reported to have orginated from Taizz.

On the border with Dhamar governoate, the district of Hazm Al Udayn hosts the 5th largest displaced population in the Governorate, with 938 families of which the majority orginates from Amanat Al Asimah.

DTM observed that 86 per cent of the displaced populaiton in Ibb governorate originated from Taizz primarily from from Al Qahirah district while 10 and 4 per cent fled Amanat Al Asimah and Al Dale'a governorates.

As the conflict prolongs, the duration of displacement for each IDP families continues to grow. An estimated 85 per cent, or 14,843 families fled their homes during March and April, 2015. Interestingly 1,726 families fled before March, 2015 with 608 of these families fleeing in 2014, a significant number of these displaced from Amanat Al Asimah.

A small returnee population of 518 families to 12 distinct locations was identified. These populations had returned to the district of Ibb and As Saddah, 473 and 45 respectively.

IDP Shelter Type

The IDP populations were housed in 742 distinct locations. The most common shelter types observed were in private settings. In 703 / 742 of the locations there were IDPs accommodated with host families while 343 and 308 locations, IDPs rented housing and sought refuge with host families, respectively. Informal settings are not common in Ibb, however, 4 distinct locations were observed to accommodate IDPs in schools, hospitals, religious buildings, public and private buildings or other informal settlements.

METHODOLOGY

As co-lead to the TFPM, IOM holds the responsibility to track and monitor displacement in 12 governorates throughout Yemen. IOM has deployed the systematic and methodical approach of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The DTM is an IOM information management tool that gathers specific data on the status of displaced persons through an extensive key informant network.

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.

The DTM captures information on what housing arrangements exist within a location but does not currently identify the population accommodated per 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. In addition, the baseline captured through DTM will allow the methodology to expand and incorporate cross-sectorial assessments.

Email: dtmyemen@iom.int

¹ Yemeni Central Statistics Office's Population Projections for 2015