

TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

YEMEN | 13th Report - March 2017

DISPLACEMENT OF 2 MILLION IDPs AMID CONTINUED RETURN MOVEMENTS

The Task Force for Population Movement (TFPM), co-led by IOM and UNHCR is a Technical Working Group of the Yemen Protection Cluster. The TFPM implements an information management tool that gathers data on the status and location of displaced persons across Yemen.

As of 01 February 2017, the TFPM has identified, **1,991,340 internally displaced persons (IDPs)** (331,890 households) who have been displaced due to conflict since March 2015, dispersed across 21 governorates. For the same period, the TFPM has identified **1,048,896 returnees** (174,816 households), across 19 governorates.

As a result, 11.3% of the total population of Yemen has experienced the shock of displacement due to conflict in the last 23 months.

N.B. The most recent large scale displacement seen along the Western Coast of Yemen and in Dhamar governorate as a result of Operation Golden Spear is not fully reflected within this report as the data collection for this report concluded before major displacement from the operation.

2 Million

Internally displaced persons

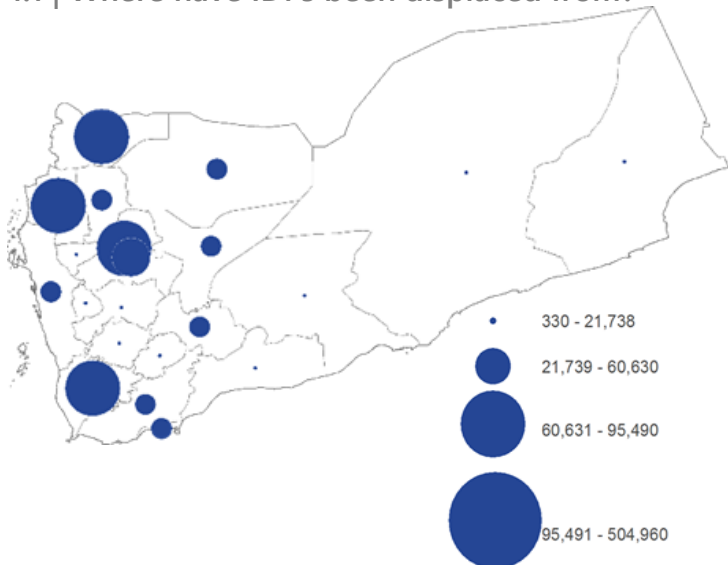
1 Million

Returnee individuals

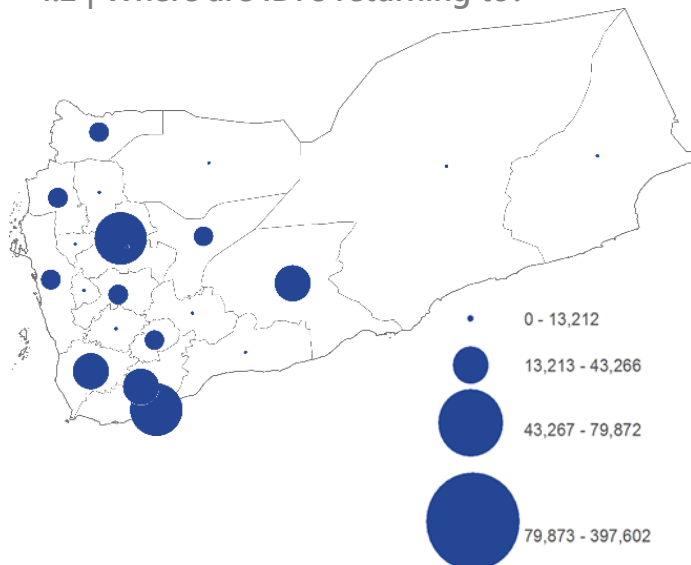
11.3%

of the total population of Yemen remain displaced and or have returned.

1.1 | Where have IDPs been displaced from?



1.2 | Where are IDPs returning to?

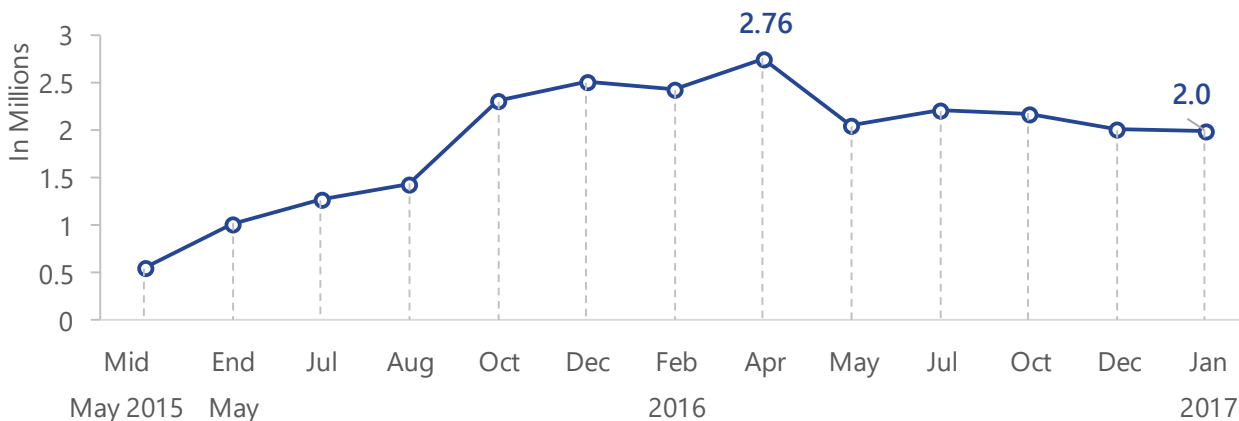


The 13th TFPM Report data was collected through December 2016 and January 2017. For further data on recent displacement along the Western Coast and in Dhamar the TFPM is operating an Emergency Tracking component to monitor displacement. The Emergency Tracking (ET) methodology is a crisis-based tool to track sudden displacement or return movements triggered by specific crises.

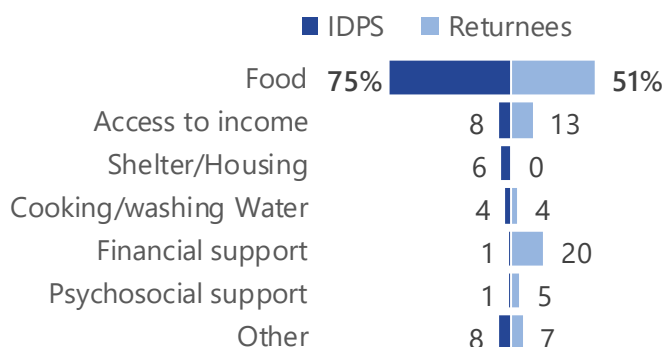
KEY FINDINGS

- Through December 2016 and January 2017 the TFPM has observed a overall decrease in the conflict-related displacement of 15,876 individuals (-0.79%). At the governorate level the most significant decreases have been observed in Hajjah and Sana'a (16,386 and 10,284 individuals, respectively).
- On the other hand, there has been an overall increase in the conflict-affected return population by 21,222 individuals (+2%). In particular, increased return movements have been observed in 11 governorates, with over 18,426 new returnees identified in Al Hudaydah.
- It remains that 87% of the population who have returned from their displacement in the last 23 months have returned to 33 districts. Geographically this represents just 10% of the 333 districts in Yemen, and therefore suggests that clear pockets of return, in areas of relative stability, may be materializing.
- Of the total returnee population, an estimated 86% (or 959,540 individuals) have returned from displacement areas situated within their governorate of origin.
- Indicative data collected by the TFPM at the community level through key informants show that the number one priority need among IDPs are: food (75%), access to income (8%), shelter/housing (6%) and cooking/washing water (4%).

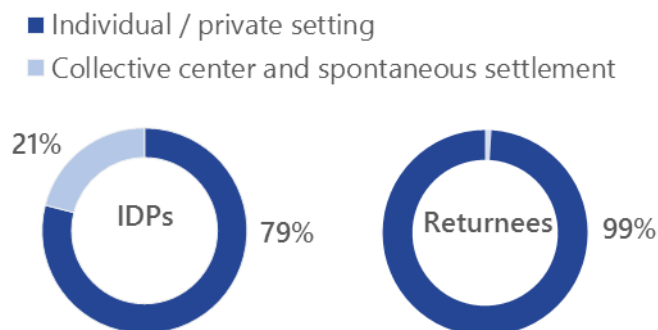
1.3 | IDP Displacement Trends



1.4 | Needs



1.5 | Shelter Typology

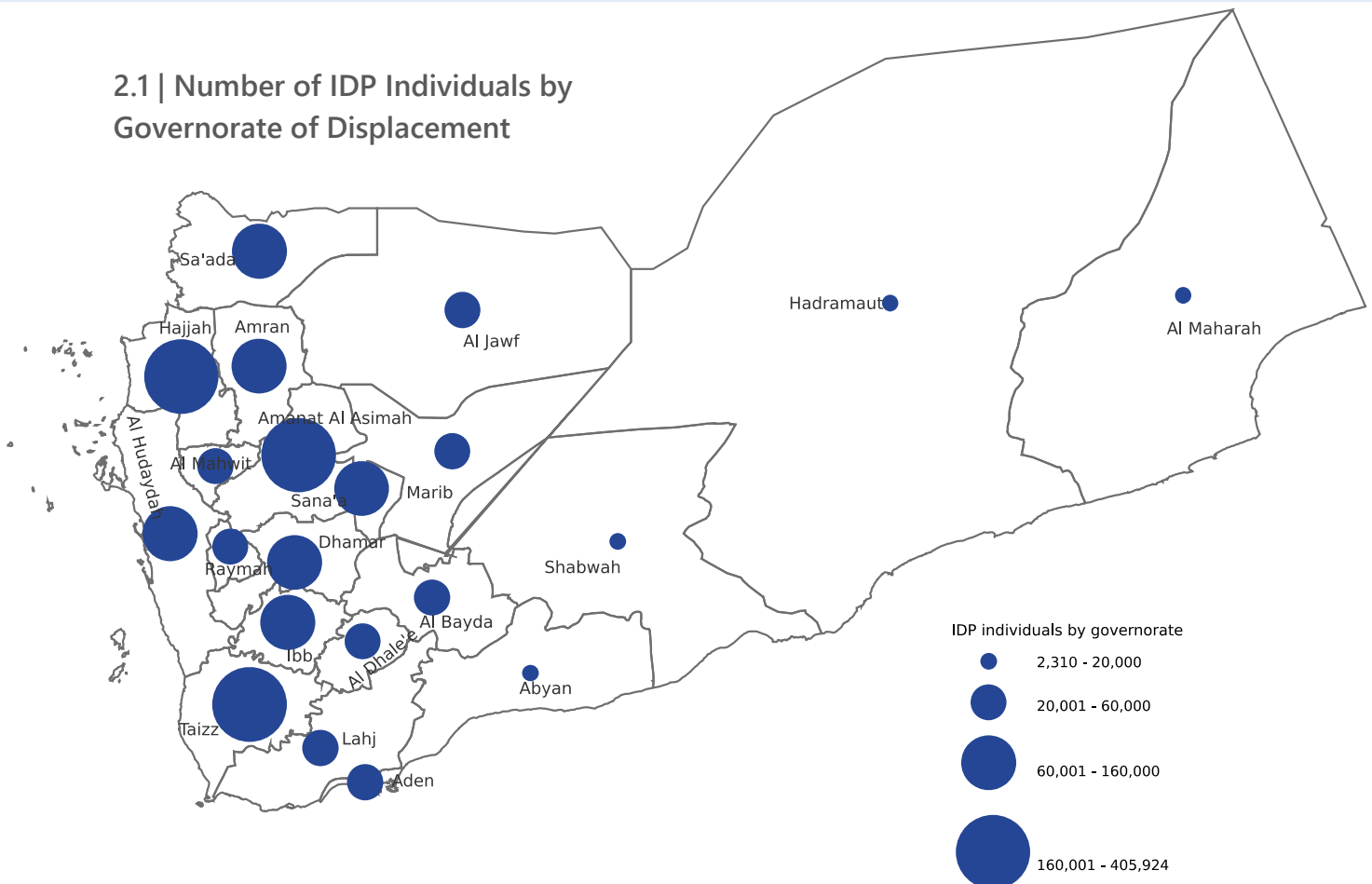


INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

2.0 | Displacement

- Since the 12th TFPM Report (January 2017) slight decrease was observed in the IDP population.
- The 13th Report identifies 1,991,340 individuals (331,890 households) remain in displacement as a result of the conflict in Yemen across 21 governorates; the majority, 57%, are displaced in just five governorates.
- Currently, with 1,991,340 individuals in a situation of displacement owing to conflict out of Yemen's pre-crisis population of 27,431,707 individuals, **7.3% of the Yemeni population is displaced.**
- During December 2016 to January 2017 there has been an overall net decrease in conflict-related displacement of 15,876 individuals (-0.79%). The largest decrease was observed in Hajjah and Sana'a with a reduction of 16,386 and 10,284 individuals, respectively.
- Despite an overall decrease the top five governorates with the largest increase in conflict IDPs were: 1. Marib (+6,018 individuals), 2. Ibb (+6,018 individuals), 3. Amran (+2,526 individuals), 4. Aden (+2,414 individuals) and 5. Al Hudaydah (+1,692 individuals).
- With respect to duration of displacement, since the onset of the conflict, 84% or 1,675,290 IDPs (279,215 households) have been displaced for more than one year. A further 3% have been displaced for a duration of 10 to 12 months.

2.1 | Number of IDP Individuals by Governorate of Displacement



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Displacement

7.3%






















of the Yemeni population remain displaced

84%

of IDPs have been displaced for more than one year

42%

of the IDP population displaced within their own governorate of origin

Governorate of displacement	Households	Individuals	
Hajjah	67,355	404,130	 20%
Taizz	45,171	271,026	 14%
Amanat Al Asimah	27,628	165,768	 8%
Amran	24,454	146,724	 7%
Dhamar	23,614	141,684	 7%
Sana'a	23,281	139,686	 7%
Ibb	22,394	134,364	 7%
Al Hudaydah	17,277	103,662	 5%
Sa'ada	17,262	103,572	 5%
Lahj	9,607	57,642	 3%
Raymah	8,627	51,762	 3%
Marib	8,392	50,352	 3%
Al Mahwit	7,409	44,454	 2%
Al Jawf	6,265	37,590	 2%
Aden	6,039	36,234	 2%
Al Bayda	5,510	33,060	 2%
Al Dahale'e	4,616	27,696	 1%
Shabwah	2,526	15,156	 1%
Abyan	2,165	12,990	 1%
Hadramaut	1,760	10,560	 1%
Al Maharah	538	3,228	 0%
Total	331,890	1,991,340	



70%

of the IDP population reside in seven governorates.

The 13th TFPM Report also provides figures on populations displaced due to **natural disasters**. There are 14,772 individuals (2,462 households) who remain displaced as a result of natural disasters in 15 governorates.

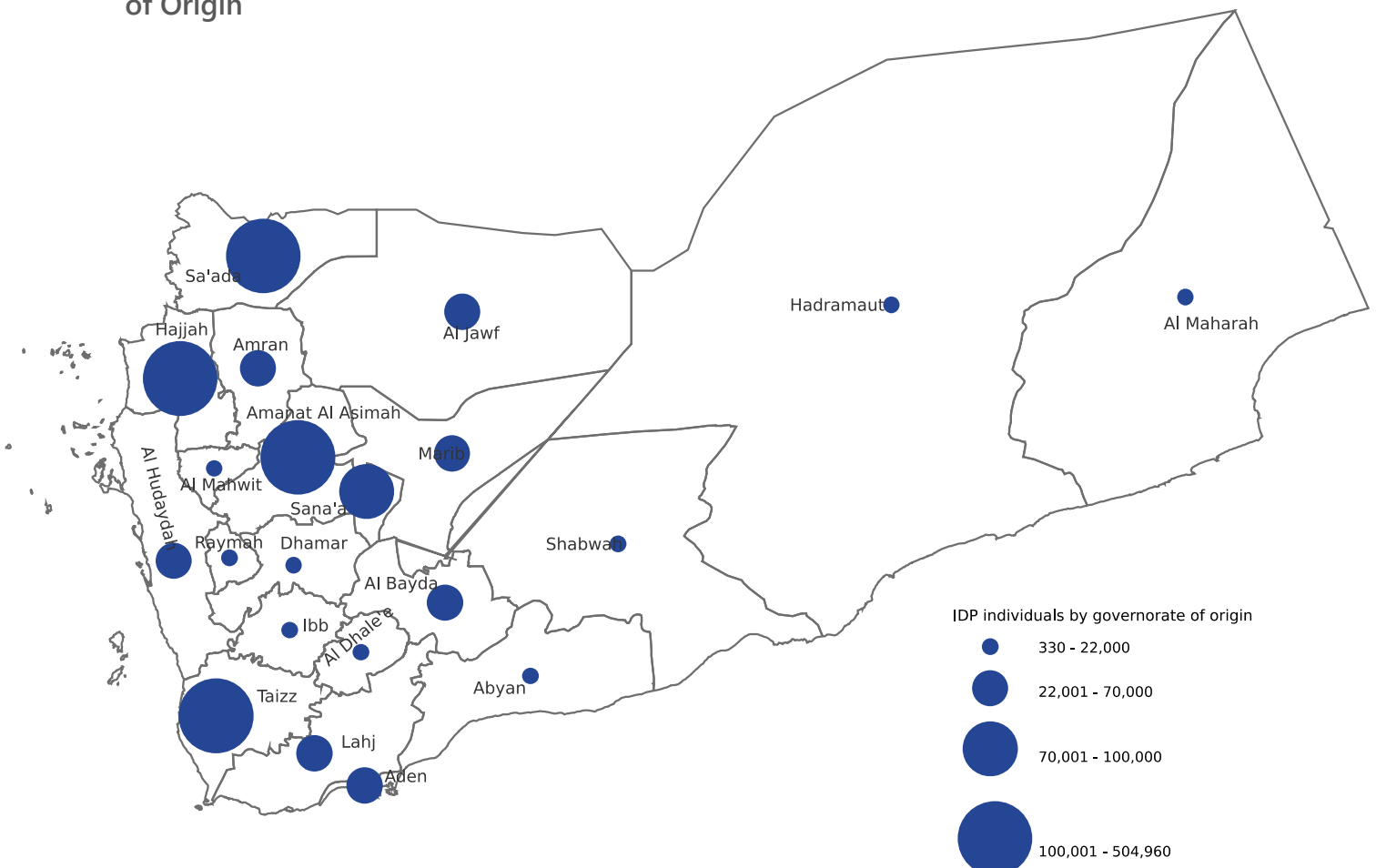
Table 1 Distribution of conflict IDP households and individuals by governorate of displacement

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

3.0 | Origin

- Approximately 1.5 million (or 75%) IDPs originate from four governorates of origin: 1. Taizz (504,960 IDPs or 25%), 2. Hajjah (376,704 IDPs or 19%), 3. Amanat Al Asimah (312,378 IDPs or 16%), and 4. Sa'ada (310,398 IDPs or 16%).
- Of the total IDP population, an estimated 42% (or 848,382 individuals) have been displaced and sought shelter within their governorate of origin. Sa'ada, Taizz, Hajjah and Al Jawf have witnessed very small displacement from other governorates with 99.8%, 95.2%, 75.1% and 65.3%, respectively of the displaced population within each governorate originating from areas within the governorate.
- From December 2016 to January 2017, among the governorates of origin, Aden has shown the largest increase of those displaced from the governorate (11,064 individuals), followed by Al-Hudaydah (9,738 individuals) and Marib (7,956 individuals).
- The most recent large scale displacement seen along the Western Coast of Yemen and in Dhamar governorate as a result of Operation Golden Spear is not fully reflected within this report as the data collection for this report concluded before major displacement from the operation.

3.1 | Number of IDP Individuals by Governorate of Origin



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Origin

42%























of the Yemeni population remain displaced within their governorate of origin

58%

of IDPs have been displaced to areas outside of their governorate of origin

11%

of the IDP population are displaced within their district of origin

Governorate of origin	Households	Individuals	
Taizz	84,160	504,960	 25%
Hajjah	62,784	376,704	 19%
Amanat Al Asimah	52,063	312,378	 16%
Sa'ada	51,733	310,398	 15%
Sana'a	15,915	95,490	 5%
Al Hudaydah	10,105	60,630	 3%
Amran	8,230	49,380	 2%
Al Jawf	8,072	48,432	 2%
Aden	7,494	44,964	 2%
Marib	6,906	41,436	 2%
Lahj	5,488	32,928	 2%
Al Bayda	5,356	32,136	 2%
Dhamar	3,623	21,738	 1%
Al Dhale'e	2,904	17,424	 1%
Ibb	2,601	15,606	 1%
Shabwah	2,287	13,722	 1%
Hadramaut	1,773	10,638	 1%
Abyan	1,750	10,500	 1%
Al Mahwit	466	2,796	 0.1%
Socotra	389	2,334	 0.1%
Raymah	198	1,188	 0.1%
Al Maharah	55	330	 0.0%
Total	334,352	2,006,112	



75%

of IDPs originate from four governorates.

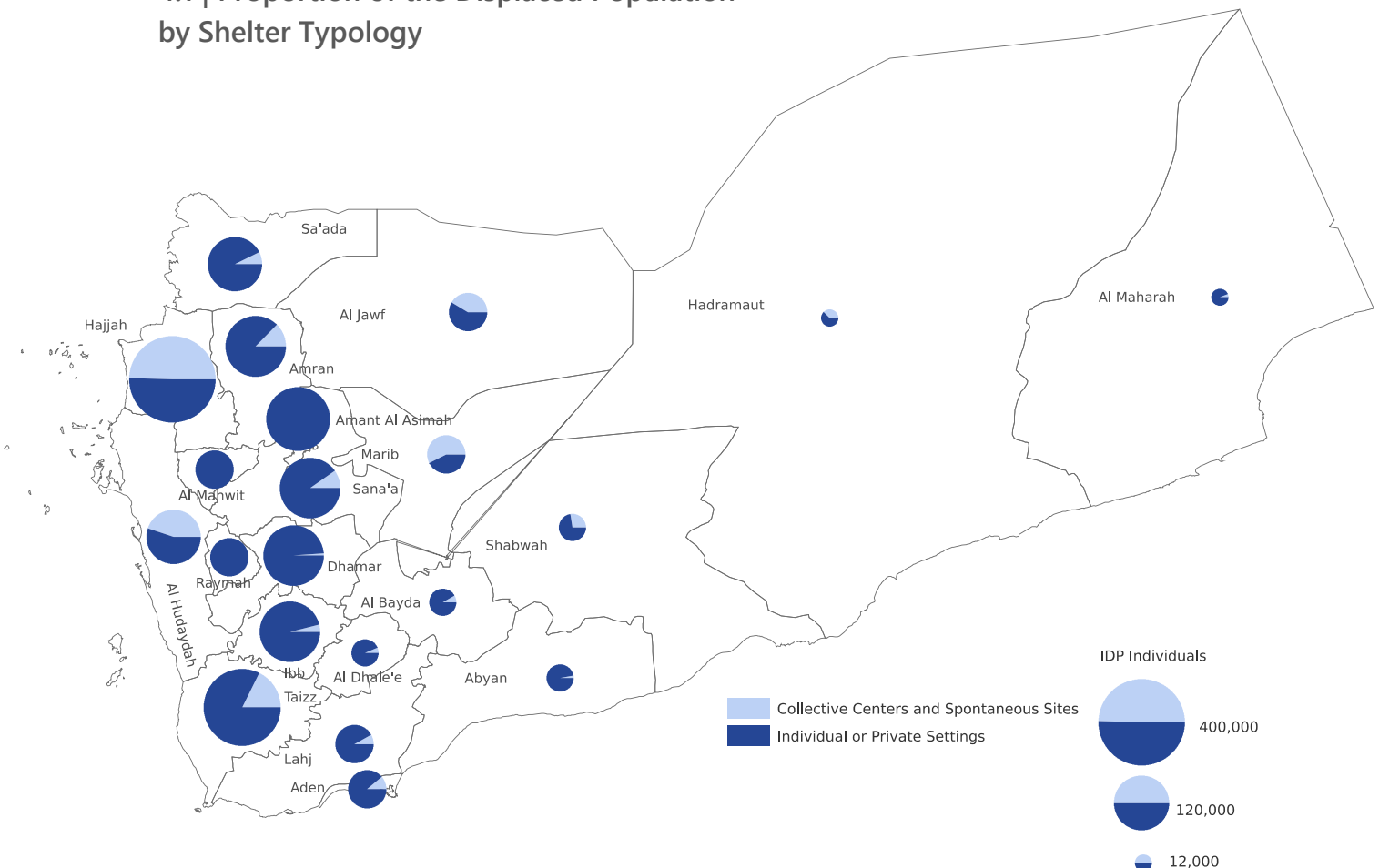
Table 2 Distribution of conflict and natural disaster IDP households and individuals by governorate of origin

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

4.0 | Shelter

- The majority of IDPs (79% or 1,58,6,712 IDPs) are housed in private settings. Of this population, 998,838 IDPs are living with host families (which equates to 40% of IDPs who are living with relatives and 10% living with non-relatives); while 22% (or 448,224 IDPs) are residing in rented accommodation and 7% (or 139,650 individuals) were forced to seek shelter in a second home.
- The fact that that 84% of IDPs have been displaced for more than a year suggests a prolonged burden on hosting families and those paying rent.
- While the majority of the IDP population resides in hosted or rented arrangements, a sizable segment have had to resort to more precarious shelter options. Twenty one per cent (413,190 IDPs) of those displaced have opted – likely as a last resort – to reside in collective centers (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS).
- Among this 21% figure, 4% (76,182 individuals) are living in CC such as disused schools, health facilities, religious buildings and other vacant public and private buildings, while 17% (337,008 individuals) are residing in SS in rural or urban settings, or in isolated or dispersed settlements.

4.1 | Proportion of the Displaced Population by Shelter Typology



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Governorates	Total IDPs households	In Host Families Who are Relatives (no rent fee)	In Host Families Who are not Relatives (no rent fee)	In Rented Accomodation	In Second Home	In Settlements (Grouped of Families) Urban and Rural	In Isolated settlements (detatched from a location)	Other	
Hajjah	67,654	26%	17%	4%	2%	28%	20%	2%	100%
Taizz	45,171	47%	11%	14%	10%	4%	3%	12%	100%
Amanat Al Asimah	27,629	9%	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Amran	24,938	45%	6%	25%	11%	4%	3%	5%	100%
Dhamar	23,647	69%	1%	15%	14%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Sana'a	23,356	57%	8%	9%	16%	5%	4%	2%	100%
Ibb	22,416	55%	3%	27%	12%	0%	1%	3%	100%
Al Hudaydah	17,498	21%	17%	14%	3%	22%	22%	1%	100%
Sa'ada	17,262	32%	20%	40%	1%	3%	3%	1%	100%
Lahj	9,607	37%	26%	20%	8%	5%	0%	3%	100%
Raymah	8,652	85%	6%	4%	6%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Marib	8,463	14%	2%	25%	2%	8%	38%	11%	100%
Al Mahwit	7,418	84%	1%	11%	3%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Al Jawf	6,465	27%	22%	6%	4%	18%	13%	11%	100%
Aden	6,039	44%	9%	36%	0%	0%	0%	11%	100%
Al Bayda	5,510	28%	4%	44%	14%	1%	1%	8%	100%
Al Dhale'e	4,616	44%	13%	13%	23%	0%	1%	5%	100%
Shabwah	2,862	45%	7%	11%	10%	4%	5%	17%	100%
Abyan	2,165	59%	3%	35%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%
Hadramaut	2,055	12%	1%	48%	1%	6%	25%	7%	100%
Al Maharah	544	8%	0%	86%	0%	1%	1%	3%	100%
Socotra	385	0%	0%	0%	0%	51%	49%	0%	100%
Total	334,352	40%	10%	22%	7%	9%	8%	4%	

Table 3 Distribution of conflict and natural disaster IDPs by governorate of displacement and shelter typology

79.1%

of the IDP population are in residing in private settings: host family, rented accommodation, second home.

20.6%

of the IDP population are in in collective centers (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS).

1,035 families

whose shelter arrangements are unknown.

The category 'Other' includes: school buildings, health facilities, religious buildings, other private or public buildings or unknown shelter types.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

5.0 | Top Priority Needs

- The primary purpose of the TFPM’s Area Assessment methodology is displacement mapping. However, indicative data expressed by key informants on the top priority needs per location is also collected to gather a picture of the most pressing need of the displaced population.
- The TFPM has mapped 18,581 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster IDPs have settled. Food was indicated as the top priority need among 75% of the identified IDP populated locations, which host 1,504,128 individuals.
- Access to income and shelter/housing were indicated as the number one priority need among 8% (hosting 151,722 individuals) and 6% (hosting 121,314 individuals) of identified IDP locations.

5.1 | IDP Needs



75%

Food



8%

Access to
income



6%

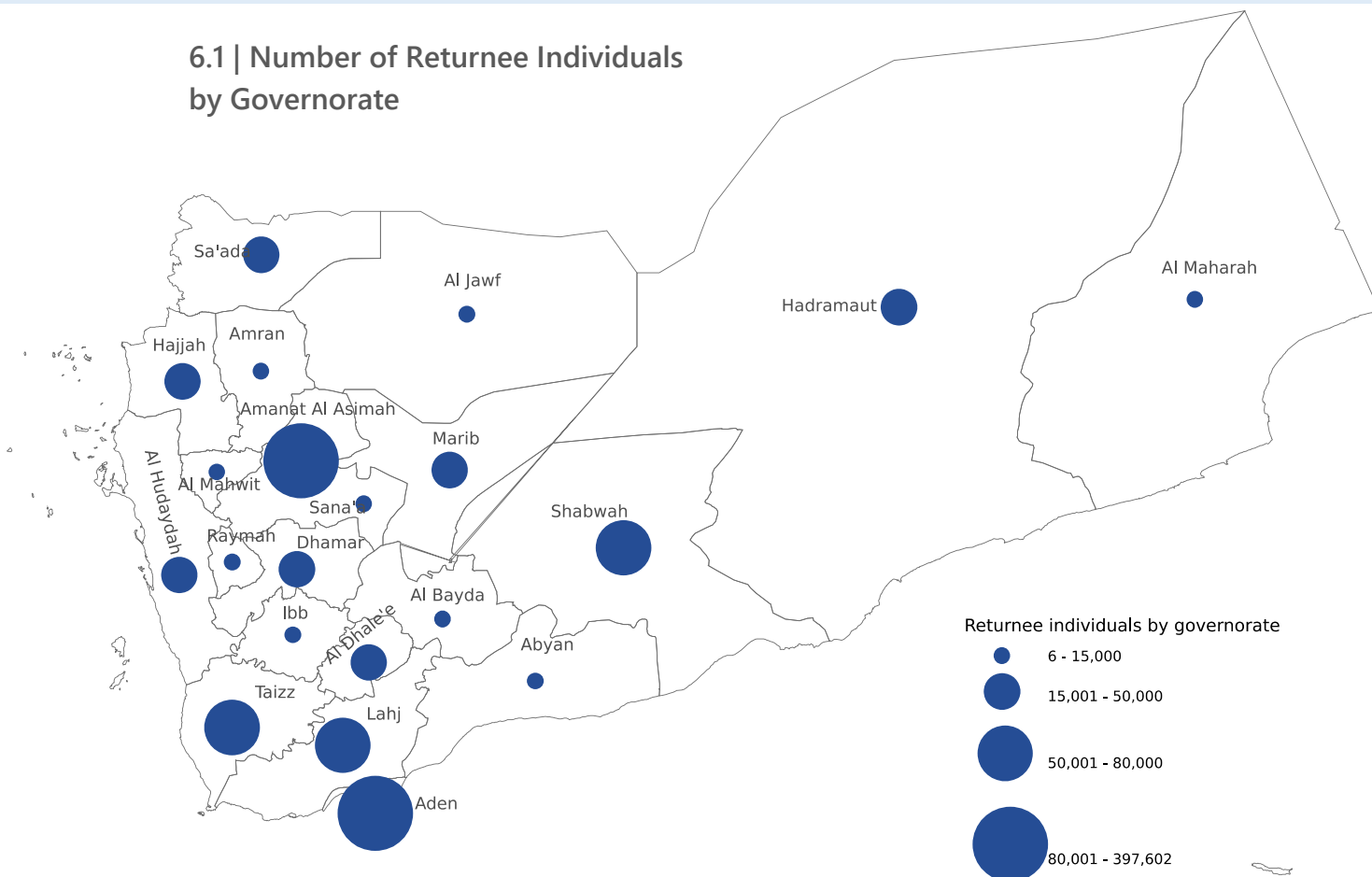
Shelter/Housing

RETURNEES

6.0 | Return

- There remains a steady increase in the observed returnee population.
- The 13th TFPM report has identified an estimated 1,048,896 individuals (174,816 households) who have returned from conflict driven displacement to their location of origin across 19 governorates; the majority, 79% (827,166 returnees), have returned to just five governorates; 1. Aden (38% or 397,602 returnees), 2. Amanat Al Asimah (21% or 223,500 returnees), 3. Taizz (8% or 79,872 returnees), 4. Lahj (7% or 68,706 returnees) and 5. Shabwah (5% or 57,486 returnees).
- The 1,048,896 individuals who have returned to their neighborhoods after fleeing conflict, represents 4% of the pre-crisis population of 27,431,707 individuals.
- During December 2016 to January 2017 there has been an overall increase in the conflict-affected return population by 21,222 individuals (+2%). In particular, increased return movements have been observed in 11 governorates, with over 18,426 new returnees identified in Al Hudaydah, 5,238 individuals in Hadramaut and 4,470 individuals Al Mahrah..
- Contrary to an overall increase, the top three governorates with the largest decrease in the identified conflict returnees are: 1. Hajjah (-1,164 individuals), 2. Sana'a (-654 individuals), and 3. Al Mareb (-252 individuals).

6.1 | Number of Returnee Individuals by Governorate



Returnees: TFPM considers returnees all those previously displaced since March 2015 who have returned to their location of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or another shelter type in their location of origin. The definition of returnees employed by TFPM is used to track only the physical movement of return, and does not imply that returnees have achieved a durable solution, as per the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs (2010).

RETURNEES

Return

- With respect to when the populations returned, 77% (or 856,968 returnees) returned more than 12 months ago, 11% (or 127,650 returnees) returned 10-12 months ago, 7% (or 79,896 returnees) returned 7-9 months ago, while the remaining 5% (or 49,626 returnees) returned in the last 6 months.

4%




















of the Yemeni population are returnees

77%

of returnees have returned more than 12 months ago

86%

have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin

Governorate of return	Households	Individuals	
Aden	66,267	397,602	 38%
Amanat Al Asimah	37,250	223,500	 21%
Taizz	13,312	79,872	 8%
Lahj	11,451	68,706	 7%
Shabwah	9,581	57,486	 5%
Hajjah	7,211	43,266	 4%
Marib	5,093	30,558	 3%
Al Dahale'e	4,938	29,628	 3%
Sa'ada	4,175	25,050	 2%
Al Hudaydah	3,624	21,744	 2%
Dhamar	3,256	19,536	 2%
Ibb	2,202	13,212	 1%
Abyan	1,754	10,524	 1%
Amran	1,485	8,910	 1%
Al Jawf	1,461	8,766	 1%
Al Bayda	1,276	7,656	 1%
Sana'a	250	1,500	 0.1%
Hadramaut	124	744	 0.1%
Al Mahwit	106	636	 0.1%
Total	174,816	1,048,896	



79%

Of returnees are located in five governorates.

The 13th TFPM Report also provides figures on return movements following displacement due to **natural disasters**. There are 64,664 individuals (or 10,777 households) across 7 governorates who have returned from natural disaster induced displacement.

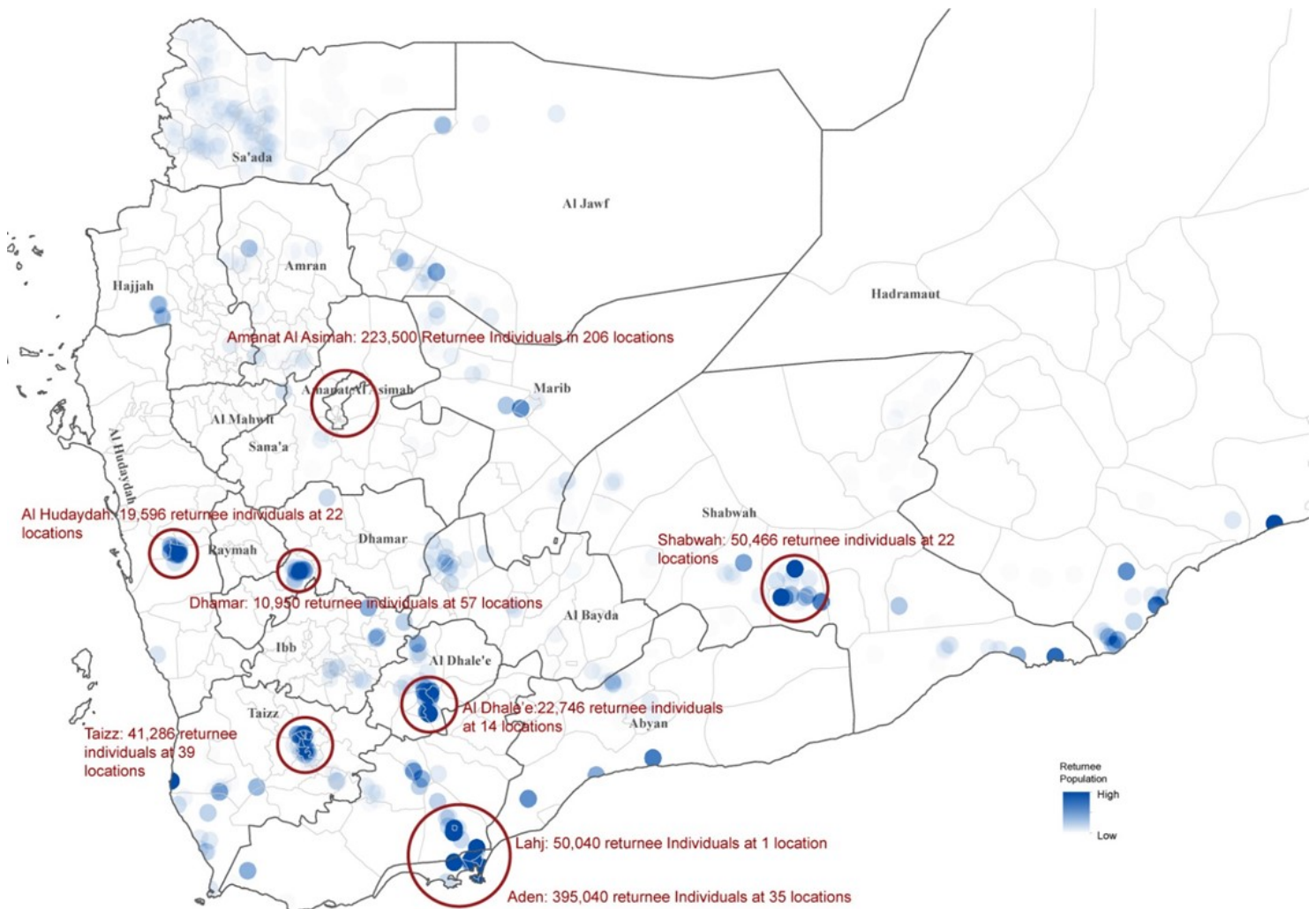
Table 4 Distribution of conflict returnee households and individuals by governorate of return

RETURNEES

Pockets of Return

The TFPM has identified *pockets of return* within seven consolidated areas where large populations have returned to their location of origin. These are the following:

1. Aden: 395,040 returnee individuals in 35 locations in Craiter, Al Mualla, Attawahi, Dar Sad, Khur Maksar and Al Buraiqeh districts.
2. Amanat Al Asimah: 223,500 returnee individuals in 206 locations mainly in As Sabain, Assafi'yah, Az'zal, Ath'thaorah, Bani Al Harith, Al Wahdah and Shu'aub districts.
3. Shabwah: 50,466 returnee individuals in 22 locations in Ataq and As Said districts.
4. Taizz: 41,286 returnee individuals in 39 locations in Al Mukha, Al Mudhaffar, Al Qahirah and Al Misrakh districts.
5. Al Dhale'e: 22,746 returnee individuals in 14 locations in Al Dhale'e and Al Hussein districts.
6. Al Hudaydah: 19,596 returnee individuals in 22 locations in Bayt Al Faqiah district.
7. Dhamar: 10,950 returnee individuals in 57 locations in Utmah district.

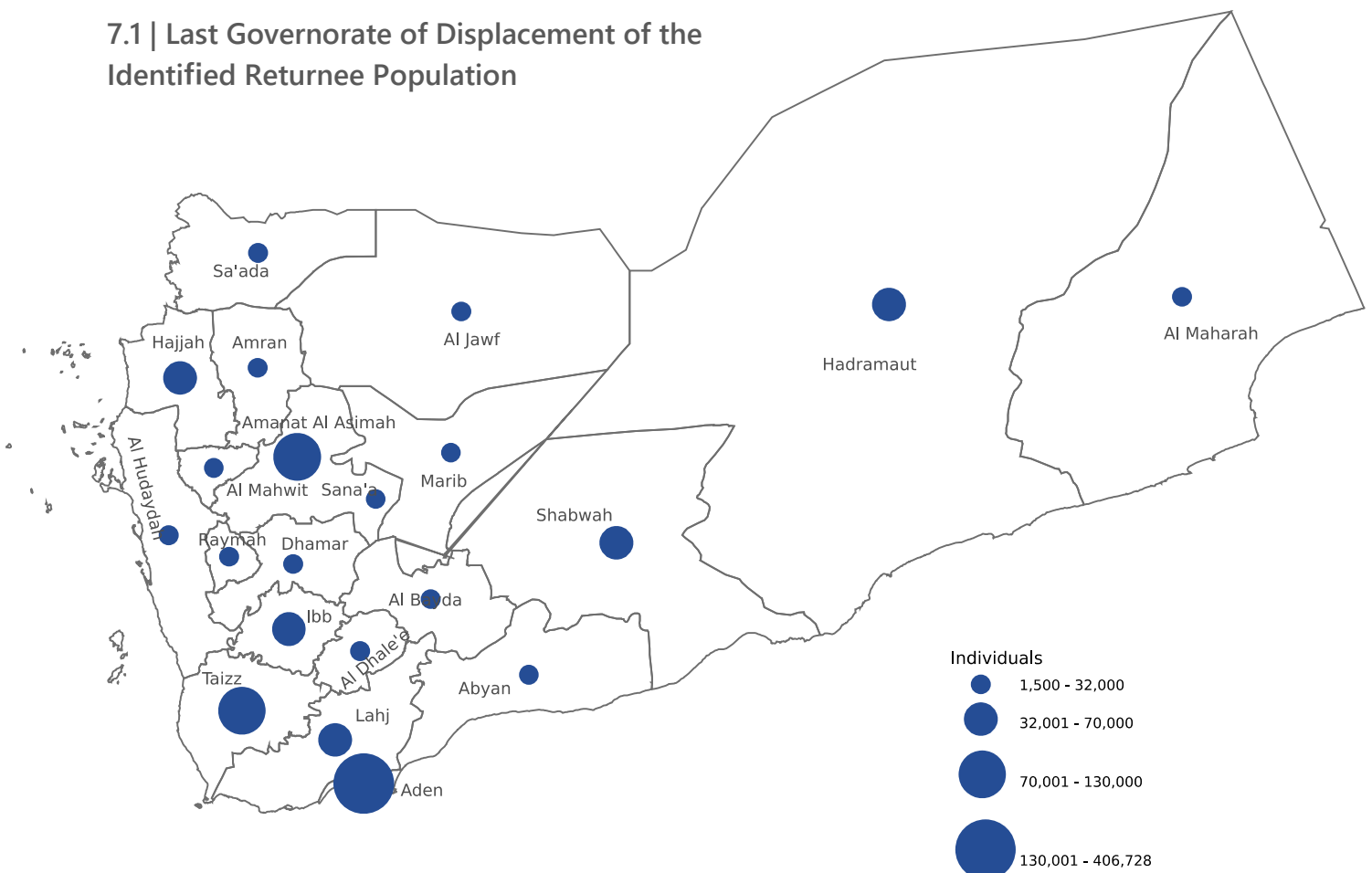


RETURNEES

7.0 | Last Place of Displacement

- The majority of returnees, 66% (794,538 returnees) have returned from their displacement from just five governorates; 1. Aden 37% (or 406,728 returnees), 2. Amanat Al Asimah 10% (or 121,560 returnees), 3. Taizz 8% (or 86,340 returnees), 4. Shabwah 6% (or 65,834 returnees) and 5. Lahj 5% (or 59,184 returnees).
- Of the total returnee population, an estimated 86% (or 959,540 individuals) have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin.
- Exceptionally, Amanat Al Asimah and Sa'ada have witnessed a greater proportion of return movement from displacement sites outside of the governorates with 49% and 35% of the return populations, respectively, returning from other governorates.
- Observed return movements are much more common in populations that have displaced to areas within their governorate of origin. Currently, approximately 848,382 individuals remain displaced within their governorate of origin.

7.1 | Last Governorate of Displacement of the Identified Returnee Population

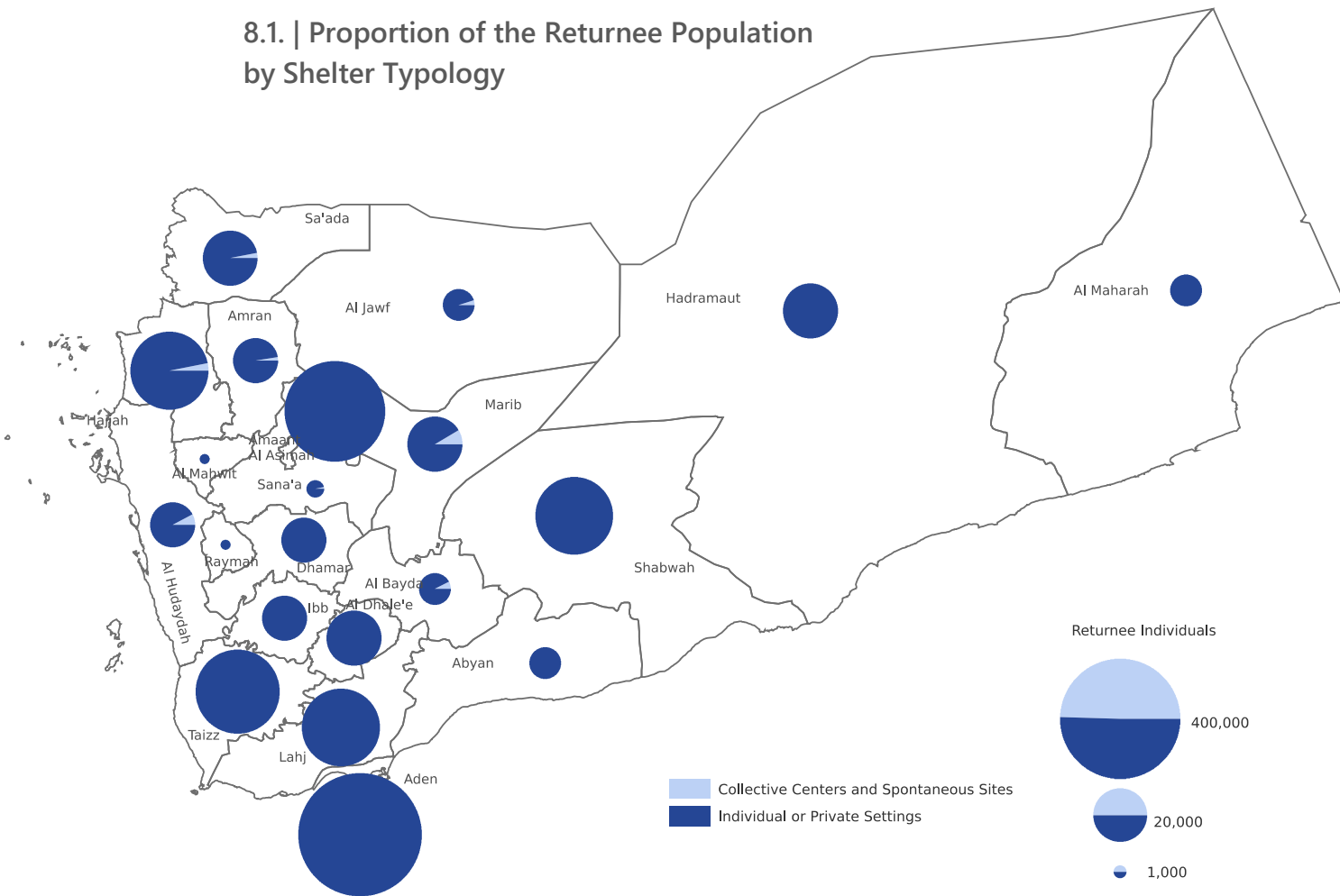


RETURNEES

8.0 | Shelter

- The majority of returnees, 84% (935,880 returnees), are residing in their original house of habitual residence. Despite this predominant trend, in Al Hudaydah and Amran, just 29% (or 6210 individuals) and 40% (or 5,952 returnees) respectively, of the identified returnee population have returned to their original house of habitual residence.
- In addition to those who have returned to their original house of habitual residence, 8% (or 86,046 returnees) of returnees are living in rented accommodation, with a further 6% (or 66,600 returnees) living with host families and 2% (or 2,769 returnees) returning to a second home.
- While the majority of the returnee population are residing in their original house of habitual residence and in hosted or rented arrangements, a small population (0.7% or 8,154 returnees) have had to resort to more precarious options, i.e. seeking shelter in collective centres (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS) within their village or neighborhood of origin.
- Ninety five per cent of the returnee population in CC and SS are located in Marib (2,592 individuals) and Hajjah (1,332 individuals).

8.1. | Proportion of the Returnee Population by Shelter Typology



Shelter

Governorate	Total returnees households	In Original House of Habitual Residence	In Host Families Who are Relatives (no rent fee)	In Host Families Who are not Relatives (no rent fee)	In Rented Accomodation	In Second Home	Other	
Aden	66,267	87%	4%	0%	9%	0%	0%	100%
Amanat Al Asimah	37,250	74%	10%	0%	16%	0%	0%	100%
Taizz	13,312	96%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Lahj	11,451	98%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Shabwah	11,184	97%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Hajjah	7,211	89%	2%	1%	5%	0%	3%	100%
Hadramaut	6,044	95%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Marib	5,093	90%	1%	0%	1%	0%	8%	100%
Al Dhale'e	4,938	46%	3%	0%	1%	51%	0%	100%
Sa'ada	4,175	79%	4%	2%	11%	0%	4%	100%
Al Hudaydah	3,624	29%	12%	52%	0%	0%	8%	100%
Dhamar	3,256	90%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	100%
Amran	2,453	40%	35%	1%	21%	0%	2%	100%
Ibb	2,202	93%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	100%
Abyan	1,754	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Maharah	1,733	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Jawf	1,517	89%	1%	1%	2%	2%	5%	100%
Al Bayda	1,276	81%	5%	0%	0%	6%	8%	100%
Socotra	493	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sana'a	250	55%	9%	4%	27%	0%	6%	100%
Al Mahwit	106	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Raymah	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total	185,590	84%	5%	1%	8%	1%	1%	

Table 5 Distribution of conflict and natural disaster induced returnee households and individuals by governorate of return and shelter typology .

84%

of the returnee population are residing in their original house of habitual residence.

16%

of the returnee population are residing in private settings: host family, rented accommodation, second home.

82 families

whose shelter arrangements are unknown.

The category 'Other' includes: school buildings, health facilities, religious buildings, private or public buildings, urban and rural settlements (groups of families), isolated/dispersed settlements (detached from a location), and unknown shelter types.

RETURNEES

9.0 | Top Priority Needs

- The primary purpose of the TFPM’s Area Assessment methodology is displacement mapping, including return movements. However, indicative data expressed by key informants on the top priority needs per location is also collected to gather a picture of the most pressing need of the returnee population.
- The TFPM has mapped 1,563 unique locations where conflict and natural disaster returnees were located. Food was indicated as the top priority need among 51% of the identified returnee locations, which are populated by 571,902 returnees.
- Access to income, financial support and psychosocial support were indicated as the number one need among 20% (populated by 36,354 returnees), 13% (populated by 143,172 returnees) and 5% (populated by 10,114 returnees) of the identified returnee locations, respectively.
- The proportion of the returnee population reporting psychosocial support as a top priority need remains high in comparison to the IDP population.
- Furthermore, WASH support – which includes drinking water, cooking/washing water and sanitation/hygiene – was reported as the number one need in 9% (populated by 101,982 returnees) of the identified returnee locations.
- The data shows that the needs of returnees differ from the needs of IDPs, and thus a targeted response is required to meet their assistance needs.

9.1 | Returnee Needs



51

Food



20%

Financial Support



13%

Access to Income

DATASET AND GOVERNORATE PROFILES – Annex 1 & 2

Annex 1 contains the full dataset. This includes pivot tables for both IDP and returnee populations, which allows for the manipulation of the fields included in the dataset to generate specific data.

Annex 2 to this report contains 21 governorate profiles out of 22 governorates of Yemen, based on the data collected on conflict IDPs and returnees for the 13th TFPM report. There is no governorate profile for Socotra as there are only natural disaster IDPs and returnees. The island does not host conflict related IDPs or returnees.

SADD

Previously the TFPM generated governorate-level SADD based on statistics published in the 8th TFPM report. However, recognising the limitations to the data the TFPM strived to adapt and improve its methodology. From August to September 2016, the TFPM conducted a Multi-Cluster Location Assessment. This in-depth profiling tool was embedded with a SADD collection table. This allowed field enumerators to collect a precise breakdown of the sex and age of 20 families per location. In locations with less than 20 families the SADD of the total number of families was collected. The SADD is shown below, alongside the Central Statistics Office (CSO) data as a baseline for comparison.

Governorate	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	TFPM		CSO	
					Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Abyan	21%	23%	25%	31%	46%	54%	51%	49%
Aden	23%	23%	32%	22%	55%	45%	54%	46%
Al Bayda	20%	22%	29%	30%	48%	52%	50%	50%
Al Dhalee	21%	22%	30%	27%	51%	49%	52%	48%
Al Hudaydah	21%	22%	30%	26%	52%	48%	51%	49%
Al Jawf	18%	22%	27%	34%	45%	55%	55%	45%
Al Maharah	22%	21%	25%	32%	47%	53%	56%	44%
Al Mahwit	22%	22%	27%	29%	48%	52%	51%	49%
Amanat Al Asimah	22%	23%	28%	27%	50%	50%	54%	46%
Amran	22%	23%	28%	28%	49%	51%	51%	49%
Dhamar	22%	22%	30%	26%	51%	49%	50%	50%
Hadramaut	23%	26%	27%	24%	50%	50%	53%	47%
Hajjah	20%	21%	31%	28%	51%	49%	51%	49%
Ibb	21%	22%	28%	28%	50%	50%	48%	52%
Lahj	25%	25%	29%	22%	54%	46%	51%	49%
Marib	21%	22%	30%	27%	51%	49%	52%	48%
Raymah	21%	23%	27%	29%	48%	52%	50%	50%
Sa'ada	21%	24%	26%	29%	47%	53%	52%	48%
Sana'a	20%	23%	29%	28%	49%	51%	51%	49%
Shabwah	25%	24%	27%	24%	52%	48%	52%	48%
Socotra	18%	20%	34%	29%	52%	48%	55%	45%
Taizz	24%	25%	27%	24%	52%	48%	56%	64%
National averages	21%	23%	28%	27%	50%	50%	52%	49%

The SADD collection tool also allowed for a better analysis of the average number of individuals per household: six. The multi-cluster location assessment was conducted through August and September, 2016 visited 3,200 locations hosting either IDPs, returnees or both, taking a sample of 20 households from each location. As a result the average of six members per household is the most accurate statistic for IDP and Returnee HHs to date. However, for operational response planning purposes, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mecha-

nism (ICCM) has endorsed the usage of an average household size of seven. This is to account for the separation of family members among IDP/returnee households and to reflect the fact that humanitarian partners target host community households alongside IDPs and returnees.

METHODOLOGY

The TFPM, a technical working group of the Protection Cluster, aims to harmonize displacement tracking methodology and assessment tools for tracking population movement in Yemen. In this regard, the TFPM now implements a consistent displacement tracking methodology across Yemen. The 13th Report identifies 18,581 unique locations that host IDP populations through interviews with Key Informants (KI) from an extensive network developed and maintained over the operational life cycle of the TFPM. This community level information was provided by 22,843 KI covering 98.2% of the 333 districts throughout the 22 governorates of Yemen. The districts not covered were: Al Dhaher, Ghamr, Haydan, Monabbih, Qatabir and Shada'a in the governorate of Sa'ada. As a result, this report details the best estimate of displaced populations and their circumstances to date.

The main modality of tracking population movement is called the Area Assessment. The primary purpose of the Area Assessment is to track and monitor population movements in Yemen to collate, analyze and share comprehensive baseline information on Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and returnee populations including numbers, area of origin, current location, duration of displacement, shelter types, top priority needs, and movement trends.

The Area Assessment is a tool used to verify and update the baseline information in 1 month cycles (Rounds). The tool captures sites which are matched to the identified locations in the OCHA Common Operational Dataset (PCodes). Field staff use the Area Assessment to collect data through an extensive Key Informant (KI) network identifying IDP and returnee populations to the lowest geographical area that is operationally possible: district, location or site.

A *Location* is a populated place to the smallest geographical division in an urban area, a neighborhood and in a rural area, a village. A *Site* is a refinement and additional detail to a location, usually a structure or building. These can include, but are not limited to, schools, other public buildings, private property (farms, flats, houses), or unfinished and/or vacant buildings that may accommodate several households.

A *Key Informant (KI)* is 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: tribal sheikh, mosque's imam, local official, community leader, government officer, social worker, NGO member, school teacher or manager, health officer, security officer, etc.

Selecting Key Informants- Using a standardised and structured approach to the selection of KIs is a key step to ensuring that data collected in the Area Assessment is comprehensive and comparable across the different teams. In the Yemen context the suggested practice for field teams and implementing partners is to select KI representatives of both the host and IDPs communities while adhering to the humanitarian principles as outlined below. This ensures that the selected KIs are the most relevant and appropriate individuals to the successful implementation of the exercise.

Humanity. Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the

The Area Assessment is conducted in cyclical Rounds. The duration of one Round is a month, starting on the 1st of each month. The TFPM aims to release updates (endorsed by the HCT) every other month. This allows time for data management, analysis and reporting.

most vulnerable in the population, such as children, women and the elderly. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.

Neutrality. The collection of information must be carried out without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in controversies of a political, religious or ideological nature.

Impartiality. The collection of information must be carried out without discriminating as to ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political opinions, race or religion. Relief of the suffering must be guided solely by needs and priority must be given to the most urgent cases of distress.

Operational Independence. Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.

The TFPM aims to continually enhance its methodology of data collection to ensure full country coverage, and maintain regular updates on IDP and returnee populations with the completion of each round of assessment. The methodology of the Area Assessment is self-validating and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment.

Every month, field staff deployed by the TFPM revisit and update information on all previously identified IDP and returnee populated locations. These staff are in regular communication with their KI network throughout each month to ensure the data for each location is updated. Further to this the field staff work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate displacement statistics collected.

Comprehensive information on internal displacement and return movements in Yemen is difficult to obtain and the TFPM must regularly address several challenges that may hinder smooth data collection in some areas. These challenges include, but are not limited to: access barriers as a result of deterioration in the security situation, disrupted communication with key informants or partners, limited transportation as result of high fuel prices, changes in the involvement of key informants due to insecurity and other factors.

TFPM SERVICES & CONTACTS

The TFPM aims to inform the humanitarian response in Yemen through the implementation of dedicated displacement/return tracking.

IOM		UNHCR	
Duncan Sullivan dsullivan@iom.int		Mohammed Khan khanmo@unhcr.org	
Abyan	Hadramaut	Al Hudaydah	Hajjah
Aden	Ibb	Al Mahwit	Marib
Al Bayda	Lahj	Amanat Al Asimah	Raymah
Al Dhale'e	Shabwah	Amran Dhamar	Sa'ada
Al Jawf	Socotra		Sana'a
Al Maharah	Taizz		

The TFPM is willing and able to generate data based on specific requests. Upon request, the TFPM can also print the displacement maps and the governorate profiles that are included in the Annex 2 on A1 size paper.