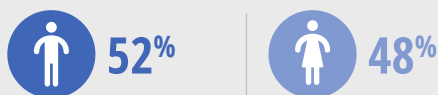


DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT¹

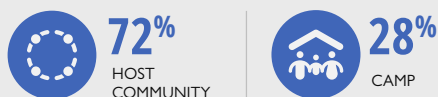
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT



SEX BREAKDOWN



IDPs BY LOCATION TYPE



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs



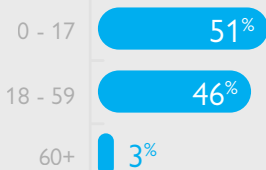
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF SOLUTIONS



SEX BREAKDOWN OF IDP RETURNEEES



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDP RETURNEEES



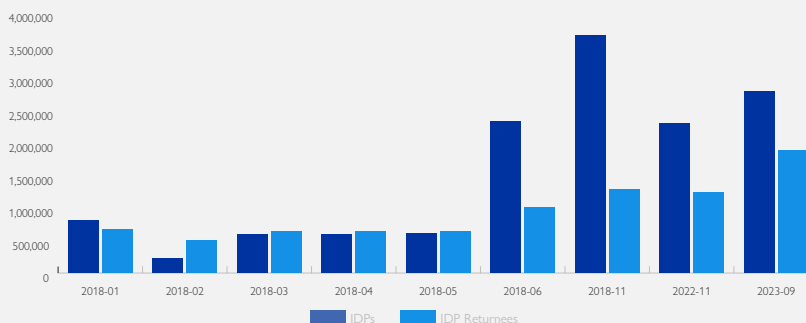
¹The breakdown of displaced population sub-categories is provided in line with the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#) and the [Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement](#) released by the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) working group under the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

OVERVIEW

As of September 2023, DTM Yemen recorded 2,791,603 internally displaced persons, as well as 1,878,906 returnees¹. Over half of IDPs reside in Marib (58%; 1,605,960 IDPs) followed by Ta'iz (14%, 380,712 IDPs), whereas the majority of returnees are present in Aden (36%; 668,682) and Ta'iz (33%; 618,293 returnees). Aden, a major urban centre, is perceived to host a large number of IDPs due to improved security, availability of economic opportunities and access to humanitarian assistance. The majority, 85 per cent, were originally displaced between January 2015 and December 2021, indicating a situation of protracted displacement. Returnee households mostly returned between January 2015 and December 2021 (88%), with seven per cent returning in 2022 and the remaining five per cent in 2023. The increases in IDPs and returnee figures since 2022 are mostly attributed to improved coverage in Yemen. As Yemen enters the ninth year of conflict since the escalation of hostilities in 2015, displaced populations still grapple with dissatisfaction due to insufficient services, deteriorating living standards, currency devaluation and insecurity, among other challenges.

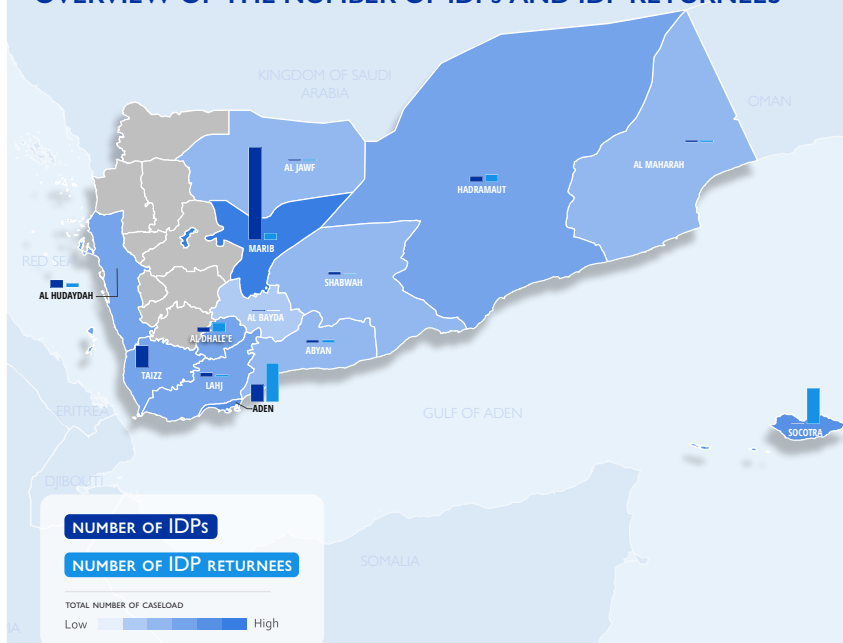
¹ Displacement in Yemen refers to the 13 governorates where IOM DTM's team has access, namely: Abyan, Ad Dali', Aden, Al Bayda, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Maharah, Hadramawt, Lahj, Ma'rib, Shabwah, Socotra, Ta'iz.

NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNEEES



DATA SOURCE: DTM Yemen — Mobility Tracking Area Assessments Rounds 27 to 39 (January 2018 - September 2023)

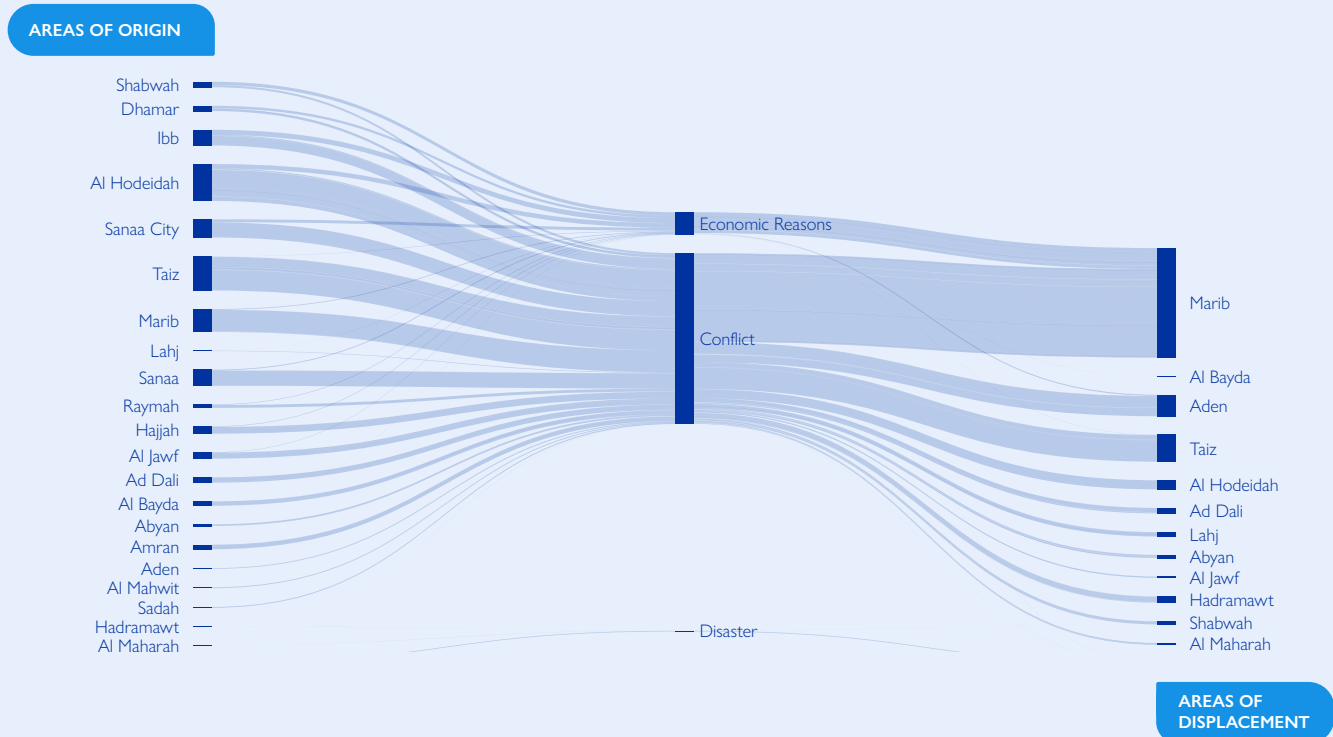
OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNEEES



DATA SOURCE: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Nov 16 2023. DTM Yemen — Area Assessment — Mobility Tracking Round 39: July to September 2023 Initial Data Release. IOM, Yemen.

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

YEMEN AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



Disclaimer: Please note that areas of origin and displacement data are collected based on the answer given by the largest group of IDPs in that location. The largest group of IDPs does not always represent the majority of IDPs in that location as site composition can be varied.

SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS LOCATION

Since the announcement of a six-month truce in April 2022 between the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) in the south and the Defacto Authorities (DFA) in the north, incidents of conflict and displacement have largely abated. However, despite reconciliation efforts, displaced populations remain reluctant to return to their areas of origin, as indicated by surveys conducted in the [West Coast, Ma'rib, and Aden](#) during the 2022 truce. Over one year after the truce, DTM conducted assessments of [IDPs' intentions to return in five governorates in the south in May 2023](#), using data from IDP locations recorded via the [Area Assessment 38 \(November 2022\)](#). Key findings revealed that three-quarters of IDP households intended to remain in their current locations, while 13 per cent had not made a decision, and 12 per cent expressed an intention to return, albeit not within the next six months from the interview date. Conflict was cited as the primary reason for original displacement (91% of IDPs), with the vast majority (88%) never having returned to visit their areas of origin since displacement.

For the IDP households who opted for return, over a third were located in Aden (36%), followed by Ta'iz (33%) and the remaining 31 per cent were distributed across nine governorates. Nearly all returnees (95%) cited improved conditions at places of origin as a main motivation for return while five per cent reported worsening conditions at places of displacement. This assessment further revealed that decision-making regarding location selection for solutions is influenced by factors such as insecurity, concerns over livelihood and the viability of income access in origin locations. Additionally, in certain areas like Al Hodeidah, the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) also played a significant role in shaping decisions.

OBSTACLES TO THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS LOCATIONS

IDPs in Yemen confront displacement arising from both conflict and climate-related issues. Security threats and damaged infrastructure present significant and persistent hurdles for IDPs seeking solutions. Data collected between July and September 2023, along with previous findings from May 2022, reveal a widespread increase in food prices across almost all surveyed locations (99% of locations reporting an increase in both data collection exercises). Access to services varies across the country, with nearly one-fifth of locations without health facilities (20%), and an additional 6 per cent reporting inaccessible facilities. Primary education facilities are more available but still lacking in many areas, with only 11 per cent of locations not having such facilities. While some regions show signs of improvement, limited access exacerbates displacement-related vulnerabilities and hampers IDPs' pursuit of durable solutions.

The findings from the May 2023 intention survey highlight various obstacles preventing IDPs from returning, which vary by governorate. Insecurity in the area of origin stands out as the most common factor (79%), followed by a lack of basic services in origin areas (49%). Additionally, significant factors include the availability of humanitarian services in current locations (43%), concerns about insecurity during the return journey (37%), and financial constraints preventing return, reported by a quarter of IDP households.