**BACKGROUND**

DTM Yemen has been operational since 2015; there was a break in operations in the North of the country that began in November 2017, but activities resumed countrywide in July 2018. To date, there is coverage in all 22 Governorates, specifically in 333 districts and approximately 41,000 locations (villages and neighborhoods)\(^1\) across Yemen, implementing various assessment activities including the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), the Baseline Sub-Area Assessment and Flow Monitoring Registries and Surveys. DTM Yemen also supports the humanitarian planning cycle (HNO/HRP) and clusters with implementation and data processing of the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA).

**METHODOLOGY**

Sub-Area Assessment (Mobility Tracking)

The aim of the Sub-Area Assessment is to track and monitor IDP and returnee populations in Yemen. Information is collected on population size, area of origin, current location, duration of displacement, shelter types, priority needs and movement trends.

DTM has complete country coverage across all of Yemen, with active data collection taking place in all 22 governorates and 333 districts. For operational purposes for the assessment, there is further division into 2,287 sub-areas. These sub-areas are generally at the sub-district level, though some can be expanded to the district level and others condensed to the neighborhood level, depending on the population in the area to be assessed.

Data is collected through an extensive Key Informant (KI) network within the operational area. In the Yemen context, the suggested practice for field teams and implementing partners is to select KI representatives of both the host and IDP communities while adhering to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence. This ensures that the selected KIs are the most relevant and appropriate individuals to ensure the successful implementation of the exercise. This round 9,917 Key Informants were interviewed to collect the data, of whom 5 per cent or 464 were female and 95 per cent or 9,453 were male.

Among the main outputs of the Sub-Area Assessment, is a list of locations where IDPs and/or returnees are present that can be used to inform more detailed assessments at the location level, including the annual Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA). DTM field staff, along with KIs, use the Sub-Area Assessment tool to capture locations, which are matched to the identified locations in the OCHA Common Operational Dataset (P-Codes).

Using a standardized and structured approach to the selection of KIs is a key step to ensuring that data collected in the Sub-Area Assessment is comprehensive and comparable across the different teams.

The Sub-Area Assessment tool is used to verify and update the baseline information in quarterly cycles (Rounds). Deployed DTM staff, called enumerators, are in regular communication with their KI network throughout each month and work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate the displacement statistics collected. The forms and definitions used can be accessed [here](#).

The methodology of the Sub-Area Assessment is self-validating and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment.

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\(^1\) Number of locations where IOM collected data in Yemen for the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment

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As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimates that there are 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015. For the same period, the DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million IDP returnees (213,427 households) across 22 governorates.

The long-term displacement and return figures were compiled with data from the 37th Round of the DTM Sub-Area Assessment in close coordination with national authorities to ensure access. The 37th Round was the first Round in which DTM had complete coverage of the country, with active data collection operations in all 22 governorates in 333 districts. Compiled datasets can be found here.
Internally Displaced Persons

Figure 2: Density Map of IDP Households as of Nov 2018

3,647,250 Individuals (607,875 Households) were identified during the round, representing over 12 per cent of the overall population.2

The governorate of Marib had the highest population of IDPs with 770,028 individuals (128,338 HH). Marib also had the single location with the highest IDP population: Marib city, which had a reported IDP population of 543,852 individuals (90,642 HH). In the next DTM Round, Marib city will be further divided into neighborhoods to ensure the feasibility of quantifying such a large presence. The locations with the next largest IDP populations were: Sads Ahdak in Amanat Al Asimah governorate, with 57,444 individuals (9,574 HH), and Amran city in Amran governorate with 53,226 individuals (8,871 HH). In comparison to previous DTM rounds, the caseload in Marib is higher than previously estimated; this is likely due to the fact that this is the first time DTM has had full-coverage in the Governorate.3

In Amanat Al Asimah governorate, in the urban area of the capital city there were difficulties in collection of aggregated IDP data by location and sub area due to high population density and not well defined sub location (hara) list. Therefore joint DTM team of IOM and National Authorities estimates that there are estimated 40,000 IDP households (240,000 individuals) that are not included in the number collected during DTM Round 37 conducted in November and December 2018 for districts of As Sabain, Maain, Shuaub and At Tahrir.

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2 Central Statistical organization (CSO) population projection for 2019
3 In Amanat Al Asimah governorate, in the urban area of the capital city there were difficulties in collection of aggregated IDP data by location and sub area due to high population density and not well defined sub location (hara) list. Therefore joint DTM team of IOM and National Authorities estimates that there are estimated 40,000 IDP households (240,000 individuals) that are not included in the number collected during DTM Round 37 conducted in November and December 2018 for districts of As Sabain, Maain, Shuaub and At Tahrir.
YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Over half of the displacement in the country occurred in 2015 at the beginning of the conflict in the country. Despite lower levels of displacement in 2016 and 2017, the number of displaced persons has grown, and the second half of 2018 saw over half a million people (684,948) newly displaced. Between June and December 2018, Al Hudaydah (511,314 individuals) and Haajah (157,122 individuals) governorates experienced high levels of displacement due to conflict along the Western coast. In addition, tropical cyclone Luban caused the displacement of almost 6,000 households in Al Mahara governorate in October 2018.

REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

According to key informants, the majority of IDP displacements (99.6%) were due to conflict, with just over 6,000 households displaced due to natural disaster. Governorates with the most IDPs due to natural disasters were Socotra (4,014 HH), Hadramaut (1,680 HH) and Shabwah (1,671 HH).

MAIN NEEDS

The main needs, according to key informants, were food (370,907 HH in need), shelter/housing (85,772 HH in need) and financial support (78,371 HH in need). At the governorate level, food was the main need for the greatest proportion of households in Abyan, Al Dhale’e, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Shabwah and Taizz governorates; shelter/housing was the main need for the greatest proportion of households in the Hajjah and Sa’ada governorates; and financial services were the main need of the greatest proportion of households in Adan, Al Bayda, Amanat Al Asimah, Hadramaut and Sana’a governorates.

ACCOMMODATION

While most IDPs reported living in rented accommodations (209,327 HH) in the country overall, the most common accommodation type of IDPs varied by governorate. In Taizz, Al Hudayda, Lahj, al Mahwit, Shabwah, Al Dhale’e, Al Maharrah and Raymah governorates, the most common accommodation type was living with host families who are relatives.
OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES

A returnee is defined as an IDP who has now returned to their place of habitual residence where they used to live prior to displacement. During the round, key informants reported a total of 1,280,562 returnee individuals (213,427 households), representing four per cent of the total population of Yemen. The governorate of Aden had the highest population of returnees at 299,412 individuals (49,902 HH), with the most returnees present in the sub-districts of Attawahi (14,288 HH), Craiter (13,603 HH) and Al Mualla (11,373 HH). The governorate of Raymah reported no returnees during the reporting period.
YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Over half of the returned population returned to their habitual place of residence in 2015, with a gradual decrease in the number of returns throughout 2016 and 2017. 2018 saw a 33 per cent increase in the number of returnee households compared to the previous year, climbing from 21,949 HH in 2017 to 29,288 HH in 2018. Sa’ada governorate had the most returns in 2018 with 12,173 HHs. 95 per cent of the reported returns in Al-Hudaydah governorate happened in 2018.

Figure 8: Returnee Households by Year of Displacement

MAIN NEEDS

According to key informants, nearly 80 per cent of returnee households are in need of food or financial support, with 94,076 HHs and 74,589 HHs in need, respectively. Food was identified as the main need for the greatest proportion of households in 13 governorates, including Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwi, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Marib, Sa’ada, Sana’a and Taizz. Financial support was stated as the main need for the greatest proportion of returnee households in the governorates of Aden, Al Maharah, Hadramaut and Lahj.

Figure 10: Returnee Primary Needs by Household

REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

According to key informants, 93 per cent of all returnees (198,806 HH) were initially displaced due to conflict, with the remaining seven per cent (14,621 HH) displaced due to natural disasters. Conflict was the main reason of displacement for 19 of the 22 governorates; the remaining three, where natural disaster was the main reason for displacement were Al Maharah, Hadramaut and Socotora.

Figure 9: Returnee Reasons for Displacement by Governorate

ACCOMMODATION

Sixty-eight per cent of all returnees (147,120 HH) have returned to their original home of habitual residence. The greatest proportion of returnees live in their original home of habitual residence in all but one governorate: Dhamar, where the greatest proportion of returnees are living in a second home (1,577 HH).

Figure 11: Returnee Accommodations by Household

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LIST OF PRODUCTS

MAPS:
- Countrywide Density Map of IDP Households
- Countrywide Density Map of Returnee Households
- Map of IDP and Returnee Locations
- Map of Assessed Locations by Size of IDP and Returnee Population
- Maps of IDP and Returnee Locations by Governorate (Links in Map)

DATASET:
Area Assessment Round 37 Dataset of IDP and Returnee Locations

AREA ASSESSMENT TOOL:
Area Assessment Round 37 Form

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