

TASK FORCE ON POPULATION MOVEMENT | TFPM

YEMEN | 15th Report - July 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 and location of displaced persons across Yemen.

As of 01 June 2017, the TFPM has identified, 1,980,510 **internally displaced persons** (IDPs) (330,085 households) who have been displaced due to conflict since March 2015, dispersed across 21 governorates. For the same period, the TFPM has identified 946,044 **returnees** (157,674 households), across 20 governorates.

As a result, 10.4% of the total population of Yemen has experienced the shock of displacement due to conflict in the last 26 months.

2 Million

Internally displaced persons

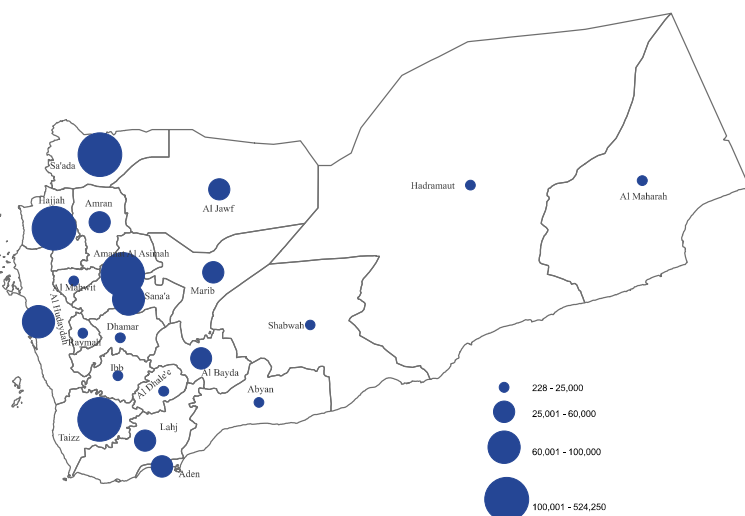
0.9 Million

Returnee individuals

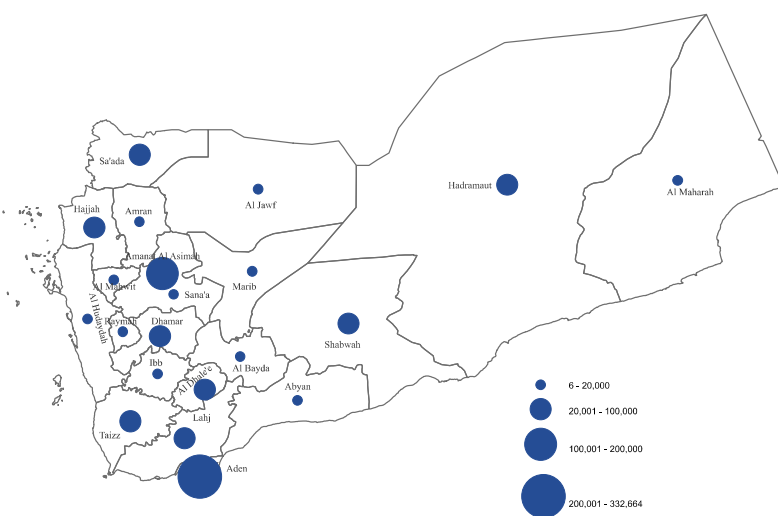
10.4%

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?

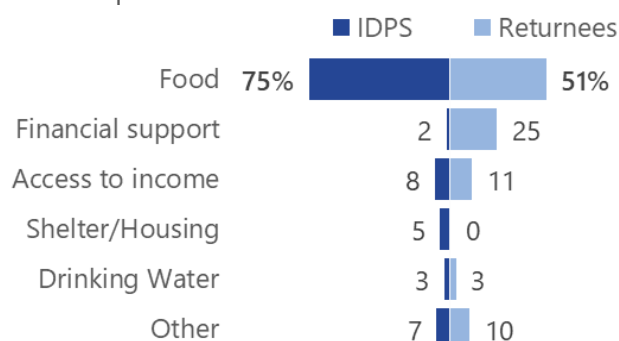


The 15th TFPM Report data was collected through May 2017.

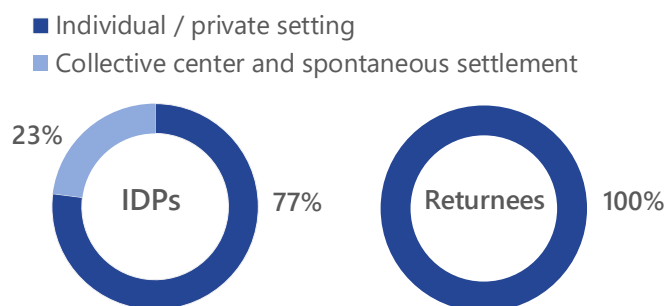
KEY FINDINGS

- Through May 2017 the TFPM has observed a minor overall decrease in the conflict-related displacement of 8,436 individuals (-0.42%). At the governorate level the most significant decreases have been observed in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah and Al Bayda (-5,544 , -5,118 and -882 individuals, respectively).
- On the other hand, there has been an overall increase in the conflict-affected return population by 45,786 individuals (+4.8%). The three governorates with the largest increase in the identified conflict returnees are: 1. Aden (+21,942 individuals), 2. Al Bayda (+10,170) and 3. Al Dahale'e (+5,484).
- Aden continues to host the highest number of returnees in Yemen. The number of returnees identified in May remained very close to the number identified in the 14th report with the total increase between reports being 6 individuals. Most of the returnees in Aden reside in the same locations as vulnerable IDPs and host communities. In the 13th report vulnerable IDPs and host community members were being counted among the returnee figures by key informants. This prompted TFPM to validate the figures from the 13th report through data collection from a wider network of key informants, resulting in more accurate returnee data in the 14th report and in this, the 15th report.
- Shabwaha was the only governorate where a decrease in returnees was reported. The decrease was however only by 66 individuals, -0.1% of the identified returnee population in the governorate.
- Of the total returnee population, an estimated 82% (or 829,572 individuals) have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin.
- It remains that 86.4% of the population who have returned from their displacement in the last 25 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.
- Indicative data collected by the TFPM at the community level through key informants show that the number one priority needs among IDPs are: food (75%), access to income (8%), shelter/housing (5%) and drinking water (3%).

1.4 | Needs

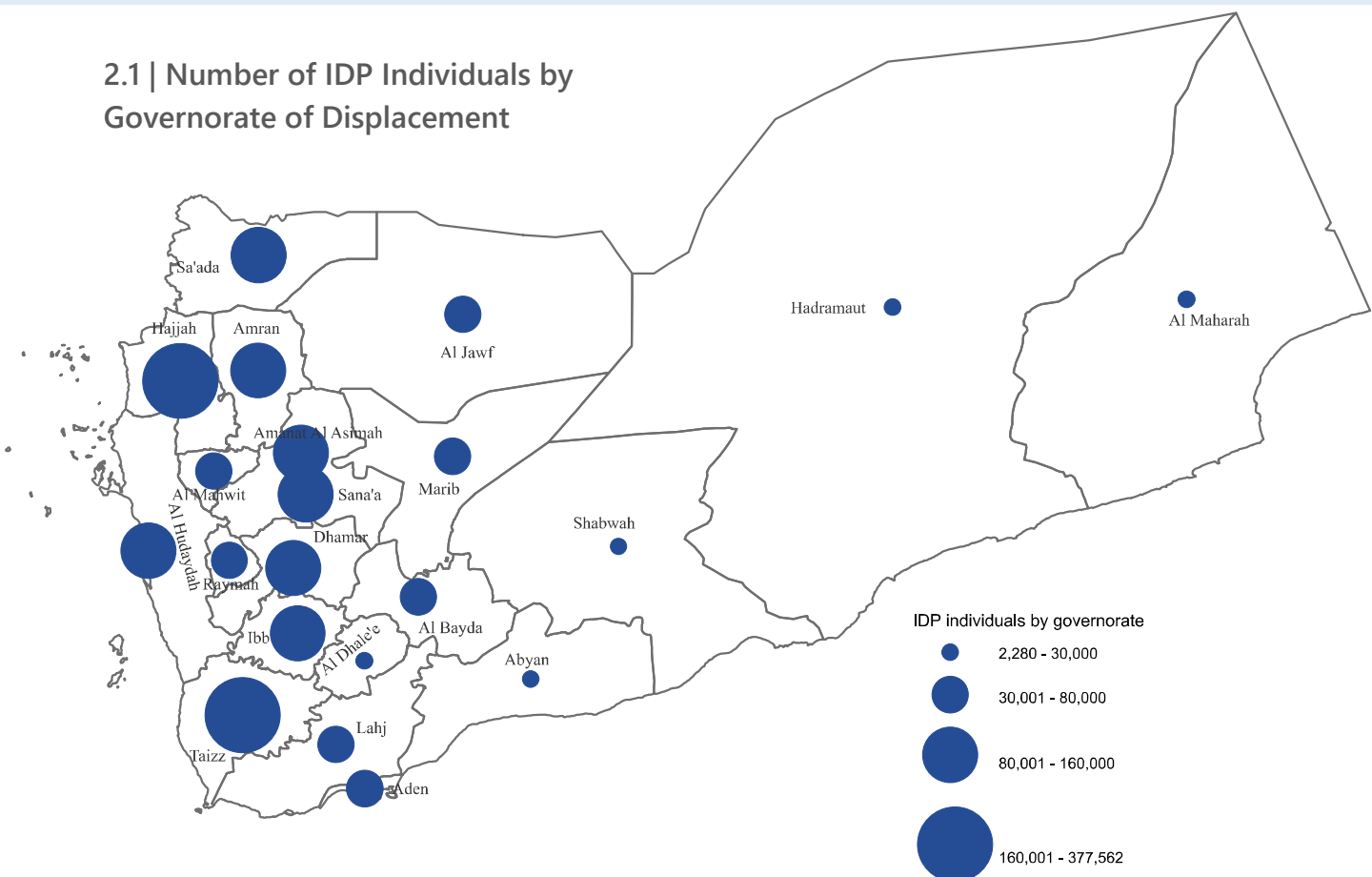


1.5 | Shelter Typology



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

- Since the 14th TFPM Report (May 2017) a slight decrease was observed in the IDP population.
- The 15th Report identifies 1,980,510 individuals (330,085 households) who remain in displacement as a result of the conflict in Yemen across 21 governorates; the majority, 49%, are displaced in just four governorates.
- Currently, with 1,980,510 individuals in a situation of displacement owing to conflict out of Yemen's pre-crisis population of 28,177,862 individuals, **7% of the Yemeni population is displaced.**
- During the reporting period TFPM observed fluctuations in IDP figures in each governorate, which reflects the complex displacement dynamics in Yemen, however, there has been an overall net decrease in conflict-related displacement of 8,436 individuals (-0.42%). The largest decreases were observed in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah and Al Baydah with a reduction of 5,544 , 5,118 and 882 individuals, respectively; and the largest increase of 5,688 individuals was seen in Amanat Al Asimah.
- Despite an overall decrease, the top five governorates with the largest increase in conflict IDPs were: 1. Amanat Al Asimah (+5,688 individuals), 2. Aden (+3,642 individuals), 3. Marib (+3,096 individuals), 4. Amran (+2,766 individuals) and 5. Ibb (+2,610 individuals).
- With respect to duration of displacement, since the onset of the conflict, 84% or 1,668,030 IDPs (278,005 households) have been displaced for more than one year. A further 5% have been displaced for a duration of 10 to 12 months.



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Displacement

7%

of the Yemeni population remain displaced

84%

of IDPs have been displaced for more than one year

43%

of the IDP population displaced within their own governorate of origin

Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals	
Hajjah	62,671	376,026	19%
Taizz	46,970	281,820	14%
Amanat Al Asimah	26,434	158,604	8%
Amran	26,052	156,312	8%
Ibb	22,902	137,412	7%
Sana'a	21,002	126,012	6%
Dhamar	20,235	121,410	6%
Sa'ada	17,564	105,384	5%
Al Hudaydah	17,382	104,292	5%
Marib	12,271	73,626	4%
Lahj	9,672	58,032	3%
Al Jawf	7,515	45,090	2%
Aden	7,131	42,786	2%
Raymah	7,075	42,450	2%
Al Mahwit	6,695	40,170	2%
Al Bayda	5,886	35,316	2%
Al Dahale'e	4,569	27,414	1%
Shabwah	2,943	17,658	1%
Abyan	2,401	14,406	1%
Hadramaut	2,119	12,714	1%
Al Maharah	596	3,576	0%
Total	330,085	1,980,510	



49%

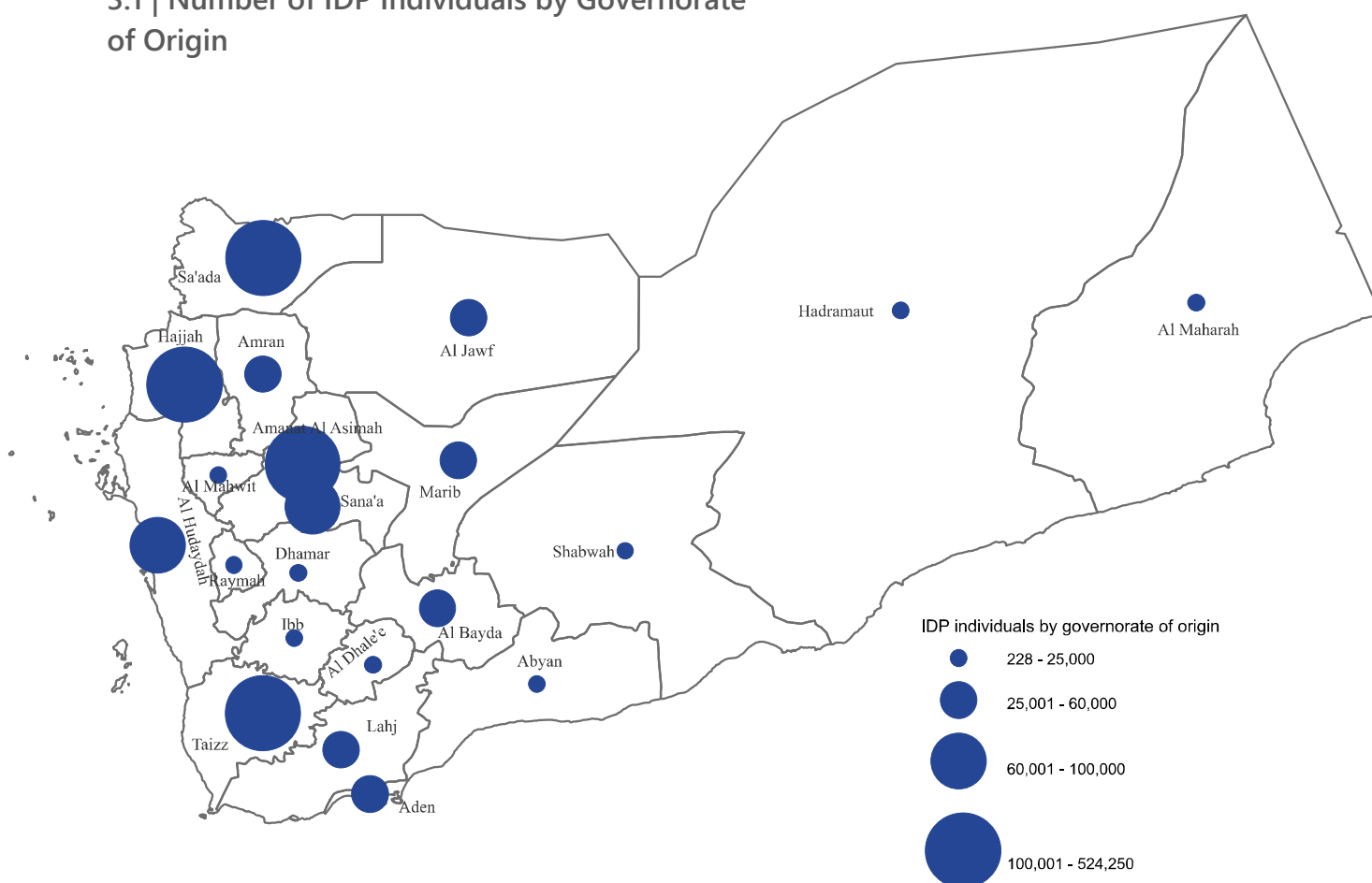
of the IDP population reside in four governorates.

The 15th TFPM Report also provides figures on populations displaced due to **natural disasters**. There are 11,160 individuals (1,860 households) who remain displaced as a result of natural disasters in 12 governorates.

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

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

- Approximately 1.5 million (or 74%) IDPs originate from four governorates of origin: 1. Taizz (524,250 IDPs or 26%), 2. Hajjah (376,680 IDPs or 19%), 3. Sa'ada (294,306 IDPs or 15%), and 4. Amanat Al Asimah (273,672 IDPs or 14%).
- Of the total IDP population, an estimated 43% (or 862,956 individuals) have been displaced and sought shelter within their governorate of origin. Sa'ada, Taizz, Al Jawf and Hajjah have witnessed very small displacement from other governorates with 99.3%, 94.4%, 78.3% and 69.6%, respectively of the displaced population within each governorate originating from areas within the governorate.
- As of May 2017, Aden has had the largest increase in resident population exodus amongst the governorates of origin. In this regard Aden is closely followed by Al-Hudaydah (10,159 individuals), Sana' a (14,987 individuals), and Al Jawf (9,083 individuals).



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Origin

43%

of the Yemeni population remain displaced within their governorate of origin

57%

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

6%

of the IDP population are displaced within their district of origin

Governorate of origin	Families	Individuals	
Taizz	87,363	524,178	26%
Hajjah	62,483	374,898	19%
Sa'ada	48,969	293,814	15%
Amanat Al Asimah	45,474	272,844	14%
Sana'a	15,570	93,420	5%
Al Hudaydah	11,480	68,880	3%
Al Jawf	9,440	56,640	3%
Marib	8,227	49,362	2%
Amran	7,821	46,926	2%
Aden	6,774	40,644	2%
Al Bayda	6,053	36,318	2%
Lahj	5,600	33,600	2%
Dhamar	3,641	21,846	1%
Al Dhale'e	2,656	15,936	1%
Ibb	2,529	15,174	1%
Shabwah	2,338	14,028	1%
Abyan	1,743	10,458	1%
Hadramaut	1,300	7,800	0%
Al Mahwit	363	2,178	0.1%
Raymah	224	1,344	0.1%
Al Maharah	37	222	0.0%
Socotra	-	-	0.0%
Total	330,085	1,980,510	



74%

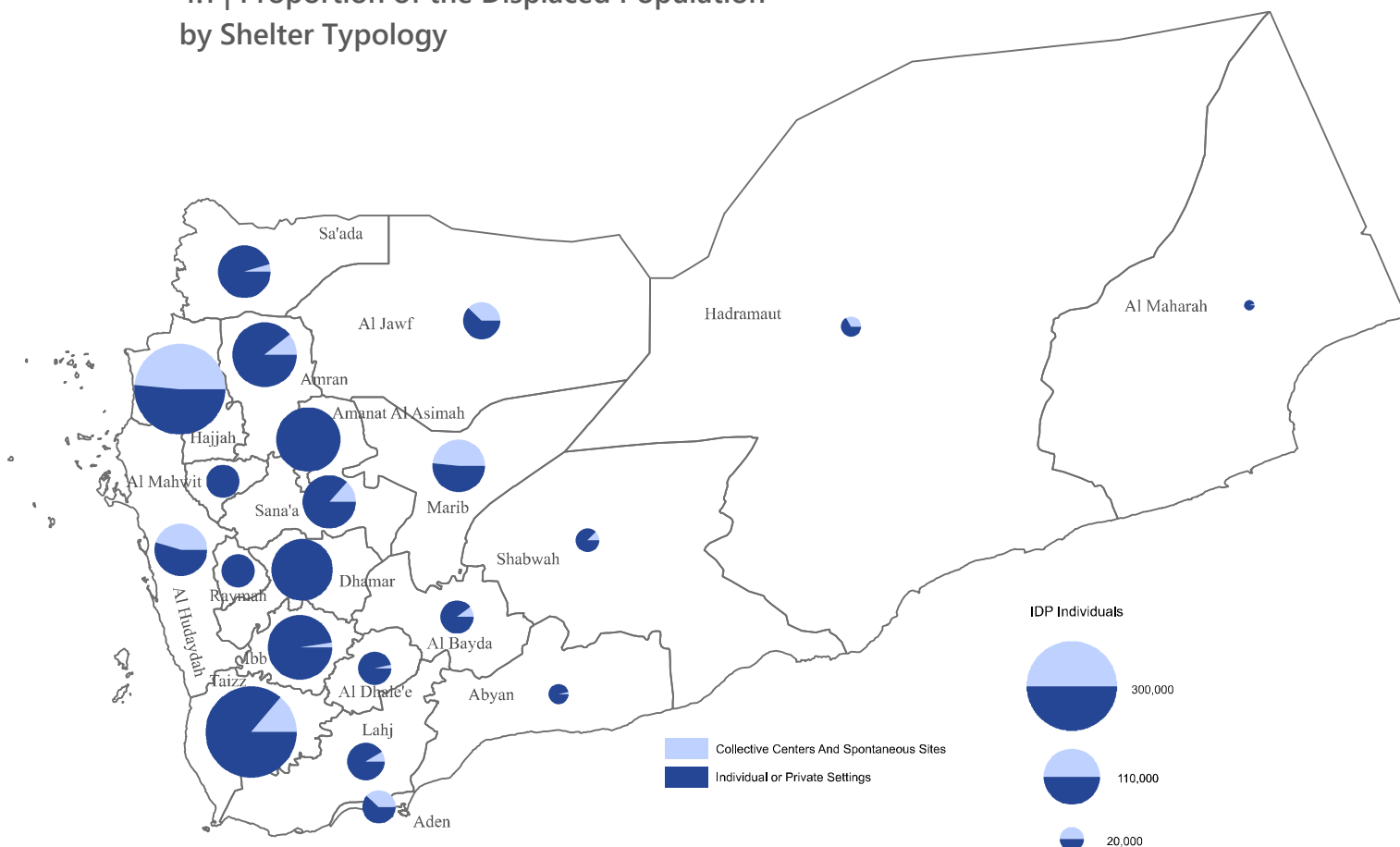
of IDPs originate from four governorates.

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

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

- The majority of IDPs (77% or 1,533,150 IDPs) are housed in private settings. Of this population, 934,818 IDPs are living with host families (which equates to 36% of IDPs who are living with relatives and 10% living with non-relatives); while 22% (or 442,152 IDPs) are residing in rented accommodation and 8% (or 156,180 individuals) were forced to seek shelter in a second home.
- The fact that that 91% 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 three per cent (462,468 IDPs) of those displaced have opted – likely as a last resort – to reside in collective centers (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS).
- Among the IDPs residing in CC or SS, 101,370 individuals are living in CC such as disused schools, health facilities, religious buildings and other vacant public and private buildings, while 353,382 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

Shelter

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 Accommodation	In Second Home	In Settlements (Grouped of Families) Urban and Rural	In Isolated / dispersed settlements	Other	
Hajjah	62,927	24%	12%	5%	5%	29%	16%	7%	100%
Taizz	46,978	44%	16%	14%	11%	4%	4%	8%	100%
Amanat Al Asimal	26,434	11%	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Amran	26,302	41%	4%	27%	12%	5%	4%	7%	100%
Ibb	22,924	53%	2%	29%	12%	0%	0%	4%	100%
Sana'a	21,004	44%	12%	9%	18%	4%	6%	6%	100%
Dhamar	20,236	63%	1%	18%	15%	0%	0%	2%	100%
Sa'ada	17,564	36%	34%	21%	3%	1%	3%	1%	100%
Al Hudaydah	17,504	21%	15%	14%	3%	23%	22%	2%	100%
Marib	12,271	15%	4%	28%	2%	5%	40%	6%	100%
Lahj	9,672	34%	26%	21%	8%	5%	2%	4%	100%
Al Jawf	7,715	27%	22%	6%	3%	17%	13%	11%	100%
Aden	7,131	21%	0%	33%	0%	4%	34%	8%	100%
Raymah	7,075	91%	3%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Mahwit	6,695	87%	0%	8%	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Bayda	5,886	24%	8%	39%	12%	1%	7%	9%	100%
Al Dhale'e	4,569	41%	16%	16%	21%	0%	1%	5%	100%
Shabwah	3,266	41%	10%	16%	6%	5%	5%	17%	100%
Hadramaut	2,409	16%	1%	45%	1%	5%	27%	5%	100%
Abyan	2,401	63%	0%	34%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%
Al Maharah	602	1%	0%	94%	0%	2%	0%	3%	100%
Socotra	380	0%	0%	0%	0%	97%	3%	0%	100%
Total	331,945	36%	10%	22%	8%	9%	9%	5%	100%

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

77%

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

23%

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

628 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 needs of the displaced population.
- The TFPM has mapped 17,686 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 1,487,460 individuals.
- Access to income and shelter/housing were indicated as the number one priority need among 8% (hosting 157,398 individuals) and 5% (hosting 104,370 individuals) of identified IDP locations.

5.1 | IDP Needs



75%

Food



8%

Access to
income



5%

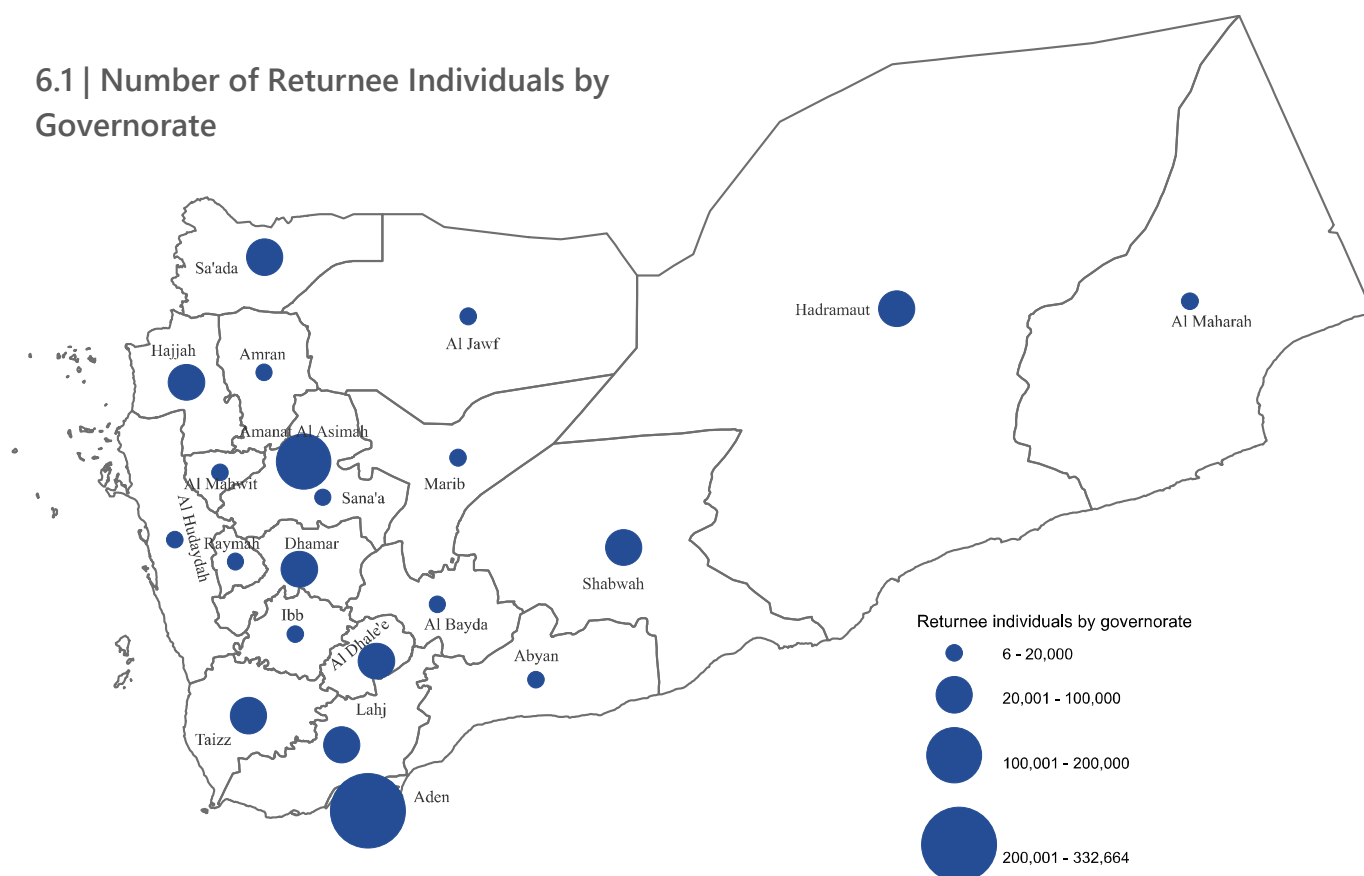
Shelter /
Housing

RETURNEES

6.0 | Return

- An increase has been observed in returnee population.
- The 15th TFPM report has identified an estimated 946,044 individuals (157,674 households) who have returned from conflict driven displacement to their location of origin across 20 governorates; the majority, 71% (675,432 returnees), have returned to just four governorates; 1. Aden (35% or 332,664 returnees), 2. Amanat Al Asimah (20% or 186,168 returnees), 3. Taizz (9% or 86,460 returnees) and 4. Lahj (7% or 70,140 returnees).
- The 946,044 individuals who have returned to their neighborhoods after fleeing conflict, **represent 3.4% of the pre-crisis population of 28,177,862 individuals.**
- During April to May 2017 there has been an overall increase in the conflict-affected return population by 45,786 individuals (+5%). The top three governorates with the largest increase in the identified conflict returnees are 1. Taizz (+21,942 individuals, 2. Amanat Al Asimah (+10,170) and 3. Dhamar (+5,484).
- With respect to when the populations returned, 88% (or 886,560 returnees) returned more than 12 months ago, 4% (or 38,532 returnees) returned 10-12 months ago, 1.6% (or 16,602 returnees) returned 7 -9 months ago, while the remaining 7% (or 68,478 returnees) returned in the last 6 months.

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

3.4%

of the Yemeni population
are returnees

88%

of returnees have returned
more than 12 months ago

82%

have returned from displacement
sites situated within their gover-
norate of origin

Governorate of return	Households	Individuals		
Aden	55,444	332,664		35%
Amanat Al Asimah	31,028	186,168		20%
Taizz	14,410	86,460		9%
Lahj	11,690	70,140		7%
Shabwah	9,587	57,522		6%
Hajjah	6,480	38,880		4%
Sa'ada	5,656	33,936		4%
Dhamar	5,628	33,768		4%
Al Dahale'e	5,057	30,342		3%
Marib	2,625	15,750		2%
Ibb	2,202	13,212		1%
Abyan	1,830	10,980		1%
Amran	1,643	9,858		1%
Al Jawf	1,513	9,078		1%
Al Bayda	1,294	7,764		1%
Al Hudaydah	801	4,806		0.5%
Sana'a	473	2,838		0.3%
Al Mahwit	191	1,146		0.1%
Hadramaut	121	726		0.1%
Raymah	1	6		0%
Total	157,674	946,044		



71%

Of returnees are located
in four governorates.

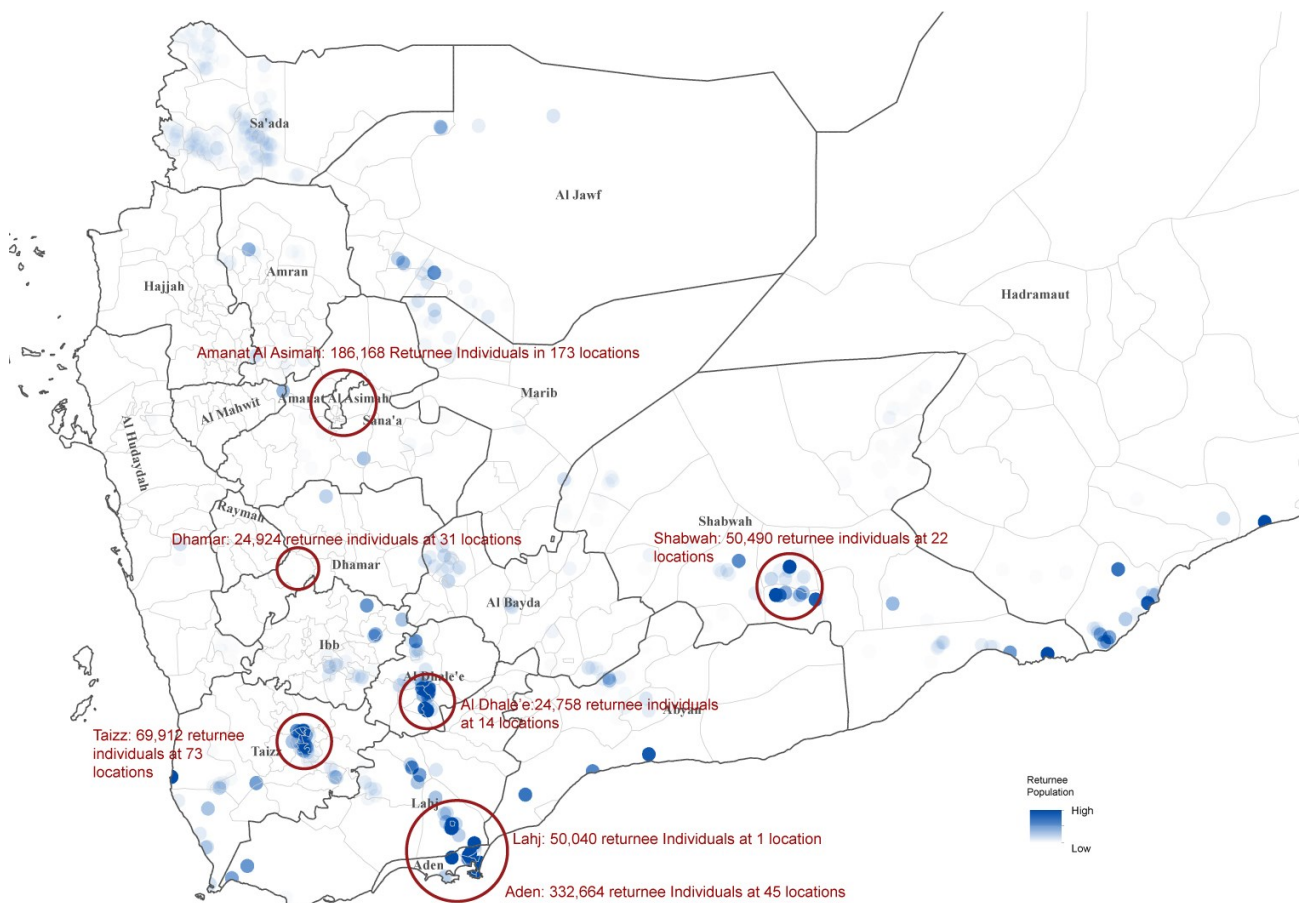
The 15th TFPM Report also provides figures on return movements following displacement due to **natural disasters**. There are 64,128 individuals (or 10,688 households) across 6 governorates who have returned from natural disaster induced displacement.

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

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: 332,664 returnee individuals in 45 locations in Craiter, Attawahi, Al Mualla, Dar Sad, Khur Maksar, Al Buraiqeh and Al Mansura districts.
2. Lahj: 50,040 returnee individuals in 1 location in Al Hawtah district.
3. Amanat Al Asimah: 186,168 returnee individuals in 173 locations mainly in As Sabain, Assafi'yah, Az'zal, Ath'thaorah, Shu'aub , and Bani Al Harith districts.
4. Shabwah: 50,490 returnee individuals in 22 locations in Ataq and As Said districts.
5. Taizz: 69,912 returnee individuals in 73 locations in Al Mudhaffar, Al Qahirah, Al Mukha, and Dhubab districts.
6. Al Dhale'e: 24,758 returnee individuals in 14 locations in Al Dhale'e and Al Hussein districts.
7. Dhamar: 24,924 returnee individuals in 31 locations in Utmah district.

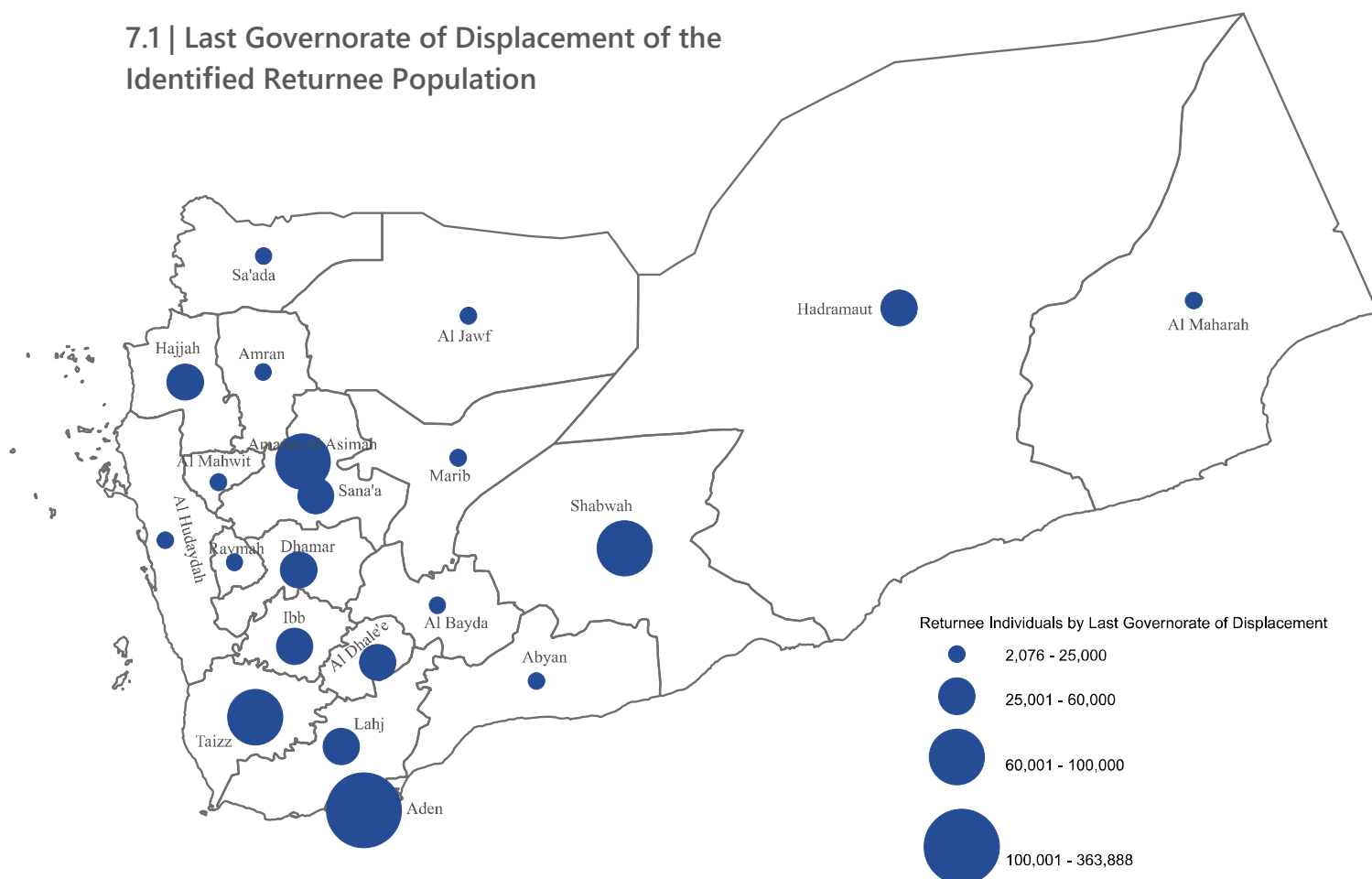


RETURNEES

7.0 | Last Place of Displacement

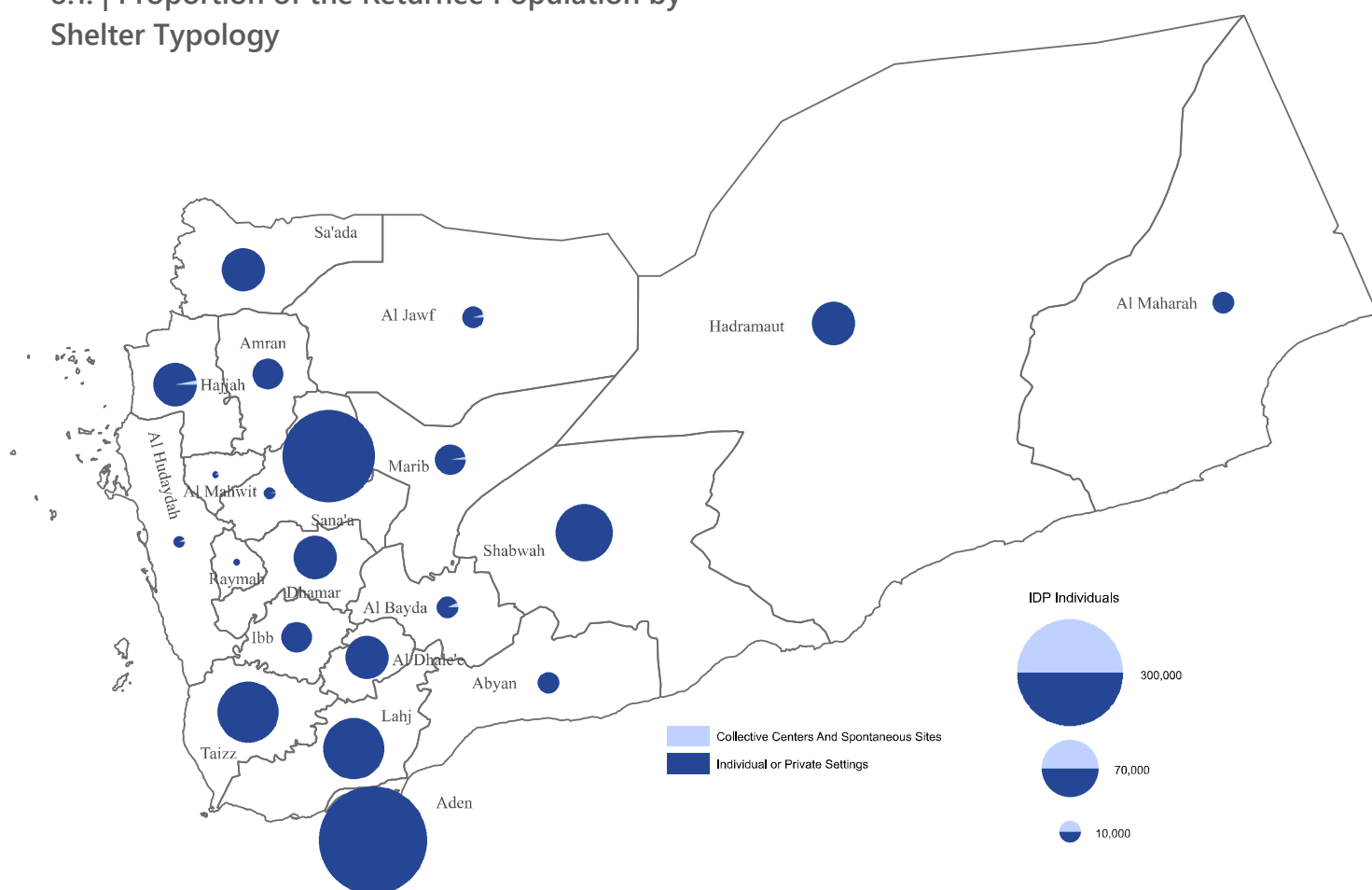
- The majority of returnees, 65% (658,704 returnees) have returned from their displacement from just five governorates; 1. Aden 35% (or 363,888 returnees), 2. Amanat Al Asimah 9% (or 89,574 returnees), 3. Taizz 9% (or 87,438 returnees), 4. Shabwah 7% (or 65,772 returnees) and 5. Ibb 5% (or 52,032 returnees).
- Of the total returnee population, an estimated 82% (or 829,572 individuals) have returned from displacement sites situated within their governorate of origin.
- Exceptionally, Amanat Al Asimah and Lahj have witnessed a greater proportion of return movement from displacement sites outside of the governorates with 58% and 48% of the return populations, respectively, returning from other governorates.
- Observed return movements are much more common in populations that have been displaced to areas within their governorate of origin. Currently, approximately 865,236 individuals remain displaced within their governorate of origin.

7.1 | Last Governorate of Displacement of the Identified Returnee Population



RETURNEES

- The majority of returnees, 88% (891,750 returnees), are residing in their original house of habitual residence. Despite this predominant trend, in Al Mahwit and Sana'a just 10% (or 114 individuals) and 37% (or 1,056 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, 6% (or 61,842 returnees) of returnees are living in rented accommodation, with a further 3% (or 28,860 returnees) living with host families and 2% (or 18,978 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 (0.45% or 4,554 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.
- Thirty nine per cent of the returnee population in CC and SS are located in Hajjah (1,212 individuals) and Al Bayda (564 individuals).



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 Accommodation	In Second Home	Other	
Aden	55,444	88%	5%	0%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Amanat Al Asimah	31,028	89%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Taizz	14,410	92%	1%	1%	2%	3%	0%	100%
Lahj	11,690	98%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Shabwah	11,209	98%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Hajjah	6,480	79%	1%	0%	16%	0%	3%	100%
Hadramaut	6,024	95%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Sa'ada	5,656	90%	2%	1%	5%	0%	2%	100%
Dhamar	5,628	87%	7%	0%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Al Dhale'e	5,057	45%	4%	1%	1%	49%	0%	100%
Marib	2,625	96%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Amran	2,519	61%	17%	0%	21%	0%	1%	100%
Ibb	2,202	93%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	100%
Abyan	1,830	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Maharah	1,733	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Al Jawf	1,569	88%	1%	1%	2%	4%	5%	100%
Al Bayda	1,294	86%	5%	0%	0%	1%	7%	100%
Al Hudaydah	801	54%	20%	17%	0%	0%	8%	100%
Socotra	498	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Sana'a	473	37%	22%	2%	34%	0%	5%	100%
Al Mahwit	191	10%	10%	1%	67%	0%	12%	100%
Raymah	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total	168,362	88%	3%	0%	6%	2%	0%	100%

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

88%

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

12%

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

32 families

whose shelter arrangements are unknown.

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 form a picture of the most pressing needs of the returnee population.
- The TFPM has mapped 1,571 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 513,204 returnees.
- Financial support , access to income, and psychosocial support were indicated as the number one need among 25% (populated by 247,902 returnees), 11% (populated by 113,076 returnees) and 6% (populated by 64,224 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 5% (populated by 54,678 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



25%

Financial
Support



11%

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 15th 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.

TFPM							CSO					
Governorate	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Male %	Female %	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Male%	Female%
Abyan	21%	23%	25%	31%	46%	54%	34%	16%	17%	33%	51%	49%
Aden	23%	23%	32%	22%	55%	45%	34%	16%	19%	30%	54%	46%
Al Bayda	20%	22%	29%	30%	48%	52%	31%	19%	19%	31%	50%	50%
Al Dhalee	21%	22%	30%	27%	51%	49%	32%	19%	21%	29%	52%	48%
Al Hudaydah	21%	22%	30%	26%	52%	48%	31%	19%	20%	30%	51%	49%
Al Jawf	18%	22%	27%	34%	45%	55%	35%	18%	20%	26%	56%	44%
Al Maharah	22%	21%	25%	32%	47%	53%	34%	18%	22%	26%	56%	44%
Al Mahwit	22%	22%	27%	29%	48%	52%	31%	19%	20%	31%	51%	49%
Amanat Al Asimah	22%	23%	28%	27%	50%	50%	33%	19%	21%	27%	54%	46%
Amran	22%	23%	28%	28%	49%	51%	29%	21%	21%	29%	51%	49%
Dhamar	22%	22%	30%	26%	51%	49%	28%	21%	22%	29%	50%	50%
Hadramaut	23%	26%	27%	24%	50%	50%	34%	17%	19%	30%	53%	47%
Hajjah	20%	21%	31%	28%	51%	49%	30%	20%	21%	28%	51%	49%
Ibb	21%	22%	28%	28%	50%	50%	29%	19%	19%	33%	48%	52%
Lahj	25%	25%	29%	22%	54%	46%	32%	17%	18%	32%	51%	49%
Marib	21%	22%	30%	27%	51%	49%	33%	18%	19%	30%	52%	48%
Raymah	21%	23%	27%	29%	48%	52%	28%	20%	21%	30%	50%	50%
Sa'ada	21%	24%	26%	29%	47%	53%	31%	20%	21%	28%	52%	48%
Sana'a	20%	23%	29%	28%	49%	51%	31%	19%	20%	30%	51%	49%
Shabwah	25%	24%	27%	24%	52%	48%	31%	19%	20%	29%	52%	48%
Socotra	18%	20%	34%	29%	52%	48%	33%	19%	22%	27%	55%	45%
Taizz	24%	25%	27%	24%	52%	48%	28%	19%	18%	34%	47%	53%
National averages	21%	23%	28%	27%	50%	50%	31%	19%	20%	30%	52%	48%

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

Mechanism (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 primary modality of tracking population movement is the [Area Assessment](#). The aim 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 (IDPs) and returnee populations. Information is collected on population size, area of origin, current location, duration of displacement, shelter types, priority needs, and movement trends.



Field staff use the Area Assessment to collect data through an extensive [Key Informant \(KI\) network](#). Using this network IDP and returnee populations are identified to the lowest geographical area that is operationally possible: location. The tool captures sites 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 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 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.



The Area Assessment tool is used to verify and [update the baseline information in 1 month cycles](#) (Rounds). 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 and work continuously to maintain and expand this network to further triangulate the displacement statistics collected.



The TFPM aims to continually enhance its methodology of data collection to ensure full country coverage and maintains regular updates to [preserve data quality](#). The methodology of the Area Assessment is self-validating and strengthens the accuracy of the data through each round of assessment.

METHODOLOGY IN PRACTICE

The 15th 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.

GLOSSARY OF METHODOLOGICAL TERMS

A Location is a populated place to the smallest geographical division. In an urban area this may be 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.

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

CHALLENGES AND METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

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.

As a KI based approach the information collected for the analysis in this report provides indicative data on population movement across the country. The Area Assessment is not an individual or household registration exercise, protection monitoring, multi-cluster needs assessment or infrastructure/service assessment, although it strives to provide baselines to inform where further data collection and analysis is required. Further assessments are required for valid and reliable data to be used for statistical analysis.

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		Samuel Cheung cheung@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.