

DTM Yemen

ANNUAL RAPID DISPLACEMENT TRACKING REPORT 2024

DTM Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) is deployed to track and provide information on sudden displacement for IDPs and Returnees



OVERVIEW

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global information system composed of a set of tools and methodologies that contribute to defining the number and needs of displaced people, migrants, returnees and host community members throughout Yemen.

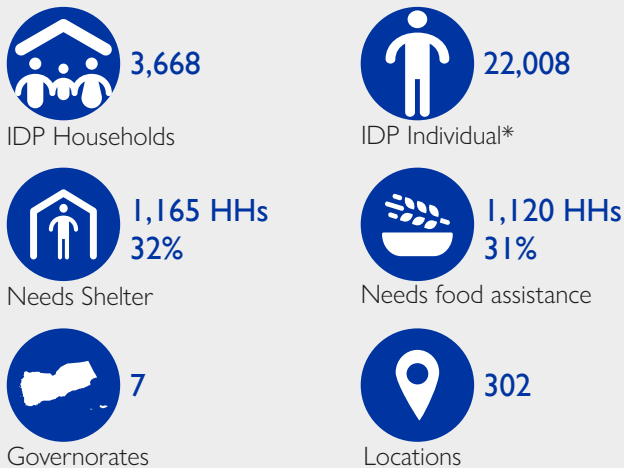
The DTM team uses Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) to collect data on the number of Yemeni households (HHs) forced to flee on a daily basis due to conflict, natural disaster or other reasons in accessible areas. This allows DTM to produce regular reporting

of occurrences of displacement in terms of numbers, locations and priority needs.

Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) operates in 13 out of 22 governorates, covering areas controlled by the Internationally Recognized Government. Within these 13 governorates, IOM has access to most areas for RDT, facilitating comprehensive tracking and analysis of displacement trends. However, IOM faces access restrictions along districts bordering areas controlled by northern de facto authorities within six of these accessible governorates.

KEY FINDINGS

Instances of New Internal Displacement



Instances of Return



52
Weekly Report published

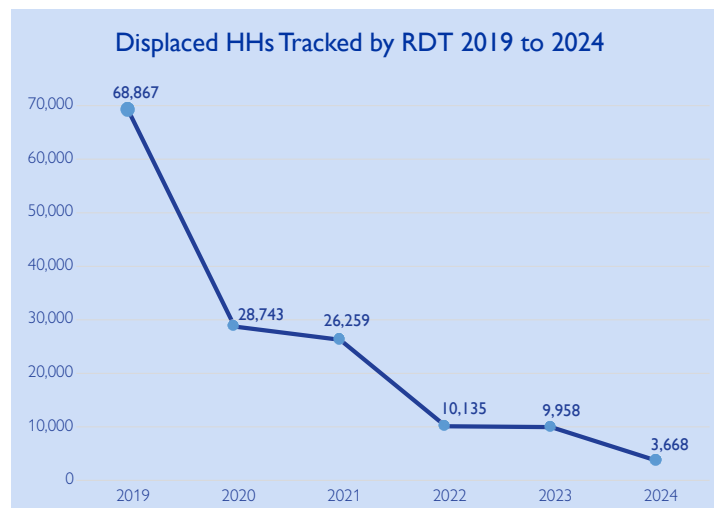
* IOM DTM estimates that one household represents six individuals.

In 2024, IOM DTM tracked 3,668 instances of newly displaced households (representing approximately 22,008 individuals) across 7 of 13 governorates where DTM field teams have access. Displaced families were reported across 302 locations, with 1,165 households identified as prioritizing shelter assistance and 1,120 households mainly in need of food support.

The total number of newly displaced households in 2024 shows a significant decrease of 63 per cent compared to 2023, when 9,958 instances of household displacements were recorded. This reduction may be attributed to reduced conflict, supported by the ongoing truce between warring parties in Yemen for the third consecutive year. However, the need for durable solutions and continued humanitarian assistance remains vital for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Moreover, DTM recorded 192 households have returned to their locations of habitual residence. However, the initial displacement time of each returnee household was not recorded and the returnee can not be counted as part of 3,668 displaced households recorded this year. This low return rate underscores the significant challenges faced by IDP returnees, that includes unresolved factors preventing safe and sustainable returns.

Ma'rib governorate recorded the highest number of displaced households in 2024, with 1,653 households, representing 45 per cent of the total newly tracked displacement instances.



DISPLACEMENT TRENDS IN 2024

IOM deployed RDT between January and December 2024 to collect data on the number of Yemeni households (HHs) forced to flee on a daily basis due to conflict, natural disaster or other reasons in accessible areas between January and December 2024. The aim of this assessment is to provide timely and actionable data on new population movements only and does not capture total numbers of IDPs and Returnees in terms of population sizes.

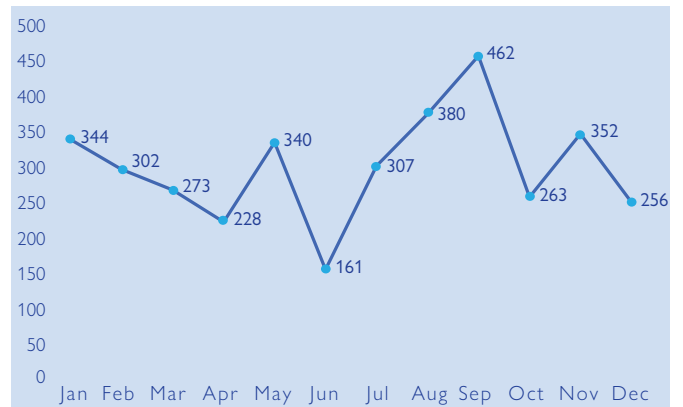
In 2024, IOM DTM tracked a total of 3,668 instances of new household displacements across Yemen. The highest number of new displacements occurred in September, with 462 households recorded, followed by August and November with 380 and 352 instances respectively. Conversely, June saw the lowest number of displacements, with only 161 households tracked.

Displacement was most concentrated in Ma'rib governorate, which accounted for 1,653 households, representing 45 per cent of the total displacement during the year. Al Hodeidah followed with 885 households (24%), and Ta'iz recorded 779 households (21%). Other governorates such as Lahj, Ad Dali, Shabwah, and Hadramawt reported lower displacement figures, with Lahj witnessing 281 households, Ad Dali 57 households, Shabwah 8 households, and Hadramawt 5 households on record.

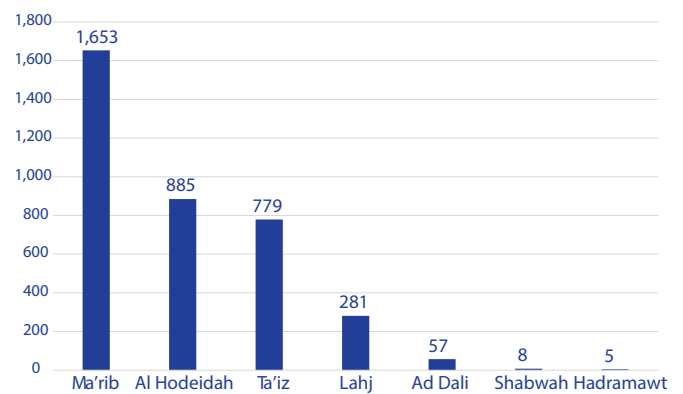
This data underscores the ongoing displacement pressures in key governorates like Ma'rib, Al Hodeidah, and Ta'iz, while also highlighting variations in displacement trends across different months and governorates of Yemen.

This data only represents displacement events that took place within the year and excludes any households displaced previously who remain in displacement or who have returned.

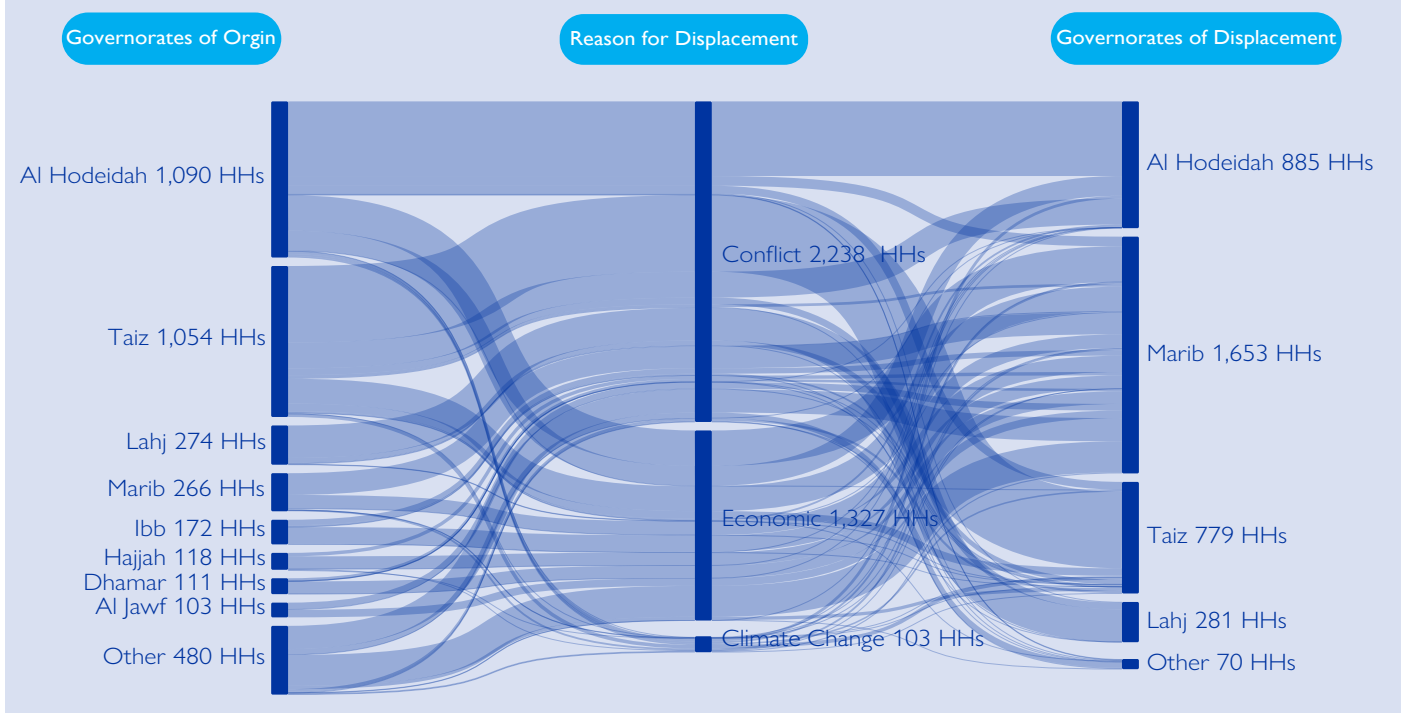
Number of IDP HHs Tracked per Month During 2024



Number of IDP HHs displaced by governorate



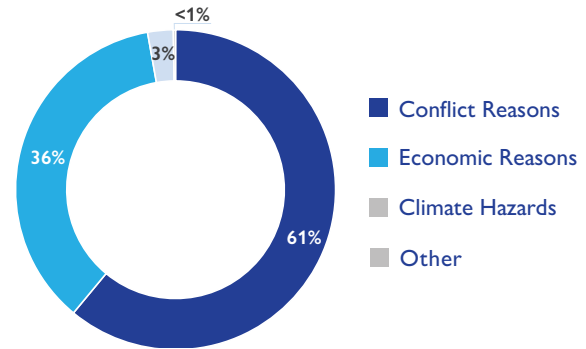
GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



DISPLACEMENT REASONS

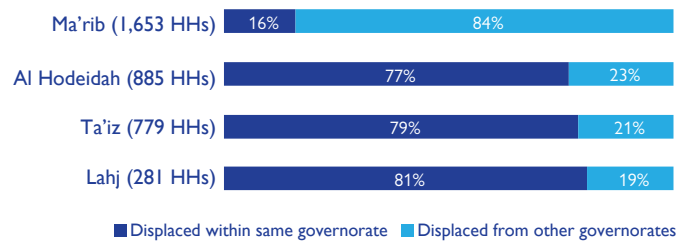
- Conflict remains the primary displacement driver, causing displacement of 2,238 households. Violence continues to affect populations, particularly in frontline areas. Families are often left with no choice but to flee, sometimes multiple times, to avoid becoming casualties of conflict. The intense conflict in Ta'iz and Al Hodeidah highlights the ongoing struggle for control in these regions, with civilians bearing the brunt of the violence.
- Economic collapse related to the conflict has displaced 1,327 households, underscoring the severe impact of Yemen's deteriorating economic situation. The scarcity of jobs, soaring inflation, and the depreciation of the Yemeni rial have rendered many families unable to meet basic needs. In some cases, the lack of economic opportunities has pushed people to flee in search of livelihoods, further compounding the displacement crisis.
- Climate hazards, though less frequent, still contributed to the displacement of 95 households. Yemen, already vulnerable due to its geographic location, faces risks such as floods, landslides, and droughts. These changes often exacerbate the suffering of already vulnerable populations, particularly those living in makeshift shelters or overcrowded camps.

Reasons for Displacement

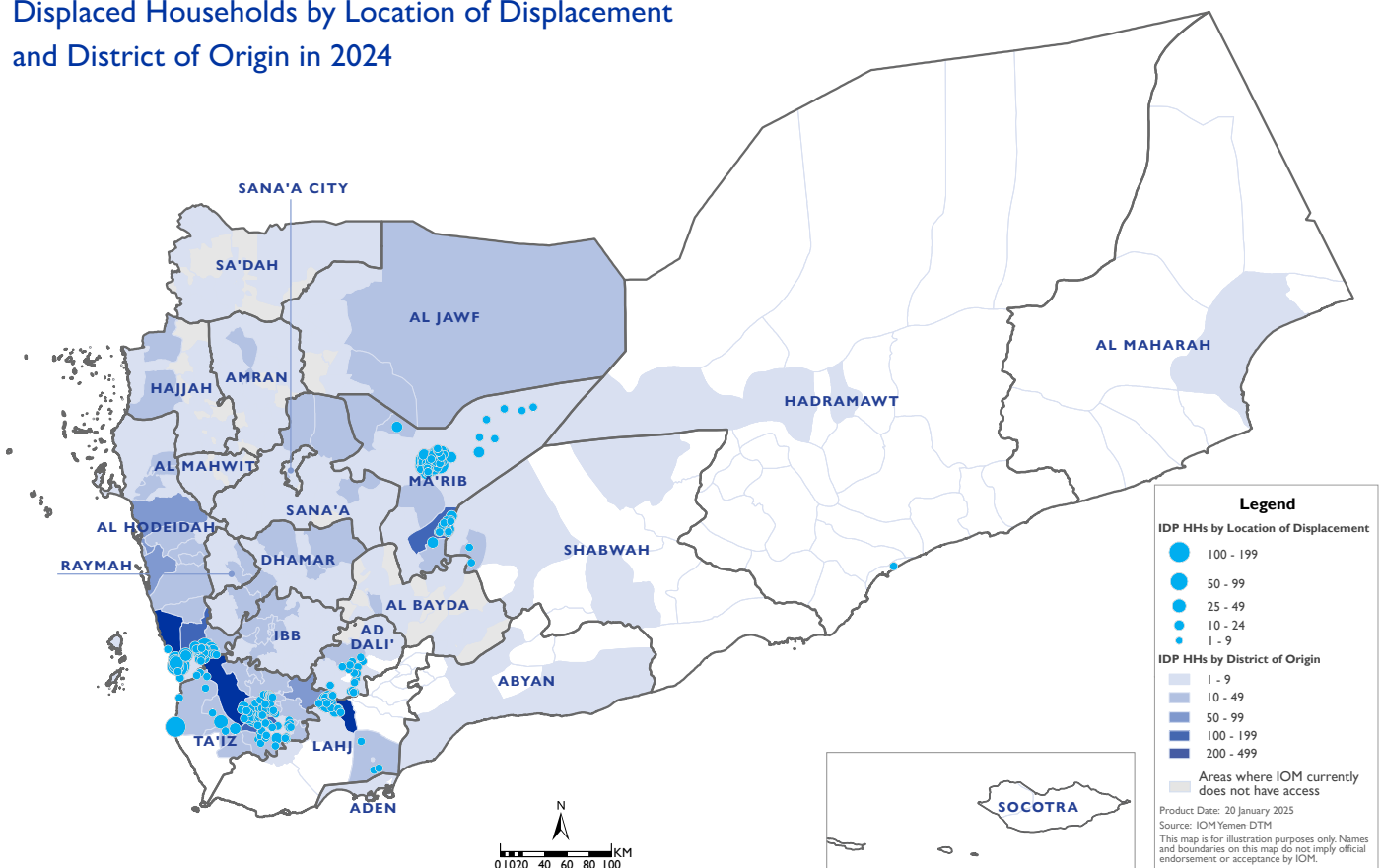


Disclaimer: figures have been rounded to the nearest absolute figure. As result, total percentage may exceed 100%

Governorate-Internal Displacement Within the Four Governorates with the Highest Numbers of new IDP HHs 2024

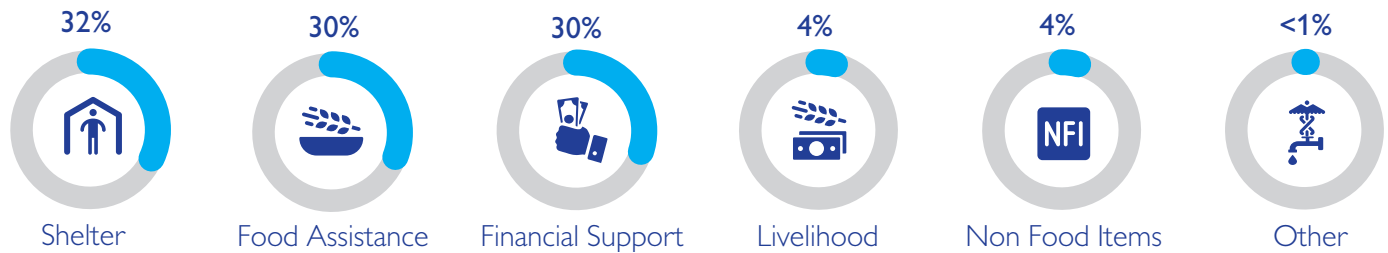


Displaced Households by Location of Displacement and District of Origin in 2024



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

PRIMARY IDP NEEDS



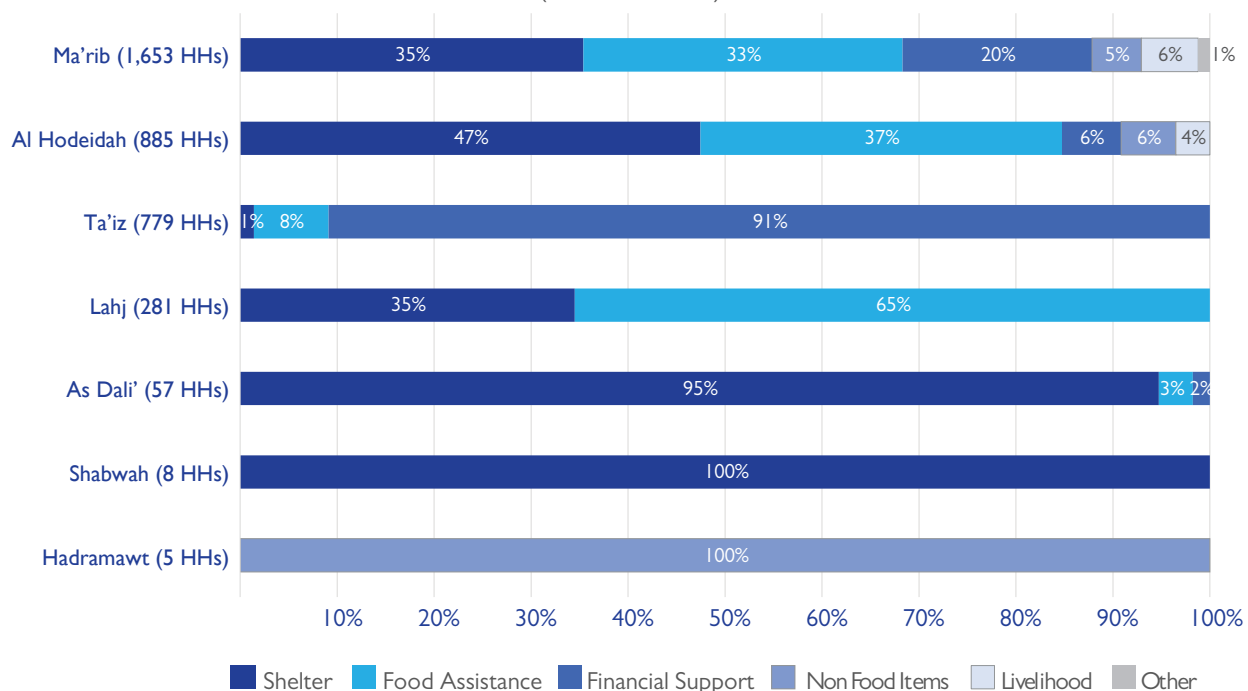
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IOM Yemen DTM recorded that shelter, food assistance, and financial support remain the most urgent primary needs for IDPs in Yemen. The majority of newly displaced households highlighted their needs for 2024 as stated below:

- Shelter was identified as the most critical need, with 1,165 households requiring immediate support. Many families lack adequate housing due to the ongoing conflict, leaving them in precarious living conditions.
- Food assistance followed closely, with 1,120 households emphasizing the need for basic food supplies. Food insecurity continues to be a significant challenge, particularly in displacement sites where access to food and markets is limited.
- Financial support was cited by 1,086 households, reflecting the economic hardships faced by displaced families. Many have lost their livelihoods and remain dependent on external aid to meet their basic needs.
- Non-food items such as bedding, kitchenware, and hygiene kits were required by 139 households, underscoring the challenges of maintaining basic living standards in temporary shelters.
- Livelihood assistance was needed for 128 households, highlighting the importance of restoring sustainable income sources to reduce dependency on aid.
- Other essential services, including health services (10 households), sanitation and hygiene (6 households), protection services (3 households), and education (1 household), were reported less frequently as primary need but remain crucial. These needs often represent the challenges faced by the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and the elderly.

Main Needs of Newly Displaced Households by Governorate

(N = 3,668 HHs)



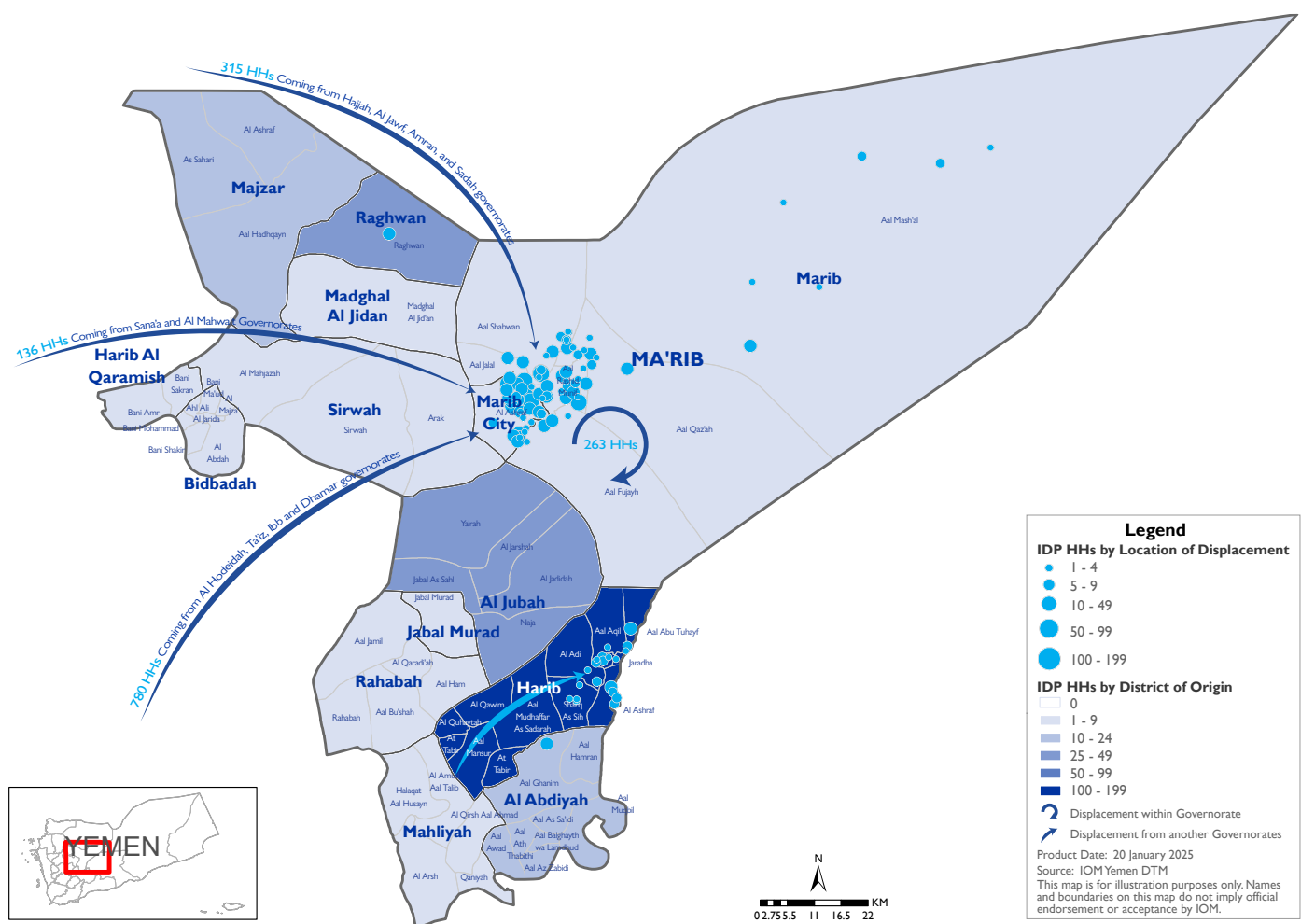
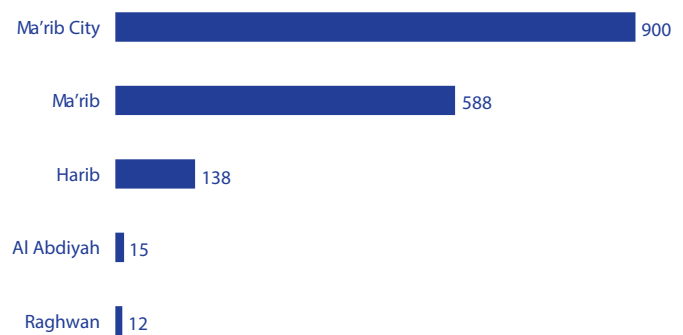
MA'RIB AND THE WEST COAST

In 2024, the governorates of Ma'rib, Al Hodeidah, and Ta'iz experienced the most significant number of new displacements in Yemen, accounting for approximately 90 per cent of tracked instances in accessible IRG areas. Ma'rib, in particular, saw a significant influx of people from outside the governorate, with 86 per cent of the displaced population coming from other governorates and 14 per cent fleeing within Marib. In contrast, Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz witnessed predominantly displacement within the governorate, with 77 and 79 per cent of the displaced populations, respectively, not crossing governorate boundaries.

Ma'rib Governorate

The displacement in Ma'rib governorate has seen a significant distribution of IDPs across various districts. In Ma'rib City, DTM tracked 900 household arrivals, while Ma'rib district hosts 588 new households, and Harib district accommodates 138 new households. These IDPs have come from a variety of governorates, with the highest number originating from Al Hodeidah, accounting for 330 households. This is followed by Ta'iz governorate with 192 households, Ibb Governorate with 152 households, Hajjah governorate with 117 households, and both Dhamar and Saada governorates with 106 and 99 households respectively. Additionally, 394 households have come from other governorates.

Number of IDP HHs in Ma'rib Districts



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West Coast (Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz Governorates)

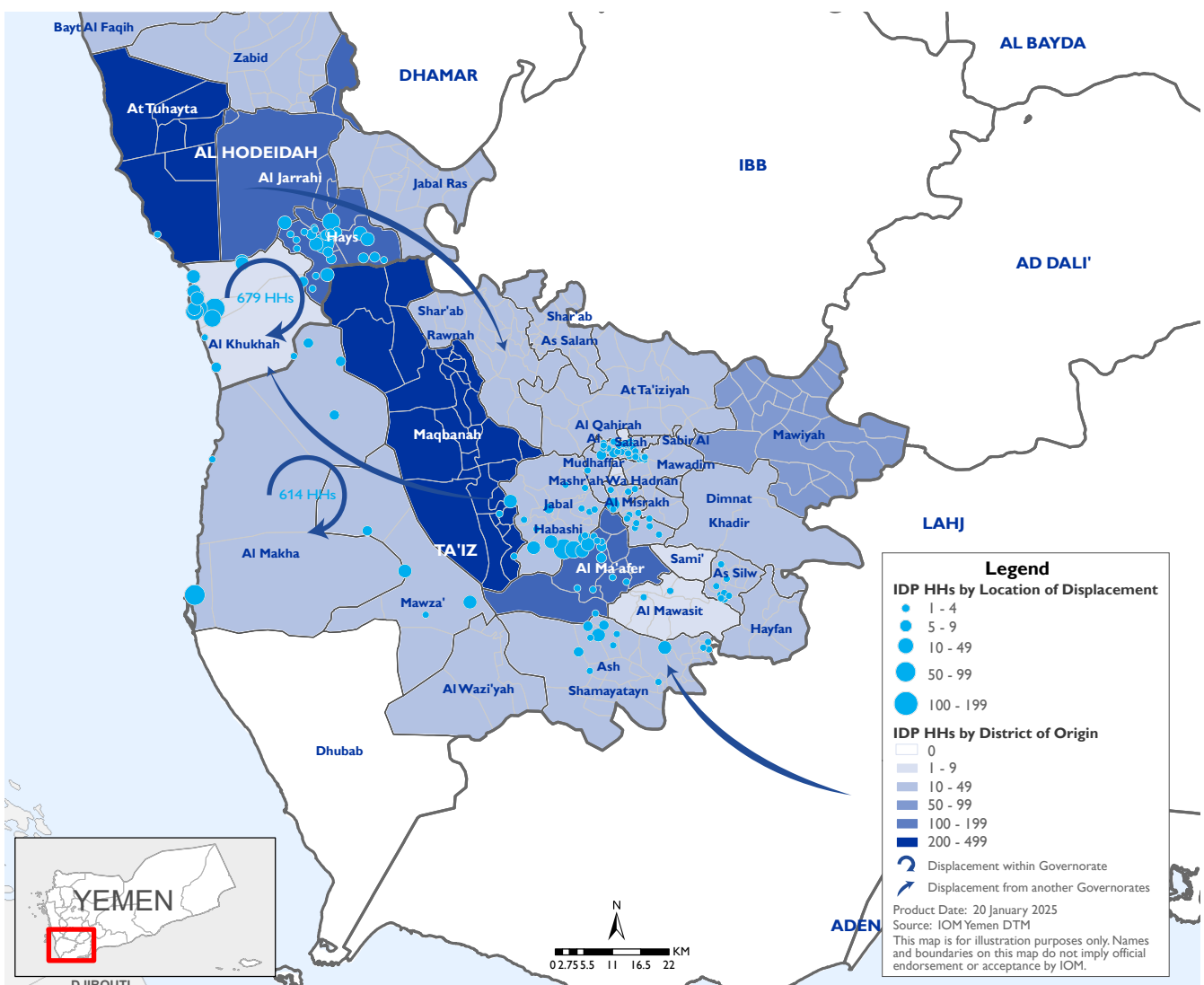
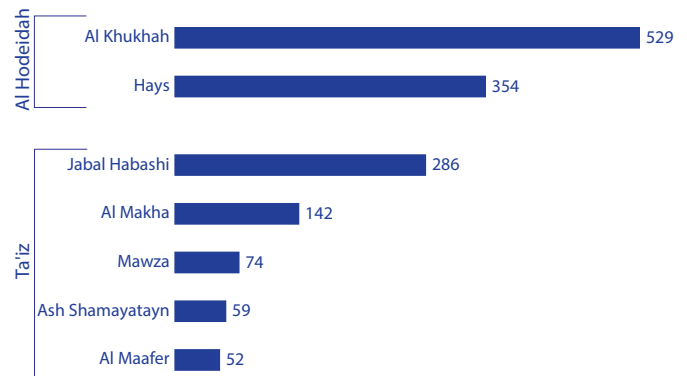
The displacement in the western coastal areas of Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz governorates has been significant. The reasons for displacement in these areas are primarily due to their location on the frontlines of the conflict in Yemen. The impact of the ongoing crisis, the lack of access to essential services and the difficulty of movement and mobility in the contact districts located on the front lines made people leave their homes and flee in search of safer places.

In Al Hodeidah, DTM tracked 885 new IDP households, while teams in Ta'iz counted 779. Most of the displaced in Al Hodeidah are distributed across the districts of Al Khukhah with 529 households and Hays with 354 households. In Ta'iz, the majority are found in the districts of Jabal Habashi with 286 households, Al Makha with 142 households, and Mawza with 74 households. The remaining 277 households were spread across ten other districts.

Most new IDPs in Al Hodeidah have come from At Tuhayta, accounting for 216 households, and from Maqbanah in Ta'iz with 175 households, and 160 households have come from

Al Jarahi district. In Ta'iz, most displaced have come from Maqbanah with 271 households, and from Al Ma'afer with 142 households.

Number of IDP HHs in the districts with the largest number in Al Hodeidah and Ta'iz districts



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METHODOLOGY

IOM uses RDT to compile daily information from various partners including local and international NGOs, and local and national authorities. Compilation is done through document review, as well as personal and/or phone interviews. RDT Data in this report was collected between 1 January to 31 December 2024. Where IOM has direct access, IOM field teams verify information provided by partners through visual observation, review of individual registries and key informant interviews.

The aim of this tool is to provide timely and actionable data on new population movements only and does not capture total numbers of IDPs or returnees. The tool does not capture whether displacement is new or repeated (households displaced from another displacement location).

GLOSSARY TERMS

Displacement: A forced removal of a person from his/her home or country, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters.

Household: A household represents a family of six individuals.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

IDP Returnee: any person who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.

Location: a populated place to the smallest geographical division. In an urban area, this may be a neighbourhood and in a rural area, a village.

Key Informant: 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 a: tribal sheikh, imam, local official, community leader, government officer, social worker, NGO member, schoolteacher or manager, health officer, security officer, etc.

Critical Shelter: is either in urban or rural settlements composed of grouped families or isolated and dispersed settlements detached from a main location.

ABOUT DTM

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Yemen is implementing various assessment activities including the Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT), 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).

To find detailed breakdowns, movement trends, datasets and more, consult the DTM Displacement [website](#)

IOM Yemen's DTM Rapid Displacement Tracking Activities in 2024 were supported by:

