

The ongoing conflict in Yemen, since March 2015, has led to the displacement of more than 3.6 million people (according to [DTM's 2018 Area Assessment](#)) and datasets can be found [here](#).

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking tool collects and reports on numbers of households forced to flee on a daily basis, allowing for regular reporting of new displacements in terms of numbers, geography and needs. In the first five months of 2019, conflict activities have resulted in new patterns of displacement, particularly in within Al Dhale'e and Al Hudaydah governorates.

[Click here to get the dataset for rapid displacement tracking from 1 to 13 July 2019.](#)

From 1 to 13 July 2019, households continued to move to and within Al Hudaydah, Taizz, Al Dhale, and Amanat Al Asimah specifically in the below governorates and districts:


- **Al Hudaydah:** Zabid (278 HH) and Az Zuhrah (230 HH) districts received the highest number of households arriving from Abs (205 HH) in Hajjah governorate and displacement within in the same governorate and district Zabid (230HH).
- **Taizz:** Salh (105 HH), Al Mudhaffar (59 HH), and Al Misrakh (50 HH) districts received the highest number of households arriving from Al Hali in Al Hudaydah governorate and displacement within in the same governorate from Salh, At Ta'iziyah and Sabir Al Mawadim districts.
- **Al Dhale'e:** Ad Dhale'e (147 HH) district received the highest number of households arriving from Ad Dhale'e and Qa'atabah .
- **Amanat Al Asimah:** Ma'ain , Bani Al Harith and As Sabain districts received (171 HH) mostly from Al Hawak, Al Hali And Al Mina districts.

Total Number of Displaced people between 1 January and 13 July 2019




52,144 Households
312,864 Individuals

Total Number of IDPs / Returned people between 1 to 13 July 2019

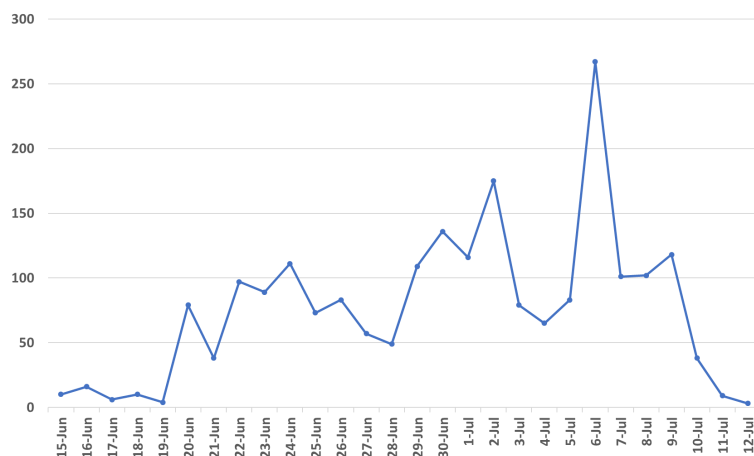


2,123 IDP HHs
12,738 IDP Individuals



527 Returnee HHs
3,162 Returnee Individuals

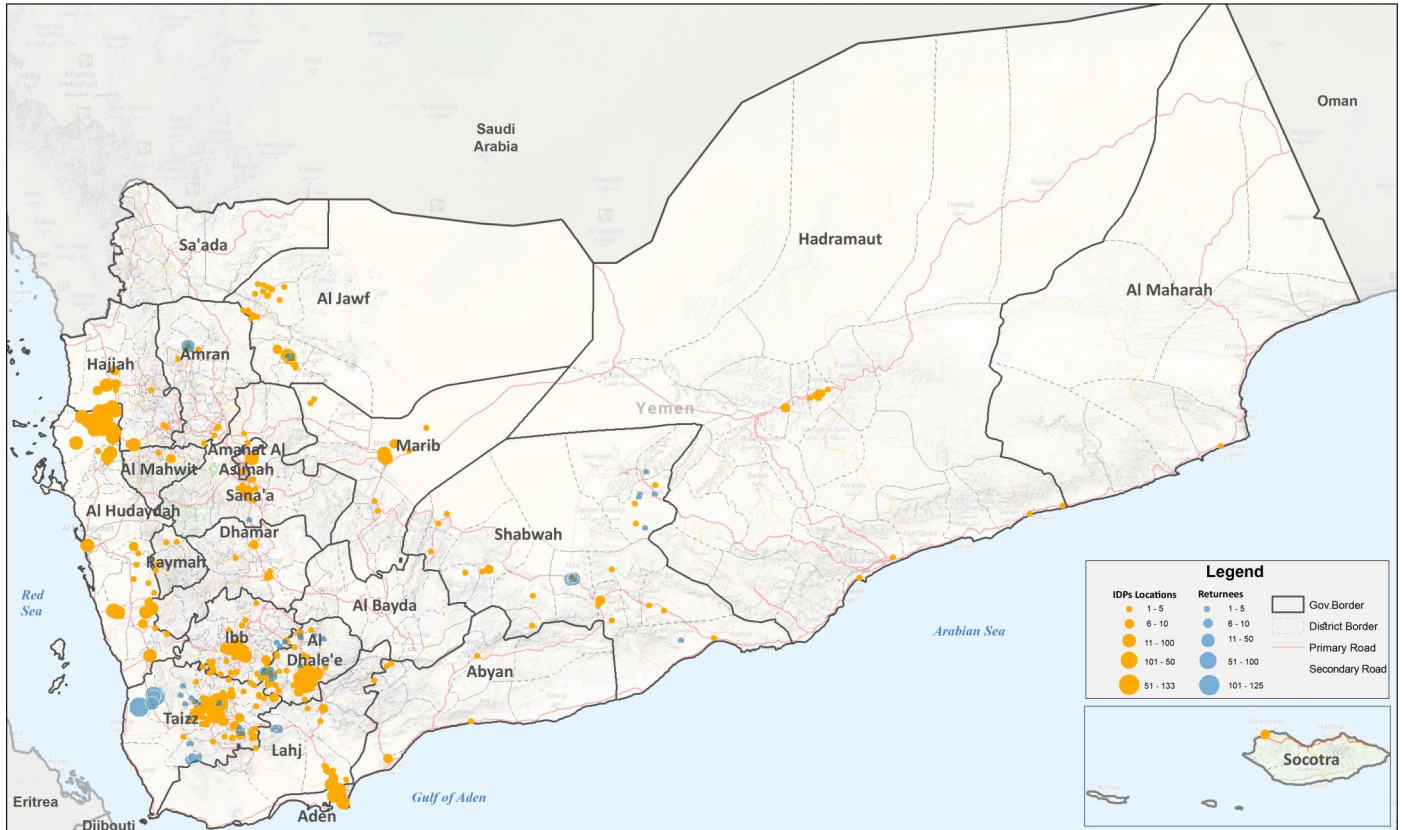
Figure I: Displacement Timeline Based on Reported Date between 1 to 13 July 2019



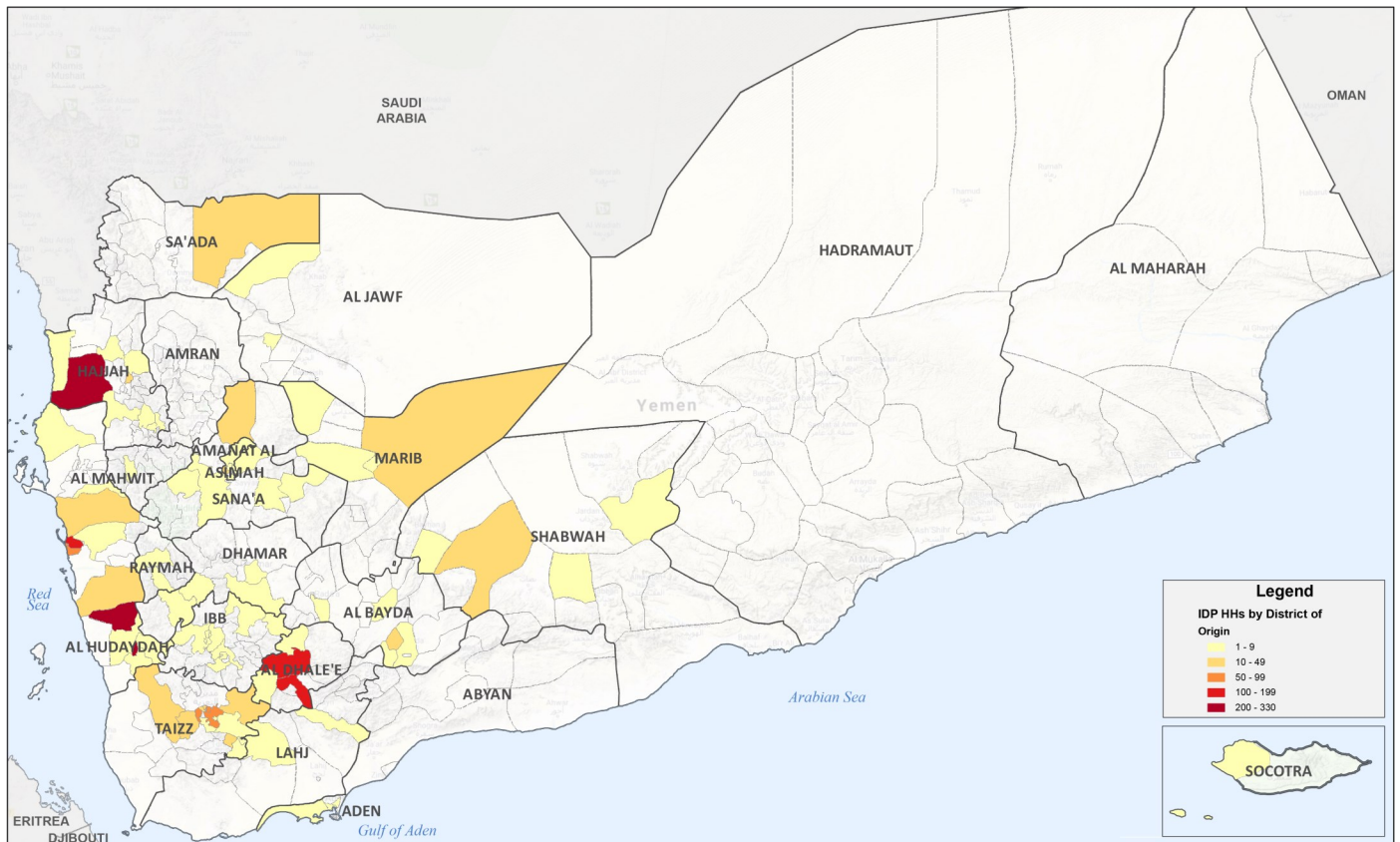
Key Highlights

Since the beginning of July 2019, there were **3 instances** of over **120 households** displaced in a single day (see figure I). There were in **Al Hudaydah** governorate because of recent fighting.

Map1: IDP and Returnee Locations from 01 to 13 July 2019



Map2: Number of IDPs by District of Origin and Displacement



Al Dhale'e Conflict

Al Dhale'e governorate, in the center of the country, is currently one of the most conflict-affected governorates in Yemen. In the last six months, the number of people displaced from the governorate by violence has reached **10,375 HH**. IDPs from Al Dhale'e are scattered in more than **77** districts across Yemen. Most of the displaced are residing within Al Dhale'e governorate and/or their districts of origin. For example: **3,174 HH** are displaced in Qa'atabah district; **2,593 HH** are displaced in Ad Dhale'e district and **1,063 HH** are displaced in Al Azariq district. **273 HH** have also moved to As Sabrah district in Ibb governorate, and **149 HH** to As Sabain district in Amanat Al Asimah governorate.



This one taken in Bayt Al-Faqih district in Al Hudaydah Gov. Female Enumerator during field visits for IDPs.

Photographed by: Awatef



This photo taken today in Jabal Raas district during rapid displacement tracking. Sharaf Al Hatmi_ IOM Enumerator in Jabal Raas

Al Hudaydah Conflict

Since 2018, the intensification of the conflict in Al Hudaydah has resulted in the largest wave of displacement witnessed in the past four years. Between January and July 2019, **6,551 HH** have been newly displaced from the governorate into Amant Al Asi-mah, Sana'a and Lahj governorates. In Amant Al Asi-mah governorate, displaced persons from Al Hudaydah are residing in Ma'ain **447 HH** As Sabain **399 HH** and Shu'aub **192 HH** districts. In Taizz Governorate, IDPs from Al Hudaydah are in Al Mukha district **357 HH**, In Sana'a Governorate, IDPs from Al Hudaydah are in Bani Matar district **246 HH**, and in Lahj governorate IDPs are displaced in Tuban district **189 HH**. Internal displacement within Al Hudaydah was towards Zabid **441 HH**, Al Hali **207 HH**, Hays **179 HH** and Bayt Al Faqiah **139 HH** districts, mainly from Al Hali, Al Hawak, Al Mina, Hays, and Ad Durayhimi districts.

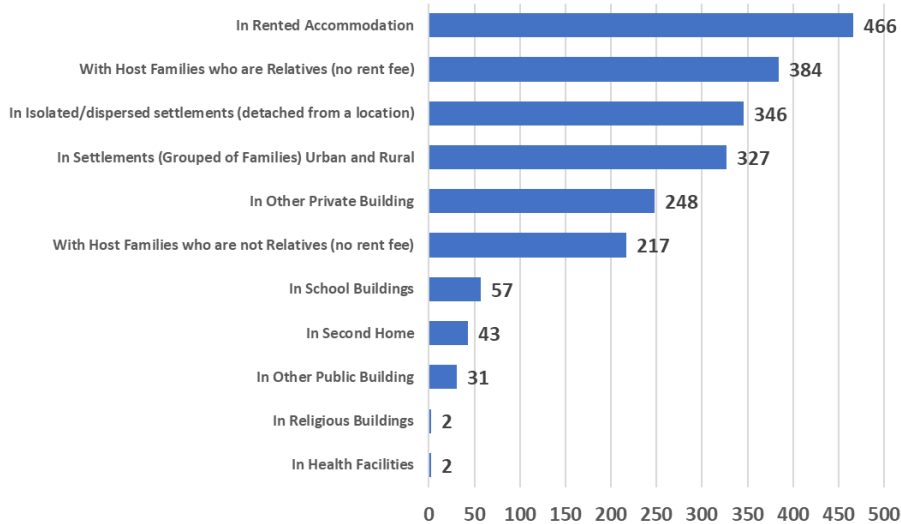
Hajjah Conflict

The conflict in Hajjah governorate led to displacement of **27,688 HH**, mainly from Abs **15,385 HH**, Kushar **6,664 HH** and Aflah Ash Sham **1,858 HH**. Displaced persons moved in varying directions: some households moved southwards towards the Al-Thami coast in Al Hudaydah governorate in districts of Az Zuhrah **4,437 HH**, Al Qanawis **1,030 HH**, and Alluheyah **728 HH**; others were internally displaced within their districts of origin, such as Abs **9,597 HH**, Kushar **2,383 HH** and Khayran Al Muharaq **2,224 HH**.



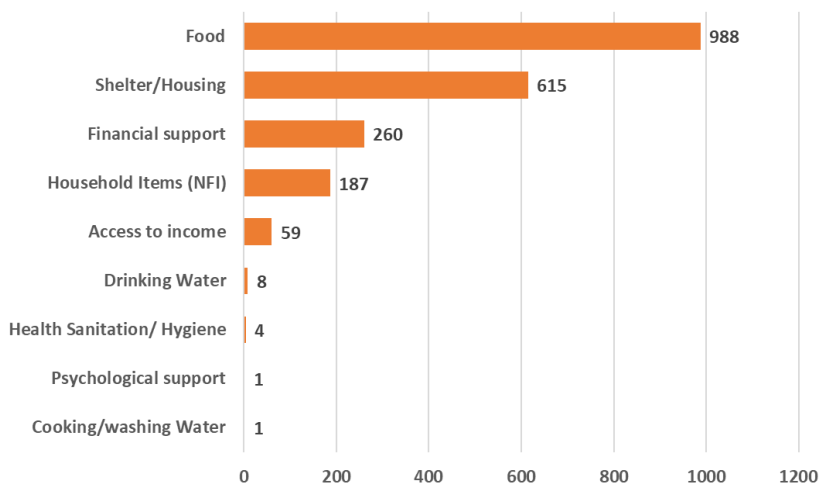
IDPs are being accommodated in isolated camps, such as Zabid district in Al Hudaydah Gov. Omar Zayla'a

Figure 2: Shelter Type



From 1 to 13 July most IDPs reported living in rented accommodation **466 HH** in Al Hudaydah, Taizz, Al Dhale'e, Amanat Al Asimah, and Marib. **384 HH** live with host families that are their relatives. **346 HH** are found living in dispersed settlements in Al Hudaydah, Taizz, Al Dhale'e, and Amanat Al Asimah.

Figure 3: Main Needs



Food and shelter remain the highest expressed needs across the board in all the governorates.

About Displacement Tracking Matrix (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).

Methods and Limitations

IOM uses the Rapid Displacement Tracking Tool to compile information on daily basis from various partners including: local and international NGOs, as well as local and national authorities. Compilation is done through document reviews, as well as face-to-face and/or phone interviews. Locations, where IOM has direct access, DTM field teams verify information provided by partners through visual observations, review of individual registries and key informant interviews.