

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 Jan to 16 June 2019.](#)

From 26 May to 16 June 2019, households continued to move to and within Taizz, Al Dhale, and Marib specifically in the below governorates and districts:

- **Taizz:** Al Mukha (360 HH), Al Mudhaffar (182 HH), and At Ta'iziyah (174 HH) districts received the highest number of households arriving from Al Hawak, Al Mina and Al Hali in Al Hudaydah governorate and displacement within in the same governorate from Maqbanah, Al Mudhaffar and At Taiziyah districts.
- **Al Dhale'e:** Ad Dhale'e (322 HH), Jahaf (184 HH) and Al Hussein (99 HH) districts received the highest number of households arriving from Ad Dhale'e and Qa'atabah .
- **Marib:** Marib City, Majzar and Mahliyah districts received (243 HH) mostly from Nihm, Kushar And Hays.

Total Number of displaced people

between 1 January and 16 June 2019



46,660 Households

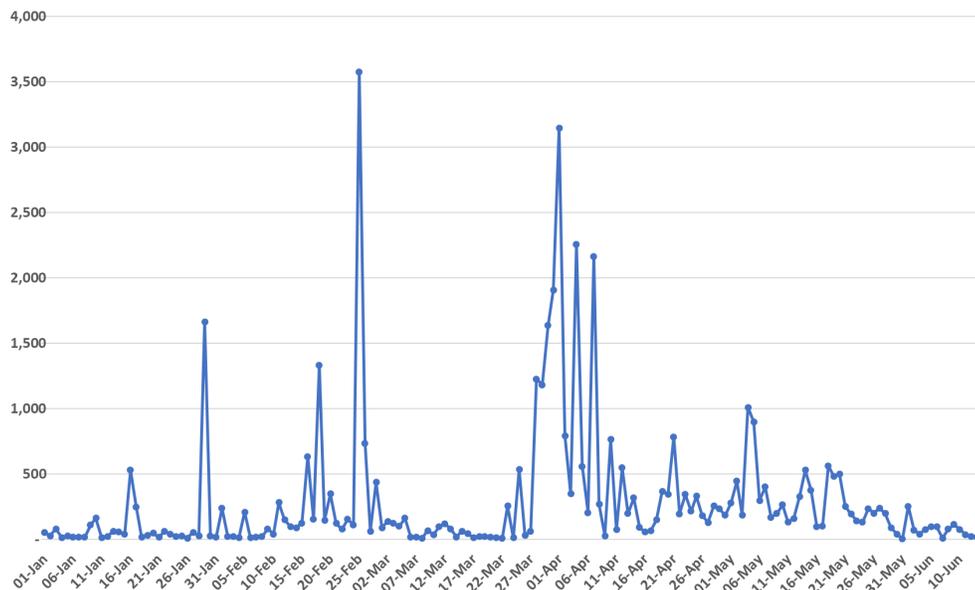
279,960 Individuals

Key Highlights

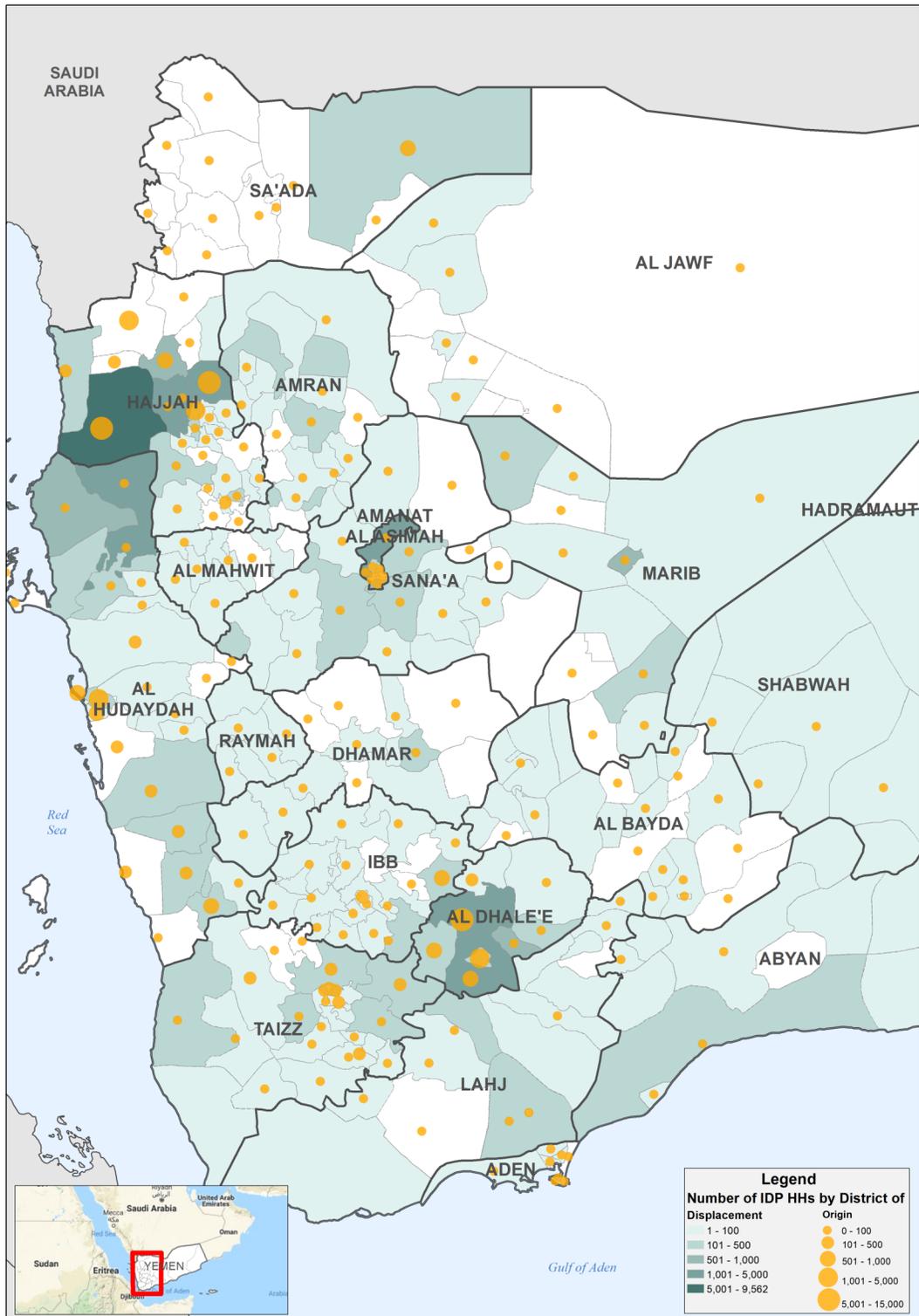
Since the beginning of 2019, there were **80 instances** of over **120 households** displaced in a single day (see figure 1).

Over the past 6 months, the top 3 locations of displacement and origin are **Hajjah, Al Dhale and Al Hudaydah** because of recent fighting.

Figure 1: Displacement Timeline Based on Reported Date between 1 January and 16 June 2019



Map I: Districts of Origin and Displacement



The Districts of Origin and Displacement map illustrates the places of IDP HHs by district of displacement and origin from 01 January to 16 June 2019.

Majority of the displaced moved within their districts and governorates of origin for a variety of reasons – many, for example, preferred to move further away from the conflict but in the same district/governorate where they have close family and relatives.

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 five months, the number of people displaced from the governorate by violence has reached **9,714 HH**. IDPs from Al Dhale'e are scattered in more than **44** districts across Yemen. Most of the displaced are residing within Al Dhale'e governorate and/or their districts of origin. For example: **3,221 HH** are displaced in Qa'atabah district; **2,533 HH** are displaced in Ad Dhale'e district and **1,018 HH** are displaced in Al Azariq district. **259 HH** have also moved to As Sabrah district in Ibb governorate, and **147 HH** to As Sabain district in Amant Al Asimah governorate.

IDPs are increasingly in need of food, medicine, shelter, water and financial support.



Different construction techniques at Al Jufaina IDP camp affected differently from heavy rains. DTM Marib. Dr Hassan Al Hassani.



House wall in Al Jufaina IDP Camp destroyed from heavy rain. DTM Marib. Dr Hassan Al Hassani.

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 May 2019, **5,411 HH** have been newly displaced from the governorate into Amant Al Asimah, Sana'a and Lahj governorates. In Amant Al Asimah governorate, displaced persons from Al Hudaydah are residing in As Sabain **365 HH**, Ma'ain **341 HH** and Shu'aub **162 HH** districts. In Taizz Governorate, IDPs from Al Hudaydah are in Al Mukha district **306 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 **164 HH**. Internal displacement within Al Hudaydah was towards **Al Hali 196 HH**, **Bayt Al Faqiah 131 HH** and **Hays 164** districts, mainly from **Al Hali, Hays, and Bayt Al Faqiah** districts.

Hajjah Conflict

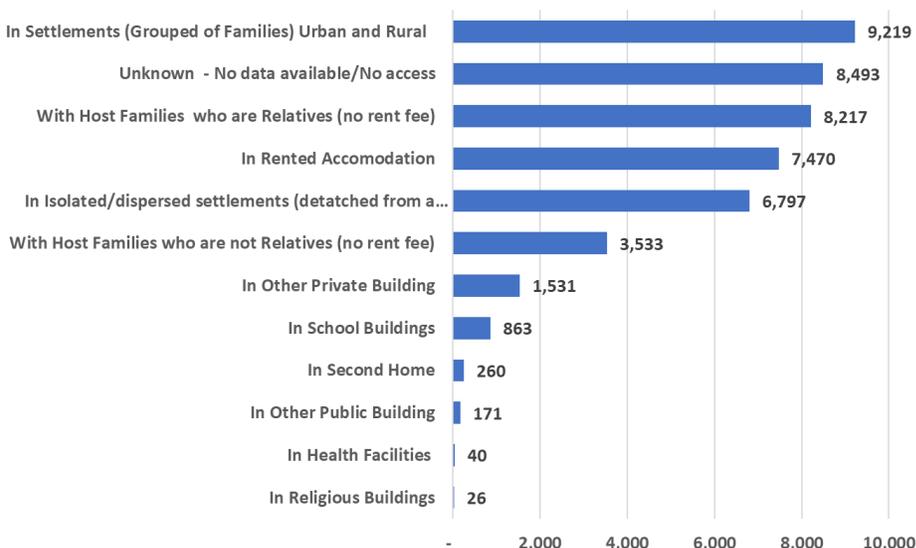
The conflict in Hajjah governorate led to displacement of **26,375 HH**, mainly from Abs **14,348 HH**, Kushar **6,643 HH** and Aflah Ash Sham **1,850 HH**.

Displaced persons moved in varying directions: some households moved southwards towards the Al-Thami coast in Al Hudaydah governorate in districts of Az Zuhrah **3,435 HH**, Al Qanawis **998 HH**, and Alluheyah **708 HH**; others were internally displaced within their districts of origin, such as **Abs 9,562 HH**, **Kushar 2,383 HH** and **Khayran Al Muharaq 2,224 HH**.



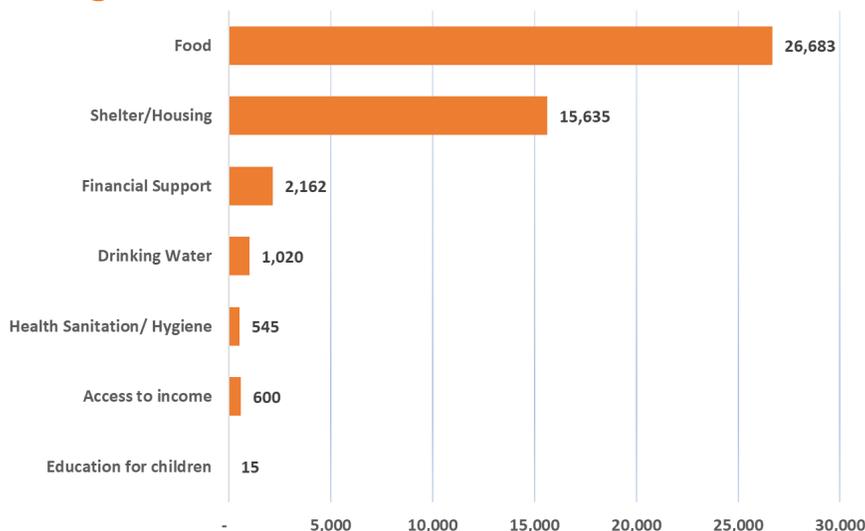
IDPs are being accommodated in isolated camps, such as Khayran Al Muharaq district. Ammar Al Rubaei

Figure 2: Shelter Type



Most IDPs reported living in settlements **9,219 HH** in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Ibb, Aden, Lahj and Al Bayda. **8,217 HH** live with host families that are their relatives. **6,797 HH** are found living in dispersed settlements in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Amran, Marib, Al Jawf and Taizz.

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.