

Yemen

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	143,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by armed conflict. Additionally, it includes displacements due to lack of livelihoods and poor economic conditions directly linked to the armed conflict. Most displacements were recorded in the governorates of Marib, Al Hudaydah, Al Dhale'e, Taizz, Al Jawf, and Hadhramaut.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM who collected and published this information through IOM DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool. It is based on information from various partners including local and international NGOs, and local and national authorities on the number of displaced households. The number is multiplied by the average household size in the country to calculate the final estimate.	We have medium confidence in this figure because IOM DTM faced access constraints across the country and was not able to collect data on displacement in all the governorates. The figure should therefore be considered an underestimate.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	3,635,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by the armed conflict since 2014.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM Mobility Tracking. Additional triangulation data was published by OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, and other humanitarian partners. It is based on IOM DTM's Round 37 Baseline Assessment published in November 2018. Since then, no other reliable assessment with publicly available methodology has been published. IDMC did not add new displacements which took place in 2020 to this estimate as there is a high risk of double counting with people often displaced multiple times.	We have medium confidence in this figure because the figure published by IOM DTM in Round 37 was updated more than two years ago and therefore may no longer be an accurate reflection of internal displacement in the country. Additionally, humanitarian partners have published different and conflicting IDP figures throughout the years which further raise questions on the reliability of any of the estimates. It is estimated that the actual number of IDPs may range between 3.6 million and 4 million.

Yemen

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	223,000	This figure comes from flood events across the country. An exceptionally heavy and destructive rainy season from March to September caused hundreds of deaths, triggered thousands of displacements and left widespread destruction.	This figure was obtained from the Yemen Floods Tracking Matrix dataset from the Shelter Cluster. It is based on the number of families in need of emergency shelter after the floods. IDMC multiplied this figure by the average household size in Yemen. Data published by IOM DTM, UNHCR, ECHO and media outlets was used as triangulation for this figure.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, the estimate is based on the number of households in need of critical shelter, and therefore does not include short-term displacements of people whose shelter was not damaged or destroyed. Several humanitarian partners published different displacement estimates linked to disasters in the country. Upon evaluation of all figures and sources, IDMC determined the Shelter Cluster dataset to be the most comprehensive and reliable source available, but the existence of contradictory figures points to wider data collection challenges.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	223,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.