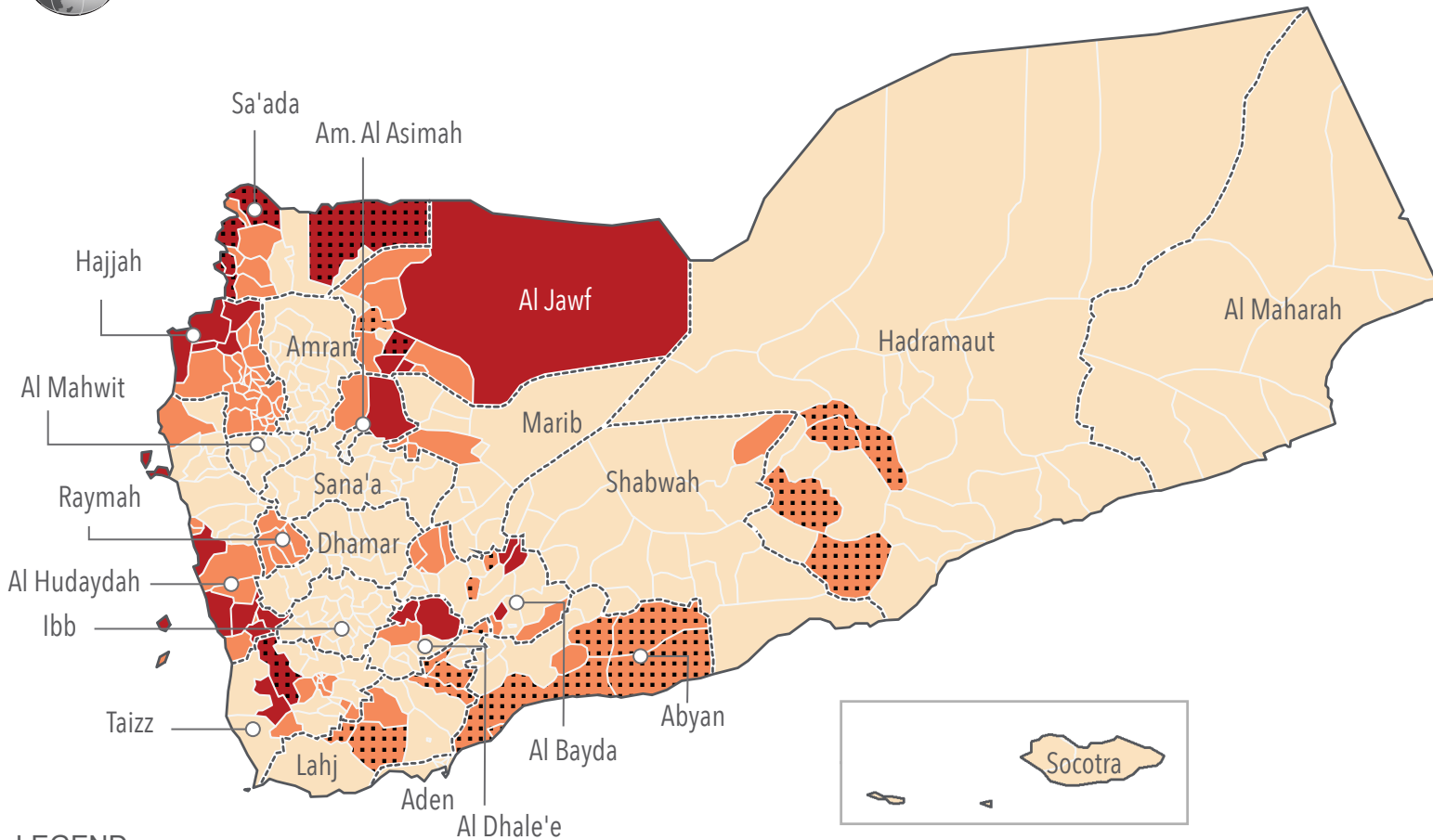




DISTRICT ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS



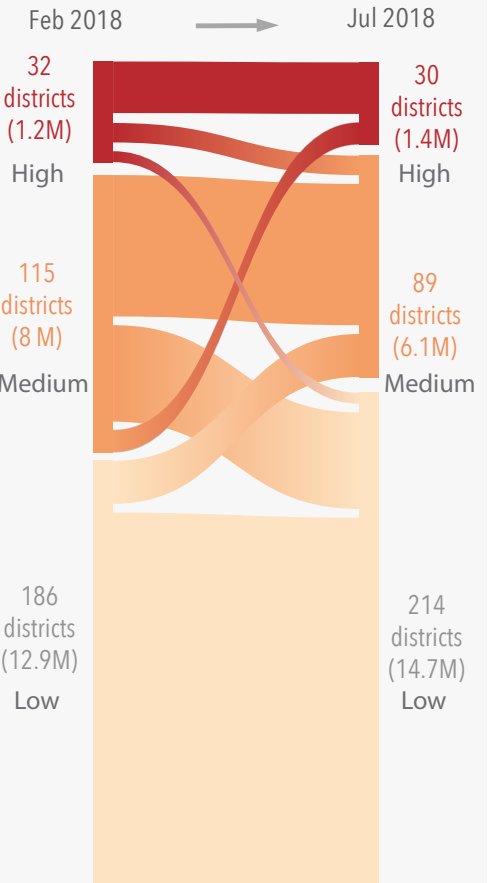
LEGEND

- Low access constraints:** No or very few access constraints. Armed groups, checkpoints, airstrikes or other impediments may be present, but these rarely result in travel restrictions. Humanitarian organisations can operate, and with adequate resources can reach all or nearly all targeted people in need.
- Medium access constraints:** Armed groups, checkpoints, air strikes and other impediments are present, and often result in restrictions on humanitarian movements and operations. Operations continue in these areas with regular restrictions.
- High access constraints:** Armed groups, checkpoints, air strikes or other impediments are present and very often result in restrictions on humanitarian movements and operations. Operations in these areas face high difficulties and sometimes are impossible. Even with adequate resources, partners would be unable to reach more than a minority of targeted people in need.
- Score increased compared to February 2018

Methodology: In July 2018, OCHA conducted focus group discussions (FDGs) with humanitarian actors in four of five humanitarian hubs to determine access conditions in 261 districts in Yemen. Separate discussions were held with UN agencies, international NGOs and national NGOs. Due to prevailing conditions in the areas covered by the Al Hudaydah Hub, it was not possible to hold focus group discussions in the Hub. Instead OCHA conducted a desk review of the access situation in these (72) districts. All districts were scored on a three-point severity scale, ranging from 'accessible' to 'moderate constraints' to 'high access constraints.'. Due to shifting frontlines, several districts were covered by discussions in more than one hub. The results were compared and those indicating the least access constraints were retained as the final score.

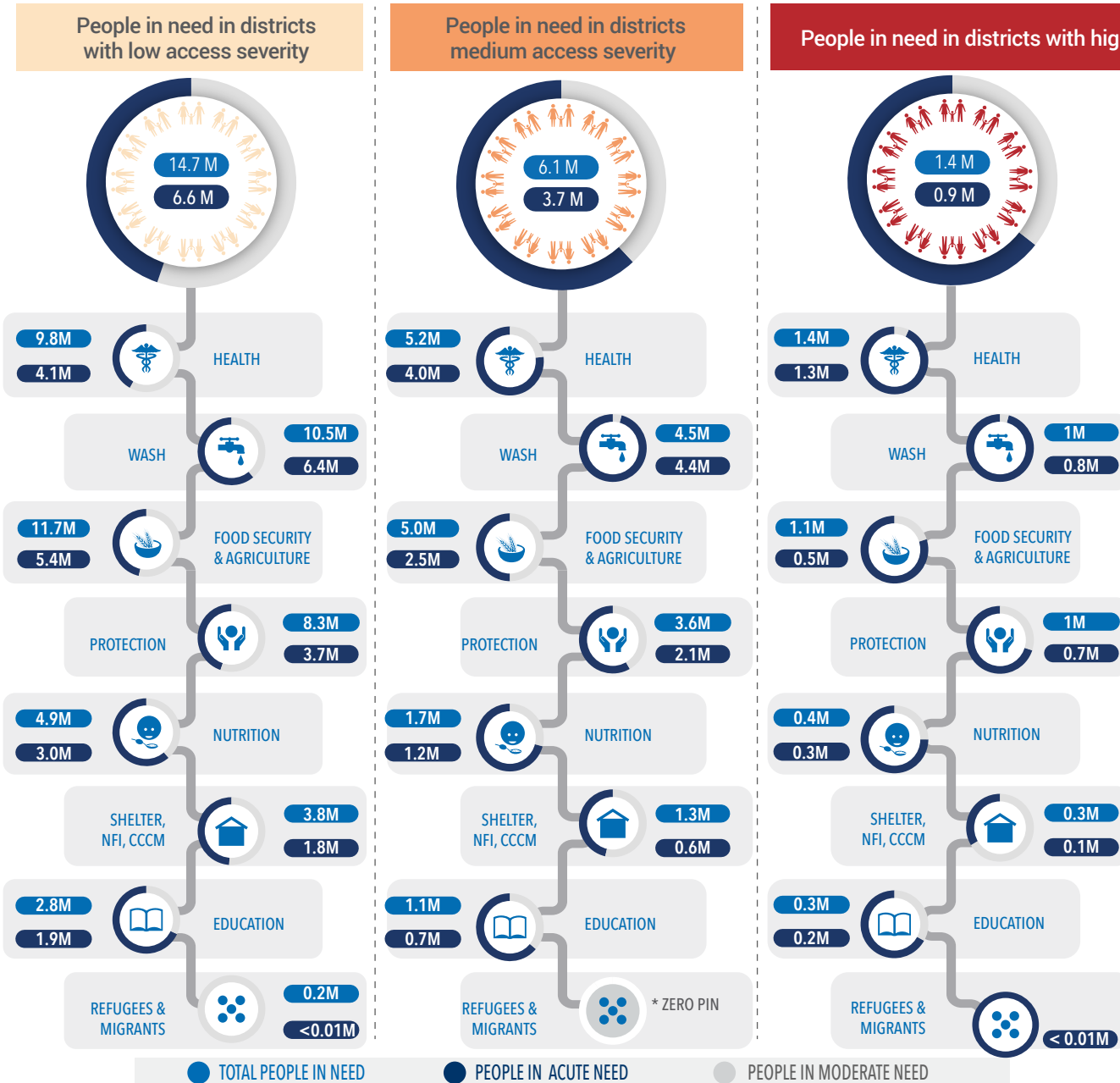
Change in access severity (Feb 2018 - Jul 2018)

The access environment in Yemen remains extremely difficult, with more than 1.4 million people in need living in districts with high access constraints. This is an increase of 200,000 people since February 2018.

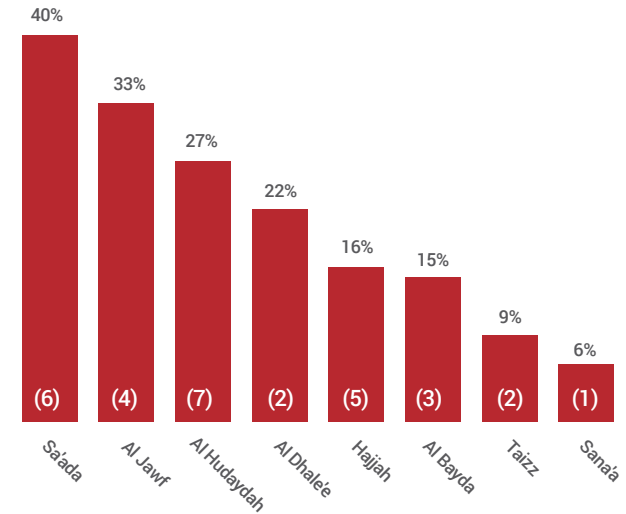


Figures in parentheses refer to total people in need of humanitarian assistance.

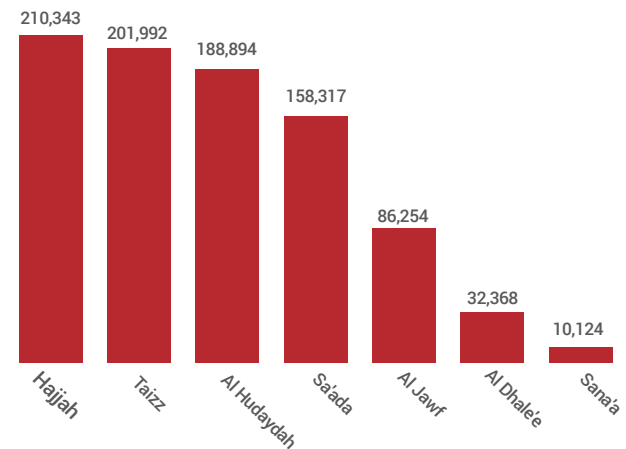
There are 22.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Yemen, including more than 1.4 million people in need living in districts with the most severe access constraints. These districts are concentrated in the most conflict-affected governorates, including Al Hudaydah, Sa'ada, Hajjah, and Al Jawf, with more than 1.1 million people in need living in these four governorates. Based on available data, Al Hudaydah has the highest number of people in need living in districts with severe access constraints (more than 400,000 people).



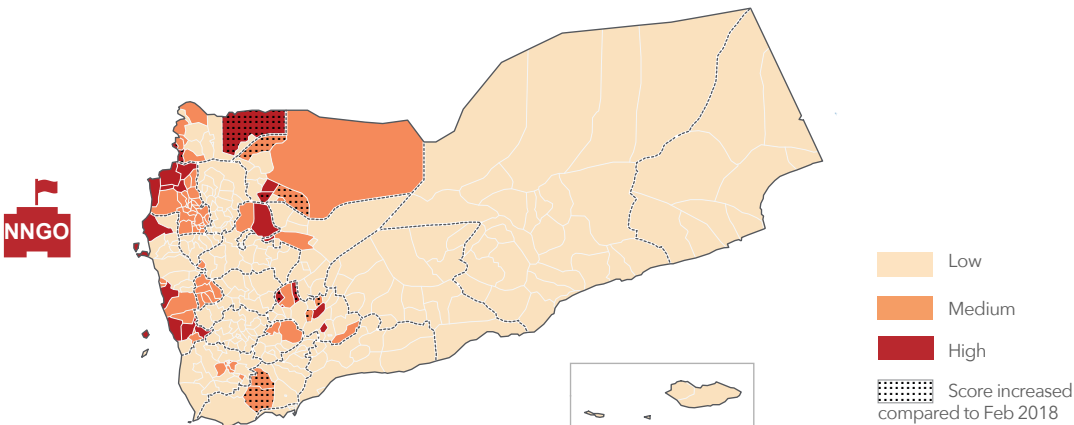
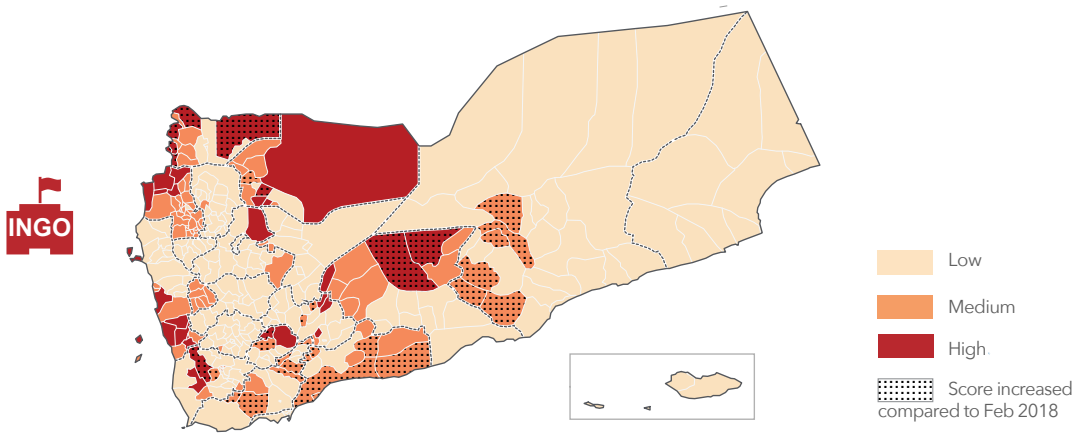
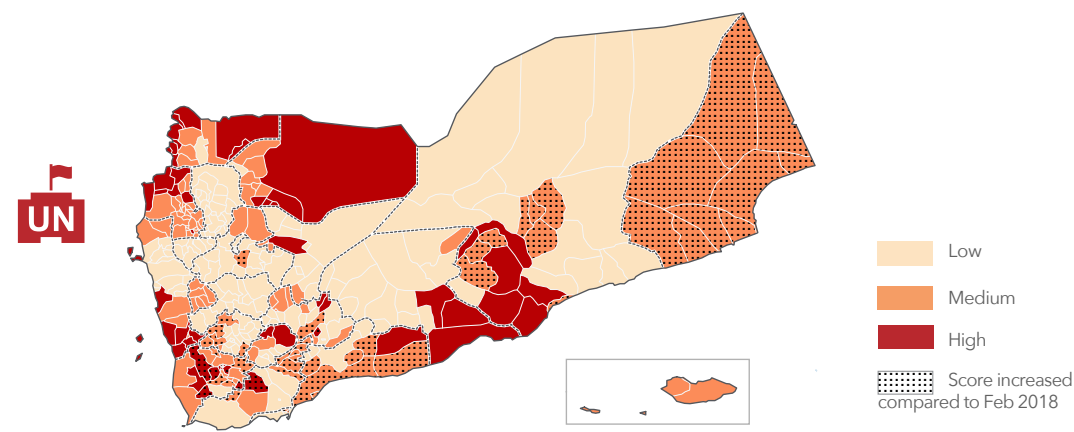
Percentage of districts with high access severity by governorate (Number of districts)



People in acute need in districts with high access severity (by governorate)



PERCEIVED ACCESS SEVERITY BY ORGANISATION TYPE



ACCESS CONSTRAINTS BY TYPE

Access constraints have been reported in 94 per cent of districts in Yemen and are mostly related to administrative difficulties or insecurity. The severity of each constraint varies, both by type of humanitarian actor and location, but some patterns are observed:

- Administrative restrictions remain among the most prevalent access difficulties facing humanitarian actors in Yemen, particularly difficulties related to the signing of sub-agreements, or associated with the approval of humanitarian activities and movements.
- Armed conflict and insecurity affect the ability of all humanitarian actors to reach people in need.
- Although UN agencies reported fewer districts with checkpoint difficulties as compared to February 2018, checkpoint searches remain among the most reported constraints impeding humanitarian operations. All organisation types also reported checkpoint difficulties in more than one third of all districts in Yemen.
- Interference in humanitarian programmes, movement restrictions, fees at checkpoints and violence against humanitarian personnel and facilities were also widely reported by all humanitarian actors.

