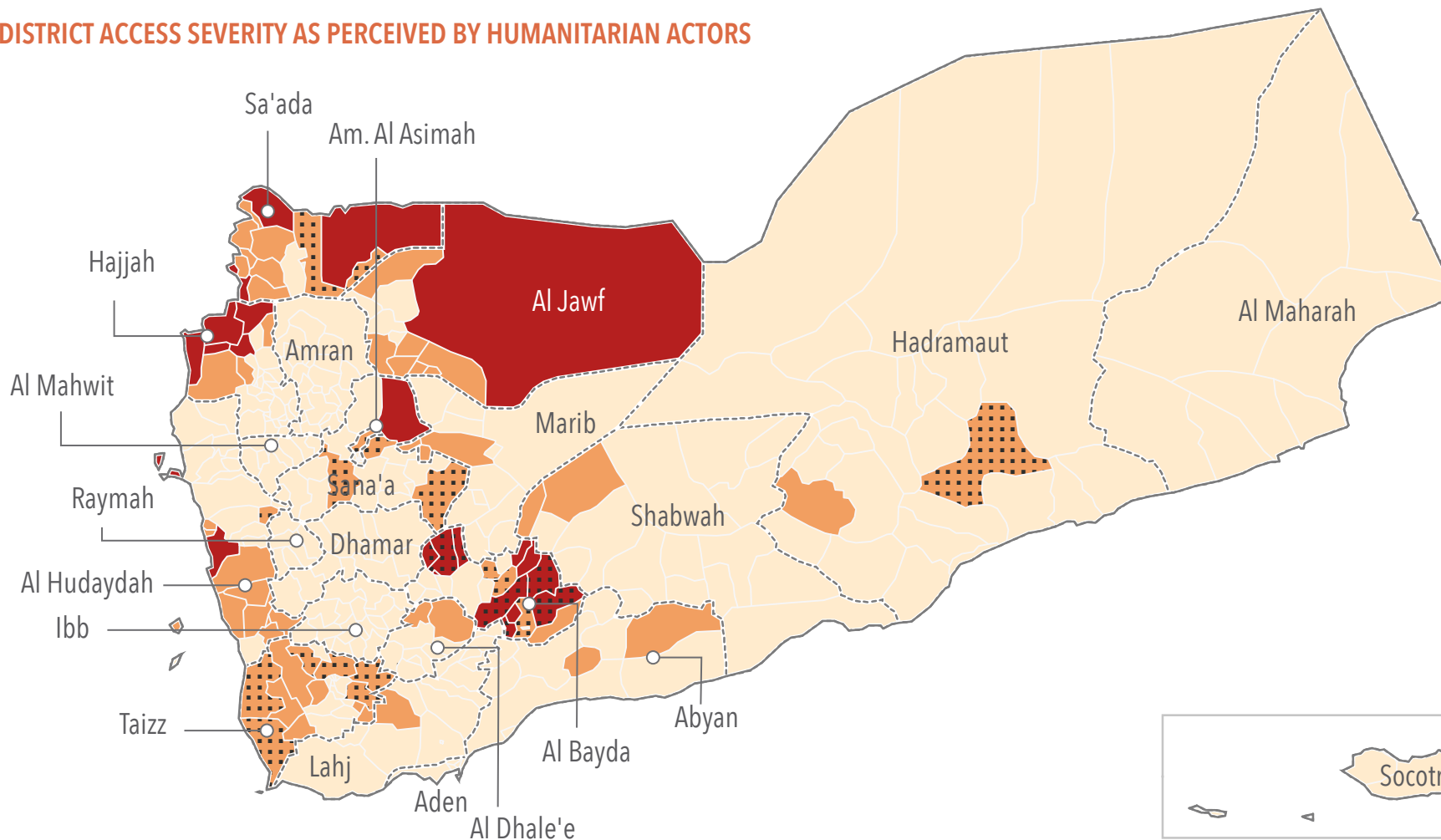




DISTRICT ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

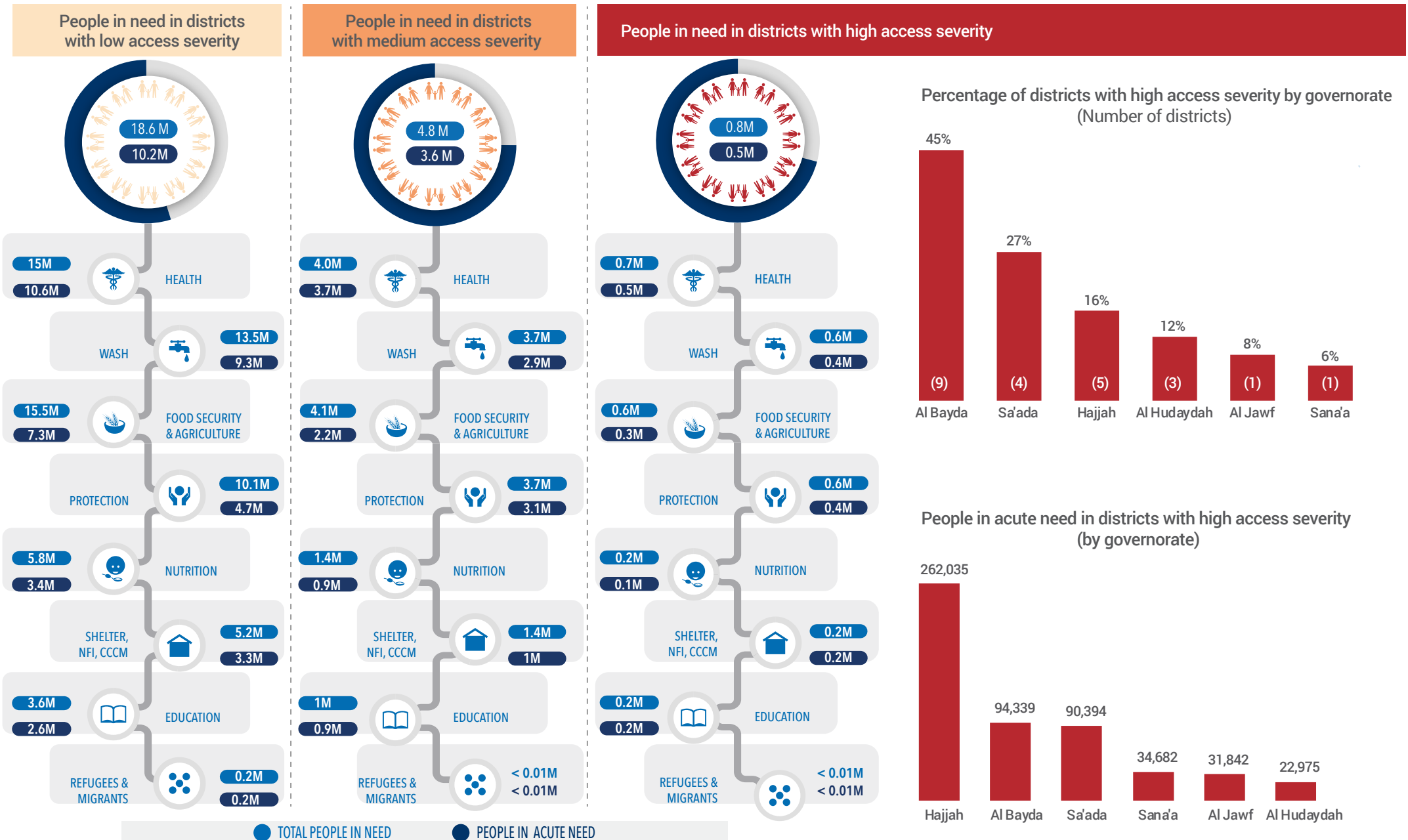


LEGEND

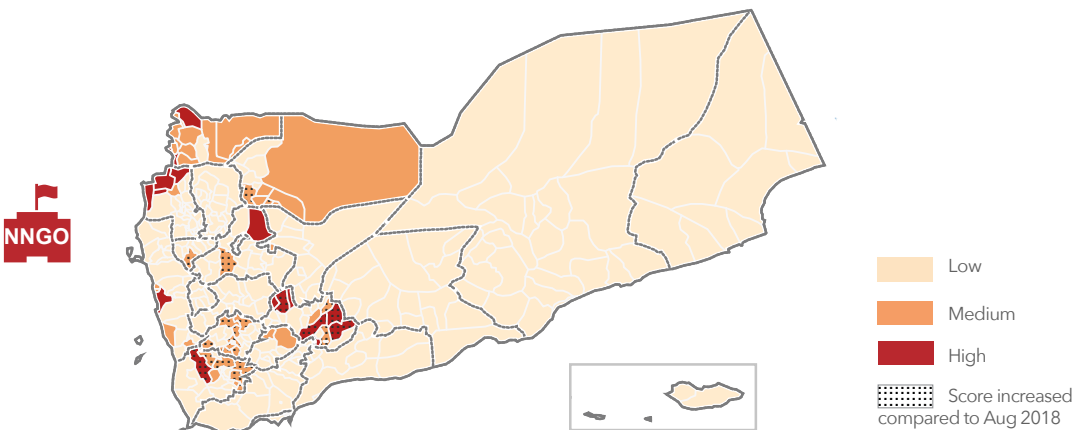
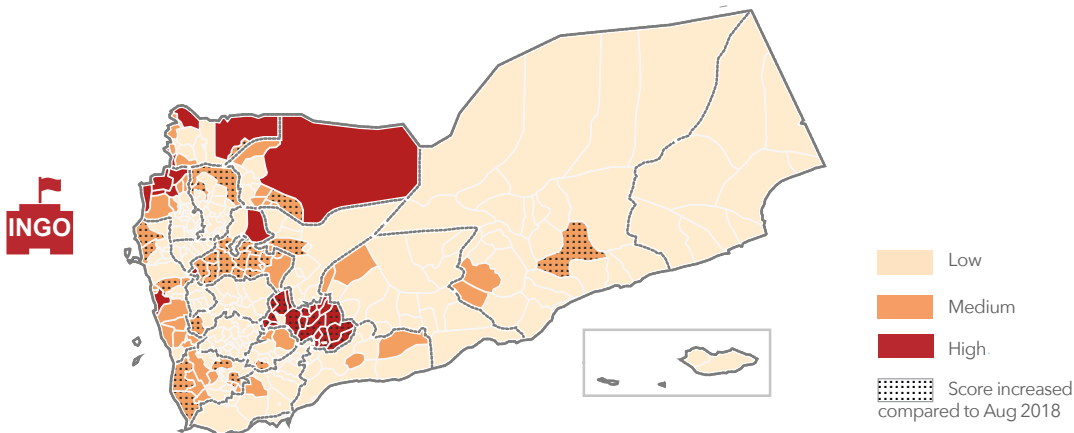
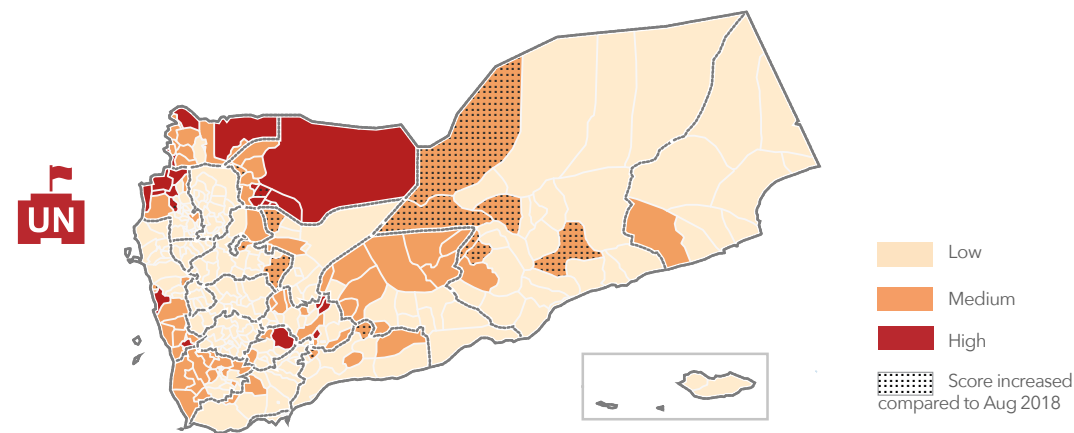
- Low access constraints:** Relatively few access constraints. Armed groups, checkpoints, airstrikes or other impediments such as administrative obstacles may be present and may significantly impede humanitarian activities. However, with adequate resources and clearances, humanitarian organisations can still operate and 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 August 2018

Methodology: In January 2019, OCHA conducted focus group discussions (FDGs) with humanitarian actors in all five humanitarian hubs to determine access conditions in 333 districts in Yemen. Separate discussions were held with UN agencies, international NGOs and national NGOs, with 18 to 24 participants attending in each hub. All districts were scored on a three-point severity scale, ranging from 'accessible' to 'medium 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.

Partners estimate that as many as 6.5 million people are currently living in 83 hard-to-reach districts where humanitarian access is medium or high. Of these, the HNO estimates that 63 per cent of the population living in these areas, 4.1 million people, are in acute need. Of the 83 hard-to-reach districts, 23 face high constraints and 60 face medium constraints. In 46 of the 83 hard-to-reach districts, access is mainly affected by conflict, including shifting front-lines, predominantly in Al Bayda, Hudaydah, Sa'ada and Hajjah. These districts account for 51 per cent of the people living in hard-to-reach areas. Although most districts located outside of conflict-affected areas were categorized as having low access constraints, most still face administrative obstacles that may significantly impede humanitarian activities.



PERCEIVED ACCESS SEVERITY BY ORGANISATION TYPE



ACCESS CONSTRAINTS BY TYPE

Partners identified access constraints in 260 of the 333 districts (78 per cent) in Yemen, most related to insecurity or administrative challenges. The severity of each constraint varied, both by the type of humanitarian actor and location but some patterns can be identified:

- Administrative constraints remain among the most prevalent access difficulties facing humanitarian actors in Yemen, particularly in the signing of sub-agreements and associated approvals for programmatic activities and movements.
- Checkpoint pose an increasing challenge for all partners in Yemen--difficulties were reported in more than half of the 333 districts in Yemen. NNGOs are disproportionately subject to difficulties at checkpoints, including ones that demand illegal fees. Such checkpoints were mostly identified in Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ibb, and Taizz.
- Partners identified 146 districts with mines and unexploded ordnance, of which only 12 districts in Al Hudaydah, Sa'ada, Sana'a and Taizz were identified by all three types of participants. This high response variation may reflect, in part, differences in partners' operational reach in insecure settings.

