

Humanitarian access in Yemen remains challenging in general; most access incidents remain driven by bureaucratic impediments, mainly by movement delays. Access challenges have been diverse. The second quarter of 2022 saw a moderate decrease in incidents that impacted the safety and security of aid workers. Humanitarians are working to adapt to these diverse challenges to continue delivering assistance to those most in need. Over the second quarter of 2022, humanitarian partners reported **532 access incidents in 88 districts within 18 governorates across Yemen, affecting 5.5 million people.** Almost 55 per cent of the reported incidents pertained to bureaucratic constraints imposed by the authorities, causing restrictions on the movement of humanitarian agencies' staff and commodities within Yemen. These include travel permit denials or delays and cancellations of missions and field travel activities.

Movement restrictions within Yemen were the predominant type of reported access incidents in the second quarter of 2022. Data shows a decrease of 39.2 per cent in the overall number of incidents, i.e., 187 fewer incidents, compared with the first quarter of 2022. This decrease in restrictions is attributed partly to the advocacy carried out by the humanitarian leadership. About 89 per cent of these incidents were recorded in Ansarullah (AA)-controlled areas. Operations and activities which require the travel of female national staff have become very challenging for all humanitarian agencies where the local authorities demand a **Mahram** (a close male relative) to accompany female Yemeni aid workers when traveling on field missions, leading to the cancellation of field visits and aid deliveries. These challenges have been prevalent across Ansarullah (AA)-controlled areas; and recently in a few tribal-influenced governorates controlled by the Government of Yemen (GoY) like Marib, Abyan, and Lahj. Another major restriction pertained to movement inside and outside Yemen was also imposed by the Ansarullah (AA) authority and affected the movement of all Yemeni national aid workers. The Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (SCMCHA) issued a circular instructing that all Yemeni aid workers (be they working with the UN, INGOs or NNGOs) obtain a travel permit prior to participating in any events (workshops, trainings, any other events) abroad; the same requirement was also applied to travel from Sana'a to Aden.

During the reporting period, **interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities by the authorities in Yemen was frequently reported.** A total of **58** interference incidents were reported in the second quarter, compared with **63** incidents in the first. Many of these (24 incidents or 42.1 per cent) concerned delays, denials, and/or cancellations pertaining to the approval of project sub-agreements. Some progress in expediting approvals was made in late 2021 and continued throughout the first and second quarters of 2022. Still, humanitarian partners continue to engage both the GoY and AA authorities to establish accountable and principled procedures for timely approvals of INGO project sub-agreements. Other types of interference – like suspension and disruption of humanitarian activities, interference in project design and activities, and arbitrary demands for various information, data, documentation, reports, and tools were reported by partners, with **26** incidents (45.6 per cent) attributed to GoY authorities, **20** incidents (35.1 per cent) attributed to AA authorities and **12** incidents (21.1 per cent) to unknown armed elements.

Violence against humanitarian personnel assets and facilities continues to be a major issue for humanitarian partners, especially those who work in direct interaction with communities and armed actors. This quarter shows an increase of **40.3** per cent, with **57 incidents** reported compared with **34 incidents** in the first quarter of 2022. The severity and impact of these incidents (e.g., carjacking, Abductions, intimidation, etc.) are far more serious and concerning than bureaucratic constraints, leading to temporary suspensions of movement and aid delivery in several governorates, while the humanitarian leadership continued to advocate and engage to mitigate these risks.

Humanitarian partners reported 405 incidents pertained to movement restrictions within and into Yemen. Restriction of movement of organizations' personnel or goods within Yemen remains the predominant type of access constraint with 290 incidents reported (54.9 per cent) followed by restriction of movement of organizations personnel or goods into Yemen with 115 incidents reported (21.6 per cent).

KEY FIGURES

532

Total incidents reported by humanitarian partners

4

Staff abducted in 3 incidents

17

Humanitarian vehicles carjacked in 16 incidents

12

Humanitarian workers detained in 9 incidents

2

Staff injured due to violent acts

463

Bureaucratic constraints causing delays

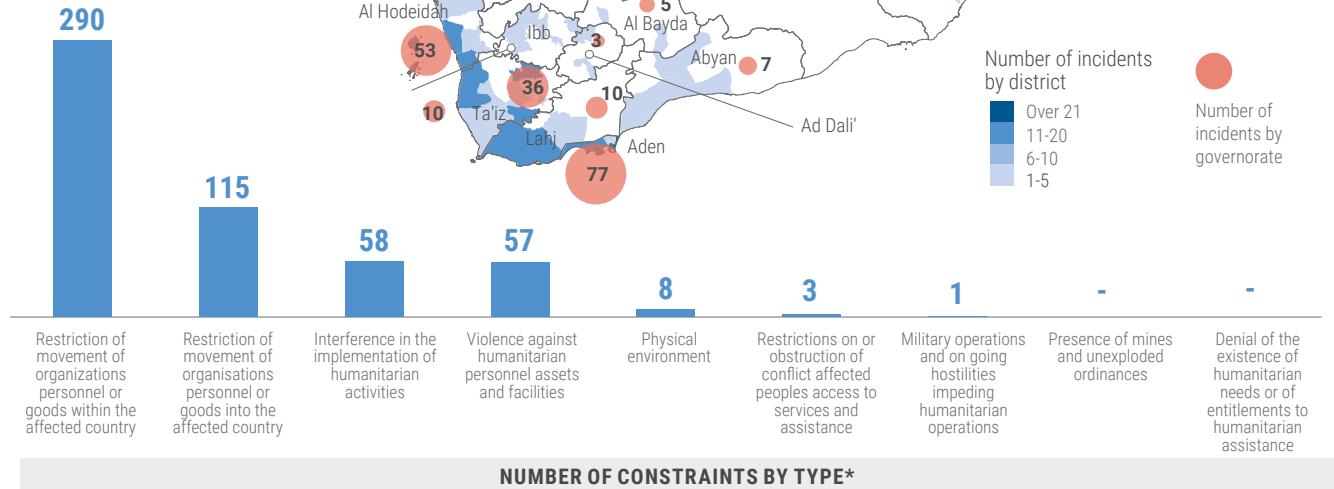


UP TO 5,500,000

affected by delayed or interrupted assistance at some point during the quarter

UP TO 8,443,026

number of people affected by operational access constraints and delays in sub-agreement approvals



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 01 Aug 2022 * For further information on constraints type and definition:

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/OCHA_Access_Monitoring_and_Reporting_Framework_OCHA_revised_May2012.pdf

Restrictions mainly pertained to delays in granting travel clearances or permits, which on average take about 5.2 days to be granted, for delivery of assistance, the conduct of needs assessments, monitoring activities and humanitarian coordination. This constitutes 2.2 more days than what was agreed with the local authorities, causing excessive delays in aid delivery and costs for re-planning. Delays experienced in Q2 slightly decreased by 5.8 per cent compared to Q1. During this quarter, the Mahram requirement remained one of the critical challenges hindering aid agencies' movement and programme activities, 33 movement requests (30 by AA and 3 by the GoY) were denied due to the Mahram requirement. Actual numbers of delayed or canceled missions are expected to be higher as many agencies stopped submitting movement requests for missions that include Yemeni female aid workers knowing they will likely to be rejected.

Similar to the first quarter, travel permits linked with protection programmes and door-to-door activities, such as vaccination campaigns, were delayed or canceled by AA authorities inside and outside Sa'adah City and some tribal areas. Such activities are generally challenged due to the proclaimed sensitivities they bring to local communities or other concerns by the security authorities. Similar trends were observed in Marib Governorate, where some GoY entities did not grant travel permits for monitoring activities.

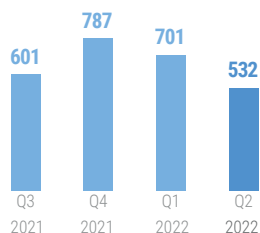
A total of 57 violent incidents against humanitarian staff were reported during this quarter, **45** in GoY controlled areas and **12** in AA controlled areas. Humanitarian partners reported **12** aid workers' detentions in 9 different incidents by local security entities. Abductions of aid workers and carjackings continued to have a severe impact on humanitarian operations and staff in this quarter with a significant increase of about 40 percent compared to the first quarter. This increase is linked to the spread of anti-humanitarian campaigns on social media and misinformation and incitement by some local tribal and religious figures in GoY-controlled areas. In this quarter, partners reported **4** staff abductions in three incidents, **17** vehicle carjackings in 16 incidents, and **2** staff injuries due to violent acts. Five of these incidents were reported in the vicinity of Al Kharaz refugee camp in Lahj Governorate. Three other incidents (two in Tur Al Bahah District and one in Al Musaymir District) were also reported in Lahj. In Marib Governorate, three incidents were reported in Hosn Al Hadi and Al Noor displacement sites and Al Kosaif area. Two incidents were reported in Al Khukhah District of Al Hodeidah Governorate. The main road connecting Al Mukha and Mawza in Ta'iz Governorate remains dangerous. It saw several of the carjacking and abductions incidents that took place in Q1 and Q2 – three of these incidents took place near Al Mukha junction.

In GoY-controlled areas, anti-humanitarian misinformation and incitement on social media and in sermons by some local religious figures continued to affect humanitarian operations. During the second quarter, incitement against aid organizations on social media and by some local religious leaders increased significantly, culminating in threats and, in one case, physical damage to a humanitarian community centre in Aden. Humanitarian partners reported **16** violent incidents during the second quarter, five of which took place in AA-controlled areas and 11 in GoY-controlled areas in Aden, Abyan, Ad Dali', Marib, and Ta'iz. These incidents were attributed to unknown armed men threatening INGOs to stop their activities under the pretext of corrupting the Yemeni community. This led to a temporary suspension of some humanitarian activities and the closure of some field offices and community centers.

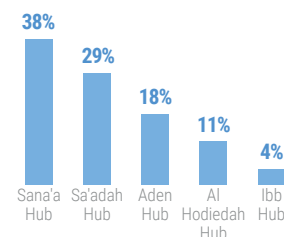
Mine/UXO incidents continued to pose a significant challenge to accessing areas, with severe impact on civilians, particularly in areas south of Al Hodeidah. Reports from Nimh District in Sana'a Governorate and Al Jawf Governorate indicate that rainfall has moved mines leading to the contamination of areas and roads used for transportation and humanitarian movements. In the second quarter, **84** incidents were reported – compared with **76** incidents in the first quarter – causing 54 casualties (45 men, 3 women, and 6 children) and 89 injuries (40 men, 13 women, and 36 children). The scale-up of mine clearance activities is a prerequisite for enabling the broader response. Partners continue to advocate for resource mobilization and with the authorities for the acceptance of mine action partners and activities.

Despite the truce, armed conflict activities continued to impact humanitarian access in Yemen. Since the truce went into effect on 2 April 2022, armed activities have decreased. In the first half of 2022, about **12,900** conflict activities were reported, compared with **15,779** activities in the second half of 2021, showing a decrease of **18.25** per cent. The number of active frontlines remained the same, with 34 districts, across nine governorates, impacted. Sporadic hostilities and clashes continued in active frontline areas like Marib, Ta'iz, Sa'dah, Al Jawf, Ad Dali', and Al Hodeidah governorates, causing **240** Yemeni civilians and migrants' deaths (218 men, 7 women, and 15 children) and 603 injuries (336 men, 64 women, and 203 children). At the same time, limited displacements were reported in these areas, and humanitarian partners' access and ability to reach people in need remains challenged. **In Sa'dah Governorate**, hostilities continued in nine districts, mainly near the border areas (Monabbih and Baqim districts), where migrants had the highest casualty toll, with 117 deaths, all men, and 332 injuries (209 men, 15 women, 108 children) reported. **In Ta'iz Governorate**, despite the truce, hostilities continued causing 13 civilian deaths (11 men 1 woman, and 1 child) and 51 injuries (20 men, 7 women, and 24 children) during Q2. Roads to Ta'iz are not opened yet despite negotiation efforts. Limited conflict activities also continued in **Al Hodeidah, Marib and Ad Dali'** governorates. The humanitarian situation is dire in some areas in Harad and Midi districts in Hajjah Governorate and Shada'a, Al Dhafer, Baqim, and As Safra districts in Sa'dah Governorate near the border with Saudi Arabia, with no relief aid reaching these areas from inside Yemen since 2018.

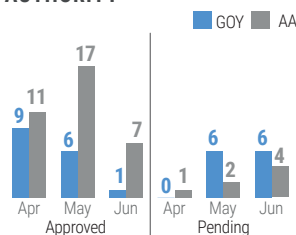
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCESS CONSTRAINTS BY QUARTER



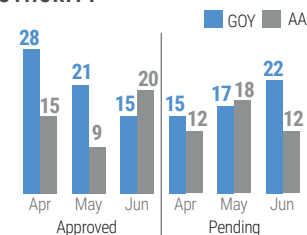
% OF INCIDENTS BY HUB(S)



TOTAL NUMBER OF "APPROVED AND PENDING" SUB AGREEMENT BY AUTHORITY



TOTAL NUMBER OF "APPROVED AND PENDING" VISAS BY AUTHORITY



Sub-Agreements and Visa Highlights AA

By the end of the second quarter in 2022, a total of **36** sub agreements were reported approved by AA authorities (**11 Apr, 17 May, 7 Jun**) with a slight decrease in the number of SAs approved compared with Q1, when **43** SAs (**27 Jan, 8 Feb, 8 Mar**) were approved.

29 SAs reported pending for **more than 30 days** in AA controlled areas, targeting at least **5.01 million** people with **\$115.8M** cumulative budget.

The **"Top Five"** Clusters with pending SAs in AA controlled areas are, **FSL (29), Health (24), Education (12), WASH (5), and Shelter, NFIs, CCCM (2)**.

The "Top Five" governorates with pending SAs in AA controlled areas are, Hajjah (23), Al Hodeidah (15), Marib (6) Ta'iz (17), Ibb and Sa'dah (5 each).

VISA Update: By the end of the second quarter, a total of **44** INGOs' Visas were approved by AA authorities (**15 Apr, 9 May, 20 Jun**), while **42** visas are still pending.

Sub-Agreements and Visa Highlights GoY

By the end of the second quarter in 2022, a total of **16** Sub agreements were reported approved by GoY authorities (**9 Apr, 6 May, 1 Jun**) with a significant decrease in the number of SAs approved compared with Q1 when 30 SAs (**12 Jan, 7 Feb, 11 Mar**) were approved.

34 SAs reported pending for **more than 30 days** in GoY controlled areas, targeting at least **3.8 million** people with **\$139M** cumulative budget.

The **"Top Five"** Clusters with pending SAs in GoY controlled areas are, **FSL (28), Health and WASH (18 each), Education (13), and Protection (12)**.

The **"Top Five"** governorates with pending SAs in GoY controlled areas are, **Taiz (42), Abyan (19), Lahij (42), Ad-Dhale'e (7) and Aden (6)**.

VISA Update: By the end of the second quarter, a total of **64** INGOs' Visas were approved by GoY authorities (**28 Apr, 21 May, 15 Jun**), while **54** visas are still pending.