

1. HUMANITARIAN ACCESS RESTRICTIONS IN YEMEN - KEY FINDINGS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Humanitarian actors in Yemen jointly undertook an analytical exercise to review the quality of access and the severity of access constraints affecting humanitarian operations across the country. The 'Hard to Reach' exercise, identifies areas that humanitarian actors cannot regularly access for the purpose of regular sustained humanitarian programming to reach people in need (PIN). This exercise assesses access constraints by looking at a set of three main constraints/restrictions: security considerations related to armed conflict, and limitations related to bureaucracy and geography or lack of infrastructure (logistical constraints). It is meant to inform an overall access strategy for the HCT and identify areas and types of interventions that can improve the quality and sustainability of humanitarians' access to people in need.

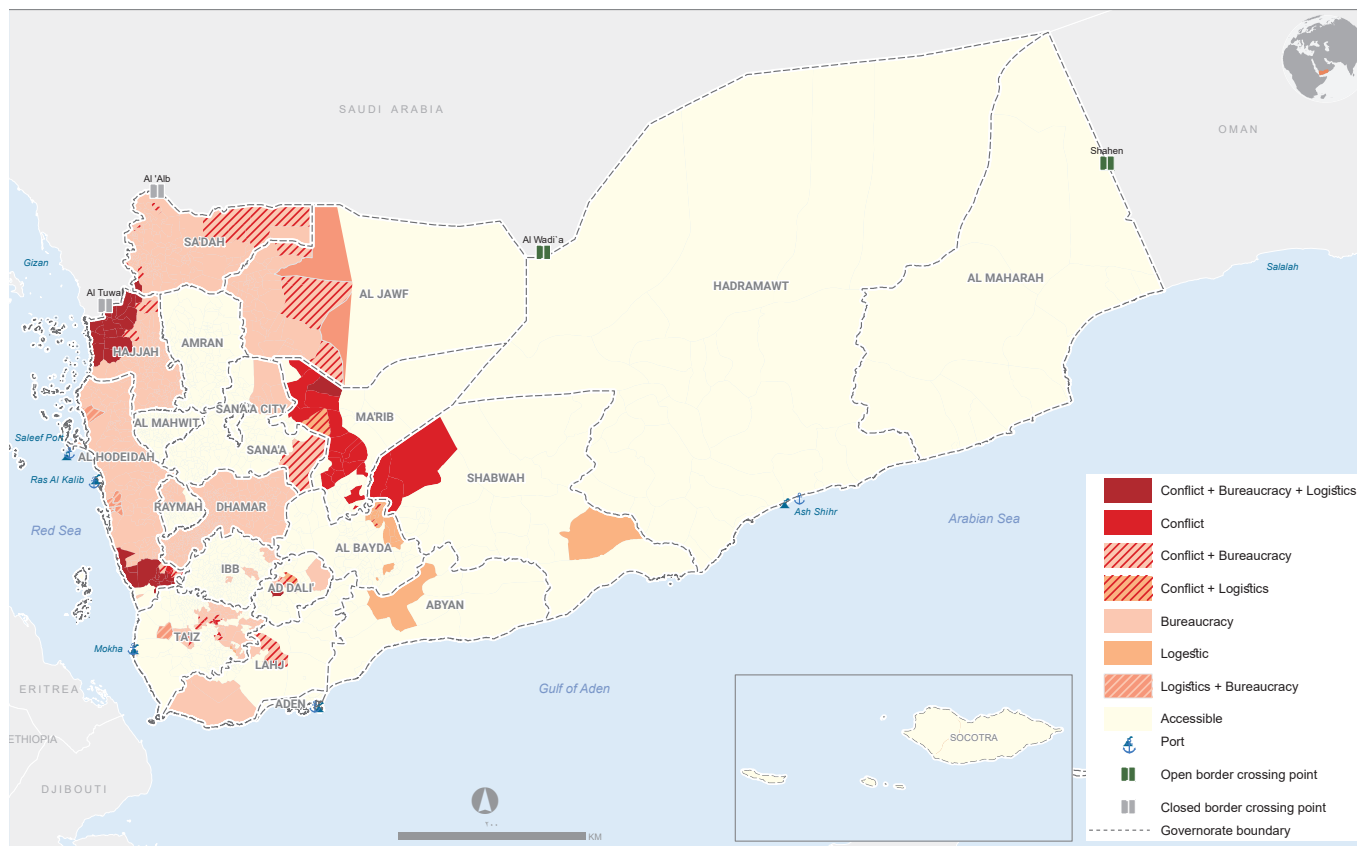
According to the results of the Hard-to-Reach (HTR) analysis for 2021, which was led by OCHA and steered by humanitarian actors,¹ **an estimated 10.1 million - 49 percent** – of the 20.8 million people in need (PIN) across Yemen,² are living in areas affected by access constraints, and the remaining (**10.8M, 52 percent**) of people in need are living in areas which are comparatively more accessible. The **10.1M people in need** who are living in areas where access is more constrained, are located across 1011 sub-districts, 155 districts and 16 governorates in Yemen. The analysis identified that out of **2,148** sub districts, challenges identified in **1,011** sub districts, or **86 percent** of those, are related to bureaucratic impediments.

The next common constraint, representing **5 percent** of cases, is a combination of security challenges related to intense armed conflict, combined with bureaucratic issues, while there are **3 percent** of the sub districts that were affected by all three constraints.

Relatively few access limitations are directly caused by insecurity related to armed conflict or logistical impediments. The vast majority are of issues related to bureaucratic challenges which mainly include denials of movement or access and delays of travel permits.

There are (30 sub districts, 367,000 people in need) being affected by all three access constraints, those areas are as follows: **Hajjah** comes first with **16** Affected sub districts, **252,178** people in need, then **Al Hodeida** with **13** sub districts, **103,541** people in need and finally, **Ma'rib** with **one** affected sub district and **112,028** people in need.

Similarly, the governorates that are affected by both security-related and bureaucratic constraints, include locations where humanitarian operational planning has often been adapted to changes in the situation and conflict dynamics, in order to maintain or gain reach to people in need over the course of the year: Al Hodeidah, Ta'iz, Sa'dah, Al Jawf, Sana'a, Hajjah, Ad Dali' and Lahj. Improving the quality of access to people in these areas will



1 Through a steering committee set up among members of the Yemen Humanitarian Access Working Group.

2 According to the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview figures and mapping of people in need.

likewise require a tailored approach as part of the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2022. For more details on the types of access constraints that were found to be distributed between districts, *please refer to the annex, figure 1*

The analysis is drawn from baseline data and mapping, that is then reviewed by humanitarian actors in each hub, in a focus group setting, as well as in the Humanitarian Access Working Group and a steering committee set up for this exercise.

In summary, in 2021, humanitarian actors in Yemen continued to experience a challenging access environment, characterized by delays and denials of humanitarian activities and travel permits, interference in humanitarian activities by local authorities and humanitarian access constraints caused by an increased intensity of the armed conflict. Humanitarian access impediments across Yemen have continued to make it difficult for humanitarian actors to maintain regular, sustainable, and principled humanitarian activities in multiple areas of the country.

This product provides the analytical basis to inform a strategy to improve the quality of access which is targeted to address the respective issues. It provides analysis by constraint, and by humanitarian hub area. The predominance of bureaucratic issues will be a defining factor in guiding the focus of the strategy on advocacy and engagement with authorities at the different levels. In particular for the areas affected by all the three access constraints, (armed conflict, Bureaucracy and logistics), efforts to address the issues will need to take place on various fronts, from logistical adaptations to security risk management measures and engagement with authorities at multiple levels.

2. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

In 2021, the HTR methodology was revised to refine the definitions of access impediments. As such, the data and maps produced in 2021 are not directly comparable to the last HTR exercise which was completed in August 2020, due to differences in the methodology and definitions used.

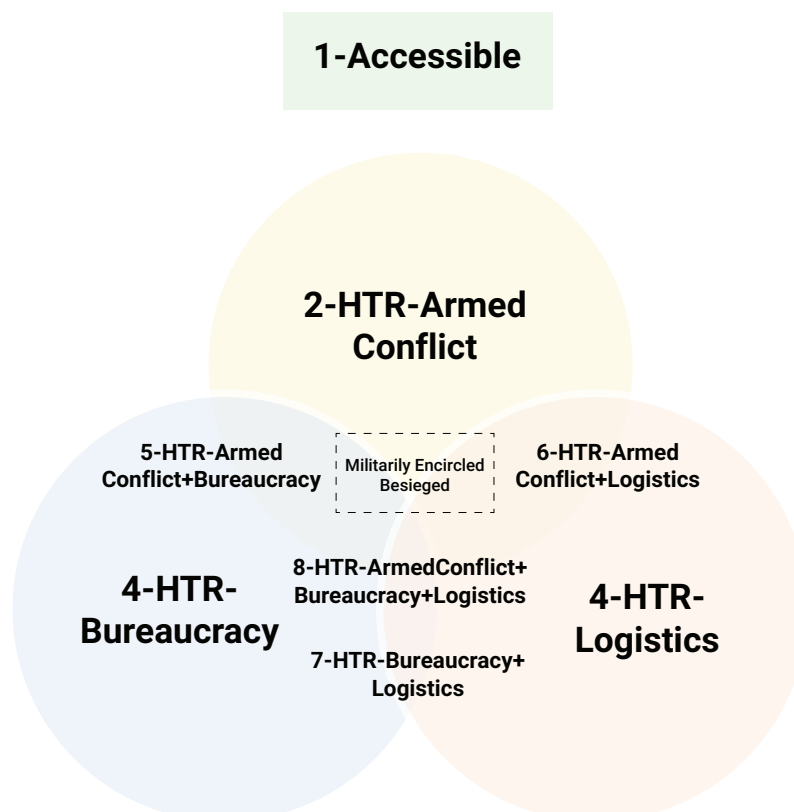
This year, the methodology has been refreshed, thanks to numerous rounds of consultations with HAWG members, a steering committee set up for the exercise, and a wide range of focus group discussions.

It is important to highlight that the methodology reflects the impacted areas where the impediments' effects fall, as reported through the Yemen Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework.

Most decisions behind bureaucratic impediments for AA-controlled areas are made in Sana'a, while their impact falls elsewhere. With the impact mostly felt outside of Sana'a, reported incidents do not support classifying the Governorate as hard-to-reach based on bureaucratic impediments.

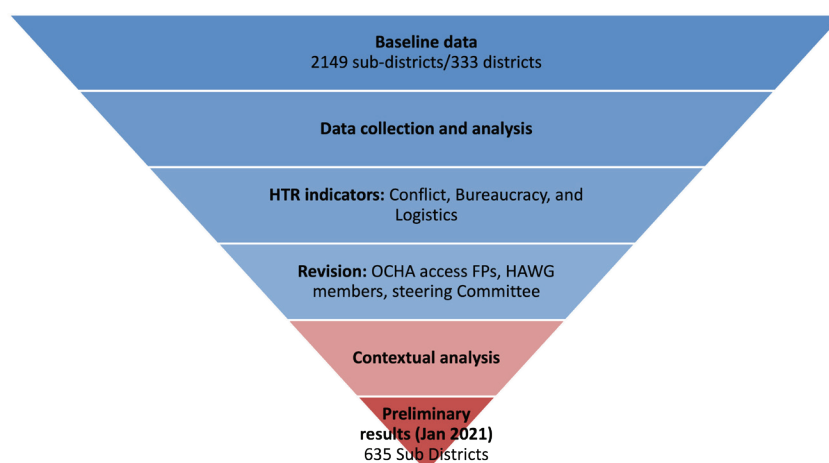
This exercise will be updated annually and can be updated or annexed to incorporate analysis on major incidents on an ad-hoc basis

Hard to Reach areas (HTR) refers to the areas that humanitarian actors cannot regularly access for the purpose of sustained humanitarian programming due to armed conflict, bureaucratic impediments and the logistical challenges that hinder humanitarian actors reach to people in need (PIN).



The classification of Hard to Reach (HTR) areas was based on the recorded/reported access constraints by humanitarian partner at national and field levels during the third quarter of 2021 only (July, August, and September). However, the analysis covered the third and fourth quarter of 2021 (July to December 2021)

Level of access restrictions were determined based on three factors: the restrictions related to the armed conflict, as well as bureaucratic and geographic limitations or lack of infrastructure.



2.1. BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS

In this analysis, bureaucratic impediments refer to interference, processes and procedures put in place by authorities which delay humanitarian activities. In Yemen, examples of bureaucratic impediments include the lengthy processing of project agreements, requirement for and denials of travel permits, rejection of humanitarian activities and the involvement of authorities in a large range of project phases. Bureaucratic impediments were measured according to reports from humanitarian actors, monitoring of directives from authorities and qualitative inputs from humanitarian actors on the ground. It should be noted that due to the endemic nature of bureaucratic impediments on the humanitarian response, there is presumed to be significant under-reporting of incidents.

2.2. ARMED CONFLICT

This impediment refers to areas where armed conflict, active frontlines and/or presence of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) hinder safe and sustained humanitarian programming to identified people in need targeted for humanitarian assistance and services. Armed conflict is measured according to areas in which there is current active armed conflict, the number of armed conflict incidents reporting during the reporting period, and security incidents involving humanitarian personnel or assets. This analysis found that almost all sub districts which witnessed and/or continue to witness intense hostilities are exposed to potential contamination with landmines and UXOs. This is not only affecting civilians, but also humanitarian partners - especially those who have obligation to approach and/or cross frontlines.

2.3. LOGISTICS

The Yemen landscape poses challenges for humanitarian actors due to its sheer geographical scope. With major humanitarian hubs largely existing in cities or large towns across governorates, many areas are easily reached by vehicle. However, governorates which exist some distance from humanitarian hubs – for example Al Mahrah, Shabwah and areas of Hadramawt – are difficult to reach due to the length of travel. In addition, frontline areas such as Marib are only accessible by UN flight as key roads have been cut off due to conflict. However, it should be noted that the definition of 'logistical impediments' within the HTR only refers to locations which are not physically reachable by vehicle (no matter what the travel time is). This has led to relatively few sub-districts being categorized as logistically hard-to-reach, despite Yemen's challenging physical environment. According to this analysis, logistical access impediments occur frequently during the rainy season, where risks of flooding are recurrent - primarily in the Sana'a, Ibb and Al Hudaydah hubs. Across the country, a scarcity of fuel additionally presents a challenge for humanitarian partners (particularly in AA controlled areas, but with notable prices increases of fuel in IRG controlled areas) to sustain programming, and likewise for people in need to reach services.

3. ARMED CONFLICT

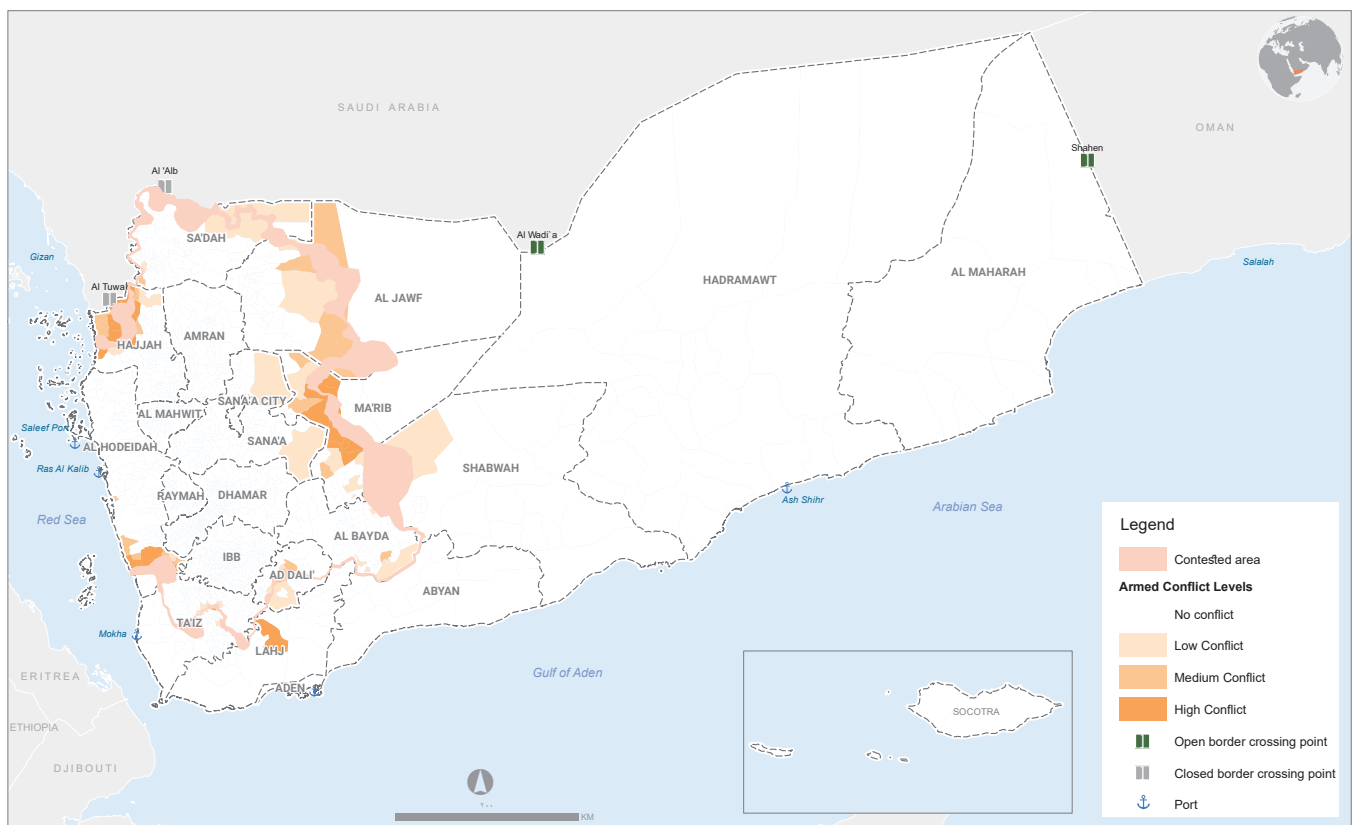
ANALYSIS

According to the HTR analysis, 431,119 people in need are living in districts affected by armed conflict (active fighting, armed clashes, shelling and airstrikes). Of these, 331,319 are living in areas of 'low conflict', 33,727 are living in areas of 'medium conflict' and approximately 66,074 are living in high intensity conflicted areas. While there are 538,050 people in need are living in areas where armed conflict constraints are also overlaid with other access constraints – either logistical or bureaucratic. Hajjah, Al Hudaydah and Marib governorates share the highest number of affected sub districts in the "high intensity of conflict" categorization. Bani Hassan in Abs, Hajjah represents the highest number of people affected by armed conflict access constraints, at 349,232 individuals.

The presence of armed conflict represents a major constraint to the work of humanitarian actors in the hard-to-reach sub-districts affected. This impediment affects all humanitarian partners working in largely frontline areas – notably those in proximity to frontlines in Sirwah and Al Jubah (Marib), Harad, Hayran and Midi (Hajjah), Hays (Al Hudaydah) and more recently in frontline districts of Shabwah, where conflict remains active on a daily basis. Due to recent changes on frontlines along the West Coast in Hudaydah and Taiz, accessibility of key and previously hard-to-reach districts such as At Tuhaytah and Ad Durayhimi is gradually improving. However, in parallel humanitarian access to newly conflicted areas such as Shabwah has deteriorated as frontlines have shifted – as conflict activity on the frontlines in Marib evolved in late 2021, some districts (for example Al Abdiyah district) were completely cut off from humanitarian assistance several weeks, before access could be negotiated. Humanitarian response capacity remains stretched, as humanitarian partners are required to balance scarce funding between locations as changes in control increase the people in need in newly accessible locations.

As frontlines in Yemen remain kinetic, it is common for humanitarian access challenges caused by active conflict to intersect with bureaucratic impediments – doubling the burden on the humanitarian response. As locations shift in control between conflict actors, humanitarian organisations working on frontlines are often forced to re-negotiate project-level agreements and travel permissions with a different authority body, causing access challenges and programmatic delays. Another common feature is the existence of landmines which hinder humanitarian partners' free movement and render public infrastructure dangerous and impossible to use for humanitarian work – for example schools and hospitals used by armed actors in frontline areas.

Out of the 2,148 sub-districts across Yemen, 110 sub-districts are affected by armed conflict. There are 25 sub districts affected only by the armed conflict constraint like (mutual armed clashes, shelling and airstrikes) and no other impediments. The remaining 85 sub-districts are affected by armed conflict, but the access challenges are increased due to the existence of other challenges/constraints. 46 sub-districts are affected by armed conflict and bureaucracy, 30 sub-districts by all access constraints (armed conflict, Bureaucratic impediments, and Logistics), while 2 sub-districts are affected by the armed conflict combined with logistical constraints.



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

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4. BUREAUCRATIC IMPEDIMENTS

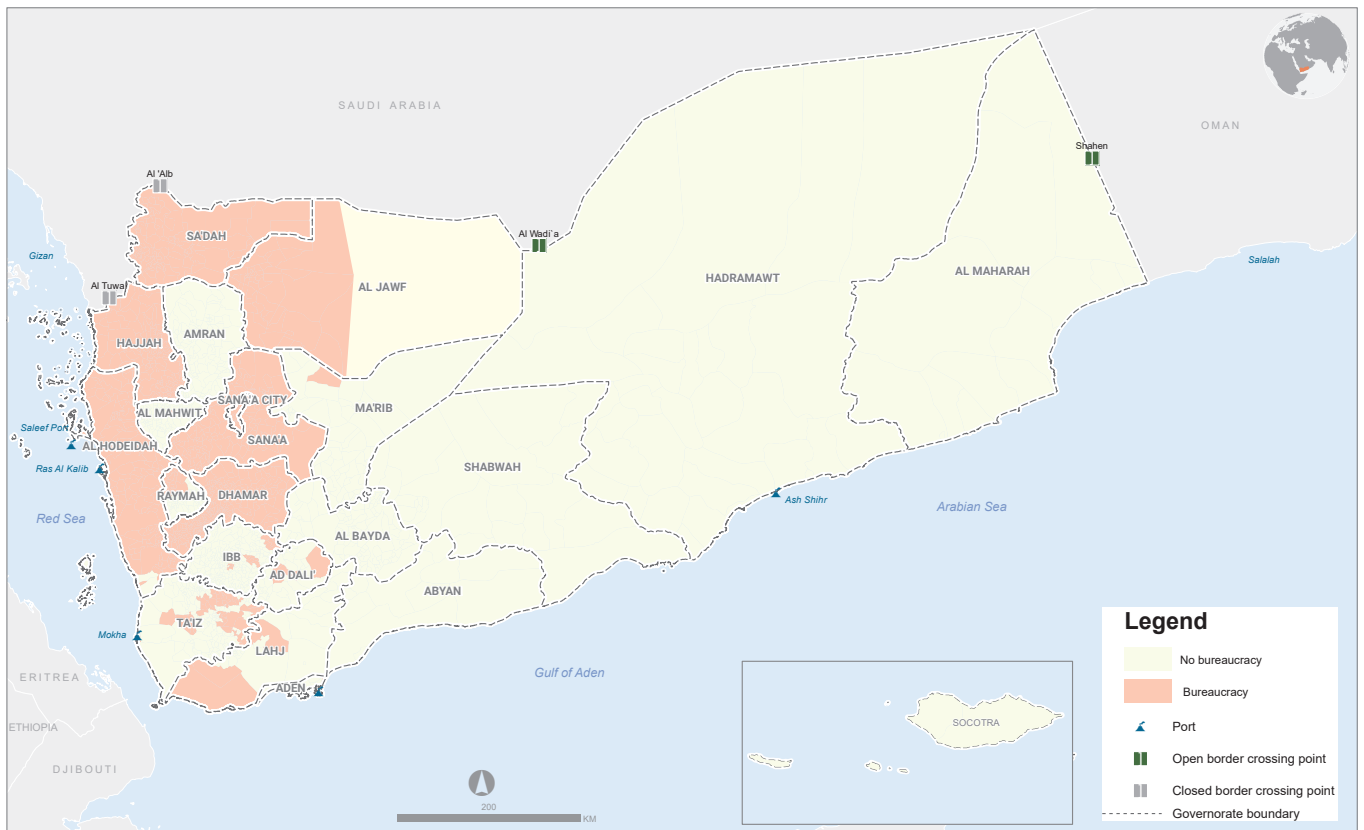
ANALYSIS

Bureaucratic constraints are the most common impediment faced by all humanitarian partners and have been an ongoing access challenge for the humanitarian response. Whereas a higher number of bureaucratic constraints are reported in areas controlled by the Ansar Allah (AA) authority, bureaucracy in Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) areas also cause significant delays to humanitarian work. The HTR analysis shows that, access constraints pertaining to the restriction of movement of organizations, personnel or goods within the affected country accounted for over half of the reported incidents (256 incidents, 76.2 percent). These incidents predominantly involved delays and denials of travel permits and blockages at checkpoints and affected all types of movement such as routine travels and deliveries of assistance and services. Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities accounted for 18.2 percent of the reported incidents (61 incidents). These incidents ranged from interference in local beneficiary registration, delays, and denials of NGO project sub-agreements to associated attempts to influence other elements of the project management cycle.

According to key indicators, bureaucratic impediments have not improved over the reporting period. More than half (51%) of all approved sub-agreements (SAs) across the whole of Yemen were only approved after three months or longer, and a further 33% were pending for more than one month. Challenges with the lengthy processing of entry visas and residency permits in the AA controlled areas have continued to cause delays for humanitarian actors accessing the country.

Although bureaucratic impediments exist across the entire country, there are notable hotspots – for example, in governorates such as Hajjah, Hodeidah, and Dhamar, travel permits are required for regular movements and often denied without explanation or delayed; however, this applies in the AA controlled areas with variation of time needed to secure the travel permits. There remain significant constraints imposed by authorities on activities such as monitoring, assessment, evaluation and community engagement – as well as arbitrary blockages put in place for critical activities considered more sensitive by authorities, such as protection, which restricts the access of humanitarian actors to provide aid. Finally, mahram restrictions put in place by authorities in several governorates in AA controlled areas have constrained the ability of female staff of humanitarian organisations to travel and reach vulnerable beneficiaries.

The HTR analysis reveals that a total of 4.7M people in need are living in HTR areas caused solely by bureaucratic related impediments. This impediment is an issue in 499 sub-districts - representing a total of 707 more sub-districts compared to all other access constraints combined together.

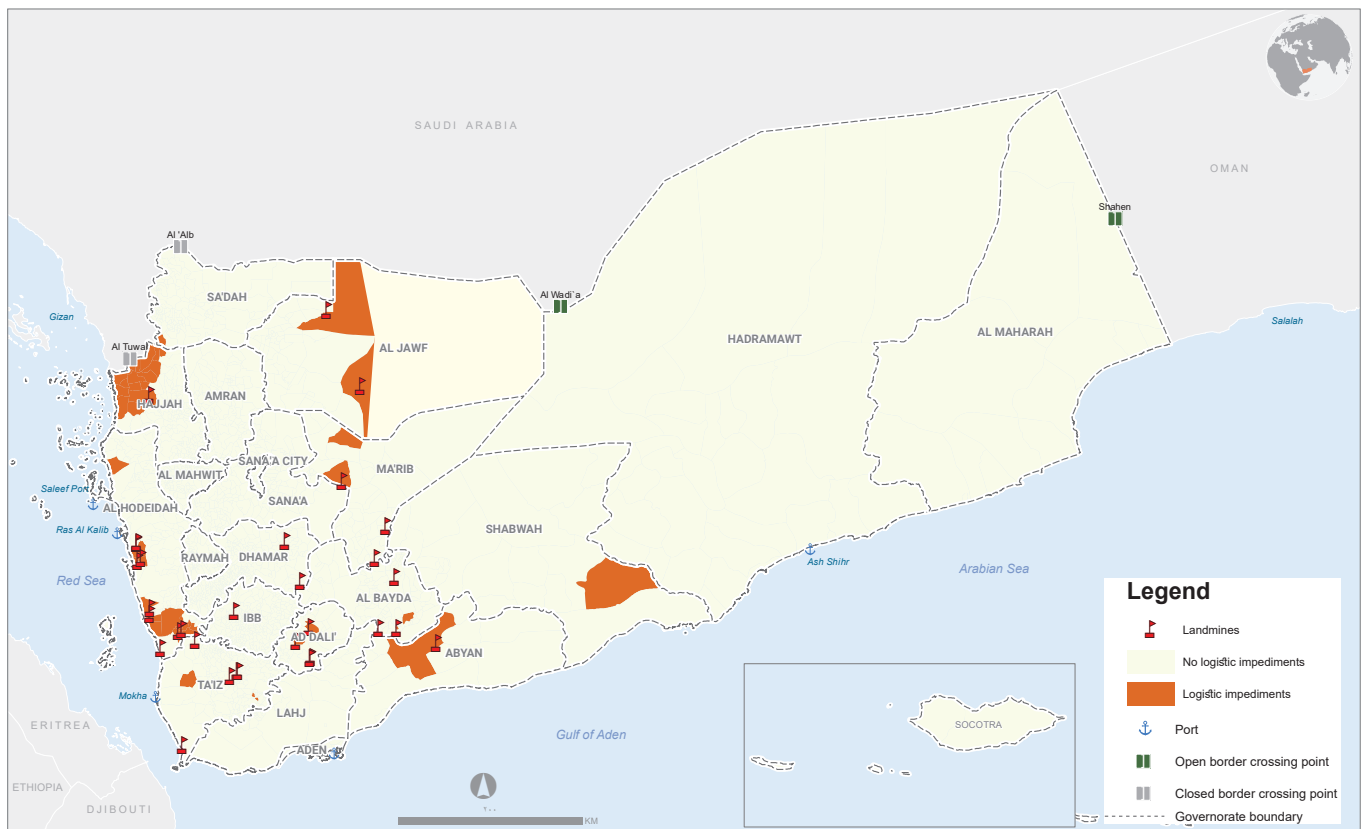


5. LOGISTICAL CONSTRAINTS

ANALYSIS

The overall feedback from humanitarian partners is that Yemen is relatively accessible logistically, according to the definition of 'logistically accessible areas' in this analysis (i.e., reachable by vehicle). However, humanitarian actors reported that some areas are more rugged than others, while others are not accessible by vehicles – in these areas, humanitarian partners were forced to use animals and sometimes walk on foot to deliver humanitarian assistance. The logistical accessibility of areas of Yemen is also highly dependent on the season; areas of the south are very susceptible to flooding during the rainy season, which often completely cuts off roads and makes it impossible to reach communities for irregular periods of time. In addition, the impact of conflict on road accessibility also affects the ability of humanitarian actors to easily access project locations – for example, even though Marib governorate can be accessed through roads from Shabwa and Hadramout (via Sayun district in Al Mukalla), Marib governorate is currently challenging to access by roads and easier to be accessed using UN flights. Similarly, before the re-opening of the Sana'a-Al Hudaydah Road, humanitarian organizations were required to take a longer road avoiding key areas of conflict, which took longer time and more logistical requirements.

Logistical impediments represent 1 percent of districts in the HTR exercise, whereas 5 percent are affected by logistical and bureaucratic impediments - less than 1 percent are combined with the armed conflict type. Around 59 sub-districts and islands are facing logistic challenges and can't be reached by humanitarian partners by any means of transportations due to combination with another access constraint. For example, sub-districts currently located along frontlines, are considered military zones that are forbidden to access due to high level of landmines and UXOs presence. Entry is permitted only for original residents, especially to the islands under IRG control, and can't be accessed from AA- controlled areas either in Hudaydah or Hajjah governorates. Roughly, 116,000 people in need are living in areas categorized by logistical impediments in Al Hudaydah and Taiz governorates.



6. HUMANITARIAN ACCESS RESTRICTIONS IN YEMEN BY HUBS

6.1. AL HUDAYDAH HUB

Al Hudaydah hub is one of the hubs in most need of humanitarian assistance, according to the number of people in need who live in HTR districts. Out of the 5.5M people in need, (5.5M from Hudaydah hub and 5,000 from Aden hub) a total of 4.7M people in need (4.7M from Hudaydah hub and 5,000 from Aden hub) are living in 356 sub-districts classified as HTR areas. Humanitarian partners continue to report access challenges mainly imposed by AA authorities in the Hub. Increasingly, this has made Al Hudaydah governorate one of the most challenging operating environments for humanitarian actors, driven by bureaucratic impediments, movement restrictions, interference in aid operations, and armed conflict.

Severe challenges continued to be reported at key checkpoints at the entrance of Al Hudaydah city, where various ad-hoc requirements and demands (e.g., Mahram) have resulted in blocking movements and sometimes detention of humanitarian staff, including incidents of harassment and threats. Notably, most of the recent incidents of violence against humanitarian staff took place at checkpoints in the governorate.

Humanitarian partners also reported facing significant challenges to reach the affected people due to armed clashes in Hajjah and Al Hudaydah. Presence of landmines and active conflict limited the humanitarian actors' access to those affected sub-districts. Authorities restricted civilians' access to those sub-districts if they are not originally from the area, while access was facilitated to military personnel.

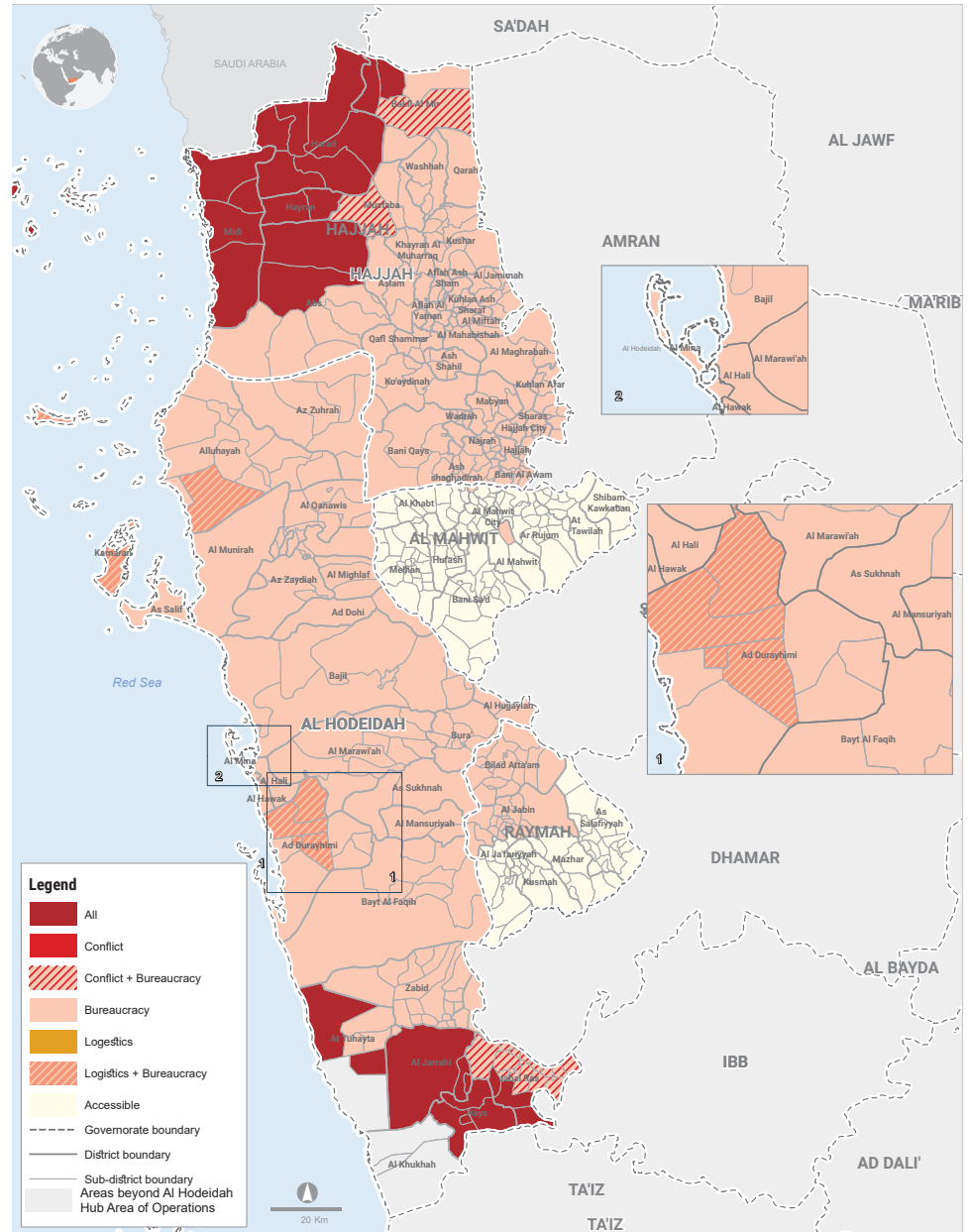
Humanitarian partners are facing

challenges to implement humanitarian activities in areas near or across frontlines due to bureaucratic impediments imposed by both parties to the conflict. About 17 sub-districts in the hub are affected by the armed conflict, but at a low intensity, while most of the hub sub-districts (524) are not directly affected by armed conflict, except of some airstrikes and the landmines/UXOs explosions.

The closures of the Al Khawkah-Hays highway "the main usable supply road from Aden to the northern governorates" continues to disadvantage civilian and humanitarian movements causing increase of prices in transportation fees and taxation including humanitarian shipments.

In Hudaydah hub, around 59 sub-districts and islands are facing logistical impediments because of its important geographical locations on the Red Sea. Regarding the islands, in addition to armed conflict, and bureaucratic impediments they can't be reached by the humanitarian community by any means of transportation, more details explaining why those sub-districts are facing logistic impediments are below:

(1) Sub-districts currently located along active frontlines (2) the presence of mines and remnants of war, (3) Sub-districts are considered military zones that are forbidden to access, mainly islands, (4) under IRG forces' control and cannot be accessed from Hudaydah hub, either in Hudaydah governorate in Hays and Al Khukha or Hajjah governorate in Midi and Haradh.



6.2. SANA'A HUB

Out of the 5.8M people in need, (5.7M Sana'a hub and 112,000 in Aden hub) a total of 4.4M people in need (4.3M in Sana'a hub and 3,000 in Aden hub) are living in HTR areas making Sana'a hub the second affected hub in terms of people in need. Nonetheless, Sana'a hub considered to be the largest affected hub in total number of affected sub districts (52 percent of the sub-districts are considered HTR, with 438 out of 725 sub-districts*).

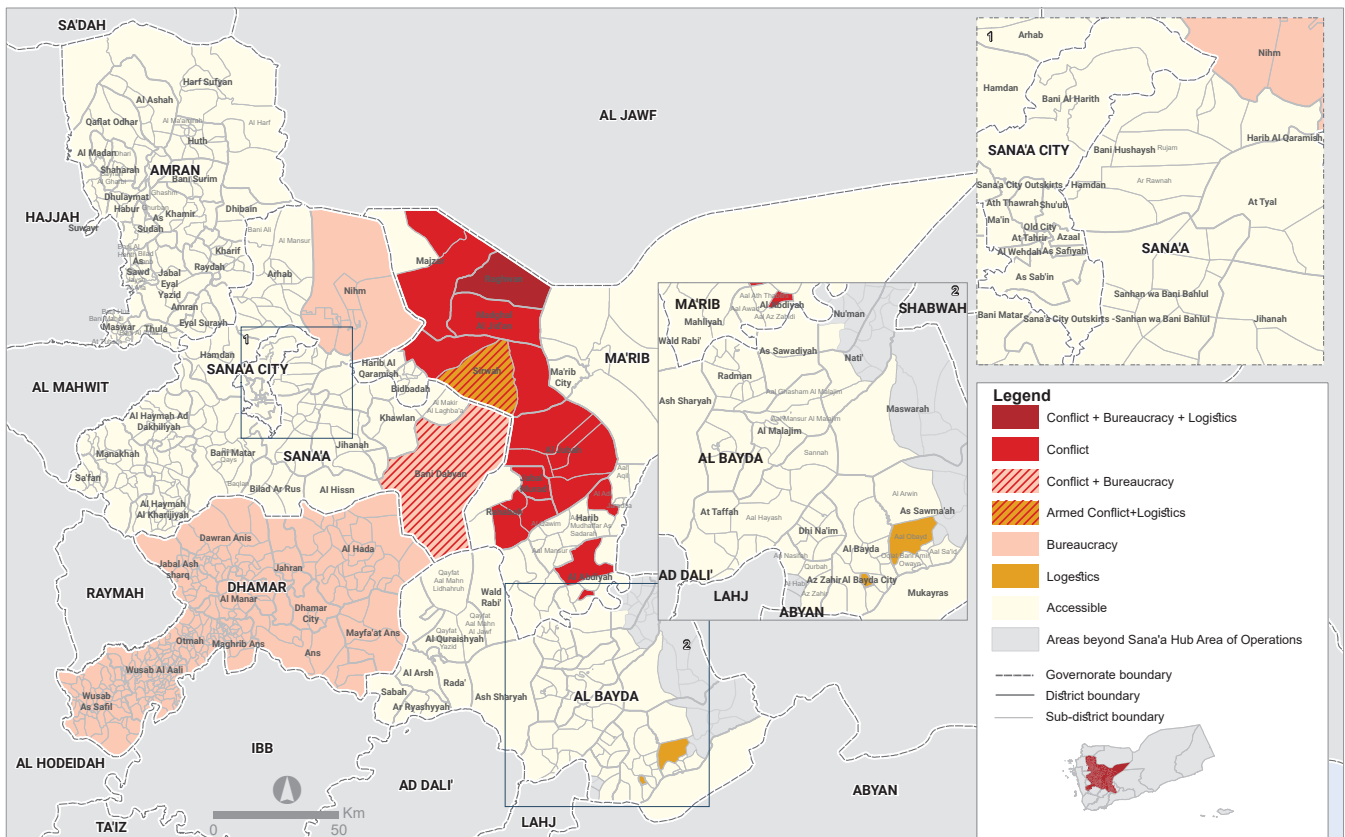
Of significance is the increase of armed conflict related activities since February up till December 2021 in Marib where (AA) forces have been pushing to take control over Marib Governorate. Marib Governorate witnessed high level conflict activities, where AA forces have been launching multiple attacks on different fronts focusing on areas around Marib city. The attacks eventually resulted in AA control over several areas in Al Jubah and Marib districts.

The hostilities have also left approximately 67,000 people displaced in the governorate. Humanitarian partners are facing challenges to access people in need due to airstrikes and active conflict activities in areas between Sana'a and Marib cities. AA authorities restricted humanitarian partners access and movement in their controlled parts of Marib governorate under the pretext of security reasons.

For UN Agencies, in late 2021, there have been some improvements in regular and sustained interagency access to communities previously perceived as challenging – including Al Abdiyah and Mahliyah. The UN has been able to further expand physical presence in the Al Bayda too – open an office, hire and deploy staff – with several UN Agencies granted new approvals to establish sub-offices in the city of Al Bayda, and to conduct missions to sub-districts. This allowed UN Agencies to conduct a growing number of assessment missions close to the frontlines.

Sana'a hub in general is logistically accessible reported by humanitarian partners. On the other hand, getting the needed approvals and permits to access the sub-districts remains challenging. Local authorities are imposing that one of their staff to accompany the humanitarian partners to field missions and then take the beneficiary list from the authorities. More bureaucratic impediments frequently imposed in areas closer to frontlines in Marib like Nihm and Bani Dabyan districts. Humanitarian partners were required to coordinate with not only SCMCHA but also with the Governor's Office and the National Security to get the required permits to access those districts.

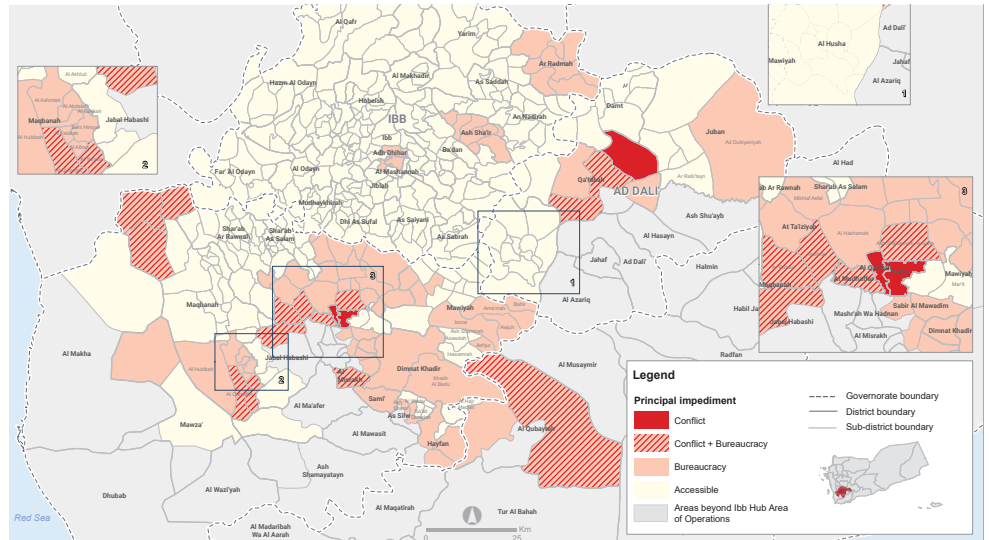
SCMCHA Dhamar imposed a high level of bureaucratic requirements by taking a longer time "more than one week" to provide the needed permits which delays the humanitarian community response to people in need



* The Analysis was done when most of the Marib districts were reached by Sana'a

6.3. IBB HUB

Out of the 3.5M people in need in Ibb Hub, (2.5M in Ibb hub and 926,000 in Aden hub), a total of 1.2M people in need (372,000 in Ibb hub and 875,000 in Aden hub) are living in HTR areas. There are 440 sub-districts in Ibb hub, 89 of which are hard to reach. Of significance is the increase of armed conflict related activities since the third quarter of 2021 up till December at the western coast affecting the access to some sub-districts in Maqbanah in Taiz. The current situation indicates that conflict may continue to affect other sub districts.

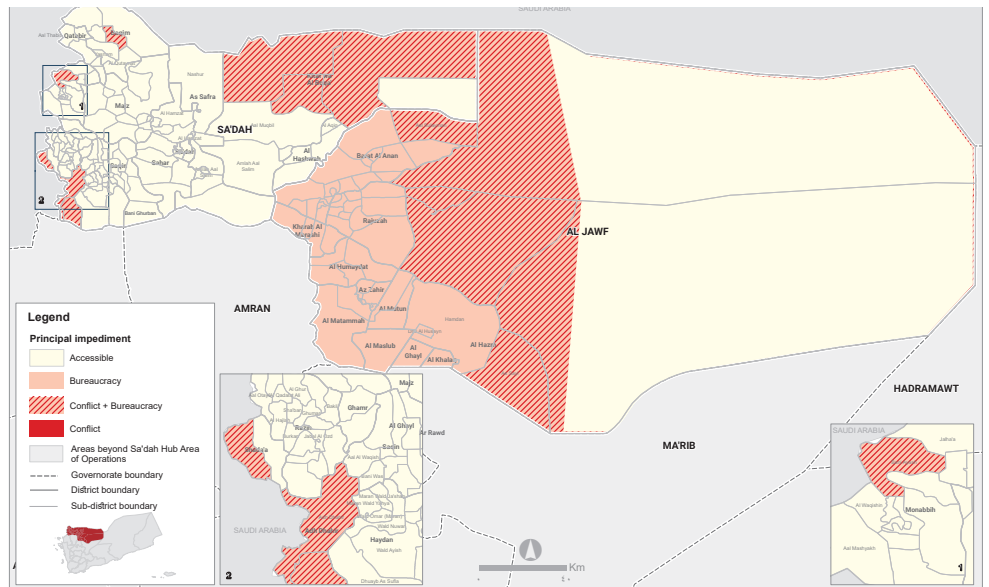


Bureaucratic impediments are not only caused by AA local authorities in Ibb, but most of the time come from AA authorities in Sana'a. For example, humanitarian partners need to secure movement clearance from Sana'a level to move between governorates which in turn has exacerbated the hardship of most of humanitarian partners moving between the three governorates (Ibb and Ad Dhale'e). This and more had forced many partners whose offices are in Ibb to accommodate alternate modalities and run their programs in Taiz and Ad Dhale'e from Ibb as the hub center and spend more time and resources in seeking daily and weekly movement clearances.

6.4. SA'ADA HUB

Out of the 1.2M people in need in Sa'ada hub, 557,000 people in need are living in hard to reach areas. Out of 171 sub-districts in Sa'ada hub, 56 sub-districts are hard to reach.

Humanitarian partners have been unable to reach the people in need residing in areas close to the border with Saudi Arabia such as Shada'a and Ghafirah in Al Dhaher District, Qahr Bani and Al Harith in Baqim district, and Nushur in As Safra District. Those areas witness mutual shelling between AA forces and the Saudi forces. Areas bordering the contested sub-districts are generally witnessing more challenges not only as a result of armed conflict but also as bureaucratic impediments. In addition, humanitarian partners reported that their assistance bound for the bordered areas, north side of Sa'ada and Al Jawf in general, must cross between areas under the control of different armed groups – (like armed tribal elements), which is not permitted from Sa'ada authorities side for several reasons including the fact that humanitarian partners become vulnerable to disruptions due to security developments, requiring increased negotiation for passage for humanitarian actors, including to mitigate bureaucratic impediments and other interferences in the form of movement restrictions, questioning by local authorities.



Besides Al Hudaydah, Sa'adah governorate is one of the most challenging operating environments for humanitarian actors driven by bureaucratic impediments, movement restrictions, interference in aid operations and delays in sub-agreements approvals. It's worth to mention that some activities are not well-received by the AA authorities in Sa'ada and accordingly are "not welcomed". For example, "protection activities" - outside Sa'ada city - are generally challenged due to the sensitivities they bring to the local community and security authorities as well. Outreach and door-to-door activities such as vaccination is also challenged and faced sever difficulties because of "security concerns" raised by local authorities in Sa'adah. This continues to place NGO staff members

to be at risk of arbitrary arrest and detention. Another major challenge was getting clearance to conduct field visits or movements to and from Sana'a which affected the implementation of projects and monitoring activities on the ground. For example, missions from Sana'a to Sa'ada and Al Jawf and back have been declined by SCMCHA as they requested projects' documents. SCMCHA repeatedly declined programmatic and field visits, and only international staff missions were cleared.

Humanitarian partners face similar difficulties in Al Jawf, and since late 2019 they have not been able to reach, Al Yatammah in Khabb Wa Ash Sha'af, Al Suliman in Bart Al Anan and Al Sayl in Al Hazm due to the armed conflict activities. However, since 28 December 2021 – when AA forces had full control of Al Suliman and Al Yatammah sub-districts, there has been some improvement in access to these areas. with some bureaucratic. The Ar Rayyan sub-district in Khab Wa Ash Sha'af District – under IRG control, currently, is only accessible by international and national NGOs from Marib (those granted permissions report relatively zero to low access constraints). Meanwhile, INGOs and national NGOs in AA controlled areas reported access limitations to the same area due to the preferences of IRG authorities of humanitarian partners based on their area of control.

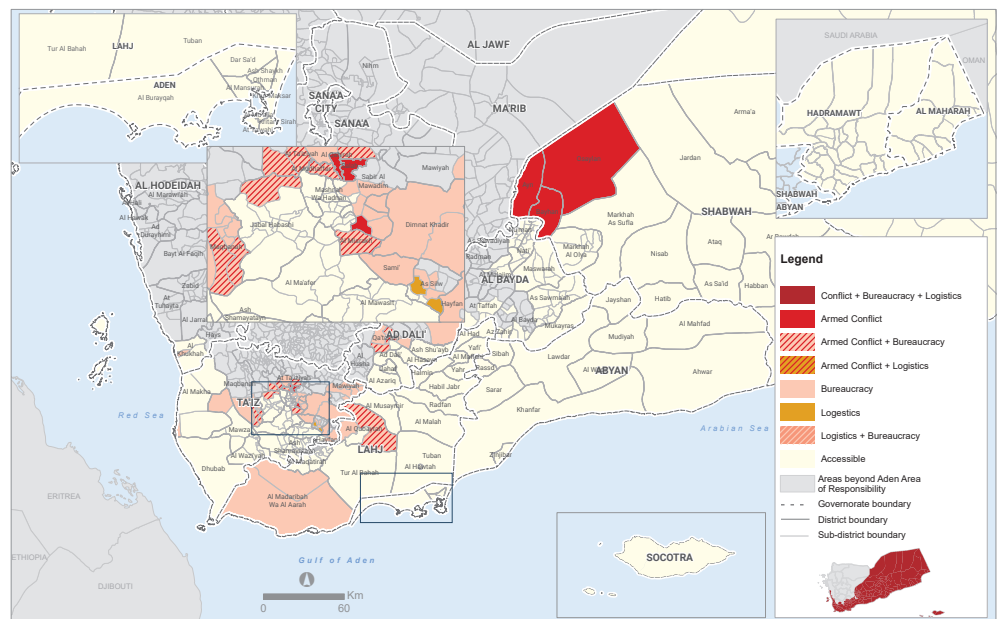
6.5. ADEN HUB

Aden Hub is the largest areas of responsibilities in terms of geography. In fact, Aden hub shares responsibility with Sana'a, Al Hudaydah and Ibb hubs causing multiple challenges on humanitarian partners especially when cross line is required.

Out of the 4.8M people in need in Aden hub (3.8M in Aden hub, 112,000 in Sana'a hub, 5,000 in Hudaydah hub, and 926,000 in Ibb hub) a total of 1,1M people in need (213,000 in Aden hub, 3,000 in Sana'a hub, 5,000 in Hudaydah hub, and 875,000 in Ibb hub) are living in hard to reach areas making Aden hub the most complicated hub in terms of required coordination, negotiation and advocacy. Humanitarian partners based in Aden hub reported that continued hostilities in Marib and in Shabwah (since late September 2021) resulted in changes in areas of responsibility for humanitarian response in Marib and Shabwah governorates and led to temporary suspensions of some humanitarian operations. Some humanitarian partners decided to postpone their outreach in Marib Governorate due to the change of control.

Humanitarian partners in Al Mukha hub are facing challenges in responding to areas south of Al Hudaydah city since the withdrawal of SLC backed joint forces in mid-November 2021. Similarly, partners reported that all sub-districts in Juban, Damt, Al Husha districts, and Ad Dhale'e are not accessible from Aden Hub. Some partners are still facing bureaucratic challenges related to sub agreements and travel permits accessing some sub-districts in Taiz, Hadramaut, Shabwah and Abyan.

In the areas between Al Mukha and Mawza districts, delays and denials of movement at checkpoints continued to impact humanitarian movement. While some partners reported (since late October 2021) smoothness in movement in terms of clearances' checks, minimization of checkpoint blockages on the Taizz (At Turbah) and outside of Aden city.



The use of the same coastal line remained a concern for some humanitarian partners for short period of time due to the increase in violence activities, mainly carjacking. However, since the advocacy carried out by OCHA in October 2021, illegal checkpoints significantly minimized due to increase of military posts along the coastal line especially in Al Madaribah district, to reduce carjacking attempts by armed groups in Lahj. None the less, as of December 2021, INGOs reported "several carjacking incidents" targeting their vehicles in Tur Al Baha and Ras Al Arah districts in Lahij governorate. This analysis does not cover the more recent period during which UN staff were kidnapped in Abyan, but the next round of analysis will explore further the challenges around violence against aid workers.

LIST OF HARD TO REACH GOVERNORATES

	ACCESS CONSTRAINTS	AFFECTED SUB-DISTRICTS	% OF SUB-DISTRICT REPRESENTED	PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)
1	Bureaucracy	870	86%	9.8M
	Dhamar	313	36%	1.4M
	Hajjah	144	17%	1.8M
	Sana'a	140	16%	0.9M
	Al Hodeidah	104	12%	2.3M
	Ta'iz	48	6%	0.5M
	Al Jawf	42	5%	0.4M
	Raymah	34	4%	0.1M
	Ibb	21	2%	0.2M
	Sana'a City	15	2%	2.0M
	Lahj	3	0%	0.1M
	Ad Dali'	3	0%	0.05M
	Al Mahwit	2	0%	0.01M
	Al Bayda	1	0%	0.003M
2	Armed Conflict and Bureaucracy	51	5%	541K
	Al Hodeidah	15	29%	54.3K
	Ta'iz	11	22%	217.6K
	Sa'dah	8	16%	25.5K
	Al Jawf	6	12%	90.6K
	Sana'a	6	12%	22.7K
	Hajjah	2	4%	36.9K
	Ad Dali'	2	4%	41.1K
	Lahj	1	2%	52.4K
3	Logistics and Bureaucracy	31	3%	104K
	Al Hodeidah	30	97%	97.4K
	Ta'iz	1	3%	6.7K
4	Armed Conflict, Bureaucracy and Logistics	30	3%	367K
	Hajjah	16	53%	252.2K
	Al Hodeidah	13	43%	103.5K
	Ma'rib	1	3%	12.0K
5	Armed Conflict	25	2%	431K
	Ma'rib	18	72%	112.0K
	Ta'iz	3	12%	184.7K
	Shabwah	3	12%	113.9K
	Ad Dali'	1	4%	20.5K
6	Armed Conflict and Logistics	2	0%	2.4K
	Al Bayda	2	100%	2.5K
7	Logistics	2	0%	9.5K
	Ta'iz	2	100%	9.5K