HUMANITARIAN ACCESS OVERVIEW

July 2022

CRISIS IN SIGHT

acaps

INTRODUCTION

ACAPS' Humanitarian Access Overview provides an analysis of the state of humanitarian access globally over the past six months.

ACAPS' analysts considered nine variables (under three pillars or dimensions) to compare humanitarian access constraints across 82 countries with active humanitarian crises.

In this report, there is an analytical narrative per pillar, with an explanation of what type of humanitarian access constraints and indicators fall under each pillar. The narratives include concrete examples of how these constraints apply in different humanitarian contexts, pointing out similarities and differences in the humanitarian access situation across the crises monitored by ACAPS.

The report presents countries and crises as cases whenever applicable to a given access constraint, explaining the nature of the constraint in specific contexts. The cases in this report were chosen based on three main criteria: i) the most affected crises under each access pillar, ii) crises or contexts for which ACAPS has reliable or more regular data on a specific access constraint, and iii) diversified examples showing how different (or similar) access constraints can be found across diverse contexts. The published dataset offers more detailed information on the overall humanitarian situation at the country and crisis levels.

The report also includes scoreboards for all assessed countries ().

TABLE OF CONTENTS

In the first half of 2022, the indicators 'environmental constraints', 'restriction and obstruction to services and assistance', and 'restriction of movements within the country' were the most common challenges throughout all crises and scored highest among the considered indicators.

INTRODUCTION

HOW ARE ACCESS LEVELS CALCULATED?

ACAPS' data collection is a two-step process: data collectors gather data at the crisis level[1] in the Humanitarian Access Events Dataset, and then analysts consult the raw data and, based on their expert knowledge of the crisis, consider (or not) the events to inform the Humanitarian Access Dataset. With this second step, analysts log data according to the analytical framework of the ACAPS Humanitarian Access Methodology, which involves a variety of subindicators grouped into nine indicators under three dimensions:

PILLAR 1 | Access of people in need to humanitarian aid | GO TO PILLAR 1

- Denial of existence of humanitarian needs or entitlements to assistance.
- Restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance.

PILLAR 2 | Access of humanitarian actors to affected population | GO TO PILLAR 2

- Impediments to enter the country (bureaucratic and administrative).
- Restriction of movement within the country (impediments to freedom of movement and/or administrative restrictions).
- Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities.
- Violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets.

PILLAR 3 | Security and physical constraints | GO TO PILLAR 3

- Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance.
- Presence of landmines, improvised explosive devices, explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance.
- Physical constraints in the environment (obstacles related to terrain, climate, lack of infrastructure, etc.).

> For definitions and examples of the indicators used, along with details about the data model behind the methodology, please see here.

The scoring model rates indicators on a scale of 0–3, then combines them in pillars where they get a final score on a scale of 0–5.

The overall access score by country is ranked according to the following scale:

- ● Extreme constraints
- ● Very high access constraints
- ● High access constraints
- ● Moderate access constraints
- ● Low access constraints
- ● No significant access constraints

The scores displayed in the maps and the heat map are at the country level; they sometimes constitute the scores of a single crisis, while others are the aggregation of the access situation of different crises within the same country. This access assessment is conducted at the national level, and access likely differs throughout the territories of a specific country. Please refer to the published dataset for each specific crisis' access score.

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1. Countries assessed are those that are presently experiencing crisis and have met the criteria of the INFORM Severity Index.

INTRODUCTION

WHAT SOURCES ARE USED?

ACAPS' Humanitarian Access Methodology uses qualitative information sources together with relevant datasets. It collates these sources in a structured way to quantify humanitarian access levels. ACAPS analysts collect information from a range of credible and publicly available sources, including UN agencies, governments, international and local NGOs, international and local media, and humanitarians working in the countries and areas analysed.

Some of the most relied-upon sources are:

• Aid Worker Security Database by Humanitarian Outcomes
• Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project
• Aid in Danger project by Insecurity Insight
• OCHA's Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Situation Reports
• Landmine Monitor

LIMITATIONS

ACAPS' Humanitarian Access Overview faces the same limitations as all secondary data reviews. Information might not be available without physical presence in the countries analysed, and information by third parties might come with a certain degree of delay, especially in very volatile contexts. When possible, analysts cross-check available information with humanitarians working in countries of operation.

DISCLAIMER

The deterioration of access or increase in constraints in some countries compared to what was reported in the previous Humanitarian Access Overview in December 2021 might be the result of new information previously not available rather than actual changes in the situation.

Read more
about our
methodology

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS TRENDS

Since the beginning of 2022, we have been observing a deterioration of the humanitarian access situation in some crises as a direct consequence of a worsening in context, as in the case of Myanmar and Ukraine. On the other hand, we have observed improvements in the access situation in some countries after the lifting of COVID-19-related restrictions (Djibouti) or a reduction in hostilities (State of Palestine).

The following table captures the access conditions in the assessed countries for January–June 2022, and it should not be considered as a snapshot of the real time access conditions.

Extreme Constraints ●

ERITREA
MYANMAR
UKRAINE
YEMEN

Very High Constraints ●

AFGHANISTAN
CHAD
COLOMBIA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)
ETHIOPIA
INDONESIA
IRAQ
MALI
NIGERIA
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
STATE OF PALESTINE
SUDAN
SYRIA
VENEZUELA

High Constraints ●

BANGLADESH
BURKINA FASO
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)
EL SALVADOR
HAITI
IRAN
KENYA
LEBANON
LIBYA
MEXICO
MOZAMBIQUE
NICARAGUA
NIGER
PAKISTAN
THAILAND
TÜRKIYE

TRENDS

This overview is a comparison of the overall level of humanitarian access between the last report published in December 2021 and the current assessment:

Humanitarian access has deteriorated

CHAD	NAMIBIA
EL SALVADOR	PAKISTAN
INDIA	SUDAN
INDONESIA	UKRAINE
MALAYSIA	YEMEN
MYANMAR	

Humanitarian access has remained stable

ALGERIA	HAITI	NICARAGUA
ARMENIA	IRAN	RWANDA
BANGLADESH	IRAQ	SENEGAL
BURKINA FASO	ITALY	SOMALIA
BURUNDI	JORDAN	SOUTH SUDAN
COLOMBIA	KENYA	THAILAND
COSTA RICA	LEBANON	TUNISIA
DRC	LIBYA	TÜRKIYE
ECUADOR	MALAWI	UGANDA
EGYPT	MALI	ZAMBIA
ERITREA	MAURITANIA	ZIMBABWE
GUATEMALA	MEXICO	

Humanitarian access has improved

AFGHANISTAN	ESWATINI	NIGER
AZERBAIJAN	ETHIOPIA	NIGERIA
CAMEROON	GREECE	PERU
CAR	HONDURAS	SPAIN
CONGO	LESOTHO	STATE OF PALESTINE
DJIBOUTI	MALI	SYRIA
DPRK	MOROCCO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
		VENEZUELA

CRISIS IN SIGHT
HUMANITARIAN ACCESS SCORE MAP

JULY 2022
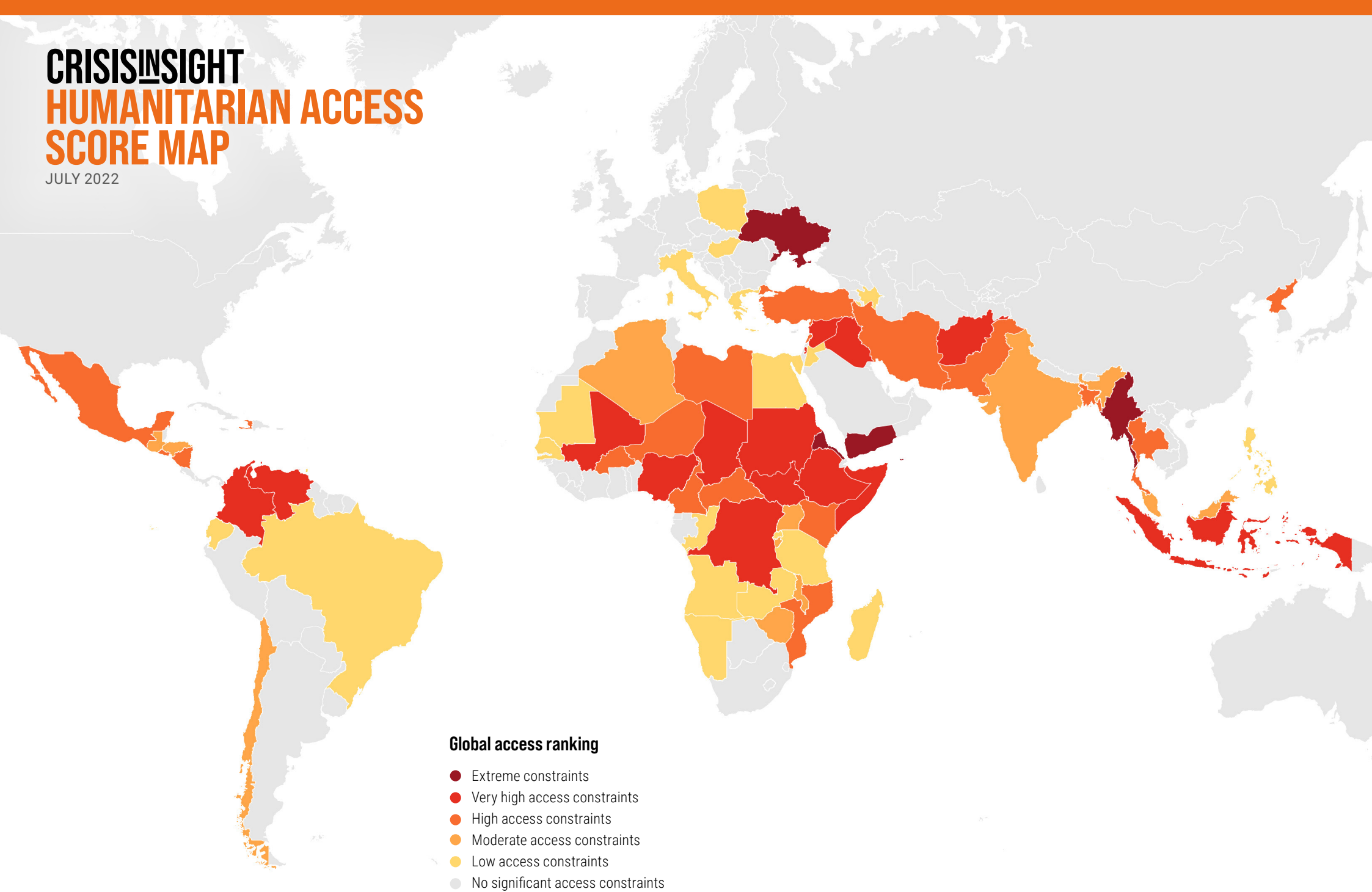
Global access ranking

- ● Extreme constraints
- ● Very high access constraints
- ● High access constraints
- ● Moderate access constraints
- ● Low access constraints
- ● No significant access constraints

Date created: 01/07/2022

ACCESS INDICATORS

	Afghanistan	Algeria	Angola	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Bangladesh	Brazil	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cameroon	CAR	Chad	Chile	Colombia	Congo	Costa Rica	Djibouti	Dominican Republic	DPRK	DRC	Ecuador	Egypt	El Salvador	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Greece	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Iran	Iraq	Italy	Jordan	Kenya	Lebanon	Lesotho	Libya
Overall humanitarian access ranking	4	2	1	0	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	3	4	1	1	3	5	0	4	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	3	4	1	1	3	3	0	3
Denial of existence of humanitarian needs or entitlements to assistance	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0	2
Restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	2	3	2	3	0	1	2	1	0	2
Impediments to enter the country	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Restriction of movement within the country	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Interference with the implementation of humanitarian activities	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2
Violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ongoing insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2
Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW, and UXO	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	0	1
Physical constraints in the environment	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	0	3	0	2	3	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	1

	Madagascar	Malawi	Malaysia	Mali	Mauritania	Mexico	Moldova	Morocco	Mozambique	Myanmar	Namibia	Nicaragua	Niger	Nigeria	Pakistan	Palestine	Panama	Peru	Philippines	Poland	Romania	Rwanda	Senegal	Slovakia	Somalia	South Sudan	Spain	Sudan	Syria	Tanzania	Thailand	Tonga	Trinidad and Tobago	Tunisia	Türkiye	Uganda	Ukraine	Venezuela	Yemen	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Overall humanitarian access ranking	1	2	2	4	1	3	0	0	3	5	1	3	3	4	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	4	4	1	3	1	1	0	3	2	5	4	5	1	2
Denial of existence of humanitarian needs or entitlements to assistance	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	2	0	0
Restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	3	3	3	0	0
Impediments to enter the country	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1
Restriction of movement within the country	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	3	0	1
Interference with the implementation of humanitarian activities	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	0	1
Violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Ongoing insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0
Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW, and UXO	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	2
Physical constraints in the environment	3	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	1	2	3	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	1

Access the full dataset here

Access of people in need to aid

This map illustrates the global scores in terms of the first pillar (access of people in need to aid).

Ranking

- ● Extreme constraints
- ● Very high access constraints
- ● High access constraints
- ○ Moderate access constraints
- ○ Low access constraints
- ○ No significant access constraints
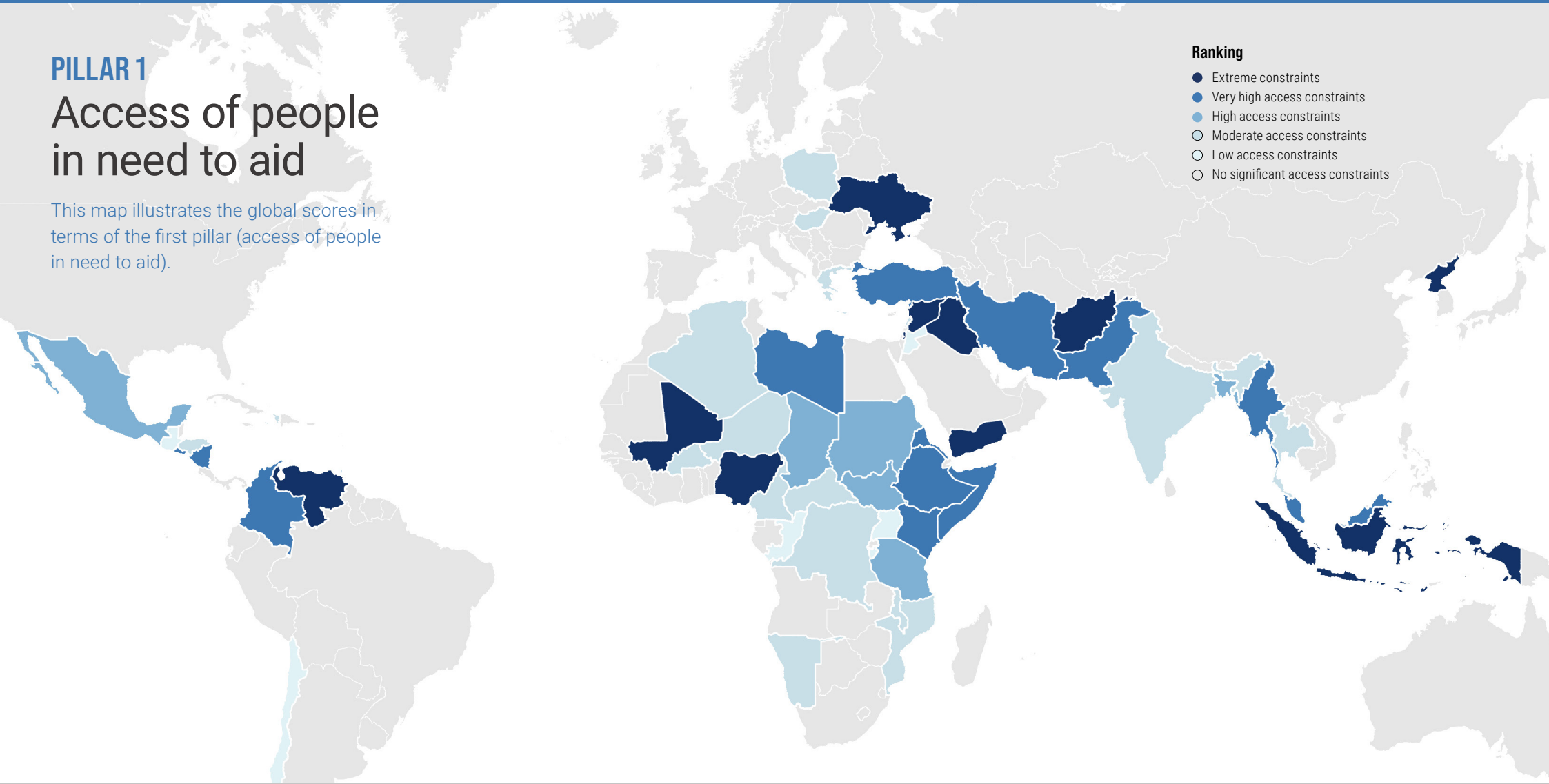
PILLAR 1

The first pillar analyses whether there are any hindrances for people in need to access humanitarian aid and assistance. If crisis-affected people cannot access humanitarian assistance, humanitarian needs could become more severe. Based on ACAPS' methodology, this dimension is divided into two main indicators:

1. The denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or entitlements to assistance, which investigates whether a country's authorities acknowledge humanitarian needs and grant equal access to aid for all affected groups and areas

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2. Restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance, which reflects the physical and administrative impediments, as well as potential financial obstacles, that challenge the ability of people in need to access services.

   READ MORE

Date created: 01/07/2022

PILLAR 1
Access of people in need to aid

Access constraints under this dimension apply more frequently to complex crises, political and economic crises, and crises involving conflict or violence[2]

Access of people in need to aid - Type of crises
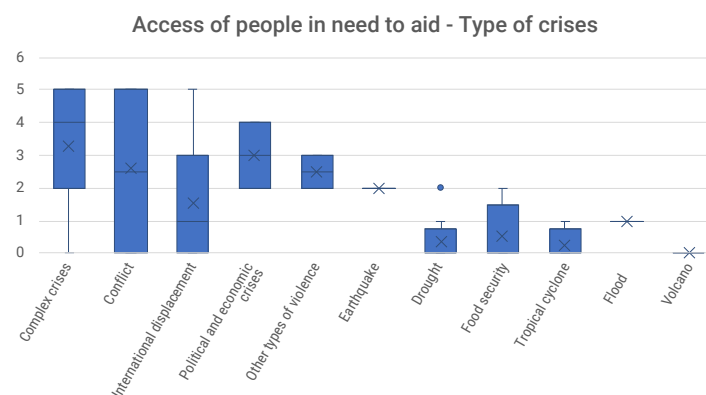
Figure 1 - see footnote 3 [3]

Access of people in need to aid - Regions

Figure 2 - see footnote 3

In the first half of 2022, crises in Asia, the Middle East, and sub-Saharan Africa scored the highest under this dimension, followed by Europe and Latin America. Contextual analysis shows that complex crises and conflict result in the highest access constraints under this pillar.

Two crises stand out given their marked deterioration since the end of 2021: Ukraine and El Salvador faced significantly higher constraints related to access to humanitarian aid and services between January–

June 2022. This outcome resulted from the escalation of conflict in the case of Ukraine and the state of emergency declared to address gang violence in the case of El Salvador.

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2. The types of crises mentioned in this report follow the current categorisation of crises in the INFORM Severity Index. The category is assigned based on the inclusion criteria. Categories mostly refer to the main driver of the humanitarian crisis opened. As for the category 'complex crisis', these include crises "characterised by extreme vulnerability" and can result from a combination of both natural and man-made factors. The INFORM Severity Index Methodology and ACAPS Glossary contains more information on this topic.

3. For the interpretation of this graph and the following ones: these box plots are visualizing the six number summary of the scores per crises, which include the minimum score (lower segment), the first quartile (lower side of the box), the median (the line in the box), the third quartile (upper side of the box), the maximum (highest segment) and the mean (represented as x). The points are outliers.

DENIAL OF THE EXISTENCE OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OR ENTITLEMENTS TO ASSISTANCE

This indicator tracks the position and approach of governments or authorities towards humanitarian crises in their areas of governance or control. Governments are responsible for ensuring that humanitarian needs within their borders are addressed.

The data collected indicates that both governmental and non-governmental statements frequently emphasised the existence of humanitarian needs in most humanitarian contexts. Especially for humanitarian crises driven by natural hazards, there are no reports of authorities denying the existence of the humanitarian needs of the people affected. On the other hand, there are indications of discrepancies between the extent of humanitarian needs and public statements, particularly in crises driven by political and economic factors, such as some crises in Latin America. Between late 2021 and early 2022, the Nicaraguan president and government officials made public statements, in both domestic and international fora, indicating that the country was making positive political progress. Reports of the repressive political environment increasing the international displacement of Nicaraguans contradict this view (El Tiempo 18/05/2022; BBC 23/03/2022; UNHCR 25/03/2022). In Venezuela, President Nicolás Maduro's Government denies the impact of the humanitarian crisis and disagrees on the number of people in need, while humanitarian reports continue to acknowledge the crisis, consequent international displacement, and related needs (including protection, food, NFIs, and livelihoods) (HRW accessed 26/06/2022; Amnesty International 01/2022; Justicia y Verdad 29/03/2022).

There are cases where specific groups or areas are denied entitlement to assistance or to access certain services, mainly in protracted conflict situations (particularly in the Middle East and Asia) and, to a lesser extent, in other regions. In Afghanistan, authorities announced in May 2022 that women and girls should leave their homes only if highly necessary, restricting the right to movement and hampering access workspace and education (UN Women 09/05/2022). In Myanmar, the Rohingya ethnic group in Rakhine state, comprising 600,000 people, has long been denied citizenship and continues to face restrictions on movement and access to services. People in non-government-controlled areas in Myanmar also have limited access to humanitarian assistance because of the junta's implementation of the 'four cuts' strategy. This strategy involves severing the flow of funding, food, intelligence, and recruits to the community members of areas controlled by ethnic armed organisations and resistance forces (UNCHR 11/02/2022; OCHA 31/12/2021; AOAV 01/02/2022; OHCHR 11/03/2019).

RESTRICTION AND OBSTRUCTION OF ACCESS TO SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

This indicator assesses whether crisis-affected populations face physical or administrative barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance or basic services. It explores impediments such as besieged areas, imposed movement restrictions, excessive bureaucratic and administrative requirements to access assistance —including financial barriers to obtain necessary documentation to access services or services itself— and the forced displacement of people in need away from services.

Some areas are besieged, militarised, or have a high presence of security forces, making it dangerous for people to travel within or out of these areas. This case applies across regions in several conflict-affected countries. People in Libya, Syria, Yemen, and Gaza in Palestine experience blockades or live in besieged areas, highly restricting their ability to access services and assistance. Taiz city in Yemen, for instance, has been besieged since the beginning of the current conflict in 2015. Civilians in Taiz city have to travel long routes and navigate through checkpoints operated by armed groups to access basic services since direct routes are closed off (Qantara.de accessed 06/05/2022; ICG 19/05/2022). In Ukraine, people in besieged areas have been stranded since the Russian invasion in February 2022 and have limited access to food, water, and humanitarian corridors (ICRC 08/05/2022; REACH 10/05/2022; DFS 01/05/2022). Sometimes, non-state armed groups in conflict-affected countries also put up movement restrictions in areas that are not besieged, resulting in limited mobility for both crisis-affected people and humanitarian responders. This case applies in some areas of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Mali. In the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon, non-state armed groups often impose lockdowns that significantly restrict the movement of both people in need and humanitarian responders. Many of these lockdowns are put in place on Mondays, leading to the term 'ghost town Mondays'. The lockdowns restrict travel, work, and all other activities. Anyone who defies these lockdowns is subjected to violent attacks (OCHA 14/04/2022 a; Mail & Guardian 27/07/2021). In Mali and Burkina Faso, non-state armed groups set up blockades around certain areas, completely restricting the movement of goods and people into and out of these areas (Solidarites International 15/04/2022; OCHA 14/04/2022 b).

In other instances, governments are the ones putting movement restrictions in place, such as during declarations of a state of emergency in response to high levels of violence or insecurity (OCHA 15/02/2022 and 21/02/2022; ISS 21/02/2019). In northeast Nigeria, around a third of local government areas in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states impose curfews with movement restrictions as part of security measures (IOM 22/04/2022). In Latin America, the Government of El Salvador has used a state of emergency to address gang violence. It includes movement restrictions in some areas (Local 10 29/03/2022). In the Gaza Strip, security measures by the Israeli Government include movement restrictions in and out of Gaza, requiring Palestinians to acquire movement permits from Israeli authorities to travel out of the enclave. This requirement often hinders their timely access to critical medical assistance (HRW accessed 26/06/2022; OCHA accessed 17/05/2022; B'Tselem 16/03/2022).

In some countries, the continued enforcement of COVID-19 contingency measures limits the mobility of refugees and their ability to access services. Security risks and public health concerns related to COVID-19 have led to refugees from Myanmar in Thailand being restricted from leaving the camps, limiting their access to basic services (UNOPS 03/02/2022; Protection Cluster/UNHCR 16/02/2022).

Regarding administrative constraints for people in need to access aid or services, most of the reported constraints under this indicator across the countries monitored are linked to a lack of documentation (a requirement to access assistance and services) or challenges in obtaining the needed documents.

In fact, in several contexts, obtaining necessary documentation is challenging for various reasons, such as high costs, slow bureaucracy, or distances to reach administrative offices. Very often, these processes can be particularly complicated for displaced people (including refugees, migrants, asylum seekers, returnees, IDPs, and IDP returnees). Displaced people also often leave their documents behind when fleeing their place of origin (UNHCR 23/01/2020; Shoa 12/02/2022; HRW 21/03/2022). For instance, in Indonesia (Papua), many people flee their homes to escape conflict, leaving behind essential documentation (such as their government-issued IDs). Without government-issued IDs, many displaced people cannot access services, such as public health services (New Naratif 16/03/2022; ICP 14/12/2021). In Iraq, around one million IDPs and returnees lack at least one identification or civil document. They experience obstacles in obtaining these documents, such as unaffordable costs, complex administrative and legal processes, insufficient public institutions, and limited internet services. A lack of documentation makes it difficult for them to access essential services, such as healthcare, education, food, and safe shelter (Protection Cluster 31/10/2021; OCHA 27/03/2022). At times, the lack of documentation of people in need depends on governmental decisions around the right to obtain (or not) legal documentation. Syrian asylum seekers in Jordan should have a Ministry of Interior card and an asylum seeker certificate to access affordable or free government services, such as health and education. The Government decided not to provide these cards for Syrians entering Jordan in January 2017, making access to services (such as enrolling children in schools or receiving medical treatment at healthcare facilities) much more difficult. Another decision from the Jordanian Government states that any Syrians who arrived in Jordan between 2020–2022 are not eligible for an asylum seeker certificate, the main document needed to access services provided by the Government and humanitarian aid from NGOs (KII 06/06/2022).

IDPs or refugees are not the only ones who face these types of limitations to access assistance. In the DPRK, for instance, the Government regulates access to employment and education opportunities, place of residence, and services based on a discriminatory sociopolitical classification system called 'songbun'. Access is more restricted for those at the extreme end of the songbun classification, including prisoners and people with disabilities (Freedom House accessed 24/06/2022).

There are also cases where people are displaced for different reasons to areas where services are not available or limited. In Latin America, clashes between Venezuelan armed forces and Colombian armed groups have caused some Venezuelans to move from Apure state (Venezuela) to Colombia, in municipalities that are very remote and not easily accessible to humanitarian responders (HRW 28/03/2022; OCHA 28/01/2022; InSight Crime 11/01/2022). The same phenomenon happens internally in Colombia, where fighting between opposing factions of non-state armed groups has resulted in the forced displacement of entire communities away from services (OCHA 21/01/2022). In West Africa, there are instances in Cameroon where displaced people fleeing violence take refuge in the bushes, which are beyond the reach of humanitarian responders (OCHA 14/04/2022). In Asia, violence displaces people in Myanmar, and sometimes people find refuge in remote regions where they live in poor conditions and have limited access to services and aid (OCHA 31/12/2021 and 27/01/2021). Human rights abuses can also cause people's displacement to areas not easily accessible. In Indonesia, abuses by armed forces have led to the displacement of people into forests, where they lack access to public services. They are also unable to return for fear of facing the military forces (OHCHR 01/03/2022).
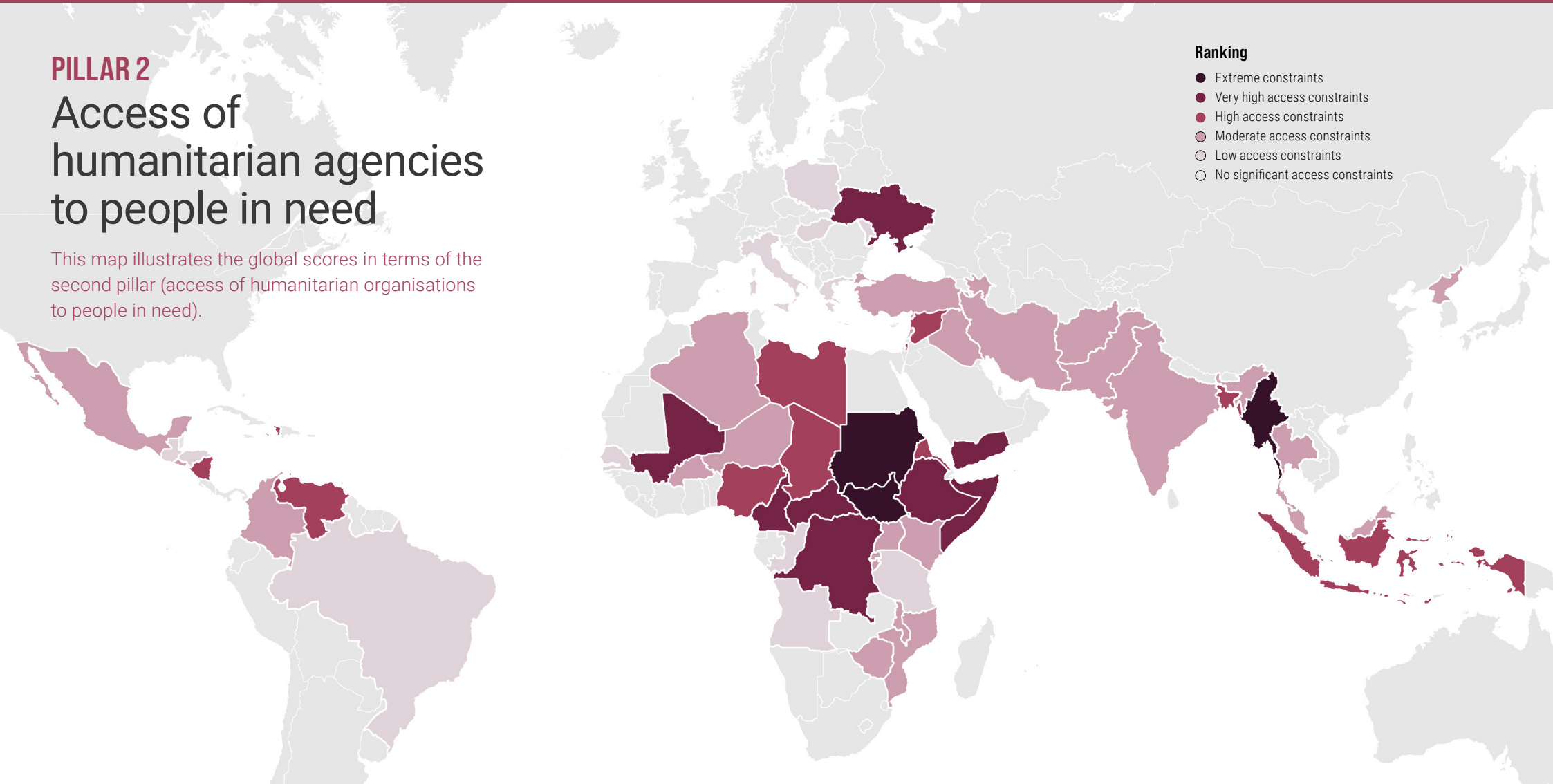
Access of humanitarian agencies to people in need

This map illustrates the global scores in terms of the second pillar (access of humanitarian organisations to people in need).

Ranking

- ● Extreme constraints
- ● Very high access constraints
- ● High access constraints
- ● Moderate access constraints
- ○ Low access constraints
- ○ No significant access constraints

PILLAR 2

The second pillar analyses the access of humanitarian responders to people in need of humanitarian aid and assistance and consists of four main indicators:

1. Examining the bureaucratic and administrative requirements of an NGO to be allowed to operate inside a country
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2. Restrictions affecting the movement of humanitarian staff within a country
   READ MORE

3. Measuring the interference with the implementation of humanitarian activities and delivery of aid
   READ MORE

4. Restrictions related to violence against humanitarian personnel
   READ MORE

Date created: 01/07/2022

PILLAR 2
Access of humanitarian agencies to people in need

During the first half of 2022, crises in Asia scored the highest under this dimension, followed by crises in the Middle East. Contextual analysis shows that complex crises and conflict have the highest access constraints, with violence, and socioeconomic crises being almost as high. On the other hand, natural hazards have significantly lower access scores under this pillar.

Three standout crises received the highest score of five out of five and showed a marked deterioration under the second pillar: Myanmar, South Sudan, and Sudan. These outcomes mainly resulted from the

gradual deterioration of the conflict in Myanmar and the military coup in Sudan. There was a slight improvement in the access of humanitarian responders to people in need in other countries. For example, conflict levels have significantly decreased in Afghanistan since the Taliban came into power. In Ethiopia, access to Tigray region became possible in early April following a humanitarian truce.

Over 70% of other monitored crises active during this period had relatively low access constraints under this dimension, scoring two out of five or lower.
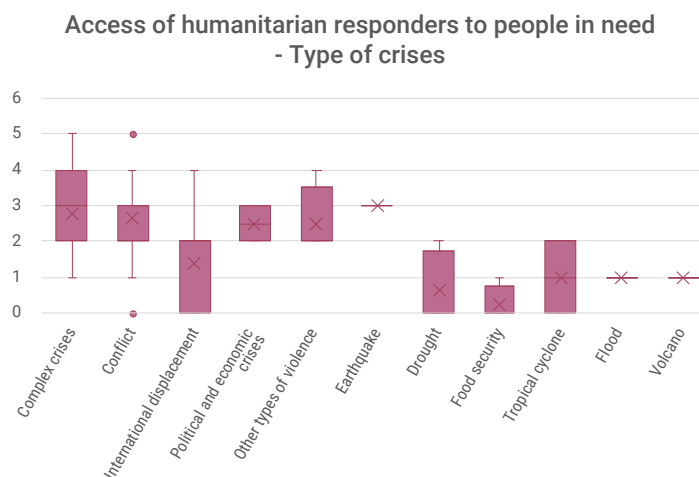
Access of humanitarian responders to people in need - Type of crises

Figure 3 - see footnote 3 (page 9)

Access of humanitarian responders to people in need - Regions

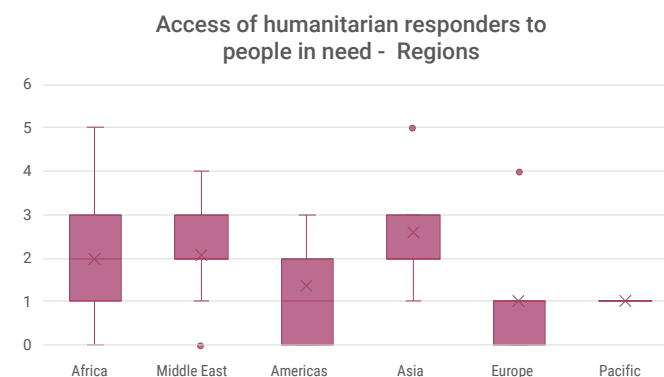*Figure 4 - see footnote 3 (page 9)*

IMPEDIMENTS TO ENTER THE COUNTRY (BUREAUCRATIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE)

This indicator refers to access constraints related to the procedures necessary to operate in a certain country, the registration process, the issuance of visas for foreign staff, and policies related to the import of relief items.

Crises in Asia show the highest access constraints compared to other regions regarding the presence of impediments to operating in the country. The situation can be an effect of the nature of these crises, which are mostly complex or conflict-related crises where politics and government policies reflect the government's suspicion of the purposes of foreign-funded international organisations. Such is the case in Afghanistan and Thailand. Humanitarian organisations in Afghanistan continue to face operational challenges related to transferring foreign funds into the country because central banks continue to follow low-risk policies in strict compliance with the sanctions against Afghanistan (OHCHR 25/04/2022; Devex 17/01/2022). In Thailand, the Government approved the non-profit organisation (NPO) bill in February 2021 (revised in January 2022), which gives it the power to impose restrictions on the type of humanitarian operations allowed in the country and highly control foreign funding (ICNL accessed 05/06/2022; ICNL 03/2022). Specifically, the bill allows the Government to unilaterally order the temporary or permanent shutdown of any NPO that conducts activities contradicting the bill, including those that "affect the government's security" and "relations between countries", "affect public order, or people's good morals, or cause divisions within society" (ICNL 03/2022; HRW 12/05/2022).

Crises driven by political and economic factors, such as in Nicaragua, or conflict, such as in Cameroon and Mozambique, show the highest access constraints related to bureaucratic and administrative restrictions compared to other types of crises. In March, authorities closed down 25 NPOs and four INGOs in Nicaragua for not complying with strict legal requirements on foreign funding and reporting. Since 2018, the Government has also terminated the activities of at least 136 NGOs perceived to oppose the presidential administration (FIDH 18/03/2022; SWI 31/03/2022). Cameroon has also seen rising challenges in the implementation of humanitarian operations since the second half of 2021. For example, there have been increasing delays in the deployment of international staff following new government procedures complicating visa issuance for them (OCHA 14/04/2022). Similarly, obtaining visas for international staff in Chad,

Ethiopia, Libya, and Nigeria continues to be challenging, and the process remains relatively lengthy (OCHA 15/03/2022 and OCHA 09/02/2022).

Bureaucratic and administrative access restrictions seem to have a minimal effect on the response in sudden-onset disasters, probably because of the absence of highly political components in non-conflict-affected contexts. Besides COVID-19 regulations and movement restrictions, there have been no major bureaucratic and administrative access restrictions reported during the response to sudden-onset natural crises, such as the volcanic eruption in Tonga in January or floods in Brazil between January–March. Crises driven by drought and food insecurity in countries such as Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, and Namibia also have low access restrictions related to impediments to entering the country since governments often welcome the international response to high food-related needs.

RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY (IMPEDIMENTS TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND/OR ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRICTIONS)

This indicator assesses where and how conditions imposed by a country or de facto authorities, including armed groups, limit the ability of humanitarian responders to reach the people in need of assistance.

Access constraints related to movement restrictions often result from the presence of disputed authorities within the same country. Humanitarians end up having to depend on the approval of different powers to be able to operate and respond in crisis-affected areas. In Yemen, for example, territorial control is divided between the Internationally Recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) and the de-facto authority (DFA) in the north of Yemen (also known as the Houthis). Movement restrictions in the form of the authorities' approval, denial, or delay of entry have long constrained humanitarian access, particularly into the Houthi-controlled areas. Some organisations have continued experiencing delays even after the adoption of the UN-led truce between these authorities in April 2022 (CFR 08/04/2022; OCHA 20/04/2022 and 12/05/2022).

Impediments to moving within a territory can also be administrative. Extra taxes and fees can hinder the movement of humanitarian relief items and goods across the country towards areas in need of humanitarian response. For instance, in Haiti, some gangs control the ports through

which fuel needed for humanitarian response is imported into the country. In August 2021, criminal gangs imposing quotas on humanitarian access in Port-au-Prince affected the humanitarian response to the earthquake that hit southern Haiti. These gangs also control areas where food aid is stored, preventing the delivery of supplies to people in need. The situation often delays and disrupts aid delivery as aid workers need to either negotiate with gang members or use longer routes to reach people in need (TNH 07/02/2022; The Guardian 22/10/2021). In CAR, increased administrative requirements for humanitarian organisations by national authorities delayed the implementation of humanitarian response activities throughout 2021. Interferences and restrictions from the authorities continue to affect humanitarian responders (OCHA 27/10/2021 and 07/06/2022).

Checkpoints can also constrain movement and humanitarian response. In South Sudan, armed forces and civil authorities set up and control over 300 checkpoints along major trade routes. Checkpoint taxes for a return journey between Juba and Bentiu easily costs over USD 3,000, making transport in South Sudan among the most expensive in the world. The system taxes subcontractors for humanitarian organisations at almost 50% of all South Sudanese checkpoints (DIIS/IPI 10/12/2021). During the reporting period, armed groups in Burkina Faso have also been blocking the Kongoussi Djibo route via Bourzanga, disrupting humanitarian aid delivery (OCHA 26/05/2022).

This indicator also assesses authorities suspending or not approving the access of humanitarians into areas of need. A clear example is in Syria, where humanitarians have not received governmental approval to access people in need of essential humanitarian aid in the southeastern Rukban camp for IDPs since 2019 (OCHA 10/05/2022; Al Jazeera 19/05/2022).

A similar form of access constraint is when authorities hold back humanitarian organisations even when they have the capacity and preparedness to respond to humanitarian needs. Such a case is evident in the DPRK, where the Government has yet to accept any COVID-19 vaccines since they became available in 2021, including through the UN in the form of allocated humanitarian aid for people in need (Reuters 10/02/2022; Al Jazeera 20/05/2022; UN 16/05/2022). Similarly, in Ethiopia, the movement of humanitarian convoys was not possible from mid-December 2021 until early April 2022; only airlifts of limited staff and cargo were able to access Mekele, Tigray's capital (WHO 14/02/2022; OCHA 29/04/2022 and 15/03/2022; BBC 07/04/2022).

INTERFERENCE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

Once an NGO or INGO receives permission to operate inside a country, some access constraints related to interference with the implementation of humanitarian activities might arise. These constraints manifest through the different conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on aid delivery, politics and humanitarian issues overlapping in the country, or incidents of aid diversion or confiscation.

Among the crisis types covered in this report, complex crises are among those that have the highest access constraints when it comes to interference with the implementation of humanitarian programmes inside a country. During the reporting period, humanitarian crises in Asia and Africa, such as the DPRK, Myanmar, and Sudan, have experienced the most impediments to the implementation of humanitarian activities.

In the DPRK, the Government imposes conditions on standard humanitarian modalities of response, such as monitoring and assessments, limiting and requiring them to be implemented in coordination with the Government and local authorities. The Government requires unilateral or multilateral permissions and exemptions for NGOs, preventing the timely delivery of aid to people in need (OHCHR 30/03/2021; UNDP 22/04/2020; CHL 04/2020). In Myanmar, authorities impose conditions on humanitarian operations, constraining humanitarian aid from reaching people in need. There have been numerous episodes of the junta and its security forces imposing travel restrictions on aid workers, obstructing aid convoys, and shutting down telecommunication services (HRW 12/12/2021; Insecurity Insight 24/05/2022). In Sudan, since the military coup in October 2021, humanitarian workers have been reporting that state authorities are increasingly imposing incentives and fees on NGOs, especially in Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Gedaref, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, and White Nile states. For example, they are requiring NGOs to pay civil servants to monitor humanitarian programmes (Insecurity Insight 24/05/2022; USAID 22/04/2022; OCHA 27/03/2022).

In Somalia, aid delivery in areas controlled by Al-Shabaab is restricted, particularly for INGOs. Following extensive negotiations, Al-Shabaab has allowed a few local NGOs to operate in these areas as long as they adhered to a set of rules, such as no use of technology like smartphones (The Guardian 15/04/2022). The layers of permission that aid organisations need to go through

act as a limiting factor to humanitarian aid delivery. As a result of insecurity in Mali, humanitarian organisations are sometimes subject to excessive control over their activities. There are also reported incidents of the diversion of aid and intimidation of humanitarian responders (OCHA 14/04/2022 and 07/04/2022). In South Sudan, NGOs experience excessive supervision from the Government. There were also reports of authorities harassing and intimidating humanitarian workers in Upper Nile state and Greater Lainya county (Central Equatoria state) in January (OCHA 25/03/2022).

Complex crises in other regions, although minor in number, also experience a similar type of constraint. In Yemen (Middle East), there were reports of the intimidation of aid workers, confiscation of humanitarian assets, and occupation of humanitarian premises in 2021. These cases continue to be seen in 2022. There have also been reports of authorities intervening in humanitarian projects' design, budgeting, and activities, such as awareness-raising sessions or protection programmes for displaced people (OCHA 20/04/2022).

VIOLENCE AGAINST HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL, FACILITIES, AND ASSETS

This indicator monitors security incidents affecting humanitarians, including killings, kidnappings, injuries, and arrests of and assaults on aid workers, as well as the looting of humanitarian assets or facilities. These types of incidents are not always independent of each other. They can occur in various locations, including office premises, warehouses, project sites, in custody or detention, and public locations; as a result of various motivations; and through various means, such as ambush, crossfire, the explosion of IEDs, mob violence, and raid, differing from context to context. Sometimes, aid workers are not targeted but are affected by violence in conflict zones. Both state and non-state groups could be perpetrators of these incidents.

Political and economic motivations are generally considered to drive these security incidents, although, in many such incidents, the perpetrators and motivations remain unknown. For security incidents occurring from 2016–2020 for which motives were identified, political or ideological and economic motivations were responsible for around 37% and 32% of the incidents, respectively. Historically, the most threatening environment for humanitarian workers has been places involved in armed conflicts. Most humanitarian worker casualties (including fatalities, serious injuries, and abductions) resulted from the attacks of non-state armed perpetrators

pursuing political, strategic, or ideological goals, usually operating in asymmetric conflict settings. Aid workers are also quite susceptible to security incidents in places where a combination of the dearth of economic opportunities and a lack of order exists. Such environments make aid operations attractive economic targets for criminals (AWSD accessed 05/06/2022).

Some countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia have experienced most of these security incidents in the first half of 2022. South Sudan, where intercommunal violence, political instability, natural disasters, and poor economic conditions drive the crisis, reported the highest number of such incidents, followed by Ukraine and CAR (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022; INSO accessed 12/05/2022; Aid in Danger accessed 27/04/2022; TNH 29/03/2022; OCHA 18/04/2022, 08/02/2022, 25/03/2022, 05/04/2022, and 21/04/2022; UNSG 27/12/2021; OCHA/UNRC/HC Sudan/WFP 29/12/2022; Dabanga 12/01/2022, 24/03/2022, and 07/03/2022; Reuters 06/02/2022; Insecurity Insight 22/02/2022; MSF 26/01/2022).

At least 30 aid workers were killed in the first half of 2022, less than what recorded in the same period last year (around 45 aid workers killed) (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022; INSO accessed 12/05/2022; Aid in Danger accessed 27/04/2022; OCHA 18/04/2022 and 08/02/2022; Dabanga 07/03/2022). The highest number of aid workers killed in the first half of 2022 was in South Sudan (ten), followed by Myanmar (six) (AWSD accessed 06/05/2022). In South Sudan, unknown perpetrators were responsible for most of the killings (OCHA 25/03/2022; AWSD accessed 15/05/2022). Four of the other fatalities occurred during episodes of intercommunal violence, including incidents of revenge killing between clans, crossfire, and intercommunal fighting (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022). After the February 2021 coup in Myanmar, there has been a marked deterioration in the working environment for aid organisations. Late the same month, the military junta carried out air strikes on an IDP camp in Kayah state and a town in Kayin state, resulting in the death of four and injuries of two aid workers (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022; The Telegraph 14/03/2022). Two more aid workers were killed, one in military custody and another during a military raid at a local NGO office (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022). The presence of landmines or explosive devices can also represent a risk for aid workers and result in fatalities. In March, a UN agency-contracted truck hit a landmine in the Ouham Pende prefecture in CAR, resulting in the death of at least one aid worker and injuring at least one other (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022; OCHA 19/05/2022). Shelling has been reported to lead to at least three deaths and one injury of humanitarian workers in Ukraine, namely in the cities of Ma-

riupol and Lysychansk (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022 and 05/06/2022; France 24 16/01/2022).

In Ethiopia, the number of arrests of humanitarian workers decreased compared to the second half of 2021, but detentions continue to happen in 2022 (DW 10/11/2021; AP 19/02/2022). Sudanese authorities also detained nine aid workers in Khartoum on 24 January 2022. They were released the following morning (MSF 26/01/2022).

During the reporting period and following the deterioration of the crisis, Ukraine recorded the highest number of kidnappings (at least 28). Mariupol city and its outskirts have been the hotbed for the kidnapping of aid workers in Ukraine, accounting for almost 90% of all cases (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022). In the past semester, the DRC has also experienced 11 kidnappings of aid workers, especially in its eastern region (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022).

There were around 50 aid workers injured and over 30 incidents of the looting of humanitarian assets recorded in the first half of 2022, compared to around 60 aid workers injured and over 10 incidents of looting recorded in the first half of 2021 (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022; INSO accessed 12/05/2022; Aid in Danger accessed 27/04/2022). South Sudan and CAR recorded the highest figures in the first semester of 2022, followed by Myanmar. South Sudan had 14 aid worker injuries and 18 looting incidents, while CAR had 11 and ten, respectively (AWSD accessed 15/05/2022; INSO accessed 12/05/2022; Aid in Danger accessed 27/04/2022; UNSG 27/12/2021; OCHA/UNRC/HC Sudan/WFP 29/12/2022; Dabanga 12/01/2022 and 24/03/2022; Reuters 06/02/2022; OCHA 25/03/2022, 05/04/2022, and OCHA 21/04/2022; HRW 04/03/2022).

Physical, environmental, and security constraints

This map illustrates the global scores in terms of the third pillar (physical, environmental, and security constraints)

Ranking

- ● Extreme constraints
- ● Very high access constraints
- ● High access constraints
- ○ Moderate access constraints
- ○ Low access constraints
- ○ No significant access constraints

PILLAR 3

This pillar collects information on the physical, environmental, and security constraints that restrict the provision of humanitarian assistance. ACAPS' methodology divides this pillar into indicators that track:

1. Insecurity and hostilities
   READ MORE

2. The presence of landmines, IEDs, UXO, and ERW
   READ MORE

3. Physical constraints in the environment, such as the status of infrastructure and seasonal impediment
   READ MORE

Date created: 01/07/2022

PILLAR 3
Physical, environmental, and security constraints

During the reporting period, these constraints continued to be present in all regions of the world, with the highest scores recorded in the Middle East and Asia and the lowest in Europe.

Data analysis shows that conflict and natural disasters are the types of crises that most commonly exhibit this set of constraints.

Physical, environmental and security constraints
- Type of crises
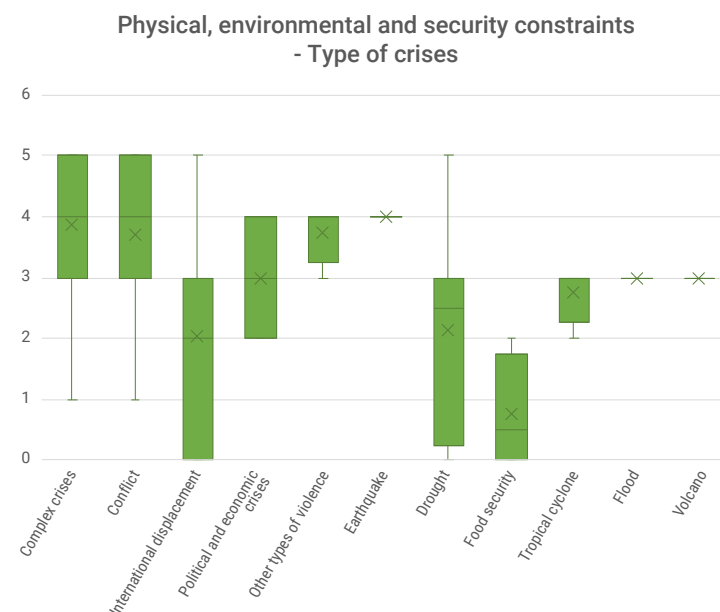
Figure 5 - see footnote 3 (page 9)

Physical, environmental and security constraints, Regions
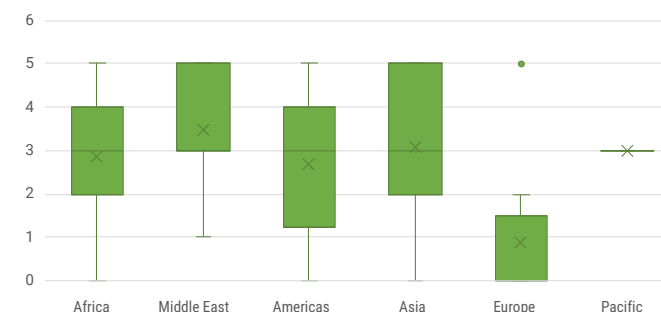
Figure 6- see footnote 3 (page 9)

In many crises in Asia, communal violence and frequent disruptions to basic infrastructure, often road infrastructure, linked to natural hazards mainly cause physical constraints (ACLED 23/02/2022; OCHA 31/12/2021). In most of the African countries with active humanitarian crises, constraints of this type mainly include armed group attacks against public infrastructure and contamination with landmines and explosive devices. CAR and the DRC have experienced a significant increase in contamination with explosives following the activity of armed groups in recent months (OCHA accessed 09/06/2022; Protection Cluster 11/01/2022; OCHA 24/12/2021). In Latin America and the Caribbean, violence, natural hazards, and poor logistical infrastructure mainly cause these constraints. Colombia and Haiti are the countries reporting the highest level of physical and environmental constraints in the region, given landmine contamination, armed clashes, poor road infrastructure, and frequent natural

hazards. In the Middle East, these types of constraints are mostly related to armed conflict and landmine contamination. Some logistical issues are related to road conditions, poor basic infrastructure, and shortages of consumables (as reported in Iran, Lebanon, and Palestine) (RFE/RL 14/04/2022; ECHO 10/05/2022; UNHCR 18/01/2022; OCHA accessed 20/06/2022; The New Arab 28/01/2022; Islamic Relief 24/01/2022).

European countries usually seem to be less prone to these types of constraints, but the current access situation in Ukraine is particularly constrained under this dimension. Heavy clashes, heavy contamination from explosive devices, and significant infrastructure damages are hampering humanitarian response in several parts of the country (NRC 31/05/2022; UNHCR 25/05/2022; ACAPS accessed 20/06/2022).

ONGOING INSECURITY OR HOSTILITIES AFFECTING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Under ACAPS' access framework, this indicator is often connected to other indicators, such as 'Restriction and obstruction of access (of people in need) to services and assistance', as it is strictly related to mobility restrictions and people fleeing away from services and assistance. Hostilities and insecurity also hamper humanitarian operations as they represent a risk to the safety and security of both humanitarian staff and the people affected.

In Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico, access constraints under this indicator are mainly related to the growing presence of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking, clashes between criminal groups, and confinements (El Universo 08/03/2022; UNICEF 23/03/2022; Chicago Tribune 15/04/2022; OCHA 23/02/2022; InSight Crime 07/01/2022). In West and Central Africa, the growing activity of armed groups, banditry, and community violence are the main constraints to people's movements. These constraints particularly apply in northeastern Nigeria, where civilians are exposed to attacks, killings, robberies, kidnappings, exploitation, extortion, and forced recruitment by Boko Haram and the Islamic State West Africa Province when they move out of the defensive perimeters of the towns (OCHA 09/02/2022).

In some countries in Asia affected by violence, community-based attacks, the proliferation of checkpoints, and abuses by armed forces restrict the movement of populations. In Papua province, Indonesia, people displaced by violence hide in remote areas such as forests for fear of violence and abuse by the state forces (OHCHR 01/03/2022; Project Multatuli 31/03/2022).

Violence also affects civilian infrastructure. Many different crises globally have seen attacks on civilian infrastructure. Attacks on public services mostly affect conflict and violence crises. In Ukraine, over 272 attacks against healthcare facilities were recorded between 24 February and 23 June (WHO accessed 23/06/2022). In Syria, air strikes and non-state armed group attacks often destroy schools and health centres (DW 15/02/2022). In Myanmar, air strikes, artillery fire, and arson attacks have damaged or destroyed health infrastructure, and armed forces have attacked and arrested health workers (Insecurity Insight 24/05/2022).

In Sudan, in a context of violent political demonstrations, security forces have repeatedly intruded upon hospitals in search of demonstrators, forcing medical staff and patients to flee (MSF 29/04/2022). In Honduras, criminal groups target schools and disrupt children's access to education. These groups use educational centres as 'safe houses' where they hide illicit drugs or weapons while threatening teachers, who are often forced to flee (UNHCR 24/01/2022).

Violence often influences the security policies and activities of humanitarian organisations, which sometimes suspend or relocate their activities. In crises in West, Central, and East Africa, for example, hostilities often cause interruptions in humanitarian activities. In North Kivu and Ituri provinces in the DRC, frequent attacks by armed groups against civilians and humanitarian workers often disrupt the implementation of humanitarian activities. In the Lake Chad basin, military operations against armed groups are one of the main reasons for the temporary interruption of humanitarian activities (UNSC 29/03/2022). In Sudan, the looting of several warehouses in late December 2021, particularly in the state of North Darfur, and the interruption of activities that followed deprived approximately 730,000 people of food assistance (UN 30/12/2021). In South Sudan, active armed hostilities and ambushes on humanitarian convoys have led to the relocation of humanitarian staff and suspension of humanitarian activities several times (OCHA 05/04/2022).

PRESENCE OF LANDMINES, IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IEDS), EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW), AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (UXOS

When it comes to contamination with landmines, IEDs, UXO, and ERW, during the reporting period, armed groups in CAR and the DRC have been increasingly using explosive devices. As a result, the increased presence of IEDs, UXO, and landmines has caused civilian casualties and damaged humanitarian equipment, especially when trucks hit mines. In western CAR, at least 30,000 people had been cut off from humanitarian aid as at 7 April as aid workers had to restrict their movement following the growing threat of these explosive devices (OCHA accessed 09/06/2022). In the DRC, armed groups previously using explosive devices against security forces only have started using them against civilians, particularly with remote-controlled devices, further reducing the movement of populations and humanitarian organisations (OCHA 27/12/2021; Protection Cluster 11/01/2022; MONUSCO 28/05/2022). In eastern Africa, contamination with anti-personnel and anti-tank mines resulting from protracted conflict activities limits access to basic services, livelihoods, and humanitarian aid in Sudan. Contamination also limits the access of displaced people to aid, particularly in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan (OCHA 02/12/2021; Protection Sector 31/01/2022). In Cameroon, there are reports

of armed groups increasingly using explosive devices, particularly in the Far North, Northwest, and Southwest regions. They target public places, such as universities, schools, and markets. The presence of explosive devices on the roads also influences and hampers the movement of humanitarian workers (OCHA 14/04/2022).

While contamination is tracked and confirmed in some countries, the exact extent is unknown in many other crises. In Libya, the presence of booby traps, IEDs, landmines, and ERW continues to constrain humanitarian access despite the end of large-scale hostilities. The extent of this contamination, which is unknown, represents a major risk, particularly for returnees (OCHA 06/12/2021; HRW 31/05/2022).

In Afghanistan, contamination by landmines, IEDs and ERW alongside roads and rural areas poses serious security risks to humanitarian workers and civilians and significantly affects livelihoods (OCHA 07/01/2022 and 26/04/2022). The risk to humanitarian workers often restricts humanitarian operations in some areas. In Syria, the ERW affect humanitarian access for people in need and diminish the possibility of development, affecting crops, limiting the use of spaces such as schools and hospitals, and restricting the use of roads (The Carter Center 03/2022; Arab News 03/04/2022; BNI 07/04/2022; AllAfrica 05/04/2022).

PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Constraints assessed under this indicator include any logistical impediment to humanitarian access caused by a number of different and at times related factors, including weather conditions; the state of basic infrastructure; the availability of goods, materials, or services necessary for the delivery of assistance and aid; and the geographic location of affected areas.

Rainy seasons normally have strong implications for humanitarian access, especially if associated with poor infrastructure. Natural hazards, such as floods, landslides, and torrential downpours, result from increased average rainfall, often preventing or limiting humanitarian organisations from accessing affected territories. Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia are the regions most affected between January–May 2022. The crises where access restrictions resulting from the rainy season were most frequently encountered were those related to natural disasters and complex crises.

Within Latin America and the Caribbean, Brazil and Colombia have been among the most affected countries in the past six months (PAHO 17/05/2022; ECHO 17/05/2022). In Brazil, Bahia, Minas Gerais, and Sao Paulo states have been experiencing heavy rains causing flooding and landslides since November 2021 (IFRC 13/04/2022). Heavy rains have made it difficult for humanitarian responders to reach the affected areas, delaying the delivery of humanitarian aid (France 24 19/02/2022). Other countries, such as Ecuador, Guatemala, and Peru, have also seen flooding deteriorate access levels (Government of Guatemala 27/04/2022; CNN 01/02/2022; Gobierno de Perú 04/02/2022).

In Africa, heavy rains and floods tend to affect Cameroon, affecting crops and livelihoods and damaging and destroying infrastructure. Poor road networks further affect mobility and humanitarian access (OCHA 14/04/2022). The past rainy and cyclone season (October–April) in Mozambique generated logistical access restrictions. Some roads leading to affected areas become impassable because of flooding and infrastructure damages (FEWS NET 01/06/2022; OCHA 21/02/2022 and 13/04/2022). Six tropical cyclones and storms during the cyclone season between mid-January to May heavily affected Madagascar. Floods and landslides damaged key roads, such as RN13 connecting southern Madagascar to the rest of the country (OCHA 24/02/2022 and 02/03/2022; Madagascar Tribune 09/05/2022).

Apart from seasonality, the severe disruption or bad condition of basic infrastructure can limit humanitarian access, leading to the delay or suspension of operations. All regions across the globe seem to have access constraints related to infrastructure disruption, especially Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Crises related to natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, and cyclones) and armed conflict have a higher incidence of severe infrastructure disruption.

In Asia, most of Afghanistan lacks road and communication infrastructure, limiting access to services. The presence of armed conflicts and the occurrence of natural disasters also lead to disruptions, making it difficult to plan and fund the improvement of infrastructure (OCHA 09/01/2021). The collapse of the Government and the victory of the Taliban regime have led to the suspension, cutting, and refinancing of funds intended to improve infrastructure, further limiting access (CSIS 23/02/2022). In Ethiopia, only the Semera-Abala-Mekele route remains viable for the movement of humanitarian supplies into Tigray (OCHA 07/05/2022). Some areas, such as Kilbati (Zone 2) in Afar, are hard to reach given their remoteness, with a number of IDPs not receiving assistance (OCHA 24/02/2022).

Restrictions on consumable goods, such as fuel or gas, also diminish the ability of organisations to move around the territory and affect the effectiveness of operations. Lack of essential items, including medicines, and equipment, also hamper the functioning of basic services. During the first half of 2022, high prices and declining imports have led to a high prevalence of the shortage of goods across the world. Some countries were already experiencing economic crises or shortages of essential items before 2020. Subsequent COVID-19 containment measures in several countries and the conflict in Ukraine following the Russian invasion saw a spike in prices and the disruption of supply chains as secondary effects on economies and international trade. In Africa, fuel has been particularly scarce in Burkina Faso, Burundi, CAR, Kenya, and Nigeria (OCHA 27/10/2021 and 04/03/2022). In Burundi, fuel shortages, particularly in Bubanza and Cibitoke provinces, have been affecting access to aid in the first six months of 2022 (The Star 20/04/2022; DW 02/03/2022; VOA 29/04/2022; ICG 04/2022).

In Asia, the DPRK suffers from the limited availability of food and medical supplements because of international sanctions and self-imposed economic isolation (UNGA 28/07/2021; AP News 13/05/2022).

In the Middle East, countries such as Iran, Lebanon, and Palestine also face shortages of goods, particularly medicines (OCHA accessed 20/06/2022; RFE/RL 14/04/2022; Qantara.de 25/05/2022).

Disruptions in telecommunication and internet connectivity also affect humanitarian operations. In drought-affected areas in Kenya, for example, internet cut-offs affect humanitarian organisations' assessment of people's needs (The Star 28/04/2022; ASAL Humanitarian Network 25/04/2022).

Finally, the geographic location of affected areas plays a big role in humanitarian access. Some areas are difficult to reach, compromising the capacity of responders to reach people in need. In Asia, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Thailand are among the countries with people in need in the most remote locations, hampering the reach of humanitarian assistance. In Myanmar, humanitarian access to Chin state is complex given its location in remote mountain ranges that cannot be reached by road (OCHA 20/12/2019; MIMU 03/09/2019). In Pakistan, constraints are mainly the result of topographical obstacles and vehicle weight limitations, which delay the transport of humanitarian aid. The National Highway Authority has set up 54 weighing stations to prevent

overcharging, imposing fines on those who exceed weight limits. On the stretch of the national highway between Dera Ghazi Khan and Fort Munro, there is a very dangerous mountainous section with rockslides and steep slopes (Logistics Cluster accessed 20/06/2022). In Thailand, many refugee camps are in isolated mountainous areas that are only accessible by unpaved roads. The difficulties delay and make humanitarian operations longer and more time-consuming (Burma Link accessed 20/06/2022; TBC accessed 20/06/2022).

In the Middle East, Yemen's landscape poses challenges for humanitarian responders given its large geographic spread. Governorates far from humanitarian hubs (for example, Al Mahrah, Shabwah, and areas of Hadramawt) are difficult to access given long travel times (OCHA 16/03/2022).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the countries with the greatest restrictions are Colombia, Haiti, Honduras, and Venezuela (Correo del Caroní 14/04/2022; EH 23/04/2022; IFAD accessed 20/06/2022). In Colombia, for example, 88.2% of roads are unpaved, making access to some remote regions more difficult. Municipalities in rural areas are the most affected, and people in need have difficulty accessing goods such as food and basic supplies (Universidad Nacional de Colombia 31/01/2022; EE 29/01/2022). Some of these remote regions, like Arauca and Chocó, have some of the highest numbers of people in need (EE 09/02/2022; Chocó 7 Días 01/06/2022).

In Africa, Somalia and Eritrea have access difficulties resulting from the remoteness of some areas not accessible by road. In southern and central Somalia, some roads are closed, and many rural areas are particularly remote because of a lack of road networks, making humanitarian operations dependent on costlier air transport (Logistics Cluster 03/03/2022; OCHA 20/04/2022). Eritrea has a shortage of roads to connect remote areas, meaning some communities can only be reached by foot, camel, or donkey (Eritrea Ministry of Information 28/11/2020; Migrants & Refugees Section accessed 13/05/2022; UNICEF 01/08/2019).

ANNEXES

SUB-INDICATORS CHECKLIST PER COUNTRY

Country	I1 – DENIAL OF EXISTENCE OF NEEDS			I2 – RESTRICTION AND OBSTRUCTION TO ACCESS SERVICES			I3 – IMPEDIMENTS TO ENTRY INTO THE COUNTRY				I4 – RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY					I5 – INTERFERENCE WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES			I6 – VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND ASSETS						I7 – ONGOING INSECURITY			I8 – PRESENCE OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVE DEVICES			I9 – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS			
	S1.1	S1.2	S1.3	S2.1	S2.2	S2.3	S3.1	S3.2	S3.3	S3.4	S4.1	S4.2	S4.3	S4.4	S4.5	S5.1	S5.2	S5.3	S6.1 – Killed	S6.2 – Kidnapped	S6.3 – Injured	S6.4 – Assaulted	S6.5 – Arrested	S6.6 – Lootings	S7.1	S7.2	S7.3	S8.1 – Contaminated area (CHA, SHA, cluster munitions - sqkm)	S8.2 – Other contaminated area (sqkm)	S8.3 – Casualties (classification)	S9.1	S9.2	S9.3	S9.4
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	x	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	0	0	0	0	0	No	Yes	No	1083	219	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Angola	No	No	No	No	x	No	Yes	x	x	No	No	x	x	No	No	x	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	87.09	4.01	2	No	No	No	No
Armenia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0.26	0	1	No	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	2.44	7	1	No	No	No	No
Burundi	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No
Burkina Faso	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	x	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	x	x	0	2	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	3	No	Yes	No	No
Bangladesh	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	0	0	7	x	0	x	No	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No
Brazil	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	x	No	No	No	No	No	x	x	x	x	x	x	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	No
CAR	No	No	No	Yes	x	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	1	0	11	3	0	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Chile	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	1	0	0	0	No	No	No	1021	0	0	Yes	No	No	No
Cameroon	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	5	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	2	Yes	x	No	No
DRC	No	No	No	Yes	x	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	1	11	1	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.99	0.35	2	Yes	Yes	x	No
Congo	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	x	x	x	No	No	x	Yes	No	No	x	No	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	No
Colombia	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	x	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	No	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	48.07	29	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Costa Rica	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Djibouti	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	No
Dominican Republic	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	x	x	x	x	x	x	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Algeria	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	2	No	No	No	No
Ecuador	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	x	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	1	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	0.04	0	0	Yes	No	No	No
Egypt	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	2680	0	2	No	No	No	No
Eritrea	x	x	Yes	Yes	x	x	x	x	x	Yes	No	x	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	33.42	0	0	No	x	Yes	Yes
Spain	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	No

Country	I1 - DENIAL OF EXISTENCE OF NEEDS			I2 - RESTRICTION AND OBSTRUCTION TO ACCESS SERVICES			I3 - IMPEDIMENTS TO ENTRY INTO THE COUNTRY				I4 - RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY					I5 - INTERFERENCE WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES			I6 - VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND ASSETS						I7 - ONGOING INSECURITY			I8 - PRESENCE OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVE DEVICES			I9 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS			
	S1.1	S1.2	S1.3	S2.1	S2.2	S2.3	S3.1	S3.2	S3.3	S3.4	S4.1	S4.2	S4.3	S4.4	S4.5	S5.1	S5.2	S5.3	S6.1	S6.2	S6.3	S6.4	S6.5	S6.6	S7.1	S7.2	S7.3	S8.1	S8.2	S8.3	S9.1	S9.2	S9.3	S9.4
Ethiopia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes		0	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Guatemala	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	x	No	No	x	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	Yes
Honduras	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	x	x	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Haiti	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	1	15	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hungary	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Indonesia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Yes	No	No	0	0	1	Yes	No	No	No
India	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	x	x	x	x	x	x	No	No	No	0	0	3	Yes	No	No	No
Iran	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	250	0	2	No	No	No	No
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No		0	3	No	Yes	No	No
Italy	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	1	No	No	No	No
Jordan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	4.35	0	0	No	No	No	No
Kenya	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	1	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	0	0	1	No	No	Yes	No
Lebanon	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	27.66	13.3	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Libya	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	0	0	2	No	No	No	Yes
Lesotho	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Morocco	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	1	No	No	No	No
Moldova	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Madagascar	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mexico	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Mali	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	x	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	3	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	x	0	0	4	No	Yes	No	No
Myanmar	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	x	6	0	7	x	1	x	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	x	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	x	Yes	No	No	0	0	1	0	0	0	No	Yes	No	0	0	1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mauritania	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	40.71	3.37	1	No	No	No	No
Malawi	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Malaysia	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Namibia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	1	No	No	No	No
Niger	No	No	No	Yes	x	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	x	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.178	0	2	No	No	x	No
Nigeria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	4	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	4	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	x	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1	3	1	0	0	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No

Column legend:

I1 - DENIAL OF EXISTENCE OF NEEDS
- S1.1 - Public statements denying needs of people in need
- S1.2 - Discrepancy between humanitarian needs and public statements
- S1.3 - Denial of entitlement to assistance to certain groups or areas

I2 - RESTRICTION AND OBSTRUCTION TO ACCESS SERVICES
- S2.1 - Physical obstruction to access to services (besieged areas, restrictions to travel, etc.)
- S2.2 - Burocratic and administrative requirements to access assistance (specific document required to access services)
- S2.3 - Forced displacement of people in need away from services

I3 - IMPEDIMENTS TO ENTRY INTO THE COUNTRY
- S3.1 - Complex, costly, time consuming registration process
- S3.2 - Agencies' registration approval denied, randomly assigned
- S3.3 - Constraints on import of relief items, equipment, visa and permit for staff
- S3.4 - Aid agencies systematically not allowed to operate

I4 - RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY
- S4.1 - Country not entirely controlled by the same authority
- S4.2 - Administrative impediments: taxes, fines or quotas on passage of goods or people to reach people in need
- S4.3 - Presence of checkpoints towards or in the affected areas
- S4.4 - Closure of crossing to the affected areas
- S4.5 - Agencies on hold despite being ready

I5 - INTERFERENCE WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES
- S5.1 - Conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on delivery of aid
- S5.2 - Politics and humanitarian issues overlapping in the country
- S5.3 - Aid diversion or confiscated

I6 - VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND ASSETS
- S6.1 - Killed
- S6.2 - Kidnapped
- S6.3 - Injured
- S6.4 - Assaulted
- S6.5 - Arrested
- S6.6 - Lootings

I7 - ONGOING INSECURITY
- S7.1 - Ongoing violence inhibits the affected population from moving freely and safely to the where humanitarian assistance is available
- S7.2 - Public services, such as hospitals, schools and other civilian facilities are targeted or attacked
- S7.3 - Ongoing violence leads to the relocation of humanitarian staff, and/or humanitarian activities are (temporary or permanently) suspended

I8 - PRESENCE OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVE DEVICES
- S8.1 - Contaminated area (CHA, SHA, cluster munitions - sqkm)
- S8.2 - Other contaminated area (sqkm)
- S8.3 - Casualties (classification)

I9 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS
- S9.1 - Rainy season (snow, monsoon, seasonal impediments)
- S9.2 - Severe disruption of infrastructures
- S9.3 - Logistical constraints consumable goods (i.e. scarcity of fuel)
- S9.4 - Logistical constraints infrastructures (remote locations in need, difficulties to travel)

Country	I1 - DENIAL OF EXISTENCE OF NEEDS			I2 - RESTRICTION AND OBSTRUCTION TO ACCESS SERVICES			I3 - IMPEDIMENTS TO ENTRY INTO THE COUNTRY				I4 - RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY					I5 - INTERFERENCE WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES			I6 - VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND ASSETS						I7 - ONGOING INSECURITY			I8 - PRESENCE OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVE DEVICES			I9 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS			
	S1.1	S1.2	S1.3	S2.1	S2.2	S2.3	S3.1	S3.2	S3.3	S3.4	S4.1	S4.2	S4.3	S4.4	S4.5	S5.1	S5.2	S5.3	S6.1 Killed	S6.2 Kidnapped	S6.3 Injured	S6.4 Assaulted	S6.5 Arrested	S6.6 Lootings	S7.1	S7.2	S7.3	S8.1	S8.2	S8.3	S9.1	S9.2	S9.3	S9.4
Pakistan	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	0	0	3	No	No	No	Yes
Panama	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	x	x	x	x	x	x	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Peru	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	1	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0.36	0	No	No	No	No
Philippines	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	x	x	x	x	x	x	No	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	No
Poland	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	x	No	No	No	No
DPRK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	No	No	No	0	0	x	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Palestine	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	0.4	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Rwanda	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	x	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Sudan	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	x	x	x	9	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	6.71	10.87	2	No	Yes	No	Yes
Senegal	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0.28	0.02	1	No	No	x	No
El Salvador	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	x	No	No	x	No	No	0	0	2	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	No
Somalia	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	x	x	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	0	2	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	6.09	0.01	2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
South Sudan	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	0	14	1	8	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	5.34	78.83	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Eswatini	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Syria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	1	0	2	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chad	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	121.96	0	2	No	Yes	No	Yes
Thailand	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	391.38	0	1	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tonga	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Tunisia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	2	No	No	No	No
Turkey	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	150.42	0	2	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tanzania	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Uganda	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	No	No	No	No
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3	28	1	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	21000	0	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Venezuela	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	x	0	Yes	x	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yemen	x	x	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	x	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	8	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zambia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Column legend:

- **I1 - DENIAL OF EXISTENCE OF NEEDS** — S1.1 - Public statements denying needs of people in need; S1.2 - Discrepancy between humanitarian needs and public statements; S1.3 - Denial of entitlement to assistance to certain groups or areas
- **I2 - RESTRICTION AND OBSTRUCTION TO ACCESS SERVICES** — S2.1 - Physical obstruction to access to services (besieged areas, restrictions to travel, etc.); S2.2 - Burocratic and administrative requirements to access assistance (specific document required to access services); S2.3 - Forced displacement of people in need away from services
- **I3 - IMPEDIMENTS TO ENTRY INTO THE COUNTRY** — S3.1 - Complex, costly, time consuming registration process; S3.2 - Agencies' registration approval denied, randomly assigned; S3.3 - Constraints on import of relief items, equipment, visa and permit for staff; S3.4 - Aid agencies systematically not allowed to operate
- **I4 - RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY** — S4.1 - Country not entirely controlled by the same authority; S4.2 - Administrative impediments: taxes, fines or quotas on passage of goods or people to reach people in need; S4.3 - Presence of checkpoints towards or in the affected areas; S4.4 - Closure of crossing to the affected areas; S4.5 - Agencies on hold despite being ready
- **I5 - INTERFERENCE WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES** — S5.1 - Conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on delivery of aid; S5.2 - Politics and humanitarian issues overlapping in the country; S5.3 - Aid diversion or confiscated
- **I6 - VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONNEL, FACILITIES AND ASSETS** — S6.1 - Killed; S6.2 - Kidnapped; S6.3 - Injured; S6.4 - Assaulted; S6.5 - Arrested; S6.6 - Lootings
- **I7 - ONGOING INSECURITY** — S7.1 - Ongoing violence inhibits the affected population from moving freely and safely to the where humanitarian assistance is available; S7.2 - Public services, such as hospitals, schools and other civilian facilities are targeted or attacked; S7.3 - Ongoing violence leads to the relocation of humanitarian staff, and/or humanitarian activities are (temporary or permanently) suspended
- **I8 - PRESENCE OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVE DEVICES** — S8.1 - Contaminated area (CHA, SHA, cluster munitions - sqkm); S8.2 - Other contaminated area (sqkm); S8.3 - Casualties (classification)
- **I9 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS** — S9.1 - Rainy season (snow, monsoon, seasonal impediments); S9.2 - Severe disruption of infrastructures; S9.3 - Logistical constraints consumable goods (i.e. scarcity of fuel); S9.4 - Logistical constraints infrastructures (remote locations in need, difficulties to travel)

ANNEXES

COUNTRIES PER REGION (CATEGORISATION FOLLOWED IN THE REPORT)

Country	Region
Algeria	Africa
Angola	Africa
Burkina Faso	Africa
Burundi	Africa
Cameroon	Africa
CAR	Africa
Chad	Africa
Congo	Africa
Djibouti	Africa
DRC	Africa
Egypt	Africa
Eritrea	Africa
Eswatini	Africa
Ethiopia	Africa
Kenya	Africa
Lesotho	Africa
Libya	Africa
Madagascar	Africa
Malawi	Africa
Mali	Africa
Mauritania	Africa
Morocco	Africa
Mozambique	Africa
Namibia	Africa

Niger	Africa
Nigeria	Africa
Rwanda	Africa
Senegal	Africa
Somalia	Africa
South Sudan	Africa
Sudan	Africa
Tanzania	Africa
Tunisia	Africa
Uganda	Africa
Zambia	Africa
Zimbabwe	Africa
Brazil	Americas
Chile	Americas
Colombia	Americas
Costa Rica	Americas
Dominican Republic	Americas
Ecuador	Americas
El Salvador	Americas
Guatemala	Americas
Haiti	Americas
Honduras	Americas
Mexico	Americas
Nicaragua	Americas
Panama	Americas

Peru	Americas
Trinidad and Tobago	Americas
Venezuela	Americas
Afghanistan	Asia
Bangladesh	Asia
DPRK	Asia
India	Asia
Indonesia	Asia
Malaysia	Asia
Myanmar	Asia
Pakistan	Asia
Philippines	Asia
Thailand	Asia
Greece	Europe
Hungary	Europe
Italy	Europe
Moldova	Europe
Poland	Europe
Romania	Europe
Slovakia	Europe
Spain	Europe
Ukraine	Europe
Armenia	Middle east
Azerbaijan	Middle east
Iran	Middle east

Iraq	Middle east
Jordan	Middle east
Lebanon	Middle east
Palestine	Middle east
Syria	Middle east
Turkey	Middle east
Yemen	Middle east
Tonga	Pacific

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