Our methodology uses 9 indicators, grouped under 3 categories:
- Access of humanitarian actors to affected population
- Access of people in need to humanitarian aid
- Security and physical constraints

Each category is measured through proxy indicators, such as violence against personnel, denial of needs, or active hostilities.

Data is collected at the country level and may therefore not show disparities between sub-regions.

Find more detailed information on www.acaps.org/methodology
### Humanitarian Access Overview

**August 2017**

#### High access constraints

**Afghanistan**  
Humanitarian access is heavily restricted due to the ongoing conflict and IEDs significantly hinder populations accessing vital services such as health.

**Burundi**  
The government heavily restricts access through regulations requiring authorization for any NGO. Criminality and insecurity impact access particularly in Bujumbura.

**CAR**  
Widespread insecurity due to continued fighting and frequent attacks on humanitarians, poor road infrastructure and years of low funding are severely constraining access.

**DRC**  
Widespread insecurity and the kidnapping of humanitarians prevent assistance from being provided to people in need.

**Eritrea**  
Access is almost impossible, only a few UN agencies operate in the country with limited mobility due to constraints set by Eritrean authorities.

**Ethiopia**  
INGOs are often denied access to certain areas. Restrictions on movement is limiting access to aid. Insecurity in Somali and Oromia borders severely constrained aid delivery.

**Iraq**  
Ongoing conflict in IS held areas severely restricts humanitarian access. In recently liberated areas, UXO and mines are a significant hindrance to both accessing the population and the populations access to critical services.

**Libya**  
Most of southern and eastern Libya is either inaccessible or hard to reach. Most humanitarian agencies have been operating from Tunisia since 2014.

**Myanmar**  
Rohingya populations are inaccessible in Rakhine state and their movement is severely restricted. Access to areas not controlled by the government is completely restricted. Insecurity and violence have restricted access of humanitarians to affected populations.

**Nigeria**  
The ongoing conflict in northeast Nigeria is severely restricting humanitarian relief efforts as access to LGAs is mostly limited to major populations centres.

**North Korea**  
Heavily restricted population movement and severely constrained access to the population for humanitarian organization.

**Pakistan**  
Aid agencies struggle to deliver assistance because they lack government permission to operate in sensitive areas of the country, where needs are assumed to be highest. It poses restrictions also in the conduction of assessments.

**Palestine**  
Access is severely limited by physical and administrative restrictions on access and access of NGOs, restrictions of delivery of materials, limits on the implementation of projects and demolitions of donor-funded structures.

**Somalia**  
Ongoing violence by extremist armed groups and clan wars, restriction of movement, and administrative impediments severely limit humanitarian operations in most regions.

**South Sudan**  
Ongoing violence, armed groups’ restriction of movement, and administrative impediments severely limit humanitarian operations, in addition to the rainy season.

**Syria**  
Humanitarian access to populations affected by the conflict continues to be severely restricted by insecurity, as well as by physical and bureaucratic constraints. Violence against humanitarian workers has killed almost 1,000 since the beginning of the conflict.

**Ukraine**  
Ad-hoc modalities imposed by the de facto authorities in non-government controlled areas in the east heavily restricted the delivery of humanitarian assistance. People living in the demilitarised area lack continued access to assistance.

**Yemen**  
The ongoing blockade by the Saudi-led coalition on al Hudaydah port, restricted air, land and sea travels, in addition to insecurity and movement restrictions of humanitarians, all severely restrict access.

#### Moderate access constraints

**Cameroon**  
Humanitarian access remains difficult in the Far North due to insecurity and the presence of ERWs.

**Colombia**  
Restrictions of movement where armed groups operate particularly limits affected population’s access to services.

**Jordan**  
Northern border closed to refugees, government control of NGO activities and restricted movement on Syrian refugees restrict access to/from affected population.

**Kenya**  
Humanitarian access is limited due to communal violence in parts of the North-North East and sporadic attacks by Al shabaab in the East.

**Lebanon**  
The undocumented status of many Syrian refugees restricts their movement and limits their access to services. Active conflict in some areas along the Syrian border hinders humanitarians to provide aid.

**Mali**  
Insecurity restricts humanitarian operations in northern and central regions, as well as a motorcycle ban in central regions which limits access to remote areas.

**Niger**  
In some parts of the Diffa region, humanitarian access is constrained due to the persisting threat of Boko Haram. Access behind Diffa town requires a military escort. In some parts of Tillaberi and Tahoua departments, humanitarian access is also constrained due to insecurity and the presence of Islamic armed groups.

#### Low access constraints

**Azerbaijan**  
Continued active hostilities and the presence of UXO and mines limits humanitarian access.

**Bangladesh**  
Violence against humanitarian workers has been reported in recent years. The government restricts access to the Rohingya refugee population in Cox’s Bazar.

**Chad**  
Around Lake Chad islands, humanitarian access remains difficult due to Boko Haram attacks.

**Guatemala, Honduras & El Salvador**  
Gang activity limits humanitarian operations in the Northern Triangle. Fear of reappraisals hampers the identification of people in need.

**Philippines**  
On Mindanao island, due to insecurity access to some areas is limited, compounded to physical constraints.

**Saudi Arabia**  
Border area with Yemen often affected by hostilities and some NGOs not allowed to operate within the country.

**Venezuela**  
Administrative impediments and denial of needs by the government severely restrict humanitarian operations.

**Western Sahara**  
Restricted movement of the population and a heavily mined areas left over from the war in the 1970s.

**Zimbabwe**  
Government regulations and denial of needs affect humanitarian operations.