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, denials 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

**March 2018**

### High access constraints

#### Afghanistan
- Humanitarian access is heavily restricted due to the ongoing conflict and IEDs significantly hinder populations’ access to essential services. Aid workers and health facilities have been attacked multiple times in the last six months.
- **Access constraint:** Impediments to entry
- **Access constraint:** Restriction of movement
- **Access constraint:** Interference with activities
- **Access constraint:** Violence against personnel
- **Access change:** No change

#### Eritrea
- Only a limited number of UN agencies operate in the country. Their mobility and access is restricted by Eritrean authorities. Information gaps on humanitarian needs are prevalent, largely due to access constraints.
- **Access change:** No change

#### Libya
- Most of southern and eastern Libya remain either inaccessible or hard to reach, due to physical constraints and insecurity. The situation deteriorated in 2017 and early 2018, when direct attacks against UNSMIL and abductions of humanitarian workers were reported. Humanitarian access continues to be particularly constrained in besieged Derna, where population movement is restricted, and aid organisations face administrative barriers. Most humanitarian agencies have been operating from Tunisia since 2014.
- **Access change:** Deterioration

### Methodology:
Our methodology groups 9 indicators under 3 dimensions:

1. **Access of humanitarian actors to affected population** comprised of 4 indicators:
   - Impediments to entry
   - Restriction of movement
   - Interference with activities
   - Violence against personnel

2. **Access of people in need to humanitarian aid** comprised of 2 indicators:
   - Denial of needs
   - Restriction of population’s access to aid

3. **Security and physical constraints** comprised of 3 indicators:
   - Active hostilities
   - UXO and mines
   - Physical constraints

### Countries

- **Libya**
  - **Access change:** Deterioration

- **Eritrea**
  - **Access change:** No change

- **Afghanistan**
  - **Access change:** No change

- **CAR**
  - **Access change:** No change

- **DRC**
  - **Access change:** No change

- **DPRK**
  - **Access change:** No change

- **Iraq**
  - **Access change:** No change

- **Myanmar**
  - **Access change:** Deterioration

- **Nigeria**
  - **Access change:** No change

### Notes:

- Countries where access has deteriorated (ăr) have seen an increase in the number of access indicators marked, compared to August 2017, when the last ACAPS humanitarian access map was published.

- Countries where access has improved (ļ) have seen a decrease in the number of access indicators marked.

- Countries where the overall number of indicators remains constant do not change their position in our ranking (→), although the different individual access indicators may have fluctuated during that period.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Access Constraints</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Deterioration</td>
<td>Aid agencies struggle to deliver assistance because they lack government permission to operate in areas where humanitarian needs are high. In the second half of 2017 over 20 INGOs had their permissions revoked, indicating a deteriorating operating environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Physical and administrative restrictions limit access and movement of NGOs. Delivery of materials is restricted, particularly in Gaza. Aid projects face limitations and interference; some have been demolished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Ongoing violence by armed groups and inter-clan conflict, restriction of movement, and administrative impediments severely limit humanitarian operations in most regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Ongoing violence, restriction of movement, and administrative impediments severely limit humanitarian operations, in addition to the rainy season. Frequent attacks against aid workers continued in 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>SPLM-N controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile are inaccessible. Access in Darfur has slightly improved in 2017, but volatile security situation continues to hamper humanitarian assistance, particularly in North Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile. Access can also be hindered during rainy season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Humanitarian access to populations affected by the conflict continues to be severely restricted by insecurity, as well as by physical and bureaucratic constraints. 2.9 million people live in besieged and hard-to-reach areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Ongoing conflict limits access. Humanitarian operations in non-government controlled areas are strictly limited. In recent months the government has introduced additional controls on movements across the contact line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Restricted sea, air, land supply lines, ongoing fighting and movement restrictions for humanitarian actors, severely limit access to affected populations. In the last six months, access through key ports has been variable, with the blockade on Hodeidah port enforced then temporarily lifted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Information on humanitarian access in Burundi is limited. Some UN agencies and NGOs operate in the country but a strict law from 2016 tightened authorisation requirements and administrative fees on NGOs, which makes access more challenging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Humanitarian access remains difficult in the Far North due to insecurity and the presence of ERWs. Curfews, check-points and violence constrain access in the Anglophone regions where the security situation has worsened over the past six months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Conflict and mobility restrictions imposed by armed groups affect populations’ access to services and humanitarian assistance. The presence of mines poses an additional constraint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Movement restrictions affect refugees in Jordan. The border with Syria remains tightly controlled, and access to vulnerable populations at the Berm remains limited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>Humanitarian access is limited due to insecurity. Inter-communal violence and sporadic attacks by Al Shabaab are among the main sources of insecurity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>The undocumented status of many Syrian refugees restricts their movement and limits their access to services, including health and education. Recurrent clashes in the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain El Hilweh hinders humanitarian aid provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Deterioration</td>
<td>Insecurity, the presence of ERW and IEDs, and targeted attacks on humanitarians and UN peacekeepers restrict operations in northern and central regions. 133 incidents including carjackings, robberies and aggression of aid workers were reported in 2017, more than double the previous year. Violence has been increasing, and a ban on vehicles in Mopti, Timbuktu, and Segou regions has been recently renewed, further limiting access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>In some parts of the Diffa region, humanitarian access is constrained due to the persisting threat of Boko Haram, and most movement requires a military escort. In some parts of Tillaberi and Tahoua departments, insecurity constraints humanitarian access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Moderate access constraints

**Turkey**

International, national, and local NGOs have been denied access to areas of southeastern Turkey where conflict between the government and PKK is ongoing. The state of emergency, ongoing since 2016, remains in force. International NGOs responding to the Syrian refugee crisis remained concerned about expulsion, after the government closed down some major operations earlier in 2017.

### Low access constraints

**Azerbaijan**

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

**Bangladesh**

Physical access is a challenge in dense Rohingya settlements in Cox’s Bazar, where poor infrastructure constrains aid delivery. Movement outside of the camps is limited, while within the camps, movement of women and girls is restricted due to protection concerns. Some 5,000 Rohingya are trapped in “no man’s land” near the border unable to enter Bangladesh nor return home.

**Chad**

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

**El Salvador, Guatemala & Honduras**

High levels of violence and gang activity limit humanitarian operations in the Northern Triangle.

**Philippines**

Insecurity on Mindanao island means access to some areas is limited, compounded by physical constraints.

**Republic of Congo**

Despite the end of hostilities in Pool department following the 23 December ceasefire, access remains difficult.

**Venezuela**

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

**Western Sahara**

Restricted movement of the population, interference of the Separist Polisario Front in aid delivery, and heavily mined areas from past conflict limit humanitarian access.

**Philippines**

Insecurity on Mindanao island means access to some areas is limited, compounded by physical constraints.