In July 2017, 136 access incidents were reported by the humanitarian community in South Sudan. Out of these, 49 involved violence against personnel and assets, once again illustrating the increasingly dangerous and risky environment in which humanitarians are operating.

In a continuing trend from June, letters threatening violence against aid workers from different ethnicities continued to surface in Bor (Jonglei), Torit (Eastern Equatoria) and Mankien (Unity). Following inter-communal clashes in Bentiu Protection of Civilians site, ethnic tensions were heightened resulting in similar threats against aid workers and disrupted delivery of humanitarian services.

Looting spiked in July, with 15 incidents reported across the country. Of particular concern were the six major incidents in which warehouses and trucks in transit were looted, leading to the loss of 670 metric tons of food aid in Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Upper Nile and Warrap.

Humanitarian actors also continued to experience access denials by both government and non-state armed actors. In particular, a long standing denial by non-state armed forces to access civilians in Kupera and Mukaya (Yei County) remained a key concern. Continued access denials by government security forces to areas outside of Tort (Eastern Equatoria), Kajo-Keji (Central Equatoria) and Baggari (Western Bahr el Ghazal) were also reported.

Active conflict continued to severely hamper the delivery of humanitarian programmes. An offensive by government forces in Longuchuk (Western Equatoria) and倾向 (Upper Nile) forced humanitarians to flee the areas, while growing insecurity also forced relocation of 25 aid workers from Pagak. As a result, at least 10 outpatient therapeutic feeding sites suspended operations in Longuchuk County and 20 workers from Pagak. As a result, at least 10 outpatient therapeutic feeding sites suspended operations in Longuchuk County and 20

The increase in access incidents reported in July is attributable not only to greater occurrence of access impediments, but also more vigilant reporting by partners.

### Key access figures
- 8 denial and/or delay of passage
- 13 cases of illegal taxation/bribery
- >57 staff withdrawn through 6 incidents
- 15 looting incidents

### Access constraints Types
- Restriction of movement
- Violence against personnel
- Violence against assets
- Active hostilities
- Bureaucratic/Administrative Impediment
- Operational interference
- No data

### Reported access incidents (January 2016 - July 2017)
- 136 incidents reported in July 2017
- 36% of the incidents involved violence against humanitarian personnel, assets or civilian infrastructure

### Access constraint
- Restriction on movement
- Active hostilities with direct impact on humanitarian action

### Attributed to
- 33% State security forces
- 24% National and Sub-national Government
- 22% Non-state armed actors
- 11% Criminal/unknown
- 9% Civilians - 9%