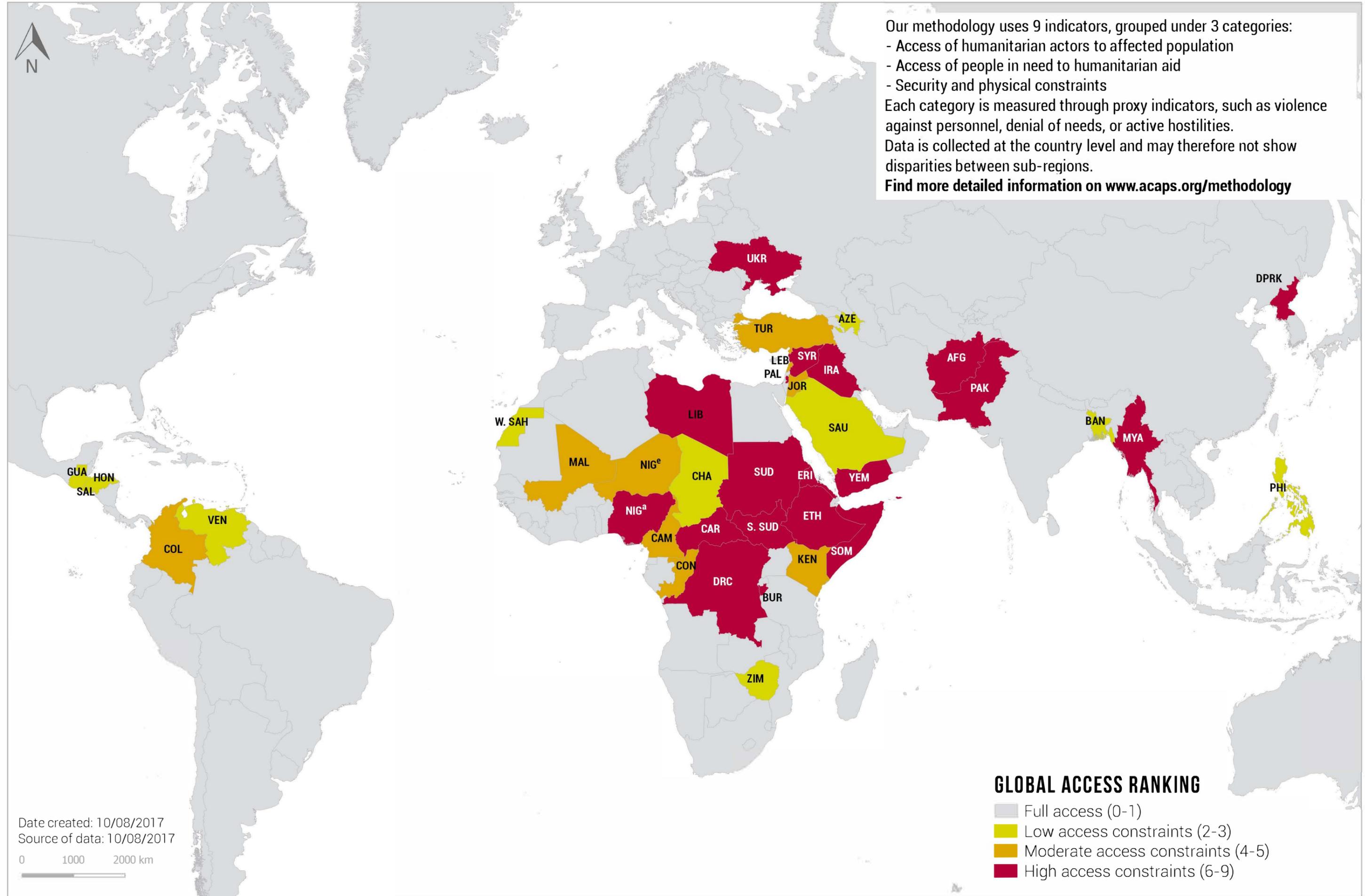


Our methodology uses 9 indicators, grouped under 3 categories:

- 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



Date created: 10/08/2017
Source of data: 10/08/2017

0 1000 2000 km

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.

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 movement 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.

Sudan

SPLM-N controlled areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile are inaccessible. Access in Darfur is heavily restricted. Many INGOs were expelled in 2009 and are since then very careful. Access can also be hindered during 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 beyond 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 Islamist/armed groups.

Republic of Congo

Due to insecurity and ongoing military operations, access is severely constrained in 8 of the 13 districts of the Pool region.

Turkey

Administrative constraints on top of on-going crackdown on NGOs restrict assistance. IDPs in south east are not assisted.

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 1975s.

Zimbabwe

Government regulations and denial of needs affect humanitarian operations.