Table 1 Humanitarian Access Constraints

Humanitarian Access Constraints	Description	Reason
Restriction of movement of organizations, personnel, or goods within the affected country.	Impediments to freedom of movement as experienced by in-country humanitarian partners in order to reach affected people and transport essential relief. These could include either **physical restrictions** (such as security checkpoints) or **administrative restrictions** (e.g. restricted travel or project permits, arbitrary or illegal taxation, etc.)	Physical restrictions: • Checkpoints difficulties • Demands for search of personnel and vehicles Administrative restrictions: • Delays/denials of travel permits • Delays/denials of project permits • Cancellation/Postponement of field visit/work-related travel • Illegal taxation
Military operations and ongoing hostilities impeding humanitarian operations.	Implications of **military activities** by parties to the conflict and other weapon bearers for the movement of people and goods. Absence of arrangements to facilitate the passage of emergency relief supplies during active hostilities.	• Withdrawal of personnel • Suspension of humanitarian activities • Delays in missions directly due to conflict activities. • Delays as result of damage to infrastructure (Note: ==it is acceptable to overlap with difficulty assessment of 'physical environment' below.==)
Violence against humanitarian personnel, assets and facilities.	Politically or economically **motivated violence as well as exposure to incidental violence** directly affecting humanitarian personnel, equipment and facilities. This may include threats of violence, coercion, theft or looting of aid supplies.	• Attacks against humanitarian workers • Threats against humanitarian workers • Theft or looting of humanitarian assets (vehicles, relief items, etc.) • Arbitrary arrest or detention of staff
Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities.	Direct **interference (usually by political or military actors) with humanitarian activities during or after their implementation.**	• Interference or attempted interference into beneficiary selection • Interference or disruption of humanitarian activity during implementation

	This may include pressure to work in specific geographic area or insistence to link humanitarian assistance to a specific political or military agenda.	• Interference into other operational modalities (transport, distribution, etc.) • Post-distribution looting of relief items
Presence of mines and unexploded ordinances.	**Mines, improvised explosive devices, cluster munitions and other unexploded ordinance** inhibiting the movement of equipment, goods and personnel or otherwise impeding humanitarian activities.	• Perception of problem related of mines/ERWs within the district (this would include suspected presence, reported but not demarcated, demarcated area, defined hazardous area, cleared area)
Physical environment.	Obstacles related to terrain, climate and lack of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and airstrips.	Estimate the difficult of reaching destination, based on the following: • State of physical infrastructure, including roads and bridges ==(could overlap with damage to infrastructure by armed conflict)== • Climatic or other event temporarily affecting infrastructure • General terrain, and/or physical remoteness of the location
Restrictions on, or obstruction of, conflict affected people's access to services and assistance.	All events and practices which **interfere with the ability of conflict-affected populations** to access assistance and services. These may include forced population movement as well as physical or administrative restrictions that prevent affected people (or specific individuals or groups) to access services and assistance	• Forced movement of population away from location of assistance • Denial of population movement to location of assistance • Restriction on population movement • Involuntary return to country of origin • Prevention of use of services/assistance