**OVERVIEW**

Thirty-five humanitarian access incidents were reported in January. Nearly a quarter (23 per cent) involved violence against humanitarian personnel and assets. This represents a reduction in violent incidents as compared to the 2018 monthly average of 52 per cent. Bureaucratic impediments, on the other hand, nearly tripled from the 2018 monthly average of 12 per cent. They accounted for a third (31 per cent) of all incidents in January and included substantial delays and blockages related to importation, fees at check-points and staff taxation. State civilian authorities and criminals or unknown perpetrators were responsible for half of all access incidents. Eleven incidents (31 per cent) were significant in severity, including the detention and relocation of staff, commandeering of vehicles and convoy blockages.

**IMPACT**

The security situation in Ulang, Upper Nile, resulted in the relocation of 38 humanitarian staff from the area and minor disruptions to programmes. Non-state authorities in Jikmir, Upper Nile, claimed there were new exit clearances required from the security officials. This resulted in one aid worker being arbitrarily detained by the non-state authorities and held in a pit in the ground in Mandeng. State security forces detained two staff in Yei town and confiscated funds meant to pay incentives to volunteers working at Ebola screening points in Otoge County. The deteriora-

**KEY FIGURES**

- **Number of incidents reported in January 2019**: 35
- **Staff relocated**: 38
- **Staff detained**: 3
- **Attributed to**
  - **Criminals/unknown**: 26%
  - **State civil authorities**: 26%
  - **State security forces**: 23%
  - **Non-state armed forces**: 14%
  - **Non-state civil authorities**: 11%
- **Affected organizations**
  - **Local NGO**: (26%)
  - **International NGO**: (38%)
  - **United Nations**: (36%)
- **Incident type**
  - **Operational interference**: 9%
  - **Violence against personnel**: 31%
  - **Violence against assets**: 17%
  - **Restrictions on movement**: 12%
  - **Relocation of staff**: 20%
  - **Active hostilities with direct impact on humanitarian action**: 11%
  - **Bureaucratic / administrative impediment**: 9%
- **Incident severity**
  - **Minor**
  - **Moderate**
  - **Significant**

**TREND**

(January 2018 - January 2019)

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**Source**

Humanitarian access concerns humanitarian actors’ ability to reach populations affected by crisis, as well as an affected population’s ability to access humanitarian assistance and services. The boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei region is not yet determined. * The severity of incidents is being captured to better represent the scope and scale of a reported incident, as compared to a focus solely on the number of incidents reported. Incidents are ranked as minor, moderate or significant, according to the effect on humanitarian staff, assets or operations.