



PROJECT OVERVIEW

*To the glory of God
and the expansion of
His Kingdom to all people.*

“One of the most promising projects I’ve seen in my 32 years at Fuller.”

—Charles H. Kraft, PhD., Professor of Anthropology and Intercultural Communication, Fuller Theological Seminary, School of World Missions.

“MAF’s foundational re-analysis of its work and of mission work in general has produced a breathtaking new analysis of the challenge before us.”

—Ralph Winter, PhD., Founder and Former Director General of the U.S. Center for World Missions and William Carey International University; General Director, Frontier Mission Fellowship

“Operation Access! is an important and much-needed step toward providing exactly the kind of information needed by those who take the entirety of Christ’s Great Commission (proclamation, spiritual transformation, and social transformation) seriously.”

—James F. Engel, PhD., Founder and President Emeritus, Development Associates International

“It (Operation Access!) is going to advance the Gospel 2000 years ahead actually.”

—Lok Bhandari, Kathmandu, Nepal; Himalayan Center for World Missions

“The Operation ACCESS! by MAF, I believe, will serve a very great purpose because now we can plan some movement to coincide with the time MAF may want to assist at our level.”

—Timothy O. Olonade, Nigeria; Executive Director for the Nigeria Evangelical Missionary Association

“We have about 360 people groups in Cameroon and so many of them are yet to be reached. Now in the Eastern Province of Cameroon, it is very difficult to go there because we have no road and a lot of people there are not yet reached with the Gospel. It is there also that we find the Pygmies and a lot of them are living in the bush and it is very difficult to go there....I believe strongly that MAF will be very helpful to us because we would like to lead the research in all those places, but how can we get there? No roads and no communication facilities. So we definitely need your help if it is possible.”

—Robert Onduwaz, Cameroon





CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....4

Summary.....5

Why Operation *ACCESS!*

Purpose

Projected Impact & Intended Audiences

Objectives

Outcomes

Methodology Overview.....7

Project Team.....11

Key Survey Results.....13

Global Statistics

Regional Statistics

Least-Reached People Groups

Reference Documents.....17

Sample Reports.....18

Sector Priority Ranking by Barrier Index

Sector Priority Ranking by Ministry Status Index

Sector Comparison Table: Chad

Sector Overview: Chin Hills, Myanmar

**COMPLETE DATA, REPORTS & REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE ONLINE
ON THE INTERACTIVE OPERATION *ACCESS!* WEBSITE**

WWW.OPERATIONACCESSMAF.ORG

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A project of this nature can be accomplished only through God's providence, the encouragement of far-sighted leadership, the help of a dedicated team, the assistance of learned colleagues, and the generosity of ministry partners.

We wish to thank those who generously provided resources to *Operation Access!* through major grants and gifts-in-kind as well as those who volunteered their time and talents or significantly discounted their services. We deeply appreciate your contribution to this endeavor.

MAJOR FUNDING

The Jean and E. Floyd Kvamme Foundation

Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Edwards

Anonymous benefactor

SERVICES

Dietrich G. Buss, PhD.; Qualitative analysis—Chair Emeritus, Department of History, BIOLA University

Dennis Sheridan, PhD.; Statistical analysis—Chair, Department of Higher Education, Azusa Pacific University

John C. Donoghue; Geodata analysis and website development—Donoghue & Associates, Redlands, California

Scott Ziebell, PhD.; Field research—Assistant Professor of Geography, Central Missouri State University

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), Redlands, California; *ArcView* GIS software.



SUMMARY

In October 2000, Mission Aviation Fellowship (MAF) launched Operation *ACCESS!*, the most far-reaching effort ever undertaken by the organization. This global research project will provide mission agencies worldwide unprecedented and critical information to help shape evangelism and ministry strategies globally while helping MAF establish its own priorities for the next 15 to 20 years.

WHY OPERATION *ACCESS!*

“Three out of four people haven’t heard the name of Jesus.”
—Dr. Eddie Pate, Director, Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary

Throughout the world, there are still millions of people who do not know the good news that Jesus Christ loves them simply because it is extremely difficult to reach them.

In isolated regions, transportation, communications, and other technology barriers prevent or impede the proclamation of the Gospel, the growth of the local Church, the development of communities, and access to such basic amenities as health care and education.

Fulfilling the task of the Great Commission demands that we locate, understand, and address these barriers so that, in cooperation with indigenous and international mission groups, we may develop strategies to overcome them. By doing so, we will help the Body of Christ provide access to the Gospel and Kingdom resources for all people on earth.

PURPOSE

The purpose of Operation *ACCESS!* is to identify and survey areas of the world where transportation, communications, and technology barriers prevent or impede people's access to the Gospel and to sustained resources that advance God's Kingdom. The research focuses on countries with pockets of people who are either forgotten or unreached. Such groups have little or no access to Gospel ministry, resources for spiritual nurture, or basic services to improve their quality of life.

The research intends to find answers to key questions regarding remote areas (sectors):

Where are such sectors located?

What are their approximate boundaries?

Who lives there?

What is the nature of the barriers that prevent or impede access?

How significant are they?

How are they preventing or impeding the Gospel and ministry?

To what extent, if any, is the Gospel proclaimed and ministry taking place?

How can MAF help overcome these barriers?

What impact could MAF make in this sector?

PROJECTED IMPACT & INTENDED AUDIENCES

To reach pockets of isolated people who have received little or no exposure to the Gospel and provide them with access to the Scriptures and Kingdom resources, mission agencies and ministries, both indigenous and expatriate, must first be able to reach them.

Then, they need to be able to sustain their ministry activities and assess how effectively the Gospel message is proclaimed and exemplified. By identifying the barriers that prevent initial access to the Gospel and by assessing the status of local ministry, the mission community as a whole can develop appropriate evangelism and ministry strategies.

This same information will enable MAF to formulate effective strategies for addressing barriers and for multiplying effectiveness with its own technology ministry. By delivering a prioritized list of surveyed sectors to the MAF leadership, Operation *ACCESS!* will help ensure that MAF addresses needs where the potential for impact will be the most significant.

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify areas (sectors) of the world where the most significant barriers to access are found, concentrating particularly on those that could be overcome with adequate transportation, communications, and appropriate technology.
2. In each sector, assess the nature and magnitude of barriers to access (*Barriers Assessment*,) and evaluate the current status of Gospel ministry (*Ministry Scan*), both in its proclamation and its application.
3. Project what difference it could make in each sector if the type of services that MAF can offer were present.

OUTCOMES

The findings of Operation *Access!* are being shared with the global missions community and include:

1. Comprehensive global and regional lists of all sectors surveyed, ranked by composite indices on barriers and ministry.
2. Key statistics relating to transportation, communications, and ministry barriers.
3. Scatter charts illustrating the position of all surveyed sectors relative to the severity of the barriers and the extent of ministry needs.
4. Digital maps on all sectors and countries surveyed.
5. An overview on each sector providing unique information on barriers, geography, and the status of ministry based on clear ministry outcomes and resources critical to enabling Gospel ministry.

The lists of ranked sectors will identify potential locations for feasibility studies leading to future MAF programs. Sector data will provide a baseline to facilitate the tracking of change over time. An interactive, password-protected website will allow for the examination of the research, findings, and all reports.

“How, then, can they call on the one they have not believed? And how can they believe in the one of whom they have not heard? And how can they hear without someone preaching to them? And how can they preach unless they are sent?”—Romans 10:14

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

In 64 countries, MAF surveyed 364 isolated areas (sectors) by means of survey interviews with international and indigenous missions as well as with national church leaders. From these interviews, specific geographic sectors were identified and defined based on two parameters: (1) similarity of barriers and, (2) ministry activities either in place or planned for that sector.

Cadres of specially trained MAF staff and alumni, as well as skilled volunteers, conducted the initial field surveys in English, French, Portuguese, or Spanish using the corresponding translation of the survey instrument (ongoing surveys continue as a function of MAF research).

This survey identified and assessed transportation and communications barriers that prevent or impede access to the Gospel and to sustained Kingdom resources. In addition, it briefly scanned the status of ministry in each sector. It did so, however, purely for the purpose of placing transportation and communications barriers in context. There was no intent to examine the entire panorama of social issues such as education, health care, economic development, etc.

The survey instrument consists of two major sections, *Barrier Assessment* (section 1) and *Ministry Scan* (section 2).

The BARRIERS ASSESSMENT addresses such question as: *Where are the barriers in this sector? What are they and how significant? How are they preventing or impeding the Gospel and ministry?* Although this part of the survey focuses primarily on transportation and communications barriers, it scans three other categories of barriers as well: *socio-economic, political/religious, and internal to ministries.*

The MINISTRY SCAN addresses such questions as: *What critical resources are needed to enable ministry in this sector? What ministry outcomes are already taking place or needed in this sector (evangelism, spiritual nurture, social transformation)? To what degree or extent?*

The intent of the *Ministry Scan* is to develop a framework for assessing the impact of ministry efforts and establish a base line for measuring MAF impact and the progress of Kingdom values over time. The *Ministry Scan* also can serve as a tool to help ministries evaluate their own effectiveness, should they wish to do so.

The *Ministry Scan* does not intend to evaluate or quantify all known forms of ministry but to observe, to the extent possible, how communities in a specific sector are being transformed according to biblical standards.

The IMPACT FORECAST addresses the questions: *How can MAF help overcome the barriers in this sector? What difference could MAF make in this sector?* In turn, this information will help forecast the increase in ministry effectiveness that could be facilitated by MAF services.

A COMPASS FOR THE FUTURE

The outcome of this research will help determine the future direction of MAF for the next 15 to 20 years. Through this global survey, MAF is discovering and analyzing the scope and nature of the needs for its services. Also, Operation *ACCESS!* is a mechanism to sensitize the global missions community to pockets of forgotten people groups scattered across remote regions of the world.

FIRST STEP

This survey is the first step in determining and prioritizing possible areas of future MAF ministry. Prior to opening new programs or introducing new services, formal feasibility studies will be conducted to determine constraints, facilitating conditions and needed resources to initiate and sustain programs in new locations.

PRE-PLANNING PROCESS

1. All countries of the world were grouped in one of the six (6) geographic regions defined by the UN (see *Reference Documents, Table of Countries & Regions*).
2. Ministries and agencies to be surveyed were selected as per predetermined criteria (see *Criteria and Parameters*, page 13).
3. From the data gathered by the preliminary questionnaires, MAF prioritized areas to be surveyed (see *Reference Documents, Prioritized List of Survey Countries*).

TIMETABLE

Phase 1—Planning and Preparation: October 2000-October 2002

Phase 2—Rollout and Implementation: November 2002-April 2005

Phase 3—Analysis: May 2005-December 2005

Phase 4—Publication & Research Dissemination: February 2006

Phase 5—Feasibility Studies: 2006 and beyond

2000-'01 Ph. 1 Planning & Preparation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Project plan created (critical path based)2. Survey instrument designed and field tested3. Research methodology and protocol developed4. Advisory meetings conducted with key Christian leaders5. Preliminary questionnaires sent to 500 agencies6. Field surveyors trained
2002 Ph. 2 Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. First website launched (project information only)2. Data base developed3. Field surveys begin
2005 Ph. 3 & 4 Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Field surveys completed2. Interactive website designed3. Analysis & reports completed
2006 Ph. 5 Publication & Feasibility Studies	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Interactive website launched (research results)2. Widespread dissemination to mission agencies and churches3. Feasibility studies begin on high priority sectors

WHY THIS SURVEY METHODOLOGY WAS SELECTED

The importance of this global research to the future of MAF, as well as its usefulness to the missions community, necessitated that we conduct the surveys professionally. To be effective, research must follow established methodologies and proven practices. The data must be gathered in a consistent manner and the interviewer's personal bias must be avoided.

That means that the same questions needed to be asked of every person interviewed, and all questions asked every time. The survey interviewer could not introduce additional questions not asked on the survey instrument unless they were asked to clarify a point.

It also means that the interviewer could not influence responses. Unless it was necessary for the purpose of clarifying a point or assisting in the translation, the interviewer could not "put words into the respondent's mouth" nor answer the questions for him/her.

To ensure consistency and prevent bias, this survey employed a guided-answers technique: questions offered pre-determined answer options.

We selected this method for three additional reasons. First, placing check marks next to appropriate answers is a more efficient interviewing method than writing prose. Second, because a number of research associates conducted surveys, we needed to avoid multiple interpretations of the survey questions and interview answers. Third, guided answers greatly facilitated an accurate analysis of data and the generation of useful reports. The instrument did provide the means for including the interviewer's personal observations when necessary.

Lastly, this survey was designed to be administered through personal interviews and only by trained survey interviewers. The advantages of a face-to-face interview are clear. It offers the opportunity to clarify any question for the respondent, answers his/her questions, and ensures that all survey questions are answered, even if the answer is "I don't know."

Although a face-to-face interview is by far the preferred mode of conducting these surveys, there were exceptional occasions when it was not possible to do so. In such situations, an interview was conducted over the phone or via email. However, there were no instances where survey instruments were completed by respondents on their own.

HOW THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT WAS DESIGNED

The survey instrument was developed with expert input on content and format. Input from research consultants, more than 20 MAF field staff, and several experienced mission leaders ensured that the survey asks the most appropriate questions.

Question phraseology, flow and sequence, as well as answer choices and layout are based on proven survey techniques. To ensure clarity and ease of use, the instrument was tested in Nepal, Malaysia, and with seasoned field personnel at the MAF-US headquarters in California. Appropriate revisions were made at every stage.

CRITERIA & PARAMETERS

- Survey Country:**
- Developing nation
 - Remote and isolated regions
- Survey Agency:**
- National and expatriate agency/ministry
 - Great Commission ministry focusing on *evangelism*, and/or *nurture & discipleship*, and/or *social action*
- OR
- Humanitarian or government agency focusing on social action (where no mission agency is engaged in the area). Agency must be working in, or wanting to work in remote areas.
- Survey Sector:**
- Remote geographic area defined by:
 1. Boundaries of ministry activity, planned or current
 2. Similarity of topographical features
 - Any number of remote sectors may be surveyed within a country. Within vast countries, such as China and Russia, the number of potential survey sectors may be substantial. In such cases, a representative sampling of sectors may be surveyed during this project, leaving additional sectors open for future surveys.
- Sector Identifier:**
- Alphanumeric decimal label prefaced by a two-letter country identifier, FIPS code (see *Reference Documents, Sector Label job aid and locating FIPS Code job aid*).

Comprehensive Methodology

- Part 1: Preliminary Questionnaires
- Part 2: Sector Surveys
- Part 3: Statistical Analysis
- Part 4: Survey Questions Importance Ranking
- Part 5: Qualitative Analysis

**COMPREHENSIVE METHODOLOGY AVAILABLE ONLINE
ON THE INTERACTIVE OPERATION *ACCESS!* WEBSITE**

WWW.OPERATIONACCESSMAF.ORG



PROJECT TEAM

ADMINISTRATION

Ghislaine F. Benney—Director

Ron Wismer—Field manager

Mary Epp—Research assistant, cartographer

Walt Jarrett—Systems structure, data organization, geodata

Elizabeth Jarrett—Assistant cartographer

ADVISORS

Dave Bothwell

Senior Vice President, *JAARS Aviation*

James F. Engel, PhD.

Founder and President Emeritus,
Development Associates International

Patrick Johnstone

Operation World, WEC International

Charles H. Kraft, PhD.

Professor of Anthropology and Intercultural Communication,
Fuller Theological Seminary, School of World Missions

Ralph Winter, PhD.

Founder and Former Director General of the *U.S. Center for World Missions* and
William Carey International University; General Director, *Frontier Mission Fellowship*

CONSULTANTS

Dietrich G. Buss, PhD.—Qualitative analysis (Pro Bono)

Chair Emeritus, Department of History, *BIOLA University*

John C. Donoghue—Geodata analysis and website development

Donoghue & Associates

Jon Lewis—Ministry scan factors

President, *Partners International*

Dennis Sheridan, PhD.—Statistical analysis

Chair, Department of Higher Education, *Azusa Pacific University*

Scott Ziebell, PhD.—Field research (Pro Bono)

Assistant Professor of Geography, *Central Missouri State University*

FIELD SURVEYS

Surveys were conducted by 32 research associates from eight agencies:

MAF-US (13 surveyors) ♦ *MAF-Europe* (8) ♦ *Asas de Socorro, Brazil* (5) ♦ *PACTEC* (2)
C&MA (1) ♦ *Central Missouri State University* (1) ♦ *Flying Mission* (1) ♦ *JAARS* (1)

Carlos Antonio, Asas de Socorro—Brazil

Brian Behal, MAF-US—Haiti, Venezuela

Dave Bochman, *MAF-US*—Russia
Jon Cadd, *MAF-US*—Zimbabwe
Ester Camilo, *Asas de Socorro*—Brazil
Rocindes Correa, *Asas de Socorro*—Brazil
Rick Dickson, *MAF-US*—Lesotho
Rick Emenaker, *MAF-US*—Armenia, Russia
Y. Fall, *PACTEC*—Guinea Bissau, Senegal
Steve Forsythe, *MAF-Europe*—Uganda
Max Gove, *MAF-Europe*—Cambodia, East Timor, Ethiopia
Sylvester Halder, *MAF-Europe*—Bangladesh
Brad Hazlett, *MAF-US*—Myanmar
Greg Heller, *MAF-US*—Democratic Republic of Congo
Vic Hess, *JAARS*—Cameroon, Chad, Papua New Guinea, Peru
Marcio Jacinto, *Asas de Socorro*—Brazil
Anders Korswing, *MAF-Europe*—Bangladesh
S. Kouyate, *PACTEC*—Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Russia, Senegal, Sierra Leone
Junior Georges Lauture, *MAF-US*—Haiti
Dave LePoidevin, *MAF-US*—Mozambique
Jon Lewis, *MAF-US* (today with *Partners International*)—Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Sri Lanka
Alice Longhurst, *MAF-US*—Morocco
Joel Nunes, *Asas de Socorro*—Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru
Perry Pust, *MAF-US*—China, Indonesia
Sirpa Rissanen, *MAF-Europe*—Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania
Janne Ropponen, *MAF-Europe*—Mongolia
Andries Schuttinga, *MAF-Europe*—Tanzania
Leo Simulele, *C&MA*—Indonesia
John Tipper, *MAF-Europe*—Madagascar
Bryan Wilson, *Flying Mission*—Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia
Ron Wismer, *MAF-US*—Afghanistan, Bahrain, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Laos, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru
Scott Zibell, PhD., *Central Missouri State University*—Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan

VOLUNTEERS

Frank Gibbs, *MAF-US* Staff—Portuguese translation
Alice Longhurst, *MAF-US*—Data entry and Morocco surveys
Claire Mellis, *MAF-US* Alumna—Proofreading
Cathy and Norm Olson, *MAF-US* Alumni—Portuguese translation
Cori Wilson—Cartography



KEY SURVEY RESULTS

Mission Aviation Fellowship surveyed a total of 364 remote sectors in 64 countries. All sectors present transportation, communications, and technology barriers that prevent or impede people's access to Gospel ministry, resources for spiritual nurture, and basic services to improve their quality of life.

Barriers assessed through the *Barrier Assessment*, as well as the geodata, are expressed through indices on a scale of 1 through 5; likewise ministry activities and conditions assessed through the *Ministry Scan*. Projected *MAF Impact* is expressed on a scale of 1 through 3.

Barrier Assessment: An index of 5 represents overwhelming barriers; 1 represents few barriers.

Ministry Scan: An index of 5 represents no ministry in place; 1 represents thriving ministry.

MAF Impact: An index of 1 represents no potential impact on increasing resource effectiveness; 2 represents some potential impact on increasing resource effectiveness; 3 represents significant potential impact on increasing resource effectiveness.

GLOBAL STATISTICS

COMPOSITE INDICES—364 SECTORS SURVEYED

Barrier Assessment

188 (52%) of all sectors scored 3 or higher on the barrier composite index.

176 sectors (48%) scored below 3 on the composite barrier index and 2 sectors (0.5%) scored below 2.

5 = Overwhelming barriers
1 = Few barriers

Ministry Scan

241 (66%) of all sectors scored 3 or higher on the ministry composite index.

117 sectors (32%) scored below 3 on the composite ministry index and 6 sectors (2%) scored below 2.

5 = No ministry in place
1 = Thriving ministry

FACTOR INDICES—364 SECTORS SURVEYED

Global breakdown of factor indices from all sectors scoring 3 or higher on the *Barrier Assessment* and *Ministry Scan* indices, as well as those scoring 2 or 3 on *MAF Impact*.

Barrier Assessment

5 = Overwhelming barrier 1 = Few barriers

COMMUNICATIONS FACTOR: 322 (89%) — of these, 203 (56%) scored 4 or 5.

ROAD ACCESS FACTOR : 317 (87%)

[DENSITY (km per sq km)—AREA UNREACHED BY ROADS (sq km)—POPULATION UNREACHED BY ROADS]

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTOR: 273 (75%)

AGENCY RESOURCES FACTOR: 221 (61%)

TRANSPORTATION & TRAVEL FACTOR: 81 (23%)

POLITICAL & RELIGIOUS FACTOR: 75 (21%)

GEOGRAPHY FACTOR: 23 (6%)

[MEAN SLOPE (terrain)—AVERAGE POPULATION PER SQ KM—AREA (sq km)—POPULATION]

Ministry Scan

5 = No ministry in place 1 = Thriving ministry

COMMUNITIES TRANSFORMED FACTOR: 286 (79%)

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT FACTOR: 281 (77%)

GROWING CHURCHES FACTOR: 231 (63%)

LIVES WON TO CHRIST FACTOR: 224 (62%)

CRITICAL RESOURCES FACTOR: 199 (55%)

MAF Impact

1 = No potential impact on increasing resource effectiveness
2 = Some potential impact on increasing resource effectiveness
3 = Significant potential impact on increasing resource effectiveness

Of 364 sectors surveyed, potential MAF impact on increasing effectiveness was projected on 298 sectors.

Of these, 174 (58%) projected that MAF would be somewhat to significantly helpful in multiplying the effectiveness of resources critical to people's access to the Gospel and to sustained resources that advance God's Kingdom

REGIONAL STATISTICS

Regional breakdown of number of sectors scoring 3 or higher on factor indices on the *Barrier Assessment* and *Ministry Scan* as well as those scoring between 2 and 3 on *MAF Impact*.

AFRICA—173 sectors surveyed

Transportation & Travel	Communications	Social & Economic	Political & Religious	Agency Resources	Road Access	Geography	Composite Barrier Index
34 (20%)	156 (90%)	147 (85%)	20 (12%)	111 (64%)	146 (84%)	2 (1%)	74 (43%)

Critical Resources in Place	Lives Won to Christ	Churches Planted & Growing	Leaders Identified & Trained	Communities Transformed	Composite Ministry Index
73 (42%)	108 (62%)	108 (62%)	125 (72%)	132 (76%)	109 (63%)

POTENTIAL MAF IMPACT: Projected on 128 sectors only. Of these, **63** (49%) scored between 2 and 3.

ASIA—94 sectors surveyed

Transportation & Travel	Communications	Social & Economic	Political & Religious	Agency Resources	Road Access	Geography	Composite Barrier Index
24 (26%)	79 (84%)	59 (63%)	31 (33%)	41 (44%)	82 (87%)	18 (19%)	49 (52%)

Critical Resources in Place	Lives Won to Christ	Churches Planted & Growing	Leaders Identified & Trained	Communities Transformed	Composite Ministry Index
57 (61%)	59 (63%)	57 (61%)	75 (81%)	79 (85%)	66 (71%)

POTENTIAL MAF IMPACT: Projected on 77 sectors only. Of these, **44** (57%) scored between 2 and 3.

LATIN AMERICA—97 sectors surveyed

Transportation & Travel	Communications	Social & Economic	Political & Religious	Agency Resources	Road Access	Geography	Composite Barrier Index
23 (24%)	89 (92%)	67 (69%)	24 (25%)	69 (71%)	89 (92%)	3 (3%)	65 (67%)

Critical Resources in Place	Lives Won to Christ	Churches Planted & Growing	Leaders Identified & Trained	Communities Transformed	Composite Ministry Index
69 (71%)	57 (59%)	66 (68%)	81 (84%)	75 (77%)	66 (68%)

POTENTIAL MAF IMPACT: Projected on 94 sectors only. Of these, **68** (72%) scored between 2 and 3.

LEAST-REACHED PEOPLE GROUPS¹ IDENTIFIED AS RESIDING IN SURVEYED SECTORS

<u>PEOPLE GROUP</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
Arab	Djibouti
Arab	Iraq
Bedouin	Libya
Gujar	Pakistan
Han	China
Han/Gan	China
Hazara	Afghanistan
Jebala	Morocco
Kham	China
Korku	India
Magar	Nepal
Maninka	Guinea
Maure	Mauritania
Pashtun	Afghanistan
Rai	Nepal
Salar	China
Tajik	Afghanistan
Tu	China
Turkeman	Afghanistan
Uzbek	Afghanistan



1. Joshua Project, U.S. Center for World Mission

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE ONLINE
ON THE INTERACTIVE OPERATION *ACCESS!* WEBSITE
WWW.OPERATIONACCESSMAF.ORG

1. Survey Instrument, *Sector Assessment*:
 - 1a. [English](#)
 - 1b. [French](#)
 - 1c. [Portuguese](#)
 - 1d. [Spanish](#)
2. [Survey Countries \(prioritized list\)](#)
3. [Preliminary Questionnaire](#)
4. Lists of participating agencies (preliminary questionnaires):
 - 4a. [MAF-US](#) (166 agencies)
 - 4b. [MAF-Canada](#) (148 agencies)
 - 4c. [Asas de Socorro](#) (MAF-Brazil—58 agencies)
 - 4d. [MAF-Switzerland](#) (44 agencies)
 - 4e. [MAF-UK](#) (43 agencies)
 - 4f. [MAF-International](#) (36 agencies)
 - 4g. [MAF-Angola](#) (29 agencies)
 - 4h. [MAF-Norway](#) (19 agencies)
 - 4i. [MAF-Sweden](#) (11 agencies)
 - 4j. [MAF-Finland](#) (5 agencies)
5. [Project Flow Chart](#)
6. [Training Syllabus](#)
7. [Sector Labels](#) (job aid)
8. [Centroid Coordinates](#) (job aid)
9. [WEF Conference 2001 Interviews](#)

