

UKRAINE: HUMANITARIAN SUBNATIONAL ACCESS DATASET

METHODOLOGY NOTE

17 MAY 2023

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INTRODUCTION

This technical brief explains ACAPS' process for analysing humanitarian access at the subnational level for Ukraine. The methodology assesses access conditions for international humanitarian organisations.

The access score is a metric for assessing humanitarian access. The score summarises the access situation in Ukrainian regions facing recent and protracted humanitarian crises to inform humanitarian decision makers. Informing humanitarian decision makers is the primary objective of ACAPS' analysis of humanitarian access.

ACAPS uses the *ACAPS global access methodology*, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs humanitarian access manual, and the OCHA Access Monitoring & Reporting Framework to develop this analysis framework. It adopts a holistic approach in evaluating the access of people in need to humanitarian aid, the access of humanitarian organisations to people in need to affected populations, and other physical, environmental, and security constraints in the country.

The humanitarian access methodology collates a range of quantitative information sources and relevant datasets in a structured way to quantify the level of humanitarian access constraints in determined contexts. It carries the limitations associated with the information used.

ACAPS' approach to measuring access levels applies the most to international organisations, including INGOs and UN agencies. Applying the same analytical framework to international and local responses is not always appropriate, as some indicators may affect the local response differently.

About this technical brief

This note was written by Orest Polishchuk in collaboration with Claudia Manili.

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ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

Humanitarian access is divided into three core pillars:

- Access of people in need to humanitarian aid: this refers to constraints imposed on the population in need to access services and assistance.
- Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need: this refers to constraints imposed on humanitarian responders in reaching the population in need.
- Physical, environmental, and security constraints: these are constraints within the operational environment.

These dimensions together are broken down into nine indicators.

Disclaimer: please note that the framework titles were slightly adjusted in July 2023 to align with ACAPS' global Humanitarian Access.

Table 1. Humanitarian access analysis framework

ACCESS OF PEOPLE IN NEED TO HUMANITARIAN AID	1	Denial of existence of humanitarian needs or entitlements to assistance
	2	Restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance
ACCESS OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS TO PEOPLE IN NEED	3	Impediments to enter the country (bureaucratic and administrative)
	4	Restriction of movement within the country (impediments to freedom of movement and/or administrative restrictions)
	5	Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities
	6	Violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets
PHYSICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SECURITY CONSTRAINTS	7	Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance
	8	Presence of landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), explosive remnants of war (ERW), and unexploded ordnance (UXO)
	9	Physical constraints in the environment (obstacles related to terrain, climate, lack of infrastructure, etc.)

INDICATORS

ACCESS OF PEOPLE IN NEED TO HUMANITARIAN AID

Denial of existence of humanitarian needs or entitlements to assistance

This indicator accounts for statements that demonstrate a recognition or denial of a population's needs or a minority's rights, as well as any discrepancy between the reported humanitarian needs and official statements.

Example from secondary sources:

"The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said 300,000 people in the Russian-occupied city of Kherson are running out of food and medical supplies. 'Kherson's 300k citizens face a humanitarian catastrophe owing to the Russian army's blockade,' said spokesman Oleg Nikolenko. On the contrary, [the] Russian defense ministry circulated [a] photo claiming that its soldiers are delivering aid to Kherson."

(DW 23.02.2022)

Restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance

This indicator refers to the affected population's perspective. It assesses whether various restrictions prevent people from reaching aid or services, such as the prevention of crossing borders to seek refuge, administrative barriers, and requirements to have specific documents. This indicator includes sieges, roadblocks, curfews, and harassment.

Examples from secondary sources:

"[The] Kherson Regional Civil-Military Administration has reported that there is no electricity, water, and gas supply in the Vysokopil Territorial Community due to active hostilities."
(Suspilne 20.05.2022)

"Russian forces encircled Sumy city, cutting all roads and effectively locking all transportation into and from the city."
(HRW 09.03.2022)

ACCESS OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS TO PEOPLE IN NEED

Impediments to enter the country (bureaucratic and administrative)

This indicator refers to the general access of international aid organisations to the affected country. It refers to registration, accreditation, and visa policies; the provision of taxes or fees on activities or goods; policies related to importation and logistics; visa or accreditation delays or denial; authorities offering discretionary registration or visas; and the presence of humanitarian organisations and workers operating in the country.

Example from a secondary source:

"The Unified State Registry has been blocked by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine since the beginning of the invasion. Thus, registration of new legal entities or branch offices (including humanitarian organisations) is not accessible or possible at this stage."
(OCHA 14.04.2022)

Restriction of movement within the country (impediments to freedom of movement and/or administrative restrictions)

This indicator refers to the in-country mobility of humanitarian workers in reaching the affected population and transporting relief items. It includes taxes and fines on the passage of goods and people, quotas and limitations on relief items in specific areas, the seizure of assistance, authorities putting agencies on hold despite being ready to intervene, checkpoints, and the closure of border crossings.

Example from a secondary source:

"The State administration of Lvivskaya oblast ordered to install checkpoints on the roads entering the region."
(Espreso.tv 24.02.2022)

Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities

This indicator refers to factors such as the imposition of conditions on the type of aid and modality of aid delivery. It includes governments imposing operational restrictions and the confiscation or diversion of aid. Counterterrorism measures that might complicate aid delivery fall within the range of this indicator.

Example from a secondary source:

*"14 tons of humanitarian aid delivered to Melitopol were confiscated by Russian soldiers."
(ERCC 01.04.2022)*

Violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets

This indicator accounts for security incidents involving humanitarian organisations. Incidents include attacks, abductions, executions, the kidnapping of workers, and the looting of humanitarian warehouses or assets.

Example from a secondary source:

*"Two humanitarian workers and five of their relatives who were sheltering at the Caritas Mariupol office (Donetska oblast, east) were killed when the building was reportedly hit by rounds fired from a tank. The incident likely occurred on 15 March, and the information only became available recently as the city was cut-off for weeks."
(OCHA 13.04.2022)*

PHYSICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SECURITY CONSTRAINTS

Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance

This indicator accounts for hostilities or violence that affect humanitarian operations, leading to decisions to divert or suspend aid or to evacuate or modify operations.

Example from a secondary source:

*"The Russian military blew up the bridge connecting Severodonetsk and Lysychansk, complicating the evacuation of civilians on 12th June."
(ACLEED 23.06.2022)*

Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW, and UXO

This indicator investigates how landmines or UXO hinder humanitarian access.

Example from a secondary source:

*"A local teenager was injured by the explosion of [a] mine-trap in the village of Lytvynivka."
(Ukrinform 17.04.2022)*

Physical constraints in the environment (obstacles related to terrain, climate, lack of infrastructure, etc.)

This indicator addresses seasonal events, weather conditions, and the condition of infrastructure. It considers the status of roads, bridges, and airfields, along with communications and logistical constraints (such as the lack of fuel or assets), that hamper physical accessibility to people in need.

Example from a secondary source:

"The bridge across Teteriv River near the city of Ivankiv is destroyed, leaving the city without appropriate routes for [the] delivery of humanitarian aid."
(UNIAN 25.02.2022)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE METHODOLOGY AT DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL LEVELS

While working with operational partners, ACAPS has adapted the methodology for use in a secondary data collection exercise at the subnational level. The access situation assessment uses the same indicators from the global level methodology, but the data collection records specific event types. Every event belongs to a specific subindicator, indicator, and pillar, and it is processed according to the methodology described here to give a final access score. Please refer to the annex in this document for the list of events.

At the subnational level (admin level 1 for Ukraine), the methodology allows for a description of the nuances and differences in the humanitarian access situation between geographical regions. Assessing access at the subnational level allows for a greater level of granularity compared to the global assessment. More data and detailed assessments allow for a more complex and complete analysis. The downside is that this methodology leads to a loss in comparability, as the same level of information for each geographical area might not be available across other countries.

METHODOLOGY: THE DATA

Time frame of the model for the Ukraine context

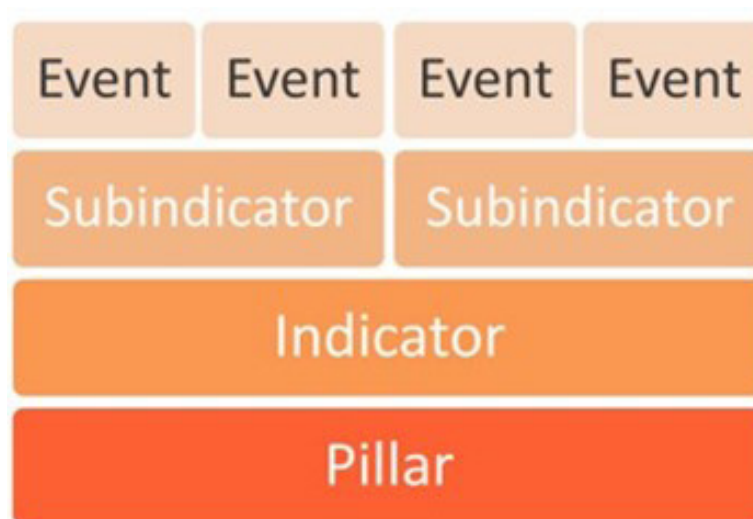
The data collection for Ukraine started in April 2022 to cover the Russia-Ukraine war. ACAPS updates the data daily as information becomes available and processes the data to provide a monthly score. Please refer to this [link](#) to access data for Ukraine access.

Access events

'Events' capture one-time events, policies, and recurrent practices that may cause impediments to humanitarian access. Each entry contains relevant metadata, such as source date, geoscope, description, link to the source, etc.

Each event belongs to a specific subindicator, indicator, and pillar, as outlined in the access framework hierarchy explained below (refer to the annex to see how events are framed).

Figure 1 Access framework hierarchy



The scoring system outlined in the next sections considers the events logged in the data, their assigned weight in the scoring system based on different criteria, and how the value is then processed through the indicators and pillar system.

Period of validity of the events in the scoring system

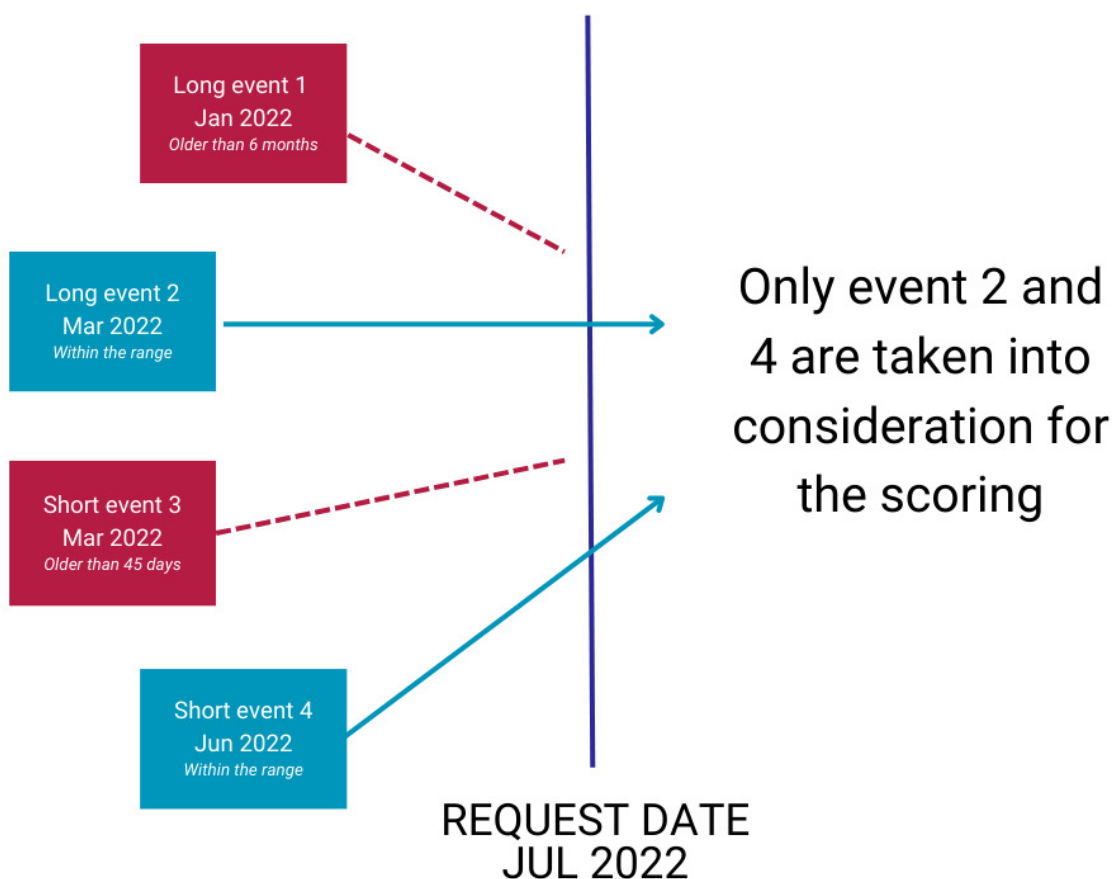
The data records various events: some are closer to policies and laws, while others are one-off events. Given the differences in the nature of the data, the validity of each data point in the model varies depending on the subindicator they belong to, as some policies last longer than one-off events in how they influence humanitarian access decision-making. Events are classified into two categories – see the ‘time validity’ column in the annex for reference.

- ‘Short’ events are valid in the model for 45 days.
- ‘Long’ events are valid in the model for six months.
- Indicator 7 events (flagged as ‘short*’), taken from ACLED, are valid in the model for two months.

The calculation of the access score does not include events that are older than these time limits, using as reference the monthly release of the scores or the date indicated in the API request.

To illustrate the logic more clearly, here is an example. The user requests access scores for July 2022; four events are available.

Figure 2 Relevant events selection example

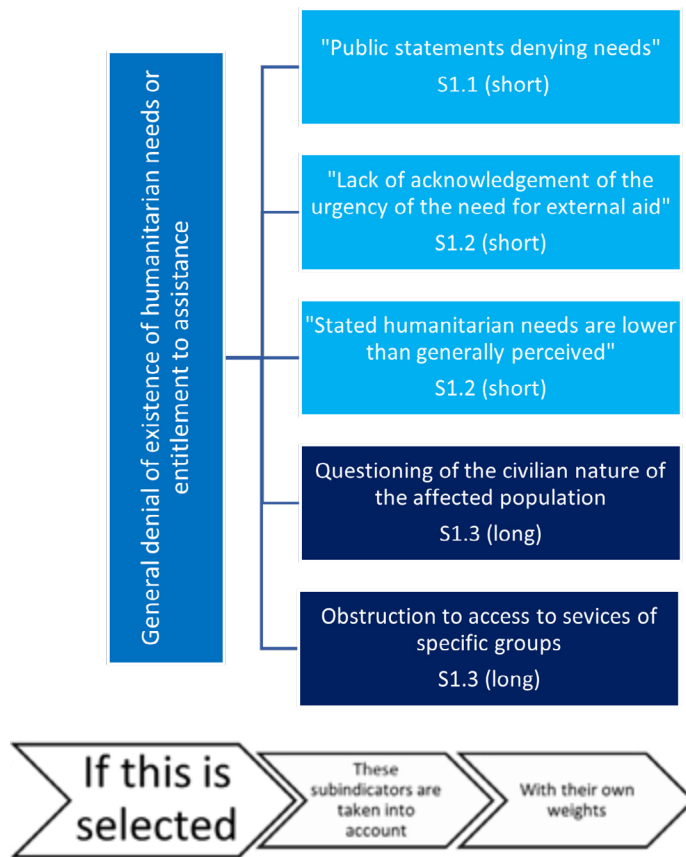


Source: ACAPS

- Long event 1 and short event 3 (in red) are outdated as they are past six months and 45 days from the request date, respectively.
- On the other hand, long event 2 and short event 4 (in blue) are relevant as they are within the accepted range of six months and 45 days, respectively.

Macro event type

Events with a broader or more general scope are included in the macro event type, which ACAPS created to adapt some generally reported information that has broader coverage but does not allow precision or granularity.¹ A recorded event of this type signifies that multiple events have happened, and each activates its own subindicator's weight and time validity.



source: ACAPS

Geoscope weight of the event

Each event's geographical coverage establishes the weight considered in the scoring system:

- If an event is recorded at the oblast level (admin 1), the weight is 1.0, meaning the event affects the whole oblast.
- If an event is recorded at the rayon level (admin 2), the weight is 0.7, meaning the event partially influences the oblast (admin 1 level).

METHODOLOGY: THE SCORING

The process of getting from the events to a numerical score uses a structured model of event aggregation. Every pillar breaks down into indicators, every indicator breaks down into subindicators, and every subindicator contains events that express specific constraint conditions that might apply to each region of the country. The full list of subindicators is provided in the annex. The following paragraphs outline the process and explain the aggregation rules for specific indicators.

The labelling of each indicator (see the annex below) with an I and a number facilitates the reading. For subindicators, an S precedes the number.

As some indicators depend on external sources outside our data collection field and have different aggregation principles, we explain indicators 6, 7, and 9 separately from the more standard cases (indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8).

Indicators are grouped into two groups: the standard approach and complex indicators. The standard approach uses a more straightforward method without importing additional data, while complex indicators need an additional explanation of the calculation or sources.

¹ These events are used in special circumstances, which are: 'general denial of existence of humanitarian needs or entitlement to assistance', 'general restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance', 'general impediments to movement within the country, and 'general interference into implementation of humanitarian activities'.

STANDARD APPROACH	COMPLEX INDICATORS
I1: denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or entitlements to assistance	I6: violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets
I2: restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance	I7: insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance
I3: impediments to enter the country (bureaucratic and administrative)	I9: physical constraints in the environment (obstacles related to terrain, climate, lack of infrastructure, etc.)
I4: restriction of movement within the country (impediments to freedom of movement and/or administrative restrictions)	
I5: interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	
I8: the presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW, and UXO	

STANDARD APPROACH INDICATORS

Events: connection score

The model aggregates and normalises data in a few steps to get from an event to the final score.

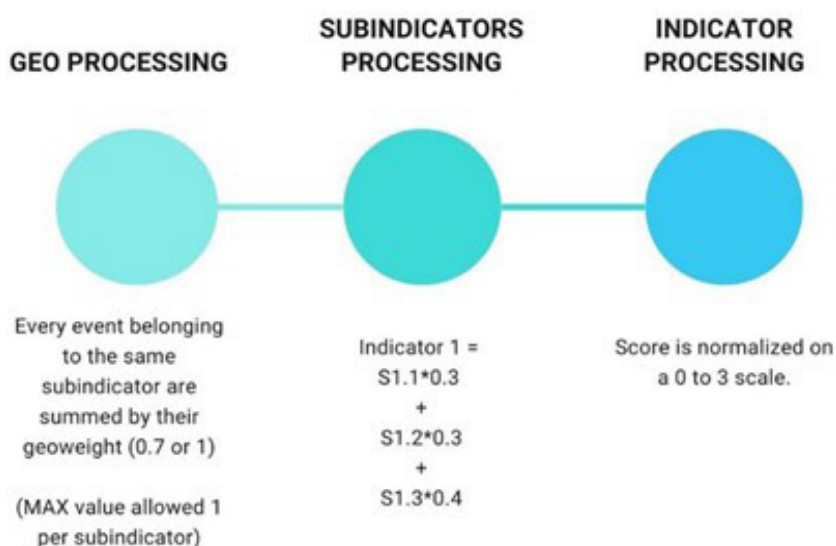
- As the score is at the subnational level, we should group events for each oblast.
- After grouping events for each oblast, we should group events one more time to assess the subindicator score.
- We use the normalised sum of events' weights in the 0–1 range for the subindicator score. 1 is the maximum sum possible, so if the sum is greater than 1, it is set to 1.
- To calculate the indicators' scores, we add up the corresponding subindicators' scores multiplied by their weights.
- We normalise this sum again to transform the 0–1 scale into a 0–3 scale. If the event 'multiple authorities controlling the area' is flagged for a certain oblast, indicators 1, 3, and 4 are set by default at 3 in the 'occupied column' scenario (see the further 'occupied column' explanation on page X). If this specific event is not flagged, it follows the normal rules.
- After getting the indicators' scores, we take an average for the corresponding pillar scores.
- We get the average of the pillar scores to get the access score.

We calculate the standard approach indicators as weighted sums of the subindicators' scores. The sum of the subindicators' weights for each indicator equals 1.

To get to the subindicator score, we calculate the sum of the geographical weight attribute (either 0.7 or 1) of the events marked with this subindicator. This score is then multiplied by the weight of their subindicator. The products of these multiplications are added and normalised for each indicator on a 0–3 scale.

The calculation for indicator 1, which comprises S1.1, S1.2, and S1.3 subindicators, is shown below.

The sum of the subindicators is converted from a 0–1 scale to a 0–3 scale.



Source: ACAPS

Complex indicators: indicator 6

When calculating the score for indicator 6, there is no subindicator aggregation. The geoscope weights of every event within indicator 6 are added up, and the score is normalised to a 0–3 scale with a threshold for at most 18 events.

Complex indicators: indicator 7

We use multiple sources of data to assess indicator 7:

- S7.1: total ACLED events in the requested month and the month before the request date
- S7.2: weighted sum of a selection of damages to civilian infrastructure in the 45 days before the request date (taken from the ACAPS Infrastructure Damages dataset)
- S7.3: weighted sum of S7.3 events.

For calculating indicator 7's score, the weights of relevant events from S7.1, S7.2, and S7.3 are added up following the same process as with the standard approach, with additional elements explained below:

- S7.2 events are taken from the civilian infrastructure dataset, and the S7.2 score is normalised to the range 0–1, where 1 is 100+ events and 0 is no events.
- S7.1 events are the monthly sum of all ACLED events normalised from the 0–100+ to the 0–1 range.

Then, multiply S7.1–S7.3 by the corresponding subindicator's weight. Convert the result to the 0–3 scale.

Complex indicators: indicator 9

The methodology uses multiple data sources to assess indicator 9:

- S9.1: weighted sum of S9.1 events
- S9.2: weighted sum of a selection of damages to civilian infrastructure (related to roads and transportation) in the 45 days before the request date (taken from the ACAPS Infrastructure Damages dataset)
- S9.3: weighted sum of S9.3 events
- S9.4: weighted sum of S9.4 events.

For calculating indicator 9's score, the weight of relevant events from S9.1, S9.2, S9.3, and S9.4 are added up following the same process as in the standard approach, with additional elements as explained below:

- S9.2 events are taken from the civilian infrastructure dataset, and the S9.2 score is normalised to the 0–1 range, where 1 is 30 events or more and 0 is no events.

Then, multiply S9.1–S9.4 by the corresponding subindicator's weight. Convert the result to the 0–3 scale.

Pillars score aggregation

The score for each pillar is computed as an average of the corresponding indicators on a 0–5 scale. The example below shows pillar 2, which comprises I3, I4, I5, and I6:

- Compute the average of I3, I4, I5, and I6.
- Convert the average from the 0–3 scale to the 0–5 scale.

'Occupied' column

'Occupied' refers to a region that an entity other than the Government of Ukraine partially or fully controls. To indicate such cases, the model counts the chosen event types. Indicators 1, 3, and 4 are set at their maximum values, influencing the pillars and the final score.

This calculation happens before the final score aggregation when calculating the indicator score. The 'occupied' column returns in the output table as the number of relevant events with the 'multiple authorities controlling territory' classification.

- If the 'occupied' column isn't 0 for a particular oblast, the indicators 1, 3, and 4 are set to their maximum (3.0).
- Do not use the above rule for the 'access for not occupied territories' column.

CALCULATION OF THE FINAL ACCESS SCORE

The indicator scores are averaged and normalised into the three pillars (see Table 1), with the pillar score in the 0–5 range.

We calculate the final score as the arithmetic mean of the pillar scores. This score corresponds to the ‘access’ column. The Final Score data frame has another column, ‘access for not occupied territories’, to show granularity for partially occupied oblasts; the ‘occupied’ column logic (described above) is not included in this calculation. This calculation ignores the rule of setting indicators 1, 3, and 4 to the maximum, giving a wider picture of the partially occupied regions.

In regions that are not occupied, these scores coincide. The ‘access for not occupied territories’ column should be ignored in fully occupied regions.

The five levels of access severity are described in Table 3.

STATUS	ACCESS LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION
No access or incomplete data	0	Humanitarian access conditions are normal and regular, with sporadic and time-limited interruptions.
Low access constraints	1	Humanitarian access conditions are regular, but monitoring and specific resources or activities are necessary to manage or overcome access issues. There are time-limited interruptions to humanitarian activities or obstacles to accessing goods and services.
Moderate access constraints	2	Access conditions are regular, but the situation requires constant monitoring or specific ad hoc resources and prevention and mitigation activities to manage or overcome access issues. There are time-limited interruptions to humanitarian activities or obstacles to accessing goods and services.
High access constraints	3	Access conditions are regular, but the situation requires constant monitoring or specific ad hoc resources and prevention and mitigation activities to manage or overcome access issues. There are time-limited interruptions to humanitarian activities or obstacles to accessing goods and services.
Very high access constraints	4	Access conditions are irregular; the situation is volatile and requires constant monitoring or specific and dedicated resources and prevention and mitigation strategies to manage or overcome access issues. There are frequent interruptions to humanitarian activities or obstacles to accessing goods and services.
Extreme access constraints	5	Access conditions may be highly irregular. The situation is volatile, dynamic, and unpredictable and requires constant monitoring and specific resources. Humanitarian activities may face extreme constraints, not be permitted, and be indefinitely suspended.

DATA COLLECTION

Trained data collectors collect data daily. They code data based on the analysis framework outlined in the access events dataset codebook available here. Analysts review and check data, and when approved, it is published and used in the access model outlined in this methodology document.

LIMITATIONS

The model provides a systematic, evidence-based way to assess access constraints and the possibility of comparing the scores between oblasts and over time. It has data collection limitations and information constraints, which influence the final scoring. Areas that experience low media coverage are likely to have a lower score, along with areas with constraints to information access and to the provision of information. The results then show an approximation of the access situation in Ukraine at a given moment.

HOW TO ACCESS THE UKRAINE SUBNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ACCESS ANALYSIS

The access analysis of Ukraine is available on our API: <http://api.acaps.org>. Users can access monthly scores, making API requests using the format 'MonthYYYY' (example: 'Jun2022' for June 2022). Please access the API documentation to learn more about the format.

Periodic results are also available through the periodical publication of subnational humanitarian access reports drafted by the ACAPS Ukraine Analysis Hub. They are accessible through the ACAPS website.

SOURCES

Humanitarian Outcomes by the Aid Worker Security Database <https://aidworkersecurity.org/>

The Aid in Danger project by Insecurity Insight <http://insecurityinsight.org/projects/aid-in-danger>

The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project <https://www.acleddata.com>

The Landmine Monitor <http://the-monitor.org/en-gb/home.aspx>

The World Bank Open Data <https://data.worldbank.org>

Events table with weights, time validities, and subindicator, indicator, and pillar scheme

EVENT	WEIGHT	TIME VALIDITY	SUBINDICATOR	INDICATOR	PILLAR	OCCUPIED LOGIC APPLICABLE
Public statements denying needs	0.3	short	S1.1 - Public statements denying needs of people in need	I1 - Denial of existence of needs	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	Yes
Urgency of the need for external aid not acknowledged	0.3	short	S1.2 - Discrepancy between humanitarian needs and public statements	I1 - Denial of existence of needs	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	Yes
Humanitarian needs stated lower than generally perceived	0.3	short	S1.2 - Discrepancy between humanitarian needs and public statements	I1 - Denial of existence of needs	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	Yes
Questioning of the civilian nature of the affected population	0.4	long	S1.3 - Denial of entitlement to assistance to certain groups or areas	I1 - Denial of existence of needs	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	Yes
Obstruction of access to services for specific groups	0.4	long	S1.3 - Denial of entitlement to assistance to certain groups or areas	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	
Restriction on population's movement in general	0.6	short	"S2.1 - Physical obstruction to access to services (besieged areas, restrictions to travel, etc.)"	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	
Existence of besieged areas	0.6	short	"S2.1 - Physical obstruction to access to services (besieged areas, restrictions to travel, etc.)"	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	
Physical prevention of the use of services or assistance	0.6	short	"S2.1 - Physical obstruction to access to services (besieged areas, restrictions to travel, etc.)"	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	
Restrictions of movement (by law or rules)	0.6	short	"S2.1 - Physical obstruction to access to services (besieged areas, restrictions to travel, etc.)"	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	
Movement restrictions for people seeking safety (in-country or cross-border)	0.6	short	"S2.1 - Physical obstruction to access to services (besieged areas, restrictions to travel, etc.)"	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	
Documents required to access assistance are not easily accessible	0.2	long	S2.2 - Bureaucratic and administrative requirements to access assistance (specific document required to access services)	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	

Population is cut off from reaching assistance and services	0.2	short	S2.3 - Forced displacement of people in need away from services	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	
Involuntary return to country of origin	0.2	short	S2.3 - Forced displacement of people in need away from services	I2 - Restriction and obstruction of access to services	Access of people in need to humanitarian aid	
Overcomplicated registration process for humanitarian organisations	0.4	long	"S3.1 - Complex, costly and time consuming registration process"	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Time-consuming registration process for humanitarian organisations	0.4	long	"S3.1 - Complex, costly and time consuming registration process"	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Denial of approval of the registration of humanitarian organisations	0.3	short	"S3.2 - Denial or random assignment of organisations' registration	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Denial of approval for humanitarian organisations to operate	0.3	short	"S3.2 - Denial or random assignment of organisations' registration	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Import restrictions on medical equipment, supplies, and medicine	0.3	long	"S3.3 - Constraints in the import of relief items, equipment, and visas and permits for staff	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Import restrictions on food items	0.3	long	"S3.3 - Constraints in the import of relief items, equipment, and visas and permits for staff	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Import restrictions on building materials	0.3	long	"S3.3 - Constraints in the import of relief items, equipment, and visas and permits for staff	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Import restrictions on other items	0.3	long	"S3.3 - Constraints in the import of relief items, equipment, and visas and permits for staff	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Difficulties for humanitarian staff to obtain visas to enter the country	0.3	long	"S3.3 - Constraints in the import of relief items, equipment, and visas and permits for staff	I3 - Impediments to enter the country	Access of humanitarian humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Multiple authorities controlling the territory	0.25	short	S4.1 - Country not entirely controlled by the same authority	I4 - Restriction of movement within the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Administrative impediments to the passage of humanitarian staff	0.25	long	"S4.2 - Administrative impediments: taxes, fines or quotas on passage of goods or people to reach people in need"	I4 - Restriction of movement within the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Illegal transit taxes for humanitarian staff	0.25	long	"S4.2 - Administrative impediments: taxes, fines or quotas on the passage of goods or people to reach people in need"	I4 - Restriction of movement within the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes

Illegal taxes on the passage of goods	0.25	long	"S4.2 - Administrative impediments: taxes, fines, or quotas on the passage of goods or people to reach people in need	I4 - Restriction of movement within the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Administrative impediments to the passage of goods for assistance	0.25	long	"S4.2 -Administrative impediments: taxes, fines, or quotas on the passage of goods or people to reach people in need	I4 - Restriction of movement within the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Presence of military checkpoints	0.25	short	S4.3 - Presence of checkpoints towards or in the affected areas	I4 - Restriction of movement within the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Movement restrictions that affect humanitarians: road closures or impediments to entry	0.25	long	S4.4 - Closure of crossing to the affected areas	I4 - Restriction of movement within the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Movement restrictions that affect humanitarians: demonstrations	0.25	long	S4.4 - Closure of crossing to the affected areas	I4 - Restriction of movement within the country	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	Yes
Restrictions on the implementation of certain types of programmes (e.g. reconstruction, reproductive health, etc.)	0.3	long	S5.1 - Conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on aid delivery	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Enforced supervision of humanitarian organisation movements	0.3	long	S5.1 - Conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on aid delivery	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Sanctions and international conditions affecting aid delivery/programme implementation	0.3	long	S5.1 - Conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on aid delivery	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Conditions affecting human resources of humanitarian organisations	0.3	long	S5.1 - Conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on aid delivery	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Interference with organisations' activities	0.3	long	S5.1 - Conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on aid delivery	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Designation of humanitarian organisations as terrorist groups	0.3	long	S5.2 - Politics and humanitarian issues overlapping in the country	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Claims of assistance interfering in the conflict	0.3	long	S5.2 - Politics and humanitarian issues overlapping in the country	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Claims of assistance interfering in country matters	0.3	long	S5.2 - Politics and humanitarian issues overlapping in the country	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	

Confiscation of aid	0.4	short	S5.3 - Aid diversion or confiscation	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Diversion of aid	0.4	short	S5.3 - Aid diversion or confiscation	I5 - Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Aid worker killed		long	S6.1 - Killing of personnel	"I6 - Violence against personnel, facilities, and assets"	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Aid worker kidnapped		long	S6.2 - Kidnapping of personnel	"I6 - Violence against personnel, facilities, and assets"	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Aid worker injured		long	S6.3 - Injury of personnel	"I6 - Violence against personnel, facilities, and assets"	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Aid worker assaulted		long	S6.4 - Assault of personnel	"I6 - Violence against personnel, facilities, and assets"	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Aid worker arrested		long	S6.5 - Arrest of personnel	"I6 - Violence against personnel, facilities, and assets"	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Lootings of humanitarian premises		long	S6.6 - Looting of facilities	"I6 - Violence against personnel, facilities, and assets"	Access of humanitarian organisations to people in need	
Violence affecting civilians' movement	0.5	Short*	S7.1 - Violence inhibiting the affected population from moving freely and safely to the where humanitarian assistance is available	I7 - Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Violence targeting civilians	0.5	Short*	S7.1 - Violence inhibiting the affected population from moving freely and safely to the where humanitarian assistance is available	I7 - Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Targeting of hospitals and health clinics	0.3	short	"S7.2 - Targeting or attack of public services, such as hospitals, schools, and other civilian facilities	I7 - Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Targeting of schools and education facilities	0.3	short	"S7.2 - Targeting or attack of public services, such as hospitals, schools, and other civilian facilities	I7 - Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Targeting of other civilian facilities	0.3	short	"S7.2 - Targeting or attack of public services, such as hospitals, schools, and other civilian facilities	I7 - Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Insecurity suspending humanitarian activities	0.2	short	"S7.3 - Violence leading to the relocation of humanitarian staff and/or (temporary or permanently) suspension of humanitarian activities	I7 - Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Insecurity leading to the relocation of humanitarian staff	0.2	short	"S7.3 - Violence leading to the relocation of humanitarian staff and/or (temporary or permanently) suspension of humanitarian activities	I7 - Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	

Confirmed contaminated area	0.4	long	"S8.1 - Contaminated area (CHA, SHA, cluster munitions – in km2)	I8 - Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW, and UXO	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Suspected contaminated area	0.1	long	S8.2 - Other contaminated area (in km2)	I8 - Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW, and UXO	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Landmine victims	0.5	long	S8.3 - Casualties of mine contamination	I8 - Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERW, and UXO	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Weather events affecting humanitarian action	0.25	short	"S9.1 - Rainy season (snow, monsoon, and other seasonal impediments)	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Road disruptions	0.25	short	S9.2 - Severe disruption of infrastructure	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Poor pre-existing infrastructure	0.25	short	S9.2 - Severe disruption of infrastructure	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Civilian Infrastructure disruptions or destruction	0.25	short	S9.2 - Severe disruption of infrastructure	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Fuel or other energy source scarcity affecting humanitarian action	0.25	short	S9.3 - Logistical constraints consumable goods (e.g. scarcity of fuel)	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Water scarcity affecting humanitarian action	0.25	short	S9.3 - Logistical constraints consumable goods (e.g. scarcity of fuel)	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Telecommunications cuts	0.25	short	S9.3 - Logistical constraints consumable goods (e.g. scarcity of fuel)	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Remote locations	0.25	long	"S9.4 - Logistical constraints infrastructures (e.g. remote location of those in need, travel difficulties)"	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	
Physical impediments to traveling to affected location	0.25	long	"S9.4 - Logistical constraints infrastructures (e.g. remote location of those in need, travel difficulties)"	I9 - Physical constraints in the environment	Physical, environmental, and security constraints	