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Technical brief
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HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

METHODOLOGY NOTE

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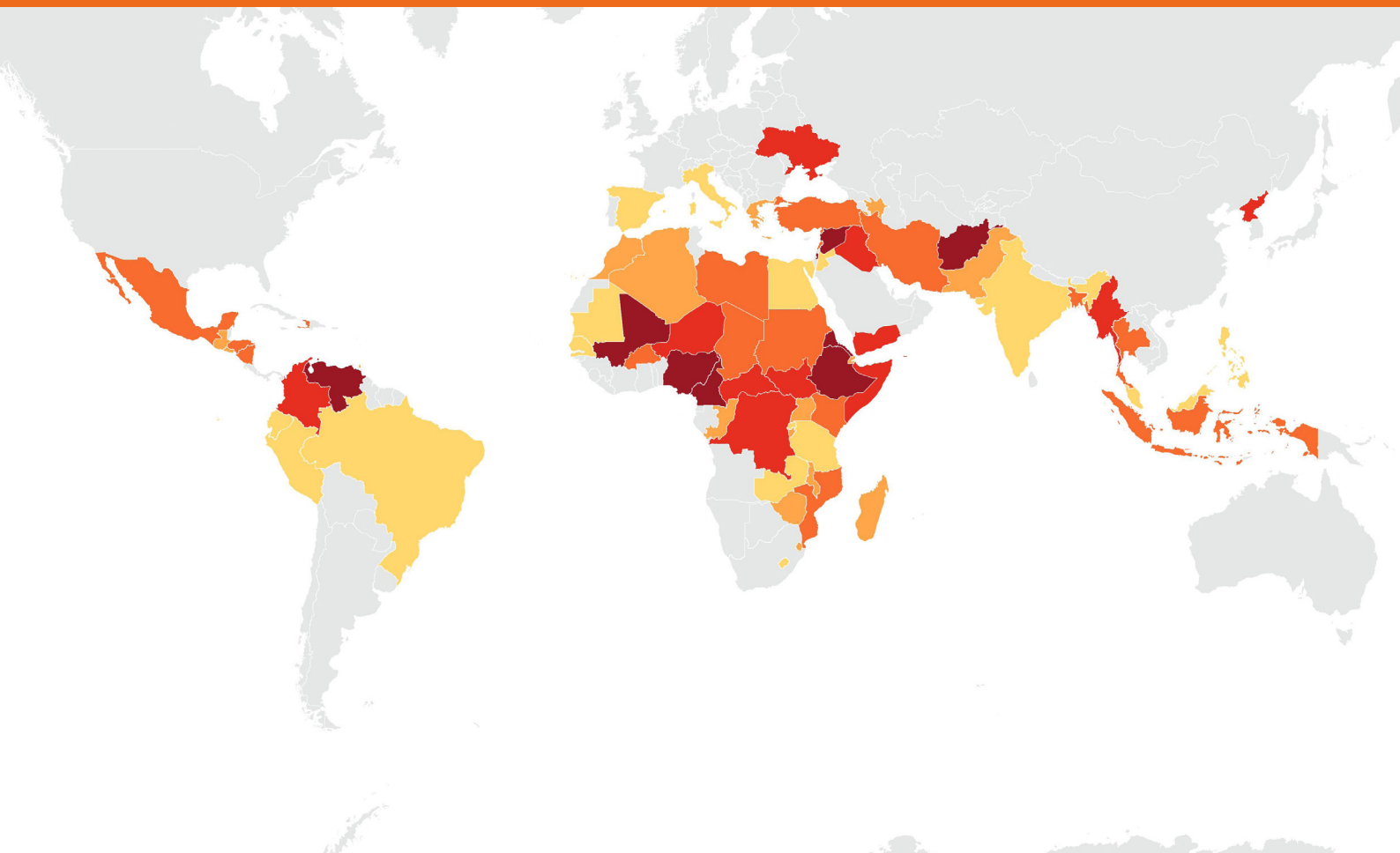

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INTRODUCTION

This technical brief explains ACAPS' process for analysing humanitarian access at the global and subnational levels. The methodology aims to assess access conditions for international humanitarian organisations.

ACAPS' analysis of humanitarian access at the global level summarises the access situation in different countries where humanitarian crises have been identified. The methodology has also been adapted to the subnational level, aiming to support operational organisations' analysis of access constraints in their countries of operation and help inform their internal decision-making.

The framework was developed mainly based on the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs humanitarian access manual and the OCHA Access Monitoring & Reporting Framework (FDFA 12/2014; OCHA 26/12/2012). It adopts a holistic approach in evaluating the access to humanitarian services of populations affected by crisis; the access of humanitarians to the affected population; and other physical, environmental, and security constraints in the country.

The humanitarian access methodology collates a range of qualitative 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 level of access is most applicable to international organisations, including INGOs and UN agencies. Applying the same analytical framework to international and local response is not always appropriate as the impact of some of the indicators on the latter may be different.

ABOUT THIS TECHNICAL BRIEF

This note was written by Claudia Manili in collaboration with Angeliki Nika.

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ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

Humanitarian access is divided into three core pillars:

1. access to aid of people in need
2. access of humanitarian actors to the population in need
3. physical, environmental, and security constraints.

These dimensions together are broken down into nine indicators.

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 ACTORS TO THE AFFECTED POPULATION	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, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS	7	Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance
	8	Presence of landmines, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), explosive remnants of war (ERWs), and unexploded ordnance (UXO)
	9	Physical constraints in the environment (obstacles related to terrain, climate, lack of infrastructure, etc.)

Access of people in need to humanitarian aid

1. Denial of existence of humanitarian needs or entitlements to assistance

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

Example from secondary source:

"The Rohingya crisis is a human rights crisis with serious humanitarian consequences. In Myanmar, the Rohingya have very limited access to basic services and viable livelihood opportunities due to tight movement restrictions. Government policy renders the Rohingya stateless denying them of basic rights. Their lack of legal status must be addressed."

2. Restriction and obstruction of access to services and assistance

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

Example from secondary source:

"Forced displacement has occurred during the reporting period, particularly from border areas of Eritrea. Many IDPs were displaced to towns where they faced a lack of services and assistance."

Access of humanitarian actors to the affected population

3. Impediments to enter the country

This indicator refers to the general access of international aid organisations into 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; discretional registration or visas by authorities; and the presence of humanitarian organisations and workers being allowed to operate in the country.

Example from secondary source:

"Access of humanitarian actors to people in need and affected people's access to assistance and services have been consistently challenged in Yemen. Access constraints range from authorities not granting visas to import permissions for equipment."

4. Restriction of movement within the country

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

Example from secondary source:

"Checkpoints along the contact line in Ukraine are insecure despite mutually agreed ceasefire around those points."

5. Interference into implementation of humanitarian activities

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

Example from secondary source:

"In Sumprabum township of Kachin state, where 1,200 IDPs have been taking refuge since mid-2015, access is restricted to ground routes despite the risk of possible hostile interference en route. Requests by humanitarian organisations for waterway access were rejected at state level."

6. 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 humanitarian assets.

Physical, security and environmental constraints

7. Insecurity or hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance

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

Example from secondary source:

"Intensified fighting and airstrikes in and around Aleppo City in Syria have cut off the main – and most direct – humanitarian route into that city. Since Wednesday, Mercy Corps' operations in northern Syria have effectively been sliced in half."

8. Presence of landmines, IEDs, ERWs, and UXO

This indicator looks into how the presence of landmines or UXO might hinder humanitarian access.

Example from secondary source:

"Iraq: Al-Qasr camp is already over capacity and a new camp location is being considered. Health facility assessments have been conducted in various secure cleared areas of the city but there remain many areas where assessments cannot be undertaken due to the fear of mines and booby traps."

9. Physical constraints in the environment

This indicator looks into seasonal events, weather conditions, and the condition of infrastructure. The status of roads, bridges, and airfields is considered, along with communications and logistical constraints, such as the lack of fuel or assets hampering physical accessibility to people in need.

Example from secondary source:

"The onset of winter in Ukraine has resulted in extremely harsh road conditions, with snow and ice making convoy movements very difficult. These conditions are expected to continue throughout February–March 2016."

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE METHODOLOGY AT DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL LEVELS

ACAPS offers two main analytical products assessing the level of humanitarian constraints: a global one, exclusively based on secondary data review, and a subnational one, where the main method is a primary data collection exercise that may also be combined with secondary data.

Both options are presented in this methodology note, and both are based on the same set of indicators and aggregation model. Some minor changes have been implemented to attain a subnational method adaptable to a primary data collection exercise, mainly through key informant surveys. Indicators have been converted to questions, and two indicators that usually rely on reporting at the country level have been made suitable for the subnational level.

Assessing access constraints at the global level allows for comparability between countries. This implies a certain level of approximation: even though a country has an assigned score, there may be different access constraints around the territory.

At the subnational level (admin level 1, 2, or 3), the methodology allows for a description of the nuances and differences between the geographical regions of a country. These differences are more challenging to identify when implementing the access methodology at a crisis or country level.

Assessing access at the subnational level allows for a greater level of granularity compared to the global assessment. A greater volume of data is available, and the assessments are more detailed, allowing for a more complex and complete level of analysis. The downside is that this methodology also leads to a loss in comparability. The same level of information for each geographical area might not be available across countries.

Defining the scope of analysis when collecting data on humanitarian access is crucial in calibrating the necessary method to follow. The analysis design should consider the objective of the final analytical product in choosing between the two methodology options.

Global level

The data collection process for the global access assessment relies on the secondary data review of a variety of sources from international and local media, international organisations, research institutes, and NGOs. Most of the data is collected by ACAPS analysts during their day-to-day monitoring work. As humanitarian access relies on a variety of indicators most likely reported only if the constraint is occurring in the country or crisis, maintaining a consistent monitoring process is essential to develop solid knowledge of a certain context and to not miss relevant information.

Subnational level

While working with operational partners, ACAPS has adapted the methodology for use in a primary data collection exercise. The same indicators are used to assess the access situation, but the data is collected through questionnaires delivered to key informants – most likely operational access officers or staff knowledgeable about the access constraints in specific areas of the country of operation. Each questionnaire covers a specific geographical area. Once data collection is complete, the data is processed through this methodology. The scoring system has been adapted for a higher level of granularity. Specifically, indicators 6 and 8 have been modified from being quantitative to qualitative, then again assessed through questions to key informants.

THE SCORING SYSTEM

To get from the nine indicators to a numerical score, the data is aggregated following a structured model.

Every indicator is broken down into subindicators, which express specific conditions of the constraints that might be applicable to the country, crisis, or geographical area under examination. The full list of subindicators for the global and subnational methodologies are provided in annex 1.

To facilitate the reading, every indicator (see table 1) is identified by a number. When it comes to subindicators, they are identified by numbers preceded by an S in the case of the global access methodology and by a Q in the case of the subnational access methodology.

Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9

Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9 follow the checklist logic: the indicator is broken down into subindicators, each of which is assigned a particular weight (see annex 1). The sum of the subindicator weights for each indicator is equal to 1.

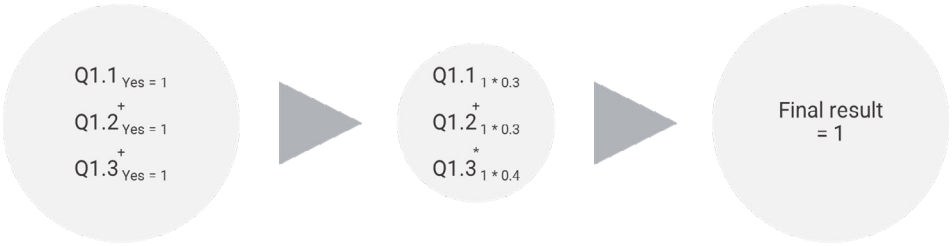
When the data is collected, the checklist answers are converted into numerical values

- Yes = 1
- No = 0
- Information gap = 0 (but feeds an information gap percentage)

1 or 0 is then multiplied by the weight of the particular subindicator. The product of the multiplications for each subindicator are added up for each indicator.

For example, if every subindicator is flagged as a 'Yes', then the result of the calculation described in the following scheme will be 1.

Figure 1- Indicator scoring system



The sum of the subindicators is then converted on a scale of 0–3 using the following thresholds:

Table 2. Thresholds for indicators 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 9

LEVEL	RESULT OF THE SUBINDICATORS CALCULATION	LEVEL DEFINITION
0	0	The variable does not apply in this context. There is no impact on humanitarian access.
1	0 < x ≤ 0.3	This indicator is creating some humanitarian access constraints.
2	0.3 < x ≤ 0.7	This variable is creating high humanitarian access constraints.
3	x > 0.7	This variable is blocking humanitarian access.

Indicator 3 has different thresholds between the qualitative indicators because if one subindicator, S3.4 (Aid agencies are systematically not allowed to operate), was selected as 'Yes', the overall country or crisis is automatically given an access score of 5. This was designed to work with data from authoritarian contexts where humanitarian operations are at a minimal level, and there is very little information-sharing allowed. Without this subindicator, the data collection for these contexts would be populated with many information gaps and accounted numerically as 0. This result would lead to a distortion in the global analysis, with an extremely constrained situation scoring very low on access constraints.

Table 3. Thresholds for indicator 3

0	0	The variable does not apply in this context. There is no impact on humanitarian access
1	$0 < x \leq 0.25$	This indicator is creating some humanitarian access constraints.
2	$0.25 < x \leq 0.45$	This variable is creating high humanitarian access constraints.
3	$x > 0.45$	This variable is blocking humanitarian access.

The scoring system for qualitative indicators is the same for the global and subnational products based on primary data.

Indicator 6 – violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets

Global assessment

This indicator is scored based on the absolute number of violent incidents perpetrated against aid workers, facilities, and assets over a defined period.

For the global product, the source of this indicator is the Aid Worker Security Database of Humanitarian Outcomes. Local sources and other reports might be used in other cases, with attention to avoid double counting.

The data collection takes the total figures provided in the last six months for the following categories, respectively: killed, kidnapped, injured, assaulted, and arrested aid workers, as well as the number of lootings in facilities. These numbers are summed and then scored following the threshold system below:

Table 4. Thresholds for indicator 6

0	0	The variable does not apply in this context. No impact on humanitarian access
1	$2 < x \leq 4$	The impact of this indicator is creating some humanitarian access constraints.
2	$4 < x \leq 9$	The impact of this variable is creating high humanitarian access constraints.
3	$x > 9$	The impact of this variable is blocking humanitarian access.

To set the score thresholds, data was collected for 21 test countries. The scores were set according to the level of violence calculated over a six-month timeframe. Each violent event was counted as 1. Data for all the testing countries was compiled into one dataset, and thresholds were set by excluding the high outliers in the data distribution. Quartiles were used to determine the score thresholds.

Subnational product

The calculations for indicator 6 in the subnational methodology rely on a checklist, as key informants are aware that specific violence has occurred in specific territories, even though disaggregated data may not be available for the geographical level under examination.

The questionnaire divides the indicator into three questions with different weights, where the answer is 'Yes', 'No', or 'I don't know', as previously explained (see also annex 1). The thresholds followed for this indicator are the same as in table 3.

Indicator 8 – presence of landmines, IEDs, ERWs, and UXO

Global product

This indicator is a composite and considers two components:

the suspected and confirmed square kilometres (km2) of contaminated land in the affected countries

the number of casualties of landmines and IEDs.

The source for the baseline landmass information is the World Bank database. The Landmine Monitor website is used to find the percentage of contamination.

The contaminated land component is calculated using the ratio of km2 of either suspected or contaminated land in a country over its territory. Thresholds were set by excluding high outliers. Quartiles were used to determine the score thresholds, using a scale of 0–4, to include the non-contaminated countries in the ranking.

Table 5. thresholds for indicator 8 (km2 contamination)

0	0
1	0 < x ≤ 0.010654647
2	0.010654647 < x ≤ 0.121500066
3	0.121500066 < x ≤ 0.399262958
4	0.399262958

The second component accounts for the number of casualties from mines. The source of this component is the Landmine Monitor report, which scores the number of casualties on a scale of 0–5.

Table 6. Thresholds for indicator 8 (subnational)

0	0
1	0 ≤ x ≤ 0.225
2	0.225 < x ≤ 0.45
3	x > 0.45

To calculate the final score for this indicator, the first component, 'contaminated land', has a weight of 70%, while the second component, 'casualties', has a weight of 30%.

The thresholds for this indicator are:

Table 7. Thresholds for indicator 8 (final score)

0	0.3
1	0.3 ≤ x ≤ 1.3
2	1.3 < x ≤ 2.4
3	x > 2.4

Subnational product

Similar to indicator 6, the landmine contamination indicator cannot rely on secondary data because of the lack of granular datasets that cover this. The assessment of this indicator has been adapted to allow for the collection of information from key informants.

There are two questions on the "presence of landmines, UXO, ERWs, and IEDs" and the "victims of landmines, UXO, ERWs, and IEDs". In relation to the first question, the respondents are provided two options (see annex 1): they can flag 'Confirmed contamination' or 'Suspected contamination', which are weighted differently. The confirmed answer is assigned a 1, while the suspected answer is assigned 0.5. The second question concerning the reported casualties has the options 'Yes', 'No', and 'I don't know'.

Information gaps

Information gaps are flagged and are considered non-applicable conditions. Information gaps imply that ACAPS analysts were not able to identify specific information sources that indicate an access constraint but are also unsure that the issue is not a concern. Information gaps are logged at the subindicator level, and they are weighted mirroring the weight of the relative subindicator. The final percentage of information gaps shown in the access reports is the expression of how many information gaps were logged in relation to the overall number of subindicators in the model.

Calculating the final access score

The indicators scored are aggregated into the three pillars (see table 1) then assigned a numerical level based on the following thresholds:

Table 8. Thresholds for the pillars

SCORE	ACCESS OF PEOPLE IN NEED TO HUMANITARIAN AID	ACCESS OF HUMANITARIAN ACTORS TO THE AFFECTED POPULATION	PHYSICAL AND SECURITY CONSTRAINTS
Level 0	No access constraints or incomplete data	No access constraints or incomplete data	No access constraints or incomplete data
Level 1	Sum = 1	Sum = 1	Sum = 1
Level 2	Sum = 2	Sum = 2–5	Sum = 2
Level 3	Sum = 3	Sum = 6–7	Sum = 3–4
Level 4	Sum = 4	Sum = 8–9	Sum = 5–6
Level 5	Sum = 5–6	Sum = 10–12	Sum = 7–9

The final score is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the scores of the pillars. An exception to this is subindicator S4.3, which (as described above) sets the final score automatically to 5.

The five levels of severity are described in table 9.

STATUS	ACCESS LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION
No access constraints or incomplete data	0	There are no significant impediments to humanitarian access in the area. If a country does not have an active humanitarian crisis..
Low access constraints	1	Humanitarian access conditions are normal and regular, with some sporadic and time-limited interruptions.
Moderate access constraints	2	Humanitarian access conditions are regular, but monitoring and specific resources or activities are required to manage or overcome access issues. There are time-limited interruptions to humanitarian activities or obstacles to access goods and services.
High access constraints	3	Access conditions are regular, but the situation requires constant monitoring or specific ad hoc resources, as well as prevention and mitigation activities, to manage or overcome access issues. There are time-limited interruptions to humanitarian activities or obstacles to access 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, as well as prevention and mitigation strategies, to manage or overcome access issues. There are frequent interruptions to humanitarian activities or obstacles to access 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.

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SOURCES

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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
https://www.the-monitor.org

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

ANNEX

Questionnaire and weights for subnational data collection. The questions are answered assessing the situation in the last six months.

INDICATOR	SUBINDICATOR	QUESTION/SUBINDICATOR	ANSWER/VALUE	WEIGHT
1	Q1.1	Do the local or national authorities deny the existence of humanitarian needs in the area?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
1	Q1.2	Do the local or national authorities report different needs compared to the real situation in the area?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
1	Q1.3	Are some groups of people or some specific parts of the territory denied the right to assistance by rule or law?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.4
2	Q2.1	Are there any travel restrictions enforced on people (such as besieged areas or other restricted areas)?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.4
2	Q2.2	Do people need to meet any bureaucratic or administrative requirement to access assistance?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
2	Q2.3	Are people being forced away from services?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
3	Q3.1	Is the registration process to be able to operate in the area complex, costly, or time-consuming because of government decisions?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.1
3	Q3.2	Is the authorisation to operate in the area randomly assigned or denied?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
3	Q3.3	Are there constraints on the importation of relief items or equipment, or on visa and permits for staff?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.1
3	Q3.4	Are aid organisations systematically not allowed to operate in the area?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.55
4	Q4.1	Is the territory controlled by different authorities other than the state?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
4	Q4.2	Are any taxes or fines or limits imposed on the passage of goods to reach the people in need in the area?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.2
4	Q4.3	Do aid providers need to pass checkpoints to reach the people in need in the area?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.1
4	Q4.4	Is the passage to the affected areas closed?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.2
4	Q4.5	Are humanitarian responders in the area ready to operate but on hold?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.2
5	Q5.1	Is aid delivery influenced by conditions imposed by local authorities or other groups?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
5	Q5.2	Are there special sanctions or 'counterterrorism' measures in place in the area that affect the general roll-out of operations?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
5	Q5.3	Has aid been diverted or confiscated by authorities or groups?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.4
6	Q6.1	Have aid workers been killed or kidnapped?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.4
6	Q6.2	Have aid workers been targeted or injured?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
6	Q6.3	Have humanitarian facilities been targeted?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
7	Q7.1	Does violence affect the movements of the population?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
7	Q7.2	Have public services, schools, hospitals, or other civilian facilities been targeted?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
7	Q7.3	Does violence lead to the relocation of humanitarian staff or the suspension of operations?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.5
8	Q8.1	Are there mines, IEDs, UXO, or ERWs present?	1 = Confirmed, 0.5 = Suspected, 0 = No	0.45
8	Q8.2	Have there been victims of mines, IEDs, UXO, or ERWs?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.55
9	Q9.1	Is it the rainy or monsoon season?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
9	Q9.2	Are infrastructures such as bridges, roads, and airports severely disrupted?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
9	Q9.3	Are there any constraints on consumable goods affecting the logistics of the operations (e.g. the scarcity of fuel and embargoes)?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
9	Q9.4	Is the area considered a remote area (for geographic position)?	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25

Subindicators for the global data collection, same as before, assessed over the last six months.

INDICATOR	SUBINDICATOR	QUESTION/ SUBINDICATOR	ANSWER/VALUE	WEIGHT
1	S1.1	Public statements denying the needs of people in need	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
1	S1.2	A discrepancy between humanitarian needs and public statements	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
1	S1.3	The denial of the entitlement to assistance to certain groups or areas	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.4
2	S2.1	Physical obstruction to the access to services (besieged areas, restrictions to travel, and other constraints)	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.4
2	S2.2	Bureaucratic and administrative requirements to access assistance (e.g. specific documents required to access services)	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
2	S2.3	The forced displacement of people in need away from services	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
3	S3.1	Complex, costly, and time-consuming registration processes	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.1
3	S3.2	Denial of the registration of agencies, randomly assigned	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
3	S3.3	Constraints on the importation of relief items, equipment, as well as visa and permits for staff	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.1
3	S3.4	Aid agencies systematically not allowed to operate	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.55
4	S4.1	Country not entirely controlled by the same authority	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
4	S4.2	Administrative impediments: taxes, fines, or quotas on the passage of goods or people to reach the people in need	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.2
4	S4.3	The presence of checkpoints towards or in the affected areas	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.1
4	S4.4	The closure of crossing to the affected areas	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.2
4	S4.5	Agencies on hold despite being ready	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.2
5	S5.1	Conditions imposed by authorities or other groups on the delivery of aid	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
5	S5.2	Politics and humanitarian issues overlapping in the country	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.3
5	S5.3	Aid diversion or confiscation	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.4
6	S6.1	Aid workers killed	# of people killed	
6	S6.2	Aid workers kidnapped	# of people kidnapped	
6	S6.3	Aid workers injured	# of people injured	
6	S6.4	Aid workers assaulted	# of people assaulted	
6	S6.5	Aid workers arrested	# of people arrested	
6	S6.6	Aid-related premises looted	# of lootings	
7	S7.1	Violence inhibiting the affected population from moving freely and safely to places where humanitarian assistance is available	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
7	S7.2	Public services, such as hospitals, schools, and other civilian facilities, targeted or attacked	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
7	S7.3	Violence leading to the relocation of humanitarian staff and/or the temporary or permanent suspension of humanitarian activities	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.5
8	S8.1	Confirmed contamination (km^2)	km^2	0.35
8	S8.2	Suspected contamination (km^2)	km^2	0.35
8	S8.3	Casualties	Classification from 0–5	0.3
9	S9.1	Rainy season (snow, monsoon, seasonal impediments)	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
9	S9.2	Severe disruption of infrastructures	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
9	S9.3	Logistical constraints on consumable goods (e.g. the scarcity of fuel and internet cut-offs)	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25
9	S9.4	Logistical constraints on infrastructure (e.g. remote locations of those in need, difficulties in travelling)	1 = Yes, 0 = No	0.25