Field Guidelines
for Assessing the
Humanitarian Implications of
Sanctions

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1. Introduction

1.1 Objectives and application of the Field Guidelines

This set of Field Guidelines is intended to provide guidance to humanitarian practitioners in identifying and measuring possible humanitarian consequences of sanctions. This document is a concise, field-oriented version of a partner publication—an IASC handbook entitled “Assessing the Humanitarian Implications of Sanctions”—which provides more detailed information on how to assess potential impacts of sanctions on living conditions.

The Guidelines presented here are relevant to a range of sanctions, including: arms embargoes, financial sanctions, travel-related sanctions and targeted trade sanctions. At the core of these Guidelines is a sanctions assessment methodology, which facilitates evaluation of possible humanitarian consequences of sanctions. The methodology can be applied in advance of, during or following sanctions, and aims to address two key challenges associated with humanitarian assessments under sanctions: (I) accurate evaluation of the current status of humanitarian conditions, and (II) separation of the effects of sanctions on health and well-being from those due to other causes.

The sanctions assessment methodology does not presuppose a particular type of impact due to sanctions, which may be positive, neutral or negative depending on the specific context.

1.2 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework underpinning the sanctions assessment methodology is based on the concept of human security. This approach operationalizes human security by defining two clusters of humanitarian and socio-economic conditions, each of which contains four subject areas. These are referred to as the “4 + 4” human security subject areas.

The core cluster of four subject areas comprises groups of indicators of conditions related to immediate survival and development of humans. The subject areas in this cluster are: (1) health; (2) food and nutrition; (3) water and sanitation; and (4) education. Taken together, these four pillars represent the “vital core” of human security.
The second cluster deals with the systems and social context in which people strive to secure core human needs. The subject areas of this systemic cluster are: (1) governance; (2) economic status; (3) the physical environment; and (4) demography. Most of these data will be at the level of groups of persons or communities.

These two clusters of subject areas—the “core” and “systemic” clusters—provide a template covering most of the essential sectors and indicators for assessing and tracking humanitarian conditions.
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2. Causal modelling

Causal modelling identifies how one thing causes another to occur. In the realm of humanitarian assessments, this type of modelling is necessary to understand better the effects of one possible cause in the context of other factors that may also influence humanitarian conditions.

This chapter provides guidance on how to identify whether a causal relationship exists between two factors and on how to build causal models.

2.1 Types of causes and the chain of causation

Types of causes used to identify relationships between variables

- **Proximal cause**
- **Distal cause**

Chain of causation

- **Direct and indirect cause**

Necessary and sufficient conditions

There are several different types of causes that can be identified when building models of cause and effect. Becoming aware of these different types of causes and their interrelationships assists in exploring possible linkages between social, political and economic factors, and changes in humanitarian conditions.

A proximal cause is a cause that immediately precedes the outcome of interest. There may be prior events that lead to the proximal cause (see figure 1). Such events that are more removed in the sequence of causal steps are referred to as distal causes. Causal pathways can be illuminated by tracing through intermediate steps, working backward from an outcome or forward from an initial event. The steps from distal and proximal causes to an outcome of interest are collectively referred to as a chain of causation.

The simplest models are composed of direct causes, where event A leads straight to outcome B. Indirect causes are those that operate through other, parallel causal mechanisms, or through additional intermediate steps. By building models and examining data, investigators can determine how direct and indirect causal variables relate to one another and act through a step-by-step chain, and which links in the chain are most susceptible to change.

An event is sufficient to cause an outcome if no other events are required for the outcome to occur. There may be many sufficient events, any one of which could cause the outcome. Among a group of events, there may be one factor that must always be present for an outcome to occur. This is termed a necessary condition, in that the outcome cannot occur without this factor.

Any variable can be examined to determine if it is a proximal or distal cause of an outcome, and sufficient and/or necessary for the out-
come to occur. This process assists in identifying where the variable acts in the chain of causation, and the importance of the variable to the observed outcome.

2.2 Inferring cause using criteria of causation

Criteria of causation

There are several criteria that can be used to identify whether there is a causal relationship between two variables. These are referred to as criteria of causation and can be used to identify successive “links” in a chain of events linking cause and effect. Criteria of causation include:

- **Temporality**—The cause must always occur before the outcome.
- **Strength of association**—How much do the causative variable and the outcome move together?
- **Consistency**—Is the relationship between cause and outcome found over and over, among different groups or countries?
- **Specificity**—Does the cause lead to the same particular outcome over and over, or does it instead lead to different outcomes?
- **Plausibility**—Is there a reasonable explanation available as to how the variable is linked to the outcome? Is it a plausible linkage?

2.3 Building a causal model

A step-by-step approach to developing a causal model is presented in box 1. This procedure includes the use of the different categories of causes and the criteria of causation identified above to construct a causal model working through successive levels.

Multilevel approach used by UNICEF

The identification of several “layers” of causes is similar to the multilevel approach to causal analysis used by UNICEF. This approach uses three levels of causes to assess changes in humanitarian conditions:

- **Immediate causes**: such as disease and inadequate nutrition, which directly relate to life, survival and development;
- **Underlying causes**: such as the status of household food and nutrition, as well as social services like water, sanitation, health and education;
- **Basic causes**: which relate to issues such as control and distribution of national resources, institutional arrangements and social organization.

Two examples of causal models to identify some of the causes of child malnutrition are presented in figure 1.
Functional consequences: mortality, morbidity, educability, and lost productivity

- Nutritional status
- Diet
- Household food security
- Care of mother and child
- Environment, food security, hygiene and sanitation
- Health
- Human, economic, and institutional resources
- Political and ideological structure
- Ecological conditions
- Potential resources

Feedback Effects

- Inadequate maternal/child care practices
- Poor access to safe water/sanitation
- Incidence of preventable disease
- The EFFECT itself may "feed back" into the causal chain, as shown here

Figure 1—Two example causal models used to explore the causes of child malnutrition. The causal model on top illustrates the dynamic feedback effects of "Incidence of preventable disease".
### Building a causal model

**1. Be clear about the problem statement before starting.**
Action/questions:
- Identify the particular actions and outcomes of interest.

**2. Associate variables that MAY belong in causal chains.**
Action/questions:
- Are there variables that appear to be related to one another in a common process?
- Identify possible direct/indirect causes.
- Identify potential necessary/sufficient conditions.

**3. Identify potential causes.**
Action/questions:
- Do the variables satisfy many of the criteria of causation?
- Discount alternative explanations/causes.
- Identify the causal mechanisms (how exactly does one factor cause another to occur?).
- Measure key variables in more detail.
- Check for association by chance.

**4. Identify likely causes.**
Action/questions:
- For each variable, think what could be its causes.
- Are there other likely causes?
- Is there evidence of a specific chain of events?

**5. Construct the causal “pathways” linking cause and effect.**
Action/questions:
- Identify which causal links or inputs are most important.
- To what degree does a variable contribute to an effect?

[Note: As a starting point, identify the links immediately preceding/following the outcome/action, respectively.]
3. Humanitarian indicators and data sources

Humanitarian indicators measure people’s conditions of life. They may take the form of measures of PROCESS—such as the number of children treated for malnutrition; or measures of OUTCOME—such as the percentage of children that are malnourished. The essence of the sanctions assessment methodology is to determine whether there are changes in humanitarian conditions (as measured by indicators) that may be due to sanctions.

This chapter provides guidelines on sources and availability of information and the use of humanitarian indicators in causal models.

3.1 Sources and availability of information

Most of the data used in determining baseline conditions and assessing the possible effects of sanctions are garnered from existing sources, whereas original data are usually generated sparingly, to fill gaps. Existing sources of data are referred to as secondary data sources, while the collection of original data is referred to as primary data collection.

3.1.1 Collecting original information

The advantages of original, or primary, data collection are: (1) the timeliness of the data can be controlled; (2) it can help ensure that the data gathered in the survey group is representative of conditions in the larger population; and (3) careful design of the survey can result in data/information specific to the investigator’s area of interest. Three types of studies are frequently used to gather original data on humanitarian conditions: cross-sectional studies, panel studies and longitudinal studies.

The simplest type of primary data collection is a one-time survey, often called a cross-sectional study. This serves to collect information characterizing the humanitarian situation at a point in time. It can provide useful information about differences between groups but cannot capture patterns of change over time.

A better approach than a cross-sectional study is a panel study, where cross sections are taken periodically using a common, systematic method. Panel studies that do not follow up with the same individuals during each panel have to examine whether the people in the...
different panels are indeed comparable. Sometimes panel studies put too much emphasis on collecting information on the outcomes of interest rather than relevant process information. While a cross-sectional study looks only at one point in time and a panel study repeats periodic cross-sections, sometimes it is possible to do ongoing monitoring in a continuous manner. This is a longitudinal study. When longitudinal studies are properly controlled and track the same individuals over time, they provide statistically powerful results.

### 3.1.2 Sources and availability of existing information

When undertaking assessments of the humanitarian implications of sanctions, investigators should make maximum usage of existing (reliable) information and data sources. Humanitarian indicators may already be available across a number of sectors in the form of the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) Indicator Framework (see table 2), or in compilations of indicators from individual UN agencies and international organizations (e.g., the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report).

Existing, or secondary, sources of data include international, national and local institutions. National governmental agencies are usually the dominant source of information, upon which many international (UN etc.) publications depend. UN organizations and international financial institutions, often in concert with national governments, occasionally undertake large-scale surveys of economic and social conditions in many countries. Prime among these organizations are: the World Bank (WB), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Outside the UN system, a broad range of humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), human rights organizations and civil society monitoring agencies—such as the Human Rights Watch...
Field Guidelines for Assessing the Humanitarian Implications of Sanctions

and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)—collect information on many countries.

There are currently two widely available sources of representative sample information from surveys about important health and demographic indicators in most developing countries. The first is UNICEF’s Multiple Indicator Cluster Sample Survey (MICS), which measures conditions of child and maternal health and well-being in more than 60 countries. The second is the series of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), which are nationally representative household surveys. Table 1 provides a select listing of sources of information for humanitarian assessments.

Table 1—Potential sources and types of information for humanitarian assessments related to sanctions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential sources of information</th>
<th>Types of information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armed forces</td>
<td>Change in health of beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International organizations, in-country</td>
<td>Survey on child-feeding practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International organizations, regional or central sites</td>
<td>Regional comparisons and national projections of social and demographic indicators. Web sites include: ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, Relief Web, the UN Statistics Division, UNAIDS, WHO, PAHO’s Disaster Library in Costa Rica, UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International donors and their tanks</td>
<td>Funding of humanitarian assistance across various sectors; programme-specific indicators and changes in those indicators; funding levels for Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual institutions, such as schools, hospitals or workplaces</td>
<td>Service statistics and data on costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government finance or planning offices</td>
<td>Imports, contract cancellations, trade barriers, demographic surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International organizations, “in country”</td>
<td>Change in health of inductees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rates, financial reserves</td>
<td>Changes in need among service users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local NGOs</td>
<td>Demographics, household economy and other surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting groups</td>
<td>Changes in production levels, economic inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Union</td>
<td>Trends in fund transfers, exchange rates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Use of qualitative information

The term “qualitative” refers to conditions or information that can at most be only partially enumerated. Qualitative information is essential for developing useful causal models. It captures the contextual setting associated with information or situations affecting people’s lives, and so can assist in characterizing the relationships of one variable in the chain of causation to the next. Qualitative information is derived mainly from:

- In-depth interviews with key individuals;
- Focus group discussions (that are semi-structured) with small groups;
- Casual meetings with communities of interest;
• Participant observation, to see what people do, how and why;
• Site visits, to see the context in which they do it and to collect observations;
• Reviews of public records, archives or official transcripts;
• Critical incident questionnaires;
• Snowball interviews, where the first interview leads to a second, more focused interview with another individual.

3.3 Comparisons across population groups and time

In many cases, sanctions are national in scope with the result that it may prove difficult to identify control groups (people within the country not affected by sanctions) with which to make comparisons. Control groups are the main way that different outcomes can be attributed to a particular cause. It is likely that “external” control groups (i.e., outside the country/territory) will also be lacking.

Possible comparison groups that may highlight the impact of sanctions include: military versus civilians within a country, women versus men, those receiving rationed food versus those who do not, or employees in the public sector versus those in the private sector.

Changes in conditions experienced by the same population group over time can be used to assess the impact of sanctions. The key principle in undertaking comparisons across time is to ensure that the analysis takes into account factors other than sanctions that may have come into play, or changed in their intensity, over the same time period.

3.4 Using indicators in causal models

Table 2 provides a list of priority humanitarian indicators across the “4 + 4” human security subject areas. These indicators have been cross-referenced with the indicators used in the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) framework to ensure maximum compatibility with existing assessment processes. Indicators of PROCESS and OUTCOME have been identified in each human security subject area.

When constructing causal models, the PROCESS indicators will generally relate to measurement of the intermediate steps in the chain of causation (proximal or distal causes), while the OUTCOME indicators will be used to measure humanitarian conditions.
For both categories of indicator (PROCESS and OUTCOME) some can be used as reference benchmarks with which future changes can be compared (i.e., a "Baseline", see section 4.1), while others will be more suitable for measuring change during sanctions. Examples of the types of indicators that can be used for measurement of baseline and changes in conditions include:

- **Infant mortality rates** change slowly over time in most countries. They are frequently used to characterize the overall conditions of life in a country because they are influenced by many variables. For humanitarian assessments in crisis situations, measurement of changes in the weight at time of birth is usually more useful, as it changes quickly in a population as access to food during pregnancy changes.

- **Access to or lack of access to piped (indoor) water and sanitary waste disposal** improves or deteriorates slowly, whereas the amount of water pumped or the bacteriologic quality of water changes quickly, depending on inputs of electricity and chlorine.

- **Household assets** (wealth, land, investments) accumulate over a long period of time and also change slowly in crises, whereas **household income** responds much more quickly to changes in employment, productivity and rates of exchange.
Table 2—Priority humanitarian indicators in each of the eight human security subject areas, categorized as indicators of PROCESS or OUTCOME. These indicators are drawn from the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) indicator framework to ensure maximum compatibility with the CCA process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human security subject area</th>
<th>OUTCOME indicators</th>
<th>PROCESS indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five deaths (UNICEF, WHO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles (UNICEF, WHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (UNICEF, WHO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (UNICEF, WHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (UNFPA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Condom-use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women (UNAIDS-UNICEF)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs, on a sustaining basis(UNAIDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria (WHO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of population below minimum levels of dietary and energy consumption (FAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food and nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (UNICEF, WHO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of population below minimum levels of dietary and energy consumption (FAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water and sanitation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (UNICEF, WHO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of other population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (UNICEF,WHO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of pupils reaching grade 1 who reach grade 5 (UNESCO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Net enrollment rates in primary education (UNESCO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate of 15-to-24-year-olds (UNESCO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal computers in use per 100 population (ITU) and Internet users per 100 population (ITU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (UNESCO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Governance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population below $1 (1995) per day (World Bank)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (ILO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty gap ratio (difference in depth of poverty) (World Bank)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of poverty gap in total national consumption (World Bank)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds, both sex and total (ILO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of land area covered by forest (FAO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of population using solid fuels (WHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) (UNFCC, UNOSS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (C02 keq) (UNEP/CES)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demography (and community)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (UNHABITAT)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Sanctions assessment methodology

This chapter describes specific requirements for undertaking baseline assessments of humanitarian conditions, and presents five steps that constitute the sanctions assessment methodology. This chapter also includes guidelines on applying the methodology to assessment of four categories of targeted sanctions.

4.1 Undertaking a baseline assessment of humanitarian conditions

A baseline assessment of humanitarian and socio-economic conditions around the time of the onset of sanctions provides a reference point against which future changes in humanitarian conditions can be measured. A baseline assessment should include:

- Levels and rates of change of key humanitarian indicators in each of the "4 + 4" human security subject areas (see table 2) over recent years and the relative stability of these conditions;
- Factors influencing these conditions in the particular context of the country;
- Regional variations in key indicators;
- The role of the industry/service sectors likely to be affected by sanctions;
- Monetary and non-monetary contributions of various industry and service sectors to the national economy, government revenue and local society.

A checklist of actions required to conduct a baseline assessment is presented in box 2.

4.2 Assessing humanitarian vulnerability during baseline assessment

Humanitarian vulnerability is characterized by decreased access to essential goods and services relative to the needs of the individual. Assessing the vulnerability of population groups to changes in humanitarian conditions as a result of sanctions is critical in order to establish an effective baseline and to monitor the possible impact on these groups over time.

One technique employed to analyse and catalogue vulnerability is the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) approach used by the UN World Food Programme (WFP) and other humanitarian agencies.
Four steps for Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

Using this technique, vulnerability can be analysed and mapped in four steps.

First, indicators are identified in each of the subject areas of interest across three dimensions: availability, access and utilization. Indicators can be selected from the “4 + 4” human security subject areas (see table 2). Second, the investigator must ensure that the "direction" of all indicators is the same: that is, ensure that a high value across all indicators represents a consistently favourable or unfavourable indicator. Third, weighting factors are defined to rank the relative importance of the chosen indicators to overall vulnerability. Fourth, an overall vulnerability index is calculated using the indicators and weighting factors.

Box 2—Checklist for undertaking a baseline assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Where to find more information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Gather information on humanitarian conditions:  
- Using primary and secondary sources, gather data/information for humanitarian indicators  
- Start with data already collected for other processes/assessments (CCA etc.) | IASC "Sanctions Assessment Handbook" (HBK) Section 4.3 |
| 2    | Assess current conditions and recent trends in each of the "4 + 4" human security subject areas:  
- Use select humanitarian indicators in each of the "4 + 4" subject areas to develop an image of humanitarian conditions  
- Use indicators of PROCESS and OUTCOME to provide a basis for identifying factors that influence those conditions  
- Establish recent trends in those conditions | HBK Annex II Field Guidelines (FG), Table 2 |
| 3    | Identify possible factors influencing those conditions:  
- Identify proximal and more remote causes influencing the humanitarian conditions  
- Identify the sensitivities of particular indicators to changes in the influencing factors | HBK Section 3.4 |
| 4    | Establish a profile of vulnerability within the population:  
- Identify vulnerable groups within the population (type, size, extent of vulnerability etc.)  
- Undertake a mapping of vulnerable groups | HBK Section 5.3 FG Section 4.2 |
| 5    | Identify "gaps" or deficiencies in existing data/information | HBK Section 4.3 |
| 6    | Prepare to use baseline as reference for future assessment of changes in conditions:  
- Identify those indicators best suited to measurement of change over time  
- Identify the frequency with which ongoing assessments should be performed | HBK Section 4.2 |
4.3 Methodology for assessing humanitarian implications of sanctions

The sanctions assessment methodology is presented here in five steps, and is summarized in schematic form in figure 2.

Step I: Clearly identify the sanction measures (types of sanctions proposed or in place) and outcome (humanitarian conditions) of interest

Identify the measures covered by sanctions, the nature and scope of humanitarian exemptions, and provisions for selective approval of exempt goods. These measures—for example, a prohibition on air travel for a particular country, or a ban on the sale and export of diamonds—constitute a starting point for the assessment.

To monitor humanitarian conditions, investigators must identify potential indicators and associated data sources. Indicators of humanitarian conditions should span the “4 + 4” human security subject areas. Table 2 outlines some priority indicators of process and outcome in each of the human security subject areas.

Step II: Undertake a baseline assessment of conditions prior to sanctions

Using the indicators of humanitarian conditions identified above, conduct a baseline assessment of conditions prior to, or at the onset of, sanctions (see section 4.1 and box 2). For assessments prior to the imposition of sanctions, current and historical conditions serve as a baseline. If the assessment is being undertaken during sanctions, and a previous baseline does not exist, then a retrospective baseline drawing on historical data sources should be elaborated.

Step III: For each of the “4 + 4” human security subject areas, construct causal models to identify possible linkages between sanctions measures and humanitarian conditions

Identify possible causal pathways and intermediate variables that may link the sanctions measures to the potential effects (changes to humanitarian conditions as measured by indicators selected in Step I) in each subject area.

Begin with the four core subject areas (health; food and nutrition; water and sanitation; and education), as this will assist in identifying intervening variables for other subject areas. The PROCESS indicators in each of the subject areas in table 2 represent possible intermediate variables. Construct causal models tracing forward...
from individual sanction measures and tracing backwards from humanitar-ian conditions (to identify intermediate causes).

Step IV: Identify potential sources of information for each of the PROCESS and OUTCOME indicators identified in the causal models, and gather the necessary information to complete the models

Once the causal model associated with each human security subject area has been constructed (step III above), identify sources of quantitative and qualitative information for each of the PROCESS indicators associated with the intermediate steps in the chain of events, and for the OUTCOME indicators that have been identified as possible areas of humanitarian impact in the causal models. Some of these OUTCOME indicators may be the same as those identified in step I. Previously they were used for identifying baseline conditions, and now they will be used to measure changes in those conditions.

Collect the information and data from the identified sources, ensuring that the resulting PROCESS and OUTCOME indicator values reflect the vulnerabilities of particular population groups to changes due to sanctions.

Following completion of this step, the investigator should have data sources and information available for each “node” or step in the causal models.

Step V: In each human security subject area, identify and extract the contribution of sanctions to the observed effects, separate from effects due to other causes

The causal models and associated indicators and data sources that have been constructed in the preceding four steps provide the basis for extracting the contribution of sanctions to changes in humanitarian conditions, which is the final step in the methodology. To do this, repeat the following process for each of the eight causal models (one for each human security subject area):

A. Starting with the sanction measure(s), trace a path through the causal model for a human security subject area, one intermediate step at a time. Identify additional intermediate variables as necessary if they are not present in the list of indicators in table 2.

B. At each intermediate step, use the quantitative and qualitative information associated with the PROCESS indicators (gathered in step IV) to identify how much of an influence the sanction(s) has/have on that particular intermediate step. In some instances, it
may indeed be possible to calculate the contribution of sanctions to the intermediate effect in a quantitative manner. However, in many cases, the investigator must make an informed estimate about the contribution of sanctions to the variable of interest based on available data.

C. At each of these intermediate steps, take measures to enhance the reliability of the assessment by: (i) assigning a level of confidence to the assessment of the impact of sanctions, and (ii) using qualitative information to better inform judgements of how much sanctions impact the particular step.

D. Proceeding along the intermediate steps in each causal model, catalogue the contribution of sanctions, at each intermediate step in the causal model. This can be done by simply compiling a list of the assessed impact of sanctions at each intermediate step.

E. When this process of tracing terminates at the outcomes indicators of humanitarian conditions (the final step in the causal model), the impact of sanctions on those conditions can be expressed as the cumulative impact of sanctions at each of the intermediate steps leading to that outcome.

F. Present the findings as a direct sanction-outcome relationship, and also as a linked process.

Once these five steps have been completed, the results of the assessment are compiled and explained in an assessment report (see section 5.2).

4.4 Applying the assessment methodology

This assessment methodology can be used prior to sanctions, during sanctions and following the termination of sanctions.

Assessments prior to sanctions: Prior to the imposition of sanctions, existing conditions constitute the baseline, and assessment of the impact of proposed or pending sanctions will require that causal models be constructed tracing forward from the proposed sanction measures to the likely effects. For this, the investigator must pose the question: “What would be the effect of sanctions imposed on _____?” Pre-assessments should identify the likely capacity of the sanctioned state/region to mitigate the effects of sanctions.

Assessments during sanctions: In assessments undertaken during sanctions, practitioners can develop causal models by tracing forward from the sanctions measures, and also by tracing backwards from the observed humanitarian conditions. During sanctions, assessments should be undertaken on a regular basis (3-6 months).
Assessments following sanctions: For assessments following sanctions, investigators assess the impact of the prior measures, and must construct a retrospective baseline if one is not available from previous assessments. Following sanctions, investigators may actually have increased access to the previously sanctioned area, and to quality up-to-date information.

4.5 Humanitarian assessments for particular types of sanctions

The shift towards more targeted sanctions in the mid- to late 1990s has highlighted four categories of sanctions that will most likely be applied in the future (rather than comprehensive economic sanctions): (1) arms embargoes; (2) financial sanctions; (3) travel-related sanctions; and (4) targeted trade sanctions. Table 3 summarizes areas of interest, indicators and data sources for these four categories of targeted sanctions.
Field Guidelines for Assessing the Humanitarian Implications of Sanctions

Figure 2—Flow chart depicting the five steps in the Sanctions Assessment Methodology

Step I
Clearly identify the sanctions measures and the humanitarian conditions of interest

Step II
Undertake a baseline assessment of conditions prior to/onset of sanctions

Step III
In each subject area, construct causal models to identify possible linkages between sanctions and humanitarian conditions

Step IV
For the PROCESS and OUTCOME indicators in the causal models: identify potential information sources; gather the information

Step V
In each causal model, identify and isolate the contribution of sanctions as distinct from impact of other causes

Document findings in assessment report

Core Human Security Subject Areas
- Health/food and nutrition
- Water and sanitation
- Education

Systemic Human Security Subject Areas
- Governance
- Economic status
- Physical environment
- Demography

Exploit commonality with other assessment processes (e.g., CCA)

References
- Handbook Chapters 4 & 5
- Annex 4
- CORE Human Security Subject Areas
- SYSTEMIC Human Security Subject Areas
Table 3—Summary of "areas of interest", indicators and data sources for four categories of targeted sanctions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of sanctions</th>
<th>Characteristics/what to look for</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arms embargo</td>
<td>Generally have minimal humanitarian impact. May result in reduced employment in domestic defence industries. Governments may divert more resources to procure banned weapons. May reduce potential for onshore businesses to sustain hostilities, thereby resulting in improvements in humanitarian conditions.</td>
<td>Number of employees in domestic arms industry. Export value of conventional weapons. Contribution of arms industry to State revenue. Contribution of arms trade to sustaining conflict. Impact on trade in protective equipment for humanitarian operations.</td>
<td>Databases on arms transfers (U.S. Dept of State; SIPRI Yearbook (U.S. Military Balance) or publication). National statistics. Arms industry journals. Databases (e.g., Jane’s Information Group) Small Arms Survey project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial sanctions</td>
<td>May increase inflation and reduce trade, depending on the extent of prohibitions. May impact heavily on local currency exchange rates, and hence on commodity prices.</td>
<td>Revenue flows to/from targeted groups/individuals. Revenue flows to targeted individuals. Financial assistance held outside the targeted country. Reliance of targeted entity on sanctioned funds. Impact of financial sanctions on trade.</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund (IMF) Economic Intelligence Unit. The World Bank. National financial institutions. Institutions dealing with foreign remittances (e.g., Western Union). Local currency exchange rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel-related sanctions</td>
<td>If targeted to specific individuals/groups, travel-related sanctions will likely have minimal humanitarian impacts. If targeted against a particular &quot;mode&quot; of transport (e.g., ban on all air traffic; access to critical medical supplies and urgent medical care outside the country may be impaired).</td>
<td>Reliance on particular modes of transport for importing critical medical supplies. Number of medical patients transported per month/year. Impact of air traffic on key industry sectors. Number of tourists arriving by air.</td>
<td>National trade statistics. IMF, World Bank. Economist Intelligence Unit. International Travel and Tourism Organization. American Bureau of Shipping. Lloyd’s Registry of Shipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted trade sanctions</td>
<td>Most likely to have impact on humanitarian conditions, depending on sectors targeted. May result in reduced employment in the targeted sector. Secondary employment and service industries may be affected. Attempts to identify alternative employment opportunities. Assess impact on government revenues.</td>
<td>Percentage of government revenue derived from trade and service sectors. Number of employees supported directly and indirectly by particular sectors. Number of dependents of industry/sector workers. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in sector. Scholarships in targeted sector.</td>
<td>International trade organizations (sector-specific). IMF, Economist Intelligence Unit. ILO. Commodity import/export databases (e.g., Global Trade Atlas, <a href="http://www.cris.com">www.cris.com</a>). International auditing firms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field Guidelines for Assessing the Humanitarian Implications of Sanctions

5. Standards for humanitarian assessments

5.1 Key elements of a humanitarian assessment

A sanctions assessment must present some determination of the degree to which sanctions are affecting humanitarian conditions, separate from the effects caused by other factors. In some circumstances it may only be possible to provide a qualitative assessment of the degree to which sanctions influence humanitarian conditions, or indeed it may be impossible to isolate the discrete effects of sanctions. In such cases, the investigator should highlight the indeterminacy of the situation.

A credible assessment of the humanitarian implications of sanctions must include the following elements:

1. Characterization of the humanitarian conditions prior to the initiation of sanctions—“baseline” conditions—including a vulnerability assessment;
2. Specification of the sources of information used, the quality and limitations of those sources;
3. Specification of the components of the sanctions regulations that could affect humanitarian conditions;
4. Identification of the indicators likely to be most sensitive to changes in humanitarian conditions;
5. Identification of factors other than sanctions that are likely to have an important influence on those indicators;
6. Specification of the pathways by which sanctions or other factors would influence humanitarian conditions;
7. Examination of process and outcome information, both quantitative and qualitative, regarding actual changes brought by sanctions through time and the changes in humanitarian conditions that follow;
8. Examination of the relative influence of sanctions and other factors in influencing changes in those conditions;
9. Discussion of weaknesses in information available;
10. Recommendations for ongoing monitoring of sanctions’ impact, and on how to minimize any unintended humanitarian impacts.
5.2 Writing a humanitarian assessment report

Assessment report "template"

Any written assessment of the humanitarian implications should include the sections outlined below. This can be used as a template or document outline for people who are conducting humanitarian assessments under sanctions.

Introduction: Background to current study | Decisions by the sanctioning authority (e.g., UN Security Council) relevant to current assessment | Brief description of timing of assessment mission;

Procedure and methodology: Actual sequential procedure followed by investigators (e.g., literature review, interviews, field mission) | Overview of methodology used along with the strengths and weaknesses of the methodology in the particular context | Main challenges in implementing methodology in the context of the current assessment;

Baseline and prior assessments: Assessment of humanitarian conditions (using indicators across multiple sectors) prior to sanctions | Results of prior assessments | Trends in conditions at baseline;

Assessment of current conditions: Assessment of current conditions (point values and trends) across multiple sectors using humanitarian indicators | Description of data/information sources | Overview of techniques for original data collection (if applicable);

Results of causal modelling: How causal models were constructed to identify causes of humanitarian conditions | Identification of causal pathways;

Humanitarian implications of sanctions: The impact of sanctions on humanitarian conditions (separate from other causes) | Identification of other factors influencing humanitarian conditions (and their relative importance compared to sanctions);

Findings: Summary of main findings, including concise statement of the humanitarian impacts of the sanctions measures on discrete humanitarian conditions.
These *Field Guidelines* and the companion *Sanctions Assessment Handbook* complement the reference documents produced under the three international processes on more effective and targeted sanctions—the Interlaken, Bonn-Berlin and Stockholm Processes—undertaken between 1998 and 2003.

The final report of the Stockholm Process on the Implementation of Targeted Sanctions (2003) noted:

“...[T]he routine undertaking of periodic assessments of humanitarian, social, and economic impacts on third parties during the course of sanctions implementation is desirable and often more feasible [than pre-assessments]. Aside from providing an additional way of evaluating the overall impact of sanctions, well-designed on-going assessments would be useful in distinguishing the impact of sanctions from other causes of humanitarian suffering and economic hardship, thereby reducing one of the main sources of opposition to sanctions generally.”

The Report went on to recommend:

“These [regular humanitarian, social, and economic impact] assessments should proceed under an established methodology . . . taking into account the specificities of each sanctions situation.”

The methodology presented here, developed by OCHA in conjunction with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, serves to fulfil the need for a standardized methodology to assess the potential humanitarian implications of sanctions, with a view to making sanctions more effective.