

Safeguarding Health in Conflict (SHCC)

# Intentional and Indiscriminate Codebook



Data: 2018 SHCC Attacks Data on [HDX Insecurity Insight](#).

Report: [Impunity Remains: Attacks on Health Care in 23 Countries in Conflict 2018](#) by the SHCC.

Illustrations: Denise Todloski for [IntraHealth International](#) and the SHCC.

**SAFEGUARDING  
HEALTH  
IN CONFLICT**



When reports appear of incidents that adversely affected health-care providers or of damage to or the destruction of health-care facilities, the question of whether the incidents were intentional or accidental is at the forefront of many people’s immediate consideration. Understanding the context of interpersonal violence or of violent damage and destruction is also central to any preventive measures. Yet determining the intention of the perpetrator is difficult because it would require direct knowledge of his/her motives, which is rarely available. However, the broader context of events can provide important clues to the likely or possible motives.

In 2019, the SHCC report included for the first time the coding of attacks on health care personnel or facilities in terms of the assumed perpetrator’s motive. This document explains the principles used to code ‘intentional’ or ‘indiscriminate’ attacks on health-care personnel/facilities that are included in the SHCC 2019 Report ‘**Impunity Remains**’ and the ‘**2018 SHCC Attacks Data**’ (column D on the datasheet).

The coding follows a two-step approach and uses a developed coding principle that focuses initially on contextual information such as who the perpetrator was, what weapon was used, and how and what the impact was, while in the second step contextual information is used to identify a plausible degree of intentionality. As a first step, all events are coded with a conflict type and targeting categorisations. The final intent coding is carried out using a combination of conflict and targeting coding.

### Key definitions

**Indiscriminate attack:** Attack without evidence that the perpetrator specifically intended to harm a health worker or health facility. These events include military operations in the vicinity of health facilities or indiscriminate attacks on civilians that also affected health workers (such as a bomb in a public place).

**Intentional attack:** Attack where the nature of the attack or the effect on the health worker or facility shows beyond reasonable doubt that the perpetrator must have intended to cause at least a degree of harm to a health worker or health facility. These events include the targeted injury, killing, arrest, or kidnapping of health workers; the forced entry or occupation of a health facility; and the theft or robbery of medical supplies.

### Step 1: Conflict and targeting coding

Each event is coded by assigning it to a conflict and targeting category. In most cases the coding is based on both the conflict and targeting coding, as well as the affiliation of the perpetrator, the weapon used, and the impact that the event had on health workers or health facilities. These combinations are listed in detail below.

### Conflict coding

#### AdministrativeForce

*Subcategory of SHCC one-sided violence that is not included in the UCDP definition of One-Sided Violence.*

#### Definition

The use of administrative or other enforcement powers by a government of state or by a formally organised group.

Perpetrator	<p><b>Administration:</b> An administrator or authority of a country or territory or the high-command level of an armed force engages in issuing orders (laws, regulations, enforcement) that impact on access to health care or the delivery of health services, including the denial of licences, permits, visas, etc. It includes a specific act against health-care providers that is implemented by other agencies, e.g. the police.</p> <p><b>LawEnforcement:</b> Part of the law enforcement apparatus of the state that acts under orders and enforces laws or regulations that prevent access to health care or the delivery of health services, e.g. through the arrest or detention of health workers or patients or the closure of health facilities or the confiscation of medical supplies.</p> <p><b>NonStateArmedGroups:</b> A named armed group performing a non-combat function. The named armed group takes physical measures that prevent access to health care or the delivery of health services through arrests or detentions of health workers or patients, the closure of health facilities, or the confiscation of medical supplies.</p>
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	<p><b>StateActor:</b> A military actor performing a non-combat function enforcing rules that prevent access to health care or the delivery of health services, e.g. at checkpoints or roadblocks, or who detains health workers or patients.</p> <p><b>UnspecNonMilArmed:</b> An unidentified or unnamed group of armed men performing a non-combat function. The unnamed armed group takes physical measures to prevent access to health care or the delivery of health services through arrests and detentions of health workers or patients, the closure of health facilities, or the confiscation of medical supplies.</p> <p><b>NoInformation:</b> The report does not identify the perpetrator, or the perpetrator is unknown.</p>
Possible impact on health workers, health-care providers or patients	<p><b>Arrest:</b> Deprivation of liberty following accusations of or being charged with non-respect of laws, including 'aiding the enemy' by providing health care to opponents of the state, private armies, vigilantes, rebels, guerrilla forces or terrorist groups.</p> <p><b>Charged:</b> Refers to the formal accusation made by a governmental authority asserting that somebody has committed a crime.</p> <p><b>Denial of visa:</b> Refers to any official stamp or other permit by immigration or other authorities to indicate that permission has been denied to a health worker to enter a country or a territory within a country.</p> <p><b>Detention:</b> Keeping a person in custody prior to official charges or without any official charges; includes temporary detention for hours or days.</p> <p><b>Expulsion:</b> Refers to the act of forcing an individual or organisation to leave a country or territory.</p> <p><b>Fined:</b> Refers to an amount of money that must be paid as a punishment for not obeying a rule or law.</p> <p><b>Imprisoned:</b> Refers to keeping a person in an official detention facility, such as a jail or prison, following the laying of formal charges.</p>
Possible impact on health facility, transport or supplies	<p><b>Access denied:</b> Medical transportation was denied passage, patients were denied access to a health facility, or a health-care provider was denied access to a specific area or denied permission to provide a health service.</p> <p><b>Forced closure:</b> A health facility or health programme was closed by an authority.</p> <p><b>Introduction of laws:</b> An authority introduced laws or regulations that hindered the delivery of health care.</p> <p><b>Searches:</b> A health facility was searched by military or security forces.</p>
Linked targeted coding	<p><b>AssumedSelective:</b> If the administration or state or non-state actor issued or enforced laws where the context made it highly likely that the measures were taken with the intention of restricting access to health care or the provision of health services, but the precise motives remains unclear, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>New administrative hurdles are put in place that make it harder for ambulances to obtain the appropriate paperwork to pass checkpoints.</i></li> <li>- <i>Guidelines are issued that specify when and how health-care providers can assist wounded demonstrators and these guidelines appear to restrict the freedom of health workers.</i></li> <li>- <i>Ambulance drivers were stopped and arrested for speeding, but it appears that this may have been a pretext to arrest/stop the ambulance.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Indiscriminate:</b> If the administrative decisions are general and do not directly target health-care providers, but nonetheless affect the delivery of health care. It further includes events where measures were taken against health workers for signing politically related petitions or taking part in demonstrations, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>A law is issued that all citizens of a particular nationality are denied visas, which means that no health workers of that nationality will be able to enter the country to provide health services.</i></li> <li>- <i>A road is closed to all users, including ambulances.</i></li> <li>- <i>Every person at a particular location is arrested and health workers are among those arrested.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>SelectiveProgram:</b> If the administration or a state or non-state actor issued or enforced laws and this occurred together with clear information that the measures were intended to restrict access to or the provision of a specific health program, and/or health workers were arrested for having provided medical care to specific patients (such as demonstrators, fighters or others branded as 'enemies').</p> <p><b>SelectiveProvider:</b> If the administration or state or non-state actor issued or enforced laws and this occurred together with clear information that the measures were intended to restrict the ability of a particular health-care provider to provide services because of reasons linked to the identity of the health-care provider, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>A health-care provider's religious or political affiliations or the population the health-care provider served.</i></li> <li>- <i>Arrests of health workers for alleged crimes such as providing abortion services prohibited by the state but encouraged by the health-care provider or similar.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>NoInformation:</b> The report does not identify the perpetrator, or the perpetrator is unknown.</p>

<p><b>ArmedConflict</b>  <i>This category combines <b>UCDP's</b> definitions of Armed/State Conflict and Non-State Conflict.</i></p> <p><b>Definition</b>  The use of armed or unarmed force between a state and non-state actor or two non-state actors that was not directly targeted at civilians, but in the incident health workers or patient were affected, or health infrastructure was damaged or destroyed, or access to health services was hindered.</p>	
Perpetrator	<p><b>NonStateArmedGroups:</b> A military actor involved in active combat with a state actor over control of government and/or territory. The non-state armed group consists of combatants who acted at the time of the attack under orders and within the context of a specific military objective that is concerned with disputing control over government or territory.</p> <p><b>StateActor:</b> A military actor involved in active combat with another state or a non-state actor in an armed conflict over control of government and/or territory. State actors are soldiers of a state army who act at the time of the attack act under orders and within the context of a specific military objective that is concerned with disputing control over government or territory.</p> <p><b>UnspecNonMilArmed:</b> An unidentified or unnamed group of armed men in active combat with another conflict actor over control of government and/or territory. The unnamed armed group consisted of combatants who acted at the time of the attack within the context of a specific military objective concerned with disputing control over government or territory.</p> <p><b>NoInformation:</b> The report does not identify the perpetrator, or the perpetrator is unknown.</p>
Possible impact on health workers, health-care providers or patients	<p><b>Injured:</b> Incident in which a health worker or patient was injured. Most injuries are inflicted with either firearms or explosive weapons.</p> <p><b>Killed:</b> Refers to a health worker or patient who was killed in the attack.</p> <p>These deaths and injuries should appear to be 'collateral' damage resulting from the conflict and not targeted specifically at the health-care provider or patients.</p>
Possible impact on health facility, transport or supplies	<p><b>Damage:</b> Medical facility, transport or supplies were reported as damaged, including partially destroyed, during the attack.</p> <p><b>Destruction:</b> Medical facility, transport or medical supplies were reported as destroyed in the attack.</p> <p><b>Near miss:</b> A security incident almost happened but did not, or happened near a health facility, but neither destroyed nor damaged the facility.</p>
Linked targeted coding	<p>Always '<b>SelectiveMilitaryAction.</b>' Someone or something else was selectively targeted (including troop movements, a weapons factory, etc.) and the health worker, facility or transportation, or medical supplies were affected as a result, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Mortar shells were fired at opposition fighters during fighting near a health facility, damaging it.</i></li> <li>- <i>A field hospital was bombed by warplanes participating in a nearby battle.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>DirectOneSidedViolence</b>  <i>This category corresponds to the <b>UCDP</b> definition of One-Sided Violence.</i></p> <p><b>Definition</b>  The use of armed or unarmed force by a state or a non-state actor against health workers, patients or health infrastructure.</p>	
Perpetrator	<p><b>LawEnforcement:</b> The law enforcement apparatus of the state engaged in one-sided violence against health workers or patients that resulted in death or injury. At the time of the attack law enforcement acted under orders and used physical violence that caused injury or death.</p> <p><b>NonStateArmedGroups:</b> A non-state actor engaged in one-sided violence against health workers or patients or health infrastructure that resulted in death or injury, or damage to or the destruction of health facilities. A named armed group is a group that was not part of the state's law enforcement, military, or security apparatus that acted under orders and engaged in activities that directly harmed civilians, health workers or patients, or destroyed or damaged health infrastructure without the context of a specific military objective and/or another armed conflict actor or its infrastructure or equipment being present.</p> <p><b>StateActor:</b> A military actor engaged in one-sided violence against health workers or patients that resulted in death or injury, or damage to or the destruction of health facilities. State actors are soldiers of a state army who acted at the time of the attack act under orders and engaged in activities that directly harmed health personnel and/or patients or destroyed health infrastructure and who acted at the time of the attack without the context of a specific military objective and/or another armed conflict actor or its infrastructure or equipment being present.</p>

	<p><b>UnspecNonMilArmed:</b> An unidentified or unnamed group of armed men engaged in one-sided violence against health workers or patients that resulted in death or injury, or damage to or the destruction of health infrastructure. The unspecified armed group acted at the time of the attack without the context of a specific military objective and another armed conflict actor or its infrastructure or equipment being present and engaged in activities that directly harmed health workers or patients.</p> <p><b>NoInformation:</b> The report does not identify the perpetrator, or the perpetrator is unknown.</p>
Possible impact on health workers, health-care providers or patients	<p><b>Assaulted:</b> Incident in which a health worker was assaulted, usually carried out with body parts (fist, feet) or objects.</p> <p><b>Injured:</b> Incident in which a health worker or patient was injured. Most injuries are inflicted with either firearms or explosive weapons.</p> <p><b>Kidnapped:</b> Refers to a health worker being kidnapped or taken hostage.</p> <p><b>Killed:</b> Refers to a health worker or patient being killed in the attack.</p> <p><b>Missing:</b> Refers to a health worker being missing. There is a distinction between ‘missing’ and ‘kidnapping’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By actor: non-state actors tend to kidnap while state actors tend to ‘disappear’ people, who are then ‘missing’.</li> <li>- By how the perpetrator communicates about the action that a health worker has been taken: kidnapers tend to make demands, while ‘disappeared’ and missing people are never heard of again.</li> <li>- Motive: kidnapping tends to be for a specific demand, while disappearances tend to be carried out to silence a staff member, often for political reasons.</li> </ul> <p><b>Experienced sexual violence and/or abuse:</b> Any incident in which a health worker experienced any form of SGBV perpetrated by a conflict actor.</p> <p><b>Tortured:</b> Incident in which a health worker was tortured. ‘Tortured’ refers to the act of inflicting excruciating pain as punishment or revenge, as a means of obtaining a confession or information, or out of sheer cruelty.</p>
Possible impact on health facility, transport or supplies	<p><b>Damage:</b> A medical facility was reported as damaged, including partially destroyed, during the attack.</p> <p><b>Destruction:</b> A medical facility was reported as destroyed in the attack.</p> <p><b>Near miss:</b> A security incident almost happened but did not, or happened near a health facility, but neither destroyed nor damaged the facility.</p> <p><b>Stolen, hijacked:</b> Medical transportation was taken in the attack and not in the context of a robbery or other take-over.</p>
Linked targeted coding	<p><b>AssumedSelective:</b> If a state or non-state actor killed, kidnapped, or injured health workers or patients, or damaged or destroyed health infrastructure, and the context makes it highly likely that the attack was carried out with the intention to kill, injure, destroy and/or damage, but the motive remains unclear, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Masked gunmen kidnapped a doctor at the gate of a facility.</i></li> <li>- <i>Armed fighters invaded a hospital, threatening doctors and shooting a patient.</i></li> <li>- <i>Snipers shot and wounded a paramedic who was attempting to help wounded civilians.</i></li> <li>- <i>A health facility was damaged in an airstrike and markings on the roof of the compound clearly identified the structure as a health facility (the same applies when health transport shows the logo of an aid organization).</i></li> <li>- <i>The facility was repeatedly targeted, either at different dates during the reporting period or in double-tap incidents.</i></li> <li>- <i>Health-care personnel were wounded or killed by security forces during demonstrations when they were leading or participating in protests (if they attended in a personal capacity it would be coded as indiscriminate).</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Indiscriminate:</b> If the perpetrator was a non-state actor and used targeted violence against civilians in general and not against a health worker or health-care provider specifically.</p> <p><b>SelectiveProgram:</b> If a state or non-state actor killed, kidnapped or injured health workers or patients and issued a statement providing details that the health worker was killed or injured because he/she provided a particular health service, or the patients were killed or injured for seeking to use a particular health service (e.g. vaccination, abortion or other).</p> <p><b>SelectiveProvider:</b> If a state or non-state actor killed, kidnapped or injured health workers or damaged or destroyed health infrastructure and issued a statement providing details that the health-care provider/facility was targeted directly, or the context of the incident makes it clear that the health-care provider/facility was targeted, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Health workers were attacked because of reasons linked to the identity of the health-care provider (e.g. religious or political affiliations).</i></li> </ul>

	<p><b>SelectiveOther:</b> Someone or something else was selectively targeted and a health worker, facility or transportation or medical supplies were affected as a result, or the incident took place at a health facility, but health workers or infrastructure were not the target, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Unidentified armed men assaulted a member of the military police who was guarding a hospital.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>NoInformation:</b> The report does not contain enough information to determine if the attack was targeted or not.</p>
<p><b>TakeoverAttack</b>  <i>Subcategory of SHCC one-sided violence that is not included in the UCDP definition of One-Sided Violence.</i></p> <p><b>Definition</b>  The use of armed or unarmed force by a state or non-state actor to take control of health infrastructure or supplies.</p>	
Perpetrator	<p><b>LawEnforcement:</b> Part of the state law enforcement apparatus engaged in taking over health services or health infrastructure or supplies. Law enforcement is defined as individuals who act under orders and who demand the take-over of health services or equipment by the police or state for its own use.</p> <p><b>NonStateArmedGroups:</b> A named armed group performing a non-combat function. The named armed group stole items, took over health infrastructure or forced health workers to provide health services for the armed group.</p> <p><b>StateActor:</b> A military actor performing a non-combat function engaged in taking over health services or health infrastructure or supplies. State actors are soldiers of a state army who act under orders and who demand the take-over of health services or equipment by the army or state for its own use.</p> <p><b>UnspecNonMilArmed:</b> An unidentified or unnamed group of armed men performing a non-combat function. The unnamed armed group stole items, took over health infrastructure or forced health workers to provide health services for the armed group.</p> <p><b>NoInformation:</b> The report does not identify the perpetrator, or the perpetrator is unknown.</p>
Possible impact on health workers, health-care providers or patients	<p><b>Assaulted:</b> Incident in which a health worker was assaulted, usually by using body parts (fist, feet) or objects, in the context of a robbery or some other form of take-over.</p> <p><b>Injured:</b> Incident in which a health worker was injured in the context of a robbery or some other form of take-over. Most injuries are inflicted with either firearms or explosive weapons.</p> <p><b>Kidnapped:</b> Refers to a health worker being kidnapped or taken hostage in the context of a robbery or some other form of take-over.</p> <p><b>Killed:</b> Refers to a health worker being killed in the context of a robbery or some other form of take-over.</p> <p><b>Experienced sexual violence and/or abuse:</b> Any incident in which a health worker experienced any form of SGBV that occurred in the context of a robbery or some other form of take-over.</p> <p><b>Threatened/intimidated:</b> Incident where a health worker was threatened or intimidated in the context of a robbery or some other form of take-over.</p> <p><b>Tortured:</b> Incident in which a health worker was tortured in the context of a robbery or some other form of take-over. 'Tortured' refers to the act of inflicting excruciating pain as punishment or revenge, as a means of obtaining a confession or information, or out of sheer cruelty.</p>
Possible impact on health facility, transport or supplies	<p><b>Armed entry into medical facilities:</b> Armed state or non-state actors entered a health facility with the intention to appropriate the facility, medical supplies, or infrastructure, or take health staff with them.</p> <p><b>Looting, theft, robbery, burglary of health supplies:</b> Medical supplies were taken during a robbery, burglary, looting, or theft.</p> <p><b>Occupation of medical facility for military use:</b> A health facility was taken over by military actors.</p> <p><b>Stolen/hijacked:</b> An ambulance was hijacked/carjacked or taken by perpetrators in the context of a robbery or some other form of take-over.</p>
Linked targeted coding	<p>Always '<b>SelectiveAssets</b>': A state or non-state actor selectively targeted a health-care provider or worker, but it appears that the motive was material gain or access to goods or infrastructure rather than the intention to hurt the health-care provider, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>An armed group appropriates an ambulance for its own use (hijacking).</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>ThreatsAndIntimidation</b>  <i>Subcategory of SHCC one-sided violence that is not included in the UCDP definition of One-Sided Violence.</i></p> <p><b>Definition</b>  The use of intimidation and threatening behaviour by a state or non-state actor against health workers or patients, or armed entry into or searches of health infrastructure, or threats against health infrastructure.</p>	
Perpetrator	<p><b>LawEnforcement:</b> Part of the state law enforcement apparatus that acted under orders and issued threats against or carried out acts of intimidation of health workers or health-care providers in the context of a state or non-state conflict, or one-sided violence by means of searches, threats of arrest within health</p>

	<p>facilities or of health workers at any location, or remotely using any form of public or private communication.</p> <p><b>NonStateArmedGroups:</b> A named armed group performing a non-combat function. The named armed group issued threats or carried out acts of intimidation against health workers or health-care providers in the context of a state or non-state conflict or one-sided violence at checkpoints, during armed entry into health facilities, or remotely using any form of public or private communication.</p> <p><b>StateActor:</b> A military actor performing a non-combat function. State actors are soldiers of a state army who act under orders and who issue threats or carry out acts of intimidation against health workers or health-care providers in the context of a state or non-state conflict or one-sided violence at checkpoints, during armed entry into health facilities, or remotely using any form of public or private communication.</p> <p><b>UnspecNonMilArmed:</b> An unidentified or unnamed group of armed men performing a non-combat function. The unnamed armed group issued threats against or carried out acts of intimidation of health workers or health-care providers in the context of a state or non-state conflict or one-sided violence in any location, or remotely using any form of public or private communication.</p> <p><b>NoInformation:</b> The report does not identify the perpetrator, or the perpetrator is unknown.</p>
Possible impact on health workers, health-care providers or patients	<p><b>Threatened/intimidated:</b> An incident where a health worker was threatened or intimidated either face to face (e.g. during a vaccination campaign) or remotely (e.g. sent a death threat).</p>
Possible impact on health facility, transport or supplies	<p>Armed entry into medical facilities or transport with the intention to threaten or intimidate.</p> <p><b>Searches:</b> Searching a health facility or medical transport vehicle with the intention to threaten or intimidate.</p> <p><b>Threat:</b> A health facility received threats, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bomb threat: the report details that the facility received a bomb threat.</li> <li>- Other threat: the report specifies some other threat than a bomb threat.</li> <li>- No information: the report makes clear that the health facility received threats, but no further information is available about the nature of the threats.</li> </ul>
Linked targeted coding	<p><b>AssumedSelective:</b> If the state or non-state actor issued threats against or intimidated a health worker, health-care provider or patient, and the context makes it highly likely that the measures were taken with the intention of restricting access to health care or the provision of health services, but the precise motives remains unclear, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>A health worker is sent a threatening SMS message.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Indiscriminate:</b> If the state or non-state actor issued general threats against a particular group that was not directly related to health, but nonetheless affected the delivery of health services, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The issuing of threats against all foreigners, all people supporting terrorists, all people receiving financial support from foreigners, etc.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>SelectiveProgram:</b> If the administration or a state or non-state actor issued threats against or intimidated a health worker, health-care provider or patient, and there is clear information that the measures were intended to restrict access to or the provision of a specific health program.</p> <p><b>SelectiveProvider:</b> If the administration or state or non-state actor issued threats against or intimidated a health worker, health-care provider or patient, and there is clear information that the measures were intended to restrict the ability of a particular health-care provider to provide services because of reasons linked to the identity of the health-care provider (e.g. religious or political affiliations or because of the population the health-care provider served).</p> <p><b>NoInformation:</b> The report does not contain enough information to determine if the event was targeted or not.</p>
<p><b>NoInformation Definition</b></p> <p>The available report does not include information on the circumstances of the event.</p>	

## Targeting coding

AssumedSelective	Targeted action was used against the health worker or health-care provider or patient specifically, but the motive remains unclear.
Indiscriminate	Targeted action was used against civilians in general and not the health worker or health-care provider specifically.
SelectiveAssets	Targeted action was used against the health worker or health-care provider, but the motive was material gain or access to goods or infrastructure rather than the intention to hurt the health-care provider or worker.
SelectiveMilitaryAction	Someone or something else was selectively targeted (including troop movements, a weapons factory, etc.) and the health worker, patient, facility or transportation, or medical supplies were affected as a result. This category is specific to events that occurred during active conflict.
SelectiveOther	Someone or something else was selectively targeted and the health worker, patient, facility or transportation or medical supplies were affected as a result, or the event took place at a health facility.
SelectiveProgram	Targeted action was used against the health worker, patient or health-care provider because they provided (the health worker/facility) or used (the patient) a particular health service.
SelectiveProvider	Targeted action was used against the health worker or health-care provider because of the identity or core values of the health-care provider.
NoInformation	The report does not contain enough information to determine if the event was targeted or not.

## Step 2: Intentional vs indiscriminate categorisation

The final classification of whether the event is considered to have been intentional or indiscriminate is based on a combination of previous conflict and targeting coding, as shown in the table below.

Context is	+	Targeting is	=	SHCC attack classification is
ArmedConflict	+	Indiscriminate	=	Indiscriminate
DirectOneSidedViolence	+	Indiscriminate	=	Indiscriminate
AdministrativeForce	+	Indiscriminate	=	Indiscriminate
ThreatsAndIntimidation	+	Indiscriminate	=	Indiscriminate
DirectOneSidedViolence	+	SelectiveOther	=	Indiscriminate
AdministrativeForce	+	AssumedSelective	=	Intentional
AdministrativeForce	+	SelectiveProgram	=	Intentional
AdministrativeForce	+	SelectiveProvider	=	Intentional
DirectOneSidedViolence	+	AssumedSelective	=	Intentional
DirectOneSidedViolence	+	SelectiveProgram	=	Intentional
DirectOneSidedViolence	+	SelectiveProvider	=	Intentional
TakeoverAttack	+	SelectiveAssets	=	Intentional
ThreatsAndIntimidation	+	AssumedSelective	=	Intentional
ThreatsAndIntimidation	+	SelectiveProgram	=	Intentional
ThreatsAndIntimidation	+	SelectiveProvider	=	Intentional
AdministrativeForce	+	NoInformation	=	NoInformation
DirectOneSidedViolence	+	NoInformation	=	NoInformation
ThreatsAndIntimidation	+	NoInformation	=	NoInformation
NoInformation	+	NoInformation	=	NoInformation

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