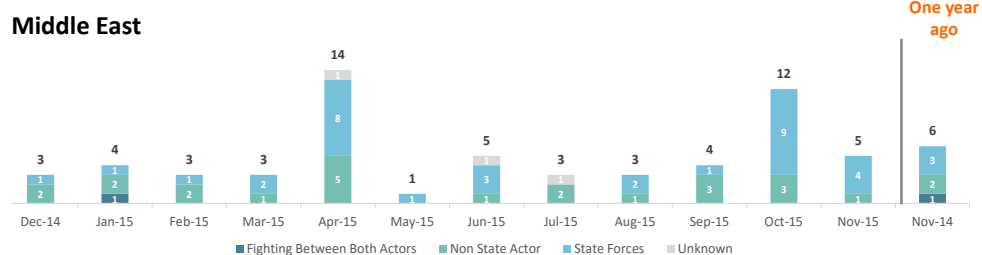
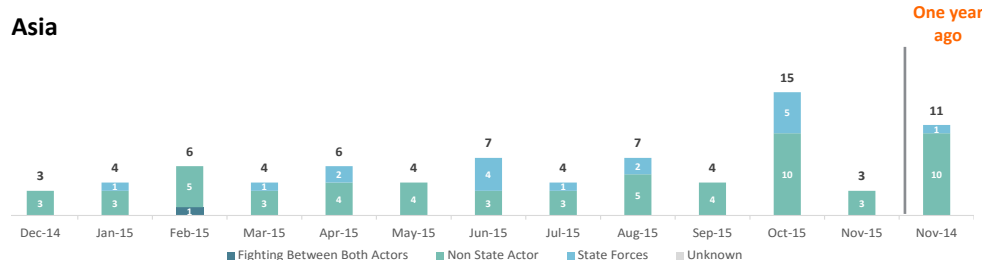
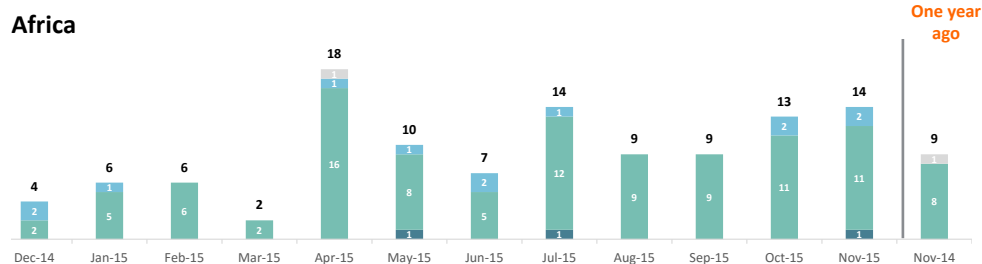


## Open source reported events by month, by category of perpetrator



These statistics only cover open source information. They summarise the events reported in the [Aid Security Monthly News Briefs](#).

In Africa and Asia, non-state actors are the most frequently reported perpetrator of incidents that affected the delivery of aid between December 2014 and November 2015 (86 and 75 percent respectively).

In the Middle East, state forces are the most frequent actor reported to have affected the delivery of aid through impact on staff, infrastructure or on aid agency's decision making. In the Middle East, open sources attributed 55 percent of events to state actors and only 38 percent to non-state actors.

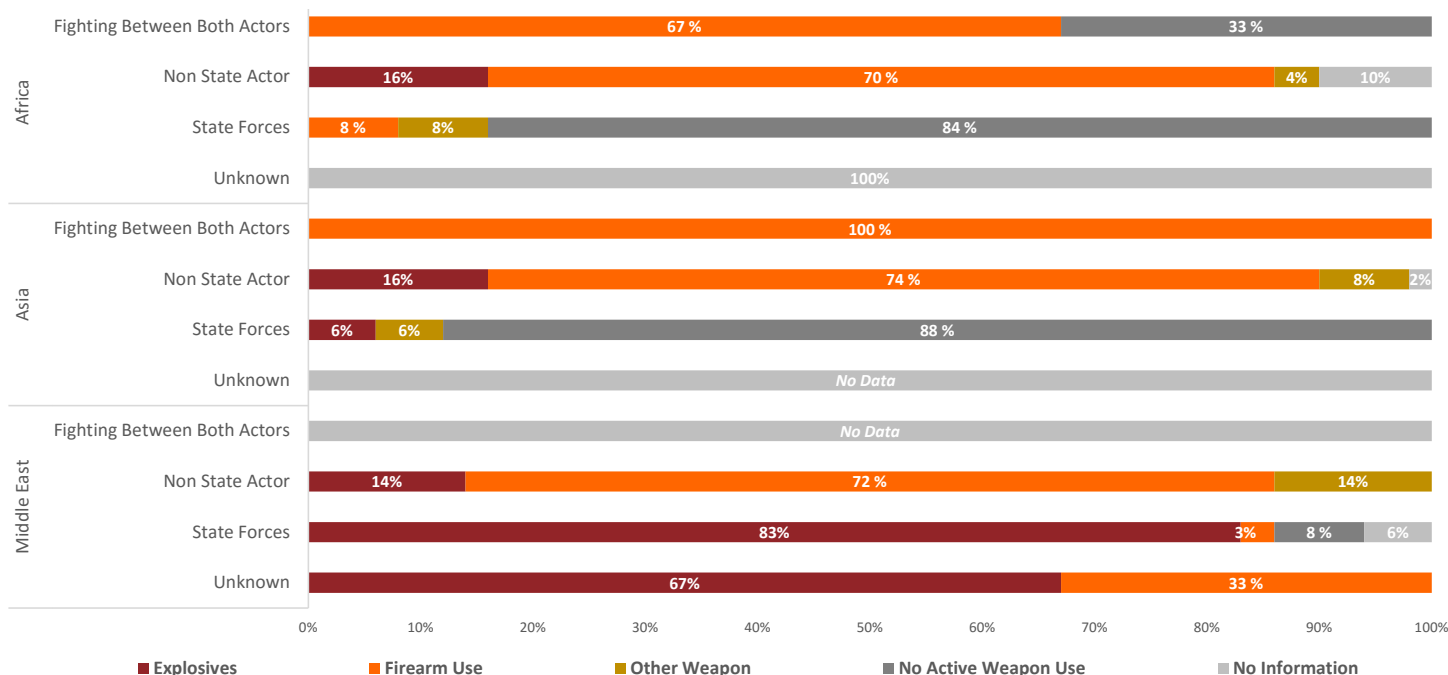
For trends that incorporate agency reported incidents see [Quarterly Aid Security Analysis](#).

## Security incidents by perpetrator, December 2014 to November 2015

**Non-state actors in Africa, Asia and the Middle East very often used firearms. In all three regions, over 70% of all events attributed to non-state actors involved active firearms use to threaten or shoot at humanitarian actors.**

In Africa and Asia, events attributed to state forces very often did not involve an active weapon use. While the state forces may have been armed, the event usually involved orders without the direct use of force (88 and 84% of all events attributed to state actors).

In the Middle East, events attributed to state forces reported the use of explosive weapons in 83 percent of events. Moreover, explosive weapons were also the most frequently reported weapon (67% of all events) where it was not possible to determine of whether a state force or a non-state actor cause the impact on humanitarian work.



Firearms include handguns / machine guns. Explosives includes mortars, bombs, UXOs, and landmines. Other includes stones, knives and other non-firearm weapons.