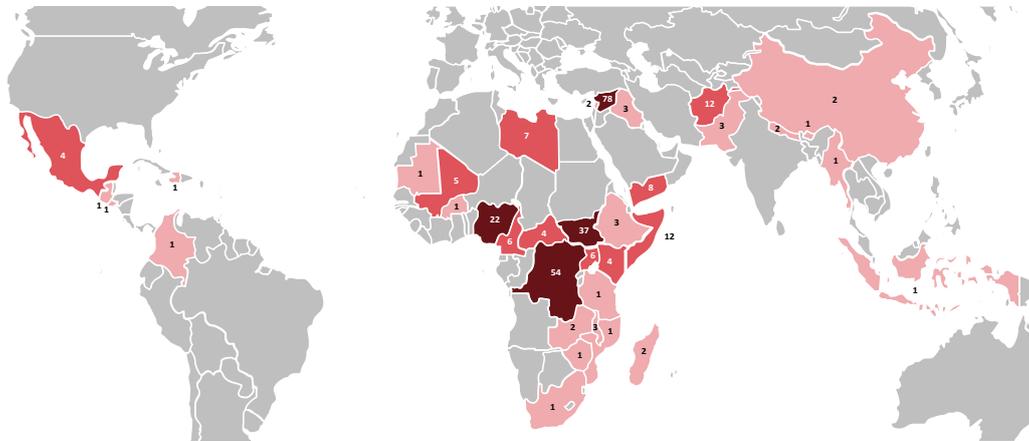


This overview document presents KIK incidents¹ that affected aid agencies and their staff.² This report is based on incidents identified by Insecurity Insight's monitoring of open sources³ and reported by Aid in Danger partner agencies using the Security in Numbers Database (SiND). It covers a total of 120 incidents in 36 countries in which 294 aid workers were affected during the first six months of 2017.

January - June 2017

294 aid workers³ in 36 countries were reportedly killed, injured, kidnapped or assaulted



104 aid workers were reportedly killed:

- Syria (46), South Sudan (15), Nigeria (9), Afghanistan (8), Cameroon (5), Kenya (4), CAR and DRC (3 each), China, Mexico and Somalia (2 each), Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Mali, Nepal and South Africa (1 each).
- Of the 104 staff reportedly killed, 69 were national staff and 11 were international. For the remaining 24 staff, no further information is available.
- Most reportedly killed national staff worked for LNGOs (45%, 31/69), followed by RCRC (30%, 21/69). National staff working for INGOs and the UN were less affected (16%, 11/69 and 9%, 6/69, respectively).
- 53% of affected staff were killed by explosive weapons used in Syria, Nigeria and Kenya (42, 9, 4).
- Three staff were reportedly killed following their abduction in China and El Salvador (2 and 1).

72 aid workers were reportedly injured:

- Syria (32), Nigeria (13), South Sudan (7), Somalia (6), Pakistan (3), Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Haiti, Iraq/KRI, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal and Yemen (1 each).
- Of the 72 injured, 35 were national staff and nine were international. For the remaining 28 staff, no further information is available.
- Most reportedly injured national staff worked for RCRC (37%, 13/35), followed by LNGOs (29%, 10/35). National staff working for INGOs and the UN were less affected (20%, 7/35 and 14%, 5/35).
- 64% of affected staff were injured by explosive weapons used in Syria, Nigeria and Somalia (28, 13 and 5).

97 aid workers were reportedly kidnapped:

- DRC (50),⁴ South Sudan (15), Libya and Yemen (7 each), Afghanistan, Mali and Somalia (4 each), Mexico (2), Colombia, Guatemala, Myanmar and Zimbabwe (1 each).
- Of the 97 kidnapped, 42 were national staff and seven were international. For the remaining 48, no further information is available.
- Most reportedly kidnapped national staff worked for INGOs (67%, 28/42). National staff working for RCRC and the UN were less affected (21%, 9/42 and 12%, 5/42). None of the reported 42 national kidnapped staff worked for LNGOs. This highlights the limitations of the currently available information on LNGOs and their staff.
- 64 staff were reportedly released following their abduction. In addition, a ransom demand was made to release eight in South Sudan, and one escaped captivity in the DRC. Six reportedly remain in captivity in Afghanistan and Somalia (three each). For the remaining 18 staff, no further information is available.

21 aid workers were reportedly assaulted:

- Uganda (6), Ethiopia, Iraq/KRI, Lebanon, Malawi and Zambia (2 each), Bangladesh, CAR, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania (1 each).
- Of the 21 assaulted, 18 were national staff and one was an international staff member who was reportedly beaten during an attempted sexual assault (Iraq/KRI). For the remaining two staff, no further information is available.
- Most reportedly assaulted national staff members worked for INGOs (95%, 17/18). One national LNGO staff member was assaulted during a robbery in CAR.

This document is part of the Aid in Danger project. It is published by Insecurity Insight and funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid. It summarises selected findings from the [Aid in Danger Monthly News Briefs](#), which are based on open-source monitoring. It also includes incidents included in [Aid in Danger NGO Security Incident Analysis](#), which are based on Aid in Danger partner agencies security incidents. Data collection is ongoing and data may change as more information is made available. Where the number of staff affected is unspecified, one is counted.

¹ **KIK incidents:** Any incident that resulted in a staff member being killed, injured or kidnapped. Includes: beaten, kidnapped, killed, missing, tortured, and wounded. In our coding, assaults describe violence against staff where no specific injuries are reported. Injuries count the number of aid workers explicitly described as having sustained injuries. Most injuries are inflicted with either firearms or explosive weapons. Many assaults are carried out with body parts (fists, feet) or objects.

² In our coding, an aid worker is defined as an individual employed or attached to a humanitarian, UN, international, or government aid agency. **NGO aid workers** include individuals employed by or attached to recognised aid agencies. **NGO deminers** refers to deminers working for a humanitarian demining organisation. **NGO health workers** include medical personnel affiliated with an aid agency. **Other aid workers** include missionaries, and staff of development agencies and local relief agencies serving a particular community. **RCRC staff** include ICRC and all personnel of national societies. **Security guards or drivers** include individuals employed or contracted by aid agencies. **UN staff** include staff contracted by or working for the UN in a civilian, non-military capacity, which includes drivers and security guards. **Volunteers** include RCRC members and other aid workers working in a voluntary capacity.

³ The data includes the incidents included in the [AWSD](#) accessed through the internet. The AWSD does not include the names of individual victims or the agencies affected by an incident. This is done out of consideration for the victims and their families who may not wish to have the names publicised in this format, and to afford equal respect to the many victims for whom this information is not available.

⁴ A high number were kidnapped during one incident (30 aid workers).