Killed

- 179 aid workers were reportedly killed in 98 incidents in 20 countries.
- The highest numbers of deaths occurred in Syria (66), South Sudan (30), CAR (15), Nigeria (12) and Bangladesh (10).
- Over half of reported incidents were attributed to non-state actors (57 out of 98 incidents). State actors were reportedly responsible for 33 incidents. For eight incidents, the identity of the perpetrators is unclear.

Injured

- 121 aid workers were reportedly injured in 64 incidents in 24 countries.
- The highest numbers of injuries occurred in Syria (47), South Sudan (16), Nigeria (14) and Bangladesh (10).
- Over half of reported incidents were attributed to non-state actors (35/64). State actors were reportedly responsible for 19 incidents.
- Two incidents were attributed to beneficiaries. For eight incidents, the identity of the perpetrators is unclear.

Similar reported locations and weapons types

- Nearly half of the affected aid workers were killed and injured by explosives weapons while they were in health-care facilities, NGO offices, project sites, public buildings (hotels and restaurants), refugee and IDP camps, and NGO warehouses (79/179 aid workers killed and 53/121 aid workers injured).
- 33 aid workers were reportedly killed and 19 injured by firearms during road travel.
- Ten aid workers were reportedly killed and two injured in guesthouse and NGO office invasions by perpetrators armed with firearms and machetes.
- One NGO security guard was injured by robbers armed with spears.
Aid in Danger Incident Trends

This overview document presents available information on KIK incidents\(^1\) that affected aid agencies and their staff.\(^2\) The report is based on incidents identified by Insecurity Insight’s monitoring of open sources and reported by Aid in Danger partner agencies using the Security in Numbers Database (SiND).

## Kidnapped

- 141 aid workers were reportedly kidnapped in 38 incidents in 20 countries.
- The highest numbers of kidnappings occurred in the DRC (53), South Sudan (29) and Somalia (16).
- Nearly half of the affected aid workers were reportedly kidnapped during road travel (63/141).
- In addition, 24 staff were reportedly kidnapped from hotels, NGO compounds and residences, and project sites.
- 72% of affected aid workers were reportedly released (101/141).
- In addition, ransom demands were made for the release of eight aid workers in South Sudan and one in CAR; one aid worker escaped from captivity in the DRC and one was reportedly killed following their abduction in Nigeria. 29 staff members reportedly remain in captivity.

## Assaulted

- 65 aid workers were reportedly assaulted in 56 incidents in 30 countries.
- Over 55% of reported incidents were attributed to non-state actors (31/56). State actors were reportedly responsible for two incidents.
- Four assaults were reportedly perpetrated by other aid workers and three by beneficiaries. For 16 incidents, the identify of the perpetrators is unclear.
- Over a third of reported aid workers assaults were sustained during armed and unarmed robberies at NGO compounds, guesthouses, offices and warehouses (25/65).
- In addition, 14 aid workers were reportedly assaulted during armed and unarmed street robberies.

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\(^1\) **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 by or attached to a humanitarian, UN, international, national, or government aid agency.