Global Overview | 2017
Based on incidents identified by Insecurity Insight using the Security in Numbers Database (SiND)

This overview document presents security incidents that affected aid delivery in 2017. 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) in 2017. It presents analysis of 2,152 NGO-related security incidents for which details were shared or made public. The total number of reported incidents below reflects the willingness of agencies to share information. It is neither a complete count, nor representative.

Key trends

Top ten countries	Reported incidents
South Sudan	271
Syria	143
OPT	124
Yemen	107
DRC[*]	93
CAR[**]	81
Ethiopia	71
Myanmar	53
Kenya	47
Afghanistan[***]	47

- **South Sudan:** 35 NGO staff members were reportedly killed and 26 kidnapped in 2017.

- **Syria:** A high number of incidents that caused NGO staff member deaths and injuries were reported (58 incidents).

- **OPT:** There were frequent reports of access denials, NGO property entry and searches, demolitions, and cease-work orders.

- **Yemen:** Most incidents involved NGO staff member arrests and detention, access denials, and threatening behaviour and intimidation towards NGO staff members.

- **Ethiopia:** Over a quarter of reports referred to NGO staff member deaths, kidnappings or injuries, or armed/unarmed robberies, including physical assaults.

- **Nigeria:** There was an increase in reported NGO staff member kidnappings in Q4 (from 0 in previous quarters to 3).

Increases in select incident types reported in the second half of 2017 compared to the first half

- **CAR:** Violent crime incidents and NGO staff member deaths and kidnapping (from 1 to 15 and 1 to 9, respectively).

- **Colombia:** Armed robberies, burglaries and thefts (from 1 to 9).

- **Mexico:** Armed robberies (from 0 to 6).

- **Myanmar:** Incidents involving access constraints and government-imposed restrictions on international aid that obstructed NGOs responding to the **Rohingya crisis** (from 4 to 19).

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Operational space

- **New laws, bills or regulations** relating to aid funding were introduced in Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Moldova and Poland and requirements for NGOs to re-register with the authorities were implemented in China and India.

- **Existing laws or regulations** were used to make changes to visa regulations in South Sudan and to close NGO operations in South Africa, and allowed for the revoking of NGO licences during re-registration procedures in Singapore.

- In Sudan, there were frequent reports of fatal and non-fatal shootings; kidnappings, assaults and harassment of IDPs; and access denials and armed raids by armed groups and Sudanese forces.

- In **Turkey**, the number of reported arrests, detentions and NGO licence withdrawals declined in the second half of 2017 (from 13 to 4).

Sexual violence

- Reports of sexual violence against staff members were reported in Bangladesh, CAR, Greece, Haiti, India, Iraq/KRI, **Lebanon**,[1] Nicaragua, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Zimbabwe.

- Two identified perpetrators in Nigeria and Zimbabwe were aid workers or NGO contractors.

Terrorism

- There were reports of terrorism-related incidents in Q4 in Bengkulu province and Central Sulawesi, **Indonesia** (from 0 in previous quarters to 3) and in Mozambique (from 0 in previous quarters to 3).

- No incidents were identified that involved staff deaths and injuries or damage to NGO property during these incidents. However, NGOs took security measures to protect staff, assets, and programmes following terrorist attacks against public infrastructure and civilians.

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[1] The aid worker was killed in this incident.