

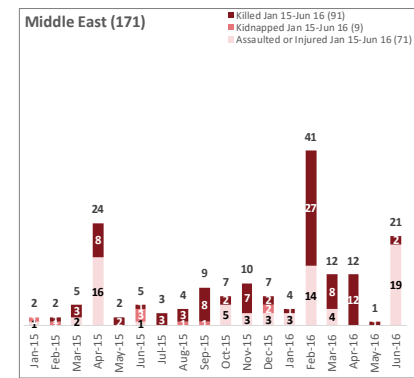
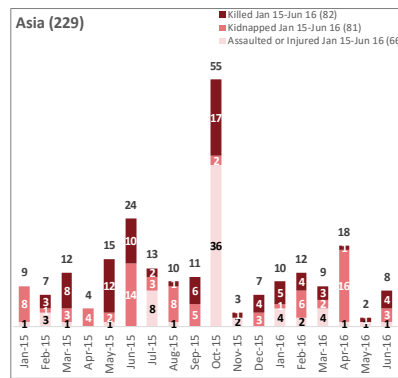
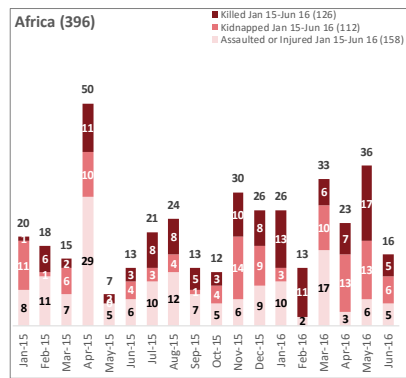
Aid Security Incident Statistics

18-Month trends based on open source reported severe events affecting aid workers

January 2015
to June 2016

Open source reported severe events, by region and month, January 2015 to June 2016

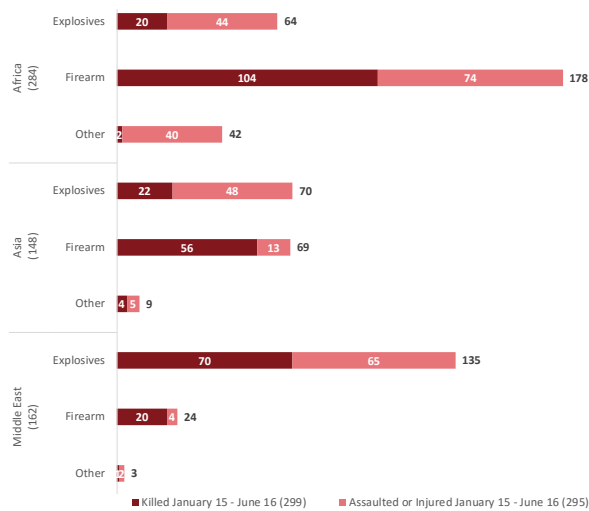
Severe events include all events in which an aid worker is killed, kidnapped, injured or assaulted.



Between January 2015 and June 2016, open sources reported 356 severe events in which 816 aid workers were reported killed (308), kidnapped (204) or assaulted or injured (304) in 35 countries. The highest number of severe events was reported from South Sudan (55), whilst the highest number of affected staff was reported from Afghanistan (196 individuals), followed by Syria (122 individuals). You can find the geographic distribution of aid worker casualties on our [world maps](#).

In **Africa**, the rise in the number of aid workers reported injured during April 15 was led by an increase in injuries caused by IED's in Mali (16/29). The rise in the number of affected aid workers in **Asia** recorded in 2015 reflects the high number of deaths and injuries sustained by the medical personnel of the MSF hospital in Kunduz as a result of the US bombing, accounting for 92% of all deaths and injuries reported from Asia during October 2015. In the **Middle East**, the rise in reported deaths and injuries in February 2016 is the result of suspected Russian and Syrian air-strikes on seven hospitals in separate rebel held towns across Syria over the course of one day.

Open source reported deaths and assaults or injuries, by region and weapon type, 2015 to June 2016



In the **Middle East**, 83% of aid workers were killed and injured by **explosive weapons**. In **Asia**, a similar number of aid workers were killed and injured by **explosive weapons** as by **firearms** (51% and 41%). In **Africa**, more aid workers were killed and injured by **firearms** than by explosive weapons (61% and 23%).

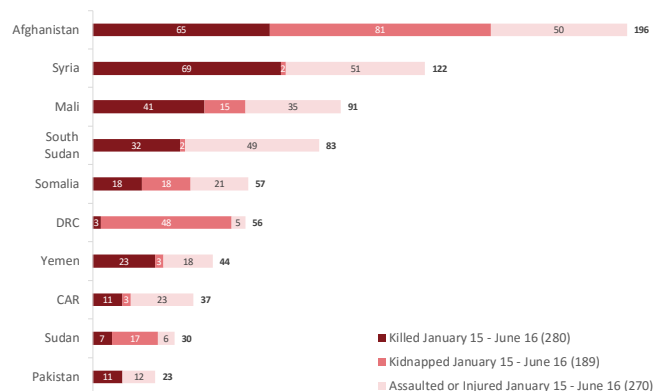
In the **Middle East**, all reported explosive weapon deaths and injuries among aid workers were due to **aerial bombing, artillery shelling** or **missiles**. In **Asia**, a single event (MSF hospital, Kunduz) caused the highest number of casualties by explosive weapons (14 deaths and 35 injuries), however **IED's** and **land-mines** were reportedly the cause of death or injury in most other events where explosive weapons hit aid workers (82%, 9/11 events). In **Africa**, those aid workers killed or injured by explosives were overwhelming hit by **IED's** and **land-mines** (75%, 48/64 individuals).

In the **Middle East**, most **explosive weapon** deaths and injuries among aid workers were attributed to **State Actors** (81%). In **Asia** and **Africa**, most **explosive weapon** deaths and injuries among aid workers were attributed to **Non-State Actors** (91% and 90%).

'Other' includes weapons like knives, stones or fire.

Top ten countries reporting deaths, kidnappings and assaults or injuries, 2015 to June 2016 (739)

- Afghanistan:** 46% of aid agency kidnapping victims were humanitarian de-miners (37/80).
- Syria:** 52% of all reported deaths and injuries among aid workers occurred in Aleppo Governorate (62/120).
- Mali:** 93% of reported kidnapped aid agency staff were released within a month (14/15).
- South Sudan:** 48% of reportedly killed and injured aid workers sustained injuries during travel on road (39/81).
- Somalia:** 23% of reportedly killed and injured aid workers sustained injuries in attacks targeting hotels or mosques (9/39).
- DRC:** 70% of reported kidnapped aid agency staff in North Kivu were freed (30/43).
- Yemen:** 39% of reportedly killed and injured aid workers sustained injuries during Saudi-led air strikes (17/44).
- CAR:** All reported aid agency kidnapping victims were released within days of being abducted.
- Sudan:** 53% of reported aid agency staff kidnapped during travel on road (9/17).
- Pakistan:** 78% of reportedly killed and injured aid workers were health workers. (18/23).



308 aid workers killed

- 162 events in 19 countries
- 22% killed in Syria (69)
- 134 deaths attributed to Non-State Actor's (44%).
- 82 deaths attributed to State Actor's (27%)
- 14 killed after being kidnapped: Afghanistan (8), South Sudan (3), Honduras, Kenya and Syria (one each).

204 aid workers kidnapped

- 77 events in 14 countries
- 40% of all kidnappings reported from Afghanistan (81/204)
- 75% released (152/204)
- 23% released after community-led mediation in Afghanistan (23) and Somalia (12)
- Three released after undisclosed ransom payment in Somali
- Two ransom demands reported (DRC and Nigeria)
- Two staff rescued by police (Afghanistan and Kenya).

304 assaulted or injured

- 138 events in 32 countries
- 18% of injuries among aid workers were reported from Syria (51/304)
- Sexual assault of five aid workers was reported from South Sudan (3), Tanzania and Zambia (one each).

This document is part of the Aid in Danger project, by Insecurity Insight. It summarises selected findings from our Aid Security Monthly News Briefs which are based on open source monitoring. The events included in the [Aid Security Monthly News Brief](#) cover a wide range of aid related events and the [Aid Security Incident Statistics](#) present trend data for a selected subset of events. Data collection is ongoing and these numbers may change as new information is made available.

An aid worker is defined as an individual employed or attached to a humanitarian, UN or government aid agency. This includes staff of international and local relief and development NGOs (non-profit, for-profit and faith-based) and healthcare personnel that operate in a humanitarian context. Further included are personnel working for humanitarian mine detection or clearance as well as security guards employed or contracted by aid agencies and personnel of commercial contractors if they were subcontracted by an agency providing emergency relief but not if they were working on reconstruction projects. 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 or objects. Where the number of staff affected is unspecified, one is counted.